

MANGROVE RESTORATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOREST PROGRAMME

Project title: MAHAKAM

Country: Indonesia

Implementing partners: Yayasan
Mangrove Lestari & Pokja Pesisir



Brief project description

East Kalimantan Province in 2021/2022 received great attention nationally because of the moving of the state capital city (Jakarta) to a location near the city of Balikpapan and Penajam Paser Utara in East Kalimantan Province. The development of the new capital will start in 2022. Although the Indonesia President commit to develop the new capital as Forest and Smart City, the surrounding area particularly the coastal area such as Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay might get high pressure as the consequence of the new development and the movement of 1.5 million people to the new capital.

Delta Mahakam, in the eastern part of East Kalimantan, is an area that is relatively close to the prospective center of the State capital (about 100 km). Mahakam Delta is naturally a mangrove habitat, but due to excessive land clearing for extensive aquaculture about 47.5 % of the mangrove ecosystem is degraded to be converted into aquaculture (2017). Despite various conservation efforts by different parties and the government, land clearing still continues. Delta Mahakam land ownership is government land that has designated as a production forest, but this area has been inhabited by residents from generation to generation.

Adang Bay is one of the coastal villages in Adang Bay, Paser Regency, on the southern part of East Kalimantan Province (about 100 km from the new capital). This area is also experiencing land conversion to increase aquaculture, besides there are several locations in coastal areas that are affected by abrasion. Restoration activities in East Kalimantan Province are needed to restore a degraded environment, as well as to support the vision of the nation's capital as a green city.

The ecosystem in Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay¹ are also home to **critically endangered species**, such as the nasal monkey (proboscis monkey), endemic to the island of Borneo. On a global scale, the mangrove is a key ecosystem to answer the challenge of carbon sequestration and fight against climate change.

The objective of the project is therefore to contribute to restore the degraded mangrove forest in East Kalimantan (Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay) as home of endemic and endangered species including proboscis monkey and key ecosystem to mitigate and to adapt the impact of climate change; and this, through four main actions: raising awareness of the stakeholders, rehabilitating degraded mangrove forest, supporting the

¹ For clarification:

- Delta Mahakam **(the region)**, Kutai Kartanegara **District**, Delta Mahakam **Sub District** and Delta Mahakam Ulu **the village**.
- Adang Bay **(the region)**, Paser **District**, Long Ikis **Sub District** and Adang Bay **the village**.

development of sustainable livelihood, and strengthening the coastal governance.

Main Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which the project contributes



Main SDG targets and indicators to which the project contributes:

- **12.8.** By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- **13.1.** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- **13.3.** Improve education, awareness-raising, human, and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- **14.2.** Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- **14. B.** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.
- **15.5.** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

Table 0 *

Project duration	3 years (March 2023 - February 2026)
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Budget & funding		
Total required resources (€) 2023-2026	818 341 € // 903 613 USD	
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1. Implementing partner

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Legal status: Akta notaris ; Nomor : 01 Tanggal 01 Juni 2012; Kemenkumham ; Nomor : AHU-3696.AH.01.04.2013

The Yayasan Mangrove Lestari Delta Mahakam (YML) is a local non-governmental organization based in Samarinda, East Kalimantan Province. Environmental activists and local communities with the purpose of helping the conservation of the mangrove ecosystem in the Mahakam Delta, East Kalimantan Province, founded this organization on February 21, 2012.

YML is open to collaborating with various parties who have the same goal of conserving the environment, especially the mangrove ecosystem. In its development, YML has collaborated with local governments and donor agencies including Planète Urgence in carrying out mangrove restoration activities.

YML has a vision to create a sustainable mangrove ecosystem that provides benefits to local communities. The mission of YML includes:

- Restoring mangrove ecosystems, especially in the Mahakam Delta
- Helping to realize sustainable aquaculture in the mangrove ecosystem area
- Assisting local communities in improving livelihood activities to increase family income
- Build partnerships with stakeholders for the conservation of mangrove ecosystems.

YML has an office in Samarinda with a field secretariat in Muara Badak, Delta Mahakam to help fish and shrimp farmer groups to practice sustainable aquaculture.

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Legal status: Legally Registered under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2019 No 008760.AH.01.07 Tahun 2019

Kelompok Kerja Pesisir (The Coastal Area Working Group), commonly abbreviated as “Pokja Pesisir”, is a non-profit organization formed by a group of environmental activists in Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan Province. This organization was formed with the objective to raise public attention to preserve coastal and marine ecosystems that are rich in biodiversity,

including clusters of mangrove areas, distribution of coral reefs and seagrass beds.

In addition, government policies towards fishermen communities also need to be continuously encouraged in order to be optimal for the welfare of fishermen. The lives of fishermen in coastal areas in East Kalimantan Province often experience difficulties due to the privatization of coastal areas, difficulties in obtaining fuel for fishing boats, and also low human resources.

Based on these issues, a group of activists agreed in 2009 to establish an organization which was later named the “Coastal and Fisherman Working Group”. This institution has been advocating policies for improving coastal and marine governance and carrying out empowerment actions for fishing communities. As an effort to preserve the coastal area, the “Coastal and Fishermen Working Group” initiated a program called Mangrove and Marine Protection Area in Teritip Village, East Balikpapan Sub-district, Balikpapan City, in collaboration with UNDP in 2009 – 2010. The Working Group then change the name to “Pokja Pesisir” and was legally registered at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in 2018.

Some activities conducted by POKJA Pesisir:

- 2009 – 2010 mangrove and coastal area conservation in Teritip, Balikpapan (supported by UNDP).
- 2009 – 2016: community organizing in the coastal area of Balikpapan.
- 2016 – now: Monitoring and campaign on the protection of the highly conservation value in Balikpapan Bay
- 2016 – now: Community assistance on the conservation of Balikpapan Bay
- March 2017 – January 2018, Implementing the Program of “Strengthening of CSO Network on Mangrove Conservation in Indonesia” in Balikpapan Bay.
- 2021 – March 2022, Proposing the Conservation area in coastal area and small islands of Balikpapan Bay (supported by TFCA)

In term of organization: a Board of Trustees, a Board of Supervisor and members, manage POKJA Pesisir.

