



ADAPTATION FUND

**REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME
FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND**

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

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

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

Complete documentation should be sent to:

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ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND**PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION**

Project/Programme Category	: SMALL-SIZED PROJECT/PROGRAMME
Country/s	: Indonesia
Title of Project/Programme	: Build and Strengthen Resilience of Coastal Community against Climate Change Impacts by Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir (PINISI) or Women Inspiration for Coastal Change In Bulukumba District
Type of Implementing Entity	: National Implementing Entity (NIE)
Implementing Entity	: Kemitraan
Executing Entity/s	: Forum Lingkungan Mulawarman (FLIM)
Amount of Financing Requested	: 998,878 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context:

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

Climate context of Indonesia

As an archipelago lies between Asia and Australia continents, Indonesia is very prone to climate change impact. As the current studies show that the surface temperature tends to raise 1°C in 20 Century. Some studies of several organizations in Indonesia found that climate change affected ecological damage and livelihood of the poor people.

As part of Southeast Asia, Indonesia has feature a complex range of terrains and land-sea contrast. Across this region, temperature has been increasing at rate of 0.14°C to 0.20°C per decade since the 1960s coupled with a rising number of hot days and warm nights, and a decline in cooler weather (IPCC, 2014).

Several large-scale phenomena influence the climate of this region. The impact of Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) have been no obvious trends in extreme rainfall indices in Indonesia, except evidence of a decrease in some areas in annual rainfall and an increase in the ratio of the wet to dry season rainfall (Aldrian and Djamil, IPCC, 2014). The impact of Indian Ocean Dipole pattern is associated with droughts in Indonesia. It is more prominent in eastern Indonesia. In the equatorial Indian Ocean, coral isotropic records off Indonesia indicate a reduced Sea Surface Temperature (SST) warming and salinity during the 20th century (Abram et al, IPCC 2014).

An expert, Sofian (2011) explained that rate of sea level rise since mid 19 centuries is more biggest, compared with rate since two millenium before. Since period 1901-2010, rate of sea level rise reached 0,19 metre. Rate of sea level rise is twice more rapidly on period 1993-2010 than period of 1901-2010. Based on this scenario, the highest sea level rise is located in east Indonesia, include Sulawesi with rate 5-8 mm per year.

Global climate change estimated will be affecting coastal community in various part of the world. One thing that will be changed are acceleration to sea level rise which will have an impact such as drown of small islands, increased flooding, coastal erosion, sea water intrusion and changes in ecological processes in coastal areas. Changes in these biological aspects will also have an impact on socio-economic aspects of coastal communities such as loss of infrastructure, decline in ecological values, and the economic value of coastal resources (Klein & Nicholls, 1999).

Socio economic development also influences the capacity to adapt. Poor people in urban informal and rural areas settlements, of which there are about 1 billion worldwide, are particularly vulnerable to weather and climate impacts. The top five nation classified by population in coastal low-lying areas are developing and newly industrialized countries; Bangladesh, China, Vietnam, India, and Indonesia (McGranahan et al., 2007; Bollman et al., 2010; Jongman et al., 2012).

Indonesia as an archipelago has 18.306 total islands with the coastal line reached 95.181 km. The inhabitants of Indonesia who live in this area are 60% from the total population, or about 160 million people. The economic development and activities are relied on with the coastal resources on this area. Most of Indonesian who lives in the coastal area dependence to the marine natural resources for their main income, as well as South Sulawesi Province.

South Sulawesi, Bulukumba Regency

South Sulawesi inhabited by Buginese who known as the 'sailor tribe'. As a region of East Indonesia, South Sulawesi become an important area for coastal and ocean economic development. The coastline of this province is 1.937 km with the sea area of 266.877 km². More than half of its districts, exactly 2/3 of 24 districts, have coastal and sea areas.

One of them is Bulukumba Regency. Bulukumba is located in south edge of South Sulawesi, where 7 of its 10 sub-districts are located in the coastal area. Bulukumba's coastline is 128 km long that covers the seven sub-districts, those are Gantarang (10 km), Ujung Bulu (11,5 km), Ujung Loe (11,5 km), Bonto Bahari (48,2 km), Bonto Tiro (10,6 km), Herlang (16 km) and Kajang (20,2 km).

Areas with the highest rainfall are in the northwest and eastern of region while in the middle region has moderate rainfall while the southern part low of rainfall. Rainfall in Bulukumba Regency as follows; Rainfall between 800-1500 mm/year, include Ujung Bulu, Gantarang and a part of Ujung Loe and most of Bonto Bahari. Between 1500-2000 mm/year covering Gantarang, part of Rilau Ale, Ujung Loe, Kindang, Bulukumpa, Bonto Tiro, Kajang, Herlang.

Socio Economic Development

The main income from Bulukumba's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) relies on agriculture and plantation. The ocean and fisheries sector not yet become source of its GRDP. Meanwhile the economic activities of those coastal sub-districts area dominated in fishery catching, Aquaculture (fishpond) and seaweed farming.

Central Statistics Agency of Bulukumba data shows that total population of the district in 2016 is 410.485 people; including 194.013 men and 216.472 women. The increasing of female population is influenced by the number of male who go work outside the region due to poverty. Data from Integrated Data Base for Social Protection Program" (*TNP2K-Bappeda Bulukumba, 2015*) shows that Bulukumba has 35.545 poor households or about 127.516 poor people. Out of this number, there are 25.166 poor households or about 90.112 poor people live in the coastal areas. The female households are 10.452 heads in Bulukumba, and 7.658 of them live in the coastal area. Furthermore, the poor women live in coastal area are 48.942 from total 66.740 poor women in Bulukumba. This data concludes that most of poor people live in the coastal area and dominated by female who keep the household while most of the male work outside the district and others are fisherman.

The daily activities of woman limited to preparing their husband's needs (for those husbands who stay at Bulukumba), selling fish and drying seaweed and not involve in development decision making within their villages. They do not have more portions for increasing their creative economic and micro business. Meanwhile, there is a potential to develop and enhance women's role in economic and and climate change adaptation and mitigation actions, since within the Buginese culture, woman's role is significant as the pillar of the family and culture.

Although women's role in community and culture is quite strong, they are very vulnerable at the moment women's group have not involve in climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. This is due to the lack of knowledge in climate change issues in general and its impact to their wellbeing. The climate change is not being mainstream to the development planning at the village and district level.

Institutional context

Indonesia is very responsive about integrated climate change issues into national development plan. For that, Indonesia has established some regulations as follows; National Adaptation Action Plan on Climate Change (RAN-API) by National Development Planning Agency in 2012. RAN-API is an important input into the development of the Government Annual Plan as well as the National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2015-2019 (RPJMN) to be more responsive of climate change effects. One of the important targets is in coastal and small island sector. In this action plan, gender mainstreaming also become consideration and priority areas for integrating in climate change adaptation.

Moreover, there is Laws of Indonesian Republic about management of coastal areas and small islands on the Act No. 27/2007, in conjunction with Act 1/2014. The purpose of this Act is to protect, conserve, rehabilitate, use, and enrich resources in coastal areas and small islands in a sustainable way, as well as empower communities living in coastal areas and small islands.

Other regulation is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 33/2016 on Guidelines for the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Action. The regulation aims to provide guidelines for local governments and related stakeholders in preparing climate change adaptation actions and to integrate them into local development plan and/or specific sectors, as mentioned in the Article 3, section 1: about coastal and small island (point f), and in the Article 4: about steps for making adaptation action plan, among others: (a) Identification of target areas and/or specific sectors, and issues about climate change impact; (b) Arrange the vulnerability and climate risk assessment; (c) Arrange the options of adaptation action on climate change; (d) Priority setting adaptation action on climate change; (e) Integrate the climate change adaptation action into policies, plans, and/or development program.

Government of Bulukumba has adopting the Climate Change Adaptation Action into Mid Term Regional Development Plan. Several important missions as follows; Land-use planning, environmental and natural resources preservation, culture and disaster risk reduction. There are two strategies; (1) strengthened cooperation among local government and institutions related to disaster risk reduction, and (2) increasing facilities and infrastructure to support disaster preparedness.

There are some activities to support this mission, which are; (1) rehabilitation of source of a fresh-water and rehabilitation of border river; (2) establish the five community groups to manage the Climate Village named 'Kampung Iklim'; (3) rehabilitation of five coastal areas with mangrove, coral reef rehabilitations and transplantation, and make one fish-breeding center; (4) provide for a potential disaster database of ten sub-districts in Bulukumba to increase awareness of disaster control efforts.

To support this mission, several agencies have sectoral strategic plan. Environmental Agency focus on strategic plan such as; (1) Rehabilitation of source of a fresh-water and rehabilitation of border river; (2) Establish the five community groups to manage the Climate Village named 'Kampung Iklim'; (3) Rehabilitation of five coastal areas with mangrove, coral reef rehabilitations and transplantation, and make one fish-breeding center. For Climate Village program, government of Bulukumba by Environmental Agency actively socialize this program entire Bulukumba regency. This campaign started in Salassae Village that get appreciation from central government in 2017. This event also declared 'Climate Village Forum', as a place to communicate and coordinate in environmental sector, especially to face impact of climate change by adaptation and mitigation actions.

Government of Bulukumba also established Disaster Regional Management Agency (BPBD). This agency also has strategic plan that is provide for a potential disaster database of ten sub-districts in Bulukumba to increase awareness of disaster control efforts. This agency can provide data from community level and regional level and coordinate to apply disaster risk mitigation by communities.

For Marine and Fisheries Agency of Bulukumba. Since 2017, focus development of this sectoral plan are; (1), To develop production infrastructure to support food sovereignty, (2). To make coastal and sea-use zoning plan, (3). To develop coastal and small islands area, (4) To Handle Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. (5). Development of fishing facilities, cultivation and processing. (6). Develop of Marine Services.

At the community level, with the Law No. 6/2014 about Village Regulation. The wide opportunity for sustainability funding and actions are provided if the climate change adaptation is integrated into

village development planning. It is mean they can take realistic actions by themselves and for themselves.

For the socio-economic, to empower the woman group, government of Bulukumba also consistent to promote growth and economic equality of various sectors and areas. The sectoral strategies are: (1) Increasing source of poor people's income; (2) Empowering business groups of poor people; (3) Increasing quality of micro, small, and medium business productions. (3) Increasing quality of gender mainstreaming, protection women and child, along with social welfare; (4) Conducting the integrated development plan, participative, accountable, and gender responsive.

Climate Change Scenarios

As explained above, climate change scenario of sea level rise is twice more rapidly on period 1993-2010 than period of 1901-2010. Based on this scenario, the highest sea level rise is located in east Indonesia, include Sulawesi with rate 5-8 mm per year. This scenario will have impact such as drown of small islands, increased flooding, coastal erosion, sea water intrusion and changes in ecological processes in coastal areas. This change will also have an impact on socio-economic aspects of coastal communities such as loss of infrastructure, decline in ecological values, and the economic activities.

In ecological area, Marine Science Diving Club Hasanuddin University found coral bleaching almost 50% in Bulukumba area (2016). They estimate coral bleaching caused by rising sea surface temperatures. The observation was conducted as a follow up to a release by the National Ocean Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which showed seawater temperatures in some parts of Indonesia, including the Makassar Strait, would continue rising this year.

