Simplified Approval Process
Annex 2a: Logical framework

GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK TEMPLATE

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

*This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the **GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework** to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.*

1. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max. 300 words)

This section of the logical framework is meant to help a project/programme monitor and assess how it contributes to the paradigm shift described in section D.2 above by applying three assessment dimensions - scale, replicability, and sustainability.

Accordingly, for each assessment dimension (see the definition per assessment in the accompanying guidance note), describe the current state (baseline) and the potential scenario (target) and rate the current state (baseline) by using the three-point-scale rating (low, medium, and high) provided in the guidance note. Also describe how the project/programme will contribute to that shift/ transformation under respective assessment dimensions (scale, replicability and sustainability). In doing so, please refer to section D.2 (paradigm shift potential).

Assessment Dimension	Current state (Baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	*Water resource management in Petanglong remains vulnerable to climate variability, with increasing frequency of intense rainfall and prolonged dry periods leading to recurring floods and droughts. Communities rely predominantly on rain-fed agriculture and lack access to integrated, climate-resilient water management systems. Existing livelihood options provide limited resilience to climate-induced shocks, and institutional mechanisms for cross-watershed coordination are not functional*	Medium	*Paradigm shift would involve evidence driven climate-resilient watershed governance across upstream, midstream, and downstream communities in the two watersheds. Climate-informed planning, ecosystem-based adaptation through blue- green infrastructure will reduce vulnerability to floods. Communities will have access to diversified, climate-resilient livelihoods which will be supported by integrated IWRM policy framework for broader application towards strengthening climate focused decision making.*	*The project will deliver scalable models for ecosystem-based water resource management and resilient livelihoods across 33 target villages. It will build capacity of local governments and stakeholders for planning and implementation, develop blue-green infrastructure, and promote replication and scaling up through policy engagement and strengthened market system for commodities.*
Replicability	*Integrated watershed and ecosystem-based adaptation approaches have not yet been widely and effectively implemented in other Indonesian watersheds. Livelihoods still largely adopt conventional methods that unable to cope with the changing climate*	Medium	*Once tested in Petanglong's dual watershed zones, the BRAVE model could be applied to other comparable geographies across Indonesia and regionally. Components such as the CIS, Blue-Green Infrastructure, resilient livelihoods, and community-based conservation can be adapted*	*The project will generate decision support tools, business models, knowledge products, training modules, and summaries to policy makers to capture lessons and enable institutional uptake across watersheds. Strategic alignment with sub-national planning will increases replication potential.*

	and its impacts. Replication is limited by lack of climate literacy, lack of evidence of tested community-driven models, market system with short supply chain, and poor local institutional capacity, including their current development planning perspective that are sectoral and administrative-based.		*across sectors and locations particularly in those experiencing similar issues of a combined flash adn coastal flooding.*	
Sustainability	*Local governments and communities lack formalized policy and technical capacity to maintain and expand climate-resilient practices beyond short-term projects. There is some community interest but limited structured support.*	Medium	*Paradigm shift would involve strengthened multi-level governance, with durable policy frameworks and institutional ownership of Blue- Green infrastructure, and CIS systems. Continued investment would support long-term maintenance.*	*The project will support the formulation of enabling policy frameworks, develop local institutional capacity, and integrate climate information systems into local and village development planning. Community co-financing and local ownership models can be explored to sustain benefits post-implementation.*

2.1. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)

Select appropriate IRMF core and supplementary indicators to monitor project/programme progress. More than one IRMF (core and or supplementary) indicators may be selected as applicable for each GCF results area and project/programme outcome (as defined in the table in section B.2.2). If IRMF indicators are unable to measure any given project/programme outcomes, project/programme-specific indicators should be developed under section 3 ("Project/programme specific indicators").

GCF Result Area	IRMF Core Indicators (1-4)[1]	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final[2]	
Total (ARA1 & ARA4)	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	*Mid-line and End-line Surveys, Project Annual and completion reports, Intervention completion reports*	*0*	***Total Direct Beneficiaries*** *Male: 25 Female: 17 Total: 42* ***Indirect Beneficiaries***	***Total Direct Beneficiaries*** *Male: 81,816 Female: 54,544 Total: 136,360*	***Assumptions*** *Climate-resilient livelihood interventions, market system strengthening, blue green spaces and contingency plan will be successfully adopted by target communities, leading to better runoff management, improved livelihoods and strengthened value chain*

[1] The IRMF Indicators are set out in the Integrated Results Management Framework

[2] The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.

				No target	***Indirect beneficiaries**:* *Male: 597,596* *Female: 605,751* *Total: 1,203,347*	***Methodology*** *The aggregate baseline for core 2 is zero for this indicator. The target for direct beneficiaries for core 2 is aggregated from ARA1 result (core 2 and supplementary indicator 2.1 and ARA4 (core 2). The total aggregated number includes 136,360 direct beneficiaries and and 1,203,347 indirect beneficiaries covering beneficiaries for agriculture/aquaculture livelihoods, conservation activities and blue green spaces and flood contingency plans. The final estimate of unique indirect adaptation beneficiaries is calculated as the total indirect beneficiaries under ARA1 and ARA4, minus those estimated under ARA1, to avoid double counting.*
ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	*End-line Surveys, Project Annual and completion reports, Intervention completion reports*		*No Mid-term Target*	***Direct beneficiaries**:* *Male: 81,118* *Female: 54,078* *Total: 135,196* ***Indirect beneficiaries**:* *Male: 597,596* *Female: 605,751* *Total: 1,203,347*	***Assumptions*** *Adaptation benefits will directly translate into better runoff management, soil conservation and land management* ***Methodology*** *The baseline value for be zero. The target covers 135,196 direct beneficiaries and 1,203,3497 indirect beneficiaries through implementation of blue green spaces and conservation interventions.*
ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	*Mid-line and End-line Surveys, Project Annual and completion reports, Intervention completion*	*0*	***Direct Beneficiaries**:* *Male: 25*	***Direct Beneficiaries*** *Male: 699* *Female: 465* *Total: 1165*	***Assumptions*** *The project assumes that agriculture and aquaculture communities will receive adaptation benefits including*

