Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas

CLIMATE RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT 2.0

FINANCING STRATEGIES

BOOK 5

Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. 2025

Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas

FINANCING STRATEGIES CLIMATE RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT 2.0

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2. Ministry of Home Affairs
3. Ministry of Environment/Environmental Control Agency
4. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
5. Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG)
6. Ministry of Agriculture
7. Ministry of Health
8. Ministry of Public Works
9. Ministry of Transportation
10. Ministry of Villages and Development of Disadvantaged Regions
11. Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN)
12. National Disaster Management Authority
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The preparation and completion of this book were made possible through the support and collaboration of various stakeholders. Accordingly, we extend our appreciation and recognition to business actors and development partners for their contributions and support in advancing Climate Resilience Development policies. The parties involved and contributing to the preparation of this book include:

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AE	*Accredited Entities*
AF	*Adaptation Fund*
APBD	*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget)*
APBN	*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (State Revenue and Expenditure Budget)*

C

CIF	*Climate Investment Fund*

D

DK	*Daftar Kegiatan (List of Activities)*
DRPLN-JM	*Daftar Rencana Pinjaman Luar Negeri Jangka Menengah (List of Medium-Term Foreign Loan Plans)*
DRPPLN	*Daftar Rencana Prioritas Pinjaman Luar Negeri (List of Priority Plans for Foreign Loans)*

E

EE	*Executing Entities*

F

FRLD	*Fund for Losses and Damage*

G

GCF	*Green Climate Fund*
GEF	*Global Environment Facility*

K

K/L	*Kementerian dan Lembaga (Line Ministries)*
KLHS	*Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis (Strategic Environmental Assessment)*
KPBU	*Kerja Sama Pemerintah dan Badan Usaha (Public Private Partnership)*

M

MDB	*Multilateral Development Bank*

N

NDA	*National Designated Authority*

O

OPD	*Organisasi Perangkat Daerah (Regional Government Agencies)*

P

PBI	*Pembangunan Berketahanan Iklim (Climate Resilience Development)*
PFB	*Pooling Fund Bencana*
PP	*Peraturan Pemerintah (Government Regulation)*

R

Renstra	*Rencana Strategis (Strategic Plan)*
RO	*Rincian Output (Detailed Output)*
RPJMN	*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (National Medium-Term Development Planning)*
RPJPN	*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional (National Long-Term Development Planning)*
RPPLN	*Rencana Pemanfaatan Pinjaman Luar Negeri (Foreign Loan Utilization Plan)*

S

SDGs	*Sustainable Development Goals*
SPPN	*Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development Planning System)*

U

UNFCCC	*United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*
UU	*Undang-undang (Law/Act)*

1. CLIMATE RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

Climate change is intensifying, and its impacts are being felt more widely. This condition requires structured and systematic actions to build resilience against the impacts of climate change. In Indonesia, such efforts have been formulated into policy and integrated into national development planning as National Priority 8: the Climate Resilience Development Priority Program. The integration of Climate Resilience Development is pursued through several approaches, namely infrastructure development, technology deployment, capacity building, as well as governance and financing. The increasing intensity of climate change impacts has significant implications for the growing financing needs of Climate Resilience Development. According to the UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2024, the financing required to implement adaptation actions in developing countries is estimated to reach USD 215–387 billion annually by 2030.

In contrast to these needs, various studies indicate a widening gap between climate adaptation financing requirements and available resources. Globally, funding allocated to climate adaptation actions amounted to USD 68 billion between 2021 and 2022 (CPI, 2024). This level of financing remains far below the actual adaptation financing needs, resulting in an annual shortfall of approximately USD 187–359 billion. Furthermore, an OECD study shows that between 2016 and 2022, low-income countries received less than 10 percent of total climate finance provided and mobilized by developed countries. Based on funding allocations from four major multilateral climate finance mechanisms, namely the Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds, Green Climate Fund, and Global Environment Facility, countries that are highly vulnerable to climate change continue to receive lower levels of financing compared to other countries.

Given these conditions, a more systematic and strategic approach is required to identify, structure, and optimize climate finance instruments that can effectively support the implementation of Climate Resilience Development actions. Such identification is essential to maximize the potential and mobilization of available financing, ensuring that Climate Resilience Development actions can be implemented effectively and efficiently, thereby reinforcing the achievement of national development objectives.

2. CLIMATE RESILIENCE FINANCING MECHANISMS

Financing for Climate Resilience Development in Indonesia is mobilized through a combination of domestic public financing instruments and international climate finance mechanisms, including those operating under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as mechanisms outside the UNFCCC framework. The implementation of Climate Resilience Development actions that contribute to the achievement of national development priorities is integrated into the national planning and budgeting architecture through the National Development Planning System (Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional – SPPN). This system ensures policy coherence and alignment between development priorities, programs, and financing across sectors and levels of government. The planning framework is regulated by Law Number 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System, which sets out development planning processes across long-term, medium-term, and annual timeframes at both the national and subnational levels. Based on this framework, the overall financing structure for Climate Resilience Development in Indonesia is illustrated in Figure 1.

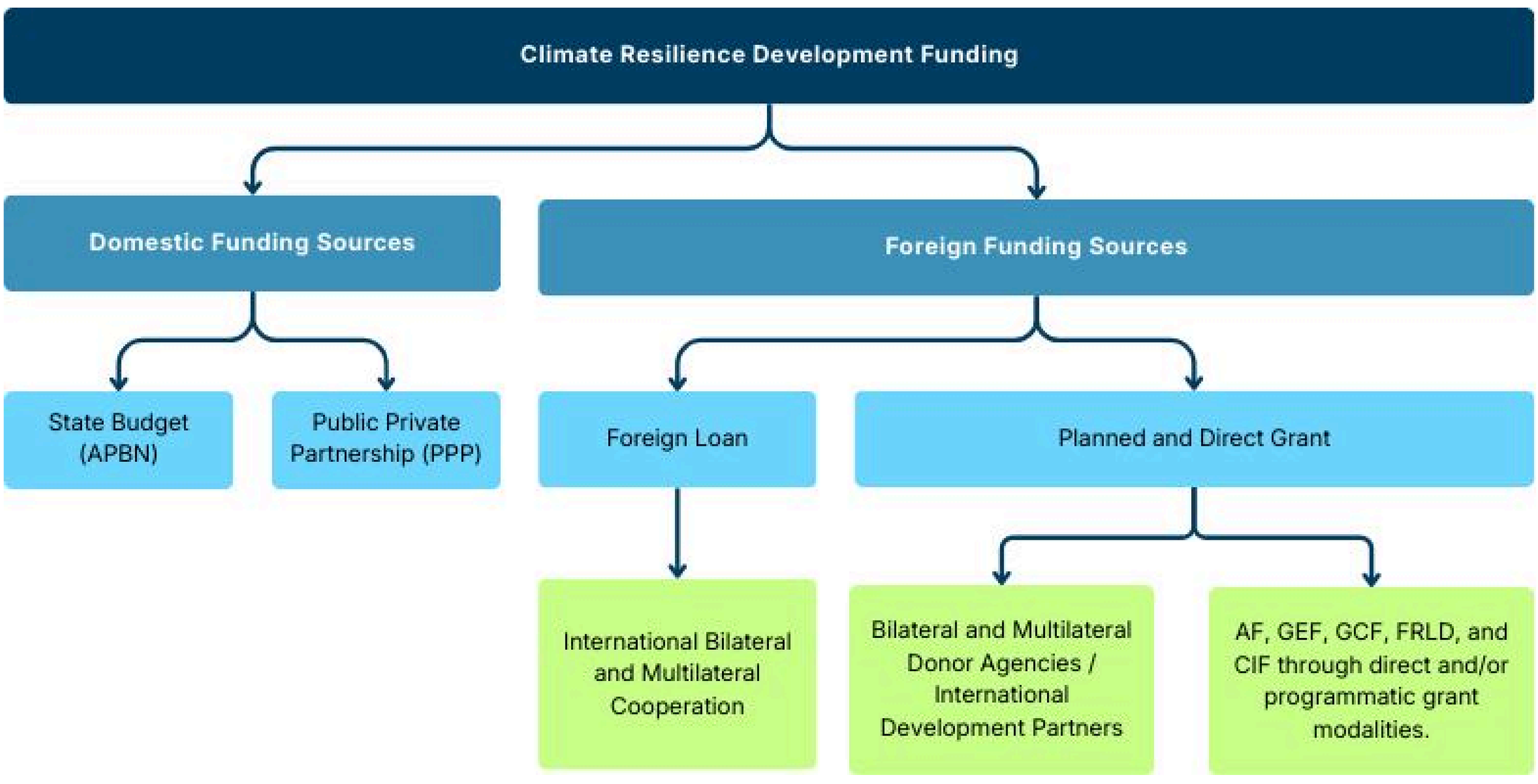


Figure 1. Climate Resilience Development Financing Framework within the National Development Planning System (SPPN)

2.1. DOMESTIC FINANCING SOURCES FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT

A State Budget (Anggaran Pengeluaran dan Belanja Negara – APBN) for Climate Resilience Development

Domestic climate finance allocation is partly implemented through a budget tagging mechanism within the State Budget (APBN). Budget tagging refers to the systematic process of assigning identifiers within budget documents to track and map program outputs and corresponding expenditures as reflected in the Ministries' and Agencies' Work Plans (Rencana Kerja Kementerian/Lembaga) and Budget Work Plans (Rencana Kerja Anggaran Kementerian/Lembaga). This tagging is conducted at the Output Detail (Rincian Output/RO) level to ensure accurate identification of performance indicators and allocated funding amounts, thereby facilitating assessment of alignment between budget allocations and the specific scope of activities implemented.

Thematic Budget Tagging

Thematic budget tagging for climate change adaptation is a process aimed at identifying program outputs and expenditures that are explicitly dedicated to climate change adaptation efforts (Badan Kebijakan Fiskal Kementerian Keuangan, 2021). Climate change has been designated as one of the thematic areas under APBN tagging since 2018, following the establishment of the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API). This mechanism seeks to comprehensively identify public expenditures that are aligned with the Government of Indonesia's climate objectives

National Priority Budget Tagging

National Priority Budget Tagging refers to the process of identifying budget allocations that are aligned with the National Priorities as stated in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the annual Government Work Plan (RKP). The RO of Ministries and Agencies (K/L) that may be tagged in support of the Climate Resilience Development (CRD) Policy comprise actions that reflect climate impact and risk management measures. These actions are designed to strengthen social and ecological resilience, while simultaneously reducing potential economic losses in priority locations that are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

B Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

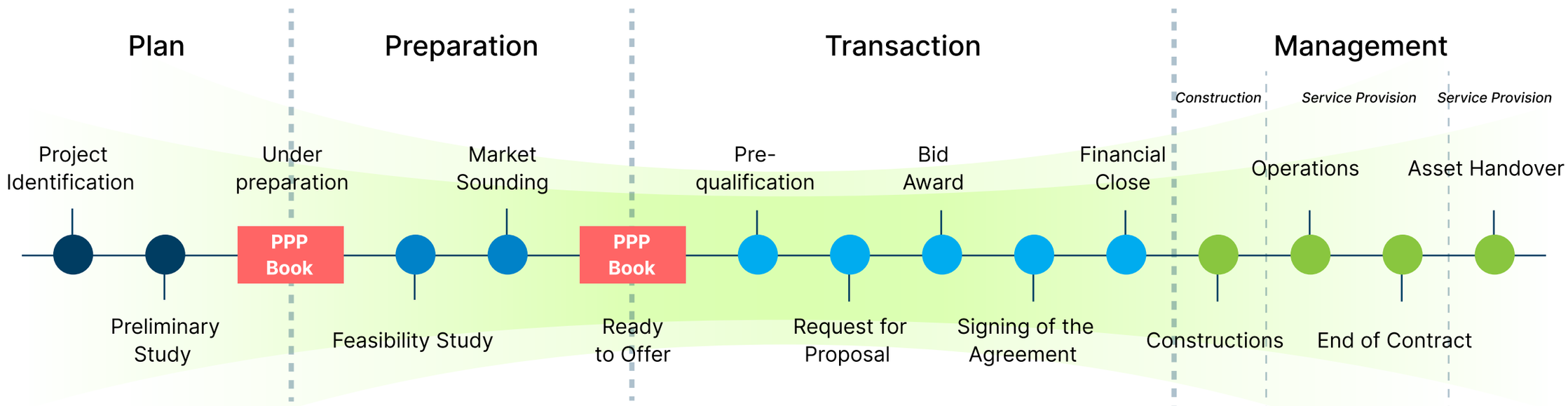
Public–Private Partnership (PPP) is an infrastructure provision scheme that delivers broad public benefits and is implemented based on specifications established in advance by the Minister, Head of Agency, Head of Regional Government, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), or Regionally-Owned Enterprises (ROEs). Under this scheme, part or all of the required resources are mobilized by business entities, with due consideration given to risk allocation among the involved parties. In its implementation, PPP projects are regulated by Presidential Regulation No. 38 of 2015 concerning Government Cooperation with Business Entities in Infrastructure Provision. Several additional regulations that further serve as the legal basis for the implementation of PPP are illustrated in the following figure.

