ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Small Size Full Proposal

Country/Region: Indonesia
Project Title: Increasing the resilience of smallholders to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification
Thematic Focal Area: Agriculture
Implementing Entity: Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan)
Executing Entities: Mitra Aksi
AF Project ID: AF00000309
IE Project ID:
Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 977,939
Reviewer and contact person: Dirk Lamberts
Co-reviewer(s): Alyssa Gomes
IE Contact Person: Eka Melisa

Technical Summary	The project "Increasing the resilience of smallholders to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification" aims to build the resilience and adaptive capacity of individuals and communities, especially small farmers, to climate change through smart agricultural approaches and livelihood diversification supported by agro-climatological data and information. This will be done through the four components below: Component 1: Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers and village governments in reducing livelihood vulnerability, especially the agri-food sector to climate through knowledge transfer, provision of agro-meteorological data and information (USD 463,968); Component 2: Diversification of the livelihoods of rural communities through the development of local food diversity and environmental services (USD 133,323); Component 3: Improving the fertility of degraded agricultural land in 9 villages so that they can be managed productively, increasing the resilience of ecosystems to climate impacts and their variability (USD 110,973); Component 4: Build community-based climate adaptation knowledge (Proklim Models) into local development policy process (USD 107,436). Requested financing overview:

	Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 85,626 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 901,326 Implementing Fee: USD 76,613 Financing Requested: USD 977,939 The first technical review raises several issues, such as the lack of a clear climate change adaptation rationale, compliance with the ESP and GP, the budget and implementation arrangements, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.
Date:	3 December 2024

Review Criteria	**Questions**	**Comments first review 3 December 2024**	**Response Sheet 15 December 2024**
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol and/or the Paris Agreement?	**Yes.**	
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	**Yes.** Indonesia is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially shifts in rainfall patterns and increasing incidence of extreme events, including flooding and landslides which threaten livelihoods and food security.	
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	**Yes.** An Endorsement letter is included in the proposal is dated 5 August 2022 and signed by the DA on record.	
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than One hundred (100) pages for the fully-developed project document, and one	**Yes.** The proposal amounts to 80 pages and a detailed project budget in spreadsheet format.	

	hundred (100) pages for its annexes?		
	3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?	**Unclear.** The proposal references climate change impacts but lacks detailed analysis of: (i) How climate change specifically affects the targeted communities, and (ii) The extent to which climate change contributes to challenges like food insecurity and poverty in agricultural livelihoods or poor agricultural practices This missing context weakens the adaptation relevance, making the proposal appear more as a standard development project. For instance, land abandonment is attributed to land degradation without clarifying whether this is due to poor agricultural practices, climate impacts, or both. Additionally, the theory of change (p. 8) omits climate change impacts in the problem description, which limits the proposal's adaptation rationale. While the project activities have the potential to strengthen food security and agriculture-based livelihoods, the following clarifications are needed:	**CR 1:** has been clarified in the proposal part A1-A4 paragraphs 1-36 page 2-10. **CR 2 :** (project on critical land not in forest, map attached in proposal page 7, clarified has been found in paragraph 23-24, page 7) **CR 3:** The explanation is found in the start from proposal from paragraph paragraph 62 page 19-20 output 3.1 **CR 4:** has been revised, pleased refers to paragraph 52 activities 1.1.2 page 16-17. **CR 5:** has been revised in paragraph 73-79 page 22-23 outcome 5 output 5.1-5.3. The Proclim Village that was formed will implement technology-based smart farming practices that have been taught previously. Smart agriculture practice materials taught and practiced can be found in components 1-3 outcome 2,3,4, output 2.1-2.2, output 3.1-3.2 and output 4.1-4.3 in paragraph 56-72 page 18-22

		CR 1: Please clarify and strengthen the description of the impact of climate change on the food security and agricultural livelihoods of the target communities. Paragraphs 16 and 17 highlight the need to address vulnerabilities linked to both climate change and deforestation. **CR 2:** Please explain how efforts to halt deforestation will be adequate and effective, especially in reducing climate vulnerabilities. Several activities require more detail for a clear understanding of their effectiveness and relevance to the proposal's objectives. **CR 3:** Component 2 (Livelihoods Diversification) currently outlines only meeting-based activities. Please clarify how these activities will effectively achieve livelihood diversification. Automated Weather Stations (AWS) (1.1.1.2) are mentioned but may not provide early warning data in a usable format for beneficiaries. **CR 4:** Please clarify (i) how AWS will generate relevant, actionable information for beneficiaries, and (ii)	**CR 6:** has been revised in part ToC figure 4 in paragraph 39 page 11, article C program component and financing page 12, and section/ part II, article A paragraph 40-79 pages 14 to 23 **CR 7:** explained in proposal paragraph 67-70 page 21-22 output 4.2 **CR8:** has been revised in proposal paragraph 58 page 18 until paragraph 63 page 20 (output 2.1 until output 3.2) **CR9:** project on critical land not in forest, can see in page 10 map of Location Degraded Agricultural Land Restoration Plan of 600 ha in 9 Target Villages. The explanation about degradated land can found in proposal paragraph 64-72 outcome 4 page 21-22.

		the maintenance plan and financial support for AWS operations. Paragraph 51 indicates that project activities aim to impact targeted climate change policies, including national agricultural and food security strategies. **CR 5:** Please describe the specific processes through which the project will contribute to national and local climate change policies. Paragraph 52 mentions expected benefits, including emergency plans for smallholders, yet there is no corresponding activity for this or several other anticipated benefits. **CR 6:** Please ensure consistency between stated project benefits and corresponding activities and outputs**.** Outcome 1.2 on the introduction of Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) includes land ownership assessments. These may have implications beyond the intended project use. The relevance for monitoring change in land use is clear, but there are implications to the collection of such information that are not mentioned, e.g. in terms of any land disputes, use and taxes. There is	

		no information on the use of the information that will be generated. The purpose of this data for GAP application is unclear, and alternative monitoring approaches may be equally effective. **CR 7:** Please clarify the rationale for using land ownership assessments over other monitoring methods, including any potential implications and how these will be managed. Some activities lack sufficient detail to assess their adaptation relevance, community impact, and technical soundness (e.g., irrigation canal rehabilitation [1.2.3.2], fish cultivation [2.1.1.4], ecotourism [2.1.2], and the Proklim model. **CR 8:** Please provide additional detail on these activities, clarifying their relevance to climate adaptation, anticipated community benefits, and technical feasibility. Output 3.1.1 involves the restoration of 600 ha of 'degraded land', without clearly specifying which lands this involves. **CR 9:** Please clarify that the restoration of the 'degraded land' does not involve recently or newly deforested land.	

		This is important because restoring newly deforested areas could inadvertently incentivize deforestation by signaling that deforested lands will receive rehabilitation support. This could undermine climate adaptation goals by causing a loss of valuable forest ecosystems that serve as natural climate buffers, protect biodiversity, and provide essential ecosystem services.	
	4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Unclear.** The description of economic, social, and environmental benefits lacks sufficient clarity and quantification. The proposal does include disaggregated beneficiary data by gender, which provides a basic scope of outreach, but the benefits are largely described qualitatively, without specific measures or quantifiable targets. Additionally, due to the limited explanation of how climate change directly impacts the issues the project aims to address, the proposed benefits are less clearly aligned with the project's adaptation objectives. Quantifying the benefits, especially those tied to adaptation outcomes, would strengthen the justification for each component.	**CR 10:** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 80-87 page 23-27.

		CR 10: Please quantify, where possible, the benefits that the project is expected to deliver beyond the provided information on the number of beneficiaries. This could include estimated economic gains, environmental improvements, socio-economic benefits and specific resilience-building outcomes, such as projected increases in crop yield, reductions in land degradation, decreases in GHG emissions, or potential income growth for targeted communities.	
	5. Is the project / programme cost effective?	**Unclear.** The proposal suggests that achieving the project activities' outputs is likely to be cost-effective. However, it is unclear if this cost-effectiveness extends to achieving the project's broader outcomes, particularly regarding the climate adaptation objectives. For example, the investment in installing two automated weather stations (Activity 1.1.1.2) lacks clear justification for its contribution to project outcomes, as the proposal does not describe how the stations will produce relevant climate information or how the generated data will be used effectively. Please see **CR 1**. Furthermore, there are no provisions in place for maintaining the stations,	**CR 11:** Has been revised in proposal paragprah 88-92 page 28-29

		which raises questions about their long-term value to the project. **CR 11:** Please clarify the cost-effectiveness of investing in the automated weather stations by detailing how they will contribute to the project's adaptation goals, how their data will be used to benefit targeted communities, and how the stations will be maintained to ensure sustained functionality.	
	6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	**Yes.** Relevant national and sub-national development strategies, plans and adaptation programmes are listed, and project consistency is analysed.	
	7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	**Unclear.** The proposal outlines the program's commitment to identifying and mitigating environmental impacts, adhering to national standards, and supporting best practices. However, the description could benefit from further clarification regarding how specific standards and policies will be operationalized to avoid or mitigate potential adverse impacts and ensure alignment with the Adaptation Fund's	**CR 12,:** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 94-95 Table 9 page 29-31. The implementation of the program is carried out with environmentally friendly agriculture by utilizing surrounding materials that can be used as organic fertilizers and natural biopesticides. To ensure food safety standards based on law 18 th 2012,

		Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). **CR 12:** Please provide additional detail on how each technical standard listed in Table 13 will be implemented in practice related to specific activities. This could include the steps or measures to be followed to ensure compliance with each standard, particularly the environmental management law and policies related to climate change adaptation, food security, and social inclusion. The relevant section of the proposal does not address national technical standards (e.g. on food quality and agriculture chemicals) that may be relevant to the project activities. **CAR 1:** Please identify and list the national technical standards applicable to the project, including those for food quality, agricultural chemical use, and any other relevant guidelines. Describe how the project will ensure compliance with each standard. The target communities are located in the buffer zone of the Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS). The proposal does not provide information on the implications of being situated in the buffer zone of the national park, and on any restrictions there may be or	products will be tested in a laboratory in collaboration with Jambi University. To ensure the impact of chemical exposure from the food products produced, it will be guided by the regulation of the Minister of Agriculture no. 61/Permentan/OT.160/11/2006. **CAR 1:** can be seen in the proposal in paragraph 94-96 tables 9 and 10 on pages 29-35 **CR 13** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 23 page 7.

		requirements and regulations that have to be met. **CR 13:** 9	
	8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	**Unclear.** The relevant section of the proposal identifies potentially overlapping projects and states in a logical manner how there is no risk of duplication and the opportunities for complementarity.	**CR 14:** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 97 page 34.

		Among the projects mentioned is the World Bank-funded Jambi Sustainable Landscape Management Project. The area of the project proposal is within the WB project area and there appear to be potential opportunities for collaboration and for the use of information and experience collected. **CR 14:** Please elaborate and clarify the possible synergies with the WB-funded project in Jambi province.	
	9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	**Yes.** Mostly integrated in component 4. The description of the knowledge management activities in the proposal is disproportionately ambitious compared to the allocated budget. **CR 15:** Please clarify the channels through which the online information will be made public, and who will maintain the sites, also post-implementation. The activities of component 4 include several elements (4.1.3.1) that are to be financed from the execution costs as they are part of regular monitoring activities. Please see **CAR 8**.	**CR 15:** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 98-103 page 35-36.

	10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Unclear.** The description of the consultations is a mix of intentions for consultations for the preparation of the concept note and for the full proposal, and it is unclear what has actually taken place as consultations and who the actual stakeholders were. **CR 16:** Please clarify which consultations have actually taken place. The findings of the consultations are presented. It is clear that these are reflected in the project design. There is a discrepancy between the number of target villages (9) and those involved in the consultations (8). **CR 17:** Please clarify that all target villages have been involved in the consultations. The consultations did consider gender. Marginalized and vulnerable groups have been identified in generic and qualitative terms only. **CR 18:** Please clarify and specify who the marginalized and vulnerable groups are.	**CR 16**: Has been revised in proposal paragraph 104-105 page 36-40 **CR 17:** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 104-105 page 36-40 **CR 18:** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 104-105 page 36-40

	11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	**Unclear.** As the climate change impact that the project would address is unclear, it is not possible to appreciate what the full cost of adaptation would be, and thereby the justification of the requested financing. The related section of the proposal repeats much of the information on the description of the activities. Please see **CR 1**. In addition, the activities of component 2 will per se not result in diversified livelihoods, for which action and investment by the participants is required. The activities are limited to knowledge and capacity building. **CR 19:** Please clarify the whole cost of developing the diversified livelihoods the project aims to support.	**CR 19:** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 122 page 43-44.
	12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	**Unclear.** The proposal includes a results framework with realistic, quantified expected results with indicators and targets. However, the indicators and targets are not gender disaggregated. **CAR 2:** Please provide indicators and targets that are gender disaggregated as appropriate. Please provide a Gender Assessment. This is a	**CAR 2:** can be seen in attachment 1 page 1 gender LFA **CAR 3** Pada bagian E. Alignment with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund on page 69-73

		mandatory requirement at the fully-developed proposal stage. The project document does not include information on its alignment with the AF results framework (https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-2.pdf). **CAR 3:** Please include a table showing the linkage between project objectives and outcomes to the Fund level outcome and outputs.	
	13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	**Unclear.** The proposal lacks sufficient information on the mechanisms to achieve and sustain the outputs of Component 1. Specifically: **Automated Weather Stations (AWS):** Weather and climate are referenced interchangeably, which may lead to confusion about the role of AWS in the project. While Automated Weather Stations, rather than climate stations, are planned for installation and will be managed by local cadres at the sub-District level, the proposal does not clarify who will fund their ongoing operation or how	**CR 20:** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 52 activites 1.1.2 page 16-17.

		data will be analyzed and utilized for long-term adaptation planning. **Irrigation Infrastructure:** There is no information on the source and management of water for the rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure under Activity 1.2. The proposal should clarify how these assets will be sustainably managed, including financing for ongoing maintenance. **Sustainability of Livelihood Diversification under Component 2:** The sustainability of Component 2, which focuses on building capacity for diversified livelihoods, seems based on the assumption that diversified livelihoods will naturally emerge following training sessions. However, as currently structured, Component 2 mainly involves workshops and knowledge-sharing activities, which alone are unlikely to drive the intended shift to diversified livelihoods without additional inputs or follow-up support. **CR 20:** Please clarify the sustainability strategy for achieving and maintaining the outcomes of Component 1. This should include details on: • How Automated Weather Stations will be operated,	

		maintained, and financed long-term; • How AWS data will be analyzed and utilized for climate adaptation, and by whom; • The source and management plan for the water in rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure, including funding for ongoing maintenance. Please see also **CR 19** to specify any follow-up activities or support mechanisms that will help ensure the intended livelihood improvements and update the sustainability analysis accordingly. Paragraph 157 claims sustainability from activities that are not part of the project.	
	14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Unclear.** While the proposal states alignment with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy, the risk identification process appears insufficient and lacks necessary supporting evidence. The risk screening categorizes all activities as low risk (Category C), which may not fully capture potential risks and impacts. Specific issues include:	

		1. **Lack of Evidence for Risk Categorization:** The categorization of activities as low risk is not substantiated with data or evidence. Risks are described generally, without justification for why specific activities are considered low or moderate risk. 2. **Component 3 Risk Assessment Gaps:** Activities under Component 3 involve cultivation on degraded land, which extends beyond meeting-based activities and has potential environmental impacts. Risks associated with these activities should be considered Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) due to potential variability in project impact. Please refer to the Adaptation Fund's guidance on USPs for further details (USP Guidance). 3. **Biodiversity and Conservation Hotspot Status:** The project area overlaps with a biodiversity hotspot, as noted in the World Bank's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Jambi Sustainable Landscape Management Project. This	

		aspect is not addressed in the proposal, despite potential implications for biodiversity conservation and natural habitat protection. 4. **Kerinci Seblat National Park Buffer Zone Implications:** The project is located in the buffer zone of the Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS), a protected area. The proposal does not discuss relevant regulations or restrictions associated with this location, nor does it assess potential risks or compliance measures specific to working in proximity to a national park. **CAR 4:** Please revise the proposal to demonstrate full compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy (GP) by addressing the following: • Provide supporting evidence and justification for the risk categories assigned to each activity, particularly where risks are considered low or moderate. • Reassess activities under Component 3, considering the potential for Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) and outlining	**CAR 4:**It has been explained in paragraph 129-131 page 46-47 and paragpaph 142 page 51-53

		relevant risk mitigation measures. • Address the biodiversity hotspot status of the project area and provide an assessment of potential impacts and mitigation strategies for biodiversity conservation and habitat protection. • Identify any regulatory requirements or restrictions associated with the project's location in the buffer zone of Kerinci Seblat National Park, and detail compliance measures to align with these requirements.	
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	**Yes.**	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	**Yes**. The Implementing Entity Management Fee is at 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee.	
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	**Yes.** The Execution Costs are at 9.5 per cent of the total project budget. However, please see **CAR 8**.	
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an	**Yes.**	

	eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan) is an accredited national implementing entity with the AF. The accreditation expiry date is 29 September 2026.	
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	**No.** The implementation arrangements presented in section III.A of the proposal are unclear. The arrangements at the EE for the project as described in paragraph 166 are unclear, and they appear to be excessive for the execution of a project of this limited size and complexity. The organisational structure shown on p. 47 is incomplete. The Steering Committee is not defined. Paragraph 171 states that the overall approach to implementation will be one of subsidiarity, with decision making as close as possible to the beneficiaries. It is unclear how the EE will manage this, and how the IE will provide adequate oversight. **CR 21:** Please clarify the implementation arrangements for the project, highlighting the governance arrangements, the roles of the IE and	**CR 21:** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 133-136 page 48-49.

		the EE, as well as those of key implementation partners.	
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	**Yes.** The proposal has identified major risks, scored their significance and provided arrangements to manage them.	
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**No.** **CAR 5:** Please identify measures to manage environmental and social risks, taking into account **CAR 4**. The description of the grievance mechanism puts the responsibility for establishing and operating it fully with the EE. There is no role for the IE. **CR 22:** Please clarify how the IE will adequately provide oversight of the EE and the operation of the Grievance Mechanism.	**CAR 5:** It has been explained in paragpaph 142-146 page 51-54 **CR 22:** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 133-136 page 48-49 and Handling complaints/grievance in paragraph 143-146 page 54 and complaint form in attachment page 3. IE will conduct supervision through checking reports and realization with conducting periodic site visits in accordance with the monitoring timeline per 4 months. The complaint mechanism is carried out through the complaint channel, then the IE team (partnership follows up by verifying based on the type of complainant from the social impact of the environment complained by the community
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	**No.** The proposal does not include a budget on the IE management fee use. **CAR 6:** Please include a budget on the IE management fee use.	**CAR 6:** IE management fee has been included in the budget (partnership). can be seen in the appendix of sections F pages 74, page 76 and detail in attachment budget.

	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	**No.** The annexed spreadsheet does include a breakdown of the execution cost but that is not reflected in the proposal. **CAR 7:** Please include a breakdown of the execution costs in the proposal document. The execution costs identified in the annex are incomplete. Apart from staff salaries, only 'Logistic & vehicle operating costs' are presented as execution costs, at USD 2,235 for the entire project duration. However, the detailed budget includes a total of USD 137,694 for transport and travel costs directly related to the project activities. **CAR 8:** Please clarify and adjust as needed the execution cost to ensure that all execution costs are identified.	**CAR 7:** project fee consists of: **1.** project implementation fee (from component 1 to monitoring): $ 815,700.00 **2.** excecution fee: $ 85,626.00 (from project management salary $74,960.00 and administration support $10,676.00) **3.** IE management fee:$76,613.00 can be seen in the appendix of sections F and G on pages 73 to 77 **CAR 8:** can be seen in the appendix of sections G on pages 77. Excecution cost consist of salary, Offices Supply (Communication, printing, web,internet, email, electricity,water, BBM for Generator Set, Correspondence) and Logistic&vehicle operating costs (for management to coordination activities from jambi (office) to site, local and jambi province government, bank transactions)
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	**Yes.** A detailed budget with budget notes is included and further detailed in the annexed budget spreadsheet. In several places in the proposal document, budget figures are presented in a range of formats, including also decimal numbers.	**CR 23:** has been corrected in proposal part G page 74-77

		CR 23: Please present budget figures throughout the proposal rounded to the nearest whole number, with commas as 1,000 separator.	
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Unclear.** The monitoring and evaluation section of the proposal describes the related activities. However, the allocation of roles and responsibilities between the IE and the EE is unclear (paragraphs 203-206). **CR 24:** Please clarify the specific roles and responsibilities of the IE and EE in carrying out M&E activities, indicating who is responsible for each task and how coordination will be ensured. Please also see **CAR 6** and **CAR 7**. The timing and frequency of some M&E activities in Table 26 are misaligned with the project's implementation schedule. For instance, quarterly monitoring of "Percentage of farmers who have succeeded in increasing food production from implementing smart agriculture" is not practical for annually harvested crops. Additionally, it is unclear whether the baseline survey scheduled for	**CR 24:** refer to CR **21 answer.** Has been revised in proposal paragraph 133-1136 page 48-49.

		"Assessment full proposal writing" has been conducted, and there is ambiguity about the scheduling of a mid-term evaluation, with only a "Mid survey" planned for "Mid of Program." It is unclear if the 'Base line survey' timed for 'Assessment full proposal writing' for USD 25,000 has been held. It is unclear if a mid-term evaluation is scheduled. A 'Mid survey' is planned 'Mid of Program'. **CR 25:** Please revise the M&E schedule to ensure that monitoring frequencies and timings align realistically with project implementation and resource availability. Confirm if the baseline survey has been conducted and clarify the scheduling and purpose of the "Mid survey" relative to a mid-term evaluation. The Result Framework presented on p. 65 includes targets for outputs and outcomes that are not aligned with those mentioned elsewhere in the proposal. E.g., paragraph 109: "(…) increase agri-food productivity by 30% to 40%", while the target for the corresponding indicator "Percentage of increased crops yields at the end of the project" is set at ≥10% (p. 66).	**CR 25:** The latest monitoring and evaluation schedule can be seen on proposal paragraph 179 table 28 page 66-69 **CR 26 :** can be seen in attachment proposal page 1 **CAR 9:** can be seen in part E results framework on pages 69-73

		A number of the indicators and targets have not been gender-disaggregated, while this is indicated. **CR 26:** Please include where appropriate gender-disaggregated targets and indicators, consistent with the description of the activities. **CAR 9:** Please ensure consistency between the targets and indicators in the Results Framework and those presented in the project description. Revise targets across sections for alignment and accuracy.	
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	**No.** **CAR 10:** Please include a break-down of how IE fees will be utilised in the supervision of the M&E function.	**CAR 10:** on page 87 monitoring Kemitraan/IE and page 92 time bound program activities. The cost of periodic supervision or monitoring every 4 months will be incurred by IE in the form of a visit to the site. The cost consists of the cost of consuming information excavation (FGD) with the beneficiaries, the cost of traveling to the location, and the cost to the location of the activity.
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	**Unclear.** Section III.F of the template is lacking in the proposal, which would demonstrate how the project aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund. Please see **CAR 3**.	

	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	**No.** Section III.G presents in table 27 disbursement milestones. It does not have the required format and contains errors. The prescribed format can be found at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/project-funding/project-proposal-materials/ **CAR 11:** Please include an adequate disbursement schedule using the AF's format.	**CAR 11:** article H table 29 Disbursment milestone in Page 87

ADAPTATION FUND

FULLY DEVELOPED PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Increasing the resilience of smallholders to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification
Country:	Indonesia
Thematic Focal Area:	Agriculture
Type of Implementing Entity:	National Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	Kemitraan (Partnership)
Executing Entities:	Mitra Aksi
Amount of Financing Requested:	$977,939.00 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)
Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed:	Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Stage of Submission:

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

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

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

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

Project/Program Background and Context:

A1. Climate Change in Project Location

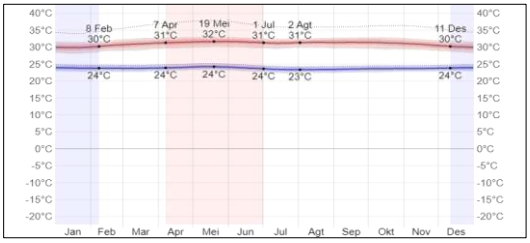
1. Indonesia is one of the countries experiencing threats to climate change. Since 100 years ago, Indonesia has seen climate changes and in the last 30 years (1991-2020) several regions have experienced variations of rising temperatures between 0.01ºC dan 0.06ºC and avarage of 0.03ºC annually. In a span of 30 years Indonesia's temperature has increased by 0.9ºC. Based on observations made during the longest period (134 years) by the BMKG (Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency) station in Jakarta, it clearly showed that the consistent rate of increase in the temperature was around 0.02ºC per year (BMKG 2019c)[1]. Limited data from other weather stations in Indonesia also showed that the temperature rose 0.5ºC throughout the 20th century. This alarming increase was consistent with the global rate in rising temperatures estimated by the IPCC AR-4 (The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Fourth Assessment Report) which was 0.7 + 0.2ºC per century.

2. According to the Global Circulation Model (GCM), it is projected that the average rise in temperature in Indonesia is between 0.8-1.0ºC for the period 2020-2050. In Jawa-Bali regions, it was projected to reach 2ºC, 2.5ºC and 3ºC for the respective scenarios B1, A1B and A2. There is also high probablity that it is higher in Kalimantan and Sulawesi and reaching 4ºC in Sumatera. The trend difference in the rise in temperature is 0-2ºC every month.

3. In 2013 the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) projected that Indonesia would experience a atmospheric temperature rise of 2ºC among large islands by the year 2100 (Bappenas, 2014). The CSIRO MIROC, RCP 4.5 (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation Model for Interdisciplinary Research on Climate, Representative Concentration Pathway 4.5) found that the extreme change in temperature between 2021-2050 happened in Riau province in South Sumatra, Lampung, North coast of Jawa, West and Central Kalimantan and Papua, ranging between 28ºC dan 30ºC.

4. In line with these projections, climate change has been felt by population in Jambi Province, including in Kerinci Regency, which is the target location of the project. Climate and Average Weather Throughout the Year is characterized by temperature changes that vary between 23°C to 32°C, and with the highest temperature reaching 33°C. Figure 11 shows changes in air temperature throughout 2020 in Jambi Province. Rainfall per decade in Jambi can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure-1. Average Highest and Coldest Temperatures in Jambi, 2020[2]



5. In addition to temperature changes, Changes in rainfall patterns have also occurred in Jambi Province. Figure-2 shows the pattern of changes in rainfall in Jambi Province in the period 1981-1990; 1991 -

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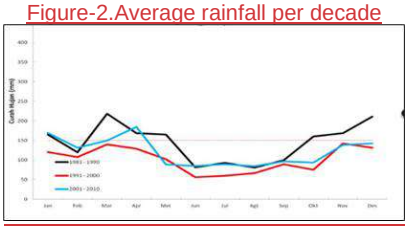
[1] . Roadmap NDC, Climate Change Adaptation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry,2020
[2] , BMKG Provinsi Jambi, 2019

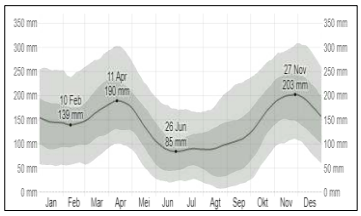
2000, and the period 2001 - 20010 which was observed through the Meteorological Station BMKG Depati Purbo, Kerinci, Jambi in 2019, and Figure-3 which shows the average monthly rainfall in Jambi Province based on BMKG Jambi Province data, 2019.

Figure-2.Average rainfall per decade



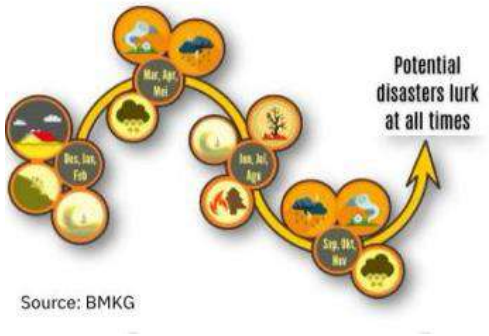
(1981-1990; 1991-2000; 2001 -2010)

Figure-3. Average Monthly Rainfall in Jambi



6. Climate Change characterized by increasing temperatures, change in rainfall patterns, frequency and intensity in Indonesia, including in Kerinci Regency, Jambi has potential to cause various disasters, including long droughts, floods, and increased extreme weather events. ~~This~~

7. Based on BMKG data from Depati Parbo, Kerinci Regency (2023), the potential for disasters from high rainfall frequencies resulting in floods and landslides occurs in December-February, then followed by tornadoes, lightning and hail occur in March-May, and September-November, while the potential for long drought and drought disasters occurs in June-August. The Long dry season that occurred in 2023 was influenced by several climatic phenomena that caused the 2023 dry season to be drier than normal. Some of these climatic phenomena such as the occurrence of the El Nino phenomenon (ENSO), the Eastern Monsoon (Australia), the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) with positive values, the inactive Madden Juliah Oscillation (MJO), and the sea surface temperature in Indonesian waters that are colder than normal.



~~1.~~8. Extreme weather above will then effect the livelihoods of local communities, especially in the food and agriculture sector. The influence of weather and climate is very complex, since these elements work simultaneously in nature. The excess or deficiency of climate elements has a negative influence on the growth and development of plants, which results in a decrease in crop productivity so that food agriculture is important in meeting food needs in the midst of growing population growth and a changing climate. Microclimate change can reduce crop productivity and quality and can even change land sustainability and planting patterns. Changes in rainfall patterns and intensity also affect crop production, as water requirements differ between crops and their growth phase. Higher temperatures and lower rainfall will dry out the soil and reduce the availability of water, which then affects the demand for water for settlements, households and other economic activities. Meanwhile, during high rainfall, it can cause crop failures and impact the main livelihoods of the community. This

can be seen in the flood that occurred in October 2022, the high intensity of rainfall caused flooding because several rivers (Sungai Batang Merao, Batang Lempur, Batang Lolo) in Bukit Kerman District overflowed and inundated residents' houses as high as 40 cm, highways and cut off 1 bridge connecting Lolo Kecil village to Sungai Warm village. Bukit Kerman District. In addition, the flood inundated 125 hectares of rice fields which reduced productivity and crop quality, harming the local economy. The areas affected by this flood consist of 1 village in Gunung Raya sub-district, 5 villages in Bukit Kerman sub-district, 2 villages in East Air Hangat sub-district, 3 villages in Depati VII sub-district, 2 and villages in Siulak Mukai sub-district (Source: https://dibi.bnpb.go.id/xdibi2/read2/58646).

~~Climate change is also felt by the population of Kerinci Regency, Jambi, which is the target location of the project.~~

9. Climate change has already occurred and cannot be avoided, but it can be anticipated with adaptation and mitigation measures that require planning and understanding the implementation of effective climate change adaptation as a whole from the community, especially people living in the upstream area, which borders the National Park Area. This is because Kerinci Regency is a highland where most (50%) of the area is the landscape of the Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS) with 4 watersheds (DAS) upstream serving 4 provinces in Sumatra. Most of the people in Kerinci District (80%) make their living as farmers. This condition makes Kerinci District one of the largest food warehouses in Jambi Province which supplies food needs to various regencies in Jambi Province.

10. Climate change has an impact on decreasing crop productivity in the Kerinci agricultural sector. Changes in temperature and rainfall make it difficult for farmers to determine the right planting season. It can be seen from the data on the production of rice and horticultural food crops in Kerinci Regency and other districts in Jambi Province. Of the 11,063,067 ha of food crop land, only 60.54 ha can be managed in 2020 with rice production of 10,667 tons. The remaining 11,002.53 ha cannot be managed due to critical land conditions, damage to agricultural infrastructure due to floods, and frequent crop failures due to pest attacks and crop failures due to drought reaching 31,000 hectares.

11. The decline in crop productivity is also influenced by the low capacity of farmers and decreasing interest of the younger generation in the agricultural sector. So far agriculture run by residents in Kerinci Regency is still conventional. Farmers have been clearing land by burning and on steep slopes (more than 45 degrees), and using high chemical inputs, so that the fertility of the land is constantly decreasing. As a result, farmers have to open up new land that they consider fertile. In addition, so far there are still many farmers who plant with monoculture planting patterns, so that income only relies on 1 type of plant, which is vulnerable if crop failure occurs. Farmers' vulnerability is also influenced by the factor of low capacity of farmers in developing food crop cultivation which results in suboptimal production yields, decreased production yields and determination of production prices.

