
Readiness Proposal

with UNDP for the Republic of Indonesia

13 October 2021 | Adaptation Planning



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Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal Template

Programme title:	Accelerating Climate Change Adaptation Investment Planning to Enhance Resilience in Indonesia
Country:	Republic of Indonesia
National designated authority:	Mr. Febrio Nathan Kacaribu, PhD - Fiscal Policy Agency (BKF), Ministry of Finance
Implementing Institution:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Date of first submission:	25 September 2019
Date of current submission / version number	14 September 2021 V.4



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Note: Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender

Throughout this document, when answering questions and providing details, please make sure to pay special attention to environmental, social and gender issues, particularly to the situation of vulnerable populations, including women and men. Please be specific about proposed actions to address these issues. Consult Annex IV of the Readiness Guidebook for more information.

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1. SUMMARY	
Country submitting the proposal	<p>Country name: Republic of Indonesia</p> <p>Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point: Fiscal Policy Agency (BKF), Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Name of contact person: Febrio Kacaribu, Ph.D</p> <p>Contact person's position: NDA, Head of Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance, Government of Indonesia</p> <p>Telephone number:</p> <p>Email: ndagcf-indonesia@kemenkeu.go.id</p> <p>Full office address: Jl. Dr. Wahidin No. 1 Gd. R. M. Notohamiprodjo, Jakarta Pusat 10710, Indonesia</p> <p>Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences:</p>
Date of initial submission	25 September 2019
Last date of resubmission	12 July 2021
Version number	V. 3
Which institution will implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> National designated authority</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner</p> <p>Please provide contact information if the implementing partner is not the NDA/focal point</p> <p>Name of institution: United Nations Development Programme</p> <p>Name of official: Pradeep Kurukulasuriya</p> <p>Position: Director - Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator- Environmental Finance Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)/Global Policy Network</p> <p>Telephone number: +1-917-498-7221</p> <p>Email: pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org</p> <p>Full office address: Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)/Global Policy Network, United Nations Development Programme, Room 918, FF-Building, 304 E45th Street, New York, NY 10017</p> <p>Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: rohini.kohli@undp.org undpef@undp.org</p>
Title of the Readiness support proposal	Accelerating Climate Change Adaptation Investment Planning to Enhance Resilience in Indonesia
Type of Readiness support sought	<p>Please select the relevant GCF Readiness activity area below (click on the box):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I. Country capacity for engagement with GCF</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> II. Country programming process</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> III. Direct access to climate finance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IV. Climate finance accessed</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V. Formulation of national adaptation planning and/or other adaptation planning processes</p>

**Brief summary of
the request**

Please include a brief description of the general readiness context; specific readiness challenge; solution/outcome identified; how GCF Readiness support activities will advance this solution; and how this change will be visible over time.

The Republic of Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic state, consisting of more than 17,500 islands. The country has experienced many disasters during the past four decades, such as floods, droughts, storms, landslides, and forest fires. According to the Indonesian Disaster Data and Information Database (DIBI), the top four most dominant disasters in Indonesia are floods, windstorms, landslides, and droughtsⁱ. These events will be further exacerbated by the impacts of climate change in Indonesia, including temperature increases of 0.8–2.0°C and predicted increases in duration of heatwaves, dry spells, and rainfall during the wet season – all by 2050. In addition, increased frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall events is predicted, as is sea level rise of 150–450 mm by 2056 and the complete disappearance of the Papua glaciers.ⁱⁱ

The government of Indonesia has taken proactive steps to reduce the risks posed by climate change. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) has identified both mitigation and adaptation priorities. Since 2020, the update of the NDC has been underway.

Indonesia has already started to integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) into development planning. The National Adaptation Plan process in Indonesia has its foundation in the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API 2013 – 2025)ⁱⁱⁱ. The fourth Medium Term Development Plan of Indonesia – the RPJMN (2020-2024) – is the primary vehicle through which adaptation priorities identified in the RAN-API are to be implemented.

A review of the RAN-API was conducted in 2019, led by the two key government actors working on CCA: The Ministry of National Development and Planning (BAPPENAS) and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). With the completion of the review, the RAN-API is considered the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Indonesia and priorities for CCA under the RAN-API have been incorporated into the RPJMN to facilitate implementation. The updated RAN-API provides up-to-date information and data on climate projections, hazards and impacts in Indonesia and identifies priority sectors – marine and coastal, water, agriculture and health – for adaptation action.

While Indonesia's adaptation planning process is considerably developed, several barriers to enhanced adaptation planning and implementation of adaptation options remain. These include a lack of effective coordination, the absence of an updated adaptation plan, inadequate focus on identifying adaptation options in vulnerable areas, unavailability of detailed information and vulnerability assessments for adaptation planning at national and sub-national levels, and challenges in tracking adaptation-related investment at national and sub-national levels. In addition, the lack of capacity for adaptation planning and budgeting is a cross-cutting issue for national ministries and sub-national governance structures.

The main objective of this NAP GCF project is to address these barriers and **ensure that the RAN-API is well coordinated, implemented and monitored**. The project has both a national and sub-national dimension: it will support the next update of the RAN-API and enhance relevant assessment and budgeting systems. Complementing this national focus, the project will also demonstrate sub-national landscape-based, adaptation planning approaches in the archipelagic island site of Wakatobi that can potentially be scaled up in the future.

The main outcomes of this proposed project are:

1. RAN-API updated and CCA integrated in budgeting systems

	<p>2. Vulnerability and risk assessment process (SIDIK) enhanced at national level for sectors identified in the NDC adaptation component</p> <p>3. Integrated risk assessment and landscape-based adaptation planning and budgeting established in Wakatobi</p> <p>The direct beneficiaries of the project are the Government of Indonesia's central ministries working on CCA priorities identified in the NDC: the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK,) the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land and Spatial Planning (KemenATR), the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (KKP), the Ministry of Finance (Kemenkeu), the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP), the Directorate General Regional Development (Bangda) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), the Ministry of Public Works (KemenPU), the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes), the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), the Meteorology Climatology Geophysics Agency (BMKG), line ministries and implementing institutions of the NAP process as well as sub-national provincial governance institutions, in particular District of Wakatobi, South East Sulawesi Province.</p> <p>The wider beneficiaries of the programme include climate change practitioners, civil society organisations, and vulnerable groups and communities such as small-holder farmers, fishermen, women, youth and children.</p>		
<p>Total requested amount and currency</p>	<p>USD 3,000,000.00</p>	<p>Anticipated duration</p>	<p>36 months</p>
<p>Has the country received or is expecting to receive other Readiness and Preparatory Support funding allocations (including adaptation planning) from GCF or other donors?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Indonesia had another a readiness support programme implemented by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). The programme had an initial duration 18 months, however it was extended and was completed in December 2020. It focused on strengthening country capacity; stakeholder engagement and gender equality; identifying and supporting selected entities for direct access; identifying and developing potential bankable projects; mobilising the private sector by identifying investment barriers, developing solutions, and facilitating lender-borrower matchmaking for climate investments. The amount received for the implementation of readiness activities was USD 860,000.</p>		

2. BACKGROUND

Context

1. Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic state. The land area measures approximately 820 million hectares over more than 17,500 islands with over 81,000 kilometers of coastline.^{iv v} This landscape makes Indonesia highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
2. The population of Indonesia is 260 million and it is the fourth most populous country in the world. Indonesia has experienced rapid industrial growth, and the main contributions to its GDP come from the agriculture, industry and services sectors^{vi}. Approximately 50% of the population lives on less than US \$2 per day, while the average per capita annual income is US \$814.^{vii} Around 27.7 million people, or 11% of the population, were living in poverty in 2014.^{viii} Through the implementation of the RPJMN (2015 – 2019), Indonesia aims to reduce the poverty rate to between 6.5 and 8.0 percent of the population by 2025.^{ix} However, at the same time, the population is growing: Indonesia's population has increased from 119.21 million in 1971 to 252.16 million in 2014, and is projected to reach 305 million by 2035.^x

Climate change impacts and vulnerabilities

3. The impacts of climate change in Indonesia are already felt across many economic sectors. The water resources sector is impacted by the changing patterns and intensity of rainfall, which increase the potential for floods and drought. In addition, the coastal marine and fisheries, agriculture, water resources, forestry, special areas (urban/rural), and health sectors are considered among those to be most impacted by climate change, with the most significant effects felt in the coastal areas and fisheries sector.^{xi} The agriculture sector will also be hard hit. Climate impacts on the rice production in the country have raised concerns about the long-term food security of Indonesia. It is reported that the country experiences annual losses of around 100,000 tonnes/regency in rice production.^{xii} In 1998, 7.5 million Indonesians faced acute food shortages due to droughts attributed to El Niño.^{xiii}
4. Climate projections for Indonesia suggest the following risks and threats: increased temperature of 0.8–2.0°C, with greater warming over the large western islands; increased duration of heatwaves; increased rainfall during the wet season; increased duration of dry spells (+ 2 days); increased frequency (3–23%) and intensity (2–7%) of heavy rainfall events; sea level rise of 150–450 mm by 2056; and the disappearance of the Papua glaciers.^{xiv}
5. The frequency of both floods and droughts has increased over the last four decades.^{xv} In fact, in the last decade, most of the reported disasters in Indonesia have been categorised as hydro-meteorological disasters, of which flooding and drought comprised 80%.^{xvi} Climate change is considered to increase the risks of these disasters in particular. These flood and drought events are highly destructive. In 2007 alone, the country suffered over \$900 million in damages due to floods.^{xvii}
6. The coastal zones within 50km of the shoreline are home to approximately 175 million people, accounting for almost 70% of the total population. This exposure increases the vulnerability of people, ecosystems, and infrastructure due to hazards and risks felt in the coastal and small islands regions.^{xviii} Coastal flooding caused by rising sea levels and inland flooding due to intense rainfalls especially threaten the capital city of Jakarta, deemed the 2nd most flood-prone city in Southeast Asia. The vulnerability of the city is further compounded due to the combined factors of land subsidence, sea level rise and the lack of flood-control infrastructure. These all result in 40% of the city being below sea level.^{xix} Sea levels were projected to be 50 cm higher in 2014, compared to 2000. It is projected that in 2040, the sea surface temperature will be 1°C higher compared to 2000, and 2°C compared to 1961.^{xx}
7. Vulnerability mapping conducted in Indonesia shows that the western and eastern parts of the island of Java are considered hotspots for multiple climate-related hazards. Though extreme rain events may increase, a rise in sea surface temperature in the equatorial Pacific Ocean is associated with decreased rainfall across much of Indonesia. Large parts of the country normally experience long and pronounced dry seasons, particularly in Nusa Tenggara

Barat and Nusa Tenggara Timur. During El Niño events, these dry periods are often longer and hotter causing significant impacts on agriculture and livelihoods.^{xxi} According to World Bank data, there is increasing awareness of the need to account for the impacts of climate change and for more evidence-based responses, including adaptation measures to address vulnerability and fulfil development goals in Indonesia. It is estimated that by 2100, the impacts of climate change will cost between 2.5-7% of the gross domestic product (GDP) with impacts and burdens of climate change being borne disproportionately by those most socially and economically vulnerable.^{xxii}

Development planning

8. The 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is the third medium-term development plan of the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025. The objectives of the RPJMN, which is renewed every 5 years, are community development and narrowing the income gap through increased productivity and poverty reduction measures increasing development without environmental degradation. Among the focus areas of RPJMN related to climate change are education, health, housing, maritime and marine, food sovereignty, tourism and industry, and energy security. Building on the previous RPJMN, which extended from 2015 to 2019,^{xxiii} activities related to the development of the upcoming RPJMN (2020 – 2024) have been finalised, led by the BAPPENAS.
9. Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the System National Development Planning^{xxiv} mandates development planning coordination across regions to ensure integration, synchronization, and synergy between efforts as well as the just and sustainable utilization of resources^{xxv}. This law encompasses development plans at national and regional levels, and highlights the need for coordination in climate adaptation planning

Institutional arrangements for climate change action at the national level

10. Indonesia's national institutions focusing on climate change are the KLHK (which plays the role of the focal point to the UNFCCC process and the climate change-related activities of the country^{xxvi}) and the BAPPENAS^{xxvii} (which mainstreams climate change into national development planning). The Kemenkeu functions as the Nationally Designated Authority (NDA) for international financial support, coordinating the national climate finance policy, and is the Ministry in charge of the national budget. Line ministries of climate sensitive sectors include the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (MoWECP).
11. Indonesia has prepared the regulations necessary to mandate the preparation of a NAP. This is provided through Ministerial Regulation No. P.33/2016 on Guidelines for the Development of Adaptation Plans at National (NAP) and Sub-national Levels. It allows local governments to formulate their own Sub-National Adaptation Plans (Sub NAP) and extend national level adaptation planning to the sub-national level.^{xxix}

Existing climate change adaptation policies and action plans

12. Under the above arrangements, climate change adaptation (CCA) is implemented through different ministries, agencies, and stakeholders in Indonesia. Relevant to adaptation, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) has formulated several national policy documents. Among these are the **Nationally Determined Contribution** of Indonesia (NDC) (2016^{xxx}), the current **National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API), Indonesia Adaptation Strategy** (BAPPENAS, 2011)^{xxxi}, the **Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Road Map (ICCSRM)** (BAPPENAS, 2010), and **sectoral CCA plans** compiled by line ministries and government agencies.
13. The **National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API)** was developed by BAPPENAS in 2014^{xxxiii} ahead of the 2016 NDC. The RAN-API provides the overarching policy basis for CCA action in Indonesia as well as the guidance for mainstreaming CCA into the national RPJMN. It is included in the RPJMN as a cross-sectoral policy framework and was recently reviewed through a multi-stakeholder process led by the KLHK and BAPPENAS.

With the finalization of the review, the RAN-API will now be considered the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Indonesia. Priorities for CCA under the RAN-API have been incorporated into the final draft of the RPJMN (2020 – 2024). By identifying the RAN-API as a mainstreaming priority in the RPJMN, all relevant government ministries and agencies, at national and sub-national levels will be required to integrate adaptation in planning processes and allocate budgets for relevant activities.

14. The strategic objectives of RAN-API include (i) building economic resilience, (ii) increasing social resilience to climate change impacts (livelihood resilience), (iii) maintaining the sustainability of environmental services (ecosystem resilience) and (iv) strengthening resilience in special regions such as urban areas as well as coastal areas and small islands. In order to enable the fulfilment of these objectives, the RAN-API also prioritizes the management of knowledge, planning and budgeting, capacity building, as well as monitoring and evaluation. Under each objective, the RAN-API includes targets, strategies and action plans focusing on the sub-sectors of food security and energy security (economic resilience), health, settlements and infrastructure (livelihoods resilience), urban areas, coastal and small islands areas (special areas resilience).^{xxxiv}
15. Indonesia lacks an updated CCA framework focusing on evidence-based, stakeholder-driven adaptation processes and a consolidated analysis of risk and vulnerability assessments and strategies based on most recent data and adaptation practices. The review of the RAN-API, which was completed in December 2019, provides up-to-date information and data on climate projections, hazards and impacts in Indonesia and identifies priority sectors – marine and coastal, water, agriculture and health – for adaptation action. The review was undertaken through an iterative and multi-stakeholder process and focuses on climate change concerns at national, sectoral and regional levels. However, based on consultations with BAPPENAS, several gaps that continue to exist were identified. These include:
 - Approaches for institutional strengthening,
 - The establishment of cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms,
 - Institutional arrangements for a task force and a determination of its roles and responsibilities,
 - The development of a monitoring and evaluation framework,
 - An enhanced science base (the RAN-API review only covers climate projections and hazards).

Outcome 1 of this proposal seeks to address the first three gaps highlighted above while sub-outcome 2.2 is expected to address gaps four and five. An update of the RAN-API is proposed to ensure that a stronger evidence base, a clearer articulation of institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms, a robust M&E system (based on activities undertaken through this project and other initiatives), as well as more recent information on developmental goals and sectoral priorities are available at the time of the update.

The Ministry of National Development Planning /BAPPENAS, together with related ministries and institutions, plans to conduct the evaluation process and review of the RAN-API periodically in accordance with national requirements and the latest global developments. The first review was initiated in 2018 and completed in 2019, four years after the RAN-API was launched in 2014. This project seeks to support the government to undertake a subsequent review between 2022-2023.

16. **Indonesia's NDC** highlights the importance of reducing the impact of climate change on food security and it lists the water sector as one of its key priority areas under the 4th CCA strategic approach. In addition, the coastal and marine fisheries sector is listed as an area of importance, and the NDC calls for strengthened research on the nexus between tropical waters and climate change.^{xxxv} Additional policies and baseline activities in these sectors are detailed in the Annex.

17. The NDC states that the GoI is committed to enhancing actions to study and map regional vulnerabilities as the basis of a CCA information system, and to strengthen institutional capacity and promulgate climate change sensitive policies and regulations by 2020. Building on this, the government will update a CCA strategy, the medium-term goal of which is to reduce risks on all development sectors (agriculture, water, energy security, forestry, maritime and fisheries, health, public service, infrastructure, and urban systems) by 2030 through local capacity strengthening, improved knowledge management, convergent policy on CCA and disaster risk reduction, and the application of adaptive technology. ^{xxxvi} ^{xxxvii} The NDC also

the climate agenda into developmental planning and promoting climate resilience in water, food, and energy. The government is currently engaged in updating its NDC with a view to enhancing it in terms of data, MRV, institutional considerations, policies and legal requirements. The update will also focus on elaborating key programmes and determining specific activities to achieve NDC targets.

Sub-national adaptation planning

18. The RAN-API process was piloted in different provinces and districts through funding from different sources, including ADB. ^{xxxviii} At the national level, the RAN-API identified pilot sites, including in the province of West Java. As part of the RAN-API pilot initiatives, each district and/or city within the province established a CCA working group comprised of relevant local government officials, academia, and non-government representatives. The working groups participated in trainings on vulnerability assessment, climate risk assessment and adaptation action for local development. They are actively mainstreaming the CCA action plan into district and/or city development planning documents and processes and pilot districts have incorporated their CCA action plans into their new or updated Local Government Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). ^{xi}
19. The RAN-API is a reference for local governments seeking to developing sub-national strategies or action plans for climate change adaptation. As with the national level, these local/sub-national CCA action plans are expected to inform the preparation of climate resilient local development plans. The coordination of local government planning and development falls under the mandate of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). Sub-national adaptation plans or RAD-API are therefore developed in close collaboration with MoHA through the involvement of relevant local technical agencies. The development of Sub-National Adaptation Plans (Sub-NAPs) is not mandatory in Indonesia and only certain districts formulate and implement them.
20. Additional sub-national CCA projects focus on building resilience to climate change. These include the UNDP-led project on CCA mainstreaming in the NTT province. The project falls under the Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Eastern Nusa Tenggara Province (SPARC) effort. It is led by UNDP Indonesia in collaboration with the KLHK and BAPPEDA (Development Planning Agency of Eastern Nusa Tenggara Province) and focuses on strengthening and developing climate resilient institutions and rural communities in the Province. It is also aimed at building communities' resilience towards climate change and integrating challenges faced back into the National Policy on Climate Change Adaptation. ^{xlii} The project also focuses on climate risk management and has developed a community-based climate risk information system.

Mainstreaming gender and gender-responsive medium to long term CCA planning

21. Gender mainstreaming development planning and budgeting has already been introduced through different regulations and pilot initiatives. These laws and mandates include the Presidential Instruction No 9/2000 and Presidential Instruction No 3/2010, both of which stipulate efforts on equitable and inclusive development. ^{xliii} These regulations recognise the need to incorporate gender mainstreaming into all stages of development, including in the planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies, programmes and activities and represent a step towards making governance gender-responsive.

22. In addition to these policies, the RPJMN for 2010-2014 stipulates that the mainstreaming of gender is required, along with the mainstreaming of sustainable development and good governance, in all policies and programmes. The 2010 General Guidelines to Implementing Gender Mainstreaming in Local Development from the Ministry of Home Affairs have mandated all government agencies to use gender analysis in the budgeting process. This guideline was further elaborated in the Kemenkeu Regulation PMK No. 119/2009.^{xliv} Despite these policy initiatives, Indonesia ranks 92 out of 145 in the Global Gender Gap Report^{xlv}, further highlighting the need to mainstream gender in CCA plans, policies and initiatives.

Financing adaptation planning and implementation

23. In addition to international and multilateral donors, Indonesia's adaptation actions are supported through the national budget and private-public partnerships. Activities under the RAN-API are primarily financed through the state budget and the annual budget, in addition to which **private finance** is invested through entities such as banks and corporate social responsibility programmes.^{xlvi}
24. Indonesia has also introduced an investment process called the Green Bond and Green Sukuk Initiative aimed at financing climate change actions^{xlvii} and supporting Indonesia's goal in GHG emissions reduction. Green Sukuk is an innovative financial instrument based on Islamic Law principles and its issuance is guided by the Green Bond and Green Sukuk Framework. This is linked to the results of its budget tagging process and related to issuing bonds and Islamic bonds (sukuk), for which the funding is exclusively allocated to financing or re-financing green projects contributing to resilience building of mitigation and CCA, as well as preservation of biodiversity. This project aims to enhance capacity for gender-responsive climate budget tagging and the implementation of the Green Sukuk Initiative. It will use existing impact measurement reports and lessons learned to assess gaps in implementation which will inform the design of capacity building activities and materials.

