**undp3United Nations Development Programme**

**Country: Indonesia**

**PROJECT DOCUMENTa**

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| **Project Title:** **Strategic Planning and Action to strengthen climate resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor** | |
| **UNPDF Outcome(s):** Outcome 5 Climate Change and Environment – Strengthened climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability measures in targeted vulnerable provinces, sectors and communities |  | |
| **UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome:** Policies, strategies, and plans for integrated low emission climate resilient development are developed and strengthened in key-sectoral governance entities  **UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome:** strengthened capacity of developing countries to mainstream climate change adaptation into national development plans | |
| **Expected CP Outcome(s):**  2.3. National institutions and other key stakeholders are coherently and effectively addressing Climate  Change (CC) adaptation and mitigation and ozone layer protection  4.3. GOI and communities have minimized the risk of adverse impacts of disasters, through the application of DRR policies, regulations and practices  **Expected CPAP Output(s)**  2.3.3 Policy and guidelines to integrate climate change adaptation associated with DRR at decentralized level developed with appropriate capacity and resources  4.3.1 National and local governments policy and regulatory enabling framework for DRR in target areas designed and implemented  **Expected CPAP Indicator (s)**  2.3.3.1 Number of provinces which have adopted or mainstreamed climate change adaptation principles into their development plans  2.3.3.2 Extent to which climate change adaptation methodologies (including Climate Risk Management) and interventions associated with DRR are being piloted  4.3.1.3 % of target areas effectively developing and implementing DRR sensitive spatial planning incorporating climate risk reduction  **Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment**  **Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: Bappeda** | |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  |   *a For UNDP supported GEF funded projects as this includes GEF-specific requirements* | | | |  |

**Brief Description**

Rural communities in NTT are highly dependent on the climate for their subsistence agricultural production and water resources. Ensuring food and water security is already a major challenge. The climate induced problem that this project is focused on is that the impacts of the ongoing and projected changes in climate will very likely exceed the coping capacity of many rural communities. This will result in decreasing security in terms of livelihoods, food and water, affecting rural development in NTT. Underlying causes of the problem include 1) Systemic vulnerabilities are high due to geographical and geophysical factors (remote and archipelagic area, with a naturally high climate variability); 2) Slow development progress in NTT (e.g. short term planning, reactive responses to problems, poor infrastructure and communication network); 3) Decentralization challenges (e.g. ineffective coordination, little attention to capacity development for sub-national institutions, 4) Community challenges such as low education levels, cultural perspectives on adopting new approaches and practices.

SCCF funding will focus on strengthening and developing climate resilient institutions and rural communities centred around livelihoods, food and water security. In particular, it will support the following long-term solution: 1) Local government (including both provincial and district governments) has integrated climate resilience principles in policy, planning and budgeting, and have the institutional capacity to develop, implement and monitor this; and 2) Communities will strengthen and diversify their livelihoods in anticipation of further changes in the climate and its impacts. Identified barriers that local government and the communities are facing to improve livelihoods, food security and water security in a changing climate include informational, policy, financial, individual, and institutional barriers, with gender cutting across these.

**Expected project outcomes are:**

1. Institutional capacity developed to integrate climate resilience in sustainable development at provincial and district level
2. Livelihoods of vulnerable rural communities strengthened in a changing climate

Total resources required USD 79,310,690

Total allocated grant resources: USD 5,000,000

grant

* UNDP USD 100,000
* GEF/SCCF USD 5,000,000

Co-financing (in-kind)

* UNDP USD 6,337,372
* Government of NTT USD 67,873,318

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Management Arrangements NIM

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Agreed by (Government):

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner):

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (UNDP):

Date/Month/Year

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## List of Acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AGI | Articulating Governance and Local Development in Indonesia |
| AIPD | Australia Indonesia Partnership for Decentralization |
| AMP | Anggur Merah Programme |
| APR | Annual Project Review |
| Bappeda I | Provincial Development Planning Agency |
| Bappeda II | District Development Planning Agency |
| Bappenas | National Development Planning Agency |
| BDP | Bureau for Development Policy |
| BKP2 | Food Security Agency |
| BLHD I | Provincial Environment Agency |
| BLHD-II | District Environment Agency |
| BMKG | Meteorological Climatological and Geophysical Agency |
| BNPB | National Board for Disaster Management |
| BPTP | Agency for Development of Agricultural Technology |
| CCWG | Climate Change Working Group |
| CO | Country Office |
| COSS | Country Office Support Services |
| CP | Country Programme |
| CPAP | Country Programme Action Plan |
| CPEIR | Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| CTA | Chief Technical Advisor |
| DNPD | Deputy National Project Director |
| DNPI | National Climate Change Council |
| DPRD-2 | District Parliament |
| DPRD-I | Provincial Parliament |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| EEG | Energy and Environment Group |
| ENSO | El-Nino Southern Oscillation |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organzation of the United Nations |
| FPO | Fiscal Policy Office |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GOI | Government of Indonesia |
| HACT | Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| ICCTF | Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund |
| IEC | Information Education Communication |
| KAP | Knowledge Attitude Practice assessment |
| KPDT | Ministry for Disadvantaged Regions |
| LoA | Letter of Agreement |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MoA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MoE | Ministry of Environment |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| NGO | Non Government Organization |
| NIM | National Implementation Modality |
| NPD | National Project Director |
| NTT | Nusa Tenggara Timor |
| PAC | Project Appraisal Committee |
| PB | Project Board |
| PFM | Public Finance Management |
| PGSP | Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme |
| PIF | Project Identification Form |
| PIR | Project Implementation Report |
| PLB | Project Laser Beam |
| PM | Project Manager |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PNPM | National Programme for Community Empowerment |
| PPR | Project Progress Report |
| PU | Ministry of Public Works |
| QPR | Quarterly Progress Report |
| RCU | Regional Coordination Unit |
| RPJMD | District Medium Term Development Plan |
| RPJMN | National Medium Term Development Plan |
| RPJMP | Provincial Medium Term Development Plan |
| RTA | Regional Technical Advisor |
| SCCF | Special Climate Change Fund |
| SC-DRR | Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction in development |
| SNC | Second National Communications |
| SOF | Source Of Finance |
| SPADU | Integrated Secretariat for Development Partnership |
| SPARC | Strategic Planning and Action to strengthen climate resilience of Rural Communities  in Nusa Tenggara Timor |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| TTS | Timor Tengah Selatan |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNPDF | United Nations Partnership for Development Framework |
| UNV | United Nations Volunteers |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

# Situation analysis

The province East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) is located in the eastern part of Indonesia. It consists of about 550 islands, with Flores, Sumba and West Timor as the main islands. The size of the population is 4.7 million inhabitants, distributed over 20 districts and one municipal area. The population consists of eleven major ethnic groups, each group having its own language, culture and traditional leaders. Most settlements are however not homogeneous in composition. NTT borders Timor-Leste which gained independence from Indonesia in 2002.

NTT is one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia with a poverty incidence of 25.7%[[1]](#footnote-1), compared to 16% nationally. The comparatively high level of poverty is a chronic problem, and has been for decades. This is also reflected in the Human Development Index (HDI) for NTT which continues to be far behind the national HDI (figure 1). While the national HDI today reflects the status of a middle income country, the HDI for NTT is at the level of a Least Developed Country such as Lao PDR. The disparity between NTT and the rest of Indonesia is of concern in terms of social and political stability in the province.

*Figure 1. Comparing the HDI of NTT to the national HDI from 1996 till 2009*

In short, while Indonesia as a country is making good progress on many MDGs, NTT is lagging behind. Some of the key-challenges are highlighted in the box below:

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| ***MDG performance in NTT compared to national targets – some of the challenges[[2]](#footnote-2)***  **MDG 1 – Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**   * NTT has with 33.6% the highest prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (data 2007). The MDG target is 15.5%, and in 2007 the national prevalence was 18.4% * 23% of the NTT population is below the national poverty line, whereas the national level is 13%. Comparing all provinces of Indonesia, NTT has the 5th highest poverty rate.   **MDG 6 – Combat HIV/AID, Malaria and other Diseases**   * NTT has the 3rd highest prevalence of malaria, with an Annual Parasite Incidence of 10.7%.   **MDG 7 – Ensure Environmental Sustainability**   * NTT has the lowest proportions of households with access to improved sanitation facilities in both rural and urban areas, accumulatively only 15%, compared to 50% nationally. Target MDG is 55.6%. * NTT has the highest proportion of urban slum households, with 28.9% (compared to 12.1% nationally) |

Livelihoods in NTT are overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture (80%), and rural incomes are around six times lower than urban incomes. Agriculture mainly takes place in the form of subsistence based rain fed crop production. Important crops include maize, rice and tuber crops such as cassava. Traditionally, households also have some livestock such as cattle, pigs, goats or chicken. This is, however, not the case for the very poor households. Coastal communities are also engaged in marine activities such as fishing (mainly near the coast) and in some places also seaweed production. Other sources of income may include handicraft by women and seasonal labour in urban areas mainly by men.

The climate of NTT is tropical and ranges from semi-humid to semi-arid. The monsoon starts around October in the highland areas, but not until late November in the lowlands. On average, the rains last until March, but in extremely wet years such as 2010/2011, heavy rainfall may last until mid-May. A key aspect of climate related to agriculture in NTT is the variability in annual rainfall, and particularly the variability between years in the start and end of the rainy season, which affects when farmers can successfully plant their crops and the choice of cultivar.

The ENSO (El-Nino Southern Oscillation) is the main driver of inter annual climate variability in NTT. It has significant impact on seasonal rainfall as well as on the onset and the end of the rainy seasons (Fox 1995). Since 1950, the ENSO has included eleven mild-strong El Nino episodes (1957/58, 1965/66, 1972/73, 1982/83, 1986/87, 1987/88, 1991/92, 1994/95, 1997/98, 2002/03, 2009/10) and also eleven mild-strong La-Nina episodes (1954/55, 1955/56, 1964/65, 1970/71, 1973/74, 1975/76, 1988/89, 1998/99, 1999/00, 2007/08, 2010/11)[[3]](#footnote-3). During El-Nino years the onset of the rainy season is often delayed and this source of predictability is thought to provide potentially useful climate forecast information for agricultural management. However, the relationship may be more complicated in mountainous areas and further investigation is required.

Impacts of climate hazards are to a significant extent dependent on altitude. Droughts as often experienced during El-Nino periods, cause crop losses in lower hills and alluvial plains while rainstorms linked to typhoons lead to damage to corn and other crops in the highlands[[4]](#footnote-4). In the 2002/2003 El-Nino for example, the production loss in NTT due to drought was about 130 billion rupiahs (equivalent to 16 million US$). Losses varied between districts of the order of between 0.5 and 5.0 million US$ (NTT Provincial Agriculture Office, 2004). Extreme wet seasons such as experienced during La Nina cause extreme leaching of especially nitrogen, wind and water damage which mostly damage corn and sorghum while other crops also tend to experience micro-nutrient deficiencies. The southern Arc (West Timor, Rote, Sabu and Sumba) are also exposed to cyclones, which are of particular concern during La-Nina years.

Repeated crop failures due to extreme climate events contribute substantially to the food security problems in NTT, which are serious. For example, a joint NGO survey in the districts Belu and TTU undertaken in 2002 reported 12.1% acute malnutrition. In 2007, a joint CWS/HKI/CARE survey of West Timor reported that the proportion of households with food insecurity was 91.4%. The survey further showed that about 7% of the households experienced food insecurity with hunger (severe). The highest prevalence of food insecurity with hunger (severe and moderate) was found in Belu district at 13.3% and 61%, respectively. Further analysis revealed a statistically significant link between food security status and nutritional status of the children in the household concerned. The above conditions reflect the very high prevalence of underweight (47.8%), a high prevalence of acute malnutrition (13.1% wasting), and a very high prevalence of chronic malnutrition (61.1% stunting) across the districts. All districts in the NTT, with the exception of Ngada in Flores, are among the 100 most food insecure districts in Indonesia[[5]](#footnote-5). Recently, WFP produced a map of NTT indicating vulnerability to food insecurity (see figure 3), highlighting the scale and urgency of the problems.

Several factors have been identified as having caused the state of food insecurity in NTT, including protracted drought, which contributes around 54% of the food insecurity prevailing in the province, as well as other factors, such as pests and/or plant diseases (31%), floods/landslides (6%) and strong wind (6%)[[6]](#footnote-6) . Extreme weather conditions, such as the El Niño phenomenon, have aggravated the state of food insecurity in the province. The latest El Niño in 2006/07, for example, caused low rainfall and prolonged crop failure on the northern coast of the province.

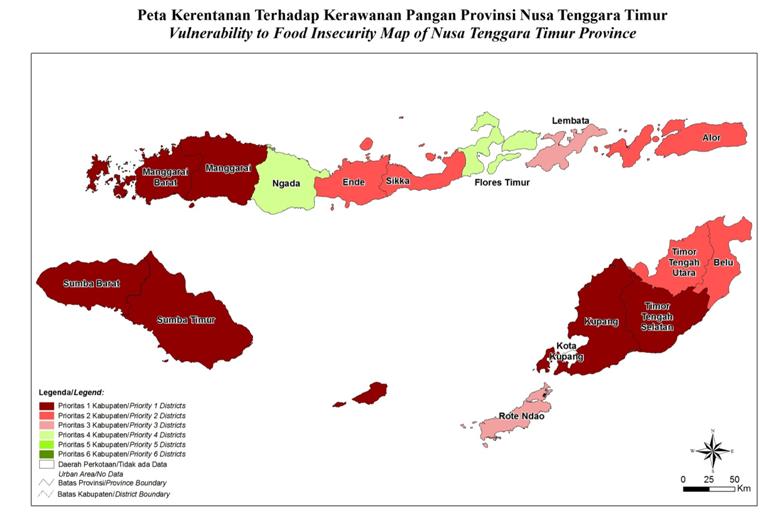


Figure 2. Vulnerability to food insecurity in NTT[[7]](#footnote-7).

## 1.1. Climate change induced problem

Rural communities in NTT are highly dependent on the climate for their subsistence agricultural production and water resources. Ensuring food and water security is already a major challenge. The climate induced problem that this project is focused on is thus that the impacts of the ongoing and projected changes in climate will very likely exceed the coping capacity of many rural communities. This will result in decreasing security in terms of livelihoods, food and water, affecting rural development in NTT.

The detailed climate change risk assessment presented in Annex 1 highlights a number of issues, summarized below. There are strong indications that changes in rainfall patterns are already occurring: over the last decade, there has been a growing number of years with a ‘false’ start of the rainy season, floods and droughts both during dry and rainy season, and high winds. Historical data analysis indicates that extreme rainfall has increased during the last half of the 20th century when comparing 1901-1950 with 1951-2000. Climate change projections prepared up to 2050 for NTT province suggest a likely decrease in September-November rainfall by 2050, with greater decreases likely in the western parts of the Province. During the peak of the rainfall season (December-February) simulated changes are more uncertain, though there is a consistent indication that rainfall will increase during March-May, suggesting a shift of the rainy season (a later start and later end).

Whilst much of the variability in rainfall is currently dependent on ENSO, it is not clear how ENSO will change in the future as currently available models do not include ENSO. There are indications that the El-Niño phenomenon may be becoming more intense and their frequency relative to La Nina has increased since the 1970’s[[8]](#footnote-8). It is however not clear how this will translate into impacts on NTT’s climate in the long-term[[9]](#footnote-9). It seems likely that delayed starts to the season will continue to be a problem, especially in the near future, with the potential for increasing damages from increased incidence and intensity of cyclones (high rainfall and strong winds)[[10]](#footnote-10),[[11]](#footnote-11) Increases in rainfall during the peak and later part of the rainfall season also pose a potential threat to cropping activities (e.g. harvesting and drying rice/corn), though the impact of any such climatic changes will be dependent on the farming system, altitude and location.

The average temperature of NTT is expected to rise by 1-2°C by 2050[[12]](#footnote-12). Whilst temperature increases will depend on altitude and the proximity of the ocean, any increases in minimum night-time temperatures will likely reduce rice yields[[13]](#footnote-13) whereas increases in maximum temperatures may lead to higher evaporation rates during the dry season before planting. The former implies reduced production of food, whereas the latter may exacerbate drought and the amount of water required for irrigation, hence making agricultural production more difficult.

In summary, projections are: 1) increased rainfall variability, 2) increased incidence and magnitude of extreme events (floods, droughts, high winds), 3) shift in rainy season (later start, later end), and 4) increased temperature. It is however unknown if the projected mid- to long-term changes are within the adaptive boundaries of the current agro-ecosystems of NTT, or that major shifts in agro-ecosystems can be expected over time. For example, it is unclear if maize production in certain areas can be sustained in the longer term by e.g. improved agricultural practices, or that the agro-ecosystems in these areas become unsuitable for maize. The latter would require farmers in the longer term to shift to alternative crops suitable for such conditions.

Climate change is expected to reduce food security which is already fragile in NTT. Agricultural production is expected to decline resulting in lower availability of foods for own consumption, lower income from cash crops and livestock that could be used to purchase food, a lower availability of foods at the market, and subsequently higher prices. Furthermore, temporary migration of women seeking work away from home because of crop failure[[14]](#footnote-14) is likely to increase. The current trend whereby especially children are affected by malnutrition is therefore expected to worsen.

At the level of households engaged only in agriculture, a failed crop would basically reduce annual income by around 25-40%. This crop failure cannot be compensated for through other income sources and this consequently forces communities to rely on negative coping mechanism such as reducing food intake (meal frequency), reduce reliance on the formal health system and asset stripping (selling livestock, land, jewellery, cloth), including those controlled by women (Kieft J & Soerkarjo D 2007) Whereas drought mainly has an impact on agricultural production, floods and high winds also cause damage to community infrastructure and household assets. Considering the increasing frequency and magnitude of extreme climate events households are increasingly unable to rebuild their livelihoods, recover their asset base and pay off their debts. These negative coping mechanisms particularly hurt women and children (UNICEF, 2011).

Access to water for domestic use is challenged by climate change. During periods of prolonged dry spells in NTT, water sources in and nearby the communities are commonly reported to fall dry. Government support to ensure water security is limited in rural areas. Interviews with communities reported drastic measures taken by households to cope with water shortages. For example, in Sabu Raijua there have been cases where people were not able to bathe for two weeks, affecting personal hygiene. The incidence of dry spells is likely to increase due to climate change. This would increase the burden on women who are responsible for domestic water supply, spending more time fetching water, an activity that also befalls to children in many households. Water quality often deteriorates during periods of drought increasing risks of outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea.

During floods, water safe for domestic use also becomes scarce whilst standing floodwater forms a breeding ground for mosquitoes. According to public health data (2007-2010), malaria contributes to 20% of the reported incidence of diseases in the province. Access to water for agriculture (crops and livestock) will also become an increasing challenge, and insufficient water will affect agricultural productivity. Tensions and conflicts about water use do occasionally occur in NTT during periods of dry spells, and a rise in conflicts within and between communities over the use of dwindling water resources are thus likely to increase.

The Indonesian government does provide significant support to the poorest communities in times of food security crises through cash transfers and labour intensive work projects. However, the increasing incidence and severity of extreme climate events are becoming a growing burden on the government budget. Altogether, it is clear that the ongoing and projected climate change impacts will affect human development in NTT unless vulnerabilities of communities are reduced in a sustainable way.

## 1.2. Underlying causes

**Systemic vulnerabilities are high due to geographical and geophysical factors**

NTT’s geographical and geophysical features are contributing significantly to its high vulnerability to climate change. The province is well known for its high level of climate variability. It is well recognized that even before Indonesia became independent in 1945, there were regular reports about outbreaks of floods, droughts, and famine in NTT. Many communities live in remote areas that are difficult to reach. On the outer arc (Sumba, Timor, Sabu and Rote), the soils are generally relatively infertile, and have a low water retention capacity making the region highly sensitive to drought and erosion. In a number of locations, the length of the rainy season is only three to four months. The high climate variability has led to risk aversion in farming communities who largely rely on traditional knowledge on when to plant and harvest. This knowledge is increasingly being challenged by climate change.

**Slow development progress in NTT**

Food and water security have been endemic development problems in NTT for over a century[[15]](#footnote-15). Despite many development programmes in NTT over the last 30 years, only little progress has been made. There are indications that the food and water security situation has started to deteriorate with strong linkages to increasing climate variability and extreme events. With such a long record of food and water insecurity and development support, it is clear that government and development partners’ policies and programmes have not been sufficiently effective in addressing these.

Factors are multiple. National and local politics have encouraged short-term planning and action (“quick wins”), without considering long term implications. Furthermore, sector based approaches have been used for community development for a long time. However, success has been limited because interventions were often not well-coordinated amongst sectors and community ownership and involvement was limited.

The government has been handling food and water security issues by reacting to an emerging crisis. The response time tends to be slow, and locally available resources to overcome food and water security crises are often insufficient which then requires central government to step in to provide the additional support. Development partners also have been largely applying reactive responses to food security issues, with a focus on undertaking assessments of immediate needs followed by the provision of relief, whilst investing relatively little in addressing underlying causes and developing local capacities.

Overall, NTT continues to struggle with sustaining and expanding progress made in various sectors. A good example is the livestock sector which was developing well in the 70s and 80s, but fell in decline over the last 20 years. A major contributor to this decline was a lack of continuous investment and support from the government to the sector. This is noted across sectors, where in many cases existing value chains have been neglected, and new opportunities poorly explored.

The slow economic development of NTT is also closely related to the poor infrastructure, location (relatively far from main markets) and low labour productivity. Investments in infrastructure are needed to stimulate economic development. Investments in agribusiness and mining have suffered significant set-back due to conflicts over land rights, and the availability of skilled labour. Furthermore, although improvements are being made, communication networks in NTT are still relatively poorly developed because of high investment costs and relatively low attractiveness of the province. This is limiting information flows to communities. For example, farmers in remote areas have limited access to the latest information, such as market prices and weather forecasts.

**Decentralization challenges**

While decentralization (law 32/2004) has brought government closer to communities, so far most districts have been unable to develop effective responses to address food and water security issues. To date, part of the budget planning and management has been decentralized to provincial and district parliaments and agencies. However, institutional mandates and coordination between the tiers of government are often not yet fully aligned and effective. For example, both national, provincial and district agencies have their own budgets for community development and these initiatives are often not well coordinated.

Furthermore, the decentralization process has paid little attention to capacity development for sub-national institutions to plan and implement according to their newly acquired mandate. Due to decades of centrally driven development, institutes at all levels continue to design interventions largely based on knowledge, research and extension models and experiences from Java which dates back to the development model introduced during the Suharto era which was Java centric. However, since part of the budget is now under direct control of the provincial and district parliaments, it has become possible to give more appreciation to local values, approaches, and products. For example, various districts such as East Sumba have started to promote production and consumption of traditional crops.

There still is an institutional culture of planning and implementing programmes using a top-down approach. Institutes are thus poorly capturing the actual needs of the communities and providing relevant services accordingly. Over the last few years however, a gradual change has started towards using a bottom-up approach for setting priorities and action for community based development. Institutes therefore need to move towards the provision of demand driven and gender sensitive services. This will require strong institutional leadership, vision, budget, and technical support.

**Community challenges**

There is recognition amongst communities that the climate is changing: the onset of the monsoon is increasingly unpredictable, and erratic weather patterns are on the rise. This is challenging the traditional knowledge on when to plant and harvest, and which crops are most suitable. The reasons for the observed changes in climate are often not known to the communities, let alone that further changes ought to be expected.

Education levels amongst rural communities remain low and cultural perspectives often hamper change. This is further aggravated by poor extension services that have had limited success to improve basic skills in farming, agri-business, and off-farm livelihood diversification of men and women. Due to disconnect between the research centres, extension services and communities, trust in extension services is low, and communities therefore largely continue to rely on their own traditional knowledge and practices.

Traditional farming practices in NTT are risk averse and labour intensive, designed to provide some food security under a traditionally high level of rainfall variability. For example, a common but labour intensive practice in East Sumba is to plant three seeds of different crops in one hole. Experience has learned that in most seasons at least one will germinate and grow. Local NGOs found through field trials that when the three seeds are planted in separate holes the germination and harvest is much better. The latter method was even more labour intensive with opportunity costs regarded too high and therefore abandoned by the farmers.

Combined with population growth, increasing pressure on land and water resources, and further increasing climate variability, the traditional systems are being challenged. However, communities continue to rely on these systems as they see little alternative options that will require the same or less investment.

## 1.3. Long-term solution and barriers to achieving the solution

**Preferred Solution**

SCCF funding will focus on strengthening and developing climate resilient institutions and rural communities centred around livelihoods, food and water security, to pave the way for climate resilient development in NTT. In particular, it will support the following long-term solution with regard to:

1. *Local government and climate resilient development*
2. *Climate resilient rural communities*
3. *Local government and climate resilient development*

Local government (including both provincial and district governments) has integrated climate resilience principles in policy, planning and budgeting, and have the institutional capacity to develop, implement and monitor this.

NTT has a comprehensive climate change policy framework developed which is building on its development priorities. It will include its longer term vision, principles, priorities, targets, financing plan, implementation strategy and a monitoring and reporting framework. Building on the decentralization process, institutional arrangements for addressing climate change are in place, describing roles and responsibilities of provincial and district institutes and coordination mechanisms. NTT has developed prioritized programmes to support climate resilient development, and will integrate climate resilience in climate sensitive development policies and programmes on water, food and rural development. These will reflect that NTT is moving away from a reactive to a more anticipatory approach on these issues.

Planning and budgeting processes at provincial, district and community level take into account climate vulnerability of men and women in districts and communities when prioritizing development programs and budget allocations. NTT is mobilizing public finance from both domestic (national, provincial and district level budgets) and international sources and combining, blending and sequencing these effectively, and is also leveraging private sector engagement in climate resilient rural development. Provincial and district level annual work plans include targets for climate resilient development and necessary budget allocations. The climate resilient development targets will be monitored together with the expenditures, and will be annually reported to provincial and district parliaments, constituents and development partners improving the information flows and level of transparency and accountability

Institutional capacity will be strengthened and developed at provincial and district level to support policy and technical advice and services on climate resilient development. This will require initial investments in building a common understanding amongst stakeholders (government, civil society, private sector, and development partners) on what climate change entails, the impacts, the implications for NTT’s development and communities, and potential solutions.

BMKG, agriculture agency, food security agency, Public Works,and the environment agency will develop their technical capacities to systematically collect, use and manage climate relevant information, and make this applicable for policy makers, agricultural extension workers and communities. Agricultural extension services include support to communities on climate resilient agriculture and livelihoods, and are able to address gender specific issues and approaches.

Provincial and district Bappedas and parliaments will develop the capacity to develop well-balanced climate change related policy and make well-informed policy and budget decisions. It will require the institutions to have a firm understanding of the issues, and capacity to effectively plan across sectors involving multiple stakeholders from government and non-government institutions.

The institutions will be able to identify amounts of, and allocate, budget necessary to support key milestones in moving towards climate resilient development. Furthermore, they will be to be able to monitor and report on progress made with implementing the climate change agenda both in terms of budget allocations, expenditures and results delivered.

1. *Climate resilient rural communities*

Communities will strengthen and diversify their livelihoods in anticipation of further changes in the climate and its impacts. Men and women will have the awareness and information about climate change impacts and adaptation options, and access to technologies, finance and tools. Communities have organized themselves to ensure timely access to climate risk information and to work more effectively with extension services and CSOs to expedite learning and sharing best practices, combining traditional decision making processes with up to date knowledge and experiences on climate change impacts and adaptation.

To better manage climate change induced uncertainties about water availability for domestic use and agriculture, communities will have strengthen their skills, infrastructure and management systems. This will for example include increased water storage capacity at the community level and well-functioning water user groups to manage these. Also, communities together with local government agencies have developed effective monitoring and response systems for water security at community level. With analytical support provided by local government agencies, generated information allows local communities and governments to project seasonal water availability at community level, discuss and decide on water use, foresee potential shortfalls, and identify (need for) risk reduction measures. With regard to food security (in the context of this initiative limited to production and storage aspects), communities are able to apply provided climate risk information to better manage farming practices in a changing climate, including applications in the form of e.g cropping calendars, planting and harvesting time, and seeds.

They have access and skills to apply climate resilient farming technologies, and are able to further develop their management strategies together with extension services and CSOs for enhancing food security. In terms of livelihoods, communities will have the ability to access opportunities, skills and necessary means to diversify livelihoods to become more resilient to climate change. For example, communities can be provided with support for agribusiness opportunities such as processing of agricultural commodities to increase value. This could include also better access to markets, and to micro-finance to invest in establishing or expanding small enterprises. Furthermore, rural communities will be provided with support to earn income from non-agriculture based activities.

**Barriers**

Local government and the communities are facing multiple barriers to improve livelihoods, food security and water security in a changing climate:

**Informational barriers:**

In local government, awareness about climate change and likely impacts on food and water security in NTT is largely limited to some individuals in Provincial Development Agency (Bappeda), the Meteorological Climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG). Led by the Governor of NTT, commitment to address climate change has been expressed, but broader commitment is required to create sufficient political and institutional support. However, parliamentarians, development agencies, and civil society representatives at provincial and district level do not yet have a good and common understanding of climate change, the risks, potential impacts on NTT’s socio-economic development and gender aspect, options, and urgency to address climate change.

Key-stakeholders such as Bappeda at provincial and district level, food security agency, agriculture agency, public works, local universities are poorly informed and have little capacity to access and use relevant climate information for research, planning and management purposes. Whilst for the purpose of awareness raising access to generic information on climate change is needed, to start addressing underlying issues through decision-making, localized information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation is essential but still scarce: to date, no consolidated effort has been made in NTT to iteratively and continuously generate, analyze and disseminate climate information in a systematic way by national and/or local institutions for the benefit of NTT.

At community level, there is basic awareness that the climate is changing. This is based on experiences from the communities themselves, noting that traditional knowledge and practices on when to plant and to harvest, cropping calendars and selection of varieties are increasingly being challenged by increasing variability in rainfall patterns and outbreaks of pests. However, there is no awareness about the causes and the longer term implications of this on their livelihoods. Furthermore, communities do not have access to timely and applicable information for men and women that could support them with strengthening their livelihoods in a changing climate.

**Policy barriers**:

The local government has indicated its commitment to integrate climate resilience in development planning, but has neither issued any specific policies for institutes and communities to take actions for enhancing climate resilience, nor initiated a policy process to do so. Furthermore, existing policies and community programmes in NTT on water, food and rural livelihoods have not integrated climate change risks and opportunities in their design, rendering their success in the long-term to be limited. For example, the policy to expand corn production in NTT has not taken into consideration climate change impacts on corn production over the next 5 to 25 years (medium term and long term development plans). There is thus the risk that a policy is now promoted that is not going to have the sustainable impact it was perceived to originally have because of climate change. The same counts for policies recently issued in various districts about promoting the production of various traditional food crops such as cassava and sweet potatoes. The assumption made by policy makers is that these will strengthen food security of communities, while climate change has not been considered prior to the issuance of these policies.

In all cases, this is mainly due to limited understanding about the issues and possible solutions amongst local government officials, and the weak local institutional capacity to mainstream climate change in policy, planning, and budgeting. Civil society and the media in NTT are only occasionally raising the issue, mainly when a disaster occurs, like flood, drought, malnutrition, or water shortages. Local parliaments have had no/little discussion about it likely because there is little demand from their constituents and the understanding is low. Furthermore, the central government is focusing its attention on reducing greenhouse emissions and as a consequence, has not yet provided clear policy guidance to provinces and districts on climate change adaptation.

Effective integration of climate change in development policy will require policy makers to address gender specific aspects as well. However, policy makers and senior officials in government institutes surveyed have had no training on gender and climate change. Female parliamentarians could play a key-role but there are only a few. The provincial parliament and the district parliaments of East Sumba and Manggarai each have only 4 female parliamentarians (provincial parliament has in total 55 members); East Sumba district parliament has 30 members in total; Manggarai district parliament has 40 members in total). Sabu Raijua parliament has 30 members in total and none are female. Also senior positions (echelon 1, 2 and 3) in local government agencies are largely held by men: Out of the 9 provincial and 18 district level institutes surveyed during the PPG phase, only two women in the provincial agriculture agency and two in the provincial forestry agency hold an echelon 3 position. At district level, there are no women in senior positions in the surveyed institutes in East Sumba, Sabu Raijua and Manggarai.

**Financial barriers:**

Local government will require additional budgetary resources to integrating climate change in development. This will include costs for e.g. higher costs of making infrastructure climate resilient, developing and adopting locally appropriate climate resilient crop varieties, facilitating livelihood and climate change is coming from multiple sources (district budget, provincial budget, national budget, UN agencies, bilateral agencies, CSOs) and is using a range of delivery mechanisms. This is adding to the complexity of overseeing and coordinating climate finance.

The current level of climate related public expenditures and revenues in NTT are unclear, meaning local parliaments cannot have well-informed discussions and make well-informed decisions with regard to public finance for climate change. The total budget that NTT will require the coming 5 to 25 years, which is the timeframe for medium term development planning and long term development planning), for climate resilient development is unknown and tools to estimate this are currently not available in NTT. The budget required will be contingent on: a) knowing what the likely economic and human development damages are of doing nothing, b) understanding what the likely economic and human development related avoided damages are likely to be from implementing adaptation measures, c) determine costs of adapting, d) Identifying how the costs of adapting are to be met, including both public finance and private sector engagement.

Sources of additional finance required that can be explored include both domestic and international public finance and private sector engagement. Barriers to do so are multiple. With regard to international public finance, a constraint is the limited capacity of NTT government to articulate and justify the additional budget required, to comply with the requirements of the source of finance, and to demonstrate how it is spent and the results achieved. With regard to bilateral public funding, donors have often earmarked funding to specific issues, limiting the possibility of the local government to direct the allocation of funding. To stimulate private sector engagement in climate resilient development, raising awareness and creating an enabling environment for businesses to invest in green development will be required. Exploring public private partnerships to do so is one option; another option is to explore fiscal incentives for the private sector.

**Individual barriers:**

Understanding the options to make livelihoods more resilient to climate change, and the individual capacity to apply these is very limited. Men and women have little access to relevant information, technology, finance, and business opportunities that are socio-economically feasible. The extension services do not meet current individual and community demand, let alone those expected to meet future requirements. Even with access to relevant information, technology, finance and business opportunities, skills to make use of this are often limited because of poor education and training, and limited time available to develop these.

Communities in NTT vary much in culture and traditions, but an overriding commonality is that they are often conservative and risk averse, and tend not to accommodate adjusting existing practices let alone introducing new practices. Whilst this is on one hand a barrier to quick change, using the traditional knowledge and decision making processes as one of the entry points is also expected to become an opportunity to initiate a longer term process of change required for climate resilient community development.

Traditional decision making structures have in some cases also been identified as a barrier for individuals to respond to a changing climate. In the case of Sabu Raijua and East Sumba, farmers are only allowed to plant when traditional leaders have agreed that rains are forthcoming. These traditional systems which are very effective for reaching out to the communities rely on traditional ideas about weather forecasting which are being challenged by climate change. This requires dialogue and cooperation between scientists, communities and indigenous leaders and traditional keepers of knowledge.