12. Seeing the importance of Kerinci Regency as a highland area on the buffer of Kerinci Seblat National Park, an agricultural area in supplying food needs that are not supported by good farmer capacity and a high level of vulnerability and poverty in 9 locations in 2 sub-districts based on fingerprint data and BPS of Kerinci district. For this reason, it is necessary to increase the capacity of farmers in food agriculture cultivation and change farmers' behavior about the importance of knowledge related to climate change, how to adapt to climate change, namely by diversifying livelihoods through exploring local potential, processing post-harvest products and carrying out farming activities by implementing smart agriculture by combining Good Agricultural Practices and technology. The technology used to anticipate climate change is the installation of AWS in 2 sub-districts of the project location with the reach of surrounding villages. With AWS data, the community and farmers are able to make decisions in determining planting schedules, types of climate-resilient crops, land management models, cultivating land from degraded land to agricultural land, planting with intercropping or diverified planting patterns, irrigation and irrigation arrangements, and the application of the SRI method to food crops, In addition, in smart agriculture, agricultural agricultural land data will be collected as farmer farm record data so that farmers Able to analyze the farming business that is carried out and can minimize losses in the agricultural sector due to climate change. All implementation processes carried out will be designed into a regional adaptation plan document supported by the local government and will be

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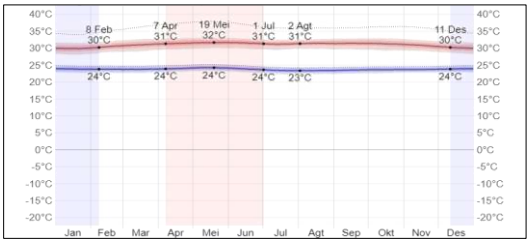
disseminated into an interesting learning from good practices of climate change adaptation at the village level.

2. Climate and Average Weather Throughout the Year is characterized by temperature changes that vary between 23°C to 32°C, and with the highest temperature reaching 33°C. Figure 11 shows changes in air temperature throughout 2020 in Jambi Province. Rainfall per decade in Jambi can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Average Highest and Coldest Temperatures in Jambi, 2020[3]



3.1. Changes in rainfall patterns have also occurred in Jambi Province. Figure 2 shows the pattern of changes in rainfall in Jambi Province in the period 1981-1990; 1991 - 2000, and the period 2001 - 20010 which was observed through the Meteorological Station BMKG Depati Parbo, Kerinci, Jambi in 2019, and Figure 3 which shows the average monthly rainfall in Jambi Province based on BMKG Jambi Province data, 2019.

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Figure 2.Average rainfall per decade (1981-1990; 1991-2000; 2001 -2010)

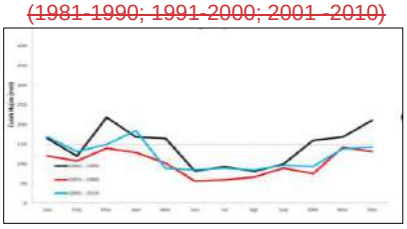
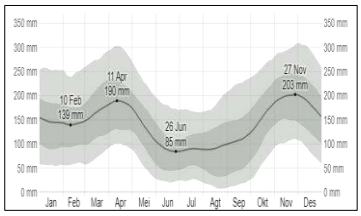


Figure 3. Average Monthly Rainfall in Jambi



A2. Variability and impact of climate change in the food agriculture sector

4.13. These signs of climate change are a climate anomaly phenomenon that is a serious concern because it has a major impact, especially on the agricultural sector. In Indonesia, in the last 30 years there have been several extreme climatic conditions characterized by an increasingly high frequency of climate variability. Indonesia's climate variability is closely related to ENSO (El Niño Southern Oscillation) in the Pacific Ocean and IOD (Indian Ocean Dipole) in the Indian Ocean. The appearance of the strong El Niño phenomenon seven times in the last 20 years was accompanied by the positive IOD phenomenon which occurred almost simultaneously which resulted in quite a serious drought. Based on the 43 drought events that occurred in 1844-1998, only six drought events were not related to the El Niño phenomenon. These conditions have a significant impact on cultural strategies and agricultural production, especially food crops.

5.14. Changes in temperature and rainfall that are increasingly difficult for farmers to predict in determining

[3] - BMKG Provinsi Jambi, 2019

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

~~6.~~15. The decline in the productivity of food crops due to climate change can have a serious impact on the food insecurity of the population, especially those whose basic food needs depend on paddy (rice). The food insecurity of the Indonesian population is a serious concern for President Joko Widodo in celebrating the 50th Birthday (HIPMI) in 2022[4].According to the President, currently there are an estimated 133 million people in various countries who are starting to go hungry due to food problems. For Indonesia, even though it is currently self-sufficient in food, the threat of vulnerability needs to be anticipated. This is because, based on data from the Ministry of Agriculture's Food Insecurity Index (IKP) for 2021, as many as 70 districts or 16.83% of the 416 districts have low IKP scores.

~~7.~~16. Concerns about food insecurity among the population are quite reasonable. This is because the population is dependent on rice as a staple food. Per capita rice consumption is quite high, namely 114.6 kg per person per year. It is estimated that in 2025 the population of Indonesia will reach 273.5 million people, with a rice requirement of 31.3 million tons. This need will continue to increase along with population growth. The high demand for rice is not comparable to rice production. This condition can be seen from BPS data (2020), namely: (1) The area of rice harvest in 2021 reached around 10.41 million hectares, down 245.47 thousand hectares or 2.30 percent compared to the area of rice harvest in 2020 of 10.66 million hectares. hectares. (2) Rice production in 2021 was 54.42 million tons of dry milled grain (GKG), down 233.91 thousand tons or 0.43 percent compared to rice production in 2020 of 54.65 million tons of dry milled grain (GKG). Indications of vulnerability and food insecurity of the population occurred at the project location. Based on data from the Kerinci Regency BPS (2020), rice consumption by 250,259 residents of Kerinci Regency per year was 324,924 tons, experiencing a deficit of 164,266 tons.

~~8.~~17. Post-harvest processing and poor road infrastructure also have an impact on the supply chain of production to food markets/consumers. The results of a study by the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) , that around 23-48 million tons of food was wasted during the 2000-2019 period or the equivalent of 115-184 kilograms per capita per year. With an estimated value of economic losses reaching 213-551 trillion per year or around 4-5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). Food lost and wasted is dominated by grains, such as rice, corn, wheat and other related products. And almost all of the food that is produced inefficiently is vegetables, where the total wasted reaches 62.8 percent of the total domestic supply of vegetables. The situation above shows the failure of the current food system – how food is produced, processed, transported and consumed – which if left untreated will contribute to the threat of a food crisis.

~~9.~~18. The decline in food crop productivity is also influenced by the low capacity of farmers in developing food crop cultivation. This can be seen from; (i) farmers in rural areas do not have land use planning. Generally, agricultural land is opened, but not managed productively which eventually turns into bushes and is prone to fires during the dry season. (ii) from the cultivation aspect, it is characterized by low productivity. This can be seen from the production of food crops which averages 3-4 tons per hectare for each planting season. Likewise with other types of plants such as corn and soybeans, on average

[4]. President Joko Widodo at the celebration of the 50th Birthday (HIPMI) in 2022

farmers are only able to produce 8 tons per hectare. (iii) land conditions are increasingly vulnerable to degradation due to the use of high chemical inputs, and the absence of crop rotation.

~~10.~~19. In addition to the main problems above, another challenge in meeting food needs is the decreasing interest of the younger generation in the agricultural sector. Currently, very few young people whose main livelihood is farming. Only +5% in the food crop subsector, ±10% in the livestock subsector and 20% in the horticulture and plantation subsector. The lack of interest of the younger generation to get involved in the food agriculture sector is due to the lack of incentives in this farming business, not having access to land control and capital, and the lack of attention from local governments in empowering young farmers.

A.3. Vulnerability of Population Livelihoods in Program Areas to Climate Change

~~11.~~20. The results of food vulnerability and climate risk analysis from SIDIK in 9 villages in 2 Kerinci Districts, which will be the project locations, identified all areas as being at the vulnerability level (see table-4). The impact of population vulnerability to climate places rural women (63.6 percent) and poor people (71.3 percent). Rural youth under 25 years old make up the most vulnerable group, accounting for 64.6 percent. This happens because of limited access to assets, production facilities, knowledge, and decent work opportunities in the agricultural sector, which causes them to lose their livelihoods. Therefore, it is essential to empower small farmers, women, young farmers and vulnerable groups in rural areas so that they have the capacity to acquire and manage climate-adaptive production assets.

~~12.~~21. Based on various considerations, both from the position of Kerinci District, which is in the TNKS landscape which has high biodiversity, so its sustainability needs to be maintained, as well as the high level of vulnerability and poverty in 9 locations in 2 sub-Districts are the focus of the proposed climate adaptive program. This is supported by Kerinci District BPS data (2021), which showed that the number of poor people continues to increase from 17,000 people in 2019 to 17,480 people in 2020 and increases again to 18,450 people in 2021. Of the number of poor people in Kerinci District, 68.5% occur in rural areas, which is the primary source of poverty, and their livelihoods come from the agricultural, food, and horticultural sectors. Poverty and food insecurity also have an impact on increasing cases of stunting. Based on 2019 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) data on the prevalence of stunting in Jambi Province in 2019, the average prevalence of stunting in Kerinci District in 2019 was 33.85%, the highest of all regencies/cities in Jambi Province.

~~13.~~22. The topography of the program's location is highly vulnerable to climate risk and its variability, significantly impacting the livelihoods of the community, particularly those employed in the food-agriculture sector. The results of the study in 9 program location villages identified the potential threat of climate disasters, and their variability can be seen in Table 1.

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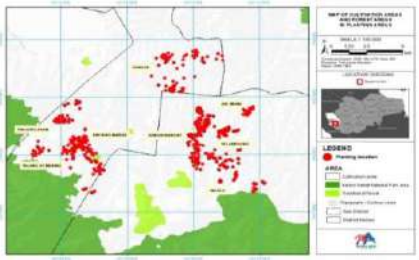
Table 1. potential threat of disaster in 9 Villages of Program Location[5]

Village name	Category	Tife Location	Watershed	Above sea level	Village width (Ha)	Risk/Hazard			(MHA) Kerinci customary area
						Flood	Landslide	Drought	
Masgo	Source	Up stream/ highland	Batang Merangin	934	7190	Very High	Very high	Moderate	Inside Kerinci customary area
Salampaung	Sources	Up stream/ highland	Batang Merangin	960	7320,9	Very High	Very high	Law	Inside Kerinci customary area
Kebun Lima	Sources	Up stream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1050	162,79	Very High	Law	Moderate	Outside customary area
Air Mumu	Sources	Up stream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1027	2819,4	Very High	Very High	Law	Inside Kerinci customary area
Sungai Hangat	Path	Up stream/ highland	Batang Merangin	971	636,8	Very High	Very High	Moderate	Same as above
Tanjung Syam	Parth	Up stream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1018	4284,3	Very High	Very High	Moderate	Same as above
Talang Kemuning	Sources	Up stream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1036	4810,7	Very High	Moderate	Law	Same as above
Bintang Marak	Sources	Up stream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1018	793	Very High	Very High	Law	Same as above
Pondoh	Sources	Up stream/ highland	Batang Merangin	1119	998	Very High	Very High	Law	Inside Kerinci customary area

~~14.~~23. The results of the identification of degraded, unproductive and abandoned agricultural land in 9 villages reached a coverage of 1,200 hectares. Of the area of degraded agricultural land, 575 hectares are in Bintang Marak and Masgo villages. Land degradation occurs not only in agricultural areas in the village environment but also in the buffer zone of the TNKS conservation area, which is 5 km from the target village. If deforestation is not stopped through replanting and the technical arrangement of good agriculture in accordance with the typology of the land, it will exacerbate climate vulnerability. Therefore, the project aims to build the resilience and adaptive capacity of individuals and communities, especially smallholders, to climate change through smart agriculture approaches and livelihood diversification supported by agroclimatological data and information. Activities to reduce deforestation that can contribute to reducing climate vulnerability namely: 1. land rehabilitation on this potential agricultural land that is submerged into a source of food and livelihood for the community;2. Technical assistance for good land cultivation (smart agriculture) according to land typology ;3. revitalize local rules that support the protection of ecosystem functions (Forests). Here we present a map of critical land in 9 target villages:

Map of Location Degraded Agricultural Land Restoration Plan of 600 ha in 9 Target Villages[6]



~~15.~~24. The map shows that degraded land occurs not only in agricultural land in community-managed areas but has also spread to the TNKS area with a slope of more than 40 degree. Land degradation results in erosion, flooding, landslides and decreased biodiversity. Deforestation practices occur due to the community's ignorance of topographic management and lack of planning for land use. This has an impact on food and livelihood vulnerability in 9 target villages, which are characterized by: (a) Current

[5] Mitra Aksi, Assessment of potential disaster threats in 9 program villages, August 2023 Agustus 2023.
[6] Department of Food and Agriculture, Kerinci Regency, 2022

farmer rice production averages only 2.5-3 tons per hectare, far below the general standard of 5-6 tons per hectare per planting season, (b) loss of community livelihoods in the agricultural sector because the land can no longer be cultivated productively, and (c) ecosystem vulnerability that has an impact on the loss of water sources, loss of biodiversity and increased carbon emission.

~~16.~~25. The results of the analysis of agricultural food vulnerability and climate risk also show that the determinants of the Exposure and Sensitivity Index (IKS) and Adaptation Capacity Index (IKA) in Kerinci District are quite high. For the Exposure and Sensitivity Index (IKS), the dominant determining factors are the ratio of rice consumption to total food carbohydrates (IKS 1), food diversification (IKS 3) and climate (IKS 12).

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

Province	District	Sub-District	Village's	IKA	IKS	Vulnerability	Flood Risk	Dry Risk
Jambi	Kerinci	Gunung Raya	Salampaung	0,52401	0,6198	4	4	3
Jambi	Kerinci	Gunung Raya	Masgo	0,41879	0,6863	5	5	5
Jambi	Kerinci	Gunung Raya	Air Mumu	0,60937	0,4715	4	4	3
Jambi	Kerinci	Gunung Raya	Sungai Hangat	0,63449	0,5362	4	4	3
Jambi	Kerinci	Gunung Raya	Kebun Lima	0,49558	0,6924	4	4	3
Jambi	Kerinci	Bukit Kerman	Tl. Kemuning	0,55717	0,5419	4	4	3
Jambi	Kerinci	Bukit Kerman	Tanjung Syam	0,62172	0,5333	4	4	3
Jambi	Kerinci	Bukit Kerman	Bintang Marak	0,54543	0,6189	4	4	3
Jambi	Kerinci	Bukit Kerman	Pondok	0,62173	0,5334	4	4	3

Notes
IKA = Adaptive Capacity Index
IKS = Exposure and Sensitivity Index
Data source: SIDIK - Vulnerability Index Data Information System

~~17.~~26. The population's vulnerability is further exacerbated by the conversion of Kerinci highland forests into agricultural areas and other uses without planning. The loss or reduction of forests causes floods, erosion and landslides, extinction of biodiversity and disruption of the ecosystem balance, which has an impact on the decline in people's livelihoods.

~~18.~~27. Therefore, to reduce the vulnerability of residents in 9 villages in the Kerinci highlands, a strategy and steps to adapt to climate change are needed along with awareness of changes in community behavior in managing land and natural resources sustainably. In addition, together with the landowners and the village government, restore degraded lands to restore their fertility so they can be reused as agricultural land, and support the sustainability of ecosystems that play an essential role in climate change and its variability.

~~19.~~28. This project will implement four components to reduce the impact of climate change on the livelihoods of residents in 9 villages, particularly in the agricultural food sector. Component I is a component of increasing the capacity of the community and stakeholders (including the village government) in dealing with and adapting to climate change through campaigns, knowledge transfer, education, and advocacy for climate resilience to produce a climate change adaptation action plan. Component I will be strengthened with concrete smart agriculture practices supported by the provision of data and information through the installation of Automatic Weather Station (AWS), practices for selecting and using climate-adaptive seeds, land use planning, practices for making organic fertilizers, practices for integrated pest control, and practices for land management with the principles of good agricultural practices carried out through the agricultural field school approach.

~~20.~~29. To improve the resilience of the community's livelihoods that only rely on one commodity (rice) will be promoted through diversification of local food livelihoods and environmental services in component 2. Implementation of component 2 is carried out by increasing sources of food ingredients that are adaptable to the climate, such as taro, yam (including the Araceae/taro family), breadfruit, ginger, or spices. Other livelihood diversification practices that will be developed are utilizing the potential of local environmental services through ecotourism activities, freshwater fish farming, and

processing local non-rice food products. Component 2 will be prioritized for target groups of small farmers, women, young people, and survivors.

~~21.~~30. Smart agriculture practices and land-based livelihood diversification will be carried out on agricultural lands owned by farmers, including land that farmers consider unproductive, which will be restored to its fertility (carried out in component 3). To ensure that the beneficiary farmers' lands are right on target, land ownership, land conditions, types of plants, and management systems have been identified so far. The Quantum GIS application will continually monitor the land restoration process and its development. During the implementation process, learning outcomes will be compiled and processed into knowledge products that will be disseminated and distributed to beneficiary farmers and the wider community, academics, and policy-makers in the regions and nationally (which are stated in component 4). Knowledge products will be presented according to the character of the beneficiaries. For example, farmers use easy-to-understand language, while stakeholders and academics use scientific language.

A.4. Increasing the resilience of community livelihoods towards climate impacts

~~22.~~31. To reduce the adverse impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector as the main livelihood of the local population, this program will increase resilience at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change. To achieve this goal, the strategic steps that will be taken are as follows:

~~23.~~32. ***Mainstream climate change adaptation policies into the local agricultural food sector***. Adaptation to climate change in the agricultural food and horticulture sectors, the main livelihoods of the people of Kerinci District, must be a policy priority for the District Government. With a precision agriculture model, namely a plant cultivation model that integrates data (land area, land ownership, type of plant, productivity and other data) into technology so that resource use is more effective and efficient according to needs and if problems occur, they can be addressed, traced and resolved immediately. This model is an effort to increase production and reduce the negative impacts and risks caused by climate change. The Precession Agricultural Policy needs to be supported by increasing climate literacy, strengthening local capacity, improving knowledge management, aligning with district action plan policies on climate change.

~~24.~~33. **Increasing the capacity of farmers through Smart Agriculture practices supported by agro-climatological data and information, good land use techniques (Good Agriculture Practice).** Crop failure, low productivity and quality of food production, increasing attacks by pests and plant diseases, and the condition of agricultural land continues to experience degradation, which have an impact on food vulnerability, people's livelihoods and ecosystems due to the low knowledge and capacity of farmers in predicting climate change, especially in determining planting times, selecting types of food crops that are adaptive to the climate, and the absence of good land use planning. Therefore, farmers need to improve their knowledge and capacity through Smart Agriculture practices supported by agro-climatological data and information, good land use techniques (Good Agriculture Practice).

~~25.~~34. **Strengthening food security and livelihoods of farmers, women and youth through diversification of local food sources and optimization of potential ecosystem services as a source of income**. Food and livelihood vulnerability of farmers is caused by dependence on rice food. To reduce food vulnerability of rice, local food sources, such as tubers, taro, bananas, breadfruit, and various types of food varieties need to be cultivated by farmers and local policy makers. All types of local food will be processed as food products by women's farmer groups. Processed non-rice food products, in addition to being consumed by families, will also be marketed as a source of family income. The potential for environmental services available in each village, such as the beauty of the landscape ecosystem, agroforest gardens, traditional settlement models, rice field landscapes, will be managed and developed as a source of livelihood for women and village youth. With the diversification of food and livelihoods, it is hoped that it can increase food security and open up employment opportunities as a livelihood for the population, especially women and youth in facing the impacts of climate change.

~~26.~~35. **Restoring the fertility of degraded agricultural land so that it can be managed productively and**

reducing the vulnerability of the population and ecosystem to the dangers of climate change and its variability. Degraded agricultural land in 9 villages in the project location is not managed by farmers because it is unproductive. Degraded land also has the potential to increase carbon emissions, and is vulnerable to climate disasters (landslides, floods, and fires during the dry season). Therefore, farmers who own land through AF support are empowered in groups in restoring degraded agricultural land. The target area of land to be restored to fertility together with farmers who own land is 600 hectares in 6 villages from 9 project locations. This step is also expected to have a positive impact on protecting water sources, preventing damage to soil structure, loss of biodiversity, and environmental services that play an important role in climate change. From an economic aspect, restoring degraded agricultural land will help small farmers increase the productivity and economic value of the land. The land that has been restored to fertility will be planted with various types of agroforestry plants (gerga orange, coffee, cinnamon, and endemic wood), and its management will be monitored via satellite imagery, drones, and input to the ODK application.

36. Increase public awareness and local and national government policy makers in dealing with climate change in the agricultural sector, through promotion, education and advocacy of project learning for adoption. Project learning will be recorded, documented and processed into Climate Village knowledge products (Proklim), which will then be disseminated through the District Climate adaptation forum, promoted through the media (TV, Radio, Website, YouTube, Facebook), and through informal discussions in village halls, campuses, schools and places of worship by involving cadres or local champions from each village.

~~27.~~

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B. Project/ Programme Objectives:

~~28.~~37. Project Goals/Impact: **Increased resilience at the community national, and regional level to climate variablity and change**.

~~29.~~38. To achieve the main objective, it will be carried out through 4 components, namely

Project Component-1: Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in reducing climate-related crop failures through the transfer of knowledge and practices of smart agriculture supported by agro-meteorological data and information and adaptation policies for the food and agriculture sector at the district level

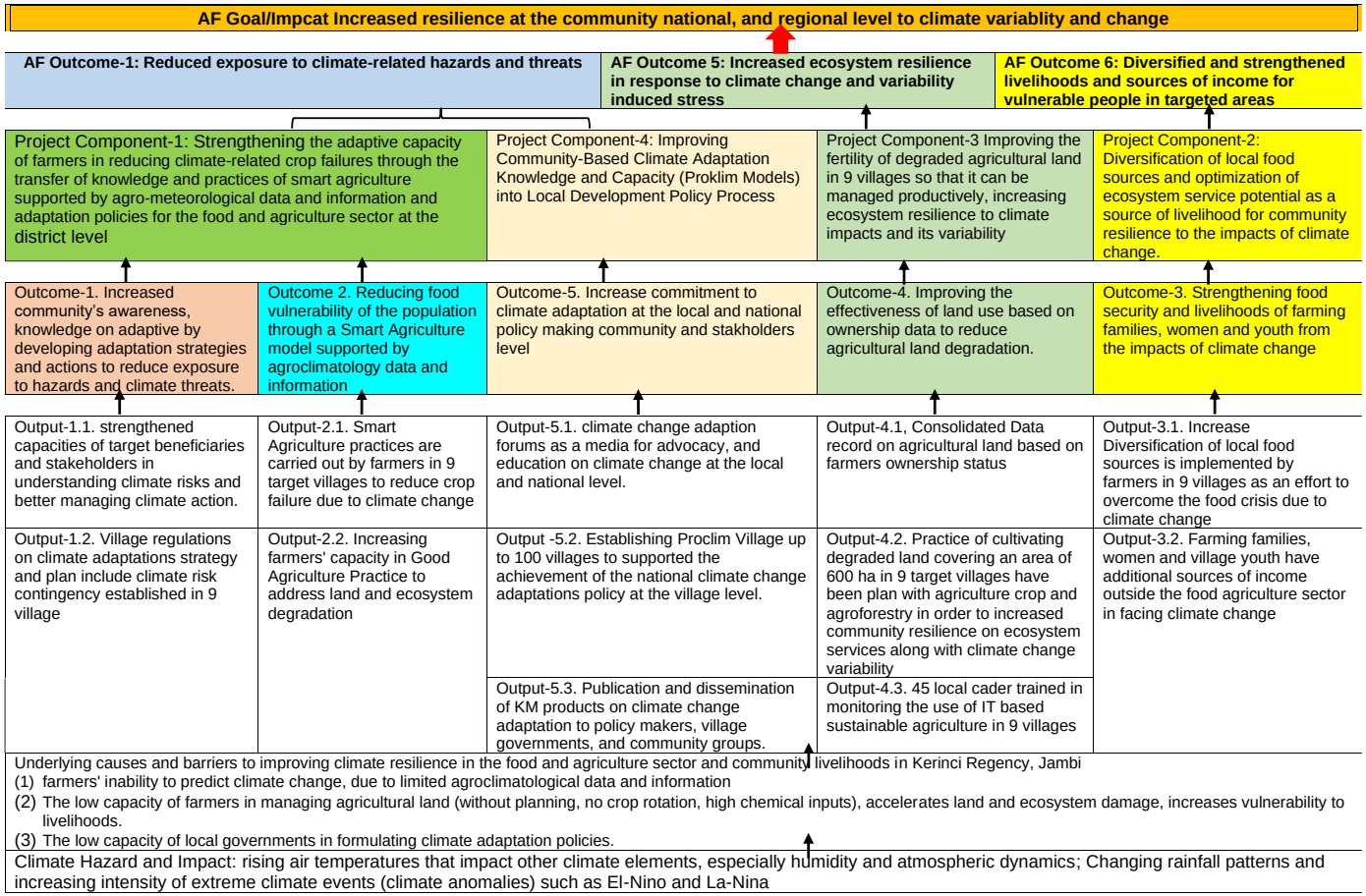
Project Component-2: diversification of local food sources and optimization of ecosystem service potential as a source of livelihood for community resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Project Component-3 Improving the fertility of degraded agricultural land in 9 villages so that it can be managed productively, increasing ecosystem resilience to climate impacts and its variability

Project Component-4: Improving Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Capacity (Proklim Models) into Local Development Policy Process

~~30.~~39. Below is the Theory of Change for the Project and alignment of the project objectives with the Adaptation Fund Result Framework at the outcome level as indicated red boxes

Figure 4. The Theory of Change (TOC)



C. Project / Programme Components and Financing

Table 3. Program Components and Financing

Project/Programme Component	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount ($)
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in reducing climate-related crop failures through the transfer of knowledge and practices of smart agriculture supported by agro-meteorological data and information and adaptation policies for the food and agriculture sector at the District level.	Output 1.1. Strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action.	Result/Outcome-1. Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats	52,205.75
	Output 1.2. Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plans, incl. climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages.		73,464.00
	Sub total Outcome 1		**125,669.75**
	Output-2.1. Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change.	Outcome 2. Reducing food vulnerability of the population through a Smart Agriculture model supported by agroclimatology data and information.	282,965.00
	Output-2.2. Increasing farmer's capacity in Good Agriculture Practice to addres land and ecosystem degradation		15,315.00
	Sub total Outcome 2		**298,280.00**
Total Component 1			**423,949.75**
Component-2. Diversification of local food sources and optimization of ecosystem service potential as a source of livelihood for community resilience to the impacts of climate change.	Ouput-3.1. Increase diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate change.	Outcome-3 Strengthening food security and livelihoods of farming families, women and youth from the impacts of climate change.	79,253.33
	Output 3.2, Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change		54,070.00
	Sub total Outcome-3		**133,323.33**
Total Component-2			**133,323.33**
Component-3 Improving the fertility of degraded agricultural land in 9 villages so that it can be managed productively, increasing ecosystem resilience to climate impacts and its variability	Output-4.1. Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status.	Outcomome-4 Improving the effectiveness of land use based on ownership data to reduce agricultural land degradation.	40,016.58
	Output 4.2. practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages has been planted with agricultural crops and agroforestry crops in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.		88,059.09
	Output 4.3. 45 local cadres are trained and have the capability to deliver IT-based monitoring of agricultural land restoration in 9 program villages.		11,126.67
	Sub total budget outcome 4		**139,202.33**
Total Component-3			**139,202.33**
Component-4 Improving	Output 5.1. climate change	Outcome-5. Increase	22,696.00

Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Capacity (Proklim Models) into Local Development Policy Process.	adaptation forum as a media for advocacy, and education on climate change at the local and national level	commitment to climate adaptation at the local and national policy making community and stakeholders level	
	Output 5.2. Establishing Proclim Village up to 100 villages to supported the achievement of the national climate change adaptations policy at the village level		11,433.00
	Output 5.3 Publication and dissemination of KM products on climate change adaptation to policy makers, village governments, and community groups		54,047.33
	Sub total Outcome -5.		**88,176.33**
Total Component-4			**88,176.33**
Program M&E	Monitoring		31,048.25
Total M&E			**31,048.25**
Project/Program Executing (EE) Cost			**85,626.00**
Total Project/Programme Cost			**901,326.00**
Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity			**76,613.00**
Amount of Financing Requested			**977,939.00**

D. Programed Calendar:

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	2025
Mid-term Review (if planned)	2026
Program/Programme Closing	2027
Terminal Evaluation	2025 and 2027

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.

~~31.~~40. This program initiative is implemented for 3 years as a concrete step to increase the capacity of the Community, Livelihoods and Ecosystems to be adequately protected from the adverse impacts of climate change. To achieve the above objectives, the program is carried out through 4 components. Component I; will focus on increasing the knowledge, awareness and skills of men and women, farmers and local governments in developing climate adaptation steps. Increasing knowledge and skills in climate adaptation will be implemented in the agricultural sector through smart agriculture practices supported by agroclimatology data and information. Through the implementation of smart agriculture with the support of agroclimatology data and information, it is hoped that farmers can determine the planting time and types of plants that are appropriate to climate conditions, so that the potential for crop failure can be minimized.

~~32.~~41. To reduce the community's dependence on rice food, which is vulnerable to food shortages due to climate change, smart agriculture practices will be enriched with diversification of non-rice food ingredients, such as taro, sweet potato, yam, banana, breadfruit and other food ingredients that are in accordance with local customs. Farming communities are vulnerable to losing their livelihoods due to climate change. This is because family income only comes from one source of agricultural products.

~~33.~~42. To reduce the risk of livelihood vulnerability due to climate change from the agricultural sector, farmers, women and young people will be facilitated in managing livelihood diversification based on the utilization of local resource potential such as ecotourism, freshwater fish farming, processing of non-rice food products, etc. In the target location, the vulnerability of farming communities to the impacts of climate change is increasing, with the reduction of productive agricultural land due to land degradation caused by poor land management (Component-2).

~~34.~~43. Degradation of agricultural land threatens food supply and poses a serious threat to the sustainability of the population and ecosystem against climate change and its variability. To reduce this threat, 600 hectares of critical agricultural land in 9 target villages will be restored to fertility, so that it can be managed productively as a source of food and agroforestry to restore ecosystem functions that play an important role in reducing the impacts of climate change and reducing GHG emissions (Component-3).

~~35.~~44. During the process of activities carried out in components 1 to 3, the compilation of learning outcomes is carried out which are disseminated through audio-visual media such as films, printed media such as books, page sheets and social media such as websites, Instagram and Facebook so that local and national policy-makers can adopt them in encouraging climate change adaptation in the agri-food sector. Component 4 will also be complemented by the formation of a community-based climate adaptation forum and the District Climate Adaptation Action Plan. Through the learning process of the 4 components above, this program is promoted as a Climate Village (Climate Village Program) model, and to realize the Climate Village model, in the first year 9 villages were prepared as project targets and registered through the SRN PPI secretariat account to be registered as Climate Village Program. In the 2nd year, the progress of the Climate Village Program in 9 villages was reported for verification by PPI, to obtain an increase in status and registration of additional villages of ± 91 villages as Climate Village Program villages. The results of the learning above will be capitalized as knowledge products that will be published and distributed to the community, farmers, local and national policy-makers. It is hoped that policy-makers will adopt good practices

from this program and disseminate them in various regions in Indonesia.

~~36.~~45. This program will reduce economic vulnerability, increase social and livelihood resilience, as well as local ecosystem resilience for 21,642 residents in 2 Districts (Gunung Raya and Bukit Kerman sub-Districts) from the impacts of climate change and its variability. The main target of this program is 857 households (5,150 people) in 9 villages or 30% of the population of Gunung Raya and Bukit Kerman Districts, Kerinci District.

~~37.~~46. The project's relevance to AF objectives can be seen in the TOC. This program will also **contribute to Indonesia's NDC implementation target in the field of food security** which focuses on the need for adaptation to meet people's food needs due to the loss of production in the agricultural sector due to the impact of climate change.

~~38.~~47. This program provides activities involving smallholders and local stakeholders to reduce climate impacts on the agricultural food sector and community livelihoods in 9 villages in the highland landscape area of Kerinci District, Jambi, through channel main activities, which can be seen in figure-5

Figure 5. Demonstration of Program Implementation Model

A.1. Program Components.