		reports		*Female: 17* *Total: 42*	*Indirect Beneficiaries* *Male: 222,530* *Female: 217,471* *Total: 440,001*	*improved cropping and feeding practice by use of climate information system. This will expectedly have trickle down affect on indirect beneficiaries who will adapt to climate resilient practices through cross learnings with targeted beneficiaries* ***Methodology*** *The baseline value is zero for this indicator zero. A total of 1165 people covering agriculture and aquaculture communities will receive adaptation benefits in 25 villages with trickledown effect on 440,0001 indirect beneficiaries*
ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options	*Mid-line and End-line Surveys, Project Annual and completion reports, consultation and capacity development reports*	*0*	***Direct Beneficiaries*** *Male:250* *Female: 166* *Total: 416*	***Direct Beneficiaries*** *Male: 998* *Female: 666* *Total: 1664*	***Assumptions*** *The project promotes climate-smart agriculture and aquaculture through Climate Information Systems (CIS), field schools, and demonstration sites. Adoption is expected to be gradual initially due to limited climate awareness, risk aversion, and financial constraints, with a conservative 20% adoption at mid-term. As capacity and confidence improve, adoption is projected to increase to 80% by the final stage.* ***Methodology*** *The baseline for indicator is zero. A total of 1664 people will adopt climate resilient agriculture and acaquaculture practices in 25 villages.*
ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities	Core 3: Value of physical assets made more resilient to the	*Bill of Quantities (BoQs) and detailed engineering design documents for each blue-green space*	*0*	*No mid-term target*	*Blue green spaces construction cost: 207,941 USD*	*Project will construct 4 blue green spaces in year 3 and 4 of the project. The total construction cost will be*

	effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	*Procurement contracts and invoices for construction materials and professional services*			*Cost per blue green space: 51,985 USD*	*207,941 USD out of which 150,000 USD will be provisioned for material goods and professional services for construction. The estimated cost per blue green space will be 51,985, which will be adjusted once implementation commence based on coverage of each location*
ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities	Supplementary indicator 3.1: Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention	*- CRIA reports and economic loss modelling (2020 baseline and 2035 projections)* *- Updated flood and hydrological modelling conducted during implementation* *- Project M&E and evaluation reports comparing baseline vs post-intervention scenarios* *- GIS/flood inundation maps and spatial risk analysis outputs* *- post-intervention damage and loss assessments (if available)*	*USD 110.7 million/year (2020) estimated annual economic loss from flooding* *Projected economic losses till 2035- USD 2.2 billion per year*	*No mid-term target*	*By the end of implementation (2032), project interventions will contribute to a reduction in the projected annual economic losses from flooding by 2035 compared to the no-project scenario (USD 2.2 billion/year), as measured through data from the Climate Information System, through improved runoff management, enhanced infiltration, and reduced exposure in targeted areas.*	***Assumption and notes*** *Baseline (USD 110.7 million/year in 2020) and projected losses (USD 2.2 billion/year by 2035) are derived from the Climate Risk and Impact Assessment (CRIA) conducted by MCI* *Project implementation period assumed as 2027–2032, while 2035 is used as the long-term reference scenario for assessing change in projected losses.* *Blue-green infrastructure and related interventions are expected to improve infiltration, regulate runoff, and reduce flood exposure in targeted high-risk areas.* *At this stage target is not quantified since projected data on is not available. During implementation, data on runoff reduction or economic loss reduction, and detailed hydrological and economic modelling will be conducted to develop target reduction estimation* *Climate Information System data and updated modelling*

						outputs will be used to assess and validate changes in projected economic losses over time. *The overall impact is localized due to partial geographic coverage but contributes to broader system-level resilience.* *External factors such as climate variability, land-use change, and urban expansion may influence the magnitude of losses and project outcomes.*
ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services	Supplementary 4.1: Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under resoration and/or improved ecosystems	*Landscape assessment; conservation implementation plans; satellite images*	*0*	*925 Ha*	*3700 Ha*	***Assumptions*** *Land conservation and ecosystem measures will be adopted by communities in upstream and mid-stream areas through guidelines developed through land conservation plans. In addition, blue green spaces will also contribute towards restoration and improvement of the local ecosystem.* ***Notes*** *Landscape-based flood management and ecosystem protection fostered by the project would lead to land management improvement of over 3,700 Ha of productive land in the upstream and midstream area and subsequently reduce the area's runoff potential.* *The target Ha for blue green spaces is not defined yet which is based on design features once sites are selected. However, according*

						to Minister of Agrarian Affairs Regulation no 14 of 2022, the public space allocated for open green space is around 5000-15000 m2 per area depending on who will manage that area. For example, if under village management it only needs 5000 m2, if under regency or city it needs 10.000 m2. So depending upon design features or management of blue green spaces, the estimation will be made on Ha

2.2. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

Select at least two relevant IRMF core (enabling environment) indicators to monitor and elaborate the baseline context and project/programme's targeted outcome against the respective indicators. Rate the current state (baseline) vis-à-vis the target scenario and select the geographical scope of the outcome to be assessed. Describe how the project/programme will contribute towards the target scenario. Refer to a case example in the accompanying guidance to complete this section.

IRMF Core Indicators (5-8)[3]	Baseline context (Description)	Rating for current state (Baseline)	Target scenario (Description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage
Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner	Weak institutional structures across watersheds and lack of integration of climate-resilient context in local planning coupled with limited capacity of village and local governments to implement climate-responsive policies.	low	*A strengthened provincial policy framework integrating Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), integrated watershed management, and climate resilience approaches is formally adopted by the Government and operationalized through relevant sector departments and local*	Outcome 3 of the project supports multi-level stakeholder processes to co-create the recommendations for Policymakers to strengthen policy framework with IWRM	National level (one country)

