



**BOOK 4**

**CLIMATE  
RESILIENCE  
FUNDING**









# BOOK 4 CLIMATE RESILIENCE FUNDING



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial Board	1
Table of Contents	2
List of Figures	2
List of Abbreviation	3

### 1. Climate Resilience Funding 5

### 2. Funding Mechanism for Climate Resilience 7

2.1 Domestic Source of Funding for Climate Resilience	9
2.1.1 State Revenue and Expenditure Budget ( <i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara - APBN</i> ) for Climate Resilience	9
2.1.2 Government and Business Entities Partnership ( <i>Kerjasama Pemerintah dan Badan Usaha - KPBU</i> )	9
2.2 Foreign Sources of Funding for Climate Resilience	13
2.2.1 Planned Grants	13
2.2.2 Direct Grants	15
2.2.3 Loan	16
2.3 International Cooperation Agency	17
2.3.1 Adaptation Fund (AF)	17
2.3.2 Global Environment Facility (GEF)	18
2.3.3 Green Climate Fund (GCF)	20
2.3.4 Development Finance Institution (DFI)	21
2.3.5 Climate Trust Fund in Indonesia	21
2.3.6 Other Actors in Climate Resilience	22

### 3. Closing 23

Appendix	24
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## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure 1.</b>	Funding Sources for Climate Resilience through the National Development Planning System ( <i>Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional - SPPN</i> )	8
<b>Figure 2.</b>	The Differences between Conventional Schemes and Government and Business Entities Partnership (KPBU) in Infrastructure Provision	10
<b>Figure 3.</b>	Stages of Government and Business Entities Partnership (KPBU) based on Government Initiative (Solicited)	11
<b>Figure 4.</b>	Stages of Government and Business Entities Partnership (KPBU) based on Business Entity (Unsolicited)	12
<b>Figure 5.</b>	Planned Grants Procedures	14
<b>Figure 6.</b>	Planned Grants Process	14
<b>Figure 7.</b>	Direct Grants Process	15
<b>Figure 8.</b>	Planning Flow/Foreign Loan Process	16
<b>Figure 9.</b>	Process of Access to Direct Funding through the Adaptation Fund	18
<b>Figure 10.</b>	Funding Access Scheme through GEF Grants	19
<b>Figure 11.</b>	Process of Access to Funding through Green Climate Fund (GCF)	20



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	GEF	Global Environment Facility
AE	Accredited Entities	ICCTF	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
AF	Adaptation Fund	IIF	Indonesia Infrastructure Finance
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
AFD	Agence Française de Développement	KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
APBN	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara</i> (State Revenue and Expenditure Budget)	K/L	Kementerian/Lembaga (Ministries/Institutions)
BAST	<i>Berita Acara Serah Terima</i> (Handover Report)	KLHK	<i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup &amp; Kehutanan</i> (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
BKF	<i>Badan Kebijakan Fiskal</i> (Fiscal Policy Agency)	KPBU	<i>Kerjasama Pemerintah &amp; Badan Usaha</i> (Government & Business Entities Partnership)
BLU	<i>Badan Layanan Umum</i> (Public Service Agency)	KPS	<i>Kerjasama Pemerintah-Swasta</i> (Public-Private Cooperation)
BUMD	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Daerah</i> (Regional Public Service Enterprise)	LSM	<i>Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat</i> (Non-Governmental Organizations)
BUMN	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Negara</i> (State-owned Enterprise)	MIEs	Multilateral Implementing Entities
BPDLH	<i>Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Environmental Fund Management Agency)	MSP	Medium-sized Project
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism	NDA	National Designated Authorities
CICERO	Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research	NIEs	National Implementing Entities
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	OBC	Outline Business Case
DFI	Development Finance Institution	OFP	Operational Focal Point
DIPK	<i>Daftar Isian Pengusulan Kegiatan</i> (List of Proposed Activities)	PBB	<i>Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa</i> (UN – United Nations)
DJPPR	<i>Direktur Jenderal Pengelolaan Pembiayaan dan Risiko</i> (Director General of Financing and Risk Management)	PDB	<i>Pendapatan Domestik Bruto</i> (Gross Domestic Income)
DK	<i>Daftar Kegiatan</i> (List of Activities)	PFP	Political Focal Point
DRKH	<i>Daftar Rencana Kegiatan Hibah</i> (List of Grant Activity Plans)	Perpres	<i>Peraturan Presiden</i> (Presidential Regulation)
DRPLN-JM	<i>Daftar Rencana Pinjaman Luar Negeri Jangka Menengah</i> (List of Medium-Term Foreign Loan Plans)	Permen	<i>Peraturan Menteri</i> (Ministerial Regulation)
DRPPLN	<i>Daftar Rencana Prioritas Pinjaman Luar Negeri</i> (List of Priority Plans for Foreign Loans)	PJPK	<i>Penanggung Jawab Proyek Kerjasama</i> (Person in Charge of Cooperation Projects)
DUK	<i>Dokumen Usulan Kegiatan</i> (Activity Proposal Documents)	PNBP	<i>Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak</i> (Non-tax revenue)
EA	Enabling Activity	PPN	<i>Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Development Planning)
EE	Executing Entities	Renja	<i>Rencana Kerja</i> (Working Plan)
EIB	European Investment Bank	Renstra	<i>Rencana Strategis</i> (Strategic Plan)
FBC	Final Business Case	RI	<i>Republik Indonesia</i> (The Republic of Indonesia)
FSP	Full-sized Project	RIEs	Regional Implementing Entities
GCF	Green Climate Fund	RPJMN	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional</i> (National Medium-Term Development Planning)
		RPJPN	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional</i> (National Long-Term Development Planning)
		RPPLN	<i>Rencana Pemanfaatan Pinjaman Luar Negeri</i> (Foreign Loan Utilization Plan)
		SPPN	<i>Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Development Planning System)
		UKCCU	United Kingdom Climate Change Unit
		UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
		USAID	United States Agency for International Development









# 1.

## Climate Resilience Funding

Climate change can lead to the phenomenon of both rapid onset and slow onset climate events. The resulting impacts of a slow climate event can cause quite high hydrometeorological disasters in Indonesia as an archipelagic country, such as floods, drought, landslides, forest fires, high waves, and other threats that could damage natural environmental ecosystems. Losses due to climate disasters are not only physical but also disrupt the country's economy and people's livelihoods, for example, farmers who experience crop failure due to drought or fishermen who fail to sail due to high waves.

The result of the assessment of economic loss due to climate change, carried out by the Climate Resilience Team in 2019, shows that Indonesia's economic losses could reach IDR 115 trillion in 2024 without intervention in climate activities. However, this loss could fall victim to IDR 57 trillion in 2024 environmental-resistant interventions. Asian Development Bank (ADB) made a similar statement that climate change is projected to cause economic losses in Indonesia up to 3.5% of total national GDP in 2100<sup>1</sup>.

As one of the efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change, Indonesia is committed to undertaking climate resilience development activities through the Paris Agreement. Along

with this, the Government of Indonesia has determined Climate Resilience as part of the priority agenda in the 2020-2024 National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMN), which is included in the 6th National Priority "Building Environment, Enhancing Disaster Resilience, and Climate Change". The climate resilience target in the 2020-2024 RPJMN is a reduction in the potential loss of GDP from climate affected sectors in 2020 by 0.34% and 1.15% in 2024. Hopefully, this target can be achieved through four strategies: i) protecting the vulnerable in the coastal and marine sectors, ii) increasing water security, iii) increasing climate resilience in the agriculture sector, and iv) protecting the health sector from climate impacts.

<sup>1</sup>ADB. (2009). *The Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia: A Regional Review*.



Countermeasures for the impacts of climate change need to be supported by adequate funding. In order to support the implementation of activities and prevent economic losses due to the impacts of climate change, funding for climate resilience also needs to be mobilized effectively and efficiently. Funding for climate resilience is funding that can be used optimally to support the implementation of all climate resilience activities, both main and supporting activities, in order to achieve climate resilience targets. These activities include infrastructure development, technology application/application, community capacity building, and financial assistance for the community to survive the impacts of climate change.

Funding for climate resilience can derive from various sources, both domestic and foreign. The funding mechanism can also be accessed through the National Development Planning System (SPPN), the UNFCCC mechanism, or other global development partners such as ADB, JICA, and the World Bank. Support from various sources of funding has also been stated in Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol and Article 9 of the Paris Agreement that the parties who have better resources can provide assistance to countries that are vulnerable to climate hazards. Additionally, it is important for the government and stakeholders to understand and assess the needs of state finances, and understand how this funding can be optimally mobilized. To find out more about climate resilience funding, this book will discuss the sources of climate change funding, a mechanism to access it, and the 2020-2024 climate resilience funding allocation plan.