~~39.~~48. **Component 1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers and village governments in reducing livelihood vulnerability, especially the agri-food sector to climate through knowledge transfer, provision of agro-climatology data and information.**

~~40.~~49. Various factors cause the high vulnerability of the population, especially smallholders in program locations, in developing food agriculture as the main livelihood, caused by the lack of agrometeorological data and information, early warning systems, and exacerbated by the low level of knowledge and understanding regarding food agriculture. To increase the resilience of individuals and vulnerable rural groups in reducing the impacts of climate change, activities are needed to improve climate literacy, strengthen local capacity, integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies, as well as implement adaptive Smart Agriculture technology.

Project Result.

~~41.~~50. Outcome-1. Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats.

42.51. Output-1.1. strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action.

43.52. Activities/Sub Activities.

1.1.1 Dissemination of information on program objtives, results, and benefits to the community and local government through a series of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities in farmer groups, women's groups, youth groups, formal schools (Primary, Middle and High School), film screenings about climate change and its impacts, discussion series on climate change and its impacts felt by local communities (1 x a month), and publication of climate knowledge via YouTube, video and media (TV).

1.1.2 Facilitation data and information agri-climatology and installing 2 units an Automatic Weather station (AWS) at the village community level. Utilization of agrometeorological data and information: As an effort to transfer climate knowledge at the beneficiary level, climate data series, posters, climate change videos, smart farming guidebooks, climate adaptation guidebooks, cartoons will be delivered intensively using language that farmers and village governments easily understand.

Note : Developing Automatic Weather Station (AWS).To regularly complete weather change data and information, 2 Automatic Weather Station (AWS) units will be installed at the sub-district level. Automatic Weather Station (AWS) is a vital component in the climate risk mitigation system designed to provide real-time weather data and support various adaptation efforts to climate change. The function of AWS is to act as a climate recorder in the local area so that the community can obtain rainfall change data quickly, precisely and accurately, to minimize crop failure. Data processing by AWS, namely 1. Real-time data collected by AWS is directly sent to the central server, where special algorithms are used to detect weather patterns and potential extreme events; 2. The data is processed into graphical reports, visual maps, or simple indicators such as low, medium, or high weather risk levels. Several communication channels, including SMS and mobile applications for farmers, digital information boards in strategic village locations, and community media like village radio and farmer groups, deliver this information to beneficiaries. Actionable information includes rainfall predictions to assist farmers in determining planting or harvesting times, drought warnings to enhance irrigation efficiency, and warnings of potential extreme weather to enable communities to take adaptive measures like crop protection or infrastructure strengthening. AWS is managed at the sub-district level by trained local cadres. Cadres in each village are tasked with analyzing and delivering information to the community through village information media and/or the Indonesian Amateur Radio Organization (ORARI). Farmers can now decide on the ideal planting season and plant varieties that are resistant to climate conditions, eliminating the need for less accurate traditional seasonal calendars. As a tool for recording weather data and information, the sustainability of AWS operations requires a technical maintenance and sustainability plan after the project. For this reason, since the AWC is installed, a village technical team will be formed and trained to conduct routine checks, such as ensuring sensor cleanliness, device calibration, and data connectivity. Additional technical support will be obtained through collaboration with BMKG, including advanced training and software updates. In addition, a remote monitoring system will be implemented to detect potential damage early.

To support financial sustainability, AWS operational funding will be obtained from several sources. The village budget (APBDes) will be allocated for routine operational costs, while the local government's climate change adaptation program is expected to provide additional subsidies. Partnerships with the private sector through corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs in the fields of agribusiness and forestry will also be utilized as a source of funding. Additionally, farmer groups or beneficiary communities can make voluntary contributions towards operational costs.

1.1.3 Serial thematic discussions on climate change through film media, local climate change events and their impact on livelihoods, especially the agricultural food sector with farmers, women farming groups, young farmers and village government. Build awareness of climate change adaptation through thematic discussion series.

1.1.4 Training developing hazard monitoring and early warning services, IT-based agroclimatology data and information. Training 45 local cadres of young male and female farmers (5 people from each village) for hazard monitoring and early warning, dissemination of digital technology-based agroclimatology data and information. The training activities that will be carried out aim to enable villages to produce local cadres who are able to identify and monitor climate-related dangers and early warnings. The model is through training with material on hazard monitoring and early warning to prospective cadres in theory and practice, including how to use, manage and convey AWC information. This activity is carried out in each village. In the future, after completing the program, these local cadres will be able to duplicate and disseminate information related to the signs of climate change and its dangers as shown by the AWC tool.

~~44.~~53. Output-1.2. Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plan incl. climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages.

~~45.~~54. Activities/Sub-Activities.

Activities/sub activities	Target Beneficiaries	Deliverable result
1.2.1. village workshops to obtain input, data, information community needs and expectations which will become the basis for preparing climate adaptation and mitigation contingency plan	Per village :50 person; 20 person are women representatives.	Commitment of farmers, women, youth, vulnerable groups and village governments in preparing adaptation action plans (contingency plans) in 9 target villages as climate village models (Climate Village Program)
1.2.2. Assistance in the preparation of village Regulations (Perdes) regarding Contingency Plans. with 3 meetings attended by 25 village representative participants	25 ps village representatives; 8 ps women, 4 young people and 13 ps village government and local leaders	climate adaptation action plan document in 9 villages
1.2.3. Ratification of the contingency plan document for micro-scale (village) climate adaptation and mitigation plans	Per village :50 person; 20 person are women representatives	The climate adaptation action plan document serves as a guide in reducing the impact of climate change in each target village and becomes a model for Climate Villages in Jambi Province.

~~46.~~55. The project on outputs 1.1. and 1.2 contributes to national and local policies through' (a) Agro-climatology information will help develop a comprehensive climate risk profile to support policies in the agriculture/forestry subsector, land use in the development of the agriculture-food subsector, so that it

becomes one of the strategies for farmers' adaptation to the impacts of climate change and its variability. (b) This climate information will enable programs to raise awareness, design capacity building and institutional development of smallholder farmers in strengthening food production chains to face climate challenges; (c) support stronger national adaptation to climate impacts and local and national food security policies through adaptation action plans whose success can be replicated elsewhere, and (d) contribute to achieving the Indonesian Climate Village (Climate Village Program) targets.

~~47.~~56. Outcome-2. **Reducing food vulnerability of the population through a Smart Agriculture model supported by agro-climatology data and information.**

~~48.~~57. The unavailability of data on the area of food farming land based on ownership status in each village is an obstacle in calculating the availability of food production chains that can be provided by each farming family. Apart from the unavailability of data, another factor that influences the availability of production chains and food security is the low capacity of farmers in implementing good agricultural practices (starting from land processing, selecting climate-adaptive plant varieties, and adopting technology). Therefore, it is necessary to collect data on the land area of each farming family in 9 villages.

~~49.~~58. Output 2.1. Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change. To reduce food vulnerability caused by farmers' inability to deal with climate change, Measured Agriculture is a technology-based agricultural concept whose approach is through observation and measurement to produce accurate data so that agricultural activities are more effective and efficient to meet increased production in the food agriculture sector. Smart Agriculture Field School practices will be promoted to farmers, district agricultural extension workers, youth, women's farmer groups and farm laborers.

~~50.~~59. Activities/Sub Activities.

Activities/sub activities	Beneficiaries	Deliverable acievement
2.1.1. Direct technical assistance on farmers' land in food crop cultivation practices (seed selection, planting and maintenance techniques, organic fertilization, how to observe plant growth and development, pest control) with a target time of 28 months through the live-in method in the village.	3.863 smallholders' (target 75% x 5.150 farmers, including 40 women, and 25% of the youth	• Smart agriculture cultivation is implemented consistently and sustainably by farmers in 9 target villages. • increasing rice production from 3 tons to 5 tons per harvest season. • rice crop intensification from 2 times a year to 3 times a year
2.1.2. Rice Intensification System (SRI) Field School in 9 villages • Practice/implementation of SRI	120 SRI cadre farmers, 30 female representatives, 20 young farmers, 10 sub-district agricultural extension workers, 60 champion farmers	-The SRI method supported by agro-climatological data was adopted by rice farmers in 9 target villages - availability of water supply for 1.200 hectares of rice fields throughout the year (800 meters long and 1.5 meters wide with a depth of 1 meter)
2.1.3. Develop a seed bank for climate-adaptive local food varieties	Minimal 70% from 3,863 farmers	availability of local seeds that have been selected to be climate adaptive
2.1.4. Technical assistance in controlling methods for controlling plant pests (OPT)	Minimal 70% from 3,863 farmers	Plant pests can be reduced biologically, without using pesticides
2.1.5. Practice of making organic fertilizers, biopesticides and plant	Minimal 70% from 3,863 farmers fertilizer, biopesticides to reduce	75% of farmers can make organic fertilizer, biopesticides to reduce

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

~~51.~~60. Deliverable result outcome-.2.1: (1) Crop failures caused by climate change can be reduced; (2) Farmers can increase harvest productivity by 5-6 tons for each planting season; (3) The food supply chain (rice) can be maintained and food vulnerability can be overcome and Output 2.2 Increasing farmer's capacity in Good Agriculture Practice to address land and ecosystem degradation with activity participatory land use planning, Assistance management techniques without burning, structuring cropping patterns based on land typology and a climate-resistant crop rotation system and sharing GAP good practices as a medium for learning farmers.

~~52.~~61. **Outcome- 3. Strengthening food security and livelihoods of farming families, women and youth from the impacts of climate change.** Dependence on a single source of income from monoculture farming, which is vulnerable to climate change, puts residents in program locations at risk of losing their source of income. Dependence on rice as a staple food also further worsens family food security. Strategies to improve family and community food security, especially to avoid climate-related food crises, by promoting and implementing local food diversification that has high nutritional content and economic value, such as sweet potatoes, yams, taro, bananas, breadfruit, corn, and nuts that will be developed and promoted as a variety of family and community food.

~~53.~~62. Output-3.1.Increase diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate change. To reduce the vulnerability of farmers' food and livelihoods to climate change, it is necessary to develop food and livelihood diversification. Food diversification is carried out through the practice of cultivating non-rice food crops, such as taro, yam, sweet potato, breadfruit, etc, And then livelihood diversification activities are also carried out based on the results of field identification, namely freshwater fish farming, management of environmental services such as honey management.

Activities/sub-activities	Target Beneficiaries	Deliverable achievement
3.1.1. Workshop on preparing work plans for livelihood diversification in 9 village	farming families, youth, women's groups and vulnerable groups, local leaders, village governments	document of agreement on livelihood diversification model in each village

3.1.2. Assistance technical practice for livelihood diversification based on local food in farmers land	Targeting 9 villages in 12 months, target beneficiaries are 3.000 from 5.135 smallholders	alternative local food ingredients other than rice, accepted by farmers and communities in facing the food crisis
3.1.3. livelihood diversification assistance in the cultivation of organic spice plants, vanila, turmeric, ginger	farmer groups, women's farmer groups, youth groups	alternative food ingredients can be processed into various food products that are in demand by farmer families and the community.
3.1.4. Assistance in freshwater fish culture and honey cultivation	farmer groups, women's farmer groups, youth groups	Alternative livelihoods from the utilization of non-timber forest potential. as a provider of nutrients (animal protein), skill improvement from environmentally friendly and sustainable fish farming.
3.1.5. Series of discussions and learning reflections every 3 months	farming families, youth, women's groups and vulnerable groups, local leaders, village governments	75% of farmers get economic benefits

~~54.~~63. Output -3.2 Farming, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change. Farmers are vulnerable to losing their livelihoods due to climate change. This is because farming families only depend on 1 source of income from agriculture. To improve the resilience of farmers' livelihoods, including women, young people and vulnerable groups, livelihood diversification as a source of family income needs to be developed. Women and young people will also be trained in marketing products through online media.

Activities/sub activities output -3.2

3.2.1. Training dan assistance women and young people entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship training and mentoring for women and the younger generation, target participants are 800 people.

3.2.2 Training on processing local food products that meet food safety, quality and packaging standards, food safety attributes, and environmentally friendly (eco-labelling attributes). The target is 200 young people and 2 x training activities for processing local food products that meet food safety standards, quality and packaging, food safety attributes and environmental friendliness (eco-labelling attributes). The target participant is 800 people.

3.2.3. Training and assistance eco-tourism. ecotourism aims to utilize natural resources in a sustainable manner and can play a role in nature conservation and climate change mitigation. This activity can also reduce pressure on local ecosystems by diverting part of the community's economy from the exploitation of natural resources to more sustainable activities. When viewed in terms of feasibility, the development of ecotourism can be carried out with a fairly low initial capital, especially if there is already existing natural potential, such as forests, beaches, or cultural sites. The ecotourism development approach is carried out by involving the community and forming a tourism awareness group tasked with managing and developing tourist destinations in the context of long-term ecotourism sustainability. The benefit of this ecotourism development is to provide a multiplier effect so that it can become a new additional income opportunity for families/communities including women, vulnerable groups, young people and farmers as well as increasing awareness to maintain nature conservation. 3 ecotourism training and assistance packages for the younger generation.

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

Deliverable result outcome-3.

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

can increase family resilience when rice crops fail due to climate change

~~55.~~64. **Outcome-4. Improving the effectiveness of land use based on ownership data to reduce agricultural land degradation.**

~~56.~~65. Output. 4.1. Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status. Data collection based on farmers' ownership status ensures that agricultural practices are carried out according to capacity and sustainability principles. Data will also be used to compile Design Engineering Development (DED) related to the calculation of fertilizer needs, seeds/plant seedlings, planting distance, water management, division of work groups, monitoring of results and impacts. The choice of this method is because: First, this method allows the identification and alignment of land with legal and law-abiding land use zoning, so as to know the boundaries of farmers' land. This helps reduce the risk of overlapping land use with forest or conservation areas. Second, land ownership information provides an accurate data basis for management (ranging from land cultivation, selection of adaptive varieties and technology transfer/adoption) and monitoring of agricultural activities. Third, this method allows tracking of land use changes, which are relevant to sustainability such as crop rotation, organic fertilizer use, and soil conservation. However, the approach requires a review to clarify the purpose, relevance, and potential implications that may arise. Disclosure of land ownership status can trigger conflicts related to boundary disputes or land claims, especially in areas with a history of unclear tenure law. Additionally, third parties can use ownership data to evaluate tax liabilities or land use outside of the project's objectives. It also raises privacy concerns, affecting public trust in the project. To manage these implications, various mitigation measures will be implemented. To ensure understanding and acceptance, a transparent and participatory approach involves local stakeholders, including landowners, village governments, and communities. Data protection protocols will be designed to maintain the confidentiality of proprietary information, which will only be used for the purposes of the project. In addition, a dispute resolution mechanism based on local mediation will be prepared. Alternative monitoring methods, such as satellite imagery or land surveys, will also be applied to supplement these assessments if needed.

~~57.~~66. Activities/sub activities.

4.1.1 Workshop on building agreements (FPIC) at the smallholder's level for data collection and mapping of land ownership

4.1.2 Mapping and collecting data on land area, land conditions, soil, types of food crops developed, ecosystem conditions with various variability characteristics of farmers based on ownership status in 9 villages.

4.1.3 Workshop on delivery of results, and verification of land data collection in the village.

~~58.~~67. Output 4.2. Practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.

~~59.~~68. Increasing the effectiveness of degraded agricultural land utilization in 9 villages is based on data from direct identification by the Mitra Aksi team assisted by local farmers, then supported by image data from the 9 villages. Restoration of degraded agricultural land is carried out on land with poor soil physical conditions, reduced fertility and nutrient levels, so that the land is no longer suitable for agricultural activities located on APL or on slopes with a gradient of between 25% and 40% and has been abandoned for a long time. Therefore, the goal is to restore soil fertility and increase land capacity to support sustainable agriculture in the future. The implementation of restoration activities is carried out by farmers who own the land with a group work system starting from land ownership data collection, soil nutrient provision process, selection of agroforest plant types, planting and maintenance. A group farmer's land ownership-based approach is carried out so that farmers can directly practice critical farmland restoration techniques and take responsibility for their maintenance.

~~60.~~69. To ensure that the agricultural land to be restored is truly degraded land and not newly opened land, observations and verification are carried out in the field together with the community and local village

government. Verification of land conditions is carried out through tracking with satellite imagery covering the last five years of data. This process also includes detailed mapping of land locations to ensure that only land that has not been productive for a long time will be restored. This aims to prevent the opening of new agricultural land that is registered for restoration. The area of agricultural land whose fertility will be restored is targeted at 600 hectares to be managed productively with an agroforest system. The growth and development of agroforest plants will be monitored every 6 months by trained farmer cadres using IT applications, and the results will be reported and published via the website, and will be the subject of discussion with farmer land owners and the local government.

~~61.~~70. Activities/sub-activities.

4.2.1. Workshop on preparing a working group of landowner farmers whose fertility will be restored.
4.2.2. Preparation of work plans and schedules implementation: land preparation, fertilization, preparation of agroforest seedlings, planting and maintenance of plants by working groups of landowner farmers.
4.2.3. Establishment of agroforestry demonstration plots as seedling learning centers.

~~62.~~71. Output 4.3. Availability of 45 cadres who have the capacity and skills to monitor the management of fertility-restored agricultural land using remote sensing technology.

Activities/Sub-Activities.
4.3.1 IT-based growth and development monitoring system training for agroforestry plants
4.3.2 field monitoring progress and Degradation land that has been managed into agricultural land

~~63.~~72. Deliverable result outcome 4. Improvement of degraded agricultural land will be carried out using an agroforestry model on land owned by smallholders so that it can be managed more productively for (i) improve livelihoods; (ii) restore ecosystem services; (iii) protect natural forests and important ecosystem areas; and (iv) reducing GHG emissions from the agricultural sector.

~~64.~~73. Outcome 5. Increase commitment to climate adaptation at the local and national policy making community and stakeholders level. Outcome 5 is the product of learning from outcomes 1, 2 and 3 that are capitalized on for advocacy, education and knowledge transfer for farmers, young people, stakeholders, local and national governments. With the documentation of learning products published through the media, it is expected that the government can adopt the program as a model for increasing the resilience of farmers, communities and ecosystems from climate change.

~~65.~~74. Output 5.1. Established village-based climate adaptation forums as an instrument to enhance

~~66.~~75. Activities/Sub-Activities
The forum was formed as a media for advocacy and education for local policy-makers and the community, including the younger generation, in building collective awareness of climate change, the impacts and responses that must be carried out appropriately based on agro-climatological data and information
5.1.1. Formation and strengthening of sub-District Climate Adaptation forums
5.1.2. sub-District climate adaptation forum and Pro-Climate Developing meeting every 3 months

~~67.~~76. Output 5.2. Establishing Proclim (Climate Response Village) up to 100 villages to supported the achievement of the national climate change adaptations policy at the village level.

~~68.~~77. Activities/Sub-Activities
5.2.1. Advocacy for climate-responsive village budgeting policies at the district level.
5.2.2. Facilitating the formation of Proklim villages (Climate Responsive Villages.
5.2.3. Series of discussions and finalization of revision / drafting of restoration critical land agriculture and Adaptation Climate Change Village development planning (RPJMDes) at 9 villages.

~~69.~~78. Output-5.3. Increased engagement of local stakeholders to promote and disseminate smart

agriculture practices, include promotion Village Climate Village Program.

~~70.~~79. Activities/Sub-Activities

Surveying local knowledge regarding climate change and its impacts will be the basis for developing information, education and advocacy, as well as developing local knowledge products.

5.3.1. KAP Baseline and end line survey

5.3.2. Awareness raising campaign

5.3.3. Publication of Lessons Learned via social media (website, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram)

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

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

B1. Potential Impact

~~71.~~80. The main target of this program is to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of local communities, especially smallholders in rural areas, to climate change in 9 TNKS buffer villages, Kerinci District, Jambi province, Indonesia. This program will target the most vulnerable groups such as small farmer groups, women's groups, poor groups and young farmers in 9 Kerinci highland landscape villages, and areas directly in the buffer zone of the Kerinci Seblat National Park in Jambi Province.

~~72.~~81. The total population in the 9 program target villages is 6,437 people (3,284 men and 3,153 women). Of the total population, 5,150 work as farmers. The criteria for being a farmer are land owners, sharecroppers and farm workers. Of the 5,150 farmers who are expected to support and implement the smart agriculture program, the target is 3,863 farmers, including young farmers and vulnerable groups. Through the empowerment of 3,863 farmers, it is hoped that it will have a socio-economic impact on the population in 2 sub-Districts (21,642 people) and will provide a multiplayer effect on the 253,863 people of Kerinci District and 100,851 people of the city of Sungai Penuh, Jambi Province.

~~73.~~82. The program will promote the principles of decent work: empowering women and young people (ages 18-24). Ensure that women and young farmers in program interventions have access to production assets (land, capital, knowledge and technological innovation, market networks) and play an active role in the decision-making process, at every stage of the program.

~~74.~~83. **Target Groups.** The main beneficiaries of the program are 3,863 smallholders or 75% of the 5,150 farmers in 9 villages. The main beneficiary criteria are prioritized by land-owning farmers, cultivators and farm laborers who are expected to be willing to implement the program. The distribution of the main beneficiaries can be seen in the table below.

Table – 4 Beneficiaries per Location

Name of Location	Total Population	Men	Women	Total Farmers	Total Direct beneficiaries (75% from total farmers)
A. Gunung Raya					
1. Masgo	327	154	173	262	197
2. Air Mumu	392	206	186	314	235

3. Sungai Hangat	800	404	396	640	480
4. Selampaung	783	386	397	626	470
5. Kebun Lima	558	329	229	446	335
Sub Total	**2860**	**1479**	**1381**	**2288**	**1717**
B. Bukit Kerman					
6. Talang Kemuning	684	346	338	547	410
7. Tanjung Syam	887	442	445	710	533
8. Bintang Marak	909	465	444	727	544
9. Pondok	1097	552	545	878	658
Sub Total	**3577**	**1805**	**1722**	2.862	**2146**
Total	**6437**	**3284**	**3153**	**5.150**	**3863**

Note : Direct beneficiaries include young people and vulnerable group
Indirect beneficiaries are the entire population in 9 villages totaling 6437 people, as well as the population in 2 landscape program Districts totalling 21,642 people based on BPS data for Kerinci District in 2022.

B2. Economic, social and environmental benefits

~~75.~~84. This project will develop a model to improve the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate impacts through Smart Agriculture and Livelihood Diversification in Kerinci District, Jambi, Indonesia. The economic, social and environmental benefits of this project are described below:

1. Economic Benefit

- Implementation of Smart Agriculture using agro-climatology data and information formulated in output 2.1, helps farmers increase production, improve production quality, and reduce crop failure due to climate. Increased production followed by improved production quality, as well as successful harvests have an impact on increasing farmers' income in building family economic resilience.
- Diversification of livelihoods (output-3.1 and output 3.2), can create diverse sources of family income, which so far have only come from monoculture farming. If each farming family has more than one source of family income, it will further strengthen farmers' resilience in facing climate change.
- If so far, the average income of farming families is only IDR3.5 million per month, through the implementation of this project it is expected to increase to IDR6.5 million per month. With increased income, farmers can improve their family's welfare.
- Project implementation will open access to employment opportunities for women and youth (output 3.2). With access to employment opportunities, women and youth have their own sources of income, and can increase their self-confidence,
- The readiness of communities and local governments to reduce the impacts of climate change through climate adaptation actions formulated through climate policies and action plans (output 1.1, output 1.2 and output 5.1 and output 5.2), can reduce economic losses caused by climate change.
- Economic losses due to food loss and waste are between IDR 213 trillion and IDR 551 trillion per year or the equivalent of 4 to 5 percent of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product or GDP. This food waste is caused by various managerial and technical limitations in harvesting techniques, storage, transportation, processing, cooling facilities, infrastructure, packaging and marketing systems. Through this program, economic losses due to food loss and waste can be avoided by improving technical capacity for harvesting, post-harvest processing, packaging techniques and marketing systems for processed products by utilizing advances in digital marketing technology.

2. Social Benefit

- Increased community resilience in facing climate variability and the impacts of climate change (outcome 1, outcome -2, outcome 4 and outcome 5).
- the population's food supply chain is protected from food vulnerability (output 2.1 and output 3.1)
- availability of data on climate change adaptation and mitigation activities and their development potential at the local level that can be used as input in formulating policies, strategies and programs related to climate change; (output 1.2 and output 4.1)

- increased ability of local communities to adopt smart agriculture technology and Good Agriculture Practice (output 2.1 and output 2.2.)
- collective community awareness in responding to climate change through climate response actions (output 5.1 and output 5.2).
- The availability of food for families and communities, as well as increasing the economic resilience of communities, contributes to achieving Indonesia's SDGs goals, namely SDG 1 - No Poverty, SDG 2 - Zero Hunger, and SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth.

3. Environmental benefits

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

- Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) practices developed through project activities (output 2.2) can reduce land damage, ecosystem damage, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-based agricultural activities.
- Repair and restoration of the fertility of 600 hectares of critical agricultural land (output 4.2,) will have a positive impact on the recovery of local ecosystems, reduce the vulnerability of communities and ecosystems from the impacts of climate change and its variables,
- The establishment of Climate Villages (Proklim) by maintaining and protecting the sustainability of the environment becomes a model for community movements to contribute to climate change adaptation.
- With a precision agriculture model, namely a plant cultivation model that integrates data (land area, land ownership, type of plant, productivity and other data) into technology so that resource use is more effective and efficient according to needs and if problems occur, they can be addressed, traced and resolved immediately
- Through the integrated land use approach with ecosystem resilience protection carried out by this project, it provides benefits in protecting the regional ecosystem, especially in the buffer zone area of Kerinci Sebelat National Park which is located only 5 km from the program area.

~~76.~~85. All of the above project activities/sub-activities will mostly provide direct benefits to farmers and communities in the target villages and sub-districts, including women, youth, poor landless farmers. Gender equality will be streamlined in every project activity/sub-activity (crosscutting themes in every meeting with farmers, village government, women and youth).

Table-5 Project benefits from economic, social and environmental aspects

No	Project Outcome	Economic Benefit	Social Benefit	Environment Benefit
1.	1. Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats.	Increasing the capacity of farmers, and the community encourages farmers' awareness to start implementing technology-based smart agricultural practices that can increase farmers' and community's income. Farmers already know the risks of climate change, and can take adaptation and mitigation steps in handling climate change such as determining planting schedules, types of climate-resilient crops using agrometric data read through AWS so as to reduce the risk of crop failure and reduce production costs by applying intercropping	Strengthening the capacity of farmers, communities and stakeholders can be a medium for knowledge exchange, which can lead to increased awareness and knowledge sharing in the community. This can empower individuals with information about climate change adaptation, leading to informed decision-making and increased community resilience.	Strengthening the capacity of communities, farmers and stakeholders through the dissemination of information in various information media such as discussions, and film screenings on climate change encourages increased public awareness and understanding of the impact of climate change and adaptation steps in communities and farmers. One of them is behavior change by applying technology-based smart agricultural practices. With the installation of AWS, farmers are able to analyze agrometerological data and make decisions related to cultivation planning, starting from the type of climate-resistant crops to be planted, planting time so that they can reduce the risk of crop failure. In addition, agricultural practices on degraded land that have been recorded also encourage

		practices.		ecosystem restoration, so that the environment is sustainable
2	**1. Reducing food vulnerability of the population through a Smart Agriculture model supported by agro-climatology data and information.**	In outcome 2, assistance and technical practice of the application of smart agriculture in the cultivation of agricultural crops and food crops will be carried out with a field school model approach. Here farmers learn and practice directly starting from land planning, choosing plant types, propagating seeds, purifying and developing local seeds, training in making fertilizers, natural pesticides and maintenance to post-harvest crops, so that they can increase agricultural productivity. Cultivation activities taught to farmers have also overlapped, so that farmers get additional income and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. In outcome 2, cadre is also carried out in a ToT manner, so that farmers can become mentors to disseminate smart agricultural practices that can increase farmers' income.	The application of smart agricultural practices will encourage changes in farmers' behavior. The success shown by increasing agricultural productivity, and increasing income encourages a multiplier effect, the development of sustainable agricultural businesses and the formation of community resilience. Other farmers are moved and motivated to learn smart farming from successful farmers,	Praktek pertanian cerdas yang menggunakan analisis data AWS akan meminimalisir resiko gagal panen, dan lingkungan ekosistem menjadi Lestari karena lahan dikelola secara optimal, Lestari dan berkelanjutan, dengan penggunaan input pupuk yang sesuai.
3	**2. Strengthening food security and livelihoods of farming**	There was an increase in income from the diversification of local food and livelihoods. Farmers and beneficiaries benefit	Capacity building for farmers and other beneficiaries through the practice of food diversification and livelihoods encourages changes in community	Diversification of livelihoods such as the utilization of the potential of environmental services encourages sustainable management of natural resources and can play a role in nature conservation and climate change

	families, women and youth from the impacts of climate change.	from local food diversification. Not only rice is planted, uwi, sweet potato, corn and the like are also planted so that food prices are more stable and the exchange rate of farmers is high. In addition, the practice of diversifying livelihoods such as processing food crops into value-added products, utilizing the potential of environmental services such as honey, freshwater fisheries can also increase community resilience from climate change and its variability	behavior	mitigation measures. This activity can also reduce pressure on local ecosystems by diverting part of the community's economy from the exploitation of natural resources to more sustainable activities.
4	**3. Improving the effectiveness of land use based on ownership data to reduce agricultural land degradation.**	The management of degraded and abandoned agricultural land based on data encourages economic improvement for farmers. Land that was previously not productive, managed with smart agriculture becomes productive land and generates new income for farmers	Degraded and abandoned land managed by farmers encourages changes in the behavior of other farmers so that other farmers can learn to manage degraded land to become fertile and can be planted	Degraded and abandoned land that is managed and planted with food crops and agroforestry crops will restore the nutrients of the land, so that the environmental ecosystem becomes sustainable
	4. Increase commitment to climate adaptation at the local and national policy making community and stakeholders level	The dissemination of information encourages behavior change and encourages the formation of climate resilience and community livelihoods. The mindset and behavior of the community become more open, and the community is able to adapt to climate change, so that climate change does not affect the community's economy.	The dissemination of information and learning experiences of smart agricultural practices carried out through social media will encourage greater and broader behavioral change. The change in behavior at the village level is reflected in the existence of a village-level adaptation plan document that encourages the birth of proklim villages	The formation of Proclim villages will provide benefits to the environmental ecosystem, because the air becomes clean and the land becomes fertile.

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

~~77.~~86. For Mitigation of Adverse Impacts, In accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy for the Adaptation Fund, the Implementing Agency (IA) has conducted a screening and self-assessment process to determine compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund (See Section II.K). After the screening and assessment, the magnitude of the risks, potential adverse impacts, and mitigation measures are assessed (See Section III.C).

~~78.~~87. Regarding the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy, the Implementing Agency (IA) has conducted a

Gender Assessment during project preparation, and integrated gender into project objectives. Gender Responsive Implementation Measures have been developed by mapping potential issues that will affect gender equality, gender responsive frameworks and indicators, and gender responsive project budgets. The project will monitor and evaluate project interventions on gender issues.

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

~~79.~~88. The farmer capacity building program through the implementation of smart agriculture and livelihood diversification aims to increase the capacity of smallholders, women and young people to manage their farms by implementing good agricultural practices supported by IT-based management as an effort to adapt to climate change. The total cost of planned programs to increase smallholder resilience to climate impacts is estimated at US$977,939. The program expects the total budget to directly impact 5,150 smallholder farmers in 9 villages it targets, and indirectly impact 21,642 people across 2 districts in Kerinci District, Jambi Province. The use and benefits generated for beneficiaries from each program component can be seen in table 6.

Table 6. Costs and Beneficiaries based on Program Component

Program Component	Budget Alocation	% Budget	Direct Beneficies		Total	Indicet Benaficiaries		Total
			Men	Women		Men	Women	
Component-1	$ 423,949.75	43%	1,478	1,419	2,897	177,795	176,919	354,714
Component-2	$ 133,323.33	14%	1,478	1,419	2,897	177,795	176,919	354,714
Component-3	$ 139,202.33	14%	1,380	1,325	2,704	177,795	176,919	354,714
Component-4	$ 88,176.33	9%	1,380	1,325	2,704	177,795	176,919	354,714
M&E	$ 31,048.25	3%	985	947	1,932	N/A	N/A	N/A
Project/Program Executing (EE)	$ 85,626.00	9%						
Project/Program implementing (IE)	$ 76,613.00	8%	20	15		35		

~~80.~~89. With the amount of budget allocated and able to provide economic, social and environmental benefits to residents in 2 Sub-districts, this program is very efficient. This is when compared to the agricultural revitalization program carried out by the Jambi Provincial Food Security Agency in 2022, which only covers 1 Sub-district in East Tanjung Jabung Regency targeting 10 farmer groups with a budget of IDR13.4 billion (USD893,33.00).