Beside the rising of sea surface temperature (SST), coral reef damaged also caused by human activities. According to a study by Hasanuddin University's Coral Reef Research Centre in Makassar, coral reef destruction in South Sulawesi has reached alarming heights and today poses a real threat to the ongoing livelihoods of regional fisherman. With some 70% of the 5,000 km² of reefs destroyed, this has also caused great losses to the state via the fishery sector (Hajramurni 2007). The worst-affected reefs are around Bulukumba regency, with a destruction level of 100% followed by Pangkajene Islands (Pangkep) at 97%, Sinjai at 86% and Selayar, which encompasses the Taka Bonerate undersea national park, at 70%. The damage is also due to illegal fishing using explosives, poison and trawl nets, as well as sea pollution and poorly managed marine tourism. In some areas converted of mangrove forest to fish-fond in Ujung Loe sub-district has made these areas more vulnerable.

The combination of climate change impacts and vulnerable of coastal area in Bulukumba made this region more vulnerable. The several sectors damaged caused this impacts. In every West Monsoon Season (November-Maret) and East Monsoon Season (April-October), this area affected by tidal wave, hurricane, abrasion and sea tide. These threats disturb their infrastructures such houses, roads, and economic activities such fisherman, fishpond, seaweed farming, ecotourism, sea transportations for trading, and healthy such source of fresh water and diseases.

Several disasters happened that damaged of infrastructures. In 2016, tidal wave and abrasion reached 4 metres has damaged dozen houses in some coastal areas such Ela-Ela, Ujung Bulu sub-district. At the same time, hundreds of houses were damaged by tidal wave also at Ujung Loe and Ujung Bulu.

Dozens of houses damaged by whirlwind in 2016. As much as 41 of the houses at Batang Village, Bonto Bahari sub-district and 27 houses at Tanuntung Village, Herlang sub-district. Head of BPBD says this caused by uncertain drought effected El-Nino. In July 2017, heavy rainfall and hurricane damaged houses at Benteng Palio and Topanda Villages. The wind also broke down the gabare at Ujung Bulu sub-district.

Extreme climate also effecting economic activities of coastal communities. In December 2017, the strong wind and tidal wave reached 3-4 metres caused fisherman did not goes to the sea. The Fisherman in Ujung Bulu become a seaweed farmer or a daily wage. They predicted they will go to sea for fishing on April 2018. In June 2016, Fisherman in Bulukumba cannot went to the sea for fishing, they choose to take care of seaweed because of tidal wave and strong wind. However, seaweed activities also effected by climate anomaly, with heavy rainfall make sea water become more fresh at depth of 3-5 metres is not suitable for seaweed farming.

On May 2017, BPBD evacuated 50 households caused by flood disaster that affected Bulukumba. On October 2017, fresh water crisis happened in Bulukumba caused by long drought. BPBD of Bulukumba had allocated fresh water to some sub-district such as Gantarang, Herlang, Bonto Bahari and Bonto Tiro.

Matrix 1. Disaster Risk Assessment (BNPB, 2016)

Disasters Bulukumba Regency	Social (people)			Infrastructures (Indonesian Rupiah- IDR)			Economy (Indonesian Rupiah- IDR)			Environment (Hectare)		
	<i>low</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>hight</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>hight</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>hight</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>hight</i>
Earthquake	410.339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tsunami	12.251	6.531	6.531	-	6.531	404.722	-	5.915	5.915	-	2	137
Landslide	2.607	17.110	17.110	-	66.366	33.123	-	33.123	33.123	-	44	3.544
Flood	197.623	75.469	75.469	-	-	75.469	-	155.678	155.678	-	30	13
Forest fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.117.027	43	-	1.311	943
Large Flood	2.606	8.899	11.700	-	26.067	61.049	-	17.564	68.531	-	3	48

Disaster cases in Bulukumba regency as cited above affected likely by climate change impacts. Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics Agency of Indonesia (BMKG) released weather temperature maps in 2016 on normal condition (1981-2010) showed that in 2016 was the hottest year a long history. BMKG observed same with pronouncement of World Meteorology Organization (WMO) showed that in 2016 has rate temperature 1,2 °C (for South Sulawesi area reached 1.26 °C) is more highest than normal (that is rate in 1981-2010). Moreover, anomaly of temperature in 2016 exceeded anomaly of temperature in 2015 that reached 1°C. As known that anomaly of weather temperature in 2015 affected by El-Nino phenomena caused long drought in Indonesia, while in 2016 there is no El-Nino, that condition indicate that greenhouse gas shows the effect on weather temperature.

It is also parallel with analysis of Indonesia BMKG (July, 2017) released analysis sea surface temperature (SST) in Bulukumba showed positive value that sea condition more warm and potentially evaporation process for making rain clouds around Bulukumba's area. One analysis method was Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) showed negative values that signed clouds dense. Based on these analysis, showed that SST and OLR influential whirlwind disaster in Bulukumba.

Program Projection

For climate resilience of coastal areas and small islands, the actions, management and policy from local government are needed. As well as community resilience actions by themselves. Government's policy can create enabling conditions for communities to participate actively in climate resilience action. The policy can also regulate management for climate change variety of risk and vulnerability and have standard operational to mitigate impact of climate change.

However, in order to establish this policy and regulation in Bulukumba, there is a need to conduct researches. The purpose of those research is to provide an update baseline of risk and vulnerability contexts as the data basic and decision support for government in preparing climate resilience action plan in the future. The results from such research could provide input in order to improve policy and regulation in Bulukumba.

On the other side, participation of communities is important. As already mentioned, the coastal communities do not have good information about risk, vulnerability and impact of the climate change and how to adapt and mitigate. The groups within communities such women groups always marginalized and more vulnerable. They have limited access to information about climate change and early warning disaster than men groups.

The lack of information about impact of climate change such sea level rise, tidal wave, abrasion and hurricane that affects their livelihood makes them in a weak position. While they are not aware that their income has been decreasing. The "business as usual economic activity" also has disturbed coastal ecosystem and reduce stock of fish that influences the income source of fishermen, fishpond farmer, and seaweed farmer that depend on the coastal and ocean resources. Women are the most affected by this problem, therefore there is a need to build strengthen the resilience to climate change especially in economy and ecology resilience through empowered and enhanced woman's role.

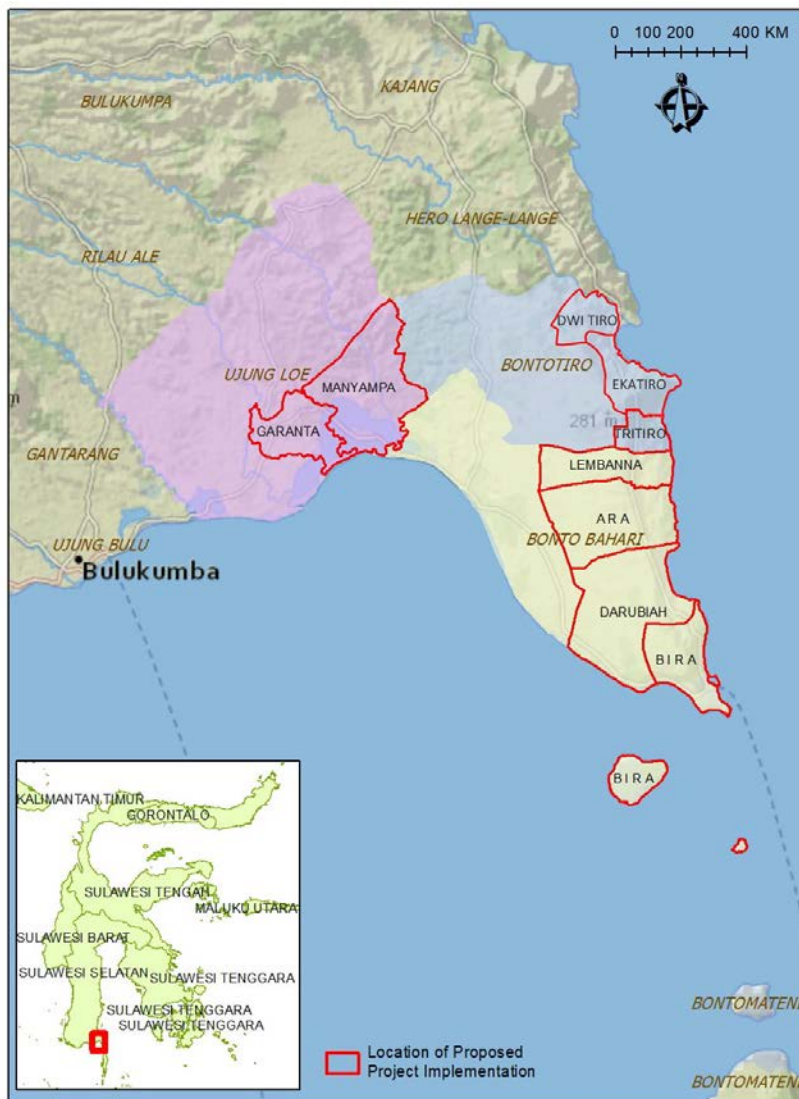
By this program, Forum Lingkungan Mulawarman (FLIM) with Payo-Payo as partner NGO will conduct activities to facilitate climate change resilience in some villages calls 'Perempuan Inspirasi

Perubahan Pesisir' (PINISI) program. These villages have coastline along the south to north edge of Bulukumba with two small islands. Characteristics of this coastal area are its white sand and coral reef. Some places have the cliff coastal too. At the west coastal area (Manyampa Village and Garanta Village), there are estuary and mangrove as the target characteristics area. Awareness of gender in adaptation and mitigation of climate change can be a strategic group to ensure climate resilience.

The total target village areas (**9 villages**) that proposed are; villages in Bonto Bahari sub-district, namely (1) Bira Village, (2) Darubiah Village, (3) Ara Village, (4) Lembanna Village. Villages in Bonto Tiro sub-district, that is (5) Tritiro Village, (6) Ekatiro Village, (7) Dwitiro Village. Villages in Ujung Loe sub-district, such as (8) Manyampa Village and (9) Garanta Village. There are 7 villages implemented by FLIM and Payo-Payo, and two another villages are replicated by Kareso as partner of local NGO.

Map below shows 9 targeted villages covered by this program.

Map. 1.1



Project / Programme Objectives:

List the main objectives of the project/programme.

OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability at local and national levels.

Outcome 1.1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Outcome 1.2: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level

Output 1.2: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Outcome 1.3: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Output 1.3: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Outcome 1.4: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Output 1.4: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

OBJECTIVE 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Outcome 2.2: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Output 2.2: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, activities, expected concrete outputs, and the corresponding budgets. If necessary, please refer to the attached instructions for a detailed description of each term.

For the case of a programme, individual components are likely to refer to specific subsets of stakeholders, regions and/or sectors that can be addressed through a set of well defined interventions / projects.