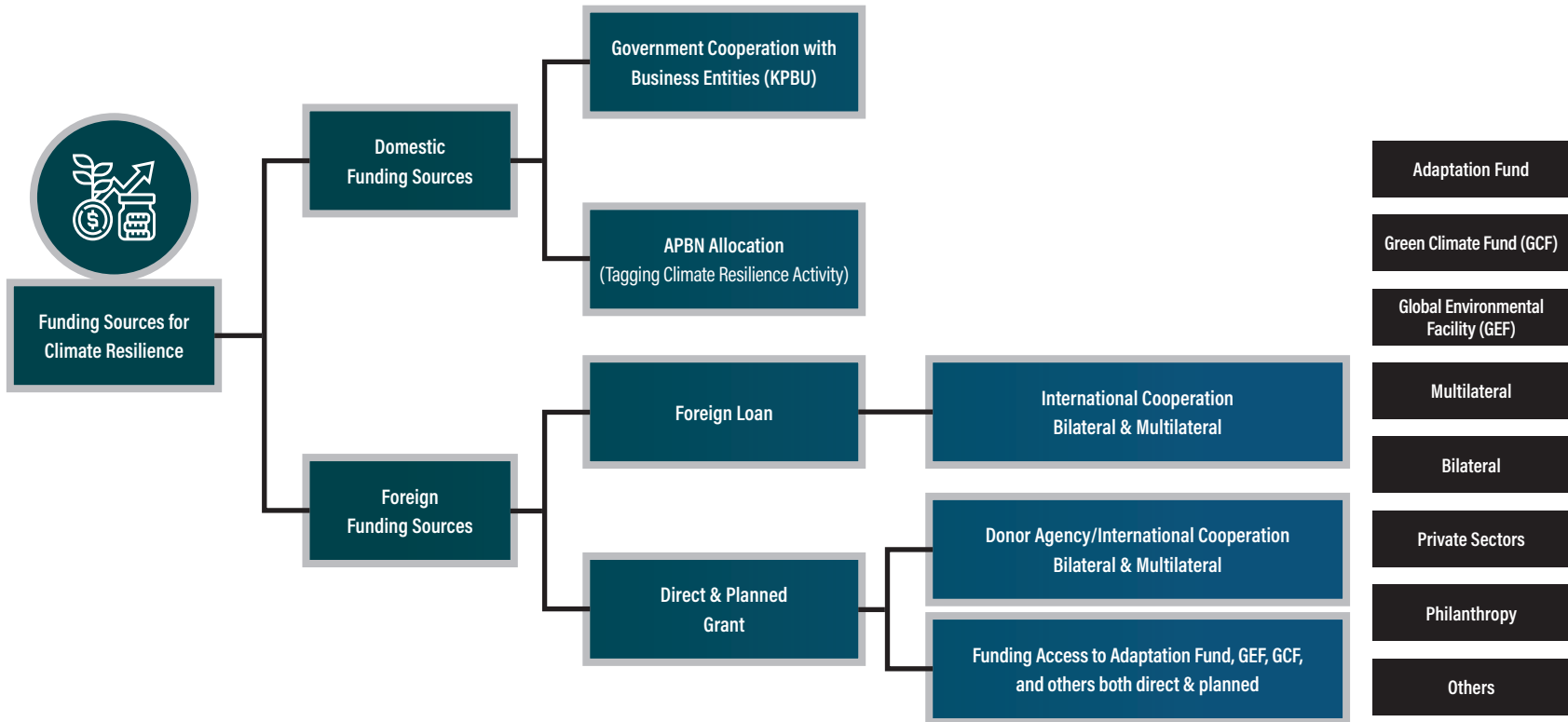
# 2.

## Funding Mechanism for Climate Resilience

The funding mechanism for climate resilience can be done through government budgets or other mechanisms such as the UNFCCC (under convention)<sup>2</sup> mechanism or beyond UNFCCC (non-convention)<sup>3</sup>. Climate resilience funding that supports national priority activities in the RPJMN and RPJPN is mobilized through the National Development Planning System (SPPN) mechanism. SPPN is regulated in Law No. 25 of 2004, which is a unitary development planning procedure to produce long-term, medium-term and annual development plans carried out by elements of state administrators and the community at the central and regional levels. In SPPN, funding can come from the allocation of domestic funding and foreign funding (**Figure 1**).

<sup>2</sup> Under convention: Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Fund (GEF), Green Investment.

<sup>3</sup> Non-convention: Asian Development Bank (ADB), JICA, etc.



Source: Processing Result by the Climate Resilience Team of National Development Planning/Bappenas

**Figure 1.** Funding Sources for Climate Resilience through the National Development Planning System (*Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional -SPPN*)

Foreign funding can be channelled through executing agencies consisting of ministries/institutions, international development agencies/partners, local governments, and Climate Change Trust Fund Agencies, in the form of loans and direct grants and planned grants. Meanwhile, the allocation of domestic funding comes from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) through the

activity markings in the Work Plan of the relevant ministries/institutions. Another access to the allocation of domestic funding is the involvement of private sectors through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme. Determining the use of this mechanism should consider the needs as well as its effectiveness and efficiency to avoid proposing allocations that exceed the management's needs and capabilities.



## 2.1 Domestic Sources of Funding for Climate Resilience

### 2.1.1 State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) for Climate Resilience

The APBN for funding climate resilience activities can be sourced from within the country, such as taxes, non-tax state revenue (PNPB), government and business entities partnership, and other domestic funding sources, as well as from foreign funding in the form of planned grants and loans. The APBN allocation for climate resilience activities in the government work plan is carried out through a tagging mechanism. The marking of climate resilience activities is carried out in the

preparation of annual government work plans in the Collaborative Planning and Budget Performance Information (KRISNA) application. Activities marked as climate resilience are carried out in priority locations and in accordance with the activity criteria in overcoming climate impacted sector problems – please refer to **Book 1 of “The List of Locations and Actions for Climate Resilience”**.

### 2.1.2 Government and Corporation Partnership (KPBU)

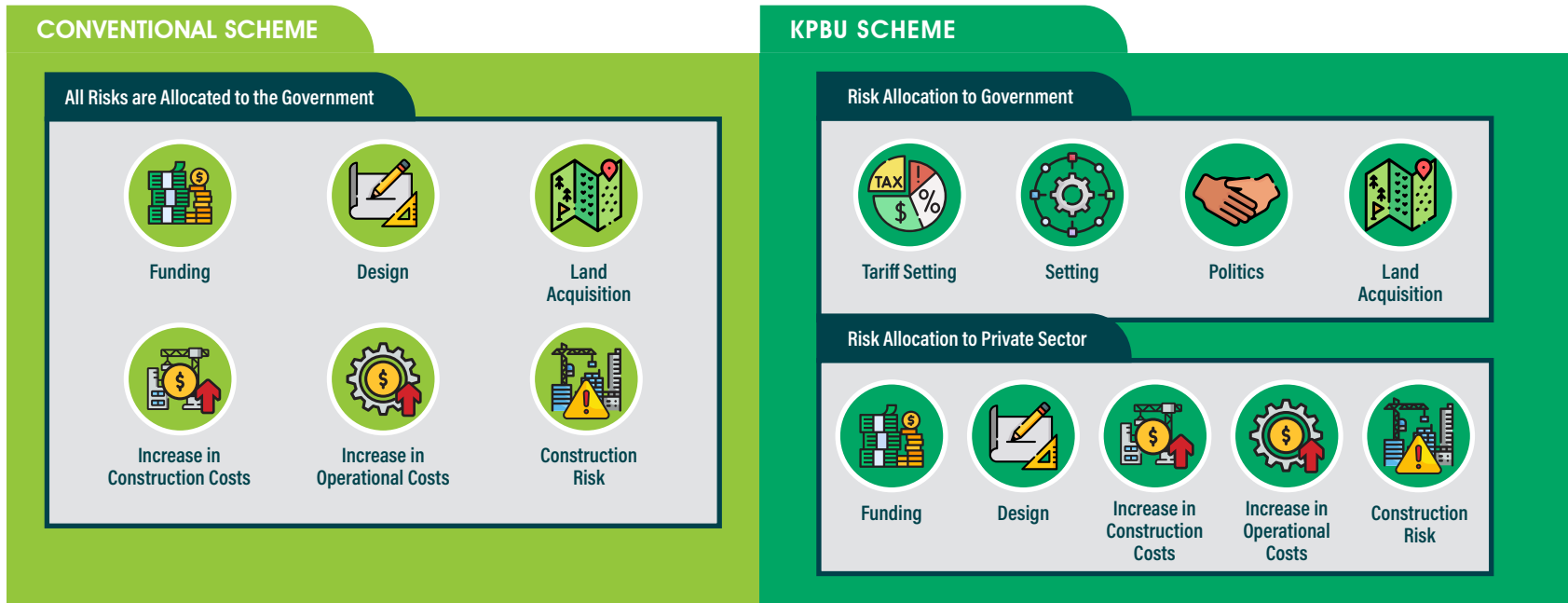
The Government and Business Entities Partnership Scheme (KPBU) is focused on financing infrastructure. The implementation and utilization of KPBU refers to the Presidential Regulation No.38 of 2015 concerning Government and Business Entities Partnership in the Provision of Infrastructure and Natural Resources, and Ministerial Regulation of Minister of National Development Plan (Permen PPN)/Head of Bappenas No.2 of 2020 concerning on the Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas No.4 of 2015 on Procedures for implementing Government and Business Entities Partnership in the Provision of Infrastructure. During the formation of the KPBU, from 1998 to 2015, the name of the Public-Private Partnership (KPS) was adjusted to the Government and Business Entities Partnership (KPBU). The

name is changed to adjust the subject of non-private business entities (BUMN dan BUMD)<sup>4</sup>. In this case, the position of private sectors and BUMN must be equal by participating in the procurement tender process.