~~81.~~90. The cost of installing 2 AWS units that will provide climate data and information to farmers to determine planting times and selection of types of plants that are appropriate to climate conditions is very efficient with a budget of USD$22,654.42 which can serve 5,150 farmers directly, and 25,000 farmers indirectly in 2 sub-districts. Compared to the pilot project of climate-smart agriculture from the Director of Climate-Smart Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia with the installation of 1 AWS unit in Simbur Naik Village, Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency in 2017 with a budget of US$25,000.

~~82.~~91. The above efforts are to fill gaps at the farmer level that have not been carried out by the government. Through the help of "smart agriculture" is targeted to increase agri-food productivity by 30% to 40% as in tables 7 and 8.

Table 7. Production Value and Production Cost per Planting Season per Hectare of Cultivation of Food Crops

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

Sources data: BPS,2020

Table 8.
Production Value and Production Cost per Planting Season per Hectare of Cultivation of Food Crops with Program

Description	Commodity Food Plants (Converse in US$)			
	Rice Field (US$)	Paddy Field (US$)	Corn (US$)	Soybeans (US$)
Production Value *)	1.500	975	1.150	1.000
Production Cost **)	800	475	500	500
Income	700	500	650	500

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

~~83.~~92. In addition, the practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability (output 4.2) with a cost allocation of $80,954, which will provide economic and ecological benefits to smallholders. If calculated per ha, the cost is only $ 209. This cost per hectare is very efficient when compared to the allocation of critical land restoration costs carried out by the Government (Agriculture, Forestry Service and related agencies) which reaches $ 500 per hectare.

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

~~84.~~93. Implementation of programs based on Road Map Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of Indonesia (2020): This NDC Adaptation Roadmap document is published as a reference for the preparation of more technical planning and implementation of Climate Change Adaptation at the sectoral and regional levels. This Adaptation NDC Roadmap is a guideline for translating the commitments contained in the NDC document into various national action plans outlined in the National Adaptation Plan document in order to realize climate change adaptive national development. The document states Indonesia's commitment on climate adaptation: Improvement of climate resilience including economic, social, livelihood, ecosystems, and landscape. This program will contribute to the targets and indicators for Indonesia's Climate Resilience Development, especially in Kerinci District, namely: (1) Economic Resilience; (2) social and livelihood resilience; and (3) Ecosystem and Landscape Resilience.

~~85.~~94. The proposed AF-financed program is aligned with several strategies, plans, programs and reports of the Government of Indonesia, as explained in the table below.

Table 9. Alignment with National Strategies

National Priority	Alignment
National Adaptation Plan	In the agricultural sector, Indonesia has established a policy of adapting the agricultural sector plan with the Climate Smart Agriculture strategy to maintain food production. Program activities are aligned with the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN API) or National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Output 1.2.and output 5.2 will support the Climate Smart Agriculture strategy to maintain food production.

RPJMN 2020-2024	One priority in the 2020-2024 RPJMN. Climate change is a development priority No.6 within National Priority (PN), with a target of reducing potential GDP losses in sectors affected by climate disasters by 0.34% in 2020 and 1.15% in 2024. Output 2.1 and 2.2 and continued with output 4,1-4.3
Regulation Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.84/MENLHK-SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2016 concerning Program Climate Village (Climate Village Program)	all activities in components 1,2,3 and 4, were developed as a Pro-Climate (Climate Village Program) model in Jambi Province, especially in the project area.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	The proposed program is aligned with and will contribute to achieving the SDGs • SDGs-1. No poverty, SDGs-2: Zero Hunger, and SDGs-12.: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, which will be supported through component 1 ,2 dan 3 • SDG 5 –. Gender equality. The program has been designed in a gender-sensitive manner and will include a minimum of 40% female representation in all activities. • SDG 13 – Climate action. As a climate change adaptation program, the AF program will inherently contribute to achieving SDG 13. Apart from interventions on the ground (Output 1.2 and output 2.1, output 2.2, and output 4.2) to increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable character communities, better access to climate information and institutional capacity to consider and account for climate change will be improved ● SDGs-15-. Protecting, restoring and increasing sustainable use for terrestrial ecosystems, reducing and restoring degraded land and stopping the loss of biodiversity, will be supported through outcome 4
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Republic of Indonesia	Program to increase the resilience of smallholders from climate impacts through Smart Agriculture based on Livelihood Diversification in Indonesia, in line with the Indonesian government's NDC commitment, especially in the food agriculture and sustainable plantation sectors (in accordance with the objectives of Annex 2 of ENDC strategy documents 1 and 2, namely mainstreaming/integrating adaptation to change climate to the agricultural sector, especially strategic commodities and the development/application of climate adaptive technology for sustainable production of agricultural crops and plantations) is achieved through outputs and activities in component 1, component 2, component 3 and component 4.
Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia 2020-2024	Agricultural development is aimed at improving the welfare of farmers by increasing food security and agricultural competitiveness. One of the main objectives of agricultural development is to improve the lives of farmers and their families better and more prosperously, with strategic targets; (1) increasing strengthening of food security; (2) increasing domestic strategic food availability; (3) utilization of agricultural innovation and technology; (4) controlling the spread of plant pests (OPT) and the impact of climate change on plants and diseases on animals; and (5) increasing the quality of human resources and agricultural institutions.

	The program is in line with the strategic plan of the Ministry of Agriculture. Components 1, 2 and 3 support the strategic plan of the Ministry of Agriculture.
REDD+ strategy Republic of Indonesia, 2021-2030	Indonesia has determined non-carbon benefits (NCBs) to be considered in the implementation of REDD+ which can increase the carbon value in the REDD+ RBP, as follows: (i) biodiversity conservation; (ii) protection of hydrological functions; (iii) protection of ecological functions; (iv) better livelihoods; (v) better forest and land governance; and (vi) protection of essential ecosystems. This program is in line with and supports the Republic of Indonesia's REDD+ strategy, 2021-2030, through component 3.
Jambi Province Strategic Plan 2020-2024	Jambi Province's 2020-2024 Strategic Plan and Kerinci District Establishes a Food Security Policy; (1) Handling Food Insecurity (2) Strengthening Food Reserves; (3) Increasing access to food; (4) Increasing Food Availability Based on Local Independence; (5) Improving the Quality and Quantity of Food Consumption Towards Balanced Nutrition Based on Local Food and (6) Improving the Quality and Safety of Fresh Food of Plant Origin. Regarding climate change adaptation, the Jambi Provincial Government has stipulated Jambi Province Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Strengthening adaptation capacity to climate change, extreme weather, drought, floods, forest and land fires. The overall program is in line with and will support the strategic plan for Jambi Province and Kerinci District for 2020 – 2024.

~~86.~~95. Climate adaptation policies, strategies and actions that will be supported through this program initiative are as follows:

1. Law Number 17 of 2004 concerning Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change);
2. Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning Ratification of the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change);
3. Ministerial Regulation No P.7/2018 concerning Guidelines for Assessment of Vulnerability, Risks and Impacts of Climate Change and P.33/2016 concerning Guidelines for Developing Adaptation Actions, which enable central and regional governments to assess, formulate and implement their own adaptation actions, will be enforced further;
4. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 33 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Preparing Climate Change Adaptation Actions;
5. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 71 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the National Registry System for Controlling Climate Change;
6. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 72 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for Implementation, Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Climate Change Control Actions and Resources;
7. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 7 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Study of Vulnerability, Risks and Impacts of Climate Change;
8. Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 39 of 2018 concerning Early Warning Systems and Handling the Impact of Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector;
9. Jambi Province Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Strengthening adaptation capacity to climate change, extreme weather, drought, floods, forest and land fires;
10. Jambi Governor Regulation Number 11 of 2021 concerning the Jambi Province Work Plan for 2022.

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.

~~87.~~96. The program will ensure that potential adverse environmental impacts are identified and avoided, and if impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate plans are prepared to mitigate and manage those impacts. Applicable and relevant national technical standards including best environmental practices will be used to implement planned activities. The program's technical standard compliance is developed on the following table 10.

Tabel 10. Program's Technical standard

AF Principle	National Text Enforcing Standards	Standard
Compliance with the law	Environmental Code	Article 1, Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management
	National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation 2014	AFB/PPRC.27/6 Page 76 of 182 Taking into account the idea of adaptation to climate change and its goals, adaptation can be said to be an effort to increase the resilience of a system to the impacts of climate change. Adaptation to climate change in Indonesia is directed as follows: 1. Adaptation efforts in the form of strategies, policies, management, technology and (negative) attitudes to the impacts of climate change can be reduced to a minimum, and even, if possible, can utilize and maximize its positive impacts. 2. Efforts to reduce the impacts (effects) caused by climate change, either directly or indirectly, either continuously or occasionally and permanently and their impacts according to their level. In short, the action plan is directed so that: (a) the impacts of climate change are reduced to a minimum, (b) it can increase resilience and reduce the level of vulnerability of livelihoods affected by climate change. To support the field of sustainable living system resilience and resilience to climate change, the main target of the agri-food sub-sector is to increase the capacity of farmers through; (i) robust data-driven climate information and early warning services; (ii) reducing vulnerability triggers to the impacts of climate change by developing a CIEWS system, (iii) responding to climate change impacts and managing risks by implementing emergency plan strategies; (iv) improving community capacity and the quality of land and ecosystem services from agricultural practices, d) increasing stakeholder engagement at all levels in building climate resilience. This change adaptation action plan is implemented in component 1 with outcome 1.1. Strengthening the capacity of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action that
	Food security code	Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2012, in article 1 paragraph (1) to paragraph (16) regulates the implementation of food security from the national, regional to individual levels which will be the basis for this program intervention in increasing the people's food security capacity. Before starting cultivation activities, data on farmers' land ownership is first collected to prepare plans for agricultural cultivation activities ranging from land cultivation, types of cultivated plants, fertilization, integrated pest control

		to harvests stored in a system with digital technology so that problems can be monitored and problems can be known during the crop production period. This is in accordance with article 5 of Law no. 18 of 2012.
	Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No.P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/ 3/2016 concerning Guidelines for the Development of National Adaptation Plans	The importance of integrating climate change adaptation actions into development policies and/or programs. The integration of climate change adaptation actions is reflected in activities in component I ranging from awareness campaigns and advocacy, land ownership data collection, climatology data analysis and interpretation training, and the application of smart agriculture through the field school method approach to the preparation of adaptation action plans in 9 villages to component 3 practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages that have been planted with agricultural crops and agroforestry crops in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.
	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Republic of Indonesia 2017	The Government of Indonesia will implement enhanced measures to study and map regional vulnerabilities as the basis of adaptation information systems, and to strengthen institutional capacity and the implementation of climate-sensitive policies and regulations by 2020. The objective of Indonesia's climate change adaptation strategy is to reduce risks to all development subsectors (agriculture, water, energy security, forestry, marine and fisheries, health, public services, infrastructure and urban systems) by 2030 through strengthening local capacity, improving knowledge management, convergent policies on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and the application of adaptive technologies. This regulation is implemented in activities in components I and III where each activity aims to protect sources of life, such as the restoration of critical land in 9 target villages, protecting and maintaining water sources from destructive agricultural practices.
	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Republic of Indonesia; The Updated NDC was filed in 2021.	Appendix 2: Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Republic of Indonesia. Linking existing conditions, milestones and national development for the 2020-2024 period, and an indicative path towards a long-term vision (Indonesia Vision 2045 and Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon Development and Climate Resilience 2050). Climate resilience is achieved through the application of smart agriculture on farmers' land and deforested land that will be restored to fertility in 9 villages. Diversification of livelihoods is also one of the alternatives in achieving climate resilience because farmers are no longer fixated on one commodity, income has come from more than 1 commodity, there is the development of potential from environmental services and the processing of agricultural products (raw materials) into value-added products.
	Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI)	Gender and social inclusion have been a commitment of the Indonesian government since the enactment of Law No. 7 of 1984 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

		Discrimination Against Women; Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in National Development. and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Regions. The Government of Indonesia also has a strong commitment to social inclusion which is reflected in the ratification of various legal bases, including Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, Law No. 13 of 1998 on the Welfare of the Elderly, and Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities, as well as discussions on Indigenous Peoples. All activities involve women, young people, and small farmers.
	(1) Compliance with policies and guidelines set by AF, such as; (1) identifying environmental and social risks in accordance with the 15 principles of ESP following an evidence-based, comprehensive and commensurate process; (2) assessment of the anticipated impact of the identified risks; (3) identify adequate measures to avoid, minimize, or manage such impacts; (4) develop a plan to implement and implement social environmental impact mitigation measures from each program activity; and (5) other technical guidance established by AF. All activities involve women, young people, and small farmers. (2) IPC standards that will serve as guidelines such as; Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (PS-1), employment (PS-2), resource efficiency and pollution prevention (PS-3) and natural resource conservation (PS-6). Regarding public health, safety and security (PS-4), indigenous peoples (PS-7), and cultural heritage (PS-8). All activities involve women, young people, and small farmers.	

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

~~88.~~97. This program will complement the initiative carried out by the Jambi Provincial government, which designated Kerinci District as a District that supports food security in Jambi Province, as well as initiatives by other policy-makers in the program area to avoid duplication of programs with government initiatives and other sectors. This project has no duplication with other projects (BioCF - World Bank) even though it is in the same province. However, in the long term, it can collaborate in the form of the use of information (data), experience, and long-term funding opportunities through the result base payment scheme in achieving the GHG reduction target in Jambi province.

Table 11. Program Synergy with the other programsthat have been completed and are ongoing

Program and Donor	Main Intervention	Synergies	Non-Duplication and complementarity
Jambi Sustainable Landscape Management Program. This activity is supported by multilateral funding, which is managed by the World Bank as the trustee.	Promote reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector, reduced deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, sustainable agriculture, and better planning, policies and land use practices through REDD activities	The strategic plan could build on results and lessons learnt from the AF	No duplication, program location and beneficiaries are not in the same landscape
Food Security Improvement Program, Jambi Province Food Security Agency	Encouraging farmers to develop rice, corn and soybean (Pajale) crops	AF will strengthen the food security program policies carried out by the Provincial Government of Jambi	No duplication, different approach strategies, and different program coverage areas

Agro-technopreneur Development Program for Reducing Poverty in Farmer Families in Rural Areas in Kerinci and Muaro Jambi sub-District. MCA I (closing 2018)	Improving the welfare of farmers through cultivation technical improvements based on land use planning	continue unfinished initiatives in 3 villages due to shorter program duration (1.5 years)	review program targets that have not yet been implemented to be continued through AF support

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

~~89.~~98. Effective knowledge management including the collection, creation and dissemination of information is an important component of climate change adaptation. Access to up-to-date and detailed information on climate trends and adaptation techniques is critical for program stakeholders such as government agencies, agricultural extension services and local communities to effectively and sustainably implement adaptation interventions that prioritize food security and community livelihoods, especially in rural areas that are vulnerable to climate impact. All learning will be collected and compiled by the knowledge management team assisted by the community, then presented and disseminated through social media (website, youtube and ig), audiovisual media such as films, print media such as books, infographics, page sheets and periodic reports to the government. Post-implementation learning management is carried out by the community and the village government through village budgets such as AWS management and agroclimatology data management can be done through social media and discussion forums.

~~90.~~99. Component 4 will develop the design and implementation of a KM plan, consisting of capturing, documenting and disseminating learning from program activities at both local and institutional levels to target and increase adaptive capacity in smallholders in food crop cultivation and livelihood diversification. Monitoring and evaluation activities will also be implemented under Component 4 to inform long-term policies and strategies for climate adaptation practices in agricultural and diversification community livelihood. The knowledge gained in this program will be shared across online and offline channels. Information channels to communicate and publish project learnings after implementation is carried out through online channels covering websites, social media (Instagram and Facebook) managed by the village government, which is maintenance by the Mitra Aksi Team and offline channels including books, and page sheets; 2. monitoring related to 4.1.3.1 (KAP / Knowledge, Attitude, Practices) as a basis for monitoring to see the improvement of knowledge, changes in attitudes and skills of beneficiaries in mitigating climate risks during and after the project

~~91.~~100. This program will identify and analyse knowledge products both generated during program activities and from other information sources, focusing on climate information and early warning systems, which will help local governments and communities, especially smallholders in rural areas, increase agricultural productivity and sustainable livelihood diversification. This foundation will also allow programs to understand where knowledge flows need to be improved to improve program outcomes as well. Thus, the program will define specific targets for its KM plan to identify the most appropriate knowledge products for these targets and determine the most relevant events for knowledge access and sharing such as regular physical or virtual workshops. Workshops enable relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries to exchange experiences and learn from each other. **Integrating lessons learned from previous program knowledge products will ensure strong knowledge management is built throughout the program** by assessing performance against anticipated results and adjusting as necessary.

~~92.~~101. Policy products such as Village Regulations, contingency plan documents and written agreements produced through discussion processes, including the FPIC process with beneficiaries and local policy-makers, are documented and published via the website.

~~93.~~102. Maps, contingency plan documents and village regulations (Perdes), results of action research will be published as lessons learned. This program will also design tools for knowledge dissemination

to the farmer level. This will be a best practice manual and guide for SRI cultivation, cultivation of non-rice food crop commodities, and agroforestry. Curriculum developed for climate-smart agriculture to be implemented through FFS and other types of local potential business chain models, early warning tools and systems to disseminate agricultural-related meteorological data, pest management alerts, and short video demonstrations in their native language. Additionally, the program will develop case studies that will help disseminate lessons learned and encourage replication or scale-up of successful climate-smart crop production. Where possible, the program will facilitate baseline studies and surveys for future interventions.

~~94.~~103. Knowledge management and learning carried out in each activity/sub-activity component will be recorded, documented and published in the form of books, modules, fact sheets and local craft knowledge products that have been successfully recorded and documented. Lessons generated by this program will be disseminated through:

- community-based climate adaptation forums, cross-sector forums within local government.
- e-newsletters, articles, blogs and hardcopy publications online, in workshops, seminars, in line ministries and on websites
- This program will also produce success story videos, TV and radio interviews and training packages to be disseminated via online channels (website, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Video) and offline.
- case studies, photo stories and short videos; booklets, posters and brochures; public and school presentations; climate hazard maps; training, meetings, exchange visits and workshops for community members, community leaders, CBOs, and civil authorities on climate-resilient agriculture and community outreach and guidance.

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

~~95.~~104. Consultative process has been conducted with stakeholders including government agencies at national and sub national levels, as well as women's groups and vulnerable communities as described below:

Tabel 13. Consultation Process.

No	Agenda/Concen, Need	Date of Consultation	Stakeholders,Participant	Media/Method
1	Consulted Stakeholder with Sub-Director of Climate Vulnerability Identification and Analysis, The Directorate General of Climate Change Control, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry	April 1,2022	Team IE and EE	Online
2	consultations are carried out with cq. Jambi Province Agricultural Dept, to explain the program objectives and obtain input and record of endorsement as a condition for submitting a concept note to AF	31 May 2022	Team EE, Jambi Province Agricultural Dept	Visit to Jambi Province Agricultural Dept, offices
3	Consultations with stakeholders at the provincial and sub-District levels were carried out online	June 8 2022	• Village goverment • Province and district agriculture dept. BMKG, Bappeda • Farmers, women	conducted online due to restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic

			dan young peeple representative from 8 village • Team EE	
4	Assessment and field consultation of the primary beneficiaries in the 8 target villages. Main Issues from Assessment Results of Main Beneficiaries in 9 Program Target Villages, can be seen in the table 12.	26 August to 1 September 2023.	Beneficiaries from 9 villages (per village 25 to 30 participant)	FGD, transek, consultation. Minutes of the meeting and list of participants are attached.
5	Public consultation with provincial, sub-District, village government and community representatives, Main Issues from Public Consultation Results can be seen in the table 13 and table 14	October 4 2023 at the Grand Hotel Kerinci	The total number of participant's present was 48 participants out of 50 people invited. 3 female village heads (Tanjung Syam, Sungai Hangat and Selampaung) were unable to attend because there was a village government coordination meeting in the sub-District (consultation participant attendance list is attached)	FGD, transek, consultation. Minutes of the meeting and list of participants are attached

Tabel 14. Main Issues from Assessment Results of Main Beneficiaries in 9 Program Target Villages

Stakeholders	Key Issues of Climate Change and Its Impact on the Agricultural Food Sector and Community Livelihoods	Proposed capacity building to address the impacts of climate change
Village Government	● There is no climate adaptation policy, because there has never been assistance in the formulation of climate adaptation policies, including contingency plan steps from the sub-district level to the provincial government level. ● The village government only receives directions to anticipate climate change to convey to the community, such as prohibiting land clearing by burning and planting rice at the same time ● The village government does not yet know what types of food are climate-resistant ● The village government does not conduct data on the area of agricultural land based on the ownership of each family	● Need to increase the capacity of village governments in dealing with climate change ● Guidelines for developing food security and community livelihood policies ● Agricultural land use data collection based on the land ownership status of each family
Farmer's	● Individuals or groups who do not own their own land and only depend on odd jobs as farm laborers. ● In the last 5 years, the harvest has always failed, due to the uncertain climate. ● The main source of livelihood to support the family is farming, often failing to harvest makes the burden of meeting the basic needs of the family even heavier.	● Assistance in overcoming crop failures due to climate impacts, assistance with climate-resilient seeds, determining the right planting time ● Guidelines for making land use planning

	● The seed assistance received by farmers from the government is not timely and not in accordance with the climatic conditions in Kerinci. ● The cost of fertilizers and pesticides is getting more expensive, while the selling price of dry grain for farmers is low. ● It does not have the capital to restore critical agricultural land, so it is left as abandoned land. ● The capacity of agricultural extension workers is still weak in guiding farmers to face climate change.	● Guide to making your own organic fertilizer ● Coaching in developing alternative livelihoods to overcome the increasingly heavy economic burden ● Assistance in restoring agricultural land fertility ● Farmer cadre training needs to be held
Woman	● Female Head of Family: Women who are the backbone of the family and face limited access to resources. ● The burden of women to manage household expenses is getting heavier, because the only income is from agricultural products that continue to decline. Conditions have become worse due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the increase in fuel prices which has resulted in an increase in the price of basic necessities. ● 40% of the time women work as farmers with their families in rice fields/gardens, without access to knowledge about climate change. ● Due to the economic burden, women are vulnerable to domestic violence. ● Women's access to participate in village development decision-making is limited, especially if activities are carried out in the afternoon or evening, as they take care of household needs during these times. ● Women in the Kerinci tradition are the owners of the land, but the distribution and redistribution of access and production assets is determined by Nini Mamak (the eldest male of the mother's lineage)	● Women's economic empowerment ● Women's active involvement in every program activity, so that women have the capacity to face climate change. ● Activity time, so that women can play an active role ● Capital assistance and business management guidance for women's groups
Young	● productive age groups who often do not have adequate access or opportunities to be involved in local development activities. ● Young people who are no longer in school are unemployed, ● They do not have a permanent livelihood, only work as farm laborers and do odd jobs, ● lack of access to the means of production (land, capital, fixed technology), ● They have not been given space for decision-making in the family and community.	● Job creation for village youth ● Involve youth in every program activity, so that they have the capacity to develop climate-adaptive livelihoods. ● Training on the management of village natural resource potential, such as ecotourism and agrotourism
Vulnerable groups	● communities affected by natural disasters, conflicts, or other situations that deprive them of resources. ● They do not have a permanent livelihood, only work as farm laborers and do fiber work. ● Not having access to the means of production (land, capital, fixed technology) ● Not yet given decision-making space in the family and community	● Economic empowerment of vulnerable groups ● The active involvement of vulnerable groups in every program activity, so that they have the capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. ● Activity time, so you can play an active role
Traditional leader (Nini Mamak)	● The main source of livelihood to support the family is farming, often failing to harvest makes the burden of meeting the basic needs of the family even heavier. To meet their family's economic needs, many end up migrating to Malaysia as	● A guide to climate-resilient agriculture ● Diversifying livelihoods that can strengthen family resilience

	migrant workers. ● The seed assistance received by farmers from the government is not timely and not in accordance with the climatic conditions in Kerinci. ● The cost of fertilizers and pesticides is getting more expensive, while the selling price of dry grain for farmers is low. ● Many irrigation canals are damaged and do not work, ● Critical farmland continues to increase, there is no capital to restore soil fertility	● Repair irrigation canals and restore critical farmland so that it can be managed productively. ● Strengthening the capacity of farmer groups

Tabel 15. Process and Output Public Consultation.

Stakeholders	Time	Deliverable Output/ Key point
Department of Agriculture, Food and Horticulture, Jambi Province	31 May 2022	● Support and collaborate in increasing the capacity of smallholders in dealing with climate change. ● Jambi Provincial Government, cq. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Horticulture, appreciates the Mitra Aksi (EE), Partnership (NIE) and Adaptation Fund initiative in increasing climate adaptive capacity at the smallholder level
Jambi Province Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG).	8 Juni 2022	● Readiness and willingness to support program objectives, especially in providing agro-climatology/meteorology data and information that can be accessed by smallholders and village governments in making decisions to reduce climate risks in the agri-food sector, horticulture as the community's main source of livelihood.
Kerinci Development Planning Agency (Bappeda)	4 Oktober 2023	● Appreciating the Mitra Aksi, Partnership and Adaptation Fund initiative in increasing climate adaptive capacity at the smallholder level. ● Bappeda Kerinci District, will synergize climate adaptation policies for the agricultural food sector and community livelihoods in sub-District development planning.
Department of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) Kerinci	4 Oktober 2023	● Providing support, if necessary, in agricultural infrastructure development activities, for example rehabilitation of primary irrigation. ● Synergize the development of farming road infrastructure through the Kerinci District PUPR budget.
Bukit Kerman and Gunung Raya Sub-District Government	4 Oktober 2023	● Support and appreciate the program objectives, the results to be achieved for the community in Bukit Kerman and Gunung Raya Sub-Districts. ● The Bukit Kerman Sub-District Government proposes an additional 1 Pondok village within the program landscape, taking into account that Pondok village has 100 hectares of food agricultural land, but has not been productive for 6 years because access to the primary irrigation network is damaged. Proposals to the District have been made every year, but nothing has been realized.
Village Government ● Salampaung ● Masgo ● Bintang Marak ● Tanjung Syam ● Talang Kemuning ● Tanjungsyam ● Air Mumu ● Kebun Lima	5-12 September 2023	● Village Government supports program objectives in its area, and will synergize local resources in achieving program objectives ● The village government will prepare the necessary policies to strengthen the capacity of smallholders in reducing climate impacts, such as preparing contingency plan policies. ● Integrate social gender policies in village development program activities
Direct beneficiaries (smallholders, women, young farmers and vulnerable groups) in 9 target villages	26 Agustus-2 September 2023	● Smallholders' readiness to actively participate in every program activity, including sharing in-kind resources if necessary. ● Smallholders will follow every agreement made, including implementing Good Agricultural Practice, Smart Agriculture Model, and sharing knowledge with fellow farmers
Gender issues ● Village Government ● Local Leaders (Tokoh Adat dan Tokoh Agama) ● Women and young people	26 Agustus-30 Agustus 2023	● Support from community leaders, religious leaders and traditional leaders towards gender equality in decision making in family, community and village development ● Opening access for women and young people in the decision-making process in society, including in the management of production assets. ● Readiness of women and young people to be actively involved in every program activity

~~96.~~105. The results of consultation and validation of assessment data as well as collecting ideas, needs and hopes involving various policy stakeholders and main beneficiaries can be seen in table 14.

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

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

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

97.106. The overall aim of this program is to build the resilience and adaptive capacity of individuals and communities, especially smallholders, to climate change through technical assistance in smart agriculture cultivation and livelihood diversification. The paradigm shift is moving from "business as usual" characterized by unsustainable management of natural resources and vulnerable sources of livelihood in the event of a climate crisis to a climate-resilient model of agricultural value chains and daily livelihood diversification that is supported by climate data and information strong, as well as an early warning system at the rural smallholder level. The basic scenario (business as usual) and alternative adaptation options are presented below:

Alternative 1: Without program

98.107. The alternative without a program means not working on the Adaptation Fund program. Current agricultural management and practices, which are characterized by only expanding food agricultural land (food estate policy), opening new agricultural land with deforestation, and using high levels of chemical inputs in the context of climate pressure are clearly inadequate, even further exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition. and resource conflicts, high unemployment rates, loss of job opportunities and the inability to adapt to climate change.

99.108. The vulnerability of smallholders, including women and young farmers, in developing food agriculture as a main livelihood is increasingly vulnerable. Because the current situation is characterized by drought or high rainfall which limits farmers' efforts. Increasing shifts in rainfall and long periods of drought mean that food crops experience crop failure. Allowing smallholders, including women and young farmers, to face climate change, will increase their vulnerability to poverty. They are the group most vulnerable to climate change, because they depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. In this case, farmers will remain vulnerable to climate change as long as possible. Food agricultural yields will continue to decline due to frequent crop failures due to climate. Production will remain low and food insecurity and poverty, high unemployment, food insecurity will further increase due to population growth.

100.109. Without a project, the rate of deforestation will continue and will affect biodiversity and the sustainability of essential ecosystems in the landscape. This is due to unsustainable forest and natural resource management practices. The impact is that when there is high rainfall, floods and landslides will occur. During the long dry season, it triggers a shortage of water to irrigate plants, triggering forest and land fires which have an impact on decreasing the ecosystem function of the TNKS buffer zone plain landscape.

101.110. Alternative livelihoods without such programs will not be developed in rural areas. People will increasingly lose their main source of livelihood due to climate impacts. **The government will therefore increasingly allocate aid funds to poor rural people who have lost their livelihoods due to climate impacts**. These programs from a financial perspective will cost countries and donors more than programs being developed to achieve the same results.

Alternative 2: ***Development of a classic program without resilient actions on climate change (Business as usual). This alternative is to implement a pure development program that does not include climate adaptation resilience measures for selected commodities and/or sustainable*** *management of natural resources.*

102.111. Such a program might focus more on infrastructure development, seed and fertilizer assistance, location development without action to increase the capacity of smallholders in climate adaptation techniques; and development of smallholders' livelihoods. **These alternatives can be much more expensive, but will not provide convincing results in the long term especially in target areas under the threat of climate change**. Judging from the program location and the

influence of climate disturbances, there is irregular rainfall, flooding in the rainy season and drought in the dry season. This phenomenon is accompanied by high land degradation and deforestation which has an impact on the loss of biodiversity that plays an important role in the ecosystem. This limits the development of the agricultural sector, including diversifying people's livelihoods. This alternative does not solve the problems faced by smallholders in rural areas around forests in facing climate vulnerability.

Alternative 3: Development of an AF program with proposed climate resilient interventions.

~~103.~~112. The proposed program received AF funding, developed with an innovative, comprehensive, integrated, and sustainable approach, prioritizing issues of social gender equality and respect for the rights of local communities. The smart agriculture approach supported by real-time agro-climatology data and information provided to farmers and local governments is a new approach that has never been introduced to farmers in Jambi Province, including in the program's target locations. The smart agriculture approach based on agro-climatology data and information was developed to reduce the risk of crop failure, which impacts the population's food vulnerability to climate change.

~~104.~~113. The program promotes a comprehensive, integrative and sustainable approach, because it does not only focus on the smart agriculture approach alone. Farmers, women, youth, vulnerable groups and local governments (villages) are empowered to be able to prepare climate adaptation action plans, so that they have organized readiness in facing climate change. The climate adaptation plan is followed up with concrete activities, such as diversifying local food sources and community livelihoods by utilizing local resource potential (component 2), and restoring the fertility of degraded agricultural land that has been left as abandoned land for the past 5 years. Restoring the fertility of degraded agricultural land can not only increase the socio-economic resilience of the population, because agricultural land can be managed again productively with food crops and agroforests sustainably, but also increase the resilience of the ecosystem to climate change and its variability.

~~105.~~114. The program approach that prioritizes social gender equality and respect for the rights of local communities, such as indigenous peoples, women, youth and marginalized groups is a model of innovation that has been neglected in rural development processes, including the agricultural sector and climate change.