Figure 2. Regulatory Framework for the Implementation of Public–Private Partnerships (PPP)

In addition to the overarching regulatory framework underlying its implementation, Public–Private Partnerships (PPP) also refer to sector-specific regulations in accordance with the scope of cooperation to be undertaken. Several types of infrastructure that may be developed under the PPP scheme in relation to the scope of Climate Resilience Development including:

- Water resources and irrigation
- Education, research, and development
- Tourism areas
- Centralized wastewater systems
- On-site wastewater systems
- Public housing
- Health services

PPP projects may be implemented through two schemes, namely Solicited PPP and Unsolicited PPP. A Solicited PPP refers to a PPP project initiated by the Government, in which the preparation of project documents and readiness activities is carried out by the Government. Meanwhile, an Unsolicited PPP refers to a PPP project proposed by a business entity, which must meet specific criteria, including technical integration with the relevant sector master plan, demonstrated economic and financial feasibility, and sufficient financial capacity of the proposing entity to finance the implementation of the intended infrastructure



Preliminary Study Content

- Strategic Study
- Infrastructure Provision Initiative Study

Feasibility study content:

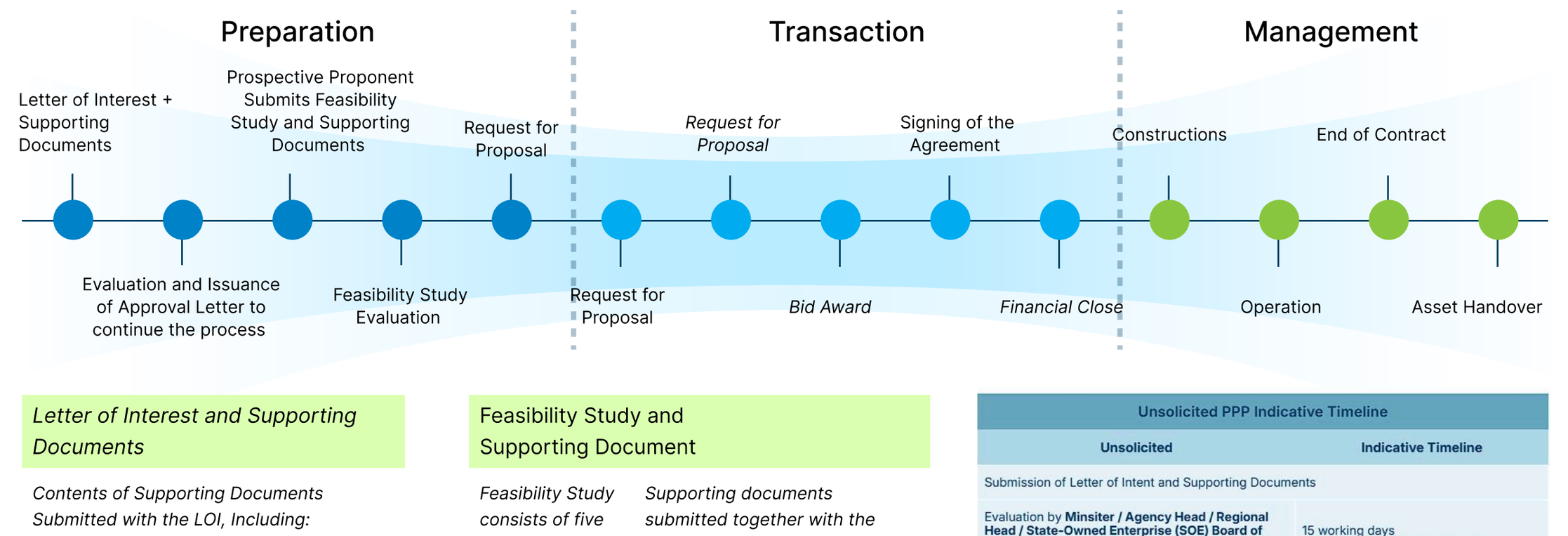
- Strategic
- Economic
- Commercial
- Financial
- Management

*Procurement with a duration of 2–8 months can be carried out provided that the preparation and supporting documents are fully confirmed.

**Financial close may be extended up to two times, with each extension lasting a maximum of six months.

Indicative Timeline of Solicited PPP	
Solicited	**Indicative Timeline**
Preparation of Preliminary Study	1-4 months
Preparation of Pre-Feasibility Study	5-8 months
Procurement of Implementing Business Entity	2-8 months*
Formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and Signing of PPP Agreement	1-3 months
Total Planning, Preparation, and Transaction Time: 9-23 months	
Financial Close	12 months**

Figure 3. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Process under Government-Initiated Projects (Solicited)
Source: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, 2025



Letter of Interest and Supporting Documents

Contents of Supporting Documents Submitted with the LOI, Including:

1. *Confirmation of alignment with the relevant sector master plan, government planning documents, spatial planning, and detailed spatial plan;*
2. *Confirmation of the indication of infrastructure provision needs;*
3. *Preliminary review of the project plan;*
4. *Confirmation of adequate financial capacity and technical experience; and*
5. *Initial identification of the PPP implementing institution (PJPK)*

Feasibility Study and Supporting Document

Feasibility Study consists of five components, covering:

1. *Strategic*
2. *Economic*
3. *Commercial*
4. *Financial*
5. *Management*

Supporting documents submitted together with the Feasibility Study:

1. *Procurement Plan for the Implementing Business Entity (BUP)*
2. *Documents Demonstrating Fulfillment of BUP Procurement Qualification Requirements*
3. *Proposed Compensation Scheme if Procurement is Conducted through a Tender*
4. *Detailed Engineering Design (DED)*

Unsolicited PPP Indicative Timeline	
Unsolicited	**Indicative Timeline**
Submission of Letter of Intent and Supporting Documents	
Evaluation by **Minsiter / Agency Head / Regional Head / State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) Board of Directors** of the Letter of Intent and Supporting Documents	15 working days *(can be extended if necessary)*
Preparation of Feasibility Study	
Assesment of Prospective Proponent's Documents	1 month *(can be extended if necessary)*
Procurement of Implementing Business Entity (BUP)	2-8 months *(can be conducted provided that preparation and supporting documents are fully confirmed)*
Formation of Implementing Business Entity (BUP) and Signing of PPP Agreement	1-3 months
Total Time from Proposal Evaluation to Transaction: **4-12 months and 15 working days**	
Financial Close	12 months *(can be extended up to two times, with each extension lasing six months)*

Figure 4. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Process under Business Entity–Initiated Projects (Unsolicited)
Source: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, 2025.

C Pooling Fund Bencana (PFB)

PFB is a financing strategy implemented through the mobilization, accumulation, and disbursement of dedicated disaster-related funds to provide fiscal protection for the State Budget (APBN) against disaster-induced fiscal shocks. This mechanism combines fund accumulation with risk transfer instruments, particularly insurance, as an investment approach to disaster risk management.

The PFB is designed to support risk control and uncertainty management by accelerating the insurance coverage of State-Owned Assets (Barang Milik Negara/BMN) and Regionally Owned Assets (Barang Milik Daerah/BMD), while simultaneously strengthening disaster contingency buffers over the medium term. In this context, the PFB is expected to function as both a supplement and a complement to existing disaster risk management programs aimed at enhancing fiscal resilience to disaster risks. Funding sources for the PFB include the State Budget (APBN), Regional Budgets (APBD), grants, insurance claims, returns on fund investment, proceeds from cooperation schemes, and trust funds. These resources are mobilized through investment financing mechanisms and intergovernmental grant expenditures, and are earmarked to ensure the sustainable availability of funding for pre-disaster preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery phases.

Through this scheme, multi-year rehabilitation and reconstruction projects can be financed without being constrained by rigid annual budget cycles. Furthermore, the PFB is intended to streamline lengthy bureaucratic procedures, thereby enabling faster disbursement of funds and insurance claims, while maintaining principles of transparency and accountability. Subsequently, the fund disbursement mechanism under the Pooling Fund for Disaster (PFB) scheme is concisely illustrated in Figure 5.

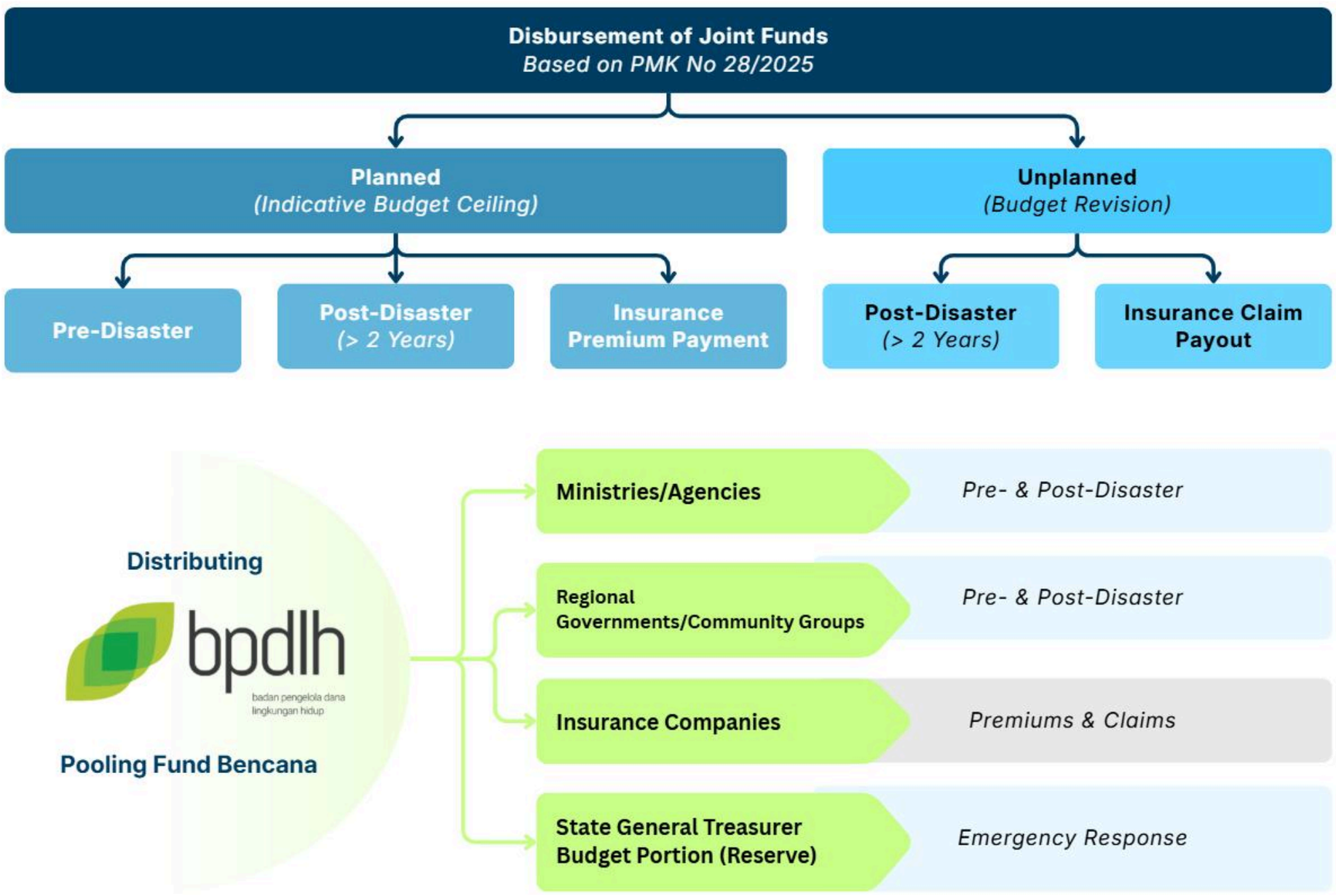


Figure 5. Disaster Pooling Fund Disbursement Scheme
Source: Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup, 2025

2.2. FOREIGN FUNDING SOURCES FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT

Funding for Climate Resilience Development actions sourced from foreign financing is obtained through grants and loans under bilateral and multilateral cooperation. The Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas Regulation No. 6 of 2025 concerning the Second Amendment to Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas Regulation No. 4 of 2011 on Procedures for Planning, Proposal Submission, Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Activities Financed by Foreign Loans and Grants regulates the mechanisms for both foreign loans and grants, which include direct grants and planned grants.

A Planned Grant

Planned grants are those implemented through a planning mechanism set out in medium and annual-term activity plans, sourced from grants and guided by the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). These activity plans are formalized in the Grant Utilization Plan and the Grant Activity Plan List (Daftar Rencana Kegiatan Hibah – DRKH), which contains a list of grant-eligible activities that have received funding indications from the Grant Provider.

The DRKH is then submitted to the Minister of Finance for use as the basis for proposals to potential grant providers and also shared with relevant ministers or agency heads whose proposed activities are included in the DRKH. The process for submitting planned grants is briefly illustrated in Figure 6 and Figure 7.