KPBU also shifts the government’s paradigm in providing infrastructure for the community. Initially, infrastructure was provided by the government through the formation of assets and then given directly to the community. At the moment, in providing infrastructure, business entities that have built and manage public infrastructure need to hand over these assets to the government after the collaboration between the government and business entities are complete.

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<sup>4</sup>Directorate of Development Funding, Ministry of National Development Planning /Bappenas in the event “Socialization of Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas No.2 of 2020 on the Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas No.4 of 2015 on Procedures for Implementing Government and Corporation Partnership in Provision of Infrastructure”, October 2020.



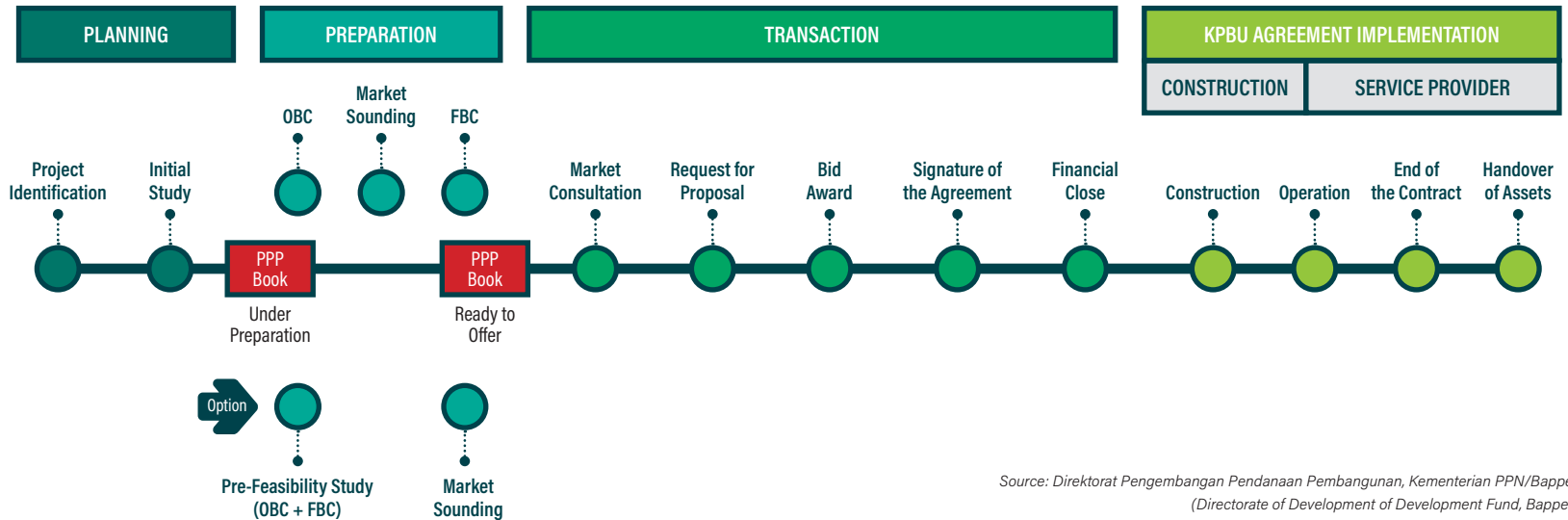
Source: Direktorat Pengembangan Pendanaan Pembangunan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas

Figure 2. The Differences between Conventional Schemes and Cooperation between Government and Business Entities (KPBU) in Infrastructure Provision.

There are two stages of KPBU: i) through government initiative (solicited) and ii) business entity initiative (unsolicited). For Government Initiative (solicited), KPBU consists of four stages which includes planning, preparation, transactions, and implementation of KPBU agreements (Figure 3). **The first stage** is planning which includes project identification and a preliminary study; **The second stage** is the preparation that consists of an initial pre-feasibility study (OBC), a final pre-feasibility study (FBC) and market sounding; **The third stage** is the transaction stage which involves market consultations, proposal requests,

bid awards, signing agreements, and financial close; **The fourth stage** is the implementation of KPBU agreement that consists of construction, operation, end of the contract, and delivery of assets. The pre-feasibility study can be carried out in one stage if the project is a priority project, PSN, and/or a project that already has an example of a similar cooperation project with a high interest in exploring market interest. While preparation of feasibility studies that should be carried out in two stages can be done in one stage if there is a high level of interest in market sounding.





Source: Direktorat Pengembangan Pendanaan Pembangunan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas  
(Directorate of Development of Development Fund, Bappenas)

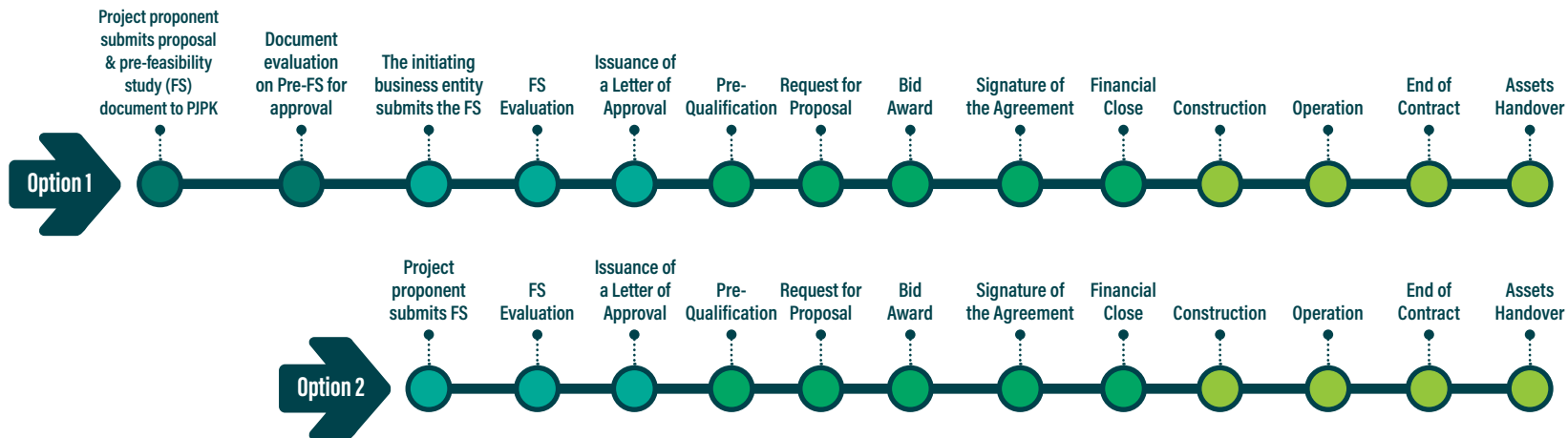
Figure 3. The Stages of Government and Business Entities Partnership (KPBU) based on Government Initiative (Solicited).

Business entities initiatives (unsolicited) have several conditions, including:

1. technically integrated with the master plan in the sector concerned;
2. be economically and financially feasible; and
3. the corporation proposing the initiative has sufficient financial capacity.

The stages of KPBU initiated by the corporation also have two options.

The difference between the two is in the preparation of a feasibility study in terms of infrastructure provision. In the second option, based on Permen PPN/Bappenas No.2 of 2020, it is possible for corporations to directly compile a feasibility study and the document is submitted to the minister in the related ministries/institutions (K/L), or local government for evaluation. More details about the unsolicited stages are shown in Figure 4.



Source: Direktorat Pengembangan Pendanaan Pembangunan, Kementerian PPN/Bappenas  
(Directorate of Development of Development Fund, Bappenas)

**Figure 4.** The Stages of Cooperation between Government and Business Entities (KPBU) based on Business Entity (Unsolicited).



**KPBU offers some benefits and advantages, which are:**

1. maintaining the fiscal sustainability of the state and province;
2. has specifications set by the person in charge of the cooperation project (PJPK);
3. done by experts;
4. risk sharing between the government and the private sector;
5. availability of quality and efficient public infrastructure;
6. the availability of a high-quality level of service to the public;
7. has accuracy of completion targets;
8. has certainty of return on investment through regular payment by the government, payments by users (rates), and/or other forms; and
9. resources partly or wholly from the business entities.

With regard to risk sharing in the provision of infrastructure (**Figure 2**), the allocation of risk borne by the government includes tariff setting, regulations, political matters, and land acquisition. Meanwhile, the private sector bears some risks such as funding, design, increases in construction costs, increases in operating costs, and construction risks.