Barrier analysis

25. Indonesia's NAP readiness and preparatory support programme seeks to **ensure the RAN-API is updated, coordinated, implemented, monitored, and evaluated**. However, several barriers hinder this objective:

These barriers are:

26. **Barrier 1: Coordination and clarity in institutional roles for adaptation planning is lacking.** Although numerous efforts – implemented through different projects and initiatives – have been implemented by multiple stakeholders, coordination among different agencies and ministries in Indonesia can still be strengthened. In particular, gaps continue to exist in coordinating the implementation of the NDCs for CCA and an updated CCA framework is lacking.
27. There remains a gap in coordination to integrate CCA into priorities identified in the NDC and included in the RPJMN (2019 – 2024) and the RAN-API. As such improved coordination is required between multiple agencies both at the national and local levels. However, all relevant parties are still not fully connected due to resource constraints, and the complexity of meeting scheduling. The BAPPENAS is the key entity for the implementation of the RAN-API, while the KLHK is the focal point to the UNFCCC. The Directorate General of Climate Change (established in 2015 through presidential decree No. 16) merged existing entities related to activities on climate change and operates under the Directorate General of Climate Change under KLHK. The RAN-API Secretariat, functioning under the mandate of BAPPENAS, aims to mainstream climate change adaptation into development planning. Clear roles and responsibilities need to be established for the multiple institutions and stakeholders working on climate change at the national level, including sectoral ministries for food, water and ecosystem services. This includes those working on adaptation in the implementation of the NDCs. In addition, sectoral agencies need to engage departments and officers to oversee CCA coordination at national and sub-national levels.

28. **Barrier 2: Participation of vulnerable groups in adaptation planning processes is limited.** Despite the many adaptation planning efforts underway in the country, rural and vulnerable populations have low levels of awareness on CCA policies and are not fully involved in the adaptation planning process.
29. **Low participation of vulnerable groups in adaptation planning processes:** During interviews with civil society organisations for initial consultations on this proposal, it was highlighted that vulnerable groups and communities that are strongly affected by the impacts of climate change do not have access to decision-making and policy-making processes. It was further emphasised that these communities are not able to make concrete contributions to consultations and decision-making processes. As such awareness on initiatives and policies related to CCA remains limited. To ensure effective coordination of CCA at the national and sub-national level for thematic and sectoral issues, it is essential that the CCA process in Indonesia is inclusive and participatory.
30. **Barrier 3: Cross-sectoral information for adaptation planning for priorities identified in NDCs is limited.** This is at the national level as well as sub-national level, especially for islands and coastal regions.
31. Limited parameters for climate risk assessment in the “SIDIK” system and a lack of gender segregated data are holding back effective information collection. The existing vulnerability and risk assessment tool at national level, SIDIK, has risk calculations for two hazards (flood and droughts) based on limited indicators which do not focus on vulnerable communities and lack socio-economic indicators. The SIDIK tool divides its indicators into adaptive capacity, hazard, vulnerability and sensitivity. Among these are electrification ratio, education level, number of health facilities, quality of road infrastructure, number of habitats in the river bank area, buildings in the river bank area, drinking water resources, poverty levels and main livelihood generation methods. However, gender-based indicators have not been included in this assessment and indicators relevant to sectors are highly limited. Moreover, SIDIK has not been fully adopted and institutionalized and remains under-accessed and utilized.
32. **Cross-sectoral information for adaptation planning in coastal regions and islands is not available:** The RAN-API highlights the importance of adaptation planning for special areas relevant to food, water and ecosystems, and regions such as coastal areas, islands and urban areas. These require information from across a range of sectors. While there are project-based actions for different sectors such as activities on agriculture or resilience-building through RAN-API, there is no comprehensive information base for CCA priorities identified in the NDC.
33. At the island and coastal level, vulnerability, impact and adaptation (CCVIA) studies from which proper adaptation strategies can be formulated have been undertaken, but most of the studies focused on the Java Island with limited studies conducted in the eastern part of Indonesia (i.e., Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Maluku, and Papua). This unequal spatial distribution has created a need for future CCVIA studies to be conducted in the eastern part of Indonesia to assess the varying regional impacts of climate change that arise due to topographic and geographic differences. Furthermore, the majority of CCVIA studies focus on key sectors, namely: coastal (marine and fisheries), agriculture, water resources, forestry, special areas (urban/rural) and health. However, there is lack of integrated studies that focus on the multiplier effects of climate change on different key sectors in a region/landscape/ecosystem. This is due to the absence of common/agreed indicators that can be employed to measure the impacts of climate change on multiple sectors in a region/landscape/ecosystem. An integrated assessment can provide a more multi-sectoral understanding of the impacts climate change and of their cross-sectoral linkages.
34. **Barrier 4: Adaptation criteria and application in budget tagging is not fully utilised:** ‘KRISNA’, the financial tracking system established for Indonesia, is based on the RAN-API and is mandated through The Guidelines for Climate Change Budget Tagging in Indonesia (2017). Published by the BKF in Indonesia, the Guidelines were developed to support the preparation of Budgetary Guidance Manuals for Climate Change and to assist ministries and

agencies in conducting the budget marking process for climate change integration into the national planning and budgeting system. The budget tagging process has been introduced to CCA activities and has two criteria: general and specific. General criteria contain information relevant to climate change adaptation programs and activities under the RAN-API, as well as ministry and line ministry programs and activities. Specific criteria refer to the selection of adaptation actions. These could be categorised under the following ratings: no-regret action, low-regret action and win-win action. While the general criteria have been implemented for CCA budget tagging in Indonesia, the specific criteria for budget tagging analysis of RAN-API related activities is still in the process of being developed. ^{xlviii} There also is the need to develop capacity on the application of the budget tagging for CCA.

35. **Barrier 5: Gender mainstreaming is not integrated into adaptation planning.** While gender-responsiveness is featured as a tag for Indonesia's budget tagging process for RAN-API activities, there is a need to enhance the implementation of gender mainstreaming into national processes, as well as generate gender disaggregated and segregated data in Indonesia. Despite presidential regulations passed to address the need for gender mainstreaming and efforts to implement gender mainstreaming at the national and sub-national level, gender-sensitive CCA is not widespread. In addition, there is limited availability of data that is gender disaggregated.
36. While the importance of gender mainstreaming is reflected in climate change adaptation policies in Indonesia, this needs to be incorporated into district/city development visions and goals. Some of the challenges faced in mainstreaming gender into climate change adaptation is the lack of willingness of different stakeholder groups, including government agencies, to put gender mainstreaming into practice. This is partly due to a lack of capacity and technical knowledge on implementing gender-responsive adaptation actions. ^{xlix}
37. Another challenge that is faced relates to avoiding duplication and overlapping of policies ⁱ and actions related to gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation. The MoWECP has published technical guidelines on gender-responsive climate change adaptation at the local level aiming to increase awareness on mainstreaming gender into climate change adaptation. Pilot programmes have been conducted for their implementation in some cities in Indonesia. The work has highlighted the need to create awareness at the local government level as a challenge to overcome for integrating climate change adaptation and gender into their policies and programmes. ⁱⁱ
38. Case studies conducted also illustrate that gender mainstreaming is more difficult in rural areas compared to urban areas, which creates difficulties in integrating gender considerations in sub-national level actions on climate change adaptation. This is equally reflected in the awareness on gender mainstreaming among stakeholders including policy makers in non-urban areas. ⁱⁱⁱ

Ongoing support by development partners for adaptation planning

39. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) launched Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan (APIK) in Indonesia with the objective of supporting the GoI in improving local resilience to climate and disaster risks. ⁱⁱⁱⁱ The activities of the project (2015-2020), aimed to integrate CCA and disaster risk reduction (DDR) into national and sub-national governance frameworks. The project also included capacity building of local communities and the private sector as well as improving the ability of 15 national and local government institutions to assess or address climate change and natural disaster risks.
40. JICA also provided support to Indonesia to mainstream climate policies through the project titled Indonesia Climate Change Program Loan (CCPL) which was implemented from 2007 to 2011. It provided large scale general budget support and included policy dialogues between the GoI and development partners. Under the CCPL a "Policy Matrix" listing targets/actions of climate change policies selected from the GOI's development plans was prepared as well as a joint monitoring activity on the progress and attainments of the targets/actions in the matrix ^{liv}

Scope of this proposal

41. Based on consultations and consensus between the NDA, BAPPENAS, and KLHK, this proposal seeks to access the full amount of Indonesia's GCF adaptation planning/readiness allocation. This will facilitate the delivery of project activities and the achievement of project outcomes that are interlinked and designed to contribute together to the fulfilment of the overall objective – to ensure that the RAN-API is well-coordinated, implemented and monitored. Supporting the next update of the RAN-API and enhancing relevant assessment and budgeting systems within the project timeframe will also allow the updated RAN-API to provide input to subsequent iterations of the RPJMN. Further, implementing all activities under one proposal will enable the project to complement national-level initiatives with sub-national level activities on landscape-based adaptation planning that can be scaled up in the future. Utilizing the full allocation for one project that can be delivered seamlessly is also expected to minimize the administrative burden that would be incurred by the government if multiple proposals with different delivery partners were involved.

Stakeholder consultations on this proposal

42. In April 2017, at the Bali Regional Dialogues for the GCF, the NDA's office convened a stakeholder meeting – attended by around 40 participants – to discuss the NAP process and priorities for the NAP with ministries and civil society. This was followed by a UNDP mission in May 2017 to conduct bilateral meetings on developing the NAP proposal. Meetings with BAPPENAS, MOEF and the NDA were also organised in late 2017 and early 2018 as well as with key stakeholders who were identified through an initial stocktaking of CCA in Indonesia. In July 2018, another meeting was held between BAPPENAS, KLHK, NDA, KKP, and UNDP on the outcome statements and it was agreed that they should also support the implementation of the NDCs. In November 2018, another round of consultations was facilitated to present and agree on the revised proposal. In January 2019, the proposal was formally submitted to the NDA. In August 2019, the NDA held a final meeting with BAPPENAS, KLHK, and UNDP to formally obtain commitments prior to submission to the GCF. The input from these meetings/consultations has been instrumental in developing the NAP Readiness Proposal for Indonesia. Stakeholders interviewed are as follows:

- **KLHK Ministry of Environment & Forestry:**
 - Dra. Sri Tantri, M.Sc. (Director of Climate Change Adaptation), Dr. Syaiful Anwar (former Deputy Director for Climate Change Adaptation Planning)
- **Bappenas:**
 - Ir. Medrilzam, M. Prof. Econ. Ph.D (Director of Environment)
- **BKF, Ministry of Finance:**
 - Kindy Rinaldy Syahrir (former Head of International Cooperation and Climate Change Funding Division, BKF)
- **WRI Indonesia:**
 - DR. Arief Wijaya Forest & Climate Senior Manager
- **SDF project on climate tagging:**
 - Budhi Setiawan, Ph.D (Climate Finance Management Advisor SDF Project, former RAN-API Secretariat Coordinator)
- **BMKG, Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics Agency:**
 - Ir. Dodo Gunawan, DEA (Head of Climate Change Information Center)
- **Conservation International (CI):**
 - Ketut Sarja Putra (Vice President), Sri Mariati (former Director of Terrestrial), Imam Santoso (Senior Terrestrial Policy Advisor)
- **ICCTF & RAN-API Secretariat through teleconference:**
 - Erwin Widodo, former ICCTF Director
- **WALHI:**
 - Nur Hidayati, Executive Director
- **Japanese Embassy:**
 - Makoto Nakamura, Secretary for Forestry, Fisheries and Nature Conservation
- **Bogor Institute of Agriculture:**
 - DR. Perdinan
- **National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB):**

- DR. Raditya Jati, S.Si., MSi (Director for Disaster Risk Reduction)

In response to the review received by GCF in Q1 2020, further discussions have taken place with National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

43. These stakeholder consultations provided information on the CCA adaptation baseline detailed above, including the projects and financing already underway, as well as the RAN-API review process and the RPJMN update. Stakeholders interviewed highlighted the benefits of integrating CCA into Indonesia's development process in a holistic manner, as well as the critical need to prioritise vulnerable sectors (including coastal and small island areas). Key institutions that provided input highlighted the capacity building priorities for government officers as part of the NAP process, and also the need to enhance existing processes to contribute to an effective NAP.
44. Stakeholders also provided input on existing climate vulnerabilities and risks, including risks to ecosystems and vulnerable groups as well as broader socioeconomic impacts. They highlighted the fact that decision-making processes for CCA need to be inclusive and participatory in order to highlight ground level vulnerabilities as well as reflect the realities of climate change impacts among the communities of Indonesia.
45. These consultations revealed that there is potential for partnerships with other accredited entities of the GCF, such as Conservation International. Furthermore, there is an opportunity for bilateral funding for expanding support for NAP activities through collaboration with partners such as the Japanese government and JICA and USAID. Lastly, stakeholders revealed opportunities for technical partnerships and support through entities such as the Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) partnerships for sub-national level implementation.

Coherence and complementarity with adaptation policies, strategies and other initiatives

46. The Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR) (2010) was developed to provide inputs to five-year Medium-term Development Plans (RPJMN) and guide the mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning. It places particular emphasis on marine and fisheries, water, agriculture and health for adaptation and transport, forestry, industries, energy and waste for mitigation. The Indonesia Adaptation Strategy (2011) highlights impacts and adaptation strategies for the same priority sectors – with the addition of disaster management – and seeks to establish the way forward for the successful implementation of sectoral climate change plans as well as the NDC. Both policy documents emphasise the need for evidence-based decision making (through vulnerability and risk assessments) and increased capacity to strengthen adaptation planning in Indonesia. Outcomes 2 and 3 of this project aim to address these gaps through national and sub-national level activities in developing enhanced indicators for climate risk assessments and building capacity for climate risk assessments, identifying adaptation options and climate budget tagging.

Outcome 1 of the project focuses on improving inter-institutional coordination among stakeholders responsible for climate change adaptation. This is identified as a key challenge for the implementation of adaptation action in the ICCSR. Despite the emphasis placed on coordination in the Indonesia Adaptation Strategy, the ICCSR and the RAN-API and the existence of the Adaptation Taskforce, this proposal notes that coordination among CCA actors, both government and non-government, requires enhancement. Outcome 1 of this proposal will aim to revitalise and operationalise the currently inactive Adaptation Taskforce, thereby creating a platform for coordination among CCA stakeholders. This platform will draw insights from and collaborate with the climate finance coordination mechanism established through the recently completed Readiness grant implemented by GGGI. It will also seek to include the climate finance focal points that were engaged through the climate finance coordination mechanism.

The proposal will also establish linkages between the Adaptation Taskforce and the climate finance coordination mechanism, particularly on activities related to climate budget tagging under Outcomes 1 and 3 in which the inputs of climate finance focal points will be critical.

Across outcomes, particularly 1 and 3, the project will also seek to incorporate lessons learned from the previous Readiness grant on gaps, needs and opportunities for gender-related capacity building activities and private sector engagement. The programme will also coordinate with the ongoing GGGI project due to close in December 2021.

47. The recently completed review of the RAN-API was led by BAPPENAS, with support from USAID Indonesia's Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan (APIK) programme. The project seeks to build on and complement the work done by BAPPENAS and APIK, which ended in 2020, through a subsequent review of the RAN-API.

Across outcomes, particularly 1 and 3, the project will also seek to incorporate lessons learned from the previous Readiness grant on multi-stakeholder engagement; gaps, needs and opportunities for gender-related capacity building activities and private sector engagement. The engagement of diverse stakeholder groups will be promoted through multi-stakeholder consultations, trainings and workshops while activities to increase awareness of and capacity for gender-responsive budgeting and improving parameters for sex-disaggregated data will contribute to gender equality in adaptation planning and budgeting. Existing initiatives to mobilise the private sector will be complemented through the private sector's inclusion in consultations and trainings, the Adaptation Taskforce as well as the financing strategy of the updated RAN-API.

In terms of upcoming initiatives, the project work closely with a CCA and Disability programme that has been submitted to the Adaptation Fund. The programme is targeted at strengthening the inclusion of disability groups in adaptation-relevant decision-making processes and the project is expected to support its implementation.

It will also be aligned with efforts to improve institutional coordination for adaptation that will be undertaken by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). GGGI has also conducted a study to identify opportunities and entry points to enhance public-private partnerships in adaptation planning. The project aims to leverage some of the potential entry points and opportunities to strengthen public-private partnerships in line with the project's goals and objectives.

In addition, the project will complement technical assistance being provided to the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to enhance its NDC under UNDP's Climate Promise initiative. Since 2014, UNDP is also supporting the GoI to restructure development planning and budgeting processes using more integrated approaches when tackling climate change through climate budget tagging (CBT) under the Sustainable Development Financing Facility (SDFF). The SDFF also works to identify and develop innovative financial instruments to attract private capital to finance climate actions.

Sustainability of results achieved

48. The project will work towards ensuring that the results it achieves are sustainable and that the adaptation planning processes it contributes to continue beyond its lifespan. First, the project will be implemented in collaboration with line ministries working on climate change adaptation in Indonesia, including the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land and Spatial Planning (Kemen ATR), the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (KKP) and the Ministry of Finance (Kemenkeu), which is also the NDA. It is expected that this element of government ownership will facilitate the integration of project results in national and sub-national adaptation planning processes, thereby ensuring sustainability beyond the funding period.

Second, it will establish a legal standing for the RAN-API which will strengthen the call for adaptation issues to be integrated into sectoral policies and planning and it will also develop technical guidelines to support the mainstreaming of adaptation into sustainable development planning. Third, the capacity of government representatives on gender-responsive climate budget tagging, gender-responsive climate risk assessments and identifying adaptation options will be enhanced at both national and sub-national levels. This will also include training of national and local level trainers (ToTs) to ensure that capacity building efforts can be sustained.

Fourth, improved indicators for risk and vulnerability assessments for SIDIK will be determined to enhance evidence-based adaptation planning in Indonesia. At the sub-national level, a gender-responsive climate budget tagging and data management system will be created in Wakatobi to track climate-relevant expenditure and improve access to data. Fifth, coordination on adaptation planning will be strengthened through the establishment of the Adaptation Taskforce and through consultation workshops and trainings that will bring together different groups of stakeholders.

Finally, the project will update the RAN-API to address existing gaps and reflect up-to-date data for priority thematic areas. This updated Plan is then expected to provide input to subsequent RPJMN until 2030, allowing project outcomes to contribute to an iterative cycle of adaptation and development planning in Indonesia.

Relationship between NDA and DP and outline of NDA's responsibilities

49. The Fiscal Policy Agency (BKF), Ministry of Finance (NDA) and UNDP (DP) have partnered on various adaptation initiatives in Indonesia. The BKF, for example, is the implementing partner of the UNDP's SDF and BIOFIN projects, which focus on the following:
 - Sustainable Development Financing (SDF): part of UNDP's regional programme on Strengthening Governance of Climate Finance (GCCF), the project aims to integrate climate change activities into Indonesia's development planning and fiscal policies while promoting achievement of other SDGs such as gender and poverty reduction.
 - UNDP-Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN): part of a global partnership addressing the biodiversity finance challenge in a comprehensive manner. BIOFIN Indonesia facilitates a strategic partnership at the national level under a broader environmental finance programme, led by the Fiscal Policy Agency of the Ministry of Finance.
50. The NDA will coordinate with key stakeholders including BKF, BAPPENAS, KLHK and the district government of Wakatobi in terms of project management. The NDA, in close coordination with BAPPENAS, will also take the lead on activities related to budget tagging under sub-outcomes 1.4, 3.3 and 3.4.