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
1). Community engagements and research of vulnerability contexts, capacities and adaptation of coastal communities in face the impacts of climate change	1). Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated 2). Increase awareness of community about climate change adaptation and mitigation. 3). A coastal resources management plan is made at target areas. 4). Mapping strength assets of community and community vision with gender mainstreaming are made.	1). Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats at 9 villages 2). Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at 9 villages with gender mainstreaming	178,834
2). Integration of coastal and small islands management plan in development plan with gender mainstreaming	1). Integration of coastal and small island management plan with gender mainstreaming into village planning document at 9 villages	Strengthening capacity of villages government and women groups against impacts of climate change At 9 targeted villages	55,303

<p>3). Implementation of resilience action of coastal communities with gender mainstreaming at community level</p>	<p>1). Ecosystem resilience plans and increased capacity are implemented.</p> <p>2). Establish women group, training and develop product as alternative economy. Number of products or economy activities by women group are developed and accessed to market</p> <p>3). Declaration and Celebration of achievement of woman groups as Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir (PINISI) or woman inspiration for coastal change against impact of climate change at village level</p>	<p>1). Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress at nine villages</p> <p>2). Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in at 9 villages.</p>	<p>455,519</p>
<p>4). Improve policy or regulation at regency level about mitigation of climate change impacts and disaster risk reduction</p>	<p>1). Baseline of risk and vulnerability of climate change impacts are provided and improve policy and regulation.</p> <p>2). Establish climate change adaptation action into disaster risk reduction district policy at Bulukumba</p> <p>3). Lesson learned of strengthen resilience actions of PINISI program are disseminated and replicated.</p>	<p>Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience and knowledge management disseminated at regency level</p>	<p>127,250</p>
<p>7). Project/Programme Execution cost</p>			<p>97,524</p>

8). Total Project/Programme Cost	816,906
9). Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)	84,448
Amount of Financing Requested	998,878

Projected Calendar:

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

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	July 2018
Mid-term Review (if planned)	July 2019
Project/Programme Closing	July 2020
Terminal Evaluation	July 2019

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

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

This program goal is to strength the gender mainstream for climate resilience actions in coastal area in Bulukumba. First, awareness and resilience about climate change impact will build in this program at community level. Second, Integration of coastal and small island management plan with gender mainstreaming into village planning. Third, Implementation of resilience action of coastal communities with gender mainstreaming at community level. Fourth, as enabling condition at regency level to improve policy or regulation at regency level about mitigation of climate change impacts and disaster risk reduction. This program will also conduct knowledge management sector.

Component 1: Community engagements and research of vulnerability contexts, capacities and adaptation of coastal communities in face the impacts of climate change.

Outcome 1.1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats at coastal areas at community level at 9 villages

Output 1.1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at 9 villages.

This program will build relationship with communities in target areas. As a research, establish the rapport or trust between facilitator and villagers is important to get deeply data. In this process, information is gathered by topic discussion to deeply understand the conditions of risk and vulnerabilities as variability impact of climate change on their coastal ecosystem, economic activities, infrastructures, and also their social such women groups as marginal group that more vulnerable at the coastal community in 9 villages. Information about adaptation or mitigation that they have been done is collected too.

The targeted areas are; at the east coast, characteristics area are white sand and coral reef and some cliff coastal (Bira, Darubiah, Ara, Lembanna, Tritiro, Ekatiro and Dwitiro). At the west coast areas are estuary and mangroves (Manyampa and Garanta Villages).

Activities conducted by quantitative and qualitative methods. Indicators of this program activity are: provide baseline and update information with quantitative and qualitative data about hazards, risks and vulnerability contexts, adaptation and mitigation of climate change impacts at villages level.

Output 1.1.2: Increase awareness of community about climate change adaptation and mitigation at 9 villages at coastal areas.

When the hazard has been identified at 9 village level based on data gathered on output 1.1, furthermore discussions with communities to define topics related to climate change impacts will be conducted. Information about regional and global climate change issues that affected in village level are disseminated to give holistic understanding to community on the ground level. Activities will be conducted by focus group discussions and serial workshops. Indicators of this program activity are: (1) Number of communities group participating in workshop to increase their awareness of disaster risk reduction and mitigation of climate change impacts. (2) Number of women group participating to give information and actively participating in workshop to increase their awareness of disaster risk reduction and mitigation of climate change impacts.

Outcome 1.2: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level with gender mainstreaming at 9 targeted villages

Output 1.2.1: A coastal resources management plan is made at 9 villages.

One of the coastal resource management plan is making coastal land and sea-use zoning plan at 9 villages targeted. Purpose of this zoning plan is mapping the natural resources, infrastructures (settlements) and also their economic activities of the woman groups of coastal community which is vulnerable of disaster and climate change impacts. In the process of mapping also introduce 3 dimensional maps as a visual tool to make engagement and awareness of communities and villages government. The village government has authority to legalize the zoning plan with coordination from district government of Bulukumba. The activities to support this output are: (1) Making coastal land and sea-use zoning plan at least 9 villages about vulnerability context and ecosystem resilience; (2) Making agreement with the communities for the coastal land and sea-use zoning plan for ecosystem resilience; (3) Making 3 dimensional maps (3D maps); (4) Making draft documents of coastal resources management plan. **Beneficiaries** of this program are: (1) Communities (include women groups) of the 9 targeted villages; (2) Village Governments of target areas. (3) Government of Bulukumba District, especially Village and Government Empowerment Department, Disaster Risk Reduction Department, Marine and Fisheries Department, Environmental Department and Forestry Department.

Output 1.2.2: Mapping strength assets of community and community vision with gender mainstreaming are made at 9 targeted villages

Beside mapping the disaster and vulnerability that affected the coastal community. On the contrary, they also have capacity such as natural assets, economics, social and individual assets and others assets. By mapping these assets will be find their potential and use them to increase their capacities to reduce disaster and climate change impacts.

The activities are: (1) Mapping strength assets of community about livelihood strategies. In this activity, community discover their strength assets such as individual assets (skill, knowledge and management), social assets (link, group and culture) and environmental assets (coastal, mangrove, sea, land, forest and fish). At this stage, the vulnerability group such women groups are appreciated and use their strength to participate at individual, household, group and community level by increasing adaptive capacity; (2) Build community vision. At this step, community make a long vision and ideal condition that they want to be realized in the future about their livelihood, coastal and other natural resources. With this, women can actively participate and determine the natural resources management, to take adapt and mitigate action plan in the future as *Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir (PINISI) or Women Inspiration for Coastal Change*. **Beneficiaries** of this program are: (1) Woman groups and communities at 9 villages (2) Empowering organisation, both governments (Marine and Fisheries Department, Women Empowerment Agency) and civil societies (NGO, CSO).

Component 2: Integration of coastal and small islands management plan in development plan with gender mainstreaming

Outcome 2.1: Strengthening capacity of villages government and women groups against impacts of climate change

Output 2.1.1: Integration of coastal and small island management plan with gender mainstreaming into village planning document in at 9 targeted villages.

Woman group is always not involved on process of decision making at household and village development level, this situation make them more vulnerable. This program will facilitate women group to actively involve on decision making process on village development planning at 9 villages. They will involve from assessment until arrange the development plan.

Integrating mitigation of disaster and climate change impact by coastal management plan into village development plan can help community to get some source of funding from local government for the sustainability. They also can get some funding from others parties likes local government, company and third parties (program donor).

The activities to support this output are: (1) Training for making village development plan; (2) Implementation of participatory appraisal for assessing the village development plan named RPJMD (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa*); (3) Workshop discussion for making village development plan. **Beneficiaries** of this program are: (1) Village government in target areas; (2) Community empowerment agency (LPM); (3) Woman Group and Communities of target villages (4) Community empowerment and government village Agency (BPMPD), Women Empowerment and Child protection Agency, Marine and Fisheries Agency, Regional Development Plan Agency, and Disaster Risk Reduction Agency.

Component 3: Implementation of resilience action of coastal communities with gender mainstreaming at community level

Outcome 3.1: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress.

Output 3.1.1: Adaptation and mitigation action plan and increased capacity are implemented. This program encourages women groups to actively do adaptation and mitigation actions. The established woman groups of each villages will make agreement on sustainable natural resource management. This scheme call incentive agreement. This incentive will give fund to the woman groups on each village to conduct mitigation actions. This action based on their work plans such as mangrove restoration, coral reef protection, coastal protection and environmental surveillance.

As a part of this activity, for environmental surveillance, facilitator will accompany to develop and fill the form and table surveillance, periodically reporting result of surveillance to the whole community. Next, women groups are accompanied to study the progress, challenges, and identify how they can improve their performance at next stage. At the end of the implementation period of the work plan, the women groups will do assessment the implementation of planned activities, how far outcomes and indicators of achievement have been obtained, lessons learned, and how this learning is used in preparing the next year work plan.

The activities to reach program output are: (1) Develop a cooperation agreement for the incentive-based input, output and outcome; (2) Mentoring implementation of the adaptation and mitigation action work plan (through coastline protection, mangroves rehabilitation, coral reef protection, include capacity building); (3) Monitoring the action and implementation.

Beneficiaries of this program are: (1), Women groups that are established; (2) Empowerment organization both government and civil society.

Outcome 3.2: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people at 9 villages.

Output 3.2.1: Establish women group, training and develop product as alternative economy
Number of products or economy activities by women group are developed and accessed to market

As their agreement to conduct natural resource management plan as actions to reduce disaster and strengthening their resilience against climate change impacts. The women groups will also get fund to develop their sources of income and welfare that are environmentally friendly. At this stage, facilitator will help the most vulnerable communities (women groups) to establish micro, small and medium enterprises called “*Usaba Mikero Kevil Menengah*” (UMKM) and implement the alternative economic activities by using their fundraising, assets and potential. Next, the women groups are accompanied in managing the funds, such as record spending and save the evidence necessary financial and more detailed work plan together with members of their respective groups.

Output 3.2.2: Declaration and Celebration of achievements of woman groups as “Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir” (PINISI) or woman inspiration for coastal change against impact of climate change at village level.

Celebration of one year actions against climate change impacts. One year of the women group and community taking actions to reduce disasters caused by climate change impacts. They make vision, zoning their sea-land use planning, actively involve on decision making and development plan at villages level, and committing to conduct coastal resource management and sustainable economic activities.

These achievements as a pursue of the women group in each village need to be celebrated. These achievement make them rise from the conditions of most vulnerable groups within community become more self-confident to empower themselves and inspiring communities to strengthen their resilience of disasters and climate change impacts in coastal area. This action called 'Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir' (PINISI) or Woman Inspiration for Coastal Change against impact of climate change.

They can celebrate this achievement with village celebration that suitable with condition of social and cultures. The format of celebration can partially celebrated or collaboratively with routine celebration that exist at villages. The aims of village celebration are women group and community will do presentation about success stories in implementing activities such as mitigation of climate change, coastal resource management plan, develop economic activities and capacity building. These success stories will be presented by women group and communities with creative ways, for example; music, dance, drama, poet and others creative way.

This celebration also a part of knowledge management program by women group to the women group and by villager to the villagers. This event become exchange learning among them to share their experiences, culture values, and local knowledges to manage their coastal resources and involving and inspiring their neighbor villages and other parties. With thus, they can invite others parties that can supporting them likes: local government, sub-district government, third party, donor who supporting them, regency government, especially related department and agency in regency.

This program will support the funding each village at 9 villages. They also can get support from others source, such government and others third parties.

Component 4: Improve policy or regulation at regency level about mitigation of climate change impacts and disaster risk reduction

Outcome 4.1: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures.

Output 4.1.1: Provided baseline of risk and vulnerability of climate change impacts in Bulukumba Regency. Baseline of risks and vulnerabilities impacts of climate change and best practices of mitigation actions at Bulukumba are provided on website or application. This information can give vulnerability context and share best practices to community, government and another parties. This output is a product of knowledge management related to output 4.1.3

The activities for this output are: (1) Gather information and baseline research about risks and vulnerabilities to develop update baseline; (2) Conducting satellite interpretation and participatory mapping to understand the coastal change areas regarding to the impacts of climate change; (3) Conduct FGD, observation, formal discussion with the communities in target villages about risk and vulnerability context that affected their livelihood and their strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change at coastal area. (4) Develop Website or Application (5). Data base of risks, vulnerabilities and climate change mitigation actions are provided on Web or Apps.