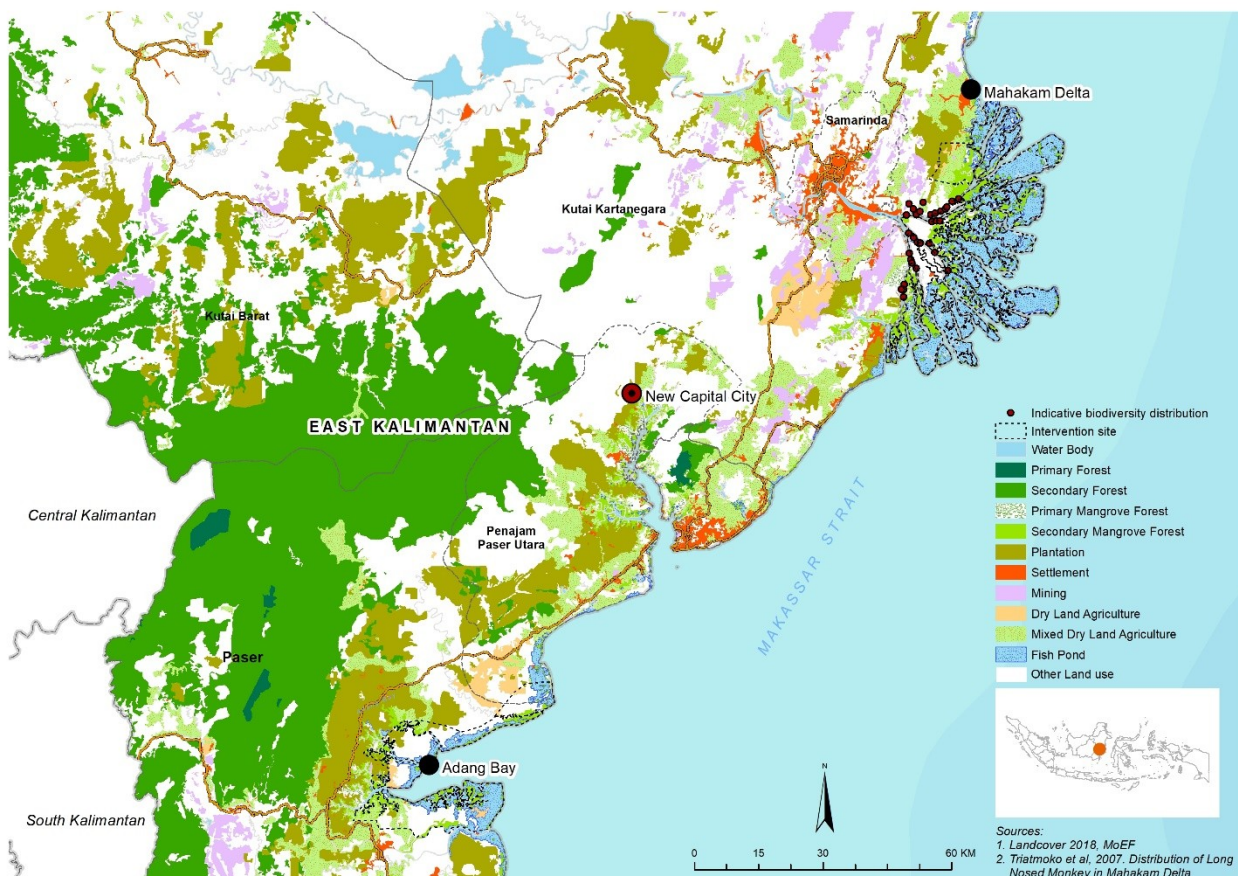
2. Context & environment and development challenges

Geographic and socio-economic context

East Kalimantan is one of the richest provinces in Indonesia and the main contribution to the national GDP. Before palm oil and mining coal booming in early 2000, forestry, mining and gas sectors are the backbone of economic development in East Kalimantan. Because too much depending on the unrenewable natural resources, the economic growth of East Kalimantan gradually declines and, in 2016, reached the minus point because of the lowest price of coal at the global level. In 2019, Indonesia government has

decided to move the capital of Indonesia from Jakarta to East Kalimantan. Currently, the government accelerate the infrastructure development of new capital.

The project will be implemented in several regions of Mahakam Delta and Adang Bay. **Mahakam Delta** is located on the eastern coast of the island of Borneo, in East Kalimantan province, which is one of the five provinces that has the lowest population density in Indonesia. This province is also the main contributor to the national GDP, mainly for its wealth in oil and gas. It is nevertheless **aquaculture** activities which **constitute the main source of income** for the local population. About **90%** of the population depend on it for their livelihood. As a result, 54.19% of the Mahakam Delta has been converted to shrimp ponds. The majority of exports from the area are made up of tiger shrimp and white shrimp that are farmed in the delta ponds and along the Paser District's shore.



Feature 1: Land cover in mahakam delta and adang is dominated by fish pond area

Paser District is located on the east coast of East Kalimantan Province. The village of Adang Bay is located in the coastal area of this district, in Adang Bay. This area is a conservation area managed by the Ministry of Forestry (KPHP). Therefore, limited economic activities are allowed in this area. However, since the late 1990s, massive clearing for the construction of aquaculture ponds has destroyed the mangrove forest in the area. According

to the District Pastor's Investment Agency, about 1,506 people live in Adang Bay. Most of them work as fishermen, fish farmers and swallows. The village government and the community have made a strong commitment to conserve the area by adhering to the jurisdictional REDD+ approach, funded by the World Bank's FCPF or Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Project.

Environmental context

Largest archipelago in the world (more than 13,000 islands), Indonesia has an area of 1,905,000 km² of which less than 50% is still covered by forests today, while the country is part of the **3rd largest planetary tropical forest zone** (after the Amazon and the Congo Basin). More than half of Indonesian forests have disappeared since 1960. However, they are home to a large part of the world's biodiversity (more than 10% respectively of plant, mammal, reptile and bird species). Today, the country counts for **3 to 5% of annual global greenhouse gas emissions** (among the 10 most emitting countries) including more than 50% due to land use, their change of land use and the exploitation of forests.

Indonesia is home to almost **1/4** of the world's mangroves (**20%**). This maritime ecosystem, made up of a set of mainly woody plants (the most notable species being the mangrove), develops in the swinging area of the tides of the low coasts and in marshes at the mouth of certain rivers. Of the nearly 3.2 million hectares of mangrove forest² in the country today, more than 50,000 ha are lost each year.

The mangrove is one of the **most productive ecosystems on the planet**, home to a particularly abundant biomass. The mangroves' root system is notably a biotope where a variety of fish and crabs live and reproduce. The mangrove thus provides important resources (forestry and fishery) to coastal populations, a natural “buffer” zone adapted to salinity, filtering sediment and pollution carried by rivers and the sea, and preserving the fresh water resources of the land. They are a food security and livelihood issue, in particular providing income to fishing communities. This ecosystem is also an important natural fount of carbon, with Indonesian mangroves storing around 5 times more carbon per hectare than terrestrial forests. The government of Indonesia has taken into account this ecosystem in its REDD+ strategy, implemented in the only pilot province of East-Kalimantan, with the Provincial Council on Climate Change (DDPI) with the support of the World Bank in the framework of the “Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Project”.