Women in communities and government agencies face greater challenges to address climate change compared to men. At the community level, women are insufficiently catered by extension services for various reasons: the agriculture agency mostly employs male extension workers (in Manggarai 20% are female and in Sabu Raijua and East Sumba this is only 5%); gender training has not been provided to extension workers; extension approaches and tools have not incorporated gender specific needs and approaches. This is problematic since women in NTT play a key-role in managing important assets such as small livestock like pigs, chicken and seed, and play a key-role in crop production, harvesting and processing.

Another problem faced by women at the community level is they are generally less able to apply and benefit from new knowledge, tools and systems because of their commonly lower level of education and weaker financial position (e.g. less access to credit).

Female government officials are commonly present in meetings and workshops, but often do not actively participate. Reasons include their often junior positions, insufficient confidence to speak out in the presence of men and limited understanding of issues discussed. Low self-esteem and comparatively lower levels of education amongst women contribute to this. Even when they do speak out, their opinions and ideas are not always taken seriously by others. As such, women are thus often marginalized in decision making processes.

**Institutional barriers:**

Climate change is not yet included in the existing institutional arrangements to plan, coordinate, communicate and implement development programmes. The main reason is institutes have not yet incorporated climate change in their mandates, priorities, programmes, training, and budgets have not been allocated. The reason is that climate change is perceived as a long term issue whilst institutes are prioritizing urgent issues. Without realizing the urgency of addressing climate change, discussions on roles and responsibilities, coordination, and financial will not gain sufficient traction. Annex 2 provides an overview of the institutional capacity assessment on climate change for NTT.

At the provincial and district level, Bappeda and Bappeda II are respectively responsible for planning and coordination amongst government agencies. However, they have not yet added climate change to the coordination agenda. At provincial level, the institutional structure for multistakeholder coordination on climate change is available through the Integrated Secretariat for Development Partnership (SPADU). Such a structure for multistakeholder discussion and coordination for development does however not yet exist at district level although it is being considered by the government.

Provincial and district level institutes have expressed strong interest to integrate climate change in their mandates, programmes and activities, but have little in-house capacity to do so. Necessary capacity development for policy, research and extension officers is not taking place. This is however essential as they require the knowledge, tools, experience and incentives to integrate climate change adaptation in their daily work. Many of the necessary tools are also not available either: institutes do not have in place necessary methodologies and systems for e.g. assessing and monitoring climate vulnerability, socio-economic analysis of climate change impacts, developing and disseminating adaptation options, early warning systems for food security and water security. The provincial institute for meteorology and climatology, the agricultural agency, food security agency, and public works are involved in climate change related programmes, but work in isolation with limited technical capacity on climate change adaptation. Also at national level, the institutional capacity to address climate change adaptation is relatively limited. This is because to date national policy has given far more attention to mitigation which is closely related to international pressure and funding made available to Indonesia to reduce its emissions.

A common development challenge institutions are facing in NTT is the provision of relevant services. Policy makers, researchers and extension officers often do not have a common understanding of the problems, the needs and possible solutions, which is mainly because they have difficulties understanding each other’s jargon and priorities. There is also a great social and cultural diversity throughout NTT which is not always well-captured due to a top-down approach of services provided.

Research and extension services are struggling to meet the community needs. The number of and capacity of extension workers is limited due to budget limitations, making it difficult to effectively reach out to all communities. There is also a tendency of not visiting remote communities due to cumbersome travel and harsh living conditions. Unwillingness to do so is related to motivation and incentives. As a result, remote communities are receiving little support. Little training is provided to extension workers and knowledge is not kept up to date. An important issue is that there currently is no culture of establishing partnerships with communities in the form of e.g. joint field research, trials and demonstration projects. Extension services also start to recognize they should be more effectively supporting the important role women play in crop production, food stock management, small livestock and water resources management.

## 1.4. Stakeholder baseline analysis

Identification of stakeholders at national level and in NTT (provincial and district level) was done jointly with Provincial Development Planning Agency (Bappeda I) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) as the project implementing partners. The consultation process took place between March 2011 and March 2012 during which over 300 men and women representing government agencies, CSOs, development partners, private sector at national, provincial, district and community level were consulted. Key-events are listed below:

*Coordination meeting with BAPPEDA NTT, Kupang 8-9 March 2011*

This meeting was intended to identify the sub-national key stakeholders to be involved in consultations and confirm with BAPPEDA the project districts. The meeting with BAPPEDA resulted in the abovementioned list of key stakeholders. SPARC targeted districts were selected by using following criteria (1) climate change induced risks, namely, flood, drought, food insecurity, clean water availability, height of ocean wave, and agricultural pest attack; (2) geographical typology: high land, island, low land/savannah; (3) number of existing international development cooperation initiatives in the district, (4) strategic areas according to national strategy (economic importance, border area, outer island). Reflecting on the districts indicated in the PIF (East Sumba, Belu and Lembata), the selection criteria and the additional information brought forward during the meeting it was agreed to confirm East Sumba as a project district and to include Mangarai and Sabu Raijua, replacing Belu and Lembata.

*Multi-stakeholder consultation workshop, Kupang, 26-27 April 2011*

The objective of the multistakeholder workshop was to have an initial discussion on the detailed design of the project and the design process. It was chaired by the head of Bappeda and included representatives from provincial government agencies and the three selected districts, CSOs, and development partners. Presentations and discussions took place on the following topics: 1) climate change impacts, 2) climate change adaptation, 3) principles and approach for designing climate change adaptation projects. The PIF was discussed into detail, and complemented with presentations from BAPPEDA and the Food Security Agency about the development situation and challenges in NTT. The participating key stakeholders shared experiences on previous implemented projects on food and water security and suggested inputs for SPARC indicative activities. The plans for data collection and further stakeholder consultation were discussed, adjusted and finalized and all stakeholders agreed to support the process.

*Data collection phase I (June – August 2011): East Sumba, Manggarai and Sabu Raijua districts*

The team of consultants gathered data, information, best practices and lessons learned in the three districts. The team consisted of the lead international consultant, and three national consultants( rural development expert, climate change expert and governance expert). About 10 to 15 key stakeholders from government, NGOs and customary institutions were consulted in each district, and members of the communities were consulted in the field. The discussions with stakeholders covered a broad range of aspects including impacts of climate variability on communities and understanding of climate change, capacity and gaps to cope with impacts; agricultural practices; land utilization; water availability and management; public services; gender aspects in rural livelihoods; poverty level and role of institutions related to development planning, food and water security.

*Multi-stakeholder validation workshop in Kupang, 4-5 August 2012*

The objective of the workshop was to validate the initial findings of the consultants and their proposed detailed project design including proposed project management structure. The stakeholders supported the SPARC project strategies on 1) capacity building to mainstream climate change adaptation in development planning, programmes and policies and 2) strengthening and diversifying livelihoods to increase adaptive capacity of communities. Furthermore, the meeting resulted in agreement from NTT provincial government and the three districts government to confirm co-financing from the provincial and district budgets to SPARC. Exact amounts would have to be assessed and confirmed annually during the project implementation due to government procedures. In term of project management structure, it was agreed that the implementation partner at national level will be the Ministry of Environment in close coordination with BAPPEDA/SPADU and BLHD at provincial and district level. Management structure at national and provincial level is expected to be slim and efficient. The funding mechanism should follow existing government regulations on grant funding and needs to be responsive to the needs of the project activities.

*Data collection phase II (January – March 2012)*

A final round of data collection took place at provincial and district level, particularly to complete necessary information regarding institutional arrangements and capacities of the key stakeholder’s institutions in relation to the project outcomes, outputs and indicative activities, and relevant government funded baseline programmes carried out in NTT. An overview of stakeholders consulted at national and sub-national level during the PPG phase is listed in the table below, including a brief description of their involvement in the project. The stakeholder involvement plan is provided in Annex 3.

Key stakeholders consulted at sub-national level are:

* Provincial and District BAPPEDA/SPADU
* Provincial BMKG
* Provincial and District Public Works Agency
* Provincial and District Agriculture and Fisheries Agency
* Provincial and District Food Security Agency
* Provincial Agency for Development of Agricultural Technology (BPTP)
* Provincial and District Forestry Agency
* Provincial and District Environmental Agency
* Provincial and District Parliament
* Local NGOs and women groups working on climate, food /water security issues and rural community development.
* Private sector

| **Category** | **Institution** | **Involvement in the project** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **National Government Institution** | *Ministry of Environment (MoE)* | MoE is the national implementing partner of the project and will chair the Project Board. MoE, the National development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and the National Climate Chnage Council (DNPI) are the responsible national institutions to develop the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation. Best practices and lesson learned from SPARC are expected to provide inputs to the design, implementation and monitoring of the national action plan for climate change adaptation. |
|  | *National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)* | Bappenas is represented on the Project Board. Bappenas will play important role in mainstreaming CC in development planning process at national level and also guide the mainstreaming at sub-national level. |
|  | *Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)* | MoA is represented in the Project Board. MoA will provide technical and policy guidance to the provincial and district level activities related to agriculture, coordinate with provincial and district level agriculture related agencies, and will absorb best practices and lessons learned from the project into its own ongoing programmes. |
|  | *Ministry of Public Works (PU)* | PU is represented in the Project Board. PU will provide technical and policy guidance to the provincial and district level activities related to water, coordinate with provincial and district level water related agencies, and will absorb best practices and lessons learned from the project into its own ongoing programmes. |
|  | *Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG)* | BMKG will be consulted for information on climate data and early warning systems. Farmer schools of BMKG could be used as reference in the project implementation. BMKG will play a role in coordination with the Provincial BMKG in NTT. |
|  | *National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB)* | BNPB will be kept informed throughout the project life cycle on progress made and consulted on issues faced with regard to extreme climate events. BNPB will play role in sharing best practices and lessons learned with the provincial and district level Disaster Management Agencies. |
|  | *Ministry of Disadvantaged regions (KPDT)* | Since NTT province is one of focus areas of MoDR, the ministry will be consulted to increase synergy in project activities implementation in NTT. Best practices and lessons learned from the project will be shared and can then be absorbed in the MoDR programmes |
|  | *National Climate Change Council (DNPI)* | DNPI will be involved to communicate lesson learned and best practices from the project to: 1) provide inputs to the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation, 2) use results of the project to inform the international community about Indonesia’s actions and approaches to climate change adaptation. It will also be consulted on the communication materials and training materials the project will develop to ensure consistency. |
| **Development Partners** | *World Food Programme (WFP)*  *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), AusAID* | WFP, FAO and AusAID will be consulted on issues related to food security and rural development strategies, methodologies and approaches; regularly informed about progress made; and relevant project activities will be coordinated and cooperation explored. |
|  | *UN Volunteers* | UNV will be involved in supporting multistakeholder participation, promoting volunteerism through establishing and facilitating a community volunteers network, and |
| **Local Government** | *Provincial Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA I)* | BAPPEDA I is represented in Project Board as senior beneficiary; and will act as Deputy National Project Director responsible for project implementation at provincial and district level. BAPPEDA I will furthermore play a leading role in mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the annual and medium term provincial development planning and budgeting, and coordination with the districts, central government and UNDP. |
|  | *The NTT Joint Secretariat for Development Partnership (SPADU)* | Housed in BAPPEDA I, SPADU will host the Project Management Unit as well as technical experts such as the international Chief Technical Advisor. It will thus be responsible for the day-to-day oversight to the project, and also be responsible for coordination with other government agencies and development partners. |
|  | *Provincial Environmental Agency (BLHD I)* | BLHD will be closely involved with BAPPEDA I in the project coordination at provincial and district level, and liaising with MoE. |
|  | *Provincial government agencies (agriculture, food security, forestry, public works, etc.)* | Provincial government agencies will be actively involved during project implementation to increase synergy in activities and enhance the impact of activities. On one hand this will include the provision of e.g. training of staff of agencies, on the other hand it will also include in active participation of e.g. extension workers in implementation of adaptation activities at the community level |
|  | *Provincial and district parliaments* | Through the Secretariats of the parliaments, parliamentarians will be actively involved through training, dialogue and consultation about climate change impacts, adaptation options, and measures that can be taken by parliaments in terms of integration of climate change considerations in annual and medium term priorities, plans, policies and budget allocations. |
|  | *District BAPPEDA and relevant district government agencies (environment, agriculture, fishery, forestry, public works, etc.)* | District BAPPEDA will be focal point for coordination during project implementation at the district level. District government agencies will be consulted during project implementation, and actively participate in and benefit from implementation of the project activities. |
| **Banks** | *Bank of NTT* | Bank of NTT will be 1) regularly updated by the project on progress made, 2) consulted on the Bank of NTT its support microcredit programme to female farmers. The project will also explore synergies, coordination and possible cooperation with the Bank of NTT. Bank of NTT will also benefit through the training and communication activities of the project. |
| **Academia** | *Universities and affiliated research centres* | National universities are foreseen to function as a source of knowledge and expertise for e.g. detailed analyses and the provision of training and coaching to local institutions including local academia. |
| **Private sector** | *Companies in agriculture / rural development sector* | Companies with local presence will be consulted on barriers and opportunities in rural business opportunities, alternative livelihoods and will be invited to participate in activities to strengthen and diversity rural livelihoods. This can be as contractors for specific tasks. |
| **Local NGOs/CSOs** | *Including individuals and organisations* | The individuals or organizations will be involved in project implementation both as a beneficiary and a service provider. They will benefit from the communications and training programme. As a service provider, they may function as community facilitators / grantees for specific field activities. |

# Strategy

## 2.1. Project rationale and policy conformity

The project will assist NTT with integrating climate resilience in rural development with a focus on livelihoods, food and water security. It will work simultaneously on developing institutional capacity at provincial and district government level and gaining practical experience with community based adaptation, building on the capacities developed and practical experiences from the communities, climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed in development planning, policy and budgeting of the local governments involved.

The SCCF resources will thus be used to achieve the following project outcomes:

1. Institutional capacity developed to integrate climate resilience in sustainable development at provincial and district level
2. Livelihoods and sources of income diversified and strengthened for vulnerable rural communities in a changing climate

The project will focus on the provincial level and three selected districts, namely East Sumba, Manggarai, and Sabu Raijua. These have been selected by the Provincial Government because these districts are amongst the poorest in NTT. The districts vary in geography, climatic conditions, culture and socio-economic conditions, and will thus generate a wealth of knowledge and experience on climate vulnerability and climate resilient development options for other districts in NTT and elsewhere in Indonesia to learn from. A short description of the three selected districts is provided in Annex 4.

## 2.2. Country ownership: country eligibility and country drivenness

*Country eligibility*

Indonesia signed the UNFCCC on the 5th of June 1992, and it came into force on the 21st of November 1994. The country signed the Kyoto Protocol on the 13th of July 1998, and it came into force on the 3rd of March 2005.

The project will implement priority adaptation interventions set by the National Development Agency (Bappenas, 2009)[[16]](#footnote-16). These priorities were confirmed in Indonesia’s Second National Communications (January 2011) and therefore satisfies criteria outlined in UNFCCC Decision 7/CP.7 and GEF/C.24/12. Through alignment with existing national and local government programmes on rural development and poverty alleviation, and donor funded programs on governance, natural resources, climate change, and disaster risk reduction, it will improve the resilience and adaptive value of ongoing government investments and provide a case for the leveraging of additional bilateral and multilateral resources.

The project is consistent with the eligibility criteria for the SCCF, as laid out in GEF/C.24/12 (paragraph 40), in that the project is:

* country-driven, cost-effective and integrated into national sustainable development and poverty-reduction strategies; and
* takes into account national communications and other relevant studies and information.

The government has submitted an endorsement letter through its national Operational Focal Point to the GEF in support of this project as per GEF policy.

The project will also serve as a catalyst to leverage additional resources, and efforts have been made to maximize co-financing from other sources (GEF/C.24/12, paragraph 25). The selected sectors are in line with priorities outlined in paragraph 44 of the GEF/C.24/12 document.

The project is aligned with Objective CCA-2, increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national regional and global level. It is aligned with all oucomes of CCA-2, and includes indicators of CCA-2 in the Project Results Framework.

*Country drivenness*

In 2007, Indonesia launched its National Action Plan addressing Climate Change that highlights the need to integrate climate change adaptation in development planning. Following that, the National Development Planning Agency issued in 2009 the Indonesian Response to climate change (Yellow Book), followed by the issuance of a progressive policy framework for climate change (Indonesia Climate Change Roadmap) which lays down the principles, approach and priorities to mainstream climate change in development planning (National Development Planning Agency, 2010). In 2011, Indonesia submitted its Second National Communications to the UNFCCC. All documents identified food insecure areas in eastern Indonesia which includes Nusa Tenggara Timor (NTT) province as one of Indonesia’s adaptation priorities. The SNC highlights the urgency of the situation in NTT and calls for efforts to enhance local capacity on NTT to adapt to the changing climate. The project is specifically designed to do so and has been developed as per request from the Governor of NTT.

Indonesia’s National Medium Term Development Plan 2009-2014 has identified eleven national priorities: (1) reform of the bureaucracy and administration; (2) education; (3) health; (4) reducing poverty; (5) food security; (6) infrastructure; (7) investment in the business sector; (8) energy; (9) environment and natural disasters; (10) left‐behind, frontline, most outer, and post-conflict, regions; and (11) culture, creativity, and technological innovation. The SPARC project is firmly in line with the national priorities and details on some of the salient linkages between the national priorities and the project are provided in the table below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Medium Term National Development Priority** | **Sub-priority of relevance to SPARC** | **SPARC contribution** |
| 1. Reform of the bureaucracy and governance | Improve human resources, strengthen institutional arrangements & coordination | Provincial and district level Institutional capacity development and coordination for climate change adaptation |
| 3. Health | Increased provision of access to clean water resources | Support communities with improved water harvesting and storage |
| 4. Reducing poverty | Upscaling the Mandiri National Community Empowerment Programme (PNPM) | Provide support, tools, best practices and lessons learned to PNPM and other community empowerment programmes to integrate climate change adaptation |
| 5. Food security | Take concrete steps that are related to adaptation to climate change in the food and agricultural system | Develop and implement on- and off-farm measures that will strengthen climate resilience of communities; integrate climate resilience in provincial and district level policies and programmes on food and agriculture |
| 9. Environment and natural disasters | Operationalize Weather Early Warning Systems and Climate Early Warning Systems | Develop a community based climate risk information system |
| 10. Left-behind, frontier, Outermost, and Post-Conflict Areas | Implement special policies that support the efforts to increase the welfare of the people | The project is supporting NTT, a province which falls in this category. |
| 11. Culture, creativity, and technological innovation. | Technological innovation towards security in energy, food, and anticipation of climate change impacts | Develop and implement on- and off-farm measures that will strengthen climate resilience of communities |
| Other priorities / welfare of the people | Formulating policies and guidelines for applying the mainstreaming of gender and children’s issues by ministries and government agencies | The project has mainstreamed gender in its design, and will also develop and implement specific climate resilient measures to support women. |

In the NTT Medium Term Development Plan 2009-2013, the Governor of NTT is prioritizing the following issues: poverty alleviation through economic development, strengthened natural resources management, enhanced food and water security, and improved agricultural production (maize, cattle, and diversification). Furthermore the Governor of NTT has launched the Anggur Merah Community Development Programme (AMP) for “self-sustained village through provision of budget for peoples welfare in NTT”, allocating USD 25,000 to 1000 of the poorest villages throughout the province.

The agreed United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) between the United Nations and the Government of Indonesia, 2011- 2015, has identified three objectives all aimed at making development work for the poor and vulnerable. The project will first of all contribute to the UNPDF Objective 2: Strengthen national and local resilience to climate change, threats, shocks and Disasters”, specifically to Outcome 5: Climate Change and Environment, Sub-Outcome 11: Strengthened Capacity for Effective Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, Including Ecosystems and Natural Resources Management and Energy Efficiency. The project will furthermore contribute to UNPDF Objective 2: Enhance equity in access to benefits, services, and economic opportunities for improved, sustainable, productive and decent livelihoods, specifically to Outcome 2: Sustainable Livelihoods, Sub-Outcome 4: Improved Food Security and Nutritional Status for the Poor and Vulnerable. Being amongst the poorest provinces, NTT is a priority area for the UN system in Indonesia.

In response to the growing impact of climate change on human development and in reversing development gains, climate change adaptation and mitigation will be the central focus of UNDP Indonesia for the period 2011-2015. The UNDP Indonesia Country Programme Action Plan is organized into four Programme Components, each of which contributes directly to the Medium-term Development Plan and UNPDF outcome areas, (1) MDGs and Poverty Reduction; (2) Environment, Energy and Climate Change; (3) Democratic Governance; and (4) Crisis Prevention and Recovery. The project is fully in line with Programme Component 2 / Outcome 2.3 / Output 2.3.3: Policy and guidelines to integrate climate change adaptation associated with DisasterRisk Reduction (DRR) at decentralized level developed with appropriate capacity and resources. The project is also aligned with Programme Component 1, achieving MDGs and reducing human poverty.

The project is in line with the corporate UNDP priorities reflected in the following Medium Term Strategic priority of UNDP/BDP: “Green, low-emission and climate resilient national and local development strategies that integrate gender dimensions prepared or under development in at least 40 countries (by 2016), and related institutional frameworks in place to push forward on low carbon growth paths, enable mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, accelerate access to energy and secure sustainable management of natural resources.”, and the 2012 corporate annual priority number 5: “ Green, low-emission and climate resilient development priorities and policies integrated in development plans in 10 countries”.

## 2.3. Design principles and strategic considerations

SPARC will use a sub-national approach for three reasons: 1) the ongoing decentralization process continues to delegate more authority and responsibilities to district and provincial government. 2) climate change adaptation requires action at the district and community level, 3) institutional capacities are lowest at provincial district level.

Approaches, best practices and lessons learned from the project are thus expected to provide a model for upscaling and replication throughout the country. It will also provide inputs to national policy makers who need to gain better insight and understanding of what climate resilient development means for a province, district and communities in reality, and translate that into further revisions and refinements of national policies on e.g. water, agriculture, food, social services, poverty alleviation, and economic development. The project will feed into the next national policy processes:

* Indonesia has in place a national level multi-stakeholder platform for policy dialogue on climate change, where government, donors and civil society on a regular basis meet and discuss progress, key-issues and priorities. Results from the project will be shared with the platform to enrich the policy discussions with best practices and lessons learned from the sub-national level.
* Annually, Indonesia holds the “Musrenbang”, which is a bottom up national planning process, whereby starting at the village level, communities discuss and identify the annual priorities. This then goes up to sub-district, district, and provincial level, and is finally consolidated at national level. The project will capacitate, stimulate and support individuals and institutions at community, district and provincial level to address climate change impacts and resilience in the Musrenbang process.
* Every 5 years, Bappenas prepares a Medium-term development plan, and monitors the implementation on a continuous basis. Bappenas is also planning to update the National Long Term Development Plan. As an important input to the long term and medium term development plans, Bappenas will develop a Green Economy Strategy, which is expected to put forward a vision on the transformational change needed in Indonesia to become a green, low emission climate resilient nation. The Project will provide inputs, support to this, and will be able to contribute best practices and lessons learned on climate resilient development from the sub-national perspective.
* The National Climate Change Council (DNPI), Indonesia’s focal point for the UNFCCC, leads the preparation of Indonesia’s position in the negotiations on all topics, including adaptation. The project will serve as an example for DNPI from where it can gain deeper insight in the challenges and opportunities of climate resilient development at sub-national level, the resources and transformational changes required, and implications for Indonesia as a country.

**Relevant government interventions in NTT**

The SCCF resources will be used to integrate climate resilience in provincial, district and community policy, planning, budgeting, programmes and action. The baseline for the project is thus first of all ongoing investments from the government in the areas of water resources, agriculture, forestry, disaster risk reduction, and socio-economic development as listed below. Budget allocations from government to these issues are thus the main source of co-financing that the project will leverage. Below follows a brief overview of the relevant programmes led by the various government agencies, totaling 67,873,318 USD for 2011-2012 (see annex 5 for co-financing letter from the Governor of NTT province), relevant to the project:

Province

* *Provincial Development Agency (Bappeda):* based on Provincial Regulation No.11/2008, the mandate of Bappeda is to coordinate development planning, implementation and monitoring at the provincial level. Programmes include 1) institutional and personal capacity development on local development planning, 2) strengthen reporting on development results and finance, 3) cross-sectoral development planning, 4) improve coordination and effectiveness of development cooperation (see next: SPADU), 5) knowledge management, 6) Anggur Merah Community Development Programme (AMP), 7) prepare the Provincial Development Plan 2014-2019 and annual provincial government work plan and budget.

SCCF resources will thus be used to capacitate Bappeda to mainstream climate change adaptation in local development planning and budgeting (annual and medium term), cross-sectoral coordination, reporting and knowledge management. Also, SCCF funding will be used to integrate climate change adaptation in the AMP.

* *The NTT Joint Secretariat for Development Partnership (SPADU):* Based on Governor Regulation No.4/2011, SPADU (embedded in Bappeda) was established with the mandate to increase partnership and cooperation in development. Its focuses on 1) administration of international development cooperation, 2) coordination of planning, implementation and monitoring/evaluation of international development programmes, 3) facilitation of administrative arrangements for effective implementation with local actors, 4) maintaining a database on international development programmes and delivery of results in NTT, 5) it assesses opportunities for international cooperation and ensuring programmes are supporting local development priorities.

SCCF funding will be used to develop SPADU its capacity to integrate climate change in development cooperation, to coordinate climate change activities, and identify opportunities for further international cooperation beyond the SCCF funding.

* *Secretariat of the Provincial Parliament (Secretariat - DPRD I):* based on Government Regulation No.8/2008, the mandate of the secretariat is to coordinate, control, monitor and evaluate the functioning of parliament as per its rules and regulations. Work of relevance includes: 1) capacity development of parliamentarians, 2) improvement of reporting on development priorities and achievements (technical and financial), 3) improve dissemination of information and its quality, 4) institutional capacity development for the Parliament (hearings, socialization of regulations, study visits)

SCCF funding will be used to develop the Secretariat its capacity to provide training and information on climate change issues (impacts of climate change, economics, mainstreaming in development, gender aspects, reporting, etc) to parliamentarians.

* *Public Works (PU)*: PU is responsible for large scale water resources and infrastructure development. Its relevant programmes include development, improved management, and rehabilitation of water resources and water collection facilities, and technical capacity development. Activities include the construction of water catchment dams, irrigation infrastructure, ground water exploration, etc.

SCCF funding will be used to integrate climate change in their ongoing and future programmes. This will include e.g. revised procedures for site selection, design, maintenance and management of water storage facilities. The agency is also expected to play an important role implementing project activities, building on its ongoing programmes.

* *Food security agency (BKP2*): its mandate is to develop policy on food security and coordinate implementation across sectors, ensuring food availability, variation and fair distribution to communities. Relevant programmes include 1) promote consumption of local foods, 2) Food self sufficient village programme, 3) mapping of food insecurity, 4) improve capacity of field workers, 5) establish a food security/insecurity forecasting index in collaboration with BMKG and agriculture.

SCCF funding will be used for e.g. integration of climate vulnerability in mapping food security and food security/insecurity forecasting.

* *Agricultural agency:* the mandate of the agency is to provide technical and policy guidance and support in the agricultural sector. Implemented through its technical units, it implements a range of relevant programmes such as 1) improvement of farmers’ welfare through intensification of farming area, 2) ensuring food availability through production, 3) increasing market access of farm products, 4) utilization of agricultural technology, 5) strengthening capacity of extension workers and farmers groups, 6) development of agribusiness, 7) cross-sectoral cooperation programme, 8) in collaboration with BMKG, develop climate information products

SCCF funding will be used to integrate climate change in these programmes. For example, climate change adaptation will be added to the capacity development programme for extension workers and farmers groups. The Agency is also expected to play an important role implementing project activities, building on its ongoing programmes.

* *Agency for Development of Agricultural Technology (BPTP):* its mandate is to conduct and deliver applied technological research to support agriculture, to identify technology needs, and to provide technical assistance to other agencies. Relevant programmes include: 1) develop high quality seeds (incl rice, maize and sorghum) suitable for local conditions, 2) pest management, 3) research on livestock, 4) technical assistance, 5) laboratory and field trials.

SCCF funding will be used to integrate climate change adaptation in its relevant programmes. For example, funding will be used to train BPTP staff on climate change impacts and adaptation options in the context of its mandate. Furthermore, BPTP is expected to play an important role, using its technical expertise and facilities, to roll out identified adaptation measures at the community level.

* *Forestry agency (Dinas kehutanan):* based on Governor Regulation No.10/2008, its mandate is to assess forest cover, plan and implement forest rehabilitation, manage forest utilization, and promote conservation. Relevant programmes include 1) community forestry development, 2) capacity development of technical units on conservation of natural resources, watershed management, research and development, and 3) establishment of forest monitoring groups.

SCCF funding will be used to integrate climate change issues in watershed and forest management. This will include e.g. training on impacts and adaptation measures.

* *Provincial Environmental Agency (BLHD*): Based on Governor Regulation No. 27/2008, the mandate of the agency is to coordinate the development of regulation on environment that include environmental management, environmental impact analysis, and revitalization and conservation of environment. Relevant programmes include 1) managing pollution and environmental destruction, 2) protection and conservation natural resources, 3) rehabilitation of natural resources, 4) increasing access to information on the quality of natural resources and the environment, 5) cross-sectoral coordination and action on forest fire control.

SCCF funding will be used to integrate climate change in its relevant programmes, systems and for capacity development of its staff.

* Meteorological Climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG): its mandate is to coordinate operational activities, provide climatological information/analysis, conduct weather and climate observation, and climate data management. Programmes include 1) Annual training for agricultural extension workers from different districts in NTT, 2) Dissemination of quarterly bulletin about climate forecast for three months ahead, and 3) Information sharing through a website (staklimlasiana.blogspot.com).

SCCF funding will be used to integrate climate change in its relevant programmes, systems and for capacity development of its staff.

Districts (Manggarai, Sabu Raijua, East Sumba)

The relevant institutes present at district level largely mirror those at the province level. These are:

* *District development agency (Bappeda II)*
* *Secretariat for the District Parliament (Secretariat - DPRD II)*
* *Public works*
* *Agriculture Agency*
* *Food Security Agency*
* *Forestry agency*
* *District Environmental Agency (BLHD)*

Their programmes also mirror those at provincial level, with the main difference that the budgets are from the district budget; whereas most of the provincial agencies receive their budgets from the provincial budget. SCCF funding will thus be aligned in a similar manner as with the provincial level programmes.

In the case of the agriculture agency, part of the budget is received from their national budget. In the case of BMKG, 100% of the budget is received from the national budget. The co-financing confirmed by the Governor only includes provincial and district budgets overseen by the respective parliaments.

Co-financing from Manggarai district has not yet been confirmed due to procedural delays in the government system. This is expected to be resolved the second quarter of 2012 and UNDP will actively pursue this.

It must be noted that due to Government procedures on annual budgeting and approval procedures, the government is not in a position to provide a co-financing letter covering the period beyond 2012. However, assuming that there will be no dramatic drop in Indonesia’s economic growth the coming three years, it can be expected that budget allocations to the sectors mentioned above will be of similar size for 2013 – 2015. Therefore, the NTT government will on an annual basis confirm the amount of co-financing.

The National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM Mandiri) is also active in NTT. PNPM focuses on reducing poverty in all Indonesian provinces through a community planning process that generates employment and invests in small-scale infrastructure projects that improve the development of individual villages and urban wards. This has not been included in the co-financing since this is funded directly from national budget. However, the project will assure coordination and pursue cooperation with PNPM.

**Relevant UNDP interventions in NTT**

UNDP has a number of ongoing initiatives in NTT which together with the government programmes form the baseline programme in NTT. The value of this UNDP co-financing is 6,337,372 USD (see annex 6 for UNDP co-financing letter) and the initiatives are summarized below:

***Articulating Governance and Local Development in Indonesia (AGI)*** *– A*GI is intended as a tool in support of the Indonesian public institutions at all levels (with a particular focus on the provincial and district level) in their efforts to improve living conditions of local communities through a more effective, participatory and balanced local development, open and conducive to international opportunities. The project operates in two provinces, NTT and Gorontalo. Project outputs are supporting the national policies and local practice in the field of local development as a means to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs, and facilitate the coordination and effectiveness of external aid at the local level.

SCCF funding will build on the coordination systems supported by AGI which currently do not yet include the issue of climate change. The project will also apply best practices and lessons learned from AGI for SCCF funding to be used for the establishment and capacity development of district level multistakeholder working groups on climate change. Furthermore, SCCF funding to be directed to climate resilient community development will build on the experiences and successes achieved with the AGI support, but will do so through the lens of climate resilience.

***Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (PGSP)***– PGSP supports the Government of Indonesia in providing policy advice and technical cooperation on the roles and responsibilities of the province government reflected both in policy at national level and in practice in pioneer provinces. Project outputs include: 1) Enhanced policy and regulatory framework that further clarifies and strengthens role and functions of provincial government and council (DPRD), 2) Strategic regional economic development planning strengthened, effectively link planning using HDI/HDR with participatory mechanism, 3) Achievement of better development outcome at provincial level through governance innovation. NTT is one of the three provinces covered by PGSP.

SCCF funding will be closely connected to PGSP because an important issue to be addressed is the roles and responsibilities of provincial institutes with regard to climate change vis-a-vis national and district level institutes. Whereas PGSP will work at the broader policy and institutional framework at provincial level, SPARC will complement that by zooming in on the climate change related institutions.

***Safer Communities Through Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (SC-DRR)*** – The project which works at national and sub-national level, aims to ensure that increased disaster risks, including those resulting from climate variability, are considered, anticipated and, as much as possible, prevented through the country’s development process. Outputs of the project are 1): Disaster risk reduction policy, legal and regulatory framework established, 2). Institutional system that support decentralized DRR established, 3) Education and awareness programs strengthened to make development/disaster linkages understood, and 4) Local disaster risk reduction processes and methodologies developed and fed-back to policy framework. NTT is one of the provinces where SC-DRR is operating.

SCCF funding and SC-DRR will complement each other, whereby SCCF funding will be used to bring climate change to the attention of policy makers and communities. Vice versa, SC-DRR funding (which does not include funding for addressing climate change) invested in establishing the DRR policy framework, systems, methodologies, awareness etc will form an important basis for the SCCF funding to build on. For community level actions, there will be no overlap as the two initiatives target diffent districts

Coordination and cooperation will also take place with the ***UNDP / GEF-funded project “Strengthening Community Based Forest Watershed Management”*** (note it is not counted as co-financing because it is GEF-funded).The project aims to support efforts in reducing forest and land degradation and to restore water functions and ecosystem services. The project will particularly focus on inequitable distribution of benefits from forest resources and the lack of coordination among stakeholders and sectors. The project has one project site in NTT, on the western part of the island East Timor.

**Relevant Development Partners’ interventions in NTT**

The project will also coordinate and explore cooperation with the ***World Food Programme*** (WFP), including the possibility of co-financing: WFP is starting up the Project Laser Beam (PLB; 2012-2015) which has selected NTT province (Kupang and Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS) districts) amongst its project sites. PLB in Indonesia seeks to fight child (and maternal) undernutrition through an integrated package of evidence-based, cost-effective interventions and a clear geographic focus. Amongst the multiple project components, the following are of immediate relevance to SPARC: i) Homestead and Small Farm Food Production: assistance will be given to establish model farms in the districts Kupang and TTS with farmers who will mentor women farmers in the same location. Local food processing centres will also be set up as well as links to local markets to sell excess commodities (budgeted at USD 4,000,000), ii) Food for Assets Programme. Assistance will be provided to communities to strengthening livelihoods as one of the tools to improve food security in vulnerable areas (budgeted at USD 2,000,000 USD).