Output 4.1.2: Establish climate change adaptation action into disaster risk reduction policy at Bulukumba Regency

Bulukumba has established regional disaster risk reduction agency (BPBD). And this agency also supported by central government of Indonesia. As agency at national level has adaptation action plan. However, at the Bulukumba regency level, regional regulation of disasters risk reduction is not yet established. This indicates disasters and threat caused by climate change impacts also not integrated or mainstream on disasters risk reduction at coastal areas. The barrier at regency level is policy design or regulation related to climate change impacts are not yet provided. So, this regency needs strength regulation as enabling condition to make sure mitigation of climate change can be implemented by cross-sectoral agency at regency level.

The activities to establish climate change adaptation action into district policy are: (1) Conduct FGD, serial discussion with others parties such as local and regency governments and NGOs to collect information about threats, risks, vulnerabilities and capacities related to disasters and climate change impacts. (2), Making academic document (3), Making legal drafting of disaster risk reduction regulation with climate change mitigation actions plan.

Output 4.1.3: Lesson learned of strengthen resilience actions of PINISI program are disseminated and replicated.

This program is community based mitigation plan. Several of activities as follows; engagement with community, research in villages, make mitigation actions plan, economic development, improve policy and integration village development plan, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. These set of activities are designed as a framework to strengthen coastal community to face climate change impacts by women groups. As experiences from the field, this framework (set of activities) will be develop become product of knowledge management. The products will be developing are guide book of PINISI, lesson learned book, report, video graphic and infographic, and develop Website or Application.

The guide book of PINISI will be disseminated to local and regency government of Bulukumba, local NGOs or CSOs, another village facilitators. They can use PINISI guide book to replicate community based mitigation action into another village at Bulukumba Regency. KARESO, a local NGO based in Bulukumba which is partner in this program use this framework to replicate PINISI program at two villages. This local NGO will get some fund from this program as a small grant schema. With this schema, FLIM-Payo-Payo will do some training to increase capacity of Kareso's staff, assisting and monitoring them on implementing PINISI program.

Learning exchange will be conducted at community level to share their experience to another community at 9 targeted villages. This activity includes visit study to Environmental Education Center-PPLH Puntondo, Takalar Regency for coastal education.

The activities to support this output are: (1). Develop a guiding book. (2). Lesson learned book. (3). Annual Report (4). Video graphic and infographic (5) Trainings, (6) Media coverage. Another product of knowledge management related to output 4.1.1: data base of risks, vulnerabilities and climate change mitigation actions are provided on web or application.

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

This program is community based coastal resource management with strengthen resilience of woman groups as most vulnerable group in communities to fight climate change impacts at 9 villages targeted. They will do mitigation actions such as increase awareness as social group, develop alternative economic activities and also improve their environmental resources.

Social and economic

Data from Integrated Data Base for Social Protection Program” (TNP2K-Bappeda Bulukumba, 2015) shows that Bulukumba has 35.545 poor households or about 127.516 poor people. Out of this number, there are 25.166 poor households or about 90.112 poor people live in the coastal areas. The female households are 10.452 heads in Bulukumba, and 7.658 of them live in the coastal area. Furthermore, the poor women live in coastal area are 48.942 from total 66.740 poor women in Bulukumba.

This program coverage 9 coastal villages. This target coastal areas are; Ujung Loe sub-district has 4.097 poor households with total individu is 14. 975 peoples. Bonto Bahari sub-district with 1.958 poor households and total poor peoples are 6.243 people. For Bonto Tiro sub-district has 2.986 poor households with total poor people reached 9.555 people. Table below shows beneficiaries of most vulnerable people in community as poor people and households is woman group at 9 coastal villages.

Name of Villages	Poor People	Poor Households	Woman as Head Households
Manyampa	1.732	531	126
Garanta	1.660	453	138
Bira	736	228	113
Darubiah	753	287	181
Lembanna	528	137	51
Ara	596	155	51
Tritiro	743	231	64
Ekatiro	944	274	113
Dwitiro	550	206	105

For the social sectors, by this program, woman group that is most vulnerable in communities need to be strengthen at village level. By actively involving them as a social group to participate at household, community and village level make them more self-confident to take decision and action on mitigation of climate change impacts.

Activities for supporting this social benefit are related to outcome 1.1, outcome 1.2 and outcome 2.1 at this program.

For economic sector, this program also designed to develop alternative economic for woman groups. Diversification of source of income for woman group at village level is economic strategy for facing the climate change impacts that affecting their economic activities nowadays. Several activities for the poor households are fisherman and seagrass farming. Due to climate change impacts, at west moonson season, the fisherman cannot go for fishing caused extreme climate; strong wind and tidal wave that reached 3-4 metres. Some of them also as a seaweed farming, but with the climate anomaly with heavy rainfall also decreased their seagrass harvesting. Some of them also become a daily wage at the cities.

The table above shows the data that most of poor people live in the coastal area and dominated by female who keep the household while most of the male work outside the district and others are fisherman. The daily activities of woman limited to preparing their husband's needs (for those husbands who stay at villages), selling fish and drying seagrass. They do not have more portions for increasing their creative economic. Meanwhile, there is a potential to develop and enhance women's role in economic since within the Buginese culture, woman's role is significant as the pillar of the family and culture.

The activities for supporting this economic sector related to outcome 3.2

Environmental

This program as a community based coastal management plan aims to increase resilience of coastal environment caused by impact of climate change. The scenario of climate change predict the highest sea level rise is located in east Indonesia, Sulawesi with rate 5-8 mm per year. The coral bleaching almost 50% in Bulukumba (2016), NOAA released sea surface temperature at Makassar Strait would continue rising this year. Beside climate impacts, coral damaged caused by illegal fishing destroyed reefs around Bulukumba.

Some disasters that affected these targeted areas. In every West Monsoon Season (November-Maret) and East Monsoon Season (April-October), this area affected by tidal wave, hurricane, coastal erosion, abrasion. These threats disturb their infrastructures economic activities and healthy such source of fresh water and diseases.

In 2016, tidal wave and abrasion reached 4 metres has damaged hundreds of houses were damaged by tidal wave also at Ujung Loe and Ujung Bulu.

Dozens of houses damaged by whirlwind in 2016. As much as 41 of the houses at Bonto Bahari sub-district and 27 houses at Tanuntung Village, Herlang sub-district. Head of BPBD says this caused by uncertain drought effected El-Nino. In July 2017, heavy rainfall and hurricane damaged houses at Benteng Palio and Topanda Villages.

This program will contribute coastal resource management plan to rehabilitate some coastline with mangroves at coast and riparian stream to reduce sedimentation to the sea and protect infrastructure form hurricane and erosion. To conserve some area of coastline and coral reef protection. This program also facilitated eco-friendly fishing at targeted villages with agreement with the community at villages level.

This environmental sector activities related to outcome 3.1 on this program.

Effort to avoid and mitigate negative impacts as follows;

(1). Accompanied community to make work plan by involving all groups in communities include the most vulnerable groups such as women groups, disabilities, the elderly and local people; and (2) The program will build agreed mechanism by all parties on the distribution of benefit;

Principle 5: *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* The program will mainstreaming gender in all activities such as, women participation in decision making, involving on increasing new alternative economic, engagement women in adaptation and mitigation action by program PINISI (*Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir* or Women Inspiration for Coastal Change);

Principle 2: *Access and Equity.* The program will facilitate the coastal land and sea-use zoning plan into village development plan. The communities can make planning to allocate place of basic infrastructures and needs, protect and access such as source of water, sanitation, health services, house and rights to coastal resource management;

Principle 4: *Human Rights.* Program will give more widely information to communities and opportunity to decide involved in the program as a Free Prior and Inform Consent (FPIC). And then, involve in design, make workplan and monitoring the action that they arrange before.

Principle 9: *Protection of Natural Habitats.* Conducting participatory mapping of the land-use in the village include protected areas and make agreement with the communities about coastal land and sea-use plan.

Principle 11: *Climate Change.* Increasing capacity of communities and improve policies and regulations to adapt and mitigate impacts of climate change by coastal resilience management plan.

Principle 12: *Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency.* Make education program to build citizen's awareness about impact of climate change and the factors or activities that can make the great impact.

Principle 14: *Physical and Cultural Heritage.* Conducting assets mapping for existing cultural sites, documented them.

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

As explain above at background context. Disasters happened at Bulukumba affecting on loss of infrastructures, social capital, economic and environmental by converting into Indonesia Rupiah. But the disasters cited not include disaster caused by climate change that most likely happened at 9 village targeted areas.

The cost if there is no mitigation action at targeted area on scopes;

1. Economic activities; loss source of economic activities at 9 coastal villages caused extreme weather.

2. Infrastructure; damage of houses and infrastructures caused by cyclone and tidal wave
3. Environment; loss of coastline caused coastal erosion
4. Environment; damage of coral reef caused by climate change impact and illegal fishing

Through this program will proposed measurement tools with baseline and endline surveys for coastal environmental and economic activities at 9 villages. This tools will show, how with the protection of environmental can give environmental services; protecting from climate change impact and increasing source of income with sustainable way.

Cost-effectiveness of the proposed program is analysed with the measurement tools from baseline survey and mapping of sea land use zoning (xxx% mangrove areas will be rehabilitated, xxx% coral reef areas is protected).

The holistic approach on community coastal management at village level is designed to integrate inter sectoral on government at regency level. Crosscutting between sectors such as Environmental Department, Regency Disaster Risk Reduction Agency, Fisheries Department, Community Empowerment and Village Government Agency can collaboratively to support community in effective way to cover operational cost of mitigation actions of communities in the future.

Program Sustainability

This programme is designed to integrate the coastal resource management with resilience of climate change impact into village development plan (RPJMD). That mean the program can be sustainability as long as village development plan's period (6 years), where the activities can be support by village's fund or government's fund. In the future, with good training to the community and village government, they will do coastal mapping and arrange village development plan by themselves.

Besides that, this program also effort enabling conditions to establish regional climate action plan into disaster risk reduction regulation at regency level. As enabling condition at regency level, this regulation will be ensured mitigation actions on integrated way, not on sectoral way. With this way, this program also support Regency Development planning.

This program also support knowledge management process. 7 villages as village model with holistic approach and steps to empower coastal community called PINISI framework. This will be implemented by FLIM-Payo-Payo. Kareso, as local partner NGO will be replicate PINISI framework at two another villages. These experiences at implementation phase will be captured and disseminated to regency governments.

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

The aim of this project/program that is **Build and Strengthen Resilience of Coastal Community against Climate Change Impacts by *Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir (PINISI)* or Women Inspiration for Coastal Change** to improve coastal resources management and increasing community welfare.

At national level, this program has alignment with the National Adaptation Action Plan on Climate Change (RAN-API) by National Development Planning Agency in 2012. RAN-API is an important input into the development of the Government Annual Plan as well as the National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2015-2019 (RPJMN) to be more responsive of climate change effects. One of the important targets is in coastal and small island sector. In this action plan, gender mainstreaming also become consideration and priority areas for integrating in climate change adaptation.

Moreover, there is Laws of Indonesian Republic about management of coastal areas and small islands on the Act No. 27/2007, in conjunction with Act 1/2014. The purpose of this Act is to protect, conserve, rehabilitate, use, and enrich resources in coastal areas and small islands in a sustainable way, as well as empower communities living in coastal areas and small islands.

Other regulation is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 33/2016 on Guidelines for the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Action. The regulation aims to provide guidelines for local governments and related stakeholders in preparing climate change adaptation actions and to integrate them into local development plan and/or specific sectors, as mentioned in the Article 3, section 1: about coastal and small island (point f), and in the Article 4: about steps for making adaptation action plan, among others: (a) Identification of target areas and/or specific sectors, and issues about climate change impact; (b) Arrange the vulnerability and climate risk assessment; (c) Arrange the options of adaptation action on climate change; (d) Priority setting adaptation action on climate change; (e) Integrate the climate change adaptation action into policies, plans, and/or development program.