Finally, the mangrove plays a key role in **natural defense**. The complex network of mangrove roots can help reduce wave power, which limits erosion and protects coastal communities from the destructive forces of tropical storms. Mangroves provide protection against extreme weather events and tsunamis, and can adapt to rising sea levels and subsidence. They therefore

² Indonesia's Geospatial Agency, 2012

contribute to reducing the risk of disasters, to the resilience of communities and ecosystems and to their adaptation to climate change.

In Mahakam Delta, results from a study conducted in 2018 and 2019 by the Kutai Kartanegara District has shown that **47.8% of mangrove forests are deteriorated**.

Table 1. *Critical Criteria of Mahakam Delta Mangrove*³

Critical Criteria	Land Area (ha)	Percentage
Damaged	7,034	5.6
Severe	52,945	42.2
Undamaged	65,522	52.2
Total	125,502	100.0

Source: The Result of Spatial Analysis of Mangrove Damage Level (2018)

With the plan to move the state capital to Penajam Paser Utara District (PPU), the development activities to create this new big city will take place massively. The central government has planned to create a green city for the new capital, which construction will start in 2022, but various problems still pose challenges in locations outside the new capital. On the one hand, a close government center can control the surrounding environment to keep it conserved, but the gap in the quality of human resources and plans to move a large number of people from Jakarta to this area will certainly cause pressure on the environment.

Biodiversity issues

The mangrove of Mahakam Delta conceals a rich marine and arboreal biodiversity, characterized by a large variety of fish, arthropods, reptiles such as the marine crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), aquatic mammals such as the Irrawaddy dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*) or terrestrial like the nasal monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), these last 2 species being considered as being “endangered” by the IUCN.

The **deforestation** of Mahakam Delta’s mangrove hampers the effort to conserve this type of species, for example by fragmenting the habitat of the nasal monkey, whose interaction between populations strongly depends on the continuity of the canopy. The isolation of these populations makes them more vulnerable to poaching. The long-nosed monkey, endemic of Borneo Island is listed as “Endangered” by the IUCN as it has undergone extensive

³ Study of identification of levels of mangrove forest damaged for rebooting planning in Mahakam Delta in Kutai Kartanegara district. Jurnal “Gerbang Etam” Balitbangda Kab. Kukar Vol. 13 No. 1 Tahun 2019

population reductions across its range, and ongoing hunting and habitat destruction continue to threaten most populations. **Numbers have declined by more than 50%** (but probably less than 80%) over the past 3 generations (approximately 36-40 years).⁴ At the scale of Mahakam Delta, only 2 censuses have been conducted to monitor this specie, respectively in 1997 and 2005 which reflects the lack of resources of local institutions to conserve and protect this biodiversity.

In addition, the degradation of this ecosystem leads to a decrease in fish stocks in the delta, threatening both fishermen and species such as sea crocodiles and dolphins. The situation is currently might threatening to exacerbate human-animal conflicts and therefore to further decrease the populations of the above-mentioned species, even threatening them with extinction. Hence, beside preventing the mangrove forest conversion into palm oil plantation, aquaculture ponds, and other usages, the reforestation activity is necessary to improve the degraded mangrove ecosystem in the coastal area.

Paradoxically, the considerable modification of delta habitats resulted in a very substantial **increase in populations of birds** associated with open wet areas, such as egrets (100 individuals in 1987 to nearly 15,000 individuals in 2013). Likewise, some species of heron have seen their population sizes increase considerably, such as the purple heron or the Javan pond-heron, the lesser adjutant, ducks, Sunda teal and the wandering whistling-duck also seem to have used the habitats created by the clearings to considerably increase their populations.

The populations of these species have benefited of new feeding areas when the shrimp ponds were developed. Indeed, egrets, ducks, and waders use the shrimp ponds in high numbers on cyclical basis when shrimp ponds are emptied for shrimp harvesting. The presence of pristine areas, with large trees or dense copses of smaller species (*Nypa*) removed from human presence, is also favourable for the reproduction of these species. Here they find quiet conditions for reproduction or gatherings (dormitories). Amongst the species observed in 2013 and those not observed in 1987, eight dwell in an aquatic environment and directly depend on the shrimp ponds: darter, stilts, grey heron, black-crowned night heron, intermediate egret, western marsh-harrier and the Garganey. The opening of shrimp ponds was the obvious factor leading to the growth of all these bird populations.

Institutional Context

The key players in coastal region in East Kalimantan including in Delta Mahakam Ulu (Delta Mahakam) and Delta Mahakam (Adang Bay) are relatively similar. Since the area located or nearby the conservation area and forest production area, the Ministry of Forestry via Nature Conservancy

⁴ IUCN Red List: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/14352/4434312>

Agency in East Kalimantan and Forest Management Unit (provincial government agency) are the most influence actor. They have authority to determine the activities which allowed and not allowed in the area. However, they cannot control the vast area of conservation area since 50 percent of mangrove forest in the region have been degraded. Besides government, the others key actors are fishermen, fish farmers, swallow workers and investors in aquaculture sectors. Those actors have shaped the landscape of coastal area in Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay over the past 20 years. In their hand the future of sustainable aquaculture is determined. Environmental and development NGOs, oil and gas company and other parties has programme in their area. Most of the programme focus on improving the livelihood of the local people and restoring the mangrove forest.

The Movement of Indonesian New Capital

Paser District (East Kalimantan Province) will soon be the site of Indonesia's new political capital, Nusantara, as part of the plan to move the country's capital from the island of Java to the island of Borneo, which is home to one of the world's largest rainforests.

Jakarta, the current political capital which will become the country's economic capital by 2045, is currently facing several environmental, climatic and demographic problems and challenges: overpopulation, heavy pollution, rising water levels, frequent flooding, etc. In order to deal with the inevitable future security issue, the Indonesian government has decided to build a new capital 2,000 km away from Jakarta, in the province of East Kalimantan, more precisely between the towns of Balikpapan and Samarinda. With the legislation for the relocation of the new capital published, the physical development of the new capital will begin in 2022. In August 2024, the President plans to celebrate Indonesia's Independence Day in the new capital.

The government plans to make the new capital a "forest city" by strongly preserving forest areas and using sustainable energy. However, many argue that the development of the new capital could lead to environmental degradation and loss of essential biodiversity, especially in the mangrove forest. The majority of the Indonesian population, including the local population, supports the new capital movement by echoing the effect of equitable development. Indeed, for decades, the natural resources of Kalimantan Island have been exploited to support Indonesian development, especially that of Java Island.