<p>Sub-Outcome 1.3: The RAN-API updated</p>	<p>RAN-API of Indonesia has recently been reviewed but needs updating based on developmental priorities, and recent data for thematic areas</p>	<p>RAN-API updated and validated, including approaches for institutional strengthening and cross-sectoral coordination, the establishment of an M&E framework and an analysis of climate risk and vulnerability assessment indicators and impact assessment methodologies for adaptation options</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.1: Conduct inception workshop to introduce key stakeholders to forthcoming RAN-API review process</p> <p>Deliverable 1.3.1: 1. 1 inception workshop to introduce key stakeholders to forthcoming RAN-API review process and identify potential gaps for strengthening. Workshop will be targeted at government and non-government stakeholders, taskforce members and representatives from the Ministry of Finance/BKF and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection</p> <p>2. 1 inception workshop report</p>	<p>x</p>																									
			<p>Activity 1.3.2: Conduct consultation workshops with 4 priority sectors of RAN-API (marine and coastal, water, agriculture and health)</p> <p>Deliverable 1.3.2: 1. Sectoral consultations undertaken through 2 workshops to identify gaps and sectoral priorities for input into RAN-API update. Workshops will be targeted at representatives from 4 priority sectors of RAN-API (marine and coastal, water, agriculture and health)</p> <p>2.1 report on inputs received from priority sectors identified in RAN-API</p>																										
			<p>Activity 1.3.3: Update RAN-API based on the input received through activity 1.3.2</p> <p>Deliverable 1.3.3: 1. 1 national level workshop to update RAN-API based on inputs received through Activity 1.3.2 targeted at all relevant stakeholders including government officials (national and sub-national), climate change practitioners, bilateral and multilateral organizations, the private sector, civil society and academia.</p> <p>2. 1 national level consultation workshop to develop financing strategy for RAN-API, with input from financial institutions, financial experts and other key national</p>																										

		into the risk assessments	Parameters for risk and vulnerability assessment improved.	<p>Activity 2.1.2: Develop indicators (including those that are gender-related) for risk and vulnerability assessments for CCA priorities identified in the NDC relevant to the RAN-API</p> <p>Deliverable 2.1.2: 1. 1 inception workshop and 4 sector/thematic workshops to develop indicators for risk and vulnerability assessments based on gaps and constraints identified in Activity 2.1.1 targeted at government and non-government stakeholders, taskforce members and sub-national level actors.</p> <p>3. Improved indicators for risk and vulnerability assessments for CCA priorities identified in the NDC relevant to the RAN-API</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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4. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (ONLY FOR ADAPTATION PLANNING SUPPORT)

1. This NAP Readiness Proposal for Indonesia builds on the barrier analysis in the preceding section and theory of change detailed below. The goal is Accelerating Climate Change Adaptation Investment Planning to Enhance Resilience in Indonesia. To ensure that CCA is mainstreamed and integrated into the national planning process, it is necessary that the existing barriers to reaching this objective are addressed.
2. In line with the NDC commitment to enhance actions to study and map regional vulnerabilities and to strengthen institutional capacities, the project will work at both national and sub-national levels – taking one demonstration region (Wakatobi) to apply climate change adaptation at the island level while focusing overall on adaptation planning for coastal and CCA priorities identified in the NDC. The activities of outcome 1 which relate to developing institutional capacity, gender-responsiveness of policies and budget tagging, and outcome 2 relating to enhancing vulnerability and risk assessments that focus on national level CCA will contribute to the activities of outcome 3, which focuses on the sub-national level CCA in Indonesia.
3. Recognizing that CCA efforts are inherently multi-sectoral in nature and the importance of creating an enabling environment for landscape-based adaptation strategies, UNDP undertook consultations with BAPPENAS, MoEF, MoF and Ministry of Maritime and Fishery (MoMF) to identify the appropriate demonstration site for adaptation planning interventions at the sub-national scale. Considering the complexity of multi-sectoral, multi-level/inter-government and landscape-based approaches, the consultation concluded that the piloting should be done in a manageable location in terms of size, accessibility, relevance to adaptation priorities and within a feasible timeframe. As result, the Wakatobi District, South East Sulawesi Province, has been selected for the piloting site because of its manageable size, coastal and archipelagic landscape and recognition as a marine national park where eco-tourism could be developed as one of the adaptation strategies.
4. As an archipelagic country with rich biodiversity, Indonesia's ecosystems and landscapes provide various environmental services such as watershed protection, carbon sequestration and conservation, and disaster risk reduction. In order to enhance climate resilience, Indonesia's NDC recognizes that it is critical to 'protect and sustain these environmental services by taking an integrated, landscape-based approach in managing terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems.

The adoption and implementation of this approach needs to be supported by adequate climate change vulnerability, impact and adaptation (CCVIA) studies on which adaptation strategies can be based. Although numerous CCVIA studies have been conducted in Indonesia, they have primarily focused on the Java Island, with limited assessments undertaken in the eastern parts of the country (i.e., Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Maluku, and Papua) are limited. This unequal spatial distribution highlights the need for future CCVIA studies to be conducted in the east to assess and understand the different topographic and regional characteristics that contribute to varying regional impacts of climate change.

The proposal aims to address this gap by strengthening capacity for climate risk assessments and identifying landscape-based adaptation options in Wakatobi – which is an acronym for

the four main islands of Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia and Binongko that, together with smaller islands, comprise the Tukang Besi Archipelago at the southeastern tip of Sulawesi. Located within the Coral Triangle, the area is known for its coral reef diversity and its marine resources have high economic value, particularly for fisheries. Most of the 100,000 residents of the Wakatobi district depend on the sea for their livelihoods. Enhanced adaptation strategies are therefore needed at the local level to protect the rich biodiversity of the area and the livelihoods of fishing and other associated communities. To improve management of the reefs and surrounding waters, 3.4 million acres of islands and waters were declared as the Wakatobi National Park (WNP) in 1996.

The rationale for selecting Wakatobi was therefore based on the need to create an enabling environment for landscape-based adaptation strategies and to enhance the capacity of sub-national government institutions to mainstream climate change adaptation into local development planning initiatives. As mentioned above, the Wakatobi District was chosen as an appropriate piloting site due to its manageable size, coastal location and archipelagic landscape. As a marine national park, it also presents the opportunity of exploring and developing ecotourism as a potential adaptation option.

Given Indonesia's archipelagic topography, project interventions undertaken in Wakatobi will be relevant for and replicable in other island systems. Capacity building material, assessments and guidelines as well as insights and good practices from these interventions will be widely disseminated to inform future adaptation planning initiatives in other islands.

5. Through this proposal, the GoI plans to achieve the project objective via three interrelated outcomes that build on each other. They include national level action for NDC related sectors and thematic areas in the RAN-API. In addition, the project will also focus on sub-national level components that align with the overall outcomes for landscape based, adaptation planning and climate risk assessment in the demonstration region/province of Wakatobi. Outcome 1 focuses on coordination needs for CCA priorities identified in the NDC, integrating CCA into budgeting systems, as well as the updating of the RAN-API at the national level. The RAN-API will be updated with a comprehensive financing strategy that identifies different sources of finance, including the private sector, and be based on inputs from all relevant stakeholder groups. Outcome 2 focuses on the need for enhanced risk assessments for CCA including improved parameters and sex-disaggregated data. And, Outcome 3 focuses on integrating risk assessment and landscape-based adaptation planning and budgeting at the sub-national level in Wakatobi. All three outcomes will have a cross cutting focus on capacity building and gender. The Theory of Change is graphically illustrated below, and the outcomes can be summarized as follows:

- **Outcome 1: RAN-API updated, and CCA integrated in budgeting systems**
 - RAN-API coordination and implementation strengthened
 - Legal standing for RAN-API available for ensuring planning and budgeting related to CCA in place
 - The RAN-API updated, including the formulation of a comprehensive financing strategy
 - Climate change budgeting system for CCA enhanced
- **Outcome 2: SIDIK enhanced at national level for NDC sectors identified in the adaptation component**
 - SIDIK enhanced, gender-responsive climate change risk assessment process developed
 - Existing science base for RAN-API reviewed and improved

- Stakeholder capacity built for climate risk and impact assessment, and identifying suitable adaptation measures
- **Outcome 3: Integrated risk assessment and landscape-based, adaptation planning and budgeting established in Wakatobi**
 - Government staff in Wakatobi trained on gender-responsive climate risk assessments
 - Climate risk assessment for Wakatobi islands conducted using landscape-based adaptation
 - Government staff in Wakatobi trained on gender-responsive adaptation planning and budget tagging
 - A gender-responsive adaptation planning and budget tagging system developed and implemented in Wakatobi

A detailed description of outcomes and sub-outcomes are further clarified in Annex 1.

6. The medium-term goal of Indonesia's climate change adaptation strategy, as articulated in the NDC, is to reduce risks on all development sectors (agriculture, water, energy security, forestry, maritime and fisheries, health, public service, infrastructure, and urban system) by 2030. This proposal focuses on the four priority sectors that were identified in the Indonesia Adaptation Strategy, the Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR) and in the recent update of the RAN-API. These sectors form the basis of the RAN-API, which outlines sector-specific climatic hazards, potential impacts and adaptation strategies, targets and interventions in the fields of (i) marine and coastal, (ii) water, (iii) agriculture and (iv) health.

The agriculture, water and fishing industries account for the majority of livelihoods in Indonesia, with agriculture, for example, contributing 13.7% to GDP in 2017 and 32% to total employment. These sectors are therefore critical to Indonesia's economy but they are also highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Extreme climatic conditions are projected to result in high levels of vulnerability in coastal areas, decreased water availability, reduced rice production and higher incidences of disease such as dengue.

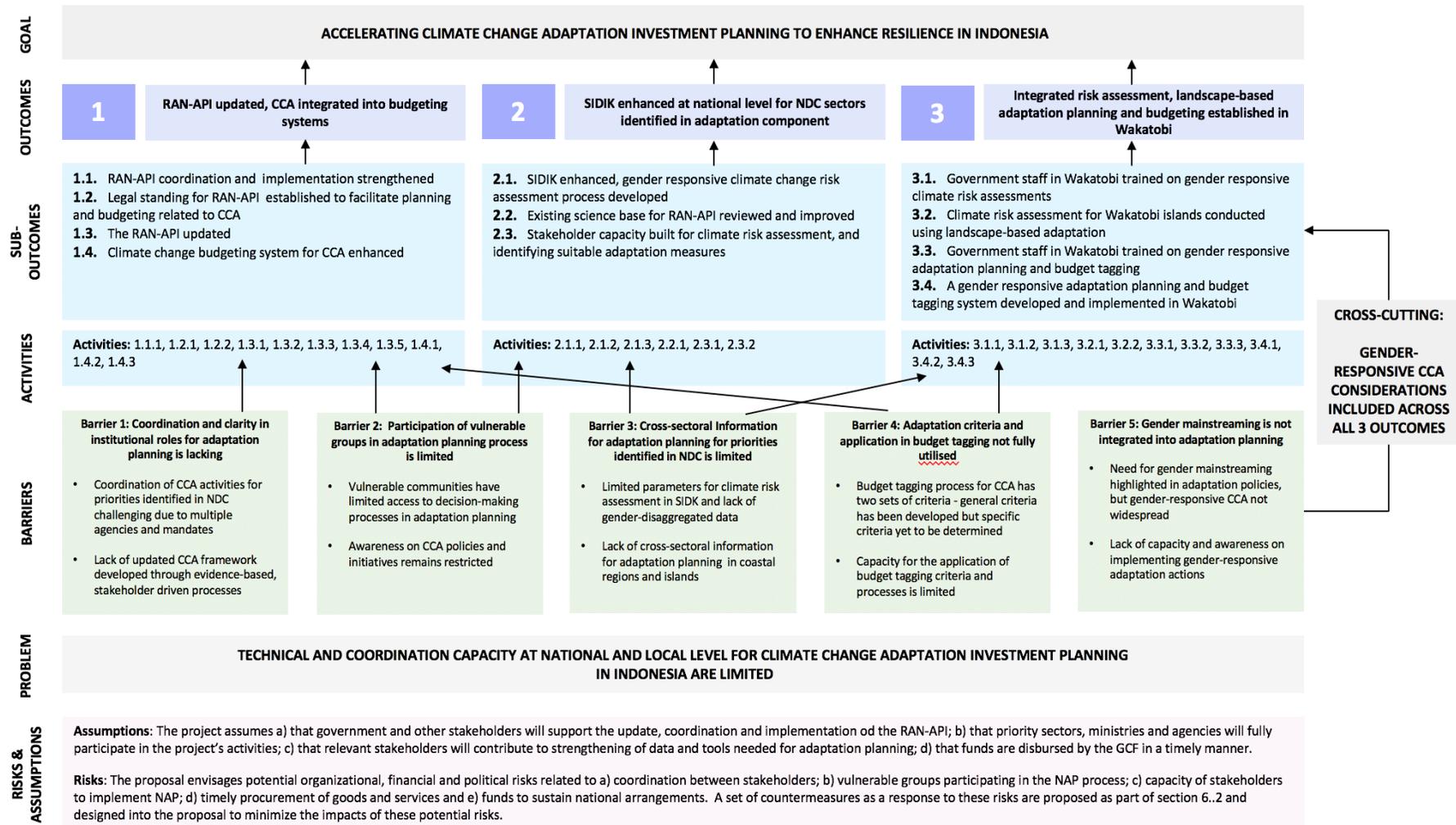
Estimates from the RAN-API also suggest that the combined economic losses that these four sectors could incur due to climate change range between 102 to 115 trillion IDR in the years 2020 to 2024, making them high priority sectors for adaptation action in the overall NAP (RAN-API) and in this proposal.

7. The **stakeholder engagement mechanism** for the NAP Readiness Proposal for Indonesia will be established to be inclusive and participatory, with policymakers from relevant ministries and institutions such as KLHK, BAPPENAS, Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry for Women and Children Protection, Kemenkeu, Ministry of Disaster Management, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Land and Spatial Planning, civil society organisations, INGOs and UN agencies. It will particularly seek to target the youth, women, farming and fishing communities as well as other vulnerable groups.
8. To ensure effective stakeholder engagement in the NAP Readiness process for Indonesia, a committee comprised of key stakeholder group representatives will be established. Committee members will be selected by the KLHK, KKP and Kemenkeu based on their area of expertise related to CCA. The committee will provide oversight for consultations and workshops conducted under the NAP Readiness project, including identifying participants. The committee will have quarterly meetings and provide progress updates to the project management unit to ensure transparency and accountability of activities conducted as part of this Proposal.

9. Consultation and capacity building workshops planned under the project will be targeted at all key stakeholder groups involved in adaptation planning in Indonesia. This will include government officials, particularly representatives from the Ministry of Finance/BKF and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the private sector, civil society, academia, members of the Adaptation Taskforce and sub-national actors, specifically for activities under Outcome 3.

10. In recognition of the multi-sectoral nature of climate change and the need for strong inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, the taskforce to be established under Outcome 1 of this proposal will include officials from different line ministries, the private sector, academia and civil society representatives. The private sector will also be engaged through participation in the consultation workshops planned under Sub-Outcomes 1.2 and 1.3 and inputs from private sector representatives will be used in the development of the financing strategy for RAN-API. Data, assessments, reports and capacity building material developed through the project will be shared with different groups of stakeholders, including the private sector, through multiple mediums. This will include (i) online portals such as UNDP and partner organization websites, relevant line ministry websites, email lists, communities of practice (including through Devex and ReliefWeb), social media channels and blogs, (ii) distribution of hard copies at sub-national national and international events and (iii) through the networks of the Adaptation Taskforce, which will consist of members of the private sector. Vulnerability and risk assessment data and indicators developed under Outcome 2 will also be integrated into SIDIK while capacity building material, technical reports, workshop reports and budget-tagging guidelines relating to climate budget tagging in Wakatobi under Outcome 3 will be available on the online budget tagging and data management system.

Figure 1: Theory of Change



5. BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, AND DISBURSEMENT

5.1 Budget plan

Outcomes		Detailed Budget (in US\$)						Total Budget (per outcome)	Disbursement Plan						Budget Notes
		Budget Categories choose from the drop-down list	Unit	# of Unit	Unit Cost	Total Budget (per budget category)	Total Budget (per sub-outcome)		6m	12m	18m	24m	30m	36m	
1. Outcome	1.1 Sub-Outcome RAN-API coordination and implementation strengthened	Local Consultant	W/D Day	350	250.00	87,500.00	150,585.25	810,965.65	18,750.00	18,750.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	1
		Contractual Services: Individual	Year	3	8,441.75	25,325.25			4,220.88	4,220.88	4,220.88	4,220.88	4,220.88	4,220.88	2
		Travel	Trip	3	520.00	1,560.00			780.00	780.00	-	-	-	-	3
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	1	6,500.00	6,500.00			3,250.00	3,250.00	-	-	-	-	4
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	4	5,400.00	21,600.00			10,800.00	10,800.00	-	-	-	-	4
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	1	8,100.00	8,100.00			4,050.00	4,050.00	-	-	-	-	4
	1.2 Sub-Outcome Legal standing for RAN-API established to facilitate planning and budgeting related to CCA	Local Consultant	W/D Day	70	350.00	24,500.00	107,476.00		6,125.00	6,125.00	6,125.00	6,125.00	-	-	5
		International Consultant	W/D Day	30	650.00	19,500.00			9,750.00	9,750.00	-	-	-	-	6
		Contractual Services - Companies	Lumpsum	40	800.00	32,000.00			8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	-	-	7
		Travel	Trip	1	1,796.00	1,796.00			898.00	898.00	-	-	-	-	8
		Travel	Trip	4	520.00	2,080.00			1,040.00	1,040.00	-	-	-	-	8
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	1	8,100.00	8,100.00			4,050.00	4,050.00	-	-	-	-	9
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	3	6,500.00	19,500.00			6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	-	-	-	-
	1.3 Sub-Outcome	Local Consultant	W/D Day	490	250.00	122,500.00	386,808.00		20,416.67	20,416.67	20,416.67	20,416.67	20,416.67	20,416.67	10
		Local Consultant	W/D Day	205	400.00	82,000.00			-	-	9,000.00	9,000.00	30,000.00	34,000.00	10



	The RAN-API updated	Local Consultant	W/D ay	30	300.00	9,000.00	166,096.40	-	-	-	-	-	9,000.00	10
		International Consultant	W/D ay	30	500.00	15,000.00		-	-	-	-	7,500.00	7,500.00	11
		International Consultant	W/D ay	120	650.00	78,000.00		19,500.00	19,500.00	19,500.00	19,500.00	-	-	11
		Travel	Trip	6	826.00	4,956.00		-	-	2,478.00	2,478.00	-	-	12
		Travel	Trip	1	1,898.00	1,898.00		-	-	-	-	1,898.00	-	12
		Travel	Trip	3	2,418.00	7,254.00		3,627.00	3,627.00	-	-	-	-	12
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	1	3,900.00	3,900.00		-	-	3,900.00	-	-	-	13
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	5	6,500.00	32,500.00		-	-	-	16,250.00	16,250.00	-	13
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	3	8,100.00	24,300.00		-	-	6,075.00	6,075.00	6,075.00	6,075.00	13
		Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsum	1	5,500.00	5,500.00		-	-	2,750.00	2,750.00	-	-	14
	1.4 Sub-Outcome Climate change budgeting system for CCA enhanced	Local Consultant	W/D ay	160	250.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	15	
		Staff Costs	Year	3	20,000.00	60,000.00	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	16	
		Staff Costs	Year	3	1,730.80	5,192.40	865.40	865.40	865.40	865.40	865.40	865.40	17	
		Travel	Trip	4	724.00	2,896.00	724.00	724.00	724.00	724.00	-	-	18	
		Travel	Trip	6	1,468.00	8,808.00	-	2,800.00	-	3,208.00	-	2,800.00	18	
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	2	8,100.00	16,200.00	-	8,100.00	-	8,100.00	-	-	19	
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	3	6,500.00	19,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	-	-	-	19	
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	2	3,250.00	6,500.00	-	-	3,250.00	3,250.00	-	-	19	
		Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsum	1	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	20	
		Miscellaneous Expenses	Lumpsum	833.33	6.00	2,000.00	333.33	333.33	333.33	333.33	333.33	333.33	60	
TOTAL OUTCOME 1								160,180.28	151,080.28	148,138.28	133,796.28	120,059.28	97,711.28	
2. Outcome	2.1 Sub-Outcome SIDIK enhanced, gender respons	Local Consultant	W/D ay	245	250.00	61,250.00	186,683.25	18,125.00	18,125.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	-	-	21
		Contractual Services: Individual	Year	3	8,441.75	25,325.25		4,220.88	4,220.88	4,220.88	4,220.88	4,220.88	4,220.88	2
		Travel	Trip	2	826.00	1,652.00		-	1,652.00	-	-	-	-	22
		Travel	Trip	4	1,234.00	4,936.00		-	2,468.00	-	2,468.00	-	-	22

	assessments.	Travel	Trip	6	1,481	8,886.00		1,328,030.65	1,481.00	1,481.00	1,481.00	1,481.00	1,481.00	1,481.00	37
		Travel	Trip	6	826.00	4,956.00			826.00	826.00	826.00	826.00	826.00	826.00	37
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	3	22,500.00	67,500.00			22,500.00	-	22,500.00	-	22,500.00	-	38
	3.2 Sub-Outcome Climate risk assessment for Wakato bi islands conducted using landscape-based adaptation.	Local Consultant	W/D ay	170	250.00	42,500.00	154,531.00		-	-	10,625.00	10,625.00	10,625.00	10,625.00	39
		International Consultant	W/D ay	60	500.00	30,000.00			3,750.00	3,750.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	40
		Travel	Trip	6	2,733.00	16,398.00			2,733.00	2,733.00	2,733.00	2,733.00	2,733.00	2,733.00	41
		Travel	Trip	9	826.00	7,434.00			2,478.00	-	2,478.00	-	2,478.00	-	41
		Travel	Trip	3	2,733	8,199			2,049.75	2,049.75	2,049.75	2,049.75	-	-	41
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	2	22,500.00	45,000.00			-	-	22,500.00	22,500.00	-	-	42
		Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Lumpsum	1	5,000.00	5,000.00			-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	43
	3.3 Sub-Outcome Government staff in Wakato bi trained on gender responsive adaptation planning and budget tagging.	Local Consultant	W/D ay	90	250.00	22,500.00	295,708.00		1,875.00	1,875.00	1,875.00	1,875.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	44
		International Consultant	W/D ay	53	500.00	26,500.00			5,660.00	5,660.00	5,700.00	5,660.00	1,910.00	1,910.00	45
		Contractual Services - Companies	Lumpsum	1	69,000.00	69,000.00			-	-	-	-	34,500.00	34,500.00	46
		Travel	Trip	12	826.00	9,912.00			2,478.00	2,478.00	2,478.00	2,478.00	-	-	47
		Travel	Trip	12	2,733.00	32,796.00			4,099.50	6,832.50	6,832.50	6,832.50	4,099.50	4,099.50	47
		Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	6	22,500.00	135,000.00			-	45,000.00	-	67,500.00	22,500.00	-	48
	3.4 Sub-Outcome A gender responsive adaptation planning and budget	Local Consultant	W/D ay	80	250.00	20,000.00	326,639.40		3,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	49
		International Consultant	W/D ay	80	500.00	40,000.00			3,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	50
		Staff Costs	Year	3	1,730.80	5,192.40			865.40	865.40	865.40	865.40	865.40	865.40	17
		Contractual Services - Companies	Lumpsum	1	150,000.00	150,000.00			-	-	-	-	75,000.00	75,000.00	51
		Travel	Trip	5	2,733.00	13,665.00			-	-	-	6,835.00	6,830.00	-	52
		Travel	Trip	7	826.00	5,782.00			-	-	-	2,891.00	2,891.00	-	52



	tagging system developed and implemented in Wakatobi.	Training, Workshops and Confer	Workshop	4	22,500.00	90,000.00			15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	53	
		Miscellaneous Expenses	Lumpsum	833.33	6.00	2,000.00			333.33	333.33	333.33	333.33	333.33	333.33	60	
TOTAL OUTCOME 3									124,764.03	151,519.03	239,412.03	293,620.03	291,457.28	227,258.28		
TOTAL OUTCOME BUDGET									2,578,355.95	337,504.91	406,039.91	472,457.91	503,245.91	473,452.16	385,655.16	
	Contractual Services: Individual	Year	3	24,846.00	74,538.00	186,620.65	Percentage of PMC requested:		12,423.00	12,423.00	12,423.00	12,423.00	12,423.00	12,423.00	54	
	Contractual Services: Individual	Year	3	8,441.75	25,325.25				4,220.875	4,220.875	4,220.875	4,220.875	4,220.875	4,220.875	4,220.875	54
	Contractual Services: Individual	Year	3	6,377.80	19,133.40				3,188.90	3,188.90	3,188.90	3,188.90	3,188.90	3,188.90	3,188.90	54
	Travel	Lumpsum	1	3,264.00	3,264.00				-	1,088.00	-	1,088.00	-	1,088.00	1,088.00	55
	Office Supplies	Lumpsum	1	3,500.00	3,500.00				1,500.00	-	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	-	-	56
	IT Equipment	Lumpsum	1	10,000.00	10,000.00				4,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	-	57
	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	Year	3	4,785.67	14,357.00				2,392.83	2,392.83	2,392.83	2,392.83	2,392.83	2,392.83	2,392.83	58
	Audit Fee	Lumpsum	1	12,000.00	12,000.00				-	4,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	4,000.00	4,000.00	59
	Services to Projects	Lumpsum	1	24,503.00	24,503.00				4,100.00	4,100.00	4,100.00	4,100.00	4,100.00	4,100.00	4,003.00	61
Total Project Management Costs					186,620.65	186,620.65	186,620.65	31,825.61	31,413.61	30,325.61	31,413.61	30,325.61	31,316.61			