The law, regulation and development action plan above are aligned with set of activities on **FLIM's program output** about facilitate the climate change resilience and the awareness of gender mainstreaming in coastal area management.

At Bulukumba Regency level. The government of Bulukumba adopted some of regulation, law and mitigation action plan into their regency development plan. There are 4 key missions on Bulukumba development plan;

1. **On Mission 7:** Land-use planning, environmental and natural resources preservation, culture and disaster risk reduction, with the strategies; (1) strengthened cooperation among local government and institutions related to disaster risk reduction, and (2) increasing facilities and infrastructure to support disaster preparedness.

To support this mission, some department and agency have strategic plan as follows;

Sectoral strategic plan from Environmental Agency are; (1) rehabilitation of source of a fresh-water and rehabilitation of border river; (2) establish the five community groups to manage the Climate Village named 'Kampung Iklim'; (3) rehabilitation of five coastal areas with mangrove, coral reef rehabilitations and transplantation, and make one fish-breeding center.

Sectoral strategic plan from Disaster Regional Management Agency (BPBD) is (4) provide for a potential disaster database of ten sub-districts in Bulukumba to increase awareness of disaster control efforts.

2. **On Mission 2:** Optimizing regulation and utilizing regional potential. (1) Strengthening supported availability infrastructure production of agricultural, forestry, plantation, livestock, and fisheries; (2) Increasing ecotourism facilities and infrastructure.

There are **sectoral strategic plan form Marine and Fisheries Agency of Bulukumba** which is synchronous with national, provincial, and regency/city. The sectoral strategic plan are; (1), to optimize infrastructure production, (2). Weak competitiveness of fishery products, (3). Utilization of coastal and sea-use zoning. From 2017, focus development of this sectoral plan are; (1), To develop production infrastructure to support food sovereignty, (2). To make coastal and sea-use zoning plan, (3). To develop coastal and small islands area, (4) To Handle Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. (5). Development of fishing facilities, cultivation and processing. (6). Develop of Marine Services.

3. **On Mission 3 and Mission 5:** For the socio-economic, to empower the woman group, this program also consistent with Promote growth and economic equality of various sectors and areas. The sectoral strategies to support this mission are: (1) Increasing source of poor people's income; (2) Empowering business groups of poor people; (3) Increasing quality of micro, small, and medium business productions.

Sectoral strategies are: (1) Increasing quality of gender mainstreaming, protection women and child, along with social welfare; (2) Conducting the integrated development plan, participative, accountable, and gender responsive; (3) Provide valid and reliable statistic data as materials for control and plan the regional development; (4) Increasing women empowerment coordinate with women and child protection from violence.

The most important strategic plans that alignment with this program proposed are;

At community and village level, **sectoral strategic plan from Environmental Agency** are; (1) establish the five community groups to manage the Climate Village named 'Kampung Iklim'; (2) rehabilitation of five coastal areas with mangrove, coral reef rehabilitations and transplantation, and make one fish-breeding center. **Since 2017, sectoral strategic plan from Marine and Fisheries Agency** focus on (1). To make coastal and sea-use zoning plan, (2). To develop coastal and small islands area, (3). Development of fishing facilities, cultivation and processing. This strategic plan alignment with this proposed program on **component 1, 2 and 3**. All activities in this program from community engagement, assessment, strengthen awareness, sea land use mapping, planning and implementing mitigation action are include on these three components and implemented at 9 coastal villages.

At regency level, **sectoral strategic plan from Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (BPBD)** is (1) provide for a potential disaster database of ten sub-districts in Bulukumba to increase awareness of disaster control efforts. This plan has alignment with this program on **program component 4**; Improve policy or regulation at regency level about mitigation of climate change impacts and disaster risk reduction. This program will provide data base of disaster and climate change impact in website. This data base will be mix with qualitative data to establish regulation with mainstreaming climate change mitigation into disaster risk reduction regulation.

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

There are some policy and regulation in Indonesia related to climate change mitigation. The several regulations are;

National Adaptation Action Plan on Climate Change (RAN-API)

This act has plan about climate change in coastal areas and gender mainstreaming into climate change adaptation plan.

Regulation No 33/2016 on Guidelines for the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Action.

This regulation is administered by Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The regulation arranges steps **for making adaptation action plan. As wrote in Article 4; (a)** Identification of target areas and/or specific sectors, and issues about climate change impact; **(b)** Arrange the vulnerability and climate risk assessment; **(c)** Arrange the options of adaptation action on climate change; **(d)** Priority setting adaptation action on climate change; **(e)** Integrate the climate change adaptation action into policies, plans, and/or development program.

Laws of Indonesian Republic about management of coastal areas and small islands on the Act No. 27/2007, in conjunction with Act 1/2014.

This law regulates coastal areas and small islands management from zoning area, making strategic plan and action plan.

Act Number 6/2014 about Village.

This act gives regulation and authority to village government at village level on village development planning (economic sector, infrastructures sector, natural resource and coastal management sector, community empowerment). This related with mission of Bulukumba government is establishing at least 5 “Climate Village Resilience”. This act also regulates the village funding from the central government.

Act No.24/2007 about Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan (2015-2019).

This act is administered by National Disaster Risk Reduction Agency. This agency also established at province to regency level. This act regulates to integrate disaster risk reduction into development plan. From assessment of vulnerability, hazard and risk context, capacity context of community and institutional at regency level. Each agency at regency level must establish a regulation about disaster risk reduction as standard operational to manage integration action. The disasters caused by impact of climate change also integrated into disaster risk reduction. On DRR action plan categorized into hydrometeorology hazard (abrasion, cyclone, tidal wave, flood, drought).

The proposed programme at Bulukumba is relevant with Indonesian regulation at national level. The main programmes that relevant with the standard of several regulations and Adaptation Fund ESP principles are;

Program Component 1: Community engagements and research of vulnerability contexts, capacities and adaptation of coastal communities in face the impacts of climate change.

Program Output 1.1.2: Increase awareness of community about climate change adaptation and mitigation at 9 villages at coastal areas.

This program output will build relationship with communities in target areas and define topics of discussion. The relationships establish the trust between the villagers. This activity is part of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as program permission with the communities, village, sub-district and district government. This aligned with Adaptation Fund **ESP, Principle 1: *Compliance with the law.***

Program Output 1.2.1: A coastal resources management plan is made at 9 villages.

This output relevant with national specific regulation: Laws of Indonesian Republic about **management of coastal areas and small islands on the Act No. 27/2007**, in conjunction with **Act 1/2014**. The activities of this output are conduct mapping and zoning of coastal villages and making coastal management plan. This is relevant to Adaptation Fund **ESP, Principle 9: Protection of Natural Habitats**. Besides mapping of risks and vulnerabilities ecosystem, this activity identifies the potential areas such as high conservation value of sea and forest for social and cultural areas, and other protecting areas.

Program Output 1.2.2: Mapping strength assets of community and community vision with gender mainstreaming are made.

This output is relevant with **National Adaptation Action Plan on Climate Change (RAN-API)** that considerate the gender mainstreaming in this action. This also in step with **Adaptation Fund ESP, Principle 5: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**. The activities of this output give chance to women as the most vulnerable group to participate in decision making process at individual, household, group and community level. Furthermore, the empowerment of women in politics, law, social, economic, and at community organization at the district level become authority of national-district government based on the Act Number 23/2014 about Regional Government.

Program Component 2: Integration of coastal and small islands management plan in development plan with gender mainstreaming

Program Output 2.1.1: Integration of coastal and small island management plan with gender mainstreaming into village planning document in at 9 targeted villages.

This Output is relevant with the **Act Number 6/2014 about Village** that contain natural resource management topic for development plan **standart from Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 33/2016 on Guidelines for the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Action on step (e)** Integrate the climate change adaptation action into policies, plans, and/or development program.

Component 3: Implementation of resilience action of coastal communities with gender mainstreaming at community level

Program Output 3.1.1: Adaptation and mitigation action plan and increased capacity are implemented. The activities in this output will take action to protect coastal ecosystem, such as coral reef and seagrass protection, friendly fisheries-catch, rehabilitation of coastlines with greenbelt mangroves. Purpose of these activities is to make ecosystem more resilience from the impact of climate change. These activities under the **component 3** relevant with national technical standar of **Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 33/2016 on Guidelines for the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Action** on step **(c)** Arrange the options of adaptation action on climate change; **(d)** Priority setting adaptation action on climate change; This aligned with **Adaptation Fund ESP on Principle 11: *Climate Change***. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall not result in any significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change.

Program Output 3.2.1: Establish women group, training and develop product as alternative economy Number of products or economy activities by women group are developed and accessed to market. Activities in this output are involving the women role that always marginalized in economic activities to participate and create alternative economic for increasing source of income. Women and men have same chance to support their household economy. The program also empowering women who most vulnerable in community as impact of climate change. This also related to Adaptation Fund **ESP on Principle 3: *Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups***, and Principle 2: *Access and Equity*.

Program **Component 4;** Improve policy or regulation at regency level about mitigation of climate change impacts and disaster risk reduction. Program **Output 4.1.1:** Provided baseline of risk and vulnerability of climate change impacts in Bulukumba Regency and Program **Output 4.1.2:** Establish climate change adaptation action into disaster risk reduction policy at Bulukumba Regency.

This component 4 is relevant with regulation **No.24/2007 about Disaster Risk Reduction** on point Integrate the climate change adaptation action into policies, plans, and/or development program. Activities in this output support the **Adaptation Fund ESP on Principle 4: *Human Rights***. The activities improve policies and regulations about reduction of risk and vulnerability of climate change impacts, and give the legal certainty to the human rights to live in a sense of security. The activities of this program are to integrate adaptation and mitigation of climate change action plan into village development planning, and to improve policy or regulation at regency level based on research. This program output will give security guarantee to the most vulnerability people such a women groups.

Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan (2015-2019). This action plan defined climate change impact as a risk disaster into hydrometeorology hazard (abrasion, cyclone, tidal wave, flood, drought). Strategies for climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) among others (1) Climate change has an impact on exacerbating the risk of hydrometeorological hazard, disaster risk assessment must take into account future climate trends and predictions, (2) Disaster management strengthening climate change adaptation needs to target capacity building for groups of women, children, parents, farmers and fishermen at high risk of climate change impacts, (3) Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation needs to be focused on urban areas and small islands, (3) Climate change adaptation in disaster management integrates with poverty alleviation programs.

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

This program has been designed to align and coordinate with another programmes initiative. At Bulukumba, there are relevant programmes or initiatives from sectoral strategic plan of government and initiated by NGOs.

First, 'Program Kampung Iklim' or Climate Village Programme is ongoing programme from Bulukumba's government handled by Bulukumba Environment and Forestry Agency is. This program aim to enhance awareness about climate change to take adaptation and mitigation actions in structural way. In Bulukumba there are two villages that established as 'Climate Village' that located in upper land. This programme will be spread to another villages to support mission of Bulukumba government to establish the five community groups to manage the Climate Village named 'Kampung Iklim'. As the initiative, government has launched Climate Village Forum as a space to discuss and coordinate about mitigation of climate change.

The proposed programme to Adaptation Fund is designed to support and will complementary government initiative above. When government established two villages as Climate Village at Upper land, this proposed program will strengthen resilience of communities from climate change impacts at 9 villages in coastal areas.

Second, programme from NGO. This programme is running by SCF with support fund from Kemitraan Indonesia. They running programme on Natural Resource Management at several villages which focus on watershed issues.