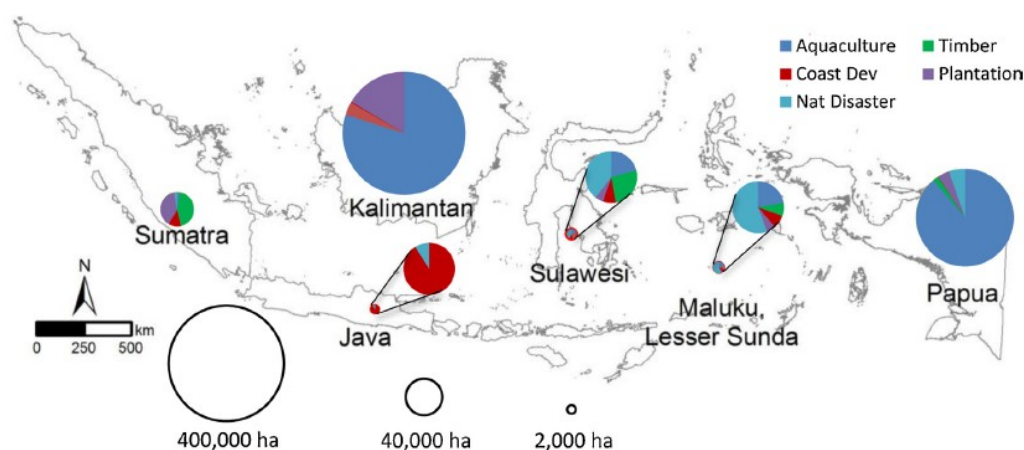
The location of the project (Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay -Adang Bay) is an area relatively close to the potential centre of the state capital (about 100-200 km).

Environment and development challenges

a) *Aquaculture industry*

Mahakam Delta area is under pressure from both the industrial and agricultural sectors, including aquaculture facing a national high dynamic. From 2015 to 2035 it is expected a destruction of 600,000 ha of mangrove for shrimp farm at the national scale. The World Bank (2013) estimates a pressure to double cultivated shrimp production from currently 300,000 t (produced by 600,000 ha of ponds) to 600,000 t/1,000,000 t by 2030 to fulfil the demand. However, with improvements in brackish water aquaculture productivity, halting palm oil concession to use mangroves, along with maintaining other mangrove use pressures at moderate levels, the net loss of mangroves in the next two decades could be reduced to around 23,000 ha at this same scale.

The East-Kalimantan Province is the new area to develop aquaculture ponds as Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi islands are facing a decrease of the production and the destruction of their environment due to unsustainable practices.



Feature 1: *Forecasted mangrove loss at six mangrove regions in Indonesia in the next two decades due to land use change under pessimistic scenario. Circle size indicates potential loss areas in Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Papua; as for Java, Sulawesi and Maluku potential loss areas are represented by the smaller circles.*

Scientific studies also show that the percentage of mangrove natural recovery is higher in East-Kalimantan with 1.4%/year against 0.7%/year in other islands in inactive ponds. This suggests to consider conservation activities in specific areas of Mahakam Delta. At the scale of Mahakam Delta, the table below for which the percentage (43.7%) is as higher as the remaining mangrove forest (48.5%) highlights the dominance of aquaculture.

Table 2. *Types of Land Cover and Land Use in Mahakam Delta*⁵

Types of Land Cover and Land Use in Mahakam Delta	Land Area (ha)	Percentage
Mangrove Forest with Middle Density	11,053	8.8
Mangrove Forest with High Density	49,885	39.7
Industry	311	0.2
Plantation	5,356	4.3
Open Land	193	0.2
Residential Area	889	0.7
Rice Field	869	0.7
Shrubs	2,080	1.7
Commercial Fish Ponds	54,865	43.7
Total	125,502	100.0

Source: Result of SPOT satellite images 6/7 (2018)

b) Demography

The demographic issue must also be considered. Indeed, the announcement in 2019 of the relocation of the political and administrative capital of Jakarta to the province of East Kalimantan, between the cities of Balikpapan and Samarinda, suggests strong migrations, the development of infrastructures but also a growing demand for aquaculture products. By 2024, the Indonesian Minister of Planning hopes to transfer nearly 1.5 million public officials and political representatives in East Kalimantan.

Delta Mahakam Ulu village, which belongs to Delta Mahakam district, is located in the northern part of the Mahakam Delta. The location of Delta Mahakam sub-district is close to the state-owned oil company (Pertamina), formerly VICO. Due to the proximity of a fairly large company, the community's economy is quite dynamic and the area offers a variety of jobs. However, the number of people who still carry out the traditional work of fishermen and fish farmers is still quite high, especially in the coastal areas. Working as a fish farmer has become one of the choices of the community as land is available for opening ponds. The conversion of mangrove forests into ponds has been going on for decades, but the production of fish and shrimp has decreased from time to time. Based on various studies and research, planting a number of mangroves in ponds can improve the soil and water quality in the ponds so that they can provide sustainable production. The

⁵ Study of identification of levels of mangrove forest damaged for rebooting planning in Mahakam Delta in Kutai Kartanegara district. Jurnal "Gerbang Etam" Balitbangda Kab. Kukar Vol. 13 No. 1 Tahun 2019

farmer groups in Delta Mahakam Ulu ponds are beginning to realise the importance of planting mangroves in the ponds, and therefore need support from various parties.

c) Other issues

The table below represents a summary of estimation of potential loss and gain of mangroves in six major regions by 2035. The Kalimantan Island is the one to analyze in order to justify Planète Urgence and partners' information. The analysis does not yet consider the movement of new capital issue which very likely affect the mangrove forest in East Kalimantan as well.

