



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.38/Inf.8
25 September 2026

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-eighth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 19-23 October 2026

PROPOSAL FOR INDONESIA (3)



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY:

Country/Region:	Indonesia	
Project Title:	Increasing the resilience of smallholders to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification	
Thematic Focal Area:	Agriculture	
Implementing Entity:	Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan)	
Executing Entities:	Mitra Aksi	
AF Project ID:	AF00000309	
IE Project ID:		Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 1,000,000
Reviewer and contact person:	Alexandra Munoz	Co-reviewer(s):
IE Contact Person:		

Technical Summary

The project “Increasing the resilience of smallholders to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification” aims to build the resilience and adaptive capacity of individuals and communities, especially small farmers, to climate change through smart agricultural approaches and livelihood diversification supported by agro-climatological data and information. This will be done through the four components below:

Component 1: Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in reducing climate-related crop failures through the transfer of knowledge and practices of smart agriculture supported by agro-meteorological data and information and adaptation policies for the food and agriculture sector at the District level. **USD 107,703;**

Component 2: Diversification of local food sources and optimization of ecosystem service potential as a source of livelihood for community resilience to the impacts of climate change. **USD 536,852;**

Component 3: Improved fertility of the restored degraded agricultural land through better soil management. **USD 133,793;**

Component 4: Improving Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Capacity (Proklim Models) into Local Development Policy Process. **USD 71,266.**

Requested financing overview:

Project/Programme Execution Cost: **USD 88,993**

Total Project/Programme Cost: **USD 938,608**

Implementing Fee: **USD \$61,392;**

Financing Requested: **USD 1,018,390**

The first technical review raised several issues, such as the lack of a clear climate change adaptation rationale, compliance with the ESP and GP, the budget and implementation arrangements, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.

The second technical review raised a number of issues, such as the lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities for M&E between the IE and EE, misalignment of M&E activities with the project timeline, inconsistencies in gender-disaggregated indicators, unclear allocation of M&E budget between IE and EE, and discrepancies in targets across different sections of the proposal. Additionally, concerns were raised regarding the sustainability of project outcomes, alignment with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy (GP) and ensuring that gender considerations are fully integrated into project implementation and decision-making processes. These issues are discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.

The third technical review finds that most of CRs and CARs of the second review have been addressed. However, many others (including new ones) need to be addressed including revising components financing table and components description layout; further quantification of project benefits; providing more details on the consultations; aligning AF E&S checklist with AF requirements; providing ESMP; revising M&E plan; quantification some project RF targets and aligning core impact indicators numbers with the project RF; revising the AF RF alignment table; providing the IE fees breakdown; revising detailed budget table to include notes; aligning disbursement table with AF requirements; among others as indicated in the review CRs, CARs, and notes.

The fourth technical review raised some issues, such as the breakdown of the Implementing Entity fees, consistency of the identified risks throughout the proposal, clarification on the use of USPs, strengthening of the risk descriptions and their mitigation plans, among others, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.

Date:

26 June 2026

Review Criteria	Questions	First Technica	Second Technical Review Comments	Third Technical Review	Fourth Technical	Response 03-07-2026
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		I Review Comments 3 December 2024	24 Feb 2025	Comments 6 May 2026	Review Comments 26 June 2026	
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol and/or the Paris Agreement?	Yes.	-	-	-	
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes. Indonesia is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially shifts in rainfall patterns and increasing incidence of extreme events, including flooding and landslides which threaten	-	- Note: All references pages are based on the TC document computer screen page numbers, unless otherwise specified.	-	

		livelihoods and food security.				
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme ?	Yes. An Endorsement letter is included in the proposal is dated 5 August 2022 and signed by the DA on record.	-	-	-	
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than One hundred (100) pages for the fully-developed project document, and one hundred (100) pages for its annexes?	Yes. The proposal amounts to 80 pages and a detailed project budget in spreadsheet format.	-	Editorial Notes: To improve the quality/ clarity of the document, please consider the following: 1. Add Table of contents, and lists of abbreviations, tables and figures. Also, add page numbering. 2. Spell out abbreviations and refer to	Editorial Notes: Please revise the document and ensure the following: 1. All tables and figures are numbered and with appropriate captions. Some tables are missing numbers and	Revised as per instructed. - Figures and tables also reformatted and updated. - All tables and figures are given the title. The table and figures numbering are updated. - List of tables and figures are updated.

				tables, figures and annexes at related text. 3. Ensure that all tables and figures are numbered and with appropriate headings. Some tables are missing numbers and headings (e.g., Theory of change figure, implementation management chart, figure under paragraph 158 (<u>provide clearer figure</u>), etc.; project calendar table, table under paragraph 150, project results framework, AF RF alignment table etc.). 4. On p. 15, change “Program Calendar” to “<u>Project</u>	headings (e.g. table after paragraph 156). Also, please ensure that all figures and tables are properly centered throughout the document, particularly those included in Part I (e.g. Table 1). 2. All figures are rounded to a whole number (e.g. this is not done in the last row of Table 21). In addition, please remove the period (“.”) at the end of each US\$ amount in all tables throughout	
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				<u>Calendar</u>”, <u>correct</u> the <u>spelling</u> for <u>January</u> and <u>update</u> the <u>project timeline</u> 5. A thorough round of editing/ proofreading for the proposal document is recommended.	the document (as seen, for example, in Table 26). 3. Please review spelling errors throughout the document (e.g. in Table 9, Part II.C, the column says “Benaficiarie s” instead of “Beneficiarie s”) 4. A thorough round of editing/proof reading for the proposal document is recommend ed. 5. Remove the “.00” from the Amount of Financing Request in the cover page.	
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	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?	Unclear. The proposal reference s climate change impacts but lacks detailed analysis of: (i) How climate change specifically affects the targeted communities, and (ii) The extent to which climate change contributes to challenges like	CR1: Not cleared. The response partially addresses CR 1 but still lacks a clear distinction between climate-driven and human-driven causes of land degradation, making it unclear how much climate change directly contributes to agricultural decline. Additionally, while the response includes climate data, it does not sufficiently link these climate stressors to worsening food insecurity and poverty at the household level. Lastly, the Theory of Change (ToC) still does not explicitly integrate climate change drivers, weakening the	CR1: Cleared. 1,2,3): see paras 1-42, pp. 3-25. CAR1 New: Revise components financing table to align with AF Format and contents: 1. Change Part I section "C" and table titles to "Project Components and Financing". 2. Change the first column title to "Project Components" and list the components titles not the "objectives". 3. Distribute allocated amounts at	CAR1: Not Cleared. Please see Table 5 for the list of components and Table 27 for distribution of allocated amounts at output levels. Please include the following: 1. Replace the word "Objectives" for "Components" in the title of Part I.C. 2. Please include the Implementing Entity Fee in Table 5 (Part I.C) in accordance with the	CAR1: 1. Replaced and revised the table title and subtitle 2. Revised the table, including IE Fee. Change the table in accordance with the suggested template. 3. It has been revised in line with CAR1, including terminology changes, adjustment of implementing entity costs in Table 5, and alignment of cost allocation at output level as per Table 27 (now table 28). IE fee has been added. Total cost is also adjusted. The

	food insecurity and poverty in agricultural livelihoods or poor agricultural practices This missing context weakens the adaptation relevance, making the proposal appear more as a standard development project. For instance, land abandonment is attributed	adaptation rationale. 1. Please separate the impacts of climate stressors (e.g., temperature increase, erratic rainfall, droughts, floods) from human-driven practices (monoculture, high chemical use, slash-and-burn farming, lack of land use planning). 2. Provide data or anecdotal evidence on how climate-induced losses in agriculture translate to income loss, reduced food access, and malnutrition in the target villages. 3. Ensure that climate stressors are explicitly	output and component levels. 4. Allocated amounts should be rounded to the nearest whole dollar (e.g.: Component 1, \$107,708; Component 2, \$536,777; Components 3, \$133,794; Component 4, \$72,533; execution costs, \$84,291; total project cost, \$935,103. 5. Include implementing entity fee (should be \$42,836 if requested financing is to be \$977,939; or could be at a maximum up to \$64,897 to maintain the project small size	Adaptation Fund (AF) template. 3. Please ensure that the component s financing table includes the costs that the output level.	new cost of total grant is USD 1,000,000 with PEC USD88,993 and IE fee of USD 61,392.
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	to land degradation without clarifying whether this is due to poor agricultural practices, climate impacts, or both. Additionally, the theory of change (p. 8) omits climate change impacts in the problem description, which limits the proposal's adaptation rationale. While the project	mentioned in the problem statement and logic model on page 8 to reinforce the adaptation rationale. CR2: Not cleared. While deforestation's impacts (erosion, biodiversity loss, etc.) are listed, the direct link between reducing deforestation and climate adaptation benefits (e.g., water retention, microclimate regulation, improved soil fertility) is weak. More emphasis is needed on how these efforts will enhance long-term resilience for smallholder farmers. 1. Specify enforcement mechanisms for local rules (e.g.,	categorization, i.e. \$1000,000 or less). 6. Revise "Amount of Financing Requested" based on the above. 7. Reflect all revisions made above at related sections (e.g. project results framework, alignment with AF RF, etc.) and related budget tables. CR2: Cleared. See para 26, pp. 14-15. CR2 New: Revise Part IIA discussion layout regarding components description to reflect component title, followed by outcome/s under component,	- CR2 New: Cleared. As per revised Part II.A, pp. 19-30. It has been revised to reflect the discussion around components.	
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		activities have the potential to strengthen food security and agriculture-based livelihoods, the following clarifications are needed: CR 1: Please clarify and strengthen the description of the impact of climate change on the food security and agricultural livelihoods of the	community monitoring, fines, incentives). 2. Clarify reforestation strategies (e.g., agroforestry models, tree species selection, farmer training). 3. Strengthen the link between deforestation reduction and climate resilience (e.g., maintaining soil moisture, reducing flood risks, restoring biodiversity for ecosystem balance). CR3: Not cleared. The revision is an improvement by adding technical support for alternative livelihoods, but it still lacks clear implementation details, market feasibility, and financial mechanisms. To	outputs under each outcome, and activities under each output. Ensure that the above revisions are consistent with what is requested in CAR1 New above.		
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		target communities. Paragraphs 16 and 17 highlight the need to address vulnerabilities linked to both climate change and deforestation. CR 2: Please explain how efforts to halt deforestation will be adequate and effective, especially in reducing	strengthen component, please consider incorporating pilot projects, demonstration farms, and direct material support (e.g., starter kits, seeds, fish stock, beehives, or equipment) to facilitate the adoption of new livelihoods. Additionally, clarify market feasibility and economic viability and outline how farmers will access markets and generate income from these activities. CR4: Cleared. (pages 16-17). The revisions clarify how AWS will generate actionable information and outlines a solid maintenance and financial sustainability plan within a realistic budget scope. CR5: Cleared (pages 19-23). The	CR3: Cleared. See para 65, p. 37, and “Attachment 10”. Note: refer to Attachment 10 in component 2 discussions for related details.	-	-
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		climate vulnerabilities. Several activities require more detail for a clear understanding of their effectiveness and relevance to the proposal's objectives.	project links local actions to national climate change policies by integrating climate resilience into village governance (Proklim Climate Villages) and sub-district climate adaptation forums. The formation of Climate Adaptation Forums and advocacy for climate-responsive village budgets directly contribute to climate policy mainstreaming at the local level. The initiative to establish 100 Climate Responsive Villages (Proklim Villages) supports national policy goals on climate adaptation in the agricultural sector. CR6: Not cleared. Emergency plans for smallholders are mentioned (Para 52), but there is no clear activity dedicated to emergency response	- CR6: Cleared. See para 57 (Act. 1.1.2-1.1.4), pp.	-	
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		CR 3: Component 2 (Livelihoods Diversification) currently outlines only meeting-based activities. Please clarify how these activities will effectively achieve livelihood diversification. Automated Weather	preparedness (e.g., training for rapid response, farmer-led climate adaptation drills, access to emergency inputs during climate shocks). While contingency planning is covered at the village level (Output 1.2), it does not specify how individual farmers will implement these plans. CR7: Not cleared. The revised response partially addresses the request by explaining the role of land ownership assessments in ensuring that restoration activities target degraded land and prevent new deforestation. However, it does not fully address the potential implications and risks associated with land ownership data collection. While	33-34. CR 7: Cleared. See para 63, pp. 35-36.	-	
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		Stations (AWS) (1.1.1.2) are mentioned but may not provide early warning data in a usable format for beneficiaries. CR 4: Please clarify (i) how AWS will generate relevant, actionable information for beneficiaries, and (ii) the maintenance plan and	remote sensing is mentioned, the proposal does not evaluate whether this could be used instead of land ownership assessments to track land degradation and restoration progress. Provide a brief comparison of the benefits and drawbacks of land ownership assessments versus alternative methods such as community mapping, participatory land-use surveys, or drone monitoring. CR8: Not cleared. The proposal has improved explanations on adaptation relevance and community impact but still lacks technical feasibility details for key activities. Irrigation canal rehabilitation (1.2.3.2) needs	CR 8: Cleared. See para 65, pp. 37-38, and para 71, pp. 39-40 for Fish cultivation and livelihood diversification: para 86, p. 43 for Proklim model.	-	
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		financial support for AWS operations. Paragraph 51 indicates that project activities aim to impact targeted climate change policies, including national agricultural and food security strategies. CR 5: Please describe the specific processes through which the project	clarification on whether it involves repairs, expansion, or new structures and how climate resilience is integrated. Fish cultivation (2.1.1.4) requires details on sustainability, including starter fish stock, feed provision, disease management, and market access. Proklim model (5.2) lacks explanation on how it will translate into policy adoption and long-term financing. Livelihood diversification (3.2.3, 3.2.4) does not clarify how honey production, spice cultivation, and ecotourism will access markets and generate income. Please include technical implementation steps, sustainability measures, and market/value chain linkages for these	Also see Attachment 10. Note: refer to Attachment 10 at related discussions.		
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		will contribute to national and local climate change policies. Paragraph 52 mentions expected benefits, including emergency plans for smallholders, yet there is no corresponding activity for this or several other anticipated benefits. CR 6: Please ensure consistency	outputs. CR9: Not cleared. The revisions clarify that the 600 ha of degraded land targeted for restoration do not include newly deforested areas. However, additional assurance is needed to prevent unintended incentives for deforestation. It is recommended to explicitly state in Output 4.2 that only long-abandoned agricultural land and degraded areas will be restored, as verified through historical satellite imagery and community land-use records. Further, it would be beneficial to include a screening mechanism to confirm that land included for restoration was not recently cleared, along with a	CR 9: Cleared. See paras 76-78, pp. 41-42.		
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		cy between stated project benefits and corresponding activities and outputs. Outcome 1.2 on the introduction of Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) includes land ownership assessments. These may have implications beyond the intended project	community awareness component to reinforce the importance of forest conservation alongside land restoration efforts.			
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		use. The relevance for monitoring change in land use is clear, but there are implications to the collection of such information that are not mentioned, e.g. in terms of any land disputes, use and taxes. There is no information on the use of the information that will be generated. The purpose of this				
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		data for GAP application is unclear, and alternative monitoring approaches may be equally effective. CR 7: Please clarify the rationale for using land ownership assessments over other monitoring methods, including any potential implications and how				
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		these will be managed . Some activities lack sufficient detail to assess their adaptation relevance , community impact, and technical soundness (e.g., irrigation canal rehabilitation [1.2.3.2], fish cultivation [2.1.1.4], ecotourism [2.1.2], and the Proklim model.				
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		CR 8: Please provide additional detail on these activities, clarifying their relevance to climate adaptation, anticipated community benefits, and technical feasibility. Output 3.1.1 involves the restoration of 600 ha of 'degraded land', without clearly specifying				
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		g which lands this involves. CR 9: Please clarify that the restoratio n of the 'degrade d land' does not involve recently or newly deforeste				
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		d land. This is important because restoring newly deforested areas could inadvertently incentivize deforestation by signaling that deforested lands will receive rehabilitation support. This could undermine climate adaptation goals by causing a loss of valuable forest				
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		ecosystems that serve as natural climate buffers, protect biodiversity, and provide essential ecosystem services.				
	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?	Unclear. The description of economic, social, and environmental benefits lacks sufficient clarity and quantification. The proposal does include disaggregated beneficiary	CR10: Not cleared. While general targets such as beneficiary numbers and income increases are included, specific quantifiable benefits—such as anticipated increases in agricultural productivity (e.g., tons per hectare), reductions in land degradation (e.g., % improvement in soil quality), or projected water-use efficiency improvements—are not explicitly stated. To strengthen the section, it is recommended to	CR10: Not Cleared. Please reflect the quantification in Part IIB (extract key numbers/ quantifications from Part IIIE).	CR10: Not Cleared. Please indicate key quantified environmental benefits, specifically those related to improvements in soil fertility, carbon sequestration, or erosion reduction due to land restoration (Output 4.2), as well as reductions in crop-related risks (Outputs 1.1 & 1.2).	CR10 : It has been revised according to the feedback, including measurable environmental benefits in table 8 aligned with paragraph 97-98.

		y data by gender, which provides a basic scope of outreach, but the benefits are largely described qualitatively, without specific measures or quantifiable targets. Additionally, due to the limited explanation of how climate change directly impacts the issues the project aims to	expand quantifications within key outputs: • Output 2.1: Include estimated yield increases for staple crops under Smart Agriculture practices. • Output 4.2: Provide expected soil fertility improvements, carbon sequestration benefits, or erosion reduction due to land restoration. • Output 3.2: Estimate potential income gains from livelihood diversification (e.g., revenue from honey, fish farming, processed agricultural products). • Output 1.1 & 1.2: Indicate expected risk reduction (e.g., projected reduction in crop			
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		address, the proposed benefits are less clearly aligned with the project's adaptation objectives. Quantifying the benefits, especially those tied to adaptation outcomes, would strengthen the justification for each component. CR 10: Please quantify, where possible,	failures due to climate-informed planting decisions).			
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		the benefits that the project is expected to deliver beyond the provided information on the number of beneficiaries. This could include estimated economic gains, environmental improvements, socio-economic benefits and specific resilience-building outcomes , such as projected increases in crop				
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		yield, reductions in land degradation, decreases in GHG emissions, or potential income growth for targeted communities.				
	5. Is the project / programme cost effective?	Unclear. The proposal suggests that achieving the project activities' outputs is likely to be cost-effective. However, it is unclear if this cost-effectiveness	CR11: Not cleared. The proposal provides a general justification for the cost-effectiveness of the Automated Weather Stations (AWS) but still lack details on their long-term contribution to adaptation objectives and sustainability. 1. Please strengthen the justification for AWS investment by potentially highlighting how AWS installation fills gaps in	CR11: Not Cleared. See para 57, pp. 33-35, and para 124 pp. 72-73. Please revise table 7, para 102, pp. 49-50, to indicate components not objectives. Also, delete the M&E table row.	CR11: Cleared. As per revised Part II.C (Table 9). M&E row has been removed, and the table information is around components. CR25(New): Please explain how the	CR25 new : The beneficiary numbers are calculated based on direct program

		extends to achieving the project's broader outcomes , particularly regarding the climate adaptation objectives. For example, the investment in installing two automated weather stations (Activity 1.1.1.2) lacks clear justification for its contribution to project	localized climate data that are essential for precision agriculture and reducing crop losses. 2. Please expand on how AWS stations will be maintained beyond the project duration (e.g., by village technical teams, partnerships with BMKG, or farmer cooperatives). 3. Please specify the financial sustainability plan for AWS operations, such as: Village budgets (APBDes), Local government climate adaptation programs, Private sector CSR support or Farmer cooperative contributions.		beneficiary figures presented in Table 9 of Part II.C were calculated.	participants disaggregated by gender, where total direct beneficiaries equal the sum of men and women. Indirect beneficiaries are estimated using a multiplier effect applied to the total direct beneficiaries to reflect wider household and community-level impacts, while Executive Entity (EE) figures represent the number of implementing staff involved and are not derived from the multiplier.
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		outcomes , as the proposal does not describe how the stations will produce relevant climate information or how the generated data will be used effectively. Please see CR 1. Furthermore, there are no provisions in place for maintaining the stations, which raises questions about their				
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		long-term value to the project. CR 11: Please clarify the cost-effectiveness of investing in the automated weather stations by detailing how they will contribute to the project's adaptation goals, how their data will be used to benefit targeted communities, and how the stations will be maintained.				
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		d to ensure sustained functionality.				
	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. Relevant national and sub-national development strategies, plans and adaptation programmes are listed, and project consistency is analysed.	-	-	-	
	7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	Unclear. The proposal outlines the program's commitment to identifying				

		g and mitigating environmental impacts, adhering to national standards, and supporting best practices. However, the description could benefit from further clarification regarding how specific standards and policies will be operationalized to avoid or mitigate potential adverse impacts	CR12: Not cleared. The proposal lists relevant national technical standards but does not detail how they will be applied in practice to specific activities. For each standard in Table 13, please specify which activities (by output number) will follow these standards and outline specific steps for compliance.	CR12: Cleared. See para 110 (Table 11), pp. 54-61. CAR1: Cleared. See IE response	-	
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		and ensure alignment with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). CR 12: Please provide additional detail on how each technical standard listed in Table 13 will be implemented in practice related to specific activities. This could include the steps or measures to be	CAR1: Not cleared. The proposal does not list food quality, agricultural chemical use, or other national standards that regulate project activities. Please identify the specific national regulations on: 1. Food safety (e.g., post-harvest handling and packaging for processed agricultural products in Output 3.2.2). 2. Use of agricultural chemicals (e.g., permitted pesticide and fertilizer application under Output 2.1.5) 3. Water quality standards for aquaculture (Output 3.1.4 on freshwater fish farming) Describe how the project will ensure	and table 11 (p. 57). CR13: Cleared. See IE response, para 109, pp. 53-54, and Attachment 10.	-	
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		followed to ensure compliance with each standard, particularly the environmental management law and policies related to climate change adaptation, food security, and social inclusion. The relevant section of the proposal does not address national technical standards (e.g. on food quality	compliance for these. CR13: Not cleared. The proposal does not explain the legal and regulatory framework for activities in the Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS) buffer zone. Please identify specific TNKS regulations or restrictions that apply to farming, agroforestry, or livelihood diversification in the buffer zone: Describe measures to ensure that activities in Outputs 4.2 and 3.1.4 (land restoration, agroforestry, honey collection, fish farming) comply with conservation rules and do not			
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		and agricultural chemical s) that may be relevant to the project activities. CAR 1: Please identify and list the national technical standard s applicabl e to the project, including those for food quality, agricultural chemical use, and any other relevant guideline s. Describe	lead to unintended environmental harm. Describe how the project will coordinate with TNKS authorities (e.g., consultation processes, environmental permits, co-management of land use).			
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		how the project will ensure compliance with each standard. The target communities are located in the buffer zone of the Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS). The proposal does not provide information on the implications of being situated in the buffer zone of the				
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		national park, and on any restrictions there may be or requirements and regulations that have to be met. CR 13: Please clarify the regulatory implications for communities within the TNKS buffer zone, including any specific restrictions, requirements, or compliance				
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		ce measure s necessar y for operating within a national park buffer area. Explain how the project will meet these regulatio ns and ensure alignment with TNKS manage ment policies.				
	8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	Unclear. The relevant section of the proposal identifies potentiall y overlappi ng				

		projects and states in a logical manner how there is no risk of duplication and the opportunities for complementarity. Among the projects mentioned is the World Bank-funded Jambi Sustainable Landscape Management Project. The area of the project proposal is within	CR14: Not cleared. The CR is not addressed.	CR14: Cleared. See para 111, p. 61.	-	
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		the WB project area and there appear to be potential opportunities for collaboration and for the use of information and experience collected. CR 14: Please elaborate and clarify the possible synergies with the WB-funded project in Jambi province.				
	9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management	Yes. Mostly integrated in compo				

	component to capture and feedback lessons?	nt 4. The description of the knowledge management activities in the proposal is disproportionately ambitious compared to the allocated budget. CR 15: Please clarify the channels through which the online information will be made public, and who will maintain the sites, also post-implement	CR15: Not cleared. The KM plan and outputs are defined and align with project objectives. However, post-implementation sustainability could be better explained—specifically, how village governments will ensure the continued maintenance of online platforms. Given the project’s budget constraints, the current level of detail appears reasonable, and further clarification on financial sustainability could be a minor addition rather than a major revision.	CR 15: Cleared. See paras 117-118, page 63.	-	
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		tation. The activities of component 4 include several elements (4.1.3.1) that are to be financed from the execution costs as they are part of regular monitoring activities. Please see CAR 8.				
	10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in	Unclear. The description of the consultations is a mix of intentions	CR16: Not cleared. The proposal does provide details on consultations held, including dates, stakeholders, and key discussion	CR 16: Not Cleared. Please consolidate tables 13, 14 and 15 information in one summary table that includes this	CR16: Not Cleared. The tables have been consolidated, and a separate paragraph has	CR16: It has been revised according to CR16, including sex-disaggregated participant data in Table 15, clarification of

	compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	for consultations for the preparation of the concept note and for the full proposal, and it is unclear what has actually taken place as consultations and who the actual stakeholders were. CR 16: Please clarify which consultations have actually taken place. The findings of the	points. However, there is some confusion between consultations that were intended for the concept note phase and those conducted for the full proposal. The proposal does not explicitly separate what has already been done and what is planned, making it unclear which consultations have been completed and which are still expected. Please clarify which consultations have already been completed vs. those still planned. CR17: Not cleared. There is a discrepancy between the 9 target villages and the 8 villages referenced in some consultation reports. However, later sections state that beneficiaries from all 9 villages participated in consultations	information among others in one <u>summary table</u>. <u>The summary table should include:</u> date of consultation, consulted entity/ group, number of participants disaggregated by gender (women, men, etc.), topics discussed, outcomes and how they were considered in project design. Please also indicate in a separate paragraph if/ when future consultations will be conducted. CR17: Cleared. See para 119, p. 64 and para 120, p. 67.	been included to describe future consultations; however, additional information is still required: 1. Please, in Table 15 (Part II.H), provide specific numbers of participants and gender-disaggregated data. 2. Indicate which project outputs (not objectives) respond to the concerns raised during the consultation process. 3. Disaggregate the concerns identified by vulnerable groups and clarify how these issues have been	project outcomes addressing consultation issues, and description of vulnerable group issues and how they are addressed in the project design.
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		consultations are presented. It is clear that these are reflected in the project design. There is a discrepancy between the number of target villages (9) and those involved in the consultations (8). CR 17: Please clarify	between August 26 and September 1, 2023. The text should explicitly confirm that all 9 villages were consulted to resolve any confusion. CR18: Cleared (pages 36-40). The proposal provides a qualitative description of marginalized and vulnerable groups, including: • Female-headed households • Landless farmers and farm laborers • Unemployed youth • Communities affected by natural disasters or displacement • Traditional leaders (Nini Mamak)	-	addressed within the project. - -	
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		that all target villages have been involved in the consultations. The consultations did consider gender. Marginalized and vulnerable groups have been identified in generic and qualitative terms only. CR 18: Please clarify and specify who the marginalized and				
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		vulnerable groups are.				
	11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	Unclear. As the climate change impact that the project would address is unclear, it is not possible to appreciate what the full cost of adaptation would be, and thereby the justification of the requested financing. The related section of the	CR19: Not cleared. The proposal does not fully answer CR 19, as it does not provide a clear, itemized breakdown of the total cost of developing diversified livelihoods. The budget for Component 2 (USD 133,323.33, or 14% of the total budget) covers knowledge and capacity-building activities but does not include a full cost estimate for participants to implement and sustain diversified livelihoods.	CR19: Cleared. See paras 121-127 pp. 70-73.	CR19: (re-opened); Please insert a sentence at paragraph 122 indicating that the proposed project will be able to effectively attain its desired outcomes with the funding provided by the adaptation fund.	CR19: A statement has been added in paragraph 122 confirming that the project can achieve the intended results with Adaptation Fund financing.

		proposal repeats much of the information on the description of the activities. Please see CR 1. In addition, the activities of component 2 will per se not result in diversified livelihoods, for which action and investment by the participants is required.				
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		The activities are limited to knowledge and capacity building. CR 19: Please clarify the whole cost of developing the diversified livelihoods the project aims to support.				
	12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	Unclear. The proposal includes a results framework with realistic, quantified expected results with indicators	CAR2: Not cleared. A Gender Assessment is included on pages 55-62 but lacks a number of key details. The Gender Assessment highlights gender inequalities but does not explicitly	CAR2: Not Cleared. Please address the following: In the Project Results Framework, Part IIIE, please revise quantify all the targets including the	CAR2: Not Cleared. The Project Results Framework (table 23) should be revised as follows ensure that each indicator	CAR2: It has been revised according to the feedback.

		and targets. However, the indicators and targets are not gender disaggregated. CAR 2: Please provide indicators and targets that are gender disaggregated as appropriate. Please provide a Gender Assessment. This is a mandatory requirement at the fully-developed	link them to project indicators and targets. - the Gender Action Plan lacks clear steps to ensure women's participation in formal decision-making structures. - Explicit activities to increase women's involvement in village governance is not included. - The Gender Assessment identifies women's economic vulnerability, yet the Action Plan does not fully specify economic empowerment activities beyond general livelihood diversification. - The Gender Assessment acknowledges gender-based violence (GBV)	percentages of the targets in column 4 that correspond to the indicators indicated in column 2. Disaggregate targets by gender as applicable. 2. <u>Ensure consistency with project results framework for baselines (should be 0 for some targets such as no. of beneficiaries, etc.).</u> 3. Ensure the number of direct/ indirect beneficiaries are consistent with the Project RF and related core indicator table, and across the document.	has a corresponding target (currently, certain targets are not matched by any corresponding indicator); ensure that baseline values are provided for each indicator, with relevant units and output ii) 3.2 baseline set at zero; iii) Ensure that the number of direct and	
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		d proposal stage. The project document does not include information on its alignment with the AF results framework (https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-	risks, including psychological, physical, and economic violence. However, there are no concrete measures in the Action Plan to address GBV risks. - While vulnerable groups (youth, female-headed households, and farm laborers) are mentioned, there is no specific targeting mechanism to ensure their meaningful participation. The results framework includes quantifiable indicators and targets, but gender disaggregation is missing in key areas such as: - The number of men and women receiving climate		indirect beneficiaries are consistent through the different sections of the proposal ; iv) all references to households (whether in indicators or targets) should be removed and replaced by number of individuals, in line with AF methodologies	
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		2.pdf).	adaptation knowledge (Output 1.1). • The number of men and women implementing smart agriculture (Output 2.1). • The number of men and women engaged in livelihood diversification (Output 3.2). • The number of men and women participating in degraded land restoration (Output 4.2). Please consider the following: 1. Revise the Gender Action Plan (Table 26) to include specific gender-sensitive targets (e.g., percentage of women in decision-making roles). 2. Update the Results Framework with	-	for results reporting ; v) ensure that all indicators meet the SMART criteria (i.e., that they are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-Bound) as several indicators in the current framework do not meet this standard; by way of example, "Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis" and "data on the area of degraded agricultural land that has been restored to	
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			gender-disaggregated indicators (e.g., tracking female vs. male beneficiaries in smart agriculture training). 3. Integrate GBV prevention and response mechanisms into the project framework. 4. An implementation strategy for youth and female-headed households to access climate adaptation support. CAR3: Cleared (pages 73-74).	CAR3 New: Please address the following in the AF alignment Table : 1. Revise AF outcome and indicators (columns 3 and of the table upper part) and AF output level (lower part of the table) statements and numbers to match those of the AF RF. Refer to latest related AF guidance on this found at Results Framework Alignment Table (Amended in November 2025) (77 kB, DOC). 2. Round	fertility and managed productively" are neither specific, measurable nor time-bound as currently formulated.	
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		showing the linkage between project objectives and outcomes to the Fund level outcome and outputs.		amounts allocated to whole dollar. See CAR1 New. 3. Ensure that AF outcome level and AF output level amounts, each add up to total components cost (USD 850,812). 4. Delete last row "Monitoring and Evaluation". 5. Add table no. & heading. Apply for all other tables.	CAR3 Not Cleared. Please address the following: While previous points 2, 3, 4 and 5 are now clear, point 1 is not. Indeed, inconsistencies persist between the information provided in the project results framework and those provided	CAR3 NEW: It has been revised to ensure consistency between the Results Framework and the Alignment Table, using the Adaptation Fund format for Table 26 (now table 27), aligning outcome and output levels, matching costs correctly, and ensuring all AF results and outputs are consistently reflected across the
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					in the alignment table. For instance, the project results framework does not include any of the Project Objectives indicators listed in the alignment table. 1. 2. Please revise both sections of the funding proposals to ensure consistency across both sections. Please use the Adaptation Fund (AF) format for Table 26 of Part III.F. Note that the table should refer to total outcome levels, not totals by component	table.
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					(see Results Framework Alignment Table for further guidance). 3. Ensure that AF result-level amounts and AF product-level amounts exactly add up to the total cost of the components . 4. Ensure that the costs are presented per AF indicator in the alignment table. 5. Please ensure that all Fund Outcomes associated with the Fund	
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					Outputs listed in the lower section are also reflected in the upper section of the table, to ensure alignment and consistency. CAR3b(NEW): Please add in table 24 the target numbers of both total indirect and direct beneficiaries supported by the project.	CAR 3 b : Table 24 (now table 25) has been updated to include target numbers for both direct and indirect beneficiaries supported by the project.
	13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been	Unclear. The proposal lacks	CR20: Not cleared. The proposal mentions that APBDes (village budget) will cover	CR 20: Cleared. See paras It 124-125, pp. 72-74.	-	

	taken into account when designing the project?	sufficient information on the mechanisms to achieve and sustain the outputs of Component 1. Specifically: Automated Weather Stations (AWS): Weather and climate are referenced interchangeably, which may lead to confusion about the role of AWS in	operational costs, along with CSR and government subsidies, but there is no confirmed commitment from local authorities or the private sector. Please confirm the financial commitment from village governments (APBDs) and private sector partners (CSR) for AWS operation beyond project funding. It is unclear who is responsible for long-term AWS maintenance, software updates, and sensor calibration once the project ends? Please clarify long-term technical support for AWS, including responsibility for software updates, calibration, and data analysis.			
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		the project. While Automated Weather Stations, rather than climate stations, are planned for installation and will be managed by local cadres at the sub-District level, the proposal does not clarify who will fund their ongoing operation or how data will be analyzed and utilized	Lack of Specifics on Water Management for Irrigation Infrastructure: The proposal mentions that irrigation canals will be repaired using spring water sources, but does not clarify: Who will oversee water allocation? How will irrigation maintenance be funded? What mechanism ensures fair water distribution among farmers? Please clarify the water resource management plan, including governance, funding, and maintenance mechanisms for rehabilitated irrigation. The proposal assumes that training alone will lead to diversified livelihoods, but additional support (such as microfinance access,			
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		for long-term adaptation planning. Irrigation Infrastructure: There is no information on the source and management of water for the rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure under Activity 1.2. The proposal should clarify how these assets will be sustainably	small business grants, or cooperative structures) is not clearly planned. Please include a strategy for post-training business support, such as seed capital for small enterprises, cooperative networks, or financial literacy training to ensure sustainable livelihood diversification.			
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		managed , including financing for ongoing maintena nce. Sustaina bility of Liveliho od Diversifi cation under Compon ent 2: The sustainab ility of Compone nt 2, which focuses on building capacity for diversifie d livelihood s, seems based on the assumpti				
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		on that diversified livelihoods will naturally emerge following training sessions. However, as currently structured, Component 2 mainly involves workshops and knowledge-sharing activities, which alone are unlikely to drive the intended shift to diversified livelihoods without additional				
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		inputs or follow-up support. CR 20: Please clarify the sustainability strategy for achieving and maintaining the outcomes of Component 1. This should include details on: • How Automated Weather				
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		er St ati o ns wi ll b e o p er at e d, m ai nt ai n e d, a n d fin a nc e d lo n g- te r m				
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		• How AWS data will be analyzed and utilized for climate data				
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		pt ati o n, a n d b y w h o m ; T h e s o u r c e a n d m a n a g e m e n t p l a n f o r				
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		the water in re h a bil ita te d irr ig ati o n inf ra st ru ct ur e, in cl u di n g fu n di n g				
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		for ongoing maintenance. Please see also CR 19 to specify any follow-up activities or support mechanisms that will help ensure the intended livelihood improvements and				
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		update the sustainability analysis accordingly. Paragraph 157 claims sustainability from activities that are not part of the project.				
	14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risk 15. s identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	Unclear. While the proposal states alignment with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy, the risk				

		identification process appears insufficient and lacks necessary supporting evidence. The risk screening categorizes all activities as low risk (Category C), which may not fully capture potential risks and impacts. Specific issues include: 1. Lack of Evidence for				
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		Risk Categorization: The categorization of activities as low risk is not substantiated with data or evidence. Risks are described generally, without justification for why specific activities	CAR4: Not cleared. 1. Please justify why certain activities (e.g., land rehabilitation, AWS installation, irrigation infrastructure) do not present at least moderate risks (Category B). 2. There is a lack of Unidentified Sub-Projects (USP) consideration for Component 3. Restoration of 600 ha of degraded agricultural land carries potential environmental risks, including: Unclear land tenure risks; Possible encroachment into ecologically sensitive areas; Soil degradation impacts from	CAR4 Not Cleared. Please address the following: 1. Align AF E&S checklist table with AF format. a. In column 1 list AF E&S principles, b. in column 2 indicate if no further assessment is needed, c. In column 3 list the risks of each E&S principle and their level (no risk, low, medium, high), indicate what further assessment is needed	CAR4: Not Cleared. 1. Please align the AF E&S table with the Adaptation Fund (AF) format. This means, for example, that in Column 2 an "X" should only be marked where no further assessments are required, while the cell should be left blank otherwise. For Column 3, the text should begin by indicating the level of the identified risk, and the	CAR4: It has been revised to align the AF E&S table with Adaptation Fund format, clarify further assessment where applicable, ensure consistency of risks with Section III.C, and include clarification on USP inclusion in the project (table 22).
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		ies are considered low or moderate risk. 2. Component 3 Risk Assessment Gaps : Activities under Component 3 involve cultivation on degraded land, which extends beyond	agroforestry techniques. The proposal must recognize that these activities could be classified as Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) and include appropriate risk mitigation and monitoring strategies. 3. The project area overlaps with a biodiversity hotspot identified in the World Bank's Jambi Sustainable Landscape Management Project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). No biodiversity impact assessment is provided, even though restoring	for those not marked in column 2, and arrangements to ensure compliance for all E&S principles. 2. Also refer to GAP and ESMP (environmental and social management plan – in Part IIIC) and flag USPs (if any) at related principles. 3. Please note that according to AF ESP guidance, principles 1 (Compliance with the Law), 4 (Human Rights), and 6 (Core Labor Rights) <u>often</u> require	risks should be described using the format: “There is a risk that...”, and should be accompanied by mitigation measures stated as: “Mitigation measures are...” or “To mitigate this risk, the project...”. 2. Please specify which further assessments will be carried out for all cases not marked with an “X” in Column 2. While this has already been	
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		meeting-based activities and has potential environmental impacts. Risks associated with these activities should be considered Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) due to potential	degraded land could impact existing habitats, soil composition, and native flora/fauna. Please clarify if a biodiversity impact assessment is needed and outline specific mitigation measures to protect local ecosystems and avoid habitat destruction. 4. The proposal does not address legal restrictions for projects operating within TNKS buffer zones. Please clarify TNKS buffer zone compliance by identifying applicable regulations and detailing how the project will adhere to them.	ongoing screening, assessment, and monitoring throughout project implementation phase. 4. Ensure alignment of the mentioned risks with those discussed in Part IIIC and ESMP (<u>to be provided</u>). 5. Clarify if the project includes unidentified sub-project and address accordingly, if it is the case. For guidance on this refer to https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Updated-guidance-on-USPs-.pdf	addressed for “Compliance with the Law”, it is not described, for example, for “Gender Equity and Women’s Empowerment”. 3. Please ensure that the risks identified in the AF E&S table are consistent with those presented in the table in Part III.C. Note, for example, that while no risks related to “Indigenous Peoples” are identified in the AF E&S table, such risks are	
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		tial variability in project impact. Please refer to the Adaptation Fund's guidance on USPs for further details (USP Guidance). 3. Biodiversity and Conservation Hotspot			identified in the table under Part III.C. 4. Please explicitly indicate whether USPs are included in the project and clearly justify if this is not the case (for further guidance, see https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Updated-guidance-on-USPs-.pdf).	
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		Status: The project area overlaps with a biodiversity hotspot, as noted in the World Bank's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Jambi Sustainable Land				
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		scape Mana geme nt Proje ct. This aspec t is not addre ssed in the propo sal, despit e poten tial implic ations for biodiv ersity conse rvatio n and natur al habit at prote ction. 4. Kerin ci Sebla				
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		t Natio nal Park Buf fe r Zone Impli catio ns: The proje ct is locate d in the buffer zone of the Kerin ci Sebla t Natio nal Park (TNK S), a prote cted area. The propo sal does not				
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		discuss relevant regulations or restrictions associated with this location, nor does it assess potential risks or compliance measures specific to working in proximity to a nation				
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		nal park. CAR 4: Please revise the proposal to demonstr ate full complian ce with the Adaptatio n Fund's Environm ental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy (GP) by addressin g the following: • Provi de supp orting evide nce and justifi cation				
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		for the risk categories assigned to each activity, particularly where risks are considered low or moderate. • Reassess activities under Component 3, considering the potential for				
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		Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) and outlining relevant risk mitigation measures. • Address the biodiversity hotspot status of the project area and provide an assessment of potential				
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		impacts and mitigation strategies for biodiversity conservation and habitat protection. • Identify any regulatory requirements or restrictions associated with the project's location in the buffer				
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		zone of Kerinci Seblat National Park, and detail compliance measures to align with these requirements.				
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	Yes.	-	-	-	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before	Yes. The Implementing Entity Management Fee is at 8.5	-	-	-	

	the fee?	per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee.				
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	Yes. The Execution Costs are at 9.5 per cent of the total project budget. However, please see CAR 8 .	-	-	-	
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes. Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan) is an accredited national implementing entity	-	-	-	

		with the AF. The accreditation expiry date is 29 September 2026.				
Implementations	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	No. The implementation arrangements presented in section III.A of the proposal are unclear. The arrangements at the EE for the project as described in paragraph 166 are unclear, and they appear to be	CR21: Not cleared The roles of IE and EE are explained, but governance arrangements, oversight mechanisms, and decision-making structures remain unclear. The proposal only states that the Steering committee includes "representatives of the national and local government," but does not specify which ministries, agencies, or organizations are involved. Please define the Steering Committee (SC): • Please list the SC members (which	CR 21: Cleared. See paras 149-150, pp. 81-84.	CR21 (NEW): At paragraph 150: 1. it states as follows "The project implementation structure consists of Partnership Institutions/IEs are national institutions that are responsible for general coordination and supervision, ...". Please separate out the role of Kemitraan as the AF IE and the partnership organization	CR21 : Paragraph 150 has been revised to clearly separate the roles of the AF Implementing Entity (IE) and partner organizations, and to rephrase the wording so that Mitra Aksi/EE are correctly described only as implementing entities in line with AF requirements.

		excessive for the execution of a project of this limited size and complexity. The organisational structure shown on p. 47 is incomplete. The Steering Committee is not defined. Paragraph 171 states that the overall approach to implementation will be one of subsidiarity, with decision making	ministries/agencies are represented). Please define SC governance procedures (decision-making, frequency of meetings).		s. 2. Also rephrase the following statement "And, the execution institution (Mitra Aksi/EE) is an implementing institution" since again Mitra Aksi is the EE not the implementing entity.	
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		as close as possible to the beneficiaries. It is unclear how the EE will manage this, and how the IE will provide adequate oversight. CR 21: Please clarify the implementation arrangements for the project, highlighting the governance arrangements, the roles of the IE and the EE, as well as				
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		those of key implementation partners.				
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	Yes. The proposal has identified major risks, scored their significance and provided arrangements to manage them.	Yes, on pages 50-51.	-	-	
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	No. CAR 5: Please identify measures to manage environmental and social risks, taking into	CAR5: Not cleared. Please see CAR 4 above. Furthermore, more a management framework for USPs is not described.	CAR5: Not Cleared. 1. Please revise the Table in Part IIIC, para 156, to reflect an <u>Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)</u> table/ matrix which typically includes the	CAR5: Not Cleared. 1. Please ensure consistency between the risks identified in Part III.C and those identified in Table 18, Part II.K. 2. <u>See CAR4</u>	CAR5: Table 18 now renumbered to table 19. It has been revised according to the feedback.

		account CAR 4. The description of the grievance mechanism puts the responsibility for establishing and operating it fully with the EE. There is no role for the IE. CR 22: Please clarify how the IE will adequately provide oversight of the EE and the operation of the Grievance	CR22: Not cleared. The proposal does not clarify the escalation process if issues persist with the EE. It is unclear how corrective measures are enforced in case of underperformance.	AF E&S principle, the risk identified under this principle, the component/output activity related to the risk, <u>mitigation measures</u>, monitoring frequency to ensure compliance with mitigation measures, responsible entity, cost/budget lines for mitigation measures and monitoring. <u>Note:</u> ESMP risks must be consistent with those of Part IIK. 2. <u>See CAR4 above regarding USPs.</u> CR22: Cleared. See paras 157-162 p..93-94, and	<u>above regarding USPs.</u> -	
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		Mechanism.		Attachment 2.		
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	No. The proposal does not include a budget on the IE management fee use. CAR 6: Please include a budget on the IE management fee use.	CAR 6: Not cleared. The current budget structure does not comply with the Adaptation Fund's (AF) guidance on execution costs and IE fees. The M&E cost of USD 31,048.25 appears to be separately allocated, when it should be distributed within the 8.5% cap for IE fees and 9.5% cap for EE execution costs. The M&E cost (USD 31,048.25) should not be a separate line item. Instead, it must be divided: - Portion allocated to the Implementing Entity (IE) should be included within its 8.5% cap. - Portion allocated to the Executing Entity (EE) should be included within	CAR6: Not Cleared. Please provide IE fees breakdown as standalone table or <u>preferably as part of Part IIIG budget table</u> (similar to execution costs). IE fee may include: Corporate activities fees related to engagement with donor (Policy support, Portfolio management, Reporting, Outreach and knowledge sharing) and Project cycle management fees (Project preparation and management oversight including financial management and quality insurance, Implementation reports supervision, and	CAR6: Not Cleared. Please provide the breakdown of the Implementing Entity fees as part of Part IIIG budget table in accordance with the Adaptation Fund (AF) template. Please ensure consistency with the information presented in Table 21, Part III.D, and all other related tables in the document.	CAR6: Table 21 now renumbered to table 23, It has been revised to include the Implementing Entity cost breakdown in the Section IIIG budget table, ensuring consistency with Table 21 (now table 23) and other relevant tables in the document.