~~106.~~115. In terms of financing, compared to other agricultural development programs, it is very efficient and on target. This is because the program is designed with full community participation, and prioritizes Measured Agriculture, a technology-based agricultural concept whose approach is through observation and measurement to produce accurate data so that agricultural activities are more effective and efficient to meet increased production in the food agriculture sector that is integrated with environmental and ecosystem health recovery through Good Agriculture Practice (GAP). In addition, in practice, the cost of livelihood diversification development includes the cost of increasing the capacity of farmers through mentoring and training consisting of product processing training, business licensing and entrepreneurship, financial records, packaging, and digital marketing, investment costs for post-harvest product processing equipment and environmental service management, initial capital assistance for initial production operational activities. This initial capital assistance will later be used for business development. The cost for the development of this livelihood is estimated at $54,070.

~~107.~~116. Behavior awareness and advocacy on the importance of climate change adaptation as a community movement need to be increased. Through the output, a climate adaptation forum was formed in the sub-District as a medium for climate change advocacy and education. Main activities to produce output 5.1. are (i) Establishment and preparation of the organizational structure and management of the Community-Based Climate Adaptation Forum for the sub-District Food Agriculture Sector; (ii) Financial Management Training; (iii) Policy advocacy training; and (iv) Developing networks and collaboration with sub-District-provincial and national stakeholders.

~~108.~~117. Village governments are expected to be able to allocate a budget for restoration of critical

agricultural land through the Village Development Budget Planning mechanism. Through the Output 5.2, the village government will be advocated and assisted in integrating the program for Pro-Climate Village (Climate Village Program) in District annual budget and village government.

~~109.~~118. ***Knowledge products (KM) are produced and become a medium for promotion, education and advocacy for climate adaptation in the agri-food sector as the main livelihood of village residents (output 5.3).*** This program will identify and analyse knowledge products both generated during program activities and from other information sources, focusing on climate information and early warning systems, which will help local governments and communities, especially smallholders in rural areas, increase agricultural productivity and diversify livelihoods. sustainable. This foundation will also allow programs to understand where knowledge flows need to be improved to improve program outcomes as well. Thus, the program will determine the specific targets of its KM plan by identifying the most appropriate knowledge products for these targets and determining the most relevant events for knowledge access and sharing such as regular physical or virtual workshops. Workshops enable relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries to exchange experiences and learn from each other. Integrating lessons learned from previous program knowledge products will ensure strong knowledge management is built throughout the program by assessing performance against anticipated results and adjusting as necessary.

~~110.~~119. Management of knowledge and learning carried out in each activity/sub-activity component will be recorded, documented and published in the form of books, modules, fact sheets and local knowledge products that have been successfully recorded and documented. Case studies, photo stories and short videos; booklets, posters and brochures; public and school presentations; climate hazard maps; training, meetings, exchange visits and workshops for community members, community leaders, CBOs, and civil authorities on climate-resilient agriculture and community outreach and guidance become educational and advocacy materials.

~~111.~~120. Lessons generated by this program will be disseminated through community-based climate adaptation forums, cross-sector forums within local government, and local NGO forums; e-newsletters, articles, blogs, and online hardcopy publications; public exposure. The program will also produce success story videos, TV and radio interviews and training packages to be disseminated via online channels (website, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Video) and offline.

~~112.~~121. Program performance management, starting from the preparation, planning, implementation and post-program stages, is monitored, evaluated and reported periodically to AF through the NIE (Kemitraan Partnership) and policy stakeholders. This is important for transparency and accountability of program management.

~~113.~~122. Project/Program Execution costs that will be used to carry out program components and activities in the 9 target villages are US$85,626 or 9% of the total program budget amount. Overall, full funding from AF will be allocated for activity components as in table-17

Tabel 17. Distribution and percentage of AF budget based on activity components

Program Component	Description activities component	Budget (US$)	%
Component-1	Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers and village governments in reducing livelihood vulnerability, especially the agri-food sector to climate through knowledge transfer, provision of agro-meteorological data and information	423,949.75	43%
Component-2	Diversification of the livelihoods of rural communities through the development of local food diversity and environmental services.	133,323.33	14%
Component-3	Improving the fertility of degraded agricultural land in 9 villages so that they can be managed productively, increasing the resilience of ecosystems to climate impacts and their variability	139,202.34	14%

Component-4	Build Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge (Promote Pro-Climate Village/Climate Village Program Model) into Local Development Policy Process.	88,176.33	9%
IE and EE Monitoring & Evaluation		31,048.25	3%
Programme Execution (EE) cost		85,626.00	9%
Programme Implementing (IE) cost		76,613.00	8%
Total Budget		977,939.00	100

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

~~114.~~123. During program design, taking the views of the various stakeholders consulted in the various phases of proposal development, sustainability parameters were taken into account. The sustainability of program results beyond the life of the program is ensured through various strategies proposed in this program. The strategies to be taken (as discussed in this proposal) focus on different sustainability parameters and are assumed to be achieved through a participatory approach and community ownership. The capital investment, to be incurred under the program will have the option of generating income for its continuity. Community infrastructure will be managed and maintained by the community, once they realize the benefits of the initiative. For sustainability, the program will use two approaches, firstly to ensure sustainability of the process by the community through realization of the benefits of adaptation measures and secondly, by accessing resources from the Government and other institutions, under different program schemes, and maintaining program results and developing them further.

~~115.~~124. Program interventions have been designed to combine capacity building and physical interventions. All physical interventions have included sustainability considerations beyond the end of the program funding cycle. Concrete steps to ensure the sustainability of each of these physical interventions after the program ends are as follows:

- For construction of climate information system infrastructure for farmers to have reliable and strong climate information to inform planting calendars, early warning and climate responses based on agro-meteorological data and information, as well as preparing local-scale climate adaptation strategies and steps through contingency plan documents (Ex. 1.1 and Ex. 1.2). The program will partner with BMKG, which is an official government agency that provides meteorological and climatological data and information. Climate data and information from BMKG will be processed and compared with the local climate via a climate server (developing services for farmers' telecommunication operator platforms) to be accessed on farmers' mobile phones (output 1.1). For the sustainability of AWS operations, a technical maintenance plan is required. Village teams will be formed and trained to conduct routine checks, such as ensuring sensor cleanliness, device calibration, and data connectivity. Additional technical support will be obtained through cooperation with BMKG, including advanced training and software updates. In addition, a remote monitoring system will be implemented to detect potential damage early.

  To support financial sustainability, AWS operational funding will come from several sources. The village budget (APBDes) will be allocated for routine operational costs, while the local government's climate change adaptation programme is expected to provide additional subsidies. Partnerships with the private sector through corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes in the agribusiness and forestry sectors will also be used as a source of funding. In addition, voluntary contributions from farmer groups or beneficiary communities can contribute to operational costs.

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

sustainability management is presented below:

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

- Demonstration of a pilot program by promoting Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) based on land use planning based on farmers' land ownership data (output 2.1). GAP assistance provided to smallholders and rural communities around forests, will help farmers reduce agricultural land degradation and maintain ecosystem services that play a role in the agricultural food production chain in a sustainable manner in the face of climate change. The implementation of GAP also contributes to achieving Indonesia's NDC targets from changes in land use and forestry (LULUCF) which currently threaten the sustainability of agricultural productivity.
- Smart Agriculture assistance to smallholders will have an impact and benefit on increasing the productivity of the food agriculture sector. Selection of climate-resistant seed varieties, technical assistance in cultivation through good practices (starting from technical land preparation, seed selection, planting patterns, organic care and maintenance of plants and the SRI method for rice plants, development of diversification of non-rice food crops, assistance in repairing irrigation canals to help the irrigation process from spring water sources (which have been mapped during consultation activities) to community rice fields so that water availability maintained, technical assistance in harvesting and post-harvest processing). If "smart agriculture" practices can be implemented well, it will increase the economic, social and livelihood resilience of the community from the impacts of climate change. This is because the community, especially smallholders, can obtain increased income from food farming activities as the main source of livelihood. Apart from that, it will strengthen the resilience of local and national food supply chains, as well as contribute to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the agricultural food sector.

~~116.~~125. Sustainability of community livelihoods, especially smallholders, women and young rural farmers from output 2.1. and 2.2. Diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate change. To reduce the vulnerability of farmers' food and livelihoods to climate change, it is necessary to develop food and livelihood diversification. Food diversification is carried out through the practice of cultivating non-rice food crops, such as taro, yam, sweet potato, breadfruit, etc. If these can be developed, they will become alternative food security for families and communities as well as a source of livelihood for farmers. Local food diversification will also reduce the population's dependence on rice and prevent the threat of a food crisis. Local food products need to be processed and developed into market-ready products to increase economic added value, create jobs, and reduce food loss and waste due to post-harvest processing and poor road infrastructure. By increasing the capacity of women and young farmers in the field of agro-technopreneurship supported by post-harvest processing technology that is safe for consumption (food safety attribute), has high nutritional content (nutritional attribute), is environmentally friendly (eco-labelling attribute), utilizes technological advances digital marketing and supported by a Joint Marketing Unit (Cooperative) for processed food products, these will become a source of income for women and young farmers in rural areas.

~~117.~~126. Apart from promoting the diversification of local food-based livelihoods, efforts to increase community livelihood resilience, especially smallholders, women and young rural farmers around forests, are carried out through managing environmental services potential in natural forest areas managed by the community, such as NTFPs, Ecotourism and carbon trading schemes in the long term.

~~118.~~127. Output 4.1 dan 4,2 contribute to ecosystem sustainability (Ecosystem and Landscape resilience). Practices for improving the fertility of degraded agricultural land is expected to have a positive impact in the long term in protecting water sources, preventing damage to soil structure, loss of biodiversity and environmental services which play an important role in climate change. From an economic aspect, practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop will help smallholders increase productivity and the economic value of land in a sustainable manner. To ensure that the fertility of the land is restored, it is managed productively, and the village forest area is protected in a sustainable manner. This will be supported by village regulations (Perdes) and its cover will be monitored periodically using satellite imagery, drones and input into Open Data Kit Collect (ODK Collect) in output 4.3

~~119.~~128. Sustainability of the program by the community and reflection by the local government is carried out through community-based climate adaptation forums at the sub-District level, publications through videos of success stories, TV interviews, radio, and training packages to be disseminated via online channels (website, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Videos), and offline. Activities to support program sustainability through publications are summarized in Component 4.

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

~~120.~~129. The proposed program seeks to be fully aligned with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy. Table 18 summarizes the findings from the initial assessment process carried out to evaluate the environmental and social impacts and risks of the overall program.

~~121.~~130. All activities designed in components 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been categorized as low risk (Category C). However, activities under Component 1 (output 1.2) still have to be strengthened with the results of consultations with beneficiaries (FPIC) and supported by the results of research on the structure and characteristics of smallholders' land. For activities in component 4, output 4.2 Practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability is reported as medium category (Category C). This is because activities under component 3 (Output 4.2) require study of technical conditions regarding the condition of degraded agricultural land which has the potential to cause negative impacts on the environment and affected communities. Therefore, adequate management plans and mitigation measures to minimize impacts need to be prepared.

~~122.~~131. Guided by the Social and Climate Environmental Assessment Procedures of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), this program is categorized as category "C", being based on the aspects identified in the table below. Detailed explanation of risks and mitigation measures is included in table-18.

Table 18. Overview of the environmental, 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 for compliance	Mitigation
Compliance with the	V		

Law			
Access and Equity	V		
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		V	
Human Rights	V		
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment		V	
Core Labour Rights	V		
Indigenous Peoples	V		
Involuntary Resettlement	V		
Protection of Natural Habitats	V		
Conservation of Biological Diversity	V		
Climate Change	V		
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	V		
Public Health	V		
Physical and Cultural Heritage	V		

Note :

1. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups
   - Potential Risk : There are several possibilities that vulnerable groups cannot participate or involve themselves in program activities, because they work
   - Mitigation : (1)Assessment of vulnerable groups who will be involved in the program is identified by several categories such as age, employment, income, family responsibilities, ownership of production assets (land, capital, knowledge acquisition and cultivation technology). Data will then be selected fairly for involvement groups in each program activity; (2) Program activities must record the extent of involvement of vulnerable groups as beneficiaries, and must be evaluated; and (3)Monitoring that will have an impact on this will be carried out according to schedule as long as the program is implemented through monitoring and evaluation of each program activity
2. Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
   - Potential Risk: Women's opportunities to participate in project activities are not maximized due to local cultural barriers
   - Mitigation : (1) Integrate the results of gender analysis and gender equality indicators into program activities, identifying where specific vulnerabilities to climate change lie, and where opportunities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change can be found; (2) provision of tools or measures to adapt to and/or reduce the impacts of climate change, including locally based vulnerability assessments and local wisdom from both women and men; (3) Involve women in the development of new technologies related to climate change adaptation or mitigation that take into account the priority needs of women as farmers and as household managers; (4) make full use of knowledge, skills and traditional practices that enable women to have resilience in the family and community in meeting their needs; (5) In certain cases where women are hindered by cultural conditions, affirmative action will be taken, for example through gender mainstreaming advocacy at the local government level, and (6)Building good relationships with Nini Mamak in the village, and advocating for them to educate the community about the importance of women's

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

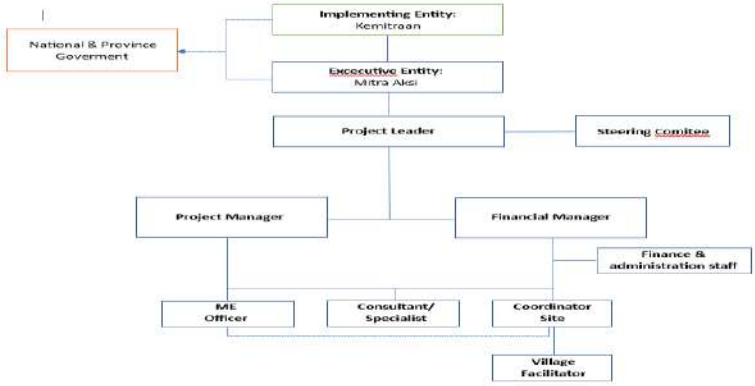
A. Describe the arrangements for project/programme implementation.

A.1 Approach

~~123.~~132. The approach, actions, way of organizing and implementing the project will apply the general principle of subsidiarity that pushes the decision-making process as closely as possible to allow action at various levels: (i) geographical, which is most often targeted at "local" geographic scale projects (village, District, province) and its relationship to the region and national scale; (ii)

institutional; (iii) project management (delegating project implementation to direct users if possible, support from national government agencies if necessary, and technical support from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Director General of Climate Change at the Ministry of Forestry and Environment, and the Ministry of Villages (iv) knowledge management, by strengthening local capacity and knowledge sharing, as well as cross-sectoral coordination and transfer.

~~124.~~133. Partnership/IE institutions are national institutions that help carry out the project and are in charge of general coordination and supervision, coordinating with the central government, reporting to donors, keeping an eye on project progress, evaluating financial statements, connecting the execution institution (Mitra Aksi/EE) with donors, and supporting entities (Mitra Aksi) in their reporting and financial execution, which builds EE's capacity. Prepare guidelines and templates for programs and financial reporting documents. The structure contained in the implementation of entity/partnershi includes the program structure (program manager and monitoring) and the administrative and financial structure (financial manager and administration). Meanwhile, the execution institution (Mitra Aksi/EE) is an implementing institution that implements programs directly in the field, plays a role, and is responsible for data collection, mentoring, empowerment, advocacy, assistance, training at the site level in 9 target villages, reports project progress based on KPIs (Key Performance Indicators), handles complaints, coordinates directly with village, district and provincial governments as the spearhead of project success. The image of the implementing structure can be seen in the image below.



~~125.~~134. The Steering Committee (SC) consists of representative of the national and local government and will oversee the entire Project implementation to ensure that project results are achieved and contribute to the Adaptation Fund Strategic Result Framework. The SC will provide technical guidance for the excecution team for the Project implementation. The SC will hold regular meetings to evaluate the performance of the excecution tim.

~~126.~~135. Entity Execution (Mitra Aksi) is led by the Project Leader/Director who is responsible to the Steering Committee (including the Foundation's Board of Trustees). In conveying the progress of work based on KPIs, the Project Leader will be assisted by the Project Manager, Financial Manager, specialist gender, environment, and knowledge management, Financial Assistant, monitoring officer, coordinator site,and village facilitators. The Project Leader is responsible for ensuring that project activities in the target village are carried out. The Village Facilitator and Specialist Team is responsible for carrying out activities in each target area, and they will report to the Project Coordinator and will be assisted by a Financial Assistant who will handle administrative and financial issues at the implementation level, while the Financial Manager is responsible for financial issues in all activities. Project.

~~127.~~136. Accountability flow during the implementation of the Project, EE will send a project progress/development report every 3 months to IE or according to the mutually agreed schedule. IE will respond and provide assistance for the correction or clarification or report. IE will report the report to the donor. The results of the donor's review will be returned to IE, and IE will consolidate the

reporting revision with the execution partner (EE). Furthermore, the results of the revision were submitted back to the donor through IE. Apart from reporting, IE also monitors the field to see the progress of programs and obstacles periodically (per 3 month) as well as coordinating with the Regional Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda of Kerinci Regency) as the Development Coordination Center. IE also coordinates at the center to the Director General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry in collaboration with ministries and technical structures such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency for access to agroclimatological data and information, and Regional Apparatus Organizations that are directly related to the achievement of project objectives. The roles and responsibilities of each position are as follows:The roles and responsibilities of each position are as follows:

Position	Roles and responsibilities
Project leader	-Responsible for project deliverables -Coordinate with relevant stakeholders, provincial governments, and related agencies, such as BMKG, the Department of Agriculture, Food Crops, Plantations, Forestry, BAPPEDA. -Coordinate with Project managers in the preparation of quarterly and annual reports
Project Manager	-Translate the framework - Prepare an annual work plan and coordinate with specialists, site coordinators, village facilitators in the implementation of the work plan -prepare ToR -Provide input on project budgeting -Ensure the achievement of the program/project in accordance with the timeline and solve problems/obstacles/obstacles of the project if the site coordinator is unable to solve the problem. -Maintain teamwork -Supervise the implementation of project activities -Coordinate and report project progress to project leaders, government and other stakholders -Prepare quarterly and annual project reports -Provide regular updates to the steering committee and donors when required.
Financial Manager	-Responsible for managing the financial aspects of the project including coordination and financial reporting, executing SOPs for project staff. -Collaborate with the project manager to prepare annual budget. -Prepare and report financial reports to IE, project leader, project manager -Monitor the progress of the field (track) in accordance with the work plan -Monitor budget disbursement schedule, and cashflow -Coordinate with IE regarding financial statements -Ensure operational and administrative support to consultants/experts. -Supervising the procurement of goods and services. -Manage project administration documents
Monev Officer	-Conduct field monitoring activities every 3 months - Provide input to the project manager regarding achievement targets -Develop M&E strategy and plan. -Lead M&E supervision missions. -Document project progress vs target indicators -Ensure compliance of ESMP and SGIP. -Assist the Project Manager in preparing progress reports. -Provide guidelines for project evaluation. -conducting interviews with representatives of beneficiaries regarding the implementation of the project -Assist with field learning coverage
Specialist	-Responsible for the implementation of certain tasks (e.g. smart agriculture training consisting of several materials, post-harvest processing training, training to increase the capacity of farmer organizations, proclim village training) as written in the TOR. -provide technical assistance in implementing project activities -prepare activity and Compile activity reports -provide recommendations for input
Coordinator site	-Coordinate with project managers regarding program implementation - Compile and report program progress achievements and obstacles to the project manager -Responsible for the success of the project at the site level -Provide direct supervision to the village facilitator -Coordinate with the village government regarding project activities -Assisting village facilitators in problem solving and complaint handling
Village Facilitator	-Coordinate with project managers regarding program implementation - Compile and report program progress achievements and obstacles to the project manager -Responsible for the success of the project at the site level -Provide direct supervision to the village facilitator

	-Coordinate with the village government regarding project activities -Assisting village facilitators in problem solving and complaint handling

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

~~128.~~137. All risks in program implementation are analyzed during the design phase with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Mitigation strategies are established to ensure that risks are managed well. The table below presents the types of risks, description of risks and levels of risks as well as strategies that have been and will be implemented to minimize them.

~~129.~~138.

Table-19 : Types of Risk,Description and level of Risk and Mitigation Strategy.

Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Risk category (H/M/L)	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Institutional	Rotation/transfer of officials at the central/provincial/sub-District level, difficulties in building commitment of program implementers.	M	To reduce the risk of missed communication and coordination, executing entity Team will prepare a written agreement and issue an MoU at the Province-sub-District level.
	Sectoral ego; The interests of each development institution (sectoral) are oriented towards achieving sectoral targets, making coordination and communication difficult at the program implementation level	M	Coordination and communication mechanisms will be developed by the executing entity through written agreements and outlined in a communication and program coordination flowchart from the central-provincial-sub-District level
	Changes in program personnel (turn over) can affect the implementation of program activities	L	In establishing a working relationship with executing entity, it will implement a recruitment system with a work contract output for the duration of the program. With this mechanism, personnel involvement in achieving program goals has a strong legal basis
Financial	Delays in disbursement of funds, procurement and institutional efficiency (long approval processes, etc.) which delay program implementation	M	Building active communication with grant providers and fulfilling all forms of financial procedures in budget disbursement. Mitra Aksi (EE) will prepare a contingency fund of $25,000 in the event of a delay in transfer from AF so that the program schedule is not disrupted
socio-cultural	Culture of rural communities is accustomed to receiving program assistance, they want to get results quickly, so their commitment to participating in the learning process is low.	M	● Building collective awareness at the beneficiary and village government level to take responsibility for the goals and sustainability of the project through a community empowerment approach from planning, implementation and monitoring to evaluation. ● Build good relationships with local government, community and community leaders (direct beneficiaries) before the program starts ● Form temporary small groups for specific beneficiaries (local youth community, traders, general residents around the specified location) to gather the target community
	Community, especially smallholders, is not fully aware of the impact of	M	● Promoting smart agriculture as a model for climate adaptation, reducing the impact of crop failure, reduced agricultural

	climate change, it is difficult to get their commitment in adapting to climate change by introducing a smart agriculture approach"		productivity and loss of livelihoods. ● data-based approaches, case studies, local historical experiences of disasters and examples of failed practices and good practices of climate adaptation in the agricultural sector need to be conveyed and discussed intensively in the community during the program.
	low technical capacity of regional (sub-District) policy-makers in promoting the GAP and Smart Agriculture models at the community level	M	● To increase the technical capacity of policy-makers to promote GAP and Smart Agriculture in village communities, local (sub-District) policy-makers will be invited to participate in each training activity
	Conflict of interest of local elites regarding the program	M	● This program will build trust among stakeholders in the village environment where the program is located. To avoid conflicts of interest, executing entity will ensure the representation of each community group in a socially inclusive manner in the program decision-making structure. In addition, this program will encourage collaboration at every stage of development to prevent conflicts of community interest
Local political dynamics	Utilizing program objectives for political interests (collecting votes) of local political elites	M	● When socializing the program in the community, they will be informed that the program is not used for partisan political interests, the program is only for humanitarian purposes related to climate adaptation. ● executing entity will create a complete mix of information regarding program objectives along with program management procedures to be submitted to the village government and main beneficiaries.

~~130.~~139. Internally at Mitra Aksi as an Executing Entity, anticipating the risk of misuse of financial management procedures, a strong internal control system is implemented to reveal and report corruption and other financial irregularities. Mitra Aksi has a whistle blowing system and other measures to prevent, investigate and sanction misuse of funds, and other fraudulent or corrupt practices. To avoid conflicts of interest, each Mitra Aksi staff must sign an integrity pact as part of the employment agreement, and comply with the code of ethics stipulated in the Policy and Procedure Manual (SOP).

~~131.~~140. Implement strict controls and take action without delay for indications of fraud or corruption. Sanctions such as immediate termination of either staff or accepting contracts/vendors are applied if fraud/corruption is discovered, or the case may be referred to the criminal justice system. Action will be taken where staff are dismissed if it is proven they have misused finances for individual gain, penalties will be imposed on them.

~~132.~~141. Identifiable program financial risks, such as delays in the transfer of donor funds, the occurrence of a monetary crisis which results in cuts to the program budget or the occurrence of disasters such as disasters, Mitra Aksi (EE) has a contingency plan policy by allocating a budget of USD 25,000. - to anticipate if there is a delay in transfer from the donor.

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

~~133.~~142. Below is the project self-assessment of compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and measures for environmental and social risk management.

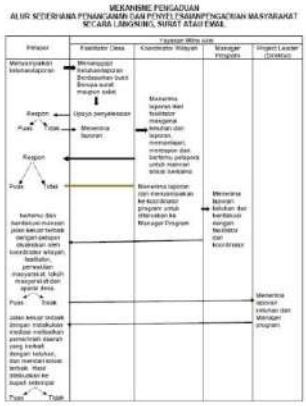
Risk	Level of Risk	Mitigation Plan
Compliance with the Law	Negligible	Project implementation is guided by applicable regulations at local, national and international levels. Project implementation is guided by applicable regulations at the local, national and international levels. To ensure compliance at the implementation level, monitoring is carried out every quarter.
Access and Equity. There is a possibility that not all main beneficiaries will not receive the same access and opportunities in program activities	Moderate	To ensure that all main beneficiaries get access and equality from program activities, excecuting entity assigns field facilitators to carry out verification by means of home visits
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups. Marginalized and vulnerable groups may have limited access to participate in project implementation. Most farmers are poor and marginalized small-scale farmers with land areas of less than 0.5 hectares.	Low-Moderate	The project is focused on the participation of the marginalized and vulnerable groups in strengthening climate resilience including sustainable livelihood activities. The project will identify marginalized and vulnerable groups in project locations, prepare and implement a social-gender inclusion plan (SGIP) and will provide training for the marginalized and vulnerable groups on alternative livelihood activities and participate in planning and managing smart agriculture. The project will encourage marginalized/vulnerable groups to participate in project activities, document meaningful participation of marginalized/vulnerable groups in project activities.
Human Rights. The project does not trigger human right issues.	Negligible	
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment. Assessment of Gender and Social Inclusion found that Women and men had different capacities in adapting to the adverse effects of Climate Change. The difference in needs, capacities, and societal roles lead to differing impacts of Climate Change on both sexes and exacerbate ongoing gender inequality; Women tended to be less involved among the authorities and generally underrepresented in local decision-making structures in village and district levels. Compared to their male counterparts, women also struggled to gain access to natural resources, contributing to power imbalances that make them more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. Women might have limited access or neglected to participate in the project implementation.	Medium	• Integrate the results of gender analysis and gender equality indicators into program activities, identifying where specific vulnerabilities to climate change lie, and where opportunities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change can be found; • provision of tools or measures to adapt to and/or reduce the impacts of climate change, including locally based vulnerability assessments and local wisdom from both women and men; • Involve women in the development of new technologies related to climate change adaptation or mitigation that take into account the priority needs of women as farmers and as household managers; (4) make full use of knowledge, skills and traditional practices that enable women to have resilience in the family and community in meeting their needs; • In certain cases where women are

		hindered by cultural conditions, affirmative action will be taken, for example through gender mainstreaming advocacy at the local government level, and • Building good relationships with Nini Mamak in the village, and advocating for them to educate the community about the importance of women's
Core Labor Right. The project does not trigger core labor right issue.	Negligible	
Indigenous People. • consultation will capture the problems and needs relating to the different ethnic groups present in the target community • program locations are indigenous villages, which are still tied to traditional culture in the arrangement of production equipment.	Low	Explanation and approval (FPIC) during the program design and implementation will be carried out, especially with regard to diversifying their livelihoods
Involuntary Resettlement. Not Found in 9 target locations	Negligible	
Protection of Natural Habitats. program aims to protect ecosystem services including local specific biodiversity (Protection of Natural Habitats)	Low	A special approach to individuals in the community who source their livelihoods from hunting and taking wood, rare plants in the surrounding forests to be empowered to have a livelihood in ecotourism, NTFPs and diversification of food commodities.
Conservation of Biological Diversity. Further assessment will be linked to improvements to the identified opportunities. This relates to planning and implementation processes (e.g. promoting enhanced conservation of biodiversity as part of the Guidelines developed under component - Existing pressures such as deforestation due to forest conversion, climate change, economic crises threaten biodiversity conservation	Low-Medium	There is a need for a strategic approach to managing natural resources, especially environmental services and specific local biodiversity based on communities with good governance.
Climate Change	Negligible	The main objective of the program is to increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities, especially in the agricultural food sector and livelihoods that are vulnerable to climate change. There are NO identified risks to this principle.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Negligible	
Public Health. Covid 19 pandemic and infectious diseases that need to be prevented.	Low	Promoting and monitoring compliance with occupational health and safety standards at the individual and smallholder family level
Physical and Cultural Heritage. Program activities may affect unknown cultural sites present in the targeted villages	Negligible	
Lands and Soil Conservation. Project activities do not have negative impact on land and soil conservation as project activities will not cause land/soil erosion.	Negligible	

C1. Grievance Mechanism.

~~134.~~143. In line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Protection Policy, the Executing Entity (Mitra Aksi Foundation) has a complaints mechanism, available in target areas, ensuring an accessible, transparent, fair and effective way to communicate concerns during program design and implementation. Program stakeholders affected by the program will be notified of the complaint mechanism for any criticism or complaints about an activity. Reporters can submit complaints in writing by filling out the available complaint form (in annex) or can submit complaints/complaints directly which will be responded to with the team in the field (village facilitators and site coordinators). This complaint report, both completed and in process, will also be submitted to IE in a 3-month report. And if there is a complaint that cannot be resolved by the Mitra Aksi (EE), IE will be involved for the settlement of the complaint.

~~135.~~144. Complaints mechanism will allow affected stakeholders to raise concerns and will be given the option to raise their objections. Modalities for submitting complaints will include a postal address that community members can write in any language, an email address and a confidential telephone number. Consultations and workshops held during program implementation will also serve as a means for stakeholders to raise concerns or suggestions. The following is the flow of the complaint mechanism of the Mitra Aksi entity:



~~136.~~145. Mechanism takes into account the special needs of various indigenous community groups, women-headed household groups, youth groups, as well as gender considerations. Hotlines and mailboxes offer a direct way for affected stakeholders to express their concerns. The hotline will be available in local languages and offer an opportunity for those who may be impacted by the program to submit complaints or provide suggestions on how to improve program design and implementation.

~~137.~~146. In addition to the complaint mechanisms established by implementing entities, addresses and email addresses of the Adaptation Fund will also be made public (i.e., social media, participatory workshops, etc.) for anyone to raise concerns regarding the program:

(1) Implementing Entity/ies: Kemitraan/Partnership Address : Jln Taman Margasatwa No.26C South Jakarta, Indonesia	(2) Adaptation Fund Secretariat Mail stop: MSN P-4-400 1818 H Street NW Washington DC 20433 USA Tel: 001-202-478-7347

Telp: +62 212278 0580 https://www.kemitraan.org	afbsec@adaptation-fund.org

Role and Responsible Program Implementation

Implementation	Role and responsible
Excecuting Entity: Mitra Aksi Foundation	● Identification of Environmental and Social Problems at the Program Site ● Public investigation and disclosure ● Creation of grievance mechanism at IE level ● Reporting and disposal of grievances ● Monitor and review the process ESMP implementation ● Set up the grievance mechanism at EE level ● Disposal of grievances

C2. Gender Assessment

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

~~138.~~147. The program will comply with the social and gender policies of the Government of Indonesia and the AF, which are designed to address social and gender equality and child protection issues. For the Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) target, the program development phase consists of a comprehensive gender and social assessment and a strategy to inform activities on inclusivity. We believe that communities in program locations will be stronger if women, poor groups, and youth are empowered to contribute to climate adaptation development.

~~139.~~148. The results of the assessment in 9 target villages of the program, still found a gender equality gap related to access and production assets. If this gap is not addressed, it will weaken women's position in contributing, responding, and adapting to climate change. The Kerinci community, including in the target locations of the program, adheres to a Matrilineal Culture, where the inheritance distribution system is determined based on female lineage. When viewed from the material culture system, the position of women in the family has a high position. However, in everyday life practices, the utilization and distribution of assets, including in decision-making processes, are determined by men from their kinship structure. Women only serve as symbols of guardians of family assets, without having the power to make decisions.

