

INCEPTION REPORT

Community Adaptation for Forest-Food Based
Management in Saddang Watershed
Ecosystem



*Adaptation Fund Project
Food Security*

South Sulawesi, Indonesia

October 2020



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HIJAU**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER.....	1
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
I. INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1. Background of the Project.....	5
1.2. Inception Phase.....	6
II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	7
2.1. Project Design Concept.....	7
2.2. Key Challenges	13
2.3. Space of Innovations	14
III. INCEPTION WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS.....	15
3.1. Project Launching Ceremony.....	15
3.2. Inception Workshop Objectives.....	15
3.3. Expected Results.....	16
3.4. Project Implementation Arrangements.....	16
3.5. Proposed Project Result Framework Verification & Revision	17
3.6. Summary of Discussion Held.....	20
IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS.....	22
ANNEXES	23
Annex 1. Documentation	23
Annex 2. List of Participants and Agenda	32
Annex 3. Project Implementation Schedule/Work Plan (Proposed Revision)	34
Annex 4. Workshop Minutes.....	46
Annex 5. Inception Workshop Video Link for Download	54

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The inception of the project “Community Adaptation for Forest-Food Based Management in Saddang Watershed Ecosystem” was conducted on the 20th October 2020 as required by the Adaptation Fund (AF), after the project approval by AF on October 24th, 2019. The duration of the project is 18 month starting from its inception date in 2020 (20th October 2020), with KAPABEL as an Executing Entity (EE) that responsible for the implementation of activities as elaborated within the project document. This report describes the initial activities and improvements to the project design, Climate Change Adaptation with the theme Community Adaptation for Forest-Food Based Management in Saddang Watersheed Ecosystem, South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

At the implementing level, Konsorsium Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Lingkungan (KAPABEL / Consortium for Adaptation to Climate Change and Environment) is the first Executing Entity (EE) in Indonesia that meets the criteria of the Adaptation Fund Board with USD 835.465 funds to be managed.

This project aims to increase the driving force for food security of the people living in the Saddang Watershed (DAS) Ecosystem as an effort to adapt to climate change and the environment which focuses on:

- 1) Strengthening Social Forestry to encourage forest food in Upstream of Saddang watershed, which has implications for environmental improvement and increasing community income.
- 2) Improving coastal governance and carrying capacity to support climate change adaptation in Downstream of Saddang Watershed.
- 3) Strengthening system and institutional capacity to ensuring the sustainability of climate change adaptation.
- 4) Capacity building and stakeholder support on climate change adaptation through knowledge management and dissemination.

This project consists of 4 (four) components in achieving 7 (seven) outcomes as follows:

Component 1. Strengthening Social Forestry to encourage forest food in Upstream of Saddang watershed

Outcome 1.1. Increased extent of the Social Forestry scheme covering an area of 5.000 ha in Upstream of Saddang Watershed

Outcome 1.2. Strengthened actors and institution of Social Forestry schemes in support of climate change adaptation

Outcome 1.3. Availability of forest food products that are ready for sale by social forestry groups/communities

Component 2. Improved coastal governance and carrying capacity to support climate change adaptation in Downstream Saddang watershed

Outcome 2.1. Strengthened coastal human resources and natural resources in Downstream of Saddang Watershed to increase coastal carrying capacity

Outcome 2.2. Increased community income in Downstream of Saddang Watershed through eco friendly-based creative businesses and food diversification

Component 3. Strengthening systems and institutional capacities to reduce socio-economic and environmental risks due to climate change

Outcome 3.1. Strengthened cross-cutting policies in ensuring the sustainability of climate change adaptation

Component 4. Strengthening capacity and support of the parties through knowledge management

Outcome 4.1. Strengthened stakeholder capacity and understanding through the process of dissemination and early warning system for climate change adaptation

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Project

Community Adaptation for Forest-Food Based Management in Saddang Watershed Ecosystem Project in South Sulawesi, Indonesia is being implemented by Kemitraan (The Partnership for Governance Reform) as the National Implementing Entity (NIE) and the Konsorsium Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Lingkungan (KAPABEL / Consortium for Adaptation to Climate Change and Environment) as the Executing Entity in Indonesia. Project proposals to grantee i.e. Adaptation Fund, began in 2016, with a total of USD 835.465 proposed project cost. This project is planned to start in early 2020, but due to the global pandemic of COVID-19 which has hit the world, including in Indonesia, the implementation of this project must be postponed. The project implementation period is planned for 18 months, starting from the implementation of the Inception Workshop in October 2020 and ending in April 2022.

This Inception Report describes the initial activities and improvements to the project design. The changes identified in this report can be taken into consideration for changes to the project design.

Climate change impact in Indonesia has begun to be seen by decreased of function and carrying capacity of watersheds (DAS) which has implications for increased disasters in watershed ecosystems. The increase in disasters that occurs has a wider impact on people's lives, especially the resilience of food security.

Based on the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the Saddang Watershed is one of the "Priority Watershed in Indonesia". Saddang Watershed with 661.932 ha total area is the 2nd largest watershed in South Sulawesi that runs through four districts in South Sulawesi Province and a few parts of West Sulawesi Province.

That extent of watershed is currently used by approximately 1 million people who depend their livelihood on available resources from watershed ecosystem. However, there is environmental degradation in the Saddang watershed area that can be seen from the disaster data in South Sulawesi in 2010-2019 that recorded 3.814 incidents which caused 70 people died and dozens of people disappeared. Economic losses due to disasters until 2019 reached IDR 80,46 Trillion.

Adaptation Fund as an international institution that represents the parties involved in the Kyoto Protocol, provides funding for Climate Change Adaptation activities around the world. Kemitraan (The Partnership for Governance Reform) has become an institution designated as the National Implementing Entity (NIE) in Indonesia which is given the responsibility to initiate climate change adaptation programs in Indonesia. Kemitraan (The Partnership for Governance Reform) opens up opportunities for all Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Indonesia to take part as Executing Entities (EE) in various parts of Indonesia, including in South Sulawesi.

Konsorsium Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Lingkungan (KAPABEL / Consortium for Adaptation to Climate Change and Environment), which consists of Yayasan Tim Layanan Kehutanan Masyarakat (TLKM / Communiversity for Sustainable Forest Foundation), Yayasan Alumni Kehutanan Unhas (YAKU / Hasanuddin University Alumni of Forestry Foundation), National Heritage Biodiversity and Climate Change Center of Research and Development of Hasanuddin University, Kanopi Hijau, and Bumi Lestari are the only entities in Indonesia was entrusted with managing the Adaptation Fund project in Indonesia as the Executing Entity. By bringing the climate change community adaptation in Saddang Watershed ecosystem that

focuses on food security main idea, this project will be carried out precisely in the administrative location of the Saddang Watershed in South Sulawesi, i.e. North Toraja Regency, Tana Toraja Regency, Enrekang Regency, and Pinrang Regency, which impacted approximately 27.000 beneficiaries spread across 15 villages where the project intervention was located in the Saddang watershed.

This project should have been running in early 2020, but has been delayed due to the global COVID-19 pandemic from February 2020 until now. After entering the fifth month after WHO declared COVID-19 as a global pandemic and currently the country is recommended to implement the "New Normal" condition since May 2020, we initiated the project implementation by implementing the Inception Workshop on 20th October 2020 as the indication of the start of the project implementation.

1.2. Inception Phase

Inception phase starts from June 2018 s.d. October 2020 which includes several activities including

- Multistakeholder Workshop on Climate Change Impact Issues in Saddang Watershed, that held on June 2018 at Tana Toraja Regency.
- Project Management Unit (PMU) Recruitment, held on November 2019
- EE (KAPABEL) consultation with NIE (Kemitraan), held on Desember 2019 at Jakarta City.
- Project Design Results Framework was refined in consultation with a team of experts, held on January 2020
- Proposal Final submitted on April 2020.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signing between Kemitraan, KAPABEL, and South Sulawesi Government, held on 19th October 2020 at South Sulawesi Local People's Representative Council (DPRD) building, Makassar City
- Inception Workshop was held on 20th Oktober 2020, at Provincial Development Planning Agency of South Sulawesi office, Makassar City.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project Design Concept

Component 1. Strengthening Social Forestry to encourage forest food in Upstream of Saddang Watershed

Strengthening Social Forestry provides legality of forest food development with agroforestry systems in forest areas as a process of adaptation to climate change in the Upstream Saddang Watershed. The implemented program internalizes local forest food types in the Social Forestry scheme. Areas targeted in the Upstream Saddang watershed include North Toraja, Tana Toraja, and Enrekang Regencies.

Outcome 1.1 Increased extent of the Social Forestry scheme covering an area of 5.000 ha in Upstream of Saddang Watershed

This project targeting 5.000 ha for the Social Forestry Scheme in the upstream Saddang watershed. Determination of access to legal Social Forestry covering an area of 5.000 ha in upstream areas through forest food commodities. Adaptation efforts will be carried out through the rehabilitation of the agroforestry model pattern. Agroforestry systems can make a major contribution to climate change by improving the microclimate for food security. Data from the Management Center of Lariang Mamasa Watershed provides information on the area of critical land in the intervention village in the Saddang Watershed covering an area of 16.357,14 ha. One of the efforts to reduce critical land conditions is to increase forest land cover, one of the outputs of this result. Another supporting program is the internalization of climate change adaptation actions in the institutional design of Social Forestry. Forests as water catchment areas have an important role in anticipating increased rainfall due to the impacts of climate change. Community-based forest management will contribute to increased land cover because it will also reduce community land conversion activities. Forest and land rehabilitation will be carried out, among others, by using the agroforestry method. Through the agroforestry method there is an increase in resistance, i.e. mixing of species that have different resistance to temperature, if there is an increase in temperature, there will be more species that grow at higher temperatures, while other types of growth will decrease, but the amount of carbon absorbed will be the same.

Rehabilitation will be carried out in social forestry locations by planting *Artocarpus communis* (breadfruit) and *Colocasia esculenta* (taro). Community-based rehabilitation efforts support increased community income through forest food. One of the government's achievements in adaptation is the rehabilitation of the Saddang watershed upstream area. This is measured by the Social Forestry scheme as seen in the 2014 RAN-API that the target of determining legal access to social forestry scheme for watershed rehabilitation nationally reaches 500.000 ha for all areas bordering priority watersheds. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to expand social forestry in the upstream area to ensure sustainable forest management and the welfare of forest communities in the Upstream Saddang watershed.