SCCF funding for vulnerability assessments in the context of climate change will be linked to the district level food insecurity mapping and monitoring that WFP is supporting. Also, best practices and lessons learned on community level interventions to strengthen livelihoods will be exchanged between PLB and SPARC, whereby SPARC aims to showcase how rural livelihoods can be made more resilient to climate change.

***The AusAID funded Australia Indonesia Partnership for Decentralisation (AIPD)*** aims to contribute to poverty reduction through improved local governance and service delivery. AIPD support will focus on strengthening public financial management at the provincial and district levels in NTT and three other provinces. Taking a holistic approach to reform, assistance will be provided to civil society to actively engage in monitoring the use of public resources. Details including potential co-financing are currently not yet available because the programme details still need to be finalized. UNDP will engage with AIPD during the inception phase to ensure coordination and discuss possible co-financing.

SCCF funding for planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting related to climate finance will be closely aligned with the investments AIPD is planning in strengthening public financial management in NTT. This will be of major importance because the final design of a climate finance architecture for NTT as planning under SPARC will highly depend on the capacity of NTT province and districts in terms of effective and efficient public financial management.

National and local benefits:

At national level, the project will address climate resilience in terms of food, water and livelihood security in NTT, serving as a model for climate resilient development in an increasingly decentralized Indonesia. The project will thus contribute to MDG 1– Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger. Progress on this is of particular importance to NTT because the province has the highest prevalence of underweight children under five years of age, and almost a quarter of the NTT population is below the national poverty line.

At provincial level, SCCF resources will be used to raise awareness, develop institutional capacity, and to integrate climate resilience in development planning, programmes and budgeting. This will indirectly benefit the whole population of NTT, which are 4.7 million people (about 960,000 households).

At district level, SCCF resources will be invested in 3 districts for integrating climate resilience in district level development planning and programmes and access to knowledge and information, reaching out to all villages and households in these districts:

* Sabu Raijua which has a population size of 91,870 people (18,869 households), living in 58 villages (Desa) and 5 urban neighborhoods (Kelurahan).
* East Sumba which has a population size of 225,906 people (46,465 households), living in 140 villages and 16 urban neighborhoods
* Manggarai which has a population of 512,065 (105,323 households) living in 132 villages and 17 urban neighborhoods

Out of these 330 villages, SCCF resources will be directly invested in 120 villages (approximately 34,000 households) to develop community vulnerability reduction assessments, community action plans, strengthen resilience of existing livelihoods, introduce alternative livelihoods, and develop climate resilient water resources management, to integrate climate resilience in community development plans, and to develop community based climate risk information system.

***UNDP’s comparative advantage***

UNDP’s comparative advantage lies in its continuous presence and experience of working in Indonesia with the provincial and district governments and communities on complex poverty, governance, environment, natural resource, conflict and disaster management projects and programmes, combined with its track-record of climate change policy support at national level.

The proposed project is aligned with UNDP’s core mandate of improving capacity, providing technical and policy support as well as expertise in project design and implementation in relevant areas such as climate change, community based development, decentralization, enhancing development planning, and facilitating multi stakeholder processes. Within this context, UNDP is engaged in relevant sector-related work on water supply, watershed management, sustainable land and natural resources management, rural livelihoods and agriculture in Indonesia. For example in Aceh, through the Aceh Partners Economic Development Programme, UNDP has been working in promoting export oriented agricultural commodities such as coffee and cocoa. Initiatives included: distribution of tools and equipment for coffee cooperatives reaching some 12,000 farmers; providing an assessment of coffee seedlings to help farmers re-establish plantations after years of neglect; development of a manual for extension workers in the coffee sector; development of an SMS-based price information system providing bi-weekly local market coffee prices. Further market studies are now being carried out to introduce interventions in other sectors including rubber, livestock and aquaculture.

Under the Aceh and North Sumatra Transitional Recovery programme UNDP has been working with 100,000 households to support the revival of fisheries, agriculture, aquaculture and small-scale enterprise. Through this initiative more than 5,000 fishermen have received boats, fishing gear and materials for fish processing; three fishery docks have been reconstructed; more than 7,000 fish pond breeders have received feed and fertilizer to restart aquaculture based activities; more than 6,000 small industry and trade ventures have been re-established through training, asset replacement and the provision of working capital, micro-financing and the establishment of cooperatives.

In the water sector, UNDP has been working with the private sector in Indonesia to bring clean water to local communities. Through UNDP’s growing sustainable business programme shallow wells which predominate in most rural areas and which are subject to contamination and dry season supply problems, are being replaced or supplemented by small scale slow sand filtration techniques which have been introduced to treat available surface water. This demonstration work is then linked to socio-economic and market surveys to assess potential for wider market penetration. Furthermore, in Aceh UNDP has been partnering with Coca Cola to develop community based water and sanitation systems resulting in nearly 8,000 people receiving household water supply, as well as a comprehensive mapping of water resources for the province.

Through UNDP’s support for enhancing local development performance in NTT, district level planning processes are being made more pro-poor. Poverty maps, MDG scorecards and pivot tables are being used to improve planning and budgeting, as well as involving civil society and strengthening the level of oversight provided by local legislative bodies.

At national level, UNDP is well-recognized by government and development partners for its support to Indonesia with formulating and implementing its national policies and plans relevant to address climate change, and reporting to the UNFCCC. To date, UNDP has supported:

* The National Action Plan addressing Climate Change (2007)
* Initial and Second National Communications to the UNFCCC (1999 & 2011)
* The National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2009)
* The National REDD+ Strategy (2010)
* The Indonesian Response to Climate Change (Yellow Book; 2009)
* The establishment of the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF; 2010) and the Climate Change Policy Dialogue (2011)

The country office has in-house expertise covering all aspects of the project, including climate change, rural community development, disaster risk reduction, governance, decentralization, procurement and project assurance.

## 2.4. Project Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/activities

***PROJECT OBJECTIVE:*** To enable the NTT province to strengthen climate resilience of its rural Communities to improve livelihood, food, and water security.

***OUTCOME 1: Institutional capacity developed to integrate climate resilience in sustainable development at provincial and district level***

Co-financing amounts for Outcome 1:

Government of NTT: $ 32,177,990

UNDP: $ 4,161,706

(Total co-financing: $ 36,339,696)

SCCF project grant requested: $ 844,460

*Without SCCF Intervention (baseline):*

Coordination between province, districts, sectors and development partners is a well-known challenge in NTT. Government and development partners have started to invest in good governance including strengthening multistakeholder coordination and participation in NTT. Bappeda recently established a coordination unit (SPADU), overseeing all official development assistance projects. It is working with all development partners and their counterparts in NTT to ensure coordination and alignment, SPADU has already become a recognised and important source of information and cooperation for any new initiative in NTT. However, climate change has not yet been included in coordination mechanisms and no investments are planned to do so.

In NTT, there is little information and communication about climate change. Government and development partners are not significantly investing in this. Without SCCF intervention, it is unlikely that NTT will gain solid understanding of the impacts of climate change, the need to adapt, and make necessary investments to develop the necessary capacity, experience, and introduce gender sensitive technologies and solutions the coming years. Food security and water security issues will thus continue to be managed by government and development partners without acknowledging the climate is changing and that therefore alternative approaches to address food and water security in NTT are needed.

Recently issued development plans emphasise economic development, food and water security, agriculture and natural resources management. Although all these priorities are vulnerable to climate risks, no concrete plans or investments exist to mainstream climate change adaptation into the development plans, policies, programmes, budgets, and support provided to communities. Technical capacity at institutes such as Bappeda, Agriculture Agency, Food Security Agency and Public Works to do so is largely absent and investments to build these are not planned. Financial implications of projected climate change impacts and cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options will not be assessed, and a longer term climate financing plan will not be developed in the coming years. Ongoing and planned investments made by Government and development partners in NTT’s rural development will thus be put at increased risk and opportunities for climate resilient rural development will likely be missed.

Baseline development programmes supported by development partners include:

* The UNDP Art-Gold Programme is supporting SPADU and Bappeda with improved coordination mechanisms with a focus on increased transparency and participation. The UNDP “Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction” programme is supporting NTT with improved coordination on disaster risk reduction.
* The UNDP Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (PGSP) has recently started. An important contribution to the baseline will be its focus on enhanced policy and regulatory framework that further clarifies and strengthens role and functions of provincial government and parliament. This is important for establishing institutional arrangements to address climate change adaptation, and the institutional capacity development.
* The UNDP “Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction” programme is supporting NTT the preparation of hazard maps including floods and droughts. Climate change is however not integrated in these efforts.

Baseline programmes funded by the government include:

* Bappeda: capacity development for local development planning, strengthening cross-sectoral coordination, strengthening knowledge management, the Anggur Merah community development programme, preparation of the medium term development plan and annual workplans and budgets
* SPADU: coordination/administration/monitoring/evaluation of international development cooperation, data management on international development cooperation and achieving development results, identify partnership opportunities and ensure consistency with local development priorities
* The Secretariats of the Provincial and District Parliaments: facilitation of discussion on local regulation and capacity development of local parliament members.
* Provincial and district Environmental Agencies (BLHD): strengthening policy and regulations on environmental management
* Public Works (PU): water resources infrastructure and management programme
* Food security agency (BKP2): 1) promote consumption of local foods, 2) Food self sufficient village programme, 3) mapping of food insecurity, 4) improve capacity of field workers, 5) establish a food security/insecurity forecasting index in collaboration with BMKG and agriculture.
* Agricultural agency: improvement of farmers’ welfare through intensification of farming area; ensuring food availability through production; strengthening capacity of extension workers and farmers groups; cross-sectoral cooperation programme,
* BPTP: technical assistance; develop high quality seeds (incl rice, maize and sorghum) suitable for local conditions; pest management; research on livestock,
* Forestry agency (Dinas kehutanan): community forestry development; capacity development of technical units on conservation of natural resources, watershed management, research and development; establishment of forest monitoring groups.
* Meteorological Climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG): annual training for agricultural extension workers from different districts in NTT; dissemination of quarterly bulletin about climate forecast for three months ahead; Information sharing through a website ([www.staklimlasiana.blogspot.com](http://www.staklimlasiana.blogspot.com)).

*With SCCF Intervention (adaptation alternative)*

SCCF resources will be used to enable Bappeda, Public Works, BMKG, BPTP, Agriculture Agency, Food Security Agency, Forestry Agency, CSOs and development partners at provincial and district level (3 districts) to integrate climate resilience in development planning, coordination, budgeting, programmes, and extension services in NTT.

Building on ongoing investments by government and development partners to improve development coordination, climate change issues will become effectively coordinated at provincial and district level. This will be achieved by inclusion of climate resilient development in the agenda for cross-sectoral coordination which is led by Bappeda I at provincial level, and Bappeda II at district level. Within Bappeda I, SPADU will be capacitated to coordinate international cooperation on addressing climate change. Institutional arrangements within and between tiers of government on climate change will be defined and mandates adjusted if required. To make climate change part of the overall development agenda of NTT, climate change impacts and adaptation options will be brought to the attention of parliament, policy makers, media and civil society through improved communication of relevant and understandable information on climate change impacts and adaptation options. Baseline programmes include ongoing investments by government and development partners in strengthening coordination, and information on climate risks, seasonal weather forecasting, food- and water security.

Government agencies, CSOs, academic institutions, parliamentarians and media will be capacitated to address climate change impacts and adaptation options. This will be achieved through the provision of tailor made training and coaching on specific aspects of climate resilient development of immediate relevance to the institutes’ mandates, and individual Terms of References of staff to be trained and coached. Special attention will be given to upgrade extension services to become more service oriented and capacitated to address gender specific needs. Baseline programmes include ongoing capacity development programmes funded by government and development partners.

Climate change will be integrated in annual and medium term development planning, annual workplans and budgets, and programmes. Provincial and district governments will report annually to parliaments on progress made, and challenges ahead. This will be achieved by reviewing existing policies and programmes at three levels: province, districts, and communities, undertake cost-benefit analyses of climate change impacts and adaptation options, and propose adjustments and/or new policies, programmes and priority actions, and include these in annual budgets. This will be done through a multistakeholder process including high level politicians, parliamentarians and civil society to ensure ownership and transparency over the process. Baseline programmes include development programmes of Public Works, Agriculture Agency, BPTP, Forestry Agency, Food Security Agency, Anggur Merah Community Development Programme of Bappeda, BLHD, preparation of the medium term development plan and annual work plans and budgets of the province and the 3 districts, and the Secretariats of the Provincial and District Parliaments. Baseline programmes from development partners include the UNDP Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (PGSP).

Outputs supporting outcome 1:

**1.1 A multistakeholder dialogue on climate change has been established and institutionalized at provincial and district level**

SCCF resources will be invested in integrating climate change in existing multistakeholder coordination mechanisms at provincial level, led by SPADU. Furthermore, the project team through the district Bappeda will support the establishment of climate change multistakeholder coordination mechanisms at district level. Sustainability of these will be pursued by proposing future budget allocations from district budgets, mirroring the funding of SPADU at provincial level. Communication materials on climate change issues and actions will be developed and disseminated through the coordination mechanisms, existing knowledge management systems and public media. High visibility events will be organized for public debate, showcase progress, and issues to be addressed.

Indicative activities

* Incorporate climate change in the mandate of SPADU and establish multistakeholder climate change working groups (CCWG) in the three districts (East Sumba, Manggarai and Sabu) to be chaired by Bappeda of each district. These district level CCWGs will be responsible for multistakeholder coordination in their respective districts on climate change issues for the duration of the project. During this period local governments will decide whether there is a need to extend the mandate of the CCWGs beyond the duration of the project and how this would be funded.
* Develop and implement a communication strategy including a Knowledge Attitude Practice (KAP) assessment and the preparation/dissemination of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials through SPADU and the CCWGs
* Develop and integrate a climate change knowledge and information exchange system in the knowledge management system of SPADU, allowing institutions (government, CSOs, Development Partners, individuals) to access, discuss and share knowledge and information about climate change, impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options across the province
* Organize two events with district/provincial/central government agencies, CSOs, development partners to share and discuss concerns, best practices, lessons learned, and implications for national and local policy and community development.

**1.2 Staff of government agencies, members of parliament, media, universities and CSOs capacitated to address climate change adaptation .**

SCCF resources will be invested in training and coaching of key-stakeholders to capacitate them to address climate change adaptation in their daily work. As part of the training programme, practical tools, guidelines, assessments and reports will be developed with the trainees on a range of issues. A number of training modules will also include a one-year coaching component during which the trainees will be coached to apply the newly acquired skills, tools and knowledge in their daily work. National institutions will be invited to develop and implement the training/coaching programme. Indicative activities will include training on the following components:

* The basics of climate change. The training will focus on providing a basic understanding of climate change, explaining the causes, impacts and vulnerable groups, implications for the development of NTT, and possible actions NTT can take to adapt to climate change. Target group includes senior government officials, parliamentarians, civil society representatives, and local media. During the training, the participants will work together to obtain a common understanding of the issues, challenges and potential solutions.
* The science of climate change. The training will focus on the scientific aspects of climate change in the context of NTT, climate change modeling, downscaling, climate risk analysis, gender sensitive impact, vulnerability assessments, dealing with uncertainties, economics of impacts and adaptation, and translating science into applicable advice to policy makers and extension workers. Target group includes BMKG, Agriculture Agency, and the University of Cendana. As part of the training, participants will develop detailed climate change scenarios for the province and the 3 districts. This take place in coordination with the preparation of the Third National Communications which is provisionally scheduled for 2013 -2015, ensuring consistency and avoidance of duplication. Through a coaching system participants will be supported for one year to integrate and apply the new knowledge and skills acquired in their daily work, including regularly updating the scenarios.
* Climate change impacts on rural livelihoods and food security and adaptation measures. The training will focus on providing an in-depth understanding of the impacts of climate change, issues that need to be addressed, and identify concrete action that institutes can initiate to strengthen their adaptive capacity. Target group includes the Food Security Agency and Agriculture Agency and BPTP. During the training, the participants will jointly develop guidelines to integrate adaptation in livelihood development and food security, and will be coached for one year to apply these in their daily work, including outcome 2.
* Climate change impacts on water resources management and adaptation measures. The training will focus on projected changes in rainfall patterns, changes in surface and ground water availability and needs throughout the year, gender aspects, implications for existing water infrastructure, cost-benefit analyses, adjustments of design and construction codes for water infrastructure, improvement of water resources management and conflict resolution. Target group includes Public Works, Agriculture Agency, and Forestry Agency. During the training, the participants will work with the trainers to revise existing construction codes for irrigation, community surface water reservoirs, and rainwater harvesting systems, and water resources management guidelines integrate climate change projections for NTT, and will be coached for one year to apply these in their daily work, including outcome 2.
* Community based adaptation. The training will focus on developing knowledge and skills necessary to support men and women of communities with understanding climate change, identifying their vulnerabilities and adaptation options, and formulating actions to increase their resilience. Target group will be extensions workers and local community facilitators, who will be instrumental to the implementation of outcome 2.
* Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in development. The training will focus on integration of clime change in all aspects of development, including policies, cost-benefit analyses, planning, budgeting and monitoring, fiscal instruments, and a number of case studies will be used to provide the participants hands-on experience. Target group includes provincial and district level development agencies, environmental agencies and parliamentarians. The participants will apply these newly acquired skills under output 1.3.
* At the end of the training/coaching programme, a 3-day training of trainers will take place to hand over the training modules to selected institutes. For each training module, local institutes will be identified during the implementation of the training/coaching programme that expresses formal commitment to provide future training internally and externally and make resources available to do so. In total 24 trainers will be trained: 6 trainers at province level, and 3 x 6 trainers at district level, each trainer covering one module.

**1.3 The provincial government and three district governments have integrated key policies, programmes, and made necessary budget allocations to priority adaptation actions**

Under this output, SCCF resources will be used to develop and roll out a climate financing plan to address climate change adaptation priority issues. This will build on the coordination sytems, awareness, knowledge and capacities developed under 1.1. and 1.2, and the practical experiences obtained with adaptation at the community level.

* Establish with the Secretariats of the Provincial and District Parliaments caucuses for climate change adaptation in provincial parliament and the parliaments of the three districts. Through field visits to communities of the project districts and round table discussions in NTT, members of parliament will be exposed to the need to invest in climate change. A approach based on peer learning and exchanges with leading national experts in the field ofclimate change, development, economy will be used to enhance awareness
* Overseen by Bappeda and in cooperation with the Fiscal Policy Office (FPO) of the Ministry of Finance (MoF), national experts in the field of public financial management, governance and climate change will undertake a Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR; for methodology see annex 7)[[17]](#footnote-17) focused on adaptation for the Province and the three selected districts. This CPEIR, which will analyze both expenditures and fiscal instruments, will help the provincial and district governments and parliaments to better understand and plan climate finance, make climate investments more apparent, and better define roles and responsibilities of relevant institutes with regard to climate finance.
* Identify, analyze and prioritize climate change adaptation options including cost-benefit analysis, and prepare and discuss with government, parliaments and civil society recommendations to adjust policies, institutional mandates, programmes and budgets based on climate vulnerability assessments proposed adaptation measures, and the results of the CPEIR.
* Develop a climate financing plan in the form of a climate fiscal framework (required investments, potential sources of finance, fiscal instruments, delivery mechanisms, and accountability framework) and operationalize this.
* Integrate climate resilience in existing community development programmes such as Anggur Merah and PNPM. This will be done by the provision of technical assistance on e.g. climate vulnerability assessments, identification and implementation of adaptation options, climate action plans to the programme managers and their staff, field visits to the communities targeted under outcome 2, and making available ‘local champions’ emerging from outcome 2 as resources persons.

***OUTCOME 2:* Livelihoods of vulnerable rural communities strengthened in a changing climate**

Co-financing amounts for Outcome 2:

Government of NTT: $ 33,597,328

UNDP: $ 2,175,666

(Total co-financing: $ 35,772,994)

SCCF project grant requested: $ 3,764,229

*Without SCCF Intervention (baseline)*

The baseline for outcome 2 is that the government and development partners will continue to make major investments in community development without taking climate change into account. Except for some small scale activities by BMKG and the Agriculture Agency, there are no specific projects ongoing to start systematically reducing the vulnerability of communities to climate change. As a result, the longer term sustainability and value for money of the baseline interventions is questionable. At the same time, these community development initiatives do provide the key to successful climate resilient development: these do provide a lot of relevant resources, technology, facilities, expertise and experience that with additional support to be funded by SCCF can be used to strengthen the resilience of the rural communities. The baseline programmes on which the SCCF intervention will build include:

* *Public works*: improving water resources management (including ground- and surface water), construction and rehabilitation of water reservoirs including water catchment dams (“embung”), large scale irrigation infrastructure.
* *Agriculture Agency*: 1) improvement of farmers’ welfare through intensification of farming area, 2) ensuring food availability through production, 3) increasing market access of farm products, 4) utilization of agricultural technology, 5) strengthening capacity of extension workers and farmers groups, 6) development of agribusiness, 7) cross-sectoral cooperation programme, 8) in collaboration with BMKG, develop climate information products
* *Agency for Development of Agricultural Technology* (BPTP): Relevant programmes include: 1) develop high quality seeds (incl rice, maize and sorghum) suitable for local conditions, 2) pest management, 3) research on livestock, 4) technical assistance, 5) laboratory and field trials.
* *The UNDP AGI programme* is focusing on strengthening linkages between the Province and districts particularly in the area of economic diversification away from over-reliance on the agricultural sector. AGI is currently supporting livelihood diversification through the promotion of seaweed production in Sabu Raijua district.
* *The UNDP project “Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction”* is piloting community based disaster risk management in Sikka District and Alor District, including climate risk management.
* *The Bank of NTT:* is providing financial services to rural communities first of all on a commercial basis. As part of its Corporate Social Responsibility programme, the Bank of NTT also provides microcredit and necessary training to farmers, focusing on farm women. Currently this is not included as co-financing, but this will be explored in the inception phase.
* *The World Food Programme* “Project Laser Beam” is planning to support homestead and small farm food production in the districts Kupang and TTS with farmers who will mentor women farmers in the same location. Food for work will also be undertaken, giving communities an opportunity to create independent assets and strengthen livelihoods (programme under design and not included as co-financing. This will however be explored in the inception phase).
* In Kupang district, small scale seed production has been developed successfully with support from *CARE International and the private sector* which has proven significant potential (this has become fully driven and funded by the private sector and is not included as co-financing)

*With SCCF Intervention (adaptation alternative)*

Additional cost reasoning

SCCF resources will be invested in communities to learn to apply climate knowledge, adaptive technology and finance based on their gender specific vulnerabilities and opportunities they have identified. Intensive facilitation at the community level will take place, and special attention will be given to the needs of women and ensuring their active participation throughout the process. As much as possible, this will be based on community based demands and indigenous systems. Effective adaptation to climate change requires change from within and make use of existing strengths and capacity.

Carefully guided implementation of demonstration actions to increase climate resilience of these communities will showcase the effectiveness that will then provide scope for replication to the rest of NTT. 120 communities will be supported to identify climate risks and options to strengthen resilience in a participatory manner. A network of community volunteers will be established, community adaptation plans and approaches will be developed, and climate risk information will be made available to communities. This will build on the baseline programmes of BMKG, the UNDP SC-DRR programme, and the Agriculture Agency.

The identified top-priorities of the Community Adaptation Action Plans will then be implemented, and will focus on (a combination of) three thematic areas of interventions:

1. *Strengthening existing livelihoods* (building on the baseline programmes of BPTP, the Agriculture Agency and WFP).
2. *Livelihood diversification* and ‘off-farm’ livelihoods (building on the baseline programmes of the Agriculture Agency, Bank NTT, the UNDP AGI programme, and private sector / CSO initiatives)
3. *Water resources management* (building on the baseline programme of Public Works). Best practices and lessons learned will be shared amongst the communities and other stakeholders for analyses, replication and upscaling. Working with 120 villages will be a challenge but this large scale intervention is regarded essential to create the necessary momentum, experience and expertise for upscaling climate resilient community development throughout NTT and beyond.

Volunteerism will play an important role in outcome 2 and beyond the lifetime of the project because in the longer term, much of the actions and demands to increase climate resilience have to come from individuals, households and communities themselves. Volunteerism can also increase social cohesion in and amongst communities which is an important factor determining resilience. Therefore, SCCF resources will also be used to engage with local volunteers to raise awareness, initiate volunteer action at the community level, and collect/disseminate lessons learned and best practices.

Non-government entities such as CSOs and private sector firms will be invited through a competitive process to play an important role in implementation of the outputs under outcome 2. The main reasons are that: 1) the implementation of various components will require cross-sectoral and multistakeholder approaches for which non-government entities are better positioned. For government line agencies this tends to be very challenging due to bureaucracy. 2) Experiences both in NTT and East Java have shown that for innovation and entrepreneurship that engaging the private sector in the actual implementation of activities can be very effective. 3) much of the work requires close interaction with communities for which CSO are well-positioned. They are also well-connected to the government and private sector, and thus well positioned to play a bridging role.

**Output 2.1: 120 villages have developed a community based climate risk information system**

This output will mobilize and capacitate 120 communities to prepare them for community based adaptation action. It will provide communities with well-trained community facilitators, and will establish a network of community volunteers who together play a key-role in mobilizing the communities for action. Communities will be supported with developing climate vulnerability reduction assessments and action plans. The top priorities identified in the action plans will be implemented under output 2.2, 2.3 and/or 2.4. Climate risk information centres will be established at sub-district level, connecting the communities with each other and extension providers to share the most up to date information, knowledge and experiences on climate risk management.

Indicative activities:

* Develop 120 community action plans based on vulnerability reduction assessments and actions identified in the PPG phase as listed under output 2.2, 2.3 and/or 2.4. These action plans will be prepared in a gender sensitive participatory manner, ensuring all villagers will be enabled to actively participate in the process, and that the resulting action plan is truly community driven. Developing the action plans will build on expertise and experiences from the UNDP SC-DRR programme. Trained local facilitators will guide the process and will be complemented by extension workers and technical specialists on a needs basis. Identified and agreed top-priority actions will then be funded under output 2.2, 2.3 or 2.4
* Establish twelve sub-district level climate risk information points (Posko Iklim) in the office of the sub-district government office through which the latest information will be made available to communities. This will include weather and seasonal forecasting, cropping calendars, recommended varieties, etc. One day per week, an extension worker will be available to discuss in person with farmers about specific issues and questions they have, and to take note of best practices and lessons learned and feed these into the knowledge management system established under output 1.
* Establish a community volunteers network (“village focal points”) to liaise with the climate risk information centers for collecting and sharing information with their communities, and to mobilize their communities to take action. Recognizing that not all villagers will be able to regularly visit the climate risk information centre, these village focal points will ensure that all information from the climate risk information centers will reach each village timely, and key-issues faced in a village will reach the centers and thus enter the knowledge management system.

**Output 2.2: 40 villages, subsistence farming practices have been adjusted to more variable and extreme climatic conditions to strengthened food security.**

Under this output, an indicative 40 out of the 120 villages in the three selected districts will be supported to take measures to make their subsistence farming practices more resilient to extreme climate conditions. Implementation of measures will be done jointly by communities, extension services and CSOs to build trust, understanding and stimulate exchange and blending of traditional and modern knowledge and approaches and decision making processes. Indicative activities include:

* In cooperation with BMKG and the Agriculture Agency, improve access to and application of seasonal and short term weather forecasting information by farmer groups and community leaders to better decide on cropping calendar, planting, harvesting and water use. Weather forecasting information will be extended to farmer groups using the climate risk information centers, extension workers and volunteers through an iterative technology development process in which indigenous knowledge on climate and science based forecasts are compared, improved and developed in one system that meets farmer’s climate information needs. The, farmer group leaders will be trained in utilizing climate forecast to develop decisions on crop and variety choice as well on management of communal pasture land. This is critical as insofar farmers have depended upon local knowledge which due to changes in climate has started to lose its relevance.
* Establish with BPTP and farmer groups community seed banks for climate resilient local varieties. For lowland areas this will focus on drought resilience; whereas for mountainous areas this will focus on varieties more resilient to high winds and heavy rainfall. Maintaining a variety of different crops and crop varieties will enhance the resilience of communities to crop failure. Community seed bank can play a critical role in maintaining crop variety and enhancing resilience to climate risk. The emphasis will be on crops i) with high nutritional value such as legumes or ii) resilient to drought and floods (sorghum, foxtail millet, indigenous rice varieties, tubers). The approach will be embedded in community decision making on crop choice, land allocation and nutritional value.
* Improve land management for enhanced resilience to droughts and floods. This will include measures to increase the water holding capacity (for drought prone soils) and to reduce erosion (flood prone areas) and nutrient availability of the soil by enhancing soil carbon contents through crop residue recycling (depending on soil conditions preparation of compost and/or biochar), application of zero- or in-row tillage, improved fallow land management.

**Output 2.3: 40 villages have become more resilient by diversifying sources of income which are less sensitive to climate change**

This output will promote economic diversification in an indicative 40 out of the 120 villages, helping rural communities to become less dependent on climate sensitive livelihoods. It will stimulate entrepreneurship amongst the communities with emphasis on women, and will foster close linkages to the private sector in NTT for advice and possible cooperation, bringing supply and demand together. Indicative activities include:

* Support agribusiness development through improved value chains for selected products which are less sensitive to climate change. NTT has a significant potential for various crops and commodities which is not well developed yet. These include production of commercial seeds, sea weed and other high value crops which require less land and/or water and provide significant employment opportunities. The project will work with private sector, agricultural research and local government to facilitate these developments through e.g. provision of access to seedlings, processing technology, access to energy for processing, etc. The pre-feasibility work undertaken during the PPG phase indicates for Manggarai to focus on vegetable seeds; for Sabu Raijua to focus on seaweed and palm sugar, for East Sumba to focus on livestock and fodder, sorghum, and millet.
* Support women through training provided via women’s groups to access microcredit for investing in alternative sources of on- and off-farm income, in cooperation with providers of microcredit such as Bank NTT.
* Provide training for skilled employment in construction, administration, tourism, handicraft allowing men and women to earn additional off-farm income.

**Output 2.4: In 40 villages, water resources infrastructure and management have been improved taking into account projected changes in rainfall patterns.**

SCCF resources will be used to improve water resources infrastructure and management in an indicative 40 out of the 120 villages to strengthen water security in a changing climate. Using the revised construction codes for water resources infrastructure and management (as developed under output 1.2), this output will include the following indicative activities:

* Strengthen management and maintenance of existing community water reservoirs to improve water security in a changing climate. The project will work with men and women of the local communities and local authorities to upgrade existing reservoirs and related infrastructure. This will include improved management, monitoring and communication arrangements, dredging of sediment and its proper disposal, strengthening canal and river banks and re-vegetation to reduce sedimentation, improve water outlet and spillway area to handle an increasing number and extent of extreme rainfall events caused by climate change.
* Support the construction of new community/household surface/rain water reservoirs and related essential infrastructure (e.g. canals , pipes, pumps and energy supply) together with local communities and local authorities in areas with high vulnerability of water insecurity. In selected areas, the specific locations for new reservoirs will be decided based on detailed feasibility studies which will go through a participatory process taking social, economic, legal, environmental and geophysical aspects into account.
* Establish water user groups who will jointly develop and implement management plans for water resources the communities rely on. These groups which will represent the needs of men and women, will work closely work with the local authorities to monitor and maintain the water resources, whereby the water user groups will be responsible for the day-to-day management, monitoring and maintenance, whereas the local authorities (such as Public Works) will be responsible for major maintenance such as dredging and renovation of water reservoirs. For each water user groups, a small revolving fund will be established to be managed by the water user groups which can be used by individuals of the community for small investments (to be repaid to the fund) to improve their water security. The water user groups will also function as the main counterpart for the local authorities to discuss and address water security issues.
* Develop watershed level conflict resolution mechanism to avoid and reduce conflicts over water use, which are otherwise likely to increase due to climate change. Whilst the water user groups will be responsible to resolve conflicts concerning one particular water reservoir, the watershed level conflict resolution mechanism will be covering multiple communities whose water security is interrelated. The conflict resolution mechanism will be built on traditional conflict resolutions systems, approaches and leadership.

## 2.5. Key indicators, risks and assumptions

*Indicators –* In the table below, an overview and explanation of the indicators are given (see PRF for more details).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Explanation** |
| ***Project objective: to enable the NTT province to strengthen climate resilience of rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor province to improve livelihood, food, and water security.*** | |
| Annual District government Work Plans and budgets approved by provincial parliament and district parliament that include specific reference to adaptation actions [refer to AMAT 1.1.1.1] | If government has allocated budget in annual workplans to climate resilient actions in specific sectors, this will strongly indicate that i) the project has successfully mobilized, facilitated and capacitated stakeholders to invest in increasing the climate resilience of NTT province, and ii) it will provide confidence that action will continue beyond the project and beyond the SCCF resources. |
| ***Outcome 1: Capacity developed to integrate climate resilience in sustainable development planning at provincial and district level*** | |
| Disaggregated by gender, number of trained people mandated to support climate resilient development | This indicator will provide insight in the successfulness of the project to bring qualified men and women at the forefront of integrating climate resilience in NTT’s resilient development. |
| Number and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability (describe number and time) [AMAT 2.2.1] | This indicator will show to what extent the project has successfully capacitated individual institutions. Increased adaptive capacity of an institute will be measured against the baseline capacity assessment which has been undertaken in the PPG phase. |
| Number and type of provincial and district level policies and programmes which have been adjusted / issued to address climate change resilience | This indicator will show to what extent climate resilience has been understood and prioritized by policy makers across relevant sectors Together with the first indicator on budget allocation in Annual Workplans, this will provide insight in the sustainability beyond the SCCF funding. |
| ***Outcome 2: Livelihoods and sources of income diversified and strengthened for vulnerable rural communities in a changing climate*** | |
| Number of climate risk reduction measures introduced at local level (list type and scope) | This indicator will provide insight in how successful the SCCF resources have been deployed to identify and introduce a diverse and gender sensitive range of measures at the community and household level. Entrepreneurship, a full understanding and proper consideration of local socio-economic-environmental-political conditions, and the ability to bring different stakeholders together will be essential for this. |
| % of households with a lower perception of vulnerability to climate change risks due to new adaptation measures being introduced and applied, disaggregated by gender | Within the duration of the project it will be difficult to measure the actual reduction in climate vulnerability because of the introduced adaptation measures. Instead, the perception of households about their vulnerability will be measured before and after the introduction of the adaptation measures. These will be disaggregated by gender because men and women tend to have different perceptions about vulnerability. |

*Risks*

The proposed project is based on strong government support at national and local level and can draw on lessons learned from the past. SPARC has been designed based on extensive stakeholder consultations at national, local and community level. The greatest risks are 1) inertia against change from the key-stakeholders including parliament, government officials, extension workers, and communities having a preference to conduct business as usual, and 2) inability to effectively coordinate the many agencies to be directly and indirectly involved. To mitigate these risks, the project will work closely with the highest authorities in NTT to mobilize support from government agencies, and will invest in establishing / strengthen coordination mechanisms at provincial and district level for addressing climate change. It will also communicate regularly with central government authorities such as the National Development Planning Agency and the Ministry of Finance to showcase progress made and ensure political support. At the local level, the project will collaborate with UN volunteers in supporting participatory approaches that stimulate a shift in thinking at the community level, and assist these communities with bringing their needs and best practices to the attention of extension staff and district level planning authorities.