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY	
Total Outcome Budget	2,578,355.95
Project Management Cost (PMC) 7.24% requested	186,620.65
Sub-Total (Total Outcome Budget + Contingency + PMC)	2,764,976.60
Delivery Partner Fee (DP) - Up to 8.5% of the Sub-Total	235,023.01
Total Project Budget (Total Activity Budget + Contingency + PMC + DP)	\$3,000,000.00

Budget Note	Detailed Description	Sub-outcome
1	(1) 1 national consultant to facilitate, draft agendas and develop ToRs for Adaptation Taskforce workshop/meetings (50 days @ \$250/day) = \$12,500 (1.1.1) (Y1)	1.1
	(2) 1 national consultant for project monitoring and evaluation (100 days*3 = 300 days @ \$250/day) = \$75,000 (Y1+Y2+Y3)	1.1
2	Salary for 1 National Project Manager (100%) with proforma cost USD 33,767/year (25% in each outcome and 25% under PMU). Total (Y1+Y2+Y3)= \$101,301 – The project manager will also play the role and functions of lead national technical specialist for NAP and salary will be distributed across outcomes and PMU, over 3 years.	1.1, 2.1, 3.1
3	1 national consultant to facilitate meetings on operationalizing Adaptation Taskforce. 3 trips: Domestic flights 3*\$230 (\$690), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA elsewhere 3*\$102 (\$306) = \$1560 (1.1.1) (Y1)	1.1
4	(1) 1 workshop to determine Adaptation Taskforce roles and responsibilities and establish coordination mechanisms, 2 days, 50 participants, USD 6,500 (1.1.1) (Y1)	1.1
	(2) 4 meetings to operationalize Adaptation Taskforce, 1 day each, 40 participants per meeting, USD 5,400 per meeting = USD 21,600 total (1.1.1) (Y1)	1.1
	(3) 1 project inception workshop, 1 day, 60 participants = USD 8,100 (Y1)	1.1
5	(1) National stakeholder engagement specialist to work as liaison officer coordinating between BAPPENAS and the Adaptation Taskforce (70 days @ \$350/day) = \$24,500 (1.2.2) (Y1+Y2+Y3)	1.2
6	(1) 1 international climate policy specialist to conduct study establishing legal standing for RAN-API based on regional and global experiences (30 days @ \$650/day) = \$19,500 (1.2.1) (Y1)	1.2
7	Legal firm specializing in environmental law (40 days @ \$800/day) = \$32,000 (1.2.2) (Y1+Y2)	1.2
8	(1) 1 international climate policy specialist to conduct consultation workshops on academic study to establish legal standing for RAN-API. 1 trip: International air travel \$1,200, terminal allowance \$47*4 (\$188), DSA Jakarta 4*\$102 (\$408) = \$1,796 (1.2.1) (Y1)	1.2

	(2) 2 consultants from environmental law firm to conduct provincial level consultation workshops on legal standing for RAN-API, 2 trips each: domestic flights 4*\$230 (\$920), terminal allowance 4*\$47*4 (\$752), DSA elsewhere 4*\$102 (\$408) = \$2,080 (1.2.2) (Y1)	1.2
9	(1) 1 consultation workshop with representatives from the 4 sectors prioritized in the RAN-API, 2 days, 60 participants, \$8,100 (1.2.1) (Y1)	1.2
	(2) 2 provincial consultation workshops to obtain feedback from sub-national actors, particularly local government, on legal standing of RAN-API, 2 days each, 50 participants each, \$6,500 per workshop = \$13,000 total (1.2.2) (Y1)	1.2
	(3) 1 validation workshop on draft legal standing of RAN-API, 2 days, 50 participants, \$6,500 (1.2.2) (Y2)	1.2
10	(1) 1 national consultant to facilitate RAN-API review and drafting processes (100 days @\$250/day) = \$25,000 (1.3.1) (Y1+Y2+Y3)	1.3
	(2) 1 national climate change adaptation specialists to draft updated RAN-API (90 days @\$250/day) = \$22,500 (1.3.3) (Y2+Y3)	1.3
	(3) 1 senior national climate change adaptation specialist to lead drafting of updated RAN-API (90 days @\$400/day) = \$36,000 total (1.3.3) (Y2+Y3)	1.3
	(4) 2 senior national technical experts to peer review draft updated RAN-API (20 days @\$400/day per consultant) = \$8,000 each = \$16,000 total (1.3.3) (Y3)	1.3
	(5) 1 national technical editor to edit draft updated RAN-API in Bahasa (30 days @\$250/day) = \$7,500 (1.3.3) (Y3)	1.3
	(6) 1 translator to translate draft updated RAN-API from Bahasa to English (15 days @\$300/day) = \$4,500 (1.3.3) (Y3)	1.3
	(7) 1 senior national climate finance specialist to develop financing strategy for RAN-API (45 days @\$250/day) = \$11,250 (1.3.3) (Y3)	1.3
	(8) 1 technical editor to edit draft updated RAN-API in English (30 days @\$400/day) = \$12,000 (1.3.3) (Y3)	1.3
	(9) 1 graphic designer to lay out draft updated RAN-API in Bahasa (15 days @ \$300/day) = \$4,500 (1.3.3) (Y3)	1.3
	(10) 1 graphic designer to lay out draft updated RAN-API in English (15 days @\$400/day) = \$6,000 (1.3.3) (Y3)	1.3
	(11) 1 national climate change adaptation specialists to draft roadmap to achieve climate resilience output of RPJMN (2020-2024) (30 days @\$250/day) = \$7,500 (1.3.3) (Y3)	1.3
	(12) 1 senior national climate change adaptation specialist to lead drafting of roadmap to achieve climate resilience output of RPJMN (2020-2024) (30 days @\$400/day) = \$12,000 (1.3.3) (Y3)	1.3
	(2) 1 national climate change adaptation specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (65 days @\$250/day) = \$16,250 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2)	1.3
(3) 1 national adaptation M&E specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (65 days @\$250/day) = \$16,250 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2)	1.3	
(4) 1 national public finance specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (65 days @\$250/day) = \$16,250 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2)	1.3	
11	1 international climate finance specialist to facilitate national workshop on RAN-API financing strategy and develop financing strategy for RAN-API (30 days @\$500/day) = \$15,000 (1.3.3) (Y3)	1.3
	(2) 1 international climate change adaptation specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (40 days @\$650/day) = \$26,00 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2)	1.3

	(3) 1 international adaptation M&E specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (40 days @\$650/day) = \$26,000 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2)	1.3
	(4) 1 international public finance specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (40 days @\$650/day) = \$26,000 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2)	1.3
12	1 trip each: domestic flight 3*\$230 (\$690), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA elsewhere 3*\$102*4 (\$1,224) = \$2,478 (1.3.2) (Y2) for 3 national climate change adaptation specialists to facilitate consultation workshops on updating RAN-API	1.3
	1 trip: international flight \$1,200, terminal allowance \$47*4 (\$188), DSA Jakarta \$102*5 (\$510) = \$1,898 (1.3.3) (Y3) for 1 international climate finance specialist to facilitate national workshop on developing financing strategy for RAN-API	1.3
	(3) 3 national adaptation, M&E and public finance specialists to facilitate sub-national consultation workshops on guidelines to mainstream adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation, 1 trip each: domestic flights 3*\$230 (\$690), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA elsewhere 3*\$102*4 (\$1,224) = \$2,478 (1.3.5) (Y1)	1.3
	(4) 3 international adaptation, M&E and public finance specialists to conduct sub-national consultation workshop on guidelines to mainstream adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (1.2.3) 1 trip each: international flights 3*\$1,200 (\$3,600), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA Jakarta 3*\$102*2 (\$612), Domestic flights 3*\$230 (\$690), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA elsewhere 3*\$102*4 (\$1,224) = \$7,254 (1.3.5) (Y1)	1.3
13	(1) 1 inception workshop to introduce key stakeholders to RAN-API review process, 1 day, 30 participants = \$3,900 (1.3.1) (Y2)	1.3
	(2) 2 consultation workshops on updating RAN-API with input from 4 priority sectors, 2 days each, 50 participants per workshop, \$6,500 per workshop = \$13,000 (1.3.2) (Y2+Y3)	1.3
	(3) 1 national level workshop to update the RAN-API, 3 days, 60 participants = \$8,100 (1.3.3) (Y2)	1.3
	(4) 1 national level workshop to develop financing strategy for RAN-API, 2 days, 50 participants = \$6,500 (1.3.3) (Y3)	1.3
	(5) 1 workshop to validate draft RAN-API, 2 days, 50 participants, \$6,500 (1.3.4) (Y3)	1.3
	(5) 2 consultation workshops on how to mainstream adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation, 2 days each, 60 participants per workshop, \$8,100 per workshop = \$16,200 total (1.3.5) (Y1)	1.3
	(6) 1 national level validation workshop for updated guidelines, 3 days, 50 participants, \$6,500 (1.3.5) (Y2)	1.3
14	(1) Printing workshops and training materials under outcome 1 = \$ 2,500 (Y1+Y2+Y3)	1.3
	(2) Printing of draft updated RAN-API = \$3,000 (Y3) (1.3.4)	1.3
15	CCA finance specialist for gap analysis, capacity building material development on climate budget tagging (1.4.1, 1.4.2) (160 days @\$250/day) = \$40,000 (Y1+Y2)	1.4
16	International Staff Technical Support from BRH \$60,000 (Y1+Y2+Y3) Technical assistance for Climate Budget Tagging + technical assistance on lessons learned from NAP processes Asia and the Pacific + delivery of NAP process sensitization sessions to senior decision makers + technical assistance on coherence with UNFCCC processes – NAP and NDC linkages, links to Paris Agreement rule book processes. (Y1+Y2+Y3)	1.4, 2.3,3.4



17	Programme local staff (Programme Manager) who will be based at Country Office with proforma cost USD 51,924/year, devoting 10% (distributed equally across outcomes 1-2-3) of his/her time to NAP project for technical assistance such as coordination with senior decision makers in counterpart ministries, making NAP links with CCA ongoing projects, SDGs and DRR portfolios to ensure coherence max. only 10%. Total for 3 years = \$15,577.20 (total for each outcome = \$5192.4) (Y1+Y2+Y3)	1.4
18	(1) CCA finance specialist for reviewing gap analysis and developing capacity building material on climate budget tagging, 4 trips: domestic flight 4*\$230 (\$920), terminal allowance 4*\$47*4 (\$752), DSA elsewhere 4*\$102*3 (\$1,224) = \$2,896 (1.4.1, 1.4.2) (Y1+Y2)	1.4
	(2) Travel for BRH staff for 2 missions a year x 3 years = 6 missions: international flight 6*\$600 (\$3,600), DSA elsewhere \$102*40 (\$4,080), terminal expenses 6*\$47*4 (\$1,128) = \$8,808 (Y1+Y2+Y3)	1.4, 2.3,3.4
19	(1) 1 national workshop for identifying gaps in institutional set up, capacity and technical needs for implementing a gender responsive budget system for the CCA priorities identified in the NDCs, 2 days, 60 participants, \$8,100 (1.4.1) (Y1)	1.4
	(2) 1 training workshop on gender-responsive budget tagging for CCA priorities and 2 training workshops on the implementation of the Green Sukuk Initiative, 2 days each, 50 participants per workshop = 3*\$6,500 each = \$19,500 (1.4.2) (Y1, Y2)	1.4
	(3) 2 training of trainers (ToTs) on gender-responsive climate budget tagging for CCA priorities, 2 days each, 25 participants each = 2*\$3,250 = \$6,500 (1.4.2) (Y2)	1.4
	(4) 1 workshop for developing specific criteria for gender-responsive climate budget tagging, 2 days, 60 participants, \$8,100 (1.4.3) (Y2)	1.4
20	Printing of workshop and training materials under Outcome 1 \$ 5,000 (Y2)	1.4
21	(1) CCA and gender expert for analysing gaps and constraints of the SIDIK vulnerability assessment process (45 days @\$250/day) = \$11,250 (2.1.1) (Y1)	2.1
	(2) CCA risk assessment expert for analysing gaps and constraints of the SIDIK vulnerability assessment process and developing gender responsive climate risk indicator (200 days @\$250/day) = \$50,000 (2.1.1 + 2.1.2) (Y1+Y2)	2.1
22	(1) CCA and gender expert for guiding and reviewing the analysing of gaps and constraints of the SIDIK vulnerability assessment process 2 trips: domestic flight 2*\$230 (\$460), terminal allowance \$47*4*2 (\$376), DSA 2*4*\$102 = \$1,652 (2.1.1) (Y1)	2.1
	(2) CCA risk assessment expert for guiding and reviewing the analysing of gaps and constraints of the SIDIK vulnerability assessment process and developing gender responsive climate risk indicators 4 trips: domestic flight 4*\$230 (\$920), terminal allowance \$47*4*4 (\$752), DSA 4*8*\$102 (\$3,264) (2.1.1 + 2.1.2)(Y1+Y2) = \$4,936	2.1
23	(1) 1 Stakeholder consultation workshop to identify gaps and constraints of SIDIK, 2 days, 80 participants = \$13,360 (2.1.1) (Y1)	2.1
	(2) 1 Inception workshop and 4 sector/thematic workshops, for developing indicators for risk and vulnerability assessments (2.1.2) (Y1) (Y2) (\$13,360 for 80 participants each) = \$66,800	2.1
	(3) 1 workshop to validate the finalised indicators and SIDIK parameters, 2 days 80 participants = \$13,360 (2.1.3) (Y3)	2.1
24	(1) 1 national M&E specialist to review and determine climate resilience indicators for RAN-API M&E framework (50 days @\$250/day) = \$12,500 (2.2.1) (Y1+Y2)	2.2
25	(1) 1 international M&E specialist to review and determine climate resilience indicators for RAN-API M&E framework (50 days @\$650/day) = \$32,500 (2.2.1) (Y1+Y2)	2.2
26	(2) 3 international M&E, impact assessment and climate information specialists to facilitate national workshop to review climate resilience indicators and define impact assessment methodologies for CCA options, 1 trip each: international flights 3*\$1,200 (\$3,600), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA Jakarta 3*102*4 days per person (\$1,224) = \$5,388 (2.2.1) (Y2)	2.2

27	1 workshop to review and determine climate resilience indicators for RAN-API M&E framework and define impact assessment methodologies for CCA options, 3 days, 60 participants = \$8,100 (2.2.1)	2.2
28	Printing of workshop and training materials under Outcome 2 \$2,500 (Y1)	2.2
29	(1) Capacity building and climate risk assessment expert for preparing capacity building material and conducting capacity building workshops (100 days@ \$250) = \$25,000 (2.3.1 + 2.3.2) (Y1+ Y2+Y3)	2.3
	(2) National consultant for project Monitoring and Evaluation (300 days @\$250/day) for 3 years = \$75,000	2.3
30	Capacity building and climate risk assessment expert for reviewing capacity building material and conducting capacity building workshops, 6 trips: domestic flight 6*\$230 (\$1,380), terminal allowance \$47*4*6 (\$1,128), DSA 6*24*\$102 (\$14,688) = \$17,196 (2.3.1 + 2.3.2) (Y1+Y2+Y3)	2.3
31	(1) 2 workshops to develop training materials for climate risk assessments and identifying adaptation options, 3 days each, 80 participants per workshop = 2*\$10,800 = \$21,600 (2.3.1) (Y1+Y2+Y3)	2.3
	(2) 4 training workshops for multiple stakeholders working on climate risk assessment, 2 days each, 80 participants per workshop = 4*\$10,800 = \$43,200 (2.3.2) (Y2+Y3)	2.3
32	Printing of workshop and training materials under Outcome 2 \$2,500 (Y2)	2.3
33	1 national capacity building and climate risk assessment expert for preparing capacity building material and conducting capacity building workshops (\$250*90 days) = \$22,500 (3.1.1 + 3.1.2) (Y1+Y2+Y3)	3.1
	2 national climate change adaptation specialists to develop concept notes on identified adaptation measures in Wakatobi (\$250*80 days each) = 2*\$20,000 = \$40,000 (3.1.3) (Y3)	3.1
34	1 international capacity building and climate risk assessment expert for reviewing the capacity building material and conducting capacity building workshops (@\$500 * 60 days) = \$30,000 (3.1.1 + 3.1.2) (Y1+Y2+Y3)	3.1
	2 international climate change adaptation specialists to develop concept notes on identified adaptation measures in Wakatobi (\$500*70 days each) = 2*35,000 = \$70,000 (3.1.3) (Y3)	3.1
35	(1) Local adaptation planning specialist (100%) will be based in Wakatobi with proforma cost \$29,042. Total \$ 87,126, distributed across 3 years (Y1+Y2+Y3) (2) Field Assistant (100%) will be based in Wakatobi with proforma cost \$14,953. Total (Y1+Y2+Y3) \$44,859 - distributed across 3 years	3.1
36	Subcontract on gender responsive climate risk assessments for adaptation approaches in Wakatobi \$150,000 (Y2)	3.1
37	(1) Capacity building and climate risk assessment expert for reviewing the capacity building material and conducting capacity building workshops (3.1.1 + 3.1.2) (Y1+Y2+Y3):	3.1
	(1.1) 6 trips: Int.air travel 6*\$263 (\$1,578), terminal allowance \$47*4*6 (\$1,128), DSA Jakarta \$102*3*6 (\$1,836), domestic flight 6*\$230 (\$1,380), terminal allowance 6*\$47*4 (\$1,128), DSA 6*3*\$102 (\$1,836) for international consultant = \$8,886	3.1
	(1.2) 6 trips - domestic flight 6*\$230 (\$1,380), terminal allowance 6*\$47*4 (\$1,128), DSA 6*4*\$102 (\$2,448) for local consultant = \$4,956	3.1
38	(1) 1 multi-stakeholder consultation for capacity needs assessment for climate risk assessments in Wakatobi, 2 days each, 60 participants per workshop = \$22,500 (3.1.1) (Y1)	3.1
	(2) 1 capacity building workshop on gender responsive climate risk assessments in Wakatobi, 3 days, 60 participants = \$22,500 (3.1.2) (Y1)	3.1
	(3) 1 training of trainers (ToT) on gender responsive climate risk and impact assessments and identifying landscape-based adaptation options in Wakatobi, 3 days, 60 participants = \$22,500 (3.1.3) (Y2)	3.1