[3] The IRMF Indicators are set out in the Integrated Results Management Framework

			governments.		
Core Indicator 6: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation	Limited application of climate-smart agriculture/aquaculture practices and community-based climate decision-support tools (CIS). The currently developed CIS is only designed for selected commodities.	low	*Climate Information Services are expanded and contextualized integrating climate forecasts with agricultural advisory services and market information. CIS is accessed and adopted by communities, producer groups, and local authorities to inform climate-resilient agricultural and livelihood decisions.*	The project will expand and improved CIS, and will build the capacity of local and community stakeholders for using and adopting these tools. The system will also be handed over to the local government, and thus they will be trained to manage the system. Advocacy process will further ensure the system can be included in the regular local plan and budget, thus ensuring its sustainability.	Single sub-national area within a country
Core indicator 7: Degree to which GCF Investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local, or national level	Small scale farmers and fishing communities have limited access to climate-resilient market opportunities; no structured value chains for CSA or aquaculture.	low	*4 business models for value chains are developed and adopted by communities as bundled services packages to improve access to finance and market services*	The project will deliver climate-resilient livelihood business model that complemented by bundled services which combine technical training, financial access, and institutional support. It will strengthen local capacity in climate-smart aquaculture and agriculture, support producer groups and value-added groups, and improve access to inclusive financing options	Single sub-national area within a country

Core indicator 8: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards	Learning is fragmented with no centralized knowledge base for local adaptation practices;	low	*Knowledge, data, and experiences are shared and accessibility and used for improving local adaptation capacity*	A knowledge and learning platform is established to systematically document, disseminate, and exchange climate adaptation knowledge, data, and lessons learned from the project. The platform is accessible to local governments, community organizations, and national stakeholders, and is actively used to inform planning, policy development, and scaling of climate adaptation practices.	Single sub-national area within a country

3. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

*This section should list out project/programme-specific performance indicators (outcomes and outputs) that are not covered in sections above (1-2). List down tailored indicators to monitor /track progress against relevant project/programme results (outcomes/outputs). AEs have the freedom to decide against which outcomes they would like to set project/programme specific indicators. If any co-benefits are identified in sections B.2.2, and D.3, AEs are encouraged to add and monitor co-benefit indicators under the "**Project/programme co-benefit indicators**" section in table below. Add rows as needed.*

Please number each outcome and output as shown below to indicate association of outputs to the contributing outcome. The numbering for outputs under this section should correspond to the output numbering in annex 3 (budget plan that provides breakdown by type of expense).

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	

Outcome 1 Development planning processes in Sengkarang and Kupang watersheds are participatory and climate-informed	Number of watersheds adopting use of CIS information for decision-making processes	Meeting minutes on engagement with watershed management stakeholders Brief case studies showing the contribution of climate information application in community-based watershed management	0	1 watershed (Sengkarang)	2 watersheds (Sengkarang , Kupang)	*Assumptions* *Watershed management are willing to integrate Climate Information System (CIS) generated through watershed landscape assessment and impact forecasting into their planning processes; highlighting its use as community-based watershed management measures*
Output 1.1. Climate-based evidence is available to targeted communities and project stakeholders for climate-resilient planning	Number of Climate risk impact assessments completed for 2 watersheds	*Watershed landscape and Livelihoods Resilience assessment reports*	*0*	*- 2 watershed assessments (Sengkarang full, Kupang updated)*	*- 2 watershed assessments (Sengkarang full, Kupang updated)*	*Assumptions* *climate risk assessment under the project is expected to provide information to the stakeholders with long-term/decadal projections, with the particular focus on linking climate risks with the targeted livelihood* *Notes* *The full climate risk impact assessment will only be conducted for Sengkarang watershed, while for Kupang watershed the assessment will be more of an updated process, considering that a Climate Risk and Impact Assessment for Kupang watershed had been developed in 2020 by ZFRA program*
	Ecosystem Valuation Study completed	*Ecosystem valuation report*	*0*	*Ecosystem valuation study completed*	*Ecosystem valuation study completed*	*Notes* *1 ecosystem service valuation assessment will be conducted in two watersheds Results will be linked to landscape resilience and watershed sectoral assessments to demonstrate the benefits of climate-resilient practices and blue–green infrastructure.*
Output 1.2 Community-based climate change	Number of climate resilient community participatory groups	*Community groups formation documentation*	0	15 resilient community groups (1 per village,	33 resilient community groups (1 per village, covering 15 members in	*Assumptions* *Participatory mapping will help to determine Community members that*

adaptive management plans and designs have been developed to enhance community resilience	formed			covering 15 members in each group)	each group)	*will be suitable to participate in climate resilience groups. Sufficient time and resources will be available for their training and capacity building.* *Notes* *33 community resilient groups (15 members each) in 33 villages will be formed which will cover upstream, mid-term and downstream areas.*
	Number of community group members reporting increased knowledge in relevant training areas	*Capacity building reports* *Record of participants attending trainings*	0	270 members of climate resilient groups trained (Male: 160, Female: 108)	495 members of climate resilient groups trained (Male: 297, Female: 198)	*495 community members which are part of 33 community resilient groups will be trained. Each group will have 15 members which will be trained.*
	Number of integrated community resilience action plans developed	integrated community resilient action plans	0	15 integrated community resilience actions	33 integrated community resilience action plans	*Assumptions* *Stakeholders recognize the importance of integrated planning and are committed to inclusive, gender-sensitive approaches. Plans are expected to be adopted and used by local authorities and community groups.* *Notes* *A total of 33 integrated community resilience action plans will be prepared across 33 villages within two watersheds.* • *8 plans will focus on blue-green space design and management.* • *25 plans will focus on integrated land use and resilient livelihood planning.*
Outcome 2	Average agricultural productivity (tonnes per		*0.9 tonnes/hectares*	*No mid-term target*	*Agriculture: 2.5 tonnes /hectares*	*Assumptions*

Communities in the targeted watersheds implement climate-resilient livelihoods and integrated watershed/runoff management practices that reduce climate-related risks	hectare)	*End-line report* *FDGs with beneficiaries' farmers*				*Through improved behaviour change through climate resilient practices, agriculture communities will witness increase in agriculture and aquaculture yield* *Notes* *No mid-term target is set, but based on value chain assessment study a indicative of improvement of yield is set for agriculture (2.5 tonnes/ hectares)*
	Average aquaculture productivity (tonnes per hectare	*End-line report* *FDGs with beneficiaries' farmers*	*1.5 tonnes/hectares*	*No mid-term target*	*Aquaculture: 2.5 tonnes/per hectares*	*Assumptions* *Through improved behaviour change through climate resilient practices, aquaculture communities will witness increase in agriculture and aquaculture yield* *Notes* *No mid-term target is set, but based on value chain assessment study a indicative of improvement of yield is set for aquaculture (2.5 tonnes/ hectares)*