			its 9.5% cap. 7. Ensure that M&E costs for project financial reporting, progress tracking, and results-based management (RBM) are appropriately distributed. Revised Budget Calculation is needed: 8. IE Fees Cap (8.5%): The total IE fee should include M&E oversight costs. 9. EE Execution Costs Cap (9.5%): The EE budget should cover daily project management, including M&E field activities. 10. Clarification in the Budget Table: Clearly distinguish M&E costs within the IE and EE categories.	Project completion and evaluation oversight).		
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			Provide a revised budget breakdown showing that all costs are compliant with the AF's cost and fee structure.			
	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	No. The annexed spreadsheet does include a breakdown of the execution cost but that is not reflected in the proposal. CAR 7: Please include a breakdown of the execution costs in the proposal document. The	CAR7 and CA8: Not cleared. See CAR6 above. Some M&E costs are classified under incorrect budget categories. Monitoring staff costs should be under execution costs (EE), not IE implementation fees. IE fees should cover only project cycle management activities.	CAR7 & CA8: Not Cleared. Please explicitly indicate execution costs in a dedicated row titled "<u>Execution Costs</u>" in budget table- Part III.G.	CAR7 & CAR8: Not Cleared. Please explicitly indicate execution costs in a dedicated row titled "<u>Execution Costs</u>" in budget table under Part III.G.	CAR7 & CAR8: It has been revised according to the feedback. The cost and expenses has been adjusted. The total grant now is USD 1,000,000 with total PEC of USD 88,993 and IE fee USD 61,392.

		execution costs identified in the annex are incomplete. Apart from staff salaries, only 'Logistic & vehicle operating costs' are presented as execution costs, at USD 2,235 for the entire project duration. However, the detailed budget includes a total of USD 137,694 for transport and travel				
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		costs directly related to the project activities. CAR 8: Please clarify and adjust as needed the execution cost to ensure that all execution costs are identified.				
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	Yes. A detailed budget with budget notes is included and further detailed in the annexed budget spreadsh	CR23: Not cleared. Please remove all decimals from the budget figures. Ensure consistent rounding across the entire budget. Use commas as a 1,000 separator for clarity. Review all tables and text to make sure decimals have been eliminated completely.	CR23: Not Cleared. Please address the following: 1. Round up amounts to the nearest dollar. 2. Delete Section H "Budget Note & Justification" Table. Only include the notes under	CR23: Cleared. As per revised Table 27. Amounts have been rounded to whole numbers, and the edits to the table have been made.	

		eet. In several places in the proposal document, budget figures are presented in a range of formats, including also decimal numbers. CR 23: Please present budget figures throughout the proposal rounded to the nearest whole number, with commas as 1,000 separator		"description of budget item in a dedicated column in the budget table in Part III G (i.e.: add a column with a title "Notes" and include a brief description of items as text, not bullets, in the detailed budget table. The rest of the table is not needed.		
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	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?	Unclear. The monitoring and evaluation section of the proposal describes the related activities. However, the allocation of roles and responsibilities between the IE and the EE is unclear (paragraphs 203-206). CR 24: Please clarify the specific roles and responsibilities	CR24: Not cleared. The roles and responsibilities between the IE (Kemitraan) and EE (Mitra Aksi Foundation) in M&E activities are not clearly defined. Paragraphs 203-206 do not specify how responsibilities are divided, leading to potential confusion in accountability and reporting. Please include: • A clear distinction between IE and EE roles in M&E. • Definition of who does what, when, and how coordination will be ensured.	CR24: Not Cleared. See paras 164-165, pp. 95-96. Please address the following: 1. Revise Table 20 layout to include M&E activity, responsible entity, activity cost & source, and timeline. 2. Reflect other M&E items mentioned in Part IIID discussion (e.g.: annual/periodical reports) and monitoring of gender action plan & ESMP/ E&S risks mitigation, IE oversight, etc. Ensure all budget figures and items are aligned with execution costs and IE	CR24: Not Cleared. Please revise Table 21 and address the following: 1. In Table 21, Part III.D, some M&E activities identify only the EE and/or IE as the responsible entities. Please clarify whether some of these tasks will indeed not be delegated to external entities. 2. Please replace "Project Implementation Cost" by "Project Execution Cost"	It has been revised according to all CAR24 and CAR25 requirements, including budget adjustments, clarification of M&E and IE costs, removal of Table 22, and update of baseline survey information. CAR9 has also been completed with updated Table 23 (now table 24 – results framework) values.

		ilities of the IE and EE in carrying out M&E activities, indicating who is responsible for each task and how coordination will be ensured. Please also see CAR 6 and CAR7. The timing and frequency of some M&E activities in Table 26 are misaligned with the project's implementation	CR25: Not cleared. Baseline Survey (USD 25,000) needs clarification. Please state clearly if the baseline survey has already been conducted and how its findings are used. Mid Survey (USD 3,900) is unclear - Is it a mid-term evaluation or another form of data collection? CR26: Not cleared. Several indicators in the Results Framework lack gender disaggregation, despite commitments made in the Gender Assessment. - Gender breakdown for key metrics (e.g., number of farmers adopting	fees breakdowns, and/ or other budget lines. 3. Ensure that baseline, mid-term and final evaluations fall under IE fees and are at least 5% of the total project cost of \$935,103. 4. M&E budget in Table 20 is \$31,048, while it is \$42,837.50 in table 7. Please ensure consistency.	throughout table 21. In addition, while table 21 indicates that the list M&E activities would be charged under the Project Execution Cost or the IE fee, the budget presented in part III.G indicates that these costs would be charged to Component 4 instead. Please revise both tables 21 and 27 to address this inconsistency, noting that costs related to the baseline data report,	
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		schedule. For instance, quarterly monitoring of “Percentage of farmers who have succeeded in increasing food production from implementing smart agriculture” is not practical for annually harvested crops. Additionally, it is unclear whether the baseline survey schedule for “Assess	Smart Agriculture should specify male vs. female). • Consistency between gender-related targets and reported indicators. • Disaggregate all relevant indicators by gender (e.g., “Number of farmers trained in Smart Agriculture” → distinguish between male and female farmers). • Update the Results Framework (Pages 65-66) to ensure gender-sensitive indicators. CAR9: Not cleared. There are inconsistencies in output and outcome targets across different sections. Please correct. Example:		MTR and Final Evaluation must be clearly isolated separately under the IE fee, in line with Decision B.41/20. If needed, please refer to https://www.adaptation-fund.org/generic/costs-and-fees/. 3. The combined budget allocated to the baseline survey, mid-term review, and final evaluation (financed through the IE fee) represents only 1.6% of the total project cost	
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		ment full proposal writing” has been conducted, and there is ambiguity about the scheduling of a mid-term evaluation, with only a “Mid survey” planned for “Mid of Program.” It is unclear if the ‘Base line survey’ timed for ‘Assessment full proposal writing’ for USD 25,000 has been	- Paragraph 109: "Increase agri-food productivity by 30-40%." - Page 66 Indicator: "Percentage of increased crop yields at project end: ≥10%."	CR25: Not Cleared. Not able to track any revisions based on IE response. Please clarify.	(US\$935,103). This should be revised to ensure that it reaches at least 5% of the total project cost (US\$46,755). 4. Not cleared. Please ensure that evaluation costs (i.e., baseline data report, MTR and Final Evaluation) are at minimum at 5% of the total project cost, which is the recommended range for projects of this size (see table 3 in https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-	
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		held. It is unclear if a mid-term evaluation is scheduled. A 'Mid survey' is planned 'Mid of Program'. CR 25: Please revise the M&E schedule to ensure that monitoring frequencies and timings align realistically with project implementation and resource availability. Confirm if the		CR26: Cleared. See IE response and Project RF, Part III E (pp. 65-69 – clean version). Also see CAR2 above IE. CAR9: Not Cleared. In the project results framework, Part III E, please revise the baselines and targets noted as "xxx" under Outcome - 3 "Improving	content/uploads/2023/10/AFB.EFC_32.7_Evaluation-Policy-Budget-Implication_clean.pdf). These costs are currently at 1.8% of the total project cost. 5. The proposed budget should be revised to provide a breakdown of both the Project Execution Costs and the IE fee, in line with guidance provided in the previous review cycles, notably in the column "Second Technical Review	
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		baseline survey has been conducted and clarify the scheduling and purpose of the “Mid survey” relative to a mid-term evaluation. The Result Framework presented on p. 65 includes targets for outputs and outcomes that are not aligned with those mentioned		ecosystem sustainability from unplanned land use damage through restoration of degraded agricultural land”.	Comments 24 Feb 2025”. CR24 (NEW): Given that table 22 does not seem to add any substantial elements compared to tables 21 and 23, it may be removed from the funding proposal. CR25: Not Cleared. Please clarify what specific information will be collected through the baseline survey. Some of this is mentioned in the answer sheet; however, this information also needs to be explicitly included in the proposal.	CR24: Removed and adjusted. CR25: Previously it was public consultation workshop (study) and not a baseline. We haven’t conduct baseline study. Thus, we put that on the proposal as planned activity.
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		d elsewhere in the proposal. E.g., paragraph 109: “(...) increase agri-food productivity by 30% to 40%”, while the target for the corresponding indicator “Percentage of increased crops yields at the end of the project” is set at $\geq 10\%$ (p. 66). A number of the indicators and targets			While the response sheet states that a baseline survey was already carried out, the funding proposal still include references to a future baseline survey in table 20. In addition, the funding proposal does not include any description on how the outcomes of the surveys have informed the design of the project. The funding proposal should remove any references to any future baseline survey (in case it has indeed already been carried out) and clearly summarize the survey’s key	
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		have not been gender-disaggregated, while this is indicated. CR 26: Please include where appropriate gender-disaggregated targets and indicators , consistent with the description of the activities. CAR 9: Please ensure consistency between the targets and indicators			findings and explain how these findings informed the project design. - CAR9: Cleared. As per revised Table 23. Baselines and targets marked as “XXX” have been updated with figures.	
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		in the Results Framework and those presented in the project description. Revise targets across sections for alignment and accuracy.				
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a breakdown of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	No. CAR 10: Please include a breakdown of how IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function.	CAR10: Not cleared. - The proposal does not provide a breakdown of how IE fees will be utilized for M&E. - Specific activities covered by IE fees in M&E oversight are missing. - Details on quarterly monitoring, annual audits, and mid-term evaluation are not included.	CAR 10: Not cleared. <u>Will be cleared upon addressing/clearing CAR6 & CR24 above.</u>	CAR10: Not cleared. 3. <u>The funding proposal must provide a detailed breakdown of the IE fee, explicitly identifying which portions relate to M&E activities, including those listed</u>	CAR 10: Revised and added the detailed breakdown IE fee and M&E activities. Figures has been adjusted to accommodate this.

			Please provide a detailed breakdown of the IE's M&E responsibilities. Update the IE fee section to specify how IE funds are used for M&E.		in Table 20. 4. <u>Please provide in the funding proposal a detailed breakdown of the IE fee, with clear references to M&E-related activities, notably those listed in tables 20/21.</u> 5. <u>As outlined in CAR6, M&E related costs should not be budgeted as a separate component or budget line as it is done currently. They should rather be budgeted directly</u>	
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					<u>under the IE fee, PEC and/or project components in alignment with the guidance provided at: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/gen-eric/costs-and-fees/.</u> <u>When revising the budget, please ensure that evaluation-related costs (i.e., baseline data report, MTR and Final Evaluation) represent at least 5% of the total project cost, consistent with the recommended range for projects of this size (see table 3 in https://www.ada</u>	
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					ptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/AFB.EFC_32.7_Evaluation-Policy-Budget-Implication_clean.pdf). CR1(NEW): Please remove <u>any inputs made in bahasa</u> from table 21.	
	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?	Unclear. Section III.F of the template is lacking in the proposal, which would demonstrate how the project aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptatio	Not cleared. A Results Framework is included (pages 69-73) but Core Impact Indicator tables are missing. Guidance link: Methodologies for reporting Adaptation Fund core impact indicators (For fully-developed proposals)	-	CAR1(NEW): While Core Impact Indicator tables have now been included, some information are missing (e.g., in table 22 both baseline and targets for "Direct beneficiaries supported by the project" and "Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project") or are not correctly	CAR1: Table 22 is deleted as per previous review comment

		n Fund. Please see CAR 3 .			provided (e.g., information on the irrigation canals must be provided in a separate "Assets Produced, Developed, Improved, or Strengthened" table as opposed as in the Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated/table 23). Please revise the Core Impact Indicators tables to ensure that all required baselines and targets are fully provided; and that information provided are fully aligned with the related guidance document.	
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones	No. Section III.G presents	CAR11: Not cleared. The DS will need to be revised based on corrections	CAR11: Not Cleared. 1. Please	CAR11: Cleared. As per revised Table 29. All	

	included?	in table 27 disbursement milestones. It does not have the required format and contains errors. The prescribed format can be found at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/project-funding/project-proposal-materials/ CAR 11: Please include an adequate disbursement	mentioned above in CAR6-9.	separate thousands and hundreds digits by commas and round up amounts to the nearest whole dollar. 2. Delete table above Table 24. 3. Align Table with AF format found at the following link: Disbursement Schedule Template (For fully-developed proposals) (18 kB, XLS)	required amendments have been included.	
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		ment schedule using the AF's format.				
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FULLY DEVELOPED PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I : PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: Increasing the resilience of smallholders to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification

Country: Indonesia

Thematic Focal Area: Agriculture

Type of Implementing Entity: National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: Kemitraan (Partnership)

Executing Entities: Mitra Aksi

Amount of Financing Requested: \$1,018,390,977,939,944 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed: Yes ☒ No ☐

NOTE: The LOE should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities>

Stage of Submission:

☒ This proposal has been submitted before including at a different stage (concept, fully-developed proposal)

☐ This is the first submission ever of the proposal at any stage

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: Click or tap to enter a date.

Please note that fully-developed proposal documents should not exceed 100 pages for the main document, and 100 pages for the annexes.

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List of Abbreviations

AF	Adaptation Fund
AWS	Automatic Weather Station
Bappenas	Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Agency (<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i>)
BioCF	BioCarbon Fund
BMKG	Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency (<i>Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika</i>)
BNPB	National Disaster Management Agency (<i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i>)
BPS	Statistics Indonesia (<i>Badan Pusat Statistik</i>)
DED	Design Engineering Development
EE	Executing Entity
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
EWEs	Extreme Weather Events
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPS	Global Positioning System
IE	Implementing Entity
IKA	Adaptation Capacity Index
IKS	Exposure and Sensitivity Index
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
PEMDA	Regional Government (<i>Pemerintah Daerah</i>)
Perda	Regional Regulation (<i>Peraturan Daerah</i>)
Perdes	Village Regulation (<i>Peraturan Desa</i>)
ProKlim	Climate Village Program (<i>Program Kampung Iklim</i>)
RAN-API	National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (<i>Rencana Aksi Nasional Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim</i>)
RBP	Results-Based Payment
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDIK	Climate Vulnerability Index Data Information System (<i>Sistem Informasi Data Indeks Kerentanan</i>)



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A. Project/Program Background and Context.

A.1. Background and Context.

1. Indonesia is the world's largest tropical archipelago. Average monthly temperatures in Indonesia remain constant throughout the year, around 21.0°C – 28.7°C¹. There is considerable variation in average monthly rainfall and precipitation variability based on altitude. Average annual rainfall in the lowlands is around 1,800 mm to 3,200 mm, compared to 6,000 mm in the mountainous areas². Indonesia's climate is primarily influenced by the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), where conditions are 20–40% drier during El Niño events and wetter during La Niña events³. On average, La Niña and El Niño occur every 2–7 years. During the ENSO phenomenon, EWEs occur more frequently and trigger hydro-meteorological disasters. The incidence of such disasters has doubled in the past two decades (BNPB, 2022). This has the potential to cause loss of livelihoods and contribute to increased poverty.
2. Climate change projections, using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) representative concentration pathways (RCPs) 4.5 and 8.5 from the 1986 – 2005⁴ reference period, indicate that average daily temperatures will increase by 1.2°C – 1.6°C (between 2040 – 2059) and 1.6°C – 3.4°C (between 2080 – 2099). The warming projections indicate an increase in ambient temperature from approximately 26.5°C to 29°C – 30°C, significantly increasing the frequency of days with temperatures >30°C. However, these projections may be distorted by the inability of current climate models to distinguish between marine and land cover on Indonesia's small islands⁵. Rainfall is projected to increase by up to 20% (2.5 mm/day) in many parts of Indonesia by 2050. Although rainfall projections indicate an increase in average annual rainfall, there is considerable variability in its spatial and temporal distribution. For example, some parts of Indonesia (particularly western Indonesia) are projected to experience a significant increase in the number of dry days in the second half of the 21st century⁶.
3. The frequency and intensity of climate-induced events have doubled between 2010 and 2022⁷. The population exposed to extreme river flooding is likely to increase by 1.4 million by 2035–2044⁸. Indonesia is also highly vulnerable to sea level rise, with the country having the fifth highest population in the world in lower-elevation coastal zones. The total population potentially exposed to permanent flooding by 2100 could reach more than 4.2 million.
4. Climate change significantly impacts Indonesia's socio-economic growth and development. Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) roadmap indicates that the impact of climate change on basic needs such as health, food, water, and energy will reach approximately 0.66% to 3.45% of

¹ Based on data from 87 observation stations of the Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), the normal November air temperature for the 1981-2010 period in Indonesia was 26.6°C (within the normal range 21.0°C - 28.7°C). In general, the monthly air temperature shows a positive anomaly value (hotter than the climatological average) which is dominant in almost all parts of Indonesia. The average air temperature anomaly in December 2021 shows a positive anomaly with a value of 0.40C which is the 9th highest anomaly value throughout the observation data period since 1981

² The National Development Planning Agency, (2019) Indonesia Atmospheric Analysis

³ The World Bank Group and Asia Development Bank (2021) Climate Risk Country Profile: Indonesia 2021

⁴ RCPs are time-dependent projections of atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations. RCP8.5 are considered low mitigation scenarios, whereas RCP4.5 is considered medium mitigation scenario. Save the Children is aware GCF uses RCP4.5 and RCP6.0 to project climate scenarios out to 2050s. However, GoI – as highlighted – uses RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 to project climate impacts over the medium, long-term and develop climate change policies/interventions thereof. It should be noted that GoI is yet to officially adopt RCP6.0 as a stabilization scenario for reducing GHG emissions by 2100. Noting this, Save the Children will – at funding proposal development stage – carry out more thorough research to align with GCF's requirement of using not only RCP4.5 but RCP6.0 as well

⁵ The World Bank Group Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP, 2021). Indonesia Climate Data: Projection.

⁶ IPCC RCP 4.5 & 8.5, on Kaji Ulang RAN API 2018

⁷ The World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank (see the reference in footnote 12)

⁸ The National Agency for Disaster Management, BNPB (2020) Indonesia Disaster Monitoring

national GDP by 2030⁹. More specifically, in addition to physical losses in the form of infrastructure damage, communities also face the risk of losing their livelihoods as a negative impact of climate change, particularly those working as farmers, fishermen, and coastal aquaculture workers.

5. For Indonesia, climate change can have a negative impact on 273.5 million (BPS, 2020)¹⁰, especially for the 19.03 million population whose main source of livelihood is from the agricultural, food and horticultural sectors). Climate change directly or indirectly impacts the national economy. The results of the Bappenas study (2020) show that economic losses, especially in four sectors (marine & coastal, water, agriculture, and health) due to climate change, will reach IDR 102.36 trillion in 2020 or the equivalent of 0.61% of the 2020 GDP target and can reach 115 .53 trillion in 2024¹¹. Of the potential losses, from the food-agriculture sector, it is as much as 78 trillion due to decreased rice production (harvest failure due to flash floods, food attacks and plant diseases). The losses in the food-agriculture sector do not include damage to agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation systems and farm roads as well as obstructions in production chain distribution channels from villages to cities which have an impact on increasing production costs.
6. Potential economic losses due to the impacts of climate change in the food and agriculture sector can be reduced through planned and measured climate change adaptation actions. On a micro scale, climate change risks can be managed through the transfer of knowledge and smart agriculture technology at the farmer level. In efforts to adapt to climate change, the Government of Indonesia is committed to protecting communities and the environment from the impacts of climate change, which will simultaneously provide benefits and improve people's lives and the sustainability of the ecosystem. [Moreover, ¶](#)
- 7.6. Estimation of extreme climate change during the 2020-2024 period based on RAN API Review data, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas (2018) in figure-1.

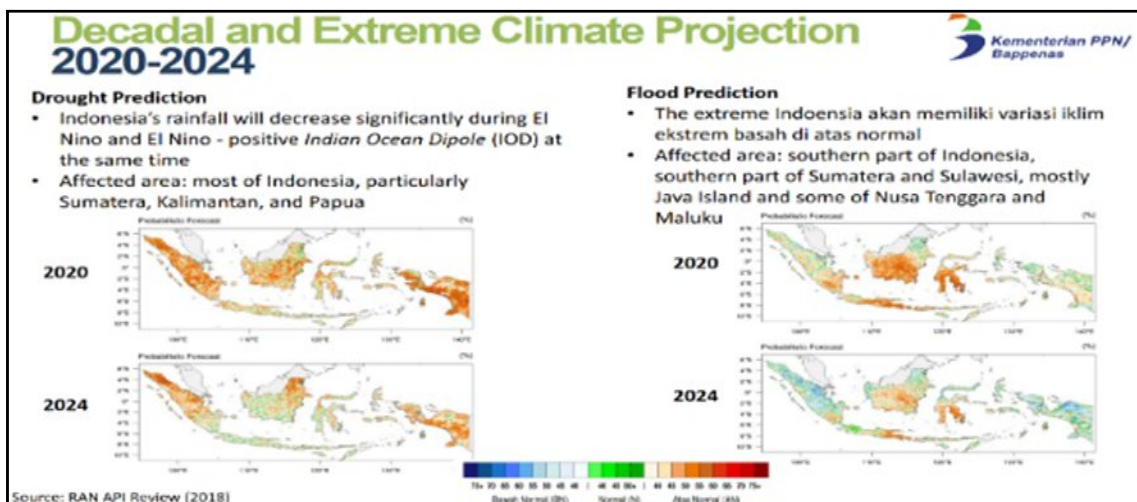


Figure. 1 Decadal and extreme prediction (2020-2024)¹²

8. To reduce population vulnerability, the Indonesian Government's climate change adaptation target is to reduce risks, increase adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change with a priority on economic resilience, social and livelihood resilience, as well as ecosystem and landscape resilience. This is in line with the objectives of the NDC (National Determined Contribution) and the objectives of annex 2 along with strategies 1 and 2, the Adaptation Roadmap which is operationally prioritized into several sectors, namely food, water, energy, health and ecosystems. ¶

7.

⁹ Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2021) Roadmap Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) on Adaptation Aspect

¹⁰ Central Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021

¹¹ Directorate of Environmental Affairs Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS, 2020

~~9-8.~~ The ~~objective of this~~ project ~~is aims~~ to reduce risks, increase adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change at the farmer and local policymaker levels with priority on economic resilience, social and livelihood resilience, and ecosystem and landscape resilience. This target will be achieved through, among others, increasing climate literacy, strengthening local capacity, improving knowledge management, convergence of climate change adaptation policies, and the application of adaptive technologies. The project objectives are in line with the Indonesian Government's 2020-2045 climate-resilient development policy.

A.2. Climate Change Hazard in Kerinci Regency, Jambi, Indonesia ¶

~~10.~~ Global climate change is also felt by ~~population~~ of Kerinci Regency, Jambi, the target location of the project. Climate events such as rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and droughts as a result of El Niño and La Niña occur in Kerinci Regency, Jambi, Indonesia. ¶

~~11-9.~~ Climate change, characterized by rising air temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns and intensity in Kerinci Regency, Jambi, has the potential to cause various disasters, including prolonged droughts, floods, and increased extreme weather events. This will impact the livelihoods of local communities, particularly in the food and agriculture sectors.

~~12-10.~~ Based on data from the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) of Kerinci Regency, signs of climate change are indicated by temperature changes varying between 23°C and 32°C, with the highest temperature reaching 33°C. Figure 2 shows changes in air temperature throughout 2020 in Kerinci Regency¹².

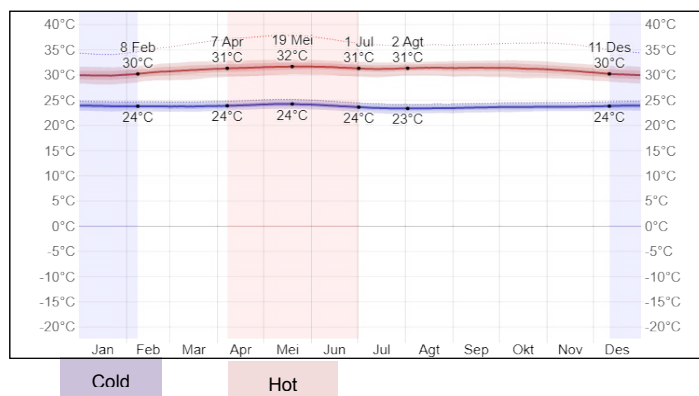


Figure. 2 Average Highest and Coldest Temperatures in Jambi, 2020

~~13-11.~~ The ~~Depati Parbo-Kerinci Meteorological Station Judging from~~ shows the average annual temperature over the last 10 years ranging from 22-23°C (see Figure 2), indicating that there has been an increase in temperature. In addition to the increase in temperature, there is also an increase in the length of irradiation as well as the transition or change of seasons such as in 2023 where the dry season is longer starting from May-October 2023 in Kerinci Regency.

~~14-12.~~ Rainfall patterns in Kerinci Regency vary over time. In addition to temperature changes, climate change events are characterized by changes in rainfall patterns. Figure 3 shows the rainfall change patterns in Kerinci Regency for the periods 1981-1990; 1991-2000, and 2001-20010 as observed at the BMKG Depati Purbo Meteorological Station, Kerinci, Jambi in 2019.

¹² Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) of Kerinci Regency, Average Highest and Coldest Temperatures in Jambi, 2020

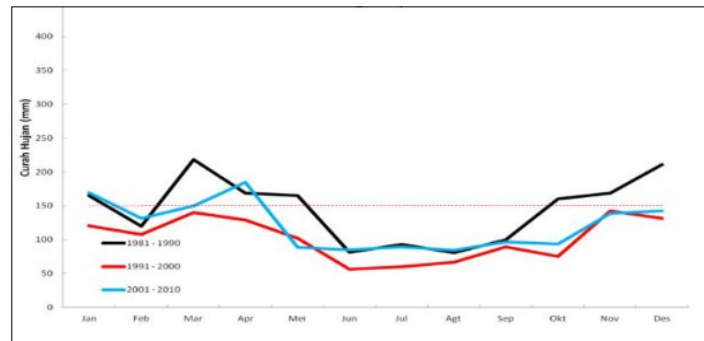


Figure. 3 Average rainfall per decade
(1981-1990; 1991-2000; 2001 -2010)

15. From the figure 3, it can be seen that the annual rainfall in Kerinci Regency from 2013-2022 (10 years) has fluctuated. There are years where rainfall is high and there are years where rainfall is low with rainfall for 10 years ranging from 3300-3400 mm/year.[¶]

13. ¶

16-14. Rainfall patterns in Kerinci are heavily influenced by two peak rainy seasons (December–January and March–April). The Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) reported a shift in the rainy season in Jambi, with heavy rain shifting from December to January. Data from the Depati Parbo station in 2024 showed significant monthly rainfall variations: the lowest was only ≈32 mm (August) and the highest was 380 mm (January). Towards the end of 2023, extreme rainfall occurred; rainfall in November–December 2023 was recorded at 348–399 mm (a normal month is usually 200–300 mm). The BMKG recorded late 2023/early 2024 as the highest in the last 15 years. These shifts and anomalies caused river flows to enlarge and increased the risk of disasters.

17-15. Based on the report of the Depati Parbo-Kerinci Meteorological Station, rainfall in Kerinci from late 2023 to early 2024 was the highest in the last 15 years. Generally, rainfall in Kerinci ranges from 200-300 mm per month. In November 2023, rainfall increased to 348 mm, even in December, up to 399 mm. High rainfall caused the water discharge of rivers and lakes in Kerinci to overflow, causing flooding. The flood in Kerinci is said to be the worst in the last 23 years.

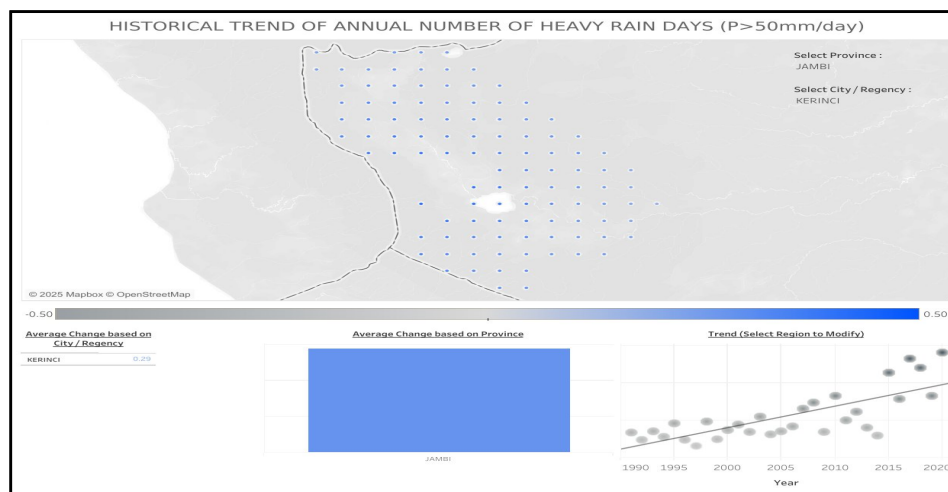


Figure. 4 Historical Trend Annual Heavy Rain

16. Based on the report of the Depati Parbo-Kerinci Meteorological Station¹³, rainfall in Kerinci from late 2023 to early 2024 was the highest in the last 15 years. Generally, rainfall in Kerinci ranges from 200-300 mm per month. In November 2023, rainfall increased to 348 mm, even in December, up to 399 mm. High rainfall caused the water discharge of rivers and lakes in Kerinci to overflow, causing flooding. The

¹³ Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) Kerinci Regency, 2024

flood in Kerinci is said to be the worst in the last 23 years.¹⁴

18.

19-17. Changes in temperature and rainfall that are increasingly difficult for farmers to predict in determining the right planting season have a direct impact on the food agriculture sector. Based on data from the Jambi Province Food Agriculture Dept¹⁴, the area of food crop land that failed to harvest due to fuso in the last 5 years reached 28,000 hectares, and crop failure due to drought reached 31,000 hectares (ha); (b) damage to agricultural land caused by flooding that continues to increase. Based on data from the Jambi Province Food Agriculture and Horticulture Agency during 2019 to 2021, the area of rice fields damaged by flooding reached 7,672.21 hectares; (c) decreased food quality due to excess or lack of water; (d) decreased productivity due to fuso, drought, pest attacks and plant diseases. Data on rice and horticultural food crop production in Kerinci Regency and other regencies in Jambi Province. Of the 11,063,067 ha of food cropland, only 60.54 ha could be managed in 2020 with a rice production of 10,667 tons. The remaining 11,002.53 ha could not be managed due to critical land conditions, damage to agricultural infrastructure due to flooding, and frequent crop failures due to pest attacks. (e) increasing pests and plant diseases

20-18. High rainfall intensity has impacted the livelihoods of population working in the food and horticultural sectors. This is particularly true for residents of Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province. Climate change has a significant impact on food security and the livelihoods of 264,139 population of Kerinci Regency whose main source of income depends on the food agriculture (rice) and horticulture sectors¹⁵.

21-19. High rainfall intensity throughout 2023 and 2024 has caused floods and landslides in almost all areas of Kerinci Regency. Based on a report from the Kerinci Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)¹⁶, floods and landslides in 2023 occurred in 14 sub-districts, 89 villages, with a population of 76,779 families affected. Floods and landslides have damaged 49 educational facilities, 5 health facilities, and damaged 621.5 hectares of food crops, and 876.5 hectares of rice fields failed to harvest. Floods and landslides continued to occur in 2024. have damaged agricultural land in 8 sub-districts and caused 1,061 hectares of rice fields to fail to harvest. The trend of climate disasters in Kerinci Regency impacting food and horticultural production continues to increase compared to 2021 and 2022 data. In 2021, the harvested area of food crops due to flooding reached 241 hectares, and due to drought in 2022, it reached 31,000 hectares.



Extreme rain fall that occurred in 2023 in Kerinci Regency, Jambi caused a flood disaster that damaged agricultural land, public service facilities and people's home



Flood and landslide disasters in Kerinci district in 2024

Figure. 5 Flood Disaster in Kerinci Regency in 2023 and 2024

22-20. The impact of climate change felt by the population of Kerinci Regency and Jambi Province as a whole is disruption to food availability. This is because Kerinci Regency supplies food (rice and horticultural crops) to the people of Jambi Province and West Sumatra.

¹⁴ Jambi Province Food Agriculture Dept, 2022

¹⁵ Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Kerinci Regency, 2023

¹⁶ Kerinci Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), 2024.

23-21. The impact that residents are beginning to feel due to the disruption of food availability due to crop failures caused by climate change in Kerinci Regency and other regencies in Jambi Province is the high price of food (rice). If in 2022 the price of Premium rice per kg was IDR 12,000/kg and Medium Rice was IDR 9,500/kg, then in mid-2024 the price of premium rice per kg was sold at IDR 14,548 per kg, and medium rice was IDR 14,162 per kg¹⁷. Price increases also occurred in horticultural commodities, such as chilies, tomatoes, and vegetables. This increase in food prices has a serious impact on meeting the food needs of poor families.

A.3. Vulnerability of location and population

24-22. ~~The project Program was initially proposed covered for 8 eight villages in 2 two sub-districts, namely (Gunung Raya and Bukit Kerman), to become 9 villages.~~ During the public consultation, the Bukit Kerman Regency Government proposed adding 1 Pondok Village ~~because it forms part, which is still within of the same landscape and includes agricultural land relevant to the proposed interventions. The final project area therefore comprises nine villages location, to bring the total number of program locations to 9. The consideration was to accommodate the additional 1 village because it is still within the same landscape with potential agricultural land that has not been properly managed.~~

25. The topography of the ~~targeted program that is the location of the program~~ has a high level of vulnerability to climate risk along with its variability, contributing significantly to the livelihoods of the community, especially those working in the food-agriculture sector. The results of the study in 9 program location villages identified the potential threat of climate disasters and their variability can be seen in ~~table~~Table- 1.[¶]

23.

Table. 1 Potential threat of disaster in 9 Villages of Program Location⁴⁹

Village name	Category	Type Location	Watershed	Above sea level	Village width-area (Ha)	Flood Risk	Landslide Risk	Drought Risk
Masgo	Source	Upstream/ highland	Batang Merangin	934	7190	Very High	Very high	Moderate
Salampaung	Sources	Upstream/ highland	Batang Merangin	960	7320.9	Very High	Very high	Low
Kebun Lima	Sources	Upstream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1050	162.79	Very High	Low	Moderate
Air Mumu	Sources	Upstream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1027	2819.4	Very High	Very High	Low
Sungai Hangat	Path	Upstream/ highland	Batang Merangin	971	636.8	Very High	Very High	Moderate
Tanjung Syam	Parth	Upstream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1018	4284.3	Very High	Very High	Moderate
Talang Kemuning	Sources	Upstream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1036	4810.7	Very High	Moderate	Low
Bintang Marak	Sources	Upstream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1018	793	Very High	Moderate	Low
Pondok	Sources	Upstream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1119	998	Very High	Very High	Low

24. In addition to topographic vulnerability during high rainfall, the results of agricultural land identification found 1,200 hectares of degraded land that needs to be rehabilitated, with the largest area being in Bintang Marak and Masgo Villages, namely 575 hectares¹⁸. Land degradation occurs not only in agricultural areas in the village environment but also in the buffer zone of the TNKS conservation area

¹⁷ Jambi Provincial Trade Office, basic necessities market operations, June 2024

¹⁸ Mitra Aksi, Assessment of potential disaster threats in 9 program villages, August 2023 August 2023.

which is 5 km from the assisted village. ¶

25. Reducing deforestation through smart agricultural practices and follow by rehabilitation of critical agricultural land with agroforestry plants is one of the steps to restore the ecosystem (soil moisture becomes good, floods are avoided because good land management according to land typology, will ultimately restore natural habitats that were previously fragmented so that they can increase biodiversity). With agroforestry systems, it can contribute to improving ecosystem services, such as pollination, pest control and carbon sequestration. On the other hand, if deforestation is not stopped through rejuvenation (or rehabilitation and good agricultural technical arrangement according to land typology, it will worsen climate vulnerability. In addition, another strategy to reduce deforestation is to develop and promote adaptive and environmentally friendly integrated farming systems or smart agriculture, for example by growing crops interchangeably, diversifying livelihoods by utilizing non-timber crops. Another strategy or step to reduce deforestation is to set up policies to protect the area by village officials. ¶
26. ~~All the strategies mentioned will be implemented integrated in this throughout the project lifecycle. such as eUnder Output 1.2, Village-village regulations on climate adaptation strategies and plans, including climate risk contingencies will be established in 9 assisted villages to govern, which regulate land clearing, and land management, and forest protection through clear Sanctions-sanctions and incentives. These measures will support to protect forests and reduce degradation and in their implementation are supported by the implementation of Outputs 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3, which introduce climate-smart agriculture using agroclimate data, build farmer capacity in Good Agricultural Practices (such as zero-burning techniques, crop rotation, and planting high-value, resilient crops like cinnamon), and diversify community livelihoods. Building on this enhanced capacity, Output 3.2 supports implementation of sustainable grazing and the restoration of degraded land through planting and maintenance. Finally, Output 3.3 (specifically Activity 3.3.2) provides continuous monitoring to track progress and successful conversion of degraded lands into productive agricultural areas. smart agriculture supported by agroclimatological data and information. on output 2.1, and output 2.2. Increasing the capacity of farmers in good agricultural practices through participatory land use planning activities, management of clearing techniques without burning, structuring planting patterns based on land typology, rotation of climate-resilient crop systems and selection of crop types based on economic value, climate resilience, and carbon produced such as cinnamon and output 2.3 diversification of people's livelihoods in building climate resilience. From increasing the capacity of farmers, implementing/practicing grazing, planting and maintenance of degraded land in output 3.2. From the results of the implementation, monitoring was then carried out at Output 3.3 in monitoring activities 3.3.2 the progress of degraded land that has been managed into agricultural land.~~

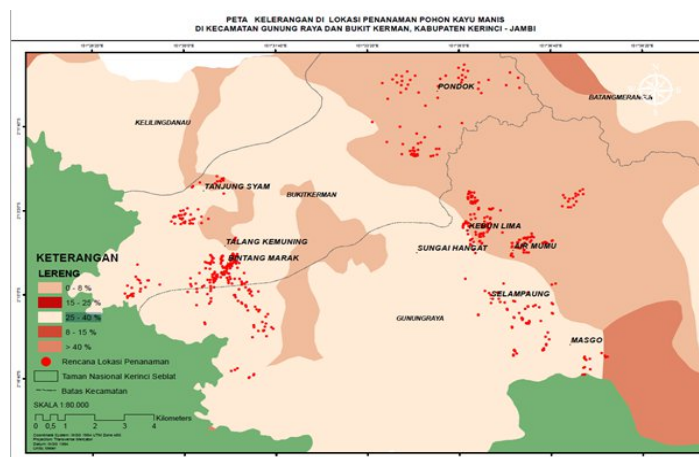


Figure. 6 Map of Location Degraded Agricultural Land Restoration Plan of 600 ha in 9 Target Villages

27. The results of the analysis of agricultural food vulnerability and climate risk also show that the determinants of the Exposure and Sensitivity Index (IKS) and Adaptation Capacity Index (IKA) in Kerinci District are quite high.

Table. 2 Village Vulnerability Data at the 9 Village Program Location

Province	District	Sub-District	Village's	IKA	IKS	Vulnerability	Flood Risk	Dry Risk
Jambi	Kerinci	Gunung Raya	Selampaung	0,41033	0,6198	4	4	4
Jambi	Kerinci	Gunung Raya	Masgo	0,31137	0,6863	7	5	5
Jambi	Kerinci	Gunung Raya	Air Mumu	0,50988	0,4715	4	4	4
Jambi	Kerinci	Gunung Raya	Sungai Hangat	0,53914	0,5362	4	4	4
Jambi	Kerinci	Gunung Raya	Kebun Lima	0,39975	0,6924	7	4	4
Jambi	Kerinci	Bukit Kerman	Tl. Kemuning	0,409045	0,5419	4	4	4
Jambi	Kerinci	Bukit Kerman	Tanjung Syam	0,455215	0,5333	4	4	4
Jambi	Kerinci	Bukit Kerman	Bintang Marak	0,39492	0,6189	7	5	5
Jambi	Kerinci	Bukit Kerman	Pondok	0,457295	0,6104	4	4	4

Notes

IKA = Adaptive Capacity Index

IKS = Exposure and Sensitivity Index

Scale: 1: Very low; 2: Low; 3: Quite; 4: Medium; 5: Quite High; 6: High; 7: Very high

Data source: SIDIK 2025 - Vulnerability Index Data Information System

28. ~~The SIDIK data dated 25 Data (May 25, 2025) shows indicate that the target villages face moderate to very high climate vulnerability in Kerinci Regency are in a climate-vulnerable situation. Most villages are still at moderate vulnerability, but three villages—Bintang Marak, Masgo, and Kebun Lima—are already reported~~ in the very high category, with low adaptive capacity and high sensitivity. ~~The risk of floods and drought risks is increasingly pressing on communities, especially farmers who depend on land for their livelihoods particularly consequential for agriculture-dependent households. The vulnerability of population in the program area is further exacerbated by the u~~Unplanned conversion of Kerinci highland forests ~~and unsuitable land use can intensify to agricultural land and other uses. The loss or reduction of forests causes flooding runoff, erosion, and landslides, the loss of biodiversity loss, and the disruption of ecosystem balances services, which impacts the decline in community further weakening~~ livelihoods.
29. The impact of population vulnerability to climate puts rural women (63.6%) and the poor (71.3 percent) at a higher risk. Rural youth under 25 (64.6 percent) of the total population are the most vulnerable group. This occurs due to limited access to assets, production facilities, knowledge, and decent employment opportunities in the agricultural sector, which causes them to lose their livelihoods when climate disasters occur.

Women and Vulnerable Group

30. Gender inequality in society that needs to be prioritized in project activities is increasing the role and position of women, including youth, in accessing and participating in local resource management, which is very important in reducing vulnerability to climate change and its variability. Considerations for prioritizing women and youth are based on:
31. *Subordination*; one of the root causes of development policy decision-making, including in the agricultural sector, is the persistence of subordination in relation to climate change. Women are considered inferior to men. Ultimately, development decisions are gender-biased, failing to consider women's situations, which ultimately complicates and ~~unaccommodatesunaccommodated~~ the fulfillment of women's needs within the family and community.
32. *Limited access and participation of women*; The experiences of women in rural areas from various studies presented previously, both in agricultural and coastal ecosystems, indicate the need for a new understanding that women's contributions in helping families and communities cope with climate change are crucial, even in certain situations and conditions where women play a greater role. However,

in practice, gender mainstreaming policies in coastal area development, women's access and participation in decision-making fall far short of expectations. Decision-making processes that ignore women's participation often make it difficult for women to access natural resources such as land, water, technology, and agricultural capital, which are their primary source of livelihood. Furthermore, women also face obstacles in accessing training and skills education, including in business management, agricultural product processing, and technology utilization. Limited access to business capital, marketing, and business networks also hinder the development of women's businesses, their primary source of livelihood in the agricultural sector.

33. *Gender gap*; gender disparities in Kerinci Regency pose a serious challenge to climate change adaptation efforts. While different gender roles and responsibilities within society can influence the extent to which individuals and groups can adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change, they often become obstacles. For example, women, who typically have less access to and control over resources, often face greater challenges in adapting to climate change. Traditional roles, norms, and gender stereotypes in rural Kerinci communities also hinder women's role and participation in various activities to increase family resilience to climate change and its variability.

34. *Impacts of Climate Change and the Environment Damage*. Climate change and environmental degradation, such as landslides, floods, droughts, and the destruction of forest ecosystems, threaten women's livelihoods and survival. Dependence on a single source of income as monoculture farmers further increases the potential for poverty. Climate change and environmental degradation also lead to an increase in various diseases, such as reproductive tract infections, malaria, dengue fever, tuberculosis, and various degenerative diseases. Women's risk of disease exposure increases because access to health services in rural areas is still very limited, both in terms of the availability of doctors, medicines, and supporting facilities for health services. Environmental degradation makes it difficult for women to obtain natural medicines and alternative food ingredients found in the forest.¶

34.

Table. 3 Results of Gender Gap Analysis at Target Sites

Issue	Finding	Gender inequalities	The root of gender inequities		
			Capacity	Structural Based	Culture Based
A. Access to natural resource management.					
1. Land Ownership	Women are merely symbolic of land ownership, as Kerinci culture adheres to a matrilineal system. However, final control over land use and harvest rests with men.	Sub-ordination			V
2. Natural resource management	Women's access and participation in local resource management is only complementary; they do not have the power to make decisions	Sub-ordination, gender gap		V	V
3. Government Gender Policy	Gender-neutral policies do not accommodate women's specific needs, often have detrimental impacts on women, and create a double burden on women.	Gender blind			
B. Participation in Natural Resources Management					
1. Participation in family decision	Women's participation in decision-making is heard, but the decision remains with men.	Sub-ordination			V
2. Participation in Village Groups	Women's participation in social activities is more open, such as in integrated health posts (Posyandu) and religious study groups. However, this must be done with the husband's permission.	Sub-ordination			V
3. Participation in village government activities. (e.g. annual village planning meeting)	Women are not given sufficient space to participate in village development, including in agricultural and livelihood sector policies. Women's involvement is only represented by village female	Sub-ordination, Gender gap	V	V	V

Issue	Finding	Gender inequalities	The root of gender inequities		
			Capacity	Structural Based	Culture Based
	leaders.				
C. Control in Natural Resources Management					
1. Women who are placed in the core structure of the group	placement of women in the core structure of the group, limited to matters concerning the secretary, treasurer, consumption section and parts of the structure that reflect domestic work	Gender gap		V	
2. Decision making involvement in natural resource management	not involved, because it is considered a man's job	Sub-ordination, Gender gap	V	V	V
3. Household decision-making ~~involve~~ <u>involvement</u>	Women's control is limited to household matters, such as childcare, ensuring food supplies for their husband and children, and domestic affairs. Meanwhile, men, as heads of the family, are responsible for earning a living. The family's income and assets are controlled by men.	Sub-ordination, Gender gap		V	V

35. For the vulnerable groups (young people); Youth, are still marginalized in the village. Youth are not a demographic that should be excluded from initiatives to improve mountain and water governance because youth have the right to a better life. However, youth are nearly never involved in village development or any initiative. Youth are deemed insufficiently mature to take on roles, much alone make decisions in the home and in society. The Village Government has developed youth groups in the village (i.e., Karang Taruna) to meet the needs of the young. The presence of this group, however, is merely a village structural formality. Youth are exclusively participating as manual laborers in the development of community facilities through this group. Youth are rarely seen in the village discussion forums, especially in decision-making processes.
36. *Disabilities*; There are no restrictions imposed by the public on persons with disabilities in the target places. It's just that the family restricted their freedom of movement. They are not permitted to engage in strenuous activities such as farming or fishing, and some are not even permitted to leave the area near their house. Family members believe that participating in activities outside the house is dangerous for people with disabilities. Special infrastructure and facilities for people with disabilities are currently lacking in both project's target regencies.
37. *Elderly (from 60 to 70 years)*; ~~here were~~ no restrictions imposed by the general population on the elderly. Although there are very few senior fishermen, there are numerous elderly farmers who are still working. Their ages range from 60 to 70. They, too, aim to produce commodities on the land. There are also older persons who own land but delegate land cultivating rights to their offspring or in-laws. Those that grant land cultivating rights continue to receive a share of the harvest. However, there are some older persons who only perform activities at home since they are deemed old and pose a risk to their health if they do activities outside the house.