## 2.2 Foreign Funding Sources for Climate Resilience

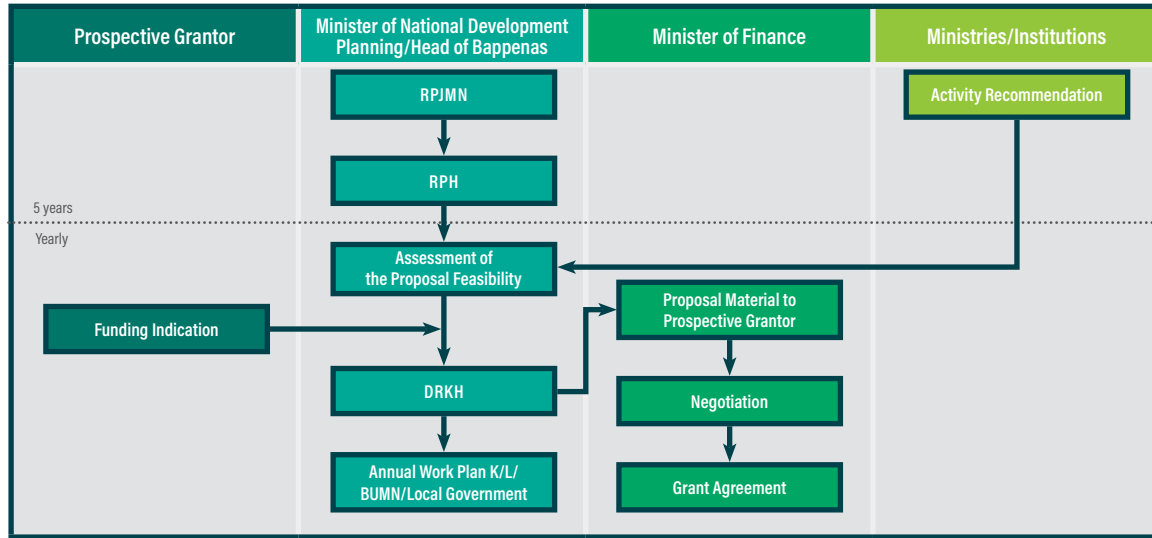
The sources of foreign funding are grants and loans through bilateral and multilateral cooperation which can be optimally utilized to support the implementation of climate resilience activities. Specifically, foreign grants are divided into two mechanisms, which are planned grants and direct grants. The mechanism of giving and receiving grants and loans are established on Government Regulation No.10 of 2011 on Procedures for the Procurement of Foreign Loans, and Acquiring Grants Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas No.4 of 2011 regarding Procedures for Planning, Submission of Proposed Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Activities Financed by Foreign Loans and Grants. Sources of funding that provide grants to the Government of Indonesia on climate resilience issues, can come from other development agencies/partners of agencies under the UNFCCC as described in **Section 2.3**.

### 2.2.1 Planned Grants

A planned grant is a grant that is implemented through a planning mechanism. All proposed activities to be financed by the grant are included in the list of Grant Activity Plans (DRKH)<sup>5</sup>. DRKH is prepared by the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas for a period of one (1) year. DRKH contains activity plans proposed for funding from grants, which are suggested by the proposing institutions (K/L), either in the form of activities to be conducted by the K/L, or activities to be carried out by the Regional Government. Submission of activity proposals to be funded by grants must be accompanied by DPK Grant and DUK Grant<sup>6</sup>. The planned grant procedure and process is shown in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6**.

<sup>5</sup> Sesuai dengan amanat yang tercantum dalam Peraturan Pemerintah No. 10 Tahun 2011 tentang Tata Cara Pengadaan Pinjaman Luar negeri, dan Penerimaan Hibah dan Peraturan Menteri PPN/Kepala Bappenas No. 4 Tahun 2011 tentang Tata Cara Perencanaan, Pengajuan Usulan Penilaian, Pemantauan, dan Evaluasi Kegiatan yang Dibiayai dari Pinjaman Luar Negeri dan Hibah.

<sup>6</sup> Kementerian PPN/Bappenas. (2012). Petunjuk Penyusunan: Usulan Kegiatan yang Dibiayai dari Hibah. Jakarta: Kementerian PPN/Bappenas.



*\*Notes: Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas can coordinate and communicate with prospective donor and related agencies in preparing DRKH*

Figure 5. The Procedure of Planned Grants.

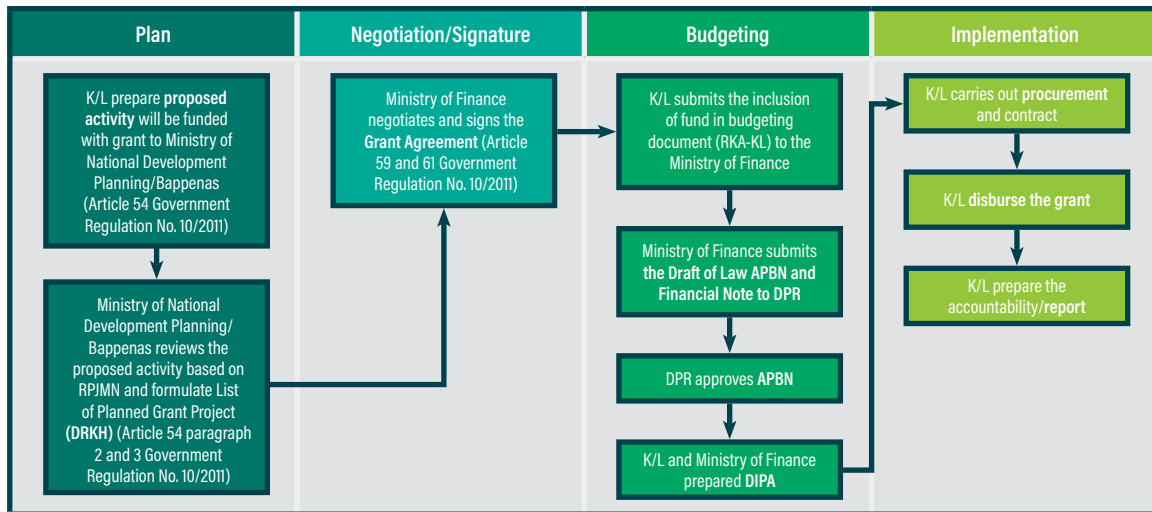


Figure 6. The Process of Planned Grants.



## 2.2.2 Direct Grants

Besides planned grants, there are also direct grants sourced from development partners that can be submitted by the Echelon I Work Unit to the Minister through the Secretary of the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. The application must be preceded by reviewing the aims and objectives of the grant. If the proposed grant is the first (non-recurring) grant, it must first be consulted with the Minister of Finance c.q. The Director General

of Financing and Risk Management (DJPPR) or the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Treasury which can be done through meetings, letters, or electronic communication means. The consultation is to determine the type, form and withdrawal of grants.

The purpose and objectives of the grant are agreed upon and written into the grant agreement to be

subsequently recorded and ratified by the DJPPR. Monitoring and evaluation of grant implementation is carried out together by the grantor and the grantee. Both should agree on the accountability of the grant implementation through the preparation of a Handover Report (BAST). The direct grant process is shown in **Figure 7**.

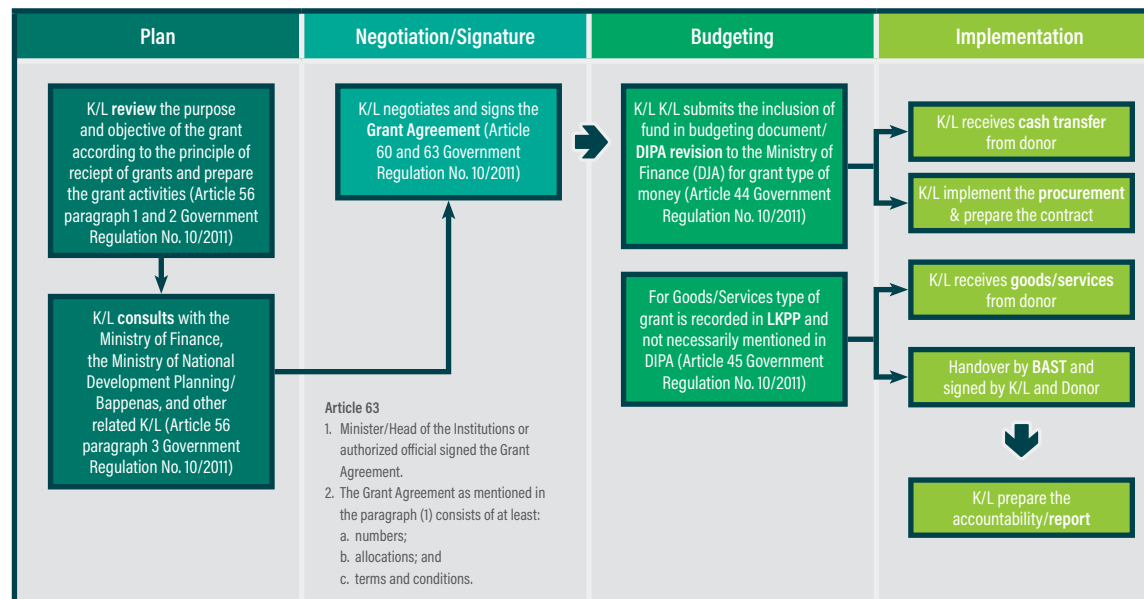


Figure 7. The Process of Direct Grants.