This rehabilitation activity is also an effort to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In line with RAN-API 2014, climate change adaptation can be carried out by rehabilitating critical land, especially on land with very critical and critical status. In addition, the resistance increases, or if the absorption system against CO will not be disturbed because of the adjustment caused by various mixed plants that have relatively different physiological properties.

Outcome 1.2 Strengthened actors and institution of Social Forestry schemes in support of climate change adaptation

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) No.83/2016 regarding Social Forestry, that implementation is the community will form a Forest Farmers Group (KTH) to gain legal access. Formation of the groups will be carried out in the 3rd month of the project to law legal access licensing. The existence of legal access will be facilitated in the preparation of documents for legal access to social forestry and proposed to the Provincial Government and MoEF. Legal access can provide space for participatory management interventions. The community can then legally take advantage of the existing forest.

Empowerment of forest farmers, womens and vulnerable people in the management of forest products will be developed in the project intervention villages. Empowerment activities will be carried out through a number of training activities, workshops and comparative studies. This activity will involve all members of the target group that was formed. After the formation of forest farmer groups, women and vulnerable groups, facilitators / field officers will try to collaborate in providing routine assistance by sharing and transforming knowledge and changing the mindset of the target community regarding the project mission and vision.

Outcome 1.3 Availability of forest food products that are ready for sale by social forestry groups/communities

This project will look at the availability of forest food that can be developed at each intervention location. There are many varieties of forest food commodities that can be consumed, such as honey, sugar palm, and tubers that grow in the forest. Forest food management will be carried out by adding value to forest food products, which will give additional income for the community in the Saddang watershed ecosystem. Marketing of forest products will be facilitated by bringing businesses actors to the community and also facilitating in distribution to retail in several places in Indonesia. Development of forest food products is the one way to increase community income, so in this case, the community will not encroach on forest areas again.

Cultivation and development of forest food plants by linking the right market network will be a means to ensure the sustainability of the Social Forestry scheme, a target of increasing community income through the sale of managed and developed types of food products.

Component 2. Improved coastal governance and carrying capacity to support climate change adaptation in Downstream Saddang watershed

Better coastal governance and carrying capacity will contribute to the improvement of coastal functions due to the effects of climate change. Through mangrove rehabilitation, it will contribute directly to preventing flooding, erosion of ponds along the river banks, and also can restore the altered river flow pattern. On the other hand, the rehabilitation of mangroves will act as an adhesive for sediments so that the effect of the release can be minimized. In addition, this effort can also increase the availability of fish feed in coastal pond areas.

Its very important to consider that in these areas, there is often conversion of coastal land into ponds and agricultural land, which often results in a decrease in the area of the mangrove ecosystem. On the other hand, increased rainfall often causes flooding in the area, resulting in silting of rivers through sedimentation that falls from the upstream area.

Outcome 2.1 Strengthened coastal human resources and natural resources in Downstream of Saddang Watershed to increase coastal carrying capacity

The project plan in the downstream of Saddang watershed begins with the formation of the Climate Change Care Group (KPPI) as the driving force for the response to the rehabilitation of the 1.2 km long mangrove forest. The mangrove forest rehabilitation program is supported by facilities and infrastructure for the construction of seed houses in 3 coastal villages and the provision of mangrove rehabilitation tools, which will ensure sustainable rehabilitation during the project period.

The downstream watershed area is part of the area who affected by increased sedimentation due to natural disasters that occurred in the upstream watershed area. There are 8,071,688.89 tonnes of sedimentation recorded per year, making the downstream areas very prone to flooding. Increased rainfall and the effect of upstream flow rates also contributed to the destruction of coastal ecosystems. In addition, the loss of part of the mangrove ecosystem causes a decrease in groundwater quality due to coastal abrasion. Referring to the 2018-2050 climate change scenario which indicates an increase in average rainfall of 8% over the next 33 years, this will also have an impact on sea level rise, and drastic climate change will affect wind speeds. Therefore, rehabilitation of mangrove forests must be carried out.

Outcome 2.2 Increased community income in Downstream of Saddang Watershed through eco friendly-based creative businesses and food diversification

This project will also contribute to improving food security and the capacity of local groups, especially women and vulnerable communities. Increasing food security is carried out through the development of eco-friendly creative businesses and the development of food diversification by encouraging flagship commodities in the intervention village such as seaweed and snakefruit, which will have a positive impact on the coastal communities economy. Capacity building for local groups is carried out through climate change adaptation training, mangrove cultivation training, creative business creation training, entrepreneurship training, and coastal community assistance.

Component 3. Strengthening systems and institutional capacities to reduce socio-economic and environmental risks due to climate change

Outcome 3.1. Strengthened cross-cutting policies in ensuring the sustainability of climate change adaptation

This project will strengthen regional and cross-sectoral policies, and also provide legal certainty in the sustainability of adaptation actions in the watershed area. The government, both at the provincial and regional levels, has an important role in the sustainability of climate change adaptation actions in the watershed. The assurance of sustainability is spelled out into regional policies that in line with the National government policies. Regional policies in preparing climate change adaptation actions are guided by the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) No. P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 regarding Guidelines for the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Actions which are aligned with the National Action Plan - Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS). RAN-API Working Group (POKJA RAN-API) is a platform for implementing climate change adaptation plans so that each program can be integrated in the preparation of national and regional development plans. To develop a sustainable climate change adaptation plan, the project management unit (PMU) will facilitate the ongoing processes at each stage of implementation throughout the project.

The condition of the community in the Saddang watershed ecosystem is in a disaster-prone area, this condition is affected by climate change. The agricultural sector is something that must be considered because it is very vulnerable to climate change. Food security can be one of the methods offered to adapt to climate change. This is also one of the goals in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

At the regency level, each local government unit in the field of environment, agriculture and climate change, local NGOs, and several experts from universities will be involved in every process of developing a Regional Action Plan - Climate Change Adaptation (RAD-API). At this stage, the risks and vulnerability of climate change that occur in the Saddang watershed ecosystem will be formulated. Grouping of this issues then becomes the main basis for compiling an adaptation action plan which is then integrated into the 2020-2025 RPJMN. RAD-API will also be internalized into regional policies so that it will become part of the Regional Draft Regulation (RANPERDA) and Strategic Plan (RENSTRA) in each regional unit.

Short-term progress can be monitored in local government action plans (RKPD) which will be revised annually. The existence of this project activity can be utilized optimally by stakeholders. The target program focuses on the level of disaster risk reduction and increasing community preparedness against the threat of climate change and the development of food land in the future, where the resulting program can contribute to the Saddang watershed community.

Every activity agreed upon with stakeholders will be directly monitored through the joint monitoring application. This platform will make it easy to monitor and measure the extent to which the impacts and constraints of project interventions are currently underway. This application is a system that ensures the sustainability of programs in climate change adaptation.

Component 4. Strengthening capacity and support of the parties through knowledge management

All of knowledge management and learning activities in this project component are carried out to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation objectives and ensure that every learning element in the project can be replicated in the future. Dissemination and knowledge management is carried out on a technology-based, so the future projects scope will be wider and wider, not only in the Saddang watershed, but also in several areas with similar issue contexts throughout Indonesia.

Outcome 4.1 Strengthened stakeholder capacity and understanding through the process of dissemination and early warning system for climate change adaptation

Socialization in this project is aimed at all project target parties so that they can obtain information, raise awareness, receive and ultimately use the information. The main activity of the dissemination is publication by launching documentary films, textbooks, research journals, and policy briefs related to Climate Change Adaptation actions. The documentary film will document all project components, and capture experiences and lessons learned from each project activity that has been carried out. Best practice and lessons learning books are published to document climate change adaptation actions, and to raise public awareness about climate change. Policy briefs were developed as an advocacy tool to encourage stakeholders to embrace climate change adaptation strategies. In addition, other digital promotional media such as infographics or videographics and other multimedia products, as well as in physical campaign/promotional media forms such as leaflets, posters, banners and billboards were also made to encourage acceleration in the spread of learning.

To further ensure that all information is conveyed to the target, we also encourage both national and local news media (mass, electronic, and online media) to actively participate in covering and blowing up the climate change issues. Knowledge management and strengthening through social media is also carried out to ensure the sustainability of knowledge management related to climate change adaptation, so that the learning process doesnt stop when this project ends.

The Climate Change Adaptation early warning system technology platform can be used by stakeholders as a means to facilitate monitoring, and ensure the dissemination of information

about the climate situation and conditions in the Saddang watershed in the context of future Climate Change Adaptation. The elements of this early warning system include warning of rising sea levels, increasing rainfall, weather warnings, providing information regarding food security and a special slot for forest food security, providing information on river water discharge, and the condition of forest and mangrove coverage in the area. Saddang watershed. The technology platform is built with a system that is more accessible to various parties, and the transformation program will make it easier for parties to reach the technology platform.

New Approach, Innovation, Technology and Mechanism

The project will promote new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation, such as new approaches, technologies and mechanisms. The main components of this program will drive new solutions and innovations in climate change adaptation efforts through several activities that focus on new approaches, with the following technologies and mechanisms:

1. Climate Change Adaptation Internalized in Forest Governance through Social Forestry

Innovation in climate change adaptation through this program is forest governance reform by encouraging social forestry programs based on increasing food security as a form of climate change adaptation. Social forestry is seen as one of the community solutions in adapting to climate change, especially forest food security. It is hoped that the community can manage forests independently and comprehensively. This is based on a shift in the forestry paradigm that considers humans as an inseparable component of the ecosystem, so that sustainable forest management and realizing forest food security must involve the human component as the most important component. The social forestry approach is considered as one of the solutions to long-term tenurial conflicts. We expect that new social forestry approach can become a model in climate change adaptation.