Adaptation Challenge

38. Lack of climate risk-based data and information, including on the likelihood of floods and droughts, and data related to agro-climatology, as well as farmers' capacity to select climate-adaptive food crops. Key informant interviews and observations from previous programs indicate that climate change factors are not systematically integrated into existing agricultural information systems, and there are gaps in data management, particularly regarding the accessibility and availability of data flowing to the farmer level. This makes it difficult for farmers to predict climate conditions and their variability affecting the success of crop production.
39. Limited capacity to address the impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector and livelihoods at

all levels. For example, the capacity to diversify the livelihoods of farming families, beyond relying solely on monoculture commodities.

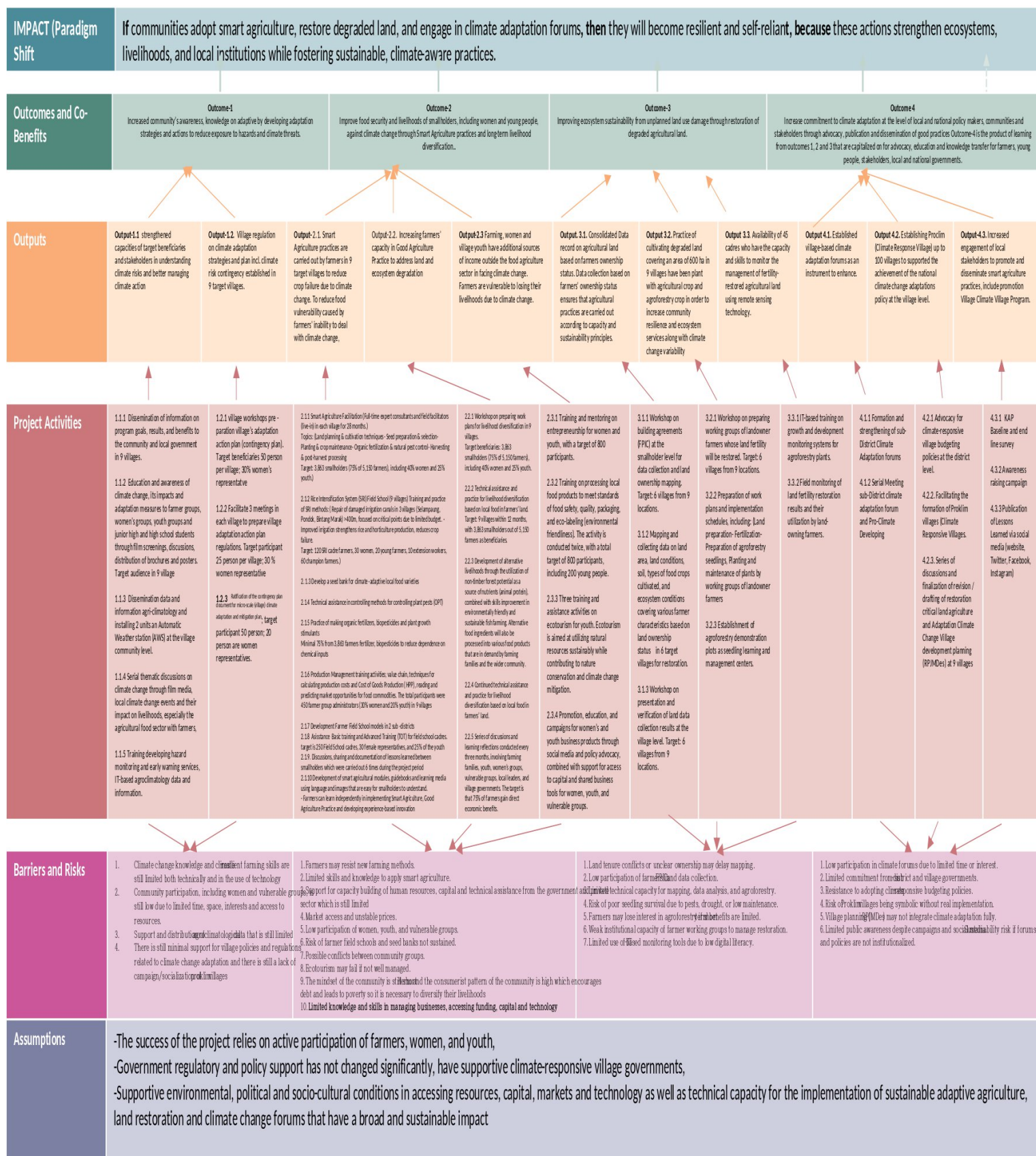
40. Social inequality: smallholders do not have access to information services, climate-adaptive technology transfer, including access to capital compared to wealthy farmers or large capital owners.
41. Gender: Women do not have equal access to and participation in agricultural resources compared to men. This is due to lower social status and lack of access to agricultural resources. However, if women have access to and participation in decision-making within the family and community, they have the potential to respond more quickly to climate impacts.
42. Technology: Technology platforms developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, such as the Digital Transformation Strategy for climate monitoring, have not yet reached the smallholder level. Furthermore, end users (farmers) find it difficult to use these platforms due to limited digital literacy. The same applies to the transfer of appropriate technology for cultivation and post-harvest, which is not only inappropriate for field conditions but also inefficient in its use and maintenance.



B. Objectives :

43. **Project Goals/Impact: Increased resilience at the local community, especially in Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province, Indonesia to climate change and variability.** The project will pursue
Specifically, the objectives of this project result four mutually reinforcing outcomes:
 1. Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats.
 2. Improve food security and livelihoods of smallholders, including women and young people, against climate change through Smart Agriculture practices and long-term livelihood diversification.
 3. Improving ecosystem sustainability from unplanned land use damage through restoration of degraded agricultural land.
 4. Increase commitment to climate adaptation at the level of local and national policy makers, communities and stakeholders through advocacy, publication and dissemination of good practices.

Table. 4 Theory of Change (TOC)



C. Project / Programme Components and Financing

Table. 5 Project Components and Financing

Project Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (\$)
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in reducing climate-related crop failures through the transfer of knowledge and practices of smart agriculture supported by agro-meteorological data and information and adaptation policies for the food and agriculture sector at the District level.	Output 1.1. Strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action.	Result/Outcome-1. Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats	57,389
	Output 1.2. Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plans, incl. climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages.		50,349,314
Component-2. Diversification of local food sources and optimization of ecosystem service potential as a source of livelihood for community resilience to the impacts of climate change	Output-2.1. Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change with Good Agriculture Practice	Result/Outcome-2. Improve food security and livelihoods of smallholders, including women and young people, against climate change through Smart Agriculture practices and long-term livelihood diversification	363,542,338
	Output-2.2. Increase diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate change.		81,769,82,049
	Output 2.3, Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change		91,466
Component-3 Improvement and restoration of degraded agricultural land for ecological and ecosystem sustainability	Output-3.1. Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status.	Result/Outcome-3. Improving ecosystem sustainability from unplanned land use damage through restoration of degraded agricultural land.	27,163
	Output 3.2. practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages has been planted with agricultural crops and agroforestry crops in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.		92,163,162
	Output 3.3. Availability of 45 cadres who have the capacity and skills to monitor the management of fertility-restored agricultural land using remote sensing technology.		14,469
Component-4. Improving Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Capacity (ProKlim Models) into Local Development Policy Process.	Output 4.1. climate change adaptation forum as a media for advocacy, and education on climate change at the local and national level	Result/Outcome-4. Increase commitment to climate adaptation at the level of local and national policy makers, communities and	14,163,162
	Output 4.2. Establishing ProKlim Village up to 400-9 villages to supported the achievement of the		22,388 21,121

Project Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (\$)
	national climate change adaptations policy at the village level	stakeholders through advocacy, publication and dissemination of good practices	35,983,982
	Output 4.3 Publication and dissemination of KM products on climate change adaptation to policy makers, village governments, and community groups		
Implementing Entity Fee (IE)Project/Programme Execution Cost			42,836,889,993
Total Project/Programme Cost			893,648,892,451,938,608
Project/Programme Execution costImplementing Entity Fee (IE)			84,291,702,266,79,782
Amount of Financing Requested			977,939,944,101,8,390

D. Project Calendar :

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	January 2027
Mid-term Review (if planned)	January 2028
Program/Programme Closing	January 2029
Terminal Evaluation	November 2029



PART II : PROJECT/PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

- A. Describe the project/programme Objectives, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.
44. Project Result statement: **IF** communities adopt smart agriculture, restore degraded land, and engage in climate adaptation forums, **then** they will become resilient and self-reliant, **because** these actions strengthen ecosystems, livelihoods, and local institutions while fostering sustainable, climate-aware practices.
45. The project results are in line with the AF Goals/Impact, namely increasing resilience at the community, national and regional level to climate variability and change. And as well as contributing to the Indonesian Government's climate change adaptation target is to reduce risks, increase adaptive capacity, strengthen and reduce vulnerability to climate change with a priority on economic resilience, social and livelihood resilience, as well as ecosystem and landscape resilience. This is in line with the objectives of the NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) and the objectives of annex 2 along with strategies 1 and 2, the Adaptation Roadmap which is operationally prioritized into several sectors, namely food, water, energy, health and ecosystems.
46. This program will reduce economic vulnerability, increase social and livelihood resilience, as well as local ecosystem resilience for 21,642 residents in 2 Districts (Gunung Raya and Bukit Kerman sub-Districts) from the impacts of climate change and its variability. The main target of this program is 857 households (5,150 people) in 9 villages or 30% of the population of Gunung Raya and Bukit Kerman Districts, Kerinci District
47. This program will implement a ~~implemented program for 3 years~~ as a concrete ~~step actions~~ to increase the capacity of the Community, Livelihoods and Ecosystems to be adequately protected from the adverse impacts of climate change. To achieve ~~the above objectives~~ its goal, the program ~~is~~ will be carried out through 4 Objectives. The principal Objectives of this project include

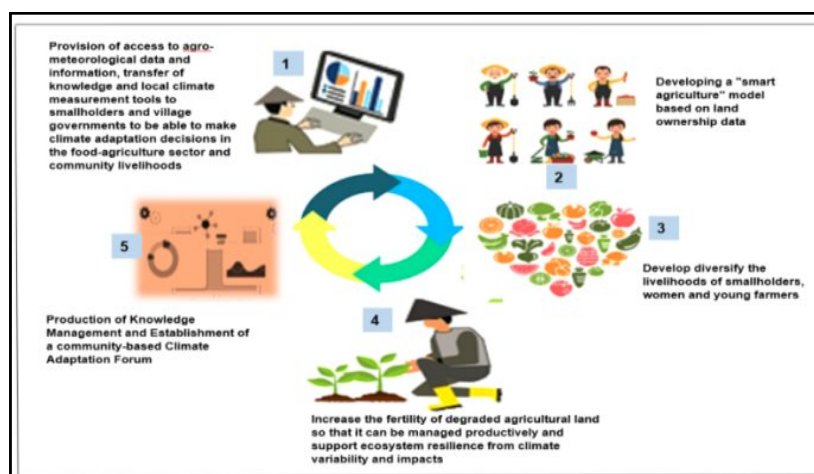


Figure. 7 Climate change adaptation of agricultural program cycle

48. Objective 1. Activities in Objective 1 focus on increasing the knowledge, awareness, and skills of
- 20

men and women, farmers, and village and district governments in developing climate adaptation measures, such as developing climate adaptation regulations (contingency plans) and village/district budget regulations for climate adaptation.

49. Activities in Objective 2: Improving the resilience of smallholder livelihoods to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture Practices and Long-Term Livelihood Diversification. To address climate-related crop failures, smallholders will receive intensive smart agriculture knowledge (see Figure 7) and skills transfer based on agro-climatology data and information from a team of experts and village facilitators.
50. To reduce the risk of livelihood vulnerability due to climate change from the agricultural sector, farmers, women and young people will be facilitated in managing livelihood diversification based on the utilization of local resource potential such as ecotourism, freshwater fish farming, processing of non-rice food products, etc. In the target location, the vulnerability of farming communities to the impacts of climate change is increasing, with the reduction of productive agricultural land due to land degradation caused by poor land management (Objective-2).
51. ~~Activities~~ Objective 3 activities focus on restoring the fertility of 600 hectares of degraded agricultural land. Objective 3 activities aim to ensure the sustainability of the ecology and ecosystems that play a crucial role in mitigating the impacts of climate change and its variability, and to improve long-term community livelihoods through various agroforestry crops.
52. During the process of activities carried out in Objectives 1 to 3, the compilation of learning outcomes is carried out which are disseminated through audio-visual media such as films, printed media such as books, page sheets and social media such as websites, Instagram and Facebook so that local and national policy-makers can adopt them in encouraging climate change adaptation in the agri-food sector. Objective 4 will also be complemented by the formation of a community-based climate adaptation forum and the District Climate Adaptation Action Plan. Through the learning process of the 4 Objectives above, this program is promoted as a Climate Village (Climate Village Program) model, and to realize the Climate Village model, in the first year 9 villages were prepared as project targets and registered through the SRN PPI secretariat account to be registered as Climate Village Program. In the 2nd year, the progress of the Climate Village Program in 9 villages was reported for verification by PPI, to obtain an increase in status and registration of additional villages of $\pm$ 91 villages as Climate Village Program villages. The results of the learning above will be capitalized as knowledge products that will be published and distributed to the community, farmers, local and national policy-makers. It is hoped that policy-makers will adopt good practices from this program and disseminate them in various regions in Indonesia.

A.1. Program Objectives, Outcome/Result, Outputs, and Activities

53. **Component 1.** Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in reducing climate-related crop failures through the transfer of knowledge and practices of smart agriculture supported by agro-meteorological data and information and adaptation policies for the food and agriculture sector at the District level.
54. Various factors cause the high vulnerability of the population, especially smallholders in program locations, in developing food agriculture as the main livelihood, caused by the lack of agrometeorological data and information, early warning systems, and exacerbated by the low level of knowledge and understanding regarding food agriculture. To increase the resilience of individuals and vulnerable rural groups in reducing the impacts of climate change, activities are needed to improve climate literacy, strengthen local capacity.
55. **Outcome-1.** Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats.
56. **Output-1.1.** strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate

risks and better managing climate action.

56.

57. **Activities/Sub Activities.**

- 1.1.1 Dissemination of information on program goals, results, and benefits to the community and local government in 9 villages.
- 1.1.2 Education and awareness of climate change, its impacts and adaptation measures to farmer groups, women's groups, youth groups and junior high and high school students through film screenings, discussions, distribution of brochures and posters. Target audience in 9 villages.
- 1.1.3 Dissemination data and information agri-climatology and installing 2 units an Automatic Weather station (AWS) at the village community level. Utilization of agrometeorological data and information: As an effort to transfer climate knowledge at the beneficiary level, climate data series, posters, climate change videos, smart farming guidebooks, climate adaptation guidebooks, cartoons will be delivered intensively using language that farmers and village governments easily understand.



Figure. 8 Automatic Weather Station (AWS) operating system

Note :- The development of two Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) at the sub-district level is a critical investment to address a major gap in localized climate information, which currently limits effective climate risk management in the agricultural sector. At present, available meteorological data from the national meteorological agency is largely regional, not real-time, and lacks sufficient spatial resolution to support farm-level decision-making. As a result, farmers across the nine target villages are unable to access timely and location-specific agro-climatic information, increasing their exposure to climate-related crop losses. The AWS will generate real-time, site-specific data on rainfall, temperature, humidity, and extreme weather patterns, directly strengthening climate-informed agricultural planning.

By providing real-time and localized climate data, the AWS will enable precision agriculture practices that improve planting decisions, optimize irrigation, and reduce crop failure risks. The system will translate raw meteorological data into actionable information such as early warning alerts for droughts and extreme weather, as well as recommendations for planting and harvesting schedules. This information will be disseminated through multiple communication channels, including SMS notifications, mobile applications, village information boards, community radio, and farmer group networks, ensuring broad and inclusive access for farmers, including women and vulnerable groups.

To ensure long-term sustainability, AWS operations will be managed by trained local technical teams at the village and sub-district levels. These teams will be responsible for routine maintenance, including sensor cleaning, calibration, connectivity checks, and basic troubleshooting. Continuous technical support will be provided through collaboration with the national meteorological agency (BMKG), including advanced training, system updates, and technical backstopping. In addition, a remote monitoring system will be established to enable early detection of system failures and reduce downtime, ensuring the reliability of climate

information services.

Financial and institutional sustainability will be secured through a blended financing approach. After project completion, operational and maintenance costs will be integrated into village budgets (APBDes), including internet connectivity, technical operations, and minor repairs. The district government will also be encouraged to allocate resources through its climate adaptation programs. Additional financing may be mobilized through private sector CSR contributions and cooperative-based contributions from farmer groups benefiting directly from AWS data services. This multi-source financing model ensures that AWS remains operational, financially viable, and institutionally embedded beyond the project lifetime.¶

- 1.1.4 Serial thematic discussions on climate change through film media, local climate change events and their impact on livelihoods, especially the agricultural food sector with farmers, women farming groups, young farmers and village government. Build awareness of climate change adaptation through thematic discussion series and simulations of rapid response to climate change and how to read agroclimatological data, so that farmers can take action.¶

1.1.4

- 1.1.5 Training ~~developing on~~ hazard monitoring, ~~and~~ early warning, ~~services, and~~ IT-based agroclimatologically data information and information. ~~Training will prepare~~ 45 local cadres of young male and female farmers (5 people from each village) ~~to interpret AWC and other authoritative climate information, communicate usable advisories, record dissemination and feedback, and support village-level preparedness. for hazard monitoring and early warning, dissemination of digital technology based agroclimatology data and information. The training activities that will be carried out aim to enable villages to produce local cadres who are able to identify and monitor climate-related dangers and early warnings. The model is through training with material on hazard monitoring and early warning to prospective cadres in theory and practice, including how to use, manage and convey AWC information.~~ This activity is carried out in each village. In the future, after completing the program, these local cadres will be able to duplicate and disseminate information related to the signs of climate change and its ~~dangers impending threats~~ as shown by the AWC tool. ~~Cadres will not issue forecasts and warnings beyond their competence or replace official warning authorities.~~

58. Output-1.2. Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plans, ~~including:~~ climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages.
59. Activities/Sub-Activities.
- 1.2.1 ~~V~~village workshops ~~pre-parationfor the preparation of village e's~~ adaptation action plan (contingency plan). Target beneficiaries 50 people per village; 30% women's representative.
- 1.2.2 Facilitate 3 meetings in each village to prepare village adaptation action plan regulations. Target participant 25 person per village; 30 % women representative.
- 1.2.3 Ratification of the contingency plan document for micro-scale (village) Climate Adaptation and Mitigation plan; target participant 50 person; 20 person are women representatives.
60. The project on outputs 1.1. and 1.2 contributes to national and local policies through¹ (a) community readiness to face climate change and its variability with planned adaptive steps in a sustainable manner. (b) This climate information will enable programs to raise awareness, design capacity building and institutional development of smallholder farmers in strengthening food production chains to face climate challenges; (c) support stronger national adaptation to climate impacts and local and national food security policies through adaptation action plans whose success can be replicated elsewhere, and (d) contribute to achieving the Indonesian Climate Village (Climate Village Program) targets.
61. **Component-2. Diversification of local food sources and optimization of ecosystem service potential as a source of livelihood for community resilience to the impacts of climate change**
62. **Outcome-2. Improve food security and livelihoods of smallholders, including women and young**

people, against climate change through Smart Agriculture practices and long-term livelihood diversification.

63. The unavailability of data on the area of food farming land based on ownership status in each village is an obstacle in calculating the availability of food production chains that can be provided by each farming family. Apart from the unavailability of data, another factor that influences the availability of production chains and food security is the low capacity of farmers in implementing good agricultural practices (starting from land processing, selecting climate-adaptive plant varieties, and adopting technology). Therefore, it is necessary to collect data on the land area of each farming family in 9 villages. This land ownership method is a combination of community mapping methods, participatory land use surveys, and the use of drones. Data collection is carried out by surveying farmers to explore data on agricultural cultivation, land management, production and management of farming businesses. In addition, farmers' agricultural land will be monitored with GPS and in the middle of the project will be monitored. Monitoring is carried out to see the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of resources such as water, seeds/types of cultivated plants, fertilizers, production products, income, prices and obstacles faced by farmers in land management and crop management, so that farmers have farm records that are useful in making farming decisions. The advantage of this land ownership-based method is that it is more accurate, but the disadvantage is that the process is longer, because it ~~has to~~must record one by one and drip the location of the farmer's land. Comparison of Benefits and Disadvantages of Applying Several Data Collection Methods

Table. 6 Comparison Matrix of Data Collection Methods and Community Mapping

Comparison	Land ownership	Participatory land use survey	Drones	Community mapping
Benefit	• More comprehensive and accurate data collection followed by community land mapping using drones accurate with satellite imagery, • A deeper understanding of local perspectives, • Increased community participation in decision-making related to land use • Verifying the results of data collection and the location of the plantation	- More accurate and comprehensive data collection, - A deeper understanding of local perspectives, - Increased community participation in decision-making related to land use	Time, labor and cost efficiency because it is able to reach difficult areas	Provide a deep understanding of social conditions, needs, and potential of the community
Loss	takes longer	- Potential bias, - Difficulties in managing complex data, and - The potential for social conflict if not managed properly.	- Only by mapping the location, the information is not clear because it does not explain in detail the history of events and the causes of the change - Requires team expertise to analyze the events depicted - Severe weather	- Take longer - Only mapping social conditions, not mapping locations

			disturbances and human intervention - High initial cost and limited flight duration - Limitations in handling dangerous objects	
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64. Output 2.1. Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change. To reduce food vulnerability caused by farmers' inability to deal with climate change. Measured Agriculture is a technology-based agricultural concept whose approach is through observation and measurement to produce accurate data so that agricultural activities are more effective and efficient to meet increased production in the food agriculture sector. Smart Agriculture Field School practices will be promoted to farmers, district agricultural extension workers, youth, women's farmer groups and farm laborers.¶

64.

65. Activities/Sub Activities.¶

65. ¶

Activities/sub activities	Beneficiaries	Deliverables achievement
2.1.1. Smart agriculture facilitation by a team of expert consultants and field facilitators who work full time (live in) in each village for 28-24 effective months. - Land planning techniques - Land cultivation techniques - Seed preparation and selection techniques - Planting and maintenance techniques - Organic fertilization and natural pest control techniques - Harvesting and post-harvest processing techniques	3.863 smallholders' (target 75% x 5.150 farmers, including 40% women, and 25% of the youth)	- Smart agriculture cultivation is implemented consistently and sustainably by farmers in 9 target villages. - increasing rice production from 3 tons to 5 tons per harvest season. - rice crop intensification from 2 times a year to 3 times a year
2.1.2. Rice Intensification System (SRI) Field School in 9 villages - Practice/implementation of SRI - Repair of rice field irrigation canals. Based on the results of the assessment, it was found that there was damage to irrigation canals in 3 villages, namely Selampaung, Pondok and Bintang Marak with a repair area of > 400m. Repairs are not fully carried out considering the limited budget, so improvements are focused on crucial/critical points. The improvement of irrigation canals will support the success of rice cultivation and horticulture which is the source of food for the community in Jambi Province, so it is important to improve irrigation. If irrigation is good, then irrigation system irrigation, and water management for agricultural activities are sufficient, so that farmers get water supply for their crops and crop failure can be reduced.	120 SRI cadre farmers, 30 female representatives, 20 young farmers, 10 sub-district agricultural extension workers, 60 champion farmers	-The SRI method supported by agro-climatological data was adopted by rice farmers in 9 target villages - availability of water supply for 1.200 hectares of rice fields throughout the year (repair 800 meters long and 1.5 meters wide with a depth of 1 meter)
2.1.3. Develop a seed bank for climate-adaptive local food varieties	Minimal 75% from 3,863 farmers	availability of local seeds that have been selected to be climate adaptive
2.1.4. Technical assistance in controlling methods for controlling plant pests (OPT)	Minimal 75% from 3,863 farmers	Plant pests can be reduced biologically, without using

Activities/sub activities	Beneficiaries	Deliverables achievement
		pesticides
2.1.5. Practice of making organic fertilizers, biopesticides and plant growth stimulants	Minimal 75% from 3,863 farmers fertilizer, biopesticides to reduce dependence on chemical inputs	75% of farmers can make organic fertilizer, biopesticides to reduce dependence on chemical inputs
2.1.6. Production Management training activities; value chain, techniques for calculating production costs and Cost of Goods Production (HPP), reading and predicting market opportunities for food commodities	The total participants were 450 farmer group administrators (30% women and 20% youth) in 9 villages	The total participants were 450 farmer group administrators (30% women and 20% youth) in 9 villages
2.1.7. Development Farmer Field School models	1 model per sub-district	Farmers, communities and stakeholders can learn from Smart Agriculture field schools
2.1.8. ~~Assistance~~ Basic training and Advanced Training (TOT) for field school cadres	target is 250 Field School cadres, 30 female representatives, and 25% of the youth)	250 Smart Agriculture cadre farmers, who support the sustainability of community assistance and empowerment
2.1.9. Discussions, sharing and documentation of lessons learned between smallholders which were carried out 6 times during the project period	Minimal 70% from 3,863 farmers	Farmers can apply smart farming practices by planting different types of crops in the field school
2.1.10. Development of smart agricultural modules, guidebooks and learning media using language and images that are easy for smallholders to understand.	farmers, agricultural extension workers, interest groups, village governments, Agriculture and Food Service, etc.	Farmers can learn independently in implementing Smart Agriculture, Good Agriculture Practice and developing experience-based innovation

66. Deliverable result outcome-2.1: (1) Crop failures caused by climate change can be reduced; (2) Farmers can increase harvest productivity by 5-6 tons for each planting season; (3) The food supply chain (rice) can be maintained and food vulnerability can be overcome and Output 2.2 Increasing farmer's capacity in Good Agriculture Practice to address land and ecosystem degradation with activity participatory land use planning, Assistance management techniques without burning, structuring cropping patterns based on land typology and a climate-resistant crop rotation system and sharing GAP good practices as a medium for learning farmers.
67. **Output-2.2. Increasing farmers' capacity in Good Agriculture Practice to address land and ecosystem degradation.** Dependence on a single source of income from monoculture farming, which is vulnerable to climate change, puts residents in program locations at risk of losing their source of income. Dependence on rice as a staple food also further worsens family food security. Strategies to improve family and community food security, especially to avoid climate-related food crises, by promoting and implementing local food diversification that has high nutritional content and economic value, such as sweet potatoes, yams, taro, bananas, breadfruit, corn, and nuts that will be developed and promoted as a variety of family and community food.



Figure. 9 Irrigation Canals in Bintang Marak and Pondok Village

68. Increase diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate change. To reduce the vulnerability of farmers' food and livelihoods to climate change, it is necessary to develop food and livelihood diversification. Food diversification is carried out through the practice of cultivating non-rice food crops, such as taro, yam, sweet potato, breadfruit, etc. And then livelihood diversification activities are also carried out based on the results of field identification, namely freshwater fish farming, management of environmental services such as honey management.

69. Activities/sub-activities

69. 11

Activities/sub-activities	Target Beneficiaries	Deliverable achievement
2.2.1 Workshop on preparing work plans for livelihood diversification in 9 villages	Farming families, youth, women's groups and vulnerable groups, local leaders, village governments	Document of agreement on livelihood diversification model in each village
2.2.2 Technical assistance and practice for livelihood diversification based on local food in farmers' land.	Targeting 9 villages in 12 months, target beneficiaries are 3,863 from 5.150 smallholders	Alternative local food ingredients other than rice, accepted by farmers and communities in facing the food crisis
2.2.3 Development of alternative livelihoods through the utilization of non-timber forest potential as a source of nutrients (animal protein), combined with skills improvement in environmentally friendly and sustainable fish farming	Farmer groups, women's farmer groups, youth groups	Alternative food ingredients can be processed into various food products that are in demand by farmer families and the community.
2.2.4 Continued technical assistance and practice for livelihood diversification based on local food in farmers' land.	Farmer groups, women's farmer groups, youth groups	Alternative livelihoods from the utilization of non-timber forest potential. as a provider of nutrients (animal protein), skill improvement from environmentally friendly and sustainable fish farming.
2.2.5 Series of discussions and learning reflections every 3 months	Farming families, youth, women's groups and vulnerable groups, local leaders, village governments	75% of farmers get economic benefits

70. Output-2.3 Farmer, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change. Farmers are vulnerable to losing their livelihoods due to climate change. This is because farming families only depend on 1 source of income from agriculture. To improve the resilience of farmers' livelihoods, including women, young people and vulnerable groups, livelihood diversification as a source of family income needs to be developed. Women and young people will also be trained in marketing products through online media.

71. Activities/sub activities output -2.3.

- 2 3 1 • Training dan assistance [for](#) women and young people entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship training and mentoring for women and the younger generation, target participants are 800 people.
- 2 3 2 • Training on processing local food products that meet food safety, quality and packaging standards, food safety attributes, and environmentally friendly (eco-labelling attributes). The target is 200 young people and 2 x training activities for processing local food products that meet food safety standards, quality and packaging, food safety attributes and environmental friendliness (eco-labelling attributes). The target participant is 800 people
- 2 3 3 • 3 activities training and assistance eco-tourism for young people
 - ecotourism aims to utilize natural resources in a sustainable manner and can play a role in nature conservation and climate change mitigation. This activity can also reduce pressure on local ecosystems by diverting part of the community's economy from the exploitation of natural resources to more sustainable activities. When viewed in terms of feasibility, the

development of ecotourism can be carried out with a fairly low initial capital, especially if there is already existing natural potential, such as forests, beaches, or cultural sites. The ecotourism development approach is carried out by involving the community and forming a tourism awareness group tasked with managing and developing tourist destinations in the context of long-term ecotourism sustainability. The benefit of this ecotourism development is to provide a multiplier effect so that it can become a new additional income opportunity for families/communities including women, vulnerable groups, young people and farmers as well as increasing awareness to maintain nature conservation

- 2 3 4 • Promotion, education, and campaigns for village women and youth business products through social media and policy advocacy.
- Support for access to capital and joint business tools for women's groups, youth and vulnerable groups

Deliverable output-2.3.

- 1) Non-rice food products are accepted by farmers and the community, so that food vulnerability can be reduced with the availability of alternative food ingredients.
- 2) Farmer families, women, youth and vulnerable village groups have diverse sources of income, which can increase family resilience when rice crops fail due to climate change.

72. **Component-3 Improvement and restoration of degraded agricultural land for ecological and ecosystem sustainability**

73. **Outcome 3. Improving ecosystem sustainability from unplanned land use damage through restoration of degraded agricultural land.**

74. **Output. 3.1.** Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers' ownership status.

Data collection based on farmers' ownership status ensures that agricultural practices are carried out according to capacity and sustainability principles. Data will also be used to compile [Design Engineering Development Detailed Engineering Design](#) (DED) related to the calculation of fertilizer needs, seeds/plant seedlings, planting distance, water management, division of work groups, monitoring of results and impacts. The choice of this method is because: First, this method allows the identification and alignment of land with legal and law-abiding land use zoning, so as to know the boundaries of farmers' land. This helps reduce the risk of overlapping land use with forest or conservation areas. Second, land ownership information provides an accurate data basis for management (ranging from land cultivation, selection of adaptive varieties and technology transfer/adoption) and monitoring of agricultural activities. Third, this method allows tracking of land use changes, which are relevant to sustainability such as crop rotation, organic fertilizer use, and soil conservation. However, the approach requires a review to clarify the purpose, relevance, and potential implications that may arise. Disclosure of land ownership status can trigger conflicts related to boundary disputes or land claims, especially in areas with a history of unclear tenure law. Additionally, third parties can use ownership data to evaluate tax liabilities or land use outside of the project's objectives. It also raises privacy concerns, affecting public trust in the project. To manage these implications, various mitigation measures will be implemented. To ensure understanding and acceptance, a transparent and participatory approach involves local stakeholders, including landowners, village governments, and communities. Data protection protocols will be designed to maintain the confidentiality of proprietary information, which will only be used for the purposes of the project. In addition, a dispute resolution mechanism based on local mediation will be prepared. Alternative monitoring methods, such as satellite imagery or land surveys, will also be applied to supplement these assessments if needed.

75. **Activities/sub activities.**

- 3 1 1 • Workshop on building agreements (FPIC) at the smallholder's level for data collection and mapping of land ownership. Target 6 village from 9 location.
- 3 1 2 • Mapping and collecting data on land area, land conditions, soil, types of food crops developed, ecosystem conditions with various variability characteristics of farmers based on ownership status in 6 villages target restoration.

- 3 1 3 ▪ Workshop on delivery of results, and verification of land data collection in the village.
- Target 6 village from 9 location.

76. **Output 3.2.** Practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.
77. Increasing the effectiveness of degraded agricultural land utilization in 9 villages is based on data from direct identification by the Mitra Aksi team assisted by local farmers, then supported by image data from the 9 villages. Restoration of degraded agricultural land is carried out on land with poor soil physical conditions, reduced fertility and nutrient levels, so that the land is no longer suitable for agricultural activities located on APL or on slopes with a gradient of between 25% and 40% and has been abandoned for a long time. Therefore, the goal is to restore soil fertility and increase land capacity to support sustainable agriculture in the future. The implementation of restoration activities is carried out by farmers who own the land with a group work system starting from land ownership data collection, soil nutrient provision process, selection of agroforest plant types, planting and maintenance. A group farmer's land ownership-based approach is carried out so that farmers can directly practice critical farmland restoration techniques and take responsibility for their maintenance.
78. To ensure that the agricultural land to be restored is truly degraded land and not newly opened land, observations and verification are carried out in the field together with the community and local village government. Verification of land conditions is carried out through tracking with satellite imagery covering the last five years of data. This process also includes detailed mapping of land locations to ensure that only land that has not been productive for a long time will be restored. This aims to prevent the opening of new agricultural land that is registered for restoration. In addition, at the implementation stage, a joint commitment will be established involving village governments, customs, representatives of community leaders, and farmer groups in 9 villages to maintain forest sustainability from new land clearing in forest areas. The area of agricultural land whose fertility will be restored is targeted at 600 hectares to be managed productively with an agroforest system. The growth and development of agroforest plants will be monitored every 6 months by trained farmer cadres using IT applications, and the results will be reported and published via the website, and will be the subject of discussion with farmer land owners and the local government.
79. Activities/sub-activities.
- 3 2 1 • Workshop on preparing a working group of landowner farmers whose fertility will be restored. Target 6 village from 9 location.
 - 3 2 2 • Preparation of work plans and schedules implementation
 - land preparation, fertilization, preparation of agroforest seedlings, planting and maintenance of plants by working groups of landowner farmers.
 - 3 2 3 ▪ Establishment of agroforestry demonstration plots as seedling learning centers management
80. **Output 3.3.** Availability of 45 cadres who have the capacity and skills to monitor the management of fertility-restored agricultural land using remote sensing technology.

Activities/Sub-Activities.

3.3.1 IT-based growth and development monitoring system training for agroforestry plants

3.3.2 Field monitoring of the results of land fertility restoration and its use by land-owning farmers.

81. Deliverable result outcome-3. [Improvement-Rehabilitation](#) of degraded agricultural land will be carried out using an agroforestry model on land owned by smallholders so that it can be managed more productively for (i) improve livelihoods; (ii) restore ecosystem services; (iii) protect natural forests and important ecosystem areas; and (iv) reducing GHG emissions from the agricultural sector.

82. **Component-4. Improving Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Capacity (ProKlim_Models) into Local Development Policy Process.**
83. **Outcome-4.** Increase commitment to climate adaptation at the level of local and national policy makers, communities and stakeholders through advocacy, publication and dissemination of good practices Outcome-4 is the product of learning from outcomes 1, 2 and 3 that are capitalized on for advocacy, education and knowledge transfer for farmers, young people, stakeholders, local and national governments. With the documentation of learning products published through the media, it is expected that the government can adopt the program as a model for increasing the resilience of farmers, communities and ecosystems from climate change.
84. **Output 4.1.** Established village-based climate adaptation forums as an instrument to enhance
85. **Activities/Sub-Activities**
The forum was formed as a media for advocacy and education for local policy-makers and the community, including the younger generation, in building collective awareness of climate change, the impacts and responses that must be carried out appropriately based on agro-climatological data and information
 - 4.1.1. Formation and strengthening of sub-District Climate Adaptation forums
 - 4.1.2. Serial Meeting sub-District climate adaptation forum and Pro-Climate Developing
86. **Output 4.2.** Establishing [Proelim-ProKlim\(Climate Response Village\)](#) up to ~~100-9~~ villages to support the achievement of the national climate change adaptations policy at the village level. [ProelimProKlim](#) is a national government policy and program as a strategic step to ground the global issue of climate change at the local level in order to reduce the rate of climate change developed by the Ministry of Environment through the Directorate General of Climate Change Control. [ProeKlimProKlim](#) contains climate change adaptation and mitigation actions by community groups in an effort to increase climate resilience and reduce GHG emissions or contribute to limiting the increase in global average temperature below 2°C as stated in the Paris Agreement. There has been a [ProeKlimProKlim](#) roadmap that outlines policies, program descriptions, implementation, and future plans in order to achieve program goals in 2030. The concept of [ProeKlimProKlim](#) presented in the road map is a guidance for [ProeKlimProKlim](#) implementers, supporters, and local governments to implement it in accordance with the basis of the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No.P.39/Menlhk-Setjen/2015 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for 2015-2019, programs and activities of the Directorate General of Climate Change Control (DJPPI) and proklm regulations, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.84/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/11/2016 concerning the Climate Village Program. Long-term financing [proelimProKlim](#) has been regulated by the government.
87. **Activities/Sub-Activities**
 - 4.2.1. Advocacy for climate-responsive village budgeting policies at the district level.
 - 4.2.2. Facilitating the formation of [Proelim-ProKlim](#) villages ~~(Climate Responsive Villages)~~.
 - 4.2.3. Series of discussions and finalization of revision / drafting of restoration critical land agriculture and Adaptation Climate Change- Village development planning (RPJMDes) at 9 villages.
88. **Output-4.3.** Increased engagement of local stakeholders to promote and disseminate smart agriculture practices, include promotion Village Climate Village Program.
89. **Activities/Sub-Activities**
Surveying local knowledge regarding climate change and its impacts will be the basis for developing information, education and advocacy, as well as developing local knowledge products.
 - 4.3.1. KAP Baseline and end line survey
 - 4.3.2. Awareness raising campaign
 - 4.3.3. Publication of Lessons Learned via social media (website, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram)¶

Note: Through the learning process of the 4 Objectives above, the program is promoted as a Pro-Climate Village Model (Climate Village Program). And to realize the Pro-Climate Village (Climate Village Program) model, in the first semester, 9 villages that were the target of the project were prepared and registered through the SRN PPI secretariat account to be registered as Climate Village Program. In the 2nd year, the progress of Climate Village Program in 9 villages was reported for verification by PPI, to obtain an increase in status. It is targeted that by the end of the project the 9 villages that are locations will obtain Main Climate Village Program status.

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

B.1. Potential Impact

90. The project is expected to produce tangible and measurable adaptation impacts in reducing farmers' vulnerability to climate change, particularly by reducing crop failure and diversifying livelihoods in 9 target villages. Through smart agriculture training supported by agro-climatology data and information, at least 3,863 smallholders (75% of 5,150 farmers, including 40% women and 25% youth) are expected to adopt smart agriculture practices. Rice productivity is targeted to increase by 2 tons per hectare, while household incomes are expected to increase by ~~2070~~–~~2580~~% within the first two years, equivalent to an increase from approximately IDR 3.5 million to IDR 6.5 million per month. Furthermore, the restoration and productive management of 600 hectares of degraded agricultural land through agroforestry and sustainable cultivation practices will generate additional economic and ecological value for farming communities.
91. Restoring 600 hectares of degraded agricultural land through sustainable cultivation practices and agroforestry systems will positively impact local ecosystems by improving soil fertility, increasing land productivity, and reducing pressure on remaining natural forests located near the buffer zone of Kerinci Seblat National Park. The project will also strengthen ecosystem resilience and support sustainable land management practices in 6 target villages.
92. A gender-responsive adaptation policy approach and advocacy strategy will strengthen women's participation in local decision-making processes. The project targets at least 30% participation of women across village adaptation planning processes, climate adaptation forums, livelihood diversification activities, and Smart Agriculture training. In addition, women and youth will benefit from entrepreneurship training, food processing training, and access to alternative livelihood opportunities to strengthen household resilience to climate change.
93. The establishment of 1 district-level climate adaptation forum and the facilitation of approximately 100 ProKlim (Climate Village Program) villages will strengthen coordination among policymakers, communities, and stakeholders in undertaking climate adaptation and mitigation actions. These forums and policy platforms are expected to increase collective awareness and reduce social, economic, and environmental losses caused by climate-related disasters through participatory adaptation planning and dissemination of climate information.
94. The project will contribute to food security and climate resilience for approximately 21,642 people in the two target sub-districts and indirectly benefit 264,139 residents of Kerinci Regency through increased food availability, strengthened local adaptation capacity, dissemination of agro-climatology information, and promotion of Climate Village (ProKlim) approaches.
95. The potential strategic impact is expected to contribute to the Adaptation Fund's objectives of increasing resilience at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change. The project contributes directly to Indonesia's climate adaptation priorities through: (i) strengthening adaptive capacity for at least 3,863 smallholder farmers; (ii) restoration of 600 hectares of degraded agricultural land; (iii) establishment of 1 district climate adaptation forum; (iv) development of climate adaptation plans in 9 villages; and (v) facilitation of approximately 100 ProKlim villages to support climate-resilient development and ecosystem sustainability.

96. Target Groups. The main beneficiaries of the program are 3,863 smallholders or 75% of the 5,150 farmers across 9 villages. Beneficiaries include land-owning farmers, tenant farmers, farm laborers, women, youth, and vulnerable groups who are willing to implement Smart Agriculture and climate adaptation practices. The project also targets at least 40% women participation and 25% youth participation in key project activities. The distribution of the main beneficiaries can be seen in the table below.

Table. 7 Beneficiaries per Location

Name of Location	Total Population	Men	Women	Total Farmers	Total Direct beneficiaries (75% from total farmers)
A. Gunung Raya					
1. Masgo	327	154	173	262	197
2. Air Mumu	392	206	186	314	235
3. Sungai Hangat	800	404	396	640	480
4. Selampaung	783	386	397	626	470
5. Kebun Lima	558	329	229	446	335
Sub Total	2860	1479	1381	2288	1717
B. Bukit Kerman					
6. Talang Kemuning	684	346	338	547	410
7. Tanjung Syam	887	442	445	710	533
8. Bintang Marak	909	465	444	727	544
9. Pondok	1097	552	545	878	658
Sub Total	3577	1805	1722	2.862	2146
Total	6437	3284	3153	5.150	3863

Note : Direct beneficiaries include young people and vulnerable group

Indirect beneficiaries are the entire population in 9 villages totaling 6437 people, as well as the population in 2 landscape program Districts totaling 21,642 people based on BPS data for Kerinci District in 2022.[¶]

B.2. Economic, social and environmental benefits

97. This project will develop a model to improve the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification in Kerinci Regency. The project directly targets 3,863 smallholders (75% of 5,150 farmers) in 9 villages, including at least 40% women and 25% youth beneficiaries. The economic, social and environmental benefits of this project are described below:

1. Economic Benefit

- Implementation of Smart Agriculture practices supported by agro-climatology data and information under Output 2.1 will support at least 3,863 smallholders (75% of 5,150 farmers), including 40% women and 25% youth, to improve agricultural productivity, enhance crop quality, and reduce crop failure caused by climate variability. The project targets an increase in rice productivity by 2 tons per hectare and an increase in cropping intensity from two planting seasons to three planting seasons per year in targeted agricultural areas.
- Livelihood diversification activities under Outputs 2.2 and 2.3 will create alternative and climate-resilient income sources for farming households through local food diversification, freshwater fisheries, honey production, ecotourism, and processing of agricultural products. These activities will reduce dependence on monoculture farming and strengthen household economic resilience against climate-related shocks and crop failures.
- The project is expected to increase the average monthly income of farming households from approximately IDR 3.5 million to IDR 6.5 million through improved agricultural productivity, reduced production losses, value-added agricultural products, and diversified livelihood opportunities.
- Project implementation will create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for women and youth through technical training, food processing activities, ecotourism development, and digital marketing initiatives. The project targets at least 30% women

participation and 25% youth participation in livelihood diversification and enterprise development activities, including entrepreneurship training for approximately 800 women and youth beneficiaries.

- The readiness of communities and local governments in responding to climate risks through climate adaptation policies and action plans developed under Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 4.1, and 4.2 will help reduce economic losses caused by climate-related disasters. This includes the establishment of 9 village climate adaptation plans, 1 district climate adaptation forum, 2 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), and facilitation of approximately 100 ProKlim (Climate Village Program) villages.
- Economic losses due to food loss and waste in Indonesia are estimated at between IDR 213 trillion and IDR 551 trillion annually, equivalent to approximately 4–5% of national GDP. Through improved harvesting techniques, post-harvest management, packaging, storage systems, food processing, and digital marketing capacity, the project is expected to reduce food losses and improve the economic value of agricultural products in the 9 target villages.

