

Preparatory Arrangements for
the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (PREP-ICCTF)

Final Report 2010-2014





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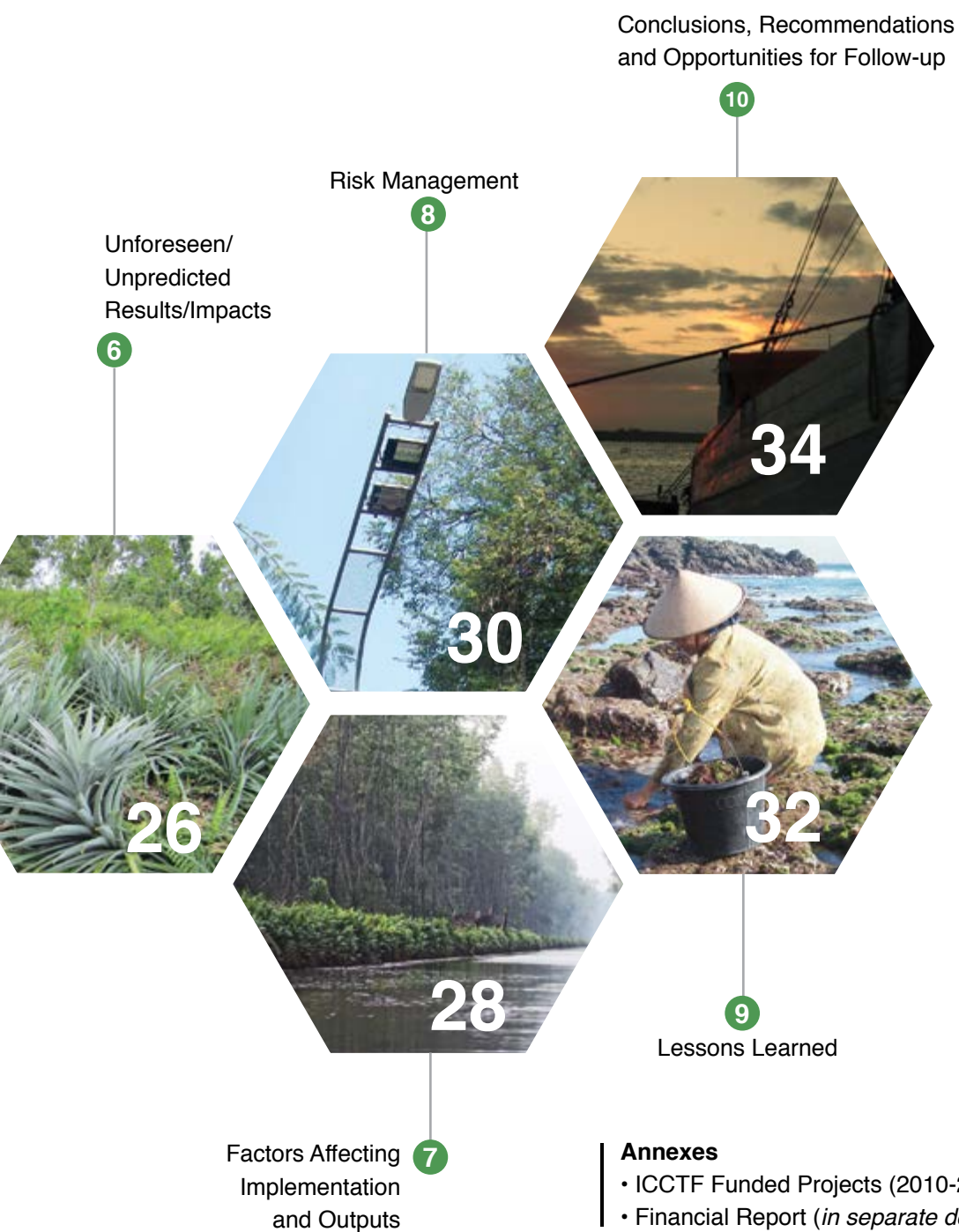
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Acronyms

Abbreviation	Bahasa Indonesia	English
AJI	Aliansi Jurnalis Independen	Independent Journalist Alliance
APBN	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara	Indonesia's State Revenue and Expenditure Budget
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional	The National Development Planning Agency
BMKG	Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi dan Geofisika	Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics
COP		Conference of Parties
DANIDA		Danish International Development Agency
DFID		The Department for International Development
ED		Executive Director
ERP		Enterprise Resource Planning
FREDDI		Fund for REDD+ in Indonesia
GHG		Greenhouse Gas
GoI		Government of Indonesia
IAARD		Indonesian Agency for Agriculture Research and Development
ICCTF		Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
Kepmen	Keputusan Menteri	Ministerial Decree
LoA		Letter of Agreement
LWA	Lembaga Wali Amanat	National Trust Fund Institution
MCAI		Millennium Challenge Account Indonesia
MoA		Ministry of Agriculture
MoFor		Ministry of Forestry
MoH		Ministry of Health
MoI		Ministry of Industry
MOU		Memorandum of Understanding
MWA	Majelis Wali Amanat	Board of Trustees
NAMAs		Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NGO		Non-Governmental Organization

NIP		National Implementing Partner
NPD		National Project Director
NPM		National Project Manager
PCF		Policy Coordination Forum
PDA	Pengelola Dana Amanat	National Fund Manager
Permen	Peraturan Menteri	Ministerial Regulation
Perpres	Peraturan Presiden	Presidential Regulation
PMU		Project Management Unit
PMIG		Project Management Implementation Guideline
PREP-ICCTF		Preparatory Arrangements for the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
RAN-GRK	Rencana Aksi Nasional Penurunan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca	National Action Plan on Mitigation
RAN-API	Rencana Aksi Nasional Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim	National Action Plan on Adaptation
REDD+		Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
RPJMN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional	National Medium Term Development Plan
SATKER	Satuan Kerja	Working Unit
SC		Steering Committee
SGP		Small Grant Program
SOP		Standard Operating Procedures
TC		Technical Committee
UNDP		United Nations Development Programme
USAID		The United States Agency for International Development

Executive Summary

This report covers activities carried out under the 'Preparatory Arrangements for the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (PREP-ICCTF)' project, a partnership between the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) over five years from January 2010 to December 2014. ICCTF was intended for mobilizing and channelling financial resources for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. The funding instrument would then contribute to ensure effective developmental assistance for climate change priority programmes and projects in Indonesia, thereby guiding the country towards a low-carbon economy.