39	(1) 1 national CCA and gender expert for contributing to the preparation of gender-responsive climate risk assessment indicators for landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi (30 days @\$250/day) = \$7,500 (3.2) (Y1+Y2)	3.2
	(2) 1 national CCA risk assessment expert for analyzing capacity gaps and constraints for climate risk assessments in Wakatobi, developing capacity building material on risk assessments, conducting capacity building workshops, developing gender responsive risk indicators for Wakatobi, conducting risk calculations and risk analysis based on risk assessments for Wakatobi (140 days @\$250/day) = \$35,000 (3.2.1 + 3.2.2) (Y2+Y3)	3.2
40	(1) 1 international CCA and gender expert to review the risk indicators for gender responsive landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi and gender responsive budget tagging for activities under sub outcome (30 days @\$500/day) (3.2) (Y1+Y2) = \$15,000	3.2
	(2) 1 international CCA risk assessment expert for reviewing the capacity gaps analysis for risk assessments in Wakatobi, capacity building material on risk assessments, conducting capacity building workshops, reviewing gender responsive risk indicators for Wakatobi, guiding and assisting the risk calculations and risk analysis based on risk assessments for Wakatobi (30 days @\$500/day) (3.2.1 + 3.2.2) (Y2+Y3) = \$15,000	3.2
41	(1) CCA risk assessment expert for reviewing the capacity gaps analysis for risk assessments in Wakatobi, capacity building material on risk assessments, conducting capacity building workshops, reviewing gender responsive risk indicators for Wakatobi, guiding and assisting the risk calculations and risk analysis based on risk assessments for Wakatobi (3.2.1 + 3.2.2)	3.2
	(1.1) 6 trips: Int.air travel 6*\$1,200 (\$7,200), terminal allowance 6*\$47*4 (\$1,128), DSA Jakarta 6*\$207*3 (\$3,726), domestic flight 6*\$230 (\$1,380), terminal allowance 6*\$47*4 (\$1,128), DSA 6*3*\$102 (\$1,836) for international consultant = \$16,398 (Y2+Y3)	3.2
	(1.2) 6 trips: domestic flight 6*\$230 (\$1,380), terminal allowance 6*\$47*4 (\$1,128), DSA 6*4*\$102 (\$2,448) for local consultant = \$4,956 (Y2+Y3)	3.2
	(2) CCA and gender expert to review the risk indicators for gender responsive landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi and gender responsive budget tagging for activities under sub outcomes 3.2 and 3.3:	3.2
	(2.1) 3 trips: int.air travel 3*\$1,200 (\$3,600), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA Jakarta 3*\$207*3 (\$1,863), domestic flight 3*\$230 (\$690), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA 3*3*\$102 (\$918) for international consultant = \$8,199 (Y1+Y2)	3.2
	(2.2) 3 trips: domestic flight 3*\$230 (\$690), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA 3*4*\$102 (\$1,224) (Y1+Y2) for local consultant = \$2,478	3.2
42	(1) 2 expert consultations for developing gender responsive climate risk assessment indicators for landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi, 2 days each, 60 participants per consultation = 2*\$22,500 = \$45,000 (3.2.1) (Y2)	3.2
43	1 video produced on field activities conducted under Outcome 3, incorporating national level activities under Outcome 1 USD 5,000 (Y3)	3.2
44	(1) 1 national CCA and gender expert for contributing to the preparation of risk indicators for gender responsive landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi and gender responsive budget tagging (30 days @\$250/day) = \$7,500 (3.3) (Y1+Y2)	3.3
	(2) 1 national CCA finance specialist for capacity needs assessment, and developing capacity building material on climate budget tagging for Wakatobi, guiding the development of a budget tagging system inclusive of a data management system for Wakatobi (@ \$250*60 days) = \$15,000 (3.3.1+3.3.2+3.3.3) (Y1+Y2+Y3)	3.3
45	(1) 1 international CCA and gender expert to review the risk indicators for gender responsive landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi and gender responsive budget tagging for activities under sub outcome (30 days @\$500/day) = \$15,000 (3.3) (Y1+Y2)	3.3

	(2) 1 international CCA finance specialist for reviewing capacity needs assessment, and capacity building material on climate budget tagging for Wakatobi, conducting capacity building trainings for budget tagging, guiding the development of a budget tagging system inclusive of a data management system for Wakatobi (23 days @ \$500/day) = \$11,500 (3.3.1+3.3.2+3.3.3) (Y1+Y2+Y3)	3.3
46	Subcontract for conducting gender responsive adaptation planning and budget tagging trainings and relevant activities for multi-stakeholders engaged in CCA in Wakatobi USD 69,000 (Y3)	3.3
47	(1) CCA and gender expert to review the risk indicators for gender responsive landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi and gender responsive budget tagging for activities under sub outcomes 3.2 and 3.3:	3.3
	(1.1) 3 trips: int.air travel 3*\$1,200 (\$3,600), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA Jakarta 3*\$207*3 (\$1,863), domestic flight 3*\$230 (\$690), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA 3*3*\$102 (\$918) for international consultant = \$8,199 (Y1+Y2)	3.3
	(1.2) 3 trips: domestic flight 3*\$230 (\$690), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA 3*4*\$102 (\$1,224) for local consultant = \$2,478 (Y1+Y2)	3.3
	(2) CCA finance specialist for reviewing capacity needs assessment, and capacity building material on climate budget tagging for Wakatobi, conducting capacity building trainings for budget tagging, guiding the development of a budget tagging system inclusive of a data management system for Wakatobi	3.3
	(2.1) 9 trips: int.air travel 9*\$1,200 (\$10,800), terminal allowance 9*\$47*4 (\$1,692), DSA Jakarta 9*\$207*3 (\$5,589), domestic flight 9*\$230 (\$2,070), terminal allowance 9*\$47*4 (\$1,692), DSA 9*3*\$102 (\$2,754) for international consultant = \$24,597 (Y1+Y2+Y3)	3.3
	(2.2) 9 trips: domestic flight 9*\$230 (\$2,070), terminal allowance 9*\$47*4 (\$1,692), DSA 9*4*\$102 (\$3,672) for local consultant = \$7,434 (Y1+Y2+Y3)	3.3
48	(1) 2 inception workshop for identifying budget tagging activities in Wakatobi and developing budget tagging guidelines (1 day each, 60 participants per workshop), 1 expert consultation workshop for developing budget tagging guidelines and 1 validation workshop for validating the gender-responsive budget tagging in guidelines in Wakatobi (2 days each, 60 participants per workshop) = 4*\$22,500 = \$90,000 (3.3.1+3.3.2) (Y1+Y2)	3.3
	(3) 2 capacity building workshops on gender-responsive budget tagging for government officers in Wakatobi under activity, 2 days each, 60 participants per workshop = 2*\$22,500 = \$45,000 (3.3.3) (Y2+Y3)	3.3
49	2 national CCA finance specialist to conduct stakeholder mapping of key stakeholders and institutions for climate budget tagging in Wakatobi and guiding the development of a budget tagging system inclusive of a data management system for Wakatobi (80 days @ \$250/day) = \$20,000 (3.4.1+3.4.2+3.4.3) (Y1+Y2+Y3)	3.4
50	(1) 1 international CCA finance specialist to conduct stakeholder mapping of key stakeholders and institutions for climate budget tagging in Wakatobi and guiding the development of a budget tagging system inclusive of a data management system for Wakatobi (40 days @ \$500/day) = \$11,000 (3.4.1+3.4.2+3.4.3) (Y1+Y2+Y3)	3.4
	(2) International Consultant to conduct terminal evaluation - lump sum of \$ 20,000 (Y3) = \$20,000 (40 days @ 500/day)	3.4
51	(1) Hire a firm to develop online platform for gender-responsive budget tagging in Wakatobi inclusive of a data management system \$150,000 (Y3)	3.4
52	(1) Web designing and data management portal development firm to develop budget tagging system inclusive of a data management system for Wakatobi	3.4
	(1.1) 2 trips: int.air travel 2*\$1,200 (\$2,400), terminal allowance 2*\$47*4 (\$376), DSA Jakarta 2*\$207*3 (\$1,242), domestic flight 2*\$230 (\$460), terminal allowance 2*\$47*4 (\$376), DSA 2*3*\$102 (\$612) for international consultant = \$5,466 (Y3)	3.4

	(1.2) 4 trips: domestic flight 4*\$230 (\$920), terminal allowance 4*\$47*4 (\$752), DSA 4*4*\$102 (\$1,632) for local consultant = \$3,304 (Y3)	3.4
	(2) Travel for Terminal Evaluation consultant	3.4
	(2.1) 3 trips: int.air travel 3*\$1,200 (\$3,600), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA Jakarta 3*\$207*3 (\$1,863), domestic flight 3*\$230 (\$690), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA 3*3*\$102 (\$918) for international consultant = \$8,199 (Y3)	3.4
	(2.2) 3 trips: domestic flight 3*\$230 (\$690), terminal allowance 3*\$47*4 (\$564), DSA 3*4*\$102 (\$1,224) for local consultant = \$2,478 (Y3)	3.4
53	(1) 1 expert consultative workshop for developing a mandate for gender responsive climate budget tagging in Wakatobi and 1 consultative workshop for presenting and validating the mandate, 1 day each, 60 participants per workshop = 2*\$22,500 = \$45,000 (3.4.1, 3.4.2) (Y1+Y2)	3.4
	(2) 1 multi-stakeholder workshop to present the pilot version of online gender responsive budget tagging system for Wakatobi and 1 workshop for launching the budget tagging and data management system 1 day each, 60 participants per workshop = 2*\$22,500 = \$45,000 (3.4.3) (Y3)	3.4
54	(1) Administrative Associate (100%) will be based at Country Office Indonesia with proforma cost USD 24,846/year. Total(Y1+Y2+Y3) USD 74,538 - distributed across 3 years (2) Salary for 1 National Project Manager (100%) with proforma cost USD 33,767 /year (25% in each outcome and 25% under PMU). Total (Y1+Y2+Y3) USD 101,301 – The project manager will also play the role and functions of lead national technical specialist for NAP and salary will be distributed across outcomes and PMU, over 3 years. (3) Programme staff (Budget Associate) who will be based at Country Office with proforma cost \$31,889/year, devoting his/her time to NAP project max 20% to ensure NAP related budgetary transactions and monthly budget monitoring. Total for 3 years in PMC = \$6,377.8*3 = \$19,133.40	PMU
55	Travel for project management staff to support project implementation and monitoring = \$ 3,264 (Y1+Y2+Y3)	PMU
56	For stationery and other office supplies during project implementation = \$3,500 (Y1+Y2+Y3)	PMU
57	Acquisition of laptops, software licenses, external hard drives, printers and other supporting equipment, as needed for PMU staffs = \$10,000 (Y1+Y2+Y3)	PMU
58	Workspace rental for the PMU = \$14,357 (Y1+Y2+Y3)	PMU
59	The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects. Additional audit may be undertaken at the request of the GCF. The external audit firm will be hired competitively.	PMU
60	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, courier service etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee. Any use of contingency will be reported to and agreed by the GCF Secretariat in writing (email is sufficient) in advance with sufficient justifications.	1.4, 2.3,3.4

61	Costs related to dedicated time of UNDP staff to provide implementation support services to the Project (HR, procurement, logistics, issuance of vouchers and checks, etc.). The cost of service to project will be charged based on UNDP UPL	PMU
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5.2 Procurement plan

Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Procurement Method	Thresholds (Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)	Estimated Start Date	Projected Contracting Date
Goods and Non-Consulting Services						
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing of draft updated RAN-API = \$3,000 (1.3.4) - BN 13	3,000.00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	Below US\$5,000	Y1/Q1	Y3/Q4
	Printing workshops and training materials under outcome 1 USD 2,500 (Y1) - BN 3	2,500.00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	Below US\$5,000	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	Printing workshops and training materials under outcome 1 USD 5,000 (Y2) - BN 19	5,000.00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	Below US\$5,000	Y2	Y2
	Printing workshops and training materials under outcome 2 USD 2,500 (Y1) - BN 27	2,500.00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	Below US\$5,000	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3
	(1) Printing workshops and training materials under outcome 2 USD 2,500 (Y2) -BN 32	2,500.00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	Below US\$5,000	Y3	Y3
	1 video produced on field activities conducted under Outcome 3, incorporating national level activities under Outcome 1 USD 5,000 (Y3) - BN 42	5,000.00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	Below US\$5,000	Y3/Q1	Y3/Q1
Training, Workshops and Confer	4 meetings to operationalize Adaptation Taskforce, 1 day each, 40 participants per meeting, USD 5,400 per meeting = USD 21,600 total (1.1.1) (Y1) - BN4	21,600.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 workshop to determine Adaptation Taskforce roles and responsibilities and establish coordination mechanisms, 2 days, 50 participants, USD 6,500 (1.1.1) (Y1) - BN4	6,500.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 project inception workshop, 1 day, 60 participants = USD 8,100 (Y1) -BN4	8,100.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1



1 consultation workshop with representatives from the 4 sectors prioritized in the RAN-API, 2 days, 60 participants, \$8,100 (1.2.1) (Y1) - BN9	8,100.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
2 provincial consultation workshops to obtain feedback from sub-national actors, particularly local government, on legal standing of RAN-API, 2 days each, 50 participants each, \$6,500 per workshop = \$13,000 total (1.2.2) (Y1) - BN 9	13,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
1 validation workshop on draft legal standing of RAN-API, 2 days, 50 participants, \$6,500 (1.2.2) (Y2) - BN 9	6,500.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
1 inception workshop to introduce key stakeholders to RAN-API review process, 1 day, 30 participants = \$3,900 (1.3.1) (Y2) - BN 13	3,900.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
2 consultation workshops on updating RAN-API with input from 4 priority sectors, 2 days each, 50 participants per workshop, \$6,500 per workshop = \$13,000 (1.3.2) (Y2+Y3) - BN13	13,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q4	Y2/Q1
1 national level workshop to update the RAN-API, 3 days, 60 participants = \$8,100 (1.3.3) (Y2) -BN13	8,100.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q2	Y1/Q2
1 national level workshop to develop financing strategy for RAN-API, 2 days, 50 participants = \$6,500 (1.3.3) (Y3) - BN13	6,500.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y3/Q4	Y3/Q4
1 workshop to validate draft RAN-API, 2 days, 50 participants, \$6,500 (1.3.4) (Y3)-BN 13	6,500.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y3/Q1	Y3/Q2
2 consultation workshops on how to mainstream adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation, 2 days each, 60 participants per workshop, \$8,100 per workshop = \$16,200 total (1.3.5) (Y1) - BN9	16,200.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
1 national level validation workshop for updated guidelines, 3 days, 50 participants, \$6,500 (1.3.5) (Y2) - BN 9	6,500.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
1 National workshop for identifying gaps in institutional set up, capacity and technical needs under activity 1.4.1 (Y1) @USD 8100 for 60 participants- BN19	8,100.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
1 training workshop on gender-responsive budget tagging for CCA priorities and 2 training workshops on the implementation of the Green Sukuk Initiative, 2 days each, 50 participants per workshop = 3*\$6,500 each =	19,500.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1



	\$19,500 (1.4.2) (Y1, Y2) - BN 19					
	2 training of trainers (ToTs) on gender-responsive climate budget tagging for CCA priorities, 2 days each, 25 participants each = 2*\$3,250 = \$6,500 (1.4.2) (Y2)- BN19	6,500.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y2/Q1	Y2/Q1
	1 Workshop for developing specific criteria under activity (1.4.3) (Y2) @USD 8100 for 60 participants - BN19	8,100.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 Stakeholder consultation workshop to identify gaps and constraints of SIDIK under activity (2.1.1) in wakatobi (Y1) for 80 participants = \$13,360 - BN 23	13,360.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 Inception workshop and 4 sector/thematic workshops, for developing indicators for risk and vulnerability assessments (2.1.2) (Y1) (Y2) (\$13,360 for 80 participants each) = \$66,800 - BN 23	66,800.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3
	1 workshop to review and determine climate resilience indicators for RAN-API M&E framework and define impact assessment methodologies for CCA options, 3 days, 60 participants = \$8,100 (2.2.1) - BN27	8,100.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,1000	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3
	1 Workshop to validate the finalised indicators and SIDIK parameters (2.1.3)(Y3) for 80 participants = \$13,360 - BN 23	13,360.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y2/Q4	Y2/Q4
	2 workshops to develop training materials for climate risk assessments and identifying adaptation options, 3 days each, 80 participants per workshop = 2*\$10,800 = \$21,600 (2.3.1) (Y1+Y2+Y3)-BN31	21,600.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3
	4 training workshops for multiple stakeholders working on climate risk assessment, 2 days each, 80 participants per workshop = 4*\$10,800 = \$43,200 (2.3.2) (Y2+Y3)-BN31	43,200.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3
	2 multi-stakeholder consultations for capacity needs assessment for climate risk assessments in Wakatobi (3.1.1) (Y1) (\$22,500 each for 60 participants) = \$45,000 - BN 38	45,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 capacity building workshops for government officers on gender responsive climate risk assessments in Wakatobi (3.1.2) (Y1), for 60 participants = \$22,500 - BN 38	22,500.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y2/Q4	Y2/Q4



	1 training workshop for vulnerable communities in Wakatobi on their role in implementing gender responsive climate risk and impact assessments and identifying landscape-based adaptation options at the grassroots level, 3 days, 60 participants = \$22,500 (3.1.3) (Y2) - BN 38	22,500.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y2/Q2	Y2/Q2
	2 expert consultations for developing gender responsive climate risk indicators for Wakatobi for land-scape based adaptation planning gender under activity (3.2.1) (Y2) (\$22,500 each for 60 participants each) = \$45,000 - BN 42	45,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y2/Q2	Y2/Q2
	2 capacity building workshops on gender-responsive budget tagging for government officers in Wakatobi under activity, 2 days each, 60 participants per workshop = 2*\$22,500 = \$45,000 (3.3.3) (Y2+Y3)-BN 48	45,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	2 inception workshops for identifying budget tagging activities in Wakatobi and developing budget tagging guidelines (1 day each, 60 participants per workshop), 1 expert consultation workshop for developing guidelines and 1 validation workshop for validating the gender-responsive budget tagging in guidelines in Wakatobi (2 days each, 60 participants per workshop) = 4*\$22,500 = \$90,000 (3.3.1+3.3.2) (Y1+Y2) - BN48	90,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 expert consultative workshop for developing a mandate for gender responsive climate budget tagging in Wakatobi and 1 consultative workshop for presenting and validating the mandate, 1 day each, 60 participants per workshop = 2*\$22,500 = \$45,000 (3.4.1, 3.4.2) (Y1+Y2) - BN 53	45,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q3
	1 multi-stakeholder workshop to present the pilot version of online gender responsive budget tagging system for Wakatobi and 1 workshop for launching the budget tagging and data management system 1 day each, 60 participants per workshop = 2*\$22,500 = \$45,000 (3.4.3) (Y3) - BN 53	45,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q4	Y1/Q4
IT Equipment	Acquisition of laptops, software licenses, external hard drives, printers and other supporting equipment, as needed for PMU staffs - total cost for 3 years USD 10,000 - BN 57	10,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
Office Supplies	For stationery and other office supplies during	3,500.00	Competitive process.	Below US\$5,000	Y1, Y2, Y3/Q1	Y1, Y2, Y3/Q1



	project implementation for (Y1+Y2+Y3) USD 3,500 - BN 56		Written request for quotation			
Workspac e	Workspace Rental for PMU - BN 58	9,000.00	Competitive process. Written request for quotation	US\$ 5,000 to 149,999	Y1, Y2,Y3/Q1	Y1, Y2,Y3/Q1
Travel	See BNs 3,8,12,18,26,20,37,41,47,5 2,55	171,712.00	Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	Below US\$5,000	Y1/Q1	Y3/Q4
Sub-Total (US\$)		\$907,832.00				
Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Procurement Method	Thresholds (Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)	Estimated Start Date	Projected Contracting Date
Consultancy Services						
Local Consultant	National consultant to facilitate, draft agendas and develop ToRs for the workshop/meetings (50 days @USD 250/day) = \$12,500 (1.1.1) (BN 1)	12,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	National consultant for project monitoring and evaluation 100 days *3 = 300 days @\$250 (Y1+Y2+Y3) - BN 1	75,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	National stakeholder engagement specialist to work as liaison officer coordinating between BAPPENAS and the Adaptation Taskforce (70 days @\$350/day) = \$24,500 (1.2.2) (Y1+Y2+Y3) - BN 5	24,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 national consultant to facilitate RAN-API review and drafting processes (100 days @\$250/day) = \$25,000 (1.3.1) (Y1+Y2+Y3) - BN 10	25,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 national climate change adaptation specialists to draft updated RAN-API (90 days @\$250/day) = \$22,500 (1.3.3) (Y2+Y3) - BN 10	22,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y3/Q2	Y3/Q2
	1 senior national climate change adaptation specialist to lead drafting of updated RAN-API (90 days @\$400/day) = \$36,000 total (1.3.3) -BN 10	36,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y3/Q2	Y3/Q2
	2 senior national technical experts to peer review draft updated RAN-API (20 days @\$400/day per consultant) = \$8,000 each = \$16,000 total (1.3.3) -BN 10	16,000.00	Direct contracting	Below US\$10,000	Y3/Q2	Y3/Q2
	1 national technical editor to edit draft updated RAN-API in Bahasa (30 days @\$250/day) = \$7,500 (1.3.3) - BN 10	7,500.00	Direct contracting	Below US\$10,000	Y3/Q2	Y3/Q2
	1 translator to translate draft updated RAN-API from Bahasa to English (15 days @\$300/day) = \$4,500 (1.3.3) - BN 10	4,500.00	Direct contracting	Below US\$10,000	Y3/Q2	Y3/Q2