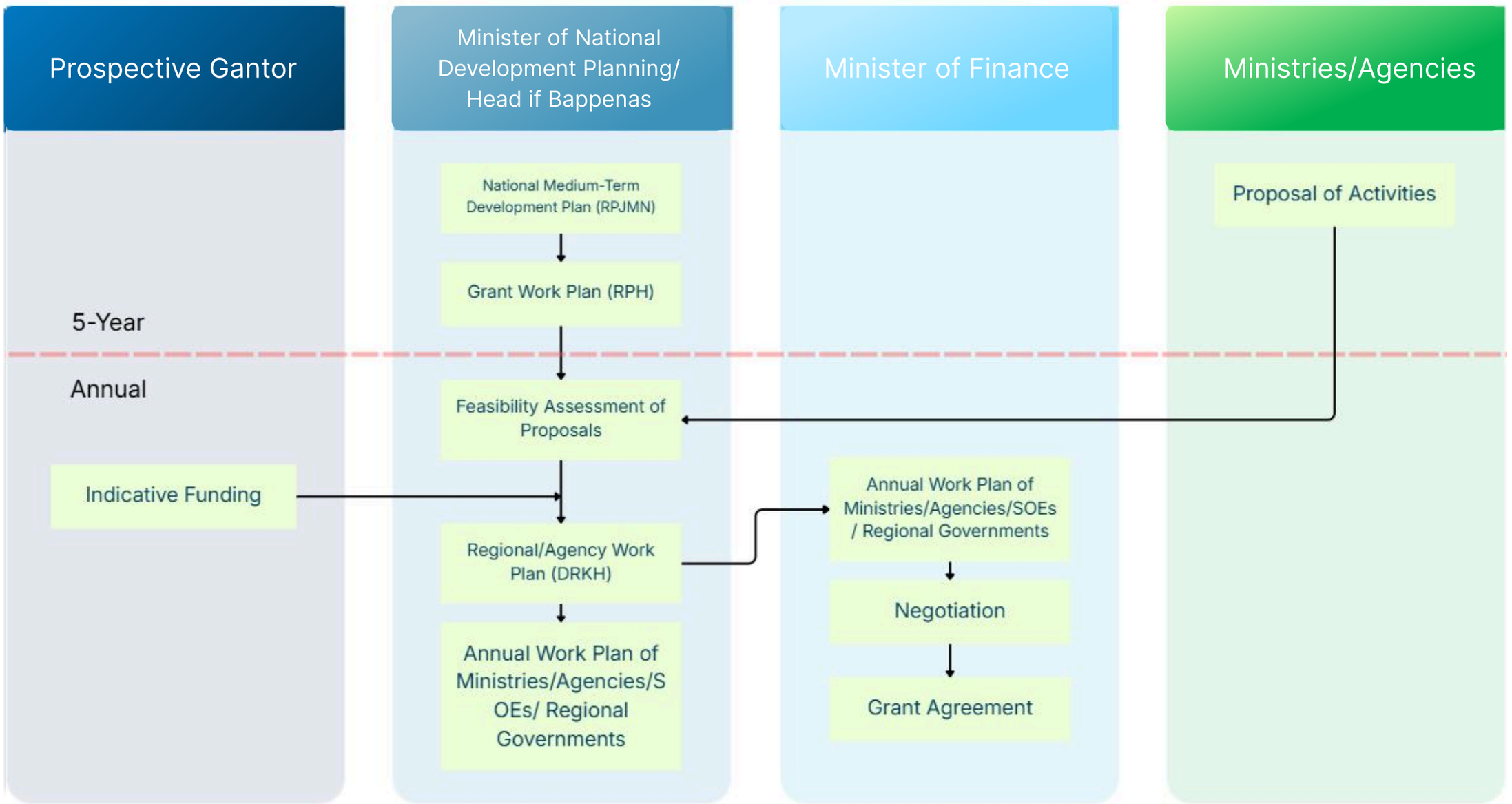


Figure 6. Planned Grant Procedure

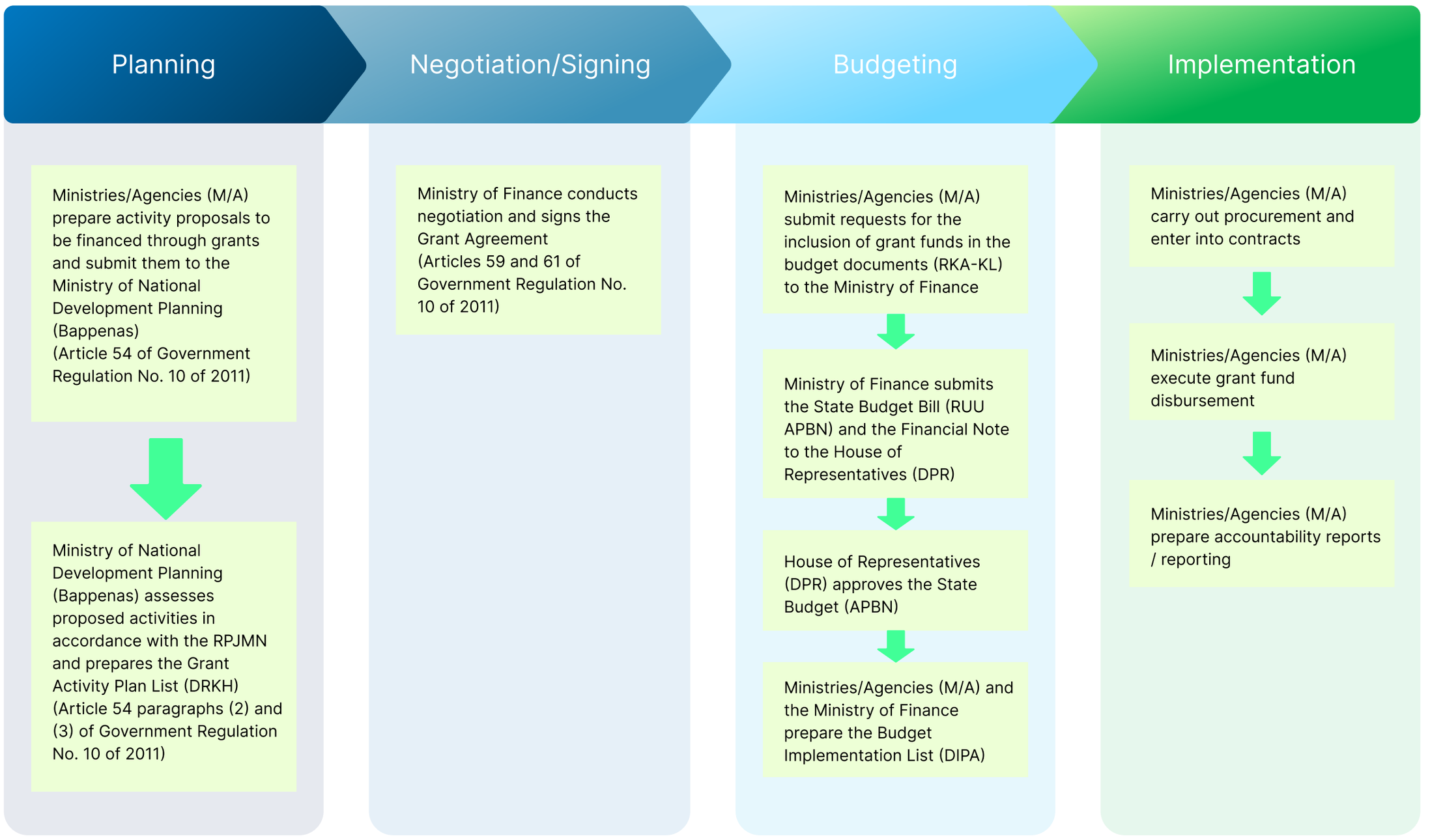


Figure 7. Planned Grant Process

B Direct Grants

Direct grants are grants received directly from the grant provider, in accordance with the principles of grant acceptance. These grants are included in the Grant Activity Plan document, which outlines the annual activity plans of Ministries/Agencies, Local Governments, or State-Owned Enterprises that are eligible for grant funding and have received funding indications from the Grant Provider. After reviewing the objectives and scope of responsibility related to the grant to be received, the Minister or Head of Agency is required to consult the planned receipt of direct grants for the current year with the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Planning, and other relevant Ministers/Agency Heads before entering into a grant agreement. Local governments may receive foreign grants through loan mechanisms or pass-through funding. The direct grant process is illustrated in Figure 8.

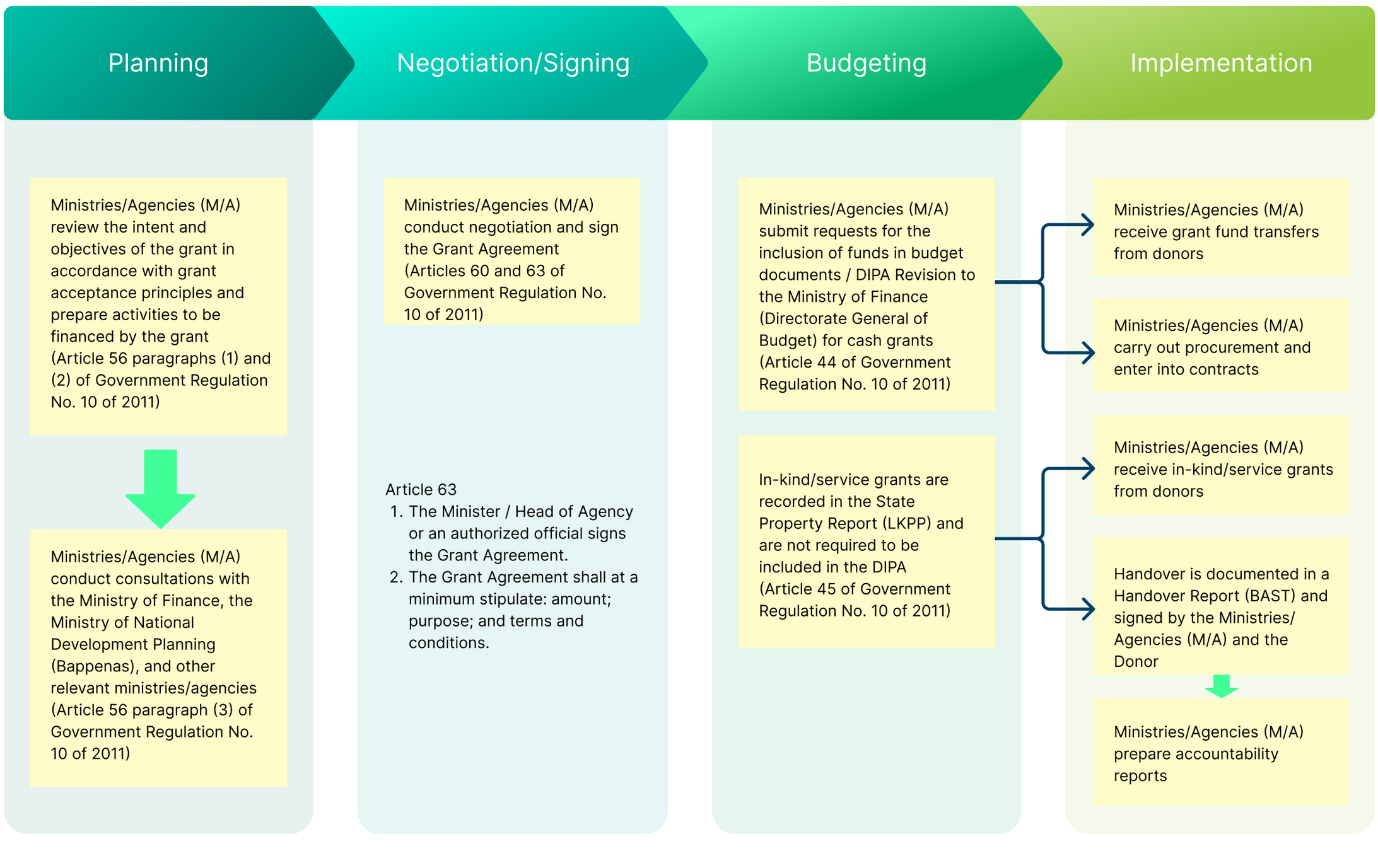


Figure 8. Direct Grant Process

C Foreign Loan

Foreign loans refer to any debt financing obtained by the Government from a Foreign Lender that is bound by a loan agreement and is not in the form of government securities, which must be repaid under specified terms. Foreign loans are classified into two types: Project Loans, which are utilized to finance specific development activities, and Cash/Program Loans, which are used to finance the national budget (APBN) as a whole.

In this context, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas plays a coordinating role in the planning of activities by issuing several foreign loan planning documents, including the Foreign Loan Utilization Plan (Rencana Pemanfaatan Pinjaman Luar Negeri – RPPLN), the Medium-Term Foreign Loan Plan List (DRPLN-JM), the Annual Foreign Loan Priority Plan List (Daftar Rencana Pinjaman Luar Negeri Jangka Menengah – DRPPLN), and the Activity List (Daftar Kegiatan – DK). Each of these documents is described in detail in the Guidelines for Preparing Proposals Funded by Foreign Loans issued by the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. The foreign loan planning process is illustrated in Figure 9.