To support the establishment of the nationally owned, managed and fully operational ICCTF, the project focused on achieving the following three objectives: 1) Support initiatives on climate change as prioritized by the Government of Indonesia (GoI) for an interim period while the ICCTF is being set up; 2) Provide support and development for establishment of the ICCTF; and 3) Support capacity development needs of the GoI for the efficient and effective implementation of the ICCTF.

Since the project was initiated, there have been several significant achievements highlighted below:

Objective 1. Support initiatives on climate change as prioritized by the GoI for an interim period while the ICCTF is being set up

This objective aimed to achieve the GoI's priorities to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 26 percent (up to 41 percent with international support) by 2020 as stipulated in two national main action plans: the National Action Plan on Mitigation (RAN-GRK) and the National Action Plan on Adaptation (RAN-API). Those action plans elaborate sector-specific mitigation and adaptation targets and identify adequate programs and activities to achieve the formulated objectives. ICCTF provided alternative financing mechanisms harmonizing and coordinating RAN-GRK and RAN-API implementation.

Under this objective, three thematic windows were developed for more effective and efficient funds mobilization: 1) the '*Land Based Mitigation Window*' focusing on developing knowledge, information and consensus on reducing land-based GHG emissions mainly in the forestry and agriculture sectors; 2) the '*Energy Window*'

encouraging the acceleration of investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy; and 3) the '*Resilience and Adaptation Window*' developing knowledge, capacity and communication to increase the resilience of communities against climate change events.

ICCTF successfully channelled funds into and effectively monitored 12 projects in total contributing to the Gol's overall response to climate change, implemented by line ministries including the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Forestry (MoA, MoH and MoFor) as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs¹). ICCTF proved to be a relevant partner to mobilize resources to the NGO level through a Small Grant Program (SGP²), thereby expanding the range of participants in development work in Indonesia that is mostly guided by governmental institutions. All projects were audited independently and certified as having complied with national standards. After completion, achievements and lessons learned from each project were shared publicly at the project closing ceremony.

Objective 2. Provide support and development for establishment of the ICCTF

It was important to build wider awareness,

understanding and commitment to tackling climate change among stakeholders in order to support the establishment of the ICCTF. Hence, under this objective, increased recognition of ICCTF in the climate finance landscape was targeted through a number of policy dialogues and awareness-raising activities. During PREP-ICCTF's implementation, the Secretariat proactively engaged in various policy dialogues to develop national and local policies on GHG emissions reduction with other stakeholders. In particular, calls for project proposals from line ministries for the ICCTF steered dialogues among the implementing partners on climate change issues. It was significant that each agency was encouraged to assess its contribution to the Gol's efforts to reduce GHG emissions and to ensure that the respective responses were aligned with national priorities.

In addition, since ICCTF was the first national trust fund, all efforts and steps taken to establish it, generated a valuable pool of knowledge which includes coordination among different line ministries and discussions on the institutional framework and strategies to strengthen the operations. This knowledge was shared to draw on for future reference in the development of other national trust funds such as the Fund

¹ NGOs will be used as a collective term including civil society organizations (CSOs), academia and any relevant organization or institution.

² One of the ICCTF's project portfolios to channel up to IDR 500 million to NGOs working on climate change mitigation and adaptation projects.

for REDD+³ in Indonesia (FREDDI) and the Millennium Challenge Account Indonesia (MCAI), in their development phase.

The project also conducted several ICCTF outreach and awareness-raising activities, including publishing newsletters, media campaigns and public relations at domestic, regional and international climate change events.

Objective 3. Support capacity development needs of the GoI for the efficient and effective implementation of the ICCTF

In addition to tackling climate change, there was an emphasis on strengthening the ICCTF's operations. Under this objective, the project made significant progress in setting ICCTF's legal and institutional arrangement. This with a comprehensive transition plan enabled for the transfer of fund management accountability from UNDP as interim trustee to the GoI. For the establishment of ICCTF as a national trustee in compliance with Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 80/2011 on trust funds, BAPPENAS Ministerial Regulation (Permen) No. 3/2013 on the establishment of the national trust fund institution (LWA-ICCTF) was issued in 2013. The regulation was later complemented by BAPPENAS Ministerial Decree (Kepmen) No.

KEP.33/M.PPN/HK/03/ 2014 issued in 2014 and appointing ICCTF's board of trustees (MWA-ICCTF), thereby officially creating the only nationally owned and managed climate change trust fund in Indonesia, established in compliance with all mandatory legal requirements.

There were a number of other arrangements, for example, endorsement of the Implementing Bylaws and Business Plan & Fundraising Strategy (2014-2020) and appointment of a new Executive Director (ED) and National Fund Manager (PDA). UNDP facilitated the selection of the future fund manager following internationally accepted principles. UNDP also supported ICCTF's capacity development based on a comprehensive capacity gap analysis, provided training on Results-Based Management, Monitoring and Evaluation etc., and offered technical support for developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). As a result, ICCTF was fully operationalized and its transition plan was completed with finalization of SOP and establishment of Working Unit (SATKER) in early 2015.

The PREP-ICCTF project was implemented in line with the GoI's vision and mandate and was seen as a tool to help realize the Indonesian President's commitment in Pittsburgh and at the Conference of Parties

³ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation.

(COP) 13 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Bali to reduce GHG emissions by 2020. The project was timely in that the plan to establish a national climate change trust fund coincided with the new GoI policy on climate change that was institutionalized in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014. In line with this new policy direction, Perpres No. 80/2011 on trust funds was issued and seen as an instrument that could enable Indonesia to meet its mitigation by setting up a more efficient and transparent financing mechanism that could channel domestic and international funding.

Given that there had not been a legally established national financing mechanism like ICCTF, channelling money from development partners had been quite limited and was causing substantial challenges for the GoI. ICCTF certainly offered a significant advantage to the GoI and is a useful and meaningful vehicle for development in Indonesia that resolved those earlier challenges. Although the project concluded at the end of 2014, ICCTF will act and remain a well-established medium for the GoI's response to climate change by expanding and diversifying financial resources, and capitalizing on those investments.

Before the project's conclusion, ICCTF secured additional contributions (USD 65,000) from a new grant agreement with the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and an allocation of (IDR 15.3 billion, approx. USD 1.1 million) from the 2015 Indonesia State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). Such commitment shows ICCTF's early successes in fundraising, evidence for its sustainability. It is also a demonstration that ICCTF has reached a level of maturity and is now ready to operate without the previous type of support provided by UNDP.

ICCTF has well demonstrated its capacity throughout the implementation period and will evolve further with the support of the GoI as stipulated in the RPJMN 2015-2019. ICCTF and its future evolution will represent a critical step forward for climate change financing in the region. It is poised to play the role of bridge to channel national and international funds while providing full accountability.