The implementation of activities financed by foreign loans begins with the stage of plan preparation for the utilization of the activity loan, which is set out in a period of five (5) years or one (1) year. Documents for a period of five (5) years are included in the Foreign Loan Utilization Plan (RPPLN) and the List of Medium-Term Foreign Loan Plan (DRPLN-JM or Blue Book), whilst the documents for one-year period are included in the Foreign Loan Priority Plan

List (DRPPLN or Green Book). Activities that have fulfilled activity readiness are stated in the Activity List (DK).

One of the most important stages in proposing activities to be financed by foreign loans is the fulfillment of activity readiness criteria<sup>7</sup>. Therefore, in general, the stages of planning and preparing foreign loans contain four (4) planning documents<sup>8</sup>:

RPPL, DRPLN-JM, DRPPLN and List of Activities. Then, the loan agreement makes the final stage and the initial stage of the activity implementation process. The scheme of the proposal process and the assessment of the readiness of activities financed from foreign loans is shown in **Figure 8**. Some examples of projects funded by loan and planned grant mechanism from 2016 to 2020 can be found in **the Appendix**.

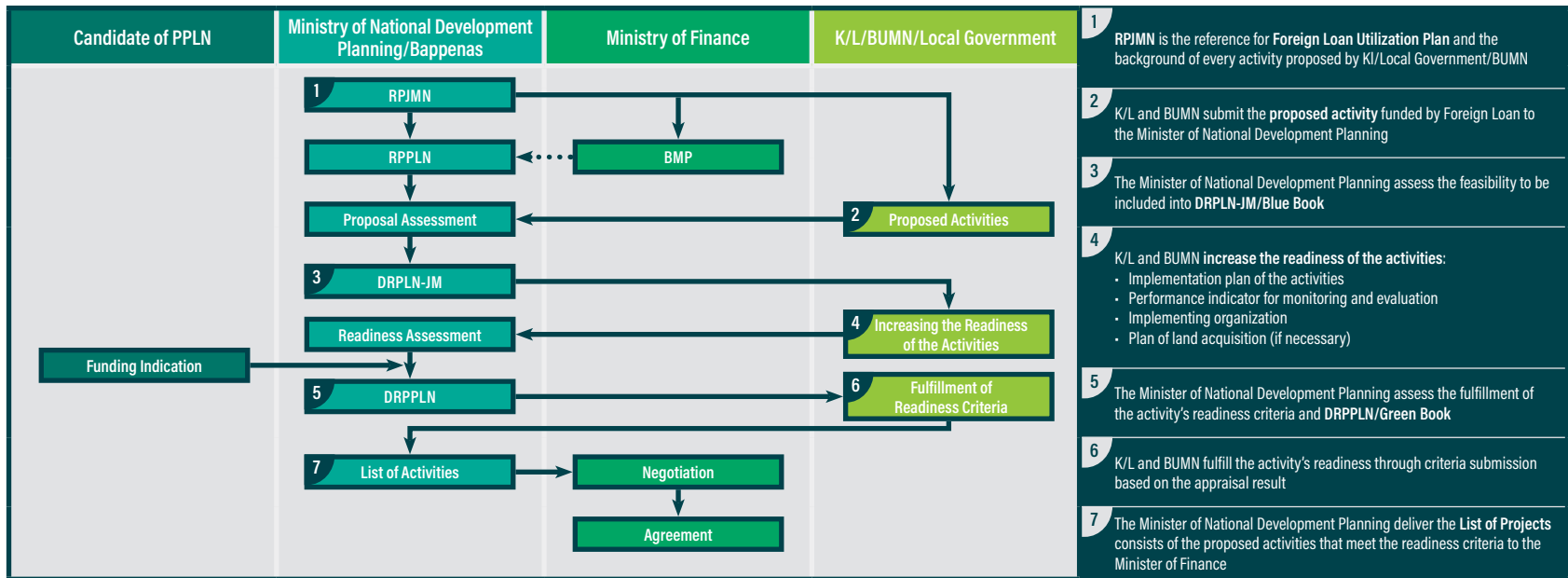


Figure 8. The Process of Planning Flow/Foreign Loan.

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas (2018). Guidelines for Proposing and Improving the Readiness of Activities Funded by Foreign Loans. Jakarta: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas.

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas (2020). Preparation Guidelines: Proposed Activities Funded from Foreign Loans. Jakarta: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas.



## 2.3 International Cooperation Agency

In addition to access to climate resilience funding sources through the SPPN mechanism as previously described, funding can also come from agencies/institutions under the UNFCCC (under convention) or non-UNFCCC conventions, or bilateral and regional in the form of grants and/or loans. Agencies under the UNFCCC convention that provide climate resilience funding, particularly for developing countries, include the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Green Climate Fund (GEF). Meanwhile, climate resilience funding outside the UNFCCC (non-convention) mechanism can be accessed through donor institutions/other development financing partners (Development Finance Institution/DFI), such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), JICA, World Bank, European Investment Bank (EIB), USAID, and others. The explanation of each access to funding is described as below.

### 2.3.1 Adaptation Fund (AF)

Adaptation Fund is a multilateral fund devoted to climate resilience activities whose funding source comes from 2% of the carbon transaction proceeds for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)<sup>9</sup>. The Adaptation Fund is supervised and managed by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), which consists of 16 members and 16 alternative members. The fund can be accessed directly through accredited Implementing Entities, such as National Implementing Entities (NIEs); Regional Implementing Entities

(RIEs); and Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs). Indonesian Partnership (Kemitraan Indonesia) is Indonesia's national agency that is accredited as NIE. Kemitraan Indonesia created an umbrella program and made an open offer (call for proposals) that allowed other institutions to access funds for their programs.

Every country needs to have National Designated Authorities (NDA) as a contact for Adaptation

Fund in approving various programs at the national level. The NDA will verify and give approval for the accreditation of the NIE application before it is sent to the Adaptation Fund secretariat for appraisal and/or approval of proposals by the Implementing Agency for climate resilience projects and programs in the country. The NDA in Indonesia is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's Directorate General of Climate Change. The process of accessing funding directly from the Adaptation Fund is shown in **Figure 9**.

<sup>9</sup> <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/kcpi/index.php/sumber-daya/sumber-dana>



Figure 9. The Process of Accessing Direct Funding through the Adaptation Fund.<sup>10</sup>

### 2.3.2 Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in 1991 as an independent financial organization that provides grants to developing countries and countries which are in economic transition for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer and persistence organic pollutants.

GEF<sup>11</sup> funding mechanism is incremental (additional financing) to the basic financing of the recipient countries. In general, GEF provides funding for two main activities in the context of sustainable development priorities, which is investment for global environmental benefits and technical assistance to improve an enabling environment. Climate resilience activities, that are mentioned in Climate Change Adaptation GEF-7 Strategy, aims

to improve resilience to the impacts of climate change in developing countries by reducing vulnerability, increasing capacity, and integrating climate resilience into policies, planning and related development processes, both for short and long term.

In its implementation, at the national level the GEF is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as the GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP) and the Indonesian Embassy in Washington, D.C as the GEF Political Focal Point (GEF PFP) for Indonesia. The availability of GEF funds depends on the process of fund raising or GEF Replenishment, which is the process of donor's commitment to the GEF Trust Fund every four (4) years. Currently, GEF has entered its 6<sup>th</sup> phase starting from 2014.

Project requirements to be funded by the GEF should be aligned with national policies, part of GEF focal area strategies, consistent with the international conventions, and approved by the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP). GEF focal area strategies, which is climate change (mitigation and adaptation), biodiversity, and land degradation. GEF projects are categorized into four (4) modalities<sup>12</sup>:

1. Full-sized Project (FSP) with grant value more than USD 2 Million;
2. Medium-sized Project (MSP) with grant value less than USD 2 Million;
3. Enabling Activity (EA); and
4. Programmatic Approach;
5. Small Grants Program.

The scheme for access to funding related to the four (4) GEF modalities is illustrated in Figure 10.

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/about/direct-access/>

<sup>11</sup> Global Environment Facility. (2017). Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Washington, D.C: Global Environment Facility

<sup>12</sup> Global Environment Facility. (2018). Project and Program Cycle Policy.