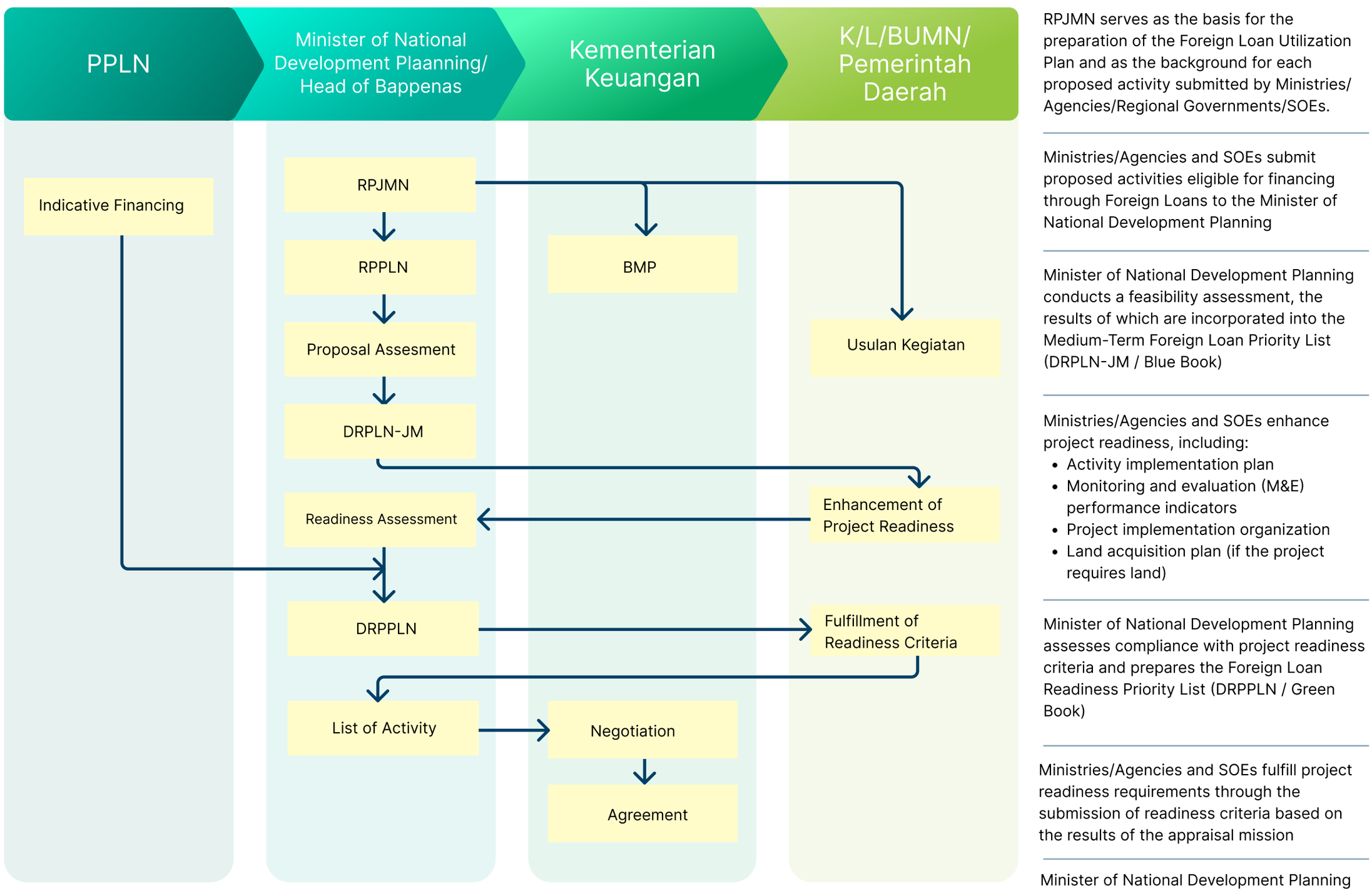


Figure 9. Foreign Loan Planning Process

D International Cooperation Institutions

The implementation of Climate Resilience Development policies, which constitute the eighth National Priority, requires significant funding. However, financial support from domestic revenue sources, such as tax revenue, non-tax state revenue, and other domestic financing, remains insufficient to cover the total funding needs. Therefore, available funding outside the National Development Planning System (SPPN) must be optimally utilized.

In the context of Climate Resilience Development, international funding sources in the form of grants or loans can be leveraged to support the implementation of related actions. These funds originate from various institutions and agencies, including those under the UNFCCC framework, non-UNFCCC frameworks, bilateral arrangements, or regional mechanisms. Each of these institutions and agencies is further described below.

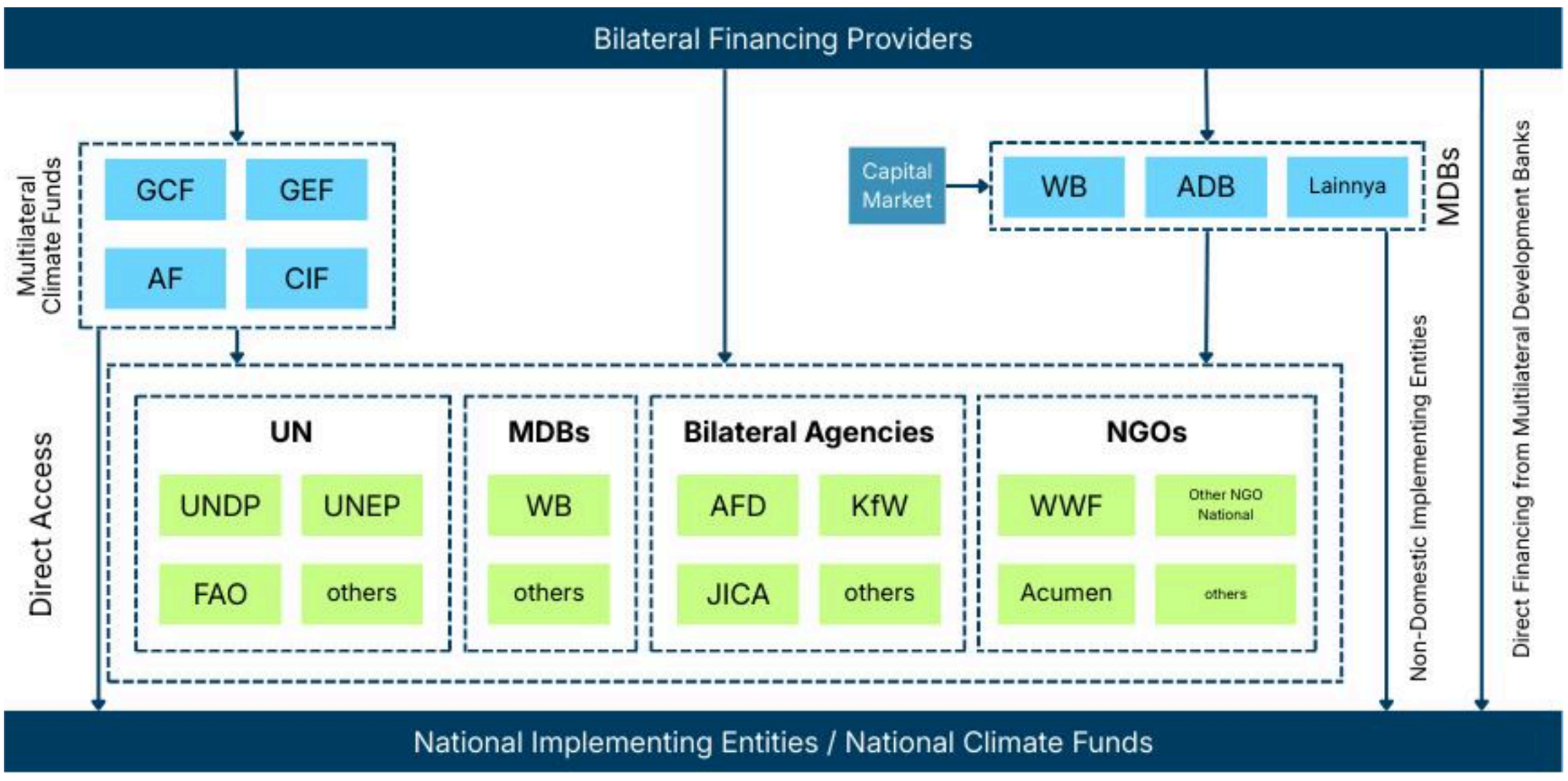


Figure 10. Climate Finance Landscape

Adaptation Fund (AF)

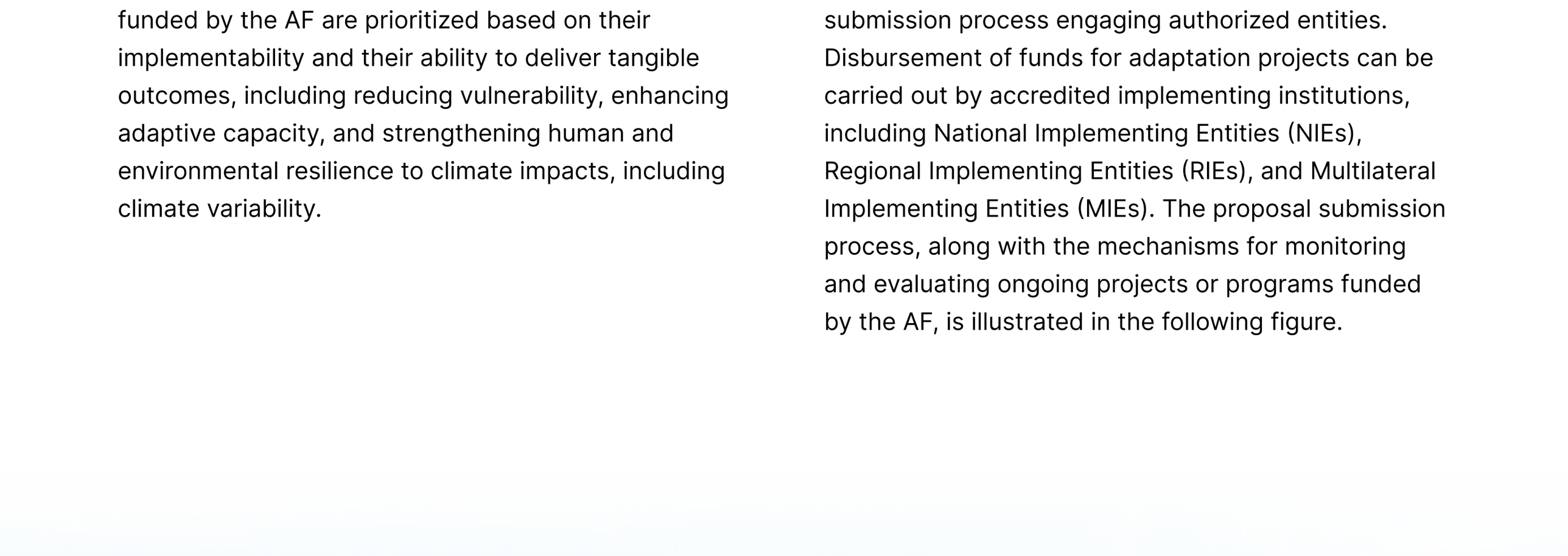
The Adaptation Fund (AF) provides financing for projects and programs that support vulnerable communities in developing countries to adapt to climate change. Its funding primarily comes from governments, private donors, and two percent of the proceeds from Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects of the Kyoto Protocol. The fund is designed to finance concrete adaptation projects and programs in countries that are part of the Kyoto Protocol and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Program and project initiatives are guided by the needs, priorities, and development directions of the recipient countries.

Access to AF financing can be obtained through Direct Access via accredited National Implementing Entities (NIEs). NIEs can directly access funding and manage all aspects of adaptation and climate resilience projects, from planning and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. Projects or programs funded by the AF are prioritized based on their implementability and their ability to deliver tangible outcomes, including reducing vulnerability, enhancing adaptive capacity, and strengthening human and environmental resilience to climate impacts, including climate variability.

AF projects and programs can be implemented at community, national, regional, or transboundary levels and are expected to deliver specific objectives, measurable outcomes, and concrete outputs that are monitorable, verifiable, and underpinned by a sound climate rationale. Eligible project sectors under the AF include:

a. Agriculture
b. Coastal Zone Management
c. Disaster Risk Reduction
d. Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Warning Systems
e. Ecosystem-based Adaptation
f. Food Security
g. Water Management
h. Forestry
i. Multisector Projects
j. Rural Development
k. Urban Development

Accessing AF financing involves a structured proposal submission process engaging authorized entities. Disbursement of funds for adaptation projects can be carried out by accredited implementing institutions, including National Implementing Entities (NIEs), Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs), and Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs). The proposal submission process, along with the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating ongoing projects or programs funded by the AF, is illustrated in the following figure.