1. The Project

A seaweed farmer from Kupang District carrying bamboo baskets to collect the harvested seaweed from the sea, 29 September 2014

Climate change is a major challenge in Indonesia with increasing GHG emissions and vulnerability resulting from a large number of islands (approx. 17,000) and the nation's dependence on natural resources. With increased awareness about its impacts, the GoI has committed to reducing GHG emissions by 26 percent on its own and up to 41 percent with international support by 2020. As part of this, the GoI established the ICCTF in 2009 to coordinate international support for reducing emissions.

At the Government's request, ICCTF was intended to be operated under the

preparatory arrangements of the project facilitated by UNDP until it became fully operational. The project was designed using the National Implementation Modality (NIM) with BAPPENAS as the National Implementing Partner (NIP). UNDP has established standard procedures for working with all national implementing partners, most of which are line ministries. The relationship is guided by the Project Management Implementation Guideline (PMIG) jointly developed between the GoI and UNDP and which outlines the minimum requirements and processes that should be applied to all UNDP-supported activities in Indonesia. The PMIG provides a comprehensive reference



Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund soft launching, 14 September 2009

document for all NIPs, including BAPPENAS for ICCTF, and also establishes the basis for 1) UNDP's quality assurance of activities and 2) the national audit of the project. UNDP ensured that the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the National Project Director (NPD) complied with these requirements. With a project document outlining clear deliverables and milestones, and with a project management structure and the NPD appointed, the key role performed by UNDP was quality assurance on behalf of the Steering Committee (SC).

The project, however, originally planned for 18 months was extended three times – in June 2011 for another 6 months, in December 2011 for another year and in December 2012 for another two years, with an agreement between BAPPENAS,

UNDP and donors' organizations with the condition that the original project document and its implementation arrangements would remain the same. These extensions allowed for additional capacity development and the institutional adjustments necessary for transitioning from a preparatory project under UNDP to a fully nationally managed and operational trust fund. During the extension period, the GoI issued new guidelines governing the establishment of national trust funds (Perpres, Permen and Kepmen). These later formed the basis for preparing the legal instruments necessary to establish the entity with its own legal personality. At the end of the period, ICCTF was fully established and operational, with the ED in place, adequate staff, SOP, management systems, and a track record of having financed a number of development projects.



2. Achievements and Results

A donor and journalist visit to the Ministry of Forestry (MoFor) project site in Bangkalan, Madura, East Java, 24 June 2014

Output 1. Priority climate change projects selected, monitored and evaluated

Under this output, a total of 12 projects were selected and implemented (six funded projects by line ministries and six SGPs by NGOs), which covered 15 Indonesian provinces out of 34.⁴ The project has engaged with many sub-national governmental bodies across Indonesia and built strong partnerships with several NGOs, which later became an added value for ICCTF.

The projects selected and funded have proven the effective roles of ICCTF in funding and supporting strategic projects in three priority thematic windows – Land-based mitigation, Energy, and Resilience and Adaptation, as well as in achieving the Gol's goal of GHG emissions reduction. All projects were efficient in delivering the defined objectives and targeted outputs with value for money within the given time frame. The institutional setting of the projects involving the line ministries and NGOs was also efficient in developing the capacity of climate change-related actors.

⁴ Key activities and achievements of each project can be found in the final completion report.

As a result, ICCTF has received the best rating in an independent external audit on its operations and funded projects for the last four consecutive years.

Sustainability of the funded projects can be measured from the commitment of the line ministries and other relevant stakeholders to replicate and scale-up the projects. For example, the Indonesian Agency for Agriculture Research and Development (IAARD) under MoA has committed to replicate and scale-up the degraded peatland management project to other provinces in Indonesia. This commitment was made by the IAARD head during a field day event attended by more than 450 farmers, local governments and relevant stakeholders in Kubu Raya District, West Kalimantan. In addition, scaling up of the Biomass Energy project in Bangkalan, Madura is also being planned.

There are other commitments from potential partners like in the private sector through projects that sought to engage the sector directly. For example, the project implemented by the Ministry of Industry (MoI) established the first technical guideline for

energy efficiency and conservation for the steel and pulp and paper industries. A number of companies that participated in the project, such as steel manufacturer PT. Pindad, are now considering adopting the guideline as part of the upgrade plan to their facilities in order to realize potential efficiency gains from implementing these measures.

Output 2. Functioning policy dialogue and increased awareness of ICCTF nationally and internationally

ICCTF played an important role in coordinating policy dialogues and creating a strong alignment with the strategic objectives of RAN-GRK and RAN-API as well as those set by ICCTF SC through regular policy dialogues such as SC meetings and the Policy Coordination Forum (PCF). These discussions encompassed a broad spectrum of climate change and developmental issues, and promoted active communication and information-sharing among all participants.

The PCF, having invited all relevant governmental bodies, development partners and donors, functioned as one of the climate change communication channels in which



Policy Coordination Forum (PCF), 15 July 2013



ICCTF NAMAs SUMMIT: Climate and Development Investment Forum, 12 September 2014

both political and technical parties could hold discussions. Through this, the possibility of ICCTF channelling MCAI and REDD+ grants to climate change-related initiatives was explored, and ICCTF also benefited from the shared experience of MCAI when preparing its legal arrangements. At the same time, dialogues with development partners have led to an important discussion about potential new contributions from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and DANIDA.

The project also conducted various awareness-raising and outreach activities for ICCTF both at the national and international levels that considerably increased ICCTF's visibility in the climate finance landscape. Throughout these events, ICCTF's public relations materials, including newsletters, project profiles and fact sheets, were widely distributed, and the community-based approach made it possible to reach a wide

audience including local policy makers as well community members. ICCTF's role as a leader in national climate financing was gradually recognized and appreciated through active participation in national and international events where it could show the future possibilities of resource mobilization by presenting and sharing the experience of the project.

The impact of the activities under this output can be shown through new funding commitments from bilateral or multilateral donors. A fundraising event in 2014, 'ICCTF NAMAs⁵ Summit: Climate and Development Investment Forum', brought out potential contributors including the Adaptation Mitigation Readiness (ADMIRE) project funded by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs aiming to support the CEMENT NAMA project of ICCTF. Bilateral donors such as USAID and the Department for International Development (DFID) formally committed to

⁵ Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions.

channeling funds through ICCTF beyond 2015.