Major driver	Potential changes of mangrove area						Potential change per activity	Formula for potential change estimation and assumption
	Java	Sumatra	Sulawesi	Kalimantan	MLS	Papua		
Shrimp farm	0 ha to +3000 ha	-1000 ha to +7000 ha	-1000 ha to +500 ha	-350,000 ha to +14,000 ha	-1000 ha to +500 ha	-250,000 ha to 0 ha	-602,000 ha to +25,000 ha	Loss area $\max = [SD - \sum(Pa \times Ar)] / Pt$ and Potential gain $= \sum(IP \times R)$; where: SD = shrimp demand in 2035 (kg), data from World Bank (2013); Pa = Shrimp culture average productivity in each region (kg/ha), data from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (2014b); Ar = Total area of farm in each region (ha), data from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (2014b); Pt = Average shrimp culture productivity of Kalimantan (used for all target area of expansion: Kalimantan and Papua), data from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (2014b); IP = Idle/abandoned farm area, data from Ministry of Forestry (2013); R = recolonization in 20 years with a rate 0.7%/year, adapted from Duitieux et al. (2014)
Mangrove timber exploitation	> -500 ha to -1000 ha	-15,000 ha to -3000 ha	-1000 ha to -500 ha	-15,000 ha to -5000 ha	> -500 ha to -1000 ha	-5000 ha to -2000 ha	-36,000 ha to -11,000 ha	Loss area $= ER \times N \times A \times Year - R(Year)$; where: ER = Percentage area of annual timber and wood exploitation 0.05% (min) - 0.16% (max) (Siregar, 2012; Sobari et al., 2006); N = Number of villages located on mangroves: 4012 villages; A = Average areas of mangrove per villages: 587 ha; Year = 20 years of projection; R(Year) = Basal area natural recovery equations which until year 20th, roughly following the equations: $R(Year) = 231.5 Year^{1.7322}$ (min) and $R(Year) = 70.153 Year^{1.7322}$ (max)
Coastal development	-2000 ha to -1000 ha	-4000 ha to -3000 ha	> -500 ha	-1000 ha	> -500 ha	> -500 ha	-8000 ha to -6000 ha	Loss area $= \sum(Me \times Ve)$; where: Me = current mangrove area in each city; data from Geospatial Information Agency (2012); Ve = vulnerability factor of each city, developed using Wibowo and Suprianta (2010) city's three vulnerability levels (very, medium, low); Very vulnerable = 40-60% potential loss; Medium = 20-40% potential loss; Low = 0-20% potential loss
Plantation, agriculture	> -500 ha to -1000 ha	-13,000 ha to -3000 ha	> -500 ha	-72,000 ha to -26,000 ha	> -500 ha to -1000 ha	-11,000 ha to -1000 ha	-96,000 ha to -30,000 ha	Loss area minimum = HGU - GB and Loss area maximum = Non-HGU - GB; where HGU = Area of palm oil concession with HGU (right to cultivate) overlapped with mangroves area map; Non HGU = Area of palm oil concession maps that are still in the process to obtain HGU permits; GB = Mandatory mangrove greenbelt (Presidential Decree no 32/1999), assuming the difference between high tide and low tide is 3 m; All the map data are from Global Forest Watch (2014) and Geospatial Information Agency (2012)
Natural disaster, sea level rise	-500 ha to 0 ha	-1000 ha to 0 ha	-1500 ha to 0 ha	0 ha	-2000 ha to 0 ha	-15,000 ha to 0 ha	-20,000 ha to 0 ha	Loss area $= LF \times Me$; where: LF = Loss factor, range 0-10%; estimated from Briggs et al. (2008) on Nias-Aceh land subsidence/uplift case, compared with Geospatial Information Agency (2012); Me = Mangroves areas in earthquake-prone areas based on Geospatial Information Agency (2012) and Putra et al. (2012). Earthquake-prone areas in Papua overlap with shrimp farm threat areas, thus are not included in calculation of total potential loss areas
Potential change per region (ha)	-4000 ha to +1000 ha	-38,000 ha to -6,000 ha	-19,000 ha to -6000 ha	-401,000 ha to +1000 ha	-5000 ha to -1000 ha	-272,000 ha to -3000 ha	-763,000 ha to -23,000 ha	

M. Ilman et al. / Land Use Policy 54 (2016) 448–459

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Table 2 *

This table highlight the multiple and complex context in which mangrove loss depends and confirms challenges faced in Mahakam Delta area. The lack of resources (financial, human resources, material) of local authorities coupled with a lack of transparency, coordination and communication around responsibilities of each actors impacts the management of mangrove forests, natural resources and territorial development.

⁶ Muhammad Ilmana,b, Paul Darguscha, Peter Dartc, Onrizal - A historical analysis of the drivers of loss and degradation of Indonesia's mangroves, 2016.

Another issue that has also had a major impact on life in Indonesia, including East Kalimantan, is the Covid 19 global pandemic that has attacked the entire world since early 2020. The Covid 19 pandemic has had a major impact on life in Indonesia. East Kalimantan is a province outside Java Island with the highest rate of exposure to Covid, which has resulted in the government imposing a lockdown and restrictions on community activities. At the beginning of 2022, community activities began to return to normal, but a new variant emerged, namely Omicron, which spread very quickly. Facing a pandemic situation that has not ended, of course, the project must continue but still pay attention to security, safety, and practice health protocols.

3. Strategy & theory of change

The three years project aims to contribute to restore the degraded of mangrove ecosystem in Production Forest (Mahakamm Delta) and Conservation area (Adang Bay). In doing so, the project will address the key problems in those regions:

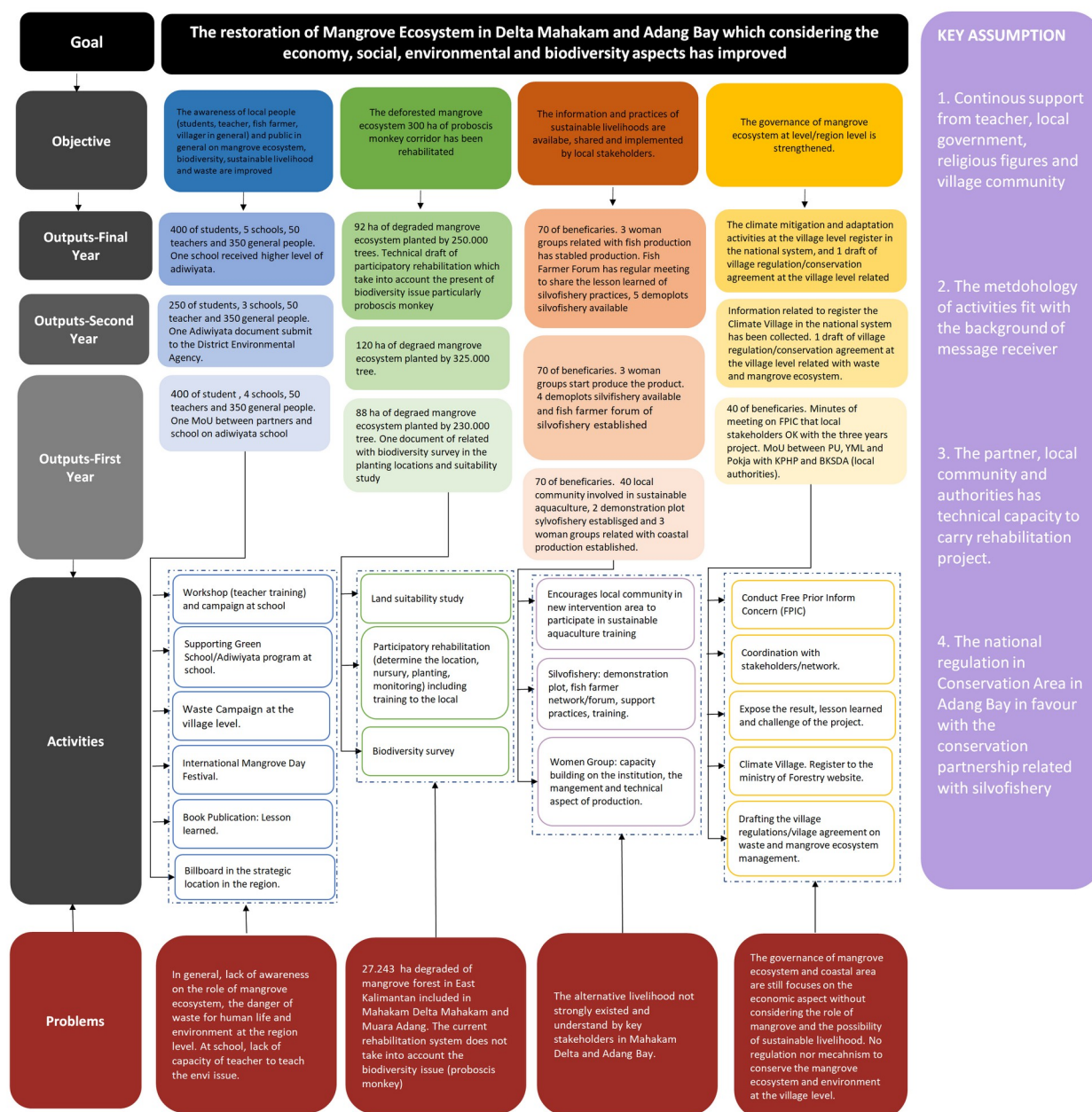
- a. Lack of awareness of local people on mangrove ecosystem, biodiversity issue and waste
- b. Huge area of degraded mangrove forest which affect the resilience of local people in facing climate change, the habitat of endangered species and local economy;
- c. Lack of alternative sustainable livelihood in coastal area;
- d. Poor governance particularly on mangrove ecosystem and its environmental and economy issue.

To overcome those problems, Planet Urgence and its partners will work by implementing the PU FORET strategy which rely on three components:

1. Restore degraded forest;
2. Environmental awareness;
3. Strengthening livelihood of local people.

In addition, the involvement of local NGOs, local community and volunteer is key for the successful of the project and the sustainability the impact of the project. Therefore, PU will reinforce the capacity of those local stakeholders to ensure they can carry out the project activities and together achieve the long-term goal of the project.

Diagram of the theory of change can be seen below or in this link [Proyek NEW MAHAKAM 2023-2026 -TOC - 3.xlsx](#)



Feature 3. Theory of Change

4. Beneficiaries

Number of **direct beneficiaries** of the pilot project: **3245 people** with the proportion of 30% women and 70% men.

Number of **indirect beneficiaries**: **3000 people** by assuming at least the project will give benefit indirectly to 1500 people per location including in East Kalimantan and Indonesia.

The target groups include:

- School children (primary schools and secondary schools)
- Teachers (primary school teachers)

- Community members (villagers, consists of fish farmers, women group, and youth)
- Village officials
- Stakeholders from various institutions (government institutions, universities, and non-government organizations)
- Public audience in general (reached by Media)

Other potential groups:

- High school and university students
- Environmental activists

5. Location

The location of the project is in Paser District (Adang Bay village) and Kutai Kartanegara district (Delta Mahakam) East Kalimantan Province. The location of project is nearby the new capital of Indonesia which is in the Penajam Paser Utara (around 130-160 km)



Feature 4: Site intervention New Mahakam Project

6. Expected results, planned activities & required resources

- **GOAL:** Contribute to restoring the degraded mangrove forest in East Kalimantan (Delta Mahakam-Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay-Adang Bay as home of endemic and endangered species including proboscis monkey and key ecosystem to mitigate and to adapt the impact of climate change by strengthening the governance, planting mangrove tree, improving environmental awareness and developing sustainable livelihood for local community.

- **DETAILS OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES**

Output 1: The awareness of stakeholders to conserve Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay is strengthened.

Awareness raising activities in schools targeting teachers and students are very strategic activities to raise awareness on the importance of environmental conservation, especially the mangrove ecosystem. East Kalimantan is a province with the second largest area of mangrove forest after Papua Province, but there is very little material about mangroves in school subjects. The workshop experience with elementary school teachers in Muara Jawa District in 2021 showed that schools really need knowledge about the mangrove ecosystem so that they can teach knowledge to the students as early as possible. Campaigns and hands-on learning bring fun for the teacher and students and will be memorized for a long time.

Activity 1.1. Conduct workshops in schools of East Kalimantan province to raise awareness on environment and biodiversity preservation.

Three sub-activities will be conducted:

1.1.1. -Workshop on Environmental Conservation for Primary School Teachers

The objective of this sub-activity is to increase teachers' knowledge in the field of environmental conservation, especially the mangrove ecosystem and its biodiversity. Furthermore, the teacher will integrate the subject of mangrove conservation in the subject of environmental education at school. By building the capacity of teachers, the project will promote a sustainable approach to raising awareness among students.

- Participants: 25 primary school teachers in Mahakam Delta and 25 primary school teachers in Adang Bay with the proportion of male (50%) and female (50%)

- Workshop locations: Mahakam Delta sub-district Muara Badak (organized by YML & PU) and Adang Bay Subdistrict Long Ikis (Organized by Pokja Pesisir and PU)

- The training materials include: The environment of East Kalimantan Province, especially the Mahakam Delta and Adang Bay; Mangrove

Ecosystem; Biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems; conservation of mangrove ecosystems and biodiversity; making videos and learning media

- Training module for one day of training/workshop developed based on the experience of implementing activities and discussed between PU, local partners and educational offices and written by the PU Team
- Implementation strategy: The Project Team will work closely with the local education office in Kutai Kartanegara district and Paser district to select schools to be involved in the activity.

1.1.2 - Campaign on Environmental Awareness to the School children

For this one, the objective is to raise awareness of the young generation to conserve the environment they live in.