2. Managing Nursery as Seedbank Native Species

One of the innovations that will be highlighted in the program activities is the making of nursery as seed bank, especially for food forests such as breadfruit, taro, and tubers which are the local native species/type to the area. On the other hand, these activities will also increase the wealth of the community in the provision of sustainable forest food stock. It is pursued through a series of activities in the form of nursery management technical training, facilitation of food seeds home management module, regular discussion and entrepreneurship training. The seed bank management is done with participatory approach, or through cooperation with local government. This can have an impact on the conservation of native species biodiversity.

3. Forest Food Products Diversification

This activity will introduce forest food products as alternative staple food. The goal is to diversify the forest food so that the community does not depend on yield or raw material. This activity will be supported through a series of activities in the form of community and institutional capacity building through the Internalized the Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation in Local Government policies, as well as their planning documents local level adaptation action plans.

4. Institutional Strengthening Mechanism for KPPI model

As an effort to adapt to climate change at the institutional level at the Village level, the KPPI (Climate Change Care Group) will be introduced. There will be 5 groups of KPPI formed in each village. These groups will take on the role of disaster response groups at the site/downstream level. The sustainability of mangrove rehabilitation in coastal areas becomes

the main task of KPPI. KPPI consists of 15 members of the community who are directly elected by deliberation and will have their capacity enhanced through a series of trainings such as training on coastal natural resources conservation, disaster response, cadre assessment planning, regular discussion, preparation of institution statute-by-law and system. KPPI will serve as a driving force at the village level in climate change adaptation. KPPI will also perform its duties in collaboration with BNPB, Village Apparatus, Fisheries and Maritime Office, and related stakeholders.

5. Technology

New technology will be introduced to the public especially related to the processing of forest food products such Energy-efficient stoves to process palm sap into palm sugar. In addition, it will also use crystallization machine to accelerate the sap processing into palm sugar. Other activities that use a new technology approach are related to honey products obtained from the forest. The community will be introduced with an environmentally friendly honey harvesting technology. The honey harvesting tools will be in the form of safety tools for bees harvesting used by the community when harvesting honey in the forest. It can contribute to sustainable harvest of honey, because people can start leaving traditional ways with smoking techniques. In an effort to support disaster preparedness information system, the program will also introduce an Application platform for early warning (disaster alert). This application is web-based/ android-based and contains the database and recent information related to disaster alert. The targets are all beneficiaries in the Saddang Watershed ecosystem. The main components of the application contain information on potential forest food in watershed ecosystem, disaster preparedness, weather information and land cover changes over a period of time. In line with the above, a joint monitoring system related to Climate Change Adaptation monitoring systems will be developed, that support the strengthening of policies implemented by stakeholders.

2.2. Key Challenges

The Forest Food Management-Based Climate Change Adaptation Project is the first project to be carried out in Indonesia so it has several challenges including:

1. *Approach*

Climate change adaptation based on forest food management is a new concept so that it uses different methods, coordinates with various parties with different backgrounds so that different perceptions and priorities occur. The success rate of this project depends on obtaining data from various institutions that are related to this project. One of the challenges of running this project is accessing data in each institution so that projections are difficult to account for. The involvement of experts in the project implementation process will be a challenge in itself.

2. *Institutional*

Institutional challenges both in structure and responsibility at various levels are a separate issue. For example, the issue of scarcity of clean water in the event of a disaster in an area becomes a challenge at the institutional level regarding which institution is responsible, and so on.

3. *Discourse*

The current discourse on Adaptation to climate change is still not linked to a more down-to-earth problem among peoples in Indonesia, including South Sulawesi.

4. *COVID-19 Pandemic*

COVID-19 pandemic is a challenge in itself in carrying out this project because the initial project planning before the COVID-19 pandemic will be different when carrying out a project during a pandemic period. COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on various fields, especially social and economic. Project implementation will conform to health protocols. This condition has resulted in three main issues in carrying out this project, i.e. adaptation, food, and COVID-19.

2.3. Space of Innovations

Community Adaptation for Forest-Food Based Management in Saddang Watershed Ecosystem is a space for innovation. Watershed is an attractive benchmark, so a comprehensive database is needed such as rainfall, drought, disaster intensity, community adaptation patterns, government policies related to disasters in the watershed area, and others in many formats.

Watersheds is an area that includes cross-district, so it requires a lot of data collection as an analysis material to produce important information in running community adaptation programs to environmental changes. Information obtained from a comprehensive database will generate knowledge for stakeholders in initiating policy strategies.

As a space for innovation in creating government policy strategies so that the issue of vulnerability can become a strength. Innovation space for sector issues in the planning, implementation and sustainability processes will be a strength in generating policies on environment and climate change adaptation.

The world is hit by the COVID-19 pandemic as a threat but also give us an opportunity. Opportunities can be obtained if a country and/or society is able to adapt by providing a pathway for carrying out a sustainable development process. The challenge becomes an opportunity depending on the quantity and quality data obtained in carrying out analysis in creating a policy for a sustainable development process. In addition, a process of transparency and accountability of the sustainable development planning process is needed.

III. INCEPTION WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

3.1. Project Launching Ceremony

Konsorsium Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Lingkungan (KAPABEL) with Kemitraan (The Partnership for Governance Reform) conducted the Inception Workshop Project “Community Adaptation for Forest-Food Based Management in Saddang Watershed Ecosystem”. This activity was carried out simultaneously in 5 places, Makassar City, North Toraja, Tana Toraja, Enrekang, and Pinrang Regencies and connected virtually through the Zoom Meeting application on Tuesday (20th October 2020). This activity was also attended virtually by the Head of the Sub-Directorate for Conservation of Natural Resources and Biodiversity, the National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), and representatives from the Director General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF).

On Monday (19th October 2020) Kemitraan (The Partnership for Governance Reform) and KAPABEL have signed a Cooperation Agreement (MoU) with the Governor of South Sulawesi regarding Support and Development of Community Adaptation Programs for the Saddang Watershed Ecosystem Based on Forest Food Management. This MoU is a form of support from the Provincial Government in carrying out project activities that will be carried out to encourage increased resilience to climate change, especially in South Sulawesi.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Inception Workshop was held with still leaning on the protocols established by the Government of Indonesia. The Inception Workshop method is prepared to be held in the form of a Semi-Virtual Workshop, where a direct meeting will be held in the form of a Workshop in Makassar City with limited stakeholder involvement, in order to minimize the risk of spreading the COVID-19 virus due to the large number of participants gathering in a room. To connect the meeting / workshop with stakeholders in each district at the Project location (North Toraja, Tana Toraja, Enrekang and Pinrang Regencies), this workshop will be connected virtually via Zoom Meeting with each stakeholder from the project location area. Technically, stakeholders in each district will meet at a predetermined location, and the implementation of this virtual workshop will be accompanied and facilitated by the implementation team. Meetings in Makassar City and in each Regency will be held in compliance with the health protocol for preventing the COVID-19 virus, i.e: (1) limiting the number of participants; (2) spacing between seats; (3) the obligation to use masks; (4) body temperature check; (5) the obligation to wash hands before entering the meeting room.

3.2. Inception Workshop Objectives

Inception Workshop is an inaugural meeting intended to ensure stakeholders understand the objectives and scope of the project, the introduction of KAPABEL as a working group along with an outline of activities to be carried out and also the deadline.

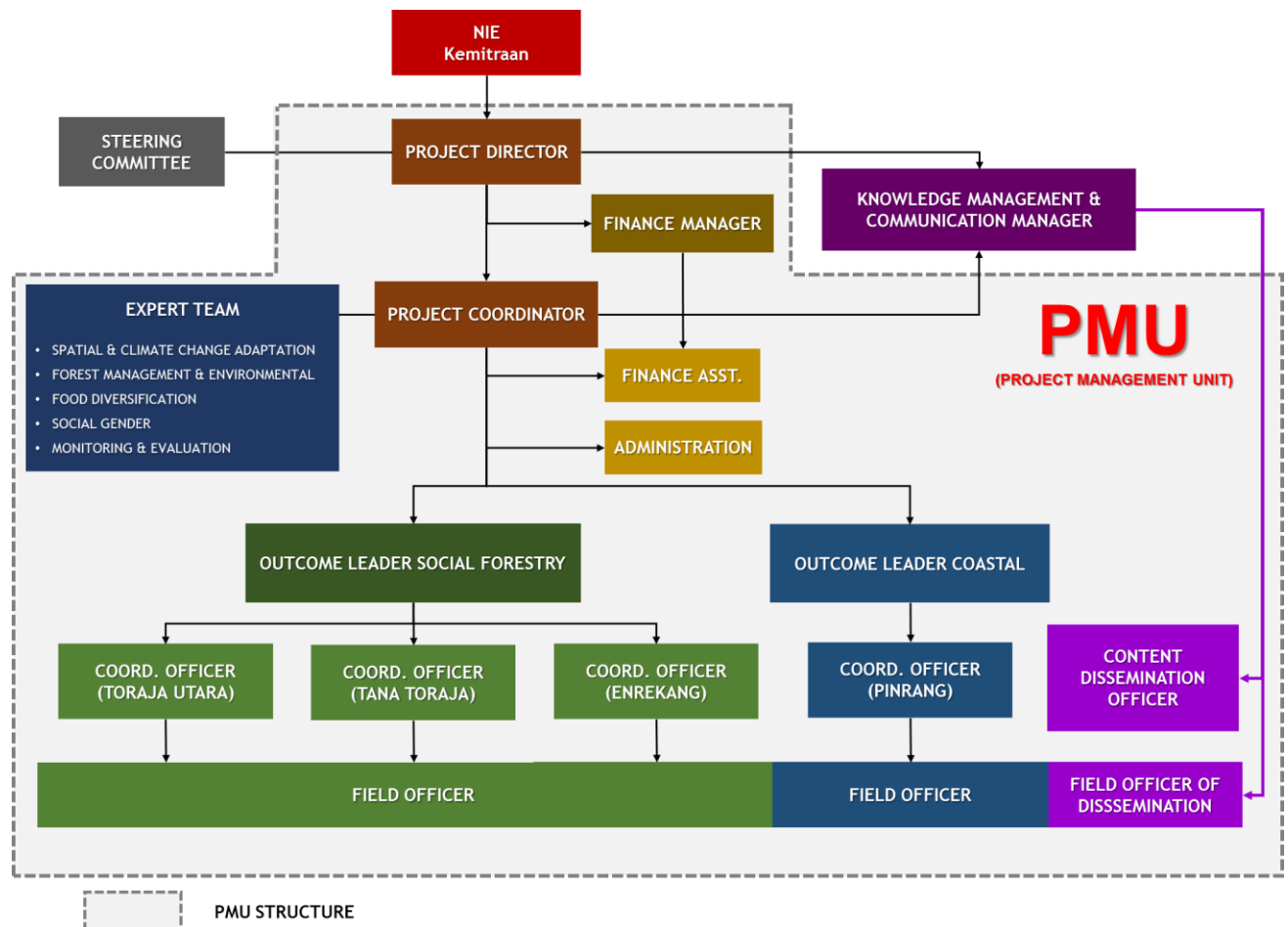
3.3. Expected Results

This inception report is expected to deliver a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between KAPABEL and South Sulawesi Government for the achievement and sustainability of project implementation. In addition, this Inception Workshop is expected to be a means to accommodate input from related stakeholders for project implementation