Output 3. Developed Capacity of ICCTF Governance & Potential Beneficiaries

In terms of ICCTF governance, significant achievements have been made. In legal aspects, the Permen No. 3/2013 on LWA-ICCTF and the Kepmen No. 33/M.PPN/HK/03/2014 on MWA-ICCTF were issued respectively in 2013 and 2014, which were amended later as Permen No. 10/2014 and Kepmen No. 97/M.PPN/HK/10/2014 to revise several clauses in the previous ones regarding the structure of ICCTF, and changed duties and responsibilities of MWA-ICCTF so as to accommodate a new government structure after the new President's inauguration. As part of the transition process, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between LWA-ICCTF and Bank Mandiri was signed in October 2014 appointing the latter as PDA. There were also systemic and operational developments including an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system for finance, project and HR management, as well as the finalisation of the ICCTF Implementing Bylaws and Business Plan & Fundraising Strategy (2014-2020).

Capacity strengthening was also a key consideration throughout the process. The project was established from the outset to operate in line with a normal trust fund, while gradually building capacity. It had its own staff and while initially using UNDP's operating procedures and platform, progressed to develop its own. The process resulted in an entity that had learned by doing, analyzing trials and errors, but improving its processes over time. During the process, BAPPENAS officers and ICCTF staff participated in several climate conferences and training events, and UNDP regional staff and local experts provided additional capacity development

training. The overall process ensured that key personnel had expanded their networks on climate change, increased their knowledge and capability on specific climate change issues and had the knowledge and skills needed to manage the fund.

Direct and intensive assistance was also provided by the Secretariat to other line ministries and sub-recipients to strengthen their capacity in the longer term. The project conducted a number of activities: an intensive participatory coaching for the NGO implementing partners; knowledge sharing and capacity building workshops for all PMU staff; and a monthly thematic discussion covering different fields and topics from project management, codes of conduct, and fundraising development to fisheries and adoption of coral reefs.

The planned output was well achieved as ICCTF became legally established and fully operational albeit with several extensions. Expectations for Indonesia to set up a new instrument to manage international funds were high. Laying the groundwork to meet these expectations did take longer than planned, but in the course of the project generated significant knowledge while offering an important learning opportunity to all stakeholders involved in its execution.

Sustainability of this output can be assessed by the current capacity of ICCTF to be fully functioning as the national trust fund, which can be drawn from the decision to nominate ICCTF as the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Adaptation Fund in Indonesia. ICCTF continues to receive wide recognition for its role in channelling international climate finance and facilitating climate change priority programmes and projects in Indonesia from many high-level coordinating entities in climate financing.



3. Overall Impact of the Project

A seaweed farmer from Toba Island preparing to harvest seaweed in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi, 17 July 2014

Even with the influx of international funding for climate change programmes in Indonesia coming from development partners around the world following the COP 13 in Bali in 2007, there was no legally established entity that could coordinate and mobilize those funds into national programmes. As a result, potential incoming resources could not be used effectively and efficiently. Given this situation, the GoI made a breakthrough by launching ICCTF in 2009 and the PREP-ICCTF project was initiated to support the required preparatory arrangements for making it fully operational at an international standard.

The project successfully gathered all the key players in the SC, Technical Committee (TC) and Secretariat in collaboration with BAPPENAS and UNDP. Focusing on the project's three main outputs – climate change project implementation, ICCTF policy dialogues and awareness raising, and capacity development for ICCTF governance and potential beneficiaries – they had their own roles and responsibilities in ensuring that the activities under the project could clearly deliver those planned outputs. After five years of implementation and the efforts of all parties involved, ICCTF became the national climate change trust fund that Indonesia needed.



An example of harvested seaweed from Tobea Island in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi, 17 July 2014

The establishment of the ICCTF was in itself a significant innovation in Indonesia and a pioneering model for a national trust fund acting as a conduit for climate financing. This in turn, contributed to the development of two similar fund mechanisms – FREDDI and MCAI. While the results and outputs of the project can only be assumed at a certain level or extent at the moment, its impact will certainly increase with higher added value

since the innovation applied throughout the project could impact how the GoI addresses climate change issues from now on. Not only has it triggered the GoI to issue the Perpres No. 80/2011 on trust funds as a legal foundation for other funds including itself, but also contributed to fulfilling Indonesia's commitment on GHG emissions reduction in a more integrated manner.



4. Human Interest Story

A group discussion in Renda Island facilitated by a principal researcher from Research Center for Seaweed Development (Lembaga Penelitian & Pengembangan Rumput Laut, Gorontalo), 19 July 2014

The funded projects and SGPs implemented by line ministries and NGOs helped mitigate and adapt climate change impacts in Indonesian provinces. Below are some of the stories collected from beneficiaries of the projects.

**Enhancing Sustainable Management
of Community-based
Wood Pellets Production
as Biomass Energy to Support
Low Carbon Economy and
Climate Change Mitigation
in Bangkalan, Madura, East Java**

(Phase II funded project /
Oct. 2012-Sep. 2014 / MoFor)



A wood pellet production site

Geger, a sub-district of Bangkalan, was a bare land that suffered from frequent floods and droughts. The community lived in a land of poor nutrients with difficulties of planting trees and crops to support their livelihood. However, with 30-year-long afforestation and sustainable forest management, it transformed into a green pioneer land and the community started to benefit from flood prevention, lower temperature levels during the year, and abundant water availability. With ICCTF funding, the community undertook a new green initiative titled as above with the aim of boosting community resilience and local socio-economic conditions by addressing the needs of renewable biomass energy, specifically through Red Calliandra plantation and wood pellet production.

Given that Geger was a strong Muslim community, the project, from the beginning engaged the Islamic cleric Irham, who helped mobilize the entire community to actively participate in the project's activities. Under his leadership, planting Calliandra trees in degraded land as a biomass energy estate owned and managed by the community gave them full ownership over the project, which

functioned as a strong incentive for them to proactively pursue the overall development of the village not only for the project itself. It also helped strengthen the relationship between the government and the community. The project directly improved the quality of ecosystems (soil structure and water management), and became a new source of income for the local community (selling wood pellets and tree parts). They succeeded not only in realizing resilience of the environment and reducing natural disasters within the community, but also improving the economic condition by bringing out the alternative income from the project. Clearly through the project's implementation, strengthened capacity for resilience in environmentally, economically and socially sound ways was facilitated.



Wood pellet samples produced from Calliandra trees

Strengthening the Climate Information System for Farmers and Fishermen

(SGP / May-Nov. 2014 / Yayasan PIKUL)



One of the climate information messages sent to the fishermen on 23 July 2014

Kupang is located in the eastern part of Indonesia with most people making their living from traditional fisheries and seaweed planting, heavily relying on traditional methods of reading constellations or wind direction to decide the best time to plant crops or to predict sea waves before sailing. When the fishermen went out to sea, it required four or five days of sailing at an estimated cost of approximately USD 245, and sometimes they came home without any catch. To get accurate information on weather conditions and the expected location for fishing is important for a sustainable livelihood and secure income. Given this, the project was initiated to address these challenges, especially during the long dry season, and to improve their livelihood by gathering and disseminating climate-related information.