2. Social Benefit

- The project will strengthen the resilience of at least 3,863 smallholders and 21,642 residents in the two target sub-districts in responding to climate variability and climate-related disasters through Outcomes 1, 2, 3, and 4. Communities will gain improved knowledge, adaptive capacity, and access to climate information to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts.
- Food security and local food supply chains for communities in the 9 target villages will be strengthened through Smart Agriculture practices (Output 2.1) and restoration of 600 hectares of degraded agricultural land (Output 3.1 and Output 3.2). Increased agricultural productivity and diversification of local food sources will help reduce food vulnerability and maintain food availability for households and communities.
- The project will generate climate adaptation and mitigation data and information at the local level, including agro-climatology information, village climate adaptation plans, land-use data, and restoration monitoring data. These data and information systems will support evidence-based policy formulation, local development planning, and climate adaptation strategies in 9 villages and at the district level (Outputs 1.2 and 4.1).
- The capacity of local communities to adopt Smart Agriculture technology and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) will increase through training, field schools, technical assistance, and mentoring activities. At least 75% of farmers in the 9 target villages are expected to adopt Smart Agriculture and GAP practices supported by agro-climatology data and information (Outputs 2.1 and 2.2).
- Collective awareness and participation of communities, local governments, women, and youth in responding to climate change will increase through awareness campaigns, climate adaptation forums, climate information dissemination, and establishment of approximately 100 ProKlim (Climate Village Program) villages (Outputs 1.1, 4.1, and 4.2).
- The project will contribute to achieving Indonesia's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), through improved food security, strengthened community resilience, diversified livelihoods, and increased economic opportunities for women, youth, and vulnerable groups.

3. Environmental benefits

From the environmental aspect, the project will provide the following benefits:

- Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) practices developed through project activities (output 2.2) can reduce land damage, ecosystem damage, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-based agricultural activities.
- Repair and restoration of the fertility of 600 hectares of critical agricultural land (output 3.2,) will have a positive impact on the recovery of local ecosystems, reduce the vulnerability of communities and ecosystems from the impacts of climate change and its variables,

- The establishment of Climate Villages (Proklam) by maintaining and protecting the sustainability of the environment becomes a model for community movements to contribute to climate change adaptation.
- With a precision agriculture model, namely a plant cultivation model that integrates data (land area, land ownership, type of plant, productivity and other data) into technology so that resource use is more effective and efficient according to needs and if problems occur, they can be addressed, traced and resolved immediately
- Through the integrated land use approach with ecosystem resilience protection carried out by this project, it provides benefits in protecting the regional ecosystem, especially in the buffer zone area of Kerinci Sebelat National Park which is located only 5 km from the program area.

98. All of the above project activities/sub-activities will mostly provide direct benefits to farmers and communities in the target villages and sub-districts, including women, youth, poor landless farmers. Gender equality will be streamlined in every project activity/sub-activity (crosscutting themes in every meeting with farmers, village government, women and youth).

99.

Table. 8 Project benefits from economic, social and environmental aspects

No	Project Outcome	Economic Benefit	Social Benefit	Environment Benefit
1.	Increased community awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats.	Increasing the capacity of farmers, and the community encourages farmers' awareness to start implementing technology-based smart agricultural practices that can increase farmers' and community's income. Farmers already know the risks of climate change, and can take adaptation and mitigation steps in handling climate change such as determining planting schedules, types of climate-resilient crops using agrometric data read through AWS so as to reduce the risk of crop failure and reduce production costs by applying intercropping practices.	Strengthening the capacity of farmers, communities and stakeholders can be a medium for knowledge exchange, which can lead to increased awareness and knowledge sharing in the community. This can empower individuals with information about climate change adaptation, leading to informed decision-making and increased community resilience.	Strengthening the capacity of communities, farmers, and stakeholders through <u>the information dissemination of information in various information media such as, discussions, and film screenings on climate change encourages increased public awareness and campaigns will increase public understanding of the impact of climate change impacts and adaptation steps in communities and farmers. One of them is behavior change by applying technology-based smart agricultural practices. With the measures. The installation of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS;) in 9 target villages will enable farmers are able to analyze agrometeorological analyse agro-meteorological data and make informed decisions related to cultivation planning, starting from the type of climate-resistant crops to be planted, on crop selection and planting time so that they can calendars. This is expected to reduce the risk of climate-related crop risks and crop failure- by promoting climate-informed farming practices while improving the resilience of agricultural production systems. In addition, agricultural practices on degraded land that have been recorded also encourage the adoption of climate-smart agriculture will contribute to sustainable land management and ecosystem restoration, so that the environment is sustainable conservation.</u>

No	Project Outcome	Economic Benefit	Social Benefit	Environment Benefit
2	Improve food security and livelihoods of smallholders, including women and young people, against climate change through Smart Agriculture practices and long-term livelihood diversification	(i) In outcome 2, assistance and technical practice of the application of smart agriculture in the cultivation of agricultural crops and food crops will be carried out with a field school model approach. Here farmers learn and practice directly starting from land planning, choosing plant types, propagating seeds, purifying and developing local seeds, training in making fertilizers, natural pesticides and maintenance to post-harvest crops, so that they can increase agricultural productivity. Cultivation activities taught to farmers have also overlapped, so that farmers get additional income and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. In outcome 2, cadre is also carried out in a ToT manner, so that farmers can become mentors to disseminate smart agricultural practices that can increase farmers' income. (ii) There was an increase in income from the diversification of local food and livelihoods. Farmers and beneficiaries benefit from local food diversification. Not only rice is planted, water yam (<i>uwí</i>), sweet potato, corn and the like are also planted so that food prices are more stable, and the exchange rate of farmers is high. In addition, the practice of diversifying livelihoods such as processing food crops into value-added products, utilizing the potential of environmental services such as honey, freshwater fisheries can also increase community resilience from climate change and its variability	- The application of smart agricultural practices will encourage changes in farmers' behavior. The success shown by increasing agricultural productivity, and increasing income encourages a multiplier effect, the development of sustainable agricultural businesses and the formation of community resilience. Other farmers are moved and motivated to learn smart farming from successful farmers, - Capacity building for farmers and other beneficiaries through the practice of food diversification and livelihoods encourages changes in community behavior.	- Smart ~~farming~~Agriculture practices that ~~uses~~supported by AWS data analysis will ~~minimize the risk reduce~~ climate-related crop risks through ~~improved planting decisions, efficient use of crop failure~~agricultural inputs, and ~~the ecosystem environment will be sustainable because land is managed optimally, sustainably and sustainably, with the use of appropriate fertilizer inputs.~~ ¶¶ ~~soil management. The implementation of climate-smart agriculture in 9 target villages will improve the sustainability of agricultural ecosystems while reducing pressure on natural resources.~~ Diversification of livelihoods ~~such as~~through the ~~utilizationsustainable use of the potential of environmental ecosystem services encourages sustainable management of natural resources and can play a role in nature, including honey production and freshwater fisheries, will further promote biodiversity conservation and, strengthen ecosystem resilience, and contribute to climate change mitigation measures.~~ This activity can also reduce pressure on local ecosystems by diverting part of the community's economy from the exploitation of natural resources to more sustainable activities.

No	Project Outcome	Economic Benefit	Social Benefit	Environment Benefit
3	Improving ecosystem sustainability from unplanned land use damage through restoration of degraded agricultural land	The management of degraded and abandoned agricultural land based on data encourages economic improvement for farmers. Land that was previously not productive, managed with smart agriculture becomes productive land and generates new income for farmers	Degraded and abandoned land managed by farmers encourages changes in the behavior of other farmers so that other farmers can learn to manage degraded land to become fertile and can be planted	<u>Degraded and abandoned land that is managed and planted with food crops and agroforestry crops will restore the nutrients of the land, so that the environmental ecosystem becomes sustainable.</u> <u>Restoration of 600 ha of degraded agricultural land through climate-smart agriculture and agroforestry practices will improve soil fertility, increase vegetation cover, enhance carbon sequestration, and reduce soil erosion, thereby restoring ecosystem functions, improving watershed protection, and strengthening the resilience of agricultural landscapes to climate change.</u>
4	Increase commitment to climate adaptation at the level of local and national policy makers, communities and stakeholders through advocacy, publication and dissemination of good practices	The dissemination of information encourages behavior change and encourages the formation of climate resilience and community livelihoods. The mindset and behavior of the community become more open, and the community is able to adapt to climate change, so that climate change does not affect the community's economy.	The dissemination of information and learning experiences of smart agricultural practices carried out through social media will encourage greater and broader behavioral change. The change in behavior at the village level is reflected in the existence of a village-level adaptation plan document that encourages the birth of proklm villages	<u>The formation of Proclim villages will provide benefits to the environmental ecosystem, because the air becomes clean and the land becomes fertile.</u> <u>The establishment of 100 ProKlim Villages will strengthen ecosystem-based climate adaptation and sustainable natural resource management at the village level. The dissemination of climate adaptation knowledge and best practices will encourage wider adoption of environmental conservation measures, resulting in improved ecosystem health, increased vegetation cover, and stronger community participation in protecting local natural resources.</u>

B.3. Mitigation of Negative Impacts, in Compliance with Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy for the Adaptation Fund.

100. For Mitigation of Adverse Impacts, In accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy for the Adaptation Fund, the Implementing Agency (IA) has conducted a screening and self-assessment process to determine compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund (See Section II.K). After the screening and assessment, the magnitude of the risks, potential adverse impacts, and mitigation measures are assessed (See Section III.C).
101. Regarding the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy, the Implementing Agency (IA) has conducted a Gender Assessment during project preparation, and integrated gender into project objectives. Gender Responsive Implementation Measures have been developed by mapping potential issues that will affect gender equality, gender responsive frameworks and indicators, and gender responsive project budgets. The project will monitor and evaluate project interventions on gender issues.

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

102. The farmer capacity building program through the implementation of smart agriculture and livelihood diversification aims to increase the capacity of smallholders, women and young people to manage their farms by implementing good agricultural practices supported by IT-based management as an effort to adapt to climate change. The total cost of planned programs to increase smallholder resilience to

climate impacts is estimated at US\$977,939. The program expects the total budget to directly impact 5,150 smallholder farmers in 9 villages it targets and indirectly impact 21,642 people across 2 districts in Kerinci District, Jambi Province. The use and benefits generated for beneficiaries from each program Objective can be seen in table 9.

Table. 9 Costs and Beneficiaries based on Program Component

Project Components	Budget Allocation	% Budget	Direct Beneficiaries		Total	Indirect Beneficiaries		Total
			Men	Women		Men	Women	
Component -1	\$ 107,703 ³⁸	11%	1,478	1,419	2,897	177,795	176,919	354,714
Component -2	\$ 536,852 ⁷⁷	57%	1,478	1,419	2,897	177,795	176,919	354,714
Component -3	\$ 133,793 ³⁴	14%	1,380	1,325	2,704	177,795	176,919	354,714
Component -4	\$ 71,266 ^{2,533}	87%	1,380	1,325	2,704	177,795	176,919	354,714
Project/Program Executing Entities (EE) Execution Cost	\$ 88,993 ^{4,294}	9.5%	20	15		35		

103. With the amount of budget allocated and able to provide economic, social and environmental benefits to residents in 2 Sub-districts, this program is very efficient. This is when compared to the agricultural revitalization program carried out by the Jambi Provincial Food Security Agency in 2022, which only covers 1 Sub-district in East Tanjung Jabung Regency targeting 10 farmer groups with a budget of IDR13.4 billion (USD893,33.00).
104. The cost of installing 2 AWS units that will provide climate data and information to farmers to determine planting times and selection of types of plants that are appropriate to climate conditions is very efficient with a budget of USD\$22,654.42⁷¹³ which can serve 5,150 farmers directly, and 25,000 farmers indirectly in 2 sub-districts. Compared to the pilot project of climate-smart agriculture from the Director of Climate-Smart Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia with the installation of 1 AWS unit in Simbur Naik Village, Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency in 2017 with a budget of US\$25,000.
105. The above efforts are to fill gaps at the farmer level that have not been carried out by the government. Through the help of "smart agriculture" is targeted to increase agri-food productivity by 30% to 40% as in tables 10 and 11.

105.

Table. 10 Production Value and Production Cost per Planting Season per Hectare of Cultivation of Food Crops

Description	Commodity Food Plants (Conversi in US\$)			
	Rice Field (US\$)	Paddy Field (US\$)	Corn (US\$)	Soybeans (US\$)
Production Value *)	1.277	741	987	739
Production Cost **)	935	583	703	624
Income	342	158	284	115

Sources data: BPS, 2020

Table. 11 Production Value and Production Cost per Planting Season per Hectare of Cultivation of Food Crops with Program

Description	Commodity Food Plants (Converse in US\$)			
	Rice Field (US\$)	Paddy Field (US\$)	Corn (US\$)	Soybeans (US\$)
Production Value *)	1.500	975	1.150	1.000
Production Cost **)	800	475	500	500

Income	700	500	650	500
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Notes

- *) Production Value is the total production value in nominal money generated by a household from a business of one hectare of rice commodity per planting season. The total production value includes the main production value in standard quality and the secondary production value
- **) Production Costs are the total costs/costs incurred by households for the business of one hectare of rice commodity per planting season. The total costs only include production activities up to standard quality (excluding post-harvest activities) and estimated rental of own land/rent free, estimated rental of equipment /own business facilities/rent free, estimated wages of unpaid workers/family, and estimated interest on own capital credit/interest free which is calculated by imputation.

106. In addition, the practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability (output 3.2) with a cost allocation of \$80,954, which will provide economic and ecological benefits to smallholders. If calculated per ha, the cost is only \$ 209. This cost per hectare is very efficient when compared to the allocation of critical land restoration costs carried out by the Government (Agriculture, Forestry Service and related agencies) which reaches \$ 500 per hectare.

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

107. Implementation of programs based on Road Map Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of Indonesia (2020): This NDC Adaptation Roadmap document is published as a reference for the preparation of more technical planning and implementation of Climate Change Adaptation at the sectoral and regional levels. This Adaptation NDC Roadmap is a guideline for translating the commitments contained in the NDC document into various national action plans outlined in the National Adaptation Plan document in order to realize climate change adaptive national development. The document states Indonesia's commitment on climate adaptation: Improvement of climate resilience including economic, social, livelihood, ecosystems, and landscape. This program will contribute to the targets and indicators for Indonesia's Climate Resilience Development, especially in Kerinci District, namely: (1) Economic Resilience; (2) social and livelihood resilience; and (3) Ecosystem and Landscape Resilience.
108. The proposed AF-financed program is aligned with several strategies, plans, programs and reports of the Government of Indonesia, as explained in the table below.

Table. 12 Alignment with National Strategies

National Priority	Alignment
National Adaptation Plan	In the agricultural sector, Indonesia has established a policy of adapting the agricultural sector plan with the Climate Smart Agriculture strategy to maintain food production. Program activities are aligned with the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN API) or National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Output 1.2.and output 4.2 will support the Climate Smart Agriculture strategy to maintain food production.
RPJMN 2020-2024	One priority in the 2020-2024 RPJMN. Climate change is a development priority No.6 within National Priority (PN), with a target of reducing potential GDP losses in sectors affected by climate disasters by 0.34% in 2020 and 1.15% in 2024. Output 2.1-2.3 and continued with output 3.1-3.3
Regulation Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.84/MENLHK-	all activities in Objectives 1,2,3 and 4, were developed as a Pre-Climate-ProKlim (Climate Village Program) model in Jambi Province, especially in the project area.

National Priority	Alignment
SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2016 concerning Program Climate Village (Climate Village Program)	
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	The proposed program is aligned with and will contribute to achieving the SDGs • SDGs-1. No poverty, SDGs-2: Zero Hunger, and SDGs-12.: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, which will be supported through Objective 1, 2 dan 3 • SDG 5 – Gender equality. The program has been designed in a gender-sensitive manner and will include a minimum of 40% female representation in all activities. • SDG 13 – Climate action. As a climate change adaptation program, the AF program will inherently contribute to achieving SDG 13. Apart from interventions on the ground (Output 1.2 and output 2.1-2.3, and output 3.2) to increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable character communities, better access to climate information and institutional capacity to consider and account for climate change will be improved • SDGs-15-. Protecting, restoring and increasing sustainable use for terrestrial ecosystems, reducing and restoring degraded land and stopping the loss of biodiversity, will be supported through outcome 3
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Republic of Indonesia	Program to increase the resilience of smallholders from climate impacts through Smart Agriculture based on Livelihood Diversification in Indonesia, in line with the Indonesian government's NDC commitment, especially in the food agriculture and sustainable plantation sectors (in accordance with the objectives of Annex 2 of ENDC strategy documents 1 and 2, namely mainstreaming/integrating adaptation to change climate to the agricultural sector, especially strategic commodities and the development/application of climate adaptive technology for sustainable production of agricultural crops and plantations) is achieved through outputs and activities in Objective 1, Objective 2, Objective 3 and Objective 4.
Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia 2020-2024	Agricultural development is aimed at improving the welfare of farmers by increasing food security and agricultural competitiveness. One of the main objectives of agricultural development is to improve the lives of farmers and their families better and more prosperously, with strategic targets; (1) increasing strengthening of food security; (2) increasing domestic strategic food availability; (3) utilization of agricultural innovation and technology; (4) controlling the spread of plant pests (OPT) and the impact of climate change on plants and diseases on animals; and (5) increasing the quality of human resources and agricultural institutions. The program is in line with the strategic plan of the Ministry of Agriculture. Objectives 1, 2 and 3 support the strategic plan of the Ministry of Agriculture.
REDD+ strategy Republic of Indonesia, 2021-2030	Indonesia has determined non-carbon benefits (NCBs) to be considered in the implementation of REDD+ which can increase the carbon value in the REDD+ RBP, as follows: (i) biodiversity conservation; (ii) protection of hydrological functions; (iii) protection of ecological functions; (iv) better livelihoods; (v) better forest and land governance; and (vi) protection of essential ecosystems. This program is in line with and supports the Republic of Indonesia's REDD+ strategy, 2021-2030, through Objective 3.
Jambi Province Strategic Plan 2020-2024	Jambi Province's 2020-2024 Strategic Plan and Kerinci District Establishes a Food Security Policy; (1) Handling Food Insecurity (2) Strengthening Food Reserves; (3) Increasing access to food; (4) Increasing Food Availability Based on Local Independence; (5) Improving the Quality and Quantity of Food Consumption Towards Balanced Nutrition Based on Local Food and (6) Improving the Quality and Safety of Fresh Food of Plant Origin. Regarding climate change adaptation, the Jambi Provincial Government has stipulated Jambi Province Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Strengthening adaptation capacity to climate change, extreme weather, drought, floods, forest and land fires. The overall program is in line with and will support the strategic plan for Jambi Province and Kerinci District for 2020 – 2024.

109. Climate adaptation policies, strategies and actions that will be supported through this program initiative are as follows:

1. Law Number 17 of 2004 concerning Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) will be support Outcome 2 improve food security and livelihoods smallholders against climate change through Smart agriculture practices and longtermlong-term livelihood diversification. Smart agriculture practices will reduce greenhouse gas emissions due to the efficient use of water, fertilizers, ~~seeds, and seeds~~. In addition, outcome 3 improving ecosystem sustainability from unplannedunplanned landuseland use damage through restoration of degraded agricultural land will absorb carbon and support the carbon off set mechanism and clean development mechanism scheme in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol
2. Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning Ratification of the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change); Outcome 2 will support this policy through mitigation and adaptation measures in the agricultural sector with smart agricultural practices based on digital farm record data, the use of climate-resistant varieties, and the use of AWS (Automatic Weather Station) that can be included in the low-carbon development roadmap and support NDCs. In addition, outcomes 1 and 4 will support adaptation actions through the establishment of a climate adaptation forum, the preparation of a village-level adaptation action plan document (contingency plan) and the development of an early warning system.
3. Ministerial Regulation No P.7/2018 concerning Guidelines for Assessment of Vulnerability, Risks and Impacts of Climate Change and P.33/2016 concerning Guidelines for Developing Adaptation Actions, which enable central and regional governments to assess, formulate and implement their own adaptation actions, will be enforced further; Outcome 2 supported by Outcome 1, namely Smart agriculture based on sensors and weather data can be used for climate risk assessment at the village/district level. In addition, it can also provide accurate input to map food and water vulnerability in the village so that the community and farmers are able to take adaptation and mitigation steps related to it.
4. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 33 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Preparing Climate Change Adaptation Actions; which is supported by adaptation activities through Outcome 2 Smart Agricultural Practices based on agriclimatology data So that the project can be an example and model in the preparation of climate change adaptation actions in the agricultural sector.
5. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 71 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the National Registry System for Controlling Climate Change; Outcome 2 dan 4 ~~akan mendukung regulasi ini~~will support this regulation. Outcome 4, especially output 4.2, will form a proklm village until the SRN (national registration system) comes out, where one of the activities in it is the implementation of smart agriculture can be an official mitigation and adaptation action at the village level. In addition, outcome 3 restoring damaged ecosystems by restoring degraded agricultural land is one way to conserve land and biodiversity. Outcomes 2 and 3 will make a measurable contribution to the emission targets of the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry, Other Land Use) sector
6. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 72 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for Implementation, Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Climate Change Control Actions and Resources; Outcomes 2 and 3, namely smart agricultural practices based on agroclimatology data and the improvement of degraded agricultural land through plant, soil and water conservation will be monitored through the output of 3.3 activities 3.3.1-3.3.2 so that the impact of activities will be transparent
7. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 7 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Study of Vulnerability, Risks and Impacts of Climate Change.; So far, it is difficult for the community to get valid data about the climate in their village, so with the installation and use of AWS (containing temperature, humidity, and rainfall data) in outcome 1, output 1.1 activity 1.1.3 will provide micro data information to the village community so that the village community can determine the planting schedule to harvest and determine the plant varieties to be planted. This activity also supports the provision of data for climate vulnerability studies.
8. Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 39 of 2018 concerning Early Warning Systems and Handling the Impact of Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector; The installation and use of

AWS in smart agricultural practices can indirectly become an early warning system in dealing with climate change, including determining adaptation and mitigation measures to be taken. The selection of climate-resistant plant types and the planting to harvest schedule is one of the right decision-making in avoiding the impact of climate change such as floods, droughts and pests.

9. Jambi Province Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Strengthening adaptation capacity to climate change, extreme weather, drought, floods, forest and land fires; Smart agricultural practices based on agr climatological data can be a local adaptation option in order to reduce the risk of crop failure due to drought/flooding due to the impact of climate change. In addition, through AWS installed close to the village, it will be easy for farmers to see when the weather is dry so that people can choose water-efficient plant types and anticipate forest and land fires that often occur in the dry season.
10. Jambi Governor Regulation Number 11 of 2021 concerning the Jambi Province Work Plan for 2022. This project is in line with Jambi Provincial Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2023 concerning the Green Economic Growth Plan which contains Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Action Plans and Targets, so that this project will also contribute to the Jambi Provincial Government's plan to reduce carbon emissions through the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation action plans. The success of this project can be a model for replicating best practices in other villages in Jambi Province.
11. Law No.5 of 1990 Article 32 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and in December 2017 stipulated 6 zoning areas, namely the Core Zone covering an area of 738,831 ha, the Jungle Zone covering an area of 492,354 ha, the Rehabilitation Zone covering an area of 108,760 ha, the Utilization Zone covering an area of 22,738 ha, the Special Zone covering an area of 15,219 ha, the Traditional Zone covering an area of 11,606 ha. The smart agriculture practices project will be carried out through intensive agricultural land optimization and followed by the restoration of degraded land functions through the rehabilitation of degraded agricultural land with agroforestry plants that are climate-resistant and have economic value, so that they will restore soil and water functions (soil and water conservation) and maintain biodiversity.

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

110. The program will ensure that potential adverse environmental impacts are identified and avoided, and if impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate plans are prepared to mitigate and manage those impacts. Applicable and relevant national technical standards including best environmental practices will be used to implement planned activities. The program's technical standard compliance is developed on the following table 13.

Table. 13 Program's Technical standard

National Text Enforcing Standards	Standard	Activities and contributions to meeting technical standards
Environmental Code	Article 1, Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management.	Outcome 2 output 2.1 smart agricultural practices contribute to reducing water and soil pollution through the use of biopesticides and organic fertilizers, land use planning in smart agriculture also plays a role in maintaining ecosystems and biodiversity. Rehabilitating degraded land and monitoring

National Text Enforcing Standards	Standard	Activities and contributions to meeting technical standards
		land in ~~outcome~~ 3 Output 3.1-3.3 is one way to restore damaged ecosystem functions to recover with climate-resistant agroforestry plants that can provide environmental, social and economic benefits.
National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation 2014	AFB/PPRC.27/6 Page 76 of 182 Taking into account the idea of adaptation to climate change and its goals, adaptation can be said to be an effort to increase the resilience of a system to the impacts of climate change. Adaptation to climate change in Indonesia is directed as follows: 1. Adaptation efforts in the form of strategies, policies, management, technology and (negative) attitudes to the impacts of climate change can be reduced to a minimum, and even, if possible, can utilize and maximize its positive impacts. 2. Efforts to reduce the impacts (effects) caused by climate change, either directly or indirectly, either continuously or occasionally and permanently and their impacts according to their level. In short, the action plan is directed so that: (a) the impacts of climate change are reduced to a minimum, (b) it can increase resilience and reduce the level of vulnerability of livelihoods affected by climate change. To support the field of sustainable living system resilience and resilience to climate change, the main target of the agri-food sub-sector is to increase the capacity of farmers through; (i) robust data-driven climate information and early warning services; (ii) reducing vulnerability triggers to the impacts of climate change by developing a AWS system, (iii) responding to climate change impacts and managing risks by implementing emergency plan strategies; (iv) improving community capacity and the quality of land and ecosystem services from agricultural practices, d) increasing stakeholder engagement at all levels in building climate resilience.	The installation of AWS and its application into agroclimatology data in smart agriculture is one of the steps for community adaptation in reducing the impact of climate change in the field of food crop agriculture so as to support the national plan for climate change adaptation action.
Food security code	- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2012, in article 1 paragraph (1) to paragraph (16) regulates the implementation of food security from the national, regional to individual levels which will be the basis for this program intervention in increasing the people's food security capacity. Before starting cultivation activities, data on farmers' land ownership is first collected to prepare plans for agricultural cultivation activities ranging from land cultivation, types of cultivated plants, fertilization, integrated pest control to harvests stored in a system with digital technology so that problems can be monitored and problems can be known during the crop production period. This is in accordance with article 5 of Law no. 18 of 2012. - Indonesia Law No. 22 2019 concerning Sustainable Agriculture Cultivation System - Regulation of Ministry of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia No. 39 2015 concerning List of prohibited Active Pesticides and Limited Pesticides. This project does not use any chemical pesticides instead will promote biopesticide and organic fertilizers.	All activities in the project support food security starting from land use planning, installation of AWS for the use of agroclimatic data that helps determine farmers' decisions in setting planting schedules, harvesting, determining the type of crops to be planted, alternative food crops, food diversification, promotion of the use of fertilizers and biopesticides.
Sustainable farming: Smart agriculture and Diversification of	- SNI 8969:2021 on How to cultivate good food crops. Loading from the process of providing resources (water, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators), planting process (land	All activities in the project support sustainable farming. The implementation of Smart agriculture has begun to be implemented, starting from land use planning, soil tillage,

National Text Enforcing Standards	Standard	Activities and contributions to meeting technical standards
the livelihoods of rural communities through the development of local food diversity and environmental services.	preparation, irrigation, seedbeds, planting, fertilizing, protection and maintenance), harvesting and post-harvest handling (collection, drying, cleaning, sorting, grinding, classification) - President of Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 22 of 2009 concerning the Acceleration of Diversification of Food Consumption based on local resources. - Government Regulation No. 17 of 2015 concerning food security and nutrition. This regulation emphasizes food diversification and improvement of community nutrition as well as food crisis preparedness and food crisis management; - Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 08 / KPTS / RC.110 / J / 01/2017 concerning technical guidelines for optimizing the use of yard land through sustainable food restaurant areas. This regulation is intended to optimize the use of the yard through efforts to empower women to optimize the use of the yard as a source of food and family nutrition.	climate-adaptive plant types, the use of agroclimatic data from AWS, the use of biopesticides and organic fertilizers, the optimization of land function with intercropping plants and the diversification of climate-adaptive local food crops as well as the development of environmental services for soil and water efficiency and reducing dependence on one commodity.
Food Safety	Government Regulation No. 86 of 2019 concerning the implementation of food safety supervision followed by SNI ISO 9004:2018 quality management,	Objectives 2, Outcome 2 Output 2.1 Activities 2.1.1-2.1.10; Output 2.2 Activities 2.2.1-2.2.4; Output 2.3 Activities 2.2.1-2.2.3. The use of organic fertilizers and biopesticides in smart agriculture aims to ensure food safety.
Food packaging	BPOM Regulation No. 20 of 2019 concerning food packaging and BPOM Regulation No. 23 of 2023 concerning the registration of processed foods	Activities 2.3.2. For product processing, GMP and HACCP will be applied to processed agricultural products. Each process is routinely checked for product residues and contamination. The product is also traceable and can be resolved if a problem occurs
SNI 8228.5-2015 concerning Water Quality Standards for Freshwater Fisheries Aquaculture	- A good, dissolved oxygen (DO) level is between 5-7 ppm - The pH of good water for fish farming is between 6-8.5 - Nitrite up to <0.5 ppm - Water temperature ranges from 26-30°C	Activities 2.3.3. Regular cultivation activities will be carried out to control water quality measurements and fish sampling to see contamination, diseases and waste at the cultivation site
Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No.P.33/Menlhk/S etjen/Kum.1/3/2016 concerning Guidelines for the Development of National Adaptation Plans	The importance of integrating climate change adaptation actions into development policies and/or programs. The integration of climate change adaptation actions is reflected in Objective-2 and 3. Objective 1 outcome 1 Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats. Output 1.2 and Objective 4 outcome 4.1 Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plan include. climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages, output 4.1.1 and 4.1.2	Objective 1, Output 1.2 Activities 1.2.1-1.2.3; Objective 4 outcome 4, output 4.1 activities 4.1.1-4.1.2 dan 4.2 activities 4.2.1-4.2.3. The use of agroclimatological data will be an input for national and regional climate adaptation planning in the agricultural sector and can be a medium for providing information from villages to provinces and to the national
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Republic of Indonesia 2017	The Government of Indonesia will implement enhanced measures to study and map regional vulnerabilities as the basis of adaptation information systems, and to strengthen institutional capacity and the implementation of climate-sensitive policies and regulations by 2020. The objective of Indonesia's climate change adaptation strategy is to reduce risks to all development subsectors (agriculture, water, energy security, forestry, marine and fisheries, health, public services, infrastructure and urban systems) by 2030 through strengthening local capacity, improving knowledge management, convergent policies on	Objectives I-III. Smart agriculture and degraded land rehabilitation and climate village programmes will support NDCs through adaptation and mitigation activities in the agricultural sector (fertilizer, water and energy efficiency), and maintain biodiversity and reduce food and water vulnerability

National Text Enforcing Standards	Standard	Activities and contributions to meeting technical standards
	climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and the application of adaptive technologies. This regulation is implemented in activities in Objectives I and III where each activity aims to protect sources of life, such as the restoration of critical land in 9 target villages, protecting and maintaining water sources from destructive agricultural practices.	
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Republic of Indonesia; The Updated NDC was filed in 2021.	Appendix 2: Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Republic of Indonesia. Linking existing conditions, milestones and national development for the 2020-2024 period, and an indicative path towards a long-term vision (Indonesia Vision 2045 and Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon Development and Climate Resilience 2050). Climate resilience is achieved through the application of smart agriculture on farmers' land and deforested land that will be restored to fertility in 9 villages. Diversification of livelihoods is also one of the alternatives in achieving climate resilience because farmers are no longer fixated on one commodity, income has come from more than 1 commodity, there is the development of potential from environmental services and the processing of agricultural products (raw materials) into value-added products.	
Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI)	Gender and social inclusion have been a commitment of the Indonesian government since the enactment of Law No. 7 of 1984 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in National Development. and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Regions. The Government of Indonesia also has a strong commitment to social inclusion which is reflected in the ratification of various legal bases, including Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, Law No. 13 of 1998 on the Welfare of the Elderly, and Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities, as well as discussions on Indigenous Peoples. All activities involve women, young people, and small farmers.	GESI is integrated with all activities in the project ranging from awareness and education activities, the formation of village climate adaptation action plans and the implementation of data-based Smart Agriculture involving farmers, women, youth and vulnerable groups. This empowerment process is carried out in an inclusive manner so that this group becomes empowered, gets access and space in all aspects of life, and improves living standards.
(1) Compliance with policies and guidelines set by AF, such as; (1) identifying environmental and social risks in accordance with the 15 principles of ESP following an evidence-based, comprehensive and commensurate process; (2) assessment of the anticipated impact of the identified risks; (3) identify adequate measures to avoid, minimize, or manage such impacts; (4) develop a plan to implement and implement social environmental impact mitigation measures from each program activity; and (5) other technical guidance established by AF. All activities involve women, young people, and small farmers. (2) IPC standards that will serve as guidelines such as; Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (PS-1), employment (PS-2), resource efficiency and pollution prevention (PS-3) and natural resource conservation (PS-6). Regarding public health, safety and security (PS-4), indigenous peoples (PS-7), and cultural heritage (PS-8). All activities involve women, young people, and small farmers.		All Activities in Objectives 1,2, 3, and 4. Smart agriculture and rehabilitation of degraded critical lands meet the principles of global sustainability through environmentally friendly practices, resource efficiency and community involvement, while agroclimategkilmat data supports evidence-based risk management.

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

111. This program will complement the initiative carried out by the Jambi Provincial government, which

designated Kerinci District as a District that supports food security in Jambi Province, as well as initiatives by other policy-makers in the program area to avoid duplication of programs with government initiatives and other sectors. This project has no duplication with other projects (BioCF - World Bank) even though it is in the same province. However, in the long term, it can collaborate in the form of the use of information (data), experience, and long-term funding opportunities through the result base payment scheme in achieving the GHG reduction target in Jambi province. One form of synergy that can be carried out with the World Bank is to accelerate the achievement of proklam villages which is a long-term goal of the Indonesian government through the use of village information data that has the potential to be developed into proklam villages. In addition, synergy and collaboration with the World Bank can also be done by conducting joint calculations of carbon emissions in Kerinci Regency.

Table. 14 Program Synergy with the other programs that have been completed and are on going

Program and Donor	Main Intervention	Synergies	Non-Duplication and complementarity
Jambi Sustainable Landscape Management Program. This activity is supported by multilateral funding, which is managed by the World Bank as the trustee.	Promote reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector, reduced deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, sustainable agriculture, and better planning, policies and land use practices through REDD activities	The strategic plan could build on results and lessons learnt from the AF.	No duplication, program location and beneficiaries are not in the same landscape
Food Security Improvement Program, Jambi Province Food Security Agency	Encouraging farmers to develop rice, corn and soybean (Pajale) crops	AF will strengthen the food security program policies carried out by the Provincial Government of Jambi	No duplication, different approach strategies, and different program coverage areas
Agro-technopreneur Development Program for Reducing Poverty in Farmer Families in Rural Areas in Kerinci and Muaro Jambi sub-District. MCA I (closing 2018)	Improving the welfare of farmers through cultivation technical improvements based on land use planning	continue unfinished initiatives in 3 villages due to shorter program duration (1.5 years)	review program targets that have not yet been implemented to be continued through AF support

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

112. Effective knowledge management including the collection, creation and dissemination of information is an important Objective of climate change adaptation. Access to up-to-date and detailed information on climate trends and adaptation techniques is critical for program stakeholders such as government agencies, agricultural extension services and local communities to effectively and sustainably implement adaptation interventions that prioritize food security and community livelihoods, especially in rural areas that are vulnerable to climate impact. All learning will be collected and compiled by the knowledge management team assisted by the community, then presented and disseminated through social media (website, youtube and ig), audiovisual media such as films, print media such as books, infographics, page sheets and periodic reports to the government. Post-implementation learning management is carried out by the community and the village government through village budgets such as AWS management and agroclimatology data management can be done through social media and discussion forums.

113. Objective 4 will develop the design and implementation of a KM plan, consisting of capturing, documenting and disseminating learning from program activities at both local and institutional levels to target and increase adaptive capacity in smallholders in food crop cultivation and livelihood diversification. Monitoring and evaluation activities will also be implemented under Objective 4 to inform long-term policies and strategies for climate adaptation practices in agricultural and diversification community livelihood. The knowledge gained in this program will be shared across online and offline channels. Information channels to communicate and publish project learnings after implementation is carried out through online channels covering websites, social media (Instagram and Facebook) managed by the village government, which is maintenance by the Mitra Aksi Team and offline channels including books, and page sheets; 2. monitoring related to 4.3.1 (KAP / Knowledge, Attitude, Practices) as a basis for monitoring to see the improvement of knowledge, changes in attitudes and skills of beneficiaries in mitigating climate risks during and after the project
114. This program will identify and analyse knowledge products both generated during program activities and from other information sources, focusing on climate information and early warning systems, which will help local governments and communities, especially smallholders in rural areas, increase agricultural productivity and sustainable livelihood diversification. This foundation will also allow programs to understand where knowledge flows need to be improved to improve program outcomes as well. Thus, the program will define specific targets for its KM plan to identify the most appropriate knowledge products for these targets and determine the most relevant events for knowledge access and sharing such as regular physical or virtual workshops. Workshops enable relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries to exchange experiences and learn from each other. **Integrating lessons learned from previous program knowledge products will ensure strong knowledge management is built throughout the program** by assessing performance against anticipated results and adjusting as necessary.
115. Policy products such as Village Regulations, contingency plan documents and written agreements produced through discussion processes, including the FPIC process with beneficiaries and local policy-makers, are documented and published via the website.
116. Maps, contingency plan documents and village regulations (Perdes), results of action research will be published as lessons learned. This program will also design tools for knowledge dissemination to the farmer level. This will be a best practice manual and guide for SRI cultivation, cultivation of non-rice food crop commodities, and agroforestry. Curriculum developed for climate-smart agriculture to be implemented through FFS and other types of local potential business chain models, early warning tools and systems to disseminate agricultural-related meteorological data, pest management alerts, and short video demonstrations in their native language. Additionally, the program will develop case studies that will help disseminate lessons learned and encourage replication or scale-up of successful climate-smart crop production. Where possible, the program will facilitate baseline studies and surveys for future interventions.
117. Knowledge management and learning carried out in each activity/sub-activity Objective will be recorded, documented and published in the form of books, modules, fact sheets and local craft knowledge products that have been successfully recorded and documented. Lessons generated by this program will be disseminated through:
- community-based climate adaptation forums, cross-sector forums within local government.
 - e-newsletters, articles, blogs and hardcopy publications online, in workshops, seminars, in line ministries and on websites
 - This program will also produce success story videos, TV and radio interviews and training packages to be disseminated via online channels (website, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Video) and offline.
 - case studies, photo stories and short videos; booklets, posters and brochures; public and school presentations; climate hazard maps; training, meetings, exchange visits and workshops for community members, community leaders, CBOs, and civil authorities on climate-resilient agriculture and community outreach and guidance.

118. At the end of the project, an exit strategy for knowledge and learning management will be prepared, where the management is handed over by the village with the allocation of funds taken from the budgeted village budget. Information collection is carried out during discussions or routine village activities such as yasinan/recitation, religion, mutual cooperation, and traditional events. Then the appointed village apparatus/village community (youth) will write down the learning results. The village will distribute and disseminate the knowledge and learning through the village WA group and through the village wall magazine at the village office, so that the information and learning can be accessed by the community at a cost that is not too large.

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

119. Consultative process has been conducted in 9 villages with stakeholders including government agencies at national and sub national levels, as well as women's groups and vulnerable communities as described below:



Table. 15 Consultation Process.

Date	Entity / Group Consulted	Number of Participants (F/M/others)	Topics Discussed	Key Outcomes / Issues Raised	Integration into Project Design/Outputs Responding to the Concerns
1 April 2022	Sub-Directorate of Climate Vulnerability Identification and Analysis, Directorate General of Climate Change Control, Ministry of Environment and Forestry	IE & EE team (gender not specified) 22 / 24 (46)	Climate vulnerability approach and program framing	Initial clarification of climate adaptation framework. Government agencies emphasized the need for climate adaptation interventions based on climate vulnerability assessments and improved climate risk management.	Used as basis for overall climate adaptation approach of the project. Output 1.1 strengthens the capacities of government officials and stakeholders on climate risk assessment and adaptation planning. Output 1.2 supports the preparation of village climate adaptation strategies and contingency plans based on vulnerability assessments.
31 May 2022	Jambi Provincial Department of Agriculture	EE team + government officials (gender not specified) 28 / 30 (58)	Program objectives and provincial endorsement	Formal support and endorsement for concept note submission to Adaptation Fund. Provincial government highlighted the need to align the project with regional agricultural development priorities and climate adaptation policies.	Strengthened government ownership and institutional support. Output 1.2 integrates village adaptation plans with district and provincial policies, while Output 4.1 establishes a climate adaptation forum to strengthen coordination among stakeholders.
8 June	Provincial & district government,	Multi-stakeholder group (gender not specified)	Climate risks, agro-climatic	Lack of climate information access, low adaptive	Integration of agro-climatic data systems

Date	Entity / Group Consulted	Number of Participants (F/M/others)	Topics Discussed	Key Outcomes / Issues Raised	Integration into Project Design/Outputs Responding to the Concerns
2022	BMKG, Bappeda, village governments, farmers, women, and youth representatives (8 villages)	fully disaggregated; includes women and men) <u>27 / 30 (57)</u>	data, local needs	capacity, weak data systems Smallholder farmers: limited access to climate information leading to high crop failure risks. Women: limited access to climate adaptation knowledge and agricultural extension services. Youth: limited opportunities to participate in climate-smart agriculture. Village governments: weak climate information systems and lack of village climate adaptation plans.	and BMKG-based decision support Output 1.1 provides climate adaptation training and agro-meteorological information services for farmers, women, and youth to reduce crop-related risks. Output 1.2 develops village climate adaptation regulations and contingency plans. Output 2.1 introduces Smart Agriculture practices to improve climate resilience and reduce crop failures.
26 Aug – 1 Sep 2023	9 target villages (farmers ~~Farmers~~ , women, youth, vulnerable groups, households and traditional leaders) in 9 target villages	~25–30 participants per village (mixed gender; not fully disaggregated) <u>31 / 33 (64)</u>	Livelihoods, gender, environment, and agriculture	Crop failure due to climate change, limited land access, gender inequality, weak extension services Smallholder farmers: increasing crop failure due to climate variability. Women: limited livelihood opportunities and participation in agricultural decision-making. Youth: limited employment opportunities. Vulnerable households: degraded agricultural land and declining productivity.	Climate-resilient agriculture interventions; Gender Action Plan; farmer & youth capacity building, land rehabilitation Output 2.1 provides field schools on Smart Agriculture to improve productivity and climate resilience. Output 2.2 promotes local food diversification to strengthen household food security. Output 2.3 supports livelihood diversification and entrepreneurship for women and youth. Output 3.2 restores degraded agricultural land, while Output 3.3 strengthens community capacity to monitor restored land using remote sensing technology.
4 October 2023	Provincial government, Bappeda, BMKG, PUPR, sub-districts, village governments and community representatives	48 out of 50 invited participants (3 female village heads absent) <u>22 / 26 (48)</u>	Policy alignment, infrastructure, climate adaptation	Strong multi-sector support, proposal for expansion to additional village, Stakeholders recommended irrigation rehabilitation needs, expansion of climate adaptation initiatives, and stronger institutional	Integration into regional planning (Bappeda); irrigation rehabilitation (PUPR), and project expansion Output 1.2 strengthens village adaptation planning. Output 4.1 establishes a multi-stakeholder climate adaptation forum for

Date	Entity / Group Consulted	Number of Participants (F/M/others)	Topics Discussed	Key Outcomes / Issues Raised	Integration into Project Design/Outputs Responding to the Concerns
				<u>coordination.</u>	<u>policy coordination.</u> Output 4.2 supports the expansion of ProKlim Villages and integration of climate adaptation into local development planning.
26 Aug – 2 Sep 2023	Direct beneficiaries (smallholders, women, youth, vulnerable groups in 9 villages)	<u>Not fully disaggregated; inclusive participation 32 / 33 (65)</u>	Implementation readiness and <u>community</u> commitments	Commitment to participate in project activities, adopt Good Agricultural Practices and Smart Agriculture Model Smallholder farmers: need technical assistance on climate-smart agriculture. Women and youth: need equal access to training, productive resources, and livelihood opportunities. Vulnerable households: require diversified and climate-resilient livelihoods to reduce vulnerability.	Strengthened participatory implementation approach and technology adoption strategy Output 2.1 provides practical Smart Agriculture training. Output 2.2 strengthens household food security through local food diversification. Output 2.3 supports diversified income-generating activities and entrepreneurship, particularly for women and youth.
26–30 Aug 2023	Village governments, traditional leaders, religious leaders, women, and youth	<u>Not disaggregated 22 / 24 (46)</u>	Gender equality and decision-making	Support for gender equality, improved Women: requested greater participation of women in village planning and youth in climate decision-making. Youth: requested stronger involvement in adaptation initiatives. Village leaders: emphasized institutionalizing inclusive climate governance.	Mainstreaming Gender Action Plan and inclusive governance approach Output 1.2 incorporates inclusive participation into village climate adaptation regulations. Output 4.2 supports the establishment of ProKlim Villages with participation of women and youth. Output 4.3 disseminates knowledge and good practices to strengthen inclusive climate governance.

Further stakeholder consultations will be conducted throughout the project implementation phase to ensure continuous engagement, validation of project activities, and adaptive management. The first round of consultations will take place during the first year of implementation to validate baseline conditions, confirm detailed work plans with village governments, and strengthen coordination with district and provincial government agencies. Subsequent consultations will be conducted at least annually and prior to major implementation milestones. These consultations will involve government institutions, village authorities, smallholder farmers, women's groups, youth representatives, vulnerable households, traditional leaders, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders to review implementation progress, identify emerging

climate-related challenges, and ensure that project interventions remain responsive to local needs and priorities. Particular attention will be given to ensuring the meaningful participation of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups. Consultation records will include sex-disaggregated participation data, stakeholder-specific concerns, and documentation of how these concerns are incorporated into project implementation, monitoring, and adaptive management through the relevant project outputs.

119-120. The results of consultation and validation of assessment data as well as collecting ideas, needs and hopes involving various policy stakeholders and main beneficiaries in 9 Village can be seen in table 16.