3.4. Project Implementation Arrangements

Konsorsium Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Lingkungan (KAPABEL / Consortium for Adaptation to Climate Change and Environment), consists of 5 (five) organizations i.e. Yayasan Tim Layanan Kehutanan Masyarakat (TLKM / Communiversity for Sustainable Forest Foundation) as a Lead Consortium, Yayasan Alumni Kehutanan Unhas (YAKU / Hasanuddin University Alumni of Forestry Foundation), National Heritage Biodiversity and Climate Change Center of Research and Development of Hasanuddin University, Kanopi Hijau, and Bumi Lestari as a Consortium members.

Project implementation arrangements will be made by establishing a PMU (Project Management Unit) structure. The structure formed will be adjusted to the needs of the project component achievements which can be seen in the following figure:



Project Director who represents the Consortium is directly responsible to the NIE. PMU, who is fully in charge of project implementation, is led by a Project Coordinator, who is assisted by 2 (two) Outcome Leaders, Field Officer and each of the Coordinators Officer in each district. In technical implementation, PMU will be assisted by a Team of Experts who will be fully involved in project implementation.

Project management pays attention to the importance of the knowledge management process carried out to provide a wider project impact. Therefore, to achieve efficiency and effectiveness of objectives, the number of Field Officers is reduced and replaced by officers who focused on communication, knowledge management, and dissemination, as well as administration. In the PMU structure, we added one person of Administrative personnel, one person of Content Dissemination Officer, and two person of Field Officer of Dissemination personnel, and replacing the 4 (four) positions of field officers.

3.5. Proposed Project Result Framework Verification & Revision

Component 1. Strengthening of Social Forestry in encouraging forest food in the upstream of Saddang Watershed

In the project planning document Outcome 1.1 - Output 1.1.2, it is understood that the social forestry scheme to be proposed is the Village Forest (HD) and Community Forest (HKm) schemes. This is based on a preliminary project survey, so the idea of a social forestry scheme that is appropriate to be implemented upstream of the Saddang watershed is the HD and HKm schemes. However, over time and the dynamics that followed, the choice of this scheme needs to be reconsidered. As one example, in one of the project intervention locations, social forestry under the Customary Forest (Hutan Adat / HA) scheme was proposed. The result of the consultation process with the party responsible for forest area management, in this case the Forest Management Unit (KPH) in the Saddang Watershed landscape, its necessary to consider using other social forestry schemes such as the Forestry Partnership (Kemitraan Kehutanan / KK) and Customary Forest (HA), depending on the socio-cultural conditions of the community. local. In this case, the proposed social forestry scheme which was previously limited to only two schemes, namely Village Forest (HD) and Community Forest (HKm) was changed to not being limited in determining the scheme in proposing social forestry, so that it could adjust to conditions that occurred in the field.

For Outcome 1.1 - Output 1.1.2 related to rehabilitation, proposed changes were made to the species to be planted. For MPTs, breadfruit variety will be added with *kluwih* (*Artocarpus camansi*) or we can call a male breadfruit, while for agricultural crops, taro will be added with *uwi* (purple yam) types. This addition is based on the diversity and cultivation process considerations. Breadfruit cultivated using the root cuttings method tends to be difficult if in large quantities due to the limited availability of the parent plant. Meanwhile, male *kluwih* or male breadfruit, apart from functioning as forest food, also tends to be easy in the cultivation process. For agricultural crops, the addition of *uwi* as an agricultural plant as well as food is carried out to increase the types of food plants and as an effort to conserve forest food. Morphologically, *uwi* is a type of tuber that grows in forests by propagating its native habitat throughout Indonesia. In the North Toraja and Tana Toraja areas, *uwi* is known in local name as "*lame*" while in enrekang it is known as "*sikapa*". Until now, communities in each of three districts still consume *uwi* as an alternative to food, although conservation efforts have not been made.

Furthermore, in Outcome 1.3, i.e. availability of processed forest food such as honey and palm sugar. In this case, the sugar palm will be replaced by other forest food processed products such as taro and *uwi*. This is due to the fact that sugar palm has a long production chain and relatively low economic value when compared to processed products derived from sugar palm sap such as wine from sugar palm or "*arak/ballo*" in local language. From economic perspective, the price of "*arak*" is around IDR 20.000 to IDR 50.000 per liter with a very short production process. Meanwhile, the palm sugar price range start from IDR 25.000 to IDR 38.000 per kg by going through several production stages such as crystallization, sieving, drying and packaging which is quite overwhelming. This whole process usually takes up a whole day using some additional equipment. In addition, the upstream watershed community, especially North Toraja and Tana Toraja Regencies, have made "*arak*" asa a part of their culture both for daily consumption and in some traditional practices. The lack of advantages

and opportunities on developing or adding value to the palm sugar commodity in North Toraja and Tana Toraja Regencies made us decide to replace commodity development with tuber product development that lives in the forest.

Component 1. Strengthening of Social Forestry in encouraging forest food in the upstream of Saddang Watershed					
Project Outcome	Original Output	Original Indicator	Output Revision	Indicator Revision	Remarks
<u>Outcome 1.1</u> Increased extent of the Social Forestry scheme covering an area of 5.000 ha in Upstream of Saddang Watershed	<u>Output 1.1.1.</u> Existing legal access and strengthening community to Community Forest (HKm) or Village Forest (HD)	5.000 ha area from 10 Social Forestry Permit obtaining Legal Access/ Reinforcement	<u>Output 1.1.1.</u> The existence of legal access and strengthening of the Social Forestry scheme	-	The proposed Social Forestry schemes are those regulated in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 83 of 2016 regarding Social Forestry
	<u>Output 1.1.2</u> Increased forest land cover	60 ha of land rehabilitated / planted from nurseries 70% of seedlings grown from cultivation	-	-	Changes occur in the type to be planted, which previously only had one variety, i.e. breadfruit (<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>), will be added new variety i.e. <i>kluwih</i> or male breadfruit (<i>Artocarpus communis</i>) For agricultural crops, previously only had one variety i.e. taro (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>), now will be added new variety i.e. <i>uwi</i> (<i>Dioscorea alata</i>)
<u>Outcome 1.3.</u> Availability of forest food products that are ready for sale by social forestry groups/ communities	-	Sold 2 types of food products from the social forestry group Improve value added by 30% from selling 2 kind of forest food products (honey and palm sugar)	-	Sold 2 types of food products from the social forestry group Improve value added by 30% from selling 2 kind of forest food products (honey and processed tubers)	Changes in the types of forest food processed products from palm sugar into processed tubers products.

Component 2. Improvement of coastal governance and carrying capacity in supporting climate change adaptation in the downstream Saddang watershed

Activities in this component still maintain activities since the beginning of initiation, such as the formation of the Climate Change Care Group (KPPI) with the rehabilitation of mangrove forests along 1.2 km, also supported by facilities and infrastructure such as construction of seed houses in 3 coastal villages (Salipolo , Bababinanga and Paria Village). Apart from that, in this activity, they also plan to provide mangrove rehabilitation tools, in order to achieve sustainable rehabilitation during the project period and after the project is carried out. Next activity i.e. increasing food security through the development of creative businesses and the development of food diversification still encourages superior/flagship commodities in the intervention villages such as seaweed and the development of the snakefruit. The target of this activity is still to prioritize groups that are considered vulnerable so that through increasing group capacity by creating creative business management training and entrepreneurship training can create home industry group independency.

Component 3. Strengthening systems and institutional capacities to reduce socio-economic and environmental risks due to climate change

At the beginning of project planning stage, in this project component we propose activities to form and strengthen the Climate Change Adaptation Working Group (POKJA-API) in South Sulawesi on the outputs of the project component. The POKJA-API that will be formed will focus on every activity and effort in promoting climate change adaptation in South Sulawesi. However, along with the dynamics, especially at the government level, a Regional Low Carbon Development Planning Working Group (POKJA-Penyusunan Pembangunan Rendah Karbon Daerah / POKJA - PPRKD) has been formed in South Sulawesi which is oriented to work on the issue of climate change, including climate change adaptation. Therefore, the focus of this project component is no longer on the formation of POKJA-API, but on the assistance and strengthening of POKJA-PPRKD which is targeted to become the main figure in the preparation of an action plan for climate change adaptation in South Sulawesi.

Component 3. Strengthening systems and institutional capacities to reduce socio-economic and environmental risks due to climate change					
Project Outcome	Original Output	Original Indicator	Output Revision	Indicator Revision	Remarks
Outcome 3.1. Strengthening cross-sectoral policies to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation	Output 3.1.1 Establish and running Work Group Team of Climate Change Adaptation (POKJA-API)	1 Decree POKJA-API South Sulawesi	Output 3.1.1 Strengthening Work Group Team of South Sulawesi Regional Low Carbon Development Plan (POKJA PPRKD)	40 people member of POKJA PPRKD increase their capacity on drafting adaptation to climate change plan	Capacity that meant here are the knowledge and skill in compiling and also internalizing the issues of food security in climate change adaptation action planning

Component 4. Strengthening of capacity and support of the parties through knowledge management

Basically, the knowledge management and dissemination activities that will be carried out in this project have not changed much from the beginning stage of project initiation. The main point emphasized only on the personnel who are specifically tasked with knowledge management, communication and project dissemination. Previously, specific personnel for these matters were not included in the project budgeting plan, nor on the PMU structure. Therefore, changes to the PMU structure further added personnel positions specifically assigned to the components of knowledge management which have been described in sub-chapter 4.6.