The project built an information dissemination system through compiling weather and climate information from the Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG), the Integrated Planting Calendar (KATAM), the Ocean Research and Observation Agency (BPOL) and other sources. Then, climate forecast information was translated into a text message format

to be distributed to over 1,000 farmers and fishermen including their family members in Kupang and its closest region.

With 'Important Short Message Service (SMS) for Farmers and Fishermen (SMESTA)' launched in July 2014, the SMS recipients in Tablolong village were greatly assisted by this information. In one of the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), the fisherman mentioned that the information disseminated via SMS was fast and helpful, especially when deciding whether to go fishing when there were high waves. One of the recipients, seaweed farmer Hendrik Seseli, said when he received a text message from Yayasan PIKUL about the weather and the height of the waves on the 19th and 20th of August 2014, when wave heights were reaching 1~2.5m, he rushed to tell his brother-in-law to help him pull a total of 30 ropes of seaweed that were ready to be harvested (each rope has a length of 30 fathoms, 1 fathom = 1.5~2m) so that not only could he survive from the bad weather, but also protect the seaweed from any potential loss and damage in the amount of IDR 12-15M. During the project period, it was estimated that approximately 39,879 people in Kupang benefited from the information dissemination system.



5. Cross-cutting Issues

A field visit to one of the Ministry of Health (MoH) project sites in Surabaya, 3 July 2014

1) Gender Mainstreaming

The gender mainstreaming process was incorporated into all ICCTF activities (operations and project implementation) with an aim of ensuring that awareness of gender issues and respect for equality were clearly reflected throughout the activities. From the beginning, gender mainstreaming was part of ICCTF objectives because differentiated roles of men and women could expose them to different levels of risk in fighting climate change. The project specifically paid attention to marginalized communities such as smallholders in a forest community in Madura and small-scale farmers in five locations, from the MoA projects for supporting gender mainstreaming.

As for the fairly equal impact of the project, the project did not exclusively target women. While the beneficiaries of the funded projects were predominantly male (farmers, fishermen, local government officials and field facilitators) who mostly benefited from a number of capacity-building activities conducted by the projects, so did women as in the case where the involvement of a local women's group in one of the SGPs ('Adaptation on Seaweed Aquaculture' project implemented by Humaniora) enabled them to take part in a decision-making process as a way of elevating their status in the community. In addition, in order to identify any possible gender inequality, disaggregated gender-specific data at the project level was collected by the line ministries and analyzed



A local women's group from Renda Island taking part in the focus group discussion, 17 July 2014

in the form of a simple matrix and table for better implementation of the funded projects.

The gender indicators that were supposed to be set up based on the issues identified during the project's design were not developed mainly due to lack of experts on the subject. Gender mainstreaming is included in the SOP as part of the environmental and social safeguards stipulating that gender equality and women's empowerment are basic human rights lying at the heart of development and are highly relevant for success and sustainability of all development and climate change interventions. ICCTF needs to put this into practice to properly advocate for gender equality in its operations as well as future funded projects. A workshop or training on the importance of mainstreaming gender issues into climate change projects – especially at the initial design stage – may produce better results and outcomes by raising awareness of potential participants and related stakeholders.

2) Partnerships

The project ensured the active participation and involvement of key stakeholders in the process from the early stages. This multi-stakeholder approach helped to ensure commitment and ownership by the partners and stakeholders. For example, under Output

1 (Priority climate change projects selected, monitored and evaluated), various ministries and national NGOs secured funding from ICCTF to implement sub-projects. This enabled stakeholders to feel ownership while demonstrating the value of ICCTF and securing support for it. Furthermore, the project actively invited those who were interested in climate change issues from local governments, academics, NGOs, the private sector and business associations, some of whom later became members of the MWA-ICCTF.

Partnership with potential donors and development partners was also an indispensable part of ICCTF. The Secretariat maintained a close contact with its potential partners. For example, ICCTF built a partnership with the German Government through an initiative funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB, Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit), among others, to secure support for the Secretariat's capacity development. Some of the outcomes of these engagements included German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ, Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) and BMUB assigning experts to support ICCTF especially in the preparation of its Business Plan & Fundraising Strategy. 'ADAPT

Asia-Pacific,' the USAID-funded regional programme provided technical assistance in developing a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for adaptation activities. The Royal Danish Embassy also contributed to the ICCTF through their Environment Support Programme Phase III (ESP3), and the partnership with Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) provided preliminary technical support for the ICCTF NAMAs Summit in 2014. The strategy brought multiple partners together, making them aware of ICCTF and ensuring that no parallel trust fund arrangements were pursued.

In addition, the project actively invited the mass media to get involved. The collaboration with the media and journalists through the partnership with Jakarta's Independent Journalist Alliance (AJI) as well as the local ones at the targeted areas played a great role in promoting the ICCTF. News and articles received positive responses from many parties, including the private sector, donors, and government agencies who expressed their support for ICCTF. This became a huge asset in respect of the institutional development and image of ICCTF.

The project also built a strong collaboration with other related projects. FREDDI, ICCTF and the REDD+ Agency discussed that portions of the REDD+ fund pledged by the Government of Norway could be channelled through ICCTF. When preparing the legal basis for ICCTF as a national trust fund, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and ICCTF worked closely together in order to facilitate sharing of lessons learned from their respective experiences (Both the MCAI project and the PREP-ICCTF project used a similar governance structure, including the LWA and MWA).

3) Environmental Considerations

Environmental criteria were developed and used during the selection process for funded projects: 1) Project contributes to achieve any of the following goals: improvement in water conservation, water storage, flood and drought management, efficient water consumption, landslides and flash-flood management; 2) Project contributes to improve regulations and policy instruments on climate adaptation and to increase capacity of local government and other parties in water management; and 3) Project contributes to achieve any of the following goals: improvement in effective management of coastal, marine and fisheries resources; environmental services through conservation and protection of marine resources resilience; and residents settlement design to adapt to climate change in coastal area and small islands.

All selected projects fully committed to minimize any potential impact to the environment that might be caused by any planned activities.⁶ They assured that the resources used for the projects during their implementation were necessary and important for achieving the planned outputs. In addition, some of the projects' outputs were closely related to minimize the overall environmental impacts beyond the projects themselves such as developing national policies to tackle climate change and reduce its impact. When the monitoring and evaluation framework for measuring each project's environmental impacts is developed, it would make it possible for ICCTF to see the overall impact of its funded projects in the future.