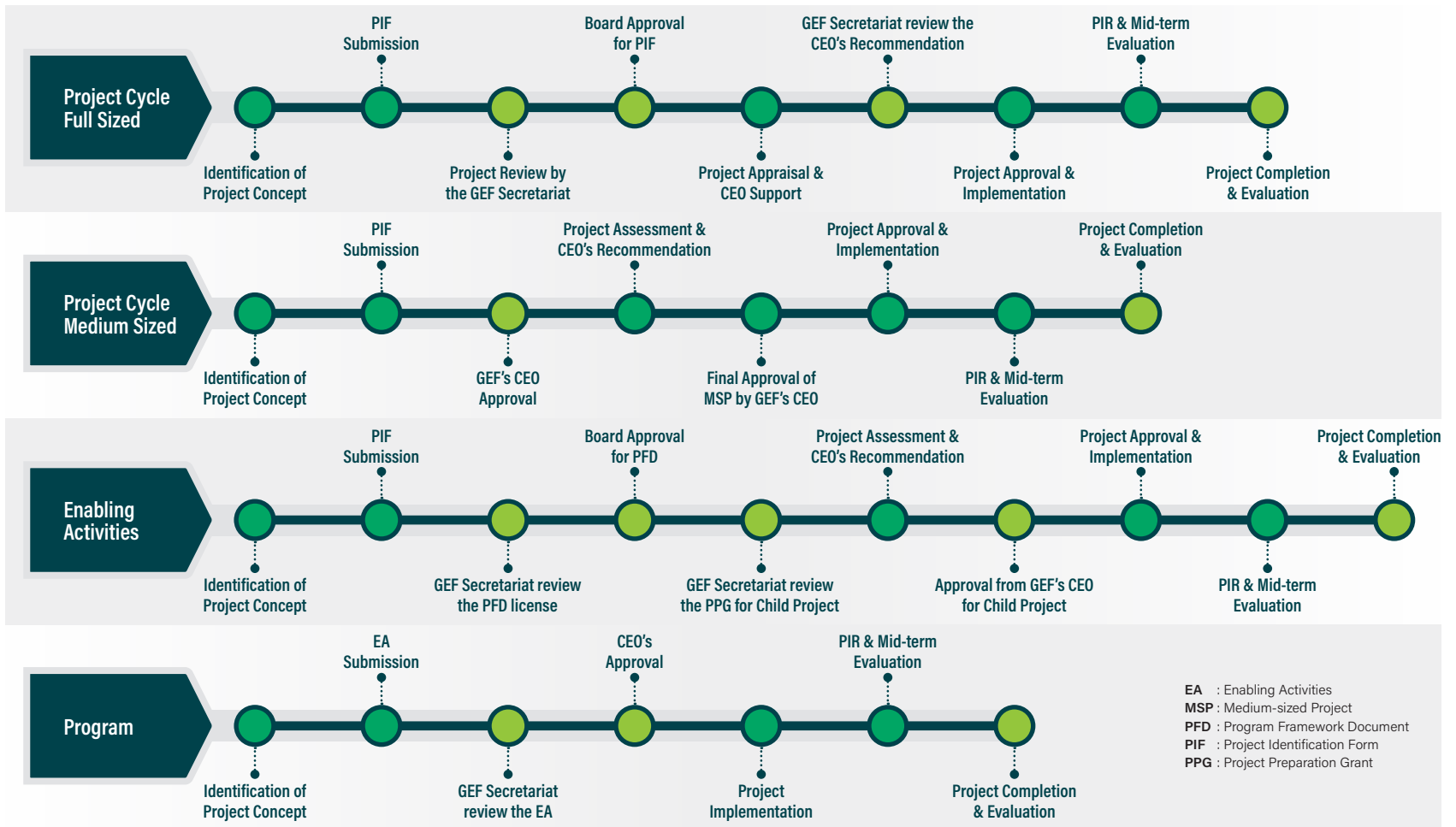


Figure 10. Funding Access Scheme through GEF Grants.

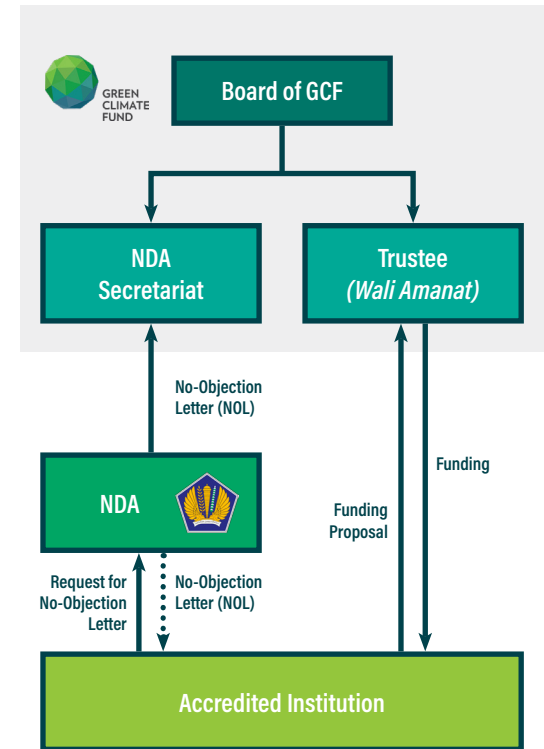
### 2.3.3 Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a funding mechanism under UNFCCC. GCF Secretariat is an independent entity reporting to a board managed by the GCF Executive Director. The headquarters of GCF Secretariat is in South Korea. As part of the United Nations Framework Convention, the GCF council is composed of 24 members representing both developed and developing countries. Decisions made by the GCF are based on the consensus of all board members.

There are three main actors who play the key role in interacting with GCF; they are the National Designated Authority (NDA), Accredited Entities (AE), and Executing Entities (EE). The NDA is the country representative that determines the programs that will operate in the country and acts as a liaison between the proposer and the GCF. In Indonesia, the Fiscal Policy Agency (BKF) represents the Ministry of Finance as NDA. AE is an institution or organization accredited by the GCF to develop and submit funding proposals as well as to oversee the management and implementation of projects and programs. AE can come from the private or public sector and can be an international entity or a domestic entity. Meanwhile, EE is a project owner who is not AE. EE is in charge of overseeing the implementation of activities supported by the GCF under the supervision of AE; however, AE

can also act as EE. Indonesia currently has one accredited Direct Access Entity, that is PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur, while Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (IIF) and Kemitraan are still in the process of accreditation. The process of accessing funding through GCF is shown in **Figure 11**.

GCF serves as a catalyst to the flow of climate finance to invest in low emissions and climate resilience development, driving a paradigm shift in the global response to climate change. The GCF finances low emissions and climate resilience related projects and programs under eight strategic impact areas<sup>13</sup>. GCF has an allocation plan of USD 100 billion by 2020. As of January 2018, GCF has raised USD 10.3 billion from 43 state governments, mostly developed countries and some developing countries. As of May 2018, the GCF portfolio consists of 76 projects worldwide valued at USD 12.6 billion with an estimated reduction in CO2 emissions of around 1.3 billion tonnes and increased climate resilience for 217 million people. GCF aims to use public investment to stimulate private finance, unlock climate-friendly investments for low emissions and develop climate resilience. However, until 2020, there are no projects related to climate resilience in Indonesia funded by the GCF.



**Figure 11.** The Process of Accessing Funding through Green Climate Fund (GCF).

<sup>13</sup> [https://fiskalkemenkeu.go.id/nda\\_gcf/tentang-gcf](https://fiskalkemenkeu.go.id/nda_gcf/tentang-gcf)



### 2.3.4 Development Finance Institution (DFI)

Development Finance Institution (DFI) is a financial institution that provides funding to the public and private sectors for investments that support climate control efforts and the transition to a low-carbon economy. DFI is a financial institution that is not part of the UNFCCC convention mechanism<sup>14</sup>. Generally, DFI is supported by the government of a country with main capital sourced from the government of that country (national DFI) and DFI which is managed by more than one developed country (multilateral DFI)<sup>15</sup>.

DFI is the Multilateral Development Bank that is currently the largest source of funding for climate change control activities, Bilateral/National Development

Bank, and also bilateral and multilateral initiatives/agreement that provides/distributes funding. Some examples of Multilateral Development Banks are Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Investment Bank (EIB), World Bank, and so on. Bilateral/National Development Bank includes Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), JICA, USAID, and so on. Details on DFI can be found in the book titled “Public Funding for Indonesian Climate Change Control 2016-2018” published by the Fiscal Policy Agency of the Ministry of Finance.

### 2.3.5 Climate Trust Fund in Indonesia

In order to facilitate the distribution of funding related to climate change control efforts originating from abroad, the government of Indonesia has established a fund management institution through a trust fund, such as Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) under the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPD LH) under the Ministry of Finance. Apart from it, the government of Indonesia has also developed a green bond and green sukuk (sharia bonds) framework that has received a Medium Green from the Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research (CICERO).

Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)<sup>16</sup> was launched in 2009 as an Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund which is managed directly by the government of Indonesia. ICCTF is designed as an institution that can raise funds for climate change, both from international and domestic, to be implemented in the programs and policies related to climate change control<sup>17</sup>. The ICCTF has a technical committee consisting of representatives from the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and the Ministry of Finance. Until 2020, ICCTF has channelled foreign funding for climate resilience activities in 17 project locations spread across Indonesia. In 2017 alone, ICCTF has distributed IDR 58.3 billion funds from the APBN, DANIDA, USAID, and UKCCU for land-based mitigation, adaptation and resilience, forest and peat, and fire prevention activities.

<sup>14</sup> Fiscal Policy Agency (2019). Public Funding for Indonesia's 2016-2018 Climate Change Control. Fiscal Policy Agency: Ministry of Finance

<sup>15</sup> In this book, the definition of DFIs refers to the Frankfurt School- UNEP Collaborating Center for Climate & Sustainable Energy Finance and Development Banks are the same as DFIs, which are mentioned in the book “Public Funding for Indonesia's Climate Change Control 2016-2018” issued by BKF- Ministry of Finance.