In the process, PMU which is in charge of the knowledge management and dissemination process is directly responsible to the Communication and Knowledge Management section of the KAPABEL Consortium.

3.6. Summary of Discussion Held

Discussion of the parties in the implementation of the Inception Workshop in Makassar City, resulted in several inputs to be considered in ensuring the successful implementation of the project in the future. The parties generally expect that the project to be implemented is not only oriented to the results of numbers or the achievement of indicators during the project period, after the project period is completed, there is no planning scheme for sustainability and ensuring the independence of the beneficiaries, especially at the village or community level that really affected.

Then in the big picture of the project, many groups will be formed. The current reality and dynamics show that groups are formed as mere administrative requirements in receiving aid programs. Projects implemented by KAPABEL must avoid such that orientation. Basically, group strengthening is carried out using the model of strengthening local cadres, in order to truly ensure the independency of the community or the groups that are formed later.

In terms of forest food commodity development, inputs received were several potential commodities that could be developed and have good marketing opportunities. This also needs to be considered, to ensure the sustainability of the community's economic improvement, this project must not ignore marketing issues. Project management must assist and facilitate in finding markets for products from the management of natural resources from the community.

The facilitators who assisted the implementation of the Inception Workshop in each regions also held discussions and produced several inputs:

NORTH TORAJA

The results of the multi-stakeholder discussion in North Toraja Regency consisted of several points, including strengthening social forestry, which should involve existing forest farmer groups that have legal access due to the relatively long licensing process. The commodities proposed for forest food are Japanese-taro and *uwi*. Existing, Japanese-taro has been practiced since recent years so that its cultivation and marketing information has been known by the public. Finally, for forest food processed products, palm sugar should be replaced because economically it is not able to compete with palm sugar sap (wine or "arak") and the people of North Toraja have traditionally consumed "arak" as their daily culture.

TANA TORAJA

For a multi-stakeholder discussion in Tana Toraja Regency, it consisted of inputting that before proposing a village / location for a social forestry scheme, coordination between stakeholders was needed so that there were no more conflicts between villages regarding forest boundaries and the proposed location was expected to be right on target. Then the selection of commodities as forest food must consider land suitability and market availability. Finally, the formation of forest farmer groups must be selective and reinforced so that it can guarantee the sustainability of the KAPABEL program.

ENREKANG

The results of the multi-stakeholder discussion in Enrekang Regency were that the commodities proposed as forest food were *Porang* (*Amorphophallus muelleri*) and *Uwi* or “sikapa” in local language. *Porang* is considered a potential plant because it has current market potential. Meanwhile, *Uwi* has the potential because of its abundant quantity and has been consumed by the community for a long time. However, until now, *Uwi* has not been considered promising in terms of marketing. As for forest food processing, the community still proposes honey and palm sugar because the amounts are still abundant.

PINRANG

Activities that will be carried out in the coastal area of Pinrang Regency, especially in the five intervention villages (Salipolo, Bababinanga, Paria, Massewae and Katomporang) require serious handling of product marketing so that local people can immediately benefit from the after-project assistance to create independence and achieve it. sustainable business.

IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Accordingly, this Inception Report is made as a basis for explaining project design, as well as changes that occur in the inception phase, starting from the beginning of project planning to the implementation of the Inception Workshop as a sign of the start of the entire series of project activities.

Any input received from the parties, especially those of a technical nature, will be of particular concern to project management to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation. In addition, the information received will be a lesson for project management in building a new paradigm at the community level to be able to optimally adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The entire agenda for Inception Workshop activities is recorded through the Zoom Application with video output which can be downloaded via Google Drive at the following link:

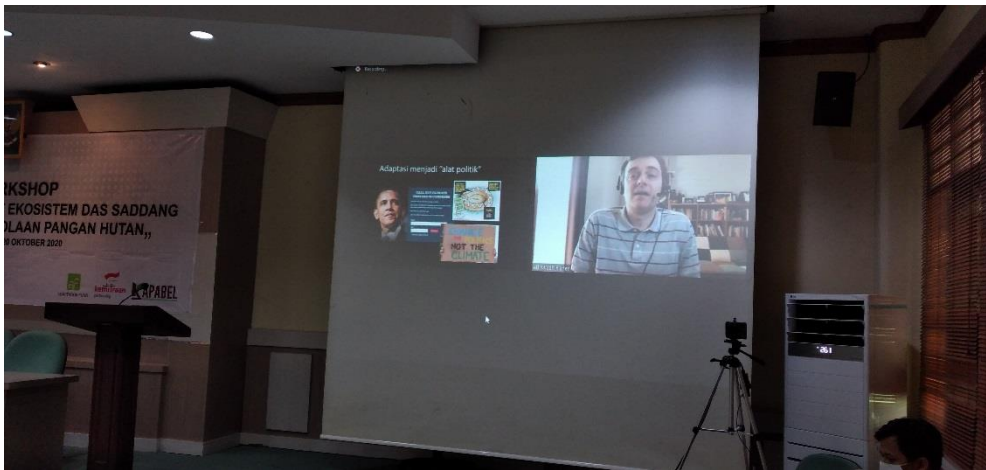
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1juFRLR7RjrZc-y8u8KTCINEO7zkCCupq?usp=sharing>

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Documentation








Zoom Meeting You are viewing Micah Fisher's screen View Options

Recording Total non-video participants: 22 Speaker View

Menghindari/Mengurangi Maladaptasi



- "Do no harm"
- Menggunakan perspektif sistem dibanding perspektif proyek
- Memasukkan indikator maladaptasi dalam kriteria evaluasi
- Mempertimbangkan dampak perubahan iklim dan aksi adaptasi antar-sektor, dan lintas daerah administrasi
- Pastikan partisipasi semua pemangku kepentingan dalam melakukan proses perencanaan adaptasi.
- Sadari kita berada ditengah kondisi ketidakpastian dan rangkul peluang uji-coba
- Apakah tindakan adaptasi ini bisa dikembalikan/dimodifikasi pada masa yang akan datang?



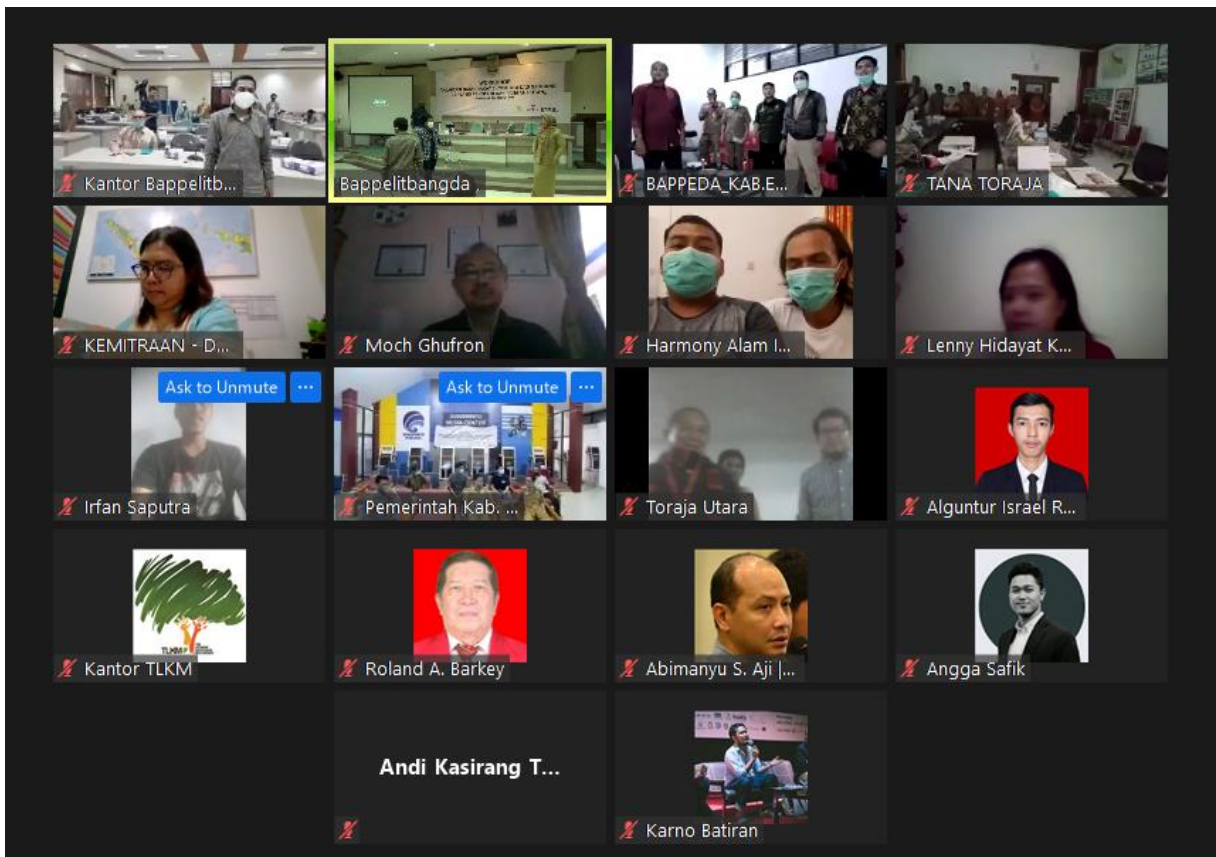
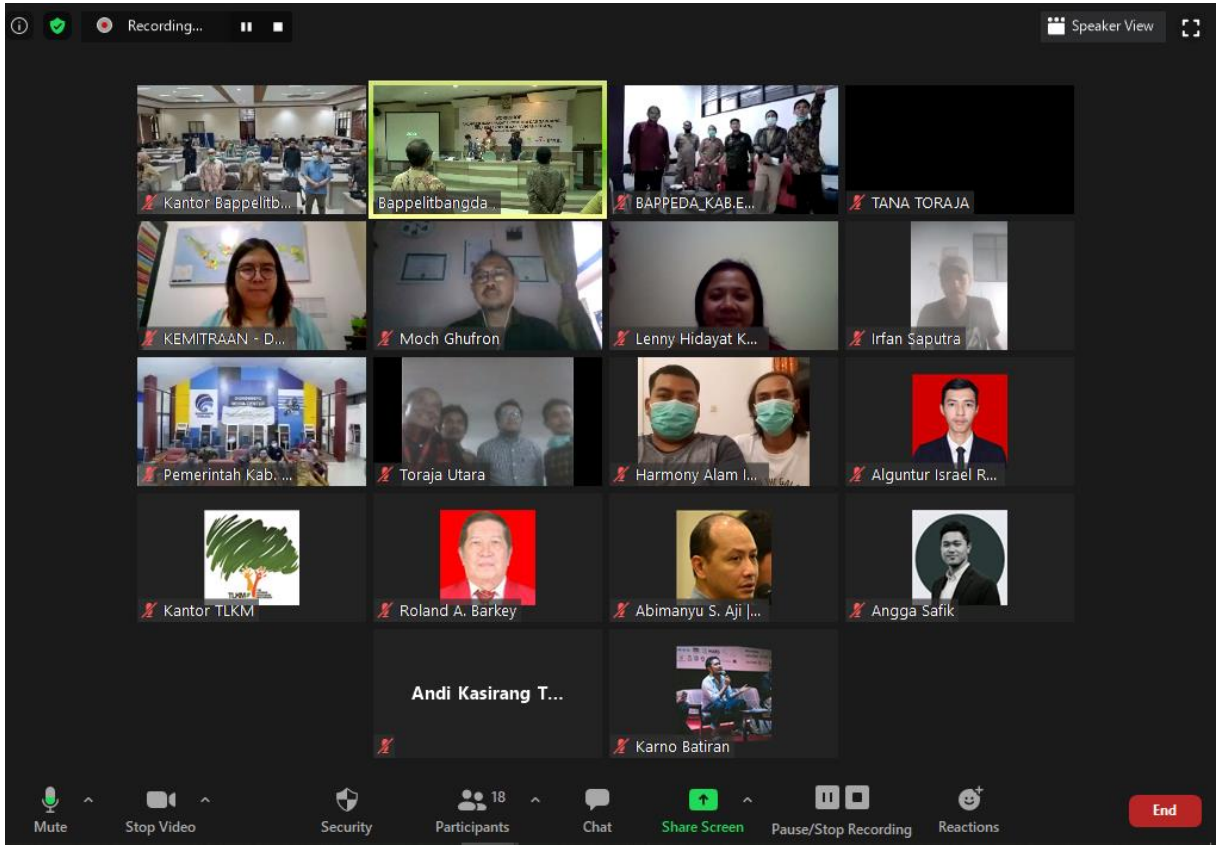
Unmute Stop Video Participants 31 Chat Share Screen Record Reactions Leave