⁶ For more detailed information of each project can be found in the final completion report.



6. Unforeseen/ Unpredicted Results/Impacts

One of the ICCTF Demonstration Plots (Demplots) where the participating farmers planted pineapple trees in the peatland, 3 September 2014

Over the course of the project, there were significant positive effects beyond the original intentions of the project that contributed to the overall achievements, pointed out by stakeholders as below:

Muhrizal Sarwani, head of the Indonesian Center for Agricultural Land Resources Research and Development (ICALRRD) under MoA, said that through the MoA project they developed a guideline for degraded peatland management, by which they could increase productivity and at the same time improve human resource capacity in measuring GHG emissions and carbon sequestration at the national and sub-national levels. The funded project became an important milestone for their efforts to map degraded peatlands across the country for better and more sustainable management.

Silaningsih, advisor for the Energy Management Team at PT. Pindad, highlighted a positive aspect of the partnership made for the Mol project, in which PT. Pindad committed to promoting an energy conservation program and setting up an Energy Management Team as a way of sustaining their corporate efforts for energy conservation within their facilities. During the project period, they conducted an audit of their energy consumption and came up with several follow-up measures. She said, “Shortly afterward we committed to take those measures thoroughly in our manufacturing process and facilities even with our own internal funding, and then we could reduce our energy consumption by 12-15% at the end of the project.”

Sudjito, head of the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Bau-bau City in Southeast Sulawesi expressed their appreciation to ICCTF through local radio programs for choosing the city as one of the pilot project sites to disseminate information on climate change impacts and adaptation measures specialized for farmers and fishermen. He appreciated that the BMKG project provided teachers and field facilitators in the city with additional educational trainings on the climate change impacts, which in turn were reflected in the local curriculum.

Peter King, team leader of the USAID-funded ‘ADAPT Asia-Pacific’ programme, stated that national climate trust funds were particularly helpful and useful in pulling required resources from multiple donors and ensuring that priority projects were allocated to those funds. He said they recognized ICCTF had successfully carried out these roles in utilizing adaptation funds in Indonesia, therefore selected it as their partner in the region.

The project brought about unexpected laudable outcomes more than just supporting the establishment of ICCTF with its capacity development throughout the implementation by supporting climate change projects prioritized by the Government as noted above. However, it should be noted that the whole process took much longer than originally planned, which made several extensions unavoidable due to the difficulties in setting up the national trust fund with insufficient supporting regulations and experience. A lengthy and complex decision-

making mechanism prevented the project activities from being promptly executed when needed, as a result, affecting the overall project implementation. At project end, UNDP assessed through its Internal Project Assurance Report (IPAR) that continued effort is needed to improve ICCTF. This relates to the finalization of SOP and the establishment of SATKER, which have been delayed for an extended period of time due to a complex approval process and by a restructuring of BAPPENAS following the introduction of the new ministerial cabinet.



7. Factors Affecting Implementation and Outputs

A forest plantation in Giam Siak Kecil peatland area, 24 January 2014

There were some issues affecting the project's implementation and the achievement of the outputs in each related aspect for future reference.

Project preparation and design

The project was originally planned for 18 months to achieve three main objectives. However, 18 months obviously was not enough to make all pre-determined project activities under those objectives happen since the activities related to project funding, the legal arrangements and capacity development required careful and

complicated preparations and often took a long time and involved many different stakeholders, and also, lack of capacity of the Secretariat at an initial stage made the process of the project slow.

In the end, it took five years for the legally robust establishment of ICCTF and its full transition from a preparatory project under UNDP to a fully nationally managed and operational trust fund. This means that the project was designed with quite ambitious activities within a limited time frame but also that the partners involved were not sufficiently equipped to implement the planned activities. While the project was going through three extensions, the previously planned activities

were regularly updated where and when necessary under the same objectives and outputs based on the agreement of the stakeholders after thorough reviews and consultations so that the full transition of ICCTF was ensured with additional capacity development and the necessary institutional adjustments.

Partnerships

While involving a wide range of stakeholders in the project certainly created a synergy effect, it often at the same time presented challenges in integrating various and different perspectives from stakeholders into the project implementation. Each partnership varied in the range of its commitment (very supportive, influential and informative, not that interested, and even uncooperative). The project managed good and supportive relationships with partners and tried to benefit from strong synergy born by applying the multi-stakeholder approach. In addition, when any unexpected events and situations from the ICCTF-funded projects occurred, the project made sure that proper support and advice were provided through targeted trainings and workshops to those in need in order to lessen any impact or even to prevent any if possible.

Operational issues

The overall capacity of the Secretariat needed to be improved during the early part of the project's implementation. Solid human resources management and a fully dedicated

staff with an organizational structure at the Secretariat did not manifest itself, as evident in scattered resources and a high staff turnover, which hampered the overall process of implementation, often delaying the achievement of planned outputs. However, several meaningful steps were taken to strengthen the operational capacity of the Secretariat through the recruitment of an ED and international experts in fund management, as well as the establishment of a new governance structure.

External environment

The Secretariat did not have control over external factors such as the governmental structural change and the shift in Government priorities (i.e., lesser priority was granted to the project in comparison to other government issues regardless of urgency), which made it hard for the project to accommodate highly variable dynamics from external circumstances during implementation.

In addition, given that a large part of the project's partnerships were with the line ministries for the funded projects, there were minor issues affecting implementation, especially when trying to build a general consensus on strategic directions and making decisions among governmental officials. Slightly different decision-making mechanisms among the ministries and the limited availability of the representatives from each ministry, which were purely external sources, often delayed the process, making it difficult to meet deadlines for delivering planned outputs.



8. Risk Management

Street Lighting (Penerangan Jalan Umum, PJU) installed in Kampus Politeknik ATMI Surakarta, 1 April 2014

UNDP as the party in charge of project assurance as well as fund management played a great role managing the risks identified during the project which might directly or indirectly pose any threat to its success. Regarding internal risk, the limited experience of both PMU (the Secretariat) and BAPPENAS to undertake such novel task was concerning. In this regard, UNDP sought and secured advice and guidance from headquarters and regional policy advisors during both the project's inception and implementation phases. The 'Guidebook for the Design and Establishment of National Funds to Achieve Climate Change Priorities'

that drew upon the experience and information generated by UNDP's support for climate change adaptation and mitigation projects in some 140 countries over the past decade was also used to guide the design of ICCTF as well as to acquaint the project team with a variety of methodologies with other materials. In addition, UNDP's experience in supporting the development of other national trust funds in Indonesia, such as the HIV Partnership Fund, was also brought to bear on the work with ICCTF. Similar arrangements were used, with UNDP serving as interim trustee, and assisting the development of the institution and its SOP. Similarly, UNDP's capacity assessment toolkit, used to support capacity

assessments and capacity development strategies on UNDP's programmes across the world, helped inform the work on ICCTF, highlighting areas of strengths and weaknesses in the organization, and informing the design of the capacity building initiatives. This process gave the project team significant learning opportunities through numerous trials and errors so that they could improve processes and outputs.

