



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.38/Inf.9
25 September 2026

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

PROPOSAL FOR INDONESIA (4)



Project Title	Strengthening Community Climate Change Adaptation in the Neck of Sulawesi Island Ecoregions through the Climate Village Program (PROKLIM)
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AF00000310

Small size project (up to \$1 million)

Single country project

Fully-developed project

Indonesia

Kemitran

USD 999,226.00

Una May Gordon

Co-reviewer(s)

IE Contact Person

Cadinda Martha,Hasbi Berliani,Inda Loekman,Willy Wicaksono

Secretariat's Overall Comment

The project “Strengthening Community Climate Change Adaptation in the Neck of Sulawesi Island Ecoregions through the Climate Village Program (PROKLIM)” aims to enhance the effectiveness and capacity of rural communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the Neck of Sulawesi Ecoregion, Central Sulawesi Province.

The initial technical review raised several issues, such as compliance with the ESP, insufficient information on possible duplication with other projects, and the consultation process, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Request (CAR) raised in the review.

The second technical review raised several issues, such as the detailed budget and notes, compliance with the ESP, and the M&E plan, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Request (CAR) raised in the review.

The third technical review found that some of the issues raised in the second technical review have been addressed but there are several issues, such as the project activities, Economic and Social Risks, IE roles and budget, Project Budget, results framework alignment table and the M & E Budget to name a few which still need to be addressed, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Request (CAR) raised in the review.

The fourth technical review finds that some of the issues raised in the third technical review have been addressed, but many remain unaddressed, along with new ones, such as incomplete information in some of the tables (e.g, table 6 is missing Project execution cost, total project cost, implementing entity fee), inconsistent information between the AF portal and the proposal, risks for some of the AF principles not yet clearly stated, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Request (CAR) raised in the review.

The fifth technical review finds that some of the issues raised in the fourth technical review have been addressed, but some remain unaddressed such as the missing budget details in Project Components and Financing Table, placement of Table captions, misnumbering of activities under Output 1.1.3, the narrative for the risks, the placement of fullstops instead of commas for costs, the details of budget notes, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Request (CAR) raised in the review.

Project Eligibility

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR2 (NEW): Not cleared. Please refer to previous CR and place table numbers and labels (known as table captions) on top of the tables instead of the bottom. Figure captions can remain at the bottom of the figure/image.

CAR16(NEW): Not Cleared. The issue has not been addressed. Table 6 is still missing the following information: - Project/Programme Execution cost -Total Project/Programme Cost Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity -Amount of Financing Requested
Please correct and use the table from <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/template-for-fully-developed-single-country-proposal/> . Please ensure that the information in this table is consistent with AF portal.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR10 (NEW):

5. Please ensure the the online review sheet in completed in the portal for all Kemitraan re-submissions. The reviewers need to see the responses in the portal.

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR17 (NEW): Not Cleared. Please replace activity 1.3.1.3 with 1.1.3.3, replace 1.3.1.4 with 1.1.3.4, replace 1.3.1.6 with 1.1.3.6

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR2: Not cleared. The narrative for each principle mainly mentions compliance, intentions or project impacts instead of stating the risk that could arise from the project. For each narrative under the principles, please structure as follows:

There is a <low/medium/high> risk that.may occur as a result of . The risk is considered , because . To minimize the risk(s), the project will prohibit/avoid , and will implement preventative mitigation measures including .Compliance with these measures will be monitored through throughout project implementation.

Please also consider when reviewing

Principle 2: Access and Equity indicates what the project is not expected to do or exacerbates and indicates what

it is designed to do. Please also indicate whether existing power structures or inequalities could affect allocation of project benefits.

Principle 6: Core Labour Rights indicates the risk is low but the specific risk is unclear. Please identify the potential risk such as inadequate occupational health and safety conditions, wage payment issues, excessive working hours.

Principle 10: Biodiversity indicates the risk is low but the specific risk is unclear. While not in a protected area or conservation site, private land can still include important habitats and species. Consider risk such as impacts on local biodiversity, nurseries introducing pests etc. and indicate how this risk will be managed.

Principle 13 indicates the risk is low but the specific risk is unclear.

Principle 11: Climate change, please indicate whether there is a risk related to greenhouse gas emission, and if low, briefly explain why.

Please ensure for each you indicate the level of risk, justify the level of the risk by stating what the risks are, then indicate the mitigation measures (what you intend to do to address or prevent the risks from occurring)

Note in Table 22, for principles 1 and 6- please remove the X indicating “No further assessments” as further assessments will be needed for these

Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR20: Not cleared. Risks are not yet clearly stated for all the principles; see CAR2. To ensure this request is addressed in the next revision, consider adopting the format used for principle 15 in the proposal (pg 63). Explain shortly what will be done, the risk (there remains a possibility (risk)), followed by a clear statement of how the risk will be mitigated.

CR20: Not cleared. In Principle 15, the following text was deleted. However this text explains the risk and should be kept. Nevertheless, there remains a possibility of unintended adverse impacts during implementation, including soil degradation resulting from inappropriate fertilizer application, removal of topsoil, or the clearing of ground vegetation during site preparation and planting activities.

Please note that a clear way to strengthen the risk explanation is to consistently follow the pathway: Identify the specific risk, explain why the risk is considered ‘low/medium/high’ , state any prohibited practices, describe the mitigation/preventative measures and finally explain how the risk will be monitored during implementation.

There is a <‘low/medium/high’> risk that may occur as a result of . The risk is considered , because . To minimize the risk(s), the project will prohibit/avoid , and will implement preventative mitigation measures including . Compliance with these measures will be monitored through throughout project implementation.

Resource Availability

Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR21: Not cleared The issue has not been addressed. For example in Table 8 Indirect beneficiary for men is 11.052 and should be 11,052. Please update Tables 4, 8 and Figure 7. The same applies for Table 31. For example Output 4.1.1.1 is not worth eleven dollars but eleven thousand, The use of a fullstop instead of a comma leads to confusion.

Implementation Arrangements

Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR27: Not Cleared.

Annex 3: ESMP should also be updated to reflect Table 22. The ESMP relies heavily on Team Leader and Project Officer. Please indicate if there is any expertise under project that would support the management of the risk. Does the respective Ministry expertise not have any responsibility?

Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR28: Not cleared. Please note that the baseline data report, Mid-Term Review (MTR), and Final Evaluation — are clearly disaggregated and presented in Table 26 and 31. However in Table 31, please elaborate the budget notes for the EE so alignment with Table 26 is explicit so it is well reflected in Table 3

Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR6: Not cleared

Table 31 still has inconsistencies that need to be corrected.

1. Not cleared

Cost of activities is not disaggregated by year.

2. Cleared

Number format is correct.

3. Not cleared

Subtotals are consistent; however, the total cost for component 4 in Table 31 (US\$136,372) does not match the cost for component 4 in Table 6 and the AF portal (US\$150,155). Please correct.

CAR19(NEW): Table 31 reports the budget for four activities under 4.1.3, but Part II, section A, pg 33 has only three activities. Please correct.

CR30: Not cleared

ii. Gender Rapid Assessment is included in Table 26 and the responsibility is assigned to EE, however, this needs to be reflected in Table 31 too (EE breakdown). Please revise.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not cleared Cost of component 4 across proposal is not consistent. The cost of Component 4 is as follows Table 31 (US\$136,372), Table 6 (YS\$136,371), AF Portal (136,372). Please refer to CAR16(NEW) ensuring that the missing rows are included

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR13(NEW): Not Cleared iv. No cleared In Table 31, the Mid Term Evaluation costs are not explicit. Please amend the budget notes using similar terminology as in Table 26. Note also in Table 31 'Evaluation and knowledge management has the same value (US\$15,656) as Quarterly Report: Supervision monitoring in Table 26. It is difficult to determine if these are the same thing. If so, please include 'Quarterly Report: Supervision monitoring' in the budget notes

CR32: Not cleared In Table 7, please insert a row below Project/ Program Closure. In the new row, insert Terminal Evaluation under Milestone and include the date for the terminal evaluation. Note that the terminal evaluation must be submitted to AF nine months after project closure.

Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR8: Not cleared.
See CR28 above.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR5: Not Cleared. The IE fee budget in Tables 26 and 31 appear aligned for Independent evaluator and Project audit. Evaluation and knowledge management does not appear fully aligned to the IE fees in Table 26. Please clarify or use same terminology to be clear.

Under IE fees in Table 31, budget description is Travel and Budget notes is Technical Supervision and Project Quality (US\$3,914). Give some indication of the DSA

Financial management and fiduciary overnight has budget notes stating 'program monitoring and evaluation'. Given the title Evaluation and knowledge Management. Please differentiate between activities.

CAR8: Cleared. Table 26 now distinguishes between IE and EE fees under the column 'Responsible'.



ADAPTATION FUND

FULLY DEVELOPED PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

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PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: Strengthening Community Climate Change Adaptation in the Neck of Sulawesi Island Ecoregions through the Climate Village Program (PROKLIM)

Country: Indonesia

Thematic Focal Area: Forest, Lowland, Coastal and Marine

Type of Implementing Entity: National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: Kemitraan (Partnership for Governance Reform)

Executing Entities: Consortium KUAT (Karsa, Komiu, AwamGreen, Untad)

Amount of Financing Requested: USD 999,226 (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: 8/18/2026

1.1. Background and Context

1. This project will be implemented in the Sulawesi's neck ecoregion¹ which includes the highlands and coastal areas that stretch from north to south of Sulawesi Island. The neck of Sulawesi is literally an isthmus² with an area coverage of 533,915 Ha. Besides that, this Isthmus has an average length of 225.35 km and a width of 37.04 km. Flanked by the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay, the largest bay in Indonesia. Most people in Sulawesi call this area the "West Coast" for the land facing the Makassar Strait, as well as the people named the "East Coast" for the land on the edge of Tomini Bay. The slender and elongated landscape of the Sulawesi's neck, provides widespread ecosystem pressure from all sides, thus requiring a comprehensive area management approach. The geographical position of this area, which is located between two open water systems exposes this area to the direct impact of the climate dynamics of the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay. Global Atmosphere Watch, Meteorological Station BMKG (Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency) said that climate variability in the Sulawesi's neck is influenced by several factors. The main factor is geographical location, which is related to the Makassar Strait as the main entry route for the Indonesian throughflow (Alindo), various topographic conditions that influence the distribution of temperature and rainfall patterns, global climate phenomena such as El Niño and La Niña, and the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO), and the existence of climate anomalies³.
2. The Sulawesi's neck ecosystem consists of lowland tropical rainforest and highland tropical rainforest, as well as coastal ecosystems consisting of mangrove forest, seagrass and coral reef. The settlements are concentrated on the coast, with several settlement units occupying higher ground in the hilly areas or mountain slopes. There are around 280,000 people living in this ecoregion. Meanwhile, in the forest area that grows in the middle of the Sulawesi's neck, various endemic animals of Sulawesi live, such as Babirusa (*Babirusa babirusa*), Mountain Anoa (*Bubalus Quarlesi*), Lowland Anoa (*Bubalus depressicornis*), Sulawesi Forest Turtle (*Leucocephalon yuwonoi*), various types of endemic Macaca, the smallest primate in the world, Tarsius and Sulawesi Hornbill (*Rhyticeros cassidix*).
3. Administratively, the Sulawesi's neck ecoregion is located in Donggala and Parigi Moutong regencies, Central Sulawesi Province. Overall, Donggala Regency consists of 16 sub- districts and 167 villages, while Parigi Moutong consists of 23 sub-districts with 284 villages. The project intervention will be carried out in 8 sub-districts in Donggala Regency, and will be implemented in 7 sub-districts in Parigi Moutong Regency, all these villages located in the Sulawesi's neck area. Parigi Moutong and Donggala Regencies are currently the target for the development of the National Food Area (KPN) to support food needs in the new National Capital City (IKN) area, which is designated in North Panajam Paser, East Kalimantan Province. Geographically, the IKN is opposite and only separated by the Makassar Strait with the Sulawesi's Neck area. Historically, the Makassar Strait has long functioned as a bridge connecting trade and migration between residents in the two large islands of Indonesia. The existence of people's ports along the west coast is evidence of the intensive trade relations between islands that have been going on for a long time to this day. The selection of Donggala and Parigi Moutong regencies as program intervention areas was carried out by taking these facts into consideration, as well as the availability of land potential and natural resources in the neck of Sulawesi. In this regard, the Governor of Central Sulawesi has issued Governor's Decree Number 504/117.1/DMBPR-G.ST/2022, concerning the determination of the national food buffer zone, which aims to increase the region's ability to provide important resources, especially the provision of food and rock mining products. This policy will present strategic opportunities, as well as bring new challenges for the community and the sustainability of the ecosystem in the

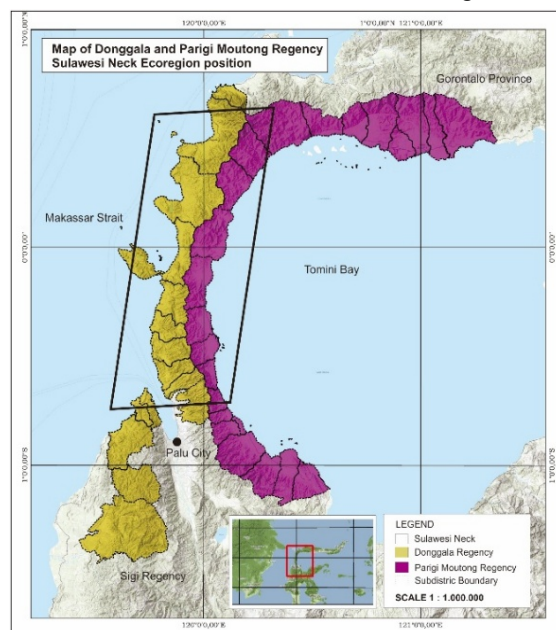


Figure 1. The Map of Regency and Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion

¹ The term Sulawesi's neck has been used by R. Boonstra van Heerdt, a captain of the general staff of Afdeeling Midden Celebes to refer to the Isthmus on the plain connecting the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay. This term is used in the report on the exploration of the interior of Sulawesi with the title "De Noorderarm Van Het Eiland Celebes, Van Paloe Tot Bwool" which was published in 1914.

² Isthmus: a narrow piece of land with water on each side that connects two larger areas of land.

(<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english>)

³ GAW (Global Atmosfir Watch), global atmospheric monitoring station <https://gaw-bariri.bmkg.go.id>

Sulawesi's neck area. On the one side, the increasing demand for food will expand the market for agricultural and fishery products from the community, while on the other side the increasing demand will encourage the expansion of agricultural land and fisheries cultivation and rock mining. This situation will threaten the sustainability of forests, coastal and marine ecosystems, as well as the sustainability of the people's economy with the development of the agricultural and fishery industries.

4. The current condition of the Sulawesi's neck is ecologically and politically critical. Ecologically, the sustainability of this area is faced with exponentially increasing ecosystem pressure, which has an impact on decreasing ecosystem and socio-economic resilience of the community amidst the increasing climate crisis. Meanwhile, from the aspect of political policy, especially spatial politics, vulnerability of the Sulawesi's neck region is not designed to have sufficient protected areas (reserved areas), both on land and at sea. This can be seen from the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 8113 of 2018 concerning Forest Areas, where in the Decree, the area that functions as conservation only covers 1.8% or 8,524 hectares of the total ecoregion area of 482,722 hectares. This situation causes residents living in the Sulawesi's neck area to not have sufficient guarantees of ecosystem protection which should be part of their universal needs.

1.2. Environmental Context and Climate Change Impact

5. Based on data from the Ministry of Environment's Vulnerability Index Data Information System (SIDIK) since 2020, as many as 97% of villages in Donggala and Parigi Moutong regencies have the status of **"vulnerable"**. Whereas 11% of villages categorized as **"very vulnerable"**, with details of 27 villages in Donggala and 22 villages in Parigi Moutong⁴. While 15 villages that grouped as "very vulnerable" have designated as the locations for this project.

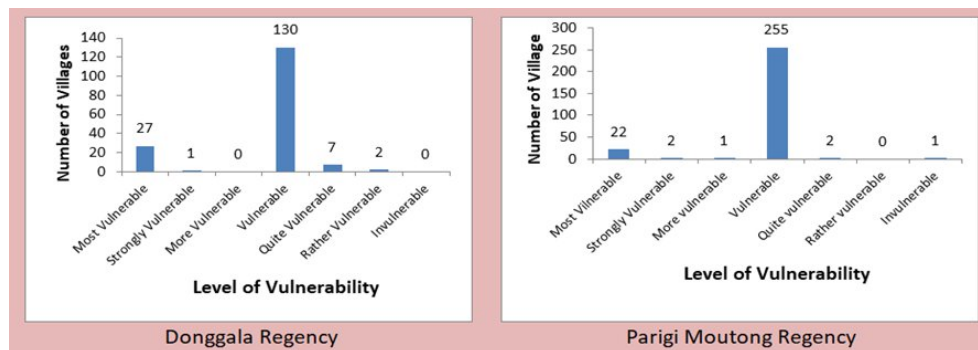


Figure 2. Graphic of Climate Change Vulnerability (Data Source: Sidik, 2020).

The high vulnerability index is determined based on; the level of exposure and sensitivity of a village to the impacts of climate change, (lack of) adaptation capacity, as well as the high risk of climate deviation, which is indicated by the level of rainfall above (flood) or below (drought) threshold. The rainfall conditions in the neck of Sulawesi are depicted in the following figure.

⁴ SIDIK (Vulnerability Index Data Information System)/ (Vulnerability Index Data Information System). (2020). Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation, Directorate General of Climate Change Control, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Jakarta

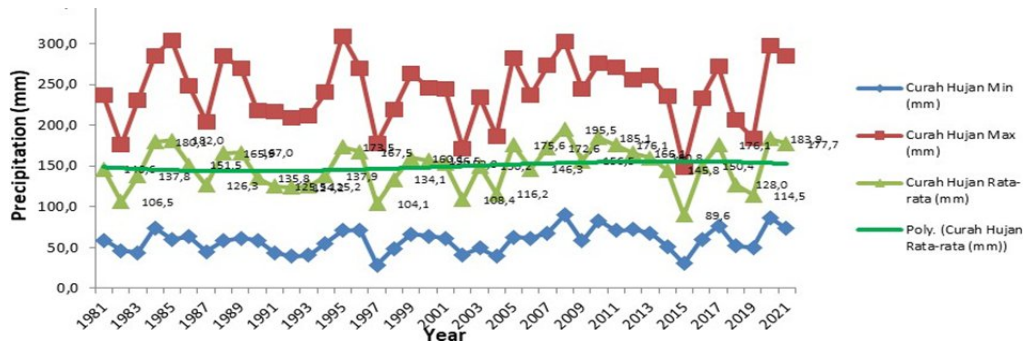


Figure 3. Rainfall Trends in the Neck of Sulawesi Ecoregion

Based on monthly rainfall data from 1981 to 2021, the average rainfall in the Sulawesi's neck ecoregion is around 1500 mm per year. During that period, the lowest rainfall was recorded below 250 mm, in 1994, 1998 and 2016, while the highest rainfall reached 3000 mm per year in 1984, 1995, 2009, 2019. This data shows that extreme rainfall patterns (anomalous) occur almost every year, where almost every year the maximum rainfall is above normal (N) ($115\% > N$), or vice versa below normal ($85\% < N$). This phenomenon is followed by changes in high rainfall intensity, above 100 mm per day (very heavy) which has caused floods and landslides every year in Parigi Moutong and Donggala regencies.



Figure 4. Left Photo is Flash Flood in Pebounang Village, Palasa District, Parigi Moutong Regency (April 4, 2025), Washing Away 7 Houses and 2 Bridges. Right Photo is Flood in Pomolulu Village, Balaesang Tanjung District, Donggala Regency (March 13, 2025).

6. The average temperature in Central

Sulawesi province has increased by 1.2°C in the last 10 years⁵. Meanwhile, the analysis of surface temperatures for the last 21 years in Donggala and Parigi Moutong regencies, utilizing BMKG (Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency) data on the High Resolution Climate Projection of the Sulawesi Region, which is the result of a combined analysis of rainfall and air temperature data with a basic reference year, the average temperature in Donggala and Parigi Moutong regencies increased by 1.85°C , and is predicted to reach 2.85°C in 2035. The land temperature on the west coast which is part of Donggala regency is expected to increase higher than the land surface temperature on the east coast of Parigi Moutong regency. When compared to rainfall data for the last 10 years, this comparison shows the potential for a longer dry season, resulting in reduced rainfall accompanied by an increase in air temperature.

⁵ Solih Alfiandy, Imron Ade Rangga & Donald Sukma Permana. (2022). Pattern Of Air Temperature Increase Based On Bmkg And Era5 Data In Central Sulawesi Province, Journal of Forestry Policy Analysis.

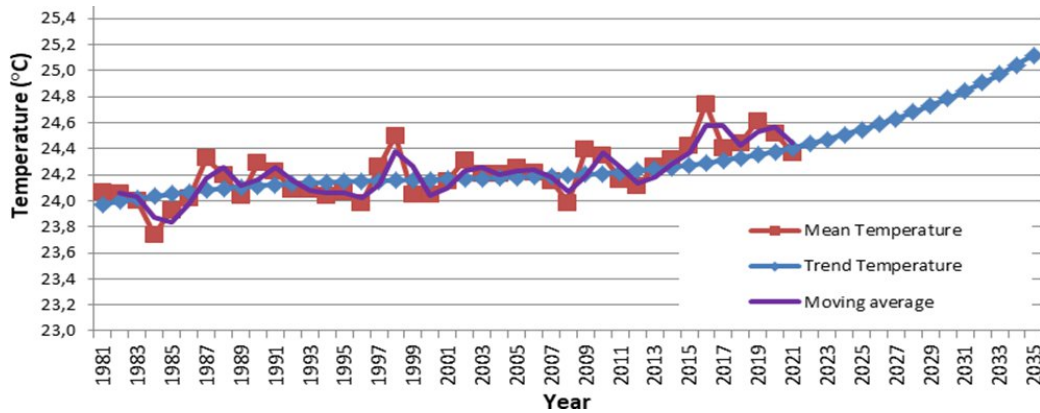


Figure 5. Average and Maximum Temperatures from 2000 to 2022

7. The same thing is shown by the Global Land Surface Temperature/Emissivity L3 1 km 8-Day time series data from 2000 to 2021, the average land surface temperature in the neck of Sulawesi ecoregion shows an increase, as shown in the following graph:

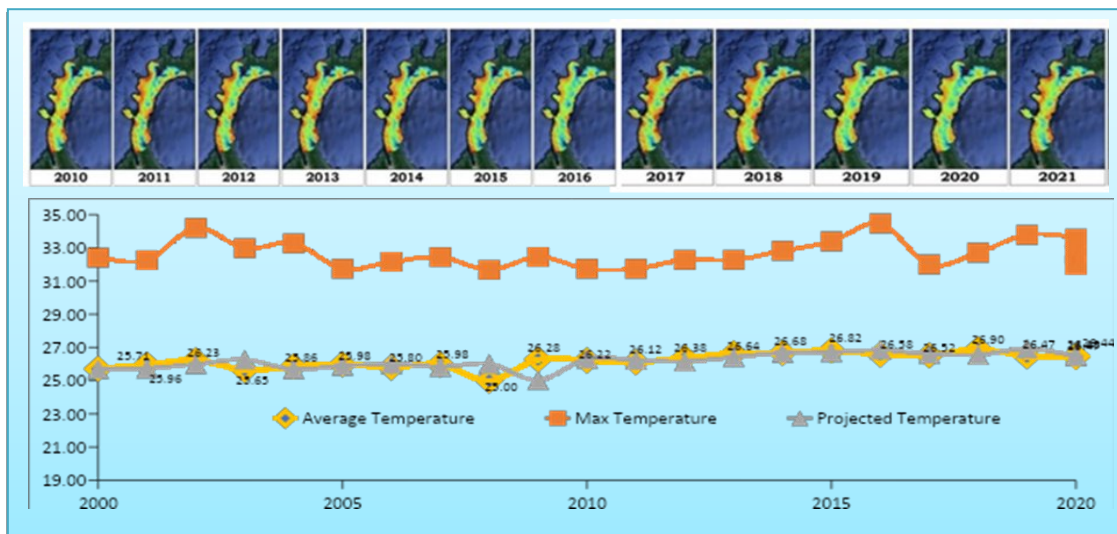


Figure 6. Prediction of land surface temperature increase in the Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion until 2035

8. The increase in average temperature accompanied by a decrease in average annual rainfall causes the dry months to be longer than the wet months. As explained previously, the decrease in rainfall is followed by changes in the pattern of high intensity rainfall in the peak of the rainy season which risks causing floods and landslides.
9. Based on data from the Statistics Center (BPS) in 2012 – 2022, the intensity of flood disasters and landslides in 14 sub-districts that are the target villages for the project implementation increased. If we look at the data from 2020 to 2021, there have been 210 floods and landslides in 14 sub-districts on the west coast of Donggala regency, with 137 cases reported in the area. In addition, there were 73 cases reported in parts of the east coast of Parigi Moutong regency. The data shows that in a period of 2 years (2020-2021), flood disasters increased by 62%, while landslides increased by 12%.

Table 1. Disaster Intensity by Type at Project Location, source: BPS Kab. Parigi Moutong, 2012 – 2022

Disaster Location		Disaster Intensity		
		Type of Disasters		
District	Sub-district	Flood 2020	Landslide	Flood 2021
Donggala	Balaesang	2	2	2
Donggala	Labuan			1
Donggala	Sindue	2	1	2
Donggala	Sindue			12
Donggala	Tambusambora			1
Donggala	sirene			44
Donggala	Sojol	41		4
Donggala	Sojol Utara	2		3
Parigi Moutong	Tomini	2		2
Parigi Moutong	Mautong			2
Parigi Moutong	Mepanga	2		2
Parigi Moutong	Ongka Malino	9	1	21
Parigi Moutong	Palasa			1
Parigi Moutong	Tinombo	6		11
		66	4	106

In addition, the increase in extreme temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns also have an impact on the decline in production and productivity of community plantation commodities. The figure below shows changes in production in 4 main types of community plantation commodities in the area. The west coast of Donggala and the east coast of Parigi Moutong, especially those cultivated in the neck of Sulawesi region.

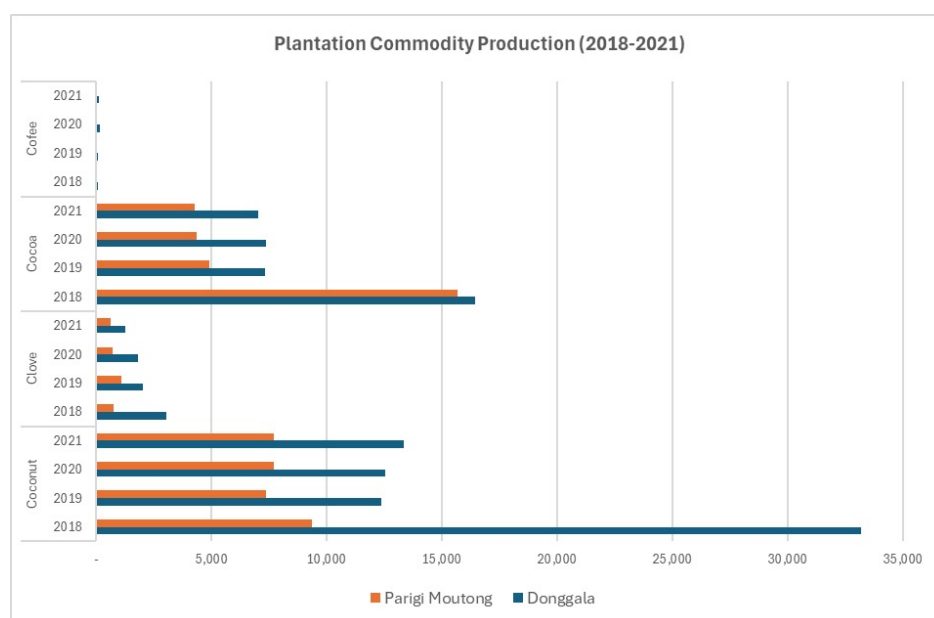


Figure 7. Fluctuations in Community Plantation Commodity Production on Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion

- Data shows a downward trend in production of various leading commodities such as coconuts, Cocoa and Cloves (see **Figure 7**). Among all types of plants, the decline in Cocoa production is the most related to climate change. Cocoa is a commodity that boomed in the early 2000s. The high price of Cocoa, as well as the easy cultivation process, made this commodity grows rapidly. Parigi Moutong is recorded as the largest Cocoa producer in Central Sulawesi, where Central Sulawesi is well known as the largest Cocoa producer in Indonesia. The decline in Cocoa production in Parigi Moutong and Donggala is a reflection of Cocoa productivity in Central Sulawesi today, which has decreased by 40%. The decline in Cocoa production is due to uncertain weather patterns. Cocoa fruiting is greatly influenced by climate conditions, especially rainfall patterns and rainfall. Extreme rain, especially during the flower development period, causes pollination failure, and results in the loss of fruit nipples. In addition, air humidity increases attacks by pests and plant diseases, especially those from fungi. The vulnerability of Cocoa plants encourages farmers to change the type of cultivated plants. Unlike

Cocoa, the decline in coconut production is thought not to be related to climate, but rather due to the felling of old trees to meet the demand for coconut trunks for the furniture industry. Coconut Plants are a traditional commodity along the east and west coasts. This plant has been cultivated in Donggala and Parigi between 1900-1930. Up to this day, many farmers are rejuvenating coconut plants, because they can be relied on as a source of income.

11. Currently, in response to the declining productivity of several leading communities due to climate change, people are starting to look for alternative commodities such as coffee and spices. Commodity changes are part of livelihood adaptation to ensure household socio-economic resilience. In this case, the decision of farmers to switch from cocoa plants to other commodities, such as coffee, is certainly not due to market factors and economic aspects, because cocoa cultivation is much more profitable than coffee in any respect. In addition to coffee and spices, farmers in Balaesang Tanjung, one of the sub-districts where the AF project is located, are starting to develop patchouli commodities (*Pogostemon cablin*), a fast-growing and invasive shrub that produces essential oils. Patchouli plants can be harvested within 6 months, making it an alternative to get “quick money”. However, the development of Patchouli commodities also has an impact on increasing pressure on forest ecosystems, due to logging to supply firewood needed in the Patchouli oil distillation process.
12. The impact of climate change is also felt in water areas, data shows that sea surface temperatures (SST) in Tomini Bay and Makassar Strait is recorded to have increased by 0.2°-0.3° C per decade. This condition is also exacerbated by climate variability due to La Nina which increases sea surface temperatures by up to 1.5°⁶ This causes coral damage (coral bleaching), damage to seagrass beds, and reduced mangrove fertility due to loss of coastal sedimentation. Increasing surface temperatures also affect current patterns and fish migration, making it difficult for traditional fishermen to carry out fishing operations, thus affecting fisheries productivity. Meanwhile, extreme weather has increased the risk of shipping accidents and reduced the cumulative operating time of fishermen.

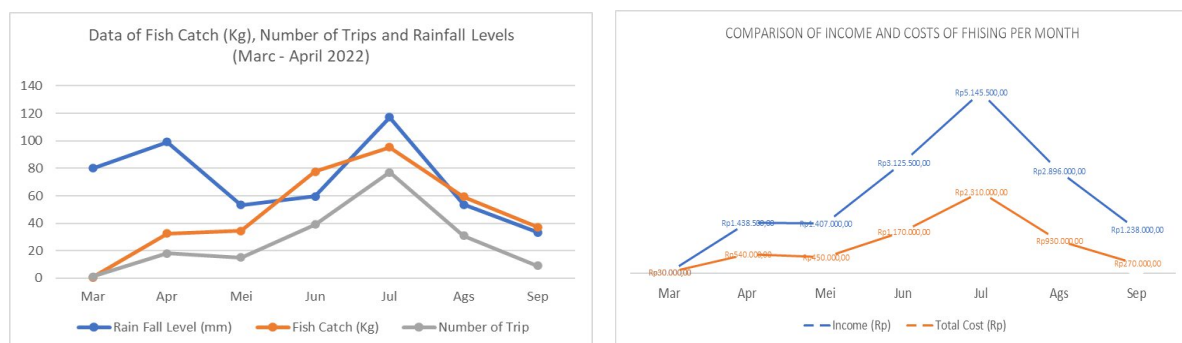


Figure 8. Comparison the number of catches (Kg), number of trips, income (Rp) and costs (Rp), (Exchange rate 1 GBP = IDR 19,928) as well as rainfall conditions per month. Case study of fishermen in Kabalutan village, Togean.

13. The graph in Figure 8 is the result of the analysis of Fishermen's Logbook on Kabalutan Island, Tomini Bay. It simply illustrates how damage to coral reefs and climate variability have an impact on the decline in fishery resources and fishermen's income. The picture shows changes in weather patterns, which reduce fishermen's production time. In March to April, *rainfall level* followed by strong winds and high waves should no longer occur. The traditional seasonal calendar shows the end of the rainy season and the west wind season should end in December followed by a transitional season two months later (January-February), and the dry season begins in March. However, in 2022, there has been climate variability, so that bad weather lasts until March. Under normal conditions, bad weather should last for 4 months, November - December. That time is usually used by fishermen to repair their fleet and fishing equipment. However, currently the bad weather is getting longer. Changes in weather patterns ultimately affect the annual productivity of fishermen and affect their ability to support their households.
14. Climate change makes the lives of coastal communities more vulnerable, direct exposure to storm winds blowing from the sea, high tide, the threat of tidal flooding all increases and the potential to cause damage to

⁶ Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS (2018) Marine Climate Reconstruction and Projection, Review of the National Action Plan for Climate Change RAN API 2018. (2018) Executive Summary, Jakarta https://lcdi-indonesia.id/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Sum_eksekutif-iklim-Laut.pdf

infrastructure such as roads, public facilities and housing increases.

15. High level of community vulnerability, exacerbated by the constant decline in ecosystem resilience, both in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion covers an area of 553,915 hectares, consisting of; 1) Other Use Areas of 233,061 Ha, 2) Permanent Production Forest (HPT) 10,826 Ha, 3) Conversion Production Forest (HPK) 6,264 Ha, 4) Limited Production Forest (HPT) 131,546 Ha, 5) Protected Forest (HL) 92,549 Ha, and 6) Conservation Area of 8,524 hectares. Data on natural forest cover and forest conversion to agricultural land for 20 years shows a significant increase in the trend of degradation and deforestation in both districts. In Donggala Regency, agricultural increased by 25% from 2000 to 2020, while forest cover decreased by 6%. Meanwhile, in Parigi Moutong Regency during the same period, forest cover decreased by 9%, while dryland agriculture increased by 1.6%. This data shows a relationship between the expansion of agricultural land and the decline in forest cover. However, this data also shows that not all agricultural land comes from forest areas. Because the expansion of agricultural land can be carried out in other utilization areas, including grasslands and bushes.

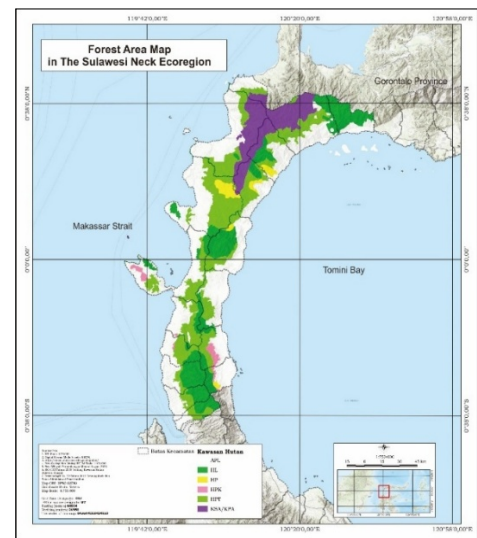


Figure 9. Forest Area Map based on forest function in the Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion

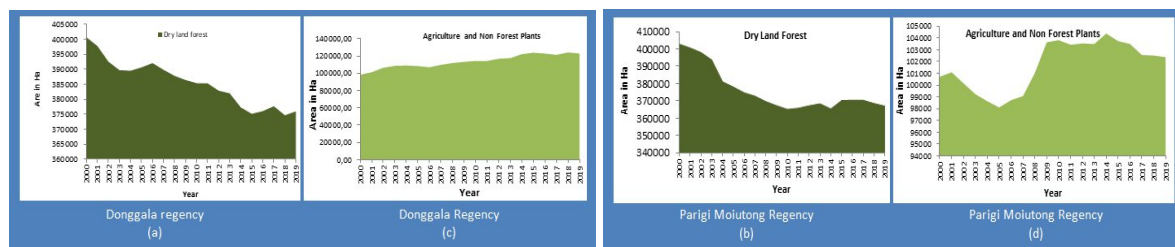


Figure 10. Forest cover and coverage of agricultural in Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regencies

In coastal areas, great pressure is experienced by mangrove and coral reef ecosystems. Mangrove cover has decreased significantly, followed by the expansion of ponds. In Donggala Regency, the area of mangroves decreased by 27% and ponds increased by 700%, while in Parigi Moutong Regency, mangrove cover decreased by 34% and ponds increased by 879%.



Figure 11. Mangrove cover and aquaculture area in Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regencies

Degradation of forest ecosystems reduces their ability to prevent erosion, landslides, and floods, while increasing the risk of hydrometeorological disasters such as seasonal floods and long-term droughts. In Donggala Regency, 98.8% of villages face high flood risks and 90% of villages are vulnerable to severe drought. Meanwhile, in Parigi Moutong Regency, 76% of villages are in a situation that is vulnerable to floods and droughts.

Table 2. Number of Villages Classified by Flood and Drought in Donggala and Parigi Moutong District

	Donggala				Parigi Moutong		
Description	Dought				Dought		
	Flood Risk	% Risk		%	Flood Risk	%	Risk
Highest Risk	0	0	17	10	0	0	0
Very Risk	25	15	8	4,8	6	2,12	15
More Risk	109	65,3	118	71	121	42,8	127
Risky	31	18,6	24	14	87	30,7	72
Moderately							
Risky	2	1,2	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Risk	0	0	0	0	1	0,36	1
No Data	0	0	0	0	68	24	68
	167	100	167	100	283	100	283

16. Meanwhile, in the coastal area, the loss of mangrove forests and damage to coral reefs have had an impact on the availability of fishery resources. Currently, the majority of settlements are on the coast. The coast becomes more vulnerable to direct exposure to storm winds blowing from the sea. During the high tide season, the threat of tidal flooding also increases, which causes damage to the infrastructure of roads, public facilities and housing. In Bolano village, the massive demolition of mangroves in the small sea lagoon has increased seawater intrusion into the land and caused problems with the provision of clean water. Currently, the community can no longer use groundwater for drinking and cooking purposes. Small businesses that refill drinking water that utilize groundwater have closed. The village community must buy drinking water from other villages to meet their drinking water needs.

1.3. Social and Economic Context

17. The population in both districts has been increasing steadily over the years, paralleled by a concurrent rise in the number of individuals living in poverty. Table 3 shows this trend consistently from 2012 to 2019, with a decrease in poverty only in the year 2020.

Table 3. Population of Donggala and Parigi Moutong Districts (Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) Kab. Donggala

Year	Donggala District		Parigi Moutong District	
	People (x thousands)	Poor People (x thousands)	People (x thousands)	Poor People (x thousands)
2012	284.1	48.4	428.36	75.44
2013	287.9	49.6	441.02	75.46
2014	290.9	47.56	449.16	75.48
2015	293.7	54.17	457.71	82.61
2016	296.4	55.69	465.88	82.38
2017	261.9	54.44	474.34	82.88
2018	265	54.28	482.79	83.66
2019	300	55.83	490.92	81.36
2020	300,4	53.17	440.02	78.76
2021	302,97	51.23	443.17	76.79

18. The Economic situation of the people in both districts, especially in the neck of Sulawesi, is literally depend on natural resources on land and sea. Based on the context of livelihood, more than 59% of the population work in the agricultural sector, and 30% of the population work as fishermen. The rest are recorded as working in trade, service businesses and the formal sector. In the agricultural sector, most of the population are involved in plantation crop cultivation. Because large-scale food crop cultivation is not possible due to topographic conditions that do not provide enough flat land for large rice fields. However, the exception is for the Lauje indigenous people who live in the mountains. They simultaneously cultivated food crops and plantations on separate plots of land. The Lauje people plant rice, corn, and vegetables with shifting cultivation model. As well as plantation crops, such as Cocoa and Durian on permanent land. Even though, there is a tendency where the Lauje tribe is increasingly switching to plantation agriculture due to declining agricultural yields and decreasing

soil fertility ⁷.

19. Farmers in the Sulawesi's neck area cultivate a lot of Cocoa, Coconut, and Cloves. In addition to Nutmeg, Coffee, Durian and Mango. It has been mentioned previously that the production of Coconut, Cocoa and Clove commodities has decreased. Where changes in weather and rainfall patterns have affected Cocoa and clove plants. In addition, increased production occurred in Coffee and Nutmeg commodities, two types of commodities that can be said to be new in the Sulawesi's neck area, along with other new commodities such as patchouli and porang, these commodities symbolically represent the community's search for types of economic commodities that are estimated to have resilience to environmental changes. The level of production decline recorded in statistical data in 14 sub-districts that are the target of the AF project location can be seen in the following table.

Table 4. Plantation Crop Production Amount on the East Coast and West Coast of Sulawesi Neck

Plantation	West Coast (Donggala)				East Coast (Parigi Moutong)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Coconut / Ton	33,150	12,338	12,521	13,328	9,363	7,367	7,675	7,694
Clove / Ton	3,022	2,000	1,800	1,250	752	1,102	699	600
Cocoa / Ton	16,431	7,319	7,369	7,000	15,663	4,912	4,365	4,271
Coffee / Ton	73	85	139	117	39	42	44	45

20. The demographic distribution of the population in the Sulawesi's neck ecoregion is divided into two regions, namely the highland region and the coastal region. The highland region on the East Coast is inhabited by the Lauje groups, while on the West Coast, the Topo Unde, To Kaili, and To Balaesang tribes who have Integrated with immigrant communities from various places, such as To Kulawi, the Minahasa, Toraja, Javanese and Bugis tribes. Similarity to the East Coast, where local people living side by side with immigrant groups, although the number of immigrants is relatively smaller.
21. The unique condition of the isthmus of Sulawesi, where the highlands and lowlands, including the coast, merge in a landscape flanked by two different waters. The physical distance between the highlands and lowlands is close, this also serves as a barrier to population distribution. Indigenous peoples, especially the Lauje tribe, live on the slopes or mountainous areas, while the To Kaili, Bolano and Balaesang tribes, as well as migrants who generally live on the slopes, valleys and foothills of mountains that directly border the sea. In terms of accessibility, both physical and social, indigenous peoples such as the Lauje tribe are relatively left behind, indeed they are absolutely marginalized compared to coastal residents. However, the marginalization of indigenous peoples is not enough to be understood only from a geophysical perspective, but also from a socio-political dimension. Physically (spatially), the marginalization of indigenous peoples is identical to the term "interior" which refers to a place that is "geographically" separated from other areas in the lowlands. Meanwhile, from a socio-political aspect, this describes an area that is far from the center of government⁸.
22. The indigenous people groups in this region, have a tradition of mutual cooperation and collective work. This tradition is expressed through several different tribal languages: Mosiala Mplae, Sintuwu, all of them have the same meaning, namely a labor exchange system in managing of agricultural land and other economic resources. In addition, the Lauje tribe adheres to the concept of land use which is still practiced at present. They classified their land based on land cover, topography, and land position, starting from the center of the settlement, and categorize it as follows⁹:
 - ☑ *Pangale*, is an area that should not be cultivated because it is located on a high and steep plateau. This area has high biodiversity and must be protected. They believe that this area is inhabited by ancestral spirits, a traditional belief that is highly respected and passed down from generation to generation by the Lauje people.
 - ☑ *Jurame/ulate*, is an area that is usually managed by the community as agricultural land, especially for rice, sweet potatoes, and corn, with shifting cultivation practices.
 - ☑ *Pinojo'ong/jo'ong*, is an area planted with agricultural commodities. To distinguish it from Jurame/Ulate,

⁷ Rosita, Imran Rachman dan Andi Sahri Alam. (2017). The Wisdom Of The Local Community Of The Lauje Tribe In Management Forest In Bambasiang Village, Palasa District Parigi Moutong District. Journal Warta Rimba.

⁸ Tania Murray Li.(2007). *The will to improve: Governmentality, development, and the practice of politics*. Duke University Press.

⁹ Op. cit., Rosita. et al

Pinojo'ong/Jo'ong is mostly planted with commercial crops such as cloves, coconuts, and cocoa.

23. These forms of land use, and other traditional wisdom, are capital social capital which is very possible to be revitalized and applied as a participatory and sustainable approach to land and natural resource management in the region.

1.4. Project/Program Context

24. Based on the conditions, challenges and problems described above, this project is designed to increase the adaptive capacity of communities and ecosystems to the adverse impacts of climate change, by increasing resilience in the social and livelihood aspects, as well as the resilience of ecosystem resilience in the neck of Sulawesi ecoregion.

The scope of adaptation to be developed includes 1. Development and strengthening of adaptation policies and institutions at the community (village) and district government levels, 2. Strengthening ecosystem resilience, through recovery, natural carrying capacity, recovery and sustainable community-based utilization of nature, and 3. Strengthening the socio-economic resilience of communities, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups through sustainable livelihood improvements. This scope is broken down into four interrelated components of the approach, with the following description.