Table. 16 Concerns, Hopes and Problem-Solving Actions through the AF Program

Sectors	Main concerns raised	Solutions proposed	Priorities Location
Food Agriculture	- How to overcome the impacts of climate change, so as not to experience continuous crop failure - Limited data on agricultural land based on land ownership at the farmer level - Food agriculture land use planning - An environmentally friendly agricultural model that needs to be exemplified by smallholders	Objective 1, 2 and 3	All location (9 village's)
	- Reducing the risk of crop failure due to climate change - Increased food crop production - Overcoming the high prices of fertilizers and pesticides - Diversification of local food crops - Appropriate technology for post-harvest processing - Improvement of the agricultural food value chain	Objective 1, 2 and 3	All location (9 village's)
	There is a need to rehabilitate critical and degraded agricultural land so that it can be managed productively	Objective 3	All location (9 village's)
Livelihood Diversifications	- Increase the resilience of smallholders' livelihoods in villages - Create jobs and sources of income for village women and youth in a sustainable manner - Increase the entrepreneurial capacity of women groups and young village farmers	Objective 2	All location (9 village's)
Communication, information and education on climate change and its variability	- Increase individual, family and community awareness of climate change and its impacts. - Promote good climate adaptation practices - sub-District Government policy support in dealing with climate change in the agricultural food sector and community livelihoods	Activities under: Objective 1, and 4	farmer organizations, women farmer groups, village government and sub-District climate adaptation forums
Women and Young village's Empowerment	Do not get access to assets, means of production, knowledge and decent employment opportunities in the agricultural sector	Activities under Objective 1; 2; 3 and 4 (all Objective activities).	All location (9 village's)
Village government climate adaptation policy	Do not yet have a contingency plan policy for climate adaptation	Objective 1 and 4	9 village's
Gender and Social Inclusion	The position of women and vulnerable groups is not getting space in decision-making and control over village development, including within the family	Objective 1, 2, 3, and 4. In all activities, followed by a gender action plan (in attachment 1 page 94)	All location (9 village's)

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

~~420-121.~~ This project will present a Smart Agriculture learning model in reducing food vulnerability from the impacts of climate change in Kerinci Regency as a food center of Jambi Province. The proposed project will be implemented to increase resilience and reduce the vulnerability of smallholders by introducing Smart Agriculture based on agroclimatological data and information and supported by diversification of community livelihoods based on good land planning and management, restoration of degraded agricultural land to reduce the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate-related risks and hazards. This will be achieved through capacity building, which is then used in climate adaptation practices in the agri-food sector and land management in supporting ecosystem sustainability.

~~424-122.~~ Without the support of the Adaptation Fund, communities, especially smallholders in Kerinci Regency, Jambi, will continue to suffer from weather anomalies that cause crop failures, loss of livelihoods in the food agriculture sector, and disruption of food supply chains at the local, regional, and national levels. Furthermore, environmental damage from unplanned land use will worsen if this trend continues. With the financial support provided by the Adaptation Fund, the proposed project will be able to effectively implement all planned activities and outputs, thereby achieving its intended outcomes of strengthening community resilience, improving climate-resilient livelihoods, enhancing food security, and restoring degraded agricultural ecosystems. The funding requested is considered adequate to ensure the effective delivery of the proposed interventions and the achievement of the project's expected results within the implementation period.

Table. 17 Justification for Funding Requested

Component	Baseline (Without AF)	Additional (With AF)
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in reducing climate-related crop failures through the transfer of knowledge and practices of smart agriculture supported by agro-meteorological data and information and adaptation policies for the food and agriculture sector at the District level.	- Farmers will always experience crop failure due to climate change, due to a lack of smart agriculture knowledge and access to agro-climatological data and information. - Lack of knowledge and skills in sustainable land management - Low value of agricultural food commodities obtained by the community	- Smallholders will receive a transformation in smart agriculture knowledge and skills, supported by easily accessible agroclimatological data and information. - Smallholders will receive a transfer of Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) knowledge and skills, which are crucial for maintaining the fertility of agricultural land and protecting ecosystems from damage. - Farmers, communities, and village governments will receive assistance in developing contingency plans to mitigate climate risks. - Smallholders will gain knowledge and skills in increasing the added value of the agricultural products they produce.
Component-2. Diversification of local food sources and optimization of ecosystem service potential as a source of livelihood for community resilience to the impacts of climate change	- Lack of knowledge and skills in developing livelihood diversification based on land-use planning - Rural women and youth lack access to and participation in local resources to reduce climate vulnerability. - Dependence on a single local food source (rice) increases food insecurity and ~~hunger~~	- Smallholders will receive a transfer of knowledge and skills to develop livelihood diversification based on land use planning - With the AF project, rural women and youth are empowered to gain access to and participate in local resources to achieve socio-economic resilience in the face of climate change. - Educating and promoting the diversification of local non-rice food products as a food source in the face of climate change.
Component-3 Improvement and restoration of degraded agricultural land for ecological and ecosystem sustainability	- Unplanned land use practices in communities increase land and ecosystem vulnerability. - Large areas of degraded agricultural land are left untouched	The project will facilitate farmers in improving and restoring critical agricultural land so that it can be managed productively through an agroforestry approach.

Component	Baseline (Without AF)	Additional (With AF)
	due to farmers' inability to restore them, increasing vulnerability to climate hazards such as floods, landslides, and fires, as well as increasing greenhouse gas emissions. • There are no village regulations governing land use planning.	• Facilitate village governments and communities in developing land use regulations, rehabilitating degraded agricultural land, and protecting ecosystems to mitigate climate impacts.
Component 4. Improving Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Capacity (Proklim Models) into Local Development Policy Process.	• Climate change literacy and knowledge, as well as adaptation practices in the food agriculture sector, are still largely unknown to farmers and policymakers at the local level. • Climate adaptation policies have not yet been fully committed to at the local government level. • Climate Villages (Proklim Model) are still poorly understood by village governments and communities, both in terms of governance and proposals.	• Increasing climate change literacy and knowledge that is easily understood by the public. • Promoting Smart Agriculture based on agro-climatological data and information that is easily accessible to the public and policymakers at the local level. • Advocating for local policymakers to prioritize climate adaptation through local food diversification. • Improving and accelerating Climate Villages (Proklim Model) as a community movement for climate adaptation.

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

422-123. During program design, taking the views of the various stakeholders consulted in the various phases of proposal development, sustainability parameters were taken into account. The sustainability of program results beyond the life of the program is ensured through various strategies proposed in this program. The strategies to be taken (as discussed in this proposal) focus on different sustainability parameters and are assumed to be achieved through a participatory approach and community ownership. The capital investment, to be incurred under the program will have the option of generating income for its continuity. Community infrastructure will be managed and maintained by the community, once they realize the benefits of the initiative. For sustainability, the program will use two approaches, firstly to ensure sustainability of the process by the community through realization of the benefits of adaptation measures and secondly, by accessing resources from the Government and other institutions, under different program schemes, and maintaining program results and developing them further.

423-124. Program interventions have been designed to combine capacity building and physical interventions. All physical interventions have included sustainability considerations beyond the end of the program funding cycle. Concrete steps to ensure the sustainability of each of these physical interventions after the program ends are as follows:

- For construction of climate information system infrastructure for farmers to have reliable and strong climate information to inform planting calendars, early warning and climate responses based on agro-meteorological data and information, as well as preparing local-scale climate adaptation strategies and steps through contingency plan documents (Ex. 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3). For the sustainability of AWS operations, technical maintenance (software updates, cleaning and calibration of sensors) will be carried out by operators who have been established by the village and trained by BMKG. In the implementation stage, cooperation will be carried out with BMKG for consultation and coordination related to agroclimatology, including maintenance and if there are problems in operation. Long-term AWS routine operational funding (including manager or operator honorarium, data connectivity) for AWS maintenance was socialized and discussed with village heads in 9 villages utilizing AWS until a mutual agreement was reached for long-term AWS management funding supported from each APBDes, before obtaining further funding from the government and the private sector.

Periodic evaluations will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of AWS in providing the information needed by the community. This evaluation report will be used to identify further development needs and ensure that AWS continues to deliver tangible benefits. With these steps, AWS not only becomes a weather data collection tool but also serves as a relevant, responsive, and sustainable early warning system, which directly impacts the ability of local communities to effectively manage climate risks. In summary, the overview of AWS sustainability management is presented below:

Table. 18 AWS sustainability management

ASPECTS	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE/DETAIL
Maintenance Plan	Strategies to keep AWS functioning optimally.	- Local Technical Team: Training of village technicians. - BMKG Cooperation: Technical support and software updates. - Remote Monitoring: Early detection of damage.
Financial Support	Funding sources for AWS operations.	- Village Budget: APBDes for operational costs. Alternative: - Government Subsidies: Support for climate adaptation programs. - Private Partnerships: CSR for the agribusiness sector. - Community contributions: Voluntary contributions.
Evaluation and Monitoring	Assess the effectiveness and ensure AWS sustainability.	Periodic evaluations for further development and ensure AWS provides optimal benefits to beneficiaries.

- Demonstration of a pilot program by promoting Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) based on land use planning based on farmers' land ownership data (output 2.1). GAP assistance provided to smallholders and rural communities around forests, will help farmers reduce agricultural land degradation and maintain ecosystem services that play a role in the agricultural food production chain in a sustainable manner in the face of climate change. The implementation of GAP also contributes to achieving Indonesia's NDC targets from changes in land use and forestry (LULUCF) which currently threaten the sustainability of agricultural productivity.
- Smart Agriculture assistance to smallholders will have an impact and benefit on increasing the productivity of the food agriculture sector. Selection of climate-resistant seed varieties, technical assistance in cultivation through good practices (starting from technical land preparation, seed selection, planting patterns, organic care and maintenance of plants and the SRI method for rice plants, development of diversification of non-rice food crops, assistance in repairing irrigation canals to help the irrigation process from spring water sources (which have been mapped during consultation activities) to community rice fields so that water availability maintained, technical assistance in harvesting and post-harvest processing). So far, water management for agriculture has been carried out by the Water User Farmers Association (P3A) which is in charge of mapping and supervising/monitoring water needs, so that all farmers get water because farmers have a schedule of water use rotation in carrying out plant planting and maintenance activities. If "smart agriculture" practices can be implemented well, it will increase the economic, social and livelihood resilience of the community from the impacts of climate change. This is because the community, especially smallholders, can obtain increased income from food farming activities as the main source of livelihood. Apart from that, it will strengthen the resilience of local and national food supply chains, as well as contribute to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the agricultural food sector. Long-term maintenance of Smart Agriculture assistance that has been given to farmers will be carried out independently by farmers who own land along the irrigation canal. Based on the results of discussions with farmers, the assistance that has been provided by the government, partners and the private sector will be taken care of by farmers. Farmers arrange time to work together to clean irrigation canals periodically and repair if something is damaged independently, because if the damage is left unchecked, over time it will affect the water supply for agriculture. If there is a shortage of water, it will cause crop failure and losses for farmers.

~~124-125.~~ Sustainability of community livelihoods, especially smallholders, women and young rural farmers from output 2.1.-2.3. Diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate change. To reduce the vulnerability of farmers' food and livelihoods to climate change, it is necessary to develop food and livelihood diversification. Food diversification is carried out through the practice of cultivating non-rice food crops, such as taro, yam, sweet potato, breadfruit, etc. If these can be developed, they will become alternative food security for families and communities as well as a source of livelihood for farmers. Local food diversification will also reduce the population's dependence on rice and prevent the threat of a food crisis. Local food products need to be processed and developed into market-ready products to increase economic added value, create jobs, and reduce food loss and waste due to post-harvest processing and poor road infrastructure. By increasing the capacity of women and young farmers in the field of agro-technopreneurship supported by post-harvest processing technology that is safe for consumption (food safety attribute), has high nutritional content (nutritional attribute), is environmentally friendly (eco-labelling attribute), utilizes technological advances digital marketing and supported by a Joint Marketing Unit (Cooperative) for processed food products, these will become a source of income for women and young farmers in rural areas. The trainees not only received processing training, but there was entrepreneurship training which included business management training (institutional, financial, production, and marketing), training to access capital and establish cooperation with external parties such as the Industry and Trade Office to participate in exhibitions, get capacity building training, get access to funding assistance, funding loans from banks or microfinance institutions and cooperation with the private sector. These trainings will involve resource persons from the business world, the government and banking or local microfinance institutions so that training participants can establish direct cooperation.

~~125-126.~~ Apart from promoting the diversification of local food-based livelihoods, efforts to increase community livelihood resilience, especially smallholders, women and young rural farmers around forests, are carried out through managing environmental services potential in natural forest areas managed by the community, such as NTFPs, Ecotourism and carbon trading schemes in the long term.

~~126-127.~~ Output 3.1 dan 3.2 contribute to ecosystem sustainability (Ecosystem and Landscape resilience). Practices for improving the fertility of degraded agricultural land is expected to have a positive impact in the long term in protecting water sources, preventing damage to soil structure, loss of biodiversity and environmental services which play an important role in climate change. From an economic aspect, practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop will help smallholders increase productivity and the economic value of land in a sustainable manner. To ensure that the fertility of the land is restored, it is managed productively, and the village forest area is protected in a sustainable manner. This will be supported by village regulations (Perdes) and its cover will be monitored periodically using satellite imagery, drones and input into Open Data Kit Collect (ODK Collect) in output 3.3 activities 3.3.2

~~127-128.~~ Sustainability of the program by the community and reflection by the local government is carried out through community-based climate adaptation forums at the sub-District level, publications through videos of success stories, TV interviews, radio, and training packages to be disseminated via online channels (website, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Videos), and offline. Activities to support program sustainability through publications are summarized in Objective 4.

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

~~128-129.~~ The proposed program seeks to be fully aligned with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy. Table 18 summarizes the findings from the initial assessment process carried out to evaluate the environmental and social impacts and risks of the overall program.

~~129-130.~~ This Project have been categorized as low risk (Category C). Activities 1.1.2 AWS installations,

output 3.2 land rehabilitation and output 2.1 smart agriculture practices in their implementation do not pose risks that are contrary to the 15 principles of social and environmental management, but instead provide economic, social and environmental benefits. This is because every time the activity starts, consultation and coordination are carried out which involves the participatory role of the village government, traditional leaders, community leaders, community representatives because all activities in this project are carried out from and for them, the village community at the project location supported by agroclimatology data, and the characteristics of farmers' land. In addition, this project will periodically coordinate with the Kerinci district government, related agencies, namely the agriculture and forestry departments, the Kerinci Seblat National Park Agency, the environment related to the development and constraints of the project to get input. For activities in Objective 3, output 3.2 Practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability is reported as medium category (Category C). This is because activities under Objective 3 (Output 3.2) require study of technical conditions regarding the condition of degraded agricultural land which has the potential to cause negative impacts on the environment and affected communities. Therefore, adequate management plans and mitigation measures to minimize impacts need to be prepared.

130-131. Guided by the Social and Climate Environmental Assessment Procedures of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), this program is categorized as category "C", being based on the aspects identified in the table below. Detailed explanation of risks and mitigation measures is included in table-18.

Table. 19 Overview of the environmental, social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project/programme

AF Checklist of Environmental and Social Principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Risks, Risk Level, Further Assessment Needs, and Potential impacts and risks, further assessment and management required for compliance/Compliance Arrangements	Mitigation
Compliance with the Law	No	✓ Risk: Non-compliance Level: Medium. There is a risk that project implementation may not fully comply with environmental, labor/labour and permitting regulations ~~(Medium)~~. Further assessment: Continuous legal/Legal compliance review during implementation. Mitigation: Regular compliance audit, coordination with local authorities, integration with ESMP. will be undertaken throughout implementation. monitoring required (AF Principle 1).	Mitigation measures are implementation of the ESMP, regular compliance audits, coordination with relevant government agencies, and periodic compliance monitoring.
Access and Equity	Yes✓		Risk: Unequal benefit distribution to remote/vulnerable groups ~~(Low)~~. Mitigation: Inclusive targeting strategy, participatory measures are transparent beneficiary selection, alignment with GAP equitable access to project benefits, inclusive participation, and ESMP social measures regular monitoring of vulnerable groups.
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	Yes✓		Risk: Limited inclusion Mitigation measures are priority participation of women, youth, poor smallholders and vulnerable

AF Checklist of Environmental and Social Principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Risks, Risk Level, Further Assessment Needs, and Potential impacts and risks, further assessment and management required for compliance/Compliance Arrangements	Mitigation
			households (<i>Low</i>). Mitigation: Priority targeting of vulnerable groups, gender-inclusive outreach, community, supported by targeted facilitation and inclusive consultation processes.
Human Rights	No	✓ Risk: Limited Level: Medium . There is a risk that some stakeholders may have limited access to information/participation (<i>Medium</i>) and grievance mechanisms. Further assessment: Continuous stakeholder engagement and grievance monitoring. Mitigation: FPIC, grievance redress mechanism of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), participatory planning. Ongoing monitoring required (AF Principle 4).	Mitigation measures are Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) where applicable, transparent information disclosure, participatory planning and an operational GRM.
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	No	✓ Risk: Low Level: Medium . There is a risk that women may have limited participation of women in decision-making (<i>Medium</i>). Mitigation: and project activities. Further assessment: Periodic gender assessment and monitoring through implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP), women quotas in farmer groups, targeted livelihood support.).	Mitigation measures are implementation of the GAP, women's participation targets, gender-responsive training, and support for women-led livelihood activities.
Core Labour Rights	No	✓ Risk: Occupational safety risks during field activities (Level: Medium). Mitigation: OHS. There is a risk that occupational health and labour standards, labor agreements, PPE provision, contractor may not be consistently applied. Further assessment: Labour compliance and occupational health monitoring. Ongoing monitoring required (AF Principle 6): during implementation.	Mitigation measures are compliance with national labour regulations, OHS procedures, PPE provision, worker induction, and contractor supervision.
Indigenous Peoples	Yes	✓ Risk: None identified (No Level: Low . There is a risk that customary communities or Indigenous Peoples, if identified during implementation, may not fully participate in project area based on activities. Further assessment: Social screening). Mitigation: Continued and stakeholder verification during will be undertaken before village-level implementation (linked to ESMP screening).	Mitigation measures are culturally appropriate consultation, FPIC where applicable, inclusive participation, protection of customary rights, and application of the GRM.

AF Checklist of Environmental and Social Principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Risks, Risk Level, Further Assessment Needs, and Potential impacts and risks, further assessment and management required for compliance/Compliance Arrangements	Mitigation
Involuntary Resettlement	<u>Yes</u> ✓		~~Risk: None (no land acquisition required). Mitigation: Use of existing/community land; voluntary land use agreements if needed. Mitigation measures are implementation only on existing agricultural land owned or voluntarily provided by beneficiaries. No involuntary land acquisition will be supported.~~
Protection of Natural Habitats	<u>Yes</u> ✓		~~Risk: Localized disturbance during implementation (Low). Mitigation: Avoid sensitive ecosystems; measures are avoidance of protected areas, establishment of buffer zones, ESMP where appropriate, and implementation of biodiversity protection measures under the ESMP.~~
Conservation of Biological Diversity	<u>Yes</u> ✓		~~Risk: Agro-biodiversity reduction risk (Low). Mitigation: Agroforestry with measures are agroforestry using native species, crop diversification, integrated pest management (IPM), and biodiversity-friendly farming aligned with GAP and ESMP practices.~~
Climate Change	<u>Yes</u> ✓		~~Risk: No negative risk, positive resilience impact. Mitigation: measures are Climate-smart agriculture, Smart Agriculture, agro-meteorological information services (AWS-based adaptation system, ecosystem), restoration of degraded land, and continuous climate risk monitoring.~~
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<u>Yes</u> ✓		~~Risk: Minor agrochemical use (Low). Mitigation: Integrated measures are integrated pest management (IPM), promotion of organic inputs, fertilizers, efficient water efficiency measures (use, responsible agrochemical management, and monitoring under the ESMP aligned).~~
Public Health	No	<u>✓ Risk: Exposure Level: Medium.</u> <u>There is a risk that project participants may be exposed to agricultural chemicals and field hazards</u>	<u>Mitigation measures are OHS training, PPE use, safe pesticide handling procedures, emergency response protocols, and routine</u>

AF Checklist of Environmental and Social Principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Risks, Risk Level, Further Assessment Needs, and Potential impacts and risks, further assessment and management required for compliance/Compliance Arrangements	Mitigation
		~~(Low-Medium)~~ . Mitigation: OHS training, PPE use, safe agriculture practices. Further assessment: Occupational health and community safety monitoring during implementation.	<u>supervision.</u>
Physical and Cultural Heritage	<u>Yes</u> ✓		Risk: No known heritage sites affected (~~Low~~). Mitigation: Chance-find procedure included in ESMP. Mitigation measures are implementation of a Chance Find Procedure under the ESMP and immediate notification to the relevant authorities if cultural heritage resources are encountered.
Land and Soil Conservation	<u>Yes</u> ✓		Risk: Soil degradation without intervention (~~Low-Medium~~). Mitigation: Soil conservation, terracing, measures are application of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), agroforestry, ESMP land restoration measures, soil conservation techniques, erosion control measures, and regular soil monitoring.

Underserved Populations (USPs). The project includes underserved populations, particularly poor smallholder farmers, women, youth, vulnerable households, and communities with limited access to climate information, agricultural extension services, and climate-resilient livelihood opportunities. These groups were identified through the vulnerability assessment, gender analysis, and stakeholder consultation process and have been prioritized in the project design. Inclusive beneficiary selection criteria, implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP), targeted capacity-building activities, livelihood diversification, climate information services, and an accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will ensure that underserved populations participate meaningfully and receive equitable project benefits throughout implementation.

Principle 1. Compliance with Law

131-132. This project on the implementation will be ensure to comply all the relevant policy, regulation and law, they have been identified as follows:

1. LHK Regulation No.P.33 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Preparing an Action Plan for Adapting to Climate Change. In implementing this project referring to Law No. #6 2014 concerning Villages. This project is also follow the Law No.26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning.
2. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 7 2018 on Guidelines for Vulnerability, risk, and climate change impact study,
3. Technical Guidelines for Preparing Action Plans for the Sustainable Development Goals of the Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas in 2017,
4. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No.33 of 2016 on Guidelines for Preparing Climate Change Adaptation Actions, Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Regulation No.6 on Appropriate conservation partnership technical guidelines Regulation. Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Regulation No.12 of 2015 on Guidelines for Procedures for Planting and Enriching Types in the Framework of Restoration of Mainland Ecosystems in Natural Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas.

5. Regulation Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.84/MENLHK-SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2016 concerning Program Climate Village (Climate Village Program)
6. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 71 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the National Registry System for Controlling Climate Change;
7. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 72 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for Implementation, Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Climate Change Control Actions and Resources;
8. Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 39 of 2018 concerning Early Warning Systems and Handling the Impact of Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector;
9. Jambi Province Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Strengthening adaptation capacity to climate change, extreme weather, drought, floods, forest and land fires;
10. Jambi Governor Regulation Number 11 of 2021 concerning the Jambi Province Work Plan for 2022.
11. Law No.5 of 1990 Article 32 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and in December 2017 stipulated 6 zoning areas, namely the Core Zone covering an area of 738,831 ha, the Jungle Zone covering an area of 492,354 ha, the Rehabilitation Zone covering an area of 108,760 ha, the Utilization Zone covering an area of 22,738 ha, the Special Zone covering an area of 15,219 ha, the Traditional Zone covering an area of 11,606 ha. Therefore, no risks or negative impacts are identified regarding compliance with law.

Principle 2. Access and Equity

432-133. This project is designed with the principle of social inclusion. There will be no impact from projects that restrict access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions and land rights for any social group. The project also avoids exacerbating existing injustices, especially for marginalized or vulnerable groups. The project has been designed in such a way that it will not impede any group's access to the services and fundamental rights mentioned in the Principles so as not to require further assessment of compliance.

Principle 3: Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups.

433-134. This project is basically aimed at providing opportunities for marginalized communities (poor farmers, women, young people) to be involved in every Objective of this project starting from Objective 1 and Objective 4 of awareness, knowledge increase and preparation of village regulations, to Objectives 2 and 3 which are resource capacity building through direct practice. One of them, marginalized and vulnerable groups will gain knowledge and skills to diversify their livelihoods in Objective 2 of output 2.1. and 2.3 which can increase their income. Marginal groups and thus will not adversely affect other marginalized and vulnerable groups. Therefore it does not require further assessment.

Principle 4: Human Rights

434-135. At the most part of the project, it does not foresee any violation of human rights. The human rights concern will be recognized during project operations, including design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, regarding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the overall principle of project. Therefore, this risk can be categorized as low

Principle 5: Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

435-136. Based on the results of the assessment in 9 locations, it was found that the potential opportunities for women to participate in project activities were not maximized due to local cultural barriers.

436-137. Mitigation:1. Projects in design provide equal opportunities for men and women to participate and be involved in the project. Targets have been set for the coverage of women in all project interventions ranging from Objective 1 to Objective 4 related to training, regulation drafting and other capacity building activities. This will ensure that women will always be involved in every activity, especially in activities that require women's hands such as activities 2.1.2 SRI field schools, 2.1.7 agroforestry field schools, livelihood diversification activities 2.2.2-2.2.3, 2.3.1-2.3.3 a lot of women's

contributions are needed to carry out these activities. In addition, all men and women have equal access to information, knowledge and skills. Each activity will be ensured by the involvement of women with a minimum attendance of 30%; 2. In certain cases where women are hampered by cultural conditions, affirmative action will be taken, for example through gender mainstreaming at the local government level, and;3. Build good relations with Nini Mamak in the village, and advocate for them to educate the community about the importance of Women.

Principle 6: Core Labour Rights

~~137-138.~~ Payments to workers under the project will be made in accordance with the Government's approved norms in accordance with the minimum wage level and thus ensure the core rights of workers. The project also meets the core labor standards of the International Labour Organization. ILO core employment standards. The ILO's core labour standards are contained in the LO's Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights in 1998. The Declaration encompasses four fundamental principles and rights, which are further developed in the eight human rights conventions:

- Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize and collective bargaining conventions (ILO conventions 87 and 98);
- Abolition of forced labor conventions (ILO conventions 29 and 105);
- The worst form of child labour conventions (ILO conventions 138 and 182);
- Discrimination (employment and employment) conventions (ILO conventions 100 and 111).

This project/programme will ensure to include ILO core labour standards in any relevant project operations. Therefore, there is no risk and no further assessment is required.

Principle 7: Indigenous Peoples

~~138-139.~~ This project targets the community, although later in its implementation there will be discussions and involvement of indigenous peoples, especially in the preparation of village regulations. Therefore, there is no risk and no further assessment is required.

Principle 8. Involuntary Resettlement

~~139-140.~~ The project did not move any settlements and hence the problem of resettlement did not arise. Therefore, there is no risk and no further assessment is required

Principle 9: Protection Of Natural Habitats

~~140-141.~~ This project does not interfere with natural habitat protected areas including those protected by law, activities are carried out in villages that are far from protected areas. so that no further assessment of compliance is required.

Principle 10: Conservation Of Biological Diversity

~~141-142.~~ This project is not related to activities that have an impact on the reduction of biodiversity loss or the introduction of known or unjustified invasive species, as this project is carried out in villages and agricultural areas that are far from protected areas so that they will not threaten biodiversity. For land to be restored from degraded land (Objective 3 Output 3.2) with the planting of climate-adaptive local agroforestry crops is carried out at scattered points, not expanses outside the protected area. This degraded land is land that has been abandoned by farmers for a long time because it is no longer productive and its ownership has been known based on the results of activities 3.1.2 mapping and data collection based on land ownership to avoid unclear land ownership risks and prevent the possibility of encroachment into ecologically sensitive areas through optimizing land functions with intercropping agriculture, selection of climate-adaptive and economically valuable crop types, as well as processing agricultural products into value-added products.

~~142-143.~~ Mitigation:1. Before the land is restored, a land tillage design and planting system will be made with terraces on critical land on slopes, including the types of local plants planted to avoid changes in soil habitat and ecosystems; 2. Conduct regular monitoring to prevent encroachment into ecologically sensitive areas. This has been included in output 3.3 45 local cadres have been trained and have the

ability to monitor IT-based agricultural land restoration in 9 program villages. Monitoring data is synchronized with land ownership data that has been carried out in previous activities (3.3.2); 3. In carrying out land restoration activities, always be guided by applicable regulations: **Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems, Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Government Regulation No. 36 of 2010 concerning Nature Tourism Undertakings in Wildlife Reserves, National Parks, Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks, Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry related to National Park Zoning, Regional Regulations (Perda) and local Village Regulations (Perdes).**

Principle 11: Climate Change

~~143-144.~~_____ The project supports enhancing the adaptive capacity of the vulnerability community against adverse impacts of climate change and is not expected to contribute to GHG emissions. No risk and further assessment required.

Principlesip 12: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

~~144-145.~~_____ The proposed project prevents pollution and the efficient use of resources with smart agriculture practices starting with land use planning, no-burn land cultivation, the use of terrace systems in sloped areas, the use of climate-adaptive plant types and intercropping, the arrangement of good irrigation channels and how to maintain cultivated crops using organic fertilizers and the use of biopesticides will prevent air pollution. soil and water. In addition, critical land restoration with proper land tillage and planting with a combination of agroforestry and agricultural crops will encourage the efficiency of water and land resources.

Principle 13: Public Health

~~145-146.~~_____ No adverse impact on public health related issues is envisaged. No further assessment required for compliance

Principle 14: Physical and Cultural Heritage

~~146-147.~~_____ No adverse impact on cultural heritage related issues is identified. No further assessment required for compliance.

Principle 15: Soil and Land ~~Conservation~~Conservation

~~147-148.~~_____ The implementation of sustainable smart agriculture practices (output 2.1) will encourage soil and water conservation because before planting, land use planning, land cultivation without burning, the use of terrace systems in sloped areas, the use of climate-adaptive plant types, good irrigation channel arrangements and how to maintain cultivated plants using organic fertilizers and the use of biopesticides will protect soil and water from pollution. In addition, critical land restoration with proper land tillage and planting with a combination of agroforestry and agricultural crops will promote water efficiency, improve soil stability, and increase water infiltration. No further assessment required for compliance.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project/programme implementation.

A.1 Approach

148:149. In this proposed project, the Kemitraan Partnership is the implementing entity for Governance Reform serves as the Accredited National Implementing Entity (IE), and of the Adaptation Fund, while Mitra Aksi Foundation serves as the executing entity (EE). In the implementation of the project, IE has identified EE's. The IE selected Mitra Aksi Foundation based on its demonstrated experience and technical expertise in implementing integrated and sustainable agricultural management that has been practiced for many years development and community empowerment programmes in more than 20 villages in across Jambi Province. The integrated and sustainable agriculture project. This experience provides a strong foundation for implementing the proposed in this project carries the concept of smart agriculture project, which promotes climate-resilient Smart Agriculture practices to strengthen farmers' adaptive capacity, improve food security, and restore degraded agricultural land.

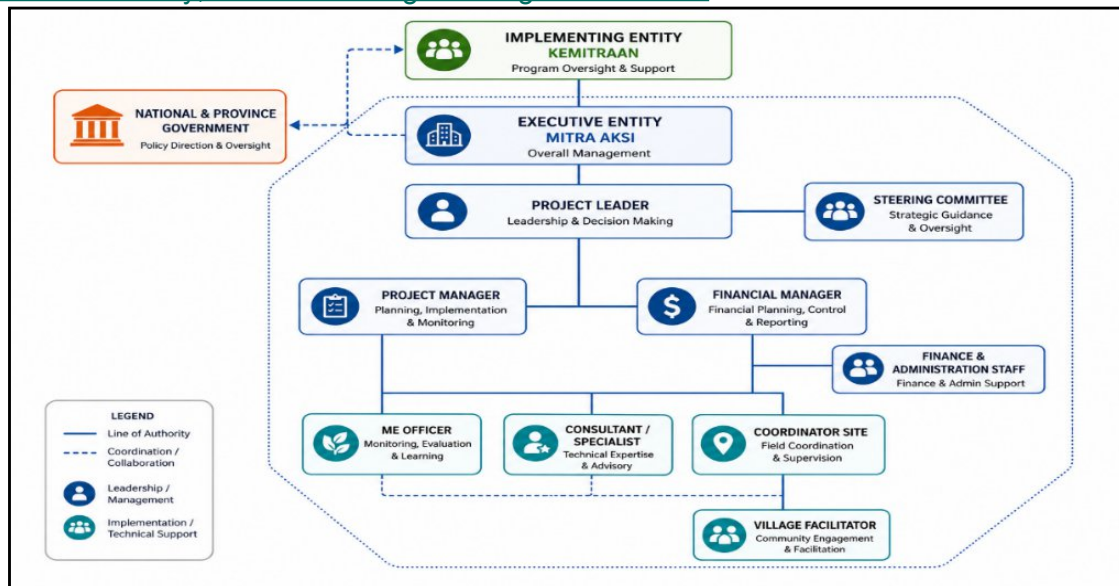


Chart. 1 Program Implementation Organizational Structure

149:150. In the implementation of the project, a project management structure is formed to see the responsibilities and workflows that are filled in according to the needs, capacity and experience in managing the project. The project implementation structure consists of Partnership Institutions/IEs are national institutions that are responsible for general coordination and supervision, coordinating with the central government, reporting to donors, keeping an eye on project progress, evaluating financial statements, connecting the execution institution (Mitra Aksi/EE) with donors, and supporting entities (Mitra Aksi) in their reporting and financial execution, which builds EE's capacity. IE also Prepare guidelines and templates for programs and financial reporting documents. And, the execution institution (Mitra Aksi/EE) is an implementing institution that implements programs directly in the field, plays a role, and is responsible for data collection, mentoring, empowerment, advocacy, assistance, training at the site level in 9 target villages, reports project progress based on KPIs (Key Performance Indicators), handles complaints, coordinates directly with village, district and provincial governments as the spearhead of project success. The project implementation structure has been established to ensure clear roles, responsibilities, and accountability throughout project implementation. Kemitraan Partnership for Governance Reform, as the Accredited National Implementing Entity (IE) of the Adaptation Fund, is responsible for overall project oversight, fiduciary management, quality assurance, compliance with Adaptation Fund policies, coordination with the Adaptation Fund Secretariat, review and consolidation of technical and financial reports, and submission of progress reports to the Adaptation Fund, while also providing technical guidance and capacity strengthening to

the Executing Entity. Mitra Aksi Foundation, as the Executing Entity (EE), is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of project activities, including field coordination, procurement, financial management at the execution level, community facilitation, training, monitoring, data collection, grievance handling, and reporting to the IE. Supporting partner organizations, including relevant government agencies, BMKG, village governments, universities, and other stakeholders, will provide technical support, policy coordination, climate information, and institutional collaboration in accordance with their respective mandates to ensure effective project implementation in the nine target villages.

Table. 20 Roles and Responsibilities of Project Stakeholders

Executive director as Program Leader	Who manage and approve programme, controlling quality of program and budget execution.	Coordination with relevant stakeholders, provincial
Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities	Related to program coordination and report
Kemitraan Indonesia (IE)	This program will be implemented with Kemitraan Indonesia as Implementing Entity have responsibilities for supporting Mitra Aksi Foundation as executing entity to reach programme outcomes (implementation and evaluation) and coordinate with specialists, site coordinators, village facilitators in the implementation of the work plan	Coordination and support for Mitra Aksi Foundation program progress report
Program Manager	Representing the IE to reach programme outcomes (implementation and evaluation) and coordinate with specialists, site coordinators, village facilitators in the implementation of the work plan	Coordination and report project progress to project leaders, government and other stakeholders
Mitra Aksi Foundation (EE)	Mitra Aksi Foundation responsibility as execution entity in implementing project activities to reach program outcomes. Ensure the achievement of the program/project in accordance with the timeline and solve problems/obstacles/obstacles of the project if the site coordinator is unable to solve the problem. - Maintain teamwork - Supervise the implementation of project activities - Prepare quarterly and annual project reports to Project leader	Coordination and send report to Kemitraan Indonesia, Coordination with Kerinci Government and local government (ex BAPPEDA, BMKG Kerinci, Dinas Pertanian and other related agencies), Village government and community in 9 villages.
Finance Manager	- Responsible for managing the financial aspects of the project including coordination and financial management, excluding SOCs for project staff.	Coordination and finance reporting
Steering Committee/ Board Council (<i>Dewan Pengurus, Pembina dan Pengawas</i>)	Coordinate and financial to prepare annual budget. - Prepare and report financial reports to IE, project leader, project manager	-Coordination -Regular meetings every 6 months to evaluate the performance of the exclusion team
	- Monitor and control the progress of the field (track) in accordance with the work plan - Monitor budget disbursement schedule, and cashflow - Ensure operational and administrative support to consultants/experts. - Supervising the procurement of goods and services. - Manage project administration documents	
Coordinator site	- Compile and report program progress achievements and obstacles to the project manager - Responsible for the success of the project at the site level - Provide direct supervision to the village facilitator - Assisting village facilitators in problem solving and complaint handling	Coordination and progress reporting to Program manager

~~Monev Officer~~ Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	- Conduct field monitoring activities every 3 months - Provide input to the project manager regarding achievement targets - Develop M&E strategy and plan. - Lead M&E supervision missions. - Document project progress vs target indicators - Ensure compliance of ESMP and SGIP. - Assist the Project Manager in preparing progress reports. - Provide guidelines for project evaluation. - conducting interviews with representatives of beneficiaries regarding the implementation of the project - Assist with field learning coverage	Coordination and monitoring reporting
Program Officers/Village Facilitators	Program officer will execute sets of activities, output and outcomes at village level. Facilitate operation of the program such; community development work, financial management	Coordination, implementing day to day program, making activity report.
Consultant/Specialist	- Experts will deliver specific output or activity based on contractual (e.g. smart agriculture ~~sensultant~~consultant provides training consisting of several materials, post-harvest processing training, training to increase the capacity of farmer organizations, ~~proelim~~ProKlim village training, gender specialist. The Gender Specialist advises the project management on gender policies and trends and relevant linkages to project. The Gender Specialist provides analysis for formulation of strategies and briefings the project management, capacity building consultant: role to facilitate the capacity building for the project staff and for the beneficiaries within the project framework)_as written in the TOR	Facilitation, providing expertise as needed, reporting.

~~150-151.~~ Accountability flow during the implementation of the Project, EE will send a project progress/development report every 3 months to IE or according to the mutually agreed schedule. IE will respond and provide assistance for the correction or clarification or report. IE will report the report to the donor. The results of the donor's review will be returned to IE, and IE will consolidate the reporting revision with the execution partner (EE). Furthermore, the results of the revision were submitted back to the donor through IE. Apart from reporting, IE also monitors the field to see the progress of programs and obstacles periodically (per 6 months).

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

~~151-152.~~ All risks in program implementation are analyzed during the design phase with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Mitigation strategies are established to ensure that risks are managed well. The table below presents the types of risks, description of risks and levels of risks as well as strategies that have been and will be implemented to minimize them.

Table. 21 Types of Risk, Description and level of Risk and Mitigation Strategy.

Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Risk category (H/M/L)	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Institutional	Rotation/transfer of officials at the central/provincial/sub-District level, difficulties in building commitment of program implementers.	M	To reduce the risk of missed communication and coordination, executing entity Team will prepare a written agreement and issue an MoU at the Province-sub-District level.

Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Risk category (H/M/L)	Risk Mitigation Strategy
	Sectoral ego; The interests of each development institution (sectoral) are oriented towards achieving sectoral targets, making coordination and communication difficult at the program implementation level	M	Coordination and communication mechanisms will be developed by the executing entity through written agreements and outlined in a communication and program coordination flowchart from the central-provincial-sub-District level
	Changes in program personnel (turn over) can affect the implementation of program activities	L	In establishing a working relationship with executing entity, it will implement a recruitment system with a work contract output for the duration of the program. With this mechanism, personnel involvement in achieving program goals has a strong legal basis
Financial	Delays in disbursement of funds, procurement and institutional efficiency (long approval processes, etc.) which delay program implementation	M	Building active communication with grant providers and fulfilling all forms of financial procedures in budget disbursement. Mitra Aksi (EE) will prepare a contingency fund of \$25,000 in the event of a delay in transfer from AF so that the program schedule is not disrupted
socio-cultural	Culture of rural communities is accustomed to receiving program assistance, they want to get results quickly, so their commitment to participating in the learning process is low.	M	- Building collective awareness at the beneficiary and village government level to take responsibility for the goals and sustainability of the project through a community empowerment approach from planning, implementation and monitoring to evaluation. - Build good relationships with local government, community and community leaders (direct beneficiaries) before the program starts - Form temporary small groups for specific beneficiaries (local youth community, traders, general residents around the specified location) to gather the target community
	Community, especially smallholders, is not fully aware of the impact of climate change, it is difficult to get their commitment in adapting to climate change by introducing a smart agriculture approach"	M	- Promoting smart agriculture as a model for climate adaptation, reducing the impact of crop failure, reducing agricultural productivity and loss of livelihoods. - data-based approaches, case studies, local historical experiences of disasters and examples of failed practices and good practices of climate adaptation in the agricultural sector need to be conveyed and discussed intensively in the community during the program.
	low technical capacity of regional (sub-District) policy-makers in promoting the GAP and Smart Agriculture models at the community level	M	To increase the technical capacity of policy-makers to promote GAP and Smart Agriculture in village communities, local (sub-District) policy-makers will be invited to participate in each training activity
	Conflict of interest of local elites regarding the program	M	This program will build trust among stakeholders in the village environment where the program is located. To avoid conflicts of interest, executing entity will ensure the representation of each community group in a socially inclusive manner in the program decision-making structure. In addition, this program will encourage collaboration at every stage of development to prevent conflicts of community interest
Local political dynamics	Utilizing program objectives for political interests (collecting votes) of local political elites	M	- When socializing the program in the community, they will be informed that the program is not used for partisan political interests, the program is only for humanitarian purposes related to climate adaptation. - executing entity will create a complete mix of

Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Risk category (H/M/L)	Risk Mitigation Strategy
			information regarding program objectives along with program management procedures to be submitted to the village government and main beneficiaries.

~~152.~~153. Internally at Mitra Aksi as an Executing Entity, anticipating the risk of misuse of financial management procedures, a strong internal control system is implemented to reveal and report corruption and other financial irregularities. Mitra Aksi has a whistle blowing system and other measures to prevent, investigate and sanction misuse of funds, and other fraudulent or corrupt practices. To avoid conflicts of interest, each Mitra Aksi staff must sign an integrity pact as part of the employment agreement, and comply with the code of ethics stipulated in the Policy and Procedure Manual (SOP).

~~153.~~154. Implement strict controls and take action without delay for indications of fraud or corruption. Sanctions such as immediate termination of either staff or accepting contracts/vendors are applied if fraud/corruption is discovered, or the case may be referred to the criminal justice system. Action will be taken where staff are dismissed if it is proven they have misused finances for individual gain, penalties will be imposed on them.

~~154.~~155. Identifiable program financial risks, such as delays in the transfer of donor funds, the occurrence of a monetary crisis which results in cuts to the program budget or the occurrence of disasters such as disasters, Mitra Aksi (EE) has a contingency plan policy by allocating a budget of USD 25,000. - to anticipate if there is a delay in transfer from the donor.

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

~~155.~~156. Below is the project self-assessment of compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and measures for environmental and social risk management.

Table. 22 Compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy

Environmental and Social Principle	Identified Risk / Impact	Related Project Component / Output Activity	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Entity	Indicative Budget Line	Monitoring Indicators
Compliance with the Law	~~Risk of non-compliance~~ There is a risk that project activities may not fully comply with applicable environmental, labor/labour, and social regulations.	All project components and field activities	~~Ensure all activities comply-~~ To mitigate this risk, the project will ensure compliance with all applicable national laws, environmental ~~obtain~~ required permits, labor regulations, and AF safeguards requirements; conduct regular ~~periodic~~ legal compliance reviews, and implement the ESMP throughout project implementation.	Quarterly	Executing Entity (EE), Local Government	Project management and safeguards budget	Compliance audit reports; permits ~~and~~ ; inspection records
Access and Equity	~~Unequal~~ There is a low risk that women, youth and vulnerable groups may have unequal access to project benefits, training and climate-smart agriculture technologies and project benefits among vulnerable groups.	Outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.3	~~Apply inclusive~~ The project will apply transparent beneficiary selection criteria; prioritize women, youth, and vulnerable households in traininggroups, and monitor participation using sex- and livelihood supportage-disaggregated data.	Semi-annually	EE, Village Governments	Capacity building ~~and~~ training-budget	% ~~Percentage~~ of women, youth and vulnerable groups participating; beneficiary database
Human Rights	~~Potential restriction of~~ There is a medium risk that some community members may have limited access	Outputs 1.2, 3.1, 3.2	~~Apply Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC);~~ The project will ensure meaningful stakeholder consultation.	~~Prior to activity implementation and annually~~ Quarterly	EE, Village Governments, Community Leaders	Community consultation budget	Consultation records; grievance records ~~log~~ ; participation reports

Environmental and Social Principle	Identified Risk / Impact	Related Project Component / Output Activity	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Entity	Indicative Budget Line	Monitoring Indicators
	to land, water, information, consultation processes and natural resources grievance mechanisms.		information disclosure, implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and participatory planning and transparent consultations throughout implementation.				
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Low participation of There is a medium risk that women may not fully participate in decision-making and/or benefit equally from project activities.	Outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 4.1	Implement The project will implement the Gender Action Plan; ensure women's representation in farmer groups, establish minimum participation targets for women, support women's leadership, and forums; conduct targeted provide gender-responsive livelihood training for women.	Quarterly	EE Gender Specialist; Village Governments	Gender Action Plan budget	%Percentage of women beneficiaries; number of women in leadership roles positions
Core Labour Rights	Unsafe There is a medium risk that workers and beneficiaries may be exposed to unsafe working conditions and lack of labor protection during field activities.	Outputs 2.1, 3.2	Apply occupational health The project will implement Occupational Health and safety Safety (OHS) standards; procedures, provide PPE, prohibit child labor; use written work agreements and forced labour, and monitor contractor compliance.	Quarterly	EE, Contractors, EE	Occupational safety OHS budget	OHS reports; accident records; worker contracts; accident records
Indigenous	Potential disruption	Outputs 1.2;	Conduct customary	Before Prior to	EE, Traditional	Consultation	Screening

Environmental and Social Principle	Identified Risk / Impact	Related Project Component / Output Activity	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Entity	Indicative Budget Line	Monitoring Indicators
Peoples	to customary land rights and traditional practices. No Indigenous Peoples have been identified in the project area during project preparation. However, there is a low risk that Indigenous Peoples may be identified during implementation.	3.1, 3.2 All project activities	consultations; participatory mapping; respect local knowledge and customary governance systems. The project will conduct additional screening before implementation. If Indigenous Peoples are identified, activities will follow FPIC principles and the relevant requirements of the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy.	implementation and annually	Leaders Village Governments	and mapping Social safeguards budget	reports; FPIC documentation; participatory mapping reports (if applicable)
Involuntary Resettlement	Potential displacement due to rehabilitation or infrastructure development. There is a low risk that project activities could affect land use; however, no involuntary resettlement is anticipated.	Outputs 3.1, 3.2	Avoid physical or economic displacement; The project will avoid land acquisition, prioritize existing degraded land, and use only voluntary land-use agreements if needed where necessary.	Prior to implementation	EE, Village Governments EE	Land verification and consultation budget	No involuntary resettlement cases reported
Protection of Natural Habitats	Disturbance to sensitive ecosystems and wildlife habitats. There is a low risk that restoration activities could	Outputs 3.2, 4.2	Identify and The project will avoid ecologically sensitive areas; establish buffer zones; prohibit clearing of primary forests, and implement biodiversity safeguards under the	Semi-annually	EE Environmental Specialist	Ecosystem restoration budget	Biodiversity monitoring reports; protected area records

Environmental and Social Principle	Identified Risk / Impact	Related Project Component / Output Activity	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Entity	Indicative Budget Line	Monitoring Indicators
	<u>unintentionally disturb natural habitats.</u>		<u>ESMP.</u>				
Conservation of Biological Diversity	<u>ReducedThere is a low risk that inappropriate agricultural practices could reduce biodiversity due to monoculture practices.</u>	Outputs 2.1, 3.2	<u>Promote climate-resilientThe project will promote agroforestry systems using native and multi-species crops, crop diversification and biodiversity-friendly farming practices.</u>	Annually	EE, Farmer Groups	Agroforestry <u>implementation</u> budget	Number of native species planted; vegetation diversity index
Climate Change	<u>Risk of low climate resilience and increased emissionsThe project is expected to generate positive climate adaptation benefits. Residual climate risks may affect implementation.</u>	Outputs 2.1, 3.2, 4.2	<u>PromoteThe project will implement climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry, soil restoration, and water-efficient technologiesclimate information services to strengthen resilience.</u>	Annually	EE, Technical ExpertsEE	Climate adaptation <u>implementation</u> budget	<u>Restored land area;Area under climate resilience indicators resilient management</u>
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<u>Soil and water contamination fromThere is a low risk that improper use of agrochemicals could affect soil and water quality.</u>	Outputs 2.1, 2.2	<u>PromoteThe project will promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM), organic fertilizers, biopesticides, integrated pest management, and efficient irrigation systemswater management.</u>	Quarterly	EE, Agricultural Extension OfficersEE	Sustainable agriculture budget	Reduction in chemical inputs; water-use efficiency
Public Health	<u>ExposureThere is a low to medium risk</u>	Outputs 2.1,	<u>Conduct-The project will provide OHS</u>	Quarterly	EE, <u>Health</u>	OHS and	Number of OHS trainings;

Environmental and Social Principle	Identified Risk / Impact	Related Project Component / Output Activity	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Entity	Indicative Budget Line	Monitoring Indicators
	<u>that project participants could be exposed to hazardous chemicals and unsafe working environments or occupational hazards.</u>	2.2, 3.2	<u>training; provide personal protective equipment (PPE); promote safe agricultural practices chemical handling procedures and regular health and safety monitoring.</u>		Officers	<u>training</u> -budget	health incident reports
Physical and Cultural Heritage	<u>Damage to cultural or sacred sites during</u> There is a <u>low risk that project activities could inadvertently affect physical or cultural heritage sites.</u>	Outputs 3.1, 3.2	<u>Conduct socio-cultural mapping; apply chance-find procedures; suspend activities if cultural assets are identified</u> The project <u>will conduct cultural heritage screening and implement a Chance Find Procedure whenever required.</u>	Prior to implementation and during <u>construction works</u>	EE, Village Governments EE	Social safeguards budget	Cultural heritage screening reports
Land and Soil Conservation	<u>Soil erosion, declining fertility, and land degradation</u> There is a <u>low to medium risk that land degradation and soil erosion could continue if sustainable land management is not applied.</u>	Outputs 2.2, 3.2	<u>Apply</u> The project <u>will implement soil conservation measures, agroforestry, terracing, vegetative cover, agroforestry, and soil conservation measures sustainable land management practices.</u>	Semi-annually	EE, Farmer Groups	Land restoration budget	Soil fertility <u>data monitoring</u> ; erosion reduction indicators

C.1. Grievance Mechanism.