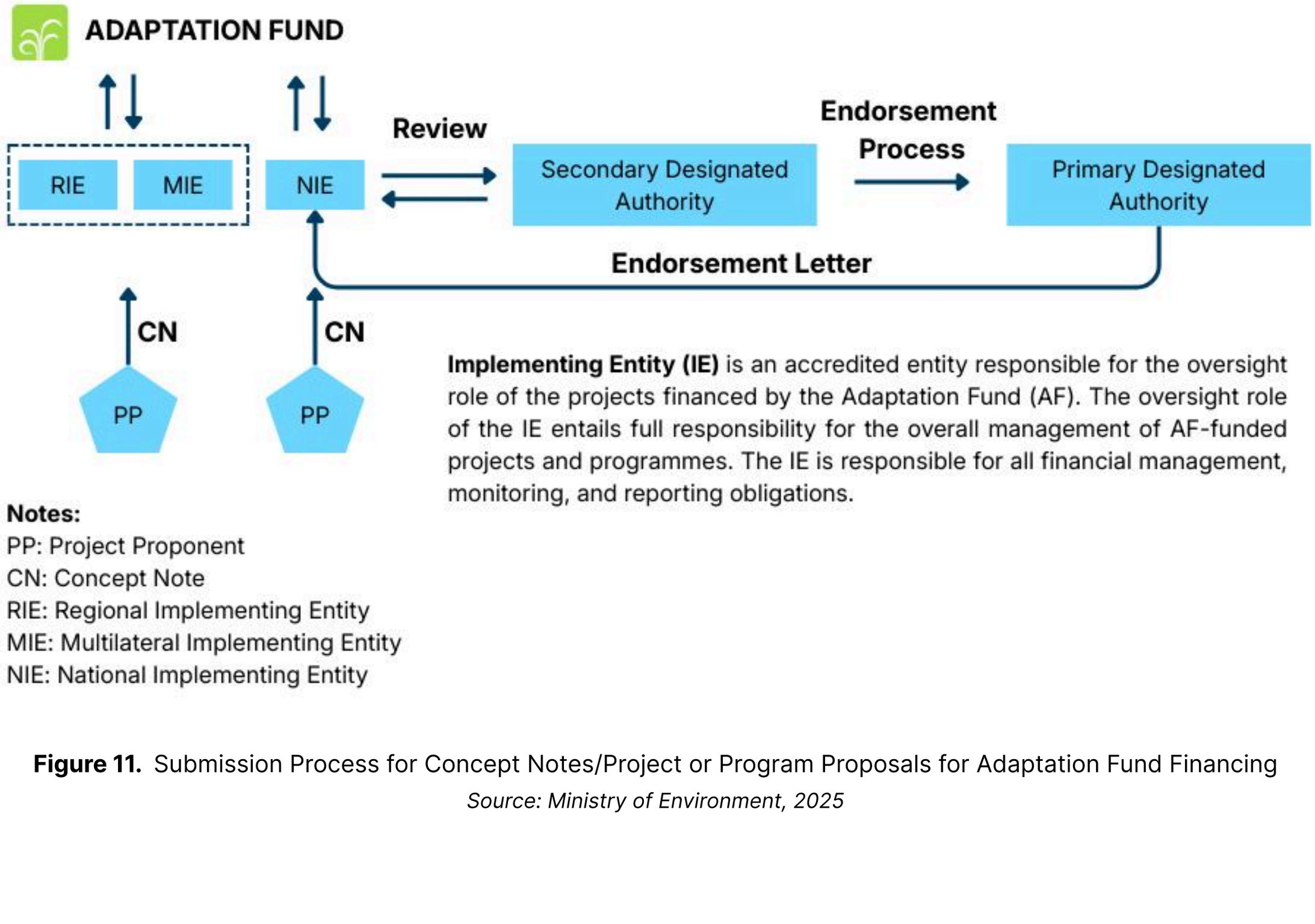


Figure 11. Submission Process for Concept Notes/Project or Program Proposals for Adaptation Fund Financing

Source: Ministry of Environment, 2025

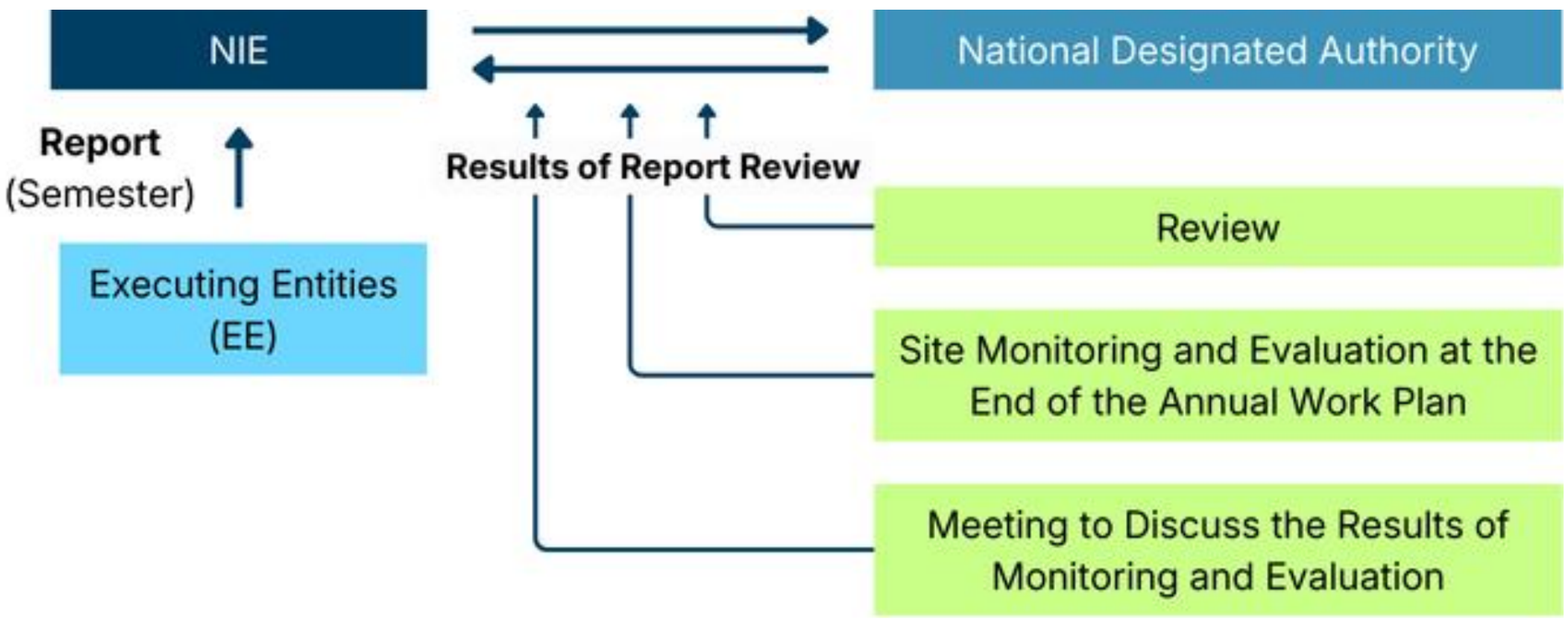


Figure 12. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism for Adaptation Fund Financing

Source: Ministry of Environment, 2025

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a consortium of several multilateral financing mechanisms that collaborate to address critical challenges related to climate change. This financing mechanism aims to support developing countries in tackling complex environmental issues and to work jointly toward achieving international environmental outcomes. Support can be provided to government institutions, civil society organizations, private sector companies, research institutions, and other stakeholders to implement projects and programs related to conservation, protection, and restoration of the environment.

Eligibility Criteria for Program Recipients:

1. Funding is provided to countries that have ratified the conventions served by GEF and in accordance with eligibility criteria determined in conferences held by the parties to the conventions. Provided to countries eligible to receive funding from the World Bank or technical assistance from UNDP.
2. Proposed projects must consider National Priority Directions that support sustainable development.
3. Proposed projects must align with GEF program priorities.
4. Projects should use GEF funding as agreed additional financing to achieve global environmental benefits.
5. Projects must involve public participation in both the design and implementation processes.
6. GEF financing can be accessed through four modalities via distinct processes: Full-sized Project (FSP), Medium-sized Project (MSP), Enabling Activity, and Programme.

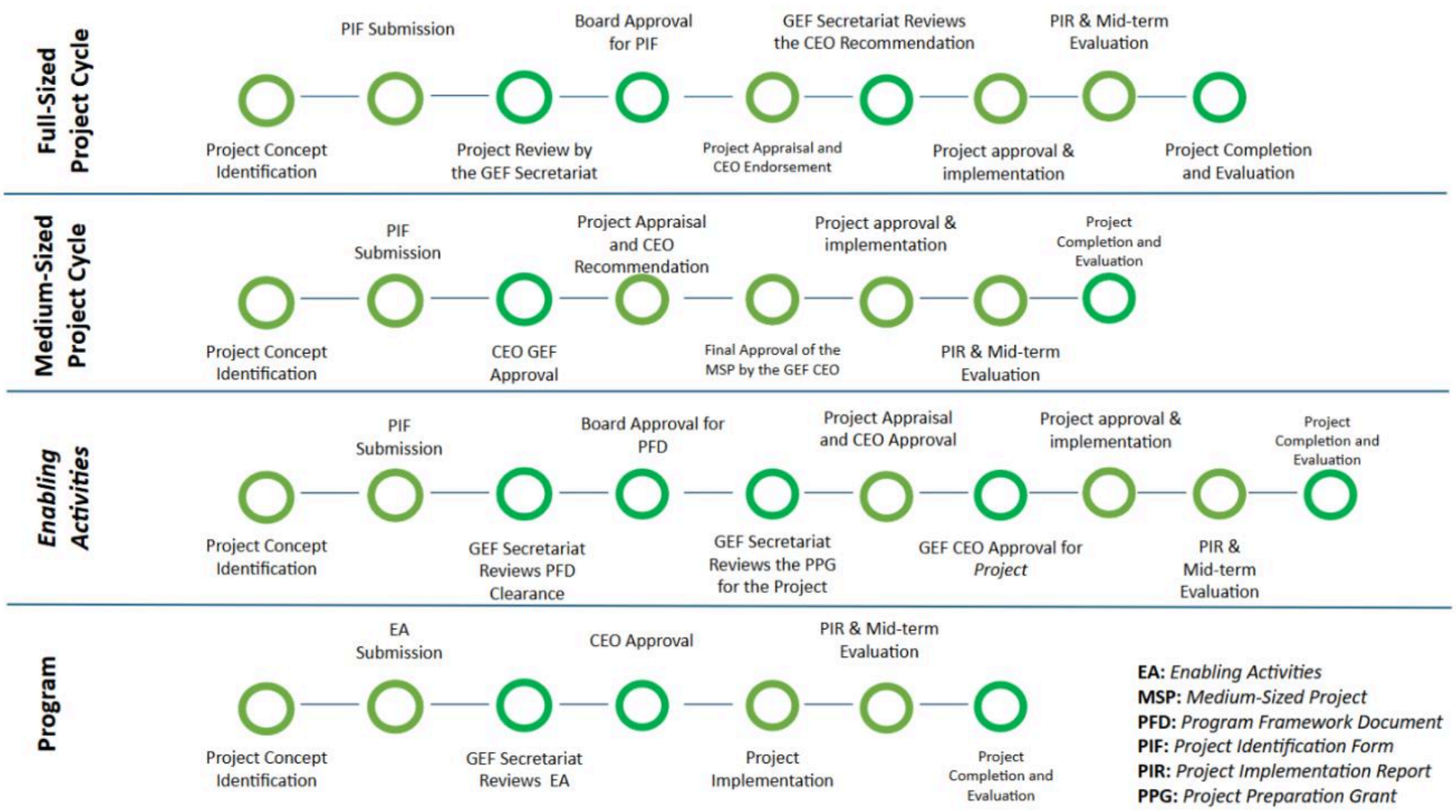


Figure 13. GEF Financing Access Scheme

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the world's largest dedicated climate fund, established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010. It aims to support developing countries in undertaking climate mitigation actions, including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as adaptation actions to enhance their capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change. The disbursement of GCF climate finance is targeted at developing countries that are Parties to the UNFCCC and are actively engaged in climate action. The strategic impact areas of GCF for adaptation include:

1. Health, food, and water security
2. Livelihoods of communities and households
3. Ecosystems and ecosystem services
4. Infrastructure and the built environment

The key stakeholders involved in the GCF financing mechanism include:

1. **National Designated Authority (NDA)** serves as the primary national focal point and liaison between the recipient country and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The NDA is responsible for ensuring country ownership, aligning GCF-funded activities with national climate priorities, and facilitating coordination among relevant stakeholders at the national level.
2. **Accredited Entities (AEs)** are institutions or organizations accredited by the GCF to undertake a range of functions, including the development and submission of funding proposals, as well as oversight of project and programme management and implementation. AEs may originate from the public or private sector and may be international, regional, national, or subnational entities. AEs are required to demonstrate clear, well-defined, and actionable climate change projects or programmes to ensure the sustainability and continued advancement of GCF-supported adaptation initiatives. GCF AEs are categorized into two types:
   - **International Access Entities (IAEs)**, which include bilateral development agencies (such as GIZ), Multilateral Development Banks, United Nations agencies, Regional Development Banks, intergovernmental organizations, and private financial institutions; and
   - **Direct Access Entities (DAEs**), which are national, subnational, or regional entities that meet GCF accreditation requirements and are eligible to receive GCF readiness and preparatory support. As of October 2025, Indonesia has two GCF Accredited Entities, namely PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur and Kemitraan.
3. **Executing Entities (EEs**) are project owners that are not accredited as AEs but may be designated to oversee the implementation of GCF-supported activities under the supervision and fiduciary oversight of an Accredited Entity.