~~140.~~149. The urgency of the social gender target program because more than 85% of the 7484 residents in the 9 villages that will be the target of the project, the main source of livelihood comes from food agriculture and horticulture, and 15% from coffee, sweet skin (10%) and 5% fruit (oranges). Food and horticultural agricultural commodities, including coffee and fruit plants, are agricultural commodities that are vulnerable to climate change.

~~141.~~150. Vulnerability increases because their living space is in the highlands (above 600 - 800 masl) with high rainfall, causing floods and landslides. This situation contributes significantly to disruption of people's livelihoods. The burden on farmers' lives has become increasingly heavier with the Covid-18 pandemic and the energy crisis occurring at the global level, resulting in high costs for mobilizing the flow of goods and services at the farmer level in villages far from urban areas.

~~142.~~151. The frequent crop failures faced by smallholders in 9 villages, coupled with the impact of the Covid-18 pandemic and the energy crisis, means that the economic burden on families continues to increase. The demands for household living needs continue to increase, on the other hand, the source of family income continues to decline, giving rise to new problems for men and women in the family.

~~143.~~152. The placement of men's roles in the Kerinci cultural construction as heads of families who must be responsible for earning a living, as protectors of the family, and their role in social life

creates a psychological burden for men. Because, if you are unable to carry out your role as Head of the Family, you will be considered an irresponsible husband. Meanwhile, women's role as housewives, having duties and responsibilities in taking care of the household, managing the household economy, educating children, maintaining family honor, places a double burden on women. On the one hand, women must be able to take care of the household in terms of managing daily shopping, children's education and health, and must participate in earning additional income.

~~144.~~153. Facing the ever-increasing demands of household economic needs, the results of problem identification through FGD revealed that 45% of the 40 male respondents in 9 villages were trying to find additional work as casual laborers, 25% were looking for business capital loans from Cooperatives and Tauke, 15% were looking for work as a migrant worker to Malaysia. And the remaining 15% are resigned to the situation. Meanwhile for women, the efforts made to meet household needs continue to increase. 50% of 50 respondents in 8 villages said they reduced the cost of side dishes and snacks for school children, 30% helped their husbands earn additional income by becoming farm laborers in the village. 15% sought help from their wife's family who were deemed capable, the remaining 5% joined their husbands as migrant workers to Malaysia, leaving their families behind.

~~145.~~154. Responding to the problems faced by men and women, especially those related to the impact of climate change, the Covid-18 pandemic and the global energy crisis, the results of the FGD noted several practical (short term) and strategic (long term) needs as follows.

Table-20 Practical and Strategic Social Gender Needs in 9 Target Villages of the AF Program

Social Gender Target	Practical needs (short term)	**Strategic (Long Term)**
Men	• Raising awareness of gender equality in male farmer groups • Smart Agriculture Empowerment to Reduce the Risk of Crop Failure Due to Climate Change • Agricultural Land Use Planning and GAP Practices to Reduce Land Degradation and Ecosystem Damage • Awareness of the Importance of Gender Equality in the Family	• advocacy of agricultural commodity value chain policies that favor farmers. • increasing awareness of climate adaptation diversification of non-rice food crops. • Building a gender-responsive culture in families and communities.
Women	• Raising awareness of gender equality in women groups • Increasing women's knowledge of climate change and its impacts on women. • Increasing women's confidence to participate in decision-making in families and communities regarding women's needs in facing climate change. • Dialogue the importance of gender equality in the family with husbands and children	• Women have an independent source of income for women's welfare • Opening women's access to be active in decision making in village development that favors women • Building cooperatives specifically for women
Vulnerable group (young people, Female Head of Household, Farm Laborer	• Involvement of vulnerable groups in the transfer of climate adaptation knowledge. • Involvement of vulnerable groups in decision-making regarding their needs in facing climate change • Creating equal space and access in society, If necessary, there is an affirmative action policy	• Ensuring vulnerable groups are accommodated in every decision-making process in the village • Opening access to long-term livelihoods through capital support and entrepreneurial skills

~~146.~~155. Climate change has had an impact on the lives of rural people in Kerinci Regency. Basically,

climate change is not gender-neutral because women and men have different capacities, roles, and contributions. However, there is a gender bias in its application. Climate change adaptation efforts cause injustice, one of which is the double workload on women.

~~147.~~156. In the agricultural sector, food crops and horticulture, which are the main source of livelihood for Kerinci residents, are the sub-sectors that are most vulnerable to changes in rainfall patterns because horticultural crops are generally annual crops that are relatively sensitive to excess and shortage of water. Technically, the vulnerability of horticultural crops is closely related to land use systems, soil properties, planting patterns, soil management technology, water, plants, and varieties.

~~148.~~157. Based on this background, the results of the gender study that has been carried out from August to September 2023 in 9 villages that will be the target locations of the AF program, it is important to analyze the implementation of climate change adaptation efforts in agricultural households based on a gender perspective to get an overview of the achievement of gender equality and justice as expected in the AF program.

~~149.~~158. The results of the analysis of gender studies in 9 villages that are the targets of the AF program, which are based on:

a. Characteristics of Farmer Households. The number of respondents to the gender study was 450 farmer households. All farmers in this study are husband and wife and farmer youth who are over 18 years old. The level of education used in agricultural household research is the level of education of the head of agricultural household (Ministry of Agriculture 2014). The range of classification values of land area and agricultural household income in this study uses the average and standard deviation. The percentage of agricultural households in 9 villages based on household characteristics is shown in Table 21.

Table-21. Number and Percentage of Agricultural Households Based on Household Characteristics in 9 Target Villages for AF Program Locations
N=450 responses

Variable	Sum			Percentage		
A. Age	Man	Famale	entire	Man	Woman	%
1. Early Adulthood (18 – 30 years)	45	34	79	10	8	18
2. Intermediate Adulthood (31-50 years)	120	97	217	27	22	48
3. Old (≥ 50 years old	84	70	154	19	16	34
N=450						
B. Education						
1. Elementary School Not Finished	6	8	14	1	2	3
2. Elementary School Completed	68	74	142	15	16	32
3. Finished junior high school	80	75	155	18	17	34
4. High School	68	47	115	15	10	26
5. Bachelor 's degree	15	9	24	3	2	5
N=450						
C. Agricultural Land Area (hectares)						
1. Narrow (≤ 0.5 Ha)			295			66
2. Medium (0.5 – 2.5 ha)			121			27
3. Width (≥ 2.5 ha)			34			8
N=450						
D. Income per Month						
1. Low ((≤ IDR 3,000,000)	240	25	265	53,3	5,6	58,9
2. Medium (IDR 3,000,000 – 4,999,000)	166	4	170	36,9	0,9	37,8
3. High ((≥ Rp5.000.000)	15		15	3,3		3,3

~~150.~~159. Based on Table 21, out of 450 agricultural households in 9 target villages, the majority of agricultural households have main farmers with a middle-age category, which is between 31 to over 50 years old. The majority of agricultural households have heads of households at the level of elementary to high school education. The average land area ownership in the majority of agricultural households is 0.5 ha to 2.5 ha. Meanwhile, the income level of the majority of agricultural households is in the low-income category of IDR 3,000,000.00 to IDR 5,000,000.00 in a month.

~~151.~~160. Division of Gender Roles in the Household. The gender roles of men and women are classified

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

~~152.~~161. The dominant reproductive activity is carried out jointly between men and women in agricultural households, namely taking children for treatment when sick. The division of dominant productive roles is carried out by only men in agricultural households, such as in the types of land management activities, preparation of seeds, making soil topping, installing mulch, cultivating plants, providing medicine, providing fertilizers, selling crops, and processing agricultural waste. Productive activities carried out jointly between men and women in agricultural households are spreading seeds, watering, pumping and controlling agricultural workers. There are no productive activities that are predominantly carried out by only women in agricultural households. Even so, there are agricultural households with a large percentage who only do crop picking and weed cleaning by women.

~~153.~~162. The division of socio-societal roles is mostly carried out jointly between women and men in the household, such as the types of recitation activities, death ceremonies and marriages. The dominant social activities carried out by only women in agricultural households, namely birth events. The dominant activities are carried out by only men in the household, namely community service and village deliberation, and only a small part (≤ 5%) of households include women in village deliberations. Overall, the division of roles in agricultural households from the perspective of gender equality is shown in Table 22.

Table-22. Number and Percentage of Farmer Households Based on Gender Role in 9 Target Villages for AF Program Locations
N=450 responses

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

Based on Table 22, agricultural households in 9 target villages are gender biased in the division of reproductive and productive roles. Gender Equality in Climate Change Adaptation Efforts. In climate change adaptation efforts, access to counseling & training and control of the treatment of agricultural crops, such as plant medicines, types of commodities planted, determination of planting time, fertilizers, and treatment of agricultural products are dominated by men.

In Table 22, it can be seen that agricultural households in 9 villages will be the location of the gender bias program in the division of reproductive and productive roles. Gender equality in efforts to adapt to climate change, access to counseling & training and control of treatment of agricultural crops,

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

The types of activities with dominant participation by men are activities in farming with physical work such as land clearing and preparation, water management, land elevation, agricultural waste composting and seed preparation. Meanwhile, the types of activities with dominant participation by women are weeding plants, watering and harvesting. The benefits of climate change adaptation dominance are accepted by men. Meanwhile, women are still neglected, while the impact of climate change is more experienced by women. Overall, the level of gender equality based on access, control, participation and benefits in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts can be seen in Table 23.

Table-23. The number and percentage of agricultural households based on the level of gender equality in 9 target villages of AF locations.
N=450

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

~~154.~~163. Based on Table 23, the level of equality of access, control, participation and benefits in climate change adaptation efforts by agricultural households in the 9 target villages is generally at a moderate level, which means that both women and men can control, participate and receive benefits even though they are not completely gender equal. The Relationship between Household Characteristics and the Division of Gender Roles in Agricultural Households The results of the inter-variable Spearman Rank correlation test of agricultural household characteristics with the equality of gender role division in agricultural households can be seen in Table 24.

Table-24. Correlation Coefficient of Household Characteristics and Gender Roles in 9 Target Villages AF Location.

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

Source : primary data.

~~155.~~164. Based on Table 24, there is a significant relationship between the area of agricultural land ownership and the division of productive roles in agricultural households. The relationship is

negative, which means that the larger the agricultural land owned, the more gender bias in the division of productive roles in agricultural households. In the category of age and education level, the results of this study are not in line with the opinion of Fauziah, Mulyana and Raharjo (2015), who consider that age and education level are linearly related to knowledge about the division of roles and gender equality in the household. In the income level category, the results of this study are in line with the correlation test conducted by Puspitawati et al (2010), namely the role of domestic gender (reproductive) has a weak correlation with total income, and the role of public gender (social) has almost no correlation with total income.

~~156.~~165. The Relationship between Characteristics and Division of Gender Roles in Households with Gender Equality in Climate Change Adaptation Efforts. The results of the Rank Spearman correlation test between household characteristics and gender role division with the level of gender equality in climate change adaptation efforts are shown in Table 24.

Based on Table 24, from the characteristics of households with a level of gender equality in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, there is a significant relationship between: 1) age and level of education with a level of equal access; 2) lifespan with control equivalency level; 3) age and level of education with an equal level of participation; and 4) age, education level, agricultural land area and income level with equal levels of benefits in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

~~157.~~166. While between the variables of the division of gender roles in households with the level of gender equality in climate change adaptation efforts, there is a significant relationship between the division of productive roles and the level of equality of access, control, participation and benefits in climate change adaptation efforts.

Table 25. Correlation Coefficient Between Characteristics and Division of Gender Roles with Gender Equality in 9 AF Program Locations

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

Source : Primary Data

~~158.~~167. From all the analysis of the results of the gender study above, it can be concluded that:

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

adaptation efforts are felt together, except for climate change knowledge and commodities which are dominated only by men in households.

4) There is a significant relationship between: a) age and education level with equal access levels; b) age with a level of equivalence of control; c) age and level of education with an equal level of participation; and d) age, education level, agricultural land area and income level with equal level of benefits; e) the division of productive roles with equal levels of access, control, participation and benefits in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

~~159.~~168. The results of the gender analysis will be considered to integrate the division of productive, reproductive and social roles based on the specifics of the time expenditure in more depth and a further analysis will be carried out in the form of a relationship between the level of gender equality and the level of vulnerability of agricultural households to climate change. So that the significance of the role of gender on climate change can be known more deeply.

~~160.~~169. For the community, gender equality is not only applied in development projects or programs, but also in the division of gender roles in the household. It is hoped that there will be no gender injustice in the household, marginalization and double workload. For AF program managers, it is necessary to prepare an action plan for social gender equality at each stage of the activity so that existing programs can meet the needs of both men and women in facing climate change. So as to reduce the issue of gender injustice caused by climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

~~161.~~170. To change this perspective requires active and continuous efforts, for this reason gender responsive methods need to be carried out by program implementers, especially the Mitra Aksi Team (EE) so that women can be involved in every stage of the program Increasing the resilience of smallholders from climate impacts through Smart Agriculture based on Livelihood Diversification in Kerinci District, Jambi Province. To achieve this, a Social Gender action plan was prepared for each Program Component.

C.2.3. Gender Social Action Plan through Program Components

~~162.~~171. The challenges and obstacles found from the results of the social gender assessment in the 9 program target villages were taken into consideration in preparing the social gender action plan through this program. Steps and strategies to promote and integrate social gender in each program component can be seen in table 26.

Table 26- Social Gender Action Plan

Gender Assessment Catagories	Challenges and Obstacles to be resolved	Action plan Needed	Execution time
Gender role	● Position of women as housewives	● Integrating awareness and	during the

	and husband's companions in cultural construction makes women vulnerable to violence (physical, psychological and sexual). ● Women are vulnerable to experiencing harassment and stereotypes in the family and society when they are unable to carry out their role in taking care of the household. ● Men's role as head of the family and breadwinner can also experience gender-based violence when they are unable to carry out their role. ● Cultural construction that is legitimized through gender-biased interpretation of religious teachings means that women are unable to develop their potential, are limited in access to knowledge and are not included in the decision-making process relating to their basic needs in village development. ● Low understanding of gender equality, affecting their contribution in dealing with climate change. Their potential (men and women) to take climate adaptation action for their livelihood sources is low.	education on the importance of building social gender equality (gender roles) in improving food security and livelihoods in the face of climate change in components 1,2,3, and 4 ● provision of tools or measures to adapt to and/or reduce the impacts of climate change, including locally based vulnerability assessments and local wisdom from both women and men ● Involve women in the development of new technologies related to climate change adaptation or mitigation that take into account the priority needs of women as farmers and as household managers, and make full use of knowledge, skills and traditional practices that enable women to have resilience in the family and community in meeting their needs ● In every process of training, mentoring, discussions and assistance in farmer field schools, it is necessary to record, monitor and document the participation of beneficiaries based on gender balance (men, women, youth and vulnerable groups) ● To open access for women and vulnerable groups to each component of program activities, it is necessary to agree on schedules and meeting times. ● The use of language, communication materials and media, education and information takes into account the educational background of the beneficiaries ● Home visits will be carried out for individuals and families who do not have access to the time and opportunity to attend regular meetings (according to the agreed schedule).	program cycle
Gender Equality	● The Kerinci District Gender Development Index (IPG) in 2020 was at 86.65. Compared to 2019 of 86.68, there was a decrease. At the provincial level, the IPG of Kerinci District is ranked 7th out of	● Integrate the results of gender analysis and gender equality indicators into program activities, identifying where specific vulnerabilities to climate change lie, and where	during the program cycle

	11 regencies/cities. ● Women still face barriers to political, economic and decision-making access, as well as control of economic resources. These obstacles are caused by the strong construction of patriarchal culture, especially in rural areas.	opportunities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change can be found ● provision of tools or measures to adapt to and/or reduce the impacts of climate change, including locally based vulnerability assessments and local wisdom from both women and men ● Involve women in the development of new technologies related to climate change adaptation or mitigation that take into account the priority needs of women as farmers and as household managers. ● make full use of knowledge, skills and traditional practices that enable women to have resilience in the family and community in meeting their needs. ● Building good relationships with Nini Mamak in the village, and advocating for them to educate the community about the importance of women's involvement in the program stages.	
Resource distribution arrangements	●The Kerinci customary system is that the right to inherit inheritance falls to women. The man's duty is to look after it, he has no right to own or control family inheritance that is passed down to women. ●This system often triggers gender-based violence in the family. This is because quite a few male heirs claim inheritance property that is controlled by female heirs. ●Even though the position of custodian of family assets, the process of distribution and redistribution of resources is determined by men (Nini Mamak). The impact resulting from the process of distribution and redistribution of resources creates social and gender discrimination, especially for those who come from poor families.	● Building discussions/dialogues on cultural construction with gender social justice, related to resource distribution arrangements with Nini Mamak as a traditional stakeholder. ● Promoting gender and social inclusion approaches in families and communities through informal figures and religious figures who have gender-sensitive views	at least 3 times during the program cycle
Decision making (power)	The Kerinci cultural order, Depati, Ninik Mamak, Alim Ulama and Cerdik Pandai, have positions and power in making decisions relating to the regulation and distribution of customary land, marriage customs, resolving conflicting children and	● Building discussions on cultural construction that is socially just and gender in the decision-making process with Traditional Stakeholders ● Promoting General Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in	at least 3 times during the program cycle

	nephews, territorial issues, relations with outsiders and society. others, including in terms of village development programs	Preparing Agricultural Development Action Plans ● Guidelines for Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting ● Socialize the Jambi and Kerinci Province Gender Development Policy for 2021 – 2026	

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

~~163.~~172. Monitoring and evaluation system will be set up. Based on the baseline conducted at the start of the program, benchmarks for each proposed intervention will be established. This system will include a clear data collection and compilation plan to monitor qualitative and quantitative outcome indicators using appropriate methods and tools. Data will be collected periodically at certain intervals and analyzed to track progress.

~~164.~~173. Framework of standard results and indicators is prepared as the basis for the program that has been designed. The results framework will provide a monitoring, evaluation and program knowledge management system, the knowledge management system will guide the compilation and dissemination of relevant program knowledge about issues, experiences and insights to all stakeholders.

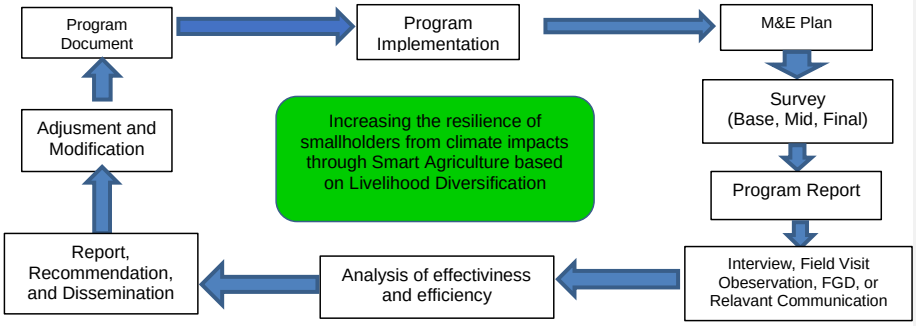
~~165.~~174. Monitoring and evaluation will be based on a results framework with clear indicators, methods and responsible parties. Monitoring of the program implementation process is carried out every 3 months. Monitoring is carried out through checking monthly reports from the field and followed up with field visits which aim to see two things, namely first, implementation of indicator achievements in each activity and output through verification of program implementation report documents (administrative and financial reports), delivery, output, activity documentation, attendance list and photos) as well as responses and feedback from village residents/community and all relevant stakeholders. Second, a methodological and technical review to identify obstacles, challenges and opportunities in each implementation of learning activities. Monthly monitoring will be carried out by the program management unit at the execution level (IE). namely the management of the Mitra Aksi Foundation (EE). While the 4-month monitoring will be carried out by the KEMITRAAN/Partnership (NIE), there will be special monitoring and evaluation staff who visit program locations for 4-monthly monitoring.

~~166.~~175. Monitoring and evaluation process will involve village residents during 3 months of monitoring, data for monitoring and evaluation will come from village residents and other stakeholders, collected through interviews and FGDs and there will also be a learning workshop (mid-term) involving beneficiaries and all stakeholders. In addition to the middle and final evaluations, there will be a middle and final evaluation workshop involving village residents and all stakeholders.

~~167.~~176. Methodologically, monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in two ways. First, results framework analysis, a method used to check whether program performance is in accordance with the results framework that has been previously created, in terms of activity planning, implementation, achievement of program outputs and results, checking indicators and means of verification for each stage of the planned and implemented program, also check whether the assumptions and risks that have been previously identified are still relevant to the program or not and need to be adjusted. The second method is outcome Harvesting: a monitoring and evaluation methodology used to identify, explain, verify and analyse changes that occur through program interventions. It is designed to test the program's contribution to changes that have occurred by gathering evidence of change.

~~168.~~177. Program evaluation is carried out in mid-semester evaluations and final program evaluations. Evaluation is intended to find out how the program can run more effectively (administrative and technical) to achieve predetermined program results and possible risk management plans, or to create new innovations derived from good practices that contribute to more effective results and goals. The evaluation will be carried out by the Indonesian Partnership as NIE. Monitoring and Evaluation will be carried out by a monitoring and evaluation team consisting of the program management excecuting entity and organization: Executive Director, Gender Specialist, Knowledge and Capacity Development Specialist and special Monitoring and Evaluation staff from the Partnership (NIE). Overall M&E results will become recommendations to provide alternative strategies and be disseminated to stakeholders to accelerate and strengthen program achievements through lessons learned.

Figure 6: Monitoring Evaluation Implementation Phases



~~169.~~178. **Monitoring and Evaluation Activities and Budget.**

Table-27 monitoring and evaluation

Activities	Target	Cost (USD)	Time
Base line survey	Outcome, output indicator targets, input	25,000.00	Assessment full proposal writing
Mid Survey	Outcome, output indicator targets	3,900.00	Mid of Program
Final Program Survey	Target indicator outcome, output	2,953.00	End of Program
Report reviews, excecuting entity field monitoring	Process, milestones, efficiency, effectiveness, result	3,850.00	1 Time in a Month
M & E workshop	Process, milestones, efficiency, effectiveness, result	4,500.00	Six Month
Program Implementation Audit	Management	n/a	Annual

~~170.~~179. M&E Detail Activities

Table 28 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

Program Result	Indicators	Targets	Monitoring Methods & Tools	Frequency	Responsibility
Outcome-1. Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats.	Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	- Implementation april'25-okt'27, - Monitoring month: jun, sept, des'25,Maret,Juni,sept, des'26,maret,jun, sept, des'27	• Mapping review • agrometeorology secondary data review • collection of climate impact data and information at the smallholder's level • Approaches and model review • Quarterly report review	Quarterly	Collaboration Mitra Aksi with BMKG Sungai Penuh
Output 1.1. strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action.	• Number of population that has received climate adaptation knowledge • Number of population that has the capacity to respond to climate change • Number of AWS installed and functioning to provide rainfall data and information in time series	- Implementation April-agust'25 -monitoring juni and sept '25	• Discussion smallholders • Mapping review • Approaches and model review • Quarterly report review	Quarterly	Collaboration Mitra Aksi with sub-District agriculture agency
Output-1.2. village regulations on climate adaptations strategy and plan include climate risk contingency established in 9 village	• Number of adaptation plan documents produced • Number of beneficiaries involved in preparing the adaptation plan	- implementation jan-maret'26 -monitoring month maret n juni'26	• Community village workshop • Quarterly report review	Quarterly	Mitra Aksi
Outcome-2 Reducing food vulnerability of the population through a Smart Agriculture model supported by agroclimatology data and information.	• Number of farmers implementing smart agriculture • number of farmers who can reduce crop failure due to climate change	- implementation okt2025-nov 2027, monitoring des'25,Maret,Juni,sept, des'26,maret,j	• Report Review • Discussion smallholders • Mapping review • Approaches and model review • Quarterly report review	Quartely	access to smallholders' land is difficult and weather conditions will affect the target data collection time

		un, sept, des'27			
Output-2.1. Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change.	● Number of beneficiaries (men and women) implementing smart agriculture ● Total increased rice production per hectare from smart agriculture ● Total increase in farmers' income per month	- implementation okt2025-nov 2027, monitoring des'25,Maret,Juni,sept, des'26,maret,jun, sept, des'27	● monthly activity report ● database of farmers ● Productivities report ● Gender report ● Document lesson learnt photos of land mapping activities	Quartely	Mitra Aksi
Output 2.2. Increasing farmer's capacity in good agriculture practice to address land and ecosystem degradation	Number of farmers practicing GAP on agricultural land	implementation okt2025-nov 2027, monitoring des'25,Maret,Juni,sept, des'26,maret,jun, sept, des'27	● monthly activity report ● database of GAP learning participants ● GAP best practice records from smallholders	Quartely	Mitra Aksi, agricultural agency
Outcome-3. Strengthening food security and livelihoods of farming families, women and youth from the impacts of climate change.	● number of farmers practicing diversification of non-rice food sources on agricultural land ● Number of farming families, women and youth who have more than one source of income	Implementation April 2026-des2027, monitoring Juni,sept, des'26,maret,jun, sept, des'27	● Livelihood diversification database review ● family income database review ● best practice records from smallholders ● discussion with beneficiaries	Quartely	Mitra Aksi, agricultural agency
Output 3.1. Increase diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate change.	• Number of farmers producing diversified non-rice food ingredients to reduce family food vulnerability	Implementation april'25-nov'2027, monitoring Juni,sept, des'26,maret,jun, sept, des'27	● Quarterly report review ● best practice records from smallholders	Quarterly	Collaboration Mitra Aksi with sub-District agriculture agency, aquaculture agency, corporate agency
Output 3.2. Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change	● Number of farmers, women and youth who have alternative livelihoods	starting juli 2026-desember 2027, monitoring	● Quarterly report review ● best practice records from smallholders	Quarterly	Mitra Aksi, and team implementing business unit

		sept, des'26,maret,jun, sept, des'27			
Outcome-4. Improving the effectiveness of land use based on ownership data to reduce agricultural land degradation.	• area of degraded land whose fertility has been restored based on ownership status • percentage of agricultural land productivity whose fertility has been restored	Implementation Juli'25-okt'27 monitoring sept, des'25,Maret,Juni,sept, des'26,maret,jun, sept, des'27	• DED document review • Plan of Action document review • Quarterly report review • Document village regulation review	Quarterly	Mitra Aksi,forestry agency, university, agricultural agency
Output 4.1 Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status.	• availability data record of the area degraded agricultural land based on farmer ownership status. • Number of farmers participating in the restoration of degraded land	Implemenatation juli-sept25, monitoring month sept, des'25	• DED document review • Plan of Action document review • Quarterly report review		
Output 4.2 practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.	• data on the area of degraded agricultural land that has been restored to fertility and managed productively • number of farmers benefiting from agricultural land restoration activities	Implementation jan-agust'26, monitoring Maret,Juni,sept'26	• Plan of Action document review • Quarterly report review	Quarterly	Mitra Aksi,forestry agency, university, agricultural agency
Output 4.3. 45 local cadres are trained and have the capability to deliver IT-based monitoring of agricultural land restoration in 9 program villages.	Number of cadres carrying out monitoring and reporting on the use of IT-based sustainable agriculture in each villages	Implementation Maret'26-okt'27, monitoring Juni,sept, des'26,maret,jun, sept, des'27	• training report • Quarterly report review • Action Plan	Quarterly	Collaboration Mitra Aksi with university and BMKG Sungai Penuh
Outcome-5. Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge developed (adoption Pro-Climate/Climate Village Program Model) and integrated into the District Adaption Action Plan.	number of policy products produced: Climate Village Program KM products and district climate adaptation plan documents	Implementation Mei'25-Des'27 , monitoring jun, sept, des'25,Maret,Juni,sept, des'26,maret,jun, sept,	• Quarterly report review • Data based members forum • Action Plan	Quarterly	Collaboration Mitra Aksi with mass media, and local NGO

		des'27			
Output 5.1. Climate change adaptation forum as a media for advocacy and education on climate change at the local and national level	number of forums formed based on membership, and the forum's work plan	Implementation juni'26-sept'27, monitoring sept, des'26,maret,jun, sept, des'27	• Quarterly report review • Meeting report • activity photos	Quarterly	Collaboration Mitra Aksi with BAPPEDA, sub-District government and BPPD
Output 5.2. District Climate Adaptation Action Plan	number of Climate Villages (Climate Village Program) formed and registered with the Indonesian Directorate General of Climate Change (PPI)	Implementation April-agust 2026, monitoring Juni,sept, des'26	• Quarterly report review • Document district Action Plan Adaptation review • activity photos	Quarterly	Colaboration with Kerinci Government District
Output 5.3 Increased engagement of local stakeholders to promote and disseminate smart agriculture practices, include promotion Village Climate Village Program	number of KM products produced and published through online and offline media	Implementation mei'25-des'27, monitoring jun, sept, des'25,Maret,Juni,sept, des'26,maret,jun, sept,	• Quarterly report review • Document village regulation review	Quarterly	Collaboration Mitra Aksi with BAPPEDA,and BPMPD

E. Result Framework

Project Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
Component 1: Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers and village governments in reducing livelihood vulnerability, especially the agri-food sector to climate through knowledge transfer, provision of agro-meteorological data and information					
Outcome-1. Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats.	Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	0	readiness of communities, farmers and local governments in responding to climate change through climate adaptation actions	• Adaptation plan document (contingency plan) • a record of climate disaster events that can be minimized	This situation may affect the planned program activities. For this reason, excecuting entity will carry out mitigation measures so that the program is
Output 1.1. strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and	• Number of populations that has received climate adaptation knowledge	0	85% of the population in the program locations have knowledge	• Knowledge survey result document • Records of community and local government	

Project Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
better managing climate action.	• Number of populations that has the capacity to respond to climate change • Number of AWS installed and functioning to provide rainfall data and information in time series		about climate change adaptation, and are able to make decisions to reduce climate hazards based on agro-climatological data and information.	actions in responding to climate change	carried out according to plan.
Output-1.2. village regulations on climate adaptations strategy and plan include climate risk contingency established in 9 village	• Number of adaptation plan documents produced • Number of beneficiaries involved in preparing the adaptation plan	0	The local government (9 Village Government) has a climate adaptation plan policy (Contingency plan)	Climate Adaptation Policy Document (Contingency Plan) from the Local Government (Village Government)	
Outcome-2 Reducing food vulnerability of the population through a Smart Agriculture model supported by agroclimatology data and information.	• Number of farmers implementing smart agriculture • number of farmers who can reduce crop failure due to climate change	0	% of farmers in 9 villages practice smart agriculture with the support of agro-climatology data and information.	food crop production data from smart agriculture practices	
Output-2.1. Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change. .	● Number of beneficiaries (men and women) implementing smart agriculture ● Total increased rice production per hectare from smart agriculture ● Total increase in farmers' income per month	0	75% of farmers in 9 villages practice smart agriculture with the support of agro-climatology data and information.	Record document activities and data production	
Output 2.2. Increasing farmer's capacity in good agriculture practice to address land and ecosystem degradation	Number of farmers practicing GAP on agricultural land	0	70% of farmers in 9 villages practice GAP on agricultural land	● Record document activities	The farmers' level of not confidence in applying GAP
Component-2. Diversification of the livelihoods of rural communities through the development of local food diversity and environmental services.					