Table 5. Scope of Interventions

Scope of Intervention	Issues and Challenges to be Addressed	Project Components
The development and strengthening of adaptation policy and institutional at all levels (government, public, and regencies)	- No adaptation actions were taken because the government and the community did not have sufficient knowledge, technology and information as well as awareness of changes and adverse impacts of climate change; - There are no policy instruments (regulations, protocols, action plans) available at the village and district government levels that can be used to initiate and consolidating adaptation actions - There is no institution that specifically has the authority and responsibility to plan and carry out the necessary adaptation actions.	Component 1: Strengthening community-based adaptation capacity Through embodiment of the ProKlim village program Component 4: Policy provision and regional instruments to strengthen adaptation measures and to ensure program sustainability
Strengthening resilience ecosystem, through natural carrying capacity recovery, and utilization of nature based on community that sustainable	- The damage to forest, mangrove and coral reef ecosystems that has occurred has caused and increased the risk of flooding, tidal flooding, sea water intrusion, erosion and the decline in fishery resources, thus requiring extensive recovery measures. - The trend of damage to forest and land ecosystems, mangroves and coral reefs continues to increase, thus requiring policies and especially real action to restrain and reduce the rate of environmental damage. - Critical lands cause erosion and are unproductive, and need to be restored to reduce the risk of climate disasters, maintain the hydrological system and the social and economic resilience of communities. - Critical lands cause erosion and are unproductive, need to be restored to reduce the risk of climate disasters, maintain the hydrological system and social and economic resilience of the community. - The participation of communities around and in forests, on the coast, needs to be	Component 2 : Increasing ecosystem resilience through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitation of critical areas, arrangement, expansion, and establishment of new protected areas.

Scope of Intervention	Issues and Challenges to be Addressed	Project Components
	recognized and put forward, to reduce damage, restore, - and increase the effectiveness of ecosystem protection.	
Strengthening the socio-economic resilience of communities, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, through sustainable livelihood improvements.	- Damage to mangroves and coral reefs has caused a decline in the catches of traditional fishermen, female fishermen who collect shellfish and mangrove crabs. - The intensity of bad weather, increased storms and longer high waves reduce the fishing period, increase the double burden on female fishers and deepen poverty in fishers. - Extensive farming and unsustainable land management contribute to erosion and decreased soil fertility, as well as reducing long-term productivity. - Access for rural communities, especially poor communities, to obtain facilities and support for economic development, such as equipment and technology, skills, markets and capital support, sourced from the government and the private sector, is very limited. - The level of vulnerability of each layer of society is different. Vulnerable and marginalized groups have higher levels of vulnerability, thus requiring an affirmative approach. - Rural communities, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, have very limited access to economic development facilities, such as equipment and technology, skills, markets, and business capital from government and private sources.	Component 3: Increase resilience social and economic by increasing community livelihood of the poor, women, and vulnerable groups.

Despite its broad scope, the four components of the project are designed as a single action with interrelated and interdependent outcomes in the same landscape. This is made possible by the unique geographical characteristics of the narrow Isthmus of Sulawesi, which runs from north to south, where each part of the mountain slope meets the coastline on both its western and eastern sides. Thus, a single village or district unit can have both forest and marine ecosystems, which shape local social and economic dynamics. In this area, in one village, some residents work as fishermen, others as farmers, and many are involved in both jobs simultaneously. Thus, the dynamics of the terrestrial ecosystem will affect the sea and vice versa. Therefore, this project requires a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and integrated approach, both in terms of landscape, policy and socio-economic aspects.

1.4.1. Project/Program Objectives:

25. The ultimate objective of this project is, **Increasing community climate resilience through the enhancing of adaptation capacity and sustainable governance of the Sulawesi's Neck ecoregion.** Specifically, the objectives of this project are:

1. Improving access to resources for sustainable climate change adaptation at the village level.
2. Environmental improvement through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitating critical areas, and proposing the establishment of new protected areas.
3. Social and economic resilience through livelihood improvement
4. Provision of instruments and regional policies aimed at reinforcing adaptation efforts and securing the long-term sustainability of the program

Table 6. Components and Financing of Projects/Programs

Project / Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Concrete Outputs	Amount (USD)
Component I: Improving access to resources for sustainable climate change adaptation at the village level	Outcome 1.1. Increase in villages' access through the establishment of 15 new ProKlim villages	Output 1.1.1. Stakeholders' commitment to ProKlim Village	\$ 60,463
		Output 1.1.2. Village policies for climate change adaptation and ProKlim group initiatives formulated	\$ 38,311
		Output 1.1.3. Proposed of 100 ProKlim villages in Donggala and Parigi Moutong	\$ 73,145
	Outcome 1.2. Increase access and availability of knowledge and information on climate change.	Output 1.2.1. Increased knowledge of adaptation, as well as circulation of climate information.	\$ 46,504
Component II: Environmental improvement ecosystems through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitating critical areas and proposing the establishment of new protected areas	Outcome 2.1. Better management of social forestry in the neck of Sulawesi	Output 2.1.1. Increases access to social forestry and revitalization of social forestry access holders	\$ 22,455
		Output 2.1.2. Zoning of social forestry area	\$ 47,662
	Outcome 2.2. Improved community-based and sustainable management of coastal and marine resources to ensure ecosystem resilience	Output 2.2.1. Existence of maps and community-based coastal and marine area management systems around the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay	\$ 9,629
		Output 2.2.3. Drafting of local regulation regarding Marine protected areas (MPAs) and/or essential ecosystem areas (EEAs) around the Makassar straight and Tomini bay coasts	\$ 11,048
	Outcome 2.3. Environmental functions in critical land zones restored	Output 2.3.1. Rehabilitation of critical land in the PS working area with MPTS (Multi Purposes Tree Species)	\$ 101,352
		Output 2.3.2. Increased mangrove rehabilitation area through women group involvement	\$ 52,928
		Output 2.3.3. Rehabilitation of critical land in coral reef area	\$ 24,196
Component III: Social and economic resilience through	Outcome 3.1. Improved of climate-resilient through small	Output 3.1.1. Development of small businesses with	\$ 63,418

Project / Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Concrete Outputs	Amount (USD)
livelihood improvement	businesses development and improvement of the sector of agriculture and fisheries	adaptive capacity Output 3.1.2. Development of successional agroforestry as a sustainable land use alternative Output 3.1.3. Small-scale fishermen able to utilize adaptive knowledge and technology in fishing and aquaculture	\$ 52,759 \$ 93,216
Component IV: Provision of instruments and local policies to strengthen adaptation actions and ensure program sustainability of the program	Outcome 4.1. The availability of climate change action adaptation policies at the district level monitored by the climate change working group, officially supported by the district government	Output 4.1.1. Establishment of climate change working group in Donggala and Parigi Moutong district Output 4.1.2. Availability of Climate Change Action Plan (RAD API) Documentation for the Donggala and Parigi Moutong Districts Output 4.1.3. Promotion and dissemination of climate change handling actions of climate change adaptation actions.	\$ 11,685 \$ 65,987 \$ 58,699
1. Project/Programme Execution Cost			\$ 87,490
2. Total Project/Programme Cost			\$ 920,946
3. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity			\$ 78,280
Amount of Financing Requested			\$ 999,226

1.5. Projected Calendar

Table 7. Project Calendar

Historical Milestone	Expected Date
Start of Project/Program Implementation	January 2027
Mid-Term Review (if planned)	February 2028
Project/Program Closure	February 2029
Terminal Evaluation	November 2029

PART II: PROJECT/PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Project Component

26. To meet the objectives of the project "**Increasing community climate resilience through the enhancement of adaptation capacity and sustainable governance in the neck of Sulawesi ecoregion,**" we will adopt strategies that focus on improving knowledge, adaptation methods, and technologies, as well as providing policy tools and establishing adaptation institutions at both the community (village) and regional (district) levels. The core of ecosystem restoration and enhancing land governance includes the establishment of protected areas for both land and sea, as well as the utilization of nature-based approaches for adaptation in forests and coastal areas. Furthermore, sustainable livelihoods will be bolstered through the promotion of climate-smart practices in agriculture and fisheries, alongside the initiation of small financial institutions tailored for women, serving as

examples of community-based adaptation initiatives.

27. This initiative will be implemented in 15 villages within the neck ecoregion of Sulawesi, determined based on the vulnerability index data released by the government (SIDIK, 2020). We identified various elements contributing to low adaptive capacity across different levels: a) limitations in institutions, policies, and social networks, b) a lack of knowledge, skills, and adaptation technologies, c) the unavailability of climate communication tools and equipment, d) the presence of disaster threats and the lack of a disaster preparedness system, e) the degradation of terrestrial, coastal, and marine ecosystems, f) insufficient irrigation infrastructure and water storage, g) low average educational attainment, and h) low average monthly income. This project aims to directly alleviate most of the factors contributing to vulnerability and will also have a secondary effect on mitigating several other issues (f) and (g), thereby enhancing the role of local government.
28. To strengthen the community's adaptive capacity, several steps will be taken, including the development and reinforcement of adaptation institutions at the village level. These steps also aim to improve access to information, communication, and technology, as well as enhance disaster preparedness. Additionally, we will focus on ecosystem improvement to ensure the sustainability of water resources and increase social access. These initiatives were chosen based on an analysis of program capacity, timeframe, and strategies designed to promote independent and sustainable adaptation actions. Establishing adaptation institutions at the village level enables communities to plan and implement adaptation actions continuously, utilizing resources available at both the household and village levels, such as village funds. Furthermore, enhancing social access and expanding institutional relationships allows communities to participate in decision-making processes and access resources from local governments. This intervention aims to promote broader adaptation actions in the coming years. It includes increasing the involvement of village and local governments in allocating budgets for infrastructure development, particularly for clean water and irrigation management facilities, which are critical vulnerability factors. This project does not directly supply water infrastructure; however, it will indirectly enhance water management facilities and infrastructure. In the long term, its impact will help ensure the availability of sustainable water resources through measures aimed at improving ecosystems. These measures include critical land rehabilitation, the development of agroforestry, and the establishment of new protected areas, all of which contribute to achieving sustainability outcomes. See outcomes 2.3 and 2.1.

Component 1: Improving access to resources for sustainable climate change adaptation at the village level

29. This component includes two outcomes: **Outcome 1.1.** Strengthening Village Resilience through the implementation of ProKlim Policies; while Outcome 1.2 focuses on boosting awareness and dissemination of information related to climate adaptation. Outcome 1.1 is comprised of three outputs, and Outcome 1.2 consists of one output, detailed as follows.

Outcome 1.1. Increase in villages' access through the establishment of 15 new ProKlim villages .

30. The ProKlim or Climate Village Programme was initiated by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as a national initiative aimed at enhancing community and stakeholder engagement in improving the adaptability to the effects of climate change and reducing emissions, serving also as a form of acknowledgment for climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. Adaptation, as is widely recognized on a global scale, involves making adjustments to cope with both current and anticipated impacts of climate change. In the updated NDC for 2021, the government leverages ProKlim as a strategy for enhancing mitigation and adaptation at the community level. The Indonesian government has set an ambitious goal of creating 20,000 ProKlim areas throughout Indonesia. Consequently, the achievement of this component will not only impact the specific project site but will also aid in Indonesia's pursuit of reaching the ProKlim target. This outcome will establish institutional mechanisms and adaptation policies at the village level. Taking various aspects and factors into account, utilizing ProKlim as a method is expected to be more effective than creating new types of institutions or using alternative existing entities. As a component of national policy, ProKlim is supported by a variety of institutional instruments, including an assessment system that evaluates the development of institutional capacities and functionalities in adaptation activities at the village level. Institutional development is classified into four levels: 1) ProKlim Pratama, 2) ProKlim Madya, 3) ProKlim Utama, and 4) ProKlim Lestari. Each category is assessed based on the fulfilment of specific indicators and criteria by the government through the Environmental Agency. This way, the community will have set milestones to achieve in order to promote institutional growth. These processes will encourage organizational dynamics, linking the organization to other external parties and bodies beyond the village. It is hoped that through this approach, ProKlim institutions will broaden access to policies, programmes, resources, and partnerships that the community needs to enhance its sustainable adaptive

capacity.

Output 1.1.1. Stakeholders' commitment to ProKlim villages.

31. Effective implementation of ProKlim requires strong commitment from stakeholders at the central, provincial, district, and village levels, reflecting the program's shared mandates and responsibilities across government. Therefore, establishing an enabling environment through multi-stakeholder engagement is a prerequisite for successful community-level implementation. The project will be officially launched by the Governor in Palu City or Bupati in Donggala and Parigi, to mark the commencement of the initiative, strengthen stakeholder engagement, and reinforce public accountability. Participants will include representatives from national and local governments, academia, the private sector, the media, and target communities. During the event, the project team will present the project's objectives, implementation approach, and expected outcomes while encouraging long-term government commitment to support ProKlim implementation.
32. **1.1.1.1. Launching of the program at the provincial level by the Governor in Palu.** This forum aims to enhance the involvement of the public and various stakeholders, as well as to announce the beginning of the climate change adaptation initiative. It will serve as a part of the accountability measure to the public regarding the project's presence. Attendees will include the Governor of Central Sulawesi, relevant agencies, representatives from the central government, academics, private sector contributors, mass media, and government officials from Parigi Moutong and Donggala districts, along with community representatives from the targeted villages. During this event, the project implementer will outline the project's design, the issues to be tackled, and the anticipated outcomes of the collaborative approach, highlighting the necessity for a strong commitment from the government.
33. **1.1.1.2. Program socialization at village level;** Will take place in 15 villages, anticipating the participation of 750 individuals. The outreach will inform communities about the project's plan, its goals, how the community and village governments will be involved, the rights of the community about the project, and the process for addressing grievances.
34. **1.1.1.3. Baseline survey including GRA (Gender Rapid Assessments) and mapping beneficiaries;** A Gender Rapid Assessment (GRA) and mapping of program beneficiaries will be conducted at the beginning of the project to identify gender gaps, social inclusion issues, and the specific needs, roles, and vulnerabilities of women, men, youth, and other vulnerable groups. The assessment will apply a mixed-method approach, including household surveys, key informant interviews (KIIs), focus group discussions (FGDs), stakeholder consultations, and a review of secondary data to collect sex-, age-, and vulnerability-disaggregated information. The activity will also map and categorize program beneficiaries based on agreed eligibility criteria to ensure equitable and targeted participation, while the findings will provide the baseline for designing gender-responsive interventions and monitoring beneficiary engagement throughout the project. The results of the GRA and beneficiary mapping will be presented in the form of a dashboard, which will become a database, as well as a tool for monitoring interventions and changes that will occur throughout the project period.
35. **1.1.1.4. GEDSI training for all implementers.** This initiative seeks to enhance the knowledge, awareness, and skills of communities and village governments about Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI). This training is intended to familiarize participants with the concepts of Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI), empowerment and meaningful involvement, the prevention of discrimination and bias, and the integration of GEDSI into policy.
36. **1.1.1.5. Social Inclusion, Disability and Gender Equality (GEDSI) training.** The GEDSI training aims to strengthen the understanding, knowledge, and capacity of village governments, community groups, and village-level stakeholders to apply the principles of social inclusion, gender equality, and the rights of persons with disabilities in development processes and natural resource management. The training will cover key topics including the concepts of social inclusion and Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI), the rights and needs of persons with disabilities, identification of barriers to participation, prevention of discrimination, and strategies to ensure the meaningful participation of women, vulnerable groups, and persons with disabilities in village-level planning, implementation, and decision-making processes. The training will use a participatory and experiential learning approach, combining presentations, group discussions, case studies, identification of inclusion barriers at the village level, and the development of follow-up actions. Through this approach, participants are expected not only to understand the principles of inclusion but also to be able to integrate them into village development planning, conservation activities, community livelihoods, and village-level decision-making mechanisms. The training will be conducted twice in two districts, namely Donggala

District and Parigi Moutong District. The activities will involve representatives from 15 villages, comprising 7 villages in Donggala District and 8 villages in Parigi Moutong District. Each training workshop will be conducted over three days and attended by 45 participants.

37. **1.1.1.6. Training on male engagement and gender-based violence.** This aims to strengthen men's understanding of gender, gender equality, gender roles, and gender relations, while promoting their active engagement in preventing gender-based violence and creating a safe, equitable, and inclusive social environment. The training will particularly target community leaders, customary leaders, village government representatives, youth groups, and other male community members. A key focus of the training is to help men understand how gender norms, social and cultural expectations, power relations, and unequal gender roles influence relationships between men and women, as well as how these factors can contribute to discrimination and gender-based violence. Participants will be encouraged to critically reflect on prevailing gender norms and identify positive changes that can promote more equitable relationships within households and communities. The training will use a participatory and reflective learning approach, combining presentations, group discussions, case studies, role-playing, and reflection exercises. Topics will include gender concepts, gender roles and stereotypes, power relations, gender equality, men's roles in promoting gender equality, and the prevention of GBV. Participants will also be introduced to different forms of GBV, including physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence, as well as other forms of gender-based discrimination. Male engagement will be a central component of the training, positioning men not merely as recipients of information but as agents of change. Participants will be encouraged to identify behaviors, norms, and practices that can be improved and to develop practical actions to support women's participation in decision-making, prevent violence, and promote more equitable relationships within households and communities. The training will also cover GBV prevention, reporting, referral, and response mechanisms, while emphasizing confidentiality, survivor safety, non-discrimination, and the do no harm principle. Participants will gain a better understanding of their roles in establishing safe and accessible support and referral mechanisms at the village level. The activity aims to strengthen men's understanding of gender and gender equality, increase their commitment and capacity to act as agents of change in preventing GBV, and promote greater male support for women's participation and decision-making. The training will also facilitate the development of community-level action plans or commitments to strengthen male engagement, gender equality, and the protection of women and other vulnerable groups.

Output 1.1.2. Village policies for climate change adaptation and Proklim group initiatives formulated

38. The objective is to enhance adaptive capacity by creating and reinforcing local institutions, along with formulating regulations and policy tools for climate change adaptation at the village level, utilizing the authority and autonomy of villages as stipulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 regarding Villages. This goal will be realized through the establishment of village-level regulations, which will involve several steps: preparing a draft of the Village Regulation document, engaging in discussions about this draft between the village government and the village representative body, and consulting with community members. Furthermore, this includes the finalization of the Village Regulation. These processes are outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) Number 111 of 2014, which provides Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of Village Regulations. Besides implementing village regulations, this goal will also be pursued by creating and enhancing "adaptation institutions" at the village level and by improving the capabilities of both the village government and the local community.
39. This will also aid in enhancing disaster readiness. By supporting government and village communities in creating documentation; 1). The Village Disaster Risk Map, which highlights areas vulnerable to disasters (such as floods and landslides), along with evacuation routes and gathering points; 2). The Disaster Risk Assessment (KRB), which includes an evaluation of possible disasters in the village, detailing their causes, effects, and strategies for risk mitigation; and 3). The Disaster Contingency Plan (RKB), which outlines emergency procedures to follow in case of a disaster, including evacuation processes and inter-agency coordination. These documents will be incorporated into the village regulations that will be developed and established as part of Output 1.1.2. This output encompasses the following activities;
40. **1.1.2.1. Discussion problem identification and preparation documentation.** The goal is to recognize problems and the consequences of climate change from the community's viewpoint. The outcomes of this thorough discussion will be followed by fieldwork and literature review as a basis for creating various documents that will serve as academic references for developing village regulations. This process will lead to the generation

of KRB (Disaster Risk Assessment) documents, contingency strategies, and community action plans as components of building disaster resilience.

41. **1.1.2.2. Training on making village regulations.** This program aims to enhance skills in legal drafting, discussion methods, public consultation, and the establishment of village regulations. It is designed for the Village Government and the BPD (Village Consultative Body) that have the formal authority to create village regulations following laws and regulations, in addition to community leaders and representatives of vulnerable groups as stakeholders.
42. **1.1.2.3. Preparation of Ranperdes on ProKlim;** This Involves facilitation and support in drafting this regulation. This phase will yield 15 Drafts of the Village Regulation, which will be reviewed by the Village Government and BPD, and shared for consultation with the community.
43. **1.1.2.4. Public consultation on Ranperdes;** Represents a phase of community involvement and transparency. During this time, the Drafting Team presents the framework and details of the Village Regulation draft to the residents, while also allowing the community to provide feedback, assess the draft, and grasp how they should engage with the proposed village regulations.
44. **1.1.2.5. Invitation of Ranperdes on ProKlim;** Involves the process of identifying, approving, and announcing the Ranperdes (Draft of the Village Regulation) as Perdes (Village Regulation). This phase will proceed after the consultation and discussion of the Village Regulation draft. Furthermore, it will be carried out by the Village Government and the BPD.
45. **1.1.2.6. Facilitating the establishment of pro-climate working groups;** this activity represents a step in the creation of Proklm groups based on a roster assembled by the government and local community. This will be accompanied by a presentation and clarification of the responsibilities and roles of the ProKlim groups.
46. **1.1.2.7. The gathering of the ProKlim groups' management** involves all selected members from the ProKlim groups participating in their initial meeting to elect the administrators, which include a Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer, and Division leaders. After the election results are announced, the necessary documents will be submitted to the Village Head for ratification through a Village Head Decree.
47. **1.1.2.8. FGD on the preparation of the ProKlim group work plan;** Each work plan includes a series of actions that the ProKlim Group will implement to enhance the adaptive abilities of communities and villages, along with measures aimed at mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.
48. **1.1.2.9. Facilitating the inauguration of ProKlim group;** Led by the village head in every village, the issuance and submission of the Village Head's Decree approving the ProKlim Group, and the ratification of the ProKlim Work Plan by both the group members and the village government. The result of this phase is the legal recognition of the ProKlim Groups and their work plans, which also encompass plans that align with village programs.
49. **1.1.2.10. Community Organizing / Mentoring and Assistance in organizing village communities;** This involves deploying or mobilizing technical experts to assist throughout all phases and aspects of the activities, as well as to guarantee the successful completion of Output 1.1.2.

Output 1.1.3. Proposed of 100 ProKlim villages in Donggala and Parigi Moutong.

50. The success of this output is characterized by the broadening of local adaptation initiatives in the Parigi Moutong and Donggala Regencies, through a plan to establish 100 Proklm village areas (comprising 50 villages in Donggala and 50 in Parigi Moutong). At present, there are 25 Proklm village areas in Central Sulawesi. This achievement will indeed contribute to the project by accelerating progress towards the target of 500 ProKlim villages in Central Sulawesi and is a step towards realizing the goal of 20,000 Proklm villages in Indonesia. The expected outputs involve the following activities;
51. **1.1.3.1. Training and Preparation of ProKlim enumerators from BLH Donggala and Parimo Districts;** It will be led by speakers from the Directorate of Climate Change Control (PPI) at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, along with the Provincial Environmental Service. It is anticipated that staff from the Environmental Agencies in Donggala and Parigi Moutong will participate in this training session. The collaboration between the project and the government is reflected in the participation of the Environmental Agencies.
52. **1.1.3.2. Collection and Input of ProKlim Village Proposals in the National Registration System;** Trained

enumerators will perform field data collection in accordance with the prescribed data format. They will then create an account and submit the village data to register ProKlim village proposals through the national registration system at <https://proklm.menlhk.go.id>.

53. **1.1.3.3. Communication and coordination with BPPI Sulawesi and DLH;** They will coordinate with the Climate Change Control Agency (BPPI) Regional Office and the local Environmental Service (DLH), which serves as the representative office of the PPI Directorate in Central Sulawesi. A meeting will be organized with all enumerators and representatives from the Environmental Agencies of two regencies to discuss the identification process and the progress made in facilitating ProKlim villages. Additionally, a joint review will be conducted, and a follow-up plan will be developed, detailing the roles and responsibilities of each party involved.
54. **1.1.3.4. Assistance in preparing and pro-climate village proposals;** Enumerators and field staff involved in the project will hold a workshop to craft ProKlim proposals utilizing the data gathered by the enumerators. Following the established protocol, the proposals must comprise village profiles, profiles of local institutions, plans and actions for adaptation and mitigation, details of institutions, and other relevant data. This initiative will result in the development of 100 ProKlim Village proposals.
55. **1.1.3.5. The 100 Climate Village Programme (ProKlim) recommends a national system for tracking climate change efforts;** Project implementers and data collectors will complete the ProKlim village registration form and input all 100 proposed ProKlim villages into the registration system.
56. **1.1.3.6. Correspondence and proposal escort;** At this stage, field officers and enumerators will assist the PPI Directorate in the verification and validation process, implement improvements, provide any required documents, and work closely together until the ProKlim Village certificate is awarded.

Outcome 1.2, Increase knowledge and circulation of information on climate adaptation.

57. Despite being aware of the adverse impacts of climate change, many people still do not fully understand or appreciate what climate change entails. As a result, individuals, families, and communities often lack the conscious actions needed to adapt and respond effectively to its challenges. This initiative aims to increase knowledge and understanding of climate change, identify its real-world impacts, and improve adaptation literacy. This will empower individuals and households to develop relevant adaptation strategies. The information provided through various activities in this initiative is expected to help people; 1) Understand the Risks: Recognize the impacts of climate change across different sectors, including economic, health, and ecological dimensions. 2) Recognize Linkages: Understand how climate change affects agriculture, fisheries, clean water access, and food security. 3) Encourage Attitude and Behavior Change: Inspire individuals to take initiative or engage in various mitigation and adaptation efforts. 4) Build Community Resilience: Strengthen the capability of communities to withstand climate challenges. 5) Increase Adaptation Capacity: Enhance knowledge and improve the flow of information related to climate adaptation. By achieving these objectives, we can foster a more informed and proactive approach to climate change within our communities.
58. The goal is to enhance public knowledge, understanding, and awareness of climate change and its adverse impacts. We aim to improve climate information that will help communities develop adaptation and anticipation measures. This also includes enhancing access to information and technology, which are key factors in reducing vulnerability. This initiative involves activities focused on providing, introducing, and utilizing weather forecasting technology, enabling communities to obtain real-time information about weather conditions. This tool will assist residents in making critical decisions related to safety and productive assets. The Information Portal will be set up at the village office and disseminated through social media platforms. Based on past experiences, this weather information typically spreads beyond the local village and is also utilized by residents in neighbouring areas. As a result, this information system will empower the local community to have better control over weather-related information.

Output 1.2.1 Increased access to knowledge and information system on environmental conditions through cadre training in 15 villages

59. This initiative will be carried out in collaboration with the project implementer, the Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics (BMKG), and the Tadulako University Teaching Team. The Climate School (*Sekolah Lapang Iklim*) will involve farming and fishing communities, as well as local village governments. The programme will consist of 14 sessions and will also be implemented in high schools across each sub-district to engage teachers and students, particularly Generation Z (Gen-Z). Additionally, counselling

sessions will be provided. To successfully conduct the Climate School in all designated areas, several stages will be required, including: 1) Formation of a teaching team. 2) Preparation of materials and curriculum. 3) Writing and publishing educational modules. 4) Development of action plans. 5). Implementation of Climate School activities.

60. **1.2.1.1. Implementation of Climate Schools in 15 villages;** Climate Field Schools will be established in 15 villages to enhance community literacy and understanding of climate change. The curriculum will cover key topics, including climate and climate change fundamentals, the impacts of climate change on communities, Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR), social protection, clean water management (rainwater harvesting), climate-resilient livelihoods, ecosystem-based adaptation, and village-level climate adaptation planning. The Climate Field School sessions will be delivered using interactive and participatory learning approaches. Training methods will include presentations and reflection sessions, group discussions, seasonal calendar analysis, local case studies, field-based practical exercises, simulations, and reflective learning. The training curriculum and learning methodologies will be compiled into a Climate Field School Module, developed by a team of resource persons comprising experts from BMKG, academics, and climate adaptation practitioners.
61. **1.2.1.2. Intensive training in operating aerial and underwater drones for documentation of potential village activities;** Intensive training will be conducted on the operation of aerial and underwater drones for documenting potential activities in villages. This training will involve youth from 15 different villages and aims to introduce drone technology as a tool for addressing the challenges posed by climate change. Moreover, the training is designed to enhance youth participation in technology-based solutions to tackle the climate crisis. The program includes an introduction to drone operation, mission planning, data collection, and data processing (including the use of specific software). The data collected by aerial drones can provide valuable insights into land use, forest cover, and areas prone to disasters. Meanwhile, the underwater drones will be used to observe the condition and growth of corals, as well as to assess the presence of hard corals. Additionally, the training will focus on identifying indicator fish species that signify the overall health of coral ecosystems. This training will be attended by youth from 15 villages, aiming to introduce drone technology as one of the tools that can be used to address the challenges posed by climate change. In addition, the training is intended to increase youth participation, to be part of technology-based solutions in responding to the climate crisis. The training covers drone introduction and operation, mission planning, data collection, and data processing (including the use of software). The aerial drone data can provide various data such as land use, forest cover, and potential disaster areas. While the underwater drone is used to observe the condition and growth of corals, as well as the presence of hard corals. In addition, the presence of indicator and targeted fishes that are indicator of coral health in general.
62. **1.2.1.3. Young people are conducting regular monitoring of the health of forests and coastal areas.** Young people trained and equipped with drone devices will conduct routine monitoring of forest and coastal health every three months. They will develop a monitoring schedule and perform assessments, process the data collected, and present their findings. Additionally, they will engage in informal discussions related to the results of their data analysis.
63. **1.2.1.4. Publishing regular reports as infographics on forest cover and coral reef health across 15 villages.** The analyzed data will be presented through various formats, including maps, images, diagrams, and matrices. This information will be shared using multiple methods and media platforms, such as infographics, articles, video content, stories, and photos. These will be published as infographic posters and banners, with additional displays in the village office. Content will also be shared on social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, X, and TikTok, as well as on the websites of both the Consortium and the village. Additionally, there will be coverage through mass media to reach a broader audience.
64. **1.2.1.5. Development of clean water management models and improved water distribution for vulnerable households.** Clean water management models will be developed in five villages, comprising three coastal villages (two on the west coast and one on the east coast) and two terrestrial villages in the drier eastern part of the landscape. Two complementary models will be implemented. The first model focuses on optimizing existing surface water supply systems by improving the efficiency of clean water management and expanding water distribution through household connections for vulnerable households, including female-headed households, elderly households, households with persons with disabilities, and low-income families. Under this model, the project will not construct new water supply infrastructure. Instead, it will enhance the efficiency and reliability of existing systems through water network monitoring and management, while improving access for vulnerable households by establishing water storage facilities and household service connections. The second

model is based on rainwater harvesting through the installation of Rainwater Harvesting Systems (RWHS). This will include the installation of roof gutters, the provision of rainwater storage tanks or drums (1,500–2,000 liters), the installation of simple filtration systems, and training for community groups on system operation and maintenance. This model is particularly suitable for villages or hamlets with limited access to clean water or poor water quality, including small, dispersed settlements located away from the main village, such as seasonal farming and fishing settlements.

Component 2: Environmental improvement ecosystems through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitation of critical areas, and proposals for the establishment of new protected areas

65. The objective of restoring ecosystem resilience is to enhance, sustain, and revive nature's capacity to uphold hydrological systems, soil fertility, pollination, protection against natural disasters, and the provision of habitats and resources for communities. This initiative addresses the ecological impacts of forest and land degradation, as well as the destruction of mangrove forests and coral reef ecosystems in coastal regions. This component encompasses the improvement of community-based forest governance through social forestry, the strengthening of ecosystem protection via the establishment of local conservation areas, and the restoration of forest and coastal ecosystems. The achievement of this component will be measured through outcome results 2.1., 2.2., and 2.3.

Outcome 2.1. Better management of social forestry in the neck of Sulawesi;

66. Social forestry is a forest management program that grants local communities' legal access to manage, utilize, and sustainably preserve forest resources. The program seeks to enhance community welfare while also protecting the environment. Social forestry is governed by Law No. 41/1999 on Forestry, as well as several government regulations, including PP No. 6/2007 on Forest Planning and Preparation of Forest Management Plans, and PP No. 23/2021 on the Implementation of Forestry Affairs, along with various ministerial regulations. Social forestry encompasses three main schemes: Village Forest, Community Forest, and Community Plantation Forest. These initiatives aim to empower communities economically and promote environmental conservation. Additionally, they help resolve conflicts related to forest areas and encourage increased community participation. The project's targets include establishing two new social forestry areas and strengthening six existing ones. These activities will involve facilitating proposals for the two new social forestry areas and providing support for the post-licensing processes of the six established areas.

Output 2.1.1. Increases access to social forestry and revitalization of social forestry access holders.

67. In this context, "improved access" refers to the granting or acquisition of bundles of rights to communities, enabling them to manage forest resources in a legally secure manner. As a result of this increased access, communities that were previously prohibited from managing forests are now legally permitted to do so. This enhanced access is beneficial for several reasons: 1) It helps resolve conflicts related to forest tenure and management tensions between communities and the government, providing legal certainty to the communities regarding forest ownership. 2) It boosts community economies by allowing the use of natural resources, such as timber and non-timber products (e.g., honey, rattan, coffee), along with the management of tourism, water, and energy services. 3) It increases community participation and enhances capacity for forest protection and rehabilitation.
68. Access is provided or expanded through Social Forestry licenses issued by the government, which include three schemes: Village Forest, Community Forest, and Community Plantation Forest. Social forestry is a practical implementation of Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM). It is regarded as more effective because the government distributes access, assets, and forest resources to communities more freely than in the past. This means that the benefits and responsibilities of managing and protecting these resources are no longer solely centralized with state authorities. Historically, before 2007, access to state forests was primarily granted to corporations focused on timber extraction and land clearing for oil palm plantations. This policy resulted in numerous conflicts and inequities in land ownership.
69. **2.1.1.1. Workshop on social forestry revitalization in 6 permit holders and 2 prospective permit holders;** This workshop will focus on revitalizing social forestry for six current permit holders and two prospective permit holders. Attendees will include social forestry permit holders and representatives from villages that are looking to apply for social forestry permits. Project management will assess the current status and progress of social forestry management among permit holders by mapping stakeholders, internal institutions, and identifying the

challenges they face. Additionally, the project team will outline the assistance plan and the stages of support that will be provided to both permit holders and the villages applying for permits. After the workshop, facilitators and participants will collaborate to develop follow-up plans tailored to each village.

70. **2.1.1.2. Facilitating the acceleration of issuance of permits for 2 new social forestry areas;** This process includes providing maps, establishing institutions, preparing social forestry proposal documents, and conducting intensive coordination with the Social Forestry Working Group (POKJA PS), the Forest Management Unit (FMU), and the Centre for Social Forestry and Environmental Restoration (BPSKL). Additionally, we will schedule and assist with the administrative and field verification processes, ultimately issuing the license through the Social Forestry Decree.
71. **2.1.1.3. Facilitate the preparation of the RKPS (Social Forestry Work Plan) and RKT PS (Annual Work Plan on Social Forestry) documents with climate change adaptation orientation for 8 permit** Helping to prepare social forestry management documents through meetings, along with document consultation and submission for assessment and approval by the FMU and BPSKL.
72. **2.1.1.4. Arrangement of social forestry block/zona area in 6 existing social forestry;** This activity was carried out in six villages that obtained social forestry licenses. The process involved several activities, including social forestry management meetings and the creation of indicative zone maps.
73. **2.1.1.5. Community organizing / mentoring and assistance in organizing village;** Trained and skilled project personnel will be present at the project site to provide training and assistance to local groups and communities.

Output 2.1.2. Zoning of social forestry area

74. In accordance with the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 of 2021 regarding Social Forestry Management, communities possessing social forestry licenses—specifically under the Village Forest (HD) and Community Forest (HKm) schemes—are mandated to develop comprehensive social forestry management plans. These plans must incorporate elements of governance that address institutional frameworks, business operations, and effective area management practices. Furthermore, social forestry zoning serves as a key component in the implementation of area management strategies. Social forestry zoning is systematically organized into three distinct categories: the Protection Zone, Utilization Zone, and Rehabilitation Zone. This zoning framework serves as the basis for the effective management of social forestry areas. The primary objective is to establish community-based protected areas within terrestrial environments, alongside implementing land rehabilitation initiatives through agroforestry practices. This approach encompasses several critical elements.
75. **2.1.2.1. Participatory field tracking of new protection zones within the social forestry area and outside the social forestry area;** This is a crucial initiative aimed at establishing forest protected areas within these regions. Given the limited allocation of protected areas by governmental authorities in the Sulawesi's neck ecoregion, these efforts are of significant importance for environmental conservation and sustainability. The establishment of protected areas is essential for maintaining ecological balance, preserving biodiversity, and ensuring the sustainability of the water cycle. Additionally, these measures are critical for mitigating the risks of flooding and erosion. This activity constitutes a phase in the physical identification of potential protected areas, conducted through ground surveys of designated locations deemed significant for protection. The objective is to collect biophysical data as indicators of ecological value. The information gathered encompasses various categories, including land cover conditions, forest types, topography, as well as the identification of springs and anthropogenic activities, particularly those concerning sacred sites, which may include locations where indigenous cultural rituals are performed. Biological indicators will be collected utilizing the Quick Biodiversity Survey (QBS) methodology, which involves systematic observations through designated plots and transects. The objective is to document specific bioindicators and taxa whose presence correlates with varying levels of land alteration. This includes, but is not limited to, Stool Beetles (Coleoptera), primates, avian species, small mammals (Rodentia), bats (Chiroptera), as well as an assessment of the forest vegetation structure.
76. **2.1.2.2. Workshop on integration of utilization blocks/zona, land use plans with detailed village spatial plans;** This is scheduled to convene at the village level. This workshop aims to collaboratively analyze and discuss the village land use map in conjunction with the social forestry map and the indicative map of protected areas within the village. At this stage, the survey team will present the findings of the survey along with the

proposed plan for the designation of protected areas. The suggested protected areas are derived from social forestry regions, as well as from external territories. Specifically, external territories may include land owned or jointly controlled by the community (common property), a scenario that is primarily applicable to indigenous communities. It is important to note that the proposed protected areas do not encompass state-owned land or state forests, as these resources fall outside the authority of community governance, government control, or customary institutions. The workshop aims to facilitate an agreement on the establishment of the protected areas, including definitive decisions regarding their geographical location and extent.

77. **2.1.2.3. New protection zone delineation;** This phase serves as a continuation of the agreement reached during the previous workshop. The agreement currently exists in the form of an indicative map, labelled as such due to the absence of a definitive representation in the field. This stage encompasses the geographic mapping of protected areas through the collection of coordinate points, followed by marking the boundaries with stakes. The execution of this mapping and boundary demarcation will adhere to the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 4 of 2023 concerning Social Forestry Management in Forest Areas with Special Management.
78. **2.1.2.4. Arrangement of social forestry block/zona area in 6 existing social forestry;** pertains to the identification and delineation of protected zones. Under regulatory guidelines, the social forestry area is categorized into three distinct zones: Protection, Utilization, and Rehabilitation. This initiative centers on the allocation, mapping, and marking of the boundaries for the Utilization and Rehabilitation zones. The classification of these zones takes into consideration factors such as land cover conditions, the potential and assets of forest resources—both tangible and intangible—accessibility, and the availability of necessary infrastructure.
79. **2.1.2.5. Community organizing / mentoring and assistance in organizing village communities;** is designed to achieve Output 2.1.2. This initiative involves the deployment of technical personnel who possess the relevant skills and expertise necessary to fulfil this objective.
80. **2.1.2.6. Procurement of assistance for monitoring and dashboards of the Maritime Information System**
This project involves the development of monitoring tools and dashboards for the BMKG aimed at providing an early warning system for fishermen regarding weather conditions. This initiative is part of a technology-based adaptation strategy that aims to reduce shipping risks for fishermen, especially given the rising threats of accidents due to increasingly severe weather conditions, including storms, strong winds, and high waves. As part of this activity, an information system will be established based on the Marine Weather application developed by BMKG. This system will provide real-time local weather information, which will be displayed on monitors at village offices. To ensure that a wider community, particularly fishermen's groups, can access this information, we will disseminate updates through social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok. In addition to the aforementioned information, communication, and educational products—including modules, handbooks, infographics, social media content (stories and videos), posters, banners, and coverage in mass media—the project will also publish a journal and at least one book during the project period.

Outcome 2.2. Improved Community-Based and Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Resources to Ensure Ecosystem Resilience

81. This outcome is achieved to ensure the participatory and sustainable management of coastal and marine areas through the restoration of ecosystem carrying capacity, enhancing protection capacities, and the effective and responsible utilization of resources (outcomes 2.1 and 2.3). This result will promote comprehensive ecosystem resilience in village landscapes and the sustainability of local livelihoods, covering both terrestrial and marine environments. Because on the Sulawesi Neck isthmus, most village landscapes consist of both land (mountains) and coast, so that both types of ecosystems and their communities are interconnected and influence each other. Overall, this outcome will be achieved through improved coastal and marine governance by enhancing participation and multi-party collaboration, the provision of regulations, and strengthened oversight, which will legally institutionalize as a Community-Based Marine Protected Area. This area will encompass coastal and shallow marine areas, including critical ecosystems such as mangrove forests, coral reefs, and seagrass beds.
82. The community-based management of coastal and marine resources will be based on the establishment of a zoning system consisting of: 1) Core Zones, designated as fully protected areas, applicable to locations of high conservation value, such as fish spawning areas; 2) Limited Use Zones, aimed at sustainable fishing practices; 3) Tourism or Recreation Zones, designated to facilitate ecotourism activities; and 4) Traditional Use Zones,

allowing activities carried out by indigenous or local communities. Additionally, the management of water areas will introduce and integrate a closure-open system for the capture of high-value fishery commodities, such as octopus and lobster.

83. The climate risks faced by fishermen in the Tomini Bay and Makassar Strait include increased intensity and severity of bad weather, followed by high waves, strong winds, and storms. Furthermore, the rise in sea surface temperatures has led to the degradation of coral reefs, seagrass beds, and a decline in the fertility of mangrove ecosystems. The increase in surface temperature has also affected the cycle and migration patterns of fish, which no longer align with the "traditional fishermen's catch map", thus reducing the fishing capacity of traditional fishermen. Extreme weather conditions also heighten the risk of maritime accidents, simultaneously reducing the cumulative operation time of fishermen. This situation is worsened by the decline in fishery resources due to ecosystem damage caused by overfishing and destructive fishing practices, such as the use of explosives and toxic substances. The climate crisis has impacted household livelihoods, exacerbating gender inequality and increasing cases of violence against women and children, while also placing an additional burden on female fishermen.
84. The improvement of coastal and marine governance will contribute to the conservation of marine biodiversity, as it provides protected zones to curb overfishing. This approach becomes an integral part of the household livelihood strategy by enhancing fishery resources. This enhancement will allow fishermen to adjust their fishing patterns and times and target specific fish species more effectively. It will enable fishermen to catch pelagic fish in open waters during good weather conditions, as well as facilitate the harvesting of demersal fish on coral reefs during poor weather seasons. Furthermore, ecosystem recovery will increase the population of various marine species, including shellfish, crabs, and shrimp, which inhabit mangrove ecosystems, as well as demersal species in the intertidal zone, such as octopuses.
85. Moreover, this framework enables communities to take control and manage water areas and resources responsibly. Initially, this process will be encouraged as a social movement, and in the following stages, the initiative will be institutionalized within the concept of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) using the community OECM (Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures) framework, established through local regulations. This process will simultaneously transform local initiatives to the regional and national levels, aligning with Indonesia's ambitious target to expand its marine conservation areas to 32.5 million hectares by 2030, equivalent to 10% of Indonesia's total marine area. Currently, Indonesia has 201 conservation areas with a total area of 28.11 million hectares. Of this, 10 National Conservation Areas are managed by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), 30 Conservation Areas are managed by the Ministry of Forestry, and 161 Regional Conservation Areas are managed by Provincial Governments. Ultimately, however, the development of MPAs will play a crucial role in the sustainable development of climate resilience in coastal communities. Maintaining mangrove, seagrass, and coral reef ecosystems will protect communities from coastal disasters, help maintain food security, and sustain livelihoods.

Output 2.2.1. Existence of Maps and Community-Based Coastal and Marine Area Management Systems around the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay

86. This stage includes a process aimed at defining boundaries, planning, and establishing participatory and sustainable managed water areas, which will also serve as indicative MPA sites. This process includes various steps to ensure that the selected areas have ecological, social, and economic value while being acceptable to local communities. This stage will be carried out collaboratively with the community, which includes formulating objectives, scaling, mapping, data collection, boundary setting, and spatial planning within the area. Academics from Tadulako University, along with the Marine and Fisheries Department, will be actively involved to support and assist in the implementation of this activity, which will inherently become the process of drafting an academic manuscript. The activities to be carried out to produce Output 2.2.1. are as follows:
87. **2.2.1.1. Survey and Participatory Mapping of the Water Areas around the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay Coastal Areas:** This initial stage involves identifying target areas. The identification process will be carried out participatively, using in-depth interviews and field surveys to gather relevant information, considering ecological, social, and economic factors. 1. Ecological factors include biodiversity, critical ecosystems, breeding and nurturing habitats, and ecological connectivity; 2. Social factors include community dependence, cultural and spiritual values, tourism potential, and community acceptance levels; 3. Economic factors include evaluating productive fishery resources, economic value, ecosystem services, and sustainable business opportunities.
88. **2.2.1.2. Facilitation of community-based water area zoning formation:** This activity will be carried out

through cooperation with the community in a series of discussions aimed at delineating, reviewing, and establishing water zone areas and indicative Marine Conservation Areas (MPA). This process will also involve mapping and field marking, including determining specific locations, the size of the designated areas, and the management strategies to be applied. These factors will be comprehensively assessed from ecological, social, and economic perspectives.

89. **2.2.1.3. Preparation of the academic manuscript for Marine Protected Areas (MPA) around the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay Coastline:** This research activity will be conducted by experts from Tadulako University, with active involvement from the local community and village government. The findings of this research will be presented and discussed with the community in a special seminar dedicated to this research. Ultimately, the research results will be compiled according to the standards of academic writing.