- Participants: 2 primary schools (1 in Delta Mahakam, and 1 in Adang Bay with the target of 100 students each school); and 2 secondary schools (1 in Delta Mahakam, and 1 in Adang Bay with the target of 75 students each school)
- Location: in Delta Mahakam conducted by YML, and in Adang Bay, Paser conducted by Pokja Pesisir. Each of partner will be supported by volunteer from college students
- Materials: Introduction to mangrove ecosystem, getting to know the environment we live in, environment conservation, visiting nurseries and planting trees.
- Methods and media: learning with fun and using local materials, for example sample of mangrove species, mangrove fruit etc. and use more pictures and video.
- Strategy of implementation: Collaboration with the schools and the Sub-district Office of Education

Activity 1.2. Support Adiwiyata School (Green School) in Delta Mahakam

1.2.1 -Encouraging/assisting schools towards adiwiyata in Mahakam Delta

- For this one, the objective is to assist the schools in Mahakam Delta to get label adiwiyata schools (adiwiyata program) to implement environment education and establish green school (physically)
- Participants: 1 school (Adiwiyata school) in Mahakam delta
- Location: in Delta Mahakam conducted by YML
- Materials: environment-based curriculum, draft school policy related environment, and others item (according to school needs)
- Methods and media: Established MoU between YML and schools and regular meeting conducted
- Strategy of implementation: Collaboration with the schools and the Sub-district Office of Education.

Activity 1.3. Conduct public awareness campaigns to sensitize communities in East Kalimantan province to the ecological, economic and climatic benefits of the mangrove.

East Kalimantan Province has the second largest mangrove forest in Indonesia, but the knowledge and understanding of the community is still lacking about this very useful mangrove ecosystem. When viewed in the media and in the study program at universities, terrestrial forests receive more attention than mangrove forests. Public campaign is needed to increase public awareness in general that East Kalimantan Province has an ecosystem that is rich in benefits and needs to be maintained and safeguarded together. Maintaining the mangrove ecosystem in East Kalimantan is even more relevant because, starting in 2022, Indonesia will move the country's capital to East Kalimantan Province. The movement of the state capital will increase the mobility of the population and will increase the pressure on the environment.

1.3.1. Waste Management Campaign

There are intervention villages where have habit to throw away their garbage under their floating house. The objective of this campaign is to increase awareness to the local community about waste management properly. There is a link between their bad habits and the environment; when the tide arrives, the trash is washed away and accumulates in the roots of the mangroves, which results in the death of the mangrove plants. Apart of that, littering under their floating house make environment of local community becomes dirty.

- Target: 100 persons local community involved
- Location: Village Muara Adang and Pondong Baru in Adang Bay landscape
- Methods:
 - a. Religion approach through Conservation Lecture (Dai Konservasi) and will utilize friday prayers moment and other islamic holiday
 - b. Health approach involved medical staff or public health office
 - c. Village Cleanliness Competition in celebrating Independence Day or other moment
- Strategy of implementation: Collaborating with prominent islamic religion leaders, public health offices, youth and village government

1.3.2 Book publication

A writing competition will be organised with the theme “Local wisdom in relation to the mangrove ecosystem and nasal monkey (proboscis monkey) conservation”. The participant’s writing will be compiled to be published.

- Target: the project will publish 100 copies.
- Location: Organized from Samarinda by PU.
- Content/Topic: Writing competition with the THEME: “Local wisdom in relation to the mangrove ecosystem and nasal monkey (proboscis monkey) conservation”.

- Methods and media: Book publication published by registered publisher completed with ISBN (International Serial Book Number).
- Strategy of implementation: Collaboration with the literacy activist in Kutai Kartanegara District.

1.3.3 Environmental Campaign for public with billboard

The main goal of this sub-activity is to raise environmental awareness among more people by posting messages on billboards strategically placed throughout the community.

- Target: public in general
- Location: Delta Mahakam by YML and Adang Bay/Long Ikis by POKJA Pesisir.
- Content/Topic: Simple message to be discussed. For example, "To Save Mangrove is to Save Us"
- Methods and media: Billboard made of metal materials that is estimated can last for at least 4 years.
- Strategy of implementation: Coordination with local authority for tax exemption if possible since the billboards have non-profit purpose⁷.

1.3.4 Public Campaign Awareness through Media

Objective: To reach more people on environment awareness by reporting the project activities through online media and offline media in East Kalimantan Province.

- Target: public in East Kalimantan Province in general
- Location: Samarinda
- Content/Topic: news or feature of the project activities to be posted on online media and offline media in East Kalimantan Province
- Methods and media: PU and implementing partners will collaborate with the local online/offline media such as "kaltimkece.id" and <https://kaltim.tribunnews.com/>
- Strategy of implementation: PU will assist, encourage and facilitate implementing partners to coordinate actively with online local media which has big number of subscribers or viewers.

Output 2: 300 ha area of degraded mangrove forest are restored by planting 800.000 of mangrove tree.

Rehabilitation of degraded mangrove forests is the main activity of this project. The Mahakam Delta and the east coast of East Kalimantan are areas that are naturally overgrown with mangrove vegetation, but currently many have been converted for settlements, industry and aquaculture ponds. Mangrove planting in degraded areas and in ponds is important because it will contribute to restoring the function of the mangrove ecosystem and improving environmental quality.

⁷ In general, a local tax will be imposed on profit-oriented billboards.

Activity 2.1. Pres-assessment study on land suitability

One of the main recommendations made by the consultants during the evaluation of the Mahakam Delta projects from 2017 to 2021 was to conduct a study on land suitability (soil and water characteristics) for mangrove reforestation. We conducted these studies for the intervention areas during the pilot phase of the project in 2022. To ensure the long-term viability of the plantations, the objective would be to implement this strategy for all future and new project intervention areas during the 3 years project.

- Target: locations of plantation plot.
- Location: Delta Mahakam (aquaculture pond and coastal area) by YML, Muara Jawa (coastal area), and Adang Bay (aquaculture pond and riparian/coastal area)
- Content/Topic: soil and substrate analysis and endemic/local tree species analysis
- Methods and media: Desk study, Field work, laboratory analysis and report writing
- Strategy of implementation:
 - a. Hire consultant team with the available budget
 - b. Involve the community representative and the local partner during the field work

Activity 2.2. Ensure establishment and management of community-based nurseries

2.2.1 Establishment of community-based nurseries

The objective is to have the tree seedlings locally and on time, as planned by the community.

- Target: 3 nurseries in 3 villages/locations, 60 people involved in the seedling preparation in the nurseries.
- Location: Delta Mahakam organized by YML and local community and Adang Bay organized by POKJA Pesisir and local community⁸.
- Content/Topic: 70,000 mangrove trees in Delta Mahakam, 80,000 mangrove trees in Adang Bay, Paser.
- Methods and media: Technical assistance by Project staffs
- Strategy of implementation: Collaboration with village officials and give more responsibility to the local people.