Project Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
Outcome-3. Strengthening food security and livelihoods of farming families, women and youth from the impacts of climate change.	● number of farmers practicing diversification of non-rice food sources on agricultural land ● Number of farming families, women and youth who have more than one source of income	0	• % of farmers in 9 villages implement local food crop diversification (non-rice) on their agricultural land, • % of farming families, women and youth who have more than one source of income.	● Quarterly Report ● List of livelihood diversification and improved environmental sustainability	
Output 3.1. Increase diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate change.	Number of farmers producing diversified non-rice food ingredients to reduce family food vulnerability	0	70% of farmers in 9 villages implement local food crop diversification (non-rice) on their agricultural land	Document on Livelihood diversification data	
Output 3.2. Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change	Number of farmers, women and youth who have alternative livelihoods	0	XXX of farming families, women and youth who have more than one source of income.	List of women and youth involved in activity to improve added value of local crop commodity	
Component-3: Improving the fertility of degraded agricultural land in 9 villages so that they can be managed productively, increasing the resilience of ecosystems to climate impacts and their variability					
Outcome-4. Improving the effectiveness of land use based on ownership data to reduce agricultural land degradation.	• area of degraded land whose fertility has been restored based on ownership status • percentage of agricultural land productivity whose fertility has been restored	0	xxx hectares in 6 villages whose fertility has been restored	● Land owner data ● DED document, including map of target location restoration ● Plan of Action document ● Document village regulation ● Activities report ● Visual documentation	Restoring soil fertility requires top soil research, with a time of only 3 years, a more effective and efficient method is needed while maintaining the accuracy

Project Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
					of top soil data.
Output 4.1 Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status.	• availability data record of the area degraded agricultural land based on farmer ownership status. • Number of farmers participating in the restoration of degraded land	0	600 hectares of land whose fertility will be restored is verified based on land ownership	● Land owner data ● DED document, including map of target location restoration ● Plan of Action document ● Document village regulation ● Activities report ● Visual documentation	
Output 4.2 practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.	• data on the area of degraded agricultural land that has been restored to fertility and managed productively • number of farmers benefiting from agricultural land restoration activities	600 ha verification result	600 hectares of degraded agricultural land have been successfully restored to fertility and managed productively.	● Soil sampling test result ● Land owner data ● DED document, include map of target location restoration ● Plan of Action document ● Activities report ● Visual documentation	
Output 4.3. 45 local cadres are trained and have the capability to deliver IT-based monitoring of agricultural land restoration in 9 program villages.	Number of cadres carrying out monitoring and reporting on the use of IT-based sustainable agriculture in each villages	0	45 youth cadres from 6 villages	● Quarterly report ● Action Plan ● Visual documentation	
Component-4 Build Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Climate Village Program Models into Local Development Policy Process.					
Outcome-5 Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge developed (adoption Pro-Climate/Climate Village Program Model) and integrated into the District Adaption Action Plan	• number of policy products produced: Climate Village Program KM products and district climate adaptation plan documents	0	• community and local government awareness of climate adaptation actions. • ±100 Pro Climate Village (Climate Village Program) • 1 District Adaptation	● Knowledge document ● KM Product publication ● Reports ● Document report	

Project Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
			Action Plan Doc.		
Output 5.1. Climate change adaptation forum as a media for advocacy and education on climate change at the local and national level	• number of forums formed based on membership, and the forum's work plan	0	1 District Forum Adaptation Climate Change establishment	● Minute meeting ● Activities report ● Head of village decree ● Visual documentation	
Output 5.2. District Climate Adaptation Action Plan	number of Climate Villages (Climate Village Program) formed and registered with the Indonesian Directorate General of Climate Change (PPI)	0	100 Climate Villages (Proklim) registered by the Director General of PPI	Document Registration Proklim from Director General of PPI	
Output 5.3 Increased engagement of local stakeholders to promote and disseminate smart agriculture practices, include promotion Village Climate Village Program	number of KM products produced and published through online and offline media	0	KM products available for climate adaptation as public learning	KM Product Climate Village Program publication (podcast, leaftlet, media release, articles, books, interviews)	

F. Alignment with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project/Programme Component	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount ($)
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers and village governments in reducing livelihood vulnerability, especially the agri-food sector to climate through knowledge transfer, provision of agro-meteorological data and information	Output 1.1. strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action.	**Outcome-1.1. Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats.**	52,205.75
	Output 1.2. Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plan incl. climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages.		73,464.00
		Sub total budget outcome 1	**125,669.75**
	Output-2.1. Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change.	Outcome 2. Reducing food vulnerability of the population through a Smart Agriculture model supported by agroclimatology data and information.	282,965.00
	Output-2.2. Increasing farmer's capacity in good agriculture practice to address land and ecosystem degradation		15,315.00
		Sub total budget outcome 2	**298,280.00**
Total Component-1			**423,949.75**
Component.2. Diversification of the livelihoods of rural communities through the development of local	Ouput-3.1. Increase diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate	Outcome-3 Strengthening food security and livelihoods of farming families, women and youth from the impacts of climate change.	79,253.33

food diversity and environmental services.	change.		
	Output 3.2, Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change		54,070.00
		Sub total Outcome 3	**133,323.33**
Total Component-2			**133,323.33**
Component-3. Improving the fertility of degraded agricultural land in 9 villages so that they can be managed productively, increasing the resilience of ecosystems to climate impacts and their variability	Output-4.1. Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status.	Result/Outcomome-4 Improving the effectiveness of land use based on ownership data to reduce agricultural land degradation).	40,016.58
	Output 4.2. practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.		88,059.09
	Output 4.3. 45 local cadres are trained and have the capability to deliver IT-based monitoring of agricultural land restoration in 9 program villages.		11,126.67
		Sub total outcome 4	**139,202.33**
Total Component-3			**140,302.33**
Component-4: Build Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge and Climate Village Program Model into Local Development Policy Process.	Output 5.1. Climate change adaptation forum as a media for advocacy and education on climate change at the local and national level	Outcome-5. Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge developed (adoption Pro-Climate/Climate Village Program Model) and integrated into the District Adaption Action Plan.	22,696.00
	Output 5.2. District Climate Adaptation Action Plan		11,433.00
	Output 5.3 Increased engagement of local stakeholders to promote and disseminate smart agriculture practices, include promotion Village Climate Village Program		54,047.33
		Sub total outcome 5	**88,176.33**
Total Component-4			**88,176.33**
Program M&E	EE and IE Monitoring		31,048.25
Total M&E			**31,048.25**
Project/Program Executing Cost			**85,625.00**
Project/Program Implementing Cost (IE)			**76,613.00**
Total Project/Programme Cost			**977,939.00**
Amount of Financing Requested			**977,939.00**

G. **Budget**

For the detail see Annex B (Excel File)

Description Item	Cost (US$)
Total Program/Program Cost	**$ 977,939.00**
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers and village governments in reducing livelihood vulnerability, especially in the agri-food sector, to climate through knowledge transfer, provision of agro-meteorological data and information	**$ 423,949.75**

Outcome	**1.**	**Outcome-1.** Increased community's awareness, knowledge on adaptive by developing adaptation strategies and actions to reduce exposure to hazards and climate threats	$ **125,669.75**
Output	1.1	strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action.	**$ 52,205.75**
Activities	1.1.1	Dissemination of information on program objectives, results and benefits to the community and local government	$9,135.33
	1.1.2	Facilitation data and information agri-meteorologi and Installing 2 units an automatic water station (AWC) at the village community level	$ 22,654.42
	1.1.3	serial thematic discussions on climate change through film media, local climate change events and their impact on livelihoods, especially the agri-food sector with farmers, women farming groups, young farmers and village government	$ 12,121.33
	1.1.4	Training developing hazard monitoring and early warning services, IT-based agroclimatology data and information	$ 8,294.67
Output	1.2	Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plan incl. climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages.	**$ 73,464,00**
Activities	1.2.1	Village workshops to obtain input, data, information, community needs and expectations which will become the basis for preparing climate adaptation and mitigation Contingency Plans	$ 8,167.33
	1.2.2.	Assistance in the preparation of Village Regulations (Perdes) regarding the Contingency Plan.	$ 20,095.00
	1.2.3	Ratification of the contingency plan document for micro-scale (village) Climate Adaptation and Mitigation plan	$ 45,201.67
Outcome	**2**	Reducing food vulnerability of the population through a Smart Agriculture model supported by agroclimatology data and information.	
Output	2.1	Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change.	**$ 282,965.00**
Activities	2.1.1	Direct technical assistance on farmers' land in food crop cultivation practices	$ 128,333.33
	2.1.2	Rice Intensification System (SRI) Field School in 9 villages	$ 53,456.67
	2.1.3	Develop a seed bank for climate-adaptive local food varieties	$ 6,977.33
	2.1.4	Technical assistance in controlling methods for controlling plant pests (OPT)	$ 13,446,00
	2.1.5	practice of making organic fertilizers, biopesticides and plant growth stimulants	$ 15,246.00
	2.1.6	Production Management training activities; value chain, techniques for calculating production costs and Cost of Goods Production (HPP), reading and predicting market opportunities for food commodities	$ 4,150.00
	2.1.7	Development Farmer Field School models	$ 25,317.33
	2.1.8	Asisstance Basic training and Advanced Training (TOT) for field school cadres	$ 17,300.00
	2.1.9	Discussions, sharing and documentation of lessons learned between smallholders which were carried out 6 times during the project period	$ 11,805.00
	2.1.10	Development of modules, guidebooks, and smart agriculture learning media using language and pictures that are easily understood by smallholders	$ 6,933.33
Output	2.2	Increasing farmer's capacity in good agriculture practice to address land and ecosystem degradation	**$15,315.00**
Activities	2.2.1	Participatory land use planning	$ 4,065.00
	2.2.2	Assistance management techniques without burning, structuring cropping patterns based on land typology and a climate-resistant crop rotation system	$ 6,570.00
	2.2.3	Sharing GAP good practices as a medium for learning farmers	$ 4,680.00
Component.2. Diversification of the livelihoods of rural communities through the development of local food diversity and environmental services.			**$133,323.33**
Outcome	**3**	Strengthening food security and livelihoods of farming families, women and youth from the impacts of climate change.	**$133,323.33**
Output	3.1	Increase diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate change.	**$79,253.33**
Activities	3.1.1	Workshop on preparing work plans for livelihood diversification in 9 villages	$ 15,443.33
	3.1.2	Assistance for livelihood diversification based on local food, such as maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum, bananas, etc.	$ 16,410.00
	3.1.3	Livelihood diversification assistance in the cultivation of organic spice plants; Vanilla, Turmeric, Ginger, Kapu Laga	$ 16,410.00
	3.1.4	Assistance in freshwater fish culture, honey cultivation	$ 16,410.00
	3.1.5	Serial Series of discussions and learning reflections every 3 months	$ 14,580.00
Output	**3.2**	Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change	**$ 54,070.00**
Activities	3.2.1	Training dan assistance women and young people entrepreneurship	$ 23,340.00

	3.2.2	Training on processing local food products that meet food safety, quality and packaging standards, food safety attributes, and environmentally friendly (eco-labelling attributes)	$ 13,140.00
	3.2.3	Training and assistance eco-tourism	$ 13,080.00
	3.2.4	Promotion, education, and campaigns for village women and youth business products through social media and policy advocacy	$ 4,510.00
Component-3. Improving the fertility of degraded agricultural land in 9 villages so that they can be managed productively, increasing the resilience of ecosystems to climate impacts and their variability.			**$ 140,302.34**
Outcome	**4**	**Improving the effectiveness of land use based on ownership data to reduce agricultural land degradation**	**$ 140,302.34**
Output	**4.1**	**Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status.**	**40,016.58**
Activities	4.1.1	Workshop on building agreements (FPIC) at the smallholder's level for data collection and mapping of land ownership	$ 5,489.92
	4.1.2	Mapping and collecting data on land area, land conditions, soil, types of food crops developed, ecosystem conditions with various variability characteristics of farmers based on ownership status in 9 villages.	$ 30,461.67
	4.1.3	workshop on delivery of results, and verification of land data collection in the village.	$ 4,065.00
Output	**4.2**	**practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.**	**$88,059.09**
Activities	4.2.1	Conducted village workshops, and agreed on targets for restoration of critical agricultural land in 9 villages	$ 5,283.33
	4.2.2	Preparation of work plans and schedules implementation: land preparation, fertilization, preparation of agroforest seedlings, planting and maintenance of plants by working groups of landowner farmers. • soil fertility research • treatment of soil fertility • agroforestry planting and plant maintenance	$ 73,665.75
	4.2.3	Establishment of agroforestry demonstration plots as seedling learning centers.	$ 9,110.00
Output	**4.3**	**45 local cadres are trained and have the capability to deliver IT-based monitoring of agricultural land restoration in 9 program villages.**	**$11,126.67**
Activities	4.3.1	IT-based growth and development monitoring system training for agroforestry plants	$9,766.67
	4.3.2	field monitoring progress and Degradation land that has been managed into agricultural land	$1,360.00
Component-4 Build Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge into Local Development Policy Process.			**$88,176.33**
Outcome	**5**	Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge developed (adoption Pro-Climate/Climate Village Program Model) and integrated into the District Adaption Action Plan.	88,176.33
Output	5.1	Climate change adaptation forum as a media for advocacy and education on climate change at the local and national level	$22,696.00
Activities	5.1.1	Formation and strengthening of sub-District climate adaptation forums	$1,960.00
	5.1.2	sub-District climate adaptation forum and Climate Village Program Development meeting every 3 months	$20,736.00
Output	5.2	District Climate Adaptation Action Plan	$11,433.00
Activities	5.2.1	Advocacy for climate-responsive village budgeting policies at the district level.	$3,811.00
	5.2.2	Facilitating the formation of Proklim villages (Climate Responsive Villages)	$3,811.00
	5.2.3	Series of discussions and finalization of revision / drafting of restoration critical land agriculture and Adaptation Climate Change Village development planning (RPJMDes) at 9 villages.	$3,811.00
Ouput	5.3	Increased engagement of local stakeholders to promote and disseminate smart agriculture practices.	$54,047.33
Activities	5.3.1	KAP Baseline and end line survey	$8,567.33
	5.3.2	Awareness rising campaign	$20,850.00
	5.3.3	Publication Lesson Learnt wtih media social (website, podcast,fb, instagram)	$24,630.00
Monitoring & Evaluation			**$ 31,048.25**
		Monitoring	$ 31,048.25
Project/Programme Implementation cost			**$ 76,613.00**
Project/Programme Execution cost			$ 85,626.00

Project Management Salary			$ **74,950.00**
Salary		Program Leader	$ 19,210.00
		Program Coordinator	$ 15,300.00
		Financial Manager	$ 15,300.00
		Gender Specialist	$ 2,280.00
		ESMS Specialist	$ 2,280.00
		KM Specialist	$ 6,300.00
		Administration support	$ 14,280.00
Administration Support			**$ 10,676.00**
		Offices Supply (Communication, printing, web,internet, email, electricity,water, BBM for Generator Set, Correspondence)	$ 5,961.33
		Logistic&vehicle operating costs (for manajemen to coordination activities from jambi (office) to site, local and jambi province goverment, bank transactions)	$ 2,334.67
		Offices rent (field offices)	$ 2,380.00
Total Amount Program Budget			**$977,939.00**

H. Budget Note & Justification

Output & Activity	Description of budget item	Notes/Justification
Output 1.1. strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action. This output will increase the capacity of individual smallholders, women, youth, agricultural extension workers and village governments, in obtaining climate data and information, such as; climate variability, development and interpretation of climate maps and charts, trigger systems for decision-making based on climate events and thresholds, and application of proven climate-related practices in the agricultural sector; training of extension workers and local authorities on early warning of drought, flooding or extreme rainfall. It is hoped that with a comprehensive knowledge transformation, smallholders and local stakeholders can make decisions to reduce climate risks that will impact agri-food and their livelihoods.		
Activity		
Act.1.1.1. Dissemination of information on program objectives, results and benefits to the community and local government, and socialization of Climate Village Program	● Meals & refreshment ● Local transport ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person fee ● Meals & Refreshment resource person ● Rent meeting equipment (Laptop,infocus, etc) ● Stationary	The program socialization and kick off meeting is important as a precursor of program implementation; this meeting is important to give information to the all-relevant stakeholder about the program and the starting of the program, as well as socialization and introduction of Climate Village Program Village, how to submit Climate Village Program to the excess of being registered as a Climate Village Program Village.
Act. 1.1.2. Facilitation data and information agri-meteorolologi and installing 2 units an automatic water station (AWC) at the village community level.	● Meals & refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Meals & Refreshment resource ● Resource person accommodation ● Installing 2-unit automatic water station (AWS) ● Agroclimatology data and Information development and publication ● Stationary	Capacity building of smallholders, women, youth, agricultural extension workers and local stakeholders through assistance, proclaim data filling training and discussions, presentation of agro-climatological data and information, film screenings, recording of local climate events, and installation of 2 units of local climate recording devices (AWS).
Act.1.1.3. Series of multi stakeholder	● Meals & Refreshment	series of thematic discussions on climate change to build

workshop for establishing watershed management coordination forum and formulating forum work plan	● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Meals & Refreshment resource ● Resource person accommodation ● Material IEC development ● Stationary	awareness and knowledge at the community level, smallholders, women, youth and village governments about climate change and its impact on agri-food and livelihoods through the media of films, discussion of local climate change history, case studies, field observations and issues -other climate change issues that arose during the discussion process. Serial discussions at the village level are scheduled once a month, by presenting resource persons according to the theme of the discussion series.
Act.1.1.4. Training developing hazard monitoring and early warning services, IT-based agroclimatology data and information	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Meals & Refreshment resource ● Resource person accommodation ● Provision of climate database servers, tools monitoring development ● Stationary	Trained 40 village youths (5 people per village) in developing hazard monitoring and early warning services, IT-based agro-climatology data and information which are expected to be carried out independently by the community through trained village youths.
Output 1.2 Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plan incl. climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages. Provide assistance to village (local) governments in compiling contingency documents for climate adaptation and mitigation plans based on local conditions in a participatory manner; involve farmers, agricultural extension workers, traditional leaders, women, vulnerable groups and young people. This output targets 6 out of 9 village governments to have local climate adaptation and mitigation plan contingency.		
Act.1.2.1. Village workshops to obtain input, data, information, community needs and expectations which will become the basis for preparing climate adaptation and mitigation Contingency Plans.	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Stationary	village workshop activities to gather ideas, input and needs from the community, especially smallholders, women, youth and vulnerable groups as material for preparing contingency policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation plans in the agri-food sector and livelihoods.
Act. 1.2.2. Assistance in the preparation of Village Regulations (Perdes) regarding of Contingency Plan.	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Meals & Refreshment resource ● Resource person accommodation ● Stationary	Provided assistance to 9 village governments in the process of compiling contingency plan policies based on ideas, input and needs from the community, especially smallholders, women, youth and vulnerable groups.
Act.1.2.3. Ratification of the contingency plan document for micro-scale (village) Climate Adaptation and Mitigation plan	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Stationary	public consultation to submit a contingency plan policy that has been prepared by the village government to obtain approval from the community.
Output 2.1 Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change. Smallholders in 9 villages will receive technical capacity building through the Farmer Field School model. Learning materials will focus on smart agriculture cultivation techniques, such as; seed selection and selection techniques, techniques using climate data and information, cultivation techniques with intercropping and mina farming models, introduction to the SRI method for rice plants, plant maintenance and care, harvesting techniques and post-harvest processing. Farmers will also be trained to make organic		

fertilizers and biopesticides by utilizing the potential that will be on their land. To take lessons from output 1.1.3., reflection and evaluation and documentation of learning outcomes are carried out by the field facilitator team. At output 1.1.3, smart agriculture begins to be implemented . The Smart Agriculture Farmer Field School model has been implemented which is supported by 120 local cadre farmers Preparing trained cadre farmers to become "agents of change" in promoting smart agriculture. Each village trained 15 trained cadre farmers (5 female cadre farmers, 3 young farmers). Smart Agriculture cadre farmer training is an exit strategy planning for program sustainability from the aspect of transfer of knowledge and technical skills from hand to hand and for farmers.		
Act.2.1.1. Direct technical assistance on farmers' land in food crop cultivation practices (seed selection, planting and maintenance techniques, organic fertilization, how to observe plant growth and development, pest control) with a target time of 28 months through the live-in method in the village.	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Tool and equipment agroclimatology ● Smart Agriculture learning materials ● Stationary	Provided assistance to smallholders in 9 villages to be able to develop the Smart Agriculture model through the Farmer Field School approach model for 24 months effectively.
Act.2.1.2 Rice Intensification System (SRI) Field School in 9 villages ● SRI Practicing/implementationFGD with farmers for Seed bank preparation	● Seeds procurement ● Nursery ● Land preparation ● Planting ● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Tools & equipment ● Stationary	FarmerRice Intensification System (SRI) Field School in 9 villages asan adaptive method of paddy cultivation. The SRI system is the rice cultivation system that is known as a conservation technique. It uses less water, low production cost, implements organic methods use less seeds and fertilizer, with good yield. This activity is setting the demo-plot of SRI method. This practice is an adaptive effort to rice fields that lack of water while at the same time can reduce the use of seeds and fertilizer. This is done as a model to encourage farmers who had been using conventional rice cultivation practices. The SRI is also known for very less GHG emission compared to the conventional method; it is because with SRI use less water and less nitrogen chemical fertilizer.
Act.2.1.3 Develop a seed bank for climate-adaptive local food varieties	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Making seed bank ● Collecting seeds ● Developing seeds ● Maintenance of seeds ● Local seeds campaign	This activity is the FGD activity to discuss the making of a seed bank. It is important to identify local seeds in the Kerinci landscape area. In this FGD, the community will understand the importance of the seed bank to be made, as well as what seeds that will be stored in the seed bank. The local seeds as scientifically proven are more resilient to the climate change effect and known to be more adaptive rather than the hybrid seeds, that's why it is important to identify and do effort to preserve the local seeds. Seeds bank development is an adaptive effort to overcome the problems of hybrid seed. Local seeds are more adaptive to climate change. Besides that the hybrid seeds are expensive and many times are not available when it is needed by the farmers.
Act.2.1.4. Technical assistance in controlling	● Meals & Refreshment	Provide assistance to smallholders in developing methods for

methods for controlling plant pests (OPT)	● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Tools & equipment ● Stationary	controlling Plant Pest Organisms (OPT).
Act.2.1.5. practice of making organic fertilizers, biopesticides and plant growth stimulants	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Bahan dan media praktek ● Stationary	Provide assistance to smallholders in producing organic fertilizers, biopesticides and PGPR to reduce the use of chemical inputs and the cost burden of smallholders.
Act.2.1.6. Production Management training activities; value chain, techniques for calculating production costs and Cost of Goods Production (HPP), reading and predicting market opportunities for food commodities	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Stationary	Provide assistance to smallholders in post-harvest processing to reduce product damage, as well as assistance in calculating production costs.
Act.2.1.7. Development Farmer Field School models	● Rent demonstration plot land ● Material equipment demplot ● Procurement of demonstration plot seeds ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Stationary	Building 2 demonstration plot units of Farmer Field Schools, as centers for learning and sharing knowledge on Smart Agriculture.
Act.2.1.8. Assistance Basic training and Advanced Training (TOT) for field school cadres	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Material equipment ● Stationary	Trained 120 farmer cadres from 9 villages to become agents of change in promoting GAP, Smart Agriculture and livelihood diversification to increase individual and community resilience to climate change.
Act. 2.1.9. Discussions, sharing and documentation of lessons learned between smallholders which were carried out 6 times during the program period	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost	Facilitate series of thematic discussions and reflection on learning between farmer cadres 1 x 3 months.

	● Resource person lodging ● stationary	
Act.2.1.10. Development of modules, guidebooks, and smart agriculture learning media using language and pictures that are easily understood by smallholders	● Consultant fee for preparing modules ● Module writer development ● Module printing	developing modules, guidebooks, and GAP and smart agriculture learning media for cadre farmers in transferring knowledge in the community.
Output 2.2 Climate change adaptation forum as a media for advocacy and education on climate change at the local and national level. Increasing awareness and knowledge of smallholders in preparing land use planning, and promoting "Good Agricultural Practice", so that agricultural land is not degraded which has an impact on reducing productivity and the vulnerability of their main livelihood.		
Act.2.2.1. Participatory land use planning	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Facilitator fee ● Transportation cost for field Facilitator ● Meals & Refreshment field facilitator ● Stationary	Assistance in preparing land use plans for food agriculture in 9 villages in a participatory manner, involving smallholders, women and youth.
Act.2.2.2. Assistance with land management techniques without burning, structuring cropping patterns based on land typology and a climate-resistant crop rotation system	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Facilitator fee ● Transportation cost for field Facilitator ● Meals & Refreshment facilitator ● Material GAP Equipment ● Stationary	Providing assistance through the Good Agriculture Practice Field school approach in 9 villages for 3 months effectively.
Act.2.2.3. Sharing GAP good practices as a medium for learning farmers	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Stationary	Implementing reflection and documenting GAP learning in 9 villages in a participatory manner.
Ouput 3.1. Increase diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate change. Strengthening the socio-economic resilience of the smallholders in 9 villages in the buffer zone landscape of the Kerinci District TNKS, through diversification of local food livelihoods, such as; corn, soybeans, sorghum, porang, bananas, taro/taro, breadfruit, sago; and other livelihood models such as; freshwater fish farming, honey cultivation, vanilla plants and organic spices.		
Act.3.1.1. workshop on preparing work plans for livelihood diversification in 9 villages	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Stationary	arrange village workshops planning assistance for livelihood diversification in 9 villages.
Act.3.1.2. Assistance for livelihood diversification based on local food, such as maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum, bananas, etc.	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging	providing technical assistance for the development of food crop-based community livelihoods intensively for 9 months in 9 villages.

	● Material equipment support ● Stationary	
Act.3.1.3. Livelihood diversification assistance in the cultivation of organic spice plants; Vanilla, Turmeric, Ginger, Kapu Laga	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Material equipment support ● Stationary	providing technical assistance for community livelihood development based on organic herbs intensively for 6 months in 9 villages.
Act.3.1.4. Assistance in freshwater fish culture, honey cultivation	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Material equipment support ● Stationary	providing technical assistance for the development of community livelihoods for intensive freshwater fish and honey bee cultivation for 6 months in 9 villages.
Act.3.1.5. Series of discussions and learning reflections every 3 months	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Stationary	Facilitate series of thematic discussions and reflection with smallholders 1 x 3 months.
Output 3.2, Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change Increasing the capacity of women and youth in the business of processed food products, organic spices and environmental services, so that they have an independent source of income in dealing with economic shocks caused by the impacts of climate change.		
Act.3.2.1.Training dan assistance women and young people entrepreneurship	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● materials and media practice ● Stationary	Provide assistance and entrepreneurship training to 700 women and 300 youth from 9 villages, so that they have the capacity to do business in processed food products, organic spices and environmental services.
Act.3.2.2. Training on processing local food products that meet food safety, quality and packaging standards, food safety attributes, and environmentally friendly (eco-labelling attributes)	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● materials and media practice ● Stationary	Provide assistance and training in the development of quality processed food products, organic spices and in accordance with food safety standards set by the government.
Act.3.2.3. Training and assistance eco-tourism	● Meals & Refreshment	Provide assistance and training for the development of

	● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● materials and media practice ● Stationary	eco-tourism and agro-tourism services to village youth groups.
Act.3.2.4. Promotion, education, and campaigns of women's and village youth business products through social media and policy advocacy	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● materials and media promotion dev. ● Stationary	Provide offline and online promotional training for women and youth business products.
Output-4.1. Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status. data collection and mapping activities, to provide accurate information and data on the area of agricultural land based on the ownership status of each smallholder, land conditions, soil, environment with various variability characters. The resulting data will be inputted into the village government database system, and connected to the Food Agriculture Service and sub-District Government as a basis for calculating supply needs to support local food security.		
Act.4.2.1Workshop on preparing a working group of landowner farmers whose fertility will be restored.	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging Stationary	arrange community workshops to build agreements on the area of degraded agricultural land that will restore its fertility based on the smallholders' land ownership status in 9 village.
Act.1.2.1.2. Mapping and collecting data on land area, land conditions, soil, types of food crops developed, ecosystem conditions with various variability characteristics of farmers based on ownership status in 9 villages.	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Enumerator fee ● Resource person/field facilitator fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● stationeries ● Rent mapping equipment (GPS,Drone,TDs, etc)	Mapping and collecting data on land use based on farmer ownership is needed as a basis for the development of precision farming models.
Act.1.2.1.3. workshop on delivery of results, and verification of land data collection in the village.	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Services ● Facilitator fee ● Transportation cost for facilitator ● Meals & Refreshment facilitator ● Stationary	Workshops are held to clarify land area data based on smallholders' ownership, and will involve the community at large. This is to present the results of participatory mapping to related parties regarding the condition and area of food agricultural land based on ownership in the landscape buffer zone of the Kerinci District TNKS, which will become the basis for preparing land use planning documents and climate change adaptation action plans for the food agribusiness sector.
Output 4.2 practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.With the restoration of degraded agricultural land, it is hoped that it will have a positive impact in protecting water sources, preventing damage to soil structure, loss of biodiversity and environmental services which play an important		

role in climate change.		
Act.4.2.1Workshop on preparing a working group of landowner farmers whose fertility will be restored.	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Stationary	arrange community workshops to build agreements on the area of degraded agricultural land that will restore its fertility based on the smallholders' land ownership status in 9 village.
Act.4.2.2. Preparation of work plans and schedules implementation: land preparation, fertilization, preparation of agroforest seedlings, planting and maintenance of plants by working groups of landowner farmers.	● Resource person fee (per x days) ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Procurement of organic fertilizers ● groundwater improvement ● Procurement of agroforestry plant seeds ● agroforestry planting and plant care ● rent material survey (GPS ,drone, pH Soil, TDs,etc) ● Ecological survey tools ● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Stationary	Facilitate soil fertility restoration activities based on smallholders' agreements in 9 villages. Activities to be carried out for 3 months are effective; soil fertility research, soil fertility treatment, agroforestry planting and plant maintenance.
Act.4.2.3. Establishment of agroforestry demonstration plots as seedling learning centers.	● Nursery house ● Nursery ● Seed maintenance ● Planting ● Land rent	This is to set the demonstration plot on agroforestry as the example for the wider community members to see. It is to support the promotion of an agroforestry system in the watershed area.
Output 4.3. 45 local cadres are trained and have the capability to deliver IT-based monitoring of agricultural land restoration in 9 program villages prepared and trained 45 youth cadres from 9 villages to be able to monitor IT-based agricultural land restoration.		
Act.4.3.1, IT-based growth and development monitoring system training for agroforestry plants	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Tools and equipment IT Monitoring ● Stationary	Train local farmer cadres in mastering tools and methods for monitoring plant growth and development, as well as the effectiveness of land use that has been restored to fertility with IT applications.
Act.4.3.2. field monitoring progress and Degradation land that has been managed into agricultural land every 3 months.	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Stationary	monitoring the growth and development of plants, as well as the effectiveness of the use of agricultural land in an area of 600 hectares whose fertility has been restored.
Output 5.1. . Climate change adaptation forum as a media for advocacy and education on climate change at the local and national level The forum was formed as a medium for advocacy and education for local stakeholders and the community, including young people, in building collective awareness of climate change, its impacts and responses that must be carried out appropriately based on agro-climatological data and information.		
Act.5.1.1, Formation and strengthening of sub-District climate adaptation forums	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service	Facilitating the formation of community-based adaptation forums in the sub-district as a media for education and

	● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Stationary	advocacy for policy-makers, filling proclim data and registering proclim villages up to 100 villages.
Act.5.1.2. Sub-District climate adaptation forum and Pro-Climate Developing meeting every 3 months	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Stationary	Facilitate series of thematic discussions and reflection on learning community-based adaptation forums 1 x 3 months.
Output 5.2. District Climate Adaptation Action Plan Advocating for sub-District and Village governments to allocate an annual budget for the restoration of critical agricultural land to strengthen community and ecosystem resilience from climate impacts and their variability.		
5.2.1 Advocacy for climate-responsive village budgeting policies at the district level.	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● data input and analysis ● Stationary	provide assistance on the revision of village budget planning drafts to allocate budgets for restoration of critical agricultural land and annual contingency plan budgets.
Act.5.2.2. Facilitating the formation of Proklim villages (Climate Responsive Villages)	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport	This is to form the team for village mid-term development plan (IDRJMDes) revision and synchronization with the integrated watershed management and climate change adaptation action plan. This team will be in charge of the process of preparing IDRJMDes that are adaptive to climate change and support the integrated watershed management.
Act.5.2.3. Series of discussions and finalization of revision / drafting of restoration critical land agriculture and Adaptation Climate Change Village development planning (RPJMDes) at 9 villages.	● Meals & Refreshment ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Local transport ● Resource person fee ● Resource person transportation cost ● Resource person lodging ● Resource person accommodation ● Stationary	The RPJMDes Revision Team will do village assessment and explore community ideas from the neighbourhood, hamlet to village level in each of the 14 program target villages. After that, they will compile and revise the village mid-term development plan (RPJMDes) so that it is adaptive to climate change.
Output 5.3. Increased engagement of local stakeholders to promote and disseminate smart agriculture practices, include promotion Village Climate Village Program. Knowledge products (KM) are produced, and become media for promotion, education and advocacy in the food-agriculture sector and the importance of diversifying people's livelihoods in dealing with the impacts of climate change.		