The GCF financing access mechanism is illustrated in **Figure 14.**

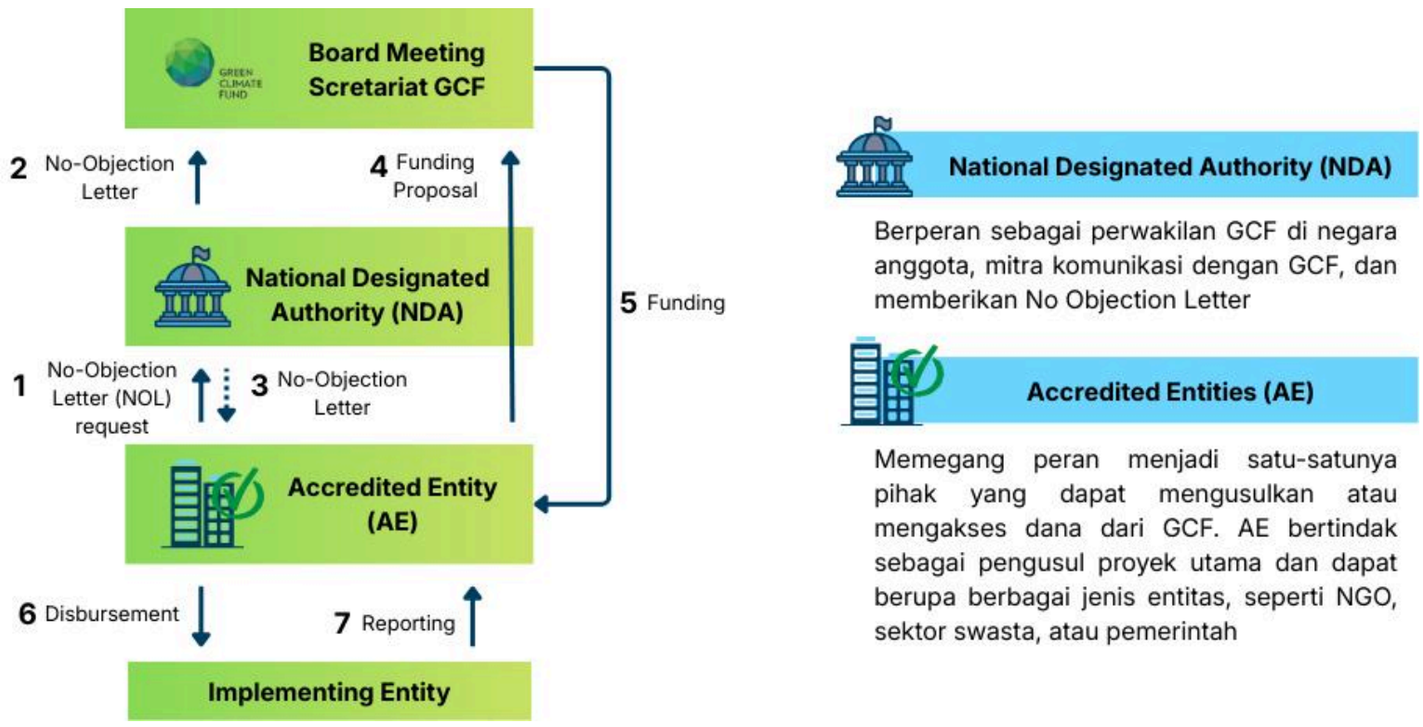


Figure 14. GCF Financing Access Scheme

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2025

Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD)

FRLD emerged in response to the growing urgency and increasing financing needs of developing countries, particularly vulnerable communities, in addressing the adverse impacts of climate change. This financing initiative is intended to support recovery efforts from losses and damages resulting from extreme climate events, sea-level rise, and other slow-onset climate-related phenomena. The concept of a financing mechanism for loss and damage was first introduced during discussions at the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP 13) in 2007, marking the initial international recognition of the need for a global mechanism to address unavoidable climate impacts. This commitment was subsequently strengthened through the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) at COP 19 in 2013. A major milestone was achieved at COP 27 in 2022, where Parties agreed to establish the Loss and Damage Fund and finalized the institutional arrangements of the Santiago Network as a technical support mechanism.

The operationalization of the FRLD progressed further at COP 28 in 2023, resulting in agreements among the Conference of the Parties (COP), the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), and the FRLD Board on governance structures and initial operational modalities. Since 2024, the Governing Board and organizational structure of the FRLD have been formally established, with the World Bank appointed as the interim trustee for the first four years of operation. As of the preparation of this publication, the operational mechanisms and access modalities of the FRLD remain under development and piloting. Nevertheless, institutional progress indicates a significant step toward establishing an accessible financing architecture for developing countries to support recovery from climate-related loss and damage. As the mechanism continues to mature, national stakeholders are encouraged to strengthen their understanding and institutional readiness to effectively engage with and leverage this emerging source of climate finance.

Climate Investment Fund (CIF)

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) serve as a multilateral financing partnership that channels climate finance through six Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to support upstream policy dialogue and downstream investment activities in advancing climate action. Established in 2008, CIF aims to accelerate climate transformation in developing countries through investments that support greenhouse gas emission reductions and enhanced resilience to climate change impacts. In the Climate Resilience Development context, The CIF provides access to funding through the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which includes a thematic program focused on climate adaptation and resilience, namely the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR).

CIF does not provide funding directly to recipient countries; instead, resources are delivered through MDBs, such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, and other partner institutions, which act as intermediaries responsible for project appraisal, the provision of concessional loans, grants, or blended finance instruments, and the supervision of project implementation. CIF financing often functions as catalytic capital, serving as an initial funding source to mobilize additional investments from governments, the private sector, and other development partners. The access mechanism for CIF financing is illustrated schematically as follows.

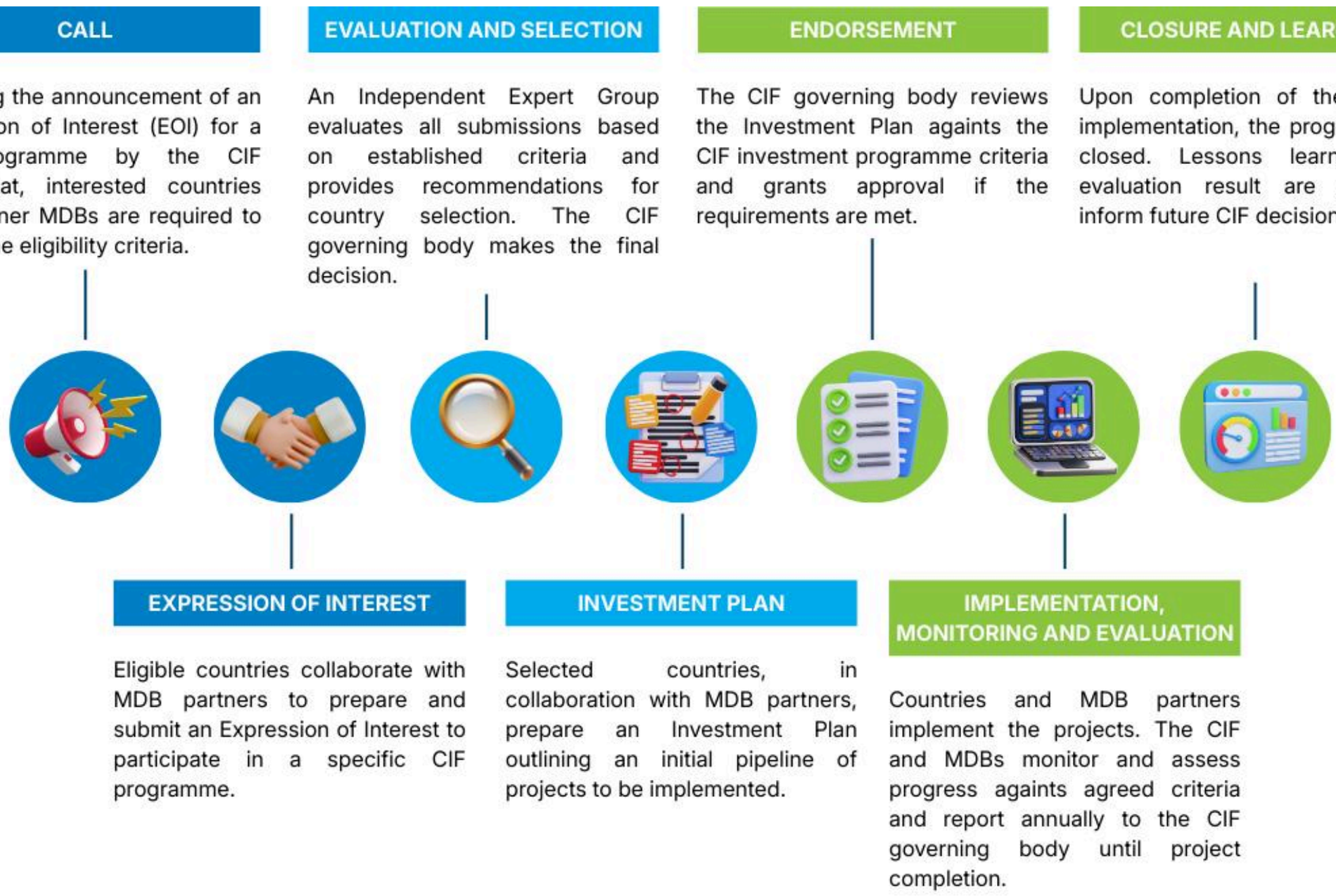


Figure 15. Funding Access Scheme through the CIF

Source: www.cif.org/cif-funding

2.3. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTION (DFI)

Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) are financial institutions that provide financing to the public and private sectors to support investments aligned with the respective development objectives of each DFI. DFI funding sources generally originate from government support, either from a single country (national DFIs in developed countries) or from multiple developed countries (multilateral DFIs). Bilateral or national development banks typically channel funding from donor countries while operating in developing countries as recipients. These institutions play a key role in providing long-term financing to both the private and public sectors.

Examples include Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Meanwhile, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) represent large-scale financing mechanisms intended to deliver significant development impact. MDBs function as intermediaries that mobilize public funds from governments and donors in developed countries and channel them to developing countries. MDBs include, among others, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank, and the European Investment Bank (EIB).

2.4 CLIMATE TRUST FUND IN INDONESIA

In response to the strengthening of national commitments to climate change action, dedicated climate finance governance institutions have been established to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability of climate fund mobilization and disbursement. These institutions are designed to facilitate the channeling of climate finance from diverse sources, including international funding, through structured trust fund mechanisms. In Indonesia, two key entities serve as climate trust fund managers: the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) under the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, and the Environmental Fund Management Agency (Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup/BPDLH) under the Ministry of Finance.

A Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)

Established in 2009, ICCTF is mandated to coordinate the mobilization and allocation of national and international resources toward programs and projects that support climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Mitigation initiatives include rehabilitation, conservation, and the advancement of renewable energy and energy transition, while adaptation interventions focus on agriculture, water resources, marine, and fisheries sectors.

In addition, the institution promotes the mainstreaming of climate change considerations into the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJMD), thereby strengthening the integration of climate resilience and low-carbon development within the broader national development agenda. The scope of ICCTF-facilitated activities encompasses both fund disbursement and project incubation processes, structured in four core programmatic focus areas, as presented in Table 1.

Tabel 1. ICCTF Focus Areas

Core of Work	Focus of Activities
Land-Based Mitigation Program	• Forest and critical land management • Peatland management • Forest fire prevention • Watershed management • Land productivity improvement • Agriculture management • Non-burn land management • Capacity building
Adaptation and Resilience Program	• Science and technology application • Improving sustainable economy for communities • Food sovereignty and ecosystem conservation • Strengthen supporting system to mainstream adaptation into policy • Capacity building for community and stakeholder • Community livelihood strengthen and improvement

Core of Work	Focus of Activities
Energy Program	• Biomass energy utilization • Wind energy utilization • Solar energy utilization • Energy Efficiency • Capacity building for community and stakeholder
Marine Based Program	• Biodiversity Conservation and Management • Coastal Ecosystem management (restoration, rehabilitation, conservation) • Marine-based livelihood development • Capacity building for community and stakeholders • Fisheries Management

Source: ICCTF, 2025

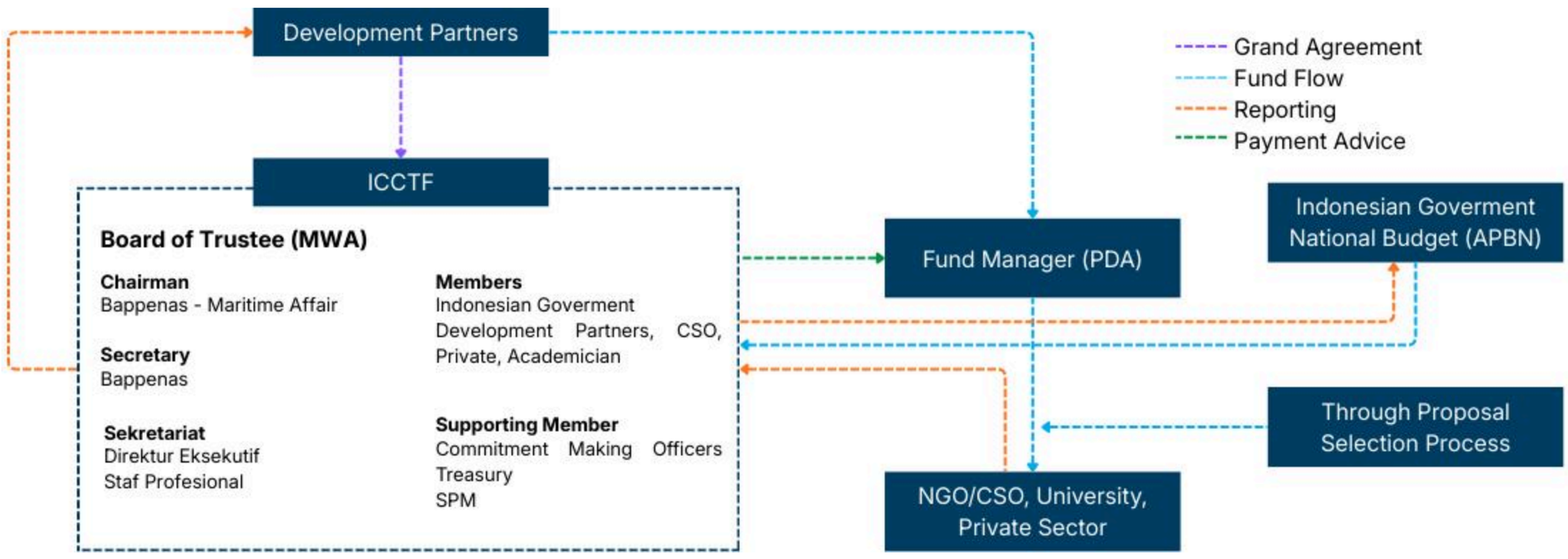


Figure 16. ICCTF Business Process

Source: ICCTF, 2025

B Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup (BPDLH)

BPDLH is a Public Service Agency (Badan Layanan Umum/BLU) operating under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and is accountable to the Minister of Finance through the Director General of Treasury. Established in 2019, BPDLH was mandated to integrate and streamline various environmental and climate financing mechanisms in support of national objectives for environmental protection, pollution control, and the prevention of environmental degradation. BPDLH manages and administers funds mobilized from both domestic and international sources, encompassing public and private sector contributions. These financial resources are allocated across a wide range of strategic sectors, including forestry, energy and mineral resources, carbon markets, environmental services, industry, transportation, agriculture, marine and fisheries, as well as other relevant sectors. The funds managed by BPDLH are sourced from donors, philanthropic contributions, the private sector, and the State Budget (APBN), and are distributed across sectors through various financing modalities.