The FLIM's proposed programme also supported by Kemitraan Indonesia. There is no overlapping both of these programmes when SCF implementing at Upper land, FLIM will implement at 9 targeted villages in coastal areas that also related with Bulukumba plan on 'rehabilitation of five coastal areas with mangrove, coral reef rehabilitations and transplantation, and make one fish-breeding center.

Both of this programmes that supported by Kemitraan Indonesia will be complementary on mitigation of climate change impact at Bulukumba regency. This programmes will become a model of holistic approach, from ridge to reef adaptation and mitigation action on climate change impacts at Bulukumba

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

The programme is recognizing the important of learning and knowledge management. During and after the programme, some knowledge management will be provided; (1), Collecting basic information about vulnerability of climate change context of the coastal and small islands areas on Report and will be disseminated report to government and NGOs. (2). Making module of PINISI program as steps for community empowerment at coastal areas. This module will be used by Kareso, a local NGO to replicate this programme at two villages with small grant schema. During the replication FLIM will increase capacity of Kareso staff about some tools, assisting and monitoring them. All the targeted villages become a village model and will be disseminate to government. (3). Making infographic and videographic for public audiences. (4) Visit study and learning exchange among *Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir* (PINISI) and some training at target

villages will be conducted to increase the awareness of communities. These activities will be covered by media such newspaper. (5), At the final project, write lesson learned book about *Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir* (PINISI) for climate change resilience. This lesson learn book will be disseminate to government, NGOs. (6), Dissemination of data base of disaster risk reduction and climate change mitigation action on website or application to share information and can be accessed by public.

Budget for knowledge management is allocated during the programme at several activities on program outcomes (see detail budget with related activities).

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

At the project preparation stage, consultative processes had taken with stakeholders in Bulukumba and directly visit this district. Selection of government organisation have conducted with stakeholder mapping analysis. There were some organizations consulted; (1). BAPPEDA (2). Marine and Fisheries Agency (3) Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (BPBD), (4). Bulukumba Environment and Forestry Agency (5). Community and Village Empowerment Agency (6) Women empowerment and child protection Agency, (6). NGOs, (7) Village Community

First, audiences and consultation process. Discussed with Vice of Regency for mapping role of each stakeholder related the proposed programme.

Second, consultation with local governments, among others Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) with Head of Bappeda and Infrastructure and Natural Resources Department. BAPPEDA has role for elaborating strategic plans from all Agency or Department at Bulukumba Regency. We consulted with BAPPEDA caused this agency can lead and coordinate the development plan and will strengthen this regional development with sustainable coast management based on climate change adaptation. This agency also has data with indicators national standard about poor people who lives in target villages. We also requested database of poor and vulnerability people of this target villages.

Third, we also consulted with Marine and Fisheries Agency. The reason consulted with this agency cause the agency is leading sector in marine and fisheries. We discussed about strategic issues which is handled by this sector. The role of this agency will be partner to enhance awareness by coastal management. Together will be collaborated for mapping coastal village and mainstreaming climate change adaptation action into sea-land use planning such as; mangrove rehabilitation, coral reefs protection and increasing source of income of the fisherman/woman.

Fourth, Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). We coordinated about disaster that happened in Bulukumba District especially at coastal areas. We choose this agency to coordinate about climate change impact. This agency become a partner to establish regulation/policy about disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. This agency also become partner to assessing the vulnerability, risk and capacity context of community and institutions based on their steps and criteria for assessment. This agency also as a data base provider at Bulukumba regency about disaster

risk reduction and climate change adaptation action on website or application. In the future with the strength regulation, this agency can coordinate the resilience action at regency level.

Fourth, Environmental and Forestry Agency. 'Climate Village' programme by this agency will be complementary with programme proposed. This agency has target to establish at least five Climate Villages. The role of this agency as partnership on proposed programme is enhancing climate change resilience for community at village level.

Fifth, Community and Village empowerment Agency. The role of this agency will integrate climate change adaptation into village development plan and action. This agency which focus on village development can replicate into another villages by adopting the approach of PINISI program that implemented at 9 villages.

Sixth, Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agency. Role of this agency to empower women group more confidence for increasing their livelihood.

Seventh, to make comprehensive information, we met and discussed with media group. Also with local NGO (Kareso) as organisation who work to empower coastal community. The role of this local NGO will become a partner to implement or replicate programme at village level.

The programme proposed process also involved the minority group or the most vulnerable of the poorest people such woman group, elderly people, young people, and women as a head household. Visited village to observe and conduct FGDs about climate change issues and their livelihood. This consulted process become the criteria to select targeted villages, that confirmed data from BAPPEDA that most of poor people live in coastal area, and among them the most vulnerable group is woman group. This program is designed for woman groups as beneficiaries and have roles to empower and strengthen resilience of coastal communities against climate change impacts. Some head of village at targeted areas are women. The villages also located at same seascape and landscape.

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

There are two objectives for adaptation will be reached by this program; OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability at local and national levels. OBJECTIVE 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental.

There are four components include set of activities in each output to reach the objectives adaptation as below;

Component 1: Community engagements and research of vulnerability contexts, capacities and adaptation of coastal communities in face the impacts of climate change

At Bululumba regency, there is no comprehensive data about climate change vulnerability. As cited at background context proposal above, disaster data caused by climate change impact is not provided and not yet integrated into regulation. By this programme, activities such baseline survey

and FGDs will be conducted to provide baseline data about vulnerability context of climate change impact on livelihood of communities at 9 villages.

Activities such 3 D mapping for making sea-land use planning at village level will contribute to increase awareness of communities and as tool for making coastal resource management plan on responses climate change impacts.

Component 2; Integration of coastal and small islands management plan in development plan with gender mainstreaming

There is Climate Village program at Bulukumba handled by government (under Environmental and Forestry Agency). They will establish at least 5 Climate Village as responses for climate change impact. But this program was not designed to integrate climate change mitigation action into village development plan.

With set of activities at this component will train village governments, woman group, and community to arrange village development plan is integrated with climate change adaptation plan and coastal management plan with gender mainstreaming into village planning document at 9 villages. These activities will become village model of coastal areas which have holistic approach on making development plan and also can be replicated more widely to another villages. At this program, 2 villages from 9 targeted villages will be replicated by Kareso (Local NGO) by using this approach (PINISI framework).

Component 3; Implementation of resilience action of coastal communities with gender mainstreaming at community level

Climate Village program has established two villages at Bulukumba at upper land. By this program, as complementary for strategic plan of Bulukumba Environmental and Forestry Agency will be implemented at coastal villages. This will become cross landscape from ridge to reef adaptation plan.

To implement adaptation action, the main activities of this component related the objective adaptation program is making agreement with communities to take climate change adaptation activities. If they agree and commitment to protect their coastal natural resource against climate change impact, they will get sub-grant as incentive at communities about 131,509 USD\$. This grant will be allocated to their program in three main categories: (1). Adaptation and mitigation action activities (mangrove rehabilitation, coral reef protection), (2). diversified economic activities (develop product and access to market, establish woman group) and (3). increasing capacity activities (training for supporting mitigation action, monitoring, economic development activities, administration such finance accounting).

At Bulukumba regency, involving of woman group for planning and taking action is lack. This program will enhance participation of woman group as the most vulnerable group at coastal community on process development and mitigation actions of climate change impacts. The activity is Declaration and Celebration of achievement of woman groups as Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir (PINISI) or woman inspiration for coastal change against impact of climate change at village level.

Component 4; Improve policy or regulation at regency level about mitigation of climate change impacts and disaster risk reduction

As explained on background context of climate change impact at Bulukumba. Disaster caused by climate change impact at coastal area is not defined into regional disaster risk reduction plan (BPBD). This caused lack of data and assessment about climate change impact at Bulukumba. This program will provide data base about climate change vulnerability context to support the government. The data base will be provided at website or application.

At Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (BPBD), there is no strong regulation or policy that regulate disaster risk reduction action plan and coordinating at cross sectoral agency at regency level. Without this strong regulation that define climate change impacts into disaster regulation can caused environmental degradation, economic loss, infrastructures damages. This program will conduct activities to establish and improve regulation about disaster risk reduction with integrating climate change adaptation action into this regulation at Bulukumba regency. In the future BPBD can be leading sector to coordinate implementing programme with cross sectoral agency.

Several activities to disseminate climate change adaptation action in some ways; capturing experience at 9 target village into lesson learn book, module of PINISI program to replicate more widely to another villages. Data base provided at website or application.

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

This proposed programme is designed to integrate climate change adaptation action into existing government development plan and regulation. This aim for sustainability of the program and funding from the government and other sources.

Village sustainability program and replication

At the village level, this point under the **Outcome 2.1; Strengthening capacity of villages government and women groups against impacts of climate change.** The activities to support this are: (1) Training for making village development plan; (2) Implementation of participatory appraisal for assessing the village development plan named RPJMD (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa*); (3) Workshop discussion for making village development plan.

With conduct these activities, village institutions will be strength during this programme to assist them for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into village development plan. In the future community and village government can arrange village development plan by themselves using tools that trained, allocate budget for resilience and adaptation action program that integrated into village programmes. The duration of village development plan is six year per period. At this program, Kareso (local NGO) will replicate this approach (PINISI framework for community empowerment) into two villages.

This 9 targeted village will also disseminated as model village that integrate climate change adaptation plan into village development plan with invite Bulukumba Community and Village Empowerment Agency to actively participate in this program. Next, this agency can replicate into another villages across Bulukumba regency.

Coastal resilience

At the community level, under the **Outcome 1. 2;** Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats and **Outcome 1.1;** Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level with gender mainstreaming.

Several activities such assess vulnerability context, FGDs, and serial workshop to capture data and disseminate the data funding with community will enhance their awareness. Next, they can actively participate on coastal management plan such do activities; (1) Making coastal land and sea-use zoning plan, (2) Making agreement with the communities for the coastal land and sea-use zoning plan for ecosystem resilience; (3) Making three-dimension map (3D map); (4) Making draft documents of coastal resources management plan. This will be integrated with strategic plan of Marine and Fisheries Agency and Environmental and Forestry Agency.

Outcome 3.1; Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress. The community and village government will do agreement to increase resilience of their coastal resources. This agreement is commitment of the community to do coastal resilience. The set of activities to reach program outcome are: (1) Develop a cooperation agreement for the incentive-based input, output and outcome; (2) Mentoring implementation of the adaptation and mitigation action work plan (through coastline protection, mangroves rehabilitation, coral reef protection, include capacity building); (3) Monitoring the action and implementation.

With this commitment on coastal and natural resilience, community can get long economic sustainability and other environmental services to protect and increase their livelihood assets.

Economic Sustainability

Outcome 3.2; Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in at 9 villages. As their agreement and commitment to conduct natural resource management plan as actions to reduce disaster and strengthening their resilience against climate change impacts. The women groups will get fund from this program to develop their sources of income and welfare that are environmentally friendly. Several activities to establish micro, small and medium enterprises called “*Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah*” (UMKM). Next, after establish the economic group, and after programme end, the women groups can access others supporting fund from government, company and other third parties.

To reach adaptation in this outcome, the program is designed on **output 3.2.2:** Declaration and Celebration of achievements of woman groups as “Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir” (PINISI) or woman inspiration for coastal change against impact of climate change at village level. This output is designed for sustainability of program endorsed by culture. Celebration of one year actions against climate change impacts. This celebration will be conducted yearly.

They can celebrate this achievement with village celebration that suitable with condition of social and cultures. The format of celebration can partially celebrated or collaboratively with routine

celebration that exist at villages or in creative ways, for example; music, dance, drama, poet and others creative way.