Act.5.3.1.KAP Baseline and end line survey	● Questionnaire ● Enumerator ● Spot-checker	This survey was conducted to measure the community's understanding and perspective on climate change and the watershed in the program target area. The result of the survey will be the baseline data for the program. The survey will measure the knowledge, attitude, and practice of the community before and after the program intervention related to the climate change adaptation.
Act.5.3.2. Awareness rising campaign	● Leaflets Printing ● Flyers Printing ● T-shirts ● Radio and printed media campaign ● sub-District seminar moderator fee ● Sound system rent for sub-District seminar ● sub-District seminar chairs and tables rent. ● Refreshment	This is the activity for the awareness rising and campaign on the importance of watershed ecosystem and the climate change issue. It is an effort to disseminate information about climate change risk awareness in Kerinci District. This is expected to be a learning process for the public, especially the people of Kerinci District.
Act.5.3.3. Publication Lesson Learnt wtih media social (website, twitter,fb, instlgramm)	●website, twitter,fb, instlgramm ●journalist touring ●book printing ●Book writer	Knowledge products through social media, TV, radio, newspapers, posters, infographics and books as media for public education in increasing livelihood resilience from the impacts of climate change.
Monitoring Monitoring is carried out by Implementing Entities and EE periodically (3 months).		
Monitoring	● Meals & Refreshment ● Local transport ● Meeting room rent & Cleaning Service ● Resource person transportation cost ● Meals & Refreshment resource ● Stationary	To evaluate the progress and achievement of all activities under the output, and to see how it can be improved. The monitoring will involve all program staff.

Salary	Program Leader	He/she will dedicate full time for the program and is responsible for managing the program. Program leader responsible to ensure the quality of the program is well maintained based on work plan, time schedules and cost. Complement the progress report, programme report.
	District Field Coordinator	She/He will dedicate full time for the operation of the program. The program coordinator is responsible for coordinating the execution of activities in the field, reports to the program leader, ensures the activities are done as on work plan, time schedules and cost. Making a report.
	Financial Manager	She/He will dedicate full time for the program. The Finance Manager has the role to approve and control the budget execution cost and prepare finance reporting and contractual cost management.
	Gender Specialist	She/He will dedicate his/her time on demand, there will be 8 slots for hiring the Gender specialist during two years of program cycle. The specialist has a role to facilitate the program staff and for the beneficiaries within the program framework for gender mainstreaming of the program operation.
	ESMS Specialist	She/He will dedicate his time on demand, there will be 8 slots for hiring the ESMS specialist during two years of program cycle. The specialist has a role to facilitate the program staff and for the beneficiaries

		within the program framework for gender mainstreaming of the program operation.	
	KM Specialist	She/He will dedicate his time on demand, there will be 8 slots for hiring the knowledge and capacity building specialist during two years of program cycle. The specialist Has role to facilitate the capacity building for the program staff and for the beneficiaries within the program framework	
	Administration support	She/He will dedicate full time for the program.Finance & administration staff, assisting the Financial Manager in managing report documents, document sources of verification, and program administration support	
	Village Facilitator	She/He will dedicate full time for the program. They will execute sets of activities, output and outcome at village level. Facilitate operation of the program such as; community development work, and programme activities reporting.	
Office Support	Office supplies	This is for monthly office supplies/running costs.	
	Logistic &vehicle	vehicle operating costs for coordination activities, bank transactions, etc.	
	Audit		
	Office rent	The independent auditor cost $3000 for auditing	
Monitoring (Kemitraan Partnership/IE). **IE FEE consist:** 1. Project identification and development: 5% from $76,113.00=$3,830.65 2. Project implementation and supervision :75% from $76,113.00=$57,459.75 3. Evaluation and knowledge management:20% from $76,113.00=$15,322.60		Airfare ticket	
		Accommodation	
		Local Transportation	
		Airport Transfer	
		Perdiem	
Program Cycle management Services			8.5% of total program financing

I. Disbursement schedule

Table 29. Disbursement Milestone

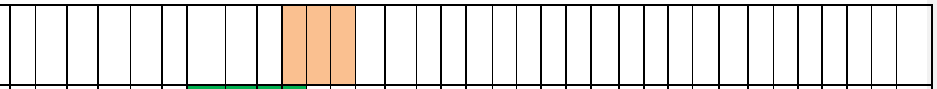
	Upon signature of Agreement	One Year after Project Start a)	Two Years after Project Start a)	Total
Scheduled date	**Apr-25**	**Apr-26**	**Apr-27**	
Project Funds	$364.590	$387.401	$149.335	$901.326
Implementing Entity Fees	$30.990	$32.929	$12.693	$76.613
Total	**$395.580**	**$420.330**	**$162.028**	**$977.939**

Table 30. Time-Bound Program Activities

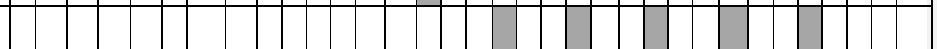
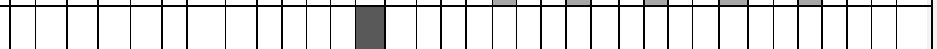
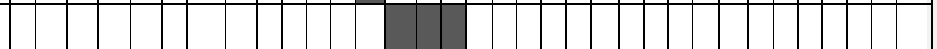
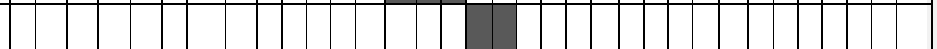
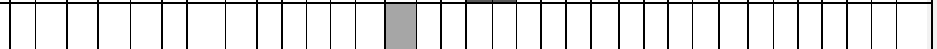
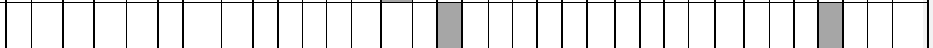
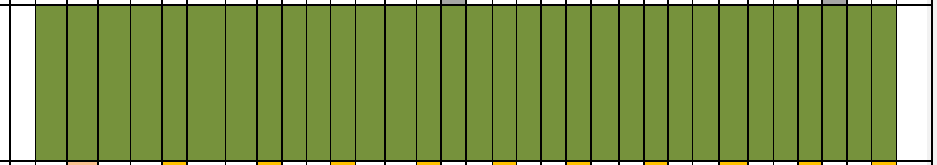
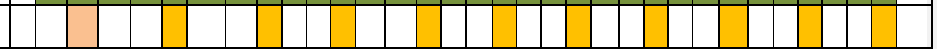
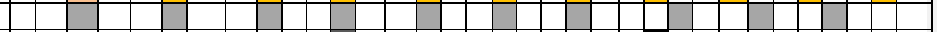
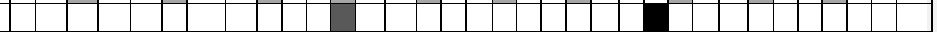
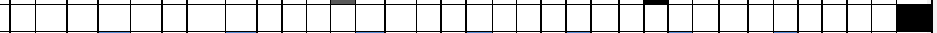
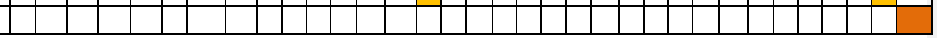
Estimated program implementation time of 36 months effective

Component	Expected Output	Activities/Sub Activities	Timeframe/Months
			2025: 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 2026: 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 | 2027: 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers and village governments in reducing livelihood vulnerability, especially the agri-food sector to climate through knowledge transfer, provision of agro-meteorological data and information	1.1. strengthened capacities of target beneficiaries and stakeholders in understanding climate risks and better managing climate action.	1.1.1. Dissemination of information on program objectives, results and benefits to the community and local government	
		1.1.2. Facilitation data and information agri-meteorolologi and Installing 2 units an automatic water station (AWC) at the village community level	
		1.1.3. serial thematic discussions on climate change through film media, local climate change events and their impact on livelihoods, especially the agri-food sector with farmers, women farming groups, young farmers and village government	
		1.1.4. Training developing hazard monitoring and early warning services, IT-based agroclimatology data and information	
	1.2. Village regulation on climate adaptation strategies and plan incl. climate risk contingency established in 9 target villages.	1.2.1 Village workshops to obtain input, data, information, community needs and expectations which will become the basis for preparing climate adaptation and mitigation Contingency Plans.	
		1.2.2. Assistance in the preparation of Village Regulations (Perdes) regarding of the Contingency Plan.	
		1.2.3. Ratification of the contingency plan document for micro-scale (village) Climate Adaptation and	

		Mitigation plan
	2.1. Smart Agriculture practices are carried out by farmers in 9 target villages to reduce crop failure due to climate change.	• 2.1.1 Direct technical assistance on farmers' land in food crop cultivation practices (seed selection, planting and maintenance techniques, organic fertilization, how to observe plant growth and development, pest control) with a target time of 28 months through the live-in method in the village.
		2.1.2 Rice Intensification System (SRI) Field School in 9 villages •SRI Practicing/ implementation •FGD with farmers for Seed bank preparation
		2.1.3 Develop a seed bank for climate-adaptive local food varieties
		2.1.4 Technical assistance in controlling methods for controlling plant pests (OPT)
		2.1.5 practice of making organic fertilizers, biopesticides and plant growth stimulants
		2.1.6 Production Management training activities; value chain, techniques for calculating production costs and Cost of Goods Production (HPP), reading and predicting market opportunities for food commodities
		21.1.7 Development Farmer Field School models
		2.1.8 Assistance Basic training and Advanced Training (TOT) for field school cadres
		2.1.9 Discussions, sharing and documentation of lessons learned between smallholders which were carried out 6 times during the program period
		2.1.10 Development of modules, guidebooks, and smart agriculture

		learning media using language and pictures that are easily understood by smallholders	
	2.2 Increasing farmer's capacity in Good Agriculture practice to address land and ecosystem degradation	2.2.1. Participatory land use planning	
		2.2.2. Assistance management techniques without burning, structuring cropping patterns based on land typology and a climate-resistant crop rotation system	
		2.2.3. Sharing GAP good practices as a medium for learning farmers	
Component.2. Diversification of the livelihoods of rural communities through the development of local food diversity and environmental services.	3.1 Increase diversification of local food sources is implemented by farmers in 9 villages as an effort to overcome the food crisis due to climate change.	3.1.1. Workshop on preparing work plans for livelihood diversification in 9 villages	
		3.1.2. Assistance for livelihood diversification based on local food, such as maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum, bananas, etc.	
		3.1.3. Livelihood diversification assistance in the cultivation of organic spice plants; Vanilla, Turmeric, Ginger, Kapu Laga	
		3.1.4. Assistance in freshwater fish culture, honey cultivation	
		3. 1.5. Series of discussions and learning reflections every 3 months	
	3.2. Farming families, women and village youth have additional sources of income outside the food agriculture sector in facing climate change	3.2.1. Training and assistance women and young people entrepreneurship	
		3.2.2. Training on processing local food products that meet food safety, quality and packaging standards, food safety attributes, and environmentally friendly (eco-labelling attributes)	
		3.2.3 Training and assistance eco-tourism	
		3.2.4. Promotion, education, and campaigns for village women and	

		youth business products through social media and policy advocacy	
Component-3. Improving the fertility of degraded agricultural land in 9 villages so that they can be managed productively, increasing the resilience of ecosystems to climate impacts and their variability	4.1. Consolidated Data record on agricultural land based on farmers ownership status.	4.1.1. Workshop on building agreements (FPIC) at the smallholder's level for data collection and mapping of land ownership	
		4.1.2. Mapping and collecting data on land area, land conditions, soil, types of food crops developed, ecosystem conditions with various variability characteristics of farmers based on ownership status in 9 villages.	
		4.1.3. workshop on delivery of results, and verification of land data collection in the village.	
	4.2 practice of cultivating degraded land covering an area of 600 ha in 9 villages have been plant with agricultural crop and agroforestry crop in order to increase community resilience and ecosystem services along with climate change variability.	4.2.1.Workshop on preparing a working group of landowner farmers whose fertility will be restored.	
		4.2.2. Preparation of work plans and schedules implementation: land preparation, fertilization, preparation of agroforest seedlings, planting and maintenance of plants by working groups of landowner farmers.	
		4.2.3. Establishment of agroforestry demonstration plots as seedling learning centers.	
	4.3. 45 local cadres are trained and have the capability to deliver IT-based monitoring of agricultural land	4.3.1 IT-based growth and development monitoring system training for agroforestry plants	
		4.3.2. field monitoring progress and Degradation land that has been managed into agricultural land	

	restoration in 9 program villages.		
Component-4 Build Community-Based Climate Adaptation Knowledge into Local Development Policy Process.	5.1 Climate change adaptation forum as a media for advocacy and education on climate change at the local and national level	5.1.1. Formation and strengthening of sub-District climate adaptation forums	
		5.1.2. Sub-District climate adaptation forum and Pro-Climate Developing meeting every 3 months	
	5.2 District Climate Adaptation Action Plan	5.2.1 Advocacy for climate-responsive village budgeting policies at the district level.	
		5.2.2 Facilitating the formation of Proklim villages (Climate Responsive Villages)	
		5.2.3 Series of discussions and finalization of revision / drafting of restoration of critical land agriculture and Adaptation Climate Change Village development planning (RPJMDes) at 9 villages.	
	5.3 Increased engagement of local stakeholders to promote and disseminate smart agriculture practices, include promotion Village Climate Village Program	5.3.1.KAP Baseline and end line survey	
		5.3.2. Awareness rising campaign	
		5.3.3. Publication Lesson Learnt withmedia social (website, twitter, fb, instagram)	
Monitoring	EE	Monitoring	
		Quarted Reporting	
		Annual Report	
		Final Report	
	IE monitoring	Monitoring	
Program Audit			
Closing Program			

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[2]

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Manggala Wanabakti Building Block VII 12th Floor, Jalan Gatot Subroto – Senayan, Jakarta 10270
Phone: +62 21 5730144 Fax.: +62 21 5720184

Our Ref. : S.280/PPI/PPI/PPI.0/8/2022
Attachments :
Subject : Letter of endorsement

Jakarta, 5 August 2022

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

Dear Board Member,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely Yours,

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

Copy to
Kemitraan (Partnership Governance Reform in Indonesia)

PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KERINCI
DINAS TANAMAN PANGAN DAN HORTIKULTURA
Alamat : Jl. Raya Koto Rendah Siulak
E-mail : dipertakerinci71 @gmail.com

Kerinci, Februari 2024

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Kerinci Regency Agriculture Service

PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KERINCI
DINAS TANAMAN PANGAN DAN HORTIKULTURA

RADIUM HALIS, S.Pi., M.Si
Head of Division

B. Implementing Entity certification

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

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (President Decree No. 16 Year 2015; President Decree No. 60 Year 2021; MoEF Regulations No. P.13/Menlhk/Setjen/OTL.0/1/2016; MoEF Regulations No. P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016; Indonesia Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC); COP 21 Paris Agreement signed by Government of Indonesia; Book and Map of Information System of Vulnerability Index Data (SIDIK); Climate Change Adaptation National Action Plan) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

Laode M. Syarif
Executive Director of Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (KEMITRAAN)
Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: July 15, 2022	Tel. and email: +62-21-2278-0580 laode.syarif@kemitraan.or.id
Project Contact Person: Eka Melisa	
Tel. And Email: +62-818-764-746;	eka.melisa@kemitraan.or.id

KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENGENDALIAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM
Alamat : Gedung Manggala Wanabakti, Blok VII Lantai 12, Jl. Gatot Subroto – Jakarta 10270
Telp. : +62 21 5730144 Fax. : +62 21 5720194
Website : http ://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id *email : tusetditppi@gmail.com*

Nomor : S. 281/PPI/API/PPI.0/8/2022 5 Agustus 2022
Sifat : Biasa
Lampiran : 1 berkas
Hal : **Dukungan untuk Proposal Inovasi AF dan Perubahan Implementasi Proyek di Pekalongan**

Yth. Direktur Eksekutif Kemitraan
di -
tempat

Merujuk surat Saudara nomor K344/SKB/SGS/Agu/2022 tanggal 1 Agustus 2022 Hal Permohonan Surat Dukungan untuk 10 Concept Note Terpilih Proyek Adaptation Fund Batch II, disampaikan beberapa hal sebagai berikut:

1. Pada dasarnya kami selaku *National Designated Authority* Adaptation Fund dapat menyetujui 10 concept note AF Batch II dengan catatan sebagai berikut:
   - Setiap concept note yang telah terseleksi harus mendukung pencapian target ketahanan dalam NDC dan sejalan dengan Rencana Strategi Kementerian LHK 2020-2024, serta mempunyai target capaian kuantitatif agar terukur
   - Setiap *concept note* yang terseleksi agar diarahkan untuk mendukung pencapaian target 20.000 Program Kampung Iklim (Proklim) tahun 2024. Oleh karena itu, setiap *concept note* yang terseleksi dapat diberi target registrasi Proklim sebanyak 100 lokasi
2. Kriteria tersebut agar menjadi catatan pada saat pendetilan *concept note* menjadi proposal kegiatan
3. Terlampir disampaikan *endorsement letter* untuk 10 *concept note* proyek AF bacth II.

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

Direktur Jenderal
selaku National Designated Authority
Adaptation Fund Indonesia

Ir. Laksmi Dhewanthi, MA., IPU.
NIP.196503231992032001

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

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

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

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Sincerely Yours,

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

Copy to:
Kemitraan (Partnership Governance Reform in Indonesia)

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

Attachment-1 : GENDER LOG FRAME ANALYSIS (LFA)

Outcomen, Output and Activities	Indicators and Target	Timeline	Responsibility	Cost (USD)
Outcome-1. Increase of gender awareness among men and women in families and society				
Output 1.1 Men and women in 9 program locations understand gender awareness, and practice it in family life.	• Indicator: Percentage of families who understand gender equality • Target: 85% of beneficiaries in 9 villages practice gender equality in their families	during and after the program ends	Program Manager and Team Facilitator	integrated into project activity budgets and costs
Act. 1.1.1. Gender equality awareness discussion in men's groups 1 x 3 months for each village	Percentage of men who understand and are aware of gender equality	1 x 3 months in each village	Field Facilitator Gender	
Act.1.1.2. Gender equality awareness discussion in women groups 1 x 3 months for each village	Percentage of women who understand and are aware of gender equality	1 x 3 months in each village	Field Facilitator Gender	
Outcome-2 : Incrasing mainstreaming of project/program planning processes, especially from the aspect of women and vulnerable groups' participation in achieving equity in every decision-making process on the benefits and impacts of Smart Agriculture projects/programs				
Output-2.1. Women and vulnerable groups can get out of stereotypes, restrictions on space, injustice in the structure of society in the development process	# there is a collective consciousness and values that respect the equal rights of every individual regardless of gender social status in 9 village	in every mentoring activity, training, etc	Team Facilitator Gender	integrated into project activity budgets and costs
Act.2.1.1. Awareness of gender equality, equal rights and obligations of each individual to life and resources for survival.	# gender-just social order, which respects the human rights of individuals and groups in society	in every mentoring activity, training, etc		
Output-2.2. Women and vulnerable groups have the same space and opportunities in Control, Participation, Awareness, Access, and Welfare of smart agriculture program investments	# xxx women and vulnerable groups who are active and benefit from smart agriculture projects	in every mentoring activity, training, etc	Program Manager and Team Facilitator	integrated into project activity budgets and costs
Act.2.2.1. Facilitating women and vulnerable groups in training leadership's	# There are at least 5 to 10 women and vulnerable groups occupying key positions in farmer groups or in community organizations.	in cadre training activities, mapping training, etc	Team Facilitator Program	integrated into project activity budgets and costs
Act.2.2.2. Facilitating women and vulnerable groups in smart agriculture cultivation activities	# at least 80% of women and vulnerable groups who are active and make decisions in every smart agriculture assistance activity	in every program activities	Program Manager and Team Facilitator	integrated into project activity budgets and costs
Act.2.2.3. Facilitating women and vulnerable groups in developing diversified livelihoods through optimizing the potential of local resource	# There are at least 2 or 3 new sources of livelihood for women and vulnerable groups to reduce climate impacts	2nd year program	Program Manager and Team Facilitator	integrated into project activity budgets and costs
Act.2.2.4. Increasing the capacity of women and vulnerable groups in entrepreneurship	# At least at the end of the project there will be 20 women and vulnerable groups who have food processing products and NTPF businesses.			
Act.2.2.5. Facilitating women and vulnerable groups in monitoring and evaluating program impacts, especially in reducing the risk of climate impacts	# there are representatives of 10 women and vulnerable groups in each monitoring and evaluation of project impacts in each location	quarterly, midterm and final project	Program Manager and Team Facilitator	integrated into project activity budgets and costs
Output-2.3. Women and vulnerable groups have the confidence to contribute to the management of natural resources, especially the agricultural sector so that they are resilient to climate impacts	# build confidence to appear as a facilitator, resource person in the community	sharing program learning	Team Facilitator	N/A
Act.2.3.1. Providing space and opportunities for women and vulnerable groups as facilitators, resource persons in learning sharing activities	# at the end of the project there are at least 5 to 10 people from women and marginal groups who can become facilitators, resource persons for smart agriculture in the community	during the project and after the project ends	Team Facilitator	N/A
Outcome-3. Improving gender equality through local policy support				
Output 3.1. Gender equality policy are produced at the local level (village level)	# Each target village has a gender equality policy and applies it in every decision-making process at the village level.	Month 4 to 6 on going program	Project Manager &Team Head Village Goverment	NA
Act.3.1.1. Advocacy gender policy in village government	# The village government has a gender equality policy	Month 7	Head Village Goverment	Share budget Village Goverment

Act.3.2.2. Gender equality dialogue with village government, community leaders, male farmer groups, female farmer groups, youth and vulnerable groups	# Commitment of local stakeholders in 9 villages in building a culture of gender equality in society	Month 10	Project Manager &Team Head Village Goverment	Share budget Village Goverment

Attachment 2: Complaint Form

FORMULIR PENGADUAN KELUHAN

Nama pelapor :

Jenis kelamin :

Alamat :

No telepon :

Deskripsi pengaduan :

Tanggal Kejadia :

Bukti Pendukung :

Jambi,

Pengadu/Pelapor

Penerima Keluhan/Aduan

YAYASAN MITRA AKSI
Jalan Lintas, Jambi – Muara Bulian KM25
Rt. 09, Rw 04, No 45 Kel.Pijoan, Jambi Luar Kota, Jambi
Kode Pos 36363 Telp : 0823-7754-6758 E-mail : mitraaksi@gmail.com, Website : www.mitraaksi.org

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

MITRA- AKSI FOUNDATION

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Kegiatan : Konsultasi Publik
Hari/Tanggal : Rabu, 4 Oktober 2023
Tempat : Hotel [illegible] Kerinci

No	Nama	L/P	Jabatan dan Asal	Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	ROMESTIAWAN		Koord TAPM	0827335446228	
2	Abinonque J. [illegible]	L	Kemitraan	082115120204	
3	Suparlan	L	Mitra aksi	082150205445	
4	Decar Rawan	L	Mitra aksi		
5	ASMAR	L	KADES Bintang Marak		
6	HAZIZAH	P	Ketua PKK Bintang Marak		
7	ASWADI HR	L	BPD Bintang Marak		
8	[illegible]	L	Mitra Aksi	0853[illegible]07600	
9	Sh Hariat Yorani	P	Mitra Aksi		
10	TOMI SAFRINAL	L	PLt Sekdes	082260135807	
11	YANDI	L	Dinas Pertanian	08526628[illegible]	
12	ATMI YUNITA	P	KADUS		
13	DALYATMAN	L	KADES Selampaung	082311880200	
14	Maron [illegible]	L	Selampaung		
15	Burpahmi		Selampaung		
16	FARDINAL KUSEL	L	Camat Bukit Kerman		
17	Azwar	L	Camat Gn Raya		
18	Mike Iman	L	Mitra Aksi		
19	MUHAMMAD NAUFAL J	L	Bmkg	081286185401	
20	M. HANIL	L	Kec. Bukit Kerman	0852136C7652	
21	TOMI DEPISA	L	KET BPD [illegible]	08224[illegible]1862	
22	AHMADI	L	Kebun Limo	085266922298	
23	DEBY RAHMADIAN	L	Sungai Hangat		
24	GIRI [illegible]	L	Marco		
25	MARTUNUS	L	KETUA BPD PJ. SYAM.		

MITRA- AKSI FOUNDATION
[illegible]
[illegible]
E-mail : [illegible]

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Kegiatan : Konsultasi Publik Penyusunan Full Proposal
Hari/Tanggal : Rabu, 04 Oktober 2023
Tempat : Hotel Grand Kerinci, Sungai Penuh

No	Nama	L/P	Jabatan dan Asal	Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	SUHARTO. SP.	L	KOORD. BPP. Gu. Raya	081274455186	1
2	Moris - Becer	L	Slampang		2
3	FERMA NADYA PUTRI	P	BMKG	082273604631	3
4	SOPARNO	L	BPD Kebun 5		4
5	HERi K.	L	Sekdes KB5	081271781298	5
6	DAMIRI	L	BPD TL KEMUNING		6
7	Beckham ADITYA	L	Sungai hangat		7
8	Purismanto	L	Undangan Bersyaran		8
9	ALFIANTO, ST, MT		Bappeda Litbang		9
10	Ir. Fahrudin, MT	L	DTPHP Prov Jbi		10
11	Innike caroling	P	— · —		11
12	Eko Budiyarto	L	— · —		12
13	Teguh Imam	L	— · —		13
14	MHD. FADHLY CHAIRMOB	L	BAPPEDA		14
15	Hardam Zuedi		Siri muria	082290941	15
16	MOHD. KAWAN	L	BPD - Air Tenang	085216369449	16
17	ZOVI NALO SAKTI	L	SUNGAI H		17
18	Depri Setiawan	L	Masgo	08127150837	18
19	Mgi Zalis	L	Sai. Hangat	081266272018	19
20	Taing Nasution	P	Mitra AKSI		20
21	Arif Muhajir	L	Mitra AKSI		21
22					22
23					23
24					24
25					25

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

Annex 4: Sample Coordination with Village Goverment

NOTULENSI

Kegiatan	:	Verifiaksi data dengan stakeholder dan perwakilan masyarakat
Hari tanggal	:	Selasa, 12 September 2023
Lokasi Kegiatan	:	Gedung Pertemuan Tanjung Syam
Waktu	:	09.00-selesai

Pembukaan

Acara dihadiri oleh pemerintah desa, BPD, lembaga adat yang diwakili tokoh masyarakat, pemuda, laki-laki dan perempuan. Acara dibuka langsung oleh Ibu Kepala Desa, Lisnasari dan memberikan sambutan. Selanjutnya pengantar dari perwakilan Mitra Aksi sekaligus memulai acara workshop pada hari ini. Pada workshop verifikasi ini acara dibagi menjadi 2 sesi. Sesi pertama dipandu oleh Gie Irawan yang akan memaparkan hasil pengumpulan data geografi, kependudukan dan gender, sedangkan Pak Parlan akan memandu dan memaparkan data dampak perubahan iklim, data ekonomi, produktivitas dan kebijakan pemerintah. Berikut hasil pertemuan workshop verifikasi

Pembahasan

Data pertama yang dibahas dalam workshop verifikasi hasil pengumpulan data yaitu data geografi yang meliputi data luas dan batas wilayah, letak desa, topografi, geomorfologi dan jenis tanah. Berikut tampilan data

Luas Wilayah (ha)	Batas Wilayah	Topografi (mdpl)	Jenis tanah	geomorfologi	**Letak Desa (Koordinat)**
4284,3	Utara : Talang Lindung Selatan : Talang Kemuning Timur : Lolo Kecil Barat : Hutan TNKS	1018	Andosol - Organosol	geomorfologis hampir semua desa lain di sekitarnya dan di dataran tinggi Kerinci pada umumnya. Kawasan ini terbentuk dari endapan pasir dan bebatuan vulkanik selama ribuan tahun, membentuk jajaran perbukitan dan pegunungan granit terjal.	2°13'01.8"S 101°30'31.6"E

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

Selanjutnya masuk ke data demografi, sumber data ini dari desa

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

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

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

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

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

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

No	Nama	L/P	Alamat/PEKERJAAN	Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	MUSRIYADI	L			1
2	ISA SARI	L			2
3	TOMMI SAFRIWAL	L	Kasi pelayanan	082261135697	3
4	Dara Suswita	P	Kasi kesejahteraan	085249739155	4
5	Hamiah	P			5
6	Leli Marlena	P			6
7	Rukmainar	P			7
8	Jelita	P			8
9	LiLi	P			9
10	ervina	P			10
11	Warna	P			11
12	Endang susilawati	P	TJ.Syam/IRT	085265214 3835	12
13	nopa yanti	P	TJ. Syam		13
14	Harsidia	P			14
15	MARJOHAN	L	TJ. SYAM		15
16	EKASUSANTI	P	T.J SYAIM		16
17	APRIL HADI		11		17
18	Mat arsal		TJ. Syam		18
19	SAFRIZAL		11		19
20	MISNIZAR		TJ.SYAM		20
21	ABDUL SALIS	L	Tanjung syam	82005	21
22	umar	L			22
23	SIDANGSIH		11		23
24	M. KAMIT				24
25	Mulyadi	L			25

Attachment 5: Coordination with beneficieries

NOTULENSI

FGD DAN DEPTH INTERVIEW DENGAN PERWAKILAN MASYARAKAT

DESA SELAMPAUNG KECAMATAN GUNUNG RAYA

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

Pembukaan

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

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

MITRA AKSI FOUNDATION
Jl. Jambi- Muara Bulian Km 21 Pijoan, Jambi
Rt. 09/04 No. 45 Kel. Pijoan, Kec. Jambi Luar Kota, Kab.Muaro Jambi.36363
E-mail : mitraaksi_foundation@yahoo.com

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

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

No	Nama	L/P	Alamat	Pekerjaan / Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	AIDIL		SELAMPAUNG	TANI	1
2	FERI GUSWANTO		— 11 —	TANI	2
3	ILYAS,		— 11 —	TANI	3
4	SYAIPUL		— 11 —	TANI	4
5	ANGGA . D		Selampaung	TANI	5
6	SARJAL		— 11 —	TANI	6
7	AFRIZAL		— 11 —	TANI	7
8	DONI		— 11 —	TANI	8
9	JASMARNI		— 11 —	TANI	9
10	LASMITA		— 11 —	TANI	10
11	INAWATI		— 11 —	TANI	11
12	RASIMA		— 11 —	TANI	12
13	Bela santika		— 11 —	TANI	13
14	RENI MUSTIKA		— 11 —	TANI	14
15	NETI		— 11 —	TANI	15
16	ERDLINA		— 11 —	TANI	16
17	WAMDU WILANTIKA			TANI	17
18	SAHRIAL	L	SELAMPAUNG		18
19	ZARIZAL	L	— 11 —		19
20	Rama Doni	L	— 11 —	TANI	20
21	MORIS				21
22	Yanda Rizki Utama				22
23	Rosniwati				23
24	RUSWANDI	L	SELAMPAUNG		24

Attachment 6: Coordination with Departemen of Agriculture, food and Horticulture Jambi Province, 31 May 2022

ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

JAMBI PROVINCE GOVERNMENT
FOOD CROPS DEPARTMENT, HORTICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK
Jl. Lingkar Barat 1 No.Km 12, Mayang Mangurai, Kec. Kota Baru, Kota Jambi, Jambi 36361

Jambi, 12 July 2022

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Attachment 8: Gender di kebun lima Village, 27 Agustus 2023

Notulensi FGD Gender

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

Proses Diskusi:

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

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

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

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

No	Nama	L/P	Alamat/PEKERJAAN	Nomor Hp	Tanda Tangan
1	HABUN ALROSYD	L	KBN Lima	082249092069	1
2	AHMAD Yunus	L	KBN Lima	089690446093	2
3	AHMAD ARIS	L	Kbn 5		3
4	IKRAM	L	Kbn 5		4
5	DARUSMAN	L	— 11 —		5
6	WAHYUDI	L	KBN 5		6
7	HENDRI M	L	KBN 5		7
8	MUSLIM	L	KBN 5.		8
9	YUSRO	L	KBN 5		9
10	FERI PERDINAN	L	KBN 5	0821 8088 4133	10
11	M. SIDIQ	L	KBN 5	-	11
12	AHMADI	L	KADES	085266922298	12
13	HERI KISWANTO	L	SEKDES.	081398871955	13
14	WASIAN	P	kebun lima		14
15	AHI	P.	KBN 5.		15
16	ismaliah		tani		16
17	Jusnimar	P	Tani		17
18	SARMIATI	P	Ds. kebun harapan/petani	082242971157	18
19	Yulisma				19
20	Desi susanti	P	tani		20
21	Yusmarni	P			21
22	ABDULLAH SONI	L	— " —	082392866768	22
23	Cara hupita sari	P	— " —		23
24	Jarnawati	P	— " —		24
25	Robianto	L	tani		25