157. In line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Protection Policy, the Executing Entity (Mitra Aksi Foundation) has a complaints mechanism, available in target areas, ensuring an accessible, transparent, fair and effective way to communicate concerns during program design and implementation. Program stakeholders affected by the program will be notified of the complaint mechanism for any criticism or complaints about an activity. Reporters can submit complaints in writing by filling out the available complaint form (in annex) and can be addressed to Mitra Aksi (EE) or Kemitraan (IE) or the Adaptation Council secretariat or can also submit complaints/complaints directly which will be responded to with the team in the field (village facilitators and site coordinators) or can also convey to the management of Mitra Aksi.

158. Complaints mechanism will allow affected stakeholders to raise concerns and will be given the option to raise their objections. Modalities for submitting complaints will include a postal address that community members can write in any language, an email address and a confidential telephone number. Consultations and workshops held during program implementation will also serve as a means for stakeholders to raise concerns or suggestions. The following is the flow of the complaint mechanism of the Mitra Aksi entity:

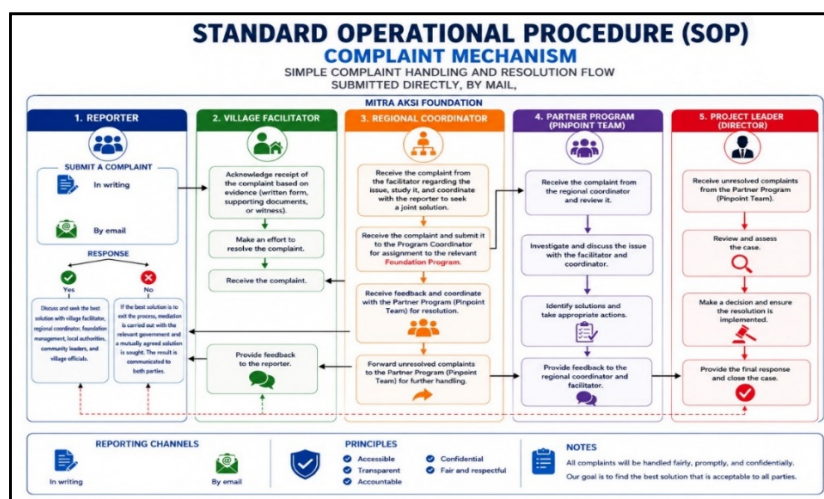


Chart. 2 Complaints mechanism

159. Complaints that are not completed at the EE level will be submitted to IE to complete the handling of the complaint. IE will respond within 15 working days at most together with a proposed response.

160. Mechanism takes into account the special needs of various indigenous community groups, women-headed household groups, youth groups, as well as gender considerations. Hotlines and mailboxes offer a direct way for affected stakeholders to express their concerns. The hotline will be available in local languages and offer an opportunity for those who may be impacted by the program to submit complaints or provide suggestions on how to improve program design and implementation.

161. In addition to the complaint mechanisms established by implementing entities, addresses and email addresses of the Adaptation Fund will also be made public (i.e., social media, participatory workshops, etc.) for anyone to raise concerns regarding the program:

(1) Implementing Entity/ies: Kemitraan/Partnership Address : Jln Taman Margasatwa No.26C South Jakarta, Indonesia Telp: +62 212278 0580 https://www.kemitraan.org	(2) Adaptation Fund Secretariat Mail stop: MSN P-4-400 1818 H Street NW Washington DC 20433 USA Tel: 001-202-478-7347 afbsec@adaptation-fund.org
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162. This complaint report, both completed and in process, will also be submitted to IE in a 3-month report. And if there is a complaint that cannot be resolved by the Mitra Aksi (EE), IE will be involved for

the settlement of the complaint.

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

~~162-163.~~ Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will refer to a framework that has been prepared by considering: **(1) Strategy and objectives; (2) Achievement Indicators; (3) Activity Implementation; (4) Use of Funds.** By referring to the 4 Objectives above, it will help in:

- 1) Compliance: M&E determines whether the actions of administrators, staff, and all involved parties follow established standards and procedures.
- 2) Audit: M&E determines whether resources and services intended for specific parties (targets) have reached them.
- 3) Accounting: M&E produces information that helps "calculate" the results of social and environmental change, including gender equality, resulting from policy implementation over a specified period.
- 4) Explanation: M&E produces information that helps explain how policy outcomes are achieved and, if not achieved, why planning and implementation did not meet targets.

~~163-164.~~ Monitoring and Evaluation of the program implementation process is carried out every month by monitoring officers from Mitra Aksi (EE) based on the results of achievements and every 3 months field visits will be carried out by the EE monitoring team such as Executive Directors, Gender Specialists and monitoring and evaluation officers. The field visit aims to see two things, namely first, the implementation of the achievement of indicators in each activity and output through verification of program implementation report documents (administrative and financial reports), delivery, output, activity documentation, attendance lists and photos) as well as responses and feedback from villagers/communities and all related stakeholders. Second, methodological and technical studies to identify obstacles, challenges and opportunities in the implementation of each learning activity. Meanwhile, the Kemitraan (IE) will evaluate and monitor with field visits to the location assisted by the Mitra Aksi (EE) at least every 4-6 months, there will be special monitoring and evaluation staff who visit the program location to see the program achievements in accordance with the framework, achievement indicators and targets. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategies and methods are conducted through document reviews, field visits, interviews, or discussions with stakeholders, and workshops (if necessary). M&E is directed at examining Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Results. M&E results can be used as learning materials for improvements or development elsewhere, so that the results of the monitoring and evaluation obtained will be reported periodically to relevant parties: adaptation funds, partnerships, and stakeholders in the region.

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165. Reporting within the M&E framework includes:

- 1) *Baseline Data Report by EE:* In the first 3 months of project implementation, a baseline data report will be provided as initial data and information needed for project indicators at each level.
- 2) *Activity Report by EE:* The report will be published in native form containing qualitative and quantitative information on each activity so that there can be monitoring through the report, thus helping to prove the progress that has been achieved, including assessing the use of funds in activities that have been implemented.
- 3) *Quarterly Reports by EE:* A quarterly report will be prepared and submitted at the end of each quarter, providing a comprehensive update on the program's progress, challenges, and achievements over the past three months. This section of the quarterly report will summarize relevant activities and output levels that contribute to the expected outcomes, both qualitatively and quantitatively. This includes an explanation of how the project implementation adheres to the ESP principles to ensure all activities are on track and meet the required standards. This also

includes ensuring a clear Gender Action Plan is implemented to incorporate gender mainstreaming in every element of the project, promoting equity and accountability throughout its implementation.

- 4) *Annual Performance Report (Mid-Term) by IE and EE*: The mid-term review and annual project performance report are essential elements of the AF M&E framework. The mid-term review provides an opportunity to assess qualitatively and quantitatively the progress made towards achieving the project objectives, outcomes, and outputs, identify challenges, and make necessary adjustments to ensure the program remains on track. The annual project performance report is delivered as a detailed record of achievements, best practices and/or lessons learned, and challenges encountered throughout the year, to ensure accountability and transparency. Both processes are essential for guiding project implementation, measuring impact, and aligning activities with Adaptation Fund compliance standards (especially the ESP principles and the Gender Policy) and strategic objectives in the first year of project implementation. This review and reporting will be conducted midway through project implementation (at the end of the first year of project implementation).
- 5) *Project Completion Report and PPR*: A final project review and reporting is conducted at the end of the project. This final project review is conducted through a report summarizing the results achieved (objectives-outputs), key challenges, best practices, and lessons learned. These results will serve as recommendations to ensure the sustainability of the project.

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166. Monitoring and Evaluation Activities and Budget. ¶

Table. 23 Monitoring and evaluation

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M&E Activities	Methods & Tools	Responsible Entity	Outputs / Deliverables	Cost (US\$)	Budget Source	Timeframes
Baseline Data Collection	Field survey, FGDs, interviews, participatory observation	EE + External Survey Team	Baseline dataset and field survey results	3,500	Project Execution Cost	First 3 months
Baseline Data Report and Validation	Data analysis, validation workshop, quality assurance	IE + External Consultant + EE	Approved Baseline Report (incl. gender & social baseline)	8,500	Implementing Entity Fee	First 3 months
Routine Monitoring & Quarterly Reporting	Field visits, document review, FGDs, data analysis	EE	Quarterly Progress Reports, Monitoring Database, Financial Reports	17,500	Project Execution Cost	Quarterly
Gender Action Plan Monitoring	Gender analysis, FGDs, sex-disaggregated data	EE + Gender Specialist	Semi-annual Gender Monitoring Reports	4,000	Project Execution Cost	Semi-annual
ESMP Monitoring	Field inspections, grievance tracking, compliance review	EE + ESMS Specialist	ESMP Compliance Reports	5,500	Project Execution Cost	Quarterly
M&E Activities	Methods & Tools	Responsible Entity	Outputs / Deliverables	Cost (US\$)	Budget Source	Timeframe
Technical Supervision & QA Missions and Quality Assurance	Supervision missions, technical review meetings, field verification	IE	Technical Supervision & QA and Quality Assurance Reports	8,500 10,273	IE Fee	Semi-annual annually
Financial Management and Fiduciary Oversight	Financial review, procurement review, compliance	IE	Fiduciary Oversight and Compliance	15,368 10,499	IE Fee	Semi-annual annually

	<u>verification</u>		Reports			
<u>Coordination and Supervision (Mid-Term Review)</u>	<u>Coordination meetings, supervision missions</u>	<u>EE</u>	<u>Supervision Mission Records</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>IE Fee</u>	<u>End of Year 2</u>
<u>Mid-Term Review (Independent Evaluation Services (Mid-Term Review))</u>	<u>Evaluation/Independent evaluation mission, stakeholder workshop/consultations</u>	<u>IE + Independent Evaluator + EE</u>	<u>Mid-Term Review Report</u>	<u>14,506,817</u> <u>05,000</u>	<u>IE Fee</u>	<u>End of Year 2</u>
<u>Field Coordination and Documentation Support (Mid-Term Review)</u>	<u>Field coordination, documentation, logistics support</u>	<u>EE</u>	<u>Field Documentation and Supporting Evidence</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>IE Fee</u>	<u>End of Year 2</u>
<u>Coordination and Supervision (Final Evaluation)</u>	<u>Supervision mission, completion review</u>	<u>IE</u>	<u>Completion Supervision Report</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>IE Fee</u>	<u>Project completion</u>
<u>Independent Evaluation Services (Final Evaluation; Audit & Completion)</u>	<u>External/Independent evaluation; audit; completion mission and validation</u>	<u>IE + Independent Evaluator + External Auditor + EE</u>	<u>Final Evaluation; Audit & Completion Reports Report</u>	<u>24,755</u> <u>12,612,500</u>	<u>IE Fee</u>	<u>Project completion + 6 months</u>
<u>External Financial Audit</u>	<u>Financial audit</u>	<u>External Auditor + IE</u>	<u>External Audit Report</u>	<u>5,000</u> <u>16,322</u>	<u>IE Fee</u>	<u>Project completion</u>
<u>Knowledge Management & Lessons Learned/Field Coordination and Documentation Support (Final Evaluation)</u>	<u>Documentation; case studies; dissemination/Field coordination; documentation; logistics support</u>	<u>EE + KM Specialist</u>	<u>Knowledge Products & Policy Briefs/Completion Documentation Package</u>	<u>2,500</u> <u>337</u>	<u>Project Execution Cost/IE Fee</u>	<u>Ongoing/Project completion</u>
  Note: M&E implementation follows a mixed-modality approach. Routine monitoring activities are implemented by the Executing Entity (EE), while independent and specialized functions such as baseline validation, mid-term review, and final evaluation are conducted by the Implementing Entity (IE) with support from external independent consultants and auditors to ensure neutrality, transparency, and compliance with Adaptation Fund standards. Subtotal – Implementing Entity Fee				<u>42,836</u> <u>664,892</u>		

E. Result Framework

Table. 24 Result Framework

Project Results	SMART Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Risk & Assumptions
Objective 1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in reducing climate-related crop failures through the transfer of knowledge and Smart Agriculture practices supported by agro-meteorological information and adaptation policies.					
Outcome 1. Increased community awareness and knowledge on climate adaptation through adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to climate hazards and threats.	Number of direct beneficiaries applying climate adaptation measures using agro-meteorological information for agricultural decision-making.	0 individuals	2,897 direct beneficiaries (1,478 men; 1,419 women) apply climate adaptation measures by project completion.	Baseline & endline survey; project monitoring reports; BMKG reports.	Communities and local governments remain committed to implementing adaptation measures.
Output 1.1. Strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action.	Number of individuals receiving climate adaptation training.	0 individuals	2,897 individuals trained.	Attendance list; training reports; pre/post-test results.	Participants actively attend training.
	Number of trained individuals demonstrating improved climate adaptation knowledge.	0 individuals	At least 75% of trained beneficiaries demonstrate improved knowledge.	Knowledge assessment survey.	Knowledge is translated into practice.
	Number of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) installed and operational.	0 AWS	9 AWS installed and operational.	Installation reports; BMKG records.	AWS remain functional throughout the project.
Output 1.2. Village regulations on climate adaptation strategies and contingency plans were established in 9 villages.	Number of village climate adaptation plans officially adopted.	0 plans	9 village adaptation plans adopted.	Village Regulations; Contingency Plans.	Village governments endorse the plans.
	Number of stakeholders participating in preparation of adaptation plans.	0 individuals	225 individuals (minimum 30% women and 25% youth).	Attendance records; consultation reports.	Stakeholders actively participate.
Objective 2. Diversification of local food sources and optimization of ecosystem services as climate-resilient livelihoods.					

Project Results	SMART Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Risk & Assumptions
Outcome 2. Improve food security and livelihoods of smallholders, including women and youth, through Smart Agriculture and livelihood diversification.	Number of direct beneficiaries adopting Smart Agriculture practices.	0 individuals	2,897 individuals adopt Smart Agriculture practices.	Farmer survey; project monitoring reports.	Farmers continue implementing Smart Agriculture.
	Percentage reduction in climate-related crop failure among participating farmers.	Baseline established during inception.	At least 30% reduction by project completion.	Agricultural production records.	Climate hazards remain within projected levels.
Output 2.1. Smart Agriculture practices implemented in 9 target villages.	Number of individuals implementing Smart Agriculture.	0 individuals	2,897 individuals.	Extension reports; field monitoring.	Farmers consistently adopt Smart Agriculture.
	Average increase in rice productivity.	Baseline established during inception.	Increase by at least 2 tons/ha.	Agricultural production records.	Suitable weather conditions.
	Average increase in monthly farmer income.	Baseline established during inception.	Increase by at least IDR 4,300,000/month.	Income survey.	Stable agricultural markets.
Output 2.2. Increased farmers' capacity in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).	Number of individuals applying GAP.	0 individuals	2,000 individuals (approximately 70% of direct beneficiaries).	Extension reports; field inspections.	Farmers adopt GAP practices.
Output 2.3. Farmers, women and village youth have additional climate-resilient livelihood sources.	Number of individuals with at least one additional climate-resilient livelihood source.	0 individuals	1,500 individuals (minimum 30% women and 25% youth) have additional income sources by project completion.	Beneficiary survey; livelihood monitoring reports.	Beneficiaries maintain livelihood activities.
Objective 3. Improved fertility of restored degraded agricultural land through sustainable land management.					
Outcome 3. Improving ecosystem sustainability through restoration of	Area of degraded agricultural land restored using climate-resilient	0 ha	600 ha restored in 9 villages by project	GIS maps; remote sensing; field	Communities maintain restored land.

Project Results	SMART Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Risk & Assumptions
degraded agricultural land.	agriculture and agroforestry practices.		completion.	verification.	
	Increase in agricultural productivity on restored land.	Baseline established during inception.	At least 20% increase compared with baseline.	Agricultural production records.	Restoration practices maintained.
Output 3.1. Consolidated database of degraded agricultural land based on farmers' ownership status.	Area of degraded agricultural land mapped and verified.	0 ha	600 ha mapped and verified.	GIS database; land ownership records.	Accurate land ownership data available.
	Number of farmers participating in restoration.	0 individuals	2,704 individuals (minimum 30% women and youth).	Attendance records; field reports.	Farmers voluntarily participate.
Output 3.2. Restoration of 600 ha of degraded agricultural land using climate-resilient agriculture and agroforestry practices.	Area of degraded land restored and productively managed.	0 ha	600 ha restored and managed productively by project completion.	Soil analysis; GIS monitoring; field inspection reports.	Farmers maintain restored land after rehabilitation.
	Number of direct beneficiaries benefiting from restored land.	0 individuals	2,704 individuals benefit from restored agricultural land.	Project monitoring reports.	Restored land remains productive.
Output 3.3. Forty-five cadres have the capacity to monitor restored agricultural land using remote sensing technology.	Number of trained youth cadres conducting monitoring.	0 individuals	45 youth cadres trained and actively monitoring restored land in 9 villages .	Quarterly reports; monitoring reports.	Cadres remain active during implementation.
Objective 4. Improving Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Capacity (ProKlim Models) into the Local Development Policy Process.					
Outcome 4. Increased commitment to climate adaptation at local and national levels through policy integration, advocacy, publication and dissemination of good practices.	Number of climate adaptation policy products developed and adopted.	0	1 District Adaptation Action Plan adopted and 100 ProKlim Villages established by project completion.	District planning documents; ProKlim database; project reports.	Continued government commitment.
Output 4.1. Climate	Number of district climate	0 forum	1 district forum established	Meeting minutes;	Active stakeholder

Project Results	SMART Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Risk & Assumptions
adaptation forum established.	adaptation forums established and operational.		and functioning.	forum work plan.	participation.
Output 4.2. Establishment of ProKlim Villages to support national climate adaptation policy.	Number of ProKlim Villages officially registered.	0 villages	100 ProKlim Villages registered with the Directorate General of Climate Change Control.	Official ProKlim registration documents.	Villages meet ProKlim requirements.
Output 4.3. Knowledge products published and disseminated.	Number of climate adaptation knowledge products produced and disseminated.	0 products	15 knowledge products (policy briefs, manuals, videos, podcasts, articles, media releases, etc.) produced and disseminated.	Publications; dissemination reports; website/social media analytics.	Knowledge products effectively reach target audiences.

Table. 25 AF Core Impact Indicator: Number of Beneficiaries

Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator “Number of Beneficiaries”				
	Baseline	Target at Project Approval	Adjusted Target First Year of Implementation	Actual at Completion
Direct beneficiaries supported by the project				
Total direct beneficiaries	0	2,897	TBD	TBD
Female direct beneficiaries	0	1,419	TBD	TBD
Youth direct beneficiaries	0	724	TBD	TBD
Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project				
Total indirect beneficiaries	0	354,714	TBD	TBD
Female indirect beneficiaries	0	176,919	TBD	TBD
Youth indirect beneficiaries*	0	TBD3,787	TBD	TBD

Note: The number of indirect youth beneficiaries will be determined during project implementation and monitoring.

Table. 26 AF Core Impact Indicator: Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated

Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator “Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated”				
	Baseline	Target for project approval	Adjusted target first year of implementation	Actual at completion
Natural Asset or Ecosystem (type)	0	Degradation area based on satellite image and mapping		
Change in state Ha or km Protected/rehabilitated, or Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation - Scale (1-5)	0	600 ha in 6 villages and 400 m Repair of rice field irrigation canals		
Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	0	600 ha and 400 m canal of irrigation		

F. Alignment with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Table. 27 Alignment with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)US\$
Objective 1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in reducing climate-related crop failures through Smart Agriculture, agro-meteorological information and adaptation policies.	Number of direct beneficiaries applying climate adaptation measures using agro-meteorological information for agricultural decision-making.	Outcome 1. Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	~~4.~~ Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	57,389
		Outcome 2. Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	~~2.1~~ Capacity of ~~staff-targeted institutions~~ to respond to, ~~and mitigate impacts of,~~ climate-related ~~events from targeted institutions-risks~~ increased	50,3149
Objective 2. Diversification of local food sources and optimization of ecosystem services as climate-resilient livelihoods.	Number of direct beneficiaries adopting Smart Agriculture practices and climate-resilient livelihoods.	Outcome 5. Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	~~5.~~ Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	363,338542
		Outcome 6. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	~~6.2~~ Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	173,515235
Objective 3. Improved fertility of restored degraded agricultural land through sustainable land management.	Area of degraded agricultural land restored using climate-resilient agriculture and agroforestry practices.	Outcome 5. Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	~~5.~~ Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	133,7934
Objective 4. Improving Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Capacity (ProKlim Models) into the Local Development Policy Process.	Number of climate adaptation policy products developed and adopted.	Outcome 7. Improved policies and regulations that promote ~~and enforce~~ resilience measures	~~7.~~ Climate change priorities ~~are~~ integrated into ~~national~~ ~~local~~ development ~~strategy~~ ~~planning~~	36,55035,982
		Outcome 8. Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and	~~8.~~ Innovative adaptation practices ~~are~~ rolled out, scaled up, ~~encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or~~	35,98377,62271,266

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)US\$
		technologies	subnational level replicated	
Total objective level grant amount				850,812
Project Outcome(s)Project Outcome Indicator(s)Adaptation Fund OutputAdaptation Fund Output Indicat	Total Objective Level Grant Amount (USD)			892,451885,598
Outcome 1. Increased community awareness and knowledge on climate adaptation through adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to climate hazards and threats.	Number of direct beneficiaries applying climate adaptation measures using agro-meteorological information.	Output 1.1. Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated	1.2 No. of early warning systems (by scale) and no. of beneficiaries covered	57,389
		Output 2.1. Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	2.1.2 No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks	50,319
Outcome 2. Improved food security and livelihoods of smallholders, including women and youth, through Smart Agriculture and livelihood diversification.	Number of beneficiaries adopting Smart Agriculture practices; percentage reduction in climate-related crop failure.	Output 5. Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	5.1 No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change	363,542
		Output 6. Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts,	6.1.1 No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	81,769

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)US\$
		including variability ^a		
		Output 6. Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability ^a	6.2.1 Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario ^a	91,466 ^a
Outcome 3. Improving ecosystem sustainability through restoration of degraded agricultural land. ^a	Area of degraded agricultural land restored using climate-resilient agriculture and agroforestry practices. ^a	Output 5. Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability ^a	5.1 No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change ^a	119,325 ^a
		Output 3.2. Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning ^a	3.2.1 No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge ^a	14,469 ^a
Outcome 4. Increased commitment to climate adaptation at local and national levels through policy integration, advocacy and dissemination of good practices. ^a	Number of climate adaptation policy products adopted; number of ProKlim villages established. ^a	Output 7. Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans ^a	7.1 No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks ^a	14,163 ^a
		Output 7. Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into	7.2 No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated	22,388 ^a

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)(US\$)
		country development plans	climate change priorities enforced	
		Output 8. Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated	8.1 No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled up and/or replicated	35,982
Total outcome level grant amount				850,812

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Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Output	Adaptation Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (US\$)
Outcome 1. Increased community awareness and knowledge on climate adaptation through adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to climate hazards and threats.	Number of direct beneficiaries applying climate adaptation measures using agro-meteorological information.	Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated	Number of early warning systems and beneficiaries covered	57,389
		Output 2.1 Strengthened institutional capacity to respond to climate risks	Number of targeted institutions with increased capacity	50,314
Outcome 2. Improved food security and livelihoods of smallholders, including women and youth, through Smart Agriculture and livelihood diversification.	Number of beneficiaries adopting Smart Agriculture practices and reduction in climate-related crop failure.	Output 5 Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened	Number of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved	363,338
		Output 6 Livelihood strategies strengthened	Adaptation assets created or strengthened	82,049
		Output 6 Livelihood strategies strengthened	Climate-resilient income sources generated	91,466
Outcome 3. Improving ecosystem sustainability through restoration of degraded agricultural land.	Area of degraded agricultural land restored using climate-resilient agriculture and agroforestry practices.	Output 5 Vulnerable ecosystem services strengthened	Natural resource assets created, maintained or improved	119,324
		Output 3.2 Knowledge management and technical capacity strengthened	Technical committees/associations established	14,469
Outcome 4. Increased commitment to climate	Number of climate adaptation	Output 7 Climate	Policies introduced or adjusted	14,162

Project Outcome(s)▯	Project Outcome Indicator(s)▯	Adaptation Fund Output▯	Adaptation Fund Output Indicator▯	Grant Amount (US\$)▯
adaptation through policy integration, advocacy and dissemination of good practices.▯	policy products adopted and number of ProKlim villages established.▯	resilience integrated into development planning▯		
		Output 7 Climate resilience integrated into development planning▯	Development strategies incorporating climate priorities▯	21,1212,388▯
		Output 8 Innovative adaptation practices scaled up▯	Innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and replicated▯	77,62135,982▯
Total Outcome Level Grant Amount▯				892,451849,615▯

G. Budget

Table. 28 Budget

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Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)
Component-1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in reducing climate-related crop failures through the transfer of knowledge and practices of smart agriculture supported by agro-meteorological data and information and adaptation policies for the food and agriculture sector at the District level.	Supports climate adaptation awareness, agroclimatology information systems, village contingency planning, and strengthening local adaptation governance in 9 target villages.	107,703
Outcome-1. Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats	Supports knowledge transfer, climate adaptation planning, and dissemination of agro-meteorological information for farmers and local stakeholders.	107,703
Output 1.1 strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action.	Supports climate awareness activities, dissemination of climate information, and strengthening early warning systems.	57,389
Activities 1.1.1 Dissemination of information on project objectives, results and benefits to the community and local government	Covers stakeholder meetings, facilitation, transportation, meeting equipment, and dissemination materials for project introduction and Climate Village Program awareness.	6,809
Activities 1.1.2 Education and awareness of climate change, its impacts and adaptation measures to farmer groups, women's groups, youth groups and junior high and high school students through film screenings, discussions, distribution of brochures and posters.	Supports awareness campaigns through discussions, film screenings, posters, brochures, and outreach activities for farmers, women, youth, and students.	8,314
Activities 1.1.3 Dissemination data and information agri-meteorologi and Installing 2 units an automatic water station (AWC) at the village community level	Includes procurement and installation of 2 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), agroclimatology data dissemination, and technical training for communities.	22,713
Activities 1.1.4 serial thematic discussions on climate change through film media, local climate change events and their impact on livelihoods, especially the agri-food sector with farmers, women farming groups, young farmers and village government	Covers recurring village-level discussions, facilitation, educational materials, transportation, and community engagement activities.	11.9569568
Activities 1.1.5 Training developing hazard monitoring and early warning services, IT-based agroclimatology data and information	Supports training for village youth and local stakeholders on hazard monitoring systems, climate databases, and IT-based agroclimatology services.	7,597

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)
Output 1.2 Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plan incl. climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages.	Supports preparation, consultation, and legalization of village climate adaptation and contingency planning documents.	50,319,314
Activities 1.2.1 Village workshops preparing village's adaption and mitigation Contingency Plans	Covers participatory workshops involving farmers, women, youth, vulnerable groups, and village governments in climate adaptation planning.	17,356,351
Activities 1.2.2 Facilitate 3 meetings in each village to prepare village adaptation action plan regulations (Perdes) regarding the Contingency Plan.	Supports facilitation meetings, drafting processes, technical assistance, and consultations for village climate adaptation regulations.	22,753,753
Activities 1.2.3 Ratification of the contingency plan document for micro-scale (village) Climate Adaptation and Mitigation plan	Covers public consultation meetings and formal ratification processes for village climate adaptation and mitigation plans.	10,209
Component.2. Diversification of local food sources and optimization of ecosystem service potential as a source of livelihood for community resilience to the impacts of climate change.	Supports implementation of Smart Agriculture, livelihood diversification, and strengthening economic resilience of farming households.	536,777,852
Outcome-2. Reducing food vulnerability of the population through a Smart Agriculture model supported by agroclimatology data and information.	Supports climate-resilient food production systems and livelihood diversification for smallholders.	536,777-852
Output 2.1 Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change.	Supports farmer field schools, smart agriculture technical assistance, and climate-adaptive farming practices.	363,542,338
Activities 2.1.1 Smart Agriculture Facilitation (Direct technical assistance on farmers' land in food crop cultivation practices, techniques without burning, structuring cropping patterns based on land typology and a climate-resistant crop rotation system)	Covers field facilitation, technical assistance, agroclimatology learning tools, and implementation of climate-resilient farming practices.	87,188,177
Activities 2.1.2 Rice Intensification System (SRI) Field School in 9 villages	Supports establishment of SRI demonstration plots, training activities, seeds, land preparation, and farmer field learning.	42,613
Activities 2.1.3 Develop a seed bank for climate-adaptive local food varieties	Covers seed collection, storage facilities, maintenance, and local seed conservation campaigns.	17,846,818
Activities 2.1.4 Technical assistance in controlling methods for controlling plant pests (OPT)	Supports farmer training and technical assistance for environmentally friendly pest management practices.	19,103 18,903

Budget Description [Ⓜ]	Budget Notes [Ⓜ]	Amount (USD) [Ⓜ]
Activities 2.1.5 Practice of making organic fertilizers, biopesticides and plant growth stimulants [Ⓜ]	Covers practical training materials, facilitation, and production of organic fertilizers and biopesticides. [Ⓜ]	25,093 [Ⓜ]
Activities 2.1.6 Production Management training activities; value chain, techniques for calculating production costs and Cost of Goods Production (HPP), reading and predicting market opportunities for food commodities [Ⓜ]	Supports farmer training on production cost calculation, market analysis, and post-harvest value chain management. [Ⓜ]	7,804,802 [Ⓜ]
Activities 2.1.7 Development Farmer Field School models [Ⓜ]	Covers establishment of demonstration plots, learning facilities, farming equipment, and field learning activities. [Ⓜ]	58,375 [Ⓜ]
Activities 2.1.8 Basic training and Advanced Training (TOT) for field school cadres [Ⓜ]	Supports training of farmer cadres as local facilitators and agents of change for Smart Agriculture practices. [Ⓜ]	75,755 [Ⓜ]
Activities 2.1.9 Discussions, sharing and documentation of lessons learned between smallholders which were carried out 6 times during the project [Ⓜ]	Covers periodic farmer discussions, knowledge-sharing sessions, and documentation of best practices and lessons learned. [Ⓜ]	22,613 [Ⓜ]
Activities 2.1.10 Development of smart agriculture modules, guidebooks, and smart agriculture learning media using language and pictures that are easily understood by smallholders [Ⓜ]	Supports preparation, design, and printing of training modules and learning materials for farmers and facilitators. [Ⓜ]	7,188 [Ⓜ]
Output 2.2 Increasing farmer's capacity in good agriculture practice to address land and ecosystem degradation[Ⓜ]	Supports technical assistance and livelihood diversification activities to reduce land and ecosystem degradation.[Ⓜ]	81,769,82,049[Ⓜ]
Activities 2.2.1 Workshop on preparing work plans for livelihood diversification in 9 villages [Ⓜ]	Covers village workshops for planning climate-resilient livelihood diversification activities. [Ⓜ]	11,025,025 [Ⓜ]
Activities 2.2.2 Technical assistance and practice for livelihood diversification based on local food in farmers' land. [Ⓜ]	Supports technical mentoring and field practice for local food-based livelihood diversification. [Ⓜ]	19,687,688 [Ⓜ]
Activities 2.2.3 Development of alternative livelihoods through the utilization of non-timber forest potential as a source of nutrients (animal protein), combined with skills improvement in environmentally friendly and sustainable fish farming [Ⓜ]	Covers livelihood development activities based on non-timber forest products and environmentally friendly aquaculture. [Ⓜ]	19,406,686 [Ⓜ]
Activities 2.2.4 Continued technical assistance and practice for livelihood diversification based on local food in farmers' land. [Ⓜ]	Supports continued field mentoring and technical support for diversified livelihood practices. [Ⓜ]	19,913 [Ⓜ]
Activities 2.2.5 Series of discussions and learning reflections conducted every three months, involving farming families, youth, women's groups, vulnerable groups, local leaders, and village governments [Ⓜ]	Covers regular discussions and learning reflections involving farming households, women, youth, and vulnerable groups. [Ⓜ]	11,738 [Ⓜ]
Output 2.3 Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of	Supports entrepreneurship development, local food	91,466,466[Ⓜ]

Budget Description▯	Budget Notes▯	Amount (USD)▯
income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change▯	processing, ecotourism, and business promotion for women and youth groups.▯	
Activities 2.3.1 Training and demonstration of local food diversification processing for village women and youth groups as a source of income▯	Supports entrepreneurship training, practical demonstrations, and mentoring for women and youth business groups.▯	48,488▯
Activities 2.3.2 Training on processing local food products to meet standards of food safety, quality, packaging, and eco-labelling (environmental friendliness).▯	Covers technical training on product quality standards, packaging, food safety, and environmentally friendly labelling.▯	21,825▯
Activities 2.3.3 Training and assistance activities on ecotourism for youth (3x)▯	Supports capacity building and mentoring for youth groups in ecotourism and agro-tourism services.▯	15,919▯
Activities 2.3.4 Promotion, education, and campaigns for women's and youth business products through social media and policy advocacy, combined with support for access to capital and shared business tools for women, youth, and vulnerable groups.▯	Covers promotion, social media campaigns, advocacy, and support for business access and shared equipment.▯	5,234▯
Component-3. Improved fertility of the restored degraded agricultural land through better soil management.▯	Supports restoration of degraded agricultural land, ecosystem rehabilitation, and strengthening community resilience through sustainable land management.▯	133,7934
Outcome-3. Improving ecosystem sustainability from unplanned land use damage through restoration of degraded agricultural land▯	Supports restoration of degraded agricultural land and strengthening ecosystem services and climate resilience.▯	133,7934▯
Output 3.1 Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status.▯	Supports participatory mapping, land ownership verification, and agricultural land database development in 9 villages.▯	27,163▯
Activities 3.1.1 Workshop on building agreements (FPIC) at the smallholder's level for data collection and land ownership mapping▯	Covers participatory workshops and consultations with farmers and communities regarding land ownership mapping and FPIC processes.▯	5,456458▯
Activities 3.1.2 Mapping and collecting data on land area, land conditions, soil, types of food crops developed, ecosystem conditions with various variability characteristics of farmers based on ownership status in 9 villages.▯	Supports land mapping, ecosystem surveys, data collection, enumerator fees, and mapping equipment rental.▯	15,125▯
Activities 3.1.3 workshop on presentation, and verification of land data collection results at the village level.▯	Covers village-level workshops to validate land ownership and participatory mapping results with stakeholders and communities.▯	6,581▯

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)
Output 3.2 Practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.	Supports soil fertility restoration, agroforestry development, and sustainable land management practices on degraded agricultural land.	92,163,162
Activities 3.2.1 Workshop on preparing working groups of landowner farmers whose land fertility will be restored.	Covers organization of farmer working groups and preparation for land restoration implementation activities.	7,203
Activities 3.2.2 Preparation of work plans and implementation schedules: land preparation, fertilization, preparation of agroforest seedlings, planting and maintenance of plants by working groups of landowner farmers. • soil fertility research • treatment of soil fertility • agroforestry planting and plant maintenance	Supports soil fertility assessment, procurement of agroforestry seedlings, land treatment, agroforestry planting, monitoring equipment, and field implementation activities.	75,106
Activities 3.2.3 Establishment of agroforestry demonstration plots as seedling learning and management centers.	Covers nursery establishment, seedling preparation, land rental, and demonstration plot development for agroforestry learning.	9,853
Output 3.3 Availability of 45 cadres who have the capacity and skills to monitor the management of fertility restored agricultural land using remote sensing technology.	Supports capacity building for youth and local cadres in monitoring land restoration and agroforestry systems using IT-based tools.	14,469
Activities 3.3.1 IT-based training on growth and development monitoring systems for agroforestry plants	Covers technical training, monitoring equipment, facilitation, and IT-based monitoring systems for agroforestry management.	9,969
Activities 3.3.2 Field monitoring of land fertility restoration results and their utilization by landowning farmers	Supports field monitoring and evaluation of restored agricultural land and agroforestry implementation.	4,500
Component-4 Improving Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Capacity (Proklm Models) into Local Development Policy Process.	Supports climate adaptation advocacy, policy integration, dissemination of good practices, and Climate Village Program development.	72,533,71,266
Outcome-4. Increase commitment to climate adaptation at the level of local and national policy makers, communities and stakeholders through advocacy, publication and dissemination of good practices Outcome-4 is the product of learning from outcomes 1, 2 and 3 that are capitalized on for advocacy, education and knowledge transfer for farmers, young people, stakeholders, local and national governments.	Supports advocacy, publication, dissemination, and institutional strengthening for climate adaptation at local and district levels.	72,533,71,266
Output 4.1 Established village-based climate adaptation forums as an instrument to enhance.	Supports establishment and strengthening of district and village climate	14,163,162

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)
	adaptation forums for coordination, advocacy, and education.	
Activities 4.1.1 Formation and strengthening of sub District Climate Adaptation forums	Covers facilitation meetings, stakeholder coordination, and establishment of climate adaptation forums and Proklm support mechanisms.	2,613
Activities 4.1.2 Serial Meeting sub-District climate adaptation forum and Pro-Climate Developing	Supports regular forum meetings, thematic discussions, stakeholder engagement, and climate adaptation learning activities.	11,550
Output 4.2 Establishing ProclimProKlim (Climate Response Village) up to 100-9 villages to supported the achievement of the national climate change adaptations policy at the village level.	Supports village-level climate adaptation planning, policy advocacy, and facilitation of Climate Village Program registration processes.	22,38821,1212
Activities 4.2.1 Advocacy for climate-responsive village budgeting policies at the district level.	Covers advocacy meetings, technical assistance, and support for integrating climate adaptation priorities into village budgeting systems.	12,46911,203
Activities 4.2.2 Facilitating the formation of Proklm villages (Climate Responsive Villages)	Supports facilitation, coordination meetings, and stakeholder engagement for the establishment of Climate Villages (Proklm).	4,959
Activities 4.2.3 Series of discussions and finalization of revision / drafting of restoration critical land agriculture and Adaptation Climate Change Village development planning (RPJMDes) at 9 villages.	Covers village consultations, technical drafting support, and revision of village development plans integrating climate adaptation and land restoration priorities.	4,959
Output 4.3 Increased engagement of local stakeholders to promote and disseminate smart agriculture practices, include promotion Village Climate Village Program.	Supports development and dissemination of knowledge management products, awareness campaigns, and public education on climate adaptation.	35,983982
Activities 4.3.1 KAP Baseline and end line survey	Covers survey implementation, enumerators, questionnaires, and analysis of community knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to climate adaptation.	8,508
Activities 4.3.2 Awareness rising campaign	Supports public awareness campaigns through printed materials, media outreach, seminars, and climate adaptation promotion activities.	5,594

Budget Description▯	Budget Notes▯	Amount (USD)▯
Activities 4.3.3 Establishing ProKlim (Climate Response Village) up to 100 9 villages to supported the achievement of the national climate change adaptations policy at the village level. ▯	Covers documentation, publication, outreach, social media campaigns, learning dissemination, and stakeholder engagement activities to promote ProKlim implementation and climate adaptation good practices in target villages. ▯	21,881▯
Project/Programme Activities Cost▯	▯	849,615▯
Project/Programme Execution Cost▯	▯	88,993▯
Monitoring and Evaluation▯	Field coordination & supervision and documentation support▯	3,500▯
Staffing▯	Covers salaries and professional fees for project management, coordination, technical specialists, and administrative support staff. ▯	70,266▯
Administration Support ▯	Covers office operational expenses, logistics, communication, and reporting support. ▯	15,227▯
Total Project/Programme Cost▯	▯	938,608▯
Implementing Entity Fee (IE)▯	Supports periodic monitoring, evaluation, field supervision, reporting, and learning activities throughout project implementation. ▯	61,392▯
Technical supervision and quality assurance missions ▯	Periodic technical supervision missions, review of implementation progress, quality assurance of project outputs, and technical guidance to the Executing Entity. ▯	10,273▯
Financial management and fiduciary oversight ▯	Financial oversight, procurement review, compliance with Adaptation Fund fiduciary standards, financial reporting review, and risk management. ▯	15,368▯
Mid-Term Review supervision ▯	Oversight of the Mid-Term Review, participation in supervision missions, validation of project performance, and recommendations for adaptive management. ▯	6,817 ▯
Final Independent evaluation services ▯	Oversight of the final evaluation, validation of project completion reports, knowledge capture, and submission of final reports to the Adaptation Fund Secretariat. ▯	12,612▯
Audit ▯	External audit of project	16,322▯