	Water infiltration rate in blue green spaces for runoff management	*End line report* *Baseline report* *Technical feasibility reports*	*TBC*	*No mid-term target*	*Target to be defined upon completion of baseline and selection of blue green spaces sites*	*Assumptions* *Blue–green interventions are expected to improve infiltration and reduce runoff over time, with gradual initial gains dependent on vegetation establishment and maintenance.* *Notes* *The baseline for water infiltration rate will be collected in baseline study in inception stage and targets will be determined once blue green space sites are selected.*
	Soil organic carbon (SOC) content rate in blue green spaces for improved land management	*End line report* *Baseline report* *Technical feasibility reports*	*TBC*	*No mid-term target*	*Target to be defined upon completion of baseline and selection of blue green spaces sites*	*Assumptions* *Soil organic carbon is expected to increase progressively through restoration and improved land management, depending on sustained application of practices and local conditions.* *Notes* *The baseline for soil organic carbon rate will be collected in baseline study in the inception stage stage and targets will be determined once blue green space sites are selected.*

Output 2.1 Communities in the targeted watersheds are supported to implement the climate-informed and climate-resilient livelihood options	Number of Blue green spaces sites approved	*Signed Permission letters for approved blue green spaces sites*	*0*	*4 permission letters*	*4 permission letters*	*Assumptions* *village authorities, local residents, and municipal governments through inclusive participation and risk perception analysis are satisfied with selection process for blue green spaces sites and willing to give formal consent for selection of blue green spaces sites* *Notes* *approval of 4 blue green spaces sites will be secured through public consultations with government and communities*
	Number of climate smart agriculture field schools implemented for agriculture and aquaculture farmer groups	*Field school documentation (photos)* *Field school training reports*	*0*	***Agriculture:** 2 Field school (1 for carrot, 1 for coffee)* ***Aquaculture:** 2 aquaculture field schools*	***Agriculture:** 4 Field School (2 for carrot, 2 for coffee)* ***Aquaculture:** 3 aquaculture field schools*	*<u>Assumptions</u>* ***Agriculture:** Farmer field schools are expected to equip farmers with best CSA practices on climate risk awareness, resilient crop and soil management, efficient water use, integrated pest management and use of Climate information system* ***Aquaculture:** Aquaculture Farmer Field Schools are expected to equip fish farmers with best CSA practices on climate risk awareness, resilient pond and water management, efficient feed and input use and adaptive techniques such as pond diversification and salinity control.* *<u>Notes</u>* ***Agriculture**: 4 Commodity specific field schools will be implemented during different stages of the project. Based on the dynamics of each village, commodity specific farmer field schools will be implemented in 15 villages. These 15 villages will have support through CIS for agriculture activities* *A**quaculture**: 3 Commodity specific*

						field schools will be implemented during different stages of the project
	Number of trained farmers reporting increased knowledge of CSA practices (disaggregated by farmer group and gender)	*Training reports* *List of farmers trained*	*0*	***Agriculture**:150 0 farmers trained (≥40% women)* ***Aquaculture**: 80 aquaculture farmers trained (≥40% women*	***Agriculture-** 300 farmers trained (≥40% women)* ***Aquaculture:** 160 aquaculture farmers trained (≥40% women*	*<u>Assumptions</u>* *It is expected Farmers selected for CSA trainings will be willing to further utilize trainings for improved productivity and climate resilient livelihood development* *<u>Notes</u>* ***Agriculture:** 300 farmers will be trained from 15 villages in upstream and mid-term areas* ***Aquaculture:** 160 farmers will be trained from 10 villages for aquaculture in downstream areas. These 10 villages will have support through CIS for agriculture activities*
	Number of demonstration plots established for agriculture and aquaculture practices	*GPS coordinates and geo-referenced maps of plot locations* *Plot design/layout sheets* *Demo plot records* *Field verification*	*0*	***Agriculture** 4 agriculture demo plots established* ***Aquaculture**: 4 aquaculture demo plots established*	***Agriculture**: 9 agriculture demo plots established* ***Aquaculture**: 8 aquaculture demo plots established*	*<u>Assumptions</u>* *suitable land and resources for agriculture and sites for aquaculture will be made available for demonstration plots, and that farmers will actively participate in showcasing and testing improved agriculture practice* *<u>Notes</u>* ***Agriculture:** 9 Demonstration plots will be established within vicinity of 15 upstream and mid-stream villages selected for agriculture interventions* ***Aquaculture:** 8 Demonstration plots will be established within vicinity of 10 villages*
	Number of gender inclusive farmer groups	*Capacity-building session records*	*0*	***Agriculture:** 3 farmer groups*	***Agriculture:** 6 farmer groups capacity*	*<u>Assumptions</u>* *It is assumed that farmer groups are*

	strengthened in financial literacy and business management skills			*capacity improved* ***Aquaculture:*** *2 aquaculture groups capacity improved*	*improved* ***Aquaculture:*** *4 aquaculture groups capacity improved*	*active, inclusive, and willing to adopt climate-resilient practices* *Notes* ***Agriculture:*** *6 farmer groups will be strengthened within vicinity of 15 targeted villages* ***Aquaculture:*** *4 farmer groups will be strengthened within vicinity of 10 targeted villages*
	Number of participatory climate resilient conservation plans developed	*-Final conservation plans with community endorsement* *-Record of consultations and validation of conservation plans*	*0*	*7 conservation plans developed*	*15 conservation plans developed*	*Assumptions* *It is assumed that technical expertise and stakeholder participation will be available to develop high-quality, context-specific conservation plans.* *Notes* *15 conservation plans will be developed for 15 agriculture intervention villages. Implementation of conservation plans will be tracked at outcome level*
	Number of trained woman farmers reporting increased knowledge of implementing value added scheme	*Capacity building session reports* *Attendance record of women trained*	*0*	*no mid-term target*	*60-woman involved in value-added scheme trained*	*Assumption* *It is assumed that women will be willing to participate in value-added training schemes, and that enabling socio-cultural norms will allow for it.* *Notes* *15 women from 4 villages will be trained for value added schemes*
2.2: Integrated runoff management and flood preparedness systems	Number of blue-green space designs validated by local stakeholders	*Approved blue green spaces design reports*	*0*	*2 approval letters*	*4 approval letters*	*Assumptions* *landowners and community members are supportive of proposed project activities and satisfied with designs of blue green spaces* *Notes* *Public consultations will be carried*