Output 2.2.2. Drafting of local regulation regarding Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and / or Reserved area around the Makassar strait and Tomini bay coasts,

90. The formulation of Local Regulations represents a critical phase in the development and drafting of laws and regulations at the regional level. This process aims to create regional legal instruments on the Designation and Management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). This initiative is guided by Law Number 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Legislation. The process of drafting local regulations (PERDA) is commenced by either the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) or the Regional Government (Pemda). The content of the PERDA may be developed collaboratively or with assistance from various stakeholders, including consultants, academics, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The preparation of a PERDA must be accompanied by an Academic Paper addressing the specific subject matter of the regulation in question. In this instance, the research outcomes from activity 2.2.1.3 will yield an Academic Paper that serves as the foundation for drafting the Local Regulation (PERDA). The output identified as 2.2.2 encompasses a series of activities.
91. **2.2.2.1. Preparation of Draft Regional Regulation on Marine Protected Areas (MPA) around the Makassar Strait Coast and Tomini Bay;** The preparation of the draft will take place in the districts of Parigi Moutong and Donggala. This process will be conducted by the legal and expert teams from Tadulako University, in collaboration with the Regional Representative Council (DPRD).
92. **2.2.2.2. Consultation on the Draft Regional Regulation with BAPEMPERDA of the Donggala DPRD, Parigi Moutong DPRD and the Legal Department of the Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency Governments;** Consultation on the draft of Regional Regulations with keys actors like Donggala's BAPEMPERDA and Parigi Moutong's BAPEMPERDA, as well as the Legal Département of Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regencies Governments; BAPEMPERDA (Regional Regulation Agency) is a DPRD supporting body that has the authority to conduct initial studies, assess, compile and determine the list and types of the regional regulations to be discussed in one year of the session. The list of regulations included in the discussion schedule is called the regional regulation development programme (Propemperda). The consultation process will be carried out through seminar activities attended by Bapemperda members and community representatives in the targeted villages, aims to explain the objectives and substance of the proposed regulations. In addition, consultations will also be carried out with the regional government, involving the legal department of the regional government and technical agencies, such as the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), Forestry Service, Forest Management Unit (KPH), DP3A, Marine and Fisheries Service (DKP), and others.
93. **2.2.2.3. Communication and lobbying to include the draft Ranperda in the Propemperda (Program Formation of Regional Regulations);** This activity will be carried out in the form of visits, audiences, formal and informal discussions, and limited meetings with the DPRD Leadership, DPRD Fraction Chairmen, Regional Regulation Formation Agency (BAPEMPERDA) and the Regional Government to provide additional information, conduct in-depth studies to convince and ensure that the proposed Draft Regional Regulation is included in the Propemperda and scheduled in the discussion of regional regulations.

Outcome 2.3. Environmental functions in critical land zones restored;

94. This result is an effort to restore the function of forest, mangrove, and coral reef ecosystems through rehabilitation and restoration activities. Rehabilitation activities include seedling provision, planting, and maintenance. The community will be the main actor in these activities. Local community as actors, not only play a technical role, but are also empowered with various knowledge and skills in restoration techniques. This approach will be

followed by the transfer of project resources to the community, which will be a fundamental difference between this project and land rehabilitation projects carried out by the government that mostly prioritize the interest of contractors. Coral reef cultivation will be carried out by a group of young fishermen (male and female), while forest rehabilitation will involve ProKlim group members consisting of various genders. This variation in gender and age groups is a deliberate design to broaden the reach and involvement of vulnerable groups.

Output 2.3.1. Rehabilitation of critical land in the PS working area with MPTS (Multi Purposes Tree Species)

95. This outcome is intended to restore the ecological, economic and social functions of degraded land within Social Forestry Areas and is designated as a social forestry rehabilitation zone based on output 2.1.2. This outcome is important to prevent further degradation, restore soil fertility, support the sustainability of the water cycle, and reduce the risk of erosion, as well as floods and landslides. This outcome will also increase the productivity value of the land, which can be a new source of income for the community, with products that will be produced by the forest trees and MPTS. Thus, this activity will have an impact on risk reduction, while helping to increase community resilience from ecological and economic aspects.
96. The implementation of rehabilitation by communities using MPTS (Multi-Purpose Tree Species) is totally different from the rehabilitation project that taken by the government. This approach is more effective because it has a higher potential for success, since the community as the rehabilitation actor has a greater sense of responsibility and ownership. Technically, communities living around the rehabilitation object will more easily monitor the growth of plants, compared to forestry officers in government rehabilitation projects who live far from the project site. The varied yields of MPTS plants will be a potential income for the community in the future.
97. **2.3.1.1. MPTS nursery training for the ProKlim Group;** This technical training will be conducted by presenting nursery experts from the Forestry Service and BPDAS (Watershed Management Centre). This training will be attended by representatives of the ProKlim groups who are assigned to be managers of the nursery.
98. **2.3.1.2. Village nursery development in 11 villages;** This activity is the construction of village nurseries house or village seedling gardens. This stage includes building up shelters, providing materials and installing proper equipment, as well as tilling the land. In addition, this stage also includes the preparation of nursery groups that include human resource management, preparation of nursery work plans, and monitoring.
99. **2.3.1.3. Nursery of 110,000 MPTS seedlings at the Village Nursery;** This activity includes the production process of MPTS seedlings that will take place between 3-4 months in 11 villages areas. The composition of the species to be sown consists of forestry and plantation plants, which of 60% of them are forestry plants, with a minimum of 5 types of plants. This activity consists of stages; selection and provision of seeds, inserting planting media into the seed bag, planting seeds, maintenance and replanting (replacing dead plants), as well as monitoring seed growth. The implementation of this activity will involve labors from the villages.
100. **2.3.1.4. Planting 110.000 seedlings in critical areas using the successful agroforestry method;** This activity will be carried out by ProKlim and Social Forestry Management Groups, Forest Farmer Groups (KTH) in the HKm (Community Forest) scheme and LPHD (Village Forest Management Institution) in the Village Forest scheme. Planting activities include land preparation, making planting holes, planting and marking plants. In addition, will be continued with plant maintenance, which consists of; maintenance, fertilization, replanting, and land cleaning (every 3 months). Since it combines with the concept of agroforestry succession, plant maintenance will take place throughout the project period, where some activities such as replanting are carried out up to 6 months after planting, fertilizing up to the 3rd month, cleaning the land until individual plants grow well, and no longer attacked by weeds and other pets. The field officers responsible in progress monitoring of the plants every month, ensuring that all maintenance processes are carried out, and the plants can grow well.

Output 2.3.2. Increased mangrove rehabilitation area through women group involvement

101. Mangrove rehabilitation will improve the village's economic and ecological resilience, given the crucial function of mangrove ecosystems in protecting coastal areas, providing a natural filtration system, regulating nutrient cycles, and providing habitat for numerous marine lives. This outcome will be achieved by prioritizing the involvement of women's groups. This is not only an affirmation, but also based on the socio-economic closeness of women to the mangrove ecosystem. In the context of livelihood patterns, particularly in fishermen households, women generally work by gathering marine lives in tidal areas and mangrove forests. In a village like West Bolano, for example, 40 women work daily in the mangrove forest in a lagoon, collecting Katue clams

(*Polymesoda bengalensis*) for sale and consumption. The conversion of mangrove forests to fishponds in many areas has reduced women's access to livelihoods. Similarly, the felling of mangrove trees for firewood and household herbs has also reduced women's access to livelihoods. Output 2.3.2. Will be achieved by conducting the following activities:

102. **2.3.2.1. Field school of mangrove seedling and cultivation techniques for women in 13 villages;** Intensive training with an out-of-classroom approach and emphasis on simulation and practical work. Attended by women in charge of mangrove nurseries and rehabilitation, and guided by technical assistants and expert trainers from BPDAS.
103. **2.3.2.2. Mangrove Nurseries by women in 13 villages;** Establishment of nurseries includes site selection, construction of shelters, collection, and maintenance of seedlings until ready for planting. The maintenance period is 6 months, the number of seedlings sown is 50,000, plus 10% for replanting needs, so the total seedlings per nursery is 55,000, or 715,000 seedlings for the entire nursery.
104. **2.3.2.3. Mangrove planting by women in 13 villages x 10 Ha (130 ha);** Planting activities are carried out in predetermined locations. The distribution of mangrove species planted follows the zoning pattern of the mangrove ecosystem (edge, center, mainland), while the number and type of mangroves are determined based on the mangrove restoration technical plan.
105. **2.3.2.4. Monitoring and maintenance of mangroves by women in 13 villages;** After the planting phase, women's groups are responsible for carrying out maintenance and supervision, which includes replanting dead seedlings, controlling pests and diseases, and managing environmental conditions (cleaning, regulating water flow and sediment) so that mangrove trees can grow well. Maintenance will be carried out for 6 months after planting.

Output 2.3.3. Rehabilitation of critical land in the coral reef areas.

106. The Bio reef tech method will be used in coral reef rehabilitation. Previously, this method has been applied by Karsa Institute in Kabalutan Island, Togean Islands. Bioreeftek was developed by the Marine Research and Observation Centre of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 2008. Coconut shell is used as a natural substance for the Bioreeftek method, aiming to attach coral planula larvae so that they can grow naturally. This technique does not require coral fragmentation, as is commonly done in coral farming techniques. In addition, it is more environmentally friendly, this method was chosen due to the abundance of coconut trees in the coastal areas of Sulawesi. The construction is simple and easy to make, making it efficient and affordable for the community. This output will be achieved through the following activities;
107. **2.3.3.1. Field school for making and cultivating corals through the Bio-reef tech method for youth.** This activity was implemented with a field school approach. The trainers or teachers were bio-reef tech experts, while the participants were youth from fishing families. This training includes an explanation of marine ecology, the function of coral reefs, in addition to techniques for making, placing and maintaining bio-reef tech.
108. **2.3.3.2. Facilitate the construction of bio-reef tech platforms.** The construction of bio-reef tech platforms will be conducted in Balaesang and Tinombo by involving fishing households, especially young fishing groups. Activities include preparing tools, collecting materials, making frames, casting, and installing clam shells as substrates to form bio-reef tech platforms. A total of 1014 bio-reef tech units were made.
109. **2.3.3.3. Placement of bio-reef tech media on beaches and reefs that need to be restored.** This is the activity of placing the platform on the seabed. It begins with observations using underwater drone to determine the place and mark the coordinates of suitable placement. A team of young fishermen, accompanied by a supervisor, will transport the bio-reef tech platform by boat to the destination.
110. **2.3.3.4. Facilitate monitoring and reporting of coral reef development.** Monitoring is conducted periodically every 3 months to observe the growth and development of coral reefs. Monitoring results will be recorded in tally sheets and documented for analysis, reporting and learning.

Component 3: Social and economic resilience through livelihood improvement

111. Improving community livelihoods is the target to be achieved through this project. In terms of improving adaptive capacity, it is necessary to reduce vulnerability of the households in vulnerable and marginalized groups,

consisting of; female-headed households, households with disabled family members, elderly households, as well as very poor households and indigenous peoples. The focus on vulnerable groups is done by considering that; the level of household vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change will vary, even with the same level of exposure. Vulnerable groups face a much higher risk than non-vulnerable groups. In the context of Central Sulawesi Province, this component is particularly urgent given that the programme's target households are those affected by the loss of livelihoods due to the 2018 Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction disaster, which was then followed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the programme will invest in improving the livelihoods of vulnerable groups, to strengthen and increase household income.

Outcomes 3.1. Improved of climate-resilient through small businesses development and improvement of the sector of agriculture and fisheries

112. There are investment sectors that will be focused on for livelihood improvement: Agriculture, Small Scale Fisheries (SSF), and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The programme's support will include business capacity building, management and marketing skills, as well as providing tailored capital assistance packages and production equipment based on needs analysis. Beneficiary determination will be critical to the effectiveness of this component. Beneficiary selection will be based on government data sources, especially the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), which includes not only poverty rates but also household vulnerability status. Nevertheless, the determination of the final beneficiaries will still rely on social mapping, which involves list building with village governments, physical field identification, and community engagement forums. To increase accountability and transparency in the beneficiary selection process, programme implementers will publicly display the list of potential beneficiaries. In addition to managing community feedback and grievances, programme management will establish a feedback and grievance mechanism, applicable to this stage and overall programme implementation.
113. To ensure the effectiveness of target achievement, targeted beneficiaries will receive various supports to improve their technical and managerial knowledge and skills. For example, through training, courses, field schools, and technical assistance in the form of mentoring. This technical support provides a methodological difference between the design of this programme and other social assistance projects. The target group for this programme is likely to be those who have previously received social assistance through the government's stimulus programme that was channeled in the form of unconditional cash transfers (BLT) during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the form and purpose of this assistance is not the same. The BLT programme, which was designed to maintain household consumption capacity, is different from this programme, which aims to increase production capacity.
114. Additionally, to ensure the sustainability of Component 3 achievements, women's enterprises and vulnerable communities will be organized into active and operational business groups through the programme, which will facilitate personal and institutional capacity building. One of the efforts to strengthen small business groups is to facilitate the issuance of various business and trade licenses imposed by the government. In addition, these business groups will register their existence with relevant government departments/offices such as the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Department of Cooperatives, and the Department of Microenterprises. This registration will open up access for these groups to government programmes and assistance in the future. In addition, the programme will link these groups with relevant markets and the private sector, thus opening up a wider business network and enabling these groups to continue to grow and develop.

Output 3.1.1. Small-scale adaptive businesses developed;

115. Several activities, such as capacity building, business group strengthening, business plan development, and mentoring, will be conducted to achieve this output. This will be followed by the distribution of Stimulant Capital Assistance (financial assistance packages), for business capital purposes, which is intended for households that have an interest and ability in business but do not have the capital to start a business.
116. The provision of financial assistance packages will be carried out through Activity 3.1.1.2. Business Improvement, through the development of a capital system based on Women's Economic Enterprise Group (KUEP). The budgeted amount of financial assistance packages is 20,650 USD. The budget is allocated to 15 KUEP. Each KUEP group will receive an average of 1,377 USD. Furthermore, each KUEP group consists of 25 people (women), so the number of direct beneficiaries is 375 women.
117. The use of capital assistance by right holders must be spent in accordance under the business plan that has been prepared. Capital assistance will be provided to women through KUEP. Each KUEP group will conduct a

savings and loan business that can be accessed by its members. In addition, to increase lending capacity and promote a savings culture, each KUEP will be required to develop group savings. Thus, the savings and loan service in each KUEP group will get capital from the project grant and KUEP members' savings. This savings and loan service is very important, considering that access of the community, especially poor households, to the conventional banking system is very difficult. This approach is needed as a way out of the conventional financial assistance mechanisms that have been in place. This is because conventional capital mechanisms, including those provided by banks, are not accessible to poor households. In addition to the absence of bank offices in the vicinity of the village, the economic structure of poor households is not acceptable to the bank credit system. Some private financing institutions operate in the villages. Most of these financing institutions apply high lending rates.

118. The requirements for capital assistance recipients must refer to the principles of affirmative action towards vulnerable groups and fairness.

- a. Poor households on the DTKS and Extreme Poor lists with;
 - ✓ Category I: Extremely Poor Households, Female Household Heads, and Persons with Disabilities.
 - ✓ Category II: Extremely Poor Elderly Households
 - ✓ Category III: Extremely Poor Households
 - ✓ Category IV: Not Extremely Poor but Registered in DTKS, Female Head of Household, Persons with Disabilities, Adolescents (especially adolescent girls)
 - ✓ Category V: Not Extremely Poor but Registered in DTKS, Youth

Notes: The distribution of assistance will be prioritized to categories I, II, and III. The next category will only receive assistance if there is excess budget allocation from the previous category.

- b. The list of beneficiaries is verified, consulted, and agreed upon by the parties in the village; village government, BPD, community leaders (including women), and published in the village office. KUEP Group members as the recipients of financial assistance must meet the following requirements: (1). Have participated in economic business capacity building activities, which consist of entrepreneurship training, business plan, financial management, production training (product standardization & legality), packaging and labelling, marketing training, including digital marketing. (2). To have a business plan, (3). Willing to participate in business incubation; and 4). Actively participate in every activity run by the groups.
- c. In addition to the provisions applied to group members, the KUEP Group is also bound by the provisions; (1). Having a management, members and group bylaws (2). Have the legality of group formation (3). Have a work programme, (4). Have a Group Bank Account (because financial assistance is paid to the group account) (5). Establish Group Savings as part of the KUEP savings and loan mechanism (6). Hold monthly meetings (7). Every month, organize thematic discussions on gender equality (8). Follow up the beneficiaries' approach, which is a home visit to at least one KUEP member every month to get information on behavioral changes and economic improvement progress felt by beneficiaries.

Output 3.1.1. Will be achieved by conducting the following activities;

119. **3.1.1.1. Training and assessment of sustainable livelihood assets;** will be conducted to provide knowledge and skills to identify, as well as participatory analysis of the sustainable livelihood framework, taking into account the availability of livelihood assets (pentagon assets), including the condition of structures and processes of structural change, as well as the context of vulnerabilities faced. The sustainable livelihood framework helps communities to map out relevant priority actions that can be taken to reduce vulnerability while increasing the resilience of the sustainable livelihood system.

120. **3.1.1.2. Business development studies, investment plans and marketing of climate adaptation innovation products;** This study is conducted by a team of economic and business experts with a specialization in small enterprises to identify and understand the characteristics, potential, and challenges of small business development in the project area. This study will produce operational recommendations regarding business institutional development strategies, analysis of the scale, type, and form of investment required, as well as appropriate production and marketing aspects. In addition to project and community needs, this study will be disseminated to the government, banks, and business actors.

121. **3.1.1.3. Workshop on business development plans, investment plans and marketing plans for climate adaptation innovation products;** This workshop will provide a forum for small business owners to interact with business experts and successful small business practitioners. This workshop will provide an opportunity for participants to present their products, share their challenges, and hopes. This workshop is expected to produce

a realistic business plan, which provides business development direction for each business unit.

122. **3.1.1.4. Community organizing/mentoring and assistance in organizing village communities;** Deployment of field facilitators with appropriate qualifications to assist villages and beneficiaries. The output of the field worker function is to assist the business incubation process.

Output 3.1.2. Development of successional agroforestry as a sustainable land use alternative

123. This output focuses on improving sustainable land use systems, with a focus on community agricultural land (not state forest areas), both for short-term food crop efforts, and former slash-and-burn land that will be converted into permanent agriculture. This type of land use is mainly implemented by indigenous communities, such as the Lauje tribe. Initial assessments indicate that the Lauje community has a mechanism to change land use from extensive shifting cultivation to more intensive permanent agriculture, by changing the types of crops cultivated, from food crops (short-term) to long-term crops, especially plantation crops and timber crops such as cocoa, fruit trees, and forestry plants. Only with the consent of the landowner (indigenous community) will the project support this land use transformation process through agroforestry development activities.
124. Why is agroforestry important in the context of adaptation? There is a saying that goes; "if you have 100 eggs, put them in two baskets, not in one basket. If one basket falls, then you still have another basket". Agroforestry is developed with such a philosophy, by planting more than 1 type of plant on the same land. This is to anticipate elements of uncertainty, both in production and markets, such as decreased yields or crop failures, or fluctuations in commodity prices. Agroforestry system is more resilient to dynamics like this. That is why agroforestry is called one form of climate-smart agriculture. In the agroforestry system, land will be managed by combining agricultural crops, trees (forestry plants), and livestock (optional). This system imitates the natural pattern of the forest ecosystem by planting various types of plants and trees together. The combination of these various types of plants will produce multiple products, both goods and services. The combination of trees and agricultural plants helps maintain soil moisture and protect plants from extreme temperatures, prevents soil erosion, reduces the impact of drought, and increases resistance to strong winds and floods. Thus, this system will provide economic, ecological, and social benefits for farmers and the environment. Output 3.1.2. will be achieved by conducting the following activities:
125. **3.1.2.1. Successional agroforestry system training;** Agroforest training is conducted with a field school approach by agroforestry experts from universities and agroforest champion farmers. This training includes the concept of agroforestry, the formation of successive agroforests, and yield management, associations between plants, plant maintenance techniques, and soil fertility, as well as soil conservation techniques.
126. **3.1.2.2. Support for successional agroforestry development and alternative land use;** This support is given to farmers to build an agroforestry system on their agricultural land. Support is given in the form of providing superior seeds and seedlings, providing organic fertilizers, agricultural tools, and technical assistance for sustainable land management.
127. **3.1.2.3. Community organizing / mentoring and assistance in organizing village communities;** Deployment of field facilitators with appropriate specifications to provide Deployment of field facilitators with appropriate specifications to provide technical assistance and mentoring for farmers in agroforestry development.

Output 3.1.3. Small-scale fishermen have the capacity to utilize adaptive knowledge and technology in fishing and aquaculture.

128. This output supports the improvement of the economic resilience of traditional fishermen households (Small-Scale Fisheries), one of the most vulnerable groups of society to the negative impacts of climate change. Support is provided in the form of capacity building, fishing gear, fish detection technology, and diversification of fisheries businesses, through aquaculture. This output will be achieved by following activities;
129. **3.1.3.1. There is a small-scale demersal fishery profile document;** This activity will be carried out to record the dynamics and trends of fisherman production and productivity over time and place, as well as recording activities through a Catch Logbook. Recording will be carried out by fishermen voluntarily, with assistance from field officers. The catch logbook is useful for sustainable fisheries development, especially for analysis and decision-making at the fisherman and government levels. This allows the community to understand catch

patterns and results (quantity and type) as well as their costs, which are correlated with the time and location of fishing.

130. **3.1.3.2. Assistance with fishing gear for small-scale demersal fishermen;** Fishing gear assistance is provided to support sustainable production, as well as to introduce and promote sustainable fishing gear types, such as handlines, longlines, traps, and selective gillnets. Safety equipment assistance will be provided to female fishers engaged in the fishing business of mangrove crabs (*Scylla spp*) and shellfish (*Polymesoda bengalensis*). Support is provided in the form of safety clothing or personal protective equipment (PPE), for fishermen operating in muddy areas. as well as sustainable fishing gear assistance, in the form of equipment such as traps or traps with selective sizes, crab balls, and PVC nets for the cultivation/enlargement of mangrove crabs. Support for this business will be followed by selective fishing training, training on the use of sustainable fishing gear, post-catch handling training, marketing training, and supply chains for crab and shellfish commodities.
131. **3.1.3.3. Provision of fish finder technology for fishermen;** The continuous increase in sea surface temperatures has an impact on changes in current patterns and fish movements, as discussed previously. Traditional fishermen tend to fish at certain points or spots (the same) that they have marked based on experience or based on information provided by previous fishermen. This results in continuous exploitation of the same spots. In certain situations, when fish populations decline, including due to environmental changes, fishermen risk experiencing losses due to reduced catches. This project will provide support for fish finders, an electronic device that works using sonar technology, and functions as a fish detector. fish finders will improve fishermen's ability to anticipate changes in fish migration patterns, as well as identify and expand fishing spots. fish finder will help fishermen to create up-to-date fishing spot maps. This technology will increase the efficiency of time and fishing costs. Fishermen will receive intensive training and mentoring to learn how to operate this tool.
132. **3.1.3.4. Training on aquaculture;** Developing fisheries cultivation is an effective solution to ensure the sustainability of fishermen's livelihoods amidst the climate crisis, which has reduced the time spent at sea in public waters. Therefore, fisheries cultivation is an important fisheries business to build fishermen's livelihood resilience. Cultivation training will be provided to introduce and practice crab and floating net cage cultivation. This training package includes technical training on building cultivation containers, cultivation techniques, business management, and ecopreneur training.
133. **3.1.3.5. Supporting the implementation of aquaculture.** Support for fisheries cultivation is provided in the form of crab cultivation assistance (crab ball) and the development of floating net cages as an efficient and economically and ecologically sustainable cultivation technique. support is provided in the form of equipment and materials for making floating net cages consisting of floating frames (bamboo), buoys, anchor and net systems, and floating net cage installations.
134. **3.1.3.6. Community organizing / mentoring and assistance in organizing village communities;** This activity is the deployment of technical personnel with relevant competencies, to ensure the achievement of Output 3.1.3.

Component 4: Provision of instruments and regional policies aims to reinforce adaptation efforts and securing the long-term sustainability of the program

135. Component 4 is to address the problem of the absence of adaptation institutional capacity at the district level, which causes the absence of real consolidation of adaptation initiatives at the local government level. This causes the integrity of adaptation to not be integrated into the regional apparatus organization programme.

Outcome 4.1.: The availability of climate change adaptation policies at the district level monitored by the Climate Change Working Group, officially supported by the district government.

136. Local (district)-level initiatives will be supported by institutional development and policy strengthening at the regional level. This stage will distribute authority and responsibility vertically to the local governments in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts. Consequently, climate change adaptation will be internalized into the regional policy agenda, ensuring sustainability both in terms of funding commitment and programmatic aspects. At this stage, the climate change adaptation agenda needs to be transformed into a legally binding product in the form of regional regulations through a legal drafting process. Thus, the adaptation agenda will become a priority development agenda, which implementation is expanded through regional government initiatives

implemented by the regional government office.

This outcome will be achieved by conducting the following 3 outputs;

Output 4.1.1. Climate Change Working Group in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts established:

137. Technically, the strengthening of institutional frameworks and policies in the regions will be carried out through the formation of POKJA API (Climate Change Adaptation Working Group) and the development of RAD API (Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation) documents. This will put both regencies as the first to have such instruments. The development of RAD API as a regional policy will be based on the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 concerning the guidelines for the preparation of climate change adaptation action plans. It will be synchronized with the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS). The ratification of the RAD API will be established through a Regent's Regulation or Regional Regulation (PERDA), while the POKJA API will be formalized through a Regent's Decree. This output will be achieved by conducting the following activities:
138. **4.1.1.1. FGD Series of Climate Change per OPD (local government institution).** There are around 34 sectoral agencies in the local government. Each agency has different main tasks and functions. FGD will be conducted primarily with agencies that are closely related to adaptation needs. Such as agriculture, forestry, marine and fisheries, infrastructure, environmental, social services. etc. Adaptation actions will be proportionally related to the tasks and functions of each agency. So that this forum will provide a map of the impact of climate change and cross-sector adaptation needs.
139. **4.1.1.2. Initiation of the establishment of POKJA API (Climate Change Adaptation Working Group).** This is the initial stage of the formation of adaptation institutions at the district level, which will be called POKJA API or Climate Change Adaptation Working Group. POKJA API is a cross-sector coordination forum formed by the local government to support the planning and implementation of climate change adaptation policies in an integrated manner. This activity will include an audience with the Regent, multi-party consultation, formation of a formator team, and preparation of the organization.
140. **4.1.1.3. Facilitate the preparation of the statutes of the POKJA API (Climate Change Adaptation Working Group).** The preparation of the statutes will be carried out to institutionalize the climate change adaptation working group (Pokja API). This activity will facilitate formulation and/or enhance regulations on organisational structure, organizational objectives, tasks and functions, scope of work of the organisation, work mechanisms, organization resource arrangements and procedures for decision-making, as well as organizational accountability. The preparation of the statutes will be carried out through a series of intensive meetings by the drafting team assigned by the Regents of Donggala and Parigi Moutong.
141. **4.1.1.4. Workshop on the establishment of POKJA API (Climate Change Adaptation Working Group) in 2 districts.** Will be held as a means of forming the POKJA API organization. The workshop will discuss the management structure and draft statutes that have been prepared by the formator team.
142. **4.1.1.5. Facilitating the issuance of a Regent's decree on the API POKJA in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts;** This process consists of legal drafting, consultation, and legal assessment by the district legal department and the legal assistance team of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, with the final result being the signing and ratification of the Decree on the establishment of the POKJA API in Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regencies.

Output 4.1.2. Climate Change Action Plan (RAD API) for Donggala and Parigi Moutong Districts developed

143. Aiming for the integration of the policy adaptation action plans that have been implemented while the consortium was formed in both districts together with the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), which will hold a mentoring clinic for the preparation of the Strategic Plan and Annual Work Plan of the local government institution (OPD). This plan will form the basis for the preparation of the Regional Government Annual Work Plan, which will be integrated into the General Budget Policy and Temporary Budget Priority Ceiling. Furthermore, this will be discussed as part of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. These results will be achieved through the following activities:
144. **4.1.2.1. Formation of Expert Panel;** Project Management consults with the regional government to select and

determine multidisciplinary experts, who will be assigned to prepare the RAD API document or Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation.

145. **4.1.2.2. Document Preparation Desk by Expert Panel and API POKJA;** This activity is the stage where the expert team and API LWG conduct the document review and writing process. This process includes Document Review, In-depth Assessment, and a series of FGDs, literature review, and peer writing process, to produce a comprehensive document.
146. **4.1.2.3. Consultation on the RAD API Document Design.** The document design is consulted periodically with various parties, such as the Department, Government, business actors, NGOs, the media and academics, as well as the community. The results of the consultation are presented in written form and integrated into the document.
147. **4.1.2.4. Regional Seminar on RAD API in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts;** The final document to be presented at a district-level seminar. The seminar was attended by the Regent, Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), and representatives of the government agencies, NGOs, mass media, academics, and community groups.
148. **4.1.2.5. Approval of RAD API Documents through Regent's Regulation;** The document that has been presented at the seminar and received final revisions according to the input from the seminar considered as the final document, and is to be submitted to the Regent to be stipulated through a Regent's Regulation. Thus, the document status becomes a regional policy product, which can be used as a reference in the preparation of planning, budgeting, and implementation of government activities and parties in the jurisdiction of the two regencies.
149. **4.1.2.6. Government engagement facilitation;** Two staff members will be assigned to the Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts to engage with stakeholders. Their responsibilities will include liaising, communicating, and coordinating the activities and participants involved in accomplishing this objective.

Output 4.1.3. Climate change response initiatives promoted and disseminated;

150. This output is related to project outreach, through the management and production of communication products, and the implementation of periodic or tentative events that will take place throughout the project implementation period. The output intended to ensure that the implementation of the project needs to be known as widely as possible, as part of accountability. Thus, the project experience and learning can be disseminated to the public so that it can become a knowledge product. This output will be achieved by conducting the following activities:
151. **4.1.3.1. Social media campaigns on adaptation initiatives and actions;** Photos and videos will be **continuously** documented during each activity, as well as capturing notable moments throughout the project implementation. This content will be used for social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok, and X, in addition to the organization's website. While everyone is responsible for supplying data and information for communication materials, the management of these platforms will be handled by a designated communication officer.
152. **4.1.3.2. Media Gathering, Activities will be formulated every 6 months;** This activity will take place every six months, at a minimum during the midterm review and at the conclusion of the project implementation. It may include media briefings and media field visits to enhance the outreach and visibility of the project's accomplishments. Local and national media representatives will participate in these events.
153. **4.1.3.3 Participatory Learning Workshop;** The Participatory Learning Workshop will be conducted in Donggala Regency and Parigi Moutong Regency, with the participation of representatives from local communities, including men, women, and youth who have been involved in program implementation in their respective villages. The workshop will also involve representatives from the local government and other relevant stakeholders. The workshop will use the Six Thinking Hats method as a structured approach to help participants and program implementers examine issues from different perspectives and facilitate joint reflection and evaluation of program implementation. Through this approach, participants will map program facts and achievements, reflect on them based on their perceptions and experiences, identify challenges and risks, assess successes and opportunities generated by the program, and formulate new ideas and potential solutions. These reflections will then provide a basis for identifying key lessons learned and developing follow-up actions. The method will help ensure that the evaluation is not dominated by any particular perspective or stakeholder group, but instead provides balanced space for all actors to contribute. It also creates a structured

space for participants to consider facts, experiences, critical perspectives, appreciation of achievements, creativity, and collective decision-making in an inclusive and participatory manner

154. **4.1.3.4. Adaptation action festival;** This event is a celebration that will be attended by many people, especially people from the targeted villages. The festival will be held in one of the districts at the end of the project implementation. The festival will provide tenants for each village, providing space for communities to share various adaptation initiatives that have been carried out as a good learning. Communities can also introduce various business products, commodities, works of art, and culture, promote adaptation mechanisms that work, including telling the challenges of climate change in their respective villages. This festival also provides academic forums to discuss climate, policies, and relevant study results. This festival will be packaged as a people's festival, to remind the importance of climate adaptation action.

B. Economic, Social and Environment Benefits

155. This project will benefit to social, economic, and environmental aspects of the community living in the neck of Sulawesi ecoregion. In addition to benefiting the government and relevant actors. Project's outcome will be achieved through activities that are carried out inclusively and participatory, thus enabling everyone who has responsibility in achievement and the beneficiaries to get involved in a participatory manner to reach the project's goal. The project implementers will consider gender-based mainstreaming that promotes social inclusively for vulnerable groups, as well as decreasing obstacles and ensuring women's involvement and other vulnerable groups.
156. This project will benefit direct and indirectly to the people, government and relevant parties, including businessmen and practitioners. In accordance to the AF's core impact indicator, the so-called direct beneficiary groups are the people or households who have received direct support, and they meet the criteria of "targeted" and "high intensity". So, in this project the beneficiaries are the recipients of direct support, who experience social and economic changes in various forms, such as; strengthening, expanding livelihood assets, increasing adaptive capacity, increasing the scope and scale of social protection, expanding social and economic access, increasing information and references in effective decision making, and expanding markets and business partners. In contrast, indirect beneficiaries are those who meet the 'targeted' and 'non-targeted' criteria, who are exposed to project interventions within the 'medium intensity' criteria. This category includes other community members in the project location, who are not included as direct beneficiaries, but who experience the project's impacts in the form of increased intensity and availability of information, improved policies, increased services and ecosystem resilience.
157. The total number of beneficiaries will potentially reach **23,775** people, consisting of **2,010** direct beneficiaries and **21,765** indirect beneficiaries. All beneficiaries are spread across Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regencies, especially in 9 sub-districts and 15 villages. The project will directly benefit to of **1,250** males and **760** females, with **11,052** males and **10,713** females as indirect beneficiaries. Details of data in various categories are presented in the following table;

Table 8. Table of beneficiaries (direct and indirect) based on number of people in the villages

District	Sub-District	Villages	Indirect Beneficiary		Total	Direct Beneficiary		Total
			Men	Women		Men	Women	
Donggala	Balaesang Tanjung	Palau	549	527	1076	60	40	100
		Pomolulu	902	887	1789	90	50	140
		Rano	750	768	1518	75	50	125
		Manimbaya	573	491	1064	60	40	100
	Labuan	Labuan Toposo	1333	1373	2706	130	70	200
	Sindue	Kumbasa	364	357	721	60	40	100
	Sirenja	Tamarenja	954	915	1869	100	50	150
Parigi Moutong	Palasa	Pebounang	1199	1126	2325	90	70	160
	Tomini	Ambesia	520	477	997	80	50	130
	Bolano	Bolano Barat	259	222	481	80	40	120
		Sama Bahari	903	898	1801	85	50	135
	Sidoan	Sintuwu Raya	516	536	1052	60	40	100
	Tinombo	Lombok Barat	1230	1120	2350	100	70	170
		Dusunan Barat	554	581	1135	90	50	140
		Patingke	446	435	881	90	50	140
2 District	9 Sub District	15	11052	10713	21765	1250	760	2010

158. This project also involves indigenous people as beneficiaries. Indigenous people have traditional wisdom and very valuable traditional knowledge. These values are articulated in applied sustainable natural resource management in agricultural land, forests, coastal, and marine areas, thus becoming part of the effort to achieve the project objectives. Indigenous people settled in 7 of the 15 target villages. Except in Labuan Toposo Village, Indigenous groups are the majority in the other 6 villages. To ensure fair distribution of benefits for indigenous people in Labuan Toposo village, the project allocates 50% of the beneficiaries to indigenous people.
159. There are 935 indigenous people listed as direct beneficiaries, while a total of 11,979 as indirect beneficiaries. The distribution of villages and indigenous people beneficiaries can be seen in the following table.

Table 9. Direct beneficiaries of indigenous communities

No	Villages	Sub-district	Indirect Beneficiary		Total	Direct Beneficiary		Total
			Men	Women		Men	Women	
1	Rano	Balaesang Tanjung	750	768	1518	75	50	125
2	Manimbaya	Balaesang Tanjung	573	491	1064	60	40	100
3	Labuan Toposo	Labuan	1333	1373	2706	65	35	100
4	Pebounang	Palasa	1199	1126	2325	90	70	160
5	Lombok barat	Tinombo	1230	1120	2350	100	70	170
6	Dusunan Barat	Tinombo	554	581	1135	90	50	140
7	Patingke	Tinombo	446	435	881	90	50	140
TOTAL			6.085	5.894	11.979	570	365	935

Direct beneficiaries are the targets of change who will be the focus of this project's interventions. They are classified based on livelihood, gender, vulnerability, and age group. The typology of direct beneficiaries is as follows:

Table 10. Direct beneficiaries and categories based on livelihood, sex, age (youth) and indigenous community identity

Beneficiary Categories	Targeted Amount	Sex-Disaggregate Data	Indigenous People-Disaggregate Data	Youth-Disaggregate Data
Farmer/Forest Farmer	840	Number of females 240 (based on baseline indicative data of beneficiaries). Initial Target, (Min 30%)	490 Person 7 Villages	84 Person (Initial Target Min 10%)
Fisherman/Fisherwoman	740	Number of females 250 (based on baseline indicative data of beneficiaries). Initial Target, (Min 30%)	240 Person 7 Villages	74 Person (Initial Target Min 10%)
Small/Micro Business	430	Number of females 270 (based on baseline indicative data of beneficiaries). Initial Target, (Min 30%)	205 Person 7 Villages	43 Person (Initial Target Min 10%)
	2,010	760	935	201

The Table 11 outlines the Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator regarding the “Number of

Beneficiaries”, tracking the project’s progress from baseline levels to target goals across direct and indirect recipient categories.

Table 11. Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator

Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator “Number of Beneficiaries”				
	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 ¹⁰ (<i>absolute number</i>)
Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	2,010		
<i>Female direct beneficiaries</i>	0	760		
<i>Youth direct beneficiaries</i>	0	201		
<i>Indigenous People direct beneficiaries</i>		935		
Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	21,681		
<i>Female indirect beneficiaries</i>	0	10,713		
<i>Youth indirect beneficiaries</i>	0	3,252		
<i>Indigenous People indirect beneficiaries</i>		11,979		

160. **Economic Benefits.** This project will provide economic benefits to the most vulnerable groups affected by climate change, such as small farmers, traditional fishermen, small business owners, both men and women, and youth who have experienced decreased income due to decreased production. The project will provide economic benefits by increasing technical capacity, providing modal support in the form of equipment, materials, and technology, providing capital assistance through an inclusive financial system, implementing new approaches in fisheries and agriculture cultivation, increasing business institutional capacity, and expanding market access. Project support will be allocated appropriately and systematically, followed by continuous technical assistance from trained, caring, and competent field officers. Thus, this project will not only increase income, but also a more resilient and sustainable economy.
161. This project specifically targets indigenous people. In addition to the economic support outlined above, support for indigenous people is specifically provided through technical assistance, equipment, and the distribution of superior seedlings for the development of agroforestry systems. This is an effort by indigenous people to conserve their land by converting former shifting cultivation areas to permanent agriculture. Through this approach, indigenous people will enjoy short-term economic benefits from food crops and vegetables, as well as long-term results from the harvest of plantation and horticultural commodities.
162. **Social Benefits.** This project is expected to deliver significant social benefits, such as increased circulation and access to climate change and climate information, enhanced knowledge and skills needed to enhance adaptive capacity, and the availability of policies at the district and village levels that will help improve climate resilience. The development of social networking will increase connectivity between villages and various parties, such as the government, NGOs, universities, research institutions, business entities, and the mass media.
163. Furthermore, this project aims to promote and encourage gender equality, disability and social inclusion. This will influence elite and public understanding and perspectives on gender relations, as well as aspects of the protection and rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as people with disabilities, the elderly, transgender people, minorities in ethnic and religious, and indigenous people. This shift in perspective is expected to drive changes in attitudes and behaviors that influence social construction. This project will be implemented based on the principles of gender equality and inclusivity, thus becoming a tangible social platform for demonstrating how these principles are put forward and operationalized. At the individual and household level of beneficiaries, the operationalization of this principle will eliminate various gender injustices, such as gender violence, double burdens, stereotypes, subordination and marginalization. This is possible because the project design priorities the involvement of women and vulnerable groups in terms of participation, control, and

¹⁰ At the end of the project, the Project Implementer can report the number and % of the target population affected, during the project implementation. Absolute figures are calculated, based on the actual achievements.

benefits. Data on the number of beneficiaries, Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator, showed that the percentage of female beneficiaries is 41%, Youth 10%, and men 49%. The number of beneficiaries with disabilities will be determined later based on actual data in the village. In addition to allocating beneficiaries, gender mainstreaming and inclusion will be ensured in the implementation of activities, prioritizing meaningful participation and women's involvement, with a minimum ratio of 30% women. Activity formats will be designed to minimize barriers to participation (physical and non-physical) for women and vulnerable groups, including using family-friendly formats.

164. This project intervention will also contribute to empowering the rights and position of indigenous people. The project allocates 935 indigenous direct beneficiaries, or 46% of the total beneficiaries. Furthermore, this project will actively assist indigenous people in preserving indigenous knowledge in managing land, forests, and water resources. Besides, the project will assist in mapping indigenous territories, strengthening indigenous institutions, identifying indigenous sites, and documenting natural resource management systems in indigenous territories, as a basis for protecting and recognizing indigenous rights.
165. **Environmental Benefits.** The implementation of this project will provide significant and sustainable environmental benefits in the land, forest, and coastal sectors. To achieve these environmental benefits, the project works in two ways: first, halting the current trend of environmental degradation, and second, restoring environmental damage and critical land to restore the environment's ecological, social, and economic functions sustainably. As part of the first approach, the project will establish protected areas on land and in water, in the form of forest protection zones and MPAs. These areas will be managed by a community-based institution, closely linked to the government. The institution will implement operational management and monitoring mechanisms that directly prevent deforestation and destructive fishing. Secondly, the project will improve the governance of 8,529 hectares of forest and rehabilitate at least 250 hectares of critical land through the planting of MPTS while simultaneously improving agricultural land use systems. This will increase land cover in the highlands and mountains to control erosion, maintain hydrological systems, maintain microclimate stability, preventing soil fertility from declining, and reduce the risk of flooding and landslides. In the coastal area, the project will restore 130 hectares of damaged or degraded mangroves and 10 hectares of coral reefs. This effort will restore marine life's spawning and nursery grounds, biodiversity habitats, restore carbon absorption and storage, and enhance coastal protection from high waves, abrasion, storms, and tsunamis.

C. Cost-Effectiveness

166. The assessment of project investment effectiveness is conducted through analysis using the Economic Rate of Return (ERR), based on a model designed to understand the project's context, which consists of several components. In addition, an explanation of welfare economic theory related to the project's outputs, outcomes, and impacts is required. Furthermore, the investment value analysis for the first and second years also includes environmental values (dry forest and mangrove deforestation) and agricultural land values. The economic values of forests and agricultural land were estimated using primary data and available reference data (valuation based on labor benefits/income). The economic valuation resulted in a very significant of project's economic value of USD 1,472,107.94 (IDR 21,964,218,518.10) per year. Table 12 shows the potential economic value, which consists of 53% from the economic value of dry forest deforestation, 2% from the economic value of mangrove deforestation, and 45% from the economic value of agricultural land production.

Table 12. Economic values of project components

Soil Type	Quantity (ha/year)	Value /ha/year	Estimation
Deforestation of Dryland Forest	390	USD 1.999,64 (IDR 29.835.192,31)	Potential TEV USD1,472,107.94 (IDR 21,964,218,51 8.10) /Year
Deforestation of Mangrove	15	USD 1.939,04 (IDR 28.931.034,48)	
Agricultural Land	1680	USD 1.601,15 (IDR 23.889.600,00)	

167. The investment value (USD 999,226) and economic value were used in the economic analysis, resulting in a Net Present Value (NPV) of USD 2,146,932.74 (Rp 32,032,773,178.32) and an Economic Rate of Return (ERR) of 54.9% (Table 13). This relatively high level of effectiveness presents a strategic opportunity that can be exploited to increase local community incomes, while strengthening their resilience to climate change. In contrast, if the ecoregion remains at its current state, it will result in an annual loss of USD 1.5 million (Rp 21.9 billion). Even if the AF project with its ProKlim Village mission is implemented, it will contribute environmental

benefits of USD 134,046.01 (Rp 2 billion) per year and gender benefits of USD 67,023.01 (Rp 1 billion) per year.

Table 13: Project Economic Analysis (NPV and ERR)

Year	Cost	Profit	Present Value
0	USD 1,325,337.07	USD 662,448.57	USD -662,888.49
1	USD 1,084,366.69	USD 809,659.37	USD -254,358.63
2	USD 441,632.38	USD 883,264.77	USD 378,628.59
3	USD 220,816.19	USD 1,251,291.75	USD 818,024.72
4	USD 147,210.79	USD 1,324,897.15	USD 865,634.63
5	USD 0 (Rp 0)	USD 1,472,107.94	USD 1,001,891.93
		NPV	USD 2,146,932.74
			54,9%

168. The availability of API (Climate Change Adaptation) institutions from the village to district levels, certainly will be a benchmark for the sustainability of project achievements. These institutions represent both an achievement and a sustainability strategy. Institutional strengthening aims to ensure that API institutions are functional, enabling them to manage access and allocate resources to continue adaptation actions, including sharing lessons learned and replicating adaptation actions.
169. The AF project employs a distinct strategy from the government, emphasizing community engagement and participation at both individual and institutional levels. It begins with capacity building and Community-Based Solutions (CbS), incorporating methods that utilize natural processes or ecosystem functions, known as Nature-Based Solutions (NbS). This approach focuses on tackling challenges and issues while also investing in prevention measures.