Zoom Meeting Recording

Mengalihkan risiko kepada tempat atau orang lain

Micah Fisher



NORTH TORAJA



TANA TORAJA



ENREKANG



PINRANG



Annex 2. List of Participants and Agenda

PARTICIPANTS

Parties	Location
Head of South Sulawesi Regional Development Planning and Research (Bappelitbangda)	Makassar
Head of South Sulawesi Governor Team for Development Acceleration (TGUPP)	Virtual - Zoom
Head of South Sulawesi Regional Low Carbon Development Planning Working Group (POKJA PPRKD)	Makassar
Regional Disaster Management Agency Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan	Makassar
Department of Forestry on South Sulawesi	Makassar
Center of Climate Change Control and Forest Fire, MoEF (Sulawesi Area)	Makassar
Management Center of Jeneberang Saddang Watershed and Protected Forest, MoEF	Makassar
Department of Food Security, Crops, and Horticulture on South Sulawesi	Makassar
Kemitraan (The Partnership of Governance Reform)	Virtual - Zoom
KAPABEL Leader (Director of Yayasan Tim Layanan Kehutanan Masyarakat / TLKM)	Makassar
KAPABEL Members: (1) Yayasan Alumni Kehutanan Unhas (YAKU) (2) Puslitbang National Heritage Biodiversity and Climate Change Universitas Hasanuddin (3) Kanopi Hijau (4) Bumi Lestari	Makassar
National Development Planning Agency	Virtual - Zoom
General Directorate of Climate Change Control, MoEF	Virtual - Zoom
Regional Development Plan Agency of North Toraja Regency	North Toraja - Semi Virtual
Forest Management Unit (KPH) Saddang II	North Toraja - Semi Virtual
Regional Disaster Management Agency North Toraja	North Toraja - Semi Virtual
Department of Agriculture on North Toraja	North Toraja - Semi Virtual
Head of Sub-District (Nanggala, Rantebua, Buntao)	North Toraja - Semi Virtual
Village Head (Karre Limbong, Sapan Kua-Kua Paniki) & Lurah Bokin	North Toraja - Semi Virtual
Regional Development Plan Agency Tana Toraja Regency	Tana Toraja- Semi Virtual
Forest Management Unit (KPH) Saddang I	Tana Toraja- Semi Virtual
Regional Disaster Management Agency Tana Toraja	Tana Toraja- Semi Virtual
Department of Agriculture on of Tana Toraja	Tana Toraja- Semi Virtual
Head of Sub-District (Makale Selatan, Masanda)	Tana Toraja- Semi Virtual
Village Head (Randan Batu, Paku, Sese Salu)	Tana Toraja- Semi Virtual
Regional Development Plan Agency Enrekang Regency	Enrekang - Semi Virtual
Forest Management Unit (KPH) Mata Allo	Enrekang - Semi Virtual
Regional Disaster Management Agency Enrekang	Enrekang - Semi Virtual
Department of Agriculture on Enrekang	Enrekang - Semi Virtual
Head of Sub-District (Maiwa, Cendana, Enrekang)	Enrekang - Semi Virtual
Village Head (Pundilemo, Palladang, Ranga, Tungka)	Enrekang - Semi Virtual
Regional Development Plan Agency Pinrang Regency	Pinrang - Semi Virtual
Regional Disaster Management Agency Pinrang	Pinrang - Semi Virtual
Department of Agriculture on Pinrang	Pinrang - Semi Virtual
Head of Sub-District (Duampanua, Cempa)	Pinrang - Semi Virtual
Village Head (Baba Binanga, Katomporang, Massewae, Paria, Salipolo)	Pinrang - Semi Virtual

WORKSHOP AGENDA

Time	Activity	Speaker/PIC
13.00 – 13.10 PM WITA (UTC+8.00)	Opening	MC
13.10 – 13.20 WITA (UTC+8.00)	Speech by Konsorsium Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Lingkungan (KAPABEL)	Lead Consortium
13.20 – 13.30 WITA (UTC+8.00)	Speech by Kemitraan (<i>The Partnership For Governance Reform</i>)	Executive Director
13.30 – 13.45 WITA (UTC+8.00)	Speech and Launching Ceremony by Head of Bappelitbangda Sulawesi Selatan	Head of Bappelitbangda South Sulawesi
13.50 – 14.20 WITA (UTC+8.00)	Presentation: “Project Planning - Community Adaptation for Forest-Food Based Management in Saddang Watershed Ecosystem”	Project Coordinator KAPABEL
14.20 – 14.40 WITA (UTC+8.00)	Presentation: “Role of Local Governments in promoting adaptation to climate change in South Sulawesi”	Bappelitbangda South Sulawesi
14.40 – 15.00 WITA (UTC+8.00)	Presentation: “Adaptation challenges, avoiding maladaptation, and the way future”	Micah Fisher, PhD University of Hawaii
15.00 – 16.55 WITA (UTC+8.00)	Discussion	Moderator
16.55 – 17.00 WITA (UTC+8.00)	Closing	MC

Annex 3. Project Implementation Schedule/Work Plan (Proposed Revision)

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																			
			2020			2021										2022						
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
1. Strengthening of Social Forestry in encouraging for forest food in the upstream of Saddang watershed	1.1.1. Existing legal access to Community Forest or Village Forest	1.1.1.1. Multistakeholder meetings proposing social forestry schemes																				
		1.1.1.2. Facilitation of document preparation and legal advocacy for Social Forestry																				
		1.1.1.3. Operationalization of Social Forestry Outcome Leader																				
	1.1.2. Increased forest land cover	1.1.2.1. Need assessment of forest land rehabilitation area																				
		1.1.2.2. Rehabilitation of forest land with agroforestry pattern																				
		1.1.2.3. Nursery development																				
	1.2.1. Increased capacity of facilitators and local communities in Social Forestry scheme	1.2.1.1. Field Officer Training																				
		1.2.1.2. Facilitation of Field Officer operationalization																				
		1.2.1.3. Dissemination of information on social forestry in each project target village																				

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																	
			2020			2021										2022				
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
		1.2.1.4. Regular meetings in each village to strengthen group capacity																		
	1.2.2. Increased capacity of stakeholders in sustainable forest management	1.2.2.1. Facilitation of KTH establishment																		
		1.2.2.2. Workshop on the management and utilization of sustainable forest resources																		
		1.2.2.3. POKJA-PPS training in supporting climate change adaptation																		
		1.2.2.4. Multistakeholder meetings to internalize climate change adaptation actions																		
		1.2.2.5. Workshop on climate change adaptation actions																		
	1.2.3 Increased support from the stakeholders in encouraging Social Forestry scheme	1.2.3.1. Multistakeholder meeting on Social Forestry acceleration in each intervention area																		

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																		
			2020			2021												2022			
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
		1.2.3.2. Workshop on Social Forestry Acceleration and MoU signing																			
		1.2.3.3.Regular FGD for monitoring POKJA PPS Achievement																			
		1.2.3.4. Operationalization of Officer Coord. in the upstream area																			
	1.3.1 Increased skills of Forest Farmer, Women and Vulnerable Group in managing sustainable forest food	1.3.1.1. Technical training on agroforestry model forest processing																			
		1.3.1.2. Product packaging training																			
		1.3.1.3. Facilitation of module preparation for forest food cultivation																			
		1.3.1.4. Regular discussions among forest farmer, women's and vulnerable groups																			