Budget Description		Budget Notes	Amount (USD)
		financial statements and expenditures to ensure compliance with Adaptation Fund requirements and applicable financial regulations.	
Total Amount of Financing Requested			1,000,000
Description Item		Cost (US\$)	
Component-1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in reducing climate-related crop failures through the transfer of knowledge and practices of smart agriculture supported by agro-meteorological data and information and adaptation policies for the food and agriculture sector at the District level.		\$ 107,708,703	
Outcome	1	Outcome-1. Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats	\$ 107,703
Output	1.1	strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action.	\$ 57,389
Activities	1.1.1	Dissemination of information on program objectives, results and benefits to the community and local government	\$ 6,809
	1.1.2	Education and awareness of climate change, its impacts and adaptation measures to farmer groups, women's groups, youth groups and junior high and high school students through film screenings, discussions, distribution of brochures and posters.	\$ 8,314
	1.1.3	Dissemination data and information agri-meteorologi and Installing 2 units an automatic water station (AWC) at the village community level	\$ 22,713
	1.1.4	serial thematic discussions on climate change through film media, local climate change events and their impact on livelihoods, especially the agri-food sector with farmers, women farming groups, young farmers and village government	\$ 11,956,956
	1.1.5	Training developing hazard monitoring and early warning services, IT-based agroclimatology data and information	\$ 7,597
Output	1.2	Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plan incl. climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages.	\$ 50,319,314
Activities	1.2.1	Village workshops preparing village's adaption and mitigation Contingency Plans	\$ 17,356,351
	1.2.2	Facilitate 3 meetings in each village to prepare village adaptation action plan regulations (Perdes) regarding the Contingency Plan.	\$ 22,753,753
	1.2.3	Ratification of the contingency plan document for micro-scale (village) Climate Adaptation and Mitigation plans	\$ 10,209
Component.2. Diversification of local food sources and optimization of ecosystem service potential as a source of livelihood for community resilience to the impacts of climate change.		\$536,777,852	
Outcome	2	Reducing food vulnerability of the population through a Smart Agriculture model supported by agroclimatology data and information.	\$536,777,852
Output	2.1	Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change.	\$ 363,542,338
Activities	2.1.1	Smart Agriculture Facilitation (Direct technical	\$ 87,188,177

		assistance on farmers' land in food crop cultivation practices, techniques without burning, structuring cropping patterns based on land typology and a climate-resistant crop rotation system)²		agroclimatology learning; climate-resilient farming practices
	2.1.2²	Rice Intensification System (SRI) Field School in 9 villages²	\$ 42,613²	Supports establishment of field schools, training activities, seeds, and field learning.²
	2.1.3²	Develop a seed bank for climate-adaptive local food varieties²	\$ 17,816²	Covers seed collection, storage, and local seed conservation.²
	2.1.4²	Technical assistance in controlling methods for controlling plant pests (OPT)²	\$ 19,103²	Supports farmer training on environmentally friendly pest management.²
	2.1.5²	Practice of making organic fertilizers, biopesticides and plant growth stimulants²	\$ 25,093²	Covers practical training on production of organic fertilizers.²
	2.1.6²	Production-Management training activities; value chain, techniques for calculating production costs and Cost of Goods Production (HPP), reading and predicting market opportunities for food commodities²	\$ 7,801²	Supports farmer training on market analysis, and post-harvest management.²
	2.1.7²	Development Farmer Field School models²	\$ 58,375²	Covers establishment of field schools, farming equipment, and training activities.²
	2.1.8²	Basic training and Advanced Training (TOT) for field school cadres²	\$ 75,755²	Supports training of farmer field school cadres and agents of change for farmers.²
	2.1.9²	Discussions, sharing and documentation of lessons learned between smallholders which were carried out 6 times during the project ²	\$ 22,613²	Covers periodic farmer discussions, and documentation of lessons learned.²
	2.1.10²	Development of smart agriculture modules, guidebooks, and smart agriculture learning media using language and pictures that are easily understood by smallholders²	\$ 7,188²	Supports preparation, development of modules and learning materials for facilitators.²
Output²	2.2 ²	Increasing farmer's capacity in good agriculture practice to address land and ecosystem degradation²	\$81,769²	Supports technical assistance for livelihood diversification activities to address land degradation.²
Activities²	2.2.1²	Workshop on preparing work plans for livelihood diversification in 9 villages²	\$11,025²	Covers village workshops on livelihood diversification activities.²
	2.2.2²	Technical assistance and practice for livelihood diversification based on local food in farmers' land. ²	\$19,687²	Supports technical mentoring for food-based livelihood diversification.²
	2.2.3²	Development of alternative livelihoods through the utilization of non-timber forest potential as a source of nutrients (animal protein), combined with skills improvement in environmentally friendly and sustainable fish farming²	\$19,406²	Covers livelihood development for timber forest products and aquaculture.²
	2.2.4²	Continued technical assistance and practice for livelihood diversification based on local food in farmers' land.²	\$19,913²	Supports continued field-level support for diversified livelihoods.²
	2.2.5²	Series of discussions and learning reflections conducted every three months, involving farming families, youth, women's groups, vulnerable groups, local leaders, and village governments²	\$11,738²	Covers regular discussions involving farming households and vulnerable groups.²
Output²	2.3²	Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change²	\$ 91,466²	Supports entrepreneurship training, processing, ecotourism, and marketing for women and youth groups.²
Activities ²	2.3.1²	Training and demonstration of local food diversification processing for village women and youth groups as a source of income²	\$ 48,488²	Supports entrepreneurship training, demonstrations, and marketing for women and youth business groups.²
	2.3.2²	Training on processing local food products to meet standards of food safety, quality, packaging, and eco-labeling (environmental friendliness).²	\$ 21,825²	Covers technical training on packaging, food safety, and eco-labeling.²
	2.3.3²	Training and assistance activities on ecotourism for youth (3x)²	\$ 15,919²	Supports capacity building for youth groups in ecotourism and marketing.²
	2.3.4²	Promotion, education, and campaigns for women's and youth business products through social media and policy advocacy, combined with support for access to capital and shared business tools for women, youth, and vulnerable groups.²	\$ 5,234²	Covers promotion, social media, and support for business development.²
Component-3. Improved fertility of the restored degraded agricultural			\$ 133,793²	Supports restoration of degraded agricultural land.

land through better soil management.▯				ecosystem rehabilitation, resilience through sustain
Outcome▯	3▯	Improving ecosystem sustainability from unplanned land use damage through restoration of degraded agricultural land▯	\$ 133,7934 ▯	Supports restoration of d strengthening ecosystem resilience.▯
Output ▯	3.1▯	Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status.▯	\$ 27,163 ▯	Supports participatory ma verification, and agricultu in 9 villages.▯
Activities▯	3.1.1▯	Workshop on building agreements (FPIC) at the smallholder's level for data collection and land ownership mapping ▯	\$ 5,456458▯	Covers participatory work farmers and communities mapping and FPIC proce
	3.1.2▯	Mapping and collecting data on land area, land conditions, soil, types of food crops developed, ecosystem conditions with various variability characteristics of farmers based on ownership status in 9 villages.▯	\$ 15,125▯	Supports land mapping, c collection, enumerator fee rental.▯
	3.1.3▯	workshop on presentation, and verification of land data collection results at the village level.▯	\$ 6,581▯	Covers village-level work ownership and participat stakeholders and commu
Output ▯	3.2▯	Ppractice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.▯	\$ 92,1631612▯	Supports soil fertility rest development, and sustain practices on degraded ag
Activities▯	3.2.1▯	Workshop on preparing working groups of landowner farmers whose land fertility will be restored.▯	\$ 7,203▯	Covers organization of fa preparation for land resto activities.▯
	3.2.2▯	Preparation of work plans and implementation schedules: land preparation, fertilization, preparation of agroforest seedlings, planting and maintenance of plants by working groups of landowner farmers.▯ ▯soil fertility research▯ ▯treatment of soil fertility▯ ▯agroforestry planting and plant maintenance▯	\$ 75,106▯	Supports soil fertility asse agroforestry seedlings, la planting, monitoring equip implementation activities.
	3.2.3▯	Establishment of agroforestry demonstration plots as seedling learning and management centers.▯	\$ 9,853.▯	Covers nursery establish land rental, and demonst agroforestry learning.▯
Output▯	3.3▯	Availability of 45 cadres who have the capacity and skills to monitor the management of fertility restored agricultural land using remote sensing technology.▯	\$14,469 ▯	Supports capacity buildin monitoring land restoratio using IT-based tools.▯
Activities▯	3.3.1▯	IT-based training on growth and development monitoring systems for agroforestry plants▯	\$9,969▯	Covers technical training facilitation, and IT-based agroforestry managemen
	3.3.2▯	Field monitoring of land fertility restoration results and their utilization by landowning farmers▯	\$4,500.▯	Supports field monitoring agricultural land and agre
Component 4 Improving Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Capacity (Proklm Models) into Local Development Policy Process.▯			\$72,53371,266▯	Supports climate adaptat integration, dissemination Climate Village Program
Outcome ▯	4▯	Increase commitment to climate adaptation at the level of local and national policy makers, communities and stakeholders through advocacy, publication and dissemination of good practices Outcome 4 is the product of learning from outcomes 1, 2 and 3 that are capitalized on for advocacy, education and knowledge transfer for farmers, young people, stakeholders, local and national governments.▯	\$72,53371,266▯	Supports advocacy, publ institutional strengthening and district levels.▯
Output▯	4.1▯	Established village-based climate adaptation forums as an instrument to enhance.▯	\$14,163162▯	Supports establishment a and village climate adapt advocacy, and education
Activities▯	4.1.1▯	Formation and strengthening of sub-District Climate Adaptation forums▯	\$2,613▯	Covers facilitation meetin and establishment of clim Proklm support mechani
	4.1.2▯	Serial Meeting sub-District climate adaptation forum and Pro-Climate Developing▯	\$11,550▯	Supports regular forum n stakeholder engagement learning activities.▯

Output	4.2	Establishing ProclimProKlim (Climate Response Village) up to 100-9 villages to supported the achievement of the national climate change adaptations policy at the village level.	\$22,388,211,121	Supports village-level climate policy advocacy, and facilitates Program registration process
Activities	4.2.1	Advocacy for climate-responsive village budgeting policies at the district level.	\$12,469,111,203	Covers advocacy meeting support for integrating climate village budgeting system
	4.2.2	Facilitating the formation of Proklm villages (Climate Responsive Villages)	\$4,959	Supports facilitation, coordination stakeholder engagement Climate Villages (Proklm)
	4.2.3	Series of discussions and finalization of revision / drafting of restoration critical land agriculture and Adaptation Climate Change Village development planning (RPJMDs) at 9 villages.	\$4,959	Covers village consultation and revision of village development climate adaptation and land
Output	4.3	Increased engagement of local stakeholders to promote and disseminate smart agriculture practices, include promotion Village Climate Village Program.	\$35,983,982	Supports development and management products, a public education on climate
Activities	4.3.1	KAP-Baseline and end line survey	\$8,508	Covers survey implementation questionnaires, and analysis attitudes, and practices related
	4.3.2	Awareness rising campaign	\$5,594	Supports public awareness printed materials, media climate adaptation promotion
	4.3.3	Establishing ProclimProKlim (Climate Response Village) up to 100-9 villages to supported the achievement of the national climate change adaptations policy at the village level.	\$21,881	Covers documentation, public media campaigns, learning stakeholder engagement implementation and climate in target villages.
Subtotal Components			\$850,812,849.615	
Project Execution Cost – Personnel			\$ 70,266	Covers salaries and professional management, coordination administrative support staff
Salary	1.1	Program Leader	\$ 18,010	Responsible for overall project supervision, reporting, coordination assurance of project implementation
	1.2	Program Coordinator	\$ 14,344	Responsible for field coordination oversight, activity scheduling
	1.3	Finance Manager	\$ 14,363	Responsible for financial reporting, and compliance donor requirements.
	1.4	Gender Specialist	\$ 2,128	Provides technical support women's participation, and implementation.
	1.5	ESMS Specialist	\$ 2,128	Supports implementation management systems and
	1.6	KM Specialist	\$ 5,906	Supports knowledge management communication, and capacity
	1.7	Administration support	\$ 13,387	Supports project administration documentation, filing system coordination.
Project Execution Cost – Operations			\$ 15,227	Covers office operational communication, and reporting
	2.1	-Offices Supply (Communication, printing, web, internet, email, electricity, water, BBM for Generator Set, Correspondence)	\$ 5,313	Covers communication, internet, water, fuel, correspondence supplies.
	2.2	-Logistic vehicle operating costs (for management to coordination activities from Jambi (office) to site, local and Jambi province government, bank transactions)	\$ 2,444	Covers transportation and coordination and field activities
	2.3	Reporting document (photocopy)	\$3,081	Covers photocopying, printing

				documentation costs.
	2.4	Offices rent (field offices)	\$3,188	Covers rental costs for project operational workspaces.
	2.5	Coordination Meeting with Government	\$ 1,202	Covers accommodation and transportation costs.
Implementing Entity Fee (IE)			\$42,836	Supports periodic monitoring, supervision, reporting, and project implementation.
		Technical supervision and quality assurance missions	\$8,500	Periodic technical supervision, reporting, and project implementation progress outputs, and technical guidance.
		Fiduciary oversight and financial management supervision	\$10,499	Financial oversight, project with Adaptation Fund fiduciary reporting review, and risk management.
		Mid-Term Review supervision	\$8,500	Oversight of the Mid-Term Review supervision missions, validation, and recommendations for improvement.
		Final evaluation, audit oversight and project completion supervision	\$15,337	Oversight of the final evaluation, validation of project completion, capture, and submission to Adaptation Fund Secretariat.
Project Execution Cost (EE)			\$84,291	Covers project execution and the Executing Entity, including coordination, logistics, reporting, and evaluation.
Total Program Cost			\$ 893,938,608	Total operational budget components, outputs, and evaluation.
Project Execution Cost – Personnel			\$ 70,266	Covers salaries and professional management, coordination, administrative support staff.
Salary	1.1	Program Leader	\$ 18,009	Responsible for overall project supervision, reporting, coordination, and assurance of project implementation.
	1.2	Program Coordinator	\$ 14,344	Responsible for field coordination, oversight, activity scheduling, and reporting.
	1.3	Financial Manager	\$ 14,344	Responsible for financial reporting, and compliance with donor requirements.
	1.4	Gender Specialist	\$ 2,138	Provides technical support for women's participation, and implementation.
	1.5	ESMS Specialist	\$ 2,138	Supports implementation of management systems and monitoring.
	1.6	KM Specialist	\$ 5,906	Supports knowledge management, communication, and capacity building.
	1.7	Administration support	\$ 13,386	Supports project administrative documentation, filing system, and coordination.
Project Execution Cost – Operations			\$ 14,025	Covers office operational communication, and reporting.
	2.1	Offices Supply (Communication, printing, web, internet, email, electricity, water, BBM for Generator Set, Correspondence)	\$ 5,313	Covers communication, internet, water, fuel, correspondent supplies.
	2.2	Logistic & vehicle operating costs (for management to coordination activities from Jambi (office) to site, local and jambi province government, bank transactions)	\$ 2,444	Covers transportation and coordination and field activities.
	2.3	Reporting document (photocopy,)	\$3,081	Covers photocopying, printing, and documentation costs.
	2.4	Offices rent (field offices)	\$3,188	Covers rental costs for project operational workspaces.
Implementing Entity Fee (IE)			\$79,782	Supports periodic monitoring, supervision, reporting, and project implementation.
		Technical supervision and quality assurance missions	\$13,951	Periodic technical supervision, reporting, and project implementation progress.

				outputs, and technical gu
□	□	Financial management and fiduciary oversight	\$19,046	Financial oversight, procu with Adaptation Fund fidu reporting review, and risk
□	□	Mid-Term Review supervision	\$10,495	Oversight of the Mid-Term supervision missions, val and recommendations fo
□	□	Final Independent evaluation services	\$16,290	Oversight of the final-eva completion reports, know of final reports to the Ada
□	□	Audit	\$ 20,000	External audit of project f expenditures to ensure c Fund requirements and a
Total Amount Project Budget			\$ 1,018,390	Total consolidated budge management, administra
Total Amount Program Budget			\$ 977,939,944	Total consolidated budge management, administra



H. Disbursement schedule

Table. 29 Disbursement Milestone

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	Upon ~~signature~~ Signature of Agreement	One Year after Project Start ~~a)~~	Two Years after Project Start ~~a)~~	Total
Scheduled ~~date~~ Date	January ~~2026~~ 2027	January ~~2027~~ 2028	January ~~2028~~ 2029	
Project Funds	\$374,0410435,443	\$402,0940963,601	\$158,967969159,563	\$935,1031088,608
Implementing Entity Fees	\$17,13424,557	\$18,419\$26,399	\$7,282,283\$10,437	\$42,836\$61,392
Total	\$391,175177400,000	\$420,513515430,000	\$166,249252170,000	\$977,9399441,000,000

Every disbursement based on the projected annual fund needed for project execution.

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Table. 30 Time-Bound Program Activities

Estimated program implementation time of 33 months effective

Objective	Output	Activity	2027										2028										2029												
			1-4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.Strengthenin g the adaptive capacity of farmers and village governments in reducing livelihood vulnerability, especially the agri-food sector to climate through knowledge transfer, provision of agro- meteorological data and information	1.1 strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action.	1.1.1 Dissemination of information on program objectives, results and benefits to the community and local government																																	
		1.1.2 Education and awareness of climate change, its impacts and adaptation measures to farmer groups, women's groups, youth groups and junior high and high school students through film screenings, discussions, distribution of brochures and posters. Target audience in 9 village																																	
		1.1.3 Dissemination data and information agri-climatology and installing 2 units an Automatic Weather station (AWS) at the village community level																																	
		1.1.4 serial thematic discussions on climate change through film media, local climate change events and their impact on livelihoods, especially the agri-food sector with farmers, women farming groups, young farmers and village government																																	
		1.1.5 Training developing hazard monitoring and early warning services, IT-based agroclimatology data and information																																	
	1.2 Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plan incl. climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages.	1.2.1 village workshops preparation village's adaptation action plan (contingency plan). Target beneficiaries 50 person per village; 30% women's representative																																	
		1.2.2 Facilitate 3 meetings in each village to prepare village adaptation action plan regulations (Perdes) regarding the Contingency Plan.																																	
		1.2.3 Ratification of the contingency plan document for micro-scale (village) Climate Adaptation and Mitigation plan																																	

Objective	Output	Activity	2027												2028												2029												
			1-4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
2. Diversification of the livelihoods of rural communities through the development of local food diversity and environmental services	2.1 Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change.	2.1.1 Smart Agriculture Facilitation (Direct technical assistance on farmers' land in food crop cultivation practices, techniques without burning, structuring cropping patterns based on land typology and a climate-resistant crop rotation system)																																					
		2.1.2 Rice Intensification System (SRI) Field School in 9 villages																																					
		2.1.3 Develop a seed bank for climate-adaptive local food varieties																																					
		2.1.4 Technical assistance in controlling methods for controlling plant pests (OPT)																																					
		2.1.5 practice of making organic fertilizers, biopesticides and plant growth stimulants																																					
		2.1.6 Production Management training activities; value chain, techniques for calculating production costs and Cost of Goods Production (HPP), reading and predicting market opportunities for food commodities																																					
		2.1.7 Development Farmer Field School models																																					
		2.1.8 Assistance Basic training and Advanced Training (TOT) for field school cadres																																					
		2.1.9 Discussions, sharing and documentation of lessons learned between smallholders which were carried out 6 times during the project period																																					
		2.1.10 Development of smart agriculture modules, guidebooks, and smart agriculture learning media using language and pictures that are easily understood by smallholders																																					
	2.2 Increasing farmer's capacity in good agriculture practice to address land and	2.2.1 Workshop on preparing work plans for livelihood diversification in 9 villages																																					
		2.2.2 Technical assistance and practice for livelihood diversification based on local food in farmers' land.																																					

Objective	Output	Activity	2027										2028												2029														
			1-4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
	ecosystem degradation	2.2.3 Development of alternative livelihoods through the utilization of non-timber forest potential as a source of nutrients (animal protein), combined with skills improvement in environmentally friendly and sustainable fish farming																																					
		2.2.4 Continued technical assistance and practice for livelihood diversification based on local food in farmers' land.																																					
		2.2.5 Series of discussions and learning reflections conducted every three months, involving farming families, youth, women's groups, vulnerable groups, local																																					
	2.3 Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change	2.3.1 Training and mentoring on entrepreneurship for women and youth, with a target of 800 participants.																																					
		2.3.2 Training on processing local food products to meet standards of food safety, quality, packaging, and eco-labeling (environmental friendliness).																																					
		2.3.3 Three training and assistance activities on ecotourism for youth																																					
		2.3.4 Promotion, education, and campaigns for women's and youth business products through social media and policy advocacy, combined with support for access to capital and shared business tools for women, youth, and vulnerable groups.																																					
3. Improved fertility of the restored degraded agricultural land through better soil management.	3.1 Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status.	3.1.1 Workshop on building agreements (FPIC) at the smallholder's level for data collection and land ownership mapping																																					
		3.1.2 Mapping and collecting data on land area, land conditions, soil, types of food crops developed, ecosystem conditions with various variability characteristics of farmers based on ownership status in 9 villages.																																					
		3.1.3 workshop on presentation, and verification of land data collection results at the village level.																																					

Objective	Output	Activity	2027												2028												2029												
			1-4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
	3.2 practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.	3.2.1 Workshop on preparing working groups of landowner farmers whose land fertility will be restored.																																					
		3.2.2 Preparation of work plans and implementation schedules: land preparation, fertilization, preparation of agroforest seedlings, planting and maintenance of plants by working groups of landowner farmers. • soil fertility research • treatment of soil fertility • agroforestry planting and plant maintenance																																					
		3.2.3 Establishment of agroforestry demonstration plots as seedling learning and management centers.																																					
	3.3 Availability of 45 cadres who have the capacity and skills to monitor the management of fertilityrestored agricultural land using remote sensing technology	3.3.1 IT-based training on growth and development monitoring systems for agroforestry plants																																					
		3.3.2 Field monitoring of land fertility restoration results and their utilization by landowning farmers																																					
	4 Build Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Climate Village Program Models into Local Development Policy Process.	4.1 Established village-based climate adaptation forums as an instrument to enhance.	4.1.1 Formation and strengthening of subDistrict Climate Adaptation forums																																				
4.1.2 Serial Meeting sub-District climate adaptation forum and Pro-Climate Developing																																							
4.2 Establishing PrelimProKlim (Climate Response Village) up to ~~400~~ 9 villages to ProKlim		4.2.1 Advocacy for climate-responsive village budgeting policies at the district level.																																					
		4.2.2 Facilitating the formation of ProKlim villages (Climate Responsive Villages)																																					

[illegible]

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government²



Our Ref. : J. 282 / PP1 / API / PP1-0 / B / 2022
Attachments :
Subject : Letter of endorsement

Jakarta, 5 August 2022

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

Dear Board Member,

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

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

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

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



Sincerely Yours,

Laksmi Dhawanthi
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)



B. Implementing Entity certification

Implementing Entity Certification. Include the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signing. Also include the project/program contact name, telephone and email address



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KERINCI
DINAS TANAMAN PANGAN DAN HORTIKULTURA
Alamat : Jl. Raya Koto Rendah Sukak
E-mail : disertakerinci71@gmail.com

Kerinci, Februari 2024

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for [Strengthening the food security of smallholders from climate impacts through Good Agriculture Practice/Climate Resilience Agriculture (GAPICRA) and increasing the value of degraded land and forest ecosystem services in Indonesia]

In my capacity as Head of the Kerinci District Agriculture Service in Kerinci as the district government in charge of agriculture and plantations in Kerinci district, I hereby confirm that the proposed regional projects/programs above are very much in line with the national government's priorities in carrying out adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts, and the risks posed by climate change in Indonesia.

Therefore, I am happy to support the project/program proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/program will be implemented by [implementing entity] and implemented in Indonesia



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 Year 2015; President Decree No. 60 Year 2021; MoEF Regulations No. P.13/Menlhk/Setjen/OTL.0/1/2016; MoEF Regulations No. 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 and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

Laode M. Syarif

Executive Director of Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (KEMITRAAN)

Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: July 15, 2022

Tel. and email: +62-21-2278-0580

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Project Contact Person: Eka Melisa

Tel. And Email: +62-818-764-746;

eka.melisa@kemitraan.or.id

⁶. Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

ATTACHMENT

Attachment. 1 Gender Assessment

1. Results of gender studies and analysis at program locations.

The program follows the Indonesian Government and AF's social and gender policies to promote equality and protect children. Its development phase includes a comprehensive gender and social assessment paired with an inclusivity strategy. Empowering women, the poor, and youth is seen as key to strengthening community climate adaptation.

An assessment in nine villages revealed a persistent gender gap in access to production assets, which could diminish women's roles in climate change adaptation. Although Kerinci's matrilineal culture gives women high status in inheritance, daily practices leave asset management and decision-making to men, reducing women to symbolic roles.

The program is urgently needed since over 85% of the 7,484 residents in the 9 target villages rely on food agriculture and horticulture, with 15% dependent on coffee (10%) and fruit (5%). These crops are highly vulnerable to climate change. Their vulnerability is compounded by living in highland areas (above 600–800 masl) with heavy rainfall, which causes floods and landslides that significantly disrupt livelihoods. The COVID-19 pandemic and global energy crisis have further increased transportation costs for farmers in remote villages.

Frequent crop failures among smallholders, along with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and energy crisis, have heightened the economic burden on families. As household expenses rise and income falls, new challenges emerge for both men and women. In Kerinci culture, men are expected to be family heads and providers, which creates psychological pressure if they fail to meet these roles. At the same time, women face a dual burden: they must manage the household—handling daily chores, children's education, and health—while also contributing financially.

Focus group discussions revealed that 45% of 40 male respondents in the 9 villages sought extra casual labor, 25% pursued business loans from cooperatives and local merchants, 15% looked for migrant work in Malaysia, and 15% felt resigned to the situation. Among women, 50% of 50 respondents in 8 villages cut back on expenses for school snacks, 30% joined their husbands as farm laborers, 15% sought financial help from capable family members, and 5% followed their husbands as migrant workers to Malaysia. In response to the combined challenges of climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the global energy crisis, the focus group discussions identified several short-term practical and long-term strategic needs for both men and women.

Table 1 Practical and Strategic Social Gender Needs in 9 Target Villages of the AF Program

Social Gender Target	Practical needs (short term)	Strategic (Long Term)
Men	• Raising awareness of gender equality in male farmer groups • Smart Agriculture Empowerment to Reduce the Risk of Crop Failure Due to Climate Change • Agricultural Land Use Planning and GAP Practices to Reduce Land Degradation and Ecosystem Damage • Awareness of the Importance of Gender Equality in the Family	• advocacy of agricultural commodity value chain policies that favor farmers. • increasing awareness of climate adaptation diversification of non-rice food crops. • Building a gender-responsive culture in families and communities.
Women	• Raising awareness of gender equality in women groups • Increasing women's knowledge of climate change and its impacts on women. • Increasing women's confidence to participate in decision-making in families	• Women have an independent source of income for women's welfare • Opening women's access to be active in decision making in village development that favors women • Building cooperatives specifically for

	and communities regarding women's needs in facing climate change. • Dialogue the importance of gender equality in the family with husbands and children	women
Vulnerable group (young people, Female Head of Household, Farm Laborer)	• Involvement of vulnerable groups in the transfer of climate adaptation knowledge. • Involvement of vulnerable groups in decision-making regarding their needs in facing climate change • Creating equal space and access in society, If necessary, there is an affirmative action policy	• Ensuring vulnerable groups are accommodated in every decision-making process in the village • Opening access to long-term livelihoods through capital support and entrepreneurial skills

Climate change has had an impact on the lives of rural people in Kerinci Regency. Basically, climate change is not gender-neutral because women and men have different capacities, roles, and contributions. However, there is a gender bias in its application. Climate change adaptation efforts cause injustice, one of which is the double workload on women. In the agricultural sector, food crops and horticulture, which are the main source of livelihood for Kerinci residents, are the sub-sectors that are most vulnerable to changes in rainfall patterns because horticultural crops are generally annual crops that are relatively sensitive to excess and shortage of water. Technically, the vulnerability of horticultural crops is closely related to land use systems, soil properties, planting patterns, soil management technology, water, plants, and varieties. Based on this background, the results of the gender study that has been carried out from August to September 2023 in 9 villages that will be the target locations of the AF program, it is important to analyze the implementation of climate change adaptation efforts in agricultural households based on a gender perspective to get an overview of the achievement of gender equality and justice as expected in the AF program.

The results of the analysis of gender studies in 9 villages that are the targets of the AF program, which are based on:

- a. Characteristics of Farmer Households. The number of respondents to the gender study was 450 farmer households. All farmers in this study are husband and wife and farmer youth who are over 18 years old. The level of education used in agricultural household research is the level of education of the head of agricultural household (Ministry of Agriculture 2014). The range of classification values of land area and agricultural household income in this study uses the average and standard deviation. The percentage of agricultural households in 9 villages based on household characteristics is shown in Table-2 below.

Table-2 Number and Percentage of Agricultural Households Based on Household Characteristics in 9 Target Villages for AF Program Locations
N=450 responses

Variable	Sum			Percentage		
A. Age	Man	Female	entire	Man	Woman	%
1. Early Adulthood (18 – 30 years)	45	34	79	10	8	18
2. Intermediate Adulthood (31-50 years)	120	97	217	27	22	48
3. Old (≥ 50 years old)	84	70	154	19	16	34
N=450						
B. Education						
1. Elementary School Not Finished	6	8	14	1	2	3
2. Elementary School Completed	68	74	142	15	16	32
3. Finished junior high school	80	75	155	18	17	34
4. High School	68	47	115	15	10	26
5. Bachelor 's degree	15	9	24	3	2	5
N=450						
C. Agricultural Land Area (hectares)						
1. Narrow (≤ 0.5 Ha)			295			66
2. Medium (0.5 – 2.5 ha)			121			27
3. Width (≥ 2.5 ha)			34			8
N=450						
D. Income per Month						
1. Low ((≤ IDR 3,000,000)	240	25	265	53,3	5,6	58,9
2. Medium (IDR 3,000,000 – 4,999,000)	166	4	170	36,9	0,9	37,8

3. High ($\geq$ Rp5.000.000)	15	15	3,3	3,3
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Based on table-2 above, out of 450 agricultural households in 9 target villages, the majority of agricultural households have main farmers with a middle-age category, which is between 31 to over 50 years old. The majority of agricultural households have heads of households at the level of elementary to high school education. The average land area ownership in the majority of agricultural households is 0.5 ha to 2.5 ha. Meanwhile, the income level of the majority of agricultural households is in the low-income category of IDR 3,000,000.00 to IDR 5,000,000.00 in a month.

Division of Gender Roles in the Household. The gender roles of men and women are classified into three main roles, namely reproductive roles, productive roles, and social roles. The division of labor or the division of gender roles is a role created by society for women and men. The term role refers to the norms of behavior that apply to both men and women in a social structure (Hubeis 2010). The division of dominant reproductive roles is carried out by only women in agricultural households, such as shopping for daily necessities, cooking, sweeping, mopping, washing clothes, washing dishes, ironing, accompanying children to play, accompanying children to study, taking school children, and caring for children when sick. Reproductive activities are predominantly carried out by only men in agricultural households, namely managing household finances and repairing household utensils.

The dominant reproductive activity is carried out jointly between men and women in agricultural households, namely taking children for treatment when sick. The division of dominant productive roles is carried out by only men in agricultural households, such as in the types of land management activities, preparation of seeds, making soil topping, installing mulch, cultivating plants, providing medicine, providing fertilizers, selling crops, and processing agricultural waste. Productive activities carried out jointly between men and women in agricultural households are spreading seeds, watering, pumping and controlling agricultural workers. There are no productive activities that are predominantly carried out by only women in agricultural households. Even so, there are agricultural households with a large percentage who only do crop picking and weed cleaning by women.

The division of socio-societal roles is mostly carried out jointly between women and men in the household, such as the types of recitation activities, death ceremonies and marriages. The dominant social activities carried out by only women in agricultural households, namely birth events. The dominant activities are carried out by only men in the household, namely community service and village deliberation, and only a small part ($\leq 5\%$) of households include women in village deliberations. Overall, the division of roles in agricultural households from the perspective of gender equality is shown in Table 3.

Table-3. Number and Percentage of Farmer Households Based on Gender Role in 9 Target Villages for AF Program Locations
N=450 responses

Variable	N=450	Percentage (%)
A. Division of Reproductive Roles		
• gender blindness	348	77
• Keep	75	17
• Same	27	6
B. Division of Productive Roles		
• gender blindness	295	66
• Keep	125	28
• Same	30	7
C. The Division of Social Roles in Society		
• gender blindness	95	21
• Keep	330	73
• Same	25	6
Number N	450	100

Based on Table 3, agricultural households in 9 target villages are gender biased in the division of reproductive and productive roles. Gender Equality in Climate Change Adaptation Efforts. In climate change adaptation efforts, access to counseling & training and control of the treatment of agricultural crops, such as plant

medicines, types of commodities planted, determination of planting time, fertilizers, and treatment of agricultural products are dominated by men.

In Table 3, it can be seen that agricultural households in 9 villages will be the location of the gender bias program in the division of reproductive and productive roles. Gender equality in efforts to adapt to climate change, access to counseling & training and control of treatment of agricultural crops, such as plant medicines, types of commodities planted, determination of planting time, fertilizers, and treatment of agricultural products are dominated by men. The types of activities with dominant participation by men are activities in farming with physical work such as land clearing and preparation, water management, land elevation, agricultural waste composting and seed preparation. Meanwhile, the types of activities with dominant participation by women are weeding plants, watering and harvesting. The benefits of climate change adaptation dominance are accepted by men. Meanwhile, women are still neglected, while the impact of climate change is more experienced by women. Overall, the level of gender equality based on access, control, participation and benefits in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts can be seen in Table 4.

Table-4. The number and percentage of agricultural households based on the level of gender equality in 9 target villages of AF locations.

Variable	Reply			Feeling (%)		
	Man	Woman	Entire	Man	Woman	Entire
A. Access						
• Low	45	125	170	10	28	38
• Keep	181	34	215	40	8	48
• Tall	60	5	65	13	1	14
B. Control						
• Low	30	180	210	7	40	47
• Keep	60	40	100	13	9	22
• Tall	130	10	140	29	2	31
C. Participation						
• Low	15	170	185	3	38	41
• Keep	120	40	160	27	9	36
• Tall	95	10	105	23	2	25
D. Benefits						
• Low	40	25	65	9	6	14
• Keep	105	85	190	23	19	42
• Tall	175	20	195	39	4	43
Number of N=450						100

Based on Table 4, the level of equality of access, control, participation and benefits in climate change adaptation efforts by agricultural households in the 9 target villages is generally at a moderate level, which means that both women and men can control, participate and receive benefits even though they are not completely gender equal. The Relationship between Household Characteristics and the Division of Gender Roles in Agricultural Households The results of the inter-variable Spearman Rank correlation test of agricultural household characteristics with the equality of gender role division in agricultural households can be seen in Table 5.

Table-5. Correlation Coefficient of Household Characteristics and Gender Roles in 9 Target Villages AF Location.

Characteristics of Farmer Households	Correlation Coefficient		
	Reproduction	Fertile	Social
Age	-0.092	- 0.248	0.117
Education Level	-0.187	0.082	0.268
Agricultural Land Area	-0.056	-0.323	0.094
Income level	0.095	-0.298	0.034

Source : primary data.

Based on Table 5, there is a significant relationship between the area of agricultural land ownership and the division of productive roles in agricultural households. The relationship is negative, which means that the

larger the agricultural land owned, the more gender bias in the division of productive roles in agricultural households. In the category of age and education level, the results of this study are not in line with the opinion of Fauziah, Mulyana and Raharjo (2015), who consider that age and education level are linearly related to knowledge about the division of roles and gender equality in the household. In the income level category, the results of this study are in line with the correlation test conducted by Puspitawati et al (2010), namely the role of domestic gender (reproductive) has a weak correlation with total income, and the role of public gender (social) has almost no correlation with total income. The Relationship between Characteristics and Division of Gender Roles in Households with Gender Equality in Climate Change Adaptation Efforts. The results of the Rank Spearman correlation test between household characteristics and gender role division with the level of gender equality in climate change adaptation efforts are shown in Table 6.

Based on Table 6, from the characteristics of households with a level of gender equality in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, there is a significant relationship between: 1) age and level of education with a level of equal access; 2) lifespan with control equivalency level; 3) age and level of education with an equal level of participation; and 4) age, education level, agricultural land area and income level with equal levels of benefits in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. While between the variables of the division of gender roles in households with the level of gender equality in climate change adaptation efforts, there is a significant relationship between the division of productive roles and the level of equality of access, control, participation and benefits in climate change adaptation efforts.

Table 6. Correlation Coefficient Between Characteristics and Division of Gender Roles with Gender Equality in 9 AF Program Locations

Variable	Correlation Coefficient			
	Access	Control	Participation	Benefit
Age	-0.558	-0.438	-0.474	-0.530
Education Level	0.401	0.298	0.325	0.358
Agricultural Land Area	-0.223	-0.277	-0.266	-0.358
Income level	-0.234	-0.307	-0.278	-0.349
Reproductive roles	0.050	-0.010	-0.047	0.103
Productive roles	0.511	0.598	0.387	0.607
Social roles	0.127	0.068	0.094	0.069

Source: Primary Data

From all the analysis of the results of the gender study above, it can be concluded that:

- 1) The majority of horticultural farming households in 9 villages that are the target of the AF program in Kerinci Regency, Jambi have the main farmers in middle-aged households of 31 to 50 years with a medium category education level, namely elementary to high school graduation. The dominant level of household agricultural landownership is between 0.5 hectares to 2.5 hectares, with an average monthly income of IDR3,000,000.00 to IDR5,000,000.00.
- 2) The division of reproductive roles in agricultural households is dominated by women, while the division of productive roles is more diverse but men still take more roles. The social role of society is carried out jointly by men and women. There is a significant relationship between the area of agricultural land owned and the division of productive roles in agricultural households.
- 3) Access and control over resources for climate change adaptation activities in terms of counseling and training are still dominated only by men in households. Control of jointly acquired resources is only on the use of agricultural tools. Participation in agricultural activities, especially in decision-making processes dominated by men in households. The benefits of adaptation efforts are felt together, except for climate change knowledge and commodities which are dominated only by men in households.
- 4) There is a significant relationship between: a) age and education level with equal access levels; b) age with a level of equivalence of control; c) age and level of education with an equal level of participation; and d) age, education level, agricultural land area and income level with

equal level of benefits; e) the division of productive roles with equal levels of access, control, participation and benefits in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

The results of the gender analysis will be considered to integrate the division of productive, reproductive and social roles based on the specifics of the time expenditure in more depth and a further analysis will be carried out in the form of a relationship between the level of gender equality and the level of vulnerability of agricultural households to climate change. So that the significance of the role of gender on climate change can be known more deeply. For the community, gender equality is not only applied in development projects or programs, but also in the division of gender roles in the household. It is hoped that there will be no gender injustice in the household, marginalization and double workload. For AF program managers, it is necessary to prepare an action plan for social gender equality at each stage of the activity so that existing programs can meet the needs of both men and women in facing climate change. So as to reduce the issue of gender injustice caused by climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.



To change this perspective requires active and continuous efforts, for this reason gender responsive methods need to be carried out by program implementers, especially the Mitra Aksi Team (EE) so that women can be involved in every stage of the program Increasing the resilience of smallholders from climate impacts through Smart Agriculture based on Livelihood Diversification in Kerinci District, Jambi Province. To achieve this, a Social Gender action plan was prepared for each Program Objective.

2. Gender Social Action Plan through Program Objectives

The challenges and obstacles found from the results of the social gender assessment in the 9 program target villages were taken into consideration in preparing the social gender action plan through this program. Steps and strategies to promote and integrate social gender in each program Objective can be seen in table 7 and table 8

Table 7- Gender Assessment Result and Action Pland Needed

Gender Assessment Categories	Challenges and Obstacles to be resolved	Action plan Needed	Execution time
Gender role	- Position of women as housewives and husband's companions in cultural construction makes women vulnerable to violence (physical, psychological and sexual). - Women are vulnerable to experiencing harassment and stereotypes in the family and society when they are unable to carry out their role in taking	- Integrating awareness and education on the importance of building social gender equality (gender roles) in improving food security and livelihoods in the face of climate change in Objectives 1,2,3, and 4 - provision of tools or measures to adapt to and/or reduce the impacts of climate change, including locally based vulnerability assessments and local wisdom from both women and men - Involve women in the development of	during the program cycle

	care of the household. • Men's role as head of the family and breadwinner can also experience gender-based violence when they are unable to carry out their role. • Cultural construction that is legitimized through gender-biased interpretation of religious teachings means that women are unable to develop their potential, are limited in access to knowledge and are not included in the decision-making process relating to their basic needs in village development. • Low understanding of gender equality, affecting their contribution in dealing with climate change. Their potential (men and women) to take climate adaptation action for their livelihood sources is low.	new technologies related to climate change adaptation or mitigation that take into account the priority needs of women as farmers and as household managers, and make full use of knowledge, skills and traditional practices that enable women to have resilience in the family and community in meeting their needs • In every process of training, mentoring, discussions and assistance in farmer field schools, it is necessary to record, monitor and document the participation of beneficiaries based on gender balance (men, women, youth and vulnerable groups) • To open access for women and vulnerable groups to each Objective of program activities, it is necessary to agree on schedules and meeting times. • The use of language, communication materials and media, education and information takes into account the educational background of the beneficiaries • Home visits will be carried out for individuals and families who do not have access to the time and opportunity to attend regular meetings (according to the agreed schedule).	
Gender Equality	• The Kerinci District Gender Development Index (IPG) in 2020 was at 86.65. Compared to 2019 of 86.68, there was a decrease. At the provincial level, the IPG of Kerinci District is ranked 7th out of 11 regencies/cities. • Women still face barriers to political, economic and decision-making access, as well as control of economic resources. These obstacles are caused by the strong construction of patriarchal culture, especially in rural areas.	• Integrate the results of gender analysis and gender equality indicators into program activities, identifying where specific vulnerabilities to climate change lie, and where opportunities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change can be found • provision of tools or measures to adapt to and/or reduce the impacts of climate change, including locally based vulnerability assessments and local wisdom from both women and men • Involve women in the development of new technologies related to climate change adaptation or mitigation that take into account the priority needs of women as farmers and as household managers. • make full use of knowledge, skills and traditional practices that enable women to have resilience in the family and community in meeting their needs. • Building good relationships with Nini Mamak in the village, and advocating for them to educate the community about the importance of women's involvement in the program stages.	during the program cycle
Resource distribution arrangements	• The Kerinci customary system is that the right to inherit inheritance falls to women. The man's duty is to look after it, he has no right to own or control	• Building discussions/dialogues on cultural construction with gender social justice, related to resource distribution arrangements with Nini Mamak as a traditional stakeholder.	at least 3 times during the program cycle

	family inheritance that is passed down to women. • This system often triggers gender-based violence in the family. This is because quite a few male heirs claim inheritance property that is controlled by female heirs. • Even though the position of custodian of family assets, the process of distribution and redistribution of resources is determined by men (Nini Mamak). The impact resulting from the process of distribution and redistribution of resources creates social and gender discrimination, especially for those who come from poor families.	• Promoting gender and social inclusion approaches in families and communities through informal figures and religious figures who have gender-sensitive views	
Decision making (power)	The Kerinci cultural order, Depati, Ninik Mamak, Alim Ulama and Cerdik Pandai, have positions and power in making decisions relating to the regulation and distribution of customary land, marriage customs, resolving conflicting children and nephews, territorial issues, relations with outsiders and society. others, including in terms of village development programs	• Building discussions on cultural construction that is socially just and gender in the decision-making process with Traditional Stakeholders • Promoting General Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in Preparing Agricultural Development Action Plans • Guidelines for Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting • Socialize the Jambi and Kerinci Province Gender Development Policy for 2021 – 2026	at least 3 times during the program cycle

Table 8 Social Gender Action Plan Integrated in Project Activity

Impact: There are no barriers for women, young people and other vulnerable groups to actively participate in increasing livelihood resilience and climate change adaptation activities in the Increasing the resilience of smallholders to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification program					
Outcome: About 30% of women, youth and other vulnerable groups of direct project beneficiaries increased their awareness and were able to contribute in every stage of the project to improve livelihood resilience and climate change adaptation.					
Output: Increasing women, young people and other vulnerable group participation in enhancing smart agriculture, livelihood resilience and climate change adaptation activities, through:					
Activities	Indicators	Targets	Timelines	Responsibility	Cost
Encourage women, youth and vulnerable groups to actively participate in group meetings or activity meetings, including in decision-making	30% women, young people and other vulnerable groups as representatives in the activity Align with result framework in: - Objective 1 (refers to Output: 1.1 and output 1.2.); Objective 2 (refers to Output: 2.1-2.3.); Objective 3 (refers to output 3.1-output 3.3), and Objective-4 (refers	Per Villages Mid-term: 50 people of women, 20 young people and other vulnerable groups are involved. Project Finalization: 75 people of women, 30 young people and other vulnerable groups are involved	start from year 1 to year 3	Executing Entity	In line activity

	to output 4.1 and output 4.2)				
Encourage women, youth and vulnerable groups to actively participate in stakeholder meetings and decision-making.	30% women, young people and other vulnerable groups as representatives in the activity Align with result framework in: - Objective 1 (refers to Output: 1.1-1.2) - Objective 2 (refers to Output: 2.1-2.3)- Objective 3 (refers to output 3.1-output 3.3), and Objective-4 (refers to output 4.1 and output 4.2)	Per Villages Mid-term: 30 people of women, 20 young people and other vulnerable groups are involved. Project Finalization: 50 people of women, 25 young people and other vulnerable groups are involved	start from year 1 to year 3	Executing Entity	In line activity
Increase knowledge about gender equality in smart agriculture by capacity building	Number of people which participate in training activity (40% women and 60% men)	Mid-term: 400 people of women, 600 men, 75 young people and other vulnerable groups are involved Project Finalization 1.400 women, 2200 men, and 175 young people	start from year 1 to year 2	Executing Entity	In line activity
Increase knowledge, skill and self-confidence about gender equality in economic development by capacity building	Align with result framework in: - Objective 2 (refers to Output: output 2.1-2.3.)	Project Finalization :800 women and 200 young people	start from year 2	Executing Entity	In line activity
Establish Focal Point for Women, young people and Gender in order to be an initiator at the village level for gender mainstreaming	Number of people which participate in training activity (40% women and 60% men) Align with result framework in: - Objective 1 (refers to Output: output 1.1), Objective-4 (refers to output 4.1)	Project Finalization: 50 women, 75 men and 25 young people	start from year 1 to year 3	Executing Entity	In line activity
Group restructuring was carried out to involve more women, youth and other vulnerable groups to be part of climate change adaptation and village development actions.	Number of people who have the ability to influence others to make gender-equal social changes in their families and communities. Align with result framework in: - Objective 1 (refers to output: 1.1), Objective-2 (refers to output 2.1-2.3)	Project Finalization: 100 women, 175 men and 30 young people	start from year 1 to year 3	Executing Entity	In line activity
Monitoring the commitment and seriousness of village governments, community leaders	number of village and customary decisions that provide space and access to women and young people.	Women and young people have access to resource management in the family and community, as	start from year 2 to year 3	Executing Entity	In line activity

and local elites in developing gender equality as an impact of project activities.	Objective 2 (refers to output 2.1), Objective 3 (refers to output 3.1-3.3), Objective-4 (refers to output 4.1)	evidenced by the results of monitoring and evaluation at the end of the project.			
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Attachment. 2 Complaint Form



FORMULIR PENGADUAN KELUHAN

Nama pelapor :

Jenis kelamin :

Alamat :

No telepon :

Deskripsi pengaduan :

Tanggal Kejadian :

Bukti Pendukung :

Pengadu/Pelapor

Jambi,

Penerima Keluhan/Aduan

Attachment. 3 Coordination with Department of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR), BAPPEDA Kerinci, and Bukit Kerman and Gunung raya Sub-District Government in Public Consultation 4 October 2023

MITRA- AKSI FOUNDATION
J. Jember Mada Bukit Kera 21 Pkms, Jambi
Rt 00/01 No. 43 Rt. Pkms, Kerinci, Jambi Luar Kota, Bukit Kerman Jambi, Jambi
Email : mitraaksi@gmail.com

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Kegiatan : Koordinasi Bulat
Hari/Tanggal : Rabu, 4 Oktober 2023
Tempat : Hotel Gunung Kerinci

No	Nama	L/P	Jabatan dan Asal	Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	ROHASTAWAN		KORID TAPAI		
2	Abinangun S. Sij	L	Kerinci Kerman		
3	Suparlan	L	Mitra Aksi		
4	Dorot Rawan	L	Mitra Aksi		
5	ASMAAR	L	KADES Bukit Kerman		
6	HAZIZAH	P	Kelua Pkms Kerinci		
7	SWADI HR	L	BPD Bukit Kerman		
8	Hambeli	L	Bukit Kerman		
9	Se Harat Yonai	P	Muka Ats		
10	TOMI SAFERIN	P	PL SAKSES		
11	YANDI	L	BINAS Kerinci		
12	ATMI YUNITA	P	KADUS		
13	DALFOTMAN	L	KADES Selampayan		
14	MAWATI	L	SELAMPAYAN		
15	BURPAHINI		SELAMPAYAN		
16	PRADINAR KUCIL	L	Camat Bukit Kerman		
17	Azzuri	L	Camat Gunung Raya		
18	MIKE RAMAN	L	Mitra Aksi		
19	MUHAMMAD WAJDI J	L	Bukit Kerman		
20	MR. HANIL	L	KC Bukit Kerman		
21	TOMI DEPISA	L	Ket BPD Kerinci		
22	AHMAD	L	Kebun Liman		
23	DESI RAHMATIAN	L	Gunung Harau		
24	GIRI CARMAN	L	MUSBO		
25	MARTU NUS	L	KETUA BPD Kerinci		

Tf. Syam.