In terms of environmental risks, unfavourable climatic conditions may occur during the project life cycle and impact on the investments made by the project. An important assumption is that these climatic extremes will be within coping range and that existing institutions and community groups will rapidly absorb and act on the new skills, technical approaches and knowledge acquired through the project.

More details on risks and assumptions are provided in the table below, in the Project Results Framework, and in the standard UNDP risk log (Annex 8).

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| **Risk** | **Rating** | **Mitigation measures** |
| Provincial and/or district governments fail to allocate funding to climate resilience due to competing interests | **Medium** | The project will raise awareness, capacitate and work closely with parliament and senior government officials, while simultaneously undertaking a highly visible media campaign to highlight the importance to the general public of investing in climate resilience for the benefit of the people of NTT. |
| Coordination amongst government agencies will be ineffective due to the large number of government institutes involved and sectoral thinking, and different reporting lines | **Medium** | This risk will be mitigated by strong leadership from senior government officials, and highlighting the opportunities and benefits of cooperation across institutes. The project has already started to map out relevant programmes of institutes, and this will be expanded throughout the project duration. Information will be broadly shared to identify synergies, opportunities for cooperation between agencies, and minimize the risks of duplication. During multistakeholder discussions, the facilitation will focus on identifying the common issues, creating common goals and actions that will be of benefit to all stakeholders. |
| Bureaucratic processes hamper the active involvement of government institutes in project activities | **Medium** | Risk mitigation measures include the assurance of firm buy-in from both senior management and their staff of the institutes, and provide training and coaching, and showcasing the value of involvement for their day to day work and programmes. It is expected that by assuring full cooperation of institute staff, bureaucratic processes can be optimized. |
| Some communities are unwilling to participate and prefer to continue business as usual | **Medium** | This risk will be mitigated by ensuring that the introduction of new ideas and innovation is carried out in a participatory way and by ensuring that resulting actions on the ground are based on the needs and ideas of the communities themselves, provide tangible results and clearly communicated through field based demonstration, training and learning. |
| Extreme climate events take place during the project which are beyond the coping range of the targeted communities and the measures introduced | **Low** | This risk will be mitigated by starting with detailed vulnerability assessments at district and community level to understand the current resilience of the communities and the type, frequency and severity of extreme climate events that may likely occur in the districts. Technical experts responsible for the detailed design of adaptation measures to be introduced will ensure the measures to be introduced are robust and fit in the the climate risk profile of the community. |

## 2.6. Cost-effectiveness

Significant cost effectiveness is expected as a result of the proposed approach of mainstreaming climate change adaptation in provincial and district policy, programmes and budgets, largely based on interventions at the community level to increase their resilience to climate change. Costs incurred in project implementation will focus only on those additional actions required to address climate change-induced risks and the additional capacity needs to reduce vulnerabilities associated with those risks. To the extent possible, the project will use the competencies and skills within the relevant government institutions, NGOs, community groups and households to implement different project activities.

The following alternative approaches were considered:

1. Apply a sector specific approach whereby the project would focus on one specific sector such as agriculture, and would work with the responsible line ministry. Project activities would be carried out by the various agricultural institutes at national, provincial, district and community level. Three serious concerns emerged from literature review and consultations: i) Due to the institutional culture still prevalent in Indonesia, sectoral programmes tend to be top-down driven, and unable to capture and respond to the actual needs of the communities. It was regarded unrealistic that the project would be able to break through this barrier from the inside out within the time frame of the project. ii) it has become clear in NTT that communities have insufficient capacity to absorb sectoral programmes (reference). What does work are more integrated community development programmes that use an inclusive community driven bottom-up approach. iii) climate change adaptation requires a cross-sectoral approach. A sectoral approach, even when linkages to other sectors would be made, would likely fail to find the right balance between the different elements of adaptation such as water, agriculture, forestry, and socio-economic development. In conclusion, a sectoral approach would likely deliver technically good work within the boundaries of that sector, but would likely fail to really help the communities to increase their resilience in a sustainable way.
2. Apply strictly a community based adaptation approach, whereby all funding is channeled directly to communities through NGOs. The advantage of the approach would be that there would be a very high assurance that basically all SCCF resources would be invested in the communities. There was however one major concern: a community based approach without strong involvement from the provincial and district government would unlikely result in integration of climate resilience in provincial and district policy, programmes and budget. Upscaling and replication beyond the communities supported directly by the SCCF resources would thus be unlikely.

The decision was thus to use an integrated cross-sectoral approach that will work at various aspects simultaneously and strengthen each other: i) the majority of the SCCF resources will be directly invested in community based action to strengthen their resilience to climate change, guaranteeing immediate benefits for 120 communities, ii) it will invest in awareness and communication on climate change reaching out to the whole population of the province which is 4.7 million people, iii) it will invest in institutional capacity development at provincial and district level, ensuring government institutes will be enabled to address climate change resilience, iv) it will invest in integrating climate change adaptation in provincial and district level policy, programmes and budgets by working with policy makers and parliaments.

## 2.7. Sustainability

Sustainability of the project is at the core of the design and strategy of the project. It will integrate climate change resilience at provincial and district level policy, programmes and budgets. This will ensure continuation of working towards the vision for climate resilient development of NTT beyond the project duration and beyond the SCCF resources.

Institutional and financial sustainability will be promoted by the project by inclusion of climate change resilience in the mandates, programmes and budgets of the relevant institutes, and developing the necessary capacity to implement these effectively. At the community level, sustainability of the community actions funded by the SCCF resources will be promoted by ensuring that the actions are community driven and will undergo a thorough socio-economic-environmental assessment prior to approval and implementation. NGOs and extension services and others involved in the implementation will receive proper training and implementation will be closely monitored by the project team. The proposed volunteers’ network will be an important role in developing and maintaining momentum through awareness raising, collecting and sharing best practices and lessons learned. Active involvement of politicians and the media throughout the project will also promote sustainability.

Environmental sustainability will be promoted by the project through integration of the results of socio-economic-environmental analyses of measures proposed to adjust policies, programmes and for community adaptation actions. A key-concern here will be to assure that maladaptation will not occur. Assurance will be provided by careful scrutiny of proposed activities by the Internaitonal Chief Technical Advisor before s/he will advice the (Deputy) National Project Director to approve.

## 2.8. Replicability

The project will provide substantial opportunities for replication. Within the NTT province, communities, extension services and NGOs will be well-positioned to learn from the lessons and best practices emerging from the project. These will be collected by the volunteers, extension services and NGOs directly involved in the implementation of project activities and disseminated through various channels such as the knowledge network to be managed by Bappeda to government agencies and NGOs within NTT, and through the sub-district level climate risk information centers to the communities. The knowledge network will also be accessible to any stakeholder in other provinces throughout Indonesia. This network will also be used to make publicly available methodologies and tools that the project developed to integrate climate change resilience in policy, programmes and budget, IEC materials, etc. Key-materials will be translated into English and shared through the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM).

The Governor of NTT and the head of Bappeda NTT will actively inform through the Governors’ network and the Bappeda network other provinces about progress made, best practices and lessons learned. At national level, the Ministry of Environment will be instrumental to inform, involve and coordinate with other ministries, the UNFCCC focal point, and development partners.

## 2.9 Stakeholder involvement plan

The stakeholder involvement plan is provided in annex 3.

# Project Results Framework

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **This project will contribute to achieving the following:**  **Country Programme Outcomes:**  2.3. National institutions and other key stakeholders are coherently and effectively addressing Climate  Change (CC) adaptation and mitigation and ozone layer protection  4.3. GOI and communities have minimized the risk of adverse impacts of disasters, through the application of DRR policies, regulations and practices  **CPAP Output(s)**  2.3.3 Policy and guidelines to integrate climate change adaptation associated with DRR at decentralized level developed with appropriate capacity and resources  4.3.1 National and local governments policy and regulatory enabling framework for DRR in target areas designed and implemented | | | | | |
| **Expected CPAP Indicators**  2.3.3.1 Number of provinces which have adopted or mainstreamed climate change adaptation principles into their development plans  2.3.3.2 Extent to which climate change adaptation methodologies (including Climate Risk Management) and interventions associated with DRR are being piloted  4.3.1.3 % of target areas effectively developing and implementing DRR sensitive spatial planning incorporating climate risk reduction | | | | | |
| **Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area: 3. Promote climate change adaptation** | | | | | |
| **Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program:**  OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level  OBJECTIVE 2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level | | | | | |
| **Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes:**  1.1 Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas  2.2 Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses | | | | | |
| **Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:**  1.1.1: Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development frameworks  2.2.1: No. and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability | | | | | |
|  | **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Targets**  **End of Project** | **Source of verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **Project Objective**[[18]](#footnote-18)*To enable the NTT province to strengthen climate resilience of its rural Communities to improve livelihood, food, and water security.*  **(equivalent to output in ATLAS)** | - Annual Provincial and District government Work Plans and budgets approved by provincial and district parliaments that include specific reference to adaptation actions [refer to AMAT 1.1.1.1] | - Climate change is not integrated in provincial budgets and district budgets. The provincial Medium term development plan does not include any reference to climate change | - budget allocation for adaptation actions in the Provincial Annual Work Plan and in the Annual Work Plans of at least three districts from 2014 onward. | - Annual Work Plans approved by provincial parliament and district parliaments | Assumptions:  - High level national commitment will enable Senior government officials and politicians to give priority to addressing climate change  Risks:  - provincial and/or district governments fail to allocate funding to climate resilience due to competing priorities and/or poor understanding of the climate change issues |
| Outcome 1[[19]](#footnote-19)  Institutional capacity developed to integrate climate resilience in sustainable development at provincial and district level  (equivalent to activity in ATLAS) | - disaggregated by gender, number of trained people mandated to support climate resilient planning  - number and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability (describe number and time) [refer to AMAT 2.2.1]  - number and type of provincial and district level policies and programmes which have been adjusted / issued to address climate change resilience | - no trained people mandated  - no systematic institutional capacity development for adaptation is ongoing  - No integration of climate resilience in provincial and district policies and programmes | - at least 100 trained people are mandated to support climate resilient planning  - At least 5 institutes have strengthened their systems, programmes and human resources to better address climate variability  - climate change resilience has been integrated in at least NTT’s Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2018, and policies and programmes on agriculture and water | - Annual questionnaire  - mid-term evaluation  - annual progress reports  - survey    - Provincial and district policy documents and decisions | Assumptions  - key-stakeholders are able and willing to absorb and apply the new knowledge and systems  - a well designed approach to human resource development enables trainees to use their knowledge to change attitudes and practices towards an effective approach to climate change adaptation  Risks  -trained people will be transferred to other positions which are not related to climate resilience  -bureaucratic processes may hamper the implementation of institutional capacity development plans  - insufficient political will at national, provincial and district level to allocate budget for climate resilient development |
| Outputs supporting outcome 1:  1.1 A multistakeholder dialogue on climate change has been established and institutionalized at provincial and district level  1.2 Staff of government agencies, members of parliament, media, universities and CSOs capacitated to address climate change adaptation  1.3 The provincial government and three district governments have integrated key policies, programmes, and made necessary budget allocations to priority adaptation actions | | | | | |
| Outcome 2  Livelihoods of vulnerable rural communities strengthened in a changing climate  (equivalent to activity in ATLAS) | - climate risk reduction activities introduced at local level (list type and scope) [refer to AMAT 2.2.1.1]  - % of households with a lower perception of vulnerability to climate risks due to new adaptation measures being introduced and applied, disaggregated by gender | - no climate risk reduction and awareness activities are introduced at local level;  - currently, the majority of households regard themselves as highly vulnerability to climate risks | - At least 5 types of climate risk reduction measures have been introduced in the three target districts, of which at least three measures are specifically targeting women  - at least 75% of the households that have implemented adaptation measures regard themselves less vulnerable to climate change related risks as a result | - Technical reports;  KAP assessment | Assumptions:  - sufficient technical capacity and human resources can be mobilized at the local level to implement project activities  - communities are committed and able to invest time and effort  Project adaptation measures are effective enough to reduce the effects of extreme climate events on lives and livelihoods.  Risks:  - project may face significant delays with community action plans because of disagreements within communities about priorities and beneficiaries,  - communities may be unwilling to participate and prefer to continue business as usual |
| Outputs supporting outcome 2:  2.1: 120 communities have developed a community based climate risk information system  2.2: 40 communities have adjusted subsistence farming practices to more variable and extreme climatic conditions to strengthened food security.  2.3: 40 communities have become more resilient by diversifying sources of income which are less sensitive to climate change  2.4: In 40 communities, water resources infrastructure and management have been improved taking into account projected changes in rainfall patterns. | | | | | |

# Total budget and workplan

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Award ID:** | *00068398* | Project ID(s): | *00083625* |
| **Award Title:** | Strategic Planning and Action to strengthen climate resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor | | |
| **Business Unit:** | *IDN10* | | |
| **Project Title:** | Strategic Planning and Action to strengthen climate resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor | | |
| **PIMS no:** | 4549 | | |
| **Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)** | Ministry of Environment | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SCCF Outcome / Atlas Activity** | **Resp party / Impl agency** | **Fund ID** | **Donor code** | **Atlas Budgetary Account Code** | **Atlas Budget Description** | **Amount ($)** | **Amount ($)** | **Amount ($)** | **Amount ($)** | **Totals ($)** | **budget note** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | year 1 | year 2 | year 3 | year 4 |  |  |
| OUTCOME 1 | Bappeda |  | SCCF | 71200 | international consultant | 48,400 | 84,700 | 60,500 | 48,400 | 242,000 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 71300 | local consultants | 9,500 | 56,750 | 27,750 | 18,500 | 112,500 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  | 71500 | National UNV | 12,000 | 12,000 | - |  | 24,000 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  | 72100 | contractual services - companies | 25,000 | 115,000 | 90,000 | - | 230,000 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | 75700 | professional services | 6,000 | 32,000 | 26,000 | 38,000 | 102,000 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  | 71600 | travel | 4,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | 18,000 | 65,000 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  | 72200 | equipment and furniture | 16,000 | - | - | - | 16,000 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  | 72400 | comm and audio vis equipm | 2,640 | 5,280 | 5,280 | 5,280 | 18,480 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  | 72800 | information technology equipment | 16,000 | - | - | - | 16,000 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  | 72500 | supplies | 1,200 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,200 | 6,000 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  | 74500 | miscellaneous | 2,496 | 3,744 | 3,744 | 2,496 | 12,480 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ***Subtotal Outcome 1*** | ***143,236*** | ***331,274*** | ***238,074*** | ***131,876*** | ***844,460*** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ***total outcome 1*** | ***143,236*** | ***331,274*** | ***238,074*** | ***131,876*** | ***844,460*** |  |
| OUTCOME 2 | Bappeda |  | SCCF | 71200 | international consultants | 12,100 | 60,500 | 84,700 | 96,800 | 254,100 | 12 |
|  |  |  |  | 71300 | local consultants | - | 29,250 | 64,750 | 18,500 | 112,500 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  | 71500 | National UNV | - | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | 24,000 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  | 72100 | contractual services - companies | - | 1,044,000 | 1,236,000 | 900,000 | 3,180,000 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  | 75700 | professional services | 500 | 3,000 | 1,500 |  | 5,000 | 16 |
|  |  |  |  | 71600 | travel | 6,000 | 6,500 | 13,500 | 7,000 | 33,000 | 17 |
|  |  |  |  | 72200 | equipment and furniture | - | - | 36,000 | - | 36,000 | 18 |
|  |  |  |  | 72400 | communication and audiovisual equipment | - | - | 12,000 | 12,000 | 24,000 | 19 |
|  |  |  |  | 72800 | information technology equipment | - | - | 36,000 | - | 36,000 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  | 72500 | supplies | 400 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 4,000 | 21 |
|  |  |  |  | 74500 | miscellaneous | 5,563 | 16,689 | 16,689 | 16,689 | 55,629 | 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ***Subtotal Outcome 2*** | ***24,563*** | ***1,173,139*** | ***1,514,339*** | ***1,052,189*** | ***3,764,229*** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ***Subtotal Outcome 2*** | ***24,563*** | ***1,173,139*** | ***1,514,339*** | ***1,052,189*** | ***3,764,229*** |  |
| M&E | Bappeda |  | SCCF | 71200 | international consultant | - | - | 11,000 | 16,500 | 27,500 | 23 |
|  |  |  |  | 72100 | contractual services - companies | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 18,000 | 24 |
|  |  |  |  | 71600 | travel | 545 | 545 | 5,915 | 6,515 | 13,519 | 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ***Subtotal for M&E*** | ***5,045*** | ***5,045*** | ***21,415*** | ***27,515*** | ***59,019*** |  |
| PMU | Bappeda |  | SCCF | 71300 | local consultants | 23,400 | 31,200 | 31,200 | 31,200 | 117,000 | 26 |
|  |  |  |  | 73100 | contractual services - individuals | 21,600 | 28,800 | 28,800 | 28,800 | 108,000 | 27 |
|  |  |  |  | 75700 | professional services - companies | 800 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 2,000 | 28 |
|  |  |  |  | 71600 | travel | 10,900 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 41,500 | 29 |
|  |  |  |  | 72800 | Information and technology equipment | 4,050 | - | - | - | 4,050 | 30 |
|  |  |  |  | 72400 | communication & audiovisual equipment | 1,800 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 9,000 | 31 |
|  |  |  |  | 72500 | supplies | 1,350 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 6,750 | 32 |
|  |  |  |  | 74500 | miscellaneous | 432 | 1,297 | 1,297 | 1,297 | 4,325 | 33 |
|  |  |  |  | 74599 | Direct Project Services | 3,967 | 11,900 | 19,834 | 3,967 | 39,668 | 34 |
|  |  |  |  |  | **Subtotal for PMU** | 68,299 | 87,998 | 95,931 | 80,064 | 332,292 |  |
|  | Ministry of Environment |  | UNDP | 71300 | local consultant | 13,500 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 67,500 | 35 |
|  |  |  |  | 72800 | ICT | 2,500 | - | - | - | 2,500 | 36 |
|  |  |  |  | 71600 | travel | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 16,000 | 37 |
|  |  |  |  | 75700 | prof services | 3,600 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 3,600 | 12,000 | 38 |
|  |  |  |  | 75200 | supplies | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |  | 2,000 | 39 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ***Subtotal for PMU*** | ***24,600*** | ***24,900*** | ***24,900*** | ***25,600*** | ***100,000*** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ***total for PMU*** | ***92,899*** | ***112,898*** | ***120,831*** | ***105,664*** | ***432,292*** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | **PROJECT TOTAL** | **265,743** | **1,622,355** | **1,894,658** | **1,317,243** | **5,100,000** |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Summary of Funds: [[20]](#footnote-20)** | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount | Total |
| Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 |
| **SCCF** | 241,143 | 1,597,455 | 1,869,758 | 1,291,643 | 5,000,000 |
| **UNDP (cash)** | 24,600 | 24,900 | 24,900 | 25,600 | 100,000 |
| **UNDP (in-kind)** | 1,267,474 | 2,534,949 | 1,901,212 | 633,737 | 6,337,372 |
| **Government (in-kind)** | 16,968,330 | 16,968,330 | 16,968,330 | 16,968,330 | 67,873,318 |
| **TOTAL** | 18,501,547 | 21,125,633 | 20,764,200 | 18,919,310 | 79,310,690 |

## 4.1 Budget Note

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Budget note** | **Description of cost item** |
|  | **OUTCOME 1** |
| **1** | **International consultant (Senior Technical Advisor)** |
|  | Output 1.1: 6 months over Y1, Y2,Y3 and Y4: Regularly discuss climate change issues with senior government officials, development partners, CSOs and private sector; advise local government on coordination of climate related government and donor programmes and activities; analyze and codify best practices and lessons learned; provide substantive directions to activities under output 1.1 including preparation of detailed ToRs for activities. Costs: 6 x 12,100 USD = **Total 72,600 USD** |
|  | Output 1.2: 2 months over Y1 and Y2: Lead the preparation of the detailed ToR for the training/coaching programme (one month), and serve as a resources person during the implementation (one month). Costs: 2x 12,100 USD = **Total 24,200 USD** |
|  | Output 1.3: 12 months over Y1, Y2,Y3 and Y4 : Serve as the lead international expert for the caucus (one month); the CPEIR (3 months), identification/analyzing/prioritizing adaptation options (3 months), preparation of the climate financing plan (1 month); and mainstreaming of climate change in ongoing community development programmes. Costs: 12 x 12,100 USD = **Total 145,200 USD** |
| **2** | **local consultants** |
|  | Output 1.1:   1. webdesigner / knowledge management specialist to strengthen online knowledge management system of Bappeda: 66 working days (3 months) divided over Y1 and Y2; / outputs based: lumpsum **total 7,500 USD** 2. governance specialist to advise on strengthening CC coordination at provincial level and establish the district level CC working groups; 66 working days (3 months) divided over Y1 and Y2; / outputs based: lumpsum **total 7,500 USD** |
|  | Output 1.2: CC training specialist to develop the detailed design of the CC training / coaching programme; 44 working days (2 months) in Y1; outputs based – lumpsum **total 5,000 USD** |
|  | Output 1.3:   1. Caucus facilitators (1 for the provincial parliament and the 3 district parliaments) to develop and facilitate the caucuses; 4 x 3 months divided over Y2 and Y3; **Total 30,000 USD** 2. Climate change expert: 4 months during Y2, Y3 and Y4 (1 month for CPEIR; 1 month for adaptation options and policy; 2 months for mainstreaming in community development programmes): 4 X 2,500 USD = **Total 10,000 USD** 3. Rural development expert: 6 months during Y2, Y3 and Y4 (2 months for CPEIR; 2 months for adaptation options and policy; 2 months for mainstreaming in community development programmes): 6 X 2,500 USD = **Total 15,000 USD** 4. Water resources expert: 6 months during Y2, Y3 and Y4 (2 months for CPEIR; 2 months for adaptation options and policy; 2 months for mainstreaming in community development programmes): 6 X 2,500 USD = **Total 15,000 USD** 5. Agriculture expert: 6 months during Y2, Y3 and Y4 (2 months for CPEIR; 2 months for adaptation options and policy; 2 months for mainstreaming in community development programmes): 6 X 2,500 USD = **Total 15,000 USD** 6. Public Finance Management (PFM) expert: 3 months during Y2 and Y3 (2 months for CPEIR; 0.5 month for adaptation options and policy; 0.5 month for climate finance plan): 3 x 2,500 USD = **Total 7,500 USD** |
| **3** | **National UNV** |
|  | Output 1.1: 4 national UNVs to be based at Bappeda provincial office and the three Bappeda district offices in Y1 and Y2 for a 12 month period. Tasks will be to support the establishment of effective multistakeholder coordination of CC issue, awareness raising, stimulating knowledge sharing, and communication with communities. 4 x 12 x 500 USD = **total 24,000 USD** |
| **4** | **contractual services - companies** |
|  | Output 1.1: one contract for CAP assessment, communication strategy and IEC materials to be implemented during Y1 and Y2. **Total 50,000 USD** |
|  | Output 1.2: Y2 and Y3: one contract for developing and implementing training/coaching programme to be implemented during Y2 and Y3: **Total 180,000 USD** |
| **5** | **professional services** |
|  | Output 1.1: costs for workshops, meetings, printing, translation etc during Y1-Y4; lumpsum **total 40,000 USD** |
|  | Output 1.2: costs for meetings during Y1; lumpsum **total 2,000 USD** |
|  | Output 1.3: costs for workshops, meetings, printing, translation etc during Y1-Y4; lumpsum **total 60,000 USD** |
| **6** | **travel** |
|  | Output 1.1: Travel of international consultant, local consultants, government officials and resources persons for coordination meetings and workshops in the province and the three districts by air/land/water during Y1-Y4: Lumpsum **total 30,000 USD** |
|  | Output 1.2: 5,000: travel of local consultant for detailed design of training/coaching programme (Y1) and travel of international consultant to function as a resources person during the implementation of the training/coaching programme (Y2). Lumpsum **total 5,000 USD** |
|  | Output 1.3: Travel of international consultant and local consultants for meetings and workshops in the province and the three districts by air/land/water during Y2-Y4: Lumpsum **total 30,000 USD** |
| **7** | **equipment and furniture** |
|  | Output 1.1: refurbish meeting rooms and facilities in Bappeda province office and three Bappeda district offices to be used for CC coordination meetings at Y1: 4 x 4,000 USD = **total 16,000** |
| **8** | **communication and audio visual equipment** |
|  | Output 1.1: communication costs for coordination at province and three districts during Y1-4: 4 x 42 months x 110 USD = **total 18,480 USD**: |
| **9** | **Information and Technology Equipment** |
|  | Output 1.1: 4 computers to be located at Bappeda provincial office and three Bappeda district offices; to be purchased at Y1: 4 x 1,000 USD = **total 4,000 USD** |
| **10** | **supplies** |
|  | Output 1.3: costs for small office and field supplies during Y1-Y4: lumpsum **total 6,000 USD** |
| **11** | **Miscellaneous** |
|  | 1.5% of the total Outcome 1 budget during Y1-Y4 is allocated for contingencies related to inflation, currency exchange fluctuations and other external shocks and contingencies, which would increase the cost of travel and materials: 1.5% x 831,980 USD = **total 12,480 USD** |
|  | **OUTCOME 2** |
| **12** | **International consultant (Senior Technical Advisor)** |
|  | Output 2.1: 3 months: provide technical oversight to the preparation of community action plans and assure alignment with approaches and methodologies developed by related projects such as the UNDP SC-DRR programme. Provide technical inputs and best practices from other countries to the establishment of the climate risk information centres. 3 x 12,100 USD = **total 36,300 USD** |
|  | Output 2.2 (6 months), output 2.3 (6 months) and output 2.4 (6 months): provide technical guidance and advice to NGOs, extension services, and other agencies involved in the field in the implementation of outputs 2.2-2.4; share knowledge, information and best community based adaptation practices from other countries in the region and elsewhere with government and NGOs; analyze approaches and results achieved in the field and share best practices and lessons learned with the international community. 3 x 6 x 12,100 = **Total 217,800 USD** |
| **13** | **Local consultants** |
|  | Output 2.1   1. Climate change expert: 2 months (Y2) specialized technical support to the preparation community action plans: 2 X 2,500 USD = **Total 5,000 USD** 2. Rural development expert: 2 months (Y2) specialized technical support to preparation of community action plans: 2 X 2,500 USD = **Total 5,000 USD** 3. Water resources expert: 2 months (Y2) specialized technical support to preparation of community action plans: 2 X 2,500 USD = **Total 5,000 USD** 4. Agriculture expert: 2 months (Y2) specialized technical support to preparation of community action plans: 2 X 2,500 USD = **Total 5,000 USD** |
|  | Output 2.2 – 2.4   1. Climate change expert: 7 months during Y2, Y3 and Y4 for specialized technical support to the implementation of the community action plans: 7 X 2,500 USD = **Total 17,500 USD** 2. Rural development expert: 10 months during Y2, Y3 and Y4 for specialized technical support to the implementation of the community action plans: 10 X 2,500 USD = **Total 25,000 USD** 3. Water resources expert: 10 months during Y2, Y3 and Y4 for specialized technical support to the implementation of the community action plans: 10 X 2,500 USD = **Total 25,000 USD** 4. Agriculture expert: 10 months during Y2, Y3 and Y4 for specialized technical support to the implementation of the community action plans: 10 X 2,500 USD = **Total 25,000 USD** |
| **14** | **National UNVs** |
|  | Output 2.1: 4 national UNVs to be based at Bappeda provincial office and the three Bappeda district offices in Y2 and Y3 for a 12 month period. Their task will be to support and facilitate the established community volunteers’ network (village focal points) and the Climate Risk Information Centers, connecting these to the SCCF funded adapation measures, ensuring the experiences, best practices and lessons learned are fed into the network and disseminated widely for potential replication. 4 x 12 x 500 USD = **total 24,000 USD** |
| **15** | **contractual services - companies** |
|  | Output 2.1: contract for preparation of 120 detailed community action plans (Y1 and Y2): lumpsum 180,000 USD  Output 2.2: contract(s) for implementation of 40 community action plans that focus on strengthening existing livelihoods in 40 communities: 40 x 25,000 USD = **total 1,000,000 USD**  Output 2.3: contract(s) for implementation of 40 community action plans that focus on livelihood diversification: 40 x 25,000 USD = **total 1,000,000 USD**  Output 2.4: contract(s) for implementation of 40 community action plans that focus on water resources security: 40 x 25,000 USD = **total 1,000,000 USD** |
| **16** | **professional services** |
|  | Cost for meetings during Y1-Y4: Lumpsum **total 5,000 USD** |
|  |  |
| **17** | **travel** |
|  | Costs of travel of international consultant, local consultants and UNVs to field sites in the three districts during Y1-Y4. Lumpsum **total 33,000 USD** |
|  |  |
| **18** | **equipment and furniture** |
|  | Costs (Y3) for equipment and furniture for 12 sub-district level climate risk information centers at 12 x 3,000 USD = **total 36,000 USD** |
| **19** | **communication and audio visual equipment** |
|  | Cost (Y3 and Y4) for 12 sub-district climate risk information centers, at 1000 USD per centre per year: =12 x 1000 USD x 2 = **total 24,000 USD** |
| **20** | **Information technology equipment** |
|  | Cost (Y3) for IT equipment necessary for 12 sub-district climate risk information centers, at 3,000 USD per centre:12 x 3,000 USD = **total 26,000 USD** |
| **21** | **Supplies** |
|  | Costs for small office and field supplies during Y1-Y4: lumpsum **total 4,000 USD** |
| **22** | **Miscellaneous** |
|  | 1.5% of the total Outcome 2 budget during Y1-Y4 is allocated for contingencies related to inflation, currency exchange fluctuations and other external shocks and contingencies, which would increase the cost of travel, labor and materials: 1.5% x 3,708,600 USD = **total 55,629 USD** |
|  | **Monitoring and Evaluation** |
| **23** | **International consultant** |
|  | 20 days for mid-term evaluation (Y3) and 30 days for terminal evaluation (Y4): 50 x 550 USD = **total 27,500 USD** |
| **24** | **Contractual Services – companies** |
|  | Annual audit: 4 x 4500 USD = **total 18,000 USD** |
| **25** | **Travel** |
|  | Travel costs of international consultant for mid-term evaluation (5370 USD) and terminal evaluation (5970 USD) + local travel cost for project manager / finance assistant / administration assistant for regular monitoring purposes (2179 USD): **total 13,519 USD** |
|  | **Project Management Unit** |
| **26** | **Local consultant** |
|  | Project manager:45 months x 2600 USD = **total 117,000 USD** |
| **27** | **Contractual services – individuals** |
|  | Finance assistant: 45 months x 1200 USD = **total 54,000 USD**  Administration assistant: 45 months x 1200 USD = **total 54,000 USD** |
| **28** | **Professional services – companies** |
|  | Costs for meetings, workshops for Y1-Y4: lumpsum **total 2,000 USD** |
| **29** | **Travel** |
|  | Costs of deputy national project director, project manager, finance assistant and administration assistant to travel to field locations and Jakarta, including project board meetings for Y1 – Y4: lumpsum **total 27,000 USD** |
| **30** | **Information technology equipment** |
|  | Three laptops, one printer/scanner/fax for PMU in NTT, one projector : Lumpsum **total 4,050 USD** |
| **31** | **Communication and audiovisual equipment** |
|  | Monthly communication costs of PMU in NTT: 45 months x 200 USD = **total 9,000 USD** |
| **32** | **Supplies** |
|  | Monthly supplies for PMU in NTT: 45 months x 150 USD = **total 6,750 USD** |
| **33** | **Miscellaneous** |
|  | 1.5% of the total PMU budget during Y1-Y4 is allocated for contingencies related to inflation, currency exchange fluctuations and other external shocks and contingencies, which would increase the cost of travel, labor and materials: 1.5% x 288,300 USD = **total 4,325 USD** |
| **34** | **Direct Project Services (costs based on the expanded Universal Price List as applied by UNDP Indonesia)** |
|  | Costs for recruitment and payroll processing of international CTA: **2218 USD**  Costs for recruitment and payroll processing for project manager and finance associate: **4603 USD**  Costs for procurement and payments of contractual services- companies (approx 40 contracts including grants): **28364 USD**  Costs for travel (ticket request, payment of ticket, payment of DSA for an indicative 24 travels): **3319 USD**  Costs for workshops (procurement, meeting arrangment, payments to hotel and to event organizer for an indicative 3 workshops): **1163 USD** |
| **35** | **Local consultant** |
|  | Project associate based at the Ministry of Environment in Jakarta. Tasks include day-to-day coordination of project implementation with local government counterparts and UNDP, liaising with ministries and other government agencies. 45 months x 1500 USD = **total 67,500 USD** |
| **36** | **ICT** |
|  | One computer, printer/scanner/fax, mobile phone, projector to be located at the Ministry of Environment: lumpsum **total 2,500 USD** |
| **37** | **Travel** |
|  | Missions of project associate, national project director, or representative of the Ministry of Environment to project sites for purposes of coordination and oversight, including project board meetings: lumpsum **total 16,000 USD** |
| **38** | **Professional services – companies** |
|  | Costs for meetings, workshops, printing: lumpsum **total 12,000 USD** |
| **39** | **Supplies** |
|  | Stationeries for project associate and NPD in the Ministry of Environment during Y1-Y4: lumpsum **total 2,000 USD** |

# Management Arrangements

The project will be executed according to UNDP’s National Implementation Modality, as per the NIM project management implementation guidelines agreed by UNDP and the Government of Indonesia[[21]](#footnote-21).

***Project Management Structure and Responsibilities***

The project organization structure is presented on the next page, and below follows a brief description of the the roles and responsibilities of the entities involved.

**Implementing Partner.** At the national level, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) will act as Implementing Partner (Project Executive) of the project. The project Executive (MoE) will appoint the National Project Director (NPD). The NPD will be supported by a Project Associate to be based in the MoE. The results of the HACT Micro-assessment are presented in annex 9.

**Responsible party.** The Provincial Development Planning Agency (Bappeda I) will be the Responsible Partner for all outputs and activities in NTT, both at provincial and district level. The Head of Bappeda I will be the Deputy Project Director (DNPD) to lead the implementation of project activities at the provincial and district level.

**Project Board (PB).** The PBis responsible for making management decisions for a project in particular when strategic guidance and decisions are required. The PB plays a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. Based on the approved Annual WorkPlan, the Project Board can also consider and approve the quarterly plans (if applicable) and also approve any essential deviations from the original plans.

In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability for the project results, Project Board decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

Potential members of the Project Board as indicated in the project organization structure on the following page are reviewed and recommended for approval during the PAC meeting.