Table 14. Comparison of AF project intervention approach and other alternative approach

AF Project Intervention Approach		Other Alternative Approach		Remarks
Interventions	Costs	Interventions	Cost	
Nature-based Solution, this approach includes mangrove rehabilitation that covers an area of 130 hectares, critical land rehabilitation in 11 villages by planting 110,000 MPTS seedlings and restoring 10 hectares of Coral Reefs in Tomini Bay and Makassar Strait, as well as preventing deforestation through improving social forestry governance.	USD 221,275	We have compared the approach developed by the AF Project with other approaches (primarily) implemented by the government to address the same problem, using similar activities and volumes. The cost-effectiveness comparison is based on the difference in the value or cost of activities allocated by the AF Project compared to the cost of similar projects allocated by the government, using the government's standard cost base. ¹¹ Based on calculations based on the standard cost, the cost of mangrove rehabilitation was USD 294,467, while the cost of critical land rehabilitation was USD 150,967. In addition to price, this difference also relates to the implementation method. The AF Project uses a participatory approach, while	USD 508,434	Since it relies on community involvement and capacity building, the NbS approach implemented by this project is more efficient and effective. The NbS approach has the potential to provide multi-purpose benefits, such as improving ecosystem resilience, as well as social and economic benefits. NbS helps restore habitats, enhances the hydrological cycle, nutrient cycling, and carbon sequestration capacity.

¹¹ Rehabilitation costs are calculated based on the standard cost price, which is stipulated in the Basic Activity Unit Price, PDASRH, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2024.(Harga Satuan Pokok Kegiatan, PDASRH, Kementrian LHK, 2024)

AF Project Intervention Approach		Other Alternative Approach		Remarks
Interventions	Costs	Interventions	Cost	
		the government uses a contractual approach. The cost comparison of coral reef rehabilitation was conducted by comparing the method chosen by the AF Project (Bio-reef tech) with other methods, including those commonly used by the government, such as the Fish Dome and Spider or Reef Star methods, with an implementation cost of USD 63,000.		
Community-Based Solutions (CbS) includes several activities such as developing ProKlim Village policies, increasing adaptive capacity and technology mastery, improving access and effectiveness of Social Forestry management, as well as establishing adaptation policies and institutions in two districts.	USD 289,656	Based on an analysis of the division of functions and authorities within regional government institutions, issues related to climate change and its impacts under the jurisdiction of several institutions, such as the Environmental Agency, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), and the Forest Management Unit (KPH). Government agencies receive a regular annual budget to address these issues.	USD 1,548,387	The terms of community engagement is the process of transferring authority and responsibility to the community and numerous stakeholders. Community engagement enriches initiatives and simultaneously increases public accountability. Thus, the community is not merely an object, but rather a subject with a strategic role in addressing problems. Community engagement reduces government intervention, allowing for more targeted and effective problem-solving.
Local Economic Development: This approach includes strengthening and developing the economic capacity of vulnerable groups, through increasing productivity and business diversification based on local potential, which aims to increase household income in an inclusive and sustainable manner.	USD 215,166	The Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation Programme is an integrated programme implemented by the government in all levels. This taken through the provision of capital assistance, distribution of production tools for fishermen and farmers, and BLT (Direct Cash Assistance) sourced from the Provincial, Regency and Village Revenue and Expenditure Budgets.	USD 787,096	The AF Project approach is effective because it focuses on the right beneficiaries, who are prepared according to their capacity and supported diligently. In contrast, the government's approach is often ineffective due to inaccurate beneficiary identification, influenced by differences in access, while vulnerable groups are often ignored due to their lack of access to local government. Furthermore, government programmes are typically implemented routinely, not as a means of social change.

D. Alignment with National/Sub National Sustainable Development Strategies

170. The national policy direction is outlined in the 2020-2024 RPJMN document, which covers aspects of environmental improvement, disaster resilience, and climate change, with the main activities consisting of: (a) Improving Environmental Quality; (b) Increasing Disaster and Climate Resilience; and (c) Low-Carbon Development. Furthermore, in terms of the direction of increasing climate and disaster resilience, this is achieved through the empowerment of convergences between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
171. Indonesian NDC. Indonesia has stated its commitment to participate in reducing emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement, through the NDC (2016). In 2021, Indonesia renewed its climate commitments through the updated document of the National Determined Contribution (NDC). Emission reduction targets in the energy, forestry, and land use sectors were slightly increased, particularly in the scenario with global support. Furthermore, the updated NDC includes climate change adaptation targets that focus on economic resilience, socio-livelihoods, and ecosystems and landscapes. In 2022, Indonesia increased its emissions reduction ambitions through the Enhanced NDC (ENDC). The emission reduction target increased from 31.89% with its own efforts to 43.2% with international support. Indonesia has published its Nationally Determined Contribution Adaptation Roadmap in 2020. This NDC Adaptation Roadmap document was published as a reference in the preparation of more technical planning and implementation of climate change adaptation at the sectoral and regional levels. The NDC's Adaptation Roadmap serves as a guideline for translating the commitments contained in the NDC document into various national action plans, which are outlined in the National Adaptation Plan document. In order to run national development that is adaptive to climate change, and Regional Action Plans, so that regional development is adaptive to climate change. Indonesia's commitment to climate adaptation, by increasing climate resilience through the development of economic, social, livelihood, ecosystem, and landscape resilience. The NDC's adaptation target, as stated in the NDC's Roadmap, is to build resilience and increase adaptive capacity to reduce climate change risks by 2.78% of GDP.
172. The NDC Adaptation Roadmap is used as a reference in national development planning. The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) includes adaptation in development agenda-6 (Enhancing the environment and resilience to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change), with a focus on water, agriculture, health, and coastal and marine ecosystems. In general, the main adaptation programmes, strategies, and actions include: a) reducing drivers of vulnerability to climate change impacts, b) responding to climate change impacts and managing their risks, c) increasing community capacity and the sustainability of ecosystem services, d) increasing stakeholder engagement at all levels in building climate resilience.
173. This policy direction is realized in the climate resilience enhancement strategy, which is implemented through the implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan in priority sectors. These sectors include (a) Coastal and Marine Sector Vulnerability Protection, which includes strengthening ecosystem-based adaptation infrastructure, increasing public awareness, developing technology, and diversifying livelihoods for coastal communities; (b) Water Resilience Protection in climate change risk areas, through increasing raw water supplies and protecting against water damage; (c) Food Security Protection against climate change; and (d) Protection of Public Health and the Environment from the impacts of climate change.
174. Based on the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan of the Directorate General of Climate Change Management (Dirjen PPI), one of the targets from this strategic plan is increased regional resilience through climate adaptation, ensuring the availability of data and information on vulnerability and risk at the regional level, as well as the number of villages participating in the ProKlim programme. This project will produce an assessment of coastal vulnerability to tropical cyclones and will encourage the implementation of ProKlim. The DG PPI is targeting 20,000 ProKlim villages across Indonesia. This project will facilitate the nomination of 100 ProKlim villages, as well as to provide support for 15 ProKlim pilot villages.
175. Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). The direction of development policy of the Central Sulawesi Province is outlined in the 2021-2024 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document, which is stipulated through Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2021 concerning RPJMD. The 2021-2024 RPJMD was made by taking into account and integrating Governor Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Environmental Protection and Management Plan. The regulation states that the objectives of the regulation are: 1). to improve the protection function of areas, especially those that provide water management services, including water storage, as well as biodiversity provision services (genetic resources and species habitats); 2). to ensure the availability of quality water for life and sustainable development; 3). to improve the quality of land, water, air, and sea; 4). to improve the condition of coral reef ecosystems, seagrass beds, and mangroves, especially in areas around marine utilization and conservation zones; 5). to minimize the risk of natural disasters

and negative environmental impacts experienced by the community; 6). to ensure environmental support for sustainable food production; 7). Strengthening institutional support and governance for its implementation; and 8). Sustainable environmental protection and management plan. By referring to this, it can be ensured that the program design is relevant and aligned with the direction of local government policy.

E. Compliance with National Technical Standards.

Table 15. Compliance with national technical standards

National Technical Standard	Description
Regulation of MoEF No. P.84 of 2016. on Climate Villages Programme, Director General of Climate Change Control regarding guidelines for the implementation of the climate village Program	This regulation serves as a guideline for facilitating the formation and designation of ProKlim villages. It provides technical standards for identification, data collection, and mapping, as well as procedures for registration in the national registration system (SRN), as well as mentoring, assessment, and strengthening.
Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations.	This regulation serves as the legal basis for the drafting and enactment of Village Regulations. The formation of Village Regulations (Perdes) falls within the village's authority. Village Regulations are a form of legislation that applies at the village level. Although local in nature, these regulations are legally binding within the village, as long as they do not conflict with higher-level regulations.
Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry.	This regulation governs the procedures for applying for Social Forestry permits and managing them. Social forestry management encompasses three aspects: 1. Institutional, 2. Business, and 3. Area. Social forestry management will be carried out by Social Forestry Institutions (KUPS), based on management plans outlined in the Social Forestry Work Plan (RKPS) and Annual Work Plan (RKT).
Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 4 of 2023 concerning Social Forestry Management in forest areas with special management.	Regulates the "special characteristics" of Social Forestry, as a forest concession area controlled by the community. This regulation affirms the community as a subject, so that in forest management they cannot be treated the same as other legal entities, such as other forest concession holders, such as state-owned enterprises or private companies. This regulation also includes provisions for the delineation of boundaries and zoning of social forestry, which can be carried out in a participatory manner using a boundary marking system adapted to local customs, including living boundaries.
Government Regulation Number 26 of 2020 concerning Forest Rehabilitation and Reclamation,	This regulation was issued to provide a basis for implementing activities aimed at restoring, maintaining, and improving forest and land functions, as well as ensuring the sustainability of their carrying capacity, productivity, and role in maintaining life support systems. The scope of the regulation includes forest and land rehabilitation within and outside forest areas, forest reclamation resulting from business activities such as mining, implementation and financing of activities, and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. The main point of this regulation states that forest and land rehabilitation should be carried out in critical forests and land both within and outside forest areas. The activities include reforestation, agroforestry, and soil and water conservation techniques, which can be implemented by the Central Government, Regional Governments, permit/concession holders, and communities.
Regulation of the Directorate General of Watershed and Protected Forest Control Number P.7 PDASHL/SET/KUM.1/8/2017 concerning Technical Instructions for the Implementation of Agroforestry.	This project will develop an agroforestry system as a technology for forest management and sustainable land use. This regulation regulates agroforestry development carried out through government budgets, and agroforestry established as part of the rehabilitation of state forest areas. The implementation of agroforestry development will be carried out with reference to these provisions, including the use of traditional agroforestry forms developed by the community as a technical approach to land and forest management. Indigenous communities in Central Sulawesi have developed various agroforestry models based on their empirical experience. One example is the pampa agroforestry ¹²

¹² Agroforest Pampa : Hak dan Kedaulatan (2024), Syukur Umar, Yodo, S., Saleh, R & Desmon

National Technical Standard	Description
	that has been researched and developed by the Karsa Institute, in the Kulawi highlands, Sigi Regency.
Law No. 27 of 2007 in conjunction with Law No. 1 of 2014 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.	This regulation serves as the basis for coastal and small island management. It also regulates coastal and marine management zones. This regulation serves as the legal basis for establishing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and authorizes the central and regional governments to establish and manage marine conservation areas.
Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) Number 121 of 2012 concerning the Rehabilitation of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.	This regulation demonstrates the urgency and necessity of protecting and rehabilitating coastal areas and small islands. It provides guidance and a basis for implementing rehabilitation, including planning, implementation, and maintenance.
Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) No. 73 of 2012 concerning the National Strategy for Mangrove Ecosystem Management.	Specifically regulates the direction and government policies regarding mangrove management. Mangrove forest areas grow in state forest areas and outside state forest areas (APL, Private Land). Technically, mangrove management is divided into two Directorates within the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEF): mangroves on private land and APL under the Directorate of Land and Watershed Rehabilitation, through the BPDAS (River Basin Management Center), and the Directorate of KSDAE, for mangroves within Conservation Areas, through the Conservation Center and the National Park Center. In addition, this Regulation emphasizes the importance of community participation in mangrove management.
Government Regulation (PP) Number 27 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Sector	This regulation regulates measured fishing. Measured Fishing is controlled and proportional fishing conducted in measured fishing zones, based on fishing quotas in order to maintain the sustainability of fish resources and their environment and equitable national economic growth. The measured fishing zone includes the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia (WPPNRI), namely the fisheries management area for fishing and fish farming which includes Indonesia's exclusive economic zone, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, swamps, and other water systems, as well as the High Seas.
Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 120 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 concerning the Formation of Regional Legal Products	Several project outcomes are aimed at improving policies through the creation of village and regional regulations. These regulations serve as a foundation, providing clear standards and methods for regional governments (Regents and Regional People's Representative Councils) in drafting regional regulations. They also provide a legal basis for various types of regional legal products. They explain the stages of regional regulation formation, regulate public participation in the stages of regional regulation formation, and provide internal and external harmonization procedures. Registration and Promulgation, namely the procedures for ratifying and disseminating regional legal products, are also included.

F. Duplication of Project

176. In the Sulawesi ecoregion, a similar project has recently concluded, while another is still in progress. The Forest Investment Programme II (FIP-2) project has reached its completion. Funding for this initiative came from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)-World Bank. The project is titled "Promoting Sustainable Community-Based Natural Resources Management and Institutional Development" (FIP-2).
177. This initiative aims to enhance forest governance at 10 KPH (Forest Management Unit) throughout Indonesia. The project in Central Sulawesi has been executed in the operational regions of KPH Dampelas Tinombo and KPH Dolago Tanggung, specifically taking place in 10 villages and 4 sub-districts, which include Karya Mukti, Malonas, Lembah Mukti, Oncone Raya, Sigega Bersehati, Bondoyong, Sintuwu Raya, Sipayo, Siweli, and Sibualong. The project spanned 5 years, commencing on June 29, 2016, and concluding on December 31, 2021. The KUAT Consortium, which initiated this AF project, has analyzed the lessons learned and success stories from FIP-2 by consulting with KPH or FMU, the organization responsible for implementing the project. Site visits to the targeted villages involved in the project have also been conducted. Valuable insights can be derived from this project: (1) Effective improvements in forest governance can significantly contribute to reducing deforestation and forest degradation rates, but successful governance relies on the involvement of local

communities living near the forest areas. The attitudes of people toward the forest play a crucial role in sustainability. (2) This project has encouraged a variety of non-timber forest products, with forest honey and candlenut being the most sought-after, resulting in increased income for farmers even after the project's conclusion. However, rubber plantations established and maintained by transmigrant communities, despite thriving, have not positively affected income levels due to the lack of market access in the project areas.

178. The second initiative within the Sulawesi ecoregion is the "Post-Licensing Social Forestry Strengthening Project." This initiative was carried out by CAPPa, with funding from MISEREOR. Since its start in 2018, the project concluded in 2025. The areas of focus for this project are the villages of Bondoyong, Sipayo, Lado, West Sidoan, South Sidoan, and West Baina, all located in the Parigi Moutong Regency. Several important insights have been gained from this project: (1) fostering a collaborative aspect that involves cooperation among Social Forestry Business Groups; (2) enhancing accountability of village governance for the execution of social forestry by integrating it with the Village Programme; and (3) promoting the development of businesses within social forestry groups through innovative business practices that adhere to eco-friendly principles. While both projects are active in Parigi Moutong Regency, the CAPPa Projects target distinct villages. Additionally, the CAPPa Project emphasizes bolstering Social Forestry, which aligns with outcome 2.1. The focus of the CAPPa project is on business management, whereas the AF project will address: 1. Business Management, 2. Territorial Management, and 3. Institutional Management.
179. Moreover, other initiatives in Indonesia have similar themes to the AF project, but they are being carried out outside the Sulawesi ecoregion or the island of Sulawesi itself. Examples include the "Strengthening Village-Based Climate Action and Livelihoods (PROKLIM)" Project located in Palembang, South Sumatra, and the CoPLi (Community-Based Peatland Landscape Initiative) Project, which is operating on the islands of Sumatra and Kalimantan, specifically across South Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, and North Kalimantan provinces. Although these projects are based on different islands, the insights gained from both should be utilized as references for the planning and execution of this project.
180. The "Strengthening Village-Based Climate Action and Livelihoods (PROKLIM)" initiative is being carried out in collaboration with UNOPS and the Ministry of Environment. This project was initiated on September 19, 2024, in Palembang, located in the South Sumatra Province. Its goal is to enhance climate resilience and decrease greenhouse gas emissions across 100 villages in the South Sumatra region. Simultaneously, the CoPLi (Community-based Peatland Landscape Initiative) project is supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). This project is being executed in South Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, and Kalimantan, to promote sustainable peatland management in Indonesia.

Table 16. Matrix of other project duplication and learning

Project Brief	Learning	Relevance to the proposed project	Learning Method
Program-Promoting Sustainable Community-Based Natural Resource Management and Institutional Development -FIP II Funded by ADB, DANIDA, WB. Implemented by Forest Management Unit (KPH) KPH Dampelas Tinombo and Dolago Tanggung, Forestry Service of Central Sulawesi Province Implemented in 10 villages in Parigi and Donggala Districts. Status: Finish 2016-2021	- Strengthening the capacity for effective forest area management can help reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation, but management capacity requires the participation of communities around the forest area, where the community's attitude towards the forest area is the key to the sustainability of the area. - This project promotes several types of non-timber forest product commodities. Forest honey and candlenut commodities are types that have been successfully marketed and have increased farmers' income, even until now (post-project). However, rubber plantations developed in transmigration communities, although growing well, have not had an impact on income, because there is no market around the project	FIP II Project was implemented in the same regency, but in a different sub-district and village. In addition to focusing on strengthening the capacity of government institutions (FMU), this project also aims to increase community participation in the management of state forest areas through rehabilitation and the utilization of non-timber forest products	• Interviews and discussions with FMUs • Comparative study FIP Project site • Review of project reports and publications

Project Brief	Learning	Relevance to the proposed project	Learning Method
Post-License Strengthening Social Forestry Project Implemented by CAPP Foundation, funded by MISEROR Implemented in 6 Villages, Parigi Moutong Regency. Status: Since 2018-2025	location. 1. The development of the collaboration dimension which includes collaboration between Social Forestry Business Groups, 2. increase the responsibility of the village government for the implementation of social forestry by integrating the Social Forestry Program with the Village Program, 3. developing the businesses of social forestry groups through business innovation with an ecopreneur approach.	The focus of the project is to strengthen Social Forestry, in line with one of the outcomes 2.1. Better management of social forestry in the neck of Sulawesi.	• Cross visit to CAPP project site • Storytelling, by presenting facilitators and beneficiaries of the CAPP project • Participating in project learning dissemination activities (discussions, workshops, seminars) conducted by the project implementer.
Strengthening Village-based Climate Actions and Livelihoods (PROKLIM) Cooperation between UNOPS and The Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). Status: Since 2024	1. This project is based on the success of the ProKlim approach in Pangandaran, West Java. This project has the support of MoEF, as it supports the achievement of ProKlim's targets. 2. This project has just begun, so the learning that can be learned is still limited.	This project applies the ProKlim approach as an instrument to enhance village resilience, resembling the design of Component 1, Outcome 1.1 of the project.	• Participate in webinar sessions, and other sharing sessions if organized by the project implementer • Searching publications, reports for reference • Review of project-related journals if available
CoPLi (Community-based Peatland Landscape Initiative) The project was initiated by IFAD and GEF (Global Environment Facility). Implemented in South Sumatra, Riau, Jambi and North Kalimantan province; Status: Since 2024	1. Active community involvement in effective planning and implementation to ensure the suitability of interventions with local needs and priorities. 2. An integrated landscape approach to peatland management. 3. The integration of Climate Resilience and Environmental Management as a climate change adaptation strategy can produce dual benefits, such as increased agricultural productivity and environmental protection; 4. Women's Empowerment 5. The focus is on training and capacity building for local communities in the long term; 6. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships	This project uses a community-based approach related to sustainable peatland management, as well as enhancing adaptive capacity. The choice of community-based adaptation approach used in the design of this proposal remains applicable, although it involves a different type of ecosystem.	• Participating in webinar sessions and other shared learning sessions if organized by the project implementer • Conducting a search for publications and reports to use as references • Reviewing project-related journals if available

Project Brief	Learning	Relevance to the proposed project	Learning Method
Project: Strengthening Community Resilience through an Integrated Approach Focusing on Women and Youth in Sigi District, Central Sulawesi Province (We Nexus) The project is implemented by CARE Indonesia and Karsa Institute. It is funded by KOICA through UN WOMEN. Status: Since 2024-2026	This project is implemented in 6 villages in Sigi Regency. It uses the nexus approach, with integration and complementarity in the aspects of Development, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Peacebuilding. The project enhances the effectiveness of results by focusing on the three interconnected NEXUS pillars in the context of the target villages, promoting GEDSI, and emphasising the involvement of local actors, particularly women and youth.	Karsa Institute is the implementer of this project. The project is relevant in promoting and mainstreaming gender through GEDSI. Furthermore, this project adopts an economic empowerment approach through KUEP (Women's Economic Business Groups), a model or method that will be replicated in the upcoming projects due to its proven effectiveness in fostering women's economic enterprises in Sigi Regency.	• Review of reports and modules • In-house Training • Cross Visit

G. Learning and Knowledge Management

181. The cycle of knowledge and learning outlines the process by which knowledge is generated, disseminated, utilized, and perpetually enhanced within an organization or by an individual to boost performance and foster innovation. The cycle of knowledge and learning describes the process of how knowledge is generated, disseminated, applied, and perpetually refined within a person or organization to boost performance and foster innovation.
182. The process of learning and managing knowledge within a project is essential. It will be carried out to oversee how knowledge is consistently generated, utilized, stored, and disseminated throughout the project lifecycle (see Figure 12). This is aimed at enhancing the ability of communities and governments to make suitable adaptive and proactive decisions and actions at the village, district, and ecoregional levels in the Sulawesi area. In the context of the project, the knowledge management and learning process is associated with Output 1.2.1, which focuses on increasing awareness of adaptation and sharing climate information, as well as Output 4.1.3.



Figure 12. Knowledge cycle: developed based on Mushukal (2023) illustration, which combines knowledge relation (Nonaka, 1994) and Knowledge Management Cycle (Wiig, 1993)

183. The strategy for managing knowledge in this project is reflected in Figure 12. It revolves around identifying knowledge, methodologies, techniques, and approaches, which are grounded in the explicit and tactical knowledge generated by stakeholders, the project initiator, and the practical experiences of various communities. This phase is referred to as "knowledge preparation," in which a variety of knowledge products are combined with the initiator's expertise to formulate the project design and generate different types of knowledge outputs such as presentations, modules, protocols, and methodologies that will be integrated into the project. These knowledge products act as foundational assets for the creation of future knowledge products, which will evolve throughout the project's learning and knowledge cycle. They will provide the groundwork for development in various domains, including aspects, landscapes, systems, capacities, and replication methods. Several methods are employed in knowledge management for the successful implementation of the project.
184. Knowledge gathering and documentation involve absorbing and preserving information through research, visual and audiovisual records, interviews, dialogues, and learning from errors. The acquired knowledge is organized and retained in different formats suitable for the type of knowledge material. Knowledge Creation and Sharing: Gathered data, information, and findings will be analyzed and transformed into various knowledge outputs such as books, journals, presentations, documentaries, best practice guides, posters, and infographics. All knowledge outputs will be shared internally through email, training sessions, briefings, and internal meetings that gather all project stakeholders in different scheduled discussion sessions arranged by the project management. Externally, knowledge outputs will be shared through multiple channels. Scientific papers resulting from research will be submitted for publication in nationally indexed journals and, where possible, in international publications. Articles presented in more accessible formats will be made available on the website and through both local and national media outlets. Additionally, up-to-date information on activities and advancements in adaptive measures that align with project implementation will be communicated through various news formats, including videos, photos, posters, and infographics on social media. Moreover, to foster discourse, knowledge sharing, and learning will also take place through seminars, workshops, and public lectures hosted at Tadulako University.
185. This initiative will support the Village-Based Climate Adaptation Campaign, wherein each village will create and develop its own social media platform or website. Each village will actively generate and share various content related to adaptation efforts, including daily weather updates sourced from weather monitoring software installed at the village office. Youth will manage this platform, allowing them to promote different initiatives such as the rehabilitation of forests, mangroves, and coral reefs. They will also publish their ecosystem health assessments using various methods, including unmanned aerial vehicles. This strategy is expected to enhance knowledge sharing and information distribution at the community level and promote wider initiatives.
186. Target Audience: This knowledge and educational outreach aim to enhance the understanding and awareness of the community, as well as local governments in villages and sub-districts within the main project areas of the Sulawesi ecoregion, impacting around 21,681 individuals. Furthermore, the various strategies implemented are anticipated to broaden the knowledge base of the wider community, including district and provincial government officials, practitioners, business stakeholders, and academic institutions.

Table 17. Knowledge and learning production and dissemination

Type of Knowledge	Learning Product	Dissemination Methode	Audience
- Basic Climate Knowledge - Seasonal and Climate Forecasts (BMKG) - Extreme Climate Phenomena (El Niño, La Niña, etc.) - Seasonal Calendar (Agriculture and Fisheries) - Climate-Smart Agriculture and Fisheries	- Climate Field School Curriculum and Lesson Plan - Climate Field School Module	- Climate Field School	- Farmers - Fishermen - Youth
Weather information and Early Warning System (EWS)	- Infographics - Dashboard	- Monitor Display - Social Media	All people and government
GEDSI: Gender Equality, Disability Inclusion, Social Inclusion, Empowerment and Meaningful Participation, Prevention of	- Modul GEDSI - PPT	Workshops, Seminars, Training and Assistance	- Farmers - Fishermen - Youth - Community

Type of Knowledge	Learning Product	Dissemination Methode	Audience
Discrimination and Bias, Male Engagement and Integration of GEDSI into Village Governance Policy.			Leaders - Village Government
Adaptive land use and agriculture (including: agroforestry, land rehabilitation and mangrove land conservation)	- Adaptive Agriculture Module - PPT, Infographics	Training and Mentoring	Farmers and Farmer Groups
Adaptive fisheries (including: floating net cages, responsible fisheries, by catch principles)	- Adaptive Agriculture Module - PPT, Infographics	Training and Mentoring	Fishermen and Fishermen Groups
Adaptive and resilient micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). (household finances, microfinance record keeping, business plans, marketing techniques, business licensing)	- Women's Economic Business Group (KUEP) Management Guidelines Module - PPT, Infographic	Training and Mentoring, business incubation	Women and women's groups
Coral Health Monitoring Techniques (including underwater Drone operation)	- Coral Health Monitoring Module, PPT	Training and Mentoring	Youth
Reflection, Testimonials on activity results and project output (produced periodically)	Infographics - Videography - Media Coverage	- Content: infographics, videos, social media reels (Facebook, Instagram, X, YouTube), Media gathering	Public and Government
- Adaptation based on the traditional wisdom of indigenous communities - Climate variability impacts and adaptation actions by fishermen - Agriculture, climate change, and farmer adaptation initiatives based on sustainable land use - Etc.	Journal	- Indexed journal publications - Public lectures at schools and universities	Academics, Researchers, Practitioners, Policy Makers
Story of Change	- Books - Documentary films	- Book Review Seminars - Book Distribution - Public Lectures at Schools and Universities - YouTube and social media	Community, Academic Community, researcher, Practitioners, Policy Makers
Success stories of adaptation initiatives, adaptation practices, community-based	Adaptation Action Festival	- Cultural Performances - Documentary Film Screenings - Expos - Publication of modules, journals, and books - Seminars and discussions	- Communities in the Sulawesi Neck, - Government (Province, Regency, Sub-district, and Village)

H. Consultation Process



Figure 13. Consultation with the Government and stakeholders at the provincial

187. The initial consultation process was conducted through face-to-face meetings in various formats, including public audiences, focus group discussions (FGDs), interviews, workshops, and virtual meetings. These consultations aimed to collect preliminary data, feedback, and input from stakeholders. The consultations were carried out at two levels: firstly, with government entities and other relevant stakeholders, such as civil society organizations (CSOs) and academic institutions. Engagement with governmental bodies included: (1) the central government, specifically the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Policy and Natural Resources Directorate, and regional representative offices known as UPT (Technical Implementation Units), which encompass organizations such as BPDAS, BPSKL, BMKG, and the PPI Section Office; and (2) the Provincial Government, which comprises the Governor and associated agencies within the province, including the Forestry Service, the Environmental Service, the Marine and Fisheries Service, and the KPH (Forest Management Unit). Beyond the government, discussions at the provincial level included participation from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and academics. The district governments are made up of the Regent along with various technical agencies, including the Development Planning Agency, Environmental Service, Agriculture and Plantation Service, Marine and Fisheries Service, Social Service, Women and Children Empowerment Service, and Village Community Empowerment Service.
188. At the community level, discussions were held in the villages, involving Village Heads, representatives from Village Representative Bodies, indigenous leaders, women leaders, youth, and representatives of disabled groups. To guarantee that women's participation is included in every activity, a minimum of 30% women must be present. In the current situation, where gathering information from women was less effective, consultations were conducted through specific methods like interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD).



Figure 14. Consultations with the village community and discussions with small groups of women

189. Consultations were conducted with the provincial government, technical implementation units (UPT), civil society organizations (CSOs), and academic institutions in Palu City. Additionally, consultations with district governments took place in Banawa, Donggala Regency, and Parigi, Parigi Moutong Regency. These consultations included a presentation of the preliminary project design, as well as the background and issues to be addressed, along with the proposed approach to tackle these challenges and effectuating change. These consultations provided valuable input for the Stakeholder engagement Plan (see **Annex 8**)
190. This initiative is a climate change adaptation project aimed at "Increasing Community Climate Resilience Through Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Sustainable Governance in the Neck of Sulawesi Ecoregion." The consultation process is essential for understanding the perspectives of the government and relevant

stakeholders regarding social and environmental changes, along with their impacts on development and community livelihoods.

191. Furthermore, the consultations sought to explore and map adaptation initiatives or actions that have been implemented by governmental and other parties within the Neck of Sulawesi Ecoregion. The outcomes of these initiatives provide critical lessons for refining the design of the AF project. Given the sectoral nature of government operations, the mapping of impacts and initiatives was executed within specific sectors, including agriculture and plantations, fisheries and maritime affairs, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, social and poverty sectors, as well as considerations for women, children, and other vulnerable groups. A summary of the results from the consultation process at each level is presented in the following table.

Table 18. Results of Consultation with the Central Government, Provincial Government, Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency Governments

No	Consultation Level	Stakeholders	Input and Recommendation
1	Consultation at Provincial Level		
	Central Government Agencies/UPT	Directorate of Climate Change Control (PPI), MoEF	- To provide broader support for proposed climate village programme (ProKlim), the AF Project expanded the number of proposed ProKlim from 15 to 100. Following the proposal, the AF Project is responsible for developing the 15 target villages into model villages. - Supporting the establishment of landscape-based reserved areas to designate areas of high conservation value is in line with Law Number 32 of 2024 concerning the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems.
		PPI Section Office Central Sulawesi	- ProKlim village facilitation is integrated to avoid overlapping duties and functions of the central, provincial, and district governments. The AF Project is expected to play a role in integrating these roles and functions to accelerate ProKlim village facilitation. - In the ProKlim facilitation process, a division of roles is needed for data collection, enumeration, registration and strengthening of ProKlim villages.
		Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG))	- Mangroves are in critical condition due to land conversion. The total area of mangroves in Central Sulawesi according to the Spatial Plan is 35,529 hectares, which remains 34% in good condition. - Land and mangrove rehabilitation is expected to align with the Central Sulawesi Mangrove Rehabilitation Plan. Provision of a Land and Mangrove Rehabilitation Plan Map will be supported by the BPDAS. - Revitalization of the Central Sulawesi Mangrove Working Group will be done by the BPDAS and involving the KUAT Consortium.
		Section Office BPSKL Central Sulawesi	- It is necessary to establish and empower the Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS). - Post-permit assistance must include strengthening institutional, business and area management aspects. - The proposal for Social Forestry refers to the Indicative Map of Social Forestry Areas (PIAPS).
	Provincial Government Agencies	Provincial Forestry Agency	- Deforestation and degradation due to plantation and settlement. - There are some indigenous groups living in their traditional ways, practicing shifting cultivation in the neck of Sulawesi ecoregion. - The involvement of the Social Forestry Working Group (POKJA PS) is necessary in the expansion and strengthening social forestry permits.
		Provincial Environment Agency	- Climate change has impacted the economy and livelihood of the people, additionally increased the escalation of disasters. - It is necessary to increase public understanding of climate change and its impacts. - Establishment of the ProKlim Villages is the right solution. ProKlim is a national programme regarding environmental issues and plays a role in the enumeration process of ProKlim village proposals.
		FMU Dolago Tanggunu and FMU Dampelas Tinombo	- FMU has assisted in carrying out the AF project within the FMU region. Drawing from the lessons learned in the FIP 2 project, empowering the community is essential for promoting forest conservation and reinforcing the FMU institution. - Engaging the community is an effective approach to forest

No	Consultation Level	Stakeholders	Input and Recommendation
			conservation; they do not pose a threat to forested regions. The types of plants selected must be adapted to the environmental conditions of the rehabilitation zone to ensure a high growth rate.
		University of Tadulako (Prof. Dr. Ir. Syukur Umar, DESS	- This initiative holds the promise of producing fresh insights and understanding regarding how communities cultivate adaptation through enhanced capacity, knowledge, technology, and ecosystem-based strategies. - The documentation and publication of project learning in books or scholarly journals is essential for enhancing the body of knowledge related to adaptation.
2	Consultation in Donggala Regency	Vice Regent of Donggala, Regional Development Planning Agency, Marine and Fisheries Agency, Environment Agency, Social Affairs Agency, Village Empowerment Agency, Women and Children Protection Agency.	- The frequency of extreme weather events is increasing, and seasonal patterns have become increasingly unpredictable. Concurrently, the risks associated with shipping, including accidents, are also on the rise. On land, the intensity of natural disasters, particularly floods and landslides, is intensifying. - Economic development is fundamentally rooted in the identification of potential, which is subsequently complemented by capacity development. This process encompasses the acquisition of new knowledge and skills essential for effectively managing economic potential. - The project aims to enhance connectivity with markets and other business stakeholders to ensure that farmers' production can be effectively absorbed by the market. - Enhancing the capabilities of village governance within the framework of the project is a vital strategy, as the village government holds accountability for both the community and the geographical area it serves. Furthermore, the village government possesses essential human resources and a financial budget, making program synchronization imperative for effective implementation. - Empowering women is essential and aligns with regional policies. Women frequently experience violence, particularly within economically disadvantaged households. The effects of climate change exacerbate this violence and increase the dual burdens faced by women. - Traditional fishermen typically engage in fishing activities along the shore, whereas large-scale fishermen and fishing companies operate in the open deep sea. The practice of bombing is prevalent along the coastline, specifically targeting reef fish due to their high market value. The individuals involved in fish bombing are relatively few in number, with most of the offenders originating from outside the local community.
3	Consultation in Parigi Moutong Regency	Regent of Parigi Moutong, Regional Development Planning Agency, Marine and Fisheries Agency, Environment Agency, Social Affairs Agency, Village Empowerment Agency, Women and Children Protection Agency. KKP3 Tomini Bay	- The Tomini Bay region possesses substantial potential for both fisheries and coastal tourism. Therefore, it is crucial to consider these factors in the development of project designs. Additionally, the government has implemented a mangrove tourism model at Lolaro Beach in Tinombo, which serves as a noteworthy reference for future initiatives. - Flooding and erosion are increasingly prevalent issues, consequently affecting several villages that experience tidal flooding. During periods of high tide, elevated sea levels can inundate residential neighbourhoods and roadways. In response to these challenges, the government, supported by the provincial budget, has constructed various sea walls. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of these initiatives is constrained by the substantial financial investment required. - The ongoing clearing of mangroves is becoming more prevalent. Alongside community efforts to create fish and shrimp ponds, permits have been authorized for two companies to engage in the cultivation of vannamei shrimp through mangrove clearing. - The fishing households in Parigi Moutong exhibit the highest poverty rate within the region. The impacts of climate change are significantly exacerbating the challenges faced by fishermen. Adverse weather conditions limit fishing opportunities and heighten the dangers

No	Consultation Level	Stakeholders	Input and Recommendation
			associated with maritime activities. • The Lauje community, an indigenous group, resides in a mountainous region and continues to uphold traditional lifestyles. Their access to interactions with other residents and external resources remains limited. • The engagement of village and district governments in project implementation is essential for facilitating coordination and integrating collaborative efforts aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change. • Enhancing conservation initiatives focused on specific areas and species within the coastal region of Tomini Bay.

192. Community consultations were held in 15 villages. The method and presentation of the results varied depending on the village typology, which includes 7 administrative villages and 8 villages predominantly inhabited by indigenous people. These consultations aimed to understand the local realities of climate change, its influence on environmental, social, and economic transformations, and the effects experienced by the community. The majority of the impacts from climate change are linked to reduced productivity in both agriculture and fisheries. This decrease in productivity is associated with shifts in seasonal patterns and weather irregularities, featuring more frequent extreme weather events. Communities also report a rise in disaster occurrences. Severe storms and high sea waves not only interfere with shipping and fishing activities but also pose threats to the safety of residents and coastal settlements. Additionally, on land, floods and landslides are becoming more common in villages, causing damage to productive assets, homes, infrastructure, and community access. For the villages located along the western and eastern coasts of Sulawesi, disaster risks emerge from both terrestrial (mountainous) and marine sources, where climate change has heightened the level of threat.
193. Certain groups in the village, including women, low-income households, the elderly, people with disabilities, and youth, are more susceptible to negative effects of climate change, as they typically have fewer resources, reduced access to information, and limited capacity to adapt, making them more vulnerable than others. The discussion about identifying risks for these vulnerable groups is a topic addressed in village consultations. Ongoing efforts to collect more detailed information about these groups, especially women, are being carried out through interviews and discussions within women's groups.
194. The project has considered findings related to gender insight, by designing outputs and activities that are expected to contribute to access, control, participation, and benefits oriented towards gender equality, while reducing gender inequity. This can be seen in output 1.1.1. Activity 1.1.1.3. Mapping program beneficiaries and establishing a grievance mechanism, and activity 1.1.1.4 GEDSI Training, which will also include materials on men's involvement. Other related outputs are output 2.3.2. Increasing mangrove rehabilitation areas through women's involvement or women's leadership in mangrove rehabilitation, and output 3.1.3. Small-Scale Fisheries that are able to utilize adaptive knowledge and technology. The activities in this output will support one of the livelihoods that has traditionally been carried out by women in coastal areas.

Table 19. Results of Consultation on vulnerable groups classification and key issues

Vulnerable Groups Classification	Key Issue	Engagement	Level of Vulnerability
Women	• Gender inequality in the target villages continues to be shaped by patrilineal and patriarchal socio-cultural relationships. This fosters an unequal distribution of roles between men and women, both at home and in public spaces. Within the household, the kinship structure is based on the male line, leading children to identify with their fathers, which influences their choice of surnames and the allocation of family wealth during inheritance. Additionally, women tend to play a more prominent role in domestic matters, while men are more active in public affairs and decision-making processes. • Agricultural enterprises, especially those involving plantation crops, are predominantly male-oriented regarding technical expertise, labor, and management	This initiative aims to ensure that both men and women have equal chances to participate in carrying out activities and attaining the project's outcomes. In a society where gender inequality persists, women's participation will be secured and supported through a proactive strategy.	Very High

Vulnerable Groups Classification	Key Issue	Engagement	Level of Vulnerability
	capabilities. Female laborers in plantations are usually employed temporarily basis, primarily during the harvesting and post-harvesting stages. Consequently, the economic framework surrounding plantations like coconuts, cocoa, and cloves, prevalent in many villages within the Sulawesi region, tends to be unaccommodating for female workers. The decrease in plantation productivity caused by climate change further restricts job opportunities for women in this sector. As a result, women often seek off-farm employment to generate income by creating small (micro) businesses. The challenge they face, however, is that these micro enterprises typically lack bankability, complicating their access to funding. Many predatory lending systems take advantage of this situation, leaving numerous women indebted to financial institutions. • In the fishing industry, climate change has led to more frequent extreme weather events, heightened shipping hazards, and decreased fish catches for fishermen. Economic challenges and longer periods of inactivity heighten stress levels and may lead to domestic violence. Additionally, falling incomes for men have increased the economic duties of women within their families. Activities such as gathering fish, squid, and shellfish, which were once considered a supplementary source of income, have now transformed into the main source of financial support, intensifying the dual burden on women. Moreover, the transformation of mangrove forests, previously shared resources, into private aquaculture operations has decreased the areas typically utilized by female fishers for catching fish, shellfish, and mangrove crabs. • The population registration system fails to acknowledge the contributions of female farmers and fisherwomen. Most rural women's labor is classified as "domestic work." This administrative system has wide-ranging effects, as it hinders women's ability to access training programs, government support, and social protection services that are crucial to their livelihoods.	In line with this strategy, the project's design has outlined phases of activities aimed at establishing a framework that promotes more equitable access, participation, control, and benefits for all genders. This includes initiatives to identify program beneficiaries, create a grievance mechanism, and conduct a series of GEDSI Trainings. Additionally, it is suggested that the execution of activities be primarily led by women.	
Disabilities	• Climate change has caused physical, social, and economic effects on individuals with disabilities. This group is naturally at greater risk compared to the overall population. • Climate change has resulted in various physical, social, and economic effects on individuals with disabilities, who are inherently more vulnerable than the general population. Based on experiences from past disasters, individuals with disabilities find it difficult to respond swiftly due to insufficient access to relevant information and early warning systems. In emergencies, those with disabilities encounter multiple mobility obstacles during evacuations, as they depend on assistive equipment and sometimes require help, while evacuation facilities often do not cater to their specific needs. During emergencies and many other circumstances, individuals with disabilities frequently face discrimination. They are perceived as having low priority and often lack the necessary skills, leading to their exclusion from public decision-making processes and considerations.	The initiative is dedicated to, and offers tools that allow individuals with disabilities to engage and gain suitable advantages from the execution of the project. During the creation of disaster policy documents at the village level, individuals with disabilities will be guaranteed participation in the drafting and planning process. This guarantees that the resulting policies include protocols and consider the requirements of those with disabilities.	Very High

Vulnerable Groups Classification	Key Issue	Engagement	Level of Vulnerability
Low-Income Families (Smallholder and Small-Scale Fisheries)	Climate change is increasingly hindering poor households from overcoming poverty, and in some cases, it is worsening their situation. This is due to the growing inability of these households to satisfy their fundamental needs, both for survival and commercial purposes. This challenge is linked to a reduction in their productive capacity to sustainably create goods and generate income, stemming from insufficient control over resources or assets necessary for livelihood, including underdeveloped human skills and limited financial means. The climate crisis has resulted in a decrease in the ability of natural resources, which underpin people's livelihoods, to sustain them. Extreme weather conditions and climate anomalies disrupt agricultural and fishing production cycles. There has been a rise in pest and disease outbreaks, and soil fertility has deteriorated due to erosion. Natural disasters have also harmed many social and economic facilities and infrastructure, leading to the loss of household assets. Therefore, climate change intensifies poverty and heightens the vulnerability of poor households.	The project prioritizes beneficiaries from poor households, particularly those with other vulnerabilities. The project will facilitate capacity-building training, mentoring, and capital support to develop household capabilities and economic resilience, providing access and reducing barriers to participation for beneficiaries.	Very High
Aged individuals	Senior citizens experience heightened physical, social, and financial vulnerabilities. However, they are frequently overlooked and excluded from public conversations, planning, and decision-making when it comes to policy development and collective efforts to address the effects of climate change. Nevertheless, older adults have unique needs that are often disregarded by those in positions of authority.	This initiative will establish methods and strategies to engage older adults in both the planning and execution of project activities. The initiative recognizes older adults as individuals who possess a vast amount of experience, knowledge, and insight.	Very High
Youth	Young people are often in a state of psychological instability. Socially, they experience a period of transition, marked by an uncertain social status. A significant number of youths engage in agricultural and fishing activities, either contributing as additional labour or running their small businesses. In a local sea lagoon, a group of young individuals from the Boano community often spend their days catching fish and crabs. They construct basic fish enclosures to keep their small catches alive for later. The fish that can be sold in the village are marketed. Climate change has a direct effect on the lives of these young people, both now and for years to come. In various discussions held during consultations, many young people expressed that they were more frequently seen by the social system as "problems" rather than as part of the solutions. They voiced their frustration with the superficial roles assigned to them. Despite being strong and physically capable, youth were typically offered only roles that utilized their physical strength, such as engaging in community service, ensuring environmental safety, and participating in sports. They were excluded from the planning of activities or public decision-making due to perceptions of their lack of experience. Consequently, a significant number of youths opted to channel their expressions through actions that contributed to social issues, including substance abuse.	This initiative aims to establish methods that allow young individuals to actively participate through significant engagement. Certain project activities and results, particularly those related to software, tools, technologies, and information systems, are intended to be executed by young individuals, as they align with the interests and abilities that youth typically have.	High

Indigenous People Consultation



Figure 15. Consultation with the Lauje Indigenous Community in Pobeunang Village and the Balaesang Indigenous Community in Rano

195. Consultations in Indigenous Peoples' territories are carried out in accordance with the principles of the UNDRIP, particularly Article 19 of the UNDRIP, which states that "States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them."
196. Based on this provision, the consultation process with indigenous communities will be carried out using the principles of FPIC. In Central Sulawesi Province, the implementation of FPIC is regulated by Central Sulawesi Governor Regulation Number 37 of 2012 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus in Central Sulawesi Province. This procedure was developed by the Central Sulawesi regional government, along with indigenous peoples' organizations, NGOs, and academics, with the support of UN REDD+. Based on these guidelines, the stages of FPIC implementation in this project are described in the following figure;

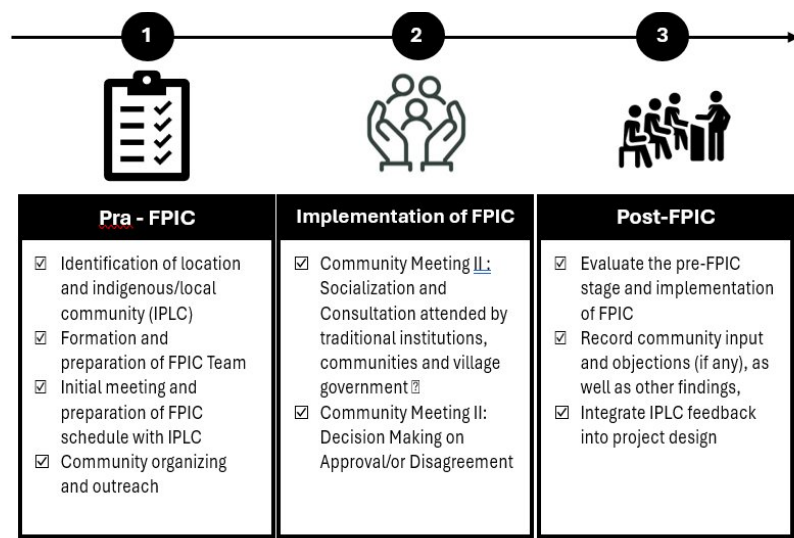


Figure 16. The Step of FPIC application

197. Indigenous communities are social groups that are vulnerable and marginalized in all aspects. The vulnerabilities of indigenous communities are included in the table above. Meanwhile, the marginalization of indigenous communities is explained in Table 20.