established in targeted sub districts						*out with communities and government which will inform validation of designs of blue green spaces*
	Number of blue-green spaces established through management working groups		*0*	*2 blue green spaces established*	*4 blue green spaces established*	*<u>Assumption</u>* *Technical designs will be available for establishing blue–green spaces, and that communities and local authorities will support their development. Adequate financing, maintenance arrangements, and institutional coordination are expected to ensure that the spaces function effectively for flood mitigation, runoff management* *<u>Notes</u>* *4 blue green spaces will be established.* *The following criteria will be used for selecting 4 blue green spaces* ***Spatial criteria**, this includes selecting areas that (1) have ground space or the ability to infiltrate water and reduce runoff, (2) are relatively flat to reduce water movement, and (3) includes a water collection area where the tributaries meet. Areas with a groundwater depth of more than 1 m during the dry season (when it is not raining) have the potential to infiltrate water.* ***Existing infrastructure,** although the infrastructure required will depend on the final design of the blue-green space and its intended purpose. Factors to consider include level of urban development, population density and demographics, transportation and other access requirements.* ***Opportunity to provide environmental and socio-economic benefits**, to include biodiversity, improve environmental variables and/or water quality. In*

						addition, communities' needs and preferences will be a key criterion, for example, their interest to establish and maintain increased green space. ***Meets all regulatory, planning and zoning rules,*** *with all clearances approved prior to the final selection.*
	Number of contingency plans developed	*Contingency plans documents*	*0*	*2 contingency plans developed*	*4 contingency plans developed*	Assumption *Contingency plans are expected to be developed through community inputs and participation* *Notes* *4 contingency plans which will benefit the population in 4 sub districts.*
	Number of trained individuals reporting increased knowledge of contingency plans	*Attendance sheets of Number of people trained*	*0*	*- 200 people trained, male: 120, female: 80 (≥40% women, including vulnerable groups*	*- 400 people trained, male: 240, female: 160 (≥40% women, including vulnerable groups)*	Assumptions *It is assumed that both men and women will be willing to participate in the flood contingency plan trainings and gender concerns may not affect participation of women and other gender groups/* Notes *400 people from community groups in 4 sub-districts will be trained in contingency plans*
Outcome 3: Enabling environment to replicate and scale-up climate-resilient IWRM exists						
	Government adopts enabling framework for replication and scale-up of climate-resilient IWRM.	*IWRM Framework* document	*0*	*No-midterm target*	*1 IWRM framework adopted*	*Assumption* *It is assumed that political commitment and policy space will remain favourable for adopting climate-resilient IWRM frameworks. The framework could either lead to a new policy or be used to strengthen the existing policies. Adequate technical evidence, advocacy, and stakeholder consensus will be available to influence decision-*

						making
	Total value (USD) of climate-resilient financial products accessed by farmers/fish farmers	*Signed agreements on financial products*	*0*	No midterm target	48,969 USD	*Assumption* Access to technical advisory services and financial products will translate into utilization as farmers and fish farmers apply acquired knowledge and invest in climate-resilient practices The target is therefore set conservatively, informed by Mercy Corps Indonesia's Barometer Research (2023–2025) and Ministry of MSMEs data, which indicate declining MSME access to formal finance and gradual adoption dynamics under prevailing market conditions. *Methodology* A total of 120 farmers will be active users of financial products and average size of product per farmer will USD 408.075. The average value of financial support is based on prevailing local benchmarks, and it is assumed that accessed finance is primarily used for climate-resilient livelihood investments.
Output 3.1. Government stakeholders, academia, private sector, community and media are informed of best practices of climate-resilient and climate-informed livelihood options, and	*Number of policy recommendation summaries shared with policymakers*	*Policy analysis reports* *Multi-stakeholder dialogues sessions reports* *Summary documents with recommendations*	*0*	1 summary developed	2 summaries developed	*Assumption* *evidence-based summaries can be produced which policymakers can access for informed decision making* Notes *3 policy analysis and 10 multi-stakeholder level dialogues will lead to production of summaries for policy makers.*
	IWRM framework developed through use of decision support tools	*IWRM framework document*	*No prior policy framework draft*	*1 climate-resilient IWRM framework draft under development*	*1 climate-resilient IWRM framework developed*	Assumption Technical expertise is available to develop context driven IWRM framework

policy recommendations.						Notes *Sector specific decision support evidence reports through Climate information system will be used to develop the IWRM framework*
	Number of local/provincial policies integrating climate-resilient IWRM principles	*Local/provincial policies documents with section on IWRM*	*local/provincial policies not included IWRM principles within*	*Submission of recommendations to integrate IWRM context into the relevant local/provincial policies*	*3 local/provincial policies incorporate IWRM principles*	*Assumption* *governments will prioritize holistic water resource management and climate resilience in their policy agendas, and that coordination mechanisms will support integration across departments.*
Output 3.2: Communities in the targeted watersheds have access to supports with climate-resilient livelihood business models and finance.	*Number of farmers/fish farmer groups adopting business models*	*List of farmers/fish farmers groups adopting business models* *Documentation of services/packages provided to farmer/fish farmers groups in business models* *Business model documents*	*No villages piloting business models*	*No mid-term target*	*4 farmer/fishfarmers groups adopting business models*	*Assumption* *farmer groups will be willing and able to adopt new business models, and enabling conditions—such as access to finance, markets, and technical support—will be present.* *Notes* *4 farmer groups will fall within 25 villages covered by agriculture and aquaculture interventions in outcome 2. These farmer groups will adopt 4 commodity-specific business models*
	Number of farmers/fish farmers accessing technical advisory and financial products	*List of farmers/fish farmers accessing financial products* *List of farmers//fish farmer receive advisory services* *Package of financial products provided to each farmer/fish farmer*	*Farmers/fish farmers have very limited access to financial products and don't receive advisory services*	***Financial products:*** *200 farmers/fish farmers access financial products* ***Advisory services****: 8 farmers/fish farmers groups receive advisory services*	***Financial products:*** *400 farmers/fish farmers access financial products* ***Advisory services****: 10 farmer/fish farmers groups receive advisory services*	*Assumption* *Sufficient trust is built for farmers to avail and access financial products and advisory services* *Notes* *400 farmers will access financial products but 30% will be active users (120 farmers) of financial products as mentioned in Outcome 3 indicator notes. This assumption is based on Mercy Corps Indonesia's implementation experience and recent MSME financing trends in*