Table 2. Sources of BPDLH Financing by Sector

Area	Funding
AFOLU & Sustainable Ecosystem	REDD+ FOLU TERRA MANGROVE
Just & Affordable Clean Energy	PLTS Atap LCDI
Circular Economy & Zero Waste Emission	Smart Green ASEAN Cities (ASGC) Seed Banyumas Debt-For-Nature Swap (DNS)
Health, Water, and Food Security	Catalytic Fund Fasilitas Dana Bergulir (FDB)
Climate and Disaster Resilience	Pooling Fund Bencana Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Community Resilience Revolving Fund Facility (CRRFF)

Source: BPDLH, 2025

2.5 KEY FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES FOR CLIMATE FINANCE CONCEPT NOTES

In the process of submitting and preparing concept notes through foreign grants, particularly climate finance sourced from mechanisms under the UNFCCC, several core principles must be considered to ensure the quality of the proposed project. These principles serve as the foundation for assessing project relevance, feasibility, and sustainability, while also enhancing the likelihood of successfully accessing climate finance.

A Strong Climate Rationale

Each proposed intervention must demonstrate clear and significant impacts in enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change impacts. This must be supported by credible scientific data, showing that the proposed solutions effectively address the identified climate-related problems at the project location. Furthermore, the project should explicitly link the climate risks faced to the design of the proposed activities.

B Potential Paradigm Shift

The project should be able to articulate existing barriers at the policy, institutional, capacity, or technological levels, and demonstrate flexibility to adapt to potential changes during the implementation period. Well-designed projects should also present opportunities for replication or scaling up, and contribute to the improvement of policies, regulations, and governance frameworks within the relevant sector.

C Urgency of Financing Needs

The project location and target groups should demonstrate a high level of urgency, reflected in their vulnerability to climate change impacts, limited fiscal capacity, financing gaps, inadequate infrastructure support, and constrained availability of technical expertise and data systems. These conditions strengthen the justification for the need for international climate finance support.

D Project Sustainability

The proposal must clearly outline how project benefits will be sustained beyond the grant period. This may be demonstrated through robust institutional arrangements, long-term operation and maintenance plans, local capacity development, and integration of project activities into government programs or follow-on financing mechanisms. Sustainability serves as an indicator that project outcomes are not temporary in nature.

E Country Ownership Commitment

The proposed project should be aligned with national policies, regulations, and development priorities, and demonstrate the active involvement of government institutions and relevant stakeholders, including target beneficiaries such as vulnerable communities, women, and minority groups, to ensure social and contextual relevance.

F Consideration of Efficiency and Effectiveness

Financial management arrangements must be carefully planned, sound, and adaptable to changing conditions. In addition, projects with the potential to mobilize co-financing or promote blended finance schemes provide added value by demonstrating investment efficiency and broader development benefits.

3. CLIMATE RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY: *FROM PLANNING AND POLICY TO IMPLEMENTATION*

The implementation of Climate Resilience Development policy is not limited to planning, evaluation, or cross-sectoral coordination and alignment. It has also evolved to perform a strategic function in fostering development innovation. In response to the increasing complexity of climate risks and the growing demand for adaptive solutions, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas plays a pivotal role in facilitating the formulation and piloting of cross-sectoral strategic development initiatives through a learning-based, site-level approach.

The Climate Resilience Development Laboratory (CRD Lab) serves as a platform for the direct implementation and testing of CRD approaches, methods, and actions in designated strategic locations. The first implementation of the CRD Lab was successfully conducted in Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, through collaboration with UNDP as a development partner. Through the CRD Lab, policy effectiveness can be tested within local contexts, while generating evidence-based feedback to inform future policy refinement and development planning processes.

CRD LAB IN

WAKATOBI REGENCY

The CRD Lab was implemented in Wakatobi Regency with a focus on the coastal sector, considering the increasing climate change impacts and risks faced by marine and coastal areas.

Objectives

Strengthening the technical capacity of coastal communities, particularly fishers, through training on adaptive fisheries practices based on local knowledge and appropriate technologies.

Documenting the intervention models developed through the Wakatobi CRD Laboratory and preparing them as references for replication in other coastal and island regions through cross-ministerial and local government collaboration.

Strengthening local institutions to enable coastal communities to sustain and further develop climate resilience practices independently following the completion of laboratory activities.

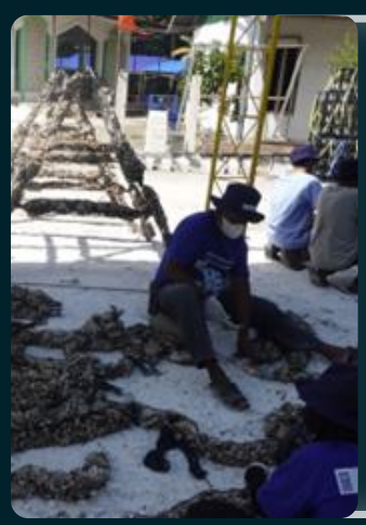
Capacity-building activities were implemented through ecosystem rehabilitation demonstrations, including:

Fish Apartments (Rumah Ikan Buatan)

Fish Apartments are an innovation for restoring degraded coral reefs through coral transplantation. Capacity-building activities were conducted to enhance fishers' technical skills in assembling, installing, and submerging artificial fish habitats, resulting in the deployment of 25 Fish Apartments in Mola Village and 5 Fish Apartments in Liya Village, Wakatobi Regency.

Foldable Fish Traps (Bubu Lipat)

Foldable fish traps represent an enhanced design of conventional conservation-oriented fishing gear, developed in a more efficient form. Capacity-building activities were conducted for local government officials and coastal fishers to assemble, install, and apply the foldable trap innovation to strengthen social, economic, and ecological resilience. Through this process, 30 participants acquired technical skills ranging from design to operational use. In addition, 36 units of foldable fish traps were distributed in Wakatobi, some of which were submerged and tested in the waters of Mola and utilized as learning media.



Shell-Based Attractors (Atraktor Cangkang Kerang)

Shell-based attractors aim to maintain environmental carrying capacity while supporting marine conservation through the enhancement of fishers' technical capacity in assembling, installing, and submerging artificial fish habitats. A total of 25 Shell-Based Attractors were deployed in Mola Village and 25 units in Liya Village, Wakatobi Regency.

Implementation of the CRD Lab in Wakatobi Regency

PHASE I

25-26 June 2025

Preparation of Planning Documents and Training Modules for Coastal Fishers in Wakatobi in Collaboration with Balai Besar Penangkapan Ikan Semarang

1. Staff of the Directorate of Environment, the CRD Team, and UNDP conducted a visit to BBPI Semarang to initiate preliminary coordination and plan technical cooperation with BBPI Semarang.

2. BBPI Semarang presented a number of innovative practices and technologies that have been developed.

3. Based on the identification of needs and local conditions in Wakatobi, three innovations were selected for replication, namely Fish Apartments, Shell-Based Attractors, and the use of Foldable Fish Traps.

PHASE II

23-25 July 2025

Identification of CRD Lab Implementation Sites in Wakatobi Regency

1. The site identification activities were carried out in Wakatobi, involving BBPI Semarang, Bappeda of Wakatobi, the Wakatobi Office of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and Wakatobi National Park.

2. The identification process was conducted using a participatory approach with local communities to determine the target areas and locations for implementation.

3. Two locations were agreed upon as CRD Lab implementation sites, namely Mola Village and Liya Village.

PHASE III

16-20 September 2025

Training on the Construction of Fish Apartments and Shell-Based Attractors for Fishers in Wakatobi Regency

1. The training activities were facilitated by BBPI Semarang.

2. The outcomes of this phase included the training of 60 fishers, resulting in enhanced technical capacity in Fish Apartments (30 participants) and Shell-Based Attractors (30 participants), particularly in assembly and installation aspects in Liya Village and Mola Village. In addition, the activities successfully deployed 30 units of Fish Apartments and 50 units of Shell-Based Attractors.

3. Strong community participation was clearly observed throughout the activities.

PHASE IV

17-20 November 2025

Training on the Construction of Foldable Fish Traps and Monitoring and Evaluation of Activities in Wakatobi Regency

1. The activities focused on training in the construction and utilization of foldable fish traps in Mola Village (30 participants).

2. Participating fishers in Wakatobi received the foldable fish traps they constructed as additional equipment to support improved fishing yields.

4. CONCLUSION

By 2025, a wide range of financing sources has been identified to support the implementation of climate action initiatives. These sources originate from both domestic and international channels and are mobilized through various financing mechanisms and innovative instruments. Among domestic financing options, the Pooling Fund Bencana serves as a dedicated mechanism to address the increasing occurrence of disaster events while minimizing excessive pressure on the State Budget (APBN). At the international level, climate finance mechanisms have continued to evolve in response to the growing recognition of unavoidable loss and damage resulting from climate change impacts. This development has led to the establishment of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, which aims to provide targeted support for affected countries and communities.

The availability of diverse financing sources presents a significant opportunity to strengthen funding for Climate Resilience Development, thereby enabling more effective implementation and ensuring the sustainability of planned climate actions. Furthermore, the presence of multiple financing instruments and delivery mechanisms facilitates the application of blended financing approaches. Such diversification helps reduce reliance on a single funding source and enhances resilience to fiscal uncertainty, providing a stronger foundation for addressing future fiscal and environmental challenges.

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ATTACHMENT

1. Project Funded with PPP

No	Funding Source	Project	Project Year	Budget Allocation (USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Approach	Implementing Agency
1	PPP	Manggar Waste Management	2025 (Under Preparation – Pre FS)	Capex: USD 118.75 Million Opex:USD 7.19 Million	Balikpapan, Kalimantan	Waste Management	Infrastructure, Technology	PJPK (Contracting Authority): Mayor of Balikpapan City Implementing Agency: Environmental Agency of Balikpapan City
2	PPP	Legok Nangka Regional Waste Processing Facility	2024 (Agreement Signing) Financial Close: Q1-Q2 2026	Capital Expenditure: USD 395.75 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 6.74 Million (1 tahun pertama)	West Java	Waste Management	Infrastructure, Technology	PJPK (Contracting Authority): Governor of West Java Province
3	PPP	Nambo Regional Waste Management System	Agreement Signing: Jun 2017 Construction: Q3 2025	Capital Expenditure: USD 62.13 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 4.31	Bogor, West Java	Waste Management	Infrastructure, Technology	PJPK (Contracting Authority): Governor of West Java Province Investor: PT Jabar Bersih Lestari

No	Funding Source	Project	Project Year	Budget Allocation (USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Approach	Implementing Agency
				Million				
4	KPBU - Unsolicited	7.4 MW Mini Hydro Power Plant di Bendungan Leuwikeris	2025 (Under Preparation – FS)	Capital Expenditure: USD 16.06 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 1.14 Million/year	Ciamis, Jawa Barat	Sumber Daya Air dan Irigasi	Infrastructure, Technology	PJPK: Menteri Pekerjaan Umum Initiator : Consortium PT Brantas Abipraya (Persero) and PT PLN Nusantara Power
5	KPBU - Unsolicited	Pemeliharaan Bendungan Bintang Bano dan Penyediaan Mini 6,3 MW Hydro Power Plant	2022 (Pre FS) Juli 2025 (Under Procurement Proces)	Capital Expenditure: USD 9,19 million Operational Expenditure: USD 284.202/year	Sumbawa Barat, Nusa Tenggara Barat	Water Resources and Irrigation	Infrastructure, Technology	PJPK: Menteri Pekerjaan Umum Initiator: PT Brantas Abipraya (Persero)