Table 20. Results of Consultation with Indigenous Communities

IPLC and the Date of FPIC	Key Issue	Feedback and Recommendation	Concern
Indigenous Community of Kalili in Labuan Toposo Village, 10-11 Dec 2023	In the village of Labuan Toposo, the Kaili indigenous community has become a minority and lives in a location separate from the main village area. They reside on the edge of the forest, in the Sesere sub-village, which is separated from the main settlement. This causes them to have limited access to information, and they are rarely involved in the decision-making process within the village. Similarly, many government programs and assistance cannot be enjoyed by them because they are dominated by the elites in the main village.	☑ The project can assist in mapping customary territories and organizing customary institutions; ☑ Strengthening the management of social forestry after licensing; ☑ Assistance in managing climate-resilient agricultural commodities and providing training in organic fertilizer production.	☑ Approving the project implementation plan ☑ Project support must reach indigenous communities and make them beneficiaries ☑ Indigenous communities are involved in the decision-making process
Indigenous Community of Balaesang in Rano Village, 10 Dec 2023	Rano village is located in the middle of Tanjung Balaesang, on the edge of Lake Rano. They lived by their traditional ways and practiced the best management of agriculture, plantations, and forest utilization. Deforestation and increased extreme rainfall have raised the lake's water discharge, thereby increasing the threat of unprecedented flooding.	☑ This initiative helps map the traditional territory of the indigenous Balaesang in Rano Village ☑ In the village of Rano, there is a lake called Rano. The project is expected to support freshwater fish farming (in the lake) and promote proper lake management. ☑ Enhancing climate adaptation and disaster resilience strategies within village communities.	☑ Approving the project implementation plan. ☑ The project design is reviewed again prior to implementation.
Indigenous Community of Balaesang in Manimbaya, 12 Dec 2023	The Manimbaya settlement is situated along a steep coastal area. The village faces landslides caused by rain and storms. At present, forest encroachment is rising because of illegal logging and the expansion of plantations. Livelihoods are increasingly shifting from fishing to plantation work due to more frequent adverse weather conditions. Illegal logging in the Manimbaya area harms the community by not only depleting resources but also heightening the risks of erosion and landslides. This situation reflects the vulnerability of the Manimbaya customary land.	☑ Economic empowerment of farmers, fisheries, youth, and women. ☑ Surveying (mapping) and safeguarding indigenous lands. ☑ Enhancing the involvement of traditional institutions and village administrations in the sustainable management of natural resources. ☑ Avoiding harmful fishing practices and restoring coral and mangrove habitats.	☑ Approving the project implementation plan. ☑ The initiator is expected to assist in enhancing the protection of customary lands to prevent encroachment from plantations, illegal logging, and unauthorized mining by outsiders.
Indigenous Community of Lauje in Pobenuang Village, 10-11 Dec 2023	The indigenous community of Lauje lives in a mountainous area near the Palasa River. Shifting cultivation, which is intensively run by the community, has been impacted by landslides near the riverbank. On 14 April 2025, hard rain caused a flash flood, considered the biggest flood that had been experienced in this area. In addition, this flood also damaged seven houses and two bridges. Apart from extreme rain, in 2024, Pobenuang also experienced a long dry season, leading to crop failure, especially corn. Weather anomalies have posed challenges for the Lauje indigenous community in Pobenuang. Therefore, the community is now determined to improve land and forest management in their customary territory.	☑ Realignment of land and forest governance, and enhancement of the village forest. ☑ Enhancement of traditional wisdom in forest governance. ☑ Rehabilitation of critical land and development of agroforestry. ☑ Empowerment of the community income. ☑ Improvement of disaster resilience.	☑ Approving the project implementation plan.
Indigenous community of Lauje in Lombok Barat, 12-13 Dec 2023	The indigenous communities of Lauje in Lombok Barat live in a remote area near Sojol Mountain. They were still practicing their traditional way of living. They live by farming and hunting. Their economy is amphibious. They cultivate crops for both subsistence and commercial purposes. The Lauje communities here still practice shifting cultivation. This	☑ Improvement of land and forest governance that more sustainable. ☑ Surveying (mapping) the traditional territory, and enhancement of the local wisdom in forest governance. ☑ Development of smart-climate farming. ☑ Restoration of critical land and	☑ Approving the project implementation plan. ☑ Project implementation must respect and honour the customs

IPLC and the Date of FPIC	Key Issue	Feedback and Recommendation	Concern
	system is highly dependent on the seasons. Climate anomalies have disrupted the Lauje communities' planting calendar, increased crop failure rates, and driven land expansion through forest clearing. Lauje communities often experience social discrimination as well as being considered to have no formal education, isolated, and backward.	development of agroforestry. ☒ Empowerment of the community income. ☒ Improvement of disaster resilience	and norms that apply to the Lauje communities.
Indigenous Community of Lauje in Patingke, 14 Dec 2023	There is a similarity between the Lauje community in Patingke and the Lauje community in Lombok Barat, since these two indigenous groups live as neighbours. They also experienced the same issues, such as social discrimination and stigma. The Lauje communities in Patingke also practiced farming and hunting for subsistence and commercial reasons. Additionally, they still maintain shifting cultivation. The Lauje communities in Patingke have also faced a climate anomaly that caused crop failure.	☒ Improvement of land and forest governance to be more sustainable. ☒ Surveying (mapping) the traditional territory, and enhancement of the local wisdom in forest governance. ☒ Development of smart-climate farming. ☒ Restoration of critical land and development of agroforestry. ☒ Empowerment of the community income. ☒ Improvement of disaster resilience.	☒ Approving the project implementation plan. ☒ Project implementation must respect and honor the customs and norms that apply to the Lauje communities. ☒ Customary institutions engaged in the designation of beneficiary groups.
Indigenous community of Lauje in Dusunan Barat Village, 14 Dec 2023	The Lauje community in Dusunan Barat is quite sizable. This village serves as a hub for the Lauje communities living in the lowland areas. It is situated close to the coast and near the town of Tinombo, a small town that functions as the region's center for social, governmental, and economic activities. In this village, the Lauje mainly engage in settled farming rather than shifting cultivation. However, their expertise in farming techniques remains limited, as their traditional practices originally focused on shifting cultivation and hunting. The changes undergone by the Lauje in the western village offer an important example of how agricultural systems can be independently transformed, along with all the resulting impacts.	☒ Enhancing methods for cultivating plantation crops. ☒ Advancement of plantation crops through the use of agroforestry systems. ☒ Training and demonstration sites for farming on sloped land and soil conservation techniques. ☒ Surveying (mapping) the traditional territory, and enhancement of the local wisdom in forest governance. ☒ Development of smart-climate farming. ☒ Restoration of critical land and development of agroforestry. ☒ Empowerment of the community income. ☒ Improvement of disaster resilience	☒ Approving the project implementation plan.

I. Justification For Funding Request

198. This project was launched through a collaboration between NGOs and universities, involving extensive participation from the community and stakeholders. It was designed as a response to the environmental changes caused by climate change, which have impacted many aspects of life in the isthmus ecoregion of Sulawesi's neck. Climate change has intensified and expanded natural disasters, reduced the natural environment's capacity, and weakened both physical resources and the community's socio-economic resilience. As a result, vulnerability has increased, poverty has worsened, and the negative effects of climate change have posed serious threats to safety and survival.
199. To address these challenges, this project aims to boost adaptive capacity by empowering communities to plan and carry out collective adaptation activities at both village and district levels by reinforcing adaptation institutions and policies, and at the household level by enhancing livelihoods. Additionally, the project will support ecosystem resilience by promoting inclusive and sustainable governance of Sulawesi's neck ecoregion. Nevertheless, due to the high costs and limited funding, this initiative will only be possible with financial assistance from the Adaptation Fund.

Table 21. Justification of funding request

No	Programme Components	Baselines (Without AF)	Additional (With AF)
1	Enhancing the resilience of village communities by implementing ProKlim village initiatives	☑ Limited ability to adapt and a high susceptibility to the negative effects of climate change. Neither the government nor local village communities do not have the necessary tools, such as institutions and policies, to effectively plan and carry out adaptation strategies. ☑ The village does not have established emergency procedures or disaster protocols. As a result, the risk to safety and potential property damage from disasters is significant. ☑ Insufficient knowledge and awareness of climate change impact the ability to adapt. ☑ There is a lack of accessible information and early warning systems that could serve as a foundation for making decisions.	☑ As adaptive capacity improves, the vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change diminishes. In the Sulawesi Neck ecoregion, fifteen villages have established functioning adaptation institutions known as ProKlim. These villages also have village regulations that provide a foundation for planning, budgeting, and carrying out adaptation measures tailored to the specific challenges and local conditions of each village. ☑ Disaster resilience has improved. 15 villages have established disaster response protocols, which include Village Management Plans (RPB), Emergency Management Plans (RPKB), Disaster Risk Maps, and Evacuation Route Maps. ☑ Raising public awareness of climate change is achieved by enhancing climate literacy. This improves people's understanding and empowers them to independently identify effective measures to adapt to and prepare for the negative effects of climate change. ☑ Communities have access to and control over weather information technology, enabling them to obtain reliable, precise, and current climate data. This empowers them to make well-informed decisions regarding production planning and to carry out travel and shipping more safely.
2	Enhancing the environment by promoting social forestry, restoring degraded areas, and recommending the creation of additional protected zones.	☑ Communities do not have access to sustainable forest resource management, leading to unequal control over forest resources and poor forest management. ☑ Widespread land clearing and poor land management practices have caused erosion, harmed water systems, and decreased soil fertility, which raises the chances of floods and droughts and lowers agricultural yields. ☑ There are no designated ecosystem protection areas or reserved zones, which means the community's right to conservation is not being met. As a result, ecological balance cannot be maintained, and there are no sites dedicated to biodiversity conservation. ☑ There is significant and growing damage to forests and mangroves, leading to a reduction in their ecological and economic roles and heightened vulnerability. ☑ The survival of traditional fishermen who rely on reef fish has been jeopardized by coral	☑ Expanded community access: Six villages have submitted permit applications for Social Forestry management. This initiative seeks to decrease disparities in forest ownership and promote more sustainable and efficient forest management. ☑ Four existing Social Forestry groups in four villages received support to improve the management of the area, businesses, and institutions, as well as to strengthen KUPS (Social Forestry Business Groups), aiming to maximize the ecological and economic benefits of forest resources within the Social Forestry zones. ☑ Land management will improve and become more sustainable due to enhanced knowledge and skills, better soil conservation, and the advancement of agroforestry. ☑ The Sulawesi's neck region plans to create four terrestrial local protected areas and two marine local protected areas. This initiative will offer communities a natural protection system that helps preserve ecosystem balance. ☑ Degraded land in forest areas and mangrove ecosystems is being restored through land rehabilitation and ecosystem restoration efforts. The functions of these ecosystems can be recovered. ☑ Young fishermen contribute to coral reef restoration, which helps decrease damage to

No	Programme Components	Baselines (Without AF)	Additional (With AF)
		reef damage caused by increasing sea surface temperatures and harmful fishing practices.	the reefs. This leads to a reduction in harmful fishing methods and preserves the coral reef ecosystem's functionality, thereby supporting the livelihoods of traditional fishermen.
3	Enhancing social and economic resiliencies by improving livelihoods	☑ Severe weather events and unusual climate patterns cause drops in output, affecting food availability and earnings. This leads to greater vulnerability and worsens poverty among small-scale farmers and traditional fishers. ☑ Traditional fishers depend on capture fisheries and often do not have the knowledge, skills, resources, or technological support required to create livelihood adaptation methods that are more resilient and sustainable. ☑ Women who fish and gather marine life face significant safety hazards and receive a low return. ☑ Smallholder farmers depend on large-scale, single-crop, and unsustainable farming methods. They have limited knowledge, skills, and resources to adopt more intensive and sustainable agricultural practices. ☑ The micro and small business sector, as an economic domain for women and vulnerable groups, does not grow due to low business capacity and limited access to financial/capital systems. ☑ The lack of added value in agricultural and fishery commodities is due to the absence of processing efforts for agricultural and fishery products as a form of business diversification and job creation.	☑ An integrated and comprehensive effort that includes ecosystem restoration, capacity building, technology adaptation, and the renewal of agricultural and fisheries cultivation techniques will be carried out to improve income, reduce poverty, and decrease the vulnerability of small farmers and traditional fishermen. ☑ Traditional fishermen's skills are enhanced through various training and support programs. The use of fishing technology boosts catch productivity, while aquaculture promotes diversification in fisheries. These efforts help decrease the susceptibility of fishermen's livelihoods to the impacts of climate change. ☑ The safety of female fishermen is enhanced by providing personal protective equipment (PPE), while the availability and cost of goods rise with the use of fishing and cultivation tools for expansion. ☑ Farmers are improving their technical skills, land use methods are evolving, and sustainable farming practices are growing, including advancements in soil conservation, land intensification, and agroforestry cultivation. ☑ Women's income rises and their economic enterprises expand through capacity building and mentoring, along with enhanced access to and control over an independent financial system based on KUEP (Women's Economic Enterprise Group). ☑ Several processed agricultural and plantation products are manufactured by business groups, generating new economic goods, increasing value, and creating employment opportunities.
4	Supplying tools and implementing regional policies designed to strengthen adaptation initiatives and ensure the programme's long-term sustainability.	☑ The regencies of Donggala and Parigi Moutong lack policies and institutions that effectively initiate, coordinate, and integrate planning, budgeting, and adaptation efforts at the district level, resulting in adaptation needs being overlooked in regional development programmes. ☑ Insufficient joint efforts among multiple stakeholders in addressing climate change. ☑ Insufficient knowledge and comprehension of climate change adaptation at the regional level.	☑ The governments of Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regencies will establish a master document to serve as the foundation for carrying out adaptation programs by developing and approving the Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAD API). ☑ Adaptation initiatives are emerging in the regions, with collaborative efforts involving multiple stakeholders' organizations, the Climate Change Adaptation Working Group (POKJA API), established in two districts. ☑ Awareness and comprehension of climate change among district governments, stakeholders, and communities improve

No	Programme Components	Baselines (Without AF)	Additional (With AF)
			through the advancement of climate literacy.

J. Sustainability of Project Outcomes

200. The long-term viability of this project's outcome is ensured by optimizing project outputs and managing outcomes that generate multiple new capabilities, replicating operational systems and institutions, applying relevant methods and techniques, and fostering the growth of emerging economic business units, thereby delivering lasting benefits and advantages. The project's sustainability approach also involves a structured and inclusive process of transferring roles and responsibilities from the project initiator to community members, government entities, and stakeholders. The following description outlines various dimensions of sustainability, including financial, institutional, social, and environmental aspects.
201. Financial Sustainability. The creation of formal adaptation policies and institutions at the village level—such as Proklim Institutions, Village Action Plans (RADesa) for Climate Change Adaptation, and various Disaster Risk Reduction policies—along with the development of adaptation policies at the district level through POKJA API and RAD API, will incorporate adaptation programs into the planning and budgeting processes of both Village and District Governments. This integration will ensure that funding for adaptation initiatives becomes a regular component of village and regional government expenditures.
202. Meanwhile, Financial Sustainability at the community level will be guaranteed through a surplus that grows from increased transactions of various agricultural commodities, fisheries and processed products produced and processed by the beneficiaries, in the form of increased catches, increased agricultural productivity, growth in the number and types of processed products marketed. Financial sustainability will also be strengthened by expanding marketing access and business cooperation, with various business partners including off takers. Meanwhile, for women, the "KUEP" mechanism—a group-based savings financial system—will guarantee the provision of sustainable capital, for the formation of new businesses and the development of existing businesses.
203. Institutional Sustainability. Institutional sustainability is ensured by highlighting the importance of the PROKLIM Institution at the village level and the POKJA API at the district level. It is planned from the beginning with consideration for long-term institutional requirements. Consequently, the established institutions must have solid legal and legitimate foundations, clear operational procedures, and be overseen by dedicated and knowledgeable management. This sustainability is attained and upheld through continuous collaboration among stakeholders, structured capacity development, and a supportive environment that fosters critical thinking and open learning.
204. The same method is used to maintain the sustainability of community-level institutions, such as social forestry management organizations, including LPHD (Social Forestry Management Institution), KUPS (Social Forestry Business Group), Farmer Groups, Fisherman Groups, KUEP, Environmental Conservation Groups, POKMAWAS (Supervisory Working Group), and Youth Organizations. Additionally, sustaining these community institutions will be supported by enhancing outreach and organizational networking by linking community institutions with similar organizations, stakeholders, and government agencies that hold sectoral authority. For example, BPSKL and KPH will be connected with LPHD and KUPS; the UMKM Service with KUEP; the KKP Service with POKMAWAS; the Agriculture Service with Farmer Groups; and the Forestry Service with KTH.
205. Environmental Sustainability. **a). Land and forest.** Environmental sustainability in forest and agricultural areas will be achieved through various outcomes that enhance the biophysical conditions of forests and land. These include improved land and forest management, reduction of critical land areas through rehabilitation, and increased land cover by boosting the density of multi-purpose plants in both forest and agricultural lands via the development of successional agroforestry. Additionally, forest and land degradation will be mitigated by raising community awareness of forest functions and promoting sustainable land management practices. Furthermore, creating protection zones within social forestry areas will strengthen forest conservation efforts and help prevent deforestation and degradation in the project region. **b). Marine and coastal area.** The growing understanding of the climate crisis, responded to with various adaptation actions and followed by the growth of various environmental care and empowerment groups, will become an enabling condition to curb the rate of environmental damage, especially to mangrove and coral reef ecosystems on one hand, and to expand sustainable coastal management actions on the other. Moreover, the ecological and economic incentives felt

by the community will increase exponentially as the carrying capacity of mangrove and coral reef ecosystems recovers, developing in line with time. The development of responsible fisheries, both in capture fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the establishment of two Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) effectively managed by the community through POKMAWAS (community surveillance groups), will eliminate destructive fishing practices such as the use of bombs and poisons within the area.

206. Social Sustainability. Social Sustainability will be ensured by increasing public awareness of the negative impacts of climate change, increasing community capacity to anticipate and adapt at the household and community levels. This is made possible by strengthening community participation, including women and other vulnerable and marginalized groups. This project will increase solidarity and cohesiveness within and between communities, enabling greater resilience and responsiveness at the community level. Experience in disaster response, post-disaster recovery, and disaster risk reduction that we carried out in handling the disaster of September 28, 2018 in Central Sulawesi shows that solidarity between communities has increased power and increased the choice of actions and resources that can be mobilized during the emergency response and post-disaster recovery period.

K. Overview of Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks

207. The KUAT Consortium, as the project initiator, has conducted a self-assessment of compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, which includes the management of potential impacts and risks as described in Section III.C. Measures for Environmental and Social Risk Management. Further assessment and management required for compliance with gender equality and women's empowerment have been carried out and reported in Annex 5. Below are the results of screening project activities for potential environmental and social impacts and risks, based on the list of environmental and social principles.

Table 22. Environmental dan social principal potential impact dan risk

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
1. Compliance with the Law		✓
2. Access and Equity	X	
3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		✓
4. Human Rights		✓
5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		✓
6. Core Labor Rights		✓
7. Indigenous Peoples		✓
8. Involuntary Resettlement	X	
9. Protection of Natural Habitats	X	
10. Conservation of Biological Diversity	X	
11. Climate Change	X	
12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	
13. Public Health	X	
14. Physical and Cultural Heritage	X	
15. Land and Soil Conservation	X	

208. This project focuses on capacity building, improving community livelihoods, and enhancing ecosystem protection and restoration. Furthermore, the project aims to strengthen climate change adaptation policies at the village and district levels. The project's activities and outcomes have a low probability of causing adverse environmental and social impacts. This project is low-risk, small-scale, and not widespread, with easily mitigated impacts. Therefore, the project's risk level can be categorized as **Category C**.

Principle 1. Compliance with Laws

209. There is a low risk that project activities may be implemented inconsistently with applicable national, provincial, or local laws and regulatory requirements, particularly in relation to business licensing, product quality

standards, land-use arrangements, social forestry management, and rehabilitation activities. The project may inadvertently fail to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements related to permits, licensing, land use, social forestry management, or rehabilitation activities, potentially resulting in administrative delays, legal challenges, or restrictions on project implementation. However, the risk is considered low because the project will be implemented in coordination with relevant government authorities and within existing legal and institutional frameworks.

To minimize the risk, the project will avoid implementing activities without the required permits, approvals, or legal authorization, and will implement preventive measures including verification of applicable legal requirements before implementation, coordination with relevant government agencies, and support to community enterprises and producer groups to fulfil applicable licensing and product quality requirements. The project will also coordinate with the Social Forestry Agency on the zoning of Social Forestry areas and with the Provincial Forestry Agency on degraded land rehabilitation activities. Compliance with these measures will be monitored through periodic compliance checks, documentation of required permits and approvals, coordination records with relevant authorities, and monitoring reports throughout project implementation.

Risk Category: Low

Principle 2. Access and Equity

210. There is a low risk that existing social, economic, political, or cultural inequalities, as well as differences in decision-making power within communities, may influence participation in project activities and access to project benefits. In particular, individuals or groups with greater social status, economic resources, political influence, or stronger connections to local authorities may have more opportunities to participate in consultations, influence decisions, or access project resources and benefits than other community members. As a result, vulnerable populations, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and poor households, could face barriers to meaningful participation and equitable benefit sharing. However, this risk is considered low because the project has been intentionally designed to promote inclusive participation, transparent decision making, and equitable distribution of benefits through clearly defined and agreed eligibility criteria.

To minimize this risk, the project will ensure that benefits are not allocated based on social, economic, ethnic, political, or other forms of influence. Beneficiary selection and access to project activities will follow transparent, objective, and publicly communicated criteria developed in consultation with community stakeholders. Community members, including representatives of vulnerable and marginalized groups, will be actively involved in project planning, implementation, and decision-making processes. The project will also establish and maintain accessible grievance and feedback mechanisms to enable participants and community members to raise concerns regarding access, participation, beneficiary selection, or the distribution of project benefits, and to ensure that such concerns are addressed in a timely and transparent manner.

Compliance with these measures will be monitored through regular reviews of beneficiary selection records, participation and attendance records, community consultation documentation, disaggregated beneficiary data, and records generated through the project grievance and feedback mechanism. These monitoring processes will help ensure that project benefits are distributed fairly and that all community members have equal opportunities to participate and benefit from project interventions.

Risk Category: Low

Principle 3. Marginal and Vulnerable Group

211. There is a medium risk that existing social, economic, educational, cultural, and political inequalities may limit the meaningful participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups in project activities and decision-making processes. Within many communities, individuals with greater social standing, economic resources, educational attainment, or political influence may exert disproportionate influence over local decision-making and resource allocation. This creates a risk that project benefits, opportunities, and resources could be disproportionately captured by local elites or more powerful groups, resulting in unequal access to project support and reduced benefits for vulnerable populations. Women, persons with disabilities, youth, Indigenous Peoples, elderly persons, female-headed households, poor households, and minority groups may face barriers to participation due to social norms, limited access to information, lower decision-making power, physical accessibility constraints, or discrimination. Such conditions could lead to benefit-sharing biases and undermine the project's objectives of equity, inclusion, and climate resilience.

212. To mitigate these risks and ensure the rights and interests of vulnerable and marginalized groups are respected, the project will implement inclusive, transparent, and participatory beneficiary selection processes. Beneficiary identification and selection will be based on clearly defined, objective, and publicly agreed criteria developed through community consultation. The project will actively promote the participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups throughout planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes. In addition, specific safeguards, protocols, and affirmative measures will be established to support the inclusion of women, children, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, person with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. Accessible grievance and feedback mechanisms will be established widely communicated, and actively monitored to enable community members to report concerns related to participation, access, exclusion, discrimination, or benefit distribution and to ensure timely resolution of complaints.

213. Compliance with these measures will be monitored through beneficiary selection records, participation and attendance records disaggregated by sex, age, disability status, and Indigenous identity, consultation documentation, beneficiary feedback records, grievance mechanism reports, and periodic assessments of the distribution of project benefits are distributed equitably and that vulnerable and marginalized groups can participate meaningfully and benefit fairly from project interventions.

Risk Category: Medium

Principle 4. Human Rights

214. There is a low risk that existing social norms, traditional power structures, and paternalistic decision-making practices may limit the meaningful participation of certain community members, particularly women, youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and other vulnerable groups, in project planning, implementation, and decision-making processes. The risk may occur as a result of entrenched social and cultural norms that grant greater authority and influence to older, wealthier, or socially dominant individuals, potentially restricting equal access to information, participation, representation, and decision-making opportunities for other community members.

215. The risk is considered low because the project has been designed and will be implemented in accordance with internationally recognized human rights principles, including equality, non-discrimination, respect for human dignity, meaningful participation, transparency, and equal opportunity. All project activities will be voluntary and based on inclusive consultation processes that respect the rights of community members to access information and participate in decisions affecting their lives. Furthermore, the project will not restrict land rights, resource rights, livelihoods, access to education and health services, cultural identity, or any other recognized human rights. Instead, the project aims to strengthen economic, social, and cultural rights through enhanced adaptive capacity, sustainable livelihoods, climate resilience, and equitable access to natural resources.

216. To minimize the risk, the project will prohibit and prevent all forms of discrimination, exclusion, bullying, harassment, persecution, child labour, and any other actual or potential human rights violations, including practices that may be justified under customary or traditional norms. The project will implement preventative mitigation measures including inclusive stakeholder engagement processes, transparent information disclosure, accessible consultation mechanisms, affirmative measures to support the participation of women and youth, the use of local languages and culturally appropriate communication approaches, human rights awareness activities, and grievance and feedback mechanisms that are accessible to all community members. The project will also actively engage traditional leaders, community leaders, and other influential stakeholders to promote inclusive decision-making and support the participation of vulnerable groups in project activities.

217. Compliance with these measures will be monitored throughout project implementation through participation records disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and Indigenous identity; consultation and meeting documentation; training records; beneficiary feedback; grievance mechanism records; and periodic assessments of stakeholder participation and inclusion. Monitoring will also assess the extent to which women, youth, and other vulnerable groups participate in decision-making processes and benefit equitably from project interventions.

Risk Category: Low

Principle 5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

218. There is a medium risk that existing patriarchal social norms and unequal gender relations may limit women's participation in project activities, influence in decision-making processes, and access to project benefits. The

risk may occur as a result of socio-cultural systems that place men in dominant positions within households and communities, which can create barriers for women to participate equally in public affairs and community governance.

- 219. The risk is considered medium because gender inequality remains embedded within the socio-cultural structure of many project communities. Although the project is designed to provide equal opportunities for women and men and is not expected to create or worsen gender inequality, existing social norms may still affect women's access, participation, control, and benefits.
- 220. To minimize the risk, the project will avoid and prevent discriminatory practices and will implement preventative mitigation measures including a Gender Rapid Assessment (GRA), gender mainstreaming across project activities, gender equality and male engagement training, women's leadership development, participation quotas for women, targeted activities for women, and measures to reduce barriers to women's participation. The project will also implement the recommendations of the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan.
- 221. Compliance with these measures will be monitored throughout project implementation through gender-disaggregated participation and beneficiary data, training records, monitoring of women's representation in project activities and decision-making processes, grievance mechanism records, and periodic assessments of changes in women's access, participation, control, and benefits.

Risk Category: Medium

Principle 6. The Rights of Core Workers.

- 222. There is a low risk that workers involved in project activities may face occupational health and safety issues, inadequate working hours or rest periods, wage payment issues, discrimination, or child labour. The risk is considered low because the project will apply relevant labour standards and Indonesian regulations to project staff and workers involved in activities such as MPTS and mangrove nurseries, bioreef platforms, land rehabilitation and agroforestry.
- 223. To minimize these risks, the project will not allow child labour or discriminatory practices and will ensure that workers receive fair wages, safe working conditions, reasonable working hours and rest periods, and equal treatment. The project will also provide relevant information and capacity building on occupational health and safety requirements for workers involved in project activities.
- 224. Compliance with these measures will be monitored through worker and payment records, attendance and working-hour records, safety checks, training records, and the project grievance mechanism.

Risk Category: Low

Principle 7. Indigenous Peoples

- 225. There is a medium risk that project activities related to changes in land-use practices and the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) may affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional livelihoods, food security systems, and access to natural resources. The risk may occur where Indigenous communities continue to depend on shifting cultivation systems or traditional fishing grounds, and where project interventions influence existing resource-use practices.
- 226. The risk is considered medium because the project operates in areas inhabited by Indigenous communities, including the Indigenous communities of Balaesang, Kaili, and Lauje, whose livelihoods, cultural practices, and resource management systems are closely linked to land, forests, and coastal resources. Although the project has been designed in consultation with Indigenous Peoples and has applied the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent, project activities involving land-use transitions and marine conservation measures may still create unintended social or economic impacts if not implemented appropriately.
- 227. To minimize the risk, the project will avoid any involuntary changes to Indigenous land-use systems, livelihood practices, or access to natural resources, and will implement preventative mitigation measures including the continued application of FPIC, participatory decision-making, culturally appropriate consultation processes, gradual and voluntary land-use transitions, incorporation of Indigenous knowledge into project planning, and participatory design and management of MPAs. The project will ensure that alternative land-use systems maintain local food security and livelihoods, and that any fisheries management measures are developed and

agreed upon by Indigenous communities. In addition, all project personnel and implementing partners will receive training on Indigenous Peoples' rights, FPIC, and culturally appropriate engagement practices.

228. Compliance with these measures will be monitored throughout project implementation through FPIC documentation, consultation records, participation records of Indigenous community representatives, monitoring of livelihood and food security impacts, grievance mechanism records, training records, and periodic assessments of Indigenous Peoples' access to project benefits and natural resources.

Risk Category: Medium

Principle 8. Involuntary Resettlement

229. This initiative has no plans or resources related to or may cause involuntary resettlement, even on a small scale. This includes causing relocation or loss of domicile, as well as economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets, resulting in loss of income or other means of life), so that no further assessment of compliance is necessary.

Risk Category: Negligible

Principle 9. Natural Habitat Protection

230. This project does not involve the conversion or relation of unjustifiable critical habitat degradation, including those protected by law, eliminating the need for compliance evaluations.

Risk Category: Negligible

Principle 10. Conservation of Biological Diversity

231. There is a low risk that project activities related to planting, nursery development, agroforestry, land-use management and mangrove rehabilitation may affect local biodiversity, including existing habitats and species, or introduce pests through nursery activities. The risk is considered low because the project activities will be implemented on privately owned land and legally designated Social Forestry areas and will not be undertaken within legally protected or designated conservation areas. However, private land may still contain habitats or species that need to be considered during project implementation.

232. To minimize these risks, the project will avoid activities that may damage existing habitats or species and will apply appropriate measures in nursery and planting activities to prevent the introduction or spread of pests. The project will also use appropriate species for the local conditions and implement land rehabilitation and agroforestry activities in accordance with the applicable requirements and site conditions.

233. Compliance with these measures will be monitored through field visits, nursery and planting records, and project monitoring records throughout project implementation.

Risk Category: Low

Principle 11. Climate Change

234. There is a low risk that project activities may generate greenhouse gas emissions, mainly from transportation and other project operations. The risk is considered low because the project activities are primarily focused on strengthening climate resilience, land rehabilitation, mangrove restoration and sustainable agricultural practices, and are not expected to result in significant greenhouse gas emissions.

235. To minimize this risk, the project will avoid unnecessary use of resources and implement activities in a way that minimizes emissions where feasible. At the same time, activities such as degraded land rehabilitation, mangrove restoration and sustainable agricultural practices are expected to contribute to carbon sequestration and strengthen climate resilience.

Risk Category: Low

Principle 12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

236. There is a low risk that project activities may generate small amounts of solid waste and lead to inefficient use of resources during the implementation of community meetings, workshops, training activities, and field operations. The risk may occur as a result of the use of disposable materials, catering waste, packaging materials, or procurement of materials that are not environmentally sustainable.

237. The risk is considered low because the project is not expected to generate significant quantities of waste,

pollutants, or hazardous materials. Project activities are primarily focused on capacity building, ecosystem restoration, community engagement, and sustainable livelihood development, which generally have a limited pollution footprint. In addition, the project promotes the efficient use of natural resources and prioritizes environmentally friendly and locally available materials wherever feasible.

238. To minimize the risk, the project will avoid the unnecessary use of materials that generate waste and will implement preventative mitigation measures including the use of locally sourced and environmentally friendly materials, substitution of external materials with locally available organic alternatives where appropriate, prohibition of packaged food and beverages during project events, reduction of single-use materials, promotion of reusable items, and the application of good waste management practices during project activities.
239. Compliance with these measures will be monitored throughout project implementation through procurement records, observations during project activities, event and training documentation, and periodic reviews of waste reduction and resource efficiency practices implemented by the project team and partners.

Risk Category: Low

Principle 13. Public Health

240. There is a low risk that project activities may cause health and safety risks to workers, community members, or other participants, particularly during field activities and the handling of project materials. The risk is considered low because the project is not expected to adversely affect public health or access to healthcare and medical facilities.
241. The project will ensure that hazardous or prohibited chemicals are neither procured nor used in any project activities. As part of the project's environmental and social risk management framework, the project will avoid the use of chemicals or other substances that could pose risks to human health or public safety. Appropriate safeguards and monitoring measures governing the procurement, handling, storage, use, and disposal of project materials will be implemented throughout the project lifecycle to ensure compliance with applicable environmental, health, and safety standards.

Risk Category: Low.

Principle 14. Physical and Cultural Heritage

242. Low risk category to this principle, as the project will be implemented outside areas that have been identified or officially designated as cultural heritage sites, archaeological sites, or other protected cultural properties. Furthermore, the project does not include activities that would alter, damage, or destroy physical or cultural resources, cultural heritage sites, or places of unique historical, cultural, or spiritual significance, including both tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

On the contrary, the project is committed to respecting, preserving, and supporting the protection of cultural and natural heritage. All project activities will be implemented in a manner that safeguards local cultural values, traditions, and heritage while promoting environmentally and socially responsible practices.

Risk Category: Low.

Principle 15. Soil and Land Conservation

243. There is a low risk that project activities may cause unintended adverse impacts on soil, including soil degradation resulting from inappropriate fertilizer application, removal of topsoil, or clearing of ground vegetation during site preparation and planting activities. The risk is considered low because the project activities are intended to rehabilitate degraded land and improve soil conditions.
244. To minimize the risk, the project will avoid the use of chemical fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides, as well as practices that unnecessarily remove topsoil or ground vegetation. The project will also provide adequate technical training for field staff and project beneficiaries responsible for implementing land-based activities, and apply standard operating procedures (SOPs) and environmental safeguards to ensure that soil conservation objectives are achieved without causing unintended adverse environmental impacts.

Risk Category: Low

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Arrangement for Project Implementation

245. The Partnership for Governance Reform (KEMITRAAN) serves as the Adaptation Fund's National Implementing Entity (NIE) in Indonesia, holding fiduciary and supervision roles throughout implementation of this project. The KUAT Consortium, acting as the Executing Entity (EE), implements projects in the target areas. The KUAT Consortium consists of Karsa Institute, Yayasan Komiu, Yayasan Awam Green, and UNTAD (Universitas Tadulako). As the Executing Entity, the KUAT Consortium will form a Project Management Unit (PMU) as the technical implementer and a Steering Committee (SC) consisting of the leaders of the consortium member organizations, which will function as internal oversight.
246. KEMITRAAN bears significant and financial responsibility to the Adaptation Fund (AF). This includes coordination, reporting, outreach, and knowledge management. KEMITRAAN is also responsible for coordination at the national level, particularly with officials from the Central Government. In this instance, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)'s Directorate General of Climate Change Control (Dirjen PPI) serves as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to guarantee that project interventions support Indonesia's efforts to meet the E-NDC and are consistent with the government's policy direction. KEMITRAAN is also in charge of ensuring project implementation and meeting project targets carried out by the EE, which includes overseeing project cycle management, procedure implementation, and compliance with accountability standards, as well as established Adaptation Fund policies and standards. KEMITRAAN may provide strategic and technical support by strengthening EE capacity, advocating at the national level, and establishing inter-regional networks to create a learning knowledge cycle and increase scalability.
247. The Executing Entity, through the PMU, is in charge of managing and executing project activities, delivering outputs and outcomes, and fulfilling target indicators. It oversees project funding and accounts for the utilization of project budgets in an accountable way. Implementation strategies, annual work plans and budgets, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, ESMP, communication and outreach protocols, internal-external, vertical, and horizontal coordination, carrying out activities and sub-activities, managing sub-projects, monitoring and evaluation, and financial disbursements are all under the Executing Entity's purview.
248. Project Leader will be chosen by Karsa Institute, the Consortium Coordinator, to oversee the PMU. The Finance Manager, Project Officer, Technical Staff, and Field Facilitator will work alongside the Project Leader. The Project Leader will oversee project implementation and execution, ensuring that all project outcomes, outputs, and objective indicators are in accordance with the plan, and reporting the results to the IE, with a copy to the SC. The Project Leader collaborates with operational officers, such as the Project Officer, Technical Team, and Field Facilitators, to guarantee that the project implementation is done accurately, successfully, and efficiently. Two (2) Project Officers will assist in the technical and administrative organization of project execution in two (2) districts in order to meet project indicators, with the assistance of Field Facilitators and Technical Assistants. Field Facilitators work in villages to help project managers and beneficiaries talk to each other and make changes. They plan and carry out different activities in the field, make sure that all project activities are moving forward, and help beneficiaries (local communities) directly. Field Facilitators also gather different kinds of information to help them figure out how to best implement their plans. They give the right amount of technical help and expertise to deal with different tactical problems in the field.
249. In some important areas or issues, the Executing Entity will hire a Gender Expert or Specialist to get expert advice, information, and other inputs on approaches, strategies, analysis, and methodologies, as well as technical help with GEDSI, Social Inclusion and Disability Inclusion, Climate Change and Climatology, Forestry and Land Use, Maritime Affairs and Aquaculture. The project structure will put gender equality first, making sure that women can work in any role within it. The person in charge will make sure that at least 30% of the staff who work on the project are women.

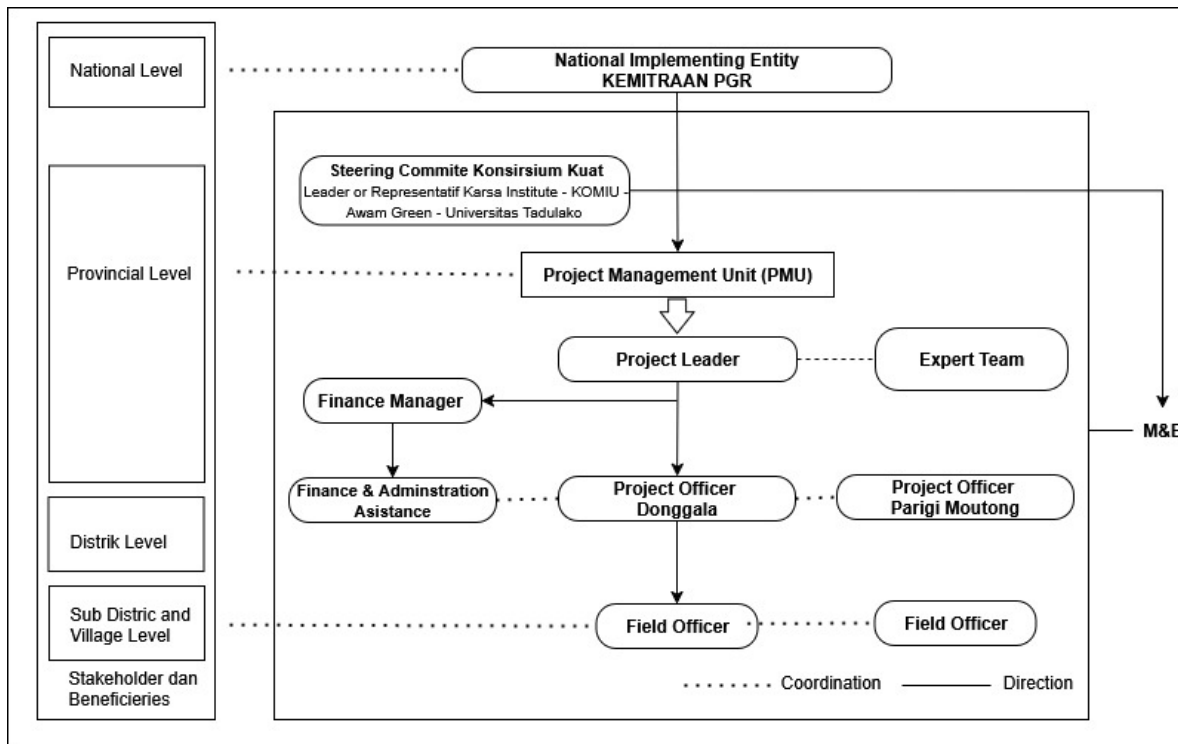


Figure 17. Consortium Structure

250. The institutional and implementation structure of the project is shown in **Figure 17**, showing the relationships, reporting lines, and coordination mechanisms among the NIE, PMU, consortium members, technical experts, and field implementation teams.

Table 23. PMU Position, Roles and Responsibilities

Position Roles and Responsibilities	
Team Leader	
- Prepare an annual work plan and provide guidelines for consultants/experts and project staff to execute the work plan - Prepare TORs for project consultants/expert, reviewing the ToR of Activities - Provide inputs on the project budget - Ensure achievement and quality of project results. - Oversee the implementation of project activities and ensure compliance with project guidelines. - Responsible for preparing project progress reports and final report; and ensuring good quality of project activity reports. - Ensure and maintain project teamwork - Develop coordination with the local government and other stakeholder - Provide regular updates to the steering committee and donors when required	
Finance Manager	
- Responsible for the overall operations of the project, including developing guidelines and SOPs for project staff. - Work with the Project Leader to prepare the annual budget. - Monitor budget disbursement and prepare financial reports. - Ensure operational and administrative support to consultants/experts. - Supervise procurement of goods and services. - Manage project administration documents. - Coordinate the work of the administration and finance team - Provide periodic reviews and assessments of the financial position and status to the PM	

- Prepare financial reports respond to financial audits and audits by Public Accountant Office
Project Officer - Leading the implementation of activities and supervising the quality of activities and results of activities (in collaboration with the Project Leader and project team). - Preparing all activity ToR and reports related to the project. - Preparing and implementing work plans with the team. - Coordinating with related parties in the implementation of project activities. - Assisting the Project Manager in the daily operational work of the project. - Reporting the progress of project implementation to the Project Manager. - Ensuring that all administrative, procurement, and financial tasks are completed on time (together with the Administrative and Finance Assistant) - Developing and maintaining project records such as databases, reports, and decision records. - Ensuring that project-related documents are archived in accordance with project requirements
AFA (Administration & Finance Assistant) - Responsible to Finance Manager and Coordinate with Project Officer and Field Officer - Organize and archive contract documents, correspondence, and reports. - Ensure completeness of administrative and financial data needed for project operations. - Provide administrative and financial needs to support project implementation, such as attendance forms and down payment application forms, down payment use accountability forms - Record project finances, Prepare payment documents, invoices, and receipts. - Assist in creating operational budgets. - Monitor the use of funds to ensure that they are in accordance with the established budget. - Check the conformity between financial reports and operational accountability reports - Assist in preparing monthly/annual financial reports. - Provide financial data for audits or tax reporting.
Monitoring & Evaluation - Monitoring Program Implementation by comparing plans and implementation based on monthly, 3-monthly and Annual work plans - Collecting, Analyzing Data to measure the results of activity implementation, presenting outputs and outcome achievements, quantitatively and qualitatively - Identifying challenges that arise during project implementation. - Recording all activities and changes in the project. - Providing Recommendations upwards to the project manager, and suggestions horizontally, as feedback as material for operational planning and decision making, - Assessing Project Effectiveness by measuring the achievement of goals and results. - Measuring Project Impact by Evaluating the benefits of the project for target groups and identifying changes resulting from the project. - Evaluating the effectiveness of Resource Use, - Increasing Accountability and Transparency by building and managing dashboards that display achievement data, benefits based on disaggregated data as part of communication products. - Managing and handling feedback and complaints - Analyzing Project Sustainability and producing Learning for the Next Project - Compiling M&E Reports
Climate Change and Climatology Expert - Assist in conducting analysis using historical data and climate models to understand trends in temperature, rainfall, and extreme weather patterns. - Provide oral and written reviews of Weather & Climate Data and Data Usage - Analyze risks such as increasing temperature, drought, flooding, and sea level rise in the Sulawesi Neck ecoregion - Assist in developing climate information packages through Climate Change Predictions & Projections - Identify sectors most vulnerable to climate change Provide information for policy planning and risk mitigation strategies. - Provide training and workshops to communities on climate change and climate change adaptation - Develop climate school modules and curriculum - Conduct briefings on the use of EWS devices, in the form of weather monitoring applications for fishermen - Assist in Integrating Local Knowledge with Climate Science

- Assist in the preparation of the MAP academic paper - Assist in the preparation of the academic paper for the Climate Change Adaptation Regional Regulation - Assist in the preparation of the RAD API (regional action plan for climate change adaptation). - Create journals or books as part of learning products
Gender Specialist
- Implementing and compiling baseline and endline survey reports based on Gender Rapid Assessment (GRA) Conduct Gender & Vulnerability Analysis; - Provide capacity building and understanding of gender equality in the project work environment, through in-house training and thematic discussions; - Assist in fulfilling ESMP, and developing and ensuring the implementation of SGIP; - Provide training and workshops to increase Women's Participation & Empowerment and male engagement in project implementation; - Provide gender ToT to Project Officers and Field Officers; - Provide advice to Project Officers and Field Officers on approaches, methods to fulfill gender APKM (access, participation, control and benefits) improvement; - Assist of strengthen Women's Leadership for village women's cadres - Provide input on Gender Mainstreaming in Adaptation Policy at the Regional Level in relation to RAD API (Regional Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change); - Developing Gender Indicators in Climate Adaptation in monitoring tools and Developing gender training modules; - Providing training and workshops for communities, government and stakeholders related to gender and climate change.
Expert on Forestry and Land Use
- Assist in providing advice to PMU on Climate Risk and Forest Ecosystem; - Provide understanding to the community about the relationship between forest ecosystems and climate change; - Assist in compiling research methods and biophysical data inventory in social forestry areas; - Conduct biophysical data analysis of potential social forestry areas and new protection areas; - Provide training and workshops to social forestry groups and the government; - Compile technical plans for critical land and mangrove rehabilitation - Compile modules and provide technical input on procedures for nurseries, planting and maintenance of rehabilitation plants; - Provide understanding to the community about agroforestry and compile an agroforestry handbook; - Provide technical input, and conduct monitoring and assessment of successional agroforestry development; - Assist in compiling RAD API from forestry and land aspects.
Expert on Marine and Aquaculture
- Help provide advice and scientific understanding of the impact of climate change on marine and fisheries; - Conduct studies and analysis of Changes in Marine Ecosystems & Fisheries; - Provide training and workshops to improve community knowledge and understanding related to the function of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs and their relationship to climate resilience; - Provide input in the implementation of bio-reef tech-based coral restoration; - Compile manuals and provide training on coral health and growth monitoring methods; - Introduce and improve community understanding of Sustainable Fisheries Practices; - Introduce environmentally friendly fishing techniques to reduce overexploitation; Compile modules and provide training on sustainable fisheries cultivation; - Conduct research on MAP potential, provide research results, and assist in the preparation of MAP academic papers from the marine sector.