As for the external risk, the project experienced challenges, most of which were common to other nationally implemented projects. For example, key partners from BAPPENAS were taken away from focusing on ICCTF activities due to conflicting priorities especially because BAPPENAS was playing the lead role in preparing the new RPJMN for 2015-2019 while the agency was also undergoing an internal reshuffling of personnel following the President's inauguration. This created some delays as the Secretariat had difficulty securing the time of senior BAPPENAS

officials. An example of this is the case of creating an ERP system that was originally planned for 2014 but eventually canceled due to time constraints and priority conflicts. Some incomplete activities left project budget unspent and raised issues for the completion of the project. In this regard, UNDP strengthened its close communication with BAPPENAS. This included 1) frequent senior management meetings with BAPPENAS officials to underscore the importance of various issues and advocate particular policy positions; 2) assigning a liaison officer to work with the Secretariat and report to UNDP senior management; and 3) ensuring that SC meetings took place at regular intervals so that key decisions could be made and all stakeholders could be kept up-to-date on progress. A number of one-on-one meetings were also held with the Vice Minister and Deputy Minister of BAPPENAS at crucial junctures to secure agreement on issues and their commitment to moving the process forward.



Street Lighting (Penerangan Jalan Umum, PJU) installed in Surakarta area, 1 April 2014



9. Lessons Learned

A farmer from Gunung Kidul District collecting seashells and other marine products, 13 August 2014

As interim trustee to ICCTF, UNDP provided an assurance role for financial management and quality assurance for activities executed. UNDP reviewed and endorsed the Quarterly Monitoring Report (QMR) produced by the Secretariat and the quarterly cash advance requests submitted by the NPD. Upon endorsement, UNDP ensured timely disbursement of quarterly advance payments to the project bank account. At the same time, together with NPD, UNDP made sure that all activities were in line with the project document and the Annual Work Plan (AWP) by monitoring activities and the quality of the achieved results on a quarterly basis.

UNDP's full accountability for the project strengthened the position and the capacity of ICCTF to take over this responsibility gradually. UNDP's role was fully transferred to the PDA, Bank Mandiri for the independent budget management of ICCTF. Using the fund management mechanism of a well established institution should be used by similar projects at an early stage as a way of allowing a newly established entity to build its capacity until reaching full autonomy.

Regarding organizational arrangements, ICCTF would have benefited early on from stronger leadership. Beyond the three main supervisory bodies (SC, TC, and PMU),


ICCTF's weak leadership affected its strategic positioning until the legal position was secured following the issuance of the Permen and the Kepmen, and the new ED commenced his service in July 2014. The appointment of an ED benefited ICCTF greatly and simplified reporting and decision-making lines instead of a complex multilayered structure.

A high staff turnover at the Secretariat remained a challenge during the course of the project, adding pressure on operations due to vacant positions, thereby overloading existing human resources. Temporary contracting is often required due to the changing priorities of the project but does not appeal to high-performing candidates. More continuity in staffing should be taken into account when setting up similar structure so as to avoid any negative interference.

From an operational point of view, the project operated in accordance with PMIG in the absence of ICCTF's own SOP. The Secretariat developed its own robust operating system and procedures based on PMIG and embedded some aspects in the Implementing Bylaws and its SOP. The same is true for funded project for which implementation, decision-making and reporting, followed some of UNDP's principles in order to enable timely implementation and ensure cost-effective fund management. It is therefore very crucial for any future project to have a reference system on what is considered tested and effective operations. This way, involved parties can visualize the same objective and work toward it.



*ICCTF Implementing Bylaws
enacted on 17 November 2014*



10. Conclusions, Recommendations and Opportunities for Follow-up

Sunset in Toba Island, 17 July 2014

The PREP-ICCTF project was able to meet its overall objectives and outputs as defined in the project document and successfully prepare the institutional arrangements required for the transition of ICCTF from a preparatory project to a fully nationally managed and operational trust fund. The progress in the institutional development made throughout the project with support of UNDP as interim trustee allowed ICCTF to build up an attractive project portfolio to external donors, develop healthy relationships with many key players both in climate change mitigation and adaptation and generate and deepen

community knowledge on climate financing in several decisive areas. In addition, the project significantly contributed to the GoI climate change strategy by supporting the implementation of RAN-GRK and RAN-API as well as actively leading policy dialogues. ICCTF is a pioneering model for climate financing inwards and outwards, making of Indonesia one of the leading countries in this regard. This model was fully demonstrated by the PREP-ICCTF project and based on this, has attracted worldwide attention.

For the creation of similar trust funds in the future, some aspects need to be considered, including the allocation of sufficient time



A national workshop on climate change (Sarasehan Nasional Perubahan Iklim) in Bappenas organized by ICCTF Secretariat, 18 February 2014

to allow the fund to mature and refine its operations. PREP-ICCTF went through a complex legal process, taking much longer than originally planned, with several extensions owed to its design requiring participation from a wide range of stakeholders. It would be highly recommendable for similar future initiatives to allocate enough time for such a project, especially in politically challenging environments.

The political will of the government and strong leadership are critical factors determining the success of the trust fund considering the high complexity of coordinating all parties involved. In contrast with most UNDP and donor projects, the SC was chaired by a Vice-Minister, Pak Lukita; this was a strong statement of the Gol's commitment and the importance it attached to the ICCTF. With his leadership, the project secured participation of high level decision-makers from both the donor community as well as other government agencies. This would also later pave the way for the appointment of a wide range of key stakeholders from line ministries, the private sector, donor organisations and NGOs to

the members of MWA-ICCTF. As the chair of ICCTF, the Vice Minister helped to increase recognition of ICCTF in the climate finance landscape, and enhanced the project's overall visibility through a number of policy dialogues as well as awareness-raising events.

The establishment of ICCTF was strategic and up front. The diligent process adopted of ensuring compliance with all the legal procedures ensured that ICCTF was established as a legally solid entity backed by all the appropriate national regulations and guidelines. This, in turn created an image projected beyond Indonesia's borders and raised the attention from other countries which have since then invested in setting up similar trust funds.

Over the past five years, ICCTF has managed a successful journey to become the first national climate change trust fund. ICCTF must now turn to demonstrate its concrete contribution to climate change priority programmes and projects in Indonesia through its own climate financing tools and mechanism.