No	Funding Source	Project	Project Year	Budget Allocation (USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Approach	Implementing Agency
6	KPBU - Unsolicited	40 MW Hydro Power Plant di Bendungan Tiga Dihaji	2023 (Pre Qualification) Juli 2025 (Under Procurement Proces)	Capital Expenditure: USD 57.53 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 1.07 Million/year	Ogan Komering Ulu (OKU) Selatan, Sumatera Selatan	Water Resources and Irrigation	Infrastructure, Technology	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Minister of Public Works Project Initiator: Consortium of PT Brantas Abipraya (Persero) and PT PLN Nusantara Power
7	KPBU	SPAM Karo	2025 (Under Preparation – Pre FS)	Capital Expenditure: USD 14.29 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 16.27 Million	Karo, Sumatera Utara	Drinking Water Supply	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Regent of Karo Regency Implementing Agency: Regional Water Utility of Tirta Malem
8	KPBU	Pengembangan SPAM Denpasar	2025 (Under Preparation – Pre FS)	Capital Expenditure: USD 21.95 Million (Non-Drinkable) USD 57.97 Million (Drinkable) Operational Expenditure:	Denpasar, Bali	Drinking Water Supply	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Mayor of Denpasar City Implementing Agency: Denpasar City Regional Public Water Utility (Perumda Tirta Sewaka Dharma)

No	Funding Source	Project	Project Year	Budget Allocation (USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Approach	Implementing Agency
				240.47 Million				
9	KPBU	Pengembangan Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum Regional Jatigede	2025 (Under Preparation – Pre FS)	Capital Expenditure: USD 224.86 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 138.32 Million	Jawa Barat	Drinking Water Supply	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Mayor of Jawa Barat Implementing Agency: PT Tirta Jabar (PT Tirta Gemah Ripah)
10	KPBU	SPAM Regional Karian– Serpong	2025 (Agreement Signing)	Capital Expenditure: USD 15.63 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 80.22 Million	Banten dan DKI Jakarta	Drinking Water Supply	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Minister of Public Works **Investor:** PT Karian Water Services (K-Water dan PT Adhi Karya (Persero))

No	Funding Source	Project	Project Year	Budget Allocation (USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Approach	Implementing Agency
11	KPBU	Pengembangan SPAM Wilayah Semarang Barat	Agreement Signing: Nov 2018 Operation: 2021	Capital Expenditure: USD 75 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 1.13 Million	Semarang, Jawa Tengah	Drinking Water Supply	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Director of Regional Public Water Utility Tirta Moedal Investor: PT. Air Semarang Barat: PT Aetra Air Jakarta and PT Medco Gas Indonesia **Financier:** Bank Central Asia (BCA)
12	KPBU	Pengembangan SPAM Bandar Lampung	Agreement Signing: Feb 2018 Operation: 2020	Capital Expenditure: USD 46.88 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 68.75 Million	Bandar Lampung, Lampung	Drinking Water Supply	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Director of Regional Public Water Utility Way Rilau, Bandar Lampung Investor: PT Adhya Tirta Lampung: Bangun Cipta Contractor and Bangun Tjipta Sarana

No	Funding Source	Project	Project Year	Budget Allocation (USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Approach	Implementing Agency
13	KPBU	Pengembangan SPAM Umbulan	Agreement Signing: Jul 2016 Operation: 2021	Capital Expenditure: USD 128.49 Million Operational Expenditure: Limited Information	Jawa Timur	Drinking Water Supply	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Mayor of East Java Investor: PT Meta Adhya Tirta Umbulan Financier: PT IIF and PT SMI (Persero)
14	KPBU	Pengembangan SPAM Pekanbaru	Agreement Signing: Dec 2020 Commercial Operation Date: 2022	Capital Expenditure: USD 32.34 Million	Pekanbaru, Riau Ai		Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK):: Regional Public Water Utility Tirta Siak Investor: PT PP Tirta Madani (PT PP Infrastruktur and PT Memiontec Indonesia) Financier: Syndication of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (Persero) and PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)

No	Funding Source	Project	Project Year	Budget Allocation (USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Approach	Implementing Agency
15	KPBU	Pengembangan SPAM Kota Dumai	Agreement Signing: May 2019 Operation: 2023 (phase 1a 1b)	Capital Expenditure: USD 30.56 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 2.43 Million (per year)	Dumai, Riau	Drinking Water Supply	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Regional Public Water Utility Tirta Dumai Bersemai Investor: PT Dumai Tirta Persada (PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk and PT Adaro Tirta Mandiri) Financier: PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur
16	KPBU	Pengembangan SPAM Regional Jatiluhur I	Agreement Signing: Q2 2021 Financial close: Q2 2022 Operation: Dec 18th, 2024 – 2056	Capital Expenditure: USD 109.64 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 22.64 Million	Jawa Barat dan DKI Jakarta	Drinking Water Supply	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Minister of Public Works Investor: PT Wika Tirta Jaya Jatiluhur 1. PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk 2. PT Jaya Konstruksi Manggala Pratama Tbk 3. PT Tirta Gemah Ripah Financier: PT Bank Mandiri Tbk (Lead

No	Funding Source	Project	Project Year	Budget Allocation (USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Approach	Implementing Agency
								Lenders); PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur; PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat & Banten
17	KPBU	Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah (RSUD) Wangaya	2023 (Under Preparation - Pre-FS)	Capital Expenditure: USD 37.50 Million	Denpasar, Bali	Health	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Mayor of Denpasar Implementing Agency: Denpasar City Planning and Development Agency
18	KPBU	Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah (RSUD) Kabanjahe	2025 (Under Preparation – Preliminary Study)	Capital Expenditure: USD 26.57 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 86.48 Million	Karo, Sumatera Utara	Health	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Mayor of Karo Implementing Agency: Government of Karo Regency

No	Funding Source	Project	Project Year	Budget Allocation (USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Approach	Implementing Agency
19	KPBU - Unsolicited	Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah (RSUD) Kanjuruhan	2025 (Under Preparation – FS)	Capital Expenditure: USD 18.59 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 78.57 Million	Malang, Jawa Timur	Health	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Bupati Malang Implementing Agency: Regional Hospital Kanjuruhan Initiator: PT Nusantara Raya Development
20	KPBU	RSUD Inche Abdoel Moeis	2025 (Under Procurement Process - Request for Proposal)	Capital Expenditure: USD 46.47 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 9.29 Million	Kalimantan Timur	Health	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Mayor of Samarinda Implementing Agency: Badan Kesehatan Kota Samarinda
21	KPBU	Rumah Sakit Pendidikan Universitas Padjadjaran	2024 Under Procurement Process – Pre Qualification)	Capital Expenditure: USD 30.83 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 3.42 Million (yr 1)	Sumedang, Jawa Barat	Health	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Rektor Universitas Padjadjaran

No	Funding Source	Project	Project Year	Budget Allocation (USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Approach	Implementing Agency
22	KPBU - Unsolicited	Pembangunan 109 Rumah Tapak ASN di WP1B KIPP IKN Proyek ini akan menyediakan 109 unit rumah townhouse ramah lingkungan dan smart living.	2025 (Under Preparation – FS)	Capital Expenditure: USD 180.24 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 90.21 Million	IKN, Kalimantan Timur	Housing	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Head of Nusantara Capital City Authority Initiator: PT Intiland Development Tbk
23	KPBU	Pelabuhan Anggrek	Q2 2024-2026 (Under Construction)	Capital Expenditure: USD 87.00 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 319.73 Million	Gorontalo	Transportation	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Minister of Transportation Investor: PT Anggrek Gorontalo Internasional Terminal (AGIT) Financier: PT BNI (Persero) Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (IIF)
24	KPBU	Pelabuhan Patimban	Financial Close: Q4 2025 Construction: Q1 2026	Capital Expenditure: USD 1,178.13 Million Operational Expenditure: USD 4,023.13 Million	Subang, Jawa Barat	Transportation	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Minister of Transportation Investor: PT Pelabuhan Patimban Internasional (PT CTCorp Infrastruktur Indonesia; PT Indika Logistic Support Services; PT U Connectivity

No	Funding Source	Project	Project Year	Budget Allocation (USD)	Location (Province, Regency/City)	Sector	Approach	Implementing Agency
								Services; PT Terminal Petikemas Surabaya)
25	KPBU	Pengembangan dan Pengelolaan Armada Kapal Riset Nasional	2025 (Under Preparation - Pre-FS)	(under calculation)	National	Education, Research, and Development	Infrastructure	Contracting Authority (PJPK): Head of Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN) Implementing Agency: Deputi Head for Infrastructure, Research and Innovation

2. Project Funded by Adaptation Fund

Implementation Progress of Batch 1 (2021-2024)

Project Name	Description	Theme/Sector	Funding Amount (USD)	Current Result
AF Saddang (Community Adaptation for Forest–Food-Based Management in the Saddang Watershed)	The project was completed in 2022. It focused on providing assistance to communities living in the Saddang Watershed related to the utilization of forest products to support food security.	Watershed and Coastal Areas	835,465	1. Issuance of 10 Social Forestry (PS) permits and 12 decrees for Forest Farmer Business Groups (KUPS). 2. Drafting of the PPS document for Tana Toraja and North Toraja Regencies. 3. Establishment of five KPPI (Climate Change Control Community) groups across five villages in Pinrang Regency. 4. Preparation of the draft Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAD-API) for Tana Toraja.
AF Bulukumba (Adapting to Climate Change through Sustainable Integrated Watershed Governance in the Indigenous Ammatoa Kajang Customary Area, Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia)	The project was completed in March 2024. It focused on strengthening the climate resilience of communities in the Ammatoa Kajang customary area through integrated watershed management.	Watershed	1,049,330	1. Preparation of draft documents for three Watershed Management Plans (RPDAS): Raowa, Baonto, and Apparangg. 2. Preparation of the draft Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAD-API) for Bulukumba Regency. 3. Revision of Village Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJMDes) in 14 villages to incorporate climate change adaptation actions.

Project Name	Description	Theme/Sector	Funding Amount (USD)	Current Result
				4. Development of Farmer Field School guidelines promoting adaptation practices, including agroforestry, compost production, household food gardens, goat farming, the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and banana cultivation.
AF Pekalongan (Safekeeping, Surviving, Sustaining towards Resilience: A 3S Approach to Build Coastal City Resilience to Climate Change Impacts and Natural Disasters in Pekalongan City, Central Java Province)	Implemented during 2021–2025. The project focuses on enhancing the climate resilience of coastal communities in Pekalongan City through a 3M approach (Protecting, Maintaining, and Preserving).	Coastal and Urban Areas	5,972,670	1. Completion of the Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAD-API) for Pekalongan City, formalized through a Mayor Regulation. 2. Issuance of decrees establishing Climate Change Working Groups at the city level and in eight urban villages, along with their work plans. 3. Establishment of KOBAR with three main divisions related to the initiation of natural batik production using mangroves and advocacy for climate adaptation actions. 4. Construction of 23 adaptive communal sanitation facilities (MCK) across eight urban villages. 5. Completion of one

Project Name	Description	Theme/Sector	Funding Amount (USD)	Current Result
				Integrated Waste Processing Facility (TPST)
AF Central Maluku (Enhancing the Adaptation Capability of Coastal Communities in Facing Climate Change Impacts in Negeri Asilulu, Ureng, and Lima, Leihitu District, Central Maluku Regency, Maluku Province)	Implemented during 2022–2025. The project focuses on enhancing the climate resilience of coastal communities in three villages (Negeri) in Central Maluku Regency.	Coastal Areas	801,259	1. Availability of tuna fishing location maps generated using fish finder technology. 2. Installation of three fish aggregating devices (FADs) in three villages, with one FAD in Negeri Lima generating a profit of IDR 14 million. 3. Establishment of coastal conservation youth groups ("PELE") in three villages and successful installation of 450 out of 510 artificial reefs (88%). 4. Installation of five floating net cages (KJA) out of a planned nine units. 5. Completion of coastal embankment rehabilitation.
AF Untag (Embracing the Sun: Redefining Public Space as a Solution for the Effects of Global Climate Change in Indonesia's Urban Areas)	Implemented during 2022–2025. The project focuses on enhancing the climate resilience of communities in Samarinda City through the development of climate-resilient public spaces.	Urban Areas	824,835	The project is currently awaiting approval for a No-Cost Extension. Construction of the public space has reached 80.4% completion.

Progress of AF Innovation Implementation

Project Name	Description	Progress
Innovation 1 " Climate Smart Community"	Implemented during 2023–2024. The project focuses on enhancing community capacity to address climate change through the utilization of climate-smart community management as an early warning system in areas surrounding the Saddang Watershed (Enrekang, Pinrang, Tana Toraja, and North Toraja Regencies).	1. Installation of five weather stations across seven villages, along with the optimization of two existing weather stations installed during the implementation of the AF Saddang project. 2. Establishment of Climate Smart Communities (KCI) in nine villages, with enhanced capacity-building on climate-adaptive agriculture. 3. Implementation of adaptive agricultural practices through the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and other food crops in demonstration plots as part of knowledge dissemination by the KCI.
Innovation 2 "Adaptive Coffee Development / Reapplication of Social Forestry (PS)"	Implemented during 2023–2025. The project focuses on the development of climate-adaptive coffee through tissue culture techniques in Tana Toraja Regency.	1. Successful tissue culture of the Komasti variety, with 65 explants developed out of 100 explants. 2. Issuance of Social Forestry (PS) decrees for Bau Village and Sarapeang Village. 3. Establishment of a Social Forestry Cooperative comprising members from the Social Forestry Working Group (Pokja PS) and forest farmer groups (Gapoktanhut) in Tana Toraja. 4. Preparation of the Acceleration Work Plan for Social Forestry in Tana Toraja. 5. Drafting of the Technopark concept for a coffee village and tourism village.

FINANCING STRATEGIES

CLIMATE RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT 2.0

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