						Indonesia. Barometer Research (2023–2025) shows declining MSME access to formal loans (30% in 2023 to 22% in 2025), linked to rising non-performing loan risks and cautious lending practices. Ministry of MSMEs data also indicates that only around 30% of MSMEs access formal financial services. Therefore, a conservative 30% uptake assumption reflects current market realities, financial sustainability considerations, and the likelihood of gradual adoption over time. *10 farmer groups accessing financial advisory will fall within 25 villages covered by agriculture and aquaculture interventions in outcome 2*
Project/programme co-benefit indicators						
Co-benefit 1 Enhanced access to income generating opportunities	*Number of households reporting increased income through climate-smart value chains.*	Mid-term and end-line survey	No integrated interventions focused on financial and market advisory to communities	no-midterm target	520 targeted Households reporting average increase in income by 20% in 25 villages	It is assumed that market demand, financial services, and enabling policies will support uptake of value chains. Farmers will be willing to engage with new opportunities and apply skills learned for income generation .

4. Project/programme activities and deliverables

All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be also reflected in the project/programme Timetable (Annex 5). Add rows as needed.

Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section 5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.

Output	Activities	Description	Deliverables
Please number each Output *Output 1.1, Output 1.2)*	*List of the project activities below.*	*Provide a brief description of each of the activity listed in the previous column.*	

Output 1.1. Climate-based evidence is available to targeted communities and project stakeholders for climate-resilient planning	**Activity 1.1.1** Conduct climate risk and impact assessment for Sengkarang watershed and updating the climate risk and impact assessment for Kupang watershed	The climate risk and impact assessment will be conducted in Sengkarang watershed and Kupang watershed (impact assessment will be updated) with the particular focus on linking climate risks with the targeted livelihood (with long-term/decadal projections). The assessment will provide information on future climate risks and impacts that potentially experienced by the area and how it will affect priority sectors, including livelihood sector	2 watershed assessments reports (Sengkarang full, Kupang updated)
	Activity 1.1.2: Develop ecosystem services valuation assessment	Ecosystem service valuation assessment will be conducted in two watersheds. Results will be linked to landscape resilience and watershed sectoral assessments to demonstrate the benefits of climate-resilient practices, including conservation measures.	1 ecosystem service valuation assessment report
Output 1.2. Community-based climate change adaptive management plans and designs have been developed to enhance community resilience	**Activity 1.2.1:** Formation and strengthening of climate-resilient community groups in target villages.	Climate resilient community groups will be formed in 33 villages through participatory stakeholder mapping and consultations. Capacity building sessions of 33 climate resilient community groups in 33 villages will be carried out on risk informed planning and use of climate information. The training topics will be tailored to the specific interventions planned for implementation in that community, which could include risk-informed planning, gender-sensitive approaches, disaster response and use of climate information. These community groups will comprise men/women, representative of gender and PWD groups, as well as	33 climate resilient community groups formed

		agriculture and aquaculture farmers.	
	Activity 1.2.2. Develop community resilience action plans through inclusive stakeholder participation	Integrated Community resilience action plans will be developed through participatory planning with community groups, local government, and sectoral agencies and climate risk analysis	33 Integrated Community Resilience Action Plans developed with prioritised resilience actions informed by participatory climate risk and land-use assessments.
	Activity 1.2.3: Hydrological analysis of the watershed area to provide insights into runoff patterns and discharge rates, serving as input for site selection and the development of blue-green space design	A hydrological analysis will be conducted to assess watershed runoff patterns and discharge rates, providing technical inputs for identifying suitable intervention sites and informing the design of blue-green space solutions.	1 Hydrological analysis report
	Activity 1.2.4. Securing approval of blue green spaces sites through stakeholder validation and risk perception analysis	The activity will cover participatory site mapping, field inspections, and community consultations in 4 sub districts to inform local risk perceptions, environmental conditions, flood runoff risks, and community receptivity to potential blue–green space intervention. This will be complemented by site specific assessments of physical conditions, drainage systems, and runoff flows to inform the design and placement of blue–green space interventions. In addition, consultations with relevant government agencies, village heads, and communities near the indicative locations will be carried out to secure the necessary permissions from village authorities, local residents, and municipal governments where the selected sites fall under local government jurisdiction.	Local risk perception and environmental conditions report of four villages Record of permissions secured from village authorities for blue-green space sites.
	Activity 1.2.5: Landscape design of the blue-green space	The landscape design of blue–green spaces will be shaped by socio-economic assessments and community preferences. Designs will emphasize	4 sites covered through landscape design of blue–green spaces