Building on the success achieved throughout the PREP-ICCTF project, the next tasks are 1) to clearly distinguish and define the roles and responsibilities of each body in a new structure (MWA-ICCTF, Supporting Unit, ED, and PDA) to make sure that each body fully understands its respective role in delivering overall objectives of ICCTF in a coordinated manner; 2) to develop core competencies in national climate financing with fully strengthened operating, and human resources and financial management

systems; 3) to devise a more clarified project proposal and selection process, monitoring and evaluation frameworks and a supporting mechanism for future funded projects; 4) to constantly update and request a revision of the existing presidential and ministerial decrees and regulations to safeguard ICCTF's continued evolution as the national trust fund when and where necessary; and last, 5) to ensure continuing external relations and communications among stakeholders.



Annexes

A Coral Adoption Program site in Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu, 14 August 2014

• ICCTF Funded Projects (2010-2014)

Line Ministries' Funded Projects

Title: Research and Technology Development of Sustainable Peatland Management to Enhance Carbon Sequestration and Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Implementing partner: Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

Period: 2010 – 2011 (Phase I)

Location: West Kalimantan; Central Kalimantan; Jambi; Riau; and West Papua

Total budget: USD 1,213,615.50

Objectives: To measure peatland-related GHG emission/carbon stock; to map out and identify peatland profile at four selected locations; to collect and process data on GHG emissions and identify emission factors to support sustainable peatland management practices that reduce GHG emissions; and to develop a policy brief and guideline on sustainable peatland management

Title: Energy Conservation and CO2 Emission Reduction in Industrial Sector

Implementing partner: Ministry of Industry (MoI)

Period: 2010 – 2011 (Phase I)

Location: 23 cities across Indonesia

Total budget: USD 2,225,920.85

Objectives: To strengthen an institutional framework, networking and capacity building within the steel industry and pulp and paper industry, in order to identify energy saving opportunities

Title: Public Awareness Training and Education Program on Climate Change Issue for All Levels of Societies in Mitigation and Adaptation

Implementing partner: Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG)

Period: 2010 – 2011 (Phase I)

Location: Serdang Bergadai, North Sumatra; Batu, Malang; Bau-Bau, Sulawesi; Kamal Muara, North Jakarta; and Indramayu, West Java

Total budget: USD 1,367,851.39

Objectives: To increase awareness among the general public, especially the farming and fishing communities of the effects of climate change through local community radio programs, continuous dialogues, trainings, and curriculum development

Title: Sustainable Management of Degraded Peatland to Mitigate Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Optimize Crop Productivity

Implementing partner: Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

Period: October 2012 – August 2014 (Phase II)

Location: West Kalimantan; Central Kalimantan; Jambi; Riau; and West Papua

Total budget: USD 1,279,494.77

Objectives: To establish scientifically based policies and strategies for sustainable peatland management; to improve capacity for research and management of peatland; to disseminate information to stakeholders regarding the national program and utilization policy and peatland management

Title: Health Vulnerability: Assessment, Mapping, and Community Based Adaptation on Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and Malaria Diseases

Implementing partner: Ministry of Health (MoH)

Period: October 2012-August 2014 (Phase II)

Location: West Sumatera; DKI Jakarta; East Java; Central Kalimantan; and Bali

Total budget: USD 588,165

Objectives: To increase preparedness to changing Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and Malaria Diseases induced by climate change through the development of Model DHF and malaria incidence linked with climate change projection, and capacity building of health officials and communities in developing adaptation strategies in response to DHF and malaria induced by climate change

Title: Enhancing Sustainable Management of Community-based Wood Pellets Production as Biomass Energy to Support Low Carbon Economy and Climate Change Mitigation in Bangkalan, Madura, East Java

Implementing partner: Ministry of Forestry (MoFor)

Period: October 2012 – September 2014 (Phase II)

Location: Bangkalan, Madura in East Java

Total budget: USD 600,377

Objectives: To establish a Biomass Energy Estate (BEE) Model and improve local socio-economic conditions by Red Calliandra plantation and wood pellet production

Small Grant Programs

Title: Enhancing Carbon Sequestration in a Community Forest

Implementing partner: ARUPA Yogyakarta

Period: May – November 2014

Location: Bantul, Gunung Kidul and Yogyakarta

Total budget: USD 42,847

Objectives: To increase the planting of timber and fruit trees in a community forest; to establish a financial institution for *tunda tebang* (delayed logging); to encourage environmental and social aspects in community forest management through the development of a community-based forest management plan; and to promote the integration of community forest into the regional spatial plan through mapping and public consultation

Title: Public-Private Partnership Model in Tackling Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Implementing partner: Forestry Faculty of Bogor Agricultural Institute, Bogor

Period: May – November 2014

Location: Cagar Biosfer Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu of Kepulauan Riau

Total budget: USD 42,847

Objectives: To develop a relationship model between emission reductions and deforestation, a public-private partnership model in climate change mitigation and climate-smart agriculture module for local people's capacity building

Title: Planning and Information System for Street Lighting Energy Efficiency

Implementing partner: Politeknik ATMI Surakarta

Period: May – November 2014

Location: Kota Surakarta, Central Java

Total budget: USD 42,800

Objectives: To develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) for energy-efficient street lighting

Title: Adaptation on Seaweed Aquaculture

Implementing partner: Humaniora, Kendari, Sulawesi Tenggara

Period: May – November 2014

Location: Tobea and Renda Island, Southeast Sulawesi

Total budget: USD 42,847

Objectives: To increase local people's knowledge of seaweed aquaculture and introduce a new variety of seaweed that can adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change

Title: Strengthening the Climate Information System for Farmers and Fishermen

Implementing partner: Yayasan PIKUL

Period: May – November 2014

Location: Kupang and nearby

Total budget: USD 42,847

Objectives: To build an information dissemination system by compiling weather and climate information from the Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG), the Integrated Planting Calendar (KATAM), the Ocean Research and Observation Agency (BPOL) and other sources to provide information to farmers and fishermen

Title: Strengthening Resilience of Coastal Community through Technology and Participatory Media

Implementing partner: Perkumpulan Bingkai Indonesia, Yogyakarta

Period: May – November 2014

Location: Yogyakarta, West Java, Banten and North Sulawesi

Total budget: USD 42,600

Objectives: To improve dissemination of climate information for fishing communities in four provinces: Yogyakarta, West Java, Banten and North Sulawesi

- Financial Report (*in separate document*)

Preparatory
Arrangements for
the Indonesia Climate
Change Trust Fund
(PREP-ICCTF)

Final Report **2010-2014**

Preparatory
Arrangements for
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