Representatives of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate. The Board contains three distinct roles, including:

1. **An Executive**: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
   * *e.g. Representative of the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP*
2. **Senior Supplier**: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding for specific cost sharing projects and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier’s primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. 
   * *e.g. Representative of the Implementing Partner and/or UNDP*
3. **Senior Beneficiary**: 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.
   * *e.g. Representative of the Government or Civil Society.*
4. The **Project Assurance** role supports the Project Board Executive by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project Manager and Project Assurance roles should never be held by the same individual for the same project.
   * *e.g. A UNDP Staff member typically holds the Project Assurance role.*

**Project Management Unit (PMU):** The PMU will be based in Kupang (capital of NTT province). It will consist of a Project Manager, finance associate and administrative assistant. The PMU will amongst other tasks, i) Develop of Standard Operating Procedures for project implementation, ii) Develop Quarterly and Annual Work Plans and Budgets, iii) provide financial and administrative management support to activities in NTT, including allocation of funds to districts based on specific criterias, and overall programme budget oversight, iv) prepare Quarterly and Annual Financial andTechnical Progress Reports to be submitted to DNPD and NPD, v) ensure compliance with applicable UNDP/GEF/SCCF/Government rules and regulations.

**Project Manager**: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. 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.

**Technical Experts:** The project will hire an international Chief Technical Advisor and national experts to provide technical expertise to the project.

**United Nations Volunteer (UNV):** UNV will lead and coordinate the establishment and management of the volunteers’ network. It will recruit and support four national UNVs to be based in the Bappeda offices in Kupang, East Sumba, Sabu Raijua and Manggarai.

Terms of references of key-project staff is provided in annex 10.

**UNDP Country Office Support Services**

As per standard agreement between UNDP and the Government of Indonesia, and upon request from the Implementing Partner (IP), UNDP can provide support services to the IP for the procurement of goods and services and recruitment of project staff (see annex 11). Details on the support services requested by the IP for this project are included in the Minutes of Meeting of the final validation meeting between UNDP and the IP (see annex 12).After GEF CEO endorsement of the full project, and subsequently the PAC meeting, UNDP and the IP will finalize and sign the necessary LoA accordingly.

**NGOs/CSOs**

It is foreseen that NGOs will play an important role in implementation of specific activities. A comprehensive list of local/national/international NGOs with presence in NTT is therefore provided in annex 13.

**National Project Director (Ministry of Environment)**

**Project Board**

**Senior Beneficiary: BAPPENAS, MoA, PU BAPPEDA I and II**

**Executive: MoE**

**Senior Supplier: UNDP**

**Project Assurance**

UNDP

**Project Organisation Structure**

**Project Manager**

**Finance Assistant**

**Administrative Assistant**

**Deputy National Project Director (Bappeda I - NTT)**

**Project Associate**

**Sabu District**

**National UNV**

**East Sumba District**

**National UNV**

**Manggarai District**

**National UNV**

**Chief Technical Advisor (international)**

**National technical experts (3)**

**National UN Volunteer**

# Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities:

**Project start:**

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. 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:

1. Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and RCU staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.
2. Based on the project results framework and the relevant SOF (e.g. GEF) 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.
3. 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.
4. Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
5. 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.

An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

**Quarterly:**

Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Managment Platform.

Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).

Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) 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.

**Annually:**

* Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and SOF (e.g. GEF) reporting requirements.

The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

* Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
* Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
* Lesson learned/good practice.
* AWP and other expenditure reports
* Risk and adaptive management
* ATLAS QPR
* Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

**Periodic Monitoring through site visits:**

UNDP CO and the UNDP RCU will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the CO and UNDP RCU and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

**Mid-term of project cycle:**

The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation (insert date). The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project’s term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-EEG. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the [UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC)](http://erc.undp.org/index.aspx?module=Intra).

The relevant SOF (GEF) Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the mid-term evaluation cycle.

**End of Project:**

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and SOF (e.g. GEF) guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project’s results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-EEG.

The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the [UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC)](http://erc.undp.org/index.aspx?module=Intra).

The relevant SOF (e.g GEF) Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

During the final three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results.

**Learning and knowledge sharing:**

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone 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 project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this and related projects.

**Audit:**

Project audit will follow UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations, and applicable Audit policies.

**M& E workplan and budget**

| **Type of M&E activity** | **Responsible Parties** | **Budget US$**  *Excluding project team staff time* | **Time frame** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Inception Workshop and Report | * Project Manager * UNDP CO, UNDP CCA | Indicative cost:1 | Within first two months of project start up |
| Measurement of Means of Verification of project results. | * UNDP CCA RTA/Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. | To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop. | Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required. |
| Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on *output and implementation* | * Oversight by Project Manager * Project team | To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation. | Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans |
| ARR/PIR | * Project manager and team * UNDP CO * UNDP RTA * UNDP EEG | None | Annually |
| Periodic status/ progress reports | * Project manager and team | Travel costs = 2,179 USD | Quarterly |
| Mid-term Evaluation | * Project manager and team * UNDP CO * UNDP RCU * External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) | Indicative cost: 11,000 USD remuneration + 5370 USD travel costs = 16,370 USD | At the mid-point of project implementation. |
| Final Evaluation | * Project manager and team, * UNDP CO * UNDP RCU * External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) | Indicative cost : 16,500 USD remuneration + 5970 USD travel costs = 22,470 USD | At least three months before the end of project implementation |
| Project Terminal Report | * Project manager and team * UNDP CO * local consultant | None | At least three months before the end of the project |
| Audit | * UNDP CO * Project manager and team | Indicative cost per year: 4,500 x 4 = 18,000 USD | Yearly |
| Visits to field sites | * UNDP CO * UNDP RCU (as appropriate) * Government representatives | For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget | Yearly |
| **TOTAL indicative M&E COST**  Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses | | 59,019 USD |  |

1 Estimated costs are 3000 USD, to be charged to UNDP funded budget line (budget note 38).

# Legal Context

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together the instrument envisaged in the [Supplemental Provisions](http://intra.undp.org/bdp/archive-programming-manual/docs/reference-centre/chapter6/sbaa.pdf) to the Project Document, attached below.

Consistent with the above Supplemental Provisions, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the implementing partner’s custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

1. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
2. assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

**Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document**

**The Legal Context**

General responsibilities of the Government, UNDP and the executing agency

1. All phases and aspects of UNDP assistance to this project shall be governed by and carried out in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent United Nations organs and in accordance with UNDP's policies and procedures for such projects, and subject to the requirements of the UNDP Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting System.
2. The Government shall remain responsible for this UNDP-assisted development project and the realization of its objectives as described in this Project Document.
3. Assistance under this Project Document being provided for the benefit of the Government and the people of Indonesia, the Government shall bear all risks of operations in respect of this project.
4. The Government shall provide to the project the national counterpart personnel, training facilities, land, buildings, equipment and other required services and facilities. It shall designate the Government Co-operating Agency named in the cover page of this document (hereinafter referred to as the "Co-operating Agency"), which shall be directly responsible for the implementation of the Government contribution to the project.
5. The UNDP undertakes to complement and supplement the Government participation and will provide through the Executing Agency the required expert services, training, equipment and other services within the funds available to the project.
6. Upon commencement of the project the Executing Agency shall assume primary responsibility for project execution and shall have the status of an independent contractor for this purpose. However, that primary responsibility shall be exercised in consultation with UNDP and in agreement with the Co-operating Agency. Arrangements to this effect shall be stipulated in the Project Document as well as for the transfer of this responsibility to the Government or to an entity designated by the Government during the execution of the project.
7. Part of the Government's participation may take the form of a cash contribution to UNDP. In such cases, the Executing Agency will provide the related services and facilities and will account annually to the UNDP and to the Government for the expenditure incurred.

(a) Participation of the Government

1. The Government shall provide to the project the services, equipment and facilities in the quantities and at the time specified in the Project Document. Budgetary provision, either in kind or in cash, for the Government's participation so specified shall be set forth in the Project Budgets.
2. The Co-operating Agency shall, as appropriate and in consultation with the Executing Agency, assign a director for the project on a full-time basis. He shall carry out such responsibilities in the project as are assigned to him by the Co-operating Agency.
3. The estimated cost of items included in the Government contribution, as detailed in the Project Budget, shall be based on the best information available at the time of drafting the project proposal. It is understood that price fluctuations during the period of execution of the project may necessitate an adjustment of said contribution in monetary terms; the latter shall at all times be determined by the value of the services, equipment and facilities required for the proper execution of the project.
4. Within the given number of man-months of personnel services described in the Project Document, minor adjustments of individual assignments of project personnel provided by the Government may be made by the Government in consultation with the Executing Agency, if this is found to be in the best interest of the project. UNDP shall be so informed in all instances where such minor adjustments involve financial implications.
5. The Government shall continue to pay the local salaries and appropriate allowances of national counterpart personnel during the period of their absence from the project while on UNDP fellowships.
6. The Government shall defray any customs duties and other charges related to the clearance of project equipment, its transportation, handling, storage and related expenses within the country. It shall be responsible for its installation and maintenance, insurance, and replacement, if necessary, after delivery to the project site.
7. The Government shall make available to the project - subject to existing security provisions - any published and unpublished reports, maps, records and other data which are considered necessary to the implementation of the project.
8. Patent rights, copyright rights and other similar rights to any discoveries or work resulting from UNDP assistance in respect of this project shall belong to the UNDP. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties in each case, however, the Government shall have the right to use any such discoveries or work within the country free of royalty and any charge of similar nature.
9. The Government shall assist all project personnel in finding suitable housing accommodation at reasonable rents.
10. The services and facilities specified in the Project Document which are to be provided to the project by the Government by means of a contribution in cash shall be set forth in the Project Budget. Payment of this amount shall be made to the UNDP in accordance with the Schedule of Payments by the Government.
11. Payment of the above-mentioned contribution to the UNDP on or before the dates specified in the Schedule of Payments by the Government is a prerequisite to commencement or continuation of project operations.

(b) Participation of the UNDP and the executing agency

1. The UNDP shall provide to the project through the Executing Agency the services, equipment and facilities described in the Project Document. Budgetary provision for the UNDP contribution as specified shall be set forth in the Project Budget.
2. The Executing Agency shall consult with the Government and UNDP on the candidature of the Project Manager who, under the direction of the Executing Agency, will be responsible in the country for the Executing Agency's participation in the project. The Project Manager shall supervise the experts and other agency personnel assigned to the project, and the on-the-job training of national counterpart personnel. He shall be responsible for the management and efficient utilization of all UNDP-financed inputs, including equipment provided to the project.
3. The Executing Agency, in consultation with the Government and UNDP, shall assign international staff and other personnel to the project as specified in the Project Document, select candidates for fellowships and determine standards for the training of national counterpart personnel.
4. Fellowships shall be administered in accordance with the fellowships regulations of the Executing Agency.
5. The Executing Agency may, in agreement with the Government and UNDP, execute part or all of the project by subcontract. The selection of subcontractors shall be made, after consultation with the Government and UNDP, in accordance with the Executing Agency's procedures.
6. All material, equipment and supplies which are purchased from UNDP resources will be used exclusively for the execution of the project, and will remain the property of the UNDP in whose name it will be held by the Executing Agency. Equipment supplied by the UNDP shall be marked with the insignia of the UNDP and of the Executing Agency.
7. Arrangements may be made, if necessary, for a temporary transfer of custody of equipment to local authorities during the life of the project, without prejudice to the final transfer.
8. Prior to completion of UNDP assistance to the project, the Government, the UNDP and the Executing Agency shall consult as to the disposition of all project equipment provided by the UNDP. Title to such equipment shall normally be transferred to the Government, or to an entity nominated by the Government, when it is required for continued operation of the project or for activities following directly therefrom. The UNDP may, however, at its discretion, retain title to part or all of such equipment.
9. At an agreed time after the completion of UNDP assistance to the project, the Government and the UNDP, and if necessary the Executing Agency, shall review the activities continuing from or consequent upon the project with a view to evaluating its results.
10. UNDP may release information relating to any investment oriented project to potential investors, unless and until the Government has requested the UNDP in writing to restrict the release of information relating to such project.

Rights, Facilities, Privileges and Immunities

1. In accordance with the Agreement concluded by the United Nations (UNDP) and the Government concerning the provision of assistance by UNDP, the personnel of UNDP and other United Nations organisations associated with the project shall be accorded rights, facilities, privileges and immunities specified in said Agreement.
2. The Government shall grant UN volunteers, if such services are requested by the Government, the same rights, facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to the personnel of UNDP.
3. The Executing Agency's contractors and their personnel (except nationals of the host country employed locally) shall:
   1. Be immune from legal process in respect of all acts performed by them in their official capacity in the execution of the project;
   2. Be immune from national service obligations;
   3. Be immune together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them from immigration restrictions;
   4. Be accorded the privileges of bringing into the country reasonable amounts of foreign currency for the purposes of the project or for personal use of such personnel, and of withdrawing any such amounts brought into the country, or in accordance with the relevant foreign exchange regulations, such amounts as may be earned therein by such personnel in the execution of the project;
   5. Be accorded together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them the same repatriation facilities in the event of international crisis as diplomatic envoys.
4. All personnel of the Executing Agency's contractors shall enjoy inviolability for all papers and documents relating to the project.
5. The Government shall either exempt from or bear the cost of any taxes, duties, fees or levies which it may impose on any firm or organisation which may be retained by the Executing Agency and on the personnel of any such firm or organisation, except for nationals of the host country employed locally, in respect of:
   1. The salaries or wages earned by such personnel in the execution of the project;
   2. Any equipment, materials and supplies brought into the country for the purposes of the project or which, after having been brought into the country, may be subsequently withdrawn therefrom;
   3. Any substantial quantities of equipment, materials and supplies obtained locally for the execution of the project, such as, for example, petrol and spare parts for the operation and maintenance of equipment mentioned under (b), above, with the provision that the types and approximate quantities to be exempted and relevant procedures to be followed shall be agreed upon with the Government and, as appropriate, recorded in the Project Document; and
   4. As in the case of concessions currently granted to UNDP and Executing Agency's personnel, any property brought, including one privately owned automobile per employee, by the firm or organisation or its personnel for their personal use or consumption or which after having been brought into the country, may subsequently be withdrawn there from upon departure of such personnel.
6. The Government shall ensure:
   1. prompt clearance of experts and other persons performing services in respect of this project; and
   2. the prompt release from customs of:
      1. equipment, materials and supplies required in connection with this project; and
      2. property belonging to and intended for the personal use or consumption of the personnel of the UNDP, its Executing Agencies, or other persons performing services on their behalf in respect of this project, except for locally recruited personnel.
7. The privileges and immunities referred to in the paragraphs above, to which such firm or organisation and its personnel may be entitled, may be waived by the Executing Agency where, in its opinion or in the opinion of the UNDP, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the successful completion of the project or to the interest of the UNDP or the Executing Agency.
8. The Executing Agency shall provide the Government through the resident representative with the list of personnel to whom the privileges and immunities enumerated above shall apply.
9. Nothing in this Project Document or Annex shall be construed to limit the rights, facilities, privileges or immunities conferred in any other instrument upon any person, natural or juridical, referred to hereunder.

Suspension or termination of assistance

1. The UNDP may by written notice to the Government and to the Executing Agency concerned suspend its assistance to any project if in the judgment of the UNDP any circumstance arises which interferes with or threatens to interfere with the successful completion of the project or the accomplishment of its purposes. The UNDP may, in the same or a subsequent written notice, indicate the conditions under which it is prepared to resume its assistance to the project. Any such suspension shall continue until such time as such conditions are accepted by the Government and as the UNDP shall give written notice to the Government and the Executing Agency that it is prepared to resume its assistance.
2. If any situation referred to in paragraph 1, above, shall continue for a period of fourteen days after notice thereof and of suspension shall have been given by the UNDP to the Government and the Executing Agency, then at any time thereafter during the continuance thereof, the UNDP may by written notice to the Government and the Executing Agency terminate the project.
3. The provisions of this paragraph shall be without prejudice to any other rights or remedies the UNDP may have in the circumstances, whether under general principles of law or otherwise.

# Annexes

## Annex 1. Climate Change Assessment report

(see attached report)

## Annex 2. Institutional capacity assessment in NTT related to climate change adaptation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level** | **Name of the Institution** | **Mandate** | **Programmes** | **Staff capacity, including to address climate change adaptation** | **Provision of regular training** | **Gender specific data** |
| Province | NTT Joint Secretariat for Development Partnership (SPADU-KPLI) | Based on Governor Regulation No.4/2011 on International Development Partnership in NTT Province: SPADU-KPLI is mandated to increase partnership and cooperation in development of NTT. | 1. Implementing administrative measures on programme/activities of international development cooperation, 2. Acting as focal point for coordination in planning, implementation and monitoring/evaluation of programme, 3. Facilitating administrative arrangement for effective implementation, 4. Providing database in relation to implementation of programme of international institutions. 5. Assessing potential international cooperation that is relevant with local priorities. | SPADU-KPLI is led by head of BAPPEDA and consists of 13 BAPPEDA officers: 4 coordinators, 7 technical officers, and 2 finance/admin officers.  SPADU-KPLI is assisted by 7 Experts with different educational background.  Particularly on climate change adaptation, capacity in identifying and responding to the climate risk affecting development programme is lacking. | No regular training is planned. ART GOLD Indonesia project is planning to conduct training to strengthen coordination capacity of SPADU. | 5 women are in the structure of SPADU-KPLI (coordinators and technical officers).  No gender training has been provided for the SPADU officers. |
| Province | Provincial development agency (BAPPEDA I) | Based on Provincial Regulation No.11/2008 on Organizational structure of technical agencies in NTT province, BAPPEDA is mandated to coordinate development planning, implementation and monitoring in the provincial level. | Priority programmes (Strategic Plan 2009-2013):   1. Personal and institutional capacity building in local development planning. 2. Improvement in reporting the development achievement and financial matter. 3. Effective development planning and across sectoral coordination in economy, social-culture, infrastructure, natural resources, and land use management based on potential and local needs. 4. Improvement in coordination and effectiveness of development cooperation. 5. Development of database and information programme. 6. Development of Provincial Development Planning 2014-2019 and annual local provincial government work plan and budget. | 124 staffs (Dec 21011) of BAPPEDA have educational background vary from engineering, Economy, Agriculture, Law, Applied technology, Government, Environment, Finance and Administration. But none has climatology background.  There are 3 officers hold Doctor degree and 12 holds Master degree. | A lot of vocational trainings have been conducted by various organizations. However, training on climate and its risks to development programme has never been conducted. Thus, capacity in this field is lacking.  Workshops on climate change issues were often carried out, for example by Care International Indonesia or other International NGOs. CARE International has financed Bappeda staff to to participate in joint workshop and training on climate change in Bangkok. | Out of 17 officers in the structure of BAPPEDA, 3 are women in the position of echelon four. From total 124 staffs, women are 34 persons or 27 % of the total staff. Two women hold Master degree.  No gender training has been provided for the BAPPEDA officers. |
| Province | Secretariat of Provincial Parliament | Based on Government Regulation No.8/2008 on Development mechanism, monitoring and evaluation, secretariat of provincial parliament is mandated to coordinate, control, monitor and evaluate the process of regulation development in order to effectively support the parliament and public. | Strategic Programme (2009-2013):   1. Improvement in administrative and infrastructure support for parliament members. 2. Capacity building for parliament members. 3. Improvement in reporting system of achievement and financial matters. 4. Improvement in quality of information and dissemination strategy. 5. Parliament institutional capacity building (hearings, socialization of regulation, study visit) | Provincial parliament consists of 55 members with various educational backgrounds.  Capacity in understanding climate change issue is very limited. | Vocational training and study visits have been conducted, no specific training on climate change has been conducted. | Among 55 members, 4 are women.  No gender training has been provided for the parliament members. |
| Province | Food Security Agency (BKPP2) | Mandate of Food security agency is to develop policy on food security that include agriculture, fishery and forestry; provide service for food security; to coordinate implementation level of consumption and food security (ensure food availability, distribution, and food variability) for the communities. | Main pogramme are:   1. Promote local food consumption such as maize , cassava , various bean vegetables, and fruits . 2. "Desa Mandiri Pangan" (Food Self Sufficient Village) -supported by national budget of IDR 100-200 million is allocated for each village. 3. Map out area of food insecurity since 2005 in collaboration with related institutions, such as FAO. 4. Improve capacity of field counselors through trainings 5. Establish food security/insecurity forecasting index in collaboration with BMKG and Agriculture. | Staffs have various educational backgrounds such as agriculture, economy, finance, health, and administration.  Basic understanding and its anticipative strategy are acquired. Support is expected to strengthen capacity on CC issue of the extension workers who directly work with farmers in daily basis. | Vocational trainings have been conducted internally. | No gender training has been provided for the agency. |
| Province | Agricultural agency | Mandates of the agency are to develop technical agricultural regulation, implementing public service in agricultural sector, supervise and provide advisory service to other technical agencies regarding agriculture. | Agricultural agency has several Technical Units, namely: UPT Plant seedling and horticulture, UPT Food Plant Protection, UPT Seed certification and monitoring, UPT Field Trial.  Main programme are:   1. Improvement of farmers’ welfare through intensification of farming area 2. Ensuring food availability through production. 3. Increasing market access of farming products. 4. Utilization of agricultural technology in collaboration with BPTP. 5. Strengthening capacity of extension workers and farmers group. 6. Development of agribusiness. 7. Programme with other relevant sector such as forestry, trade, cooperative agency. 8. In collaboration with BMKG to develop climate information. | Staffs are mostly having Agricultural science background and others are from economic, administration.  One of the staffs is very good on climatology. | Many vocational trainings have been conducted internally, training related to climate has been conducted in collaboration with BMKG and BPTP. | Out of 300 total staffs, 125 are women, in which 2 are staff echelon III and 16 are echelon IV.  No gender training has been provided for the agency |
| Province | Agency for Development of Agricultural Technology (BPTP) | As the extension of Ministry of Agriculture at provincial level, BPTP has main task to conduct and deliver applied technological research to support agriculture; to identify technological need for agriculture, development; and to provide technological service for other technical agencies. | 1. Development of high quality agricultural seeds such as rice seed " Impari 13" for Manggarai and sorghum seed “Firma 1” and maize variety “Lamuru” for dry area like East Sumba and Sabu Raijua. 2. Management of pest. 3. Programme on intensive pig breeding. 4. Provide experts assistance. 5. Develop cow breeding technology for variety "Ongol", which is typical cow in East Sumba. 6. Provide laboratory testing and field trial facility. | The staffs acquire Engineering, Economy, Agriculture, Environment, Finance and Administration background.  No specific staff is assigned for handling climate change related issue, but some staffs have knowledge on climate risk management through training. | Vocational trainings have been conducted regularly, but not specific on climate change issue. | Total staffs are 177 and women are 38 or 21 % of the total staffs.  No gender training has been provided for the agency |
| Province | Environmental Agency (BLHD) | Based on Governor of NTT Regulation No. 27/2008 on Main task and function of Provincial Environmental agency, the mandate of the agency is to coordinate the development of regulation on environment that include environmental management, environmental impact analysis, revitalization and conservation of environment. | Main programme according to Strategic Plan 2009-2013 are:   1. Program on managing pollution and environmental destruction. 2. Program on protection and conservation natural resources. 3. Program on rehabilitation of natural resources. 4. Program on increasing access to information on natural resources and environment status. 5. Conducting programme across sectoral, such as forest fire control. | Total staffs of agency are 58 personnel, from which 6 people have master degree and 35 have bachelor degree.  In the agency’s strategic program 2009-2013, global warming has been identified as problem to the sustainability of environment. | Vocational trainings have been conducted regularly, but not specific on climate change issue. | No gender training has been provided for the agency |
| Province | Forestry Agency | Base on Governor Regulation of NTT No 10/2008, the mandate of Forestry agency is to assess forest coverage area, to plan forest rehabilitation; manage forest utilization; to manage and to conduct promotion and information for conservation of bio-natural resources and ecosystem. | 1. Program on promoting sandalwood plantation, such as in East Sumba. 2. Community Forestry Development is allocated in Flores Timur, Ngada , Alor, Sumba Timur, and Manggarai (Suren and Gaharu plant) 3. Strengthening capacity of 9 9 Technical Unit (UPT) on Conservation of natural resources, Watershed, Research and Development, Education and Training, National Park Units. 4. Establishment of Forest Monitoring Group. | Total staffs are 96 personnels, in which 3 persons have doctorate degree, 3 master degree, 39 are bachelor degree, and 42 are high school graduated. | Vocational trainings have been conducted regularly, but not specific on climate change issue. | Out of 21 staffs echelon II , III and IV, only 4 are women (2 are staff echelon III).  No gender training has been provided for the agency |
| Province | Public Works |  | 1. Program on water resources and irrigation (development of embung, water infrastructure). 2. Program on road and bridge 3. Program on sanitation and housing. 4. Program on technical capacity building | Total staffs according to organizational structure are 38 (1 echelon II, 8 echelon III and 24 echelon IV).  Staffs acquire civil engineering background, none has climatology background. Technical staffs for water resources management are adequate. | Vocational trainings have been conducted regularly, but not specific on climate change issue. | No gender training has been provided for the agency. |
| Province | Meteorological, Climatologically and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) | As extension of BMKG at national level, mandate of provincial BMKG is to coordinate operational activity, provide climatological information/analysis; conduct weather and climate observation; climate data management.  The "Stasiun Klimatologi Lasiana, NTT" reports to BMKG in Jakarta while in the province it conducts coordination with related institutions such as Agriculture agency and Disaster risk management agency. | 1. Annual training for agricultural extension workers from different districts in NTT 2. Disseminate quarterly bulletin about climate forecast for three months ahead. 3. Information sharing through website ( staklimlasiana.blogspot.com). | Staffs have various educational backgrounds in science, one is master at climatology, 3 bachelor in Science and in Agriculture, while others are Diploma and Administration | Training on climate change risk and adaptation is carried out once a year for 30 participants | Out of total of 16 staffs, four of them are women.  No gender training has been provided for the agency. |
| District | District development agency (BAPPEDA II) | Based on Head of district regulation, mandate of district BAPPEDA is to assist head of district in coordinating and in implementation of government tasks in statistics, research and development, economy, socio-culture and investment. | Main programme of BAPPEDA II are:   1. Development of District development planning and budgeting through participatory process (Musrenbang) 2. Capacity building for development planners. 3. Improvement in reporting system. 4. Planning programming on economy, infrastructure, land use, natural resources, and socio-culture. 5. Promoting investment and cooperation based on local potential. 6. Program on database and information system, | In all 3 districts, total of staffs are about 34, master graduate are 20%; while others mostly bachelor graduates 41% and high school graduates 23% | Vocational trainings regularly conducted annually, including research methodological training, GIS, monitoring & evaluation, budget management and land use training. | No gender training has been provided for the agency. |
| District | Secretariat District Parliament | Mandate: to provide quality support to parliament members in evaluating and approving district budget, regulation, and evaluating performance of district executive in the programme implementation. | 1. Program on improving office infrastructure to support parliament works. 2. Program on improving capacity of parliament members 3. Improvement in reporting system of achievement and financial matters | Parliament members were directly elected by people in district. The members have various educational level and backgrounds. | Workshops, hearing have been conducted, as well as study visits but no specific training on climate change has been conducted. | Sabu Raijua district parliament consist of 20 members and none is woman;  East Sumba district parliament consists of 30 members in which 4 are women.  Manggarai district parliament consists of 40 members in which 4 are women.  No gender training has been provided for the agency. |
| District | Food Security Agency | Mandate: to assist Head of the district to coordinate and implement the formulation of policy on food security and nutrition; manage vulnerable area and to formulate Desa Mandiri Pangan (Food Self-Sustained Village). | 1. Program on Desa Mandiri Pangan (targeting poor villages) through institutional arrangement, provision of capital for commodity development. 2. Increasing agricultural production and animal husbandry (pig and goat). 3. Establishment of Food distribution body (Lembaga Distribusi Pangan Masyarakat) . LDPM has budget to support food availability, marketing agricultural production and food stock. The food storage/lumbung is promoted and managed by famers group. 4. Training and education for extension workers and farmer groups. | Staffs are having educational background in agriculture, economy and administration. | Vocational trainings have been conducted regularly, but not specific on climate change issue. | No gender training has been provided for the agency. |
| District | Environmental Agency II | Assists head of the district in managing and monitoring environment issues. | 1. Improvement of waste management and reducing pollution. 2. Management and control of environment issues. 3. Increasing quality and access to natural resources. 4. Coordination with other related services. | Mayor educational background of staff in all 3 districts is in Biology, Economy and Agriculture, but none of staff has background in environmental science.  In Manggarai, total staff is 40, and waste management employee is 60. | Vocational trainings have been conducted regularly, but not specific on climate change issue. | Sabu Raijua: from total 7 BLHD staffs, 4 are women (the women have lower official position although they have higher education). |
| District | Agricultural agency | Mandate: to manage food production and horticultural crops , processing and marketing of agricultural products, supervising production of food and horticultural crops. | 1. Promotes production of maize in dry season. 2. Program on community forest (Hutan Rakyat Mandiri, 5Ha/district) and cattle feedstock farming (Kebun Keluarga Mandiri). The security guard of the forest is encouraged to implement agroforestry system by planting cash crops like vegetables and tomato or maize. For "Kebun Keluarga Mandiri" farmers are encouraged to grow green feedstock in their own field for their cattle. | Total staffs are 31 personnel, with various educational backgrounds. | In collaboration with BPTP and training centre in Province level, trainer is invited to provide vocational training for the agency staffs at district level. In case of Sabu Raijua, this method is cost less than sending the staffs to attend training in province. | In Manggarai district, 20% of total 122 extension workers are women. They are responsible mainly to assist horticulture farmers and harvest method.  In Sabu Raijua and East Sumba, around 5% of extension workers are women. |
| District | Public Works | Mandate is to implement policy formulation, provide and maintain public services including housing, road & bridge infrastructure, sanitation, water resources management.  Particularly on water resources, there are two technical divisions under Public Works that are responsible, namely (1) Division of water resources and irrigation; and (2) Division of housing and land use management (drinking water infrastructure and sanitation). | 1. Support food security through improvement in irrigation system, such as by elevation system, by water pump from ground water or from the river; and build water ponds/catchment called "Embung". 2. Program water supply and standard water management. 3. Program development and management of irrigation infrastructure. | Staffs have relevant technical expertise with the mandate. | Vocational trainings have been conducted regularly, but not specific on climate change issue.  Several staffs have participated in climate adaptation workshop. | No gender training has been provided for the agency. |
| District | Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) | Relatively new established agency at district level (2010 in East Sumba & Manggarai, and 2012 in Sabu Raijua).  Mandate:  Assist Head of the district to coordinate and implement the preventive activity in facing disaster; readiness and responsive; emergency responsiveness; logistic provision; Rehabilitation and Reconstruction; formulate guidance and direction; compose and inform vulnerable area/map of disaster prone areas. | Three main programs are: Pre Disaster, Disaster, and Post Disaster activities.  Activities include to improve understanding and awareness of the community about disaster; to improve quality and capacity of disaster resources; to improve human resources who are in charge of disaster management; to improve effort of revitalization and rehabilitation of infrastructure of social economy after disaster. | Staffs have various educational backgrounds, such as civil engineering, science, agriculture, economy and irrigation; average is bachelor and diploma degree. | Training is carried out in relation to disaster management, not in the context of climate change issue and its impact. No specific training on climate change adaptation.  BPBD staffs of Manggarai district has participated in climate change training in Mataram conducted by Oxfam. | No gender training has been provided for the agency. |

## Annex 3. Stakeholder involvement plan

**1. Introduction**

Stakeholder consultation has been a key feature in the design of this SCCF Proposal, and stakeholders have been involved in identifying and prioritizing the proposed intervention activities. Details of the stakeholder engagement during the PPG Phase were provided in Section 1.4 above. Ongoing public consultation is critical for successful implementation. This section outlines some of the key consultation principles and processes at a strategic level that will need to be translated into practical action during the project implementation. It provides guidance based on the initial stakeholder analysis, conducted as part of the project preparation process, and the consultations so far. This can be used to define exact activities that will form part of a communications and consultation strategy developed during the inception period of implementation. Consultation is a regulatory process by which the Stakeholder's input on matters affecting the community is sought. The main goals are primarily in improving the efficiency, transparency and public involvement in large-scale project activities and policies. As involvement means the act of sharing in the activities of a group, it is important therefore, to specify goals and objectives for Stakeholder Involvement Plan, identifying key stakeholders and their interests relative to the project and to describe how stakeholders will be involved in the implementation of each project outcome.

The present Plan was designed based on: i) Bilateral consultations throughout the PPG process; ii) Inception workshop and validation workshops in NTT; ii) validation meeting at national level; iii) interviews with key stakeholders in the three selected districts, and iv) project team discussions.

**2. Goal and Objectives for Stakeholder Involvement**

The *goal* for stakeholder involvement in the Project is: to ensure that all stakeholders who are affected by, have a role in, or are interested in project themes have the opportunity to be involved in and develop a sense of “ownership” of the project. To achieve this *objective* the Plan entails the following three distinct but overlapping elements:

**a) Awareness campaign (Information & Education):** e.g., community radio programmes, community meetings, brochure, display, public event, media coverage, e-mail, and social media such as Facebook and Twitter. The main *Goal of this action is* to i) inform stakeholders about specific issues, and what they can do about them, and/or *ii)* to inform them about a project decision or activity and how they can get involved;

b) **Consultation** e.g., through workshop, round table discussions, interview, meeting, survey, advisory committee with a *Goal* to allow stakeholders to influence a project decision or activity, by inviting their comments and views;

c) **Participation building** Partnerships in design and/or implementation: e.g., project planning, field work, pilot project demonstrations, management committees, community monitoring, contracting NGOs, private sector or civil society with a ultimate *Goal* of encouraging direct stakeholder participation and/or sharing responsibility for a project decision or activity.

Regarding awareness, the project includes in outcome 1 the development and implementation of a communication strategy including a Knowledge Attitude and Practice Assessment and the preparation and dissemination of Information Education and Communication materials. At the community level (under outcome 2), the project will establish Climate Risk Information Points through which information will be shared in a 2-way manner with the communities.

Regarding consultation, under outcome 1 multistakeholder dialogue on CC will be initiated and multistakeholder coordination mechanisms strengthened at provincial level, and established at district level. For mainstreaming of CC in development planning and budgeting, in-depth analyses will take place and fed into policy discussions amongst key-stakeholder at provincial and district level. Parliaments will be engaged through organizing caucuses on climate change and the implications for future of the people of NTT.

Regarding participation building, stakeholders will be involved through various means and approaches. This will include training and coaching of staff of key-institutions at province and district level. It will involve active engagement of communities in identifying climate vulnerabilities, formulation of action plans, setting priorities, and implementing these. CSOs and private sector will be invited to support and be part of these processes. For example, CSOs can be invited to facilitate the formulation and implementation of the action plans; private sector can play a key-role in identifying and creating climate resilient business opportunities and diversifying livelihoods, and implementation of specific activities through the provision of goods and services.

The stakeholder consultation during project implementation will be expected to support all outcomes. Overall, the objective of the consultation plan is to provide a framework to guide and promote two-way engagement between the key implementing partners (Ministry of Environment and Bappeda I) and the key stakeholders with whom the project will engage and directly impact upon.