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																			
			2020			2021												2022				
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
		1.3.1.5. Comparative study of flagship forest food management																				
		1.3.1.6. Entrepreneurship training																				
	1.3.2. Available facilities and infrastructure of forest food processing technology	1.3.2.1. Facilitation of processing permits for household products																				
		1.3.2.2. Procurement of forest food processing equipment																				
		1.3.2.3. Facilitation of technical module preparation for operation and maintenance of equipment																				
	1.3.3. Absorbed forest food products to the market	1.3.3.1. Study of supply chain and value chain of forest food products																				
		1.3.3.2. Dissemination of supply chain and value chain study results																				

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																			
			2020			2021												2022				
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
		1.3.3.3. Meetings of business actors at the supply and demand level																				
2. Improved coastal governance and carrying capacity in support of climate change adaptation downstream of Saddang Watershed	2.1.1 Established and running Climate Change Care Group (KPPI) as the driving force at the village and sub-district levels	2.1.1.1 Dissemination of information and meetings on group formation																				
		2.1.1.2 Facilitation of regular KPPI meetings																				
		2.1.1.3 Operationalization of Downstream Field Officer																				
	2.1.2 Increased capacity and skills of KPPI and stakeholders in improving coastal governance and carrying capacity downstream of watershed	2.1.2.1 Leadership training for climate change care groups (KPPI)																				
		2.1.2.2 Training on facilitation and mentoring																				
		2.1.2.3 Mangrove cultivation training																				
		2.1.2.4 Regular consultation meetings																				
		2.1.2.5 Study of pond aquaculture																				

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																			
			2020			2021										2022						
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
		2.1.2.6. Operationalization of Downstream Fled Officer Coord																				
	2.1.3 Rehabilitated coastal areas downstream of Saddang Watershed	2.1.3.1 Procurement of coastal land rehabilitation equipment																				
		2.1.3.2 Facilitation of technical guidelines preparation for the operation and maintenance of equipment																				
		2.1.3.3 Planting area distribution meeting for each group																				
		2.1.3.4 Procurement of mangrove seeds																				
		2.1.3.5 Mangrove plantings																				
		2.2.1 Improved skills of KPPI, forest farmer, women and vulnerable groups in the development of creative business and food diversification	2.2.1.1 Entrepreneurship training																			
	2.2.1.2 Creative business training from coastal resources products																					
	2.2.1.3 Cultivation and post-harvest training																					

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																			
			2020			2021												2022				
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
		2.2.1.4 Operationalization of coastal outcome leader																				
2.2.2 Available technology facilities and infrastructure in encouraging creative business and food diversification.	2.2.2.1 Procurement of processing equipment for coastal natural resources																					
	2.2.2.2 Procurement of diversified food processing equipment																					
	2.2.2.3 Facilitation of technical module preparation for operation and maintenance of equipment																					
2.2.3 Existing marketing network for creative business and food diversification	2.2.3.1 Study of supply chain and value chain of forest food products																					
	2.2.3.2 Dissemination of supply chain and value chain study results																					
	2.2.3.3 Meetings of business actors at the supply and demand level																					

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																			
			2020			2021												2022				
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
3. Strengthened cross-cutting policies in ensuring the sustainability of climate change adaptation	3.1.1. Strengthening Work Group Team of Regional Low Carbon Development Plan (POKJA - PPRKD)	3.1.1.1. Multistakeholder meeting for the POKJA PPRKD				1																
		3.1.1.2. Work-Program Preparation for 2021 POKJA PPRKD Plan				1																
		3.1.1.3. Training on preparing climate change adaptation action plans					1															
		3.1.1.4. Facilitation of regular meetings with POKJA PPRKD						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
	3.1.2. Internalized API to Local Government policies, as well as existing adaptation action plan documents at the regional level	3.1.2.1. Multistakeholder meetings in climate change adaptation action plan of Saddang Watershed ecosystem					1	2	3	4												
		3.1.2.2. Vulnerability and risk assessment of climate change				1	2	3	4													

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																				
			2020			2021												2022					
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	1	2	3	4
		3.1.2.3. Facilitation of regular meetings of POKJA-PPRKD in preparing the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan at the Regional Level																					
		3.1.2.4. Facilitation of proposed climate change adaptation action plan into Village Regulations																					
		3.1.2.5. Facilitation of proposed Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan into Local Regulations																					
		3.1.2.6. Multistakeholder meetings in integrating the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan into the Strategic Plan of the Local Government Unit (Renstra SKPD)																					
	3.1.3. Existing Climate Change Adaptation monitoring system usable by stakeholders	3.1.3.1. Training on preparing climate change adaptation monitoring system																					

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																		
			2020			2021												2022			
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
	to ensure sustainability	3.1.3.2. Facilitation in developing climate change adaptation action monitoring application																			
		3.1.3.3. Dissemination of climate change adaptation monitoring system																			
		3.1.3.4. Training on operationalizing the application to stakeholders																			
4. Strengthening of capacity and support of stakeholder through knowledge management	4.1.1. Disseminated all stories from program components to strengthen and encourage policies and alignments	4.1.1.1. Making and launching of documentary film related to climate change adaptation action																			
		4.1.1.2. Drafting Best Practice and Lesson Learned Book for Climate Change Adaptation and Journal																			

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																		
			2020			2021												2022			
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
		4.1.1.3. Development of policy brief related to the climate change adaptation strategy based on sustainable forest food security																			
		4.1.1.4. Development of leaflets, posters, banners																			
		4.1.1.5. Development of website and social media on climate change adaptation in Saddang watershed ecosystem																			
		4.1.1.6. Facilitation of partnership with providers in publication of climate change adaptation action																			
		4.1.1.7. Rental of promotional billboard on climate change adaptation in Saddang watershed ecosystem																			

Component	Output	Activities	Timeframe (Months)																			
			2020			2021												2022				
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
	4.1.2. Existing early warning system platform for Climate Change Adaptation among Saddang Watershed Ecosystem Community	4.1.2.1. Facilitation of multistakeholder cooperation for the application of disaster response early warning system																				
		4.1.2.2. Development of application and supporting tools for disaster response early warning system																				
		4.1.2.3. Training on the use of applied technology for disaster response early warning system																				
		4.1.2.4. Dissemination of information/ Workshop on the application of disaster response early warning system																				
Monitoring & Evaluation		Baseline Survey																				
		Mid Survey																				
		Final Project Survey																				
		Report reviews, interviews, PMU FGD																				
		Monev Workshop																				
		Internal Audit																				

Aaaa : Proposed Revision

■ : Implementation

█ : Semester borderline

Annex 4. Workshop Minutes

MAKASSAR

AGENDA : INCEPTION WORKSHOP
DATE : TUESDAY/20 OCTOBER 2020
PLACE : BAPPELITBANGDA SULSEL OFFICE, Makassar

Department of Forestry, South Sulawesi

In the roadmap, there are targets to be achieved, namely the establishment of social forestry covering an area of 5000 ha with the formation of 10 forest farmer groups in 4 districts.

Is 5.000 ha with 10 forest farmer groups the new location and the forest farmer groups formed the new target group?

We hope that this activity will not only be carried out in the Saddang watershed, but will be carried out in other watersheds in the scope of South Sulawesi and this activity is not a project but sustainable, if the group is independent then it can be abandoned.

Center of Climate Change and Fire Forest and Land Control, Sulawesi

Input: there are dozens of villages in Enrekang Regency, one of which is Palladang Village, after we conducted a survey, the main problems that arose were in the access, road and telecommunications sectors. The community then had problems with being isolated in the telecommunication section, so that the community's capacity was lacking, minimal information was entered in the village.

This program is based on human resource capacity, how can KAPABEL convey its insights to the community so that they can be independent in their economic welfare. In our experience, targeted coaching is successful, but what becomes a problem after the activity is over the community is left behind. **Individual cadres are needed. Private cadres are driving motors. Indirectly monitoring sustainability.**

Local focus has local wisdom, which is a trigger or tool for completing programs, what local wisdom is held by each region, so that it becomes a binding for the community.

Access and marketing legality. There are products but don't know where to market, they are still on a small scale. So that the capability to help black and white marketing is arranged, if it is empowered, stable so that it can be independent.

Question; Regarding monitoring and evaluation, what is the strategy for sustainability issues?

Department of Agriculture, Enrekang - Virtual

Ranga Village has high local wisdom, it could be a concern of the groups that will be formed there.

In this project, a forestry group will be formed, will the existing farmer groups have formed by the Department of Agriculture work in synergy with this farmer group? And can it be independent after the project end?

Special Staff of North Toraja Regent, Regional Empowerment, Planning, and Innovation Work Field - Virtual

A strategy was developed for how this project could work together with the lembang (village).

There are direct and adaptive forms of application. Monitoring and evaluation is clear. There is strengthening and a principle of benefit for the community. Forest communities understand what climate change is, climate change adaptation and its benefits.

KAPABEL as an initial pilot can minimize maladaptation to the target location.

Department of Food Security, Crops , and Horticulture, South Sulawesi

Utilizing food in forests that can support existing food, South Sulawesi in particular.

Choose products that have a market, so they can be sustainable. There is a market provided.

The use of the Porang tuber which is currently popular and from an economic point of view can support. These tubers can be used.

In 2021 there will be a porang tuber planting program, can it be synchronized with the KAPABEL program?

Head of Forest Management Unit Saddang I - Virtual

The program will be formed with the concept of social forestry, which will be carried out on farmer groups with the village forest (HD) scheme or HKm, it needs to be considered by them (the community) which model, related to food commodities, needs to be considered.

We suggest offering commodities according to the land and in accordance with their respective regions.

Workshop Minutes

North Toraja

Inception Workshop on North Toraja was held at The REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AGENCY of North Toraja Office at 13.00 WITA (UTC+8). This activity was greeted directly by the Head of the North Toraja Regional Development Plan Agency and attended by 11 participants including the Head of KPH Saddang II, the Head of BPBD North Toraja and his staff, Special Staff of the North Toraja Regent for Empowerment, Planning and Innovation, Head of Sub-District Buntao, Head of Sub-District Rantebua, Head of Sub-District Nanggala, Head of Lembang Karre Limbong, Head of Lembang Sapan Kua - Kua Paniki, and Head of Bokin Urban-Village. This activity took place from 13.00 WITA to 17.30 WITA (UTC+8) with the items of material giving activities and discussion of input from related agencies.