B. Financial Risk and Project Management

251. The project has four parts, each of which will help the economy, society, and the environment in some way. Agroforestry, silvofishery, coastal and land rehabilitation, education and capacity building, and ecosystem optimization of forests are just some of the activities that will take place. Strengthening inter-sectoral policies will help all of these activities work together and make them stronger. This will help make sure that different climate change adaptation efforts last.

Table 24. Potential Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Category	Potential Risk	Level	Mitigation Strategy	Indicator	Responsible
Institutional	Leadership at the national and regional levels is subject to change following the 2024 National and Regional General Elections. Government officials in project-related departments may rotate, national and regional policies may change, and the organizational structure of the government may shift at both the national and regional levels.	Medium	☒ Conducting monitoring and review of policies and analyzing their impact on the project implementation framework. Adjusting technical approaches and regulations and providing briefings and training to program implementation staff regarding new regulations. ☒ Establishing communication with the newly elected provincial and district regional heads, as well as officials from departments related to project implementation, to provide updates on project plans and progress. ☒ Providing input on the formulation of new policies at the regional level, especially policies that will be related to project implementation, such as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) document and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD).	☒ Communication and coordination with the local government takes place effectively, mutually, and constructively. ☒ Effective collaboration is established among the stakeholders	☒ Project Leader
	Discord and Disagreement among Consortium Members	Low	☒ The consortium cooperation is regulated in an MoU that is jointly drafted, reviewed, and signed by consortium members. ☒ The division of roles and responsibilities within the consortium for the project must be conducted in a participatory, transparent, and clear manner, ensuring appropriateness and proportionality while aligning with the competencies of each consortium institution. ☒ Coordination meetings must be scheduled regularly, and issues and concerns should be identified and addressed comprehensively.	☒ Membership and cooperation within the consortium are well-maintained and productive until the end of the project. ☒ The establishment of equal and mutually empowering relationships	☒ Steering Committee ☒ Project Leader
	Complaints/Feedback from Beneficiaries, Stakeholders, and the Public.	Medium	☒ Stakeholder mapping must be conducted, and an action plan for developing multi-party support and collaboration should be implemented. ☒ Regular coordination should be carried out. ☒ Stakeholder mapping	☒ Stakeholder engagement is carried out, and information is distributed intensively and sufficiently. ☒ A grievance	☒ Project Leader ☒ Project Officer ☒ M&E

Category	Potential Risk	Level	Mitigation Strategy	Indicator	Responsible
			- should be conducted. ☑ Provide information and establish intensive communication with beneficiaries, village government, and community leaders. ☑ Respect local characteristics and social and cultural differences. ☑ A complaint mechanism and accountability system must be provided, including a complaint handling unit.	mechanism is provided and operational	
Financial	Delays in financial flow, procurement, and institutional efficiency (such as a lengthy approval procedure) all contribute to project delays.	Medium	☑ Prepare financial reports on time and submit disbursement requests according to the schedule. ☑ Maintain continuous communication with the Implementing Entity (IE). ☑ Adjust planning and cash flow to align financial schedules with activities.	☑ Financial transaction balance is maintained in a timely and procedural manner, with accountable financial management	☑ NIE ☑ SC ☑ Project Leader ☑ Finance Manager
	Fraud or improper use of funds	Low	☑ Implement anti-corruption and fraud standards and policies. ☑ Apply Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for financial management, procurement, and accounting systems. ☑ Provide training and briefings for the project management team. ☑ Minimize cash payments and cash advances. ☑ Conduct internal and external audits.	☑ Availability of SOPs and compliance with them ☑ Implementation of accountable financial management ☑ Existence of both internal and external financial audits	☑ NIE ☑ SC ☑ Project Leader ☑ Finance Manager
Social	Captured elite. Particular groups with access to decision-making inside the village strive to control implementation and direct the flow of advantages to particular groups with family and sociopolitical affiliations.	Medium	☑ Communication and coordination should be conducted inclusively, involving both the village government, community leaders, and vulnerable groups. The project's goals and values must be introduced. ☑ Project socialization should be carried out openly, involving all stakeholders in the village, including women and other vulnerable groups. The composition of participants should be ensured, and the project plan and targets should be known and understood by the stakeholders in the village. ☑ Mapping of beneficiaries and the preparation of the beneficiary list should be based on DTKS data, and verified participatively using jointly formulated beneficiary indicators. The indicative list of beneficiaries should be	☑ A clear and acceptable list of beneficiaries is available and presented in a disaggregated data format ☑ Women's participation exceeds 30% ☑ Participation of and benefit distribution to vulnerable and marginalized groups	☑ Project Leader ☑ Project Officer

Category	Potential Risk	Level	Mitigation Strategy	Indicator	Responsible
			published and receive feedback. Physical validation and verification should be conducted to ensure data accuracy.		
	The community's poor proficiency with the project's new technology, tools, and technical procedures	Medium	☒ Provide simple and practical modules to complement the provision of tools, technologies, and methods. ☒ Provide technical training through field schools that focus on case study methods and simulations. ☒ Provide technical support staff who live on-site at the project location.	☒ Beneficiaries are able to apply adaptive agriculture and fishery techniques ☒ Beneficiaries are able to operate the introduced equipment	

C. Environmental and Social Risk Management

252. An evaluation of adherence to the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and environmental and social risk management strategies is provided below:

Table 25. Environmental and Social Risk Management, and AF ESMP

Environmental and Social Principles	Identified Risk/Impact	Measure to Minimise or Mitigate	Monitoring Indicator	Responsible
Compliance with Law	Project activities may be implemented inconsistently with applicable laws, regulations, permits, licensing requirements, Risk Category: Low	• Verify applicable legal and regulatory requirements prior to implementation. • Obtain all required permits, approvals, and authorizations before activities commence. • Coordinate regularly with relevant government agencies. • Support community groups and enterprises in meeting licensing and product quality requirements. • Conduct periodic legal compliance reviews	• Number of permits and approvals obtained. • Records of coordination meetings with relevant authorities. • Periodic compliance monitoring reports. • Number of non-compliance cases identified and resolved.	- Team Leader - Finance Manager
Access and Equity	None Risk Category: Low	None	None	
Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups	Accessing, participating in, and reaping the benefits of initiatives can be difficult for certain marginalized and vulnerable populations. Risk Category: Medium	• Establish safeguard procedures and policies on the protection of marginalized and vulnerable populations. • Provide complaint and feedback channels that can be accessed through direct complaints, mailboxes, and hotlines. • Lowering social and physical obstacles, creating family-friendly activity formats, and granting disadvantaged populations minimum access and amenities.	• Number of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalized groups who participated in the project activities and were impacted by the project benefits. • Monitoring project activity management that is accommodating to marginalized and vulnerable populations • Recapitulation of complaints and reports on handling outcomes	- Team Leader - M&E

Environmental and Social Principles	Identified Risk/Impact	Measure to Minimise or Mitigate	Monitoring Indicator	Responsible
Human Rights	• Social norms and customary practices that restrict the meaningful participation of women and young people, while reinforcing the dominant role of men—particularly elders and influential community leaders—in decision-making and community affairs. • Language barriers that may limit effective communication and inclusive participation. Risk Category: Low	• Engage traditional elders and community leaders through a persuasive and constructive dialogue to communicate project information, promote the principles of transparency and access to information, and build support for the participation and inclusion of vulnerable groups. • Promote transparency by ensuring that project information and activities are openly accessible, thereby reducing the concentration of decision-making among a limited group of community elites. • Establish participation quotas for women and youth and schedule project activities at times that are convenient and accessible for women to encourage their meaningful participation. • Use local languages and culturally appropriate communication methods that are easily understood by all participants.	• Number of women and young people participating in project meetings and decision-making processes. • Number of women and young people registered as direct project beneficiaries. • Number of women and young people who have strengthened their capacities and assumed leadership roles in community forums, groups, and project committees. • The level of community knowledge and understanding, measured through pre- and post-training assessments or other equivalent evaluation tools, including interviews where appropriate. • The types and diversity of communication methods and materials used, together with an assessment of their effectiveness in reaching and engaging the target communities.	- Team Leader - Gender Specialist - Project Officer - Field Facilitator - M&E
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	Gender inequality within socio-cultural systems rooted in patrilineal-patriarchal culture has the potential to create biases that can hinder women from fully exercising their rights to access, participate in,	• At the beginning of the project's implementation, 15 villages will participate in a Gender Rapid Assessment (RGA) to: 1. Identifying gender inequality 2. Analyzing specific needs 3. Reducing injustice risk 4. Assessing access and participation, and: 5. Create a baseline to track changes and assess impact. • Gender specialists, practitioners from women's organizations, and the Department of Women's Empowerment, Protection, and	• Changes in gender relations are analyzed using baseline and endline data. • The number of individuals who learned about gender equality, as determined by the results of the pre- and post-training assessments. • The number of individuals who,	- Team Leader - Gender Specialist - M&E

Environmental and Social Principles	Identified Risk/Impact	Measure to Minimise or Mitigate	Monitoring Indicator	Responsible
	control, and benefit from projects—ultimately disadvantaging women in project areas. Risk Category: Medium	Child Welfare (DP3A) will all participate in a variety of gender-themed trainings and seminars. The following gender-related subjects will be covered in the training: 1. Fundamentals of Gender and Gender Equality. 2. Gender in the public space and development. 3. Gender based violence. 4. Gender and climate change. 5. Men involvement. • Affirmative action will be carried out by: 1. Ensuring that at least 30% of men and women are represented in all meetings and trainings. 2. Execution of initiatives targeted exclusively at female recipients. 3. Establishing women's organizations to increase their involvement 4. Recruitment of female leadership cadres to enhance the role of female leadership. • By creating procedures and activities that are socially and physically accessible to women and individuals with impairments, obstacles can be decreased. • Provide workshops and training in a way that is family-friendly.	according to in-depth interviews, experienced shifts in gender perception • The average proportion of women attending workshops, training sessions, and community gatherings. • Literation in women's conduct in community gatherings, training, workshops, and public events as determined by Field Officer observations. (The intended behavioral change refers to increased levels of participation, self-confidence, and the active engagement of women in project-supported activities.) • The Number of female cadres who acquire managerial and leadership abilities. • The number of women-led firms that grew and the number of women's business organizations that were established. • Achieving the desired number of female recipients.	
Core Labor Rights	Workers involved in project activities may face occupational health and safety risks, unfair working conditions, discrimination Risk Category: Low	• Prohibit child labour, forced labour, and discrimination. • Ensure fair wages and equal treatment for all workers. • Apply occupational health and safety (OHS) procedures for all project activities. • Provide OHS training and awareness for workers and beneficiaries. • Establish and communicate grievance mechanisms for	• Worker contracts and employment records. • Payroll and wage payment records. • Attendance and working-hour records. • Number of OHS trainings conducted and participants trained.	- Team Leader

Environmental and Social Principles	Identified Risk/Impact	Measure to Minimise or Mitigate	Monitoring Indicator	Responsible
		workers.	• Number of workplace incidents and corrective actions taken. • Labour grievance records and resolution status.	
Indigenous Communities	Knowledge and land use strategies evolve, influencing indigenous communities' land use patterns and agricultural systems. The provision of food supplies is influenced by shifting cultivation; the shift from vast shifting cultivation to intensive agriculture may have an impact on food supply. Risk Category: Medium	• The sorts of activities to be conducted and the ways to be used must be based on the findings of FPIC. This involves taking into account the risk of changes to indigenous communities' socioeconomic structures, such as food sovereignty. • Permanent agriculture does not replace all forms of shifting cropping. Integral and sustainable shifting cultivation is not prioritized. This is dependent on the land acreage, farming practices, and population ratio. Technically, the land that will be the subject of intervention must be identified by taking into account the property's features, such as its slope, soil type, and location relative to water sources. • For indigenous groups to continue receiving food supplies, land use transformation using an agroforestry system must be combined with food crops in a successional process.	• Technical Guidelines for Successive Agroforestry Development. • The number of individuals who can recall technical assistance and training. • Agroforestry land area, number of communities implementing agroforestry, and plant species composition. • Yield figures and aggregate food crop yield compared to total agroforestry land production	- Team Leader - M&E - Project Officer - Forestry and Land Use Expert
Involuntary Resettlement	None Risk Category: Negligible	None	None	
Protection of Natural Habitats	None Risk Category: Low	None	None	
Conservation of Biological Diversity	None Risk Category: Low	None	None	
Climate Change	None Risk Category: Low	None	None	
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	None Risk Category: Low	None	None	
Public Health	None Risk Category: Low	None	None	
Physical and Cultural Heritage	None Risk Category: Low	None	None	
Lands and Soil Conservation	None Risk Category:	None	None	

Environmental and Social Principles	Identified Risk/Impact	Measure to Minimise or Mitigate	Monitoring Indicator	Responsible
	Low			

Grievance Mechanism

253. As part of our commitment to transparency, justice, and community involvement, the consortium will establish a grievance mechanism. The complaint procedure is open and responsive to all stakeholders, particularly the recipient communities. The complaint system is intended to: (1) provide a safe avenue for the community to submit complaints, recommendations, or reports of alleged violations; (2). resolve problems in a timely, fair, and transparent manner; and (3). Improve project implementation quality through community feedback.
254. A complaint can be filed by any member of the community, local partner, or other entity who is affected by the program or has concerns about its execution. This includes but not limited to: (1). Injustice in the allocation of program benefits or access (2). Unethical treatment by project personnel, (3). Environmental or social issues caused by project activities, (4). Violation of the principles of inclusion and participation.
255. The initiative will offer a shared grievance channel as part of the grievance process. The grievance channels include a complaint box at the village office, a hotline number (phone/SMS/WhatsApp), a complaint email, and the project's social media platforms. Complaints can be addressed directly to the facilitator on duty in the village. Each complaint is processed by the handling team, which is affiliated with the MEAL component. Incoming complaints are registered and recorded in the form of feedback collecting form or complaint form (an example of a complaint form is attached to Annex 7: Grievance Form), and then entered into the complaint data system. Verification of incoming complaints takes no more than three working days. Complaint handling is hierarchical, depending on the kind and type of complaint, which are classed according to project relevance, urgency, and depth of impact. Furthermore, classification is dependent on the substance of the complaint, such as whether it involves technical issues, procedures, norms, or ethics. Based on the assessment, complaints are classed as mild or serious, with corresponding resolution paths and levels.
256. Minor issues can be remedied by requesting direct and written explanations from field officers or the the Team Leader. Complaints involving many parties are resolved through mediation. In this sense, the project will incorporate local dispute resolution organizations and systems, such as village governments and customary courts, within the complaint handling mechanism. Furthermore, concerns about project management are handled hierarchically by the Project Officer, Team Leader, or Steering Committee. If a resolution is not reached, the issue may be referred to the NIE. Complaint handling mechanism in general refer to Figure 18.
257. A written explanation must be included with any information regarding the outcomes of complaints, whether they were filed directly or indirectly. The complaint method is founded on reporting protection principles, which prioritize secrecy or anonymity, immediacy and effectiveness, non-retaliation, accessibility, transparency, and conversation.

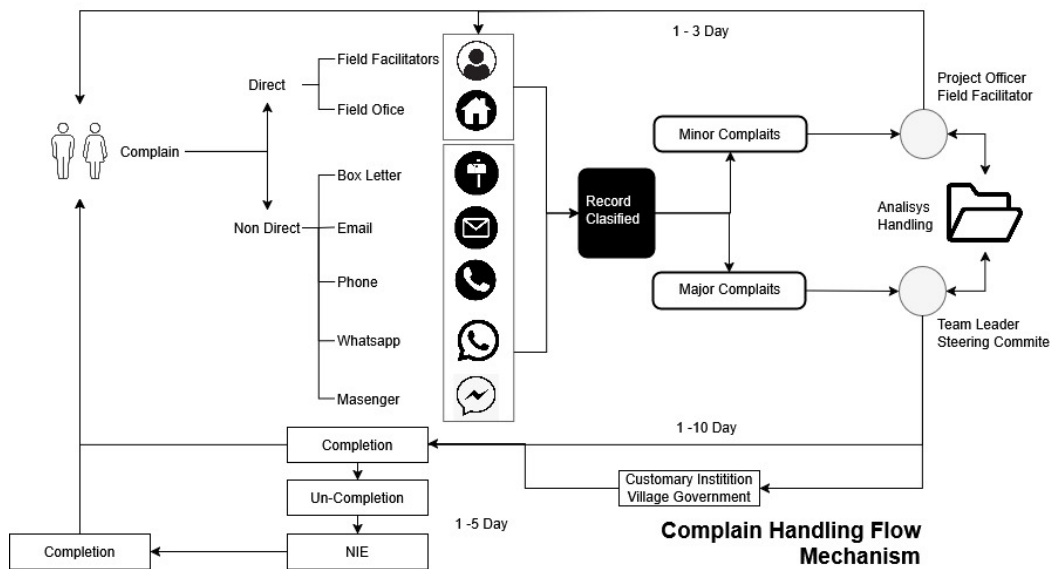


Figure 18. Complaint Handling Flow Mechanism

D. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement Including Budgeted M&E plan.

258. Monitoring and evaluation will guarantee adherence to all legal requirements, national technical standards, project partner policies, and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, as described in the Social Gender Inclusion Plan (SGIP) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
259. A key component of accomplishing the goals of project implementation in a project management cycle, as shown in Figure 19, is monitoring and evaluation. The data from monitoring and evaluation will be used to evaluate and direct the project plan, guarantee efficacy, satisfy reporting requirements, and guide future planning. The following is a description of M&E as a crucial component of the project management cycle:

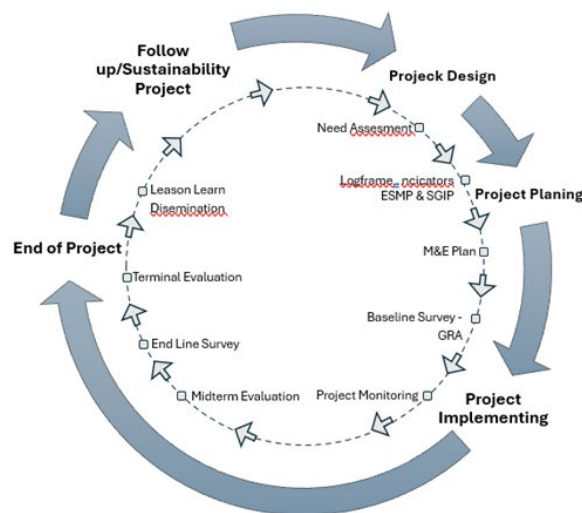


Figure 19. Monitoring Cycle

260. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be conducted through document reviews, field visits, interviews, meetings, and discussions with relevant stakeholders, including project beneficiaries, local and village governments, and other key partners. The M&E system is designed to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, and results of project implementation. Findings from M&E activities will be used to support adaptive management, inform continuous

improvement, and generate lessons learned that can be applied to similar initiatives in other locations. M&E findings will be reported regularly to the Adaptation Fund, Kemitraan, and other relevant stakeholders.

The project's M&E framework consists of the following reporting and review mechanisms:

1. **Baseline Data Report:** Within the first three months of project implementation, a Baseline Data Report will be prepared to establish the initial data and information required for monitoring project indicators at the output, outcome, and objective levels. In addition to mapping project beneficiaries, the baseline assessment will incorporate a Gender Rapid Assessment (GRA) to provide a comprehensive understanding of existing gender gaps, roles, needs, and constraints. The findings will inform the design and implementation of project interventions, ensuring that project approaches are effective, equitable, gender-responsive, and inclusive.
2. **Activity Reports:** An Activity Report will be prepared following each project activity to document implementation progress, outputs achieved, and lessons learned. These reports will also provide evidence of progress and support financial accountability by documenting the use of project resources for each activity.
3. **Monthly Review:** Monthly Reviews will be conducted through regular online or in-person meetings as part of the project's monitoring and evaluation system. These meetings will assess implementation progress, review indicator achievements, identify emerging risks and implementation challenges, evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and agree on follow-up actions for the subsequent implementation period. The outcomes of these monthly reviews will support adaptive decision-making and continuous improvement throughout project implementation.
4. **Quarterly Progress Report:** will be prepared and submitted at the end of each quarter to the IE, providing a comprehensive update on project progress, achievements, implementation challenges, and corrective actions undertaken during the reporting period. The reports will summarize activities completed and the outputs contributing to the expected project outcomes.
Quarterly Progress Report will also include monitoring of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) indicators to assess compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) principles and to ensure that project implementation remains consistent with the required environmental and social safeguards. In addition, implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be reviewed to assess the integration of gender mainstreaming across all project components and to promote gender equality and accountability throughout project implementation.
5. **Mid-Term Review and Annual Project Performance Report:** The Mid-Term Review and Annual Project Performance Report are key components of the project's Monitoring and Evaluation framework. The Mid-Term Review provides an opportunity to assess progress toward achieving the project's objectives, outcomes, and outputs, identify implementation challenges, and recommend any necessary adjustments to ensure that the project remains on track.
The Annual Project Performance Report documents achievements, best practices, lessons learned, and challenges encountered during the reporting year, thereby strengthening accountability and transparency. Together, these review processes support adaptive project management, assess project effectiveness and impacts, and ensure continued compliance with the Adaptation Fund's requirements, particularly the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) principles and the Gender Policy. The Mid-Term Review will be conducted midway through project implementation, at the end of the first year.
6. **Final Project Report and Project Completion Summary:** At project completion, a Final Project Report and Project Completion Summary will be prepared to assess overall project performance and achievements against the project's objectives, outcomes, and outputs. The report will summarize major accomplishments, implementation challenges, best practices, and lessons learned, and will provide recommendations to support the sustainability and potential scaling-up of project results.
7. **Independent Evaluation Report:** A final independent evaluation will be conducted by an external evaluator appointed by IE. The evaluation will be undertaken upon completion of the project to assess its overall effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, impact, and sustainability, while generating strategic recommendations and lessons learned to support future programming and the long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

Table 26. Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

M&E Activities	Methods and tools	Responsible	Target/Deliverables	Cost	Time and Frequency
Baseline Survey	- Field Survey: in-depth interviews and questionnaires - FGD - Participatory Observation - Document review	- EE - Team Leader - MEAL	- Baseline data report - Data dashboard - Baseline Gender Analysis report	8,020	- 1 time. Within first three month upon sign agreement -
Monthly Review	- Meetings - Interviews with technical support	- EE - Team Leader	- Monthly reports - Monthly action plan	None	- Monthly (Every month) - 24 times.
Quarterly Report: Supervisions/Monitoring	- FGDs/meetings with PIU - Interviews with PIU - Field Visit (interview with beneficiaries, local government and related stakeholder, observation) - ESMP Monitoring - Supporting document review - Financial analysis	- IE - Project Leader	- Quarterly Reports (6x) - Quarterly Financial Reports (6x)	15,656	- Every 3 months) - 6 times throughout the project period.
Annual Report: Mid-Term Evaluation	- Annual Meeting - Interviews with PIU - Field Visit (Meeting with beneficiaries, Village Government, Stake Holder, and Audience With Regional Government) - ESMP Monitoring - Supporting document review - Financial analysis	- IE - Project Leader	- Mid-Term Evaluation Report - Annual PPR (Performance and Progress Report) - Annual Financial Report	20,036	- Annual: By the end of the first-year project dates (12th month)
Project Completion Summary/Final Evaluation	- PIU Final Evaluation - Participatory Learning Workshop: Six HAT	- EE - Team Leader - MEAL	- Endline Gender Analysis report - Lesson learnt report	8,020	- By the end of project dates (24th month) -
	- Meeting/workshop - Interviews with PIU - Field Visit (Meeting with beneficiaries, Village Government, Stakeholder, and Audience with Regional Government) - ESMP Monitoring - Supporting document review - Financial analysis	- IE - Project Leader	- Project Completion Summary - PPR (Performance and Progress Report) - Final Project - Financial Report	5,497	- By the end of project dates (24th month) - Due date: 6 months after closing
Independent Evaluator	- Independent Evaluator recruitment - FGD/meeting/workshop - Interviews with PMU - Field Visit (interview with beneficiaries, observation) - Supporting document review - Project Report Review	- IE - Project Leader	- Independent Evaluation Report	7,056	- At least 6 months after closing
Audits	- External audit - Financial report analysis	- IE - Project Leader	- Audit report	10,135	- At least 9 months after closing

E. Result Framework

Table 27. Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator Number of Beneficiaries

Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumption	Responsible
Goal: Increasing community climate resilience through the enhancing of adaptation capacity and sustainable governance of the Sulawesi's Neck ecoregion	Number of people (or households) in the Sulawesi Neck region directly benefit from improved assets and livelihood resilience.	0	2010 people, which includes 760 women, 201 youth and 935 indigenous people.	Risk and assumptions identified at Component-Outcome Output level below	All project components related MoV	- EE - Team Leader
	Number of people (or households) in the Sulawesi Neck region who indirectly benefit from ecosystem improvements, institutional strengthening, and government policies resulting from adaptation actions.	0	21,765 People, Consisting of 11,052 men and 10,713 women			
	Number of policies and institutions supporting climate change adaptation at the district level, which have been formed and established	0	2			
Component I: Improving access to resources for sustainable climate change adaptation at the village level	Number of target villages that demonstrate improved capacity for community-based climate adaptation, as measured by an agreed Community-Based Adaptation Capacity Assessment conducted at baseline and endline.	0	15 villages	- Every output-related outcome's MoV (Mean of Verification) - Project Reports	The PPI Section Office must act as a verifier in order to propose and register ProKlim. The PPI Section Office must prepare resources and show commitment to this component.	- Team Leader - PMU
	Number of women, youth and indigenous peoples who directly participated in community-based adaptation activities during the project period and demonstrated increased knowledge and skills, as measured through training records, pre- and post-assessments, or field verification.	0	2010 people Which includes 760 women, 201 youth and 935 indigenous people		Direct beneficiaries' data are indicative data.	
	Number of village residents indirectly benefiting from improved community-based adaptation measures.	0	21765 people, Consisting of 11,052 men and 10,713 women in 2 districts, 9 sub-districts and 15 villages		Villages are the site of institutional and policy interventions. Every citizen who lives in the village is bound by the policy products created by the village government, which are based on a jurisdictional approach.	
Outcome 1.1. Increase in villages' access through the establishment of 15 new ProKlim villages.	- Number of villages that submit complete ProKlim registration documents and are formally nominated for assessment by the relevant government authority by the end of the project. - Number of target villages officially	0	100 ProKlim Village Proposals 15 villages designated as ProKlim areas. 15 villages become model of the ProKlim villages	- Application paperwork and registration receipt for ProKlim Village. - The PPI MoEF Directorate's Decree on the Creation of ProKlim Village.	The PPI Section Office's role as a verifier is necessary for the ProKlim proposal and registration process. The PPI Section Office must prepare resources and show	- Team Leader - Project Officer - Field Facilitator

Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumption	Responsible
	designated as ProKlim Villages by the Ministry of Environment or the authorized government institution during the project period.			Project Reports	commitment to this component.	
Output 1.1.1. Stakeholders commitment to ProKlim village	Number of relevant stakeholders actively participating in the preparation and submission of ProKlim Village proposals, as evidenced by meeting records, technical contributions, or signed endorsement letters.	0	100 Village Governments 3 Environmental Agencies (1 Province, 2 Districts) 1 PPI Section Office	- Meeting minutes - List of responsibilities for each agency that is involved in the training process, data collection, and ProKlim registration. - Project Reports	The government agencies' restricted ability to simultaneously facilitate 100 ProKlim villages.	-Team Leader -Project Officer -Field Facilitator
Output 1.1.2. Village policies related to climate change adaptation plans and ProKlim groups are established	Number of target villages that have established and operationalized community-based climate adaptation governance systems, including formal regulations, approved action plans, and functional ProKlim institutions by the end of the project.	0	15 Village Head Decrees on the Creation of ProKlim Institutions. 15 Village Head Decrees on Inclusive Emergency Response Protocols. 15 Village Regulations on Community-Based Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans (RAD) 15 ProKlim institutions at the village level	- Copy of the Village Head's Decision - Copy of the Village Regulation - Minutes of the Establishment of the ProKlim Institution, organizational statute, SOP, and Work Plan of the ProKlim institution - Copy of the RAD document - Project Reports	The Village Consultative Body (BPD) and the village government have limited authority to create and implement village rules.	- Team Leader - Project Officer
Output 1.1.3. Proposed pro-climate villages (ProKlim) in Parigi Moutong and Donggala	- Number of target villages officially designated as ProKlim Villages by the authorized government institution during the project period. - Number of ProKlim Village applications completed, validated, formally submitted to the relevant government authority, and successfully registered in the National Registry System (SRN-PPI) by the end of the project	0	15 villages have been identified as ProKlim villages. 100 village proposals for ProKlim that the village chief has signed. - There are 100 villages listed in the National Registration System (SRN)	- A copy of the village's ProKlim proposal document. - The ProKlim village registration receipt. - The decision to establish ProKlim Village	It needs a well-organized facilitation team. In-depth socialization is required for the village-level process.	- Team Leader - Project Officer
Outcome 1.2. Increased access and availability of knowledge and information on climate change	- Percentage of target community members demonstrated increased knowledge of climate adaptation, as measured by pre- and post-intervention assessments. - the number of climate field schools implemented involving expert resource persons, and their implementation was attended by the community	0	70% of all direct beneficiaries (2010) at the end of the project 608 individuals participated in the climate school curriculum 60% of the 608 targeted climate field school participants - There were 15 Climate Field Schools.	- A copy of the climate field school module and instructional materials - Media coverage and social media trend analysis - Project report - Pre- and post-training tests - Knowledge assessment questionnaires	The methods, materials, and learning aids used in the climate field school will determine its effectiveness, and participants come from a variety of age and socioeconomic backgrounds.	-Team Leader -Project Officer
Output 1.2.1. Increased access to environmental condition knowledge and information through the cadre	- Number of Climate Field School (CFS) modules developed, validated, and approved for project implementation. - Number of women, men, and youth participating in Climate Field School activities, disaggregated by sex and age.	0	1 module for a climate field school. 15 climate field schools were established 30% from 608 individuals participated in the climate	- Modules for Climate Field School - Forest and Coral Reef Monitoring, - Pre- and Post-Test Results for Participants,	The methods, materials, and learning aids used in the activity will determine how effective the climate field school is, and participants come from a variety of age	- Team Leader - Project Officer

Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumption	Responsible
training in 15 villages	- Percentage of CFS participants demonstrating increased knowledge of climate change adaptation and ecosystem conservation, as measured through pre- and post-training assessments. - The number of youth (farmers and fishermen) from 15 villages received intensive mentoring as environmental conservation cadres.		- school curriculum were women. - Climate change-related conversations and information sharing have become more common in a variety of settings, including online ones. 74 skilled young fishermen are monitoring coral reefs. 84 skilled young farmers are periodically monitoring forests and land.	- Climate Field School Documentation, - Media Coverage and Social Media Trending Topic Analysis	and socioeconomic backgrounds.	
Component II: Environmental improvement ecosystems through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitating critical areas and proposing the establishment of new protected areas	Number of women, man and youth directly benefiting from project-supported environmental improvement interventions, as verified through project records and beneficiary surveys.	0	760 women, 201 youth 935 indigenous people	Every output-related outcome's MoV (Mean of Verification) Project Reports	People directly involved in land rehabilitation, social forestry management, and MPA designation activities, such as young people who restore coral reefs and women who oversee mangrove restoration.	- Team Leader - PMU
	Number of women, men, and youth indirectly benefiting from project-supported environmental improvements, as estimated through an approved beneficiary estimation methodology and verified through community assessments.	0	21,765 People (11,052 men, 10,713 women)		This component is an ecosystem-based adaptation action that will improve the area and generate various social, economic, and ecological impacts that can be felt by the residents living in the area.	
Outcome 2.1. Better management of social forestry in the neck of Sulawesi	Number of Social Forestry management units that meet the project's criteria for effective, inclusive, and sustainable management by the end of the project.	0	8 Social Forestry areas	- Documents KUPS, RKPS, RKT - Social Forestry Zoning Map - Forest and Land Use Expert Report	Two new social forests are being proposed, and managers from six current social forests will be combined.	- Team Leader - Project Officer
Output 2.1.1. Increases access to social forestry and revitalization of social forestry access holders	- Number of new Social Forestry permit proposals prepared, validated, and formally submitted to the relevant government authority during the project period. - Number of Social Forestry planning and management documents developed, officially approved, and adopted by Social Forestry management institutions during the project period.	6 0	- Proposing 2 new social forestry initiatives - Utilizing 6 existing social forestry areas totaling 4693 Ha 8 RKPS and RKT PS documents submitted by Social Forestry permit holders were approved.	- Proposal document for social forestry - KUPS, RKPS, and RKT document - Project Progress Report	The Ministry of Forestry's capacity to expedite and facilitate the issuance of new social forestry permits for the community is unaffected by the state budget's efficiency policy.	- Team Leader - Forest and Land use technical components - Project Officer
Output 2.1.2. Zoning area of PS (Social Forestry)	Number of Social Forestry Areas with maps and management plans developed, validated, and formally approved by the relevant authority by the end of the project.	0	8 Social Forestry Management Maps and Plans	- Social Forestry Zoning Map - Social Forestry Zoning Decree - Forest and Landuse Expert Report - Project Progress Report	The implementation of activities refers to the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 4 of 2023 concerning Social Forestry	- Team Leader - Forest and Land use Technical component - Project Officer

Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumption	Responsible
	Total area (hectares) of Protection Zones within Social Forestry Areas that are officially delineated, mapped, and incorporated into approved management plans by the end of the project	0	2,000 Hectares		Management in Forest Areas with Special Management, which serves as a guideline for participatory boundary delimitation.	
Outcome 2.2. Improved Community-Based and Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Resources to Ensure Ecosystem Resilience	Number of coastal and marine areas under community-based management that implement approved sustainable management plans by the end of the project.	0	2 Area	- Coastal and Marine management area delineation map - Physical boundary markers and documents delineating water area boundaries - Documents on traditional coastal and marine management practices integrated into the management system - Academic text of the MPA Establishment Regulation	Agreements regarding management area boundaries and management forms can be agreed upon by communities within communities, as well as between communities. At the regional level, advocacy for the recognition of community-managed areas as MPA has received political support from the Regional Government and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), so that a draft Regional Regulation on MPA can be prepared and its discussion scheduled by the DPRD's Bapemperda.	- Team Leader - Marine and Aquaculture technical component - Project Officer
Output 2.2.1. Existence of Maps and Community-Based Coastal and Marine Area Management Systems around the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay	- Number of community-based marine management areas mapped, validated, and endorsed by the community and relevant authorities by the end of the project. - Number of community-based marine management systems formally adopted through participatory community consultations and endorsed by community institutions by the end of the project.	0	2 Map Area	- Map of community-based marine management areas @1 Community-based management system document signed by all parties - Report on Research Findings - Project Progress Report	Each interest group receives information and understanding of the long-term benefits that could potentially result from the development of a renewed coastal and marine resource management system.	- Team Leader - Marine and Aquaculture technical components - Project Officer
Output 2.2.2. Drafting of local regulation regarding Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and / or essential ecosystem areas (EEAs) around the Tomini Bay and Makassar Strait	Number of Draft Regional Regulations on the Determination of MPA	0	2 Ranperda (Draft Regional Regulations)	- Draft Regional Regulation Document - Minutes of the submission of the draft regional regulation to the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPEMPERDA) of the Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regional People's Representative Councils (DPRD) - Project Progress Report	Following extensive communication with the Local Government and the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), Two proposed regional regulations on the establishment of MPA in two water areas flanking the Istimush Neck of Sulawesi, namely Tomini Bay and Makassar Strait, were included in the Prolegda and discussed by the government and the DPRD.	- Team Leader - Marine and Aquaculture technical components - Project Officer
Outcome 2.3. Environmental	Number of types of critical ecosystems restored	0	3 types of ecosystems (forest, mangrove, and coral	Report on rehabilitation and restoration activities.	Adequate social preparation is necessary for all participatory	Team Leader

Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumption	Responsible
Functions in critical land zones restored			reef)	Project Periodic Report	approaches. This covers dedication, collaboration, self-reliance, and capacity sharing.	- Project Officer
Output 2.3.1. Rehabilitation of critical land in the PS working area with MPTS (Multi Purposes Tree Species)	Total area (hectares) of degraded land within Social Forestry Areas restored through project-supported interventions by the end of the project.	0	500 Ha	- Planting Report - Plant Growth Monitoring, Forest and Land Use Experts - Project Progress Report	Activities related to rehabilitation are conducted at the appropriate time and place. Planting is done during the rainy season because early plant growth necessitates a water supply. Depending on the degree of plant failure and mortality, light, moderate, and heavy replanting follows early-stage plant maintenance.	- Team Leader - Project Officer
Output 2.3.2. Increased mangrove rehabilitation area through women group involvement	Total area (hectares) of mangrove ecosystems restored through project-supported restoration activities by the end of the project.	0	130 Ha	- Planting Report - Monitoring Report for Plant Development - Expert Report on Marine and Aquaculture	led and executed by women, particularly fishermen who gather shellfish, crabs, and other marine life in tidal zones, such as mangrove forests.	- Team Leader - Project Officer
Output 2.3.3. Rehabilitation of critical land in coral reef area	Total area (hectares) of degraded coral reef ecosystems restored through project-supported restoration activities by the end of the project.	0	1 Ha	- Coral reef rehabilitation report - Coral growth monitoring report - Marine and aquaculture expert report	Led and carried out by the youth fishermen, it became an action to improve the area that serves as a source of livelihood.	- Team Leader - Project Officer
Component III: Social and economic resilience through livelihood improvement	Number of women, men, and youth benefiting from project-supported livelihood improvement interventions, disaggregated by sex and age.	0	1,440 people (760 women, 201 Youth, 479 IP)	- Every output-related outcome's MoV (Mean of Verification) - Project Reports	Consists of men, women, and young people, with at least 30% of the population being women. The three most significant real sectors in the area that make up the local economic system, agriculture, fisheries, and micro-small businesses, are where economic improvement is implemented.	- Team Leader - PMU
	Number of indirect livelihood improvements for beneficiaries	0	21,765 people (11,052 men, 10,713 women)		Residents in the project site will benefit indirectly from the project intervention, which can be seen in two ways: first, from a social aspect, where collective behaviour and togetherness emerge at the community level, which can lower social costs in the public budget, whether mandatory or voluntary. Second, from the	

Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumption	Responsible
					economic aspect, this initiative will increase collective productivity, improve the supply chain among vulnerable groups, and increase purchasing power that will affect the production and consumption growth at the village level.	
Outcome 3.1. Improved of climate-resilient through small businesses development and improvement of the sector of agriculture and fisheries	Number of villages that carried out adaptable livelihood improvement	0	15 villages	- Report on the Implementation of the Livelihood Strengthening Sector - Report on achievements per subsector of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Micro Small Enterprises. - Project Periodic Report	Targeted beneficiaries are 1,440 people, with details from every sector: micro small enterprises 450 people, fisheries 240 people, and agriculture 750 individuals. In addition to one person, the potential benefits will also come from the increase in the number of business units as a result of the availability of a microfinance system. The growth of businesses will increase the number of beneficiaries (people).	- Team Leader - PMU
Output 3.1.1. Development of small businesses with adaptive capacity	- Number of Women's Business Groups (KUEP) established and formally recognized, with approved organizational structures and active membership, by the end of the project. - Number of micro and small enterprises established or expanded through project-supported microfinance and KUEP assistance during the project period. - Number of market-ready products developed or improved by Women's Business Groups (KUEP) that meet agreed quality and marketing standards by the end of the project	0 0 0	15 Women's Business Groups (KUEP) 45 new business groups established, a minimum of three business groups in each village during the project implementation 10 superior products	- The KUEP's institutional establishment and profile documents - Report on the KUEP's business activities - Regular/periodic report on the small-scale business development - Both visual and audiovisual documentation	By stimulating the KUEP-based financial system and broadening the groups' business, small-scale and micro businesses can be developed. Through this initiative, capital availability could be increased at the community level, which is accessible to everyone who is seeking financial support for a small-scale business. This support is through a loan scheme, which is more adaptable and accessible, so it can help increase new business groups and new beneficiaries.	- Team Leader - Technical components on small-scale and micro business - Gender specialist

Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumption	Responsible
Output 3.1.2. Development of successional agroforestry as a sustainable land use alternative	- Total area (hectares) of agricultural land managed under project-supported successional agroforestry systems by the end of the project. - Number of farmers adopting and implementing project-supported successional agroforestry systems, disaggregated by sex and age, by the end of the project.	0	300 Ha	- Report on the agroforestry development - Report on the forest cover analysis - Expert Report on the land use change - Regular/periodic report	Designation of the Project sites was selectively and smartly decided bio-physical considerations, and the social economy of beneficiaries. Thus, this initiative is expected to support food sustainability for households and the indigenous communities.	- Team Leader - Technical components on Land Use and Forestry
Output 3.1.3. Small-scale fishermen able to utilize adaptive knowledge and technology in fishing and aquaculture	Number of small-scale and traditional fishers adopting project-supported climate-resilient aquaculture technologies, disaggregated by sex and age, by the end of the project.	0	250 fishermen/fisherwomen	- Report on the development of sustainable fishing - Expert Report on Marine and Aquaculture - Regular/periodic report	For the target fisherman, the strategy used in this output, which blends innovative agricultural methods with technology-based adaptations, will remove or at least lessen a number of climatic hazards. This is because aquaculture will provide fishermen with alternate livelihoods to prepare for the bad weather season, boost catch productivity, and provide them with more knowledge about adverse weather.	- Team Leader - Technical components on marine and fisheries
Component IV: Provision of instruments and local policies to strengthen adaptation actions and ensure program sustainability of the Program	Number of local regulations of the district proposed to be issued.	0	2 local regulations	- Every output-related outcome's MoV (Mean of Verification) - Project Reports	The Regent and the Regional House of Representative (DPRD) have the power to debate and create regional rules. These organizations are an externality of project management, meaning that management has no control over the decision-making process. The project's main goal will be to provide all regulatory papers in compliance with the law. As part of the internalization process, the Regent and the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) are involved from the start. The creation of regional rules will be successful if the content complies with local policies, is put forth in accordance with the discussion schedule, and	- Team Leader - PMU
	Number of POKJA API (Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation) established	0	2 POKJA API (Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation)			

Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumption	Responsible
	Number of youths who carried out a climate change campaign	0	201 Persons		is shared with the appropriate decision-making actors, according to the initiators' advocacy experience. 15 youths (women and men) in each village with persistent and consistent carried out climate change campaign through diverse media platforms	
Outcome 4.1. The availability of climate change adaptation policies at the district level monitored by the Climate Change Working Group, officially supported by the district government	- Number of local regulations of the district proposed to be issued. - Number of POKJA API (Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation) established	0 0	2 Draft of Local Regulations (1 in each district) regarding the RAD API have been completed, submitted, and are being pushed for ratification as regional regulations. 2 POKJA API (Working Groups on Climate Change Adaptation) are established and determined through the Regent's Regulation. 2 POKJA API (Working Groups on Climate Change Adaptation) have members from multiple stakeholders	- Copy of the Regional Regulation Draft on the RAD API - Copy of the Decree on the Establishment of the POKJA API (Working Groups on Climate Change Adaptation) - Copy of the POKJA or Working Group organizational profile, statutes, organizational structure, and the work plan - Periodic project report - Link to social media portal - Link to mass media coverage	The Regent and the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) have the power to debate and create regional rules. These organizations are an externality of project management, meaning that management has no control over the decision-making process. The project's main goal will be to provide all regulatory papers in compliance with the law. As part of the internalization process, the Regent and the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) are involved from the start. The creation of regional rules will be successful if the content complies with local policies, is put forth following the discussion schedule, and is shared with the appropriate decision-making actors, according to the initiators' advocacy experience.	- Team Leader - PMU
	Number of youths who carried out a climate change campaign	0	201 persons		15 youths (women and men) in each village with persistent and consistent carried out climate change campaign through diverse media platforms	
Output 4.1.1. Establishment of climate change working group in Donggala and Parigi Moutong district	Number of functional POKJA API (Climate Change Adaptation Working Groups) established as multi-stakeholder coordination forums, with defined membership, terms of reference, and regular meetings during the project period.	0	2 POKJA API (Working Groups on Climate Change Adaptation) established and determined through the Regent's Regulation - The Regent's Regulation	- Copy of the Decree (SK) on the Establishment of the POKJA API - Copy of the POKJA organization profile, statutes, organizational structure, and the work plan. - Periodic Project Report	Institutions with multiple stakeholders need the cooperation of all parties. Multistakeholder institutions must be able to remove obstacles to cooperation that typically result from prior	- Team Leader - Project Officer

Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risk and Assumption	Responsible
			establishes and forms two		experiences of competition or	
Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator “Number of Beneficiaries”						
		Baseline	Target at project approval	Adjusted target first year of implementation	Actual at completion ¹³	
			commercial sector, and academic representatives make up the management of the POKJA API (working groups).			
Output 4.1.2. Availability of Climate Change Action Plan (RAD API) Documentation for the Donggala and Parigi Moutong Districts.	Number of local regulations of the district proposed to be issued.	0	2 Drafts of the Local Regulations have been completed and submitted to the Regional House of Representatives and the Regent	▪ Copy of the Local Regulation on RAD API (regional action plan) ▪ Document of the regulation's draft handover	In order to become internalized as decision makers, the Regent and Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) participated in the discussion, consultation, and review of the proposed regional regulatory draft. This establishes a duty to supervise the establishment of the proposed draft regulation since it is a product that they have created themselves (there is ownership).	▪ Team Leader ▪ Project Officer
Output 4.1.3. Climate change response initiatives promoted and disseminated	▪ Number of publications on climate change initiatives and actions in the Sulawesi's neck ecoregion. ▪ The number of youth actively organizing and carrying out campaigns and public awareness events regarding climate change during the project period.	0 0 0	▪ The media portal publishes content or information resources at least once each month. ▪ Two publications in journals ▪ One book, ▪ 201 persons ▪ Two youth adaptation events in two districts	▪ The social media channel ▪ The mass media channel ▪ Website ▪ Journal ▪ Copy of Short Film ▪ Books ▪ Seminar/Webinar ▪ Report	▪ Social media has been used in the widest communities and by different backgrounds, and has been a strategic medium for amplifying communication as well as education ▪ 15 youths (women and men) in each village with persistent and consistent carried out climate change campaign through diverse media platforms	▪ Team Leader ▪ Project Officer

¹³ At the end of the project, the Project Implementer can report the number and % of the target population affected, during the project implementation. Absolute figures are calculated, based on the actual achievements.

Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	2010		
<i>Female direct beneficiaries</i>	0	760		
<i>Youth direct beneficiaries</i>	0	201		
<i>Indigenous People direct beneficiaries</i>		935		
Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	21,681		
<i>Female indirect beneficiaries</i>	0	10,713		
<i>Youth indirect beneficiaries</i>	0	3,252		

Table 28. Results Framework

Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator “Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated”				
	Baseline	Target at project approval	Adjusted target first year of implementation	Actual at completion
Natural Asset or Ecosystem <i>Type: (Tropical Forest Mangrove, Coral Reef)</i>	0	✓ Community base sustainable forest management ✓ Forest and Critical Land Rehabilitation ✓ Rehabilitation ✓ Mangrove rehabilitation ✓ Coral Reef Rehabilitation ✓ Coastal Ecosystem Protection (marine protected area)		
Change in state <i>Ha or km Protected/rehabilitated, or Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation - Scale (1-5)</i>	0	✓ 6693 Ha of Social Forestry Area (Tropical Forest) is managed sustainably ✓ 500 Ha of Forest and Critical Land Rehabilitated ✓ 130 Ha of mangroves rehabilitated ✓ 1 Ha of coral reef rehabilitated ✓ 2 coastal areas are protected by the community		
Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	0	✓ 2 types ecosystems protected ✓ 631 hectares of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems are being rehabilitated.		

Table 29. Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator Natural Assets

F. Alignment with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Table 30. Alignment with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Objective 1: Enhancing village-based communities' ability to adapt by implementing ProKlim villages	1.1. Number of target villages that demonstrate improved capacity for community-based climate adaptation, as measured by an agreed Community-Based Adaptation Capacity Assessment conducted at baseline and endline. 1.2. Number of women, youth and indigenous peoples who directly participated in community-based adaptation activities during the project period and demonstrated increased knowledge and skills, as measured through training records, pre- and post-assessments, or field verification.	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	Indicator 2: Institutions with strengthened capacity to understand and better address climate risks and resilience	218,423
Objective 2: Enhancement of the environment by promoting new protection areas, restoring important areas, and bolstering social forestry	2.1. Number of women, man and youth directly benefiting from project-supported environmental improvement interventions, as verified through project records and beneficiary surveys. 2.2. Number of women, men, and youth indirectly benefiting from project-supported environmental improvements, as estimated through an approved beneficiary estimation methodology and verified through community	Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability induced stress	Core Indicator 5: Ecosystems and natural resources brought under protection, restoration, or improved management in response to climate variability and change	269,269
Objective 3: Improving livelihoods to promote social and economic resilience	2.1. Number of women, men, and youth benefiting from project-supported livelihood improvement interventions, disaggregated by sex and age. 2.2. Number of indirect livelihood improvements for beneficiaries	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Indicator 6.1: People adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood practices	209,393
Objective 4: Provision of instruments and local policies to strengthen adaptation actions and ensure program sustainability of the Program	1. Number of local regulations of the district proposed to be issued. 2. Number of POKJA API (Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation) established	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	Indicator 7: Policies, strategies, and/or plans adopted, implemented, and/or enforced that integrate climate risk and resilience considerations	136,372
Total outcome level grant amount				833,456

Project Objective	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 1.1.: Strengthened Village Resilience through the implementation of ProKlim Policies.	1.1.1. Number of villages that submit	Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of institutions to understand and better address climate risks	Indicator 2.1.1: Institutions supported to strengthen capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience	171,919
	1.1.2. Number of target villages officially designated as ProKlim Villages by the Ministry of Environment or the authorized government institution during the project period.			
Outcome 1.2: Increased understanding of climate adaptation through circulation of information	1.2.1. Percentage of target community			46,504
	1.2.2. The number of climate field schools implemented involving expert resource persons, and their implementation was attended by the community			
Outcome 2.1: Improved social forest management in Sulawesi's neck ecoregion	2.1.1. Number of Social Forestry management units that meet the project's criteria for effective, inclusive, and sustainable management by the end of the project.	Output 5.1: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	Indicator 5.1.1: Ecosystems and natural resources targeted by activities to improve protection, restoration, and/or management	70,116
Outcome 2.2. Improved Community-Based and Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Resources to Ensure Ecosystem Resilience	2.2.1. Number of coastal and marine areas under community-based management that implement approved sustainable management plans by the end of the project.			20,677
Outcome 2.3. Improved environmental conditions in targeted critical areas	2.3.1. Number of types of critical ecosystems restored			178,476
Outcome 3.1. Improved of climate-resilient through small businesses development and improvement of the sector of agriculture and fisheries	3.1.1. Number of villages that carried out adaptable livelihood improvement	Output 6.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	Indicator 6.1.1: People receiving targeted support for new and/or improved livelihoods to manage climate risk	209,393
Outcome 4.1. The availability of climate change adaptation policies at the district level monitored by the Climate Change Working Group, officially supported by the	4.1.1. Number of local regulations of the district proposed to be issued.	Output 7.1: Improved integration of climate resilience strategies into country development plans	Core Indicator 7.1.1: Policies, strategies, and/or plans developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk considerations	136,372

Project Objective	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
district government	4.1.2. Number of POKJA API (Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation) established		Indicator 7.1.2: Policies, strategies, and/or plans formulated through the participation of one or more vulnerable groups	
Total output level grant amount				833,456

G. Project Budget

Table 31. Project Budget Summary

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)	Year 1	Year 2
Component I: Improving access to resources for sustainable climate change adaptation at the village level		218,423	163,898	54,524
Outcome 1.1. Increase in villages' access through the establishment of 15 new ProKlim villages		171,919	163,898	8,020
Output 1.1.1. Stakeholders' commitment to ProKlim village		60,463	52,443	8,020
Activity 1.1.1.1. Launching of the program at the provincial level by the Governor in Palu	2 meetings in 2 districts with two days allocated for each meeting. Target audience of 10 participants. The budget also includes travel expenses for staff/team members.	8,902	8,902	-
Activity 1.1.1.2. Program socialization at village level	2 workshops in 2 districts with one day allocated for each workshop. Target audience 50 participants. The budget also includes travel expenses for staff/team.	2,892	2,892	-
Activity 1.1.1.3. Baseline survey including GRA (Gender Rapid Assessments) and mapping beneficiaries	Baseline survey including Gender Rapid Assessment (GRA) and beneficiary mapping during the first three months of project implementation. The budget covers field data collection, FGDs, interviews, local transport, accommodation, per diem, enumerator and technical assistance fees, photocopying and stationery. The activity will produce the Baseline Data Report, Data Dashboard and Baseline Gender Analysis Report.	16,041	8,020	8,020
Activity 1.1.1.4. GEDSI training for all implementers	2 training in 2 districts; 2 days for each training with target audience of 30 participants. The budget also includes travel expenses for staff/team, resource persons and notetakers.	5,867	5,867	-
Activity 1.1.1.5. Training on social inclusion, disabilities, and gender equalities	2 training in 2 districts; 3 days for each training course with target audience of 45 participants. The budget also includes travel expenses for staff/team, resource persons and notetakers.	13,381	13,381	-

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)	Year 1	Year 2
Activity 1.1.1.6. Training on male engagement and gender-based violence	2 training in 15 villages; 1 day for each training with target audience of 20 participants. The budget also includes travel expenses for staff/team, resource persons and facilitators, notetaker, and meeting package.	13,381	13,381	-
Output 1.1.2. Village policies for climate change adaptation and ProKlim group initiatives formulated		38,311	38,311	-
Activity 1.1.2.1. Discussion problem identification and preparation documentation	2 discussions in 2 regencies. The budget includes local transport, honorarium, consumption for resource person, facilitator, notetaker, participant, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	2,909	2,909	-
Activity 1.1.2.2. Training in making village regulations	2 training in 2 regencies. The budget includes local transport, honorarium, consumption for resource person, facilitator, notetaker, participant, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	2,639	2,639	-
Activity 1.1.2.3. Preparation of Ranperdes on ProKlim	2 preparation Ranperdes in 2 regencies. the budget including local transport, honorarium, consumption for resource person, facilitator, notetaker, participant, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	2,639	2,639	-
Activity 1.1.2.4. Public consultation on Ranperdes	2 public consultations in 2 regencies. The budget includes local transport, honorarium, consumption for resource person, facilitator, notetaker, participant, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	3,338	3,338	-
Activity 1.1.2.5. Invitation of Ranperdes on pro-climate	The budget including local transport, honorarium, consumption for resource person, facilitator, notetaker, participant, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	3,203	3,203	-
Activity 1.1.2.6. Facilitating the establishment of pro-climate working groups.	In 2 regencies. The budget includes local transport, honorarium, consumption for resource person, facilitator, notetaker, participant, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	3,441	3,441	-
Activity 1.1.2.7. The gathering of the ProKlim groups' management	In 2 regencies. The budget including local transport, honorarium, consumption for resource person, facilitator, notetaker, participant, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	3,526	3,526	-
Activity 1.1.2.8. FGD on the preparation of the pro-climate group work plan	2 FGDs in 2 regencies. the budget including local transport, honorarium, consumption for Resource person, facilitator, notetaker, participant, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	3,312	3,312	-
Activity 1.1.2.9. Facilitating the inauguration of ProKlim group	2 FGDs in 2 regencies; the budget including local transport, honorarium, consumption for Resource person, facilitator,	3,174	3,174	-

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)	Year 1	Year 2
	notetaker, participant, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / Banner			
Activity 1.1.2.10. Community organizing / mentoring and assistance in organizing village communities	2 gender specialists for 4 months, 6 field facilitator for 4 months, and 1 evaluator for 1 time	10,131	10,131	-
Output 1.1.3. Proposed of 100 ProKlim villages in Donggala and Parigi Moutong		73,145	73,145	
Activity 1.1.3.1. Training and preparation of ProKlim enumerators from BLH Donggala and Parimo Districts	2 training in 2 regency for 3 days; the budget including local transport, honorarium, consumption, accommodation for Resource person, facilitator, notetaker, 10 participants, rent car for committee operation and stationery / banner	4,366	4,366	-
Activity 1.1.3.2. Collection and input of ProKlim villages proposals in the national registration system	Collection and Input of ProKlim Villages Proposals in the National Registration System in 2 regency for 5 days 10 participant and enumerators in 50 villages, the budget includes local transport, honorarium, consumption, accommodation for Resource person and facilitator, there is notetaker, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	8,076	8,076	-
Activity 1.1.3.3. Communication and coordination with BPPI Sulawesi and DLH	Communication and coordination with BPPI Sulawesi and DLH for 1 day in 2 regency and 50 participants, the budget including local transport, honorarium, accommodation for Resource person and facilitator consumption, notetaker, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	3,120	3,120	-
Activity 1.1.3.4. Assistance in preparing and pro-climate village proposals	The budget for transport and accommodation field facilitator 3 person and 1 administration consultant for 24 months	47,676	47,676	-
Activity 1.1.3.5. Propose 100 ProKlim Villages through the national registration system for climate change control	Discussion in 2 regencies for 1 day; 50 participant; the budget including local transport, honorarium, accommodation for Resource person and facilitator consumption, notetaker, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	3,120	3,120	-
Activity 1.1.3.6. Correspondence and proposal escort	Correspondence and proposal escort including supplies & stationery. Banner and office communication & internet for 24 months	6,786	6,786	-
Outcome 1.2. Increase access and availability of knowledge and information on climate change		46,504	-	46,504
Output 1.2.1. Increased access to knowledge and information system on environmental conditions through cadre training in 15 villages		46,504	-	46,504
Activity 1.2.1.1. Implementation of climate schools in 15 villages	In 15 villages for 1 day in 2 regency and 50 participants; the budget including local transport, honorarium, accommodation for Resource person and facilitator consumption, notetaker, rent car	21,045	-	21,045

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)	Year 1	Year 2
	for committee operation and stationeries / banner			
Activity 1.2.1.2. Intensive training in operating aerial and underwater drones for documentation of potential village activities	Training courses for youths, documentation of potential villages activities for a day in 2 regency and 50 participants; the budget including local transport, honorarium, accommodation for resource person and facilitator; consumption, notetaker, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner.	5,823	-	5,823
Activity 1.2.1.3. Young people are conducting regular monitoring of the health of forests and coastal areas	Periodic forest and coastal health monitoring for 1 day in 2 regency and 50 participant; the budget including local transport, honorarium, consumption, accommodation for resource person and facilitator, there is Travel IE, notetaker, rent car for committee operation and stationery / banner, audit	6,426	-	6,426
Activity 1.2.1.4. Publishing regular reports as infographics on forest cover and coral reef health across 15 villages	Periodic reports in 15 villages for a day in 2 regency and 50 participants including local transport, honorarium, consumption, accommodation for resource person and facilitator; there is rent car for committee operation and stationery / banner	3,120	-	3,120
Activity 1.2.1.5. Development of clean water management models and improved water distribution for vulnerable households	2 community-based in 5 target villages for vulnerable households. Model 1 in 2 villages. Model 2 in 3 villages; budget includes expert consultants and specialists, transportation, DSA, office supplies.	10,090	-	10,090
Component II: Environmental improvement ecosystems through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitating critical areas and proposing the establishment of new protected areas		269,269	168,946	100,323
Outcome 2.1. Better management of social forestry in the neck of Sulawesi		70,116	31,315	38,801
Output 2.1.1. Increases access to social forestry and revitalization of social forestry access holders		22,455	22,455	-
Activity 2.1.1.1. Workshop on social forestry revitalization in 6 permit holders and 2 prospective permit holders	Workshop with 6 permit holders and 2 prospective permit holders for 2 days in 2 regencies; the budget including meeting packages, accommodation team for 6-person, transportation for participant, local transport, resource person and audit	5,811	5,811	-
Activity 2.1.1.2 Facilitating the acceleration of issuance of permits for 2 new social forestry areas	Facilitating the acceleration of issuance of permits for 2 new social forestry areas for a day in 2 regency and 50 participants including transportation, honorarium, consumption, accommodation for resource person, facilitator, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	3,120	3,120	-
Activity 2.1.1.3. Facilitate the preparation of the RKPS (Social Forestry Work Plan) and RKT PS (Annual Work Plan on Social Forestry) documents with climate change adaptation orientation for 8 permit holders	Facilitate the preparation of the RKPS (Social Forestry Work Plan) and RKT PS (Annual Work Plan on Social Forestry) documents with climate change adaptation orientation for 8 permit holders for 1 time 2 regency including consumption, accommodation team, local transport, and resource person.	2,531	2,531	-

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)	Year 1	Year 2
Activity 2.1.1.4. Arrangement of Social Forestry block area in 6 existing social forestry	Arrangement of Social Forestry block area in 6 existing social forestry for 1 day including consumption, accommodation team, local transport, and resource person.	2,531	2,531	-
Activity 2.1.1.5. Community organizing / mentoring and assistance in organizing village communities	2 experts for 4 months, 6 facilitators for 4 months and 1 evaluator 1 person for 1 time	8,462	8,462	-
Output 2.1.2. Zoning of social forestry area		47,662	8,860	38,801
Activity 2.1.2.1. Participatory field tracking of new protection zones within the social forestry area and outside the social forestry area.	Participatory field tracking for 1 day in 2 regency and 30 participants including transportation, honorarium, consumption, accommodation for resource person, facilitator, rent car for committee operation and stationery / banner	2,389	2,389	-
Activity 2.1.2.2. Workshop on integration of utilization blocks, land use plans with detailed village spatial plans	Workshop for 1 day in 2 regency and 50 participants including transportation, honorarium, accommodation for resource person and facilitator, consumption, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	3,141	3,141	-
Activity 2.1.2.3. New protection zone delineation	Discussion for 1 day in 2 regency and 50 participants including transportation, honorarium, accommodation for resource person and facilitator, consumption, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	3,330	3,330	-
Activity 2.1.2.4. Arrangement of social forestry block/zona area in 6 existing social forestry	Workshop for 1 day in 2 regency and 50 participants including transportation, honorarium, accommodation for resource person and facilitator, consumption, rent car for committee operation and stationery / banner	3,195	-	3,195
Activity 2.1.2.5. Community organizing / mentoring and assistance in organizing village communities	Arrangement of block boundaries/protection zones for 1 time including transportation, rent car resource person, accommodation, local transport participant, stationaries and meeting room	2,872	-	2,872
Activity 2.1.2.6. Procurement of assistance for monitoring and dashboards of the Maritime Information System – BMKG in the Village for an early warning system for fishermen's weather in the waters	1 weather monitoring system package in collaboration with BMKG, hardware, BMKG software, honorarium consultant and field visit	32,734	-	32,734
Outcome 2.2. Improved Community-Based and Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Resources to Ensure Ecosystem Resilience		20,677	9,629	11,048
Output 2.2.1. Existence of Maps and Community-Based Coastal and Marine Area Management Systems around the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay		9,629	9,629	-

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)	Year 1	Year 2
Activity 2.2.1.1. Survey and Participatory Mapping of the Water Areas around the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay Coastal Areas	Field tracking around the Makassar Strait Coast and Tomini Bay for 1 time and 50 participants included transportation, rent car, accommodation, local transport participant, stationaries	2,872	2,872	-
Activity 2.2.1.2. Facilitation of community-based water area zoning formation	Workshop for 1 time and 50 participants including transportation, rent car resources person, accommodation, local transport participant, stationaries and meeting room	2,872	2,872	-
Activity 2.2.1.3. Preparation of the academic manuscript for Marine Conservation Areas (MPA) around the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay Coastline	Preparation for 25 days (1 month) 1 time and 30 participants, including consumption, Accommodation in the field, transportation, drafting team cost, and village meeting cost	3,885	3,885	-
Output 2.2.2. Drafting of local regulations regarding Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and / or essential ecosystem areas (EEAs) around the Makassar strait and Tomini Bay coasts		11,048	-	11,048
Activity 2.2.2.1. Preparation of Draft Regional Regulation on Marine Protected Areas (MPA) around the Makassar Strait Coast and Tomini Bay	Preparation for 25 days (1 month) 1 time and 30 participant, including consumption, transportation, drafting team cost, and village meeting cost	4,192	-	4,192
Activity 2.2.2.2. Consultation on the draft regional regulation with BAPEMPERDA of the Donggala DPRD, Parigi Moutong DPRD and the legal department of the Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency Governments	Consultation with BAPEMPERDA of the Donggala DPRD, Parigi Moutong DPRD and the legal department of the Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency Governments for 25 days (1 month) 1 time including consumption, accommodation in the field, transportation, drafting team cost, and village meeting cost	3,546	-	3,546
Activity 2.2.2.3. Communication and lobbying to include the draft Ranperda in the Propemperda (Program Formation of Regional Regulations)	Draft Ranperda in the Propemperda (Program Formation of Regional Regulations) facilitation for a day in 2 regency and 48 participants including transportation, honorarium, accommodation for resource person and facilitator, consumption, rent car for committee operation and stationeries / banner	3,309	-	3,309
Outcome 2.3. Environmental Functions in critical land zones restored		178,476	128,002	50,474
Output 2.3.1. Rehabilitation of critical land in the PS working area with MPTS (Multi Purposes Tree Species)		101,352	63,192	38,160
Activity 2.3.1.1. MPTS nursery training for the ProKlim group	MPTS nursery training for 1 time in 15 villages including team accommodation from each representative's village, consumption, transportation, local transport, resource person, cleaning and preparing nursery land, and preparation seedbeds	9,932	9,932	-
Activity 2.3.1.2. Village nursery development in 11 villages	Village nursery development in 11 villages for 5 days 1 time in 11 villages including banners and name plates & activity information, Construction of nursery fences/protections	15,422	15,422	-

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)	Year 1	Year 2
Activity 2.3.1.3. Nursery of 110,000 MPTS seedlings at the village nursery	Nursery of 110,000 MPTS seedlings at the village nursery for 10 pax mobilization 1 time in 2 regencies, including Procurement and filling of planting media/polybags	37,838	37,838	-
Activity 2.3.1.4. Planting 110.00 seedlings in critical areas using the successful agroforestry method	Planting 110,00 seedlings in critical areas for 1 day 1 time in 2 regencies, including seeds, Transport of 110,000 tree seedlings, and planting trees in the watershed area cost	38,160	-	38,160
Output 2.3.2. Increased mangrove rehabilitation area through women group involvement		52,928	47,866	5,062
Activity 2.3.2.1. Field school of mangrove seedling and cultivation techniques for women in 13 villages	Field School of Mangrove Seedling and Cultivation Techniques for women in 13 villages for 30 participant 1 time including resource person, accommodation team, consumption, stationeries, local transport, and Meeting room	13,257	13,257	-
Activity 2.3.2.2. Mangrove nurseries by women in 13 villages	Mangrove nurseries by women in 13 villages for 13 groups in 1 time including banner/backdrop and mangrove nursery for 130 Ha,	26,527	26,527	-
Activity 2.3.2.3. Mangrove planting by women in 13 villages x 10 Ha (130 ha)	Mangrove planting by women in 13 villages x 10 Ha (130 ha) for 3 days 13 groups including Mangrove Planting and Banner/backdrop	8,081	8,081	-
Activity 2.3.2.4. Monitoring and maintenance of mangroves by women in 13 villages	Monitoring and maintenance of mangroves by women in 13 villages for 1 pax 1 time 13 groups including cleaning, consumption, and travel	5,062	-	5,062
Output 2.3.3. Rehabilitation of critical land in coral reef area		24,196	16,944	7,252
Activity 2.3.2.1. Field school for making and cultivating corals bio-reef tech method for young fishermen	Field school for young fishermen for 1 time in 2 regency and 50 participant including resource person, accommodation team, consumption, stationeries, local transport, and meeting room	2,287	2,287	-
Activity 2.3.2.2. Facilitate the construction of bio-reef tech platforms	Facilitate the manufacture of bio-reef tech media for 3 days 1 time in 2 regency including bio-reef tech (0.6 mm hollow aluminum pipe, 8 mm cast iron, cement, cement, gravel, stainless steel), Supporting tools for making bio-reef tech, grinda, saw, generator, and boat rent	11,446	11,446	-
Activity 2.3.2.3. Placement of bio-reef tech media on coasts and coral reefs that need to be restored.	Placement of bio-reef tech media on coasts and coral reefs that need to be restored for 1 time in 2 regency and 13 participant including consumption, accommodation, transport participant and resource person, rent cost for boat and diving	3,211	3,211	-
Activity 2.3.2.4. Facilitate monitoring and reporting on coral reef development	Facilitate monitoring and reporting on coral reef development for 2 days in 2 regency and 16 participant including consumption, accommodation, transport participant and resource person, rent cost for boat and diving	7,252	-	7,252

Budget Description		Budget Notes	Amount (USD)	Year 1	Year 2
Component III: Social and economic resilience through livelihood improvement			209,393	44,651	164,742
Outcome 3.1. Improved of climate-resilient through small businesses development and improvement of the sector of agriculture and fisheries			209,393	44,651	164,742
Output 3.1.1. Development of small businesses with adaptive capacity			63,418	-	63,418
Activity 3.1.1.1. Training and assessment of sustainable livelihood assets	Training and assessment of for 2 days in 2 regency and 50 participant including consumption, resource person, accommodation team, local transport and stationeries		4,297	-	4,297
Activity 3.1.1.2. Business development studies, investment plans and marketing of climate adaptation innovation products	1 package business development studies in 15 villages including implementation of business capital support.		25,863	-	25,863
Activity 3.1.1.3. Workshop on business development plans, investment plans and marketing plans for climate adaptation innovation products	Workshop for 1 day in 15 villages and 30 participant including transportation, honorarium, accommodations, consumption and there is rent car for committee operation, stationeries and photocopies, meeting package		18,934	-	18,934
Activity 3.1.1.4. Community organizing / mentoring and Assistance in organizing village communities	Community organizing or mentoring for 4 months in 1 time including livelihood management specialist, CC specialist, gender specialist and field facilitator		14,324	-	14,324
Output 3.1.2. Development of successional agroforestry as a sustainable land use alternative			52,759	44,651	8,108
Activity 3.1.2.1. Successional agroforestry system training	Sectional agroforestry system training for 1 day in 15 villages and 30 participant including transportation, honorarium, accommodations, consumption and committee operation, stationery and meeting packages		18,480	18,480	-
Activity 3.1.2.2. Support for successional agroforestry development	DSA travel, operationalization, and office supplies		22,117	22,117	-
Activity 3.1.2.3. Community organizing / mentoring and assistance in organizing village communities	Community organizing or mentoring for 4 months in 1 time including livelihood management specialist, CC specialist, gender specialist and field facilitator		12,162	4,054	8,108
Output 3.1.3. Small-scale fishermen able to utilize adaptive knowledge and technology in fishing and aquaculture			93,216	-	93,216
Activity 3.1.3.1. There is a small-scale demersal fishery profile document	There is a small-scale demersal fishery profile document for 3 days in 13 villages including consumption, accommodation, transport, boat, and stationeries		15,009	-	15,009
Activity 3.1.3.2. Assistance with fishing gear for small-scale demersal fishermen	Assistance for 1 time in 13 villages including Coll box contains 5,5 liters, books printing cost, signboard		11,155	-	11,155
Activity 3.1.3.3. Provision of fish finder	Provision of fish finder technology for fishermen for 1 time in 13		10,980	-	10,980

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)	Year 1	Year 2
technology for fishermen	villages and 30 participant including fish finder, consumption, and resource person			
Activity 3.1.3.4. Training on aquaculture	Karamba/mangrove crab aquaculture training for 1 day in 13 villages and 35 participants including consumption, transportation, honorarium, and accommodation for resource person and facilitator, stationeries, meeting packages	17,896	-	17,896
Activity 3.1.3.5. Support for the implementation of aquaculture	Support for the implementation of aquaculture for 1 day 1 unit in 2 regency including cultivation Shrimp and Milkfish	22,973	-	22,973
Activity 3.1.3.6. Community organizing / mentoring and assistance in organizing village communities	Community Organizing / Mentoring and Assistance in organizing village communities for 5 months in 1 time including livelihood Management specialist, CC specialist, fee for gender specialist and field facilitator	15,203	-	15,203
Component IV: Provision of instruments and local policies to strengthen adaptation actions and ensure program sustainability of the program		136,371	31,355	105,016
Outcome 4.1. The availability of climate change action adaptation policies at the district level monitored by the climate change working group, officially supported by the district government		136,371	31,355	105,016
Output 4.1.1. Establishment of climate change working group in Donggala and Parigi Moutong district		11,685	11,685	-
Activity 4.1.1.1. FGD Series of Climate Change per OPD (local government institution)	Climate change FGD and per OPD for 1 day in 15 villages and 22 participants including consumption, Experts fees, accommodation team, stationery, local transport and meeting package	4,784	4,784	-
Activity 4.1.1.2. Team formation Initiator of API POKJA formation	Discussion for 1 day in 2 agency and 22 participants including consumption, expert fees, accommodation team, stationery, local transport and meeting package	638	638	-
Activity 4.1.1.3. Facilitate the preparation of the statutes of the API POKJA	Facilitation process for 1 day in 2 regency and 30 participant including consumption, transportations, honorarium, stationeries and photocopies, meeting packages, notetaker fees	1,968	1,968	-
Activity 4.1.1.4. Workshop on formation of POKJA API in 2 districts	Workshop on formation of POKJA API in 2 districts for 1 day in 2 regency and 30 participants including consumption, transportations, honorarium, and accommodation, stationeries and photocopies, meeting package, and notetaker	2,195	2,195	-
Activity 4.1.1.5. Facilitating the issuance of a Regent's Decree on the API POKJA in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts	Facilitation process in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts for 1 day in 2 regency and 30 participants including consumption, transportations, honorarium, and accommodation for resource person and facilitator, stationeries and photocopies, meeting package, and notetaker	2,100	2,100	-

Budget Description		Budget Notes	Amount (USD)	Year 1	Year 2
Output 4.1.2. Availability of Climate Change Action Plan (RAD API) Documentation for the Donggala and Parigi Moutong Districts.			65,987	-	65,987
Activity 4.1.2.1. Formation of expert panel	Expert panel for 1 day in 2 agencies and 22 participants including consumption, expert fees, accommodation, stationery, local transport and meeting package		7,380	-	7,380
Activity 4.1.2.2. Document preparation desk by expert panel and API POKJA	Expert fees for 5 days 1 time in 2 regency including meeting package		31,558	-	31,558
Activity 4.1.2.3. RAD API Document Design Consultation	Consultation for 2 day in 2 agencies and 22 participant including consumption, expert fees, accommodation team, stationeries, local transport and meeting package		1,887	-	1,887
Activity 4.1.2.4. Regional seminar on RAD API in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts	Regional seminar in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts for 1 day in 2 regency and 30 participant including consumption, transportation, honorarium, and accommodation for resource person and facilitator, meeting package and notetaker		2,478	-	2,478
Activity 4.1.2.5. Approval of RAD API Documents through Perbup	2 workshops for 2 times in 2 regency and 30 participants, the budget including local transport, consumption, outreach and promotion, exhibition stand and meeting package		2,019	-	2,019
Activity 4.1.2.6. Government engagement facilitation	Facilitator for 4 months in 1 time and consultant administrative 1 person for 24 months		20,665	-	20,665
Output 4.1.3. Climate change response initiatives promoted and disseminated			58,699	19,670	39,029
Activity 4.1.3.1. Social media campaigns on adaptation initiatives and actions	2 workshop in 2 regency for 2 times; local transport, consumption, outreach and promotion, 30 participant, exhibition stand and meeting package		5,697	2,099	3,598
Activity 4.1.3.2. Media gathering	2 workshops in 2 districts, for 1 day for each workshop; target audience 30 participants. The budget also includes travel expenses for staff/team, stationery, consumption and proklam promotion media; book making		21,456	10,728	10,728
Activity 4.1.3.3. Participatory learning workshop	2 workshop in 2 districts, with 1 day allocated for each workshop with target audience 30 participants. The budget also includes consumption, stationeries, local transport and room cleaning		17,860	-	17,860
Activity 4.1.3.4. Adaptation action festival	2 festivals in 2 regencies for 3 times, the budget including local transport, consumption, outreach and promotion, 30 participant, exhibition stand and meeting package		13,686	6,843	6,843
Project/Programme Activities Cost = A			833,456	408,851	424,605
Project/Programme Execution Cost = B (9.5%)			87,490	43,745	43,745

Budget Description	Budget Notes	Amount (USD)	Year 1	Year 2
Staffing		75,410	37,705	37,705
Team Leader	24 Months	19,464	9,732	9,732
Finance Manager	24 Months	15,405	7,703	7,703
Assistance Finance & Administration	24 Months	12,973	6,486	6,486
Project Officer	2 Person x 24 Months	27,568	13,784	13,784
Monitoring and evaluation	budget allocated for Staff MEAL, including 8x meetings and travel costs	5,676	2,838	2,838
Office supplies and utilities	24 Months	6,404	3,202	3,202
Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity = C		78,280	39,140	39,140
Technical supervision and project quality	Technical supervision and quality assurance by the IE, including field visits, technical review of project implementation, meetings with the EE and project team, and review of key technical deliverables to ensure compliance with project requirements and agreed standards.	3,914	1,957	1,957
Financial management and fiduciary oversight	Monitoring and evaluation activities by the IE and Project Leader, including six quarterly supervision and monitoring activities, the Mid-Term Evaluation and annual reporting, and preparation of the Project Completion Summary and final reporting. Activities include meetings, field visits, ESMP monitoring, supporting document review and financial analysis, as well as preparation of the related quarterly, annual and completion reports.	41,519	20,760	20,760
Independent evaluator	Independent final evaluation conducted by an external evaluator appointed by the IE, including evaluator recruitment, FGDs/meetings, interviews, field visits, supporting document review and preparation of the Independent Evaluation Report.	7,056	3,528	3,528
Project audit	External project audit, including review of project financial records and supporting documentation and preparation of the audit report by an independent auditor.	10,135	5,068	5,068
Evaluation and knowledge management	Quarterly supervision and monitoring by the IE and Project Leader, including field visits, meetings, ESMP monitoring, supporting document review and financial analysis, and preparation of six quarterly progress reports.	15,656	7,828	7,828
Amount of Financing Requested		999,226	491,736	507,491

H. Disbursement Schedule

Table 32. Disbursement Schedule

	Upon signature of the Agreement	One Year after Project Start ^{a)}	Total
Scheduled date	1 January 2027	31 July 2028	
Project Funds	478,892	442,054	920,946
Implementing Entity Fee	40,707	37,574	78,280
Total	519,598	479,628	999,226

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government²

Ir. Laksmi Dhewanthi, M.A. IPU Director General of Climate Change Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia	Date: <i>August, 5, 2022</i>
H.Rusdy Mastura The Governor of Central Sulawesi Province	Date: <i>July, 11, 2022</i>
DR. Drs Kasman Lassa, SH.,MH Regent of Donggal District	Date: <i>July, 5, 2022</i>
Samsurizal Tombolotutu Regent of Parigi Moutong District	Date: <i>July, 07, 2022</i>



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Mangala Wanabakti Building Block VII 12th Floor, Jalan Gatot Subroto – Senayan, Jakarta 10270
Phone +62 21 5730144 Fax : +62 21 5730194

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

email : tusetatppi@gmail.com

Our Ref. : *J. 262/PP1/ARI/PP1-D/8/2022*
Attachments :
Subject : Letter of endorsement

Jakarta, 5 August 2022

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

Dear Board Member,

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

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

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

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



Sincerely Yours,

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

Copy to:
Kemitraan (Partnership Governance Reform in Indonesia)



Certificate No. QSC 01469



Certificate No. QSC 01469

B. Implementing entity certification

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.

¹⁴¹ certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (Presidential Decree No. 16/2015; P.13/MENLHK/Setjen/OTL.0/1/2016; P.33/MENLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016; Indonesia Intended Nationally Determined Contribution/INDC; COP 21; Paris Agreement signed by Government of Indonesia; Book and Map of Information System of Vulnerability Index Data (SIDIK); Climate Change Adaptation National Action Plan) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

Hasbi Berliani
Program Director of Kemitraan
Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: August 14, 2026

Tel. and email: +62-21-2278-0580
hasbi.berliani@kemitraan.or.id

Project Contact Person: Willy Wicaksono

Tel. And Email : +62 811 1770 701; willy.wicaksono@kemitraan.or.id

¹⁴ 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.

Annex

Annex 1. Local Government Endorsement letter



GUBERNUR SULAWESI TENGAH

REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 557/198/Ro.Aspim

Berkenaan dengan surat Konsorsium Kuat Nomor : 001/ab//Kons.Kuat/VI-2022, tertanggal 23 Juni 2022 Perihal Permohonan Rekomendasi , Maka dengan hal tersebut Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah memberikan Rekomendasi Kepada **Konsorsium Kuat** (Gabungan dari 3 (Tiga) NGO's antara lain KARSA Institut, KOMIU, YAY, AWAMGREEN dan UNTAD, Untuk Pelaksanaan kegiatan Program Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dalam rangka membangun ketahanan dan kemampuan adaptasi masyarakat terhadap perubahan Iklim, yang akan diajukan kepada Adaptation Fund (AF) melalui Kemitraan selaku National Implementing Entity, yang akan dilaksanakan di Kabupaten Donggala dan Parigi Moutong Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah.

Demikian surat rekomendasi ini diberikan, dan diharapkan kiranya dapat berkordinasi kepada pemerintah daerah melalui OPD teknis dalam rangka pelaksanaan kegiatan dimaksud dan dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku, Atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih,

Palu, 4 Juli 2022
GUBERNUR SULAWESI TENGAH

H. RUSDY MASTURA



BUPATI DONGGALA

REKOMENDASI

NOMOR: 557 / 0199 / BAG. TAPEM / 2022

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

N a m a : Dr. Drs. Kasman Lassa, SH., MH

Jabatan : Bupati Donggala

Menindaklanjuti Surat Saudara Nomor 002/ab/kons.kuat/vi-2022 tanggal 23 Juni 2022 tentang Permohonan Rekomendasi, maka dengan ini Pemerintah Kabupaten Donggala pada prinsipnya mendukung pelaksanaan kegiatan Program Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim yang bertujuan untuk mendukung upaya masyarakat dalam membangun, ketahanan dan kemampuan adaptasi terhadap perubahan iklim sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Donggala, 05 Juli 2022

BUPATI DONGGALA



DR. Drs. KASMAN LASSA, SH., MH



BUPATI PARIGI MOUTONG

REKOMENDASI

NOMOR : 666/ 8141 / BAC PROKOPIM

Berkenaan dengan surat Konsorsium KUAT Nomor : 003/ab/Kons.Kuat/vi/2022, tertanggal 22 Juni 2022 perihal Permohonan Rekomendasi, dengan ini memberikan Rekomendasi kepada Konsorsium KUAT yang merupakan gabungan dari 3 (tiga) NGO's yakni Karsa Institute, Komiu, Yayasan Awamgreen serta Universitas Tadulako untuk melaksanakan kegiatan Program Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dalam rangka membangun ketahanan dan kemampuan adaptasi masyarakat terhadap perubahan iklim, yang akan diajukan kepada Adaptation Fund (AF) melalui Kemitraan selaku *National Implementing Entity* (Entitas Pelaksanaan Nasional) yang akan dilaksanakan di Kabupaten Parigi Moutong Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah.

Demikian Rekomendasi ini diberikan dan diharapkan dapat berkoordinasi dengan Pemerintah Daerah dalam pelaksanaan kegiatannya berdasarkan ketentuan Peraturan Perundang-undangan.

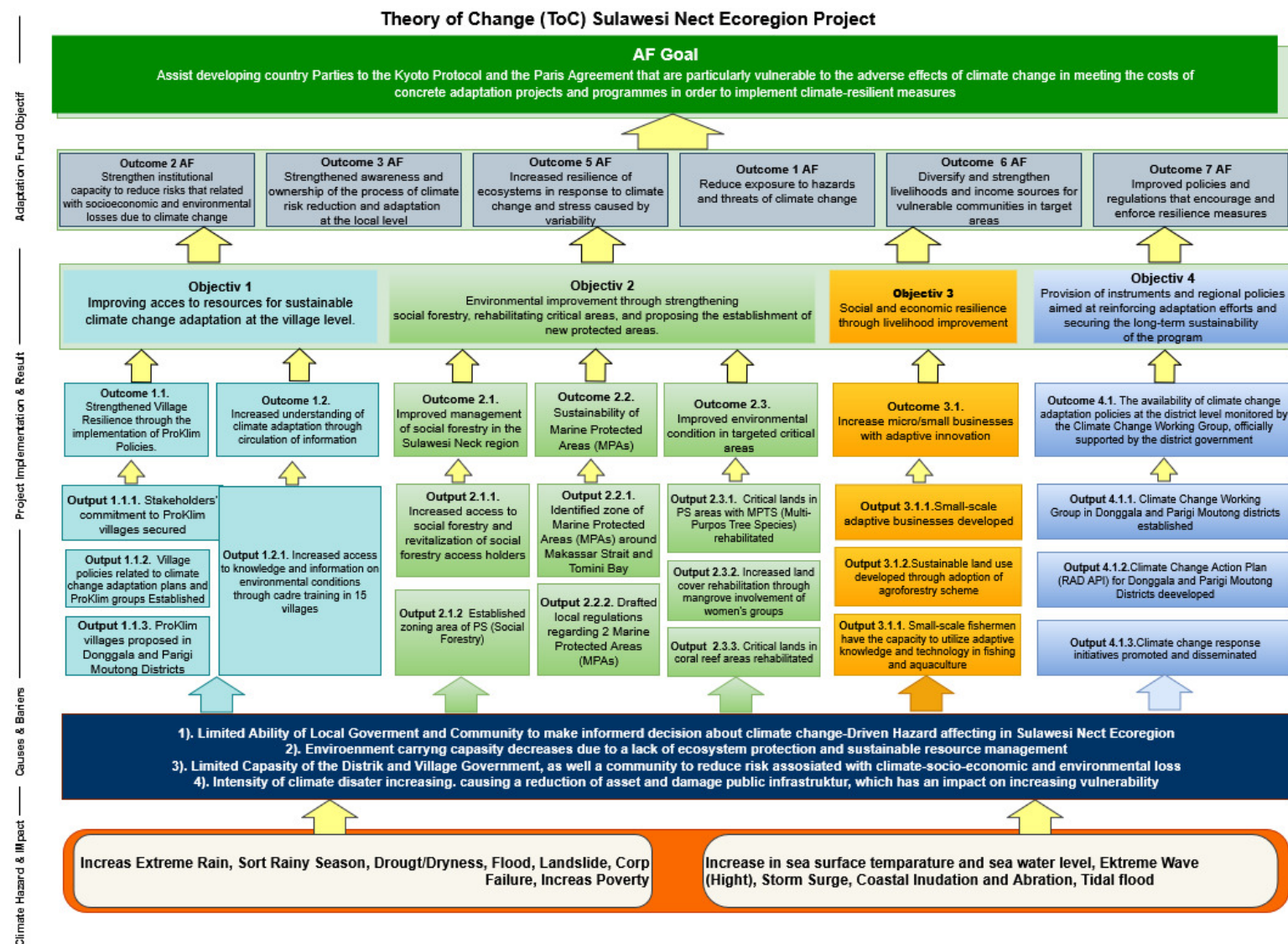
Parigi, 3 Agustus 2022

BUPATI PARIGI MOUTONG,



H. SAMSURIZAL TOMBOLOTUTU

Annex 2. Theory of Change



Annex 3. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Environmental and Social Principles	Identified Risk/Impact	Measures to Minimize or Mitigate	Monitoring Indicators	Significance	Period	Oversight / Responsible Officer & Technical Expertise	Cost / Remarks	Consultation and Adaptive Management
1. Compliance with the Law	Project activities may not fully comply with applicable environmental, social, land-use, forestry, gender, labor, and other relevant legal and regulatory requirements.	- Conduct legal and regulatory screening before implementation of relevant activities. - Ensure project activities comply with applicable laws, regulations and government requirements. - Obtain required approvals/permissions where applicable. - Coordinate with relevant government authorities for technical guidance, verification and regulatory compliance. - Document compliance and corrective actions where gaps are identified.	- Number of relevant legal/regulatory requirements identified and reviewed. - Number of required approvals/permissions obtained. - Number of non-compliance issues identified and resolved. - Records of coordination with relevant government authorities.	Medium	Before and during project implementation	- Team Leader ; overall compliance oversight. - Legal expert, or relevant technical expertise; Legal and regulatory screening. Relevant - Ministry/technical agency; verification and regulatory oversight within its mandate. - M&E; monitoring and documentation.	Included in the Project Budget	Regular ESMP review meetings; consultation with relevant government authorities legal and technical experts; corrective actions incorporated into adaptive management.
2. Access and Equity	No further assessment required, consistent with Table 22.	No specific additional ESMP measures required. Project implementation will nevertheless maintain equitable access to project information and activities.	regularly project monitoring.	Low	During project implementation	- Team Leader ; overall compliance oversight. - Gender specialist; Technical support and gender engagement - Safeguard Vocal point; complain handling - Project Officer through routine project	Included in the Project Budget	Address any access-related issues in accordance with the established complaint-handling procedures, including issues identified through the grievance

						management.		mechanism or routine monitoring.
3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	Inequality within community social structures, influenced by socio-economic disparities, may affect access to public decision-making. Certain individuals may have greater power to influence decision-making and distribution of project resources.	▪ Implement safeguarding protocols and policies for women, children, vulnerable and marginalized groups. ▪ Maintain an accessible grievance mechanism. ▪ Ensure beneficiary selection and project participation are transparent. ▪ Monitor beneficiary composition and participation of vulnerable groups.	▪ Number of SOPs/safeguarding measures implemented. ▪ Number and status of complaints. ▪ Composition/profile of beneficiaries. ▪ Participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups in project activities.	Medium	During and after project implementation	▪ Team Leader; overall oversight. ▪ Gender Specialist; technical support on inclusion and vulnerability. ▪ Field Facilitator ; field implementation. ▪ M&E ; monitoring and beneficiary profiling. Relevant government technical agency,; technical guidance and referral support.	Included in the Project Budget	Regular ESMP monitoring meetings; baseline data; FPIC results; grievance mechanism feedback; adaptive measures where participation gaps are identified.