This celebration also a part of knowledge management program by women group to the women group and by villager to the villagers. This event become exchange learning among them to share their experiences, culture values, and local knowledges to manage their coastal resources and involving and inspiring their neighbor villages and other parties. With thus, they can invite others parties that can supporting them likes: local government, sub-district government, third party, donor who supporting them, regency government, especially related department and agency in regency.

This program will support the funding each village at 9 villages. After this program exit, the community can celebrate their adaptation action and also can get support from others source, such government, village government, company and others third parties. This celebration become yearly cultural event.

One target of this program under the **Outcome 4.1; Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures.** There are three main activities to reach sustainability of this outcome; 1). data baseline provided, 2). Established regulation about disaster risk reduction and climate changes impacts, 3). Learning and knowledge management.

Baseline provided

To support this outcome, this programme conducted several activities for data base providing are: (1) Gather information and baseline research about risks and vulnerabilities to develop update baseline; (2) Conducting satellite interpretation and participatory mapping to understand the coastal change areas regarding to the impacts of climate change; (3) Conduct FGD, observation, formal discussion with the communities in target villages about risk and vulnerability context that affected their livelihood and their strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change at coastal area. (4) Develop Website or Application (5). Data base of risks, vulnerabilities and climate change mitigation actions are provided on Web or Apps.

After the programme, this data base will be handled by Regional Disaster Risk Reduction to coordinate cross sectoral adaptation actions. The data about climate change impact not just at 9 targeted villages by this program, but scaling up more widely across Bulukumba regency include disaster risk reduction and climate change impact is defined into vulnerability context at Bulukumba regency level.

Policy and regulation

The barrier at regency level is policy design or regulation related to climate change impacts are not yet provided. This indicates disasters and threat caused by climate change impacts also not integrated or mainstream on disasters risk reduction plan. The proposed program aim to strength regulation as enabling condition to make sure mitigation of climate change can be implemented by cross-sectoral agency at regency level, not just at coastal areas but village in all district (include upper land).

The activities to establish climate change adaptation action into district policy are: (1) Conduct FGD, serial discussion with others parties such as local and regency governments and NGOs to collect information about threats, risks, vulnerabilities and capacities related to disasters and climate

change impacts. (2), Making academic document (3), Making legal drafting of disaster risk reduction regulation with climate change mitigation actions plan.

Knowledge management

This program is community based mitigation plan. Several of activities as follows; engagement with community, research in villages, make mitigation actions plan, economic development, improve policy and integration village development plan, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. These set of activities are designed as a framework to strengthen coastal community to face climate change impacts by women groups. As experiences from the field, this framework (set of activities) will be develop become product of knowledge management. The products will be developing are guide book of PINISI, lesson learned book, report, video graphic and infographic, and develop Website or Application.

The guide book of PINISI will be disseminated to local and regency government of Bulukumba, local NGOs or CSOs, another village facilitators. They can use PINISI guide book to replicate community based mitigation action into another village at Bulukumba Regency. KARESO, a local NGO based in Bulukumba which is partner in this program use this framework to replicate PINISI program at two villages. This local NGO will get some fund from this program as a small grant schema. With this schema, FLIM and Payo-Payo will do some training to increase capacity of Kareso's staff, assisting and monitoring them on implementing PINISI program.

Learning exchange will be conducted at community level to share their experience to another community at 9 targeted villages. This activity includes visit study to Environmental Education Center-PPLH Puntondo, Takalar Regency for coastal education.

The activities to support this outcome on output are: (1). Develop a guiding book for community empowerment (PINISI framework) (2). Lesson learned book. (3). Annual Report (4). Video graphic and infographic (5) Trainings, (6) Media coverage. Another product of knowledge management related to output 4.1.1: data base of risks, vulnerabilities and climate change mitigation actions are provided on web or application.

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

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required to compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People of the 9 target villages do not know clearly potential benefits and risks of climate change. ▪ Build community vision to take adapt and mitigation action policy with PINISI program as resilience action of climate change impacts
<i>Access and Equity</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The lack of certain recognition for access and management of important region for the basic needs of the community and cultural identity in coral area and small island
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project implementation only felt by certain groups that are most vulnerable and more marginal
<i>Human Rights</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community not well understand about climate change issue. ▪ There are vulnerable and marginal groups in community do not involve

		in design, action and monitoring process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation program by communities are not well understand and do not involve in design, action and monitoring process
<i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women groups are not engaged in participation, adaptation and mitigation action program
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>		Implementation program ignore labour rights
<i>Indigenous People</i>		Implementation program ignore local knowledge of indigenous people
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The displacement of settlement from coastal areas.
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>		The 9 target villages need the management plan for coastal resources as its natural habitats protection.
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunting endemic and protected species in target areas
<i>Climate Change</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure of the adaptation and mitigation actions of program Community not agree with incentive agreement as a sub-grant scheme for mitigation and adaptation program activities at 9 villages The Local NGO (Kareso) cannot implementing/ replicating program (with sub-grant) at 2 another village
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		Communities use more plastic materials in their activities. Cutting and burning forest of coastal areas.
<i>Public Health</i>		The spread of disease due to impacts of climate change in coastal village
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>		Damaging cultural, local knowledge such as sacred grave, ancient cave, custom building and practice to build Pinisi Boat
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>		Conversion of land and area from protected and degraded of land in coastal area that have thin soil

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities	Related to program coordination and report
Kemitraan Indonesia	This program will be implemented with Kemitraan Indonesia as Implementing Entity have responsibilities for supporting FLIM as execution entity to reach programme outcomes (implementation and evaluation).	Coordination and supporting FLIM programme.
FLIM	FLIM responsibility as execution entity to implement set of activities to reach program outputs and outcomes.	Coordination to Kemitraan Indonesia. Coordination with Bulukumba Government, Village government and community.
Payo-Payo	Payo-Payo is a NGO base in Makassar. Payo-Payo will be implementing partner to run the programmes in the field such as administration, coordinating and managing of the programmes	Coordination with FLIM and Kemitraan Indonesia. Coordination with Bulukumba Government, Village government and community.
Board Council	Board responsible to make decision of program management and quality of programme and financial transparency.	Coordination
Executive director	Who manage and approve programme, controlling quality of program and budget execution	Coordination

Program Manager	Program Manager responsible to ensure the quality of program is run well based on work plan, time schedules and cost. Complement the progress report, programme report.	Coordination and making progress report
Finance Manager	Finance Manager has role to approve and control the budget execution cost and making finance reporting and contractual cost management	Coordination and finance reporting
Program Officer	Program officer will execute sets of activities, output and outcome at village level. Facilitate operation of the program such; community development work, financial management execution and programme activities reporting.	Coordination, implementing day to day program, making activity report.
Consultant/Expert	Expert will deliver specific output or activity based on contractual.	Implementing and making report
Kareso (local NGO)	Partner executing entity to implement program. Role of Kareso for replicate PINISI framework at coastal area at 2 targeted villages with sub-grant schema. Executing activities on community level.	Coordination making program report and finance report

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

Potential risks of social, environmental, finance, institution	Effort to mitigate the risks (This effort to mitigate is relate to all activities in program output. These can be monitored periodically).
The marginalization of local people's right to access, use, and management of coastal ecosystem resources with the goal climate change adaptation	Develop agreements with communities and local stakeholders in the project areas about the certainty of access to communities in coastal resources.
The people or community refused to get involved on program	Giving chance to the people to decide their participation involvement without coercion (FPIC). Analyzing the reasons for rejection and build constructive solutions that programs can run with the support of the community.
Project interventions are not able to replace the economic income of the community from coastal resources	Identification forms of economic activity in long term are needed and provide economic value to the community. Discussion about the benefits of long-term management of coastal resilience resources.
Project Implementation cause of marginalized groups more vulnerable	Establish mechanisms agreed upon by all parties on the distribution of equitable benefit-sharing.
Project ignores local knowledge in coastal resources management	Documents knowledge and traditional practices related to the management of sustainable coastal resources.
Failure of program climate change resilience at village and district level.	Increasing capacity of community in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of climate change adaptation action. Increasing capacity and shared governance with the local government and other stakeholders.
Failure of local partner NGO to replicate program at another village	Increasing capacity, technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation program

Failure of the program climate adaptation with women group (PINISI).	Increasing awareness and capacity of the women group, technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation.
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C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Potential of environmental and social risks	Effort to mitigate in line with ESP Adaptation Fund (This effort to mitigate is relate to all activities in program output. These can be monitored periodically).
The marginalization of local people's right to access, use, and management of coastal ecosystem resources with the goal climate change adaptation	Develop agreements with communities and local stakeholders in the project areas about the certainty of access to communities in coastal resources. This in line with Principle 2: Access and Equity and Principle 9: Protection of Natural Habitats .
The people or community refused to get involved on program	Giving chance to the people to decide their participation involvement without coercion (FPIC). Analyzing the reasons for rejection and build constructive solutions that programs can run with the support of the community. This in line with Principle 4: Human Rights .
Project interventions are not able to replace the economic income of the community from coastal resources	Identification forms of economic activity in long term are needed and provide economic value to the community. Discussion about the benefits of long-term management of coastal resilience resources. Principle 5: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment .
Project Implementation cause of marginalized groups more vulnerable.	Establish mechanisms agreed upon by all parties on the distribution of equitable benefit-sharing. This in line with Principle 3: Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups .
Project ignores local knowledge in coastal resources management	Documents knowledge and traditional practices related to the management of sustainable coastal resources. This in line with Principle 7: Indigenous Peoples .
Failure of program climate change resilience at village and district level.	Increasing capacity of community in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of climate change adaptation action. Increasing capacity and shared governance with the local government and other stakeholders. Principle 11: Climate Change .
Failure of local partner NGO to replicate program at another village	Increasing capacity, technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation program. This in line with Principle 11: Climate Change .

Failure of the program climate adaptation with women group (PINISI).	Increasing awareness and capacity of the women group, technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation. This in line with Principle 5: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.
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D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.

Program and Finance	Monitoring and Evaluation	Budget (USD\$)
<i>Outcome 1.1:</i> Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats at 9 villages	Start program	
<i>Outcome 1.2:</i> Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at 9 villages with gender mainstreaming	Monitoring	751
Finance Audit		751
<i>Outcome 2.1:</i> Strengthening capacity of villages government and women groups against impacts of climate change at 9 targeted villages	Midterm Evaluation	751
Finance Audit		751
<i>Outcome 3.1:</i> Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress at 9 targeted villages	Annual evaluation	751
Finance Audit		751
<i>Outcome 3.2:</i> Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in at 9 targeted villages.	Monitoring	751
Finance audit		751
	Midterm evaluation	751
<i>Outcome 4:</i> Improve policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience and knowledge management disseminated at regency level	Final Evaluation	751
Finance Audit		751
TOTAL USD\$		8,261

E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators.