		recreation, safety, and aesthetics if communities value social use, or focus on economic benefits through cultivation of suitable vegetation. Key elements include identifying desired community functions, balancing proportions of blue, green, and built areas, and selecting vegetation that aligns with water conditions and resilience needs.	
Output 2.1 Communities in the targeted watersheds are supported to implement the climate-informed and climate-resilient livelihood options	**Activity 2.1.1:** Conduct climate-smart field schools for agriculture and aquaculture to promote climate-resilient farming and adaptive aquaculture practices.	Farmer field school training on agriculture commodities- carrot and coffee commodity will be conducted which involves sessions on climate literacy (incl. impacts on carrot & coffee), climate-adaptive and conservation-based agriculture practise (inc smart irrigation) and the use of climate information system. In addition, field schools on adaptive aquaculture practices will inform sessions on feeding practices	Four Farmer Field Schools conducted (2 for carrot and 2 for coffee). Four Fish-farmer Field Schools conducted (2 for grouper and 2 for milkfish).
	Activity 2.1.2: Expand and contextualize the Climate Information System (CIS) to support community resilience action plan implementation across upstream, midstream, and coastal communities, focusing on coffee, carrots, milkfish, and grouper commodities	The project team will be expanding the existing climate information system development and contextualize it with the needs and characteristic of coffee, carrot, milkfish and grouper farming process, and integrate market features within the system	Climate Information system operational in 25 villages
	Activity 2.1.3. Build the financial and business management capacity of farmer and fish-farmer groups to function as aggregators for their members	10 farmer groups across 25 villages supported with capacity strengthening with capacity-building activities may include trainings, workshops, and the co-development of appropriate financial reporting and management systems.	6 farmer groups and 4 fish-farmer groups supported with capacity strengthening
	Activity 2.1.4. Implement participatory conservation measures and establish climate smart agriculture demonstration plots	Conservation measures will be conducted including sediment control and erosion prevention complemented by establishment of demonstration	Nine demonstration plots established, with fifteen conservation plans developed and implemented covering the demonstration plots and their surrounding areas.

		plots which will showcase use of efficient irrigation system and intercropping methods for climate adaptation	
	Activity 2.1.5. Establish adaptive aquaculture demonstration plots complemented with improved feeding management practices and introduce value added schemes for women farmer groups	Establish adaptive aquaculture demonstration plots and promote improved feeding management practices to enhance water quality and wastewater control, alongside the introduction of value-added processing and marketing schemes for aquaculture products, with a focus on women's groups	8 demo plots of resilient aquaculture established that demonstrate improved feeding and water management 4 value added schemes in fishery commodities targeting women group established
	Activity 2.1.6. Facilitate village engagement and advocacy in upstream, midstream, downstream and coastal communities to support knowledge exchange with farmer and fish-farmer groups	Village engagement support sessions will be conducted with communities to facilitate knowledge exchange and learning with farmer groups; while also strengthening advocacy engagement at the village level to influence relevant village planning processes and ensure community priorities are reflected in local development plans.	Village engagement sessions conducted 3 times for each village per year
	Activity 2.2.1: conducting sectoral risk and opportunity analysis to inform establishment of Blue green spaces	The project will conduct sectoral risk and opportunity assessment and planning which will inform establishment of blue green spaces in 4 villages. The establishment of blue green spaces will involve active involvement, coordination and communication from government and communities through regular working group meetings	Sectoral risk and opportunity assessment reports for blue–green spaces completed. 4 blue green spaces established in 4 villages (one per village)
Output 2.2 Integrated runoff management and flood preparedness systems established in targeted sub-districts	**Activity 2.2.2:** Provide systems and procedures for monitoring, communication and operational management of Blue- Geen Spaces	Monitoring and evaluation system of blue–green spaces will focus on tracking their condition and assessing impacts, while also providing data for contingency planning. Key parameters include routine monitoring of water levels at inlets, outlets, and within the	4 risk monitoring and communication guidelines established (one for each site) 4 Operations and maintenance plans developed (one for each site)

		space, as well as periodic assessment of vegetation health, biodiversity, and carbon potential. This will be complemented by Operation management of blue green spaces including water management to maintain hydrological function, vegetation management to sustain ecological and cultural value, and mud management to preserve storage and infiltration capacity.	
	Activity 2.2.3 Securing validation of designs and establishment of blue-green spaces management working groups	Public consultations will be carried out with communities and government to validate designs of blue green spaces, which will be complemented by establishment of 4working groups for operational oversight of blue green spaces	4 blue green spaces design validated by local stakeholders Establishment of blue green space working groups (one working group for each site)
	Activity 2.2.4: Develop sub-district level contingency plans	The contingency plans will be developed for 4 sub-districts, covering (i) assessing types and levels of hazards and agreeing on risk determinations; (ii) developing scenarios based on timing, duration, intensity, and potential losses; (iii) setting policies, strategies, and sectoral plans that assign clear roles for institutions; (iv) ensuring synchronization and harmonization across stakeholders.	4 sub-district level contingency plans established
	Activity 2.2.5: Train local communities on flood preparedness and response	400 community members will be trained in flood preparedness and response and will be provided guidelines on how to use early warning systems and contingency plans	400 community members trained in contingency plans
Output 3.1 : Government stakeholders, academia, private sector, community and media are informed of best practices of	**Activity 3.1.1:** Conduct policy analysis at provincial and local level to inform evidence-based policy recommendations	policy analysis research will be carried out on how IWRM principles can be used and adopted. This will be complemented by Stakeholder	2 policy analysis reports compiled and stakeholder mapping workshop report

climate-resilient and climate-informed livelihood options, and policy recommendations		mapping conducted for government, academia, private sector, media and communities to develop engagement plan for IWRM policy recommendations	
	Activity 3.1.2. Facilitate multi-level advocacy and policy dialogues to advance the integration of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles into local and provincial polices	Ten multi-stakeholder dialogues will be conducted to foster broader debate on integrating Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles at the local level, with Activity 3.1.1 informing these discussions. Throughout the project, consultations and advocacy with government stakeholders will also be carried out to support the integration of IWRM principles into three local or provincial policies, drawing on evidence generated from landscape assessments and the climate information system to strengthen the advocacy process.	Ten multi-stakeholder dialogues conducted, resulting in the integration of IWRM principles into at least three local or provincial policies through evidence-based advocacy informed by landscape assessments and the Climate Information System.
	Activity 3.1.3. Develop and disseminate a summary for policy makers (SPM) based on lessons learned	summaries for policy makers will be developed with recommendations for integration of IWRM in local policies and plans.	summaries documents for policy makers developed and disseminated
	Activity 3.1.4. Co-develop climate-resilient IWRM framework through stakeholder consultation (to integrate landscape and climate resilience perspectives)	The activity will focus on enriching the IWRM framework with a landscape and climate-resilient perspective during the dialogue process. The representation of a diverse group of actors (government, academicians, private actors, communities, and media) will be involved for promoting interdisciplinary approach, fostering role-sharing and improving decision-making processes in IWRM implementation	1 climate-resilient IWRM framework co-developed
	Activity 3.1.5. conduct media outreach and visibility campaigns and maintain knowledge repository	Media outreach and engagement plan will be developed for raising awareness on IWRM through public campaign. This will be completed by stock take and documentation of insights records	Media outreach and public campaign