4. Human Rights	▪ Social norms and customary practices that restrict the meaningful participation of women and young people, while reinforcing the dominant role of men (particularly elders and influential community leaders) in decision-making and community affairs. ▪ Language barriers that may limit effective communication and inclusive participation.	▪ Engage traditional elders and community leaders through a persuasive and constructive dialogue to communicate project information, promote the principles of transparency and access to information, and build support for the participation and inclusion of vulnerable groups ▪ Promote transparency by ensuring that project information and activities are openly accessible, thereby reducing the concentration of decision-making among a limited group of community elites. ▪ Establish participation quotas for women and youth and schedule project activities at times that are convenient and accessible for women to encourage their meaningful participation. Use local languages and culturally appropriate communication methods that are easily understood by all participants.	▪ Number of women and young people who have strengthened their capacities and assumed leadership roles in community forums, groups, and project committees. ▪ The level of community knowledge and understanding, measured through pre- and post-training	Low	During project implementation	▪ Team Leader; overall oversight. ▪ Social/Community Engagement or Safeguards expertise ▪ Field Facilitator – community engagement, participation and inclusion support. ▪ M&E; monitoring participation and complaints. ▪ Relevant government technical agency; guidance where issues fall within its mandate.	Included in the Project Budget	Regular ESMP review; community consultations; grievance mechanism; monitoring of participation; adaptive measures if barriers to participation are identified.
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			assessments or other equivalent evaluation tools, including interviews where appropriate. ▪ The types and diversity of communication methods and materials used, together with an assessment of their effectiveness in reaching and engaging the target communities.					
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5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Gender inequality within socio-cultural systems rooted in patrilineal/patriarchal practices may hinder women's ability to access, participate in, control and benefit from project activities.	- Conduct Gender Rapid Assessment (GRA) in 15 villages. - Establish gender baseline. - Provide gender-related training covering gender equality, gender in public space/development, GBV, gender and climate change, and men's involvement. - Ensure meaningful participation of women. - Support women-focused initiatives and women's organizations. - Promote woman leadership. - Ensure activities are socially and physically accessible and family-friendly.	- Changes in gender relations based on baseline/endline. - Number of people demonstrating increased gender knowledge. - Changes in gender perceptions. - Proportion of women participating in workshops/training/community meetings. - Number of female cadres acquiring leadership skills. - Number of women-led businesses/organizations supported. - Number of gender-related complaints and resolution.	Medium	GRA during first quarter; monitoring throughout implementation ; endline approximately Month 22	- Team Leader; overall oversight. - Gender Specialist – technical lead. - M&E – gender-disaggregated monitoring. - Safeguard Vocal Point - Complaint Handling - relevant government gender agency (DP3A/); technical input, training and referral support as applicable.	Included in the Project Budget	GRA and endline; quarterly monitoring; gender consultations; FPIC results; adapt participation measures based on findings.
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6. Core Labor Rights	Project implementation may present risks related to labor rights, including discrimination, harassment, child labor, forced labor, unsafe working conditions, or inadequate worker grievance mechanisms if not properly managed.	▪ Apply project HR and safeguarding policies. ▪ Prohibit child labor and forced labor. ▪ Ensure non-discrimination and respectful workplace practices. ▪ Provide appropriate occupational health and safety measures for project personnel and workers. ▪ Maintain worker grievance and complaint channels. ▪ Communicate labor rights and applicable project policies to staff, consultants and relevant workers.	▪ Number of staff/workers receiving information on labor rights and safeguarding. ▪ Number of labor-related complaints and resolution. ▪ Evidence of compliance with HR and safeguarding policies. ▪ Incidents of child/forced labor, discrimination or harassment.	Medium	Before and during project implementation	▪ Team Leader; overall responsibility. ▪ HRD/Admin/Finance function; implementation of labor procedures. ▪ Safeguarding Vocal Point ; complain handling ▪ M&E; regularly monitoring (ESMP) ▪ Relevant government labor authority	Included in the Project Budget	Regular monitoring of human resources and the ESMP, safe grievance mechanisms, and corrective actions and policy reviews, as necessary.
7. Indigenous Peoples	▪ Changes in knowledge and land-use strategies may influence indigenous communities' land-use patterns and agricultural systems. ▪ Transition from extensive shifting cultivation to more intensive agriculture may affect food supply and food sovereignty.	▪ Activities and approaches must be based on FPIC findings. ▪ Assess potential effects on socio-economic structures and food sovereignty. ▪ Permanent agriculture should not automatically replace all forms of shifting cultivation. ▪ Select intervention areas considering slope, soil type and proximity to water sources. ▪ Combine agroforestry with food crops through a succession process.	▪ FPIC completed and documented. ▪ Agroforestry area and number of communities implementing agroforestry. ▪ Multi-stratum and multi-functional plant composition, determined participatively ▪ Yield and aggregate food-crop production analysis results compared with agroforestry land. ▪ Evidence that food security/food sovereignty	Medium	FPIC implementation in PPF, community meeting on consultation and validation first month; ongoing monitoring	▪ Team Leader; overall oversight. ▪ Forestry and Land Use Expert; technical lead. ▪ Project Officer and Field Facilitators; culturally appropriate engagement and FPIC process. ▪ M&E ; monitoring outcomes. forestry technical agency (Dinas Kehutanan and KPH) – technical guidance, verification and regulatory oversight ▪ Traditional	Included in Project Budget	FPIC results; regular ESMP meetings; community consultation; technical field assistance; adaptive management based on FPIC and Regularly Monitoring

		Provide technical assistance based on appropriate agroforestry guidelines.	considerations are incorporated into land-use decisions.			leaders/indigenous representatives – community-level knowledge and decision-making.		
8. Involuntary Resettlement	No potential impact identified under Table 22.	No further assessment required. Project will not involve involuntary resettlement.	Any unexpected resettlement-related issue identified through monitoring.	No further assessment required	During project implementation	Team Leader / Project Director through routine oversight.	-	Any unexpected issue will trigger review and additional assessment before proceeding.
9. Protection of Natural Habitats	No potential impact identified under Table 22.	No further assessment required.	Routine environmental monitoring where relevant.	No further assessment required	During project implementation	Team Leader / relevant technical staff as needed.	-	Additional assessment if project activities or site conditions change.
10. Conservation of Biological Diversity	No potential impact identified under Table 22.	No further assessment required.	Routine project monitoring.	No further assessment required	During project implementation	Team Leader / relevant technical expertise as needed.	-	Adaptive management if new biodiversity risks emerge.
11. Climate Change	No potential impact identified under Table 22.	No further assessment required.	Routine project monitoring.	No further assessment required	During project implementation	Team Leader / relevant technical staff as needed.	-	Review if project activities or climate-related risks change.
12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	No potential impact identified under Table 22.	No further assessment required.	Routine monitoring of project activities.	No further assessment required	During project implementation	Team Leader / Project Officer.	-	Additional mitigation if pollution/resource-efficiency risks emerge.
13. Public Health	No potential impact identified under Table 22.	No further assessment required.	Routine monitoring.	No further assessment required	During project implementation	Team Leader / Project Officer.	-	Additional assessment if public health risks emerge.
14. Physical and Cultural Heritage	No potential impact identified under Table 22.	No further assessment required.	Routine monitoring and community feedback.	No further assessment required	During project implementation	Team Leader / Field Facilitator.	-	Activities will be reviewed if cultural heritage concerns are identified.

15. Land and Soil Conservation	No further assessment required according to Table 22.	No additional ESMP risk-management measures required under this principle. Existing good-practice measures for planting/agroforestry may be retained as general technical good practice.	Routine monitoring of project-supported land-use activities.	No further assessment required	During project implementation	Forestry and Land Use Expert / Field Technical Assistance as part of routine technical implementation. forestry technical agency (Dinas Kehutanan and KPH) – technical guidance, verification and consultation .	Within relevant activity budget	Technical consultation and routine field supervision. If significant soil/erosion risks are identified during implementation, reassess and update the ESMP.
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Annex 4. Project Workplan

Description of Item	Year 1	Year 2
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Component I: Improving acces to resources for sustainable climate change adaptation at the village level																								
Outcome 1.1. Strengthened Village Resilience through the implementation of ProKlim Policies.																								
Output 1.1.1. Stakeholders' commitment to Proklm villages																								
Activity 1. Launching of the program at the provincial level by the Governor in Palu	x																							
Activity 2. Program socialization at village level		x																						
Activity 3. Mapping of program beneficiaries and building a complaint mechanism		x	x	x																				
Activity 4. GEDSI Training for all Program Implementers		x	x																					
Output 1.1.2. Village policies related to climate change adaptation plans and ProKlim groups are established																								
Activity 1. Discussion Problem identification and Preparation Documentation				x																				
Activity 2. Training on making village regulations													x											
Activity 3. Preparation of Ranperdes on Proklm													x	x										
Activity 4. Public consultation on Ranperdes															x									
Activity 5. Invitation of Ranperdes on pro-climate																x								
Activity 6. Facilitating the establishment of pro-climate working groups.					x																			
Activity 7. Deliberation on election of pro-climate group management					x	x																		
Activity 8. FGD on the preparation of the pro-climate group work plan.							x																	
Activity 9. Facilitating the inauguration of pro-climate group management by the village head							x																	
Activity 10. Community Organizing / Mentoring and Assistance in organizing village communities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																	
Output 1.1.3, Proposed of 100 ProKlim Villages in Donggala and ParigiMoutong																								
Activity 1. Training and Preparation of Proklm Enumetars from BLH Donggala and Parimo Districts							x																	
Activity 2. Collection adn Input of Proklm Village Proposals in the National Registration System							x	x	x															
Activity 3. Communication and coordination with BPPI Sulawesi and DLH								x																
Activity 4. Assistance in preparing and pro-climate village proposals									x	x														
Activity 5. Propose 100 ProKlim Villages through the national registration system for climate change control									x	x	x	x												

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Outcome 4.1. The availability of climate change action adaptation policies at the district level monitored by the climate change working group, officially supported by the district government																								
Output 4.1.1. Climate Change Working Group in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts established																								
Activity 1. Climate change FGD and per OPD								x	x															
Activity 2. Team formation Initiator of API POKJA formation										x														
Activity 3. Facilitate the preparation of the statutes of the API POKJA										x	x													
Activity 4. Workshop on Formation of POKJA API in 2 districts												x												
Activity 5. Facilitating the Issuance of a Regent's Decree on the API POKJA in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts																								
Output 4.1.2. Climate Change Action Plan (RAD API) for Donggala and Parigi Moutong Districts developed																								
Activity 1. Formation of Expert Panel															x									
Activity 2. Document Preparation Desk by Expert Panel and API POKJA															x	x	x							
Activity 3. RAD API Document Design Consultation																	x	x						
Activity 4. Regional Seminar on RAD API in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts																	x	x						
Activity 5. Approval of RAD API Documents through Perbup																		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Activity 6. Community Organizing / Mentoring and Assistance in organizing village communities															x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 4.1.3. Climate change response initiatives promoted and disseminated.																								
Activity 1. Social media campaigns on adaptation initiatives and actions								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 2. Media Gathering								x						x					x					x
Activity 3. Adaptation action festival																								

Gender Assessment

1. Introduction

Climate change has had significant impacts on various sectors of life, ranging from declining agricultural and fisheries productivity, increasing the intensity of natural disasters, to disrupted access to essential natural resources. However, the impacts of climate change are not felt equally. Women, men, children, youth, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups experience different risks due to their differing roles, responsibilities, access, and control over resources.

Various studies have revealed that gender inequality is found in land management, forests, and the coastal and fisheries sectors. This inequality includes situations where women who are forest land users are not recognized, denied access to control, and receive benefits unequally to men in community land and forest management (Ostwald & Baral, 2000; Fonjong et al., 2012). Meanwhile, Agarwal (2000) assessed that community forest management institutions can manage natural resources in a participatory, fair, and efficient manner but fail to be gender responsive, demonstrating how gender equality is actually more difficult to achieve, even compared to the distribution of other benefits. Social constructs within communities, shaped by local culture, religion, and politics, create gender norms that mediate the roles and relationships of women and men, leading to women's underrepresentation in forest landscape governance, including within forest user groups (Sunderland et al. 2014). These (gender norms) hinder women's active participation and influence within these groups, even when they are formally represented (Agarwal 2010; Sun et al. 2011). Such circumstances can prevent women and other marginalized groups from complying with collective forest management rules that have been established without their consent and may conflict with their needs and goals. Conversely, women's active participation in forest governance can encourage sustainable management practices and increase forest income (Agarwal 2010; Mwangi et al. 2011; Coleman and Mwangi 2013).

Similarly, in coastal areas, women face various issues rooted in gender norms. Law No. 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Farmers, and Salt Farmers essentially protects fishermen without identifying them as men or women. However, in practice, the term "fisherman" tends to apply to male fishermen. This is due to the perception that women are housewives and men are breadwinners. Even in production activities, women are seen as fishermen's wives who engage in fishing as part of their unpaid household duties. As a result, men tend to be involved in high-end value chain activities such as fishing, transportation, distribution, and intermediary trade, while women play roles in low-end value chain activities such as grading, sorting, and selling fish in the market. (Kizito, Kimani, & Lodiaga, 2017) Without recognition of their status as fishers, women have no legal rights and struggle to obtain support from the government. (Ambari, 2019). For example, the case of female fishers who work as catchers, assessors, traders, and fish managers in Kabalutan Village, Tojo Una Una. Even when they are female heads of households, their status as female fishers remains unrecognized. This causes them to not receive allocations of fisheries assistance from the government, including social protection for fishermen through the KUSUKA (Marine and Fisheries Business Actor Card) program (Karsa, 2015). In addition, women often become 'shadow workers', whose contributions to a production process are not recognized, and therefore not paid, even in more formal value chains, such as the palm oil and furniture value chains in Indonesia (Sijapati et al. 2016). This is a crucial problem, considering the large number of female workers in the fisheries commodity production chain. If combining the primary (capture & cultivation) and secondary

(processing & marketing) sectors, the female workforce reaches 42%. Therefore, legal recognition, empowerment, and protection of women in coastal areas are urgent.

Gender disparities in access to and control over assets and resources, the gendered division of labor, and gendered knowledge influence adaptive capacities and strategies in the face of climate change and changes in the natural resource base (Djoudi and Brockhaus 2011). Gender inequalities and norms that limit women's access to and control over resources, such as land, capital, and technical services, can hinder their capacity to navigate the challenges of climate change (Brody et al. 2008; Lambrou and Piana 2006; Rodenberg 2009). Climate change combined with several processes of rural transformation are evident in migration and multi-local livelihoods, which have spillover effects on gendered and intergenerational labor and employment, decision-making, and resource allocation patterns (Djoudi and Brockhaus 2011).

The inequalities mentioned above, which are embedded in formal and informal institutions and structures, hinder the changes needed to support efforts to strengthen the capacity for adaptation to climate change. Therefore, gender analysis is an important component in the planning and implementation of projects to strengthen the capacity for adaptation of communities in the Sulawesi neck region. Because this assessment will provide an understanding of how climate change affects women and men differently, identify existing gender gaps, and ensure that the adaptation strategies designed are inclusive, equitable, and able to increase the resilience of all community groups without discrimination.

2. Method of collecting data

Gender analysis data collection will be carried out in the following ways:

- ☑ Literature Study, to collect, read, and summarize various relevant research and study results, and secondary data regarding the demographics and geographic description of the research area by utilizing library sources such as journals, reports, statistical data, official documents and articles,
- ☑ Observation, to collect data and information covering the physical condition of the village, behavior, interactions and certain conditions through direct observation and systematic recording.
- ☑ in-depth interviews, to collect data through direct and intensive question and answer sessions with predetermined informants (purposive)
- ☑ Focus Group Discussion (FGD), is conducted through discussions with a specific theme with an appropriate group of people, in order to gain perspective and information.

3. Gender Analysis

Gender analysis is conducted by assessing the condition or fulfillment of the four pillars of equality; Access, Participation, Control, and Benefits (APKM) to map (the presence or absence) of gender gaps, which will be followed by a review of factors that influence gender social relations, including local social, cultural, religious and political situations. Because it includes different social typologies and ecosystems, namely agricultural and fishing communities, these differences are considered as factors that have the potential to provide different forms and influences on gender relations, in the East Coast and West Coast regions of the neck of Sulawesi Island.

The gap in APKM between women and men will lead to gender inequality in society, as indicated by subordination, double burdens, stereotypes, marginalization, and gender-based violence (GBV). The analysis shows that gender inequality is still experienced by women. This inequality is rooted in patriarchal culture, shaped by social and cultural systems, and supported by local political situations. Gender inequality occurs in indigenous communities, local residents, and migrants, in agricultural and fishery households.

Gender equality is a challenge in the neck of Sulawesi, which is part of the Parigi Moutong and Donggala Regencies. Based on statistical data, the Gender Inequality Index in Parigi Moutong is 0.53 while Donggala, 0.51, placing both regencies as the regencies with the highest inequality in Central Sulawesi, respectively the second highest (Parigi Moutong) and fourth (Donggala) among 13 Regencies and Cities in Central Sulawesi. Similarly, in terms of gender empowerment, Donggala Regency is classified as low with a Gender Empowerment Index (IDG) of 60.52 (ranked 7th) and Parigi Moutong, IDG 71.29 is the lowest in Central Sulawesi province.

Gap Factor	Gender Gap (Finding)	Causes of inequality	
		Personal and cultural	Social and Structural
1. Household assets and resources	Immovable assets such as land and houses acquired jointly as husband and wife are registered in the name of the husband (male), who is positioned as the head of the family. Movable assets, such as vehicles and jewelry, can be the domain of either husband or wife. High-value movable assets, such as cars, tend to be registered in the husband's name, while motorcycles can be registered as belonging to either husband or wife. Other movable assets, such as jewelry worn by the wife (in upper-middle-class households), are the domain of the wife (female), while jewelry worn by the man is the domain of the husband. Household resources, such as trucks and pickup trucks (if available), as well as agricultural and fishing equipment, are also controlled by husbands. Similarly, hand tractors, threshing machines, motorized boats, ships, and bagangs (trailers) are also controlled by husbands. However, fishing vessels, such as rowing boats, can be owned by women. Similarly, agricultural and fishing equipment, whose use is traditionally male-dominated, remains the domain of both men and women. Wealth in the form of money is generally saved and managed. Women control routine household spending. Meanwhile, non-routine spending, such as purchasing household goods, is mutually agreed upon, but the purchasing process is handled by women. Family wealth is inherited through sons, with the eldest son receiving the first share, followed by other sons and daughters. The allocation of inheritance is usually determined by parents through a written will, although most often it is done orally. In cases where parents do not leave a will, according to custom and Islamic teachings, the distribution of inheritance is determined by the eldest son. In indigenous communities, particularly the Lauje, there are distinct asset ownership and inheritance systems. Men manage and control land planted with long-term crops and the family's immovable assets, including livestock and vehicles. Women, on the other hand, control and regulate the use of land planted with short-term crops, known as pampa. When pampa is planted with long-term crops such as durian, cocoa, or coffee, ownership of the pampa remains vested in women, although management is carried out by both men and women. Women	Both men and women are bound by social and cultural norms passed down through generations. While perceived injustices are often felt, women feel powerless and lack the choice to change their circumstances. Furthermore, women feel obligated to maintain the integrity of their households, even if that commitment puts them at a disadvantage.	Civil administration regulations, data collection, and registration systems contribute to perpetuating injustice. The population administration system consistently positions men as heads of households. Likewise, processing legal documents, such as land titles (certificates) and vehicle registrations, is prioritized for men. If a woman manages these herself, she requires a power of attorney or a letter from her husband. Conversely, if the husband does, a letter from his wife is not required. Essentially, various laws and regulations are neutral. However, in situations where gender awareness remains weak, gender-neutral policies have the potential to lead to "gender blindness," preventing the reconstruction of unequal relationships.

	also have the right to own a house, which is followed by an inheritance system where the eldest daughter receives the right to own the house. This description explains that the system of ownership and control of household assets and resources is unequal. Women control relatively fewer assets and resources than men. This system is based on the view that women play a greater role in reproduction within the household, while men play a more productive role. This is reflected in the allocation of assets to women. In the context of gender inequality, this view demonstrates subordination, discrimination, and stereotypes against women.		
2. Distribution of Roles and Responsibilities in the Household	Gender relations are influenced by patriarchal culture, so power in the household is centered on men. Women. The informants in this study believed that women's roles include taking care of the house (cleaning, cooking, washing), raising and educating children, and accompanying and serving their husbands. While women's economic roles were considered secondary. Men were considered to have the role and responsibility of earning a living, being the head of the family, making important decisions on behalf of the family, and having higher authority in the home. In family-owned businesses, such as cocoa cultivation, although women are involved in cultivation activities, their position is considered shadow labor. The same is true in fisheries. Women's primary role in agriculture and fisheries is maintenance, such as garden sanitation, net sewing, and especially in the post-harvest or post-catch phase of fisheries. In this phase, women play a role in sorting, handling, and marketing produce. This role is categorized as a lower-class role in the agricultural and fisheries production chain. The analysis of working hours shows that women work longer hours (15 hours per day) for both reproductive and productive work. When community/social roles (Moser, 1989), such as attending religious studies, social gatherings, and social activities, are added, the average workday for women is 17 hours. Meanwhile, men only work an average of 7 hours per day. Therefore, in the context of gender inequality, women experience a double burden, subordination, and discrimination. Differences in women's access and control exist in situations where women manage their own businesses. For example, kiosks (trading), processed products, or collecting shellfish, crabs, and other marine life.	Male dominance is formed in traditional households which have been passed down from generation to generation to carry on family businesses in the agricultural and fisheries sectors. Diversifying household businesses provides new roles and increases women's control over household resources. It shifts the division of roles and places women's economic roles as more primary rather than secondary. In poor households, the impact of livelihood diversification will be even more significant, thus providing the basis for a renewed, more compromising and equitable division of roles.	"Knowledge" determines access to and control over resources. Knowledge-based power is non-substitutable, allowing it to moderate traditional social norms. However, women's access to new sources of knowledge remains limited due to a lack of affirmation. Economic capacity also enhances women's status, enabling the transformation of men's and women's roles. However, structural barriers to women becoming independent leaders are also hampered by a gender-biased system. Our experience establishing a Women's Economic Business Group in Sigi Regency demonstrates the significant barriers to women's business development. When women's groups want to open a bank account, they are required to have a Taxpayer Identification Number (NPWP). To obtain the NPWP, women are required to bring a statement from their husbands. In cases where the husband-wife relationship is not harmonious,

	In these businesses, women have control over business management, marketing, and finances. Women's role in this system cannot be considered subordinate, as they control the entire supply chain from production to marketing. On a certain scale, women can even involve other workers (men, and more often women), recruited from outside the extended family. In indigenous communities, women exercise complete control over the pampa system. This control over land use stems from a "knowledge complex" of cultivation in the pampas. Therefore, men involved in pampa cultivation are regulated by the women who own the pampas, as they are the ones who know the types of crops to cultivate, the technical aspects of seed treatment, planting procedures, and planting times.		women cannot obtain a letter from their husbands.
3. Assets and natural resources	Both men and women have access to natural resources categorized as common property and open access, such as forests, coastal and marine areas. Differences exist in the types of resources accessed. Regarding forest resources, men have access to land acquisition, timber extraction, and the collection of certain non-timber forest products such as rattan, bamboo, and damar resin. Meanwhile, women utilize forests to gather food, medicines, and weaving materials, such as pandan. Men's access, as representatives of a family, to clear land in the forest, establishes male dominance over land ownership. Women's access is only formed later in the land use process. If a portion of land is used for pampa, then women's ownership will grow and be established automatically. Women can also acquire land through inheritance, gifts (grants, endowments), or by purchase, if the woman in question has the financial capacity and is independent. At sea, women mostly exploit resources on land, in coastal areas, in tidal areas, or in shallow waters in the littoral zone. They collect fish by hand or with simple tools. In some cases, women also use rowing boats to fish or manage farmed fish. Meanwhile, men, although also fishing in shallow waters in the littoral zone, use paddleboats and outboard motorboats (katinting) for broader mobility, allowing them to reach the neritic zone. This provides a wider range of fishing options. Wealthier households, including fisheries entrepreneurs with vessels with a capacity of over 10 GT, have more options because they can fish in shallow waters, from the neritic zone to the bathyal zone.	There is a view in society that it is inappropriate for women to enter the (middle) of the jungle, in groups, let alone alone. This view is called "pamali", this view is held by indigenous communities and local residents. This view stems from considerations, firstly the risk aspect, where women are considered vulnerable to the dangers of wild animals, and terrain conditions, the second consideration is more on the moral ethical aspect, which is related to the view that women are considered inappropriate (especially if they are wives) to travel to places beyond the control of their husbands or men. so this view is inseparable from social prejudice against women. Therefore, the forest resources accessed by women are mainly vegetables, medicinal ingredients, forest pandanus for weaving, and firewood, all of which are available at the forest edge.	In the context of social forestry, the institution responsible for managing social forestry resources is the KUPS (social forestry business group), established based on Ministerial Regulation No. 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management. As previously mentioned, this regulation is "gender neutral" and lacks a gender-affirmative mandate, so social forestry permit holders "formally" feel no legal obligation to involve women. In a legalistic regime, fulfilling normative aspects is considered sufficient, although this does not necessarily fulfill the principle of justice. Therefore, gender affirmation must be promoted as a social approach, through gender awareness and gender-affirmative action.
4. Public services and government assistance	Public services are provided by the government in various forms at various levels, with a minimum level of adequacy. The main barrier to	Women's limited education and capacity impact their interest and	

	accessing public services is physical distance, which creates a barrier for both men and women. Educational and health facilities are available at village and sub-district levels; for more advanced services, people access district or provincial centers. This is where people's access to services becomes unequal, as it is determined by economic capacity, kinship, and information. Public administration is a type of public service that is relatively difficult to access. Population administration services are centered in the district capitals, approximately 250 km away in Parigi Moutong Regency, and approximately 151 km away in Donggala Regency. Meanwhile, population administration determines public access to other government services, including social protection and economic empowerment assistance allocated by the government. Government economic assistance is allocated based on population data. Agricultural assistance is provided to farmers, fisheries assistance to fishermen. This is where recognizing women's work is crucial. Meanwhile, in the population administration registration system, women, particularly in rural households, are listed as "housewives." Unless they work in the formal sector, such as civil servants, in which case they are listed as "PNS."	ability to engage and participate meaningfully in village decision-making processes. Most women attend village meetings attributively.	
5. Decision Making and Public Policy	The village government structure, both the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD), is dominated by men. Women in village government are recruited by the Village Head, mostly placed in administrative positions and village treasurer. This placement is fundamentally influenced by stereotypical views of women's domestic roles. In social organizations, women are found to be organizational leaders within women's organizations, while in heterogeneous organizations, women tend to be members and administrators in the administrative field. Compared to men, women are less involved in village decision-making processes, both in planning and budgeting. This is due to the limited number of women in village meetings. Furthermore, women's capacity to influence decision-making is also relatively low. Consequently, many village policies and programs are not gender-sensitive.		Village planning is based on Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation No. 114 of 2014. This Ministerial Regulation implicitly requires the involvement of vulnerable groups in planning, however, the definition of vulnerable groups in question is poor households (explicitly) so that the limitation of the definition of vulnerable groups, turns into an affirmative obstacle for other vulnerable groups, including women, to become parties who must be involved in the village planning and budgeting process.

ANNEX 6. GENDER ACTION PLAN

Gender Action Plan

Impact:	Gender inequality was eliminated in the implementation of the project, and broadly contributed to the formation of more equal relations between women and men at the project site.
Outcome:	Increased access, participation, control and benefits for women and other vulnerable groups, thereby increasing adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change.
Output:	☒ Minimum 30% of beneficiaries are women ☒ 1 village, 1 women champion ☒ Increased participation, control, and benefits for women, contributing to increased independence and resilience at the household level

Action	Indicators	Targets	Timeline	Responsibility	Cost
Increasing gender knowledge and awareness for both female and male	- 760 female beneficiaries in 15 villages identified - 70% of women and 30% of men participated in the GEDSI training series. - 100% of men participated in the Male Engagement workshop. Align with result framework in: - Component 1 (Refer to : Outcome 1, Output 1.1.1)	- Mid-term: 450 women and other vulnerable groups are involved - Mid-term: 150 man and other vulnerable groups are involved - Project Finalization: 760 women and other vulnerable groups are involved	Start by year 1	Executing Entity	\$ 46,045
Increase women's active participation in various multi-stakeholder forums and meetings	- Min 30% of women are participants and actively involved in various program meetings. - Min 30% of women are represented in various multi-stakeholder meetings. Align with result framework in: - Component 1 (Refer to : Outcome 1.1. output 1.1.2, 1.1.3, Outcome 1.2. Output 1.2.1.) - Component 2 (Refer to : Outcome 2.1., Output 2.1.1.)	- Mid-term: 150 women and other vulnerable groups are involved - Project Finalization: 250 women and other vulnerable groups are involved	Start by year 1	Executing Entity	\$ 2500
Strengthening Women's Groups and Leadership by providing space for organizational and	- 325 women organized themselves to restore ecosystems - 15 women's groups were formed - 5 women champions emerged from	- Mid-term: 200 women involved, 13 groups formed, 0 women champions - Project Finalization: 325	Start by year 1	Executing Entity	\$ 52,928

leadership practices in project implementation	organizational dynamics, education–training, and mentoring Align with result framework in: - Component 2 (Refer to: Outcome 2.3., Output 2.3.2)	women involved, 13 groups strengthened, and 15 women champions emerged			
Enhancing women's economic independence through capacity building, managerial improvement, and support in equipment and capital, which will lead to the growth of small-scale economic enterprises that strengthen household economic resilience against the adverse impacts of climate change	- 15 KUEP institutions (Women's Economic Empowerment Groups) - 45 new businesses emerged, or a minimum of 3 businesses per village during the project period - 10 flagship products - 375 individuals became KUEP members Align with result framework in: - Component 3 (Refer to: Outcome 3.1., Output 3.1.1.)	- Mid-term: 15 KUEP, 10 new businesses, 15 groups formed, 150 women became KUEP members - Project Finalization: 15 KUEP, 45 new businesses, 10 flagship products, 375 women became KUEP members	Start by year 1	Executing Entity	\$ 63,418
Restructuring existing village organizations/groups, especially social forestry groups, to accommodate women and other vulnerable groups in leadership and management roles.	- 6 new decrees (SK) issued regarding the management structure of KUPS - 30% of the management positions in KUPS structures are held by women Align with result framework in: - Component 3 (Refer to: Outcome 3.1., Output 3.1.1.)	- Mid-term: 0 - Project Finalization: 6 new decrees (SK) issued, with 30% of women represented in the KUPS management structure.	Start by year 1	Executing Entity	\$ 0

Annex 7. Grievance Form



FEEDBACK COLLECTION FORM

Date :

Name of Complainant: Village/Address:

Contact no.:

Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐ Age:

Details of Complaint:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Complaint/ Feedback received by: Date:

Protection case: Yes ☐ No ☐ Referred: Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

Action Taken:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Resolved By: Date:

Tear off (For referrals)

Details:

.....
.....
.....

Resolved By : Date:

1	Nama lengkap pelapor	:	
2	Alamat lengkap	:	
3	Pekerjaan	:	
4	No telepon	:	
5	Tanggal pelaporan	:	

Detail masalah/persoalan:

Ditandatangani oleh,

Annex 8. Stakeholder Engage Plan

Output	Stakeholder(s) Involved	Type of Support
1.1.1. Stakeholder's commitment for ProKlim village	Community(ies): - Customary Institutions - Farmers/Forest Farmer Groups - Fishers/Fisher Groups - LPHD (Village Forest Management Institutions) - KUPS (Social Forestry Business Groups) - KUEP (Women's Economic Empowerment Groups) - Youth Groups Government(s): - Central Sulawesi Climate Change Control Section Office - Environmental Office of Central Sulawesi - Environmental Office of Donggala and Parigi Moutong District - Dolago Tanggunu Forest Management Unit (FMU) - Sandpaper Tinombo Forest Management Unit (FMU) - Village Government	Community(ies): - Preparation of ProKlim Proposal - Local action - Field data and information - Institutional Proklm Government(s): - ProKlim training and extension services - Enumeration and verification - Facilitation of registration Assistance and - Strengthening of ProKlim Villages - Policy Support
1.1.2. Village policies related to climate change adaptation plans and ProKlim groups are established	Community(ies): - Customary Institutions - Farmers/Forest Farmer Groups - Fishers/Fisher Groups - LPHD (Village Forest Management Institutions) - KUPS (Social Forestry Business Groups) - Youth Groups Government(s): - Central Sulawesi Climate Change Control Section Office - Environmental Office of Central Sulawesi - Environmental Office of Donggala and Parigi Moutong District - Dolago Tanggunu Forest Management Unit (FMU) - Sandpaper Tinombo Forest Management Unit (FMU) - Village Government	Community(ies): - Preparation of ProKlim Proposal - Local action - Field data and information - Institutional Proklm Government(s): - ProKlim training and extension services - Enumeration and verification - Facilitation of registration Assistance and - Strengthening of ProKlim Villages - Policy Support
1.1.3. Proposed pro -climate villages in Donggala and Parigi Moutong Districts	Community(ies): - Customary Institutions - Farmers/Forest Farmer Groups - Fishers/Fisher Groups - LPHD (Village Forest Management Institutions) - KUPS (Social Forestry Business Groups) - KUEP (Women's Economic Empowerment Groups) - Youth Groups Government(s): - Central Sulawesi Climate Change Control Section Office	Community(ies): - Preparation of ProKlim Proposal - Local action - Field data and information - Institutional Proklm Government(s): - ProKlim training and extension services - Enumeration and verification

	- Environmental Office of Central Sulawesi - Environmental Office of Donggala and Parigi Moutong District - Dolago Tanggunu Forest Management Unit (FMU) - Sandpaper Tinombo Forest Management Unit (FMU) - Village Government Other Multi-stakeholder - Central Sulawesi Social Forestry Working Group (POKJA PS)	- Facilitation of registration Assistance and - Strengthening of ProKlim Villages - Policy Support - Other Multi-stakeholder - KUPS Technical Guidance
1.2.1. Increased access to knowledge and information on environmental conditions through cadre training in 15 villages	Community(ies): - Customary Institutions - Farmers/Forest Farmer Groups - Fishers/Fisher Groups - KUPS (Social Forestry Business Groups) - KUEP (Women's Economic Empowerment Groups) - Youth Groups Government(s): - BMKG - Central Sulawesi Climate Change Control Section Office - Environmental Office of Donggala and Parigi Moutong District - Education Office of Donggala and Parigi Moutong District - Village Government Other Multi-stakeholder - University - Central Sulawesi Social Forestry Working Group (POKJA PS)	Community(ies): - Participant - Local Knowledge Government(s): - Developing curriculum and lesson plans - Providing education and training - Training and extension services - Policy Support Other Multi-stakeholder - Developing curriculum and lesson plans - Providing education and training
2.1.1. Increase access to social forestry and revitalization of Social Forestry access holders	Community(ies): - Customary Institutions - Farmers/Forest Farmer Groups - LPHD (Village Forest Management Institutions) - KUPS (Social Forestry Business Groups) Government(s): - Central Sulawesi Social Forestry Section Office - Forestry Office of Central Sulawesi - Dolago Tanggunu Forest Management Unit (FMU) - Sandpaper Tinombo Forest Management Unit (FMU) - Village Government Other Multi-stakeholder - Groups: Central Sulawesi Social Forestry Working Group (POKJA PS)	Community(ies): - Group formation - Participatory Mapping - Social Forestry Management Planning indication - Participation in the process - Local Knowledge Government(s): - Developing curriculum and lesson plans - Providing education and training - Training and extension services - Policy Support Other Multi-stakeholder - Developing curriculum and lesson plans - Providing education and training
2.1.2. Established zoning area of PS (Social Forestry)	Community: - Group forestry social (LPHD & HKM) - Customary Institutions - KUPS (group business forestry)	Community: - Provide team zoning - Becoming a Porter - Inventory source Power forests and NTFPs.

	social) Government : - Unity Dolago Forest Management Unit (KPH) Responsibility - Unity Dampelas Forest Management Unit (KPH) Tinombo - BPSKL Group Multi-stakeholder other : - Provincial PS Working Group Central Sulawesi	Government : - Facilitating meeting For preparation zoning . - Facilitating compilation plan annual and plans action - Clarifying PS proposal and implementation PS approval . - Verification , monitoring and evaluation agreement as well as implementation of PS - Stakeholder Institution Interest - Give education and training
2.2.1. Identified zone of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and/or Preserved Area around the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay	Community : - Group fisherman - Customary institutions - KUEP (Group Women's Economic Empowerment) Government - Moutong Marine and Fisheries Service (DKP) - Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service (DKP) - Central Sulawesi Province Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service (DKP) . Other Multi-stakeholder - Regional Fisheries of Central Sulawesi Province	Community : - Catchment area data traditional and protected areas local . - Logbook data results catch fisheries . Government : - Empowerment group fisherman - Facilitation help tool arrest , security sea , and standardization quality fisheries . Other Multi-stakeholder - Give education and training
2.2.2. Drafted local regulations regarding Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and/or Preserved Areas around the Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay	Community : - Group fisherman - Customary institutions - KUEP (Group Women's Economic Empowerment) Government : - Moutong and Donggala Marine and Fisheries Service (DKP) - Central Sulawesi Province Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service (DKP) . - Legal Section of the Secretariat Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency Area - Regional People 's Representative Council of Parigi Moutong and Donggala Regencies. Other Multi-stakeholder - Academics - Committee Regional Fisheries of Central Sulawesi Province - Planning Forum ,	Community : - Provide input to room scope Draft Regional Regulation area conservation waters . Government : - Reserve Data . - Facilitation proposal area conservation - Clarification and Consideration law - Legislation program area . Other Multi-stakeholder - Compilation Academic Manuscript - Consultation public . - Give information and training
2.3.1. Critical lands in PS areas with MPTS (Multi- Purpos Tree Species) rehabilitated	Community : - Customary Institutions - Group Farmers / Forest Farmers - LPHD (Village Forest Management Institution) - KUPS (Social Forestry Business	Community : - Location data rehabilitation - Species Data tree local - RKT LPHD

	Group) Government : - Unity Dolago Forest Management Unit (KPH) Responsibility - Unity Dampelas Forest Management Unit (KPH) Tinombo - Palu Poso Regional Water Resources Development Agency Other Multi-stakeholder - TKPSDA WS Palu - Lariang	Government : - Facilitation meeting village - Land data critical - Provision Seeds Other Multi-stakeholder - Give education and training
2.3.2. Increased land cover rehabilitation through mangrove involvement of women's groups	Community : - Customary Institutions - Fishermen / Group Fisherman - KUEP (Group Women's Economic Empowerment) - Youth Group Government : - Village Government - Environmental Service life Donggala and Moutong Regencies - Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries . - Natural Resources Conservation Agency Other Multi-stakeholder - Mangrove Community of Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency	Community : - Agree on and determine mangrove rehabilitation areas . - Participate in activity Government : - Facilitating meeting village - Facilitating improvement programs capacity Proklam . - Data and training conservation . Other Multi-stakeholder - Publish plan activity rehabilitation - Give education and training
2.3.3. Critical lands in rehabilitated coral reef areas	Community : - Customary Institutions - Fishermen / Group Fisherman - KUEP (Group Empowerment Women's Economy) - Youth Group Government : - Village Government - Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries , Donggala and Moutong Regencies - KKP3K Teluk Tomini Other Multi-stakeholder - Diving community .	Community : - Reef spot data coral - Participate in activity Government : - Facilitation meeting village - Damage data reefs coral - Regional data conservation waters and their management status . Other Multi-stakeholder - Give education and training
3.1.1. Small-scale adaptive businesses developed	Community : - KUPS (Social Forestry Business Group) - KUEP (Group Women's Economic Empowerment) Government : - Village Government - Cooperatives and MSMEs Service Donggala & Parigi Moutong Regency	Community : - Group data business forestry social - Group Data empowerment economy Woman Government : - Village Decree on Establishment Business Group - Facilitation halal permit - Facilitation licensing business

	- DPMPSTSP Donggala & Parigi Moutong Regency Other Multi-stakeholder - Regency MSME Forum	Other Multi-stakeholder - Give education and training
3.1.2. Sustainable land use developed through adoption of agroforestry schemes	Community : - Group forestry social (LPHD & HKM) - Customary Institutions - KUPS (group business forestry social) Government : - Government . - Unity Dolago Forest Management Unit (KPH) Responsibility - Unity Dampelas Forest Management Unit (KPH) Tinombo Stakeholder Institution Interest - Provincial PS Working Group Central Sulawesi	Community : - RKT and RKPS Social Forestry - Source data Power forests and NTFPs. Government : - Facilitating Village meeting . - Monitoring and evaluation . Stakeholder Institution Interest - Give education and training
3.1.3. Small-scale fishermen have the capacity to utilize adaptive knowledge and technology in fishing and aquaculture	Community : - Fishermen / Group Fisherman - KUEP (Group Women's Economic Empowerment) Government : - Village Government - Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Donggala and Moutong Regencies Stakeholder Institution Interest : - Committee Regional Fisheries of Central Sulawesi Province	Community : - Tool data catch fisherman - Data on distribution of fishing areas - Seasonal calendar Government : - Head's Decree village formation group fisherman - Facilitation KUSUKA registration Stakeholder Institution Interest : - Give education and training
4.1.1. Climate Change Working Group in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts established	Community : - Customary Institutions - Group Farmers / Forest Farmers - Fishermen / Group Fisherman - KUPS (Social Forestry Business Group) - KUEP (Group Women's Economic Empowerment) - Youth Group Government : - BMKG - Section Office Control Climate Change in Central Sulawesi - Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency Environmental Office - Education Office of Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency - Village Government Other Multi-stakeholder - University - Group Work Central Sulawesi Social Forestry (POKJA PS) - Committee Regional Fisheries of	Community : - Participant - Local Knowledge Government : - Provide information climate - Give education and training - Service training and counseling - Support Policy Other Multi-stakeholder - Give education and training

	Central Sulawesi Province	
4.1.2. Climate Change Action Plan (RAD API) for Donggala and Parigi Moutong Districts developed	Community : - Customary Institutions - Group Farmers / Forest Farmers - Fishermen / Group Fisherman - KUPS (Social Forestry Business Group) - KUEP (Group Women's Economic Empowerment) - Youth Group Government : - BMKG - Section Office Control Climate Change in Central Sulawesi - Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency Environmental Office Other Multi-stakeholder - University - Group Work Central Sulawesi Social Forestry (POKJA PS) - Committee Regional Fisheries of Central Sulawesi Province	Community : - Village Action Plan - Participant Government : - Give education and training - Service training and counseling Other Multi-stakeholder - Give education and training

Annex 9. List of Acronym

BAPEMPERDA	: Regional Regulation Formation Agency
BMKG	: Matheorogist and Geophysics Agency
BPDAS	: River Basin Management Agency
BPKH	: Forest Area Consolidation Agency
BPPI Sulawesi	: Climate Change Control Agency - Sulawesi
BPSKL	: Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Agency
CBFM	: Community-Based Forest Management
Dishut	: Forestry Service
DKP Provinsi	: Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service
DKP Kabupaten	: District Marine and Fisheries Service
DLH	: Environmental Service
DPL	: Marine Protection Area
DPRD	: Regional People's Representative Council
FMU	: Forest Management Unit
GEDSI	: Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion
HKm	: Community Forestry
KADES	: Village Head
KEE	: Essential Ecosystem Area
KLHS	: Strategic Environmental Assessment
KTH	: Forest Farmer Group
LPHD	: Village Forest Management Institution
MPA	: Marine Protected Area
MCA	: Marine Conservation Areas
MPTS	: Multi-Purpose Tree Species
OECD	: Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures
OPD	: Regional Apparatus Organization
PEMDA	: Regional Government
PERBUP	: Regent Regulation
PERDA	: Regional Regulation
PERDES	: Village Regulation
PERMEN	: Ministerial Parutaran
PP	: Government Regulation
PEPRES	: Presidential Regulation
POKJA API	: Climate Change Adaptation Working Group
POKJA PS	: Social Forestry Working Group
ProKLim	: Climate Village Program
PROPEMPERDA	: Regional Regulation Formation Program
PS	: Social Forestry
RANPERDA	: Draft Regional Regulation
RANPERDES	: Draft Village Regulation
RKPS	: Social Forestry Work Plan
RKT PS	: Social Forestry Annual Work Plan
RPJMD	: Regional Medium-Term Development Plan
RPMJDesa	: Village Medium-Term Development Plan
UPT	: Technical Implementation Unit
WPP	: Fishery Management Area

Annex 10. Indication Map of Rehabilitation Plan