<sup>16</sup> icctf.or.id

<sup>17</sup> Fiscal Policy Agency (2019). Public Funding for Indonesia's 2016-2018 Climate Change Control. Fiscal Policy Agency: Ministry of Finance

Meanwhile, the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPD LH) was launched in 2019 by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Finance and the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs. BPD LH is a public service agency (BLU) under the Ministry of Finance with the aim to optimize the mobilization of environmental funds that is sourced from within and outside the country, with transparent, accountable management and effective, efficient distribution. BPD LH is designed with four (4) main policy directions:

1. policy direction for organizational development;
2. policy direction for collecting environmental funds;
3. policy direction for increasing environmental funds; and
4. policy direction for the distribution of environmental funds.

### 2.3.6 Other Actors in Climate Change

Besides the government and agencies under the UNFCCC convention and non-convention, there are other actors who are also engaged in climate resilience activities. These actors include non-profit organizations, NGOs, research and consulting institutions, and philanthropy. Their contribution to the national policy for climate resilience development also varies, from research and consultation activities, education and public consultation, monitoring of government activities or programs, implementation of projects in the field, and so on. Further detailed information and explanation regarding the participation of non-governmental organizations can be found in the second book, "The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Climate Resilience".



Photo by Arto Martinen on Unsplash





# 3.

## Closing

The Indonesian government's commitment to climate resilience planning shows consistency and seriousness. It is proved by making climate resilience as part of the 6th national priority "Building the Environment, Enhancing Disaster Resilience and Climate Change" in the 2020-2024 RPJMN framework by the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. This commitment also needs to be supported by adequate funding so that planning and implementation of climate resilience actions can be carried out properly throughout the country. Funding support for climate resilience comes from various sources and various mechanisms, both the National Budget and from multilateral or bilateral international cooperation agencies/institutions.

In addition to good planning and readiness for funding, in the future, climate resilience activities need to be strengthened by interventions that are no longer business as usual, but in the form of activities based on a green economy. Therefore, the allocation of funding from various sources should be utilized appropriately and effectively. This effort requires synergy and cooperation across sectors and all elements of development in strengthening the implementation of climate resilience development in order to prevent greater potential economic losses as a result of climate change.



# Appendix



## Climate Resilience Projects Funded by Planned Foreign Grants

No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
1	GEF through UNDP	Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Conventions through Enhancing Incentive Mechanism for Sustainable Watershed/Land Management	2016	1,880	National	Water	Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)
2	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i> (KfW)	Forest Program III – Sulawesi: Collaborative Integrated Management of the Lore Lindu Landscape	2016	15,282*	Central Sulawesi Province (around Lore Lindu National Park, Palu City, and Poso Regency)	Water	Infrastructure; Governance and Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)</li> <li>Directorate General of Watershed and Protected Forest Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)</li> </ul>
3	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i> (KfW)	Forest Programme IV – Mamasa/Sulawesi	2018	27,715.9	West Sulawesi Province (Mamasa Regency)	Water	Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Watershed and Protected Forest Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)
4	South Korean Government	Technical Assistance on Semarang City Smart Water Management Project for Efficiency Improvement of Water Supply System	2019	3,000	Central Java Province (Semarang City)	Water	Infrastructure; Technology; Governance and Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directorate of Drinking Water Supply System Development, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)</li> <li>Agency for the Improvement of Drinking Water System Administration (BPPSPAM)</li> </ul>

No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
5	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	Downstream Value Chain Enhancement of The Development of Integrated Farming Systems in Upland Areas	2019	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Java Province (Subang Regency; Cirebon Regency)</li> <li>Central Java Province (Magelang Regency)</li> </ul>	Agriculture	Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities, Ministry of Agriculture
6	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Technical Assistance Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Project Phase II (TA SIAP 2): TRTA Subproject 5	2019	30,000	DKI Jakarta Province	Water; Agriculture	Capacity Building	Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing
7	Adaptation Fund through Kemitraan Indonesia	Safekeeping-Surviving-Sustaining towards Resilience: 3S Approach to Build Coastal City Resilience to Climate Change Impacts and Natural Disasters in Pekalongan City, Central Java Province <sup>18</sup>	2020	5,972.6	Central Java Province (Pekalongan City)	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure; Technology; Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Kemitraan Indonesia (Indonesian Partnership)

\*Equivalent with EURO value of Rp 13.500

Source: List of Grant Activity Plan (DRKH) 2016-2020, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/safekeeping-surviving-sustaining-towards-resilience-3s-approach-to-build-coastal-city-resilience-to-climate-change-impacts-and-natural-disasters-in-pekalongan-city-central-java-province-2/>

## Climate Resilience Projects Funded by Foreign Loans

No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
1	JICA	<b>Project</b> Bali Beach Conservation Project - Phase II <b>Program</b> Mitigation of Water Hazards Program	2016	90,247	Bali Province	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure; Technology	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
2	World Bank dan Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	<b>Project</b> Dam Operational Improvement and Safety Project (DOISP) – Phase II <b>Program</b> Management of Water Resources Infrastructure Program	2016	250,000	Provinces: Aceh, Lampung, West Java, Central Java, East Java, DI Yogyakarta, Bali, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)	Water	Infrastructure; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
3	JICA	<b>Project</b> Komerling Irrigation Project (Phase 3) <b>Program</b> Development and Management of Irrigation Program	2016	145,568	North Sumatera Province	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
4	France and USA (US Exim)	<b>Project</b> Strengthening Climate and Weather Service Capacity Phase II <b>Program</b> Program for Development and Guidance of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics	2017	150,000	National	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure; Technology; Capacity Building	Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG)



No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
5	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea (EDCF)	<b>Project</b> Engineering Service for Dam Multipurpose Development Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2017	21,611	National	Water	Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
6	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	<b>Project</b> Rural Empowerment and Agricultural Development Programme Scaling-up Initiative (READ-SI) <b>Program</b> Agriculture Extension, Education, & Training Improvement Program	2017	39,885	Provinces: West Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Sulawesi Selatan, Southeast Sulawesi	Agriculture	Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Ministry of Agriculture
7	World Bank	<b>Project</b> National Urban Water Supply Project (NUWSP) <b>Program</b> Drinking Water Development Program	2017	100,000	National	Health	Infrastructure; Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of PUPR</li> <li>• Directorate General of Fiscal Balance, Ministry of Finance</li> <li>• Directorate General of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs</li> <li>• Local Government</li> </ul>
8	World Bank	<b>Project</b> Indonesia-Supporting Primary and Referral Health Care Reform (I-SPHERE) in East Indonesia <b>Program</b> Basic Health Care Program and Health Service Referral Program	2017	150,000	Provinces: Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Papua	Health	Infrastructure; Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Ministry of Health

No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
9	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea (EDCF)	<b>Project</b> Engineering Service for Coastal and River Development Project <b>Program</b> Mitigation of Water Hazard Program	2017	10,094	National	Marine and Coastal; Water	Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
10	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea (EDCF)	<b>Project</b> The Urgent Rehabilitation of Strategic Irrigation for Western Region of Indonesia <b>Program</b> Development and Management of Irrigation Program	2017	195,778	Provinces: Lampung, Banten	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
11	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<b>Project</b> Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Project - Phase I <b>Program</b> Development and Management of Irrigation Program	2017	600,000	National	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure; Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)</li> <li>Agency for the Counseling and Development of Agricultural Human Resources (BPPSDMP), Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>
12	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea (EDCF)	<b>Project</b> The Urgent Rehabilitation of Strategic Irrigation for Western Region of Indonesia <b>Program</b> Development and Management of Irrigation Program	2018	98,000	Provinces: Lampung, Banten	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure; Capacity Building	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)

No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
13	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea (EDCF)	<b>Project</b> Engineering Service for Coastal and River Development Project <b>Program</b> Mitigation of Water Hazard Program	2018	10,094	National	Marine and Coastal; Water	Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
14	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea (EDCF)	<b>Project</b> Engineering Service for Dam Multipurpose Development Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2018	21,611	National	Water	Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
15	JICA	<b>Project</b> Urban Flood Control System Improvement in Selected Cities Phase II <b>Program</b> Mitigation of Water Hazard Program	2018	66,850	Provinces: Riau, West Sumatera, Jambi, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
16	Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM)	<b>Project</b> Karian Dam-Serpong Water Conveyance System <b>Program</b> Provision and Management of Bulk Water Supply Program	2018	247,881	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Banten Province (Tangerang Regency and South Tangerang City)</li> <li>▪ DKI Jakarta Province</li> </ul>	Water	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
17	China	<b>Project</b> Pelosika Multipurpose Dam Construction Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2018	300,000	Southeast Sulawesi Province	Water	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)



No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
18	China	<b>Project</b> Jenelata Dam Construction Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2018	235,000	South Sulawesi Province	Water	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
19	China	<b>Project</b> Lompatan Harimau Dam Construction Project (Rokan Kiri Dam Construction Project) <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2018	200,000	Riau Province	Water	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
20	China	<b>Project</b> Riam Kiwa Multipurpose Dam Construction Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2018	190,000	South Kalimantan Province	Water	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
21	World Bank	<b>Project</b> Indonesia-Supporting Primary and Referral Healthcare Reform (I-SPHERE) <b>Program</b> Basic Health Care Program dan Health Service Referral Program	2018	150,000	Provinces: DKI Jakarta, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Papua	Health	Infrastructure; Technology; Governance and Funding	Ministry of Health
22	Islamic Development Bank (IDB) dan International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	<b>Project</b> Development of Integrated Farming System in Upland Areas <b>Program</b> Provision and Development of Agriculture Infrastructure Program	2018	120,000	Provinces: Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), North Sulawesi, Gorontalo	Agriculture	Infrastructure; Capacity Building	Directorate General of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities, Ministry of Agriculture