It is proposed that several more specific objectives for consultation are adopted:

1. To ensure a general vision and understanding of the project and it’s expected outcomes by all concerned stakeholders.
2. To engage key stakeholders in planning, implementing and monitoring of specific interventions.
3. To ensure consistent, supportive and effective communication (information, documentation, sharing, learning and feedback) processes with key interaction groups and the wider public.
4. To influence and ensure strategic level support for project implementation from state and non-state organizations and international agencies through engagement in effective community, private sector and donor forums or platforms.

In deliveringthese objectives, there are a number of simple qualitative considerations that need to be taken into account when planning engagement processes and what they should be seeking to achieve:

* Identify constraints and solutions: As a two-way engagement, the consultation process should be used as an opportunity to identify with stakeholders possible constraints to or with the project’s implementation and to work with the stakeholders in finding sustainable solutions.
* Managing expectations: The SCCF investment is relatively minor, compared to the adaptation demands facing NTT. It will be important that consultations take due consideration to manage expectations of stakeholders and stakeholder groups.
* Partnerships for co-financing: The SCCF seek to add value to their investments by building on existing and parallel projects that represent co-financing and consultations should consider opportunities for partnerships that will leverage co-financing or that may bring innovative approaches or technologies that may improve efficiencies and enhance impact.

**3. Stakeholders**

Stakeholders include a range of types of groups, all with their own interests and concerns (Table 1). They have different roles to play in the project and the Table below indicates key stakeholders and their possible roles. National level groups will include central government, institutes and national universities. Sub-national level will include provincial and district government institutes, CSOs, academia, communities and private sector. In addition there are those International Agencies and Donor Partners supporting the project activities.

**4. Activities planned during implementation and evaluation**

During implementation, the communication and consultation process should be divided into three main phases, being:

**Phase 1** – this is the **mobilization** phase in the first year of the project. The fine details of the activities and implementation structures will be designed, partnerships for action will be forged and stakeholder engagement will focus around these design processes.

**Phase 2** – represents the main **implementation** phase where investments will be made on the ground in the target areas and stakeholder consultation about engagement will focus on output oriented action.

**Phase 3** – represents the **completion** of the project and the plans for scale-up and long-term sustainability of the SCCF investments. Consultation will focus on learning, bringing experience together and looking at processes for continued post-project impact.

**Table 1. Key stakeholders and their roles**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Outcome 1: Institutional capacity developed to integrate climate resilience in sustainable development at provincial and district level | | | Outcome 2: Livelihoods of vulnerable rural communities strengthened in a changing climate | | | |
| Stakeholder  involvement | Project Board | Multistakeholder dialogue on CC | Staff of institutions capacitated | CC integrated in planning and budgeting | Community based climate risk information systems | Climate resilient farming | Livelihood diversification | Climate resilient water resources management |
| **National Level** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MoE | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bappenas | X |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| PU | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| MoA | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| BMKG |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| BNPB |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| KPDT |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DNPI |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Academia |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Provincial level** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bappeda I | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| SPADU | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| Parliament |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| BLHD I |  | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| Provincial agencies |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Bank of NTT |  | X | X |  |  | X | X |  |
| Academia |  | X | X | X |  | X | X | X |
| DPs |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| **District level** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bappeda II | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Parliament |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| BLHD II |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| District agencies |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| CSOs |  | X | X |  | X | X | X | X |
| Communities |  | X |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| Private sector |  | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |

## Annex 4. A short description of the three selected districts

**Sabu Raijua**

**Geography and Topography**

Sabu Raijua administratively is located in S : 100 25’7,12” – E :100 49’45,83” and S : 1210 16’10,78”BT – E : 1220 0’30,26”BT, with total area 460.78 KM2. Specifically the area has boundaries, as follow ; to Sawu Sea/ Flores and Alor in the North, Hindia Ocean in the South, Hindia Ocean/ Kupang District in the East, and District of East and West Sumba in the West. Sabu Raijua is consisted with 6 sub-districts, 58 villages and 5 kelurahan where is widespread in two main islands, namely Sabu and Raijua. Total population of Sabu Raijua is 91,870 people.Topography of Sabu Raijua is hilly and rocky. Land is mostly savannah, which is about 31% of total areas. Then, following with scrub about 11.718 ha (25%) and farm about 10,437 ha (22.65%).



Landscape of Sabu Raijua

**Development condition**

Education ;the only available education is just from primary schools to Senior High School; 79 primary schools, 8 junior high schools, 4 senior high schools and one undergraduate which is the PGRI University. However, this undergraduate is just a branch from Kupang, and just available for Law Faculty. Hence, for higher education like diploma or undergraduate, people in Sabu Raijua mostly have to go out of Sabu. The closest one is Kupang, NTT.

Endemic Disease; The Health Department of Sabu Raijua recorded that there are at least 10 endemic diseases in SARAI, and among of which, ISPA and Malaria are mayor cases which are subsequently about 24,252 and 11,351 case in 2010.

Mother and infant mortality; Mortality is still an issues in district of Sabu Raijua, both for mother and infant. In 2010, mother mortality was 8 people, in which they died when giving birth. In addition, there were two other mortality cases after giving birth/ childbed (within 40 days after) which were 2 mothers. Infant mortality in Sabu Raijua in 2010 was 12 cases (7 females, and 5 males). Furthermore, there also baby mortality cases, which were 15 cases. Most cases were in East Sabu, with total 6 cases. Detail is available in figure below;

*Source : Health Department of Sabu Raijua, 2010*

Health Facility; Sabu Raijua, as a new district in East Nusa Tenggara, has very limited health facilities. Until now, Sabu Raijua only has one hospital in Seba. This hospital only has 3 doctors, 10 nurses, and 3 midwives. For all over Sabu, total doctors are 9, which mean 1 doctor serves more than 1,000 people. Besides, in Each Sub-District has one public health center (Puskesmas), so in total there are 6 Puskesmas. However, only 2 of which that can give medical treatment.

Water ;SARAI doesn’t have a big river like East Sumba. They do have a lot of small rivers, which are about 8 rivers that widespread in all over island. In order to get water, especially fresh and clean water, local people mostly build digging wells, drilling well, and contain rainfall. Regarding to drinking water services (PDAM) from the government, up to now PDAM can just serve 400 customers, which is only about 10 % of the whole families.

Transportation;The only facility to come here are by Fery or Airplane. By Fery, it will take us about 14-18 days, depending on weather condition. Another issue for Fery, this is not designed for ocean (Like Hindia Ocean), but it is for rivers and/or bays. So, this is not safe. Airplane is pretty good; the only issue is seat limitation because they are small planes, and just two airplanes available which are Susi Air and Nusantara Buana Airlines (NBA).

**Livelihood**

The major sources of living are farming, either dry or irrigation farm. For irrigation, local people in Sabu benefit valley or river banks. There are several kinds of commodities that people growing in their lands such as maize, vegetable, paddy, sorghum and peanuts. People grow sorghum, peanuts and maize for their daily needs. *Lontar* (sugar palm) provides emergency rations in the dry period.

In addition to sources of living, some people in Sabu Raijua are also working for seaweed. This work economically is quite good. Talking with local people in Mahera, and also a few times mentioned by the Bupati that seaweed price is good now, which is about IDR 9,000/kg. Harvesting season is every 7-8 week, and one group can get about 800 Kg. One group is consisted of 3-5 persons, in many samples they are still in family members. Thus, for one harvesting season, they can make money about IDR 7.2 Million.

In Sabu, there is one popular label for Savoan (Sabu people), which is PERAMO. Meaning that Savoan is working for any good thing for their life such as livestock, farm and fishing. Thus, people in Sabu said that no Savoan is only working for one thing. Fishing is also very good in Sabu. The only issue is fishing equipments. Since Sabu Ocean is having big waves, with current fishing equipment fishermen cannot go further to get more fish.



Bupati of Sabu Raijua, *Marthen L. Diratome*, is showing a basket of fresh sugar cane to SPARC Team. People in Sabu only drink this in the emergency condition.

In particular to women, Sabu Raijua is also well-known with *Tenun* (Waiving Sarong) and this is done by women. There are many things that can be produced with Tenun, for example sarong, shirt, wallets and fabric.

**Poverty**

Poverty is the underlying cause of many things: malnutrition, lack of education, bad health, crimes, and hunger are some examples.

Traditional house in Seba, West Sabu



Based on data from BAPPEDA in 2008, most of people in Sabu were categorized as poor people, which is about 83% of total households or 15,610 households. Total households in Sabu are 18,869. From the figure below, it can be identified that the poorest sub-districts is Sabu Liae, following with Raijua (91%) and Hawu Mahera (90%). In particular to Raijua, this area is located in different islands from other sub-districts.

**Number of poor family, compared to total household per Sub-District, 2009**

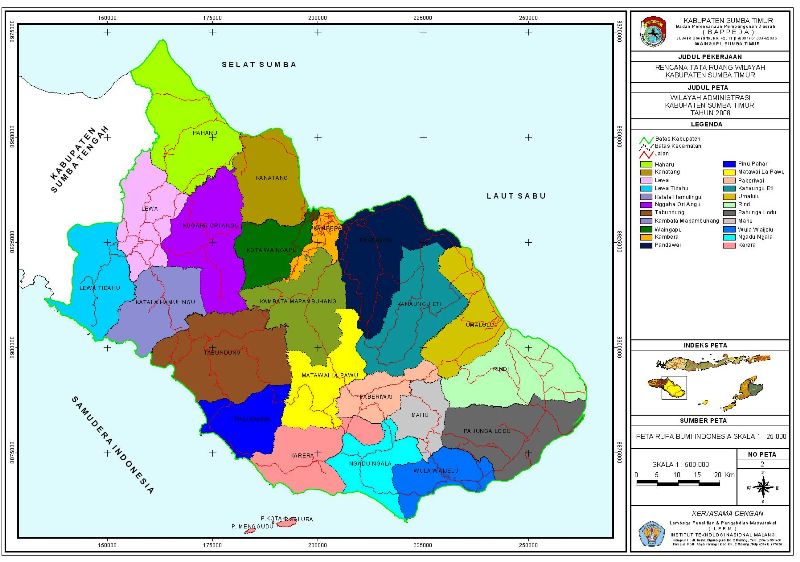
Source : Bappeda of Sabu Raijua, 2010

In order to categorize the poverty rate, BAPPEDA used numerous indicators for examples; no individual houses, no electricity, no cattle with price over 1.5 million, earth-floored houses, still using fiber palm roof, water access from a collective well and insufficient sanitation.

In sum, based on the indicators mentioned above, it can be concluded that only 17% of total households in Sabu who are not categorized as poor. It implies that they have proper houses, toilets and electricity.

**East Sumba**

**Geography and Topography**

East Sumba is located in the coordinate S : 90 16’ – 100 20’/ E : 1190 45” – 1200 52’, with total areas 7,000.5 KM, consisted of 22 sub-districts and 156 villages/kelurahan. The population, based on the Population Registration on 2009, is 225,906 people with density 32 people/KM2.

**Map of East Sumba per Sub-District (***Source : Bappeda of East Sumba, 2011)*

The topography of East Sumba mostly is rocky and hilly, which is dominated by hill coral and multilevel flatland.

Climate; In general, climate in East Sumba is semi arid. Rainy season per year relatively is about 3 – 5 months which is from February to March, with minimum temperature 28.8 C0 and maximum 31.4 C0. Oppositely, extreme dry season is from August to September.

**Human Development Index (HDI)**

Human development Index is a composite indicator from development in the area of education, economy and health which is calculated from life expectancy rate, educational level, literacy rate and expenses per capita.

Based on data from BPS of East Sumba in 2009, HDI of East Sumba was 59.6 in 2005, rising up to 60.02 in 2006. In 2007 became 60.26 and kept arise up to 60.80 in 2008. The criteria of HDI is < 50 = low level, 0.5 – 0.8 is moderate and ≥ 0.80 is high level. Based on those criteria, East Sumba is categorized as moderate. If it is compared to HDI of NTT and National (Indoensia), it will be seen as listed, which means that HDI of East Sumba from 2005 to 2008 was still below HDI of NTT province and HDI National.

**Poverty**

One way to calculate the poverty rate is by looking at the expenses per capita. Based on data on Draft RPJM 2011, the monthly expenses per capita of household in East Sumba in 2007 was IDR 188,490, in which it was spent about 67.85% for food, and 32.15% for non-food. Comparing to the condition in 2004, food expenditures reduced from 74.45% to 67.85%. It is also in line with spending for non food consumption, in which increased from 25.55% to 32.15%.

From this short information, we at least have seen that more income of people will be more spending for non-food consumption. Spending for food is very much for fulfilling the need of rice (30.91%), following with vegetables (6.4%), betel nut/ Sirih pinang (5.85%) and others (0.9 - 4.42%).



Housing condition in Haharu

The information about household expenditures in East Sumba above showed us that in general living standard in East Sumba is still low or below poverty line. Poverty line for villages in 2008 was IDR 161,831 and IDR 179,835 in 2009 (*Berita Resmi Statistik, July 2009*). In order to know about the average income per capita in East Sumba, take a look the table below. From this table, it showed us that Waingapu, Kambera and Kambata Mapambuhang are the three sub-districts where incomes higher than others. It is caused the income resources in those three areas are more varieties as the area are more developed than others. Besides agricultures, people here also work in the area such as civil servants, trade, transportation and mining. On the other hand, Sub-Districts of Nggaha Ori Angu, Katala Lamu Lingu and Matawai Lapawu are the three sub-districts with the lowest average income in 2010. It happened because the areas are mostly relying on agricultures and livestock. The area is also more dried comparing to the others sub-districts.

**Livelihood**

The major sources of living in the rural areas are farming, either dry or irrigation farm. For irrigation, local people benefit valley or river banks. Usually, in that area also built dams or water traps/ embung to flow water to their farms. Besides, water traps are used for drinking their livestock. There are several kinds of commodities that people growing in their lands such as maize, vegetable, paddy, banana, sorghum and peanuts. People grow sorghum, peanuts and maize for their daily needs.

*Livestock*, it is the biggest livelihood in rural areas after farming. Livestock has given a great contribution to the income of East Sumba, which is averagely more than 2% of total income per year. However, the contribution from this sector, based on data from the department of livestock of East Sumba, went down since 2005. In 2005, the contribution was 3.07%, 2006 (2.05%), and 2007 (2.46%), and then kept going down to 2.44% in 2008. This is mainly caused by going down of the livestock population since 2005 due to endemic disease like *shura.* The evidences about going down of livestock population showed in the government data below,

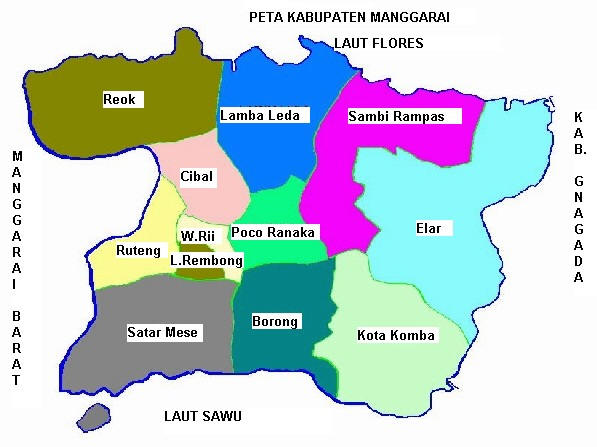
*Fishing*, for people who are living in the coastal area like Haharu, Umalulu and Tidahu, fishing has become a part of their life. Fishing is important as a supplement for their life especially when they are in the condition of food shortage. Local people in Haharu, for instance, said that they cannot only rely their life on agriculture, but it has to be supported with fishing. The government said that fishing is highly potential in East Sumba. The only problem, likewise in most places in East Nusa Tenggara, is captured equipments and market system. The available captured equipments like nets, fish trawl and fish net, are just appropriate to catch small and limited fish. In addition, market system is also still traditional, in which fishermen just sell their fish to buyers and collector who come to their village. Unfortunately, the buyers and collector buys their fish lower than market prices. Contribution of this sector to the income of East Sumba is quite good although it is not as good as agriculture and livestock. The government recorded that in 2007 the income from marine sectors went up about 1.7% from previous years. In 2006, total production from this sector was 2,351.06, and then raising up to 11,165 in 2008. Beside, fish is not only came from marine, ocean or rivers, but also from pond-farm in which in 2006 the production was 10.5 ton and then raising up to 39.23 tons in 2008.

*Seaweed*, East Sumba is the only district in NTT that has a seaweed industry. This industry can produce chips. Based data from the Marine and Fish Department of East Sumba, in 2010 this industry could produce 60,235.5 Kg. Overall, the prospective of seaweed in East Sumba in 2010 was 3,772 ha, which is mainly located in sub-districts of Karera, Rindi, Pandawai, Kanatang and Haharu.

**Manggarai**

Manggarai district is located on Flores Island and was established in 1958. The estimated area of Manggarai is 4,188 km2 and the population is 512,065(2009 census) spread over 9 sub-districts, 132 villages (desa) and 17 wards (Kelurahan). The district capital city is Ruteng.

Topography Manggarai district is highland of 1200m – 1500m above sea level. Most of the towns are hilly (84% of the total area) and only some small towns, including Ruteng, coastal and farm land that lay on flat landscape (16% of the total area). Farm land in Manggarai is 31,030 Ha and forest covers 210,624 Ha of the area.

 [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Lokasi_Nusa_Tenggara_Timur_Kabupaten_Manggarai.svg)

**Development**

In terms of HDI, Manggarai ranks 18th out of the 21 districts in NTT.

Education: in Manggarai, there are 23 senior high schools, 11 vocational schools, 56 junior high schools, 227 elementary schools and 18 play group facilities. Rate of illiteracy is 90.67, in which female illiteracy rate is about 11% in average in every sub-district.

Endemic Disease: in 2009 was recorded incidence of infant pneumonia 898 cases, diarrhea 14,95 (per 1000 population) and malaria 3,11 (per 1000 population).

Health: (some data medical facilities and staff, maternal / infant health)

In the IKM (Community Health Index) of 440 regencies in Indonesia, Manggarai ranks in the order of 437, or number 3 from the bottom. There are 2 hospitals, 30 community health centres (Puskesmas) and 6 pharmacies facilities available in the district. In Satarmese and West Satarmese sub-districts respectively 26 and 47 villages are located > 5 km from health facilities. Manggarai is one of districts in the province with critical level of both children < 5 years underweight (37.30%) and children < 5 years stunting (38.80%). Life expectancy in Manggarai is 66.89, in comparison to 68.16 for Indonesia.

Water: (sources of drinking water, households receiving water from PDAM)

Despite plenty of rainfall during the monsoon, Manggarai has been facing increasing water shortages over the last 20 years. Deforestation for timber and mining is often quoted as the main reason for this. The consequences are less water for agriculture resulting in lowered food production and thus food security, and less water for wetlands. The clean drinking water is provided by the water state-owned company, however, in average, 23% of households in Manggarai have no access to clean drinking water.

Electricity: electricity in Manggarai is generated from diesel and hydro power generation that reach out 83 villages. There is in average 64% households without access to electricity in every sub-district.

Infrastructure: Manggarai has built 2,878 km road, 2 ports (Pelabuhan Laut Reo and Pelabuhan Laut Labuan Bajo) and 2 small airports (Komodo and Satar Tacik airports) with 1,400m runway. In Satarmese, West Satarmese and Reok sub-districts, 25% villages in average have no access to road facility.

**Livelihoods**

Livelihoods are largely based on agriculture, fishing and seaweed production. The primary food crops being grown are rice, maize, sweet potato and cassava, while the main cash crops are coffee, coconut, candle nut and cashew.

**Poverty**

In every sub-district, population living below poverty line is between 17.64% - 33.41%. In 2009, taking into account prices of basic commodities in the province, government of NTT uses NTT provincial poverty line was Rp 218,796/person/month ( or USD 24.3/person/month) in urban area and Rp 142,478 (or USD 15.8) for rural area. With this parameter, in 2009 were identified 25.76% population or 66,890 people were living below poverty line.

## Annex 5. Co-financing letter from the Governor of NTT

## Annex 6. Co-financing letter from UNDP

## Annex 7. Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review Methodology

**The Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR): developing a methodology to review climate policy, institutions and expenditure**

Bird N, Beloe T, Hedger M, Lee J, Nicholson K, O’Donnell M, Steele P.

A joint UNDP/ODI working paper, updated March 2012

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Additional finance is becoming available to assist country efforts in their response to climate change. How these resources are being taken up in policy, planning and budgetary systems is an important question that warrants attention. The challenge is to secure a comprehensive, cross-government approach that delivers a coherent response to climate change, involving both the public and private sectors. Such as approach has been termed a Climate Fiscal Framework (CDDE, 2011).
2. The first step in building a Climate Fiscal Framework is to develop a methodology that allows an analysis to be made of how climate change related expenditure is integrated into national budgetary processes. This analysis has to be set within the context of the national policy and institutional arrangements that exist to manage the response to climate change. These three key spheres of policy development, institutional structures and financial management need to be investigated in a holistic manner. This is what we call a Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR). A CPEIR also has an important process function, acting as a starting point for longer term Government-led stakeholder dialogue and learning involving the public and private sectors, academia, civil society and international development partners.

*The CPEIR analysis meets several objectives:*

* *It achieves a better understanding of the rationale and approach in identifying and formulating climate change policy and its linkages to expenditure.*
* *It achieves a better understanding of the role, responsibilities and functions of different institutions responsible for managing the response to climate change.*
* *It shows the level of integration of climate change related expenditures in the national budget, and provides a baseline for future trend analysis.*

1. The CPEIR approach has potential to become a strategic methodological tool that will allow national policy makers assess the present status of the national response to climate change. This can then inform the preparation of a readiness plan for scaling-up access and delivery of climate finance.

**Similar types of analysis upon which the CPEIR builds**

**PUBLIC EXPENDITURE REVIEWS**

1. Public expenditure reviews (PERs) involve the analysis of the allocation, management and results of public expenditures and may cover all government expenditure or focus on a few priority sectors. In the case of climate change actions, there is a conceptual hurdle to overcome as such actions are not limited to one or a few sectors, but represent new and additional incremental costs that are incurred across the whole of the economy.
2. A common representation of a PER is that it should present what was planned to be spent (the budget); what was actually spent (in terms of expenditures); what was achieved (outputs) and whether these achievements met policy objectives (outcomes), together with an assessment of the institutional mechanisms controlling expenditure and managing performance. However, it is simply too early to make a meaningful commentary on outcomes and the impact of climate change expenditure. What can be done is to highlight the management and information systems that need to be put in place in order for future reviews to be undertaken with confidence.
3. Pradhan, in his 1996 review of PERs, observed there was no systematic framework for public expenditure analysis, and that little guidance was available in the academic literature. He identified six elements as being essential in any PER. Table 1 lists these elements and adds a commentary on their relevance where the focus is on climate change expenditure.

Table 1: Pradhan's elements of a PER and their relevance to climate change expenditure

| **Pradhan’s elements for a PER** | **Relevance for climate change expenditure** |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Discussion of the aggregate level of public spending and deficit of the consolidated public sector and its consistency with the country’s macroeconomic framework; this requires that all sources of finance are recognised, both central and local government, extra-budgetary funds and public enterprises; | The recognition of different sources of finance is an important issue for climate change actions, with much present activity supported by international funding and future activity likely to depend, to a varying degree, on private funding; |
| 1. Analysis of the allocation of aggregate spending across and within sectors, and the extent to which this allocation is consistent with the maximisation of social welfare; | Consideration of allocation to pre-identified ‘climate sensitive’ sectors will likely be appropriate. |
| 1. Examination of the role of the public versus the private sector in the financing and provision of social programmes (in particular, whether public expenditures complement or substitute for private sector activities); | Highly relevant for climate change expenditure: a principle of public expenditure is that it should only support those actions that the private sector is unwilling or unable to meet; |
| 1. Analysis of the impact of key public programmes on the poor, including their incidence and total costs; | Equity concerns feature prominently in PERs, but further metrics are beginning to be developed in the study of climate change actions (e.g. the potential for carbon emission reductions and responses arising from climate change vulnerability); |
| 1. Examination of the input mix or the allocations for capital and recurrent expenditures within programmes and sectors (and the extent to which such allocations promote internal efficiency); | Highly relevant for climate change, where both new capital expenditure as well as increased recurrent costs are necessary; |
| 1. Discussion of the budgetary institutions and processes and the extent to which such institutions and processes promote fiscal discipline, allocative efficiency and equity in the composition of spending, and technical efficiency in the use of budgeted resources. | This institutional analysis is important as climate change represents a new theme of public policy and the institutional setting is not yet well established. |

**PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND INSTITUTIONAL REVIEWS**

1. The World Bank Group has expanded on the PER approach by emphasising the importance that institutions play in the delivery of public policy in a range of studies, termed Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (PEIRs). Four country PEIRs were reviewed as part of the CPEIR methodological development. They did not follow a common format, but appeared to focus on country-specific priorities (World Bank, 2001; 2002a; 2002b; 2005). However, common themes included: (i) a review of the macroeconomic context; (ii) budget planning and execution; (iii) the institutional framework; (iii) and the issue of fiscal decentralisation (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The last element is recognised as being important for climate finance, where securing the right structures at the local level will determine how effectively climate finance reaches the most vulnerable communities.

Table 2: Main themes of four PEIRs

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Albania 2001 | Ukraine 2002 | Bosnia 2002 | Tajikistan 2005 |
| Themes | Macroeconomic challenges | The Budget process | Macroeconomic & fiscal framework | Macroeconomic setting |
| Allocation & efficiency of public expenditure | Budget preparation | Diagnostic of public sector expenditure | Public expenditure trends |
| Expenditure planning | Budget execution | Social service spending, outcomes & reform | Budget management & execution |
| Institutional capacity | Legal framework | Institutional dimensions | Policy formulation & human resources |
|  | Fiscal sustainability issues | Fiscal decentralisation | Fiscal decentralisation |

**PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE REVIEWS**

1. In recent years there has been interest in applying PER-style analysis to gain a better understanding of environmental governance in developing countries (Swanson and Lunde, 2003; Lawson and Bird, 2008). This body of work parallels the present exercise, as environmental concerns are cross-cutting in nature rather than being limited to any one sector. Box 1 highlights some of the major issues that have been identified; many of these issues will also arise where climate change expenditure is the focus of study.
2. A recently completed PEER study in Bhutan (Rinzin and Linddal, 2011) was able to explore national environmental spending by re-constructing the budget at activity level and compiling a new database. Out of a total of 4,600 expenditure lines identified, the 400 largest budget lines accounted for approximately 80% of environmental public expenditure. The analysis highlighted that capital expenditure predominated (also at 80%) and about one-third of the expenditure occurred at the local government level, reflecting the emerging fiscal decentralisation in Bhutan. Both of these issues – the balance between capital and recurrent spending, and between central government and local expenditure – are issues to be addressed when examining climate change related expenditure.
3. These three methodological approaches (PERs, PEIRs and PEERs) offer guidance for the examination of public expenditure on climate change actions. All of them contain elements of policy, institutional and budgetary analysis, which is the focus of the CPEIR. However, there is an element of the CPEIR for which there is limited experience to draw on: the definitional problem. What can be classified as climate change related expenditure?

**Defining climate change expenditure**

1. There is no internationally recognised definition of climate expenditure and therefore no clear boundaries of such spending. This represents a major challenge for any study of climate finance. As a starting point, it is important to recognise that the phenomenon of ‘adaptation deficit’ applies in all countries. This term, perhaps better described as the development deficit, refers to the extent to which societies are adequately adapted to the current climate (Burton, 2004). Normally the deficit is excluded from the baseline and future cost estimates (Smith at el., 2011). Development as usual needs to be excluded, but this is difficult to do in academic costing studies and even more difficult in country policy contexts. Adaptation costs are defined as those due to climate change but additional to development. Reflecting these issues, the concept of climate finance remains contested within the UNFCCC negotiations. Furthermore there are issues due to the political sensitivity associated with the international transfer of public funds and its relationship with aid flows classified as official development assistance, which may well be addressing the development deficit and needs to cover climate variability.

**Box 1. Important themes arising from PEER-type analysis**

1. General weaknesses in public finance management that affect environmental governance and limit the implementation of policy priorities.

* Limitations in the budget classification system
* Variability in budgetary allocation (proposed versus received)
* Variability in execution rates (agreed allocation versus actual expenditure)
* many detailed constraints (but these probably apply across government)

1. Poor accountability of public environment actions
   * Very limited statistical information available below Ministry level
   * Fragmentation of the budget
   * Use of retained funds (Internally Generated Funds)
2. Poor institutional capacity of environmental agencies
   * Major constraint appears to be related to limited recurrent funding
3. Weakly defined institutional roles and remits
   * Environmental public bodies undertaking multiple (and potentially conflicting) roles
   * The absence of high-level coordination mechanisms
   * The financial model of subvented agencies
4. Limited national demand concerning environmental issues
5. Influence of development partners
   * off-budget project funding prevalent (more so than in the social service sectors)
   * potential opportunities for environmental mainstreaming arising from general budget support dialogue
   * The harmonization agenda – positive experience with sector working groups

**Source:** Authors own summary.

1. The OECD set out some initial definitions (Table 3) separating out mitigation and adaptation with examples of each as a first guide to climate change activities.

Table 3: Defining climate finance

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Mitigation** | |
| **OECD Definition:** An activity should be classified as climate change mitigation related if it contributes to the objectives of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration(OECD, 2011) | |
| ***Sector*** | ***Example activities*** |
| Forestry | Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs through sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation |
| Water and sanitation | Methane emission reductions through waste management or sewage treatment |
| Energy | GHG emission reductions or stabilisation in the energy, transport, industry and agricultural sectors through application of new and renewable forms of energy, measures to improve the energy efficiency of existing machinery or demand side management (e.g. education and training) |
| Transport |
| Industry |
| Agriculture |
| 1. **Adaptation** | |
| **OECD Definition:** An activity should be classified as adaptation-related if it intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience (OECD, 2011). | |
| ***Sector*** | ***Example activities*** |
| Enabling activities | Supporting the development of climate change adaptation-specific policies, programs and plans |
| Policy and legislation | Capacity strengthening of national institutions responsible for adaptation |
| Agriculture | Promoting diversified agricultural production to reduce climate risk |
| Energy | Strengthening of energy transmission and distribution infrastructure to cope with the expected impacts of climate change |
| Forestry | Securing local rights and systems for the sustainable and long-term utilisation of the forest in order to increase resilience to climate change |
| Health | Strengthening food safety regulations; developing or enhancing monitoring systems |
| Transport | Building protection from climate hazards into existing transport infrastructures (e.g. Disaster Risk Reduction measures) |
| Water and sanitation | Monitoring and management of hydrological and meteorological data |

**Source:** Handbook on the OECD-DEC climate markers. Preliminary version. OECD, 2011

1. The CPEIR approach builds on these initial guidelines and begins in each country by reviewing existing national policy documents. These provide insights into how climate change actions are being defined within the country concerned. This literature will also give a strong indication of where climate expenditure will be found across the ministries, departments and agencies of government.
2. A listing of nationally appropriate climate investments can then be compiled, using the list of examples provided in Table 4 as a starting point and then building on these, as was done in the Bangladesh CPEIR pilot study.

**Table 4: CPEIR classification of climate change relevant activities.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| High relevance | Rationale | Clear primary objective of delivering specific outcomes that improve climate resilience or contribute to mitigation |
|  | Examples | * Energy mitigation (e.g. renewables, energy efficiency) * Disaster risk reduction and disaster management capacity * The additional costs of changing the design of a programme to improve climate resilience (e.g. extra costs of climate proofing infrastructure, beyond routine maintenance or rehabilitation) * Anything that responds to recent drought, cyclone or flooding, because it will have added benefits for future extreme events * Relocating villages to give protection against cyclones/sea-level * Healthcare for climate sensitive diseases * Building institutional capacity to plan and manage climate change, including early warning and monitoring * Raising awareness about climate change * Anything meeting the criteria of climate change funds (e.g. GEF,PPCR) |
| Medium relevance | Rationale | Either secondary objectives related to building climate resilience or contributing to mitigation, or mixed programmes with a range of activities that are not easily separated but include at least some that promote climate resilience or mitigation |
|  | Examples | * Forestry and agroforestry that is motivated primarily by economic or conservation objectives, because this will have some mitigation effect * Water storage, water efficiency and irrigation that is motivated primarily by improved livelihoods because this will also provide protection against drought * Bio-diversity and conservation, unless explicitly aimed at increasing resilience of ecosystems to climate change (or mitigation) * Eco-tourism, because it encourages communities to put a value of ecosystems and raises awareness of the impact of climate change * Livelihood and social protection programmes, motivated by poverty reduction, but building household reserves and assets and reducing vulnerability. This will include programmes to promote economic growth, including vocational training, financial services and the maintenance and improvement of economic infrastructure, such as roads and railways |
| Low relevance | Rationale | Activities that display attributes where indirect adaptation and mitigation benefits may arise |
|  | Examples | * Water quality, unless the improvements in water quality aim to reduce problems from extreme rainfall events, in which case the relevance would be high * General livelihoods, motivated by poverty reduction, but building household reserves and assets and reducing vulnerability in areas of low climate change vulnerability * General planning capacity, either at national or local level, unless it is explicitly linked to climate change, in which case it would be high * Livelihood and social protection programmes, motivated by poverty reduction, but building household reserves and assets and reducing vulnerability. This will include programmes to promote economic growth, including vocational training, financial services and the maintenance and improvement of economic infrastructure, such as roads and railways |
| Marginal relevance | Rationale | Activities that have only very indirect and theoretical links to climate resilience |
|  | Examples | * Short term programmes (including humanitarian relief) * The replacement element of any reconstruction investment (splitting off the additional climate element as high relevance) * Education and health that do not have an explicit climate change element |

1. In addition, a number of general guidelines should apply in classifying climate change related activities:

* Relevance is defined as ‘relevant to (i) improving climate resilience (for adaptation) or (ii) to mitigation of climate change’. Programmes that address (i) and (ii) are already in national development budgets to address the ‘adaptation’ or ‘development deficit’ (Burton, 2004). However, this makes the allocation of expenditure very difficult in practice and this is likely to be an on-going problem in the CPEIR methodology. It is widely recognised in the climate change literature that continued development may be one of the best defences against climate change (Narain et al., 2011, Schelling, 1992). Development makes more resources available for abating risk and recovery from climate change. Of course, too, adaptation is also crucial for development. For these reasons, the key to developing an approach with broad buy-in and confidence is vital, with consultation throughout the process. This is particularly needed in countries where there is no formal climate change policy. National consultants and funding agencies need to take the lead here.
* Programmes that are normally of low or medium relevance may be promoted to medium or high relevance if they are operating in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change (this particularly applies to general programmes that address the development deficit of the country, such as livelihoods and social protection programmes in Table 4).
* If a programme has some high and some lower relevance components, consider splitting it into two programmes. But only do this if it is a large programme and there is some basis for splitting the programme (e.g. actual costings or informed opinions).
* If unsure, take the conservative option and choose the lower category. Record assumptions explicitly, to lay a trail that others can follow.
* Programmes that address current climate variability are assumed to address climate change.

1. A full description of the present CPEIR approach to defining national climate finance, based on the experience gained in the first two country pilot studies, is presented in a separate paper.

**POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL AND BUDGETARY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE CPEIR**

**POLICY, STRATEGY AND PLANNING**

1. There has been a rapid development of climate change policies in many countries. This national development has been strongly driven by the international leadership of the UNFCCC, which has framed much of the policy discourse. This policy environment tends to be a rapidly moving one, as new themes promoted at the international level are taken up. Some countries have prepared national climate change policy statements and, where these exist, they represent an important starting point for analysis.
2. Early policy priorities may be identified (with varying degrees of definition), which can give some indication of likely areas of new public investment. However, it may be the case that policy positions on climate change have yet to coalesce within one national statement of policy, so an examination of policy development within different sectors as well as different levels of government (e.g. national/local/municipal) will often be necessary. This will allow an assessment to be made on the coherence of the policy environment.
3. Where policy positions have been enacted into legislation an examination of the legal framework will be an important element of the policy analysis.
4. In addition to reviewing the content of climate change policy, the CPEIR analysis should also examine the processes whereby the policy is being developed. In particular, the role of different stakeholders in formulating policy should be reviewed, as this will provide an insight into the likely take-up of policy positions and subsequent funding allocations. In many countries, international development partners invest resources in engaging with the policy community and may play a significant influencing role, particularly in areas of policy development such as climate change, which is new and poorly defined.
5. The national climate change response is often characterised by many planning and strategy processes. Hence the integration of policy, strategy and planning represents a considerable challenge to ensure coherence over the intended resource allocation. The CPEIR therefore needs to examine how responses to climate change are being taken forward within a range of different planning exercises, be it the development of disaster risk reduction strategies or clean energy supply. How climate change is mainstreamed into such development strategies is a key area of enquiry.
6. In the CPEIR study, policy analysis is carried out by a two person team, with expertise in climate change policy development at both the international level and within the CPEIR study country. Through a review of national development plans, sector plans and other policy documents, and by undertaking a series of semi-structured interviews with key informants, an analysis is built up that addresses the above issues. Box 2 lists some of the key questions for this analysis.

|  |
| --- |
| **Box 2. Key questions for the CPEIR climate change policy analysis**   * What level of engagement does the country have with the international policy discourse within the UNFCCC? * How much policy attention does climate change receive within national development planning? * What is the overall coherence of the national response to climate change; is it evidence-based? * Does climate change appear as an emerging policy theme at the sector level? * Does climate change appear as an emerging policy theme at local government level? * Does climate change policy recognize the role of communities, the private sector, civil society and the media in ensuring multi-stakeholder participation in climate change initiatives? |

**CLIMATE CHANGE INSTITUTIONS**

1. Spending on climate change actions passes through a range of public and private sector organisations and therefore an analysis of these bodies is a central theme of the CPEIR. In the first instance, it is important to map the institutional arrangements within government for addressing climate change actions. In some countries this may involve new organisations whose primary function is the management of a national climate change response; elsewhere it will involve this role being added to an existing government ministry or department.
2. The institutional analysis should explore whether these institutional structures are collectively responding to the policy objectives set by government (Box 3). An important element of this analysis is whether there are resources identified within the national budget to allow these institutions to build the necessary capacity. Some measure of existing institutional effectiveness should lead to an assessment of the need for further capacity development. With regard to government institutions this may necessarily link to broader reforms within the public sector.

|  |
| --- |
| **Box 3. Institutional collaboration necessary for an effective response to climate change**  In Nepal, climate change is an emerging policy theme, with variable interest as yet demonstrated at the sector level. The discussion emerging from the findings of the Nepal CPEIR exercise was instrumental in bringing together the following key ministries of government: Finance, Planning, Environment and Local Government who formed a working group to develop a climate budget code and follow up on the report's other recommendations. This will ensure that, like already established gender budgeting and pro-poor budgeting, climate change is fully embedded in the government’s own budget system with greater use of country systems for implementation and monitoring.  **Source:** Nepal CPEIR Report, 2011 |

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1. Local government institutions are particularly important in harnessing a climate change response and experience from several countries indicates this is where capacity constraints may be most acute at the present time. Determining the mandates that have been delegated to the sub-national level will be one element of the institutional analysis that needs to be completed.
2. In additional to the public sector, an institutional analysis is required of civil society organisations and the private sector. Both the profit and non-profit sectors already play a significant role in climate change activities in many countries and this calls for an understanding to be developed of their institutional structures, capacity and operating incentives.
3. In the CPEIR study, the institutional analysis is again carried out by a two person team, with expertise in capacity development. Through a review process similar to that for policy issues an institutional analysis is developed. Box 4 lists some of the key questions for this analysis.

|  |
| --- |
| **Box 4. Key questions for the CPEIR institutional analysis**   * Is there clarity over the roles and responsibilities for climate change actions between different government departments? * Are the institutional structures compatible with their policy and strategy objectives as well as their legal mandates? * Where are there gaps in the existing institutional structure to address climate concerns? * Does institutional collaboration need to be strengthened? And, if so, how can it be done? * What support is currently provided to strengthen institutional capacities to integrate climate change management into national development planning? * What is the capacity of local government to fulfil any service delivery role? |

**BUDGET COMPILATION, EXECUTION AND SCRUTINY**

1. A number of important issues need to be addressed by the CPEIR analysis with respect to budgetary issues. The first challenge relates to identifying climate change expenditure within the national budget so that the most important aspects of public spending can be analysed. This requires that information about planned and actual spending on climate change related activities (at a sufficiently disaggregated level) can be identified. The CPEIR team has to work closely with colleagues in ministries of finance to identify and validate this expenditure.
2. The national budget expenditure codes (in both the developmental and non-development budgets if compiled separately) – as well as in externally funded programmes – need to be extracted using expert judgement and all available budget and programme documentation, including MTEF descriptions. The whole of the government Chart of Accounts should be reviewed to ensure that the administrative structure of government does not detract from significant elements of spending in parts of government beyond a prescriptive list of candidate Ministries. It is important that budget line activities are identified, rather than the administrative structures.
3. Identifying expenditure codes across the whole of government from the Chart of Accounts can be a substantial, time consuming task that will require institutional knowledge. However some points that may be considered to reduce the workload include: (i) identifying key sectors/ministries/ administrative responsibilities; (ii) identifying non-budgetary funds from key sectors; (iii) identifying climate related codes from the administrative and/or the functional classification of the budget.
4. Further classification of the identified activities should then be made, with an estimate made of the proportion of expenditure in each programme that is considered relevant to climate change. All climate change activities should be grouped into the four categories of Table 4, with the subsequent financial analysis based on these groupings.
5. In some countries there may also be a revenue side to national climate finance, through the taxation system and the provision of subsidy payments for selected activities. An important task for the financial analysis is to examine whether such spending is consistent with stated policy goals for climate change actions.
6. In addition to a review of the central government expenditures, the financial analysis needs to extend to the local government level to explore to what extent discretionary powers for spending and revenue collection have been devolved to local authorities.
7. An important source of climate finance in many countries is that derived from international sources. How this external finance is taken up within a country and, where public money is concerned, if and how it appears on budget is another important issue to be addressed. As climate finance increases in scale over the coming years the strength of internal financial controls will become a critical component of the overall system and hence the working of financial audits and the public finance management system more generally needs to be reviewed.
8. In the CPEIR study, the expenditure analysis is again carried out by a two person team, with expertise in public finance management from both an international and national perspective. Through a review process similar to that for the other main themes of the CPEIR an analysis is developed on climate change expenditure. Box 5 lists some of the key questions for this analysis. (A separate paper is being developed to list a set of indicative tables for the expenditure analysis).

**THE CPEIR REPORT**

1. The CPEIR report is compiled by synthesising the three thematic analyses into one consolidated report. This process is facilitated by holding a workshop towards the end of the study where the conclusions and recommendations are presented to a range of government officials and other stakeholders for comment and feedback.

|  |
| --- |
| **Box 5. Key questions for the CPEIR expenditure analysis**   * What is the state of the government’s overall financial position: is there any ‘fiscal space’ to support the allocation of resources towards climate change actions? * What are the trends in public expenditure generally and specifically for climate change actions? * Where is expenditure happening across governments departments? * What level of expenditure has as its primary objective the delivery of specific outcomes that improve climate resilience or contribute to mitigation actions? * What is the level of public expenditure at the local government level? * What are the main sources of funding for climate change actions? What role do extra-budgetary funds play? |

**NEXT STEPS – THE READINESS PLAN**

1. The analysis of climate finance within many countries is at the earliest stage of development. The methodology outlined in this paper will help to improve understanding of the critical issues through a number of pilot country studies. Country studies have already been completed in Nepal and Bangladesh, and further national studies are being carried out in Thailand, Cambodia and Samoa in 2012.
2. The CPEIR is the first tool to be used in building a Climate Fiscal Framework that will promote a cross-sectoral response to climate change. The next stage is to develop a national readiness plan to allow for the scaling-up of climate finance.
3. This readiness plan will identify the priority actions that national governments need to take over the short to medium-term to manage all sources of climate finance efficiently and effectively. The uptake of the readiness plan will depend upon raising awareness of the opportunities created by a strong national architecture for climate finance. This architecture includes all three elements of the CPEIR – the policy, institutional and budgeting norms and practices. In the first instance, therefore, the readiness plan should address the key recommendations made in the CPEIR.
4. The readiness plan will need to be credible both nationally and among international partners, so an inclusive process to developing such a plan is important. Institutions operating at the global level, including the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the soon-to-be-established Green Climate Fund, all have standards that national systems should meet to access funding. A national readiness plan should ensure compliance with such standards, at least for those sources of funding that are assessed to be of national strategic importance.

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## Annex 8. Standard UNDP Risk Log

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Title: Strategic Planning and Action to strengthen climate resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor** | | | | | **Project ID:**  **Date: March 2012** |
| **#** | **Description** | **Date Identified** | **Risk Type** | **Risk Level** | **Risk Management** |
| 1 | Provincial and/or district governments fail to allocate funding to climate resilience due to competing interests | March 2012 | Political | The risk would prevent the project from delivering its Outcome 1(Institutional capacity developed to integrate climate resilience in sustainable development)  *Risk Level: Medium* | The project will raise awareness, capacitate and work closely with parliament and senior government officials, while simultaneously undertaking a highly visible media campaign to highlight the importance to the general public of investing in climate resilience for the benefit of the people of NTT. |
| 2 | Coordination amongst government agencies will be ineffective due to the large number of government institutes involved and sectoral thinking, and different reporting lines | March 2012 | Regulatory, Institutional | The risk would prevent the project from delivering its Outcome 1(Institutional capacity developed to integrate climate resilience in sustainable development)  *Risk Level: Medium* | This risk will be mitigated by strong leadership from senior government officials, and highlighting the opportunities and benefits of cooperation across institutes. The project has already started to map out relevant programmes of institutes, and this will be expanded throughout the project duration. Information will be broadly shared to identify synergies, opportunities for cooperation between agencies, and minimize the risks of duplication. During multistakeholder discussions, the facilitation will focus on identifying the common issues, creating common goals and actions that will be of benefit to all stakeholders. |
| 3 | Bureaucratic processes hamper the active involvement of government institutes in project activities | March 2012 | Capacity | The risk would prevent the project from delivering its Outcome 2 (Livelihoods and sources of income diversified and strengthened for vulnerable rural communities in a changing climate)  *Risk Level: Medium* | Risk mitigation measures include the assurance of firm buy-in from both senior management and their staff of the institutes, and provide training and coaching, and showcasing the value of involvement for their day to day work and programmes. It is expected that by assuring full cooperation of institute staff, bureaucratic processes can be optimized. |
| 4 | Some communities are unwilling to participate and prefer to continue business as usual | March 2012 | Communication | The risk would prevent the project from delivering its Outcome 2 (Livelihoods and sources of income diversified and strengthened for vulnerable rural communities in a changing climate)  *Risk level: Medium* | This risk will be mitigated by ensuring that the introduction of new ideas and innovation is carried out in a participatory way and by ensuring that resulting actions on the ground are based on the needs and ideas of the communities themselves, provide tangible results and clearly communicated through field based demonstration, training and learning. |
| 5 | Extreme climate events take place during the project which are beyond the coping range of the targeted communities and the measures introduced | March 2012 | Technical | The risk would prevent the project from delivering its Outcome 2 (Livelihoods and sources of income diversified and strengthened for vulnerable rural communities in a changing climate)  *Risk level: medium* | This risk will be mitigated by starting with detailed vulnerability assessments at district and community level to understand the current resilience of the communities and the type, frequency and severity of extreme climate events that may likely occur in the districts. Technical experts responsible for the detailed design of adaptation measures to be introduced will ensure the measures to be introduced are robust and fit in the the climate risk profile of the community. |

## Annex 9: HACT Micro-Assessment

**Summary of Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) Micro assessment result for the Indonesian Ministry of Environment (MoE)**

The HACT micro assessment for the Ministry of Environment’s financial management capacity in Indonesia was conducted on 16 November 2007 by Pricewaterhouse Cooper in relation implementation of UNDP programs. The purposes of the assessment were to identify strengths and weaknesses in the implementing partner’s capacity for financial management and areas for capacity development by the GoI and others; and to review and assist in the establishment of appropriate cash transfer modalities, procedures, and assurance activities to be applied the UN agency.

The summary of the HACT micro assessment is as follows:

* The implementing partner being assessed was Ministry of Environment.
* The risk associated with the implementing partner was **Low** because it is part of formal structure of the GoI and appropriate for work carried out under UN cooperation.
* The risk around the Fund Flows was **Low** as there appears to be clearly defined procedures.
* The risk associated with Staffing was **Low** as accountants have job description.
* The risk associated with the Accounting Policies and Procedures was **Significant** due to, i.e. there were no bank reconciliations prepared, no comparisons between the budget and actual expenditures, etc.
* The risk associated with Internal Audit was **Significant** due to no internal audits conducted on projects utilizing UNDP funds.
* The risk associated with External Audit was **Low** as annual external audits were conducted by BPKP.
* The risk associated with Reporting and Monitoring was **Moderate**, referring to risk associated with accounting policy.
* The risk associate with Information Systems was **Moderate** due to the computer system for reports, cash/bank books was not password protected.
* The overall assessment for MoE is **Moderate** that implied UNDP had to conduct spot check to the MoE at least twice a year.

The HACT Macro-Assessment was undertaken in 2008. As per confirmation by the United Nations Resident Coordinator of the Memo sent by the UNCT HACT Advisory Group dated 12 October 2011, the HACT Macro-Assessment is valid for the CPAP period 2011-2015. Full reports and the Memo are available upon request.

## Annex 10. Terms of References – project staff

**Project Manager (45 months)**

The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project and reports to the DNPD and maintains liaison with UNDP. The NPC will be located in Bappeda I and will be responsible for:

* Managing the realization of project outputs through activities;
* Day-to-day management and coordination of implementation of project activities
* Supervise project management unit and national technical experts as required for implementation of the project.
* Developing and maintaining close linkages with relevant government agencies at provincial and district level, UNDP, NGOs, civil society, international organizations active in NTT
* Coordinating inputs into annual results-based work plans and logical frameworks as endorsed by the management.
* Lead preparation and ensure timely submission of all necessary quarterly and annual workplans, financial and technical reports to the DNPD, NPD and UNDP to comply with rules, regulations and procedures of the GoI, UNDP, and the GEF/SCCF
* Ensure Project Board meetings will take place at least two times per year in:
  + June for mid-year stock taking including budget review and revisions, and prepare for PIR
  + November for annual review including the final PIR and recommendations, and preparation of Annual Work Plan for next year
* Liaise with the Project Board or its appointed Project Assurance roles 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;
* Liaise with any suppliers;
* Mobilize goods and services
* Monitor progress
* Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);
* Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;

**Finance Assistant (45 months)**

The Finance Assistant, reporting to the PM and based at the PMU in Bappeda I, will be responsible for:

* Set up and maintain accounting system whilst ensuring compatibility with Government and UNDP financial accounting procedures.
* Prepare budget revisions of the project budgets and assist in the preparation of the annual work plans.
* Process payments requests for settlement purposes including quarterly advances to the implementing partners upon joint review.
* Update financial plans, prepare status reports, progress reports and other financial reports.
* Undertake project financial closure formalities including submission of terminal reports, transfer and disposal of equipment, processing of semi-final revisions, and support professional staff in preparing the terminal assessment reports.
* Prepare annual and quarterly recruitment and procurement plans.
* Assist with procurement of goods and services,
* Assist with reviewing deliverables and processing payments
* Liaise with MoE and UNDP on financial matters

**Administration Assistant (45 months)**

The Administration Assistant, reporting to the PM and based at the PMU in Bappeda I, will be responsible for:

* Provide administrative support to the PM and team
* Organize project meetings and workshops
* Administer Project Board meetings
* Arrange travel of project staff
* Establish and maintain filing system for all correspondence
* Assure all documentation are available to UNDP, NDP and State Auditor for inspection
* Assist in the timely recruitment and of contracts for staff, experts, and consultants
* Assist with procurement of goods and services,
* Liaise with MoE and UNDP on administrative matters

**Facilitators – Development and Climate Change (24 months)**

Four facilitators to be based at Bappeda I and II offices will be recruited by UNV. Their tasks include the following:

* Organize and facilitate multistakeholder meetings on climate change and development
* Share and discuss knowledge and information on climate change with stakeholders
* Establish and capacitate a network of community volunteers to access climate information at the Climate Risk Information Centres, and disseminate it to the communities
* Facilitate community mobilization for community based adaptation action
* Collect information from the communities about issues and challenges and feed into the knowledge network
* Work closely with communities and NGOs in designing and implementing community based adaptation actions
* Prepare and disseminate knowledge products based on stories from the field (best practices and lessons learned)
* Organise and conduct community meetings, local workshops, seminars, and other local project meetings
* Prepare and submit monthly progress reports to the PM

**International Chief Technical Advisor (41 months)**

The international CTA his/her tasks include:

* Provide technical leadership to the project
* Regularly discuss climate change issues with senior government officials, parliamentarians, development partners, CSOs, and private sector
* Advise local government on coordination of climate related government and donor programmes and activities
* Prepare technical aspects of ToRs for project activities into detail
* Serve as the international expert for the training programme, the caucuses and the CPEIR
* Regularly collect, analyze and share with the project team and beneficiaries best practices and lessons learned from around the world on climate change adaptation
* Provide technical oversight in the field to the preparation of community action plans and assure alignment with approaches and methodologies developed by related projects such as the UNDP SC-DRR programme.
* Review and clear proposed community level adaptation activities, assuring these are in line with principles and standards related to social, environmental aspects and sustainability and advise the (D)NPD accordingly prior approval
* provide technical guidance and advice to NGOs, extension services, and other agencies involved in the field in implementing project activities
* Assure alignment and coordination of project activities with other projects and programmes in NTT funded by government and/or development partners
* Prepare draft quarterly and annual technical reports for (D)NPD
* Analyze and codify best practices and lessons learned from the project

**National experts**

**Three National experts (Rural development, water, agriculture; each for 18 months)**

* Prepare the policy and institutional analysis for the CPEIR in the respective fields of expertise
* Provide technical expertise to the identification and analysis of adaptation options and policy / programme adjustments
* Provide guidance to existing community development programmes on mainstreaming climate change adaptation
* Provide technical support to the preparation and implementation of the community action plans
* Provide technical assistance to mainstream climate change in existing community development programmes

**National expert climate change (13 months)**

The expert will:

* Prepare the climate change policy analysis for the CPEIR;
* Provide inputs to the identification and analysis of adaptation options and policy / programme adjustments
* Review existing community development programmes on climate sensitivity and provide guidance on impacts and adaptation
* Provide technical support to the preparation community action plans
* Provide technical support to the implementation of the community action plans

**National expert - Public Finance Management (3 months):**

* Lead the CPEIR study, and undertake the PFM analysis
* Provide inputs to the identification and analysis of adaptation options and policy / programme adjustments
* Provide inputs to the identification and analysis of adaptation options and policy;
* Provide technical inputs to the peparation of the climate finance plan

**National expert - governance and institutions (3 months)**

The expert will advise on strengthening climate change coordination at provincial level and on establishing the district level Climate Change Working Groups

**Webdesigner / knowledge management specialist (3 months)**

The specialist will strengthen the online knowledge management system of Bappeda

**Four caucus facilitators (3 months each)**

Their task will be to develop and facilitate the climate change caucuses with parliaments.

**CC training specialist (2 months)**

The specialist will prepare the detailed design of the CC training / coaching programme.

## Annex 11. Country Office Support Service (COSS) Agreement

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES (Direct Project Services)**

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Government of Indonesia/ BAPPENAS (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant programme support document, as described below.
2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such direct support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.
3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme:
   1. Identification and/orrecruitment of project and programme personnel and technical expertise;
   2. Procurement of goods and services to undertake agreed activities;
   3. Administration of the donor contribution;
   4. Management of grant agreements and related disbursements for project-related activities.

(to be specified in the project details)

1. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
2. The relevant provisions of the Revised Basic Agreement for Technical Assistance signed 29 October 1954 between the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the International Civil Aviation Organisation, and the World Health Organisation and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the Standard Agreement on Operational Assistance signed 12 June 1969 between the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the International Civil Aviation Organisation, the World Health Organisation, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organisation, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Universal Postal Union, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Agreement signed 7 October 1960 between the United Nations Special Fund and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the programme support document.
3. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the above mentioned agreements.
4. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall refer to the agreed implementation support service rate as stipulated in the letter from BAPPENAS dated 22 June 2010, No. 3965/W/06/2010.
5. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.
6. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