1 senior national climate finance specialist to develop financing strategy for RAN-API (45 days @\$250/day) = \$11,250 (1.3.3) (Y3)	11,250.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y3/Q2	Y3/Q2
1 technical editor to edit draft updated RAN-API in English (30 days @\$400/day) = \$12,000 (1.3.3) - BN 10	12,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y3/Q2	Y3/Q2
1 graphic designer to lay out draft updated RAN-API in Bahasa (15 days @ \$300/day) = \$4,500 (1.3.3) - BN 10	4,500.00	Direct contracting	Below US\$10,000	Y3/Q2	Y3/Q2
1 graphic designer to lay out draft updated RAN-API in English (15 days @\$400/day) = \$6,000 (1.3.3) - BN 10	6,000.00	Direct contracting	Below US\$10,000	Y3/Q2	Y3/Q2
1 national climate change adaptation specialists to draft roadmap to achieve climate resilience output of RPJMN (2020-2024) (30 days @\$250/day per consultant) = \$7,500 each = \$75,000 total (1.3.3) - BN 10	7,500.00	Direct contracting	Below US\$10,000	Y3/Q2	Y3/Q2
1 senior national climate change adaptation specialist to lead drafting of roadmap to achieve climate resilience output of RPJMN (2020-2024) (30 days @\$400/day) = \$12,000 (1.3.3) - BN 10	12,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y3/Q2	Y3/Q2
1 national climate change adaptation specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (65 days @\$250/day) = \$16,250 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2) - BN 10	16,250.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
1 national adaptation M&E specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (65 days @\$250/day) = \$16,250 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2) - BN 10	16,250.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
1 national public finance specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (65 days @\$250/day) = \$16,250 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2) - BN 10	16,250.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
CCA finance specialist for gap analysis, capacity building material development on climate budget tagging (1.4.1, 1.4.2) (160 days @\$250/day) (Y1+Y2) - BN 15	40,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1



	CCA and gender expert for analysing gaps and constraints of the SIDIK vulnerability assessment process (2.1.1) @ \$ 11,250 (45 days @\$250/day) (Y1) - BN 21	11,250.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	CCA risk assessment expert for analysing gaps and constraints of the SIDIK vulnerability assessment process and developing gender responsive climate risk indicator (2.1.1 + 2.1.2) @ \$ 50,000 (200 days @\$250/day) (Y1+Y2) -BN 21	50,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 national M&E specialist to review and determine climate resilience indicators for RAN-API M&E framework (50 days @\$250/day) = \$12,500 (2.2.1) (Y1+Y2) - BN 24	12,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3
	Capacity building and climate risk assessment expert for preparing capacity building material and conducting capacity building workshops (100 days@ \$250) = \$25,000 (2.3.1 + 2.3.2) (Y1+Y2+Y3) - BN 29	25,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3
	National consultant for project Monitoring and Evaluation 300 days @\$250/day for 3 years = \$75,000 2.3- BN 29	75,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3
	1 national capacity building and climate risk assessment expert for preparing capacity building material and conducting capacity building workshops (\$250*90 days) = \$22,500 (3.1.1 + 3.1.2) (Y1+Y2+Y3) - BN 33	22,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1, Y2/Q4	Y1/Q1, Y2/Q4
	2 national climate change adaptation specialists to develop concept notes on identified adaptation measures in Wakatobi (\$250*80 days each) = 2*\$20,000 = \$40,000 (3.1.3) (Y3) - BN33	40,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1, Y2/Q4	Y1/Q1, Y2/Q4
	1 national CCA and gender expert for contributing to the preparation of gender-responsive climate risk assessment indicators for landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi (30 days @\$250/day) = \$7,500 (3.2) (Y1+Y2) - BN 39	7,500.00	Direct contracting	Below US\$10,000	Y2/Q2	Y2/Q2
	CCA risk assessment expert for analyzing capacity gaps and constraints for risk assessments in Wakatobi, developing capacity building material on risk assessments, conducting capacity building workshops, developing gender responsive risk indicators for Wakatobi, conducting risk calculations and risk analysis based on risk assessments for Wakatobi	35,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y2/Q2, Y3/Q1	Y2/Q2, Y3/Q1



	(3.2.1 + 3.2.2) (140 days @\$250/day) (Y2+Y3) = \$35,000- BN 39					
	1 national CCA and gender expert for contributing to the preparation of risk indicators for gender responsive landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi and gender responsive budget tagging (30 days @\$250/day) = \$7,500 (3.3) (Y1+Y2)- BN 44	7,500.00	Direct contracting	Below US\$10,000	Y2/Q2	Y2/Q2
	CCA finance specialist for capacity needs assessment, and developing capacity building material on climate budget tagging for Wakatobi, guiding the development of a budget tagging system inclusive of a data management system for Wakatobi (@ \$250*60 days) (3.3.1+3.3.2+3.3.3) (Y1+Y2+Y3) = \$15,000- BN 44	15,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1, Y1/Q4, Y1/Q4	Y1/Q1, Y1/Q4, Y1/Q4
	2 national CCA finance specialist to conduct stakeholder mapping of key stakeholders and institutions for climate budget tagging in Wakatobi and guiding the development of a budget tagging system inclusive of a data management system for Wakatobi (80 days @ \$250/day) = \$20,000 (3.4.1+3.4.2+3.4.3) (Y1+Y2+Y3) - BN 49	20,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q3, Y2/Q2, Y3/Q1	Y1/Q3, Y2/Q2, Y3/Q1
Professional Services for project audit	Hiring of a firm to perform project audit.	12,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y3/Q4	Y3/Q4
Contractual Services - Companies	Legal firm specializing in environmental law (40 days @\$800/day) = \$32,000 (1.2.2) (Y1+Y2) - BN 7	32,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	Subcontract on gender responsive climate risk assessments based adaptation approaches for Wakatobi USD 150,000 (Y2) - BN 36	150,000.00	Competitive process. Advertisement in international media	US\$150,000 and above	Y2/Q2	Y2/Q2
	Subcontract for conducting gender responsive adaptation planning and budget tagging trainings and relevant activities for multi-stakeholders engaged in CCA in Wakatobi USD 69,000 (Y3) - BN 46	69,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y2/Q2	Y2/Q2
	Hire a firm to develop online platform for carrying out gender responsive budget tagging in Wakatobi USD 150,000 (Y3) - BN 51	150,000.00	Competitive process. Advertisement in international media	US\$150,000 and above	Y2/Q2	Y2/Q2
International Consultant	1 international climate policy specialist to conduct study establishing legal standing for RAN-API based on regional and global experiences (30	19,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1



	days @650/day) = \$19,500 (1.2.1) - BN 6					
	1 international climate finance specialist to facilitate national workshop on RAN-API financing strategy and develop financing strategy for RAN-API (30 days @\$500/day) = \$15,000 (1.3.3) (Y3) - BN 11	15,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3
	1 international climate change adaptation specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (50 days @\$650/day) = \$32,500 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2) - BN 6	32,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 international adaptation M&E specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (50 days @\$650/day) = \$32,500 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2) - BN 6	32,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 international public finance specialist to draft guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation (50 days @\$650/day) = \$32,500 (1.3.5) (Y1+Y2)- BN 6	32,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	1 international M&E specialist to review and determine climate resilience indicators for RAN-API M&E framework (50 days @\$650/day) = \$32,500 (2.2.1) (Y1+Y2)- BN 25	32,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3
	1 international capacity building and climate risk assessment expert for reviewing the capacity building material and conducting capacity building workshops (@\$500 * 60 days) = \$30,000 (3.1.1 + 3.1.2) (Y1+Y2+Y3) = \$30,000 - BN 34	30,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1, Y2/Q4	Y1/Q1, Y2/Q4
	1 international CCA and gender expert to review the risk indicators for gender responsive landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi and gender responsive budget tagging for activities under sub outcome (30 days @\$500/day) (3.2) (Y1+Y2) = \$15,000 - BN 40	15,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y2/Q2	Y2/Q2



	1 international CCA risk assessment expert for reviewing the capacity gaps analysis for risk assessments in Wakatobi, capacity building material on risk assessments, conducting capacity building workshops, reviewing gender responsive risk indicators for Wakatobi, guiding and assisting the risk calculations and risk analysis based on risk assessments for Wakatobi (30 days @\$500/day) (3.2.1 + 3.2.2) (Y2+Y3) = \$15,000 - BN 40	15,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y2/Q2	Y2/Q2
	1 international CCA and gender expert to review the risk indicators for gender responsive landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi and gender responsive budget tagging for activities under sub outcome (30 days @\$500/day) = \$15,000 (3.3) (Y1+Y2) = \$15,000 - BN 45	15,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y2/Q2	Y2/Q2
	1 international CCA finance specialist for reviewing capacity needs assessment, and capacity building material on climate budget tagging for Wakatobi, conducting capacity building trainings for budget tagging, guiding the development of a budget tagging system inclusive of a data management system for Wakatobi (23 days @ \$500/day) = \$11,500 (3.3.1+3.3.2+3.3.3) (Y1+Y2+Y3)- BN 45	11,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q1, Y1/Q3, Ys/Q2	Y1/Q1, Y1/Q3, Ys/Q2
	1 international CCA finance specialist to conduct stakeholder mapping of key stakeholders and institutions for climate budget tagging in Wakatobi and guiding the development of a budget tagging system inclusive of a data management system for Wakatobi (40 days @ \$500/day) = \$11,000 (3.4.1+3.4.2+3.4.3) (Y1+Y2+Y3) BN 50	20,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y1/Q3, Y2/Q2, Y3/Q1	Y1/Q3, Y2/Q2, Y3/Q1
	International Consultant to conduct terminal evaluation - lump sum of \$ 20,000 (Y3) = \$20,000 (40 days @ 500/day) - BN 49	20,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	US\$10,000 - US\$99,999	Y3/Q1	Y3/Q1
PMC Staff	Project Manager: Salary for 1 National Project Manager (100%) with proforma cost USD 33,767 /year (25% in each outcome and 25% under PMU). Total (Y1+Y2+Y3) USD 101,301 – The project manager will also play the role and functions of lead national technical specialist for NAP and salary will be distributed	101,301.00	Test & interview - Competitive Sourcing	US\$150,000 and above	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1



	across outcomes and PMU, over 3 years. -BN2					
	Local adaptation planning specialist (100%) will be based in Wakatobi with proforma cost \$29,042. Total \$ 87,126, distributed across 3 years (Y1+Y2+Y3)-BN35	87,126.00	Test & interview - Competitive Sourcing	US\$150,000 and above	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	Field Assistant (100%) will be based in Wakatobi with proforma cost \$14,953. Total (Y1+Y2+Y3) \$44,859 - distributed across 3 years	44,859.00	Local Advertisement - Competitive Sourcing	US\$5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	Administrative Associate (100%) will be based at Country Office Indonesia with proforma cost USD 24,846/year. Total(Y1+Y2+Y3) USD 74,538 - distributed across 3 years	74,538.00	Local Advertisement - Competitive Sourcing	US\$5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	Programme staff (Budget Associate) who will be based at Country Office with proforma cost \$31,889/year, devoting his/her time to NAP project max 20% to ensure NAP related budgetary transactions and monthly budget monitoring. Total for 3 years in PMC = \$6,377.8*3 = \$19,133.40	19,133.40	Local Advertisement - Competitive Sourcing	US\$5,000 to 149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
Sub-Total (US\$)		\$ 1,717,707.40				

5.3 Disbursement schedule

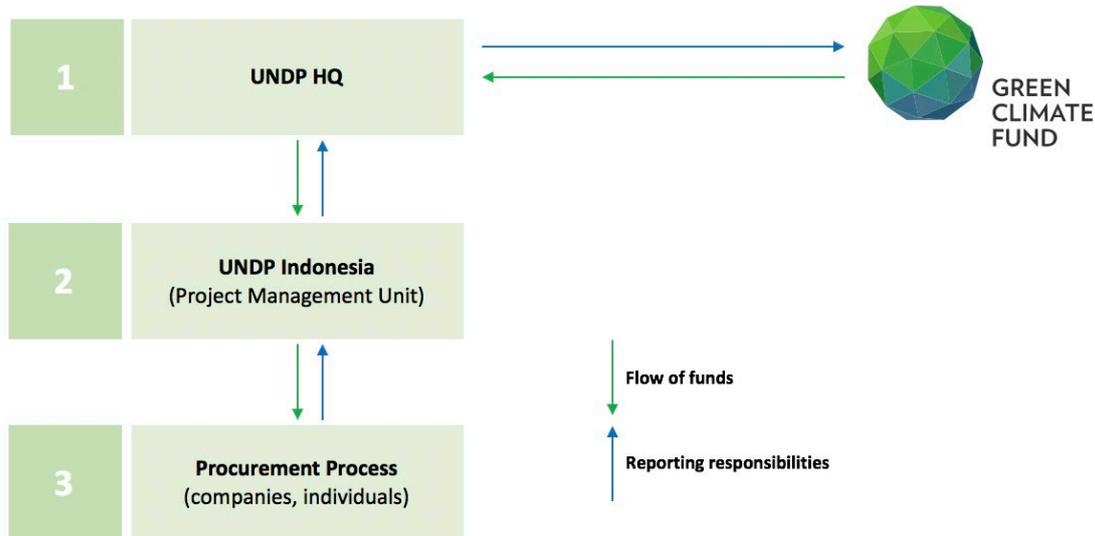
Readiness Proposal that falls within a Framework Agreement with the GCF

Disbursement requests will be managed at portfolio level by UNDP-GEF MPSU in NY, as agreed in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement” between GCF and UNDP, dated on 22 July 2020. .

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

6.1 Implementation map

The project will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). The implementation of the readiness activities under this proposal will be in accordance with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement ("Framework Agreement") between UNDP and the GCF, dated 22 July 2020.



Project Management Structure:

UNDP will be the executing entity and administrative authority for Project. The project will be implemented under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) by UNDP Indonesia with technical support from UNDP's regional and global offices, and in consultation with donors and other partners. UNDP will be solely accountable to the donors for the project. Under the DIM modality, the oversight of project implementation will be provided by a Project Board and chaired by a National Project Director (NPD) where in this arrangement the Deputy Country Director of UNDP will serve as the NPD. She/he can appoint officer in charge as required to represent the NPD in the Project Board through the Project Management Unit (PMU) to facilitate the effective and efficient implementation of the project. The implementation arrangements will follow the standard UNDP project management guidelines.

The management arrangements for this project are summarized in the chart below:



The Project Board is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability. Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. UNDP's tie-breaker vote is to ensure fiduciary compliance only when consensus agreement cannot be reached by the Board. This accountability only extends to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the project (as approved by the NDA).

The Project Board will meet twice a year. Representatives of local governments and independent third parties, such as international or national NGOs, can attend the Project Board meetings as observers. The Project Board will be balanced in terms of gender.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Addresses project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provides guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agrees on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Reviews the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraises the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the work-plan;
- Provides ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assesses and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The composition of the Project Board includes the following roles:

Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP.

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organization structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings.

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. The Senior Supplier is UNDP.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board):

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society.

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Project Management Unit (PMU): A Project Management Unit (PMU) will implement the project at the national level based in the country office. The PMU will be part of UNDP, and will be responsible to provide daily technical, administrative and financial management of the project. It will establish and coordinate collaboration with technical departments involved in project implementation. A committee made of representatives from UNDP will recruit project staff through a competitive process.

Implementation will be carried out under the overall management of the Project Manager and the oversight of a Programme Manager at the UNDP country office. The Project Manager will be responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making under the supervision of a Programme Manager who will ensure compliance with the required standards of quality and within the specified limits of time and cost. The PMU will report to Project Board and Programme Manager in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. Services provided by the PMU include, inter alia, support to

recruitment and contracting of project management and technical staff; procurement of goods and services for project inputs; developing annual work plans; support for budget and financial management etc. The Project Manager will also liaise with UN agencies and organizations and networks, and relevant stakeholders and partner entities.

Additionally, a local adaptation specialist will be based at the district office sub-unit in Wakatobi and will be responsible for ensuring coordination with local stakeholders and communities. The local adaptation specialist will report to the Project Manager based in the PMU and provide support with data and information as well as any substantial inputs required.

The PMU at the national level will coordinate with relevant line ministries across sectors and other key stakeholders at including government agencies and private sector representatives. At the district level, the district office sub-unit will coordinate with relevant local government agencies as well as key local stakeholders including the private sector and communities. Coordination team meetings will be conducted on a regular basis involving all personnel involved in project management at both national and district levels.

Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three – tier oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. For the CO level, the project assurance role will be played by the portfolio manager, with the RTA and the UNDP Global Environmental Finance team at regional and NY levels respectively. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance must be independent of the Project Management function; the Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The project assurance role is covered by the accredited entity fee provided by the GCF. As an Accredited Entity to the GCF, UNDP is required to deliver GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services including: (i) Day-to-day oversight supervision, (ii) Oversight of project completion, (iii) Oversight of project reporting.

6.2 Risks, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and other relevant information

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Framework:

The project results will be monitored and reported annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure that the project effectively achieves the stated results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high-quality standards. Additional mandatory GCF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with relevant GCF policies.

A Monitoring and Evaluation system will be developed prior to the Project's implementation. Both formal and informal monitoring tools will be employed, including progress reports, annual reports and annual reviews, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation. In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP guideline, the Project will ensure effective internal and external monitoring and review through the following procedures:

1. Project Initiation

A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first-year annual work plan. The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- a) Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and Project Management Unit. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- b) Based on the project results framework and the relevant source of finance (SOF) e.g. GCF Tracking Tool if appropriate, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
- c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
- d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- e) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception workshop report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The UNDP CO and the UNDP-Global Environment Finance Regional Technical Adviser will clear the inception workshop report, which will also be approved by the Project Board.

2. Quarterly Monitoring

Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform. Based on the initial risk analysis submitted in UNDP ATLAS Project Management system and the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Based on the information recorded in ATLAS, a project Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot. Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard. Monitoring the progress in quarterly basis, will be conducted by involving the counterparts at least semi-annually.

3. Bi-Annual Review and Report

a) Bi-Annual Report.

- a) The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective inputs to the bi-annual project report covering the calendar year

for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report.

- b) As minimum requirement, the Bi-Annual Review Report shall consist of the UNDP standard format for the quarterly report with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- c) The Bi-Annual Project Report will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.
- d) **Final Report:** The project's final Annual Project Report along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

4. Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin at least three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability.

The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response has been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent of organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

Learning and knowledge sharing:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region, and globally.

Audit:

The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects⁴. Additional audits may be undertaken at the request of the GCF.

Other Relevant Information

"Disposal of any physical assets emanating from this proposal shall be subject to and in accordance with the said framework agreement between the GCF and UNDP."

With regard to GCF logos and trademarks, in order to give proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on promotional materials, other written

⁴ Guidance available at: <https://popp.undp.org/SitePages/POPPSubject.aspx?SBJID=12&Menu=BusinessUnit>

materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware, subject to the terms and conditions of the said framework agreement between the GCF and the UNDP.”

Risks and Mitigation Measures

The project will be directly implemented by UNDP as the delivery partner and all activities will therefore be carried out in full compliance with UNDP’s own policy framework. To the extent that UNDP will rely on third party vendors, UNDP’s procurement processes will apply to ensure adherence to UNDP’s core procurement principles of best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, competitive selection and best interests of UNDP. Vendors will be screened against the UN Consolidated Sanctions List as well as the Vendor Sanctions lists.

UNDP and the Project Board will engage with the Adaptation Taskforce that will be revitalized under Outcome 1 to mitigate risks. They will also liaise with the Steering Committee of the Climate Change Strategic Coordination Team to minimise project risks. The Climate Change Strategic Coordination Team was established based on the Bappenas Ministerial regulation No 97/2017. This Strategic Coordination team consists of a Steering Committee and six working groups or task forces, including a CCA Task Force.

Composition of Steering Committee:

Head: Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resource Affairs, Bappenas

Deputy Head 1: Directorate General for Climate Change Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)

Deputy Head 2: Directorate General for Sub-national Development , Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)

Secretary 1: Director of Environment, Bappenas

Secretary 2: Director of CC Mitigation, MoEF

Members: 48 members from different Directorate General/Deputy level officials from different Line Ministries: MoEF, Min of Agriculture, Min of Energy and Mineral Resources, Coordinating Min of Economic Affairs, Coordinating Min of Human Development and Culture, Min of Public Works, Min of Communication and Informatics, Min of Transportation, Min of Industry, Min of Maritime and Fisheries, Min of Health, Meteorology and Climate Agency (BMKG), Research and Applied Technology Agency (BPPT). Bappenas, Min of Finance, State-owned National Electricity company (PLN), Min of Finance, Min of Spatial Planning, National Statistic Agency (BPS), Review National Energy Agency, National Forestry agriculture, Min of Forestry, National Forestry Committee, National Aviation and Outer Space Agency, Information Geospatial Information and Information, Restoration Agency for Peatland.

Responsibilities of Steering Committee:

- To provide general guidance for the Task Forces
- To provide recommendations on policy/strategy regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation
- To report to the Bappenas Minister regarding mitigation and adaptation program implementation

CCA Task Force:

Head; Directorate General for Climate Change Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)

Secretary 1: Director of CCA, MoEF

Secretary 2: Director of maritime and Fisheries, Bappenas

Members: 24 members Director level officials from Bappenas, BMKG, Min of Health, Min of Maritime and Fisheries, Min of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), BMKG, Min Agriculture, MoEF, BNPB, Min of Village, national Agency for Statistics, National Family Planning Agency, Geospatial Information Agency, MoHA, Min Public Works, Min of Transportation, Indonesia Science Institute (LIPI), Research and Applied Technology Agency.