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DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Kegiatan : Konsultasi Musik
 Hari/Tanggal : Rabu, 4 Oktober 2023
 Tempat : Hotel Exara Jember

No	Nama	LP	Jabatan dan Asal	Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	RONESTIAWAN		Koord. TAPAK	082733446228	
2	Abidinayus S. Ag	L	Komunitas	082165120204	
3	Suparlan	L	Mitra Aksi	08218203445	
4	Dede Ibrahim	L	Mitra Aksi		
5	ASMAR	L	KADES Bidadari		
6	HARIZAL	P	Ketua PKK Klaten		
7	LSWADI HR.	L	BPD. Bidadari		
8	Hambali	L	Mitra Aksi	08347076710	
9	Sh. Haris Yuni	P	Mitra Aksi		
10	TOMI SAFINAH	P	PL. SAKSES	082260135002	
11	YANDI	L	BINAS Klaten	08526628784	
12	ATMIYUNITA	P	KADES		
13	DALFOTMAH	L	KADES. Sumanik	082311880200	
14	MAWATI	L	SELAMPUNG		
15	BUPAHUJI		SELAMPUNG		
16	PARDINAKRUEL	L	Camat Bidadari		
17	AZUZI	L	Camat Bidadari		
18	MIKE IMAN	L	Mitra Aksi		
19	MUHAMMAD NAFAL J.	L	Bnk6	081286185601	
20	M. HANIL	L	Kec. Bidadari	08520367602	
21	TOMI DEPISA	L	FET BPD. Sumanik	0822451862	
22	AMIRAH	L	Kebunlimo	084266922298	
23	DEBY RAHMADIAN	L	Sungai Hanyut		
24	GIRI CARMEL	L	MUSGO		
25	MARTU NUS	L	KETUA BPD.		

TS. SYAM.

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Kegiatan : Konsultasi Pucuk Penyusunan full proposal
Hari/Tanggal : Rabu, 04 Oktober 2023
Tempat : Hotel Grand Kencana, Sungai Penuh

No	Nama	L/P	Jabatan dan Asal	Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	SULHARTO, S.P.	L	KORP. BPD-GW BANGKALAN	08127455184	1
2	Moris - Bicer	L	Selayang		2
3	FERTIA NADYA PUTRI	P	BKMG	08227354631	3
4	SOPRANO	L	BPD Kean S		4
5	HERI K.	L	Sekdus KPS	08127132192	5
6	DAMIRI	L	BPD TL KEMUNING		6
7	BECKHAM ADILYA	L	Sugai hangat		7
8	PURISMANTO	L	Wakilang Bkman		8
9	ALFIANTO, ST.MT	L	Bappea Litbang		9
10	Ir. FAHRUDIN, MC	L	DTPHD Pw Jember		10
11	INRIKE CAROLING	P	---		11
12	Eko Budiyanto	L	---		12
13	Teguh Imam	L	---		13
14	MHO. FAHLY CHAPMAN	L	BAPPROA		14
15	Harlan Kholi	L	Stri mura	0822909422	15
16	MOHD. KULAN	L	BPD - BIRMA	08521626749	16
17	ZOVI NALO SAKTI	L	SONGAI-H		17
18	DERI Sutawan	L	Masgo	0812750037	18
19	Megi Zulis	L	Jai. Hujung	0812622033	19
20	Goio Nasution	P	Mitra Aksi		20
21	Ami Muhaqir	L	Mitra Aksi		21
22					22
23					23
24					24
25					25

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DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Kegiatan : Konsultasi Pucuk Pemukiman Tuli proposal
Hari/Tanggal : Rabu, 04 Oktober 2023
Tempat : Hotel Grand Kencana, Sungai Benuk

No	Nama	LP	Jabatan dan Asal	Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	SULTARNO, S.P.	L	KORP. BTP-GW BAY		1
2	MORIS - Kacer	L	Selayang		2
3	FERTI NADYA PUTRI	P	BMRG		3
4	SOPRANO	L	EKO KENAS		4
5	HERI K.	L	SENDOS KPS		5
6	DAMIRI	L	BPD IL KEMUDU		6
7	BECKHAM ADHYA	L	Sugai Wangat		7
8	PURISMANTO	L	Undangan BPD		8
9	ALFIANTO, ST.MT		Bupat LITB		9
10	R. FAHRUDIN, ME	L	DTPHD Pw. Jti		10
11	INNKE CAROLING	P	---		11
12	EKO GUDYARTO	L	---		12
13	TEGUH INOM	L	---		13
14	MIAO FAHLY CHARNAB	L	BAPPON		14
15	Haroldin Rizki		Stri muna		15
16	MOHD. KILAN	L	BPD - AIR TAN		16
17	ZOYI NALO SAKTI	L	SONGAI-H		17
18	DEPA Setaawan	L	MASGO		18
19	MUGI ZULIS	L	Sai. Hengon		19
20	Boing Masuron	P	Mitra AKSI		20
21	Amf Mubajir	L	Mitra AKSI		21
22					22
23					23
24					24
25					25

NOTU

Kegiatan : Verifikasi data dengan
 Hari tanggal : Selasa, 12 September
 Lokasi Kegiatan : Gedung Pertemuan T
 Waktu : 09.00-selesai

Pembukaan

Acara dihadiri oleh pemerintah desa, BPD, l
 pemuda, laki-laki dan perempuan. Acara dibi
 dan memberikan sambutan. Selanjutnya pen
 memulai acara workshop pada hari ini. Pada
 sesi. Sesi pertama dipandu oleh Gie Irawan ya
 geografi, kependudukan dan gender, sedangka
 data dampak perubahan iklim, data ekonomi
 Berikut hasil pertemuan workshop verifikasi

Pembahasan

Data pertama yang dibahas dalam workshop
 geografi yang meliputi data luas dan batas wi
 jenis tanah. Berikut tampilan data

Luas Wilayah (ha)	Batas Wilayah	Topografi (mdpl)
4284,3	Utara : Talang Lindung Selatan : Talang Kemuning Timur : Lolo Kecil Barat : Hutan TNKS	1018

JUDUL KEGIATAN	Konsultasi Publik dalam Rangka Penyusunan Full proposal Adaptation Fund
LOKASI	Hotel Grand Kerinci
TANGGAL KEGIATAN	Rabu, 04 Oktober 2023
JUMLAH PARTISIPAN	40 orang
LATAR BELAKANG KEGIATAN	Setelah melalui tahapan-tahapan proses seleksi dan konsultasi dengan Kemitraan sebagai Project Management Unit, Mitra Aksi lolos concept note dan mendapatkan kesempatan untuk memasukkan proposal penuh program adaptation fund yang berjudul," Increasing the Resilience of Smallholders from Climate Impacts through Smart Agriculture based on Livelihood Diversification in Indonesia". Sebagai dokumen utama yang akan menentukan layak tidaknya gagasan Increasing the Resilience of Smallholders from Climate Impacts through Smart Agriculture based on Livelihood Diversification in Indonesia untuk didanai secara penuh oleh Adaptation Fund selama 3 tahun rencana proyek, gagasan yang telah disampaikan melalui concept note, perlu dielaborasi dan disusun secara sistematis sesuai dengan standart proposal Adaptation Fund.Elaborasi dan pengayaan proposal. Dalam rangka proses penyusunan tersebut masih diperlukan update data, memvalidasi dan merecek kembali kondisi faktual dan perspektif penerima dari data yang telah dikumpulkan saat persiapan proses penyusunan concept note. Oleh karena itu, sebagai bahan penyusunan full proposal perlu dilakukan baseline, dalam bentuk pengumpulan data sekunder dan data dasar melalui proses-proses Fokus Group Discussion (FGD), Observasi Lapangan, Consultasi Publik di wilayah yang akan menjadi target lokasi proyek. Target pengumpulan data adalah penerima manfaat utama; smallholders, perempuan, petani muda, pemerintah lokal (desa) dan

dan bebatuan
vulkanik selama
ribuan tahun,
membentuk
jajaran
perbukitan dan
pegunungan
granit
terjal.

Data ini bersumber dari observasi kitadari aspek karakter jenis tanah dan geomorfologi dan penukuran menggunakan alat ukur kita seperti GPS, leिकासerta drone untuk posisi letak desa, luas, dan batas wilayah. Berdasarkan data yang telah disampaikan tersebut, peserta menyetujui dan sepakat kebenaran data tersebut.

Selanjutnya masuk ke data demografi, sumber data ini dari desa

Jumlah Penduduk/Jiwa	JENIS KELAMIN		
	Laki-Laki	Perempuan	Jumlah KK
682	347	335	201

Peserta yang hadir dalam pertemuan juga setuju dengan data tersebut dan proses dapat dilanjutkan ke data selanjutnya, yaitu data gender. Berdasarkan hasil diskusi FGD gender yang difasilitasi ibu Ulfa dan Ibu sofi diketahui bahwa

1. Dari Aspek peran dan keterlibatan laki-laki dan perempuan diketahui bahwa peran dan keterlibatan perempuan dalam keluarga atau rumah tangga lebih besar, atau perempuan mendominasi pekerjaan. Hal ini terlihat dari jam kerja perempuan yang bekerja selama 13 jam dari 05.00-17.00 (12 jam) sekaligus memainkan peran ganda yaitu peran reproduktif (hamil, melahirkan, merawat, dan mengurus keluarga) dan peran produktif yaitu turut membantu suami bekerja, membantu perekonomian keluarga baik bekerja dikebun maupun bekerja sebagai buruh harian lepas. Sedangkan laki-laki hanya bekerja selama 9 jam dari jam 8 hingga 5 sore dan hanya melakukan peran produktif yaitu mencari nafkah dengan berkebun dan menjadi buruh harian lepas. Namun, pekerjaan sebagai buruh harian lepas tidak setiap hari ada, apalagi saat seperti sekarang, ekonomi susah dan harga produk panen jatuh. Ketika pekerja sebagai buruh harian lepas antara laki-laki dan perempuan ada perbedaan upah yang ditentukan oleh tingkat beratnya pekerjaan seperti misalnya pekerjaan laki-laki lebih mengutamakan tenaga seperti mengangkat hasil panen, menebas, buka lahan dan pekerjaan berat lainnya, sementara pekerjaan perempuan merumput, menanam benih dan memanen. Untuk perempuan dibayar Rp.65.000/6 jam, dan laki-laki dibayar Rp. 100.000/7,5jam. Apakah kondisi tersebut sudah mencerminkan keadaan sebenarnya di desa kita Bapak/Ibu?. Peserta menjawab sudah sesuai.

2. aspek peluang dan control terhadap penggunaan sumberdaya baik modal, fisik teknologi dan sebagainya. Peluang dan penguasaan kontrol untuk mendapatkan dan mengakses sumber daya fisik seperti tanah yang terdiri dari milik sendiri sebanyak 10% a.n suami dan istri kecuali hasil warisan dan milik orang lain dengan system bagi hasil 70%: 30%. Sebagian besar tanah di Desa Tanjung Syam merupakan milik orang luar (90%) sedangkan milik

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Kegiatan : VERIFIKASI DATA DENGAN STAKEHOLDER DAN PERWAKILAN MASYARAKAT
 Hari/Tanggal : SELASA, 12 SEPTEMBER 2023
 Tempat : DESA TANJUNG SYAM

No	Nama	L/P	Alamat/PEKERJAAN	Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	MUSRIYADI	L			1
2	ISA SARI	L			2
3	TOMI SAFRINAL	L	Kasi palanpon	082261135857	3
4	DARA SUSWITA	P	Kasi kosejahteraan	085249739155	4
5	Hamiah	P			5
6	Leli Marlana	P			6
7	Rukmainar	P			7
8	Jelita	P			8
9	Lili	P			9
10	ervina	P			10
11	Warna	P			11
12	Endang susilawati	P	to. syam / IRT	0852652143835	12
13	nopa yanti	P	to. syam		13
14	Harsida	P			14
15	MARZOHAN	L	to. SYAM		15
16	ERASUSANTI	P	7.7 SYAM		16
17	APRIL HADI		"		17
18	Mat-arsal		to. syam		18
19	SATRIAL		"		19
20	MISNIZAR		to. SYAM		20
21	ABDUL SALIS	L	Tanjung syam	KADUS	21
22	umar	L			22
23	SIDANGSIH		"		23
24	M. Komit				24
25	muljadi	L			25

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Kegiatan : VERIFIKASI DATA DENGAN STAKEHOLDER DAN PERWAKILAN MASYARAKAT
 Hari/Tanggal : SELASA 12 SEPTEMBER 2023
 Tempat : DESA TANJUNG SYAM

No	Nama	L/P	Alamat/PEKERJAAN	Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	MUSRIYADI	L			1
2	ISA SARI	L			2
3	TOMI SAFRINAL	L	Kasi palapuan	7	3
4	DARA SUSWITA	P	Kasi KOSRAH KRAK	155	4
5	HAMIAH	P			5
6	LELI MARLENA	P			6
7	RUKMAINAR	P			7
8	JELITA	P			8
9	LILI	P			9
10	ERVINA	P			10
11	WARNA	P			11
12	ENDANG SUSILAWATI	P	TS-SYAM/IRT	15	12
13	NOPA YANNI	P	TS-SYAM		13
14	HARSIDIA	P			14
15	MARZOHAN	L	TS-SYAM		15
16	EKASUSANTI	P	TS-SYAM		16
17	APRIL HADI		"		17
18	MAT ARSAL		TS-SYAM		18
19	SATRIZAL		"		19
20	MISNIZAR		TS-SYAM		20
21	ABDUL SALIS	L	Tanjung Syam		21
22	UMAR	L			22
23	SIDANGSIH		"		23
24	M. KOMIT				24
25	MULYADI	L			25

NOTULENSI
FGD DAN DEPTH INTERVIEW DENGAN PERWAKILAN MASYARAKAT
DESA SELAMPAUNG KECAMATAN GUNUNG RAYA

Hari tanggal : 26 Agustus 2023
Lokasi Kegiatan : Rumah warga depan Kantor Desa
Agenda : Pengumpulan data dan informasi tentang kerentanan terhadap perubahan iklim dan tentang ruang penghidupan di Desa
Peserta : Perwakilan Pemerintah desa, BPD dan Masyarakat
Waktu : 10.10 WIB sampai selesai

Pembukaan

Perwakilan desa yaitu bapak Burfahmi menyampaikan sambutan terhadap kedatangan tim dari Mitra Aksi, serta menyampaikan permohonan maaf karena ibu Hj. Elfira selaku Kades desa Selampaung tidak dapat menghadiri acara FGD ini. Bapak Burfahmi menyampaikan bahwa warga Desa Selampaung menyambut positif kedatangan tim mitra aksi serta meminta semua yang hadir mendengarkan dan berpartisipasi aktif dalam pengumpulan data sehingga data yang dibutuhkan dapat diperoleh oleh tim Mitra Aksi.

Perwakilan tim Mitra Aksi menyampaikan kedatangan Tim Mitra Aksi ke desa Selampaung selain pengumpulan data primer untuk penyusunan proposal adalah untuk bersilahturahmi dengan warga desa Selampaung. Mitra Aksi dan desa Selampaung tidak dapat dipisahkan karena kita sudah menjadi bagian dari desa Selampaung. Program-program Mitra Aksi di desa ini telah berjalan sejak tahun 2009 dan sampai sekarang hubungan baik dengan pemerintah desa dan warga selampaung tetap terjalin dengan baik. Untuk penjelasan FGD pengumpulan data dan informasi tentang kerentanan terhadap perubahan iklim dan tentang ruang penghidupan di Desa guna penyusunan Proposal Adaptasi Fund akan dilakukan oleh Bapak Budiyanto.

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Kegiatan : FGD DAN DEPTH INTERVIEW DENGAN PERWAKILAN MASYARAKAT
Hari/Tanggal : SABTU, 26 AGUSTUS 2023
Tempat : SELAMPAUNG

No	Nama	L/P	Alamat	Nomor Hp/ Pekerjaan	Tanda Tangan
1	AIDIL		SELAMPAUNG	TANI	1
2	FERI GUSWANTO		- 11 -	TANI	2
3	ILYAS		- 21 -	TANI	3
4	SYAIPUL		- 11 -	TANI	4
5	ANGGA D		Selampung	TANI	5
6	SARJAL		- 11 -	TANI	6
7	AFRIZAL		- 11 -	TANI	7
8	DOMI		- 11 -	TANI	8
9	JASMARNI		- 11 -	TANI	9
10	LASMITA		- 11 -	TANI	10
11	INAWATI		- 11 -	TANI	11
12	RASIMA		- 11 -	TANI	12
13	BELA Santika		- 11 -	TANI	13
14	RENI MUSTIKA		- 11 -	TANI	14
15	NETI		- 11 -	TANI	15
16	EROLINA		- 11 -	TANI	16
17	WAMPU WILANTIKA			TANI	17
18	SAHRIAL	L	SELAMPAUNG		18
19	AFRIZAL	L	- 11 -		19
20	Dama Dani	L	- 11 -	TANI	20
21	MORIS				21
22	Yanda Rizki Utama				22
23	Rosniwati				23
24	RISWANDI	L	SELAMPAUNG		24

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Kegiatan : FGD DAN DEPTH INTERVIEW DENGAN PERWAKILAN MASYARAKAT
Hari/Tanggal : SABTU, 26 AGUSTUS 2023
Tempat : SELAMPUNG

Pekerjaan

No	Nama	L/P	Alamat	Nomor Hp/	Tanda Tangan
1	AIDIL		SELAMPUNG		1
2	FERI GUSWANTO		- 11 -		2
3	ILYAS		- 21 -		3
4	SYAIPUL		- 11 -		4
5	ANGGA . P		Selampung		5
6	SARJAL		- 11 -		6
7	AFRIZAL		- 11 -		7
8	DOMI		- 11 -		8
9	JASMAENI		- 11 -		9
10	LASMITA		- 11 -		10
11	INAWATI		- 11 -		11
12	RASIMA		- 11 -		12
13	DELA SANTIKA		- 11 -		13
14	BENI MUSTIKA		- 11 -		14
15	NETI		- 11 -		15
16	EROLINA		- 11 -		16
17	WATYU WILANTIKA				17
18	SAHRIAL	L	SELAMPUNG		18
19	AFRIZAL	L	- 11 -		19
20	Roma Domi	L	- 11 -		20
21	MORIS				21
22	Yanda Riki Utama				22
23	Rosniwati				23
24	RISUWANDI	L	SELAMPUNG		24



ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government



**JAMBI PROVINCE GOVERNMENT
FOOD CROPS DEPARTMENT,
HORTICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

Jl. Lingkar Barat 1 No Km 12, Mayang Mangunat, Kec. Kota Baru, Kota Jambi, Jambi 36361

Jambi, 12 July 2022

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for [Strengthening the food security of smallholders from climate impacts through Good Agriculture Practice/Climate Resilience Agriculture (GAP/CRA) and increasing the value of degraded land and forest ecosystem services in Indonesia]

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Indonesia, I confirm that the above regional project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the region.

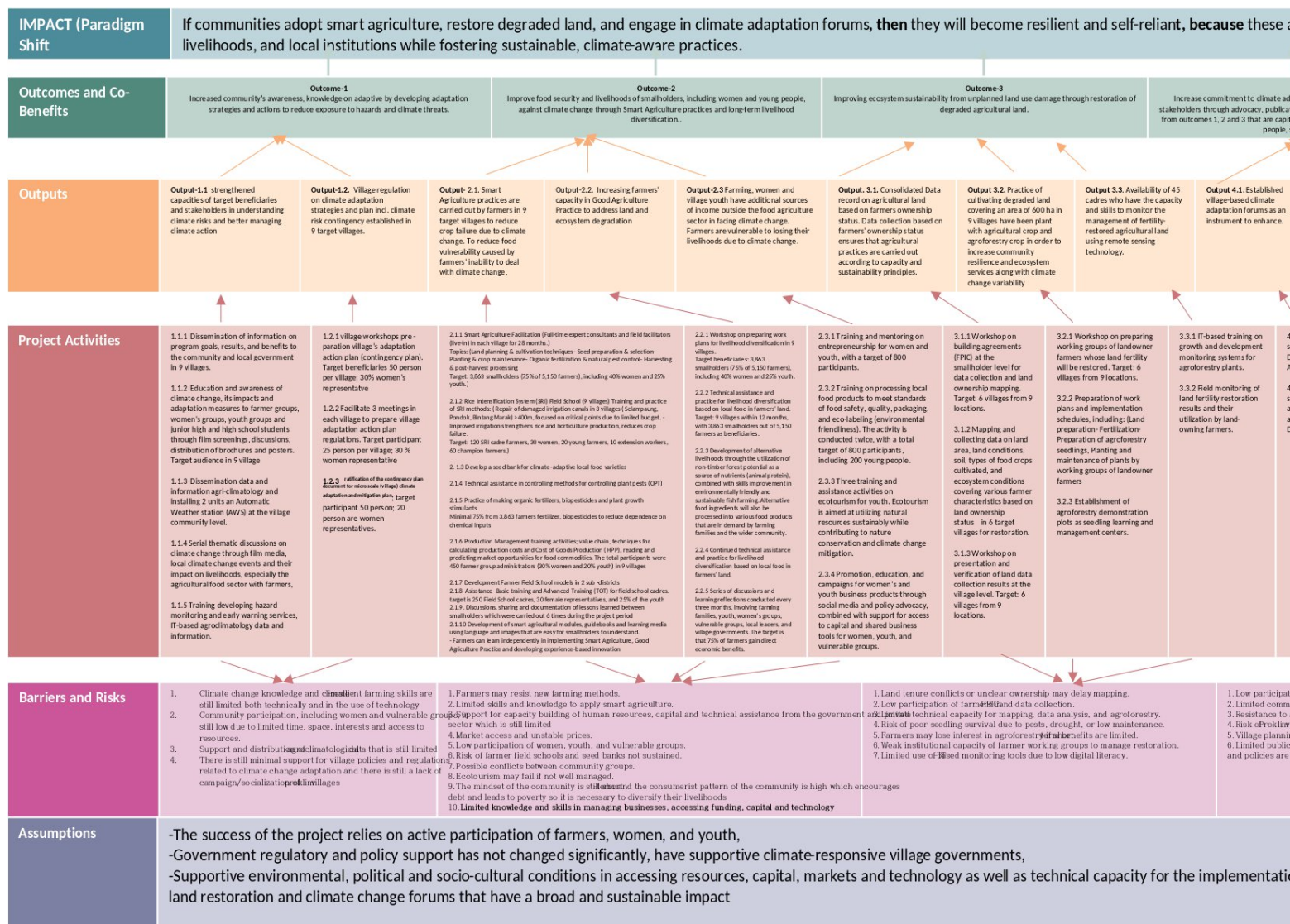
Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by [implementing entity] and executed by Indonesia.

Sincerely,



Khairul Asnori, SP., M.Si.
Head of Division

Attachment. 7 ToC



Attachment. 8 Gender at Kebun lima Village, 27 Agustus 2023

Notulensi FGD Gender

Kegiatan : FGD Gender
 Hari, tanggal : Minggu, 27 Agustus 2023
 Pukul : 16.00-selesai
 Tempat : Gedung Pemuda

Proses Diskusi:

Sebelum proses diskusi dimulai, terlebih dahulu Kades Desa Kebun Lima, Bapak Ahmadi membuka acara FGD Gender dengan penuh dukungan dan semangat. Besar harapan desa, Mitra Aksi dapat mendampingi desa dalam mengatasi masalah-masalah pertanian yang selama ini dihadapi oleh masyarakat seperti kepastian harga panen yang bagus dan menguntungkan masyarakat. Oleh karena itu, perwakilan masyarakat hadir untuk memberikan penjelasan dan data-data yang dibutuhkan oleh tim Mitra Aksi, agar ke depan program yang dijalankan sesuai dengan harapan kami. Kemudian, acara dilanjutkan dengan kata sambutan dari perwakilan tim Mitra Aksi yang menyampaikan terima kasih atas dukungan dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu yang telah meluangkan waktu untuk hadir dalam diskusi gender pada hari ini. Dimana nanti diskusi akan dipandu oleh Ibu Ulfa dan Ibu Sofi. Seperti yang telah dijelaskan oleh Pak Kades sebelumnya, maka besar harapan kami Bapak/Ibu bersedia berdiskusi menceritakan permasalahan yang ada didesa, kondisi terkini desa kita dari segi pelibatan, partisipasi, akses, dan pengambilan keputusan yang melibatkan laki-laki dan perempuan, apakah didesa ini sudah tercipta kesetaraan gender. Nah untuk itu, kita akan berdiskusi pada hari ini. Baik, untuk mempersingkat waktu langsung saja, saya mempersilahkan kepada Bu Ulfa dan Bu Sofi untuk memandu diskusi pada hari ini.

Diskusi Gender dimulai dengan dipandu oleh Bu Ulfa dan Bu Sofi. Pada sesi pertama, digali pembagian peran laki-laki dan perempuan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari dalam kurun waktu 24 jam. Pertama dipersilahkan kepada ibu-ibu untuk bercerita perannya selama 24 jam dalam keluarga. Selanjutnya, adakah yang menambahkan?, "Tanya narasumber. Beberapa ibu-ibu menambahkan, Sehingga dapat disimpulkan peran perempuan selama 24 jam dimulai dari pukul 05.00-18.00 (13 jam) dengan peran aktivitas mengurus rumah, anak dan suami dilanjutkan membantu suami dikebun/ bekerja sebagai buruh dengan upah harian Rp. 70.000, kemudian dilanjutkan lagi bekerja sebagai ibu rumah tangga dirumah hingga pukul 18.00, selanjutnya ibu-ibu beristirahat, santai dan menonton tv. Perempuan memainkan peran ganda yakni peran reproduksi (hamil, melahirkan, merawat dan membesarkan) dan peran produksi (yakni membantu suami untuk menopang ekonomi keluarga, dengan membantu dikebun

DAFTAR

Kegiatan : FGD PENGUMPULAN DATA DAN INFO
 Hari/Tanggal : MINGGU, 27 AGUSTUS 2023
 Tempat : DESA KEBUN LIMA

No	Nama	L/P	Alamat
1	HARUN ALROSYD	L	KBN
2	AHMAD YUNUS	L	KBN
3	AHMAD ARIS	L	KBN
4	KAPAL	L	KBN
5	DARUSMAN	L	-
6	WAHYU DW	L	KBN
7	HENDRI M	L	KBN
8	MUSLIM	L	KBN
9	YUSRO	L	KBN
10	FERI PERDINAN	L	KBN S
11	M. SIOIA	L	KBN
12	AHMADI	L	KADES
13	HERI KISWANTO	L	SEKOR
14	WASIAN	P	KBN LIM
15	AHI	P	KBN
16	ISMALIA		TANI
17	JUSNIMAR	P	TANI
18	SARMIATI	P	Des-kebun hony
19	YULISMA		
20	DESI SUSANTI	P	TANI
21	YUSMARNI	P	
22	ABDULLAH SONI	L	-
23	LARA HUPITA SANI	P	-
24	GARNAWATI	P	-
25	ROBIANTO	L	TANI

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Kegiatan : FGD PENGUMPULAN DATA DAN INFORMASI KESETARAAN GENDER
 Hari/Tanggal : MINGGU, 27 AGUSTUS 2023
 Tempat : DESA KEBUN UMA

No	Nama	L/P	Alamat/PEKERJAAN	Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	HABIB ALROSYD	L	KBN Lima		1
2	AHMAD YUNUS	L	KBN Lima		2
3	AHMAD ARIS	L	KBN 5		3
4	KAPAL	L	KBN 5		4
5	DARUSMAN	L	- 11 -		5
6	WATHYUDWI	L	KBN 5		6
7	HENDRI M	L	KBN 5		7
8	MUSLIM	L	KBN 5		8
9	YUSRO	L	KBN 5		9
10	FERI PERDINAN	L	KBN 5		10
11	M. SIOGA	L	KBN 5		11
12	AHMADI	L	KADES		12
13	HERI KISWANTO	L	SEKOLAH		13
14	WASIAN	P	kebun lima		14
15	AHI	P	KBN 5		15
16	ISMALIA		tani		16
17	JUSNIMAR	P	Tani		17
18	SARMIATI	P	Des-kebun hary/potami		18
19	YULISMA				19
20	DESI SUSANTI	P	tani		20
21	YULMARNI	P			21
22	ABDULLAH SONI	L	- " -		22
23	LARA HUPITA SARI	P	- " -		23
24	GARNAWATI	P	- " -		24
25	ROBIANTO	L	tani		25

Attachment. 9 List of Tables Reporting Adaptation Fund Core Impact indicators

TABLES FOR REPORTING ADAPTATION FUND CORE IMPACT INDICATORS

Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator "Number of Beneficiaries"	
Date of Report	N/A
Project Title	Increasing the resilience of smallholders to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification
Country	Indonesia
Implementing Agency	Kemitraan/Partnership for Governance Reform
Project Duration	33 months

	Baseline (<i>absolute number</i>)	Target at project approval (<i>absolute number</i>)	Adjusted target first year of implementation (<i>absolute number</i>)	Actual at completion ²¹ (<i>absolute number</i>)
Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	51500	38632897	-1545tbd	tbd
<i>Female direct beneficiaries</i>	20600	15451419	618tbd	tbd
<i>Youth direct beneficiaries</i>	12880	966724	386tbd	tbd
Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	216420	15149354714	-6060tbd	-tbd
<i>Female indirect beneficiaries</i>	108420	6060176919	2424tbd	tbd
<i>Youth indirect beneficiaries</i>	54110	3787	1515tbd	tbd

Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator “Natural assets protected or rehabilitated”				
	Baseline	Target at project approval	Adjusted target first year of implementation	Actual at completion ²²
Natural asset or ecosystem (<i>Catchment area</i>)	0	Degradation area based on citra satelit and mapping		
Change in state <i>Ha or Km</i> <i>Protected/rehabilitated, or Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitated</i> <i>Scale (1-5)</i>	0	600 ha in 6 villages and 400 m Repair of rice field irrigation canals		
Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	0	600 ha and 400 m canal of irrigation		

²² At project completion, the proponent could report on % targeted population reached or successfully supported (the absolute numbers could then be deduced from that figure)

Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator “Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers and village governments in reducing livelihood vulnerability, especially the agri-food sector to climate through knowledge transfer, provision of agro-meteorological data and information”						
Date of Report						
Project Title	Increasing the resilience of smallholders to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification					
Country	Indonesia					
Implementing Agency	Kemitraan/Partnership for Governance Reform					
Project Duration	33 month					
Project Result	Baseline	Target at project approval	Adjusted target first year of implementation	Actual at completion	Methodology for Measuring	Sources of Verification
Objective -1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in reducing climate-related crop failures through the transfer of knowledge and practices of smart agriculture supported by agro-meteorological data and information and adaptation policies for the food and agriculture sector at the District level.						
Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats (Outcome 1)	5150 direct and 21642 indirect beneficiaries obtain information and can make decisions to reduce the risks of climate change.	Over 75% direct and 70% indirect beneficiaries, include 30% women and 25 young people obtain information and can make decisions to reduce the risks of climate change.	3863 direct and 21642 indirect beneficiaries obtain information and can make decisions to reduce the risks of climate change.	N/A	Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	- Adaptation plan document (contingency plan) - a record of climate disaster events that can be minimized
Strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action (Output 1.1)	5150 direct and 15149 indirect beneficiaries	3863 direct and 6060 indirect beneficiaries, include 30% women and 25 young people	3863 direct and 15149 indirect beneficiaries	N/A	- Number of population that has received climate adaptation knowledge - Number of population that has the capacity to	- Knowledge survey result document - Records of community and local government actions in responding to climate change - Reporting

	2 unit of AWS installed and functioning to provide rainfall data and information in time series	2 unit of AWS installed and functioning to provide rainfall data and information in time series	2 unit of AWS installed and functioning to provide rainfall data and information in time series		respond to climate change Number of AWS installed and functioning to provide rainfall data and information in time series	geographical coverage, and number of municipalities
Village regulations on climate adaptations strategy and plan include climate risk contingency established in 9 village (Output 1.2)	village government has climate change action plan regulations	9 village governments have climate change action plan regulations	village government has climate change action plan regulations	N/A	- Number of adaptation plan documents produced - Number of beneficiaries involved in preparing the adaptation plan	Climate Adaptation Policy Document (Contingency Plan) from the Local Government (Village Government)
Objective-4 Improving Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Capacity (Proklim Models) into Local Development Policy Process.						
Increase commitment to climate adaptation at the level of local and national policy makers, communities and stakeholders through advocacy, publication and dissemination of good practices (Outcome 4)	5150 direct and 15149 indirect beneficiaries have awareness and knowledge to respond to climate change	75% direct beneficiaries and 75% indirect beneficiaries	3863 direct and 15149 indirect beneficiaries have awareness and knowledge to respond to climate change	N/A	number of policy products produced: Climate Village Program KM products and district climate adaptation plan documents	- Knowledge document - KM Product publication - Reports - Document report
climate change adaptation forum as a media for advocacy, and education on climate change at the local and national level (output 4.1)	The District Climate Adaptation Forum was formed as a media for advocating climate adaptation policies.	The second year a climate adaptation forum was formed in Kerinci Regency	The District Climate Adaptation Forum was formed as a media for advocating climate adaptation policies.	N/A	number of forums formed based on membership, and the forum's work plan	- Minute meeting - Activities report - Head of village decree - Visual documentation
Establishing ProclimProKlim Village up to 400-9 villages to supported the achievement of the national climate change	400-9 Village in Kerinci Regency adoption Pro-Climat e Village	80 Village in Kerinci Regency adoption Pro-Climat e Village	25 Village in Kerinci Regency adoption Pro-Climat e Village	N/A	number of Climate Villages (Climate Village Program)	- Document Registration Proklim from Director General of PPI - KM Product

adaptations policy at the village level (Output 4.2)	Program Model	Program Model	Program Model		formed and registered with the Indonesian Directorate General of Climate Change (PPI)	Climate Village Program publication (podcast, leaflet, media release, articles, books, interviews)
Objective-2 Diversification of local food sources and optimization of ecosystem service potential as a source of livelihood for community resilience to the impacts of climate change						•
Improve food security and livelihoods of smallholders, including women and young people, against climate change through smart agriculture practices and long-term livelihood diversification (Outcome-2)	3863 farmers in 9 villages practice smart agriculture with the support of agro-climatology data and information	75% of farmers in 9 villages practice smart agriculture with the support of agro-climatology data and information	3863 farmers in 9 villages practice smart agriculture with the support of agro-climatology data and information	N/A	- Number of farmers implementing smart agriculture - number of farmers who can reduce crop failure due to climate change	
Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change with Good Agriculture Practice (output 2.1)	3863 farmers can increase food production by tons per hectare per planting season and farmes GAP on agricultural land	75% of beneficiary farmers, including women and youth farmers, can increase food production by 4-5 tons per hectare per planting season and 70% of farmers in 9 villages practice GAP on agricultural land	3863 farmers can increase food production by tons per hectare per planting season with practicing GAP on agricultural land	N/A	- Number of beneficiaries (men and women) implementing smart agriculture - Total increased rice production per hectare from smart agriculture - Total increase in farmers' income per month - Number of farmers practicing GAP on agricultural land	Document report - At project approval stage; - At the first year of implementation (in order to confirm the data on the ground); - And at the project completion stage.
Increase diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate	3863 farming families, including women and young people have more	75% of farming families, including women and young	3863 farming families, including women and young people have more	N/A	number of farmers practicing diversification of non-rice food sources	Document report - At project approval stage; - At the first year of

change (output 2.2)	than one source of income	people have more than one source of income.	than one source of income,		on agricultural land Number of farming families, women and youth who have more than one source of income	implementation (in order to confirm the data on the ground); • And at the project completion stage.
Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change (Output 2.3)	1545 women and 966 young people have sources of income	75 % women and young people have sources of income	1545 women and 966 young people have sources of income	N/A	Number of farmers, women and youth who have alternative livelihoods	Document report • At project approval stage; • At the first year of implementation (in order to confirm the data on the ground); • Income progress report
Objective-3. Improved fertility of the restored degraded agricultural land through better soil management.						
Improving ecosystem sustainability from unplanned land use damage through restoration of degraded agricultural land. (outcome-3)	1200 hectares in 9 villages whose fertility has been restored	600 hectares of critical agricultural land can be restored to its fertility for productive management	600 hectares in 9 villages whose fertility has been restored	N/A	- area of degraded land whose fertility has been restored based on ownership status - percentage of agricultural land productivity whose fertility has been restored	Document report • At project approval stage; • At the first year of implementation (in order to confirm the data on the ground); • And at the project completion stage.
Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status.. (Output 3.1)	1200 hectares of land whose fertility will be restored is verified based on land ownership	600 hectares of land whose fertility will be restored is verified based on land ownership	600 hectares of land whose fertility will be restored is verified based on land ownership	N/A	- availability data record of the area degraded agricultural land based on farmer ownership status. - Number of	Document report • At project approval stage; • At the first year of implementation (in order to confirm the data on the ground); • And at the

					farmers participating in the restoration of	project completion stage.
Activities	Implementation			Market Feasibility	Financial Mechanism	Pilot Projects
1. Plant diversification on degraded lands such as an area of 1000 hectares, long grass and other potential agricultural crops and agroforestry crops in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability (Output 3.2)	1200 Before determining the type of plants to be planted, a critical assessment was carried out through observation of environmental conditions, soil temperature, humidity, pH) and discussions with the community regarding the types of plants that have the potential to be developed in accordance with village conditions and community capabilities. After being identified and analyzed between the results of the observation and the results of community discussions, then the dissemination of several alternative plant types that	1200 Before determining the type of plants to be planted, a critical assessment was carried out through observation of environmental conditions, soil temperature, humidity, pH) and discussions with the community regarding the types of plants that have the potential to be developed in accordance with village conditions and community capabilities. After being identified and analyzed between the results of the observation and the results of community discussions, then the dissemination of several alternative plant types that	1200 Before determining the type of plants to be planted, a critical assessment was carried out through observation of environmental conditions, soil temperature, humidity, pH) and discussions with the community regarding the types of plants that have the potential to be developed in accordance with village conditions and community capabilities. After being identified and analyzed between the results of the observation and the results of community discussions, then the dissemination of several alternative plant types that	Opportunity: 600 cadres of critical agricultural and pharmaceutical industries that still needs sustainable materials and the price of spices in the market is also relatively good so that the development of spice cultivation has the potential to be developed.	Farmers will be trained in financial management degraded agricultural land that has been restored to fertility and managed productively. The sales proceeds minus the production cost are this profit. And 60% of these profits are reused for business activities	Document report and project assistance stage; program in first year Kerinci helps increase the capacity of Kerinci confirm the data on the ground); • And at the project completion stage with market standards and desires, so that it will result in high selling
Availability of 45 cadres who have the capacity and skills to monitor the management of fertility-restored agricultural land using remote sensing technology. (Output 3.3)	45 local cadres received training in IT-based monitoring of agricultural land restoration in 9 villages program	45 local cadres received training in IT-based monitoring of agricultural land restoration in 9 villages program	45 local cadres received training in IT-based monitoring of agricultural land restoration in 9 villages program	N/A	Number of cadres carrying out monitoring and reporting on the use of sustainable IT-based agriculture in each village	• Training report • Action Plan • Visual documentation

Attachment. 10 Detail Activity from Objective 2 Diversification of the livelihoods of rural communities through the development of local food diversity and environmental services.

	have potential to be developed. The choice of each individual farmer can be different. After the farmer determines the type of plant, then a workshop is carried out to prepare a planting work plan. For the initial stage, the provision of seeds will be assisted by AF through Mitra Aksi. The harvested spices are sold at the market which will be assisted by action partners and the Industry and Trade Office. To maintain stock availability, rolling planting and harvesting will be carried out which will be planned in the early stages of planting.		turnover and 40% is used for household needs. Farmers can also access assistance from the provincial government and local agricultural offices.	prices. This program is successful, which is marked by an increase in the income of the Kerinci community because it produces good sticks, not accidentally. In addition, all parts of the cinnamon bark can be sold like powder, so all ingredients are utilized. In its marketing, this cinnamon stick is exported to Belgium which is assisted by Vecco Indonesia in facilitating marketing.
2. Freshwater fish farming	Freshwater fish farming was chosen because the TNKS area has several large rivers, one of which can be developed with environmentally friendly freshwater fish cultivation after water management arrangements are carried out. The freshwater fish developed are domestic freshwater fish in Kerinci, do not introduce new species that have the potential to spread diseases such as nutritious semah fish, taste good, savory and expensive. The demand for semah fish is high but has not been met, so it is an opportunity for the development of this freshwater aquaculture. Semah fish seeds will be imported from the Kerinci Freshwater Center. At the implementation stage, the community (poor people/youth and women) who choose to develop this aquaculture is a community that has skills and is close to resources, so not all will cultivate this freshwater	High demand, high price, wide open market.	When the business has started to run, financial management training will be carried out. Where in the early stages, capital (seeds and feed) derived from aid and capital itself is recorded in the financial book. Then daily expenses are also recorded to calculate production costs. When harvested, the fish is weighed multiplied by the selling price. Sales results that have been reduced by production costs are profits. 60% of this profit will be rotated for business and 40% will be used for daily needs	The development of freshwater aquaculture business in Pendungtalang Genting Village, Kerinci Lake District, Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province has now been able to earn additional income through the freshwater aquaculture business. The funds come from BUMDes which help provide business capital, fish seeds, feed and marketing and provincial

	fish. The community that will develop this business is trained by fisheries experts until it is successful and regulated in its management so that the availability of stock is maintained and the cultivation business can continue to run. In the early stages, seed and feed cultivation will be assisted by AF through Mitra Aksi, and disease management depends on the type and cause of the disease (fungus or virus). Disease treatment is carried out naturally first with medicinal plants, then biologically with other fish, then chemically. Diseased fish are separated from other fish, treated and observed for development.			government assistance which provides 60,000 seeds and 5 tons of feed. The fish cultivated include meah, tilapia, and carp with fish production from the village pond can now reach one ton every week. Fish farmers in Pendungtalang Genting Kerinci Village can currently earn an average income of Rp 2 million/month from the fish pond business
3. Development of honey cultivation	The implementation of honey cultivation development is carried out on house yards and several TNKS buffer lands which aim to monitor forests / protect forests from deforestation rates while increasing community income. The honey to be developed is trigona sp. The mother (queen bee) is assisted in providing it by Mitra Aksi. The selection of trigona honey is because of the ease of cultivation and does not require a lot of money, it is enough to provide stup (beehives), mining ropes, scrapers, bowls, strainers and honey squeeze places, as well as the availability of feed sources that can come from plants that contain sap, such as mangoes, jackfruits, and breadfruit or plants that produce nectar, such as guava and bridal tears. The community that develops this cultivation will be trained by a team of experts until it succeeds. Bees are raised to produce honey for 2-6 months on a land area of 50-100 m with a ratio of population and vegetation of 1:3 or 1 box of	High demand for honey with a high selling price, with inexpensive production costs and high success is an opportunity and able to compete with competitors because of low costs.	Farmers will be trained in financial management starting from capital recording, and recording daily transactions. When harvested, the spices produced are sold at a predetermined price. The sales proceeds minus the production cost are this profit. And 60% of these profits are reused for business turnover and 40% is used for household needs. Farmers can also access assistance from the provincial government, the agriculture, forestry service, and the local industry and trade office.	Development of Klanceng honey cultivation (Trigona sp) in Way Kambas National Park Buffer Village, East Lampung Regency, Lampung Province. Based on the results of the feasibility analysis of honey cultivation, it shows that the honey cultivation is sustainable, with an average net income of farmers of Rp 158,261,571 per year. This is based on annual revenue of IDR 204,600,000 and annual production

	bees (beehive) will be enough to feed from 3 trees. Furthermore, honey will be harvested once every three weeks in summer and once every three months in the rainy season. One harvest can be 400 grams or 0.4 ounces per bee box. 1 kg of trigona honey can cost up to Rp. 350,000. This means that 0.4 ounces is equivalent to Rp. 150,000. Just like other cultivation, in this honey cultivation there will also be arrangements for honey nest harvesting to maintain honey stocks, so that honey can be harvested every month.			costs of IDR 46,338,429. This shows that farmers still benefit from the production of Trigona sp. The average annual honey production is 311 liters, with a break-even point of 86.06 liters. The selling price of honey above the break-even point is IDR 538,462.00 per liter. The R/C ratio for this cultivation activity is 3.42, which shows a great profit for farmers.
4. Ecotourism development	The ecotourism that will be developed is an edu ecotourism model that combines tourism with learning to preserve nature based on local potential. One of them is the proclimProKlim village edu-ecotourism where visitors will get an education package about climate change, what simple things can be done for energy efficiency that can reduce climate change, activities in agriculture that can reduce energy starting from clearing and cultivating land without burning, selecting climate-adaptive plant types, using climate-resistant fertilizers and biopesticides to post-harvest management that produces processed products based on climate change. local potential. It will be followed by the practice of planting agroforestry trees carried out by visitors. In the management of edu-ecotourism, a tourism awareness group consisting of women, and young people will be given tourism management skills from experts. It is hoped that this edu-ecotourism can	Similar ecotourism edu packages are still rare in Kerinci Regency so that opportunities for this tourism development are still wide open, with funding that is not too large at the beginning and in its sustainability can collaborate with investors.	In the initial stage of development, the capital that will be used for investment and daily operational costs will be identified from AF assistance. For sustainability, it can come from village initiatives, whether from the village budget, BUMDES or will access other funding that can come from government assistance and investors. The income from entrance tickets and ecotourism packages that have been deducted from operational costs (manager salary, cleanliness, facility maintenance) will be used for business	The existing pilot project is the Rawa Bento tourist area in Kerinci Regency.

	collaborate with the entire community to participate both in the management, as well as service providers in the form of special foods, packaged food/beverages and other visitor needs so that it can improve the community's economy. Implementation and sustainability steps: 1. Socialization of edu-ecotourism to the community in 9 villages and exploring tourism potential that can be developed in order to preserve nature 2. Training on the development of eduecotourism packages that have been selected to further explore the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges to the ecosystem and efforts to mitigate these threats. In its management, it must adhere to the principles of conservation, economy and community participation 3. Establishment of tourism awareness groups in 9 villages 4. Increasing the capacity of tourism-aware groups in terms of capital, institutional, organizational, financial management, provision of eduecotourism infrastructure as well as marketing and sustainability of edutourism 5. Identify the community that will participate in eduecotourism including ticket sales, hygiene maintenance, parking, tour guides, security, and selling communities. 6. Coordinate with villages, local and provincial governments and tourism offices about this eduecotourism package to promote and explore access to funding that		development.	
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	can be obtained by villages			
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