		from consultations and evidence generated from media engagement activities	
	Activity 3.1.6. Co-develop decision-making tools for sector-specific (CIS) with relevant local partners	Functional decision-making tool will be used to translate climate data into actionable recommendations	1 decision making tool for CIS is operational
	Activity 3.1.7. Amplify the project learning and evidence to inform the climate resilience policy development at the national level	This activity focuses on national-level advocacy to amplify key messages on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) developed by the BRAVE project, with the aim of informing relevant climate resilience policies at the national level.	2 policy recommendation/inputs document developed and disseminated
Output 3.2. Communities in the targeted watersheds have access to supports with climate-resilient livelihood business models and finance	**Activity 3.2.1:** Detailed Market scoping analysis both for agriculture and aquaculture commodities	The project team will conduct market analysis for viability and financial potential of agriculture and aquaculture commodities with stock take of stakeholders, institutions and types of bundled packages that could serve the needs of the project	Detailed market scoping analysis report
	Activity 3.2.2: Improve network with offtakers, aquaculture and agriculture input providers	4 partnership agreements will be formed with financial, market and input provider institutions	4 partnerships established formally
	Activity 3.2.3: Strengthen networks and facilitate linkages with financial institutions and technical assistance advisory groups, to improve access to finance and market opportunities**.**	The project will engage farmers and aquaculture farmers through consultative sessions and facilitate linkages with financial institutions covering banks, microfinance institutions, insurance providers and technical service providers to strengthen access to finance and support services. A two-way connection will be established between farmers and financial/technical actors to co-develop appropriate service packages for the four targeted commodity business models. In	Consultative sessions conducted with financial and technical service providers. Commodity-specific financial access options explored including savings, microfinance, insurance, and digital marketing services

		collaboration with financial institutions, private sector actors, and where feasible marketplace companies, the project will explore commodity-specific financial access options, including bundled services such as savings schemes, parametric insurance products, microfinance, and digital marketing support.	
	Activity 3.2.4: Develop bundled service business models for selected aquaculture and agriculture commodities	4 commodity specific business models will be developed based on market viability and accessibility to off takers, input providers and financial institutions. The bundled service will include mix of access to financial products and technical advisory to the farmers and fish farmers	Four commodity-specific business models developed and implemented with technical advisory support provided to ten farmer and fish-farmer groups.
	Activity 3.2.5. Document and disseminate lessons learned on the replication potential of business models	To further support scalability and attract greater private-sector investment, the project will develop a specialized knowledge product documenting the business model development process using the bundled-services approach. The activity will synthesize and document learnings from value chain implementation, including success factors and opportunities for replication and scale up that are created through implementation of 4 business models.	4 lesson learnt reports developed and disseminated
	3.2.6 Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation on technical performance of the close-loop model	A technical monitoring protocol specifically designed to track production efficiency including the ROI, nutrient and resource cycling, and environmental health within the agriculture–aquaculture closed-loop system.	Monitoring and Evaluation reports
5. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 300 words)			

Besides the arrangements (e.g. annual performance reports) laid out in Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA), please give a summary of the project/programme specific arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluation including a description of the monitoring and reporting system that will be used to assess the climate results of the proposed project/programme. Please also summarize the types of interim and final evaluations. Describe Accredited Entity (AE) project reporting relationships, including to the National Designated Authority (NDA)/Focal Point and between AE and Executing Entity (EE) as relevant, identifying reporting obligations from the EE to the AE.

Monitoring, Evaluation arrangements will be operationalized through Result Framework which would include IRMF Indicators and Project specific indicators. The framework will ensure that project activities will be monitored regularly, project achievements can be tracked through indicators, and lessons learned can be utilized to improve the future course of project implementation and advocate good practices in other projects. As part of the funding proposal, MEL Plan has been developed (attached as annex 11). The MEL Plan will include:

- ***Monitoring will assess progress and achievement against indicators in project results framework.*** The site-specific monitoring depending on nature of indicator will be carried out on quarterly/annual basis. The baseline for two outcome 2 indicators will be collected in the inception stage of the project through baseline study- 1)- Water infiltration rate in blue green spaces for runoff management and 2) Soil organic carbon (SOC) content rate in blue green spaces for improved land management

- ***Evaluation*** will assess the overall progress of the project towards the designated outcomes in the results framework. Evaluation will be conducted in mid-project (interim) and at the end of project period (endline). The interim evaluation will be focusing more on assessing findings, hindrance and risks of the project, and develop recommendations to address them and improve the project progress. While endline evaluation will be an in-depth and retrospective analysis on the project to see project achievement and lessons for future implementation, replication and scaling up of the project. Kemitraan as AE will arrange and contract for independent interim and final evaluations
- ***Reporting;*** to communicate project progress and implementation to MCI as the accredited entity and Kemitraan as the executing entity. M&E team will prepare quarterly and annual progress reports reflecting implementing status. Below reporting deliverables will be submitted as part of implementation:

  Annual Progress report: To be submitted in Q1 of Y2, Y3, Y4, and Y5
  IER (Interim Independent Evaluation Report): To be submitted in Q3 or Q4 of Y3
  PCR (Project Completion Report): Q1 or Q2 of Y6
  FER (Final Independent Evaluation Report): Q1 or Q2 of Y6

  PCR and FER will be submitted to GCF after the project completion date.

As part of Project PMIU, a dedicated MEL Officer will be assigned which will liaison with MCI's country level MEL Manager. The MEL plan and activity of the project will follow Kemitraan's MEL frameworks and MCI's program management minimum standard which includes Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, with standardized monitoring and evaluation tools such as results framework.