## Annex 12. Signed Minutes of Meeting of final validation meeting, June 2012

## Annex 13. Local and international NGOs in NTT, 2011

**(Source: SPADU/BAPPEDA NTT)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **National NGO in NTT** | **Contact** | **Programme Focus** |
| 1 | **Aliansi Suara Masyarakat Nusa Tenggara Timur** | (Aliansi Suara Mayara)Jl. Nangka No. 53 Oeba Telp/Fax :  Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-832373 Fax: 0380-832373 | \* |
| 2 | **Atambua Corruption Watch** (ACW) | Robert Bere Laka Jl. Ahmad Yani Kelurahan Tenukiik Atambua Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0389-21798 | Controling public budget of government and implementation |
| 3 | **Australian Community Development & Civil Society Strengthening Scheme -NTT** | (ACCESS) Jl.Diponegoro No.75 Hambala Waingapu Sumba Timur Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-61543 | \* |
| 4 | **Bengkel Advokasi Pemberdayaan Pengembangan Kampung NTT** (Bengkel Appek NTT) | Vinsen Bureni Jl. Shopping Center Pertigaan Ktr Lurah Fatululi Kec. Oebobo Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-8554842 Fax: 0380-8554842 E-mail: [bengkel.appek@gmail.com](mailto:bengkel.appek@gmail.com) | Advocacy, community and village development |
| 5 | **Bina Swadaya Guswil Kefamenanu** (BS Guswil Kefamenanu) | Yacobus Berelaka Jl. Basuki Rahmat No.35 Kenari Kefamenanu Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0388-31265 Fax: 0388-31265 E-mail: [bswkefa@plasa.com](mailto:bswkefa@plasa.com) | \* |
| 6 | **BK3D - B. Ende** (BK3D) | Moses Mogo, BcSw Jl. Wirajaya Ende Nusa Tenggara Timur | Coordination for district cooperative organization |
| 7 | **BK3D - T. Maumere** (BK3D) | Romanus Woga Jl. Sukarno-Hatta P.O. Box 158 Maumere 86111 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-21610 | Coordination for district cooperative organization |
| 8 | **Centre for Internally Displaced People Services** (CIS) | Jl. Pendidikan II/02 Walikota Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-825140 Fax: cis\_kupang@yahoo.com | Humanitarian assistance, advocacy for ex-refugee rights. |
| 9 | **CRS - Kupang** (CRS) | Etik Setianingsih Jl. Samratulangi I/18 Walikota Baru Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-823625, 827272 Fax: 0380-829051 E-mail: crs@kupang.wasantara.net.id | \* |
| 10 | **Delsos Keuskupan Weetabula** (Delsos Weetabula) | Pater Cypri M. Leyn Jl. KH. Dewantara no.18 Kaori Waikabubak 87200 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-21214 Fax: 0387-21187 | Humanitarian assistance, community and economic empowerment, water and sanitation |
| 11 | **Dewan Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara** (DAMAN) | Pemukiman Lingkongete no.126 Nangahale. Talibura Maumere Nusa Tenggara Timur | Advocacy for the right of customary community |
| 12 | **Flores Institute for Regional Development**  (FIRD) | Ronny so Jl. Gator Subroto Km.03 Ende Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0381-240003  E-mail: [ronyso@fird.or.id](mailto:ronyso@fird.or.id) | Community and economic empowerment |
| 13 | **Floresvriended** | Alain de Meulemeneester P.O. Box 20 Maumere Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 14 | **Forum Empati &Pemberdayaan Masyarakat akibat Krisis** (Fermak) | Hironimus Reba Watu Komplek Ps. Baru km4 Kambajawa Waingapu 87112 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-61953, 62575 | Advocacy |
| 15 | **Forum Lintas Pelaku JPS Kab. Sikka** (FLP-JPS) | Ignas Da Cunha Kantor Yayasan sosial Gedung Panti Wini , Jl.Sukarno Hatta Maumere 86111 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-21301 Fax: 0382-22840 | Assistance to poor community |
| 16 | **Forum Pemberdayaan & Pengembangan Masyarakat Terpadu** (FP2MT) | Jl. Matawai Amahu Gg. Umbu Yadar 69 Waingapu Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-62449 | Community and economic empowerment |
| 17 | **Forum Solidaritas Swadaya Masyarakat NTT Maumere** (FSSM) | E. P. Da Gomez Jl. Elang No. 6 Kel. Wairotang Maumere 86112 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-22840 | Economi empowerment, human right advocacy |
| 18 | **Forum Tabolaka** | Jl. A. Yani no.138 Waikabubak 87212 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-21579 Fax: 0287-21113 | Probably no active any more |
| 19 | **Gerak Jiwa Pencinta Alam** (GERWAPALA) | Alexander GL.M.Kaunang SH Jl. Melati No.10 Kompleks Tingkat I Gubernuran Prop.NTT Kupang 85117 Nusa Tenggara Timur | Environment and forestry and biodiversity |
| 20 | **Gerakan Nasional Anti Narkotika NTT** (Granat NTT) | Mien H. PAttymangoe Dewan Pimpinan Daerah Propinsi NTT Perumahan BPR-BTN Lopo Indah Blok U no.8 Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-833322 | Advocacy and councelling for anti narcotics |
| 21 | **Gerwapala & GRP** | Ir. Johni Kaunang, MS. Jl. Melati 10 Kupang 85117 Nusa Tenggara Timur | Environment |
| 22 | **Institute of Cross-Timor Economic and Social develoment** (Increase) | Fary Francis Jl. Asoka No.20 RT 20/09 Oetona Kelurahan Bakunase Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-8094610 Fax: 0380-8094610 E-mail: increasetimor@yahoo.com Web: www.increase-timor.blogspot.com | Advocacy, community and economic empowerment |
| 23 | **Jaringan Gerakan Masyarakat Adat** (Jagat) | Jl. Amtaran no.17 Walikota  Kupang 85118 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-823252 | Advocacy for indigenous rights |
| 24 | **Jaringan Kesehatan Perempuan Indonesia Timur** (JKPIT) | Rambu Mella Jl. Gajah Mada No.43  Soe 85111 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0388-21889 Fax: 0388-21400 E-mail: ssp\_soe@plasa.com; ssp\_soe@telkom.com | Advocacy for woman rights |
| 25 | **Jaringan Perempuan dan Politik NTT** (JPP NTT) | Fien Agoha-Umpenawary Jl. Sam Ratulangi I no.2 Kelapa Lima Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-820219, 832535 | Advocacy for woman bargaining and position in parliament and government institutions |
| 26 | **Kasimo Fundation** (KF) | Weetabula Loura Sumba Barat 87254 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-24159 Fax: 038724159 | Advocacy, political issues and economic empowerment |
| 27 | **Kelompok Tani Nunkoro** | Absalom E. Finit, Desa Oenoni Rt.19 / Rw.10 Kec. Amarasi, Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur | Agriculture development |
| 28 | **Konsorsium Pengembangan Masyarakat Nusa Tenggara**  (KPMNT) | Paskalis Nai, Jl. Ade Irma II No.30A Walikota Baru, 85228 Nusa Tenggara Timur, Ph: 0380-825028, E-mail: kpmnt@kupang.wasantara.net.id | Empowerment of farmers, environment and mentoring farmers in annual development plan |
| 29 | **Koperasi Serba Usaha Titihena** (KSU Titihena) | Fontius Ndun Jl. Raya Tablalong No. 20, Kupang Barat 85351 Nusa Tenggara Timur | Supply basic needs for community |
| 30 | **KSM Mitra Sejahtera** (KSM MS) | **KSM Mitra Sejahtera** (KSM MS) Margaretha Helena Jl. Don Thomas no.12 Kelurahan Kota Baru Maumere 86111 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-21517 | **\*** |
| 31 | **Lembaga Advokasi & Penelitian Timoris** (LAP - Timoris) | Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan III 31B Walikota  Kupang 85227 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-822480; 827739  E-mail: forapsi@kupang.wasantara.net.id | Advocacy, peacebuilding and conflic resolution |
| 32 | **Lembaga Advokasi dan Penelitian Timoris** (LAP Timoris) | Jl. Fututuan Rt03/04 Kel. Liliba Kec. Oebobo, Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-855622 Fax: 0380-855622 E-mail: simpul@simpuldemokarasi.org Web: [www.simpuldemokrasi.org](http://www.simpuldemokrasi.org) | Advocacy, peacebuilding and conflic resolution |
| 33 | **Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Nusatenggara** (LBH Nusra) | Jhon Balla, Jl. Gajah Mada No.31  Maumere Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-22761 | Law advocacy |
| 34 | **Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Timor** (LBH Timor) | Semuel D.Y. Sanam Kusa Nope No.16 Kobelete Kelurahan Karang Sirih Kecamatan Kota Soe  Soe, TTS 85511 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 085239385809/085239481185  E-mail: semi\_sanam@yahoo.co.id | Law advocacy |
| 35 | **Lembaga Konfederasi Unit Pembangunan Masyarakat** (KUPAS) | Robertus Jedah A Lathur Jl. Yos Sudarso no.26  Labuan Bajo 86554 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0385-41061; 081339499805 Fax: 0385-41183 | Community and Economic empowerment |
| 36 | **Lembaga Masyarakat Adil Makmur Indonesia** (LMAM Indonesia) | Daud Pong Jl. Sam Ratulangi II no.33B Walikota Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Fax: 0380-830905 | Advocacy and community empowerment |
| 37 | **Lembaga Penelitian & Pem. Sosial** (LPPS) | Rm. Yos Fred da Lopez Nita, Maumere 86/152, Sikka Sikka Nusa Tenggara Timur | Humanitarian assistance, community and economic empowerment |
| 38 | **Lembaga Pengawasan Kebijakan Publik - Nusa Tenggara Timur** (LPKP-NTT) | Jl. Bhakto Karang Depan Gereja Karmel-Fatululi, Oebobo Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0821-45751515  E-mail: lpkpntt@yahoo.com Web: www.lpkp-prop-ntt.blogspot.com | Advocacy for community right and public policy |
| 39 | **Panitia Peng. Pulau Semau** | GMIT, Kantor Sinode Jl. A. Yani 35 Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur | Religious empowerment |
| 40 | **Pekumpulan Relawan CIS Timor** | (CIS Timor)Jl. KB Lestari No.11 Kotabaru Kelapa Lima, Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-8554842 Fax: 0380-8554842cistimor@gmail.com | Advocacy, humanitarian assistance for ex-refugees |
| 41 | **Perhimpunan Mahasiswa Katolik Republik Indonesia** (PMKRI) | Fransiskus Sukmaniara Jl. Suharto no.20 Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-821174 | Advocacy and catholic youth empowerment |
| 42 | **Perkumpulan Pengembangan Inisiatif dan Advokasi Rakyat** (PIAR) | Sarah Lery Mboeik Jl. Lalamentik no.75 Kel. Fatululi, Oebobo Kupang 85227 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-827917;0811383953 Fax: 0380-827917, E-mail: piar@kupang.wasantara.net.id | Law enforcement, advocacy, human right, children and woman right, controlling public policy of government |
| 43 | **Perkumpulan Penguatan Institusi dan Kapasitas Lokal** (PIKUL) | Jl. Wolter Wonginsidi II No.2 Kel. Pasir Panjang , Kupang 85227 Nusa Tenggara Timur, Ph: 0380-830218 Fax: 0380-822434 E-mail: [pikul@pikul.or.id](mailto:pikul@pikul.or.id); Web: [www.pikul.or.id](http://www.pikul.or.id) | Advocacy and strengthening indigenous right and obligation |
| 44 | **PKBI Daerah NTT** (PKBI) | M.Alibrandi ,Jl. Basuki Rahmat 01 Kupang 85118 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-829888  E-mail: pkbi\_ntt@kupang.wasantara.net.id | Family planning and family development |
| 45 | **Plan Indonesia - Kupang** (Plan Kupang) | Syamsu Salewangan Jl. W.J. Lalamentik no.96D Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-821279, 828998 Fax: 0380-832849 E-mail: plan-kupang@plan.geis.com Web: www.plan-international.org | Elementary education (construction , equipment, teaching ang learning process) agriculture, water and sanitation |
| 46 | **Pusat kajian Perdamaian dan Resolusi Konflik Unwira** (PKPRK Unwira) | Kampus Fisip Unika Widya Mandiri Jl.Biara San Juan No.1 Penfui Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0561-7940147; 081345124075 Fax: 0561-7940147, E-mail: [hurekola@yahoo.com](mailto:hurekola@yahoo.com) | Advocacy, justice and peacebuilding, conflict resolution |
| 47 | **Rumah Perempuan** (Rumah Perempuan) | Yuliana Ndolu, Jl. Pegangsaan no.17 Kelapa Lima Walikota, Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur, Ph: 0380-823117, E-mail: [rumah\_perempuan@telkom.net](mailto:rumah_perempuan@telkom.net) | Advocacy to woman rights |
| 48 | **Samaritan Peduli** (Sampel) | Imanuel Hakh Jl. Kuburan China Kel. Metina Baa Rote Ndao Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-871154 | Humanitarian assistance |
| 49 | **Sanparis Manggarai** (Sanparis Manggarai) | Willy Pris Lerek Jl.Adi Sucipto no.44 Hombel Ruteng Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0385-22440 | \* |
| 50 | **Secretariat Sumba Intergrated Rural Development** (SID) | Jl.Gajah Mada No.21 Waikabubak  Sumba Barat Nusa Tenggara Timur | Village development |
| 51 | **Simpul Belajar 16+** (Simpul Belajar) | Rambu yati Jl.Piere Tendean No.1 Waingapu Sumba Timur 87113 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-62495 | Elementary education |
| 52 | **Studio Driya Media Nusa Tenggara** (SDM Nusra) | Paskalis Nusra Jl. Ade Irma II no. 30 A Walikota Baru Kupang 85228 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-825028 Fax: 0380-825028 E-mail: sdmnt@kupang.wasantara.net.id Web: [www.geocities.com/sdmnt](http://www.geocities.com/sdmnt) | Communication, advocacy for social and community issues |
| 53 | **Tim Koordinasi Pengkajian Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam** (KOPPESDA) | Rambu Raing Jl. Piere Tendean No. 1, Kampung Arab Waingapu Sumba Timur 87112 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-62495 Fax: 0387-62495 E-mail: koppesda@koppesda.famili.com; komank@koppesda. Fam | Environment issues and |
| 54 | **UBSP Sedang Mekar Tebuk** (UBSP) | Paskalis Todang Desa Tebuk Kecamatan Nita Maumere Flores Nusa Tenggara Timur | Saving and credit, cooperation |
| 55 | **Wahana Informasi NGO Atambua** (WINA) | Bau Yoseph, BSc. Jl. Meo Abekunatun - Kel. Lidak, Kec. Kota Atambua 85716 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 038922391 | Communitation and advocacy for social issues |
| 56 | **Wahana Komunikasi Wanita Sumba** (WKWS) | Jl.Lawonda ds.Ajianka Kec.Katikulana Waikabubak Sumba Barat 87203 Nusa Tenggara Timur | Advocacy for woman rights |
| 57 | **Y. Kasimo Cab. Sikka** | Alex Longginus Jl. IJ. Kasimo Kel. Madawat Maumere 86112 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-22204  E-mail: [Kasimo@kupang.wasantara.net.id](mailto:Kasimo@kupang.wasantara.net.id) | Advocacy, political issues and community rights |
| 58 | **Y. Masyarakat Sejahtera** (YASMARA) | Selly Tokan Kamilus Jl. Ade Irma III no.3 Walikota Kupang 85228 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-823203 Fax: 0380-823203 E-mail: [yasmara\_kpg@plasa.com](mailto:yasmara_kpg@plasa.com) | Agriculture, community development |
| 59 | **Y. Pusat Rehabilitasi Kusta, TTU** | Ny. M.G. Parera Rumah Jabatan Bupati TTU Kefamenanu Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 60 | **Y. Sinar Harapan** | Pdt. D. Yewa Waiballun, Andedego, Waikabubak Sumba Barat Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 61 | **Y. Sosial Sankto Yosef Keuskupan Atambua** (YASSKA) | Yokobus Bima Luli Jl. Maromak Oan Atambua 85711 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0389-21517 Fax: 0389-21517 E-mail: [russ@kupang.wasantara.net.id](mailto:russ@kupang.wasantara.net.id) | Humanitarian assistance, economic and community empowerment, water and sanitation, construction and workshop |
| 62 | **Y. Swasti Sari Oepoi** | Dra. Sr. Lusi Mulyani CR Keuskupan Oepoi Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur | Education from Kindergarten to Senior high school, cooperative organization |
| 63 | **Y. Tana Nua Sumba** | Jl. H.R. Koroh Matawai Waingapu Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-22055 | Agriculture and environment |
| 64 | **Y. Tananua Cab. Flores** (YTN-F) | Ir. Dominikus Lewa Teluma Jl. A. Yani - Lorong Dolog, Kel. Tatandara Ende 86316 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0381-23108 Fax: 0381-23108 | Agriculture and environment |
| 65 | **Yaaysan Bina Desa Mandiri** (YBDM) | Roni Marut Jl. Kakor Kel Pau Ruteng 86511 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0385-22160; 081339474769 Fax: 0385-22160 E-mail: roniybdm@telkom.net | Village development |
| 66 | **YAPENSAK**Jl. Herewila 33 Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-22225 | Jl. Herewila 33 Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-22225 | Humanitarian assistance, economic and community empowerment, water and sanitation, construction and workshop |
| 67 | **Yayasan Baha Eti** | Dominggus U.Z Jl.Soeharto I/12 Hambala Waingapu Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387 - 62587 Fax: 0387 – 61333 | \* |
| 68 | **Yayasan Abdi Nusantara** (YAN) | Yohanes Murda Jl. Ebulobo Kelurahan Lebijaga Kec. Ngada Bawa Ngada Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 69 | **Yayasan Abdi Wacana** (Abdi Wacana) | Jl. Gunung Meja II/57 Kel.Merdeka Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-822806 | \* |
| 70 | **Yayasan Alam Lestari** (Alam Lestari) | Ari Haudima Jl. Kakatua no.17  Waingapu 87111 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-2564177; 08124608356 Fax: 0387-2564177 E-mail: alestari\_wgp@yahoo.com | Environment management issues |
| 71 | **Yayasan Aletheia Kupang** (Letheia) | Petrus Yulius Jl. Damai 5 No.2 Kelurahan Liliba Kec. Oebobo Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 72 | **Yayasan Ayu Tani** (YAT) | Thomas Uran Samping Barat Gudang KUD Ile Mandiri Sarotari Larantuka Flores Timur Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0383-21784 | Agriculture and community and economic empowerment |
| 73 | **Yayasan Bahana Mandiri** (YBM) | James Tahun Jl. Hayamwuruk no.56 B2 Soe, TTS Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 081339289093  Web: j.tahun@yahoo.co.id | \* |
| 74 | **Yayasan Belu Mandiri** (YBM) | Remigius Bere Jl. Depnaker Beirafu Atambua Timor 85711 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0389-21660 | House development and social assistance |
| 75 | **Yayasan Bentara Sabda Timor** (YBST) | David Amfotis Biara Santa Yosep Nenuk Atambua 85711 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0689-21676; 081339408803 Fax: 0689-21676 E-mail: atiun@plasa.com | Education, construction and workshop, agriculture development, water and sanitation |
| 76 | **Yayasan BIna Bahari** (Bina Bahari) | Jl. Veteran no.4 Rt.008/003. Kel Fututuli Kec. Oebobo Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-838210 | Fishing |
| 77 | **Yayasan Bina Daya** (Yasbida) | Redemptus Wilhelmus Ora Jl. Litbang Napunglangir/Wairdau Maumere 86113 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-22855 Fax: 0382-22855 | Community and economic empowerment |
| 78 | **Yayasan Bina Insan Mandiri** (Yasbiman) | Damian Angigeghe Jl.Anggrek no.46 Rt 02/05 Kel. Kota Uneng Maumere 86113 Nusa Tenggara Timur | Community and economic empowerment |
| 79 | **Yayasan Bina Sejahtera** (YBS) | J.M.Sidhu, Lewolebaab, Lembata 86281 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0383-41025; Nelly: 08133140144 Fax: 0383-41190 | Community and economic empowerment |
| 80 | **Yayasan Bina Swadaya Masyarakat** (YBSM) | Moses Mogo, Jl. Melati no.1 Ende 86318 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0381-21525; 21890 Fax: 0381-21890 | Community and economic empowerment |
| 81 | **Yayasan Cendana Mekar** (YCM) | Hironimus R. Watu Kompleks Pasar Baru km 4 Waingapu, Sumba Timur Nusa Tenggara Timur, Ph: 0387-62573 | \* |
| 82 | **Yayasan Cinta Daerah-Ngada** (Citra-Ngada) | Yoseph Lambo Jl.Yos Sudarso Kelurahan Trikora  Bejawa, Ngada 86414 Nusa Tenggara Timur, Ph: 0384-21610 Fax: 0384-21353 | \* |
| 83 | **Yayasan Cinta Desa** | Tilde, Jl. Nong Meak 39 Maumere Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-22745 | \* |
| 84 | **Yayasan Cinta Kehidupan Cab. Larantuka** | Maria Lengari, Kel. Pantai Besar Rt. 01/ Rw. 01 Larantuka, 86213 Nusa Tenggara Timur, Ph: 0383-21054 | \* |
| 85 | **Yayasan Cinta Masyarakat** (YCM) | Paskalis Losa Jl.PB Sudirman Ngalisabu-Bajawa  Flores Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 86 | **Yayasan Citra Lestari** | CL.Thylde P.Sega Jl. Jend.Sudirman No.101 Waioti Maumere 86112 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-22394 | \* |
| 87 | **Yayasan Citra Masyarakat Lestari**  (YCML) | Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani no.27D (Blk. Apotek A. Yani) Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-821656 Fax: 0380-831001 | \* |
| 88 | **Yayasan Dharma Pertiwi** (Yawi) | Marthen Maure Jl. Gatot Subroto no.42 Kalabahi Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0386-21152 Fax: 0386-21152 | \* |
| 89 | **Yayasan Dian Karya** (YDK) | Yonas Goa Samping Kantor Lurah Towak, Kelurahan Towak Kec.Aesesa Mbay Flores Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 90 | **Yayasan Dian Tama NTT** | Petrus S. Swarnam Jl. Timtim km 7 Oesapa Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-832635  E-mail: [dian-desa@kupang.wasantara.net.id](mailto:dian-desa@kupang.wasantara.net.id) | \* |
| 91 | **Yayasan Flores Sejahtera** (Sanres) | Margaretha Helena Jl. Kolombeke Kel. Nangalimang  Maumere 86112 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-22553081339446007; 081339 Fax: 0382-23848 E-mail: [sanres\_maumere@yahoo.co.id](mailto:sanres_maumere@yahoo.co.id) | \* |
| 92 | **Yayasan Harapan Jaya** (Yaspanja) | Johanes Taka Jl. Oto Iskandardinata Kalabahi 85813 Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 93 | **Yayasan Haumeni** (Sani) | Welly Nubatonis Mella Jl. Gajah Mada No.57 Soe 85511 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0388-21915  Web: [yayasan\_haumeni@yahoo.co.id](mailto:yayasan_haumeni@yahoo.co.id) | Community empowerment, woman and child health care |
| 94 | **Yayasan Ina Makbalin** (Yasinain) | Florida Yulianti Bria Jl. Nela Raya km 08 Kec. Tasifeto Barat Belu Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0389-21690; 085239142028 Fax: 0389-21690 E-mail: [yasinai\_ath@yahoo.co.id](mailto:yasinai_ath@yahoo.co.id) | \* |
| 95 | **Yayasan Karitas** (Karita) | Sr. Anita Nudu R.S. Karitas Weetebula  Sumba Barat 87254 Nusa Tenggara Timur | Education, medical care, humanitarian assistance and community development |
| 96 | **Yayasan Karya Kasih** (YKK) | Sekretariat SID Jl.Gajah Mada No.21 Waikabubak, Sumba Barat Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 97 | **Yayasan Karya Mandiri** (YKM) | Angilinus Jl. Kartini no.7 Kec. Alok Maumere 86111 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-22808, 22487 | \* |
| 98 | **Yayasan Karya Sejahtera** (YKS) | Jl.Ikan Nener No.14 Km.4 Waingapu Sumba Timur 87112 Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 99 | **Yayasan Karya Sosial** (YKS) | Ignas Da Cunha Jl. Sukarno-Hatta Maumere 86111 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-22205 Fax: 0382-21100 | \* |
| 100 | **Yayasan Kasimo Cabang Sumba Barat** | Viktor Elan Wukak Desa Wailonda - Laratama Sumba Barat 87255 Nusa Tenggara Timur | Political issues, advocacy for community rights |
| 101 | **Yayasan Kembang Lestari** (YKL) | Theodorus D. Delresano Jl W.R. Soepratman Trikora Bajawa 86414 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0384-21611 Fax: 0384-21353 | \* |
| 102 | **Yayasan Kesatuan Harapan dan Tindak**  (Satuhati) | Ny. Y.A. Hosang, SH Jl. Oekam no. 10 - Sikumana Kec. Maulafa Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-822962 Fax: 0380-831001 | \* |
| 103 | **Yayasan Kesehatan untuk Semua** (Kesehatan untuk Semua) | Willy Balawaia Jl. Ade Irma III no.3 Walikota Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-839162  E-mail: [hfa\_flores@telkom.net](mailto:hfa_flores@telkom.net) | \* |
| 104 | **Yayasan Kesejahteraan Kristen Reformasi Sumba Timur** (Yakerrsum) | Nggaba Pindu Amah Wai marangu - Pos Melolo Sumba Timur Waingapu 87181 Nusa Tenggara Timur Fax: 0378-61333 | \* |
| 105 | **Yayasan Kolo Hunu** | Domi Y Fallo Jl. Advokad Kompleks Dolog 5A Naikoten Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-826751; 823957 Fax: 0380-826751 | \* |
| 106 | **Yayasan Konsultan Bantuan Hukum Justitia** (YKBH Justitia) | Yos Podi Bean Jl. Gitari II Gang Akpes-akl, Liliba Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-8080217; 08124674039  E-mail: [ykbh\_justitia@yahoo.com](mailto:ykbh_justitia@yahoo.com) | Law advocacy |
| 107 | **Yayasan Kuan Mnasi** (Kuan Mnasi) | Jl. Ahmad Yani Kel.Kefa Selatan Kefamenanu 85613 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0388-31616 Fax: 0388-31616 | \* |
| 108 | **Yayasan Leli Mandiri** (YLM) | Ir.Jeanne Niniek Angka Kotak Pos 172, Ruteng  Flores 86500 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0385-21366 | \* |
| 109 | **Yayasan Masyarakat Nusa Tenggara**  (Samanta) | Jl. Ade Irma II No.30 Walikota Baru Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur E-mail: nusatenggara@samantafoundation.org Web: [www.samantafoundation.org](http://www.samantafoundation.org) | \* |
| 110 | **Yayasan Masyarakat Mandiri** (Sankari) | Kotak Pos 180 Ruteng 86511 Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 111 | **Yayasan Mbaha Eti** | Jl. Suharto Gg 1/12 Kampung Barat Hambala - Waingapu Sumba Timur 87112 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-62587 | \* |
| 112 | **Yayasan Membagi Kasih** (YMK) | H. John L. Mangung Jl. Ki Hajar Dewantara Depan Rm. Solo Baru Atambua 85714 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0389-21800 | Child care and child rights |
| 113 | **Yayasan Mitra Sejahtera** (YMS) | Melkhior B. Hayon Kel. Waibalun Larantuka Flores Timur Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0383-21478 Fax: 0383-21478 | \* |
| 114 | **Yayasan Mitra Sejati** (YMS) | Nelson Sinaga Jl. Beringin Gg I  Waingapu 87101 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-61017 Fax: 0387-61333 | \* |
| 115 | **Yayasan Mitra Sejati** (YMS) | Eldy Manambung Jl. Cakrawala P.O.Box 132 Waikabubak, Sumba Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-21713 Fax: 0387-21113 | \* |
| 116 | **Yayasan Mitra Swadaya** (Sanraya) | Bertholomeus Gadjon Jl. Teka Iku, km 1 Maumere Flores Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-22090 | \* |
| 117 | **Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri - Ngada** (YMTM) | Densy L. Gaudensia Jl.DI. Panjaitan Rt.III / Rw II - Trikora bajawa Flores 86414 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0384-21779 Fax: 0384-21779, 21252 E-mail: ymtmngada@dps.centrin.net.id | Applied technology of agriculture, community and economic development |
| 118 | **Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri-TTU** (YMTM) | Vinsen Nurek Jl. Sonbay (Depam SMUN 1) Kefamenanu 8561 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0388-31467 Fax: 0388-31111 E-mail: ymtm-ttu@indo.net.id; vinsen [mtmtttu@telkom.net.id](mailto:mtmtttu@telkom.net.id) | Applied technology of agriculture, community and economic development |
| 119 | **Yayasan Nurani Desa Ngada** (Sannusa) | Ronni So Jl. Slamet Riyadi No.9 Kel. Faubata Kec. Bajawa  Bajawa - Flores Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0384-21606; 081338379112 Fax: 0384-21606 E-mail: sannusa@kupang.wasantara.net.id; [romi@plasa.com](mailto:romi@plasa.com) | \* |
| 120 | **Yayasan Nurunuan** (YN) | Yohanes Atu Jl. Jend. Sudirman RT 21 RW. 11 Larantuka 86219 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0383-21897 Fax: 0383-21824 | \* |
| 121 | **Yayasan Nusa Flora** (YNF) | Adam Musi Delsos Keuskupan Ruteng Jl.Pelita Kelurahan Watu Ruteng Flores Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0385-21729 | \* |
| 122 | **Yayasan Obor Swadaya** (YOS) | Nebaniel Bea Nappoe Jl. Panglima Polim 15 Kalabahi Alor 85811 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0386-21284 Fax: 0386-21284 | \* |
| 123 | **Yayasan Pakta Sumba** (Pakta Sumba) | Paulina P.K. Mada Jl. Soekarno Cakrawala Desa Dedekadu. Kec. Loli Sumba Barat Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-21766 Fax: 0387-21766 E-mail: [paulina\_mada@yahoo.co.id](mailto:paulina_mada@yahoo.co.id) | \* |
| 124 | **Yayasan Pancaran Kasih** (Yaspanka) | Jl. Bajawa Blok I no.5 Oebobo Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-838144 Fax: 0380-838145 E-mail: [yaspanka@bolehmail.com](mailto:yaspanka@bolehmail.com) | \* |
| 125 | **Yayasan Panggilan Pertiwi untuk Keadilan** (Yaprita) | Etha Bhubu Jl. Nangka no.53 Oeba Kec.Kelapa Lima Kupang 85226 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-832373 Fax: 0380-832373 E-mail: [yaprita@yahoo.com](mailto:yaprita@yahoo.com) | \* |
| 126 | **Yayasan Peduli Indonesia Atambua** (YPI) | Andreas Parera Jl. Meo Abekunatun - Mandas Kel. Lidak Atambua Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0389-22850 Fax: 0389-22850 E-mail: [ypi-atb@telkom.net](mailto:ypi-atb@telkom.net) | \* |
| 127 | **Yayasan Peduli Kasih** (YPK) | Katrin P. Djoe Jl.Gajah Mada No.44 Hambala Waingapu Sumba Timur Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-62449 | \* |
| 128 | **Yayasan Peduli Masyarakat Minoritas** (Yapemtas) | Johanis Latuperissa Jl. Kecapi no.29 Kel. Nunbaun Delha Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-821760, 833886 Fax: 0380-820294 | \* |
| 129 | **Yayasan Peduli Rakyat Semesta** (Yaperas) | R. Konradus Jl Bakti Karang I Kel. Fatululi Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 130 | **Yayasan Peduli Sesama** (Sanlima) | Isodorus Koponguda Jl. Tugu Adipura No.1 Penfui Kupang 85361 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-881561; 081339093388 Fax: 0380-881561 E-mail: patris\_usfomeny@yahoo.com Web: [www.sanlima.netfirms.com](http://www.sanlima.netfirms.com) | Agriculture, environment, advocacy for good governance |
| 131 | **Yayasan Pelayanan dan Pengembangan Alfa Omega** (YAO) | Soleman Dethan Jl.Timor Raya Km. 13 Tarus, Kec. Kupang Tengah Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-832613, 827473 Fax: 0380-831001 E-mail: [yao@kupang.wasantara.net.id](mailto:yao@kupang.wasantara.net.id) | Agriculture and community development, enviornment, advocacy |
| 132 | **Yayasan Pelita Karya Mandiri** (YPKM) | Jl. Oe Bolifo Rt.27/12 Kel. Sikumana Kec. Maulafa Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-820572 | \* |
| 133 | **Yayasan Pelita Swadaya** (YPS) | Yoce B de Rozarie Jl. Jend. Sudirman no.59 Kelurahan Waioti Maumere Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-21121 Fax: 0382-21001 | \* |
| 134 | **Yayasan Pembangunan Sosial ekonomi Larantuka** (Yaspensel) | Benekditus Bedil Jl. Trans Lembata Kotabaru  Lewoleba, Lembata Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0383-41010 Fax: 0383-41010 E-mail: [benyaspensel@yahoo.com](mailto:benyaspensel@yahoo.com) | Humanitarian assistance, education, agriculture and community development, water and sanitation |
| 135 | **Yayasan Pengembangan Kebudayaan Daerah Sikka-Krowe** (Yaspem Buddah Siwe) | Oscar P. Mandalangi Jl. Keso Kuit no.11 Beru, Waitorang Maumere 86111 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-21494 Fax: 0382-21100 | \* |
| 136 | **Yayasan Pengembangan Pesisir dan Laut**  (YPPL) | Yans Andrias Koliham Jl. Timor Raya Km 12 Lasiana Gg. Polsek Kupang 65361 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-8080432  E-mail: [yppl2003@yahoo.com](mailto:yppl2003@yahoo.com) | \* |
| 137 | **Yayasan Pengembangan Sosial Keuskupan Agung Kupang** (Yapenskak Delsos) | Kanisius Kusi Jl. E.R. Herewila 33, Naikoten II Kupang 85118 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-832096 Fax: 0380-832096 | Humanitarian assistance, education, agriculture and community development, water and sanitation |
| 138 | **Yayasan Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Sosial** (YPPS) | Rt.15 Rw.04 Kel.Waibalun Larantuka Flores Timur Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 139 | **Yayasan Perlindungan Konsumen Industri** (YPKI) | H. Bambang Pranoto UPT Teknik Undana Jl. Adisucipto Penfui Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-881590  E-mail: [dadutac@yahoo.com](mailto:dadutac@yahoo.com) | \* |
| 140 | **Yayasan Prima Sari Desa** (Asprida) | Maksimus Wanggut Jl. Ahmad Yani 21 Kelurahan Tenda Ruteng 86511 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0385-21681; 081332222517 Fax: 0385-21104 via Telkom | \* |
| 141 | **Yayasan Purnama Kasih Kupang** (Yaspurka Kupang) | Jl. P. Piet Manehat, SVD Oepoi Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-8554298 Fax: 0380-8554298 E-mail: [yaspurkakupang@yahoo.co.id](mailto:yaspurkakupang@yahoo.co.id) | Education for homeless children and child rights advocacy |
| 142 | **Yayasan Safa Insani** | Herman Hala Kodi, S. Hut Jl. Patimura no 11, Ruteng - Flores Ruteng Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0385-22420 | \* |
| 143 | **Yayasan Sahabat Sejati** | Rosa Helena P. Jl. Kesehatan 6 Maumere 86111 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0382-21845 | \* |
| 144 | **Yayasan Sandlewood** (YS) | Martha A.Hau Jl.Matawai Amahu No.69 Gang Umbu Yadar  Waingapu Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-62449 | \* |
| 145 | **Yayasan Sanggar Perempuan Indonesia** (YSSP) | Rambu A. Mella Jl. Gajah no.2 Kampung Rote Soe Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0388-21889 Fax: 0388-21889 E-mail: [ssp@kupang.wasantara.net.id](mailto:ssp@kupang.wasantara.net.id) | Advocacy of woman rights |
| 146 | **Yayasan Sanggar Suara Perempuan Soe** (SSP Soe) | Rambu Atanau Mella Jl. Beringin No.1 Kesetnana Soe Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0388-21889  E-mail: [ssp\_soe@telkom.net](mailto:ssp_soe@telkom.net) | Advocacy of woman rights |
| 147 | **Yayasan Saudara Tani** (YST) | Abdul Latief Kompleks Pertokoan Reo Reo Manggarai Flores Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 148 | **Yayasan Sejahtera Muda** (YSM) | Gaspar J. Tae Jl. Loro Lamaknen no.1 Atambua 85716 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0389-21907 Fax: 0389-21907 | Agriculture and community empowerment |
| 149 | **Yayasan Soledeo** (Soledeo) | Getrida Lado Jl. Moh Yamin no.155 Atambua 85716 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0389-21183 Fax: 0389-21400 | \* |
| 150 | **Yayasan Solidaritas** (Yasso) | Vincent B.Loe Jl.Beremau kunero Kel. Manumutin Kec. Kota Atambua 85711 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0389-2325059 Fax: 0389-2325059 E-mail: [sentis@kupang.wasantara.net.id](mailto:sentis@kupang.wasantara.net.id) | Agriculture, community empowerment and advocacy for community right |
| 151 | **Yayasan Solidaritas** (Yaso) | Bayu Bruderan st.Aloysius Jl.A.Yani 8 Ruteng Manggarai Ruteng 86501 Nusa Tenggara Timur | Construction, community and economic empowerment |
| 152 | **Yayasan Solidaritas Sedon Senaren Lamaholot** | Bibiana Rianghepat Depan Kantor Pos & Giro Lewoleba 86281 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0383-41087 | \* |
| 153 | **Yayasan Swabina Yasmine Flores** (SYF) | John Th. Ire Jl. Wijaya, Lor SMUN 1 Ende 86318 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0381-23065;08123650734 Fax: 0381-21613, E-mail: [irejasmine@yahoo.com](mailto:irejasmine@yahoo.com) | \* |
| 154 | **Yayasan Tafeanpah** (Tafeanpah) | Yofita Meta Jl. El Tari (Blk terminal bis kota) Kefamenanu, TTU Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0388-31086; 081339485683  E-mail: [tafeanpah@yahoo.com](mailto:tafeanpah@yahoo.com) | Woman development and traditional weaving industry |
| 155 | **Yayasan Tafentob** (Tafentob) | Jl. Jeruk no.10 Soe Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0388-21994 Fax: 0388-21400 | Community and economic development |
| 156 | **Yayasan Tana Nua** (YTN) | Huki Radandima Jl. H.R. Horo-Matawai Waingapu, Sumba Timur Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-62055 Fax: 0387-62055 E-mail: [umbu-ytn@dps.centrin.net.id](mailto:umbu-ytn@dps.centrin.net.id) | Agriculture and economic development, environment |
| 157 | **Yayasan Tanah Ile Boleng** (YTIB) | Veronika Lamahoda Riang Muko Waiwerang  Adonara Nusa Tenggara Timur | \* |
| 158 | **Yayasan Tananua Flores** (Tananua) | Halimah Tusadiyah Jl. Gatot subroto Lorong Bita Beach Gg.II Kiri Ende Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0381-21613 | Agriculture and economic development, environment |
| 159 | **Yayasan Tananua Sumba** (Tananua Sumba) | Umbu Randadima Jl. H.R. Horo - Matawai Waingapu Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-62055; 08123795707 Fax: 0387-62055 E-mail: [umbu-ytn@dps.centrin.net.id](mailto:umbu-ytn@dps.centrin.net.id) | Agriculture and economic development, environment |
| 160 | **Yayasan Tananua Timor**  (YTT) | Patris Dagomes Jl.Shopping Center Rt 18/06 Kel. Fatululi  Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-855151 Fax: 0380-855151 E-mail: [tananua@kupang.wasantara.net.id](mailto:tananua@kupang.wasantara.net.id) | Agriculture and economic development, environment |
| 161 | **Yayasan Tanaoba Lais Manekat** (TLM ) | Jl. Soekarno No. 14  Kupang 85122 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380- 823 813 Fax: 0380 - 827 433 | Microfinance |
| 162 | **Yayasan Tani Membangun** (Yastim) | Andreas A. Minggus Jl. Aster 12 Perumnas Kel. Mautapaga, Kec. Ende Tengah Ende 38318 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 085210566962 | \* |
| 163 | **Yayasan Tanpa Batas** (YTB) | Liliane P. Amalo-Holle Jl. Suprapto no.41 Oebobo Kupang 85111 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-820140 Fax: 0380-820140 E-mail: [ytb@telkom.net](mailto:ytb@telkom.net) | HIV aids, education of healthy reproduction , woman rights |
| 164 | **Yayasan Timor Kasih Permai** (YTKP) | Paulus B. Manehat  Jl.Bunda Hati Kudus Rt 59/19 Kelurahan Oesapa Kupang Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-8553109 | \* |
| 165 | **Yayasan Timor Membangun** (YTM) | Marthen Duan Jl. Kartini Kel. Kefamenanu Tengah  Kefamenanu, TTU Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0388-31355 Fax: 0388-31111 E-mail: timormembangun@telkom.net; [marthen\_YTM@plasa.com](mailto:marthen_YTM@plasa.com) | Agriculture and community development, environment |
| 166 | **Yayasan Tukelakang** (YTL) | Marianus Minggo Jl. Bejawa Minggo Gang IV no.6 Oepoi-Faituli-Kupang Kupang 85117 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-8055446; 085237034138 Fax: 0380-8055446 E-mail: [marianusm@yahoo.com](mailto:marianusm@yahoo.com) | Agriculture and community development, environment |
| 167 | **Yayasan Wahana Komunikasi Wanita Sumba** (YWKW) | Wiyati WS. Jl.Waingapu Desa Umbu Mamijuk kec.katiku tana kab.sumba barat Sumba Barat 87203 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0387-21257 Fax: 0387-21113 | \* |
| 168 | **Yayasan Wanita Peduli Sesama** (Yawalima) | V.L. Mude Jl. Waitama III/31 Perumnas Nefonaek  Kupang 85227 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-824728, 824978, 824976 | Advocacy and woman rights |
| 169 | **Yayasan Womintra** (womintra) | Susy M. D. Katipana Jl. Amabi-Tofa-Oebufu Kupang 85228 Nusa Tenggara Timur Ph: 0380-824868 Fax: 0380-820294 E-mail: womintra@telkom.net Web: [www.womintra.org](http://www.womintra.org) | Community and economic empowerment, village electricity construction |
| 170 | **Yayasan Elang Laut** | Antonius Tanesib , SH  Jl. Manafe RT/RW: 012/002 Kel. Kayu Putih, Kec. Oebobo, Kupang, NTT 85111  Ph: 0380-8554060 | Community and Economic Empowerment, Agriculture, non formal education, clean water construction, latrine and house construction, village road construction |

*\*unknown*

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| **No** | **International NGOs in NTT** | **Contact** | **Programme Focus** |
| 1 | CARE International | Kupang | Poverty alleviation, livelihoods, Micro Finance, health, governance, clean water, emergency preparedness. |
| 2 | Instituto Marques de Valle Flor (IMFV) | Kupang | Education, health, food security. |
| 3 | Church World Service (CWS) | SOE district | Nutrition, health. |
| 4 | Plan International | Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan III Gg. Bung Tomo No.2  Kelapa Lima, Kupang - Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT)  Telp. 0380-828998, 822246, Fax. 0380-832849 | Child health, education, economic ecurity, disaster response and risk reduction. |
| 5 | OXFAM | Kupang | Poverty alleviation, justice, emergency response, resilience towards climate change. |
| 6 | ACF | TTS district | Nutrition |
| 7 | Save the Children | Belu district | Humanitarian relief, children |

## Annex 14. References

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2. National Development Planning Agency (2010) Report on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals Indonesia
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5. Kieft J, Soerkarjo D (2007) Food and nutritional security assessment March 2007: Initial impact analysis of the 2006/2007 crop season in comparison to 1997/1998 and 2002/2003 El Nino events for the Eastern NTT region. A Food and Nutritional Security Assessment Report, CARE International Indonesia, Kupang.
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11. The Centre for Australian Weather and Climate Research (2010) Climate Change in the Pacific: Scientific Assessment and New Research | Volume 2: Country Reports: Chapter 3: East Timor (Timor-Leste)
12. Kirono D (2010) Climate change in Timor-Leste – a brief overview on future climate projections. Prepared for the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (DCCEE). CSIRO, Australia. Pp 27
13. Welch et al. (2010). Rice yields in tropical/subtropical Asia exhibit large but opposing sensitivities to minimum and maximum temperatures. Proceedings National Academy of Sciences ([www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1001222107](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1001222107))
14. UNICEF (2011) The impacts of climate change on nutrition and migration affecting children in Indonesia
15. Ormeling FJ (1957). The Timor problem : a geographical interpretation of an underdeveloped island Groningen, Djakarta. Published by J.B. Wolters
16. National Development Planning Agency (2009) Indonesian Response to climate change (Yellow Book)
17. Bird N, Beloe T, Hedger M, Lee J, Nicholson K, O’Donnell M, Steele P (2012) The Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR); developing a methodology to review climate policy, institutions and expenditure. A joint UNDP/ODI working paper (updated March 2012).

## Annex 15. SIGNATURE PAGE

**Country: INDONESIA**

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| **Project Title: Strategic Planning and Action to strengthen climate resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor** | |
| **UNPDF Outcome(s):** Outcome 5 Climate Change and Environment – Strengthened climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability measures in targeted vulnerable provinces, sectors and communities |  | |
| **UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome:** Policies, strategies, and plans for integrated low emission climate resilient development are developed and strengthened in key-sectoral governance entities  **UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome:** strengthened capacity of developing countries to mainstream climate change adaptation into national development plans | |
| **Expected CP Outcome(s):**  2.3. National institutions and other key stakeholders are coherently and effectively addressing Climate  Change (CC) adaptation and mitigation and ozone layer protection  4.3. GOI and communities have minimized the risk of adverse impacts of disasters, through the application of DRR policies, regulations and practices  **Expected CPAP Output(s)**  2.3.3 Policy and guidelines to integrate climate change adaptation associated with DRR at decentralized level developed with appropriate capacity and resources  4.3.1 National and local governments policy and regulatory enabling framework for DRR in target areas designed and implemented  **Expected CPAP Indicator (s)**  2.3.3.1 Number of provinces which have adopted or mainstreamed climate change adaptation principles into their development plans  2.3.3.2 Extent to which climate change adaptation methodologies (including Climate Risk Management) and interventions associated with DRR are being piloted  4.3.1.3 % of target areas effectively developing and implementing DRR sensitive spatial planning incorporating climate risk reduction  **Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment**  **Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: Bappeda** | |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  |   *a For UNDP supported GEF funded projects as this includes GEF-specific requirements* | | | |  |

Total resources required USD 79,310,690

Total allocated grant resources: USD 5,000,000

grant

* UNDP USD 100,000
* GEF/SCCF USD 4,997,821

Co-financing (in-kind)

* UNDP USD 6,337,372
* Government of NTT USD 67,873,318

Programme Period: 2012 - 2015

Atlas Award ID: 00068398

Project ID: 00083625

PIMS # 4549

Start date: November 2012

End Date October 2015

Management Arrangements NIM

PAC Meeting Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Agreed by (Government****):*

NAME SIGNATURE Date/Month/Year

***Agreed by (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner):***

NAME SIGNATURE Date/Month/Year

***Agreed by (UNDP):***

NAME SIGNATURE Date/Month/Year

1. NTT Bureau of Statistics, 2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. National Development Planning Agency (2010) Report on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals Indonesia [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [www.cpc.noaa.gov](http://www.cpc.noaa.gov) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. IRI (2008) Climate forecast applications for disaster mitigation Indonesia and the Philippines. Final project performance report. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
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14. UNICEF (2011) The impacts of climate change on nutrition and migration affecting children in Indonesia [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. |  |
    | --- |
    | Ormeling FJ (1957). The Timor problem : a geographical interpretation of an underdeveloped island. Groningen, Djakarta. Published by J.B. Wolters |
    |  |

    [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. National Development Planning Agency (2009) Indonesian Response to climate change (Yellow Book) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. (2011) Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR). A methodological note.

    Overseen by UNDP, CPEIRs are implemented in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Samoa and Thailand. Indonesia through its Fiscal Policy Office (Ministry of Finance) will also with support from UNDP undertake a Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) which will focus on mitigation related expenditures and fiscal instruments related to the national budget, and will do some preparatory discussions and analysis on adaptation related expenditures and fiscal instruments. This will provide important guidance and experience in the country for undertaking a sub-national level CPEIR on adaptation related expenditures and fiscal instruments in NTT as proposed under output 1.3 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. *Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR* [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. *All outcomes monitored annually in the APR/PIR. It is highly recommended not to have more than 4 outcomes.* [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. *Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, cofinancing, cash, in-kind, etc...*  [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. [www.undp.or.id/pubs/docs/PMIG%20english%202009.pdf](http://www.undp.or.id/pubs/docs/PMIG%20english%202009.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-21)