Risk log

RISK CATEGORY	SPECIFIC RISK/RISK DESCRIPTION	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	IMPACT LEVEL	POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES	MITIGATION ACTIONS	ENTITY RESPONSIBLE TO MANAGE THE RISK
Political and organisational	Problems related to coordination of different institutions and stakeholders relevant to the NAP process in Indonesia	Low	High	<p>Constraints in implementing the NAP Readiness activities</p> <p>Difficulties in establishing a coordinated process for NAP of Indonesia</p>	<p>A steering mechanism for efficient coordination process of the NAP Readiness Activities will be set up</p> <p>A mandate will be developed to identify the roles of different institutions and organisations in the NAP process</p>	Adaptation Taskforce
Political and organisational	Stakeholders (including the vulnerable and marginal communities) not participating in the process, and stakeholders not provided access to the NAP process in Indonesia	Low	Medium	<p>The NAP process not participatory, and not inclusive</p> <p>The NAP process not reflective of the vulnerabilities at the ground level, and the ground level realities</p> <p>Concerns and priorities of the vulnerable groups not addressed through the NAP of Indonesia</p>	<p>Stakeholders steering mechanism will be set up as part of the NAP process</p> <p>Decisions of the NAP process to be taken with the mandate of the steering committee, and activities to include different stakeholders into the consultations and workshops processes</p> <p>Priority to be allocated to the participatory and inclusive aspect of the NAP</p>	Stakeholder steering committee



					<p>process in all activities</p> <p>Gender-responsiveness a key element of the NAP proposal, to ensure that gender related vulnerabilities are addressed</p>	
<p>Political and organisational</p>	<p>Conflicts among different institutions and agencies in the NAP process, and different stakeholders</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Constraints in implementing the NAP readiness activities in Indonesia</p> <p>Lack of data related to the NAP activities due to non-participation</p> <p>A NAP which does not have the full commitment of all institutions and agencies for its implementation</p>	<p>A stakeholder steering mechanism to be set up to ensure that effective coordination of stakeholders is ensured.</p> <p>A mandate to be developed highlighting the role of each institution based on a stakeholder mapping that will be conducted.</p> <p>A strategy will be developed for the implementation of NAP related activities will be developed, which will include the process for engaging all key stakeholders of the NAP process in Indonesia</p>	<p>Steering Committee in coordination with Adaptation Taskforce and Ministry of Home Affairs</p>
<p>Political and</p>	<p>NAP of Indonesia not reflecting the</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Multiple processes related to</p>	<p>In the preparation of the NAP</p>	<p>Steering Committee in coordination with</p>



<p>organisatio nal</p>	<p>identified adaptation priorities in the NDC of Indonesia, and not linked to developmenta l priorities for Indonesia</p>			<p>climate change and development being implemented in Indonesia duplicating efforts.</p> <p>Priorities for development not being reflected in the NAP of Indonesia, and key sectors not been focused on.</p>	<p>proposal, priorities identified in the NDC have been taken into account, based on which activities have been developed.</p> <p>The priorities of climate change and developmen t will be taken into account in the implementat ion of activities through stakeholder consultation s and expert input.</p> <p>4 key sectors to be identified through the consultative process highlighted above, and focused on for NAP based on the expert and stakeholder input.</p>	<p>Adaptation Task Force and Ministry of Home Affairs</p>
<p>Capacity</p>	<p>Lack of capacity among stakeholders of the NAP process to implement the activities relevant to the NAP process</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Inefficiency in implementing the NAP Readiness activities.</p> <p>NAP of Indonesia not developed taking into priorities related to climate change adaptation in Indonesia, and climate risk assessments and scientific evidence</p>	<p>The outcomes focuses on capacity building for technical expertise related to NAP process, including risk assessments and budget tagging</p> <p>Government officers and</p>	<p>Adaptation Task Force in coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs</p>



				Delays in implementing activities due to lack of technical knowledge and skills	practitioners prioritized to ensure the sustainability of activities relevant to the NAP process	
Organisational	Gaps and constraints in data available for climate change adaptation related activities, and science/evidence-based data availability in Indonesia	Low	High	<p>NAP of Indonesia will not address the ground level realities in Indonesia, and climate risks experienced by Indonesia</p> <p>Climate change budget tagging for Indonesia will not be implementable due to lack of related data</p>	<p>There are outcomes focused on setting up a process where data for risk assessments will be identified for enhancing the existing vulnerability assessment process (SIDIK) in Indonesia.</p> <p>Data for budget tagging in Indonesia is set up through the government activities, NAP Readiness activities will focus on enhancing the already set up system for climate change budget tagging in Indonesia</p>	Adaptation Task Force in coordination with academia/universities and Ministry of Home Affairs
Political and organisational Capacity	Lack of gender-responsiveness of the NAP process in Indonesia	Low	Low	<p>Gender related vulnerabilities not reflected in the NAP of Indonesia</p> <p>Gender not mainstreamed into climate change adaptation in Indonesia</p> <p>Climate change adaptation in Indonesia not</p>	<p>Gender-responsiveness included as a cross cutting element across all three outcomes of the NAP Readiness proposal for Indonesia</p> <p>Capacity building</p>	Adaptation Task Force in coordination with Ministry of Women Empowerment



				gender-responsive, increasing existing vulnerabilities due to gender insensitive climate action	activities related to gender-responsive climate change adaptation actions, and climate change budgeting included in the NAP proposal. Gender-responsive indicators to be developed for climate risk assessment for Indonesia as part of the NAP Readiness proposal.	
Financial	Insufficient funds to sustain the project activities once the readiness activities end	Low	High	Lack of continuation of the proposed activities for implementation of the NAP of Indonesia	Projects on which the activities proposed could build on have been identified in the baseline of NAP readiness activities included in the proposal. Potential donors/ existing programmes related to the activities of the NAP readiness proposal, allowing for scaling up/ contributing to the implementation to relevant activities identified in the proposal	Steering Committee in coordination with BKF/Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs



Organisatio nal	Delays in recruitment of personnel	Low	Mediu m	Delays in delivery of workplan activities and overall impact on project timeline	Delays in recruitment will be mitigated by effective work of the project team, who will ensure accordance with UNDP recruitment procedures. They will be backstoppe d by relevant teams of the UNDP Country Office	UNDP
Organisatio nal	Difficulty organizing multi-stakeholder consultations due to COVID-19 restrictions	Low	Low	Constraints in conducting in-person events if COVID-19 restrictions are still in place during implementation Difficulty coordinating with local level stakeholders in regions with poor internet connectivity if in-person events are not feasible	It is expected that restrictions will be minimal by the time implementat ion begins (vaccination underway) If restrictions are in place, events will either be virtual or organized maintaining health and safety precautions where internet connectivity is poor e.g. large rooms, social distancing	PMU

Other Relevant Information

We understand that at the time of submission there were no sanctions against Indonesia. Please refer to <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>.

The UNDP Regulations and Rules include a policy for protection against retaliation. This policy can be publicly accessed (Please refer to



https://popp.undp.org/layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/Ethics_Protection%20against%20Retaliation.docx&action=default

It is the Policy of UNDP that Retaliation against individuals holding UNDP assignments/contracts (i.e., staff members, interns, UN Volunteers and contractors) who have, in good faith, properly reported allegations of misconduct, or who have cooperated with a duly authorized audit or investigation, is strictly prohibited. Such Retaliation violates the fundamental obligation of all staff members to uphold the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity as required under the UN Charter, and to discharge their functions and regulate their conduct with the interests of UNDP only in view.

Annex 1

This section provides additional technical information relevant to the baseline and design of outcomes and project description

a) *Stocktaking for outcome 1 - financing CCA in Indonesia*

Indonesia's NDC highlights the need for international support for **technology development and transfer, capacity building, and finance** for achieving the NDC targets. Indonesia invested USD 17.48 billion in climate change-related activity between 2007 and 2014^{lv} and the estimated funding needs for climate change activities for 2015 – 2020 is \$81 billion (both adaptation and mitigation).^{lvi} Existing financial resources allocated for this purpose amount to \$51.1 billion, highlighting an existing deficit of \$30 billion that needs to be mobilised.^{lvii}

Through the technical assistance provided for the development of the RAN-API, **a financing strategy** to implement the RAN-API was developed, which started a microfinance scheme with Indonesian and Japanese NGOs.^{lviii} This has been implemented as an example of a financing strategy for CCA implementation at the community level, and one that functions through diverse partnerships. Indonesia has been successful in gaining funding for adaptation action through different donors such as USAID^{lix}, JICA^{lx}, ADB^{lxi}, and other multilateral financial mechanisms such as the Adaptation Fund^{lxii} and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).^{lxiii} Among funding received through GEF is the Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province (SPARC) project, which consists of USD 5,000,000 of funding from 2013 -2018. However, further funding is needed for the implementation of the targets under the NDC.^{lxiv}

In addition to international and multilateral donors, Indonesia's adaptation actions are supported through the national budget and private-public partnerships, as detailed above. Activities under the RAN-API are primarily financed through the state budget and the current year's annual budget, in addition to which **private finance** is invested through entities such as banks and corporate social responsibility programmes.^{lxv}

Indonesia has also introduced an investment process called the Green Bond and Green Sukuk Initiative aimed at financing climate change actions.^{lxvi} This is linked to the results of its budget tagging process and related to issuing bonds and Islamic bonds (sukuk), for which the funding is exclusively allocated to financing or re-financing green projects contributing to resilience building of mitigation and CCA, as well as preservation of biodiversity. Eligible Green Projects will be selected from the pool of mitigation and adaptation projects. Respective ministries will identify potential Eligible Green Projects in accordance with the criteria and process set out in the Framework. Final inclusion in the Eligible Green Project pool is decided with the consensus of individual ministries together with the Bappenas, the KLHK, and endorsed by the Kemenkeu.⁵

Some of the investment areas of Green Bonds and Green Sukuk are relevant to the thematic area of focus for this project. In particular, the resilience to climate change investment umbrella includes focal areas on food security, flood mitigation, drought management, and public health management. In addition, the sustainable management of natural resources investment area includes habitat and biodiversity conservation through sustainable management of land use change, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and protection of coastal and marine environments focal areas.

Budget tagging for climate change activities

The **financial tracking system** established for Indonesia is called KRISNA.⁶ In Indonesia's NDC, the section on Measurement, Review and Verification commits to reporting progress to the UNFCCC based

⁵ Second Opinion on ROI Green Bond and Green Sukuk Framework, CICERO, Retrieved from: <http://www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/uploads/files/dmodata/in/6Publikasi/Offering%20Circular/Second%20Opinion%20on%20ROI%20Green%20Bond%20and%20Green%20Sukuk%20Framework.pdf>

⁶ Input provided through interviews of UNDP country office, and Bappenas

on the Integrated National Transparency Framework.⁷ To help facilitate this reporting, Indonesia has an integrated climate finance budget tagging process applicable to CCA – supported by UNDP, SIDA, UKAID – which involves the individual ministries responsible for the individual projects as well the Kemenkeu, the Bappenas, and the KLHK. This is based on the RAN-API, and is mandated through **The Guidelines for Climate Change Budget Tagging in Indonesia (2017)**. These Guidelines were published by the BKF in Indonesia and were prepared to support the formulation of Budgetary Guidance Manuals for Climate Change and to assist ministries and agencies in conducting the budget marking process for climate change integration into the national planning and budgeting system. In 2004, the Kemenkeu introduced Performance-Based Budgeting (PBB) systems which are aimed at improving accountability and maintaining transparency while facilitating performance management and improving overall public services. The Guidelines for Climate Change Budget Tagging build on the PBB system.⁸

Ministries that are relevant to the activities in this proposal, such as the KLHK, the KKP Ministry of Home Affairs and the Bappenas, are mandated to conduct budget tagging activities. Among the thematic areas for budget tagging are South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation; gender-responsive budgeting; climate change mitigation; health budget; education budget; and adaptation to climate change.⁹ The tagging process is conducted through consensus, with the contribution of the line ministries and the Bappenas, KLHK, and Kemenkeu. Once the tagging is endorsed by the Kemenkeu, the endorsed activities are included in the State Budget, and eligible projections for mitigation and adaptation action/projects are selected based on such endorsement.¹⁰

Under the budget tagging protocol, adaptation budget tags are divided into two categories: general and specific criteria. General criteria refer to information relevant to climate change adaptation programs and activities under the RAN-API, as well as ministry and line ministry programs and activities. Specific criteria refer to selection of adaptation actions under the following ratings: no-regret action, low-regret action, win-win action. While the general criteria have been implemented, the specific criteria have not yet been developed for conducting the budget tagging analysis of RAN-API related activities, and is still in the process of being developed.¹¹ Impact assessment of adaptation investments is also not conducted.

Measurement, reporting and verification of climate change implementation

In addition to budget tagging, the National Registry System on Climate Change (NRS), a web-based management and provision system, was established with the aim of collecting data on actions and resources for the implementation of CCA and mitigation. This is intended to support the implementation of the Convention and Paris Agreement, following the rules of clarity, transparency and understanding. This web portal functions as a measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) process for climate change actions, including CCA.¹² However, though it is an entry point for MRV and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes, the NRS lacks functionality enhancements and improvements needed to ensure that information provided through the portal is comprehensive and includes data at the sub-national as well as sectoral level.

b) Stock-taking for outcome 2 on climate vulnerability assessments

The CCA policies and programmes outlined above rely on adequate vulnerability assessment. Indonesia's NDC refers to an existing mechanism for vulnerability assessment, titled **SIDIK**

⁷ Indonesia First NDC, retrieved from:

http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Indonesia%20First/First%20NDC%20Indonesia_submitted%20to%20UNFCCC%20Set_November%20%202016.pdf

⁸ Second Opinion on ROI Green Bond and Green Sukuk Framework, CICERO, Retrieved from:

<http://www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/uploads/files/dmodata/in/6Publikasi/Offering%20Circular/Second%20Opinion%20on%20ROI%20Green%20Bond%20and%20Green%20Sukuk%20Framework.pdf>

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Third National Communication of Indonesia to the UNFCCC, (2018), Retrieved from: <https://unfccc.int/documents/39829>

(Vulnerability Index Data Information System¹³).¹⁴ This system allows the public to access information on vulnerability to climate change in Indonesia through a system of registration with a password issued by the KLHK. Focusing on flood and drought hazards, SIDIK monitors the level of vulnerability at the local and national level and provides the coping range of villages to climate change, the level of vulnerability of a village to climate change based on biophysics and socio-economic indicators. In the future, SIDIK will also be used to monitor the impacts of the implementation of adaptation programmes for reducing vulnerability.¹⁵ SIDIK assessments have been used by local governments in the development of their adaptation action plans.¹⁶ However, SIDIK does not provide sector-based assessments and lacks socio-economic indicators. And, even though it has been utilized by local governments, the scale of the underlying data means it is primarily intended and used for risk assessments at the national level.¹⁷

In addition to this, subnational level vulnerability assessment efforts also exist, conducted by different donors such as JICA¹⁸ and USAID.¹⁹ In Java, training to use SIDIK was provided to the provincial and district climate change working groups (established under the RAN-API process).²⁰ Furthermore, Indonesia is developing a project titled APIFA (Child Centred Adaptation C4RA) in line with the RAN-API which evaluates national climate change policies and DR efforts with a focus on children and developing indicators for mapping risks and vulnerabilities at the national level.²¹ However, Indonesia's risk and vulnerability assessments are conducted with historical analysis for projecting CCA measures. There is a lack of climate projections to define climate change scenarios for short term climate analysis.²²

At the island and coastal level, Indonesia's highly diverse ecosystems and landscapes provide environmental services such as watershed protection, carbon sequestration and conservation. To protect and sustain these environmental services an integrated approach taking a landscape-based approach in managing terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems together needs to be supported with adequate climate change vulnerability, impact and adaptation (CCVIA) studies to determine appropriate adaptation strategies. Many initiatives have been undertaken for the CCVIA studies in Indonesia, but most of the studies focused on Java Island with limited studies conducted in the eastern part of Indonesia.

c) Stock-taking for Outcome 3: Selection of Wakatobi a sub-national adaptation planning demonstration site

As an archipelagic country with high biodiversity, Indonesia's ecosystems and landscapes provide various environmental services. In order to build climate resilience, Indonesia must protect and sustain these environmental services by taking an integrated, landscape-based approach in managing its terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems.

Recognizing that CCA efforts are inherently multi-sectoral in nature, the importance of creating enabling environment for landscape-based adaptation strategies, UNDP undertook consultations with

¹³ <http://sidik.menlhk.go.id/>

¹⁴ Indonesia First NDC, retrieved from:

http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Indonesia%20First/First%20NDC%20Indonesia_submitted%20to%20UNFCCC%20Set_November%20%202016.pdf

¹⁵ Third National Communication of Indonesia to the UNFCCC (2018), Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Retrieved from: <https://unfccc.int/documents/39829>

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Input received from interviews of and resource material shared by UNDP Indonesia

¹⁸ JICA Support for Climate Change Adaptation in Indonesia (2014), Retrieved from:

https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/jica_sato_chiro_on_indonesia.pdf

¹⁹ Indonesia – APIK (Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience 2015-2020), Retrieved from: <https://www.dai.com/our-work/projects/indonesia-apik-adaptasi-perubahan-iklim-dan-ketangguhan-or-climate-change-adaption>

²⁰ Completion Report, "Indonesia: Implementing Effective Climate Change Adaptation Policy" (2017), Retrieved from: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/45064/45064-001-tcr.pdf>

²¹ Third National Communication of Indonesia to the UNFCCC (2018), Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Retrieved from: <https://unfccc.int/documents/39829>

²² Ibid

BAPPENAS, MoEF, MoF and Ministry of Maritime and Fishery (MoMF) to identify the appropriate demonstration site for adaptation planning intervention at the sub-national scale. Considering the complexity over multi-sectoral, multi-level/inter-government and landscape-based approaches, the consultation concluded that the piloting should be done in a manageable location in term of size, accessibility, its relevance with adaptation priorities and within a feasible timeframe. As result, the Wakatobi District, South East Sulawesi Province, has been selected for the piloting site because its small-size, coastal and archipelagic landscape and recognition as a marine national park where eco-tourism could be developed as one of the adaptation strategies.

Wakatobi is an acronym for the four main islands of Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia, and Binongko that, together with smaller islands, comprise the Tukang Besi Archipelago at the south-eastern tip of Sulawesi. The archipelago is renowned for the diversity of its spectacular coral gardens. Wakatobi's 3.4 million acres of islands and waters were declared a national park in 1996. The ethnically diverse human population strives to make the area a learning laboratory in areas such as fisheries and agriculture.

d) Project description.

Outcome 1: RAN-API updated, and CCA integrated into budgeting systems

Outcome 1 focuses on improving coordination and implementation for the RAN-API, establishing a legal standing for the RAN-API, facilitating its update and enhancing climate change budgeting systems for adaptation.

Sub-Outcome 1.1: RAN-API coordination and implementation strengthened

Activities under this sub-outcome will focus on revitalizing and strengthening the Adaptation Taskforce. This will include determining roles and responsibilities and establishing coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national levels.

1.1.1 Revitalise and strengthen Adaptation Taskforce, including determining roles and responsibilities and establishing coordination mechanism

To ensure that the process of reviewing, updating and implementing the RAN-API is well-coordinated, this activity will aim to revitalize and strengthen the Adaptation Taskforce that already exists but needs to be reactivated. Under this activity, a project inception workshop will be conducted as well as a workshop to determine the roles and responsibilities (based on ToRs developed) of the Adaptation Taskforce and establish coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national levels between the taskforces and different stakeholders. Under this activity, a coordination strategy to help deliver the activities of the Taskforce in a coherent and collaborative manner will also be drafted and agreed upon. This will be followed by meetings to operationalize the taskforce.

Sub-Outcome 1.2: Legal standing for RAN-API established to facilitate planning and budgeting related to CCA: Key initiatives under this sub-outcome will seek to develop an academic study as a basis for establishing a legal standing for RAN-API, draft a legal standing for RAN-API and enhance guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation in sustainable development planning and on implementing, monitoring and evaluating the RAN-API.

1.2.1 Undertake academic study as a basis for establishing a legal standing for RAN-API

Activity 1.2.1 will focus on undertaking an academic study to assess the current status of planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation with relevance to the RAN-API. The study will also explore and provide a rationale for the establishment of a legal standing for RAN-API. The output of this activity will be the academic study.

1.2.2 Draft legal standing for RAN-API

Building on the academic study developed under activity 1.2.1, this activity will seek to draft a legal standing for the RAN-API. Inputs on the legal standing will be generated through a consultation workshop with national and sub-national actors, particularly local government representatives and the draft legal standing will be validated through a validation workshop. The output of this activity will be the validated legal standing for the RAN-API.

Sub-Outcome 1.3: The RAN-API updated: This sub-outcome connects the integration of gender-responsive CCA priorities identified in the NDC into the RAN-API. The activities under the sub-outcomes is aimed to develop the updated RAN-API incorporating the findings of the activities of sub-outcomes 1.1 and 1.2.

1.3.1 Conduct inception workshop to introduce stakeholders to the forthcoming RAN-API review process

This activity will link with the RAN-API review that the KLHK and the BAPPENAS has initiated in 2017, and facilitate the review process to be conducted in a coordinated and holistic manner. This activity builds on the outputs of sub-outcome 1.2 and 1.3, and the stakeholder maps developed for CCA priorities identified in the NDC will be beneficial for the selection of participants of the inception workshop. The inception workshop for the review of RAN-API will bring together key stakeholders at national level, for the identified CCA priorities in the NDC, and the RAN-API sub-sectors and priority areas. The inception workshop will identify with the experts and key stakeholders inputs the 4 thematic and priority areas to be focused in the thematic workshops to be organised under this sub-outcome. Outputs of this activity are the inception report of the workshop, and the identified themes for 4 themes/sector identified for thematic workshops conducted as part of the RAN-API updating process.

1.3.2 Conduct expert consultative workshops for 4 priority sectors of the RAN-API

Building on activity 1.3.1, this activity will conduct thematic/sector-based workshops for the CCA priorities identified in the NDCs relevant to the RAN-API update. Two workshops will be conducted for each selected theme/sector to collect available data, input, through the participants who will be selected based on CCA expertise. The multi-stakeholder committee under the steering mechanism established under Sub-Outcome 1.1 will contribute to identifying key stakeholders to be selected to the workshops based on their technical expertise, and theme/sector specific work conducted on CCA in Indonesia. Sector/thematic reports will be developed based on the input received from experts, based on which the relevant RAN-API sections will be updated. The outputs of this activity are the workshop reports, 4 sector/thematic reports prepared based on the workshops.