No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
23	Agence Francaise de Development (AFD)	<b>Project</b> Procurement of Multi Purposes Research Vessels <b>Program</b> Marine Research Development Program	2018	107,950	DKI Jakarta Province	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure; Technology; Capacity Building	Deputy for Earth Science, LIPI
24	Agence Francaise de Development (AFD)	<b>Project</b> Strengthening Climate and Weather Service Capacity-Phase II <b>Program</b> Program for Development and Guidance of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics	2018	150,000	National	Marine and Coastal	Technology; Capacity Building	Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG)
25	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)</i>	<b>Project</b> The Development of Regional Water Supply System in Wosusokas <b>Program</b> Drinking Water Development Program	2019	95,490	Central Java Province (Wonogiri Regency, Sukoharjo Regency, Surakarta City, Karanganyar Regency)	Health	Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of PUPR
26	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea (EDCF)	<b>Project</b> The Urgent Rehabilitation of Strategic Irrigation for Western Region of Indonesia <b>Program</b> Development and Management of Irrigation Program	2019	98,000	Provinces: Lampung, Banten	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure; Capacity Building	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)

No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
27	JICA	<b>Project</b> Urban Flood Control System Improvement in Selected Cities Phase II <b>Program</b> Mitigation of Water Hazard Program	2019	65,750	Provinces: Riau, West Sumatera, Jambi, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
28	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea (EDCF)	<b>Project</b> Karian Dam-Serpong Water Conveyance System <b>Program</b> Provision and Management of Bulk Water Supply Program	2019	257,184	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Banten Province (Tangerang City, Cilegon City, Serang City, Cijung Regency)</li> <li>▪ DKI Jakarta Province</li> </ul>	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
29	China	<b>Project</b> Pelosika Multipurpose Dam Construction Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2019	300,000	Southeast Sulawesi Province	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
30	China	<b>Project</b> Jenelata Dam Construction Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2019	235,000	South Kalimantan Province	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
31	China	<b>Project</b> Riam Kiwa Multipurpose Dam Construction Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2019	190,000	South Kalimantan Province	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)



No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
32	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea (EDCF)	<p><b>Project</b> Development and Improvement of Indonesian Aids to Navigation</p> <p><b>Program</b> Sea Transportation Development Program</p>	2019	67,255	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ North Sumatera Province (Sibolga City, Belawan – Medan City)</li> <li>▪ West Sumatera Province (Teluk Bayur – Padang City)</li> <li>▪ Riau Islands Province (Tanjung Pinang City)</li> <li>▪ South Sumatera Province (Palembang City)</li> <li>▪ DKI Jakarta Province (Tanjung Priok)</li> <li>▪ Central Java Province (Cilacap Regency)</li> <li>▪ East Java Province (Surabaya City)</li> <li>▪ Bali Province (Tanjung Benoa)</li> <li>▪ North Kalimantan Province (Tarakan City)</li> <li>▪ East Kalimantan Province (Samarinda City)</li> <li>▪ West Kalimantan Province (Pontianak Regency)</li> <li>▪ South Kalimantan Province (Banjarmasin City)</li> <li>▪ South Sulawesi Province (Makassar City)</li> <li>▪ North Sulawesi Province (Bitung City)</li> <li>▪ East Nusa Tenggara/NTT (Kupang Regency)</li> <li>▪ Maluku Province (Ambon City)</li> <li>▪ Papua Province (Jayapura City, Merauke Regency)</li> <li>▪ West Papua Province (Sorong Regency)</li> </ul>	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure; Technology	Directorate of Navigation, Ministry of Transportation
33	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	<p><b>Project</b> Strengthening of National Referral Hospitals and Vertical Technical Units</p> <p><b>Program</b> Health Services Referral Program</p>	2019	261,718	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ West Java Province (Bandung City)</li> <li>▪ DKI Jakarta Province</li> <li>▪ Special Region of Yogyakarta Province (Yogyakarta City)</li> <li>▪ Bali Province (Denpasar City)</li> <li>▪ South Sulawesi Province (Makassar City)</li> </ul>	Health	Infrastructure; Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Health Service, Ministry of Health

No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
34	Islamic Development Bank (IDB) dan International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	<b>Project</b> Upland Development for National Food Security <b>Program</b> Provision and Development of Agriculture Infrastructure Program	2019	120,000	Provinces: Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo	Agriculture	Infrastructure; Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities, Ministry of Agriculture
35	Agence Francaise de Development (AFD)	<b>Project</b> Procurement of Multi Purposes Research Vessels <b>Program</b> Marine Research Development Program	2019	107,950	High seas and territorial waters of Indonesia	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure; Technology; Capacity Building;	Deputy for Earth Science, LIPI
36	Agence Francaise de Development (AFD)	<b>Project</b> Strengthening Climate and Weather Service Capacity <b>Program</b> Program for Development and Guidance of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics	2019	71,100	National	Marine and Coastal	Technology	Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG)
37	World Bank	<b>Project</b> Indonesia Disaster Resilience Initiatives Project (IDRIP) <b>Program</b> Rescue and Disaster Management Program	2019	160,000	National	Marine and Coastal; Water; Agriculture; Health	Technology; Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)

No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
38	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)</i>	<b>Project</b> The Development of Regional Water Supply System in Wosusokas <b>Program</b> Drinking Water Development Program	2020	95,491	Central Java Province (Wonogiri Regency, Sukoharjo Regency, Karanganyar Regency, Surakarta City)	Health	Infrastructure; Capacity Building	Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of PUPR
39	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea (EDCF)	<b>Project</b> Karian Dam-Serpong Water Conveyance System <b>Program</b> Provision and Management of Bulk Water Supply Program	2020	257,184	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Banten Province (Tangerang City, Cilegon City, Serang City, Ciujung Regency)</li> <li>▪ DKI Jakarta Province</li> </ul>	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
40	China	<b>Project</b> Pelosika Multipurpose Dam Construction Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2020	300,000	Southeast Sulawesi Province	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
41	China	<b>Project</b> Jenelata Dam Construction Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2020	300,000	South Sulawesi Province	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
42	China	<b>Project</b> Riam Kiwa Multipurpose Dam Construction Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2020	250,000	South Kalimantan Province	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)

No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
43	China	<b>Project</b> Lambakan Dam Project <b>Program</b> Dam Development Program	2020	450,000	East Kalimantan Province	Water; Agriculture	Infrastructure	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR)
44	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea (EDCF)	<b>Project</b> Development and Improvement of Indonesian Aids to Navigation <b>Program</b> Sea Transportation Development Program	2020	67,255	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ North Sumatera Province (Sibolga City, Belawan – Medan City)</li> <li>▪ West Sumatera Province (Teluk Bayur – Padang City)</li> <li>▪ Riau Islands Province (Tanjung Pinang City)</li> <li>▪ South Sumatera Province (Palembang City)</li> <li>▪ DKI Jakarta Province (Tanjung Priok)</li> <li>▪ Central Java Province (Cilacap Regency)</li> <li>▪ East Java Province (Surabaya City)</li> <li>▪ Bali Province (Tanjung Bena)</li> <li>▪ North Kalimantan Province (Tarakan City)</li> <li>▪ East Kalimantan Province (Samarinda City)</li> <li>▪ West Kalimantan Province (Pontianak Regency)</li> <li>▪ South Kalimantan Province (Banjarmasin City)</li> <li>▪ South Sulawesi Province (Makassar City)</li> <li>▪ North Sulawesi Province (Bitung City)</li> <li>▪ East Nusa Tenggara/NTT (Kupang Regency)</li> <li>▪ Maluku Province (Ambon City)</li> <li>▪ Papua Province (Jayapura City, Merauke Regency)</li> <li>▪ West Papua Province (Sorong Regency)</li> </ul>	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure; Technology	Directorate of Navigation, Ministry of Transportation



No.	Source of Funding	Project	Year	Budget Allocation (x000 USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Cluster	Implementing Agency
45	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	<p><b>Project</b> Strengthening of National Referral Hospitals and Vertical Technical Units</p> <p><b>Program</b> Health Services Referral Program</p>	2020	261,718	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ West Java Province (Bandung City)</li> <li>▪ DKI Jakarta Province</li> <li>▪ Special Region of Yogyakarta Province (Yogyakarta City)</li> <li>▪ Bali Province (Denpasar City)</li> <li>▪ South Sulawesi Province (Makassar City)</li> </ul>	Health	Infrastructure; Capacity Building; Governance and Funding	Directorate General of Health Service, Ministry of Health
46	Agence Francaise de Development (AFD)	<p><b>Project</b> Procurement of Multi Purposes Research Vessels</p> <p><b>Program</b> Marine Research Development Program</p>	2020	107,851	High seas and territorial waters of Indonesia	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure; Technology; Capacity Building	Deputy for Earth Science, LIPI

















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# BOOK 4 CLIMATE RESILIENCE FUNDING



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