	Indicator	Target	Source of verification	
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<p><i>OBJECTIVE 1:</i> Reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability at local and national levels.</p>	<p>1) Number of livelihood resilience and adaptation of coastal community at 9 villages are strengthened against climate change impact with gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>2) Number of sustainability economic activities of coastal communities in adaptation climate change impacts with women groups are provided</p>	<p>By the end of programme woman groups and communities at 9 targeted villages are resilience from climate change impacts.</p>	<p>Project progress report</p>	
<p><i>Outcome 1.1:</i> Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats at 9 villages</p>	<p>(1). Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at 9 villages.</p> <p>(2). Number of targeted community participate on training, learning and workshop about climate change adaptation and mitigation at 9 villages at coastal areas.</p>	<p>(1). By year one program, baseline data about climate change impacts are provided at 9 villages.</p> <p>(2). By year one of this programme, community, women group and are well trained about climate change adaptation and mitigation at 9 villages at coastal areas.</p>	<p>Assessment report Attendance list</p>	
<p><i>Outcome 1.2;</i> Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at 9 villages with gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>(1). Number of coastal resources management plan and zonation of land –sea use planning are made at 9 villages.</p> <p>(2). Number of community participate on workshop for mapping strength assets of community and community vision with gender mainstreaming are made at 9 targeted villages</p>	<p>By year one of this programme, there are 9 coastal resource management plans at village level with gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>Activity Report Attendance list</p>	

<p><i>Outcome 2.1;</i> Strengthening capacity of villages government and women groups against impacts of climate change at 9 targeted villages</p>	<p>(1). Number of community; woman group and village government participate in village development plan training at 9 villages.</p>	<p>By year one of this programme, coastal resource management plan and climate change adaptation programme are integrated into village development plan at 9 targeted villages</p>	<p>Activity Report Attendance list</p>	
<p><i>Outcome 3.1;</i> Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress at 9 targeted villages</p>	<p>(1). Number of agreement of community about coastal resource management plan. (2). xxx % coastal areas at 9 villages are rehabilitated with mangroves and coral reef protected</p>	<p>By the end of this program, resilience conditions of coastal ecosystem are improved against climate change impact</p>	<p>Activity Report Attendance list</p>	
<p><i>Outcome 3.2;</i> Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in at 9 targeted villages.</p>	<p>(1). Number of business women group are established (2) Number of training to develop product as alternative economy for women group at 9 villages (3). Number of products or economy activities by women group are developed and accessed to market (4). Declaration and celebration of achievements of woman groups as “Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir” (PINISI) or woman inspiration for coastal change against impact of climate change at least 9 targeted villages.</p>	<p>By the end of this program, there is sustainable source of income for women group in adaptation of climate change impacts. By the end of this program, village community can celebrate adaptation of climate change adaptation action with cultural or creative way</p>	<p>Activity Report Attendance list</p>	
<p><i>OBJECTIVE 2:</i> Strengthened</p>	<p>(1). Provide baseline and update information about</p>	<p>(1). In year two of program, there is one regulation about</p>	<p>(1). Project progress report</p>	

<p>institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental</p>	<p>risk and vulnerability contexts, disaster risk reduction and climate change impacts on website or application at regency level</p> <p>(2). Established a regulation about disaster risk reduction and climate change impact at Bulukumba Regency</p> <p>(3). Number of learning and knowledge management product are conducted and disseminated</p>	<p>disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation action at regency level.</p> <p>(2). By year two of this program, baseline information on risks and vulnerabilities of climate change impacts in Bulukumba are provided and handled by Bulukumba government</p> <p>(2). During and in the end of this programme, community, women group, village government are well trained. Knowledge management products are disseminated and can be used to replicate this program.</p>	<p>(2). Activity report</p> <p>(3). Attendance list</p> <p>(4). Baseline data provided on website or application</p> <p>(5). Document of regulation</p> <p>(6). Lesson learned book</p> <p>(7). Book of PINISI framework (step for community empowerment against climate change impact for coastal community with gender mainstreaming)</p>	
<p><i>Outcome 4; Improve policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience and knowledge management disseminated at regency level</i></p>	<p>(1). Baseline of risk and vulnerability of climate change adaptations are provided on web or application at Bulukumba Regency</p> <p>(2). Establish a regulation about disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation action at Bulukumba Regency level</p> <p>3). Number of learning and knowledge management of strengthen resilience actions (PINISI program) conducted, disseminated and replicated.</p>	<p>(1). By year two of the program, baseline data are provided on Web or application and handled by Bulukumba government</p> <p>(2). By year two of the program, there is one strong regulation about disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at Bulukumba regency</p> <p>(3). By year one of this program, communities, woman group, and village government are well trained related to climate change resilience action at 9 villages. (two villages are replicated by Kareso, a local NGO).</p>	<p>(1). Activity report</p> <p>(2). Attendance list</p> <p>(3). Baseline data provided on website or application</p> <p>(4). Document of regulation</p> <p>(5). Lesson learned book</p> <p>(6). Book of PINISI framework (step for community empowerment against climate change impact for coastal community with gender mainstreaming)</p>	

		(4). During this program, product of knowledge management are disseminated at village and regency level.		
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F. Demonstrate how the project/programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s) ¹	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD\$)
<p>OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability at local and national levels.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental</p>	<p>1) Number of livelihood resilience and adaptation of coastal community at 9 villages are strengthened against climate change impact with gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>2) Number of sustainability economic activities of coastal communities in adaptation climate change impacts with women groups.</p> <p>3) Provide baseline and update information about risk and vulnerability contexts, disaster risk reduction and climate change impacts regency level</p> <p>4) Established a regulation about disaster risk reduction and climate change impact at Bulukumba Regency</p> <p>5) Number of learning and knowledge management product are</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats</p> <p>Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level.</p> <p>Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress.</p> <p>Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in target areas.</p> <p>Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures</p>	<p>1. Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis</p> <p>2.1. Staff capacity to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased.</p> <p>3.1. Percentage of targeted population who aware to predict the adverse impacts of climate change with appropriate responses.</p> <p>5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress.</p> <p>6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets.</p> <p>6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods.</p> <p>7. Climate change priorities are integrated</p>	651,681

¹ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

	conducted and disseminated		into national development strategy	
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats at 9 villages	(1) Completion the information and data of risks and vulnerabilities of coastal areas in Bulukumba from multiple sources to support resilience for climate change impacts at 9 targeted villages	<i>Output 1.1:</i> Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated.	1.1. Number of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments (by sector and scale)	651,681
Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at 9 villages with gender mainstreaming	75% of the community and women group in target villages have awareness about risk and vulnerability, along with the important of coastal resilience;	<i>Output 3:</i> Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities.	3.1 Number of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic;	
Strengthening capacity of villages government and women groups against impacts of climate change at 9 targeted villages	Number of village government integrating coastal resilience management plan into village development plan.	<i>Output 2:</i> Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme	2.1.1 Number of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender); 2.1.2 Number of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure of climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale);	
Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress at 9 targeted villages	(1) There are 9 villages spatial planning and coastal management plan consider the aspects resilience of coastal ecosystem, social and economic life of the community; (2) xxx % of mangrove rehabilitation at coastal villages	<i>Output 5:</i> Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability.	5.1 Number of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale);	

	(3) xxx % of coral reef protection at coastal village			
Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in at 9 targeted villages.	(1). Number of business women groups are established at 9 villages (2). Number of woman groups can access alternative source of incomes for increasing economic incomes at 9 villages (3). Number of community, other villages and stakeholder participate on celebration women groups) as <i>Perempuan Inspirasi Perubaban Pesisir</i> (PINISI) at 9 villages	<i>Output 6:</i> Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability.	6.2.1. Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario;	
Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience and knowledge management disseminated at regency level	(1) Completion the information and data of risks and vulnerabilities of coastal areas in Bulukumba from multiple sources to support resilience for climate change impacts; (2) The availability of information about risks and vulnerabilities of coastal areas in Bulukumba to support resilience action and can be accessed online by public. (3). Establish a regulation about disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at regency level. (4) Number of learning and knowledge management products are conducted and disseminated	<i>Output 7:</i> Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	7.1. No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector)	133,203

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

Please find the attachment budget file

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

Disbursement	Time (Quarterly)	Disbursement Information
First disbursement	June 2018	After submitting work plan and performance monitoring indicator
Second disbursement	September 2018	After submitting program performance and finance report
Third disbursement	December 2018	After submitting program performance and finance report
Fourth disbursement	March 2019	After submitting program performance and finance report
Fifth disbursement	June 2019	After submitting annual program performance and finance report (First Year)
Sixth disbursement	September 2019	After submitting program performance and finance report
Seventh disbursement	December 2019	After submitting program performance and finance report
Eighth disbursement	March 2020	After submitting program performance and finance report
	June 2020	Submitting annual and final report (Second Year)

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government². Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

Tomy Satria Yulianto S.IP/ Vice District of Bulukumba	Date: May 31 th , 2018
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B. Implementing Entity certification. Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

C.

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (President Decree No. 16 year 2015; 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); Permen-KP No. 2 year 2013; Climate Change Adaptation National Action Plan) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
 Monica Tanuhandaru <i>Executive Director of Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Kemitraan)</i> Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: August, 6, 2018	Tel. and email: +62-21-22780580; Monica.Tanuhandaru@kemitraan.or.id
Project Contact Person:	Dewi Rizki
Tel. And Email:	+62-21-22780580; Dewi.Rizki@kemitraan.or.id

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



Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: **August 6th, 2018**

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Country: **Indonesia**

Title of Project/Programme:

Build and Strengthen Resilience of Coastal Community against Climate Change Impacts by Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir (PINISI) or Women Inspiration for Coastal Change In Bulukumba District

Type of IE (NIE/MIE):

NIE

Implementing Entity:

Kemitraan – The Partnership for Governance Reform

Executing Entity:

Forum Lingkungan Mulawarman (FLIM)

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	1 September 2018
Completion date of PFG	1 February 2018


B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
Data collection for baseline and analysis for each component	Collected data required to set up the basis for argument formulation and program justification in the proposal.	12,375
Travel and meetings required for data collection and consultation	Confirmation of assumptions and situation on the ground before program document finalized	3,375
Expert hiring for proposal writing	Assist Kemitraan in writing and use of collected baseline data to justify program and enhance the proposal.	10,875
Focus Group Discussion with Multistakeholders	To receive feedback and input on the Goal, Objective, Outcome, and Output of the proposal which to be submitted to AF, so as to ensure it is in line with the national programs and strategies of climate change adaptation.	3,375
Total Project Formulation Grant		30000

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Monica Tanuhandaru		06 August 2018	Dewi Rizki	+6221-22780588	dewi.rizki@kemitraan.or.id



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN

Gedung Manggala Wanabakti, Jalan Gatot Subroto,
Jakarta 10270, Kotak Pos 6505
Telepon : 5730191, Faximile : 5738732

Jakarta, 8 August 2018

Ref : No. S.42/NFP/VIII/2018

Attach :

Subject: Letter of Endorsment

To:

The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: secretariat@adaptationfund.org
Fax: +1 202 522 3405

Dear Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat,

We have received the following concept proposal for Adaptation Fund:

1. Development of Sustainable Seaweed and Fishery Management for Enhance Community Prosperity & Climate Change Adaptation of Coastal and Small Island at West Nusa Tenggara Province executed by CIDES Indonesia Foundation.
2. Build and Strengthen Resilience of Coastal Community against Climate Change Impacts by *Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir* (PINISI) or Women Inspiration for Coastal Change In Bulukumba District executed by Forum Lingkungan Mulawarman.
3. Developing Community Resilience to Adapt to Climate Change in Maratua executed by Yayasan JAVLEC Indonesia.
4. The adaptation measures to support sustainable livelihoods for local communities in mangrove ecosystem in the Mahakam Delta, East Kalimantan executed by Yayasan Mangrove Lestari (YML).

I am writing to you as in my capacity as the National Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Indonesia. We see this proposal is in accordance with the National priorities in implementing adaptation program and activities to reduce adverse impact of, and risks, poses by Climate Change in the vulnerable regions in Indonesia.

With this consideration, we strongly recommend the above proposal to be granted support from the Adaptation Fund Board. The program will be implemented and executed by The Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. Nur Masripatin
National Focal Point to the UNFCCC,
Senior Advisor to the Minister of Environment and Forestry on
Climate Change and International Conventions