1.3.3 Update the RAN-API based on the input received through activity 1.3.2

This activity builds on activity 1.3.2, and the sector/thematic based workshops conducted. It also includes a national level consultation workshop to develop a financing strategy for the RAN-API, with input from financial institutions, financial experts and other key national and sub-national stakeholders, including civil society and private sector representatives. The output of this activity is the draft updated RAN-API, with a comprehensive financing strategy.

1.3.4 Conduct validation workshop for RAN-API draft developed under activity 1.3.3

This activity builds on activities 1.3.1, 1.3.2 and 1.3.3 and seeks to validate the RAN-API draft that will be developed under activity 1.3.3. It includes a national level validation workshop through which a validated draft will be produced as a deliverable.

1.3.5 Enhance guidelines on mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development planning and guidelines on RAN-API implementation, monitoring and evaluation

In order to ensure that adaptation activities are well-planned, sequenced and coordinated, this activity will focus on enhancing guidelines for the integration of climate change adaptation into sustainable development planning processes. It will also aim to provide guidance on implementing, monitoring and evaluating the RAN-API based on consultation with key stakeholders in Indonesia. These technical guidelines will be developed through consultative means to provide guidance on how to incorporate adaptation concerns into national and sub-national planning and to encourage different line ministries to address adaptation issues in a

comprehensive manner. Both sets of guidelines will be validated through a validation workshop and the validated guidelines will be the outputs of this activity.

Sub-Outcome 1.4: Climate change budgeting system for CCA enhanced: In Indonesia's NDC, the section on MRV commits to reporting progress to the UNFCCC based on the Integrated National Transparency Framework.²³ While Indonesia has introduced a CCA budget tagging system, only one of the criteria which forms the budget tagging system is developed, and specific criteria remains to be developed. This sub-outcome focuses on developing specific criteria for CCA priorities identified in the NDCs and integrated into the RPJMN (2019-2024) and the RAN-API, as well as enhancing national capacity for gender-responsive budget tagging for a comprehensive, gender-responsive and enhanced budget tagging system to be introduced to Indonesia.

1.4.1 Identify gaps in institutional set up, capacity and technical needs for implementing a gender-responsive budget system for the CCA priorities identified in the NDCs

This activity focuses on identifying the capacity needs for effective implementation of a gender-responsive budget system for CCA priorities identified in the NDC. It includes assessing the existing skills and knowledge on the relevant topic among key stakeholder institutions engaged in climate change budget tagging. Stakeholders will participate in a survey to assess their understanding of gender-responsive climate change adaptation and application of adaptation criteria of budget tagging initiative. The activity will also engage the line ministries related to the CCA priorities identified in the NDC, and mandated to implement climate change budget tagging. This activity will produce as deliverables a gaps and capacity needs assessment report on gender-responsive budget tagging of key stakeholders for CCA priorities identified in the NDC, a summary report of survey outputs, and a workshop report for consultations held for assessing capacity needs.

1.4.2 Prepare a training package on gender-responsive budget tagging for CCA priorities identified in the NDC, the implementation of the Green Suduk Initiative, and conduct training at national level

This activity links with activity 1.4.2 where skills and knowledge on gender-responsive budget tagging will be assessed. Based on the identified technical and capacity needs through the survey in activity 1.4.2, training material will be developed by national and international consultants working on the NAP Readiness activities, to conduct capacity building workshops for identified key stakeholders inclusive of line ministries relevant to CCA investment priorities identified in the NDC, and to build capacity for implementing gender-responsive budget tagging at national level. It will also include training of trainers (ToTs) on gender-sensitive climate budget tagging at the national level to ensure that capacity building efforts are sustainable. This activity will produce a training package on budget tagging for CCA investment priorities identified in the NDC, the Green Suduk Initiative, and training workshop reports.

1.4.3 Identify specific criteria for gender-responsive budget tagging for CCA investment priorities identified in the NDC

While there is a mandate developed for budget tagging for CCA in Indonesia, at present only the general criteria for budget tagging has been developed. This activity aims to build on activity 1.4.1. and 1.4.2 and to identify specific criteria for budget tagging through the consultations and input collection conducted. The specific criteria identified could be applied at national or sub-national level in the future. The deliverables for this activity are the specific criteria developed for budget tagging for CCA in NDC-related areas, as well as workshop reports related to developing specific criteria for budget tagging.

Outcome 2: SIDIK enhanced at national level for NDC sectors identified in adaptation component

²³ Indonesia First NDC, retrieved from:
http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Indonesia%20First/First%20NDC%20Indonesia_submitted%20to%20UNFCCC%20Set_November%20%202016.pdf

Outcome 2 focuses on strengthening the risk assessment process for CCA priorities identified in the NDC at the national level. The existing baseline for risk and vulnerability assessment processes centres on the SIDIK and presents a limited scope for risk assessment due to lack of parameters. Furthermore, the existing focus is on the national level and does not provide for sectoral risk and vulnerability assessments. This outcome aims to address the needs for an improved risk and vulnerability assessment process for Indonesia for CCA priorities identified in the NDC through the improvement of SIDIK. This will improve the climate vulnerability and risk assessment methodology process, resulting in more accurate, specific risk assessments utilizing improved indicators and fewer data gaps.

Sub-outcome 2.1: SIDIK enhanced, gender-responsive climate change risk assessment process developed: This sub-outcome focuses on improving SIDIK to provide enhanced vulnerability and risk assessments on CCA priorities identified in the NDC. This will be achieved through the inclusion of improved parameters and socio-economic indicators to calculate risk and vulnerability for the sector.

2.1.1 Analyse and identify gaps and constraints existing in SIDIK.

SIDIK, as described in section 2 and 3 above provides national level risk assessments to climate impacts based on indicators for hazards, coping capacity, vulnerability and sensitivity. However, the system lacks parameters and indicators to ensure that the reality of the risks is reflected in the calculations that are received. This activity will engage experts to analyse the existing gaps and constraints of the tool and develop suggestions for improvement. The deliverables of the activity include a report on gaps and constraints of risk and vulnerability assessments of SIDIK, recommendations for improvement, and a workshop report detailing expert and other stakeholder consultations.

2.1.2 Develop indicators including gender-related indicators, for risk and vulnerability assessments for CCA investment priorities identified in the NDC

This activity builds on the gaps and constraints identified by activity 2.1.1. The expert consultations planned are aimed at identifying indicators for CCA investment priorities identified in the NDC, with the incorporation of socio-economic indicators and improved parameters for the assessments. The deliverables will include improved indicators for risk and vulnerability assessments for CCA priorities identified in the NDC areas as well as workshop reports from the expert consultations.

2.1.3 Validate the finalised indicators and parameters of SIDIK for risk and vulnerability assessments for CCA priorities identified in the NDC

This activity builds on activity 2.1.2 as it is aimed to validate the finalised indicators and parameters for CCA priorities identified in the NDC through a national validation workshop with the participation of national and sectoral experts. The outputs of this activity include the enhanced SIDIK tool for risk and vulnerability assessments, and national validation workshop report.

Sub-outcome 2.2: Review and improve existing science base for RAN-API

Sub-outcome 2.2 will focus on reviewing and enhancing the science base for RAN-API, more specifically on developing monitoring and evaluation frameworks based on existing M&E systems.

2.2.1 Develop M&E framework for RAN-API building on existing M&E systems

Activity 2.2.1 will primarily involve the development of an M&E framework for the RAN-API building on existing knowledge and monitoring systems. A workshop to review and improve climate resilience indicators will be conducted and the key output will be the RAN-API M&E framework.

Sub-outcome 2.3: Stakeholder capacity built for climate risk assessment, and identifying suitable adaptation measures: The risk assessment process based on the methodology presented in

AR5 of the IPCC is a new initiative. Many stakeholders lack the capacity to implement it. Sub-outcome 2.2 aims to address the gaps in capacity for conducting climate risk assessments for CCA priorities identified in the NDC. In addition, this sub-outcome seeks to identify the best adaptation measures to address the risks identified as part of the assessments.

2.3.1 Develop capacity building material for climate risk assessments for CCA priorities identified in the NDC, and identifying adaptation measures

This activity focuses on developing capacity building materials for climate risk assessment tools. These will include ways to identify suitable methodologies and prioritise adaptation measures, and will help train policy makers at the national level from key ministries engaging in activities relevant to the NAP Readiness Proposal to conduct climate risk and impact assessments. The material prepared by national and international consultants working on the activities related to this Proposal will focus on risk assessment methodologies as well as in the application of socio-economic indicators and parameters including indicators for gender. The deliverables of this activity are training materials for risk and impact assessments for climate change impacts for CCA priorities identified in the NDC, and methods for identifying adaptation measures to address them.

2.3.2 Conduct trainings for multiple stakeholders working on climate risk assessments, and on identifying suitable adaptation measures for CCA priorities identified in the NDC

This activity builds on activity 2.2.1 and will comprise trainings for stakeholders (primarily policy makers at national level working from key ministries relevant to CCA priorities identified in the NDC) related to the implementation of activities of the NAP Readiness Proposal, on the risk assessment for CCA priorities identified in the NDC and identifying adaptation measures for risks and vulnerability. The workshops will be based on training material developed in activity 2.2.1. This activity will result in an increased level of understanding and ability among the stakeholders involved in the trainings. In addition, a workshop report on training on risk assessment and adaptation measures will be prepared.

Outcome 3: Integrated risk assessment and landscape based, adaptation planning and budgeting established in Wakatobi

Based on sub-outcome 1.4's outputs, Outcome 3 will focus on initiating a budget tagging process for landscape-based adaptation planning for Wakatobi. Further, the outcome will implement the risk assessment process detailed through activities of outcome 2, at sub-national level to be applied to the landscape based, adaptation approach, and gender-responsive CCA budget tagging for Wakatobi.

Sub-outcome 3.1. Government staff, policymakers, civil society representatives and vulnerable communities in Wakatobi trained on gender-responsive climate risk assessments: The risk assessment process based on the methodology presented in AR5 of the IPCC is a new initiative, and many stakeholders do not have the capacity to implement it. This sub-outcome aims to address the gaps in capacity for conducting climate risk and impact assessments for climate impacts for the landscape-based adaptation planning for Wakatobi. In addition, this sub-outcome seeks to identify the best adaptation measures to address the risks identified through the assessments.

3.1.1 Identify capacity needs and develop capacity building material for climate risk assessments for landscape-based adaptation planning, and identifying adaptation options for Wakatobi

This activity will focus on capacity building of the government officers and policy makers on gender-responsive risk assessments for the landscape-based adaptation planning for Wakatobi. Building on those materials developed under Outcome 2, the capacity building material developed will contribute to the trainings under Outcome 3, while specific material for the landscape-based adaptation planning will be added for sub-national level risk assessment training workshops. The capacity building workshops will be organised based on a capacity needs assessment conducted for evaluating the level of capacity needed of stakeholders of Wakatobi to conduct gender-responsive climate risk assessments for the landscape based adaptation planning. The outputs of this activity include capacity needs assessment report, and a capacity building package developed for risk assessments for landscape based adaptation planning and for identifying adaptation measures.

3.1.2 Conduct training of trainers (ToT) on gender-responsive climate risk and impact assessments and identifying suitable adaptation measures for landscape-based adaptation planning in Wakatobi

This activity builds on activity 3.11. In order to ensure the sustainability of capacity building initiatives, local level trainers in Wakatobi will be trained on gender-responsive risk assessments and identifying suitable adaptation measures for landscape-based adaptation planning. The outputs of this activity include the training workshop reports.

3.1.3 Conduct trainings for vulnerable communities on Wakatobi on their role in implementing gender-responsive climate risk and impact assessments and identifying suitable adaptation measures for landscape-based adaptation planning in grassroots level adaptation actions.

This activity will help engage vulnerable communities in adaptation planning processes for Wakatobi and facilitate capacity building on gender-responsive vulnerability and risk assessments. The outputs of this activity will include the identification of adaptation measures for Wakatobi, and two concept notes that describe the relevant actions for landscape-based adaptation planning at the grassroots level.

Sub-outcome 3.2: Climate risk assessment for Wakatobi islands conducted using landscape-based adaptation: This sub-outcome builds on sub-outcome 3.1 which focuses on capacity building for conducting climate risk assessments for landscape-based adaptation approach for Wakatobi by identifying relevant climate risk indicators, and risk calculation conducted to develop gender-responsive climate risk assessments for Wakatobi.

3.3.1 Identify gender-responsive climate risk assessment indicators for landscape-based adaptation in Wakatobi

This activity builds on sub-outcome 3.1. It engages policy makers, government officers and key stakeholders who have been trained on climate risk assessments for landscape-based adaptation in Wakatobi to conduct climate risk assessments for the landscape-based adaptation approach for Wakatobi. Through expert and stakeholder consultations, gender-responsive climate risk assessment indicators which will contribute to conducting climate risk assessments for landscape-based adaptation approach in Wakatobi. The outputs of this activity will be the identified risk assessment indicators, and expert consultative workshop reports.

3.3.2. Conduct climate risk assessments for landscape-based adaptation approach in Wakatobi and analyse identified climate risks and their impacts

This activity builds on activity 3.3.1. Based on gender-responsive climate risk indicators developed for landscape-based adaptation approach in Wakatobi, risk calculations will be conducted, and risk assessments completed for Wakatobi which will contribute to identifying the key climate risks impacting Wakatobi. The outputs of this activity will be the completed climate risk assessments for landscape-based adaptation in Wakatobi and risk analysis report.

Sub-outcome 3.3: Government staff in Wakatobi trained on gender-responsive adaptation planning and budget tagging: While gender-responsive budget tagging system has been initiated for CCA in Indonesia, the implementation of it is not yet comprehensive, and has the potential to be enhanced. One of the elements that remains to be improved is the sub-national level implementation of the climate change budget tagging system. This sub-outcome focuses on capacity building of government staff for the implementation of gender-responsive adaptation planning and budget tagging in Wakatobi.

3.3.1. Identify and analyse existing budget tagging activities relevant in Wakatobi

This activity will employ multi-stakeholder consultations to identify existing budget tagging activities in Wakatobi, and entry points through which budget tagging could be initiated in the Wakatobi island. The budget tagging activity for Wakatobi under 3.3.1 will build on the outputs of outcome 1 related to budget tagging at national level. The deliverable for the activity is the report on existing budget tagging activities for CCA in Wakatobi, and the stakeholder workshop reports.

3.3.2. Develop gender-responsive CCA budget tagging guidelines for Wakatobi

This activity builds on outcome 1.4 which aims to enhance budget tagging system for CCA in Indonesia, and focuses on developing gender-responsive CCA budget tagging guidelines for sub-national level. The guidelines for CCA budget tagging for Wakatobi will be developed through multi-stakeholder consultations, and expert input received through the consultations. The draft guidelines will be validated through a validation workshop draft guidelines, and adopted as CCA budget tagging guidelines for Wakatobi. The deliverables for this activity are the gender-responsive CCA budget tagging guidelines for Wakatobi, and workshop/consultation reports.

3.3.3 Develop capacity building material and conduct capacity building workshops for key stakeholders on implementing the gender-responsive budget tagging guidelines developed in activity 3.3.2

This activity builds on activities 3.2.2 and includes capacity building on the implementation of the budget tagging guidelines developed in 3.2.2. The deliverables of this activity are capacity building material for the implementation of guidelines for CCA budget tagging in Wakatobi, as well as capacity building workshop reports.

Sub-outcome 3.4: A gender-responsive adaptation planning and budget tagging system developed and implemented in Wakatobi: Wakatobi does not have a gender-responsive CCA budget tagging system. This sub-outcome aims to fill this gap, by building on the sub-outcome 3.3 which relates to government staff being capacity built on CCA budget tagging for Wakatobi, and developing mandates and data mechanisms needed to establish a gender-responsive CCA budget tagging system.

3.4.1 Identify key stakeholders, institutions contributing data and information for CCA budget tagging system in Wakatobi

This activity will identify the institutions that need to contribute CCA budget related data for the implementation of a CCA budget tagging system for Wakatobi, based on the budget tagging guidelines. Through stakeholder consultations, the roles of key stakeholders in contributing to the CCA budget tagging in Wakatobi will also be identified to prepare a coordination mechanism for data management for the budget tagging system. Outputs for this activity are a report listing out identified key stakeholders contributing to the budget tagging process, their roles and functions in the budget tagging system, and stakeholder workshop reports.

3.4.2 Develop a mandate for setting up a gender-responsive CCA budget tagging system, and a data management mechanism for gender-responsive CCA budget tagging in Wakatobi

This activity builds on activity 3.4.1, which aims to identify the key institutions and stakeholders which will need to engage in the CCA budget tagging system for Wakatobi. Based on the roles and functions of each entity, this activity will develop a mandate for setting up the gender-responsive CCA budget tagging system for Wakatobi, which will include data collection and management mechanism which will provide needed data for the functioning of the budget tagging system. The mandate, and the data collection and management system will be developed based on expert input provided by key stakeholders through stakeholder consultations (expert from identified entities in activity 3.4.1) and will contribute to the development of the mandate for setting up the budget tagging system, and the data collection and management mechanism which will in turn be validated through a validation workshop with which includes the participation of key stakeholders working on CCA in Wakatobi. The outputs of this activity will be the validated mandate for the gender-responsive CCA budget tagging system inclusive of a data collection and management mechanism, and stakeholder workshop reports.

3.4.3. Develop and launch a gender-responsive CCA budget tagging system for Wakatobi

This activity builds on the outputs of activity 3.4.1, and 3.4.2, and will develop a publicly available gender-responsive CCA budget tagging system for Wakatobi. The online system will be developed based on the budget tagging guidelines developed under activity 3.3.2 and incorporating the data collection and management mechanism in activity 3.4.3. The proto-type version of the budget tagging system will be presented to key stakeholders for inputs, after



which the refined version of the budget tagging system will be launched to the public. The outputs of this activity include a publicly available gender-responsive CCA budget tagging system for Wakatobi, and reports from the expert consultation for the input and comments for the prototype version of the budget system.

Draft ToR for International FTA/Regional NAP Advisor

This TOR details the provision of technical support the UNDP-GEF will extend towards the execution/implementation of the GCF-funded project, “*Accelerating Climate Change Adaptation Investment Planning to Enhance Resilience in Indonesia*”. The UNDP-GEF will provide technical services through the partial engagement of a Regional NAP Advisor. The Advisor will provide technical backstopping to the Project and more specifically to: (i) Sub-Outcome 1.3: The RAN-API updated, (ii) Sub-outcome 1.4: Climate change budgeting system for CCA enhanced, (iii) Sub-outcome 3.3: Government staff in Wakatobi trained on gender-responsive adaptation planning and budget tagging and (iv) Sub-outcome 3.4: A gender-responsive adaptation planning and budget tagging system developed and implemented in Wakatobi.

Key responsibilities will include:

- Provide technical advisory services to the Indonesia NAP team;
- Identify and source technical expertise and support, including assisting with the preparation of TORs, identification, evaluation of experts and the review of their performance and deliverables;
- Guide and review country activities focused on sensitizing key stakeholders to forthcoming RAN-API review process and identifying potential gaps for strengthening;
- Provide technical assistance to the UNDP country office and climate finance experts to prepare training packages on and deliver capacity building activities for gender-responsive climate budget tagging for CCA priorities identified in Indonesia’s NDC;
- Support efforts to develop and launch a gender-responsive climate budget tagging system and data collection and management mechanism in Wakatobi;
- Provide peer reviews on lessons learned from other countries on NAP processes;
- Support efforts to ensure that Indonesia’s NAP activities are aligned and coordinated with national, regional and global development agenda, including but not limited to the SDGs, UNFCCC and CBD processes, including the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, UN Development Assistance Framework etc.;
- Facilitate linkages and lessons learned sharing with relevant agencies, stakeholders, key donors of UNDP-GEF, NGOs, civil society, international organizations, and implementing partners in Indonesia, the Asia Pacific Region and globally;
- Capture, codify, synthesize lessons and stimulate the uptake of best practices and knowledge, including support to the development of resource kits and other knowledge materials.

The number of days envisaged for this assignment is 100 days during the lifetime of the project. The costs will be charged against the staff lines of the project budget and will amount to 60,000.00 USD (1000*600).

Draft ToR for Project Manager

The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The Implementing Partner contracts the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

Responsibilities:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.
- Prepare the Bi-Annual Project Reports and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the Annual Project Report and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Ensure the terminal evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final TE report to the Project Board.

Qualifications/ Requirements:

- Graduate degree with at least 7 years working experience in disciplines of environmental science, civil engineering, geography, or natural resource management
- Sound understanding of environmental management issues adaptation, vulnerability and impact, loss and damage etc;
- Familiarity with the UNFCCC processes on adaptation and related issues;
- Extensive contacts with national counterparts involved in studies on natural resource management in a changing climate;
- Excellent inter-personal, communication and negotiating skills;
- Previous work experience in a UN Organisation or government ministry an asset;
- Ability and willingness to travel;
- Demonstrable skills in computer use including word processing, spread sheets, PowerPoint; and
- Excellent verbal and written skills in English.

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- ^{xiv} Climate Risk Profile, Indonesia (2017), USAID, Retrieved from: https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2017_USAID_ATLAS_Climate%20Risk%20Profile_Indonesia.pdf
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- ^{xviii} Ibid
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