1. **Head of Sub-District Buntao, Head of Sub-District Rantebua, Head of Lembang Sapan Kua-kua Paniki, and Bokin Headman** more suggest not to process Palm sap into Palm Sugar, it is because the economic value of Palm sap is higher than Palm Sugar, on the other hand Palm sap drinks have also become a traditional drink and become a daily drink for the village community.
2. **Head of Sub-District Buntao**, for now the community has known *uwi* or its local designation "lame", already in the forest area which has characteristics such as sweet potato, and is purple on the inside and propagates in trees. However, for now, people only consume *uwi* as an alternative, do not know the market prospects and do not know how to further manage *uwi*. If possible, if this *uwi* has a large enough market opportunity, it would be good if this plant can also be included in the program so that the potential that exists around the community can be managed properly and be able to improve the community's economy.
3. **Head of Lembang Sapan Kua – Kua Paniki**, added that currently "lame" (*uwi*) is good to be managed and used as a product, but the most appropriate thing to think about is that the community can be given training or have their capacity increased so that they can manage lame properly and according to market needs.
4. **Head of Sub-District Rantebua**, suggested that taro management be prioritized, because taro is currently being managed and developed by the local community. What's more, this Japanese taro already has a market link with the company even though it is sold in the form of logs / raw materials. The price agreement that has been established between the community and the company is IDR 2,500 per kg.
5. **Head of KPH Saddang II**, provide input that the most important thing in this program is how the community can be empowered through social forestry, besides that it might be good in the future when there are things related to social forestry, prioritizing KTH that already exists and already has legal access than those who don't, because what should be anticipated from the proposal of social forestry in North Toraja regency is the encroachment of the community around the forest when a permit has been held,

mirroring the existing permits. Apart from that, what you have to think about is that the duration of this program is only 18 months, while issuing a social forestry permit takes a long time because reflecting on our previous proposal for social forestry that we proposed in 2018 until now there is no permit. And at the end, we really support this program because it helps us also in overcoming problems around the forest area, we hope that KAPABEL can work together with KPH Saddang II in carrying out this program.

6. **Head of North Toraja Regional Development Plan Agency**, talking about disasters, the northern region of North Toraja is the area most severely affected and the most frequent disasters, especially landslides, and have suffered a lot of losses from these disasters. We hope that this program can improve the community's economy and produce superior products, especially for rural communities and generally for the North Toraja district.
7. **Head of Lembang Karre Limbong**, This program will run from next month until the next 18 months. The current condition of the community, at month 12 is difficult to organize, because that month includes the month of the rice harvest and traditional ceremonies, so maybe it would be better if this program does not focus too much on month 12. But for maybe activities that are administrative in nature maybe can be done. On the other hand, what you have to anticipate is that when there are traditional ceremonies such as death, it is very difficult to disturb them because the ceremony is more important than anything else for the community.

TANA TORAJA

Minutes

Inception Workshop

Tana Toraja, 20 October 2020

Inception workshop was held at the Regional Development Plan Agency office of Tana Toraja Regency on 20 October, 2020. This activity starts at 13.00 WITA until 17.30 WITA (UTC +8). Participants who attended this activity were 9 people, each of whom was a representative of the Regional Development Plan Agency of Tana Toraja Regency, KPH Saddang 1, BPBD Tana Toraja, Department of Agriculture on Tana Toraja, Head of South Makale Sub-District, Head of Sub -District Masanda, Village Head Randan Batu, Village Head Sese Salu, and Village Head Paku.

- **Kornelia P.** (Kepala KPH Saddang I);
 1. During the socialization of the program for Sese Salu and Paku Villages, it should be done in one place only, because there are still differences of opinion regarding the boundaries of the forest area between the two villages.
 2. Before conducting program socialization, it is better to coordinate with KPH Saddang I
 3. Recommendations for Food plants to be planted in social forestry areas / areas should be food plants whose harvest age and production are less than 1 year and / or before the end of the program. So that the beneficiary community can see directly the market value of these food crops.
 4. Porang plants are still doubtful to be able to grow in the three assisted villages (Village Sese Salu, Paku, and Randan Batu), the three villages are at an altitude above 600masl, while Porang itself cannot grow above that height.

- **Marthen Barapadang** (Head of Sub-District Makale Selatan) ;

This climate change adaptation program must pay attention to 4 important aspects in its implementation in the field.

 1. The people involved in the group must be committed
 2. 2What commodities will the group plant
 3. Management / production of commodities must be clear
 4. Commodity marketing must be cleared

- **Y.B. Londong** (Head of Sub-District Masanda) ;
 1. In establishing a Forest Farmers Group in a village, it is best to be more selective in choosing its members and chairperson. Even better, if those who are registered as members of the group are young people.
 2. Forest farmer groups that are formed later should be made a letter of agreement to commit to overseeing and continuing each adaptation program after this program is completed.
 3. If possible, in one village there could be more than 1 forest farmer group, because one of the villages that are assisted areas has more than 1 group

- **Alfian Andi Lolo** (BPBD Tana Toraja) ;
 1. Apart from short-term food crops, fruit trees or MPTS plants such as breadfruit, avocado, or durian should also be planted in social forestry areas. These plants can help mitigate the occurrence of landslides that often occur in Tana Toraja.
 2. If possible, planting along the riverbanks of the upstream Saddang watershed should also be carried out.

- **Sardi** (Paku Village);

There should be follow-up in the form of further assistance from the Tana Toraja government for the groups that have been formed by the Adaptation program after the program is completed. Referring to the experience of empowerment programs from the government, many groups always fail and disband after the program is finished.

Minutes of Inception Workshop Enrekang Regency

The Inception Workshop activity was held at the Enrekang Regional Development Plan Agency Office at 13.00 WITA. This activity was greeted directly by the Head of the Regional Development Plan Agency Enrekang and attended by 11 participants including the Head of KPH Mata Allo, the Head of BDPD Enrekang, the Department of Agriculture on Enrekang, the Head of Sub-District Maiwa, Head of Sub-District Cendana, Head of Sub -District Enrekang, Village Head Pundilemo, Village Head Palladang, Village Head Ranga, and Village Head Tungka, as well as Enrekang Department of Communication and Information Staff. This activity took place from 13.00 WITA to 17.30 WITA (UTC+8) with the items of material giving activities and discussion of input from related agencies.

- **Village Pundilemo, Sub-District Cendana:** The forest commodity that is being processed by the community is palm sugar but the production capacity is small (*existing*). The recommended forest commodity for community development is the porang.
- **Village Palladang, Sub-District Maiwa:** the forest commodity that is processed by the community is palm sugar which is quite abundant (*existing*), while it is recommended to be developed is porang.
- **Village Tungka, Sub-District Enrekang:** forest commodities managed by the community are palm sugar and honey, but their capacity is small (*existing*). The recommended commodity to be developed by the community is planting “sikapa” (*uwi*), because according to the Village Head there are many commodities in the forest. In addition, the plants that want to be developed are porang, red ginger and peanuts.
- **Village Ranga, Sub-District Enrekang:** want to raise local wisdom where every 8 years commemorates the traditional "tomanurung" event. Forest commodities that are being processed by the community are brown sugar and honey, but the production capacitance is slightly seasonal (*existing*). Meanwhile, the recommended forest commodity to be developed is “sikapa” (*uwi*), a plant that is already there but has not been developed properly. In addition, the plant that you want to develop is the porang, because of the openness of the existing market.
- **Regional Development Plan Agency, Enrekang :** The plant suggested for community development is the “sikapa” (*uwi*) plant because the plant already exists and porang because more of market opportunities and advantages.
- **Department of Agriculture on Enrekang :** Porang have a good prospects, but the factor of a long harvest period is an obstacle, he suggests to develop plants using superior seeds with a harvest period of only 6 months. In addition, if you use frog seeds that have a relatively longer harvest time of up to 2 years, there are other efforts the community can make to increase their income.

Minutes

Pinrang, Tuesday 20 October 2020

Inception Workshop

Discussion Results:

Village Head Katomporang: Several capacity building activities related to processed products have been carried out, but problems that are often encountered are when the project is completed, the processed products that have been made by the community are not handled by marketing and assistance after the project is carried out, so that the previous project has stopped and there is no production again, the suggestion is This project presumably considers assistance after the project is completed so that group independence can be achieved.

Village Head Paria: what seaweed management will be managed? Regarding the management of seaweed, there are still obstacles such as prices that are too low so that it makes it very difficult for farmers to cultivate them, there is no balance between cultivation and the desired price. which seaweed will be processed to be used as the base material for the production house later?

Village Head Massewae: The potential of our Village is also snakefruit, and the market is also sometimes weak, please provide assistance too so that it can be better utilized.

Village Head Salipolo: Seaweed pond farmers are not getting maximum results; can we plan mangrove planting there? We hope that in our Village, planting and seeding will also be carried out because this area has the potential for this action. Besides that, our area is closest to the Saddang watershed. It is necessary to form groups and be assisted at the same time if possible to build a production house for nurseries as well so that the program can be sustainable.

Annex 5. Inception Workshop Video Link for Download

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1juFRLR7RjrZc-y8u8KTCINEO7zkCCupq?usp=sharing>

The screenshot displays the Google Drive web interface. At the top, the address bar shows the URL: drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1juFRLR7RjrZc-y8u8KTCINEO7zkCCupq. Below the address bar is the Google Drive logo and a search bar labeled "Search in Drive". The main navigation area includes a "New" button and a sidebar with options: "My Drive", "Shared with me", "Recent", "Starred", and "Trash". The "Storage" section shows "1.5 GB of 15 GB used" and a "Buy storage" link. The main content area is titled "Files" and shows a folder named "Workshop Kick-Off" containing two files: "Audio Zoom - Worksh..." (with a microphone icon) and "Zoom - Workshop Kic..." (with a clapperboard icon).