2.2.2 Maintenance of the nurseries

⁸ The location in general:

1. **Delta Mahakam** with 2 nurseries in:

- (1) Delta Mahakam Ulu with 40,000 trees, will be planted in fish pond
- (2) Tanjung Limau with 30,000 trees, will be planted in coastal area.

The community group working in this reforestation is the same group

2. **Adang Bay** Village, 1 nursery, 80,000 trees will be planted 40,000 in fish pond, and 40,000 in coastal and riparian

The goal is to have high-quality tree seedlings.

- Target: 3 nurseries in 3 villages/locations, with the total of 150,000 trees seedlings.
- Location: Delta Mahakam (supervised by YML), and Adang Bay, Paser supervised by POKJA Pesisir.
- Description of activity: Maintaining the tree seedling in the nursery and replace the dead seedlings with the new ones.
- Methods and media: Regular maintenance by local people
- Strategy of implementation: Recruiting local villager(s) to be assigned for nursery maintenance.

Activity 2.3. Identify and prepare planting locations, and train local community members to mangrove restoration, and conduct tree planting.

2.3.1 Survey of planting locations

The objective is to have secured land for the tree plantation.

- Target: at least 5 plots/parcels⁹ in the 3 villages.
- Location: Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay, Paser.
- Description of activity:
 - a. Coordination with the local authority regarding the status of the land: visit and discussion with KPHP, BKSDA, village government and relevant local agencies in order to share with them the location of the plantation sites and identify the status of land (forest / non forest area, ownership)
 - b. Initial proposal of the plantation plots proposed by the villagers
 - c. Field visit to check the land condition and the time is synchronized with the consultant of the land suitability survey to visit the location.
- Methods and media: Field visit, check the location in relation to the accessibility and observation of the local natural tree species in the locations
- Strategy of implementation: Synchronized the activity with the schedule of the consultant and using the existing maps of the locations.

2.3.2 Training on Mangrove Reforestation

⁹ We consider **Delta Mahakam** as ONE Project Location, organized by YML with one Community Group (the member of group comes from different villages, based on the fish pond ownership in a one big area.

Tree planting will be conducted in (1) Delta Mahakam Ulu village, and (2) Tanjung Limau Village - and they are neighboring villages.

We can say : Target: at least 5 plots/parcels in the 2 project locations (i.e. Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay).

The objective is to increase the knowledge of the local community in implementing mangrove reforestation project.

- Target: 60 local communities in the 3 villages¹⁰.
- Trainers/facilitator: the team of PU, YML and POKJA Pesisir.
- Location: Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay, Paser.
- Materials:
 - a. Introduction of the mangrove ecosystems and its importance
 - b. Getting to know the type of mangrove species and its characteristic
 - c. Seed and propagule selection
 - d. Nursery preparation
 - e. Seedling the propagules in the nursery
 - f. Techniques of mangrove tree planting.
- Methods and media: PowerPoint presentation, propagule/seedlings.
- Strategy of implementation: coordination with the village officials and community leaders.

2.3.3 Tree planting

Objective: To reforest the dedicated plantation plots.

- Target of tree planting

Table 3 *

Location	Number of trees		
	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year
Mahakam Delta 300.000 trees	75,000	125,000	100,000
-Direct method	22,500	37,500	30,000
-Indirect method	52,500	87,500	70,000
Adang Bay 505.000 trees	155,000	200,000	150,000
-Direct method	50,000	60,000	45,000
-Indirect method	105,000	140,000	105,000

¹⁰ 60 people joining training, but the total number of people involved in the tree planting is expected to be 100 (in the 2 project locations)

(1) DELTA MAHAKAM (planting location 1 = Delta Mahakam Ulu, planting location 2 = Tanjung Limau)

(2) ADANG BAY

Area planted in aquaculture pond (ha)	7 2.50	97.5 0	75 .00
Area planted in coastal area (ha)	1.0	2	1.5
Area planted in riparian (ha)	1 4.75	20.7 5	16
Area (ha)	8 8.25	120.2 5	92 .50
Total Area (ha)	301		

Table 3 *

- Target of tree planter is 60 local communities in the 3 villages.
- Methods and media: organizing the community in tree planting.
- Strategy of implementation: work with the local people
- The tree planting process is carried out together with the local community, starting from the process of selecting planting sites, collecting seeds, seedling process in the nursery, maintaining the nursery to planting and monitoring. The steps for community involvement are carried out in stages:
 - a. Dissemination of information to community members who wish to be involved in mangrove planting projects, including tree planting costs.
 - b. In each location the group leader is selected to organize the community in planting and assigning tasks to care for the nursery.
 - c. Extension training on mangrove reforestation for communities involved in tree planting
 - d. Collecting mangrove seedlings based on recommendations from consultants.
 - e. Making a nursery by the community led by the group leader
 - f. Conduct seedling maintenance arranged by the group leader
- Tree planting according to schedule with supervision from local partners

Activity 2.4. Participatory Monitoring Training and ensure the monitoring and protection of targeted mangrove areas

2.4.1 Participatory Monitoring Training on Tree monitoring

The goal of this sub-activity is to increase the participants' knowledge of tree monitoring. PU is currently developing a tool to track indicators related to the

FORET program (monitoring of plantations, monitoring of other socio-economic indicators).

- Target: 6 local people in the 3 villages.
- Trainers/facilitators: Android based Application developer¹¹ Location: Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay, Paser.
- Materials:
 - a. Introduction of monitoring system
 - b. Tree monitoring by using application in Android
 - c. Practical in the field (hands-on experience)
 - d. Tree monitoring planning
- Methods and media: PowerPoint presentation, demonstration, android-based cellular phone.

2.4.2 Implementation of the tree monitoring

The objective is to have valid information on the survival rate of the tree planted.

- Target: 6 local people in the 3 villages and the local partners involved in the process.
- Location: Delta Mahakam (2 times for tree of 2020/2021 and 2022) and Adang Bay, Paser (1 time for the tree of 2022).
- Materials:
 - a. GPS and android cellular phone
 - b. Tree monitoring matrix
- Methods and media: field trip directly to the location
- Strategy of implementation: empower the local people to do the tree monitoring.

Activity 2.5. Conduct Biodiversity Research to find out the linkage of rehabilitated degraded mangrove & the biodiversity

The goal of this activity is to collect the baseline data of biodiversity particularly endangered species such as Proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) in the intervention area of project. According to Triatmoko et.al, 2007 the population of proboscis monkey in east Kalimantan decreased 50% from 1985-1995 due to the habitat conversion from forest to agri/aquaculture, mining and water transportation activity. If this condition is allowed and there is no conservation effort, the population of proboscis monkey will decrease from year to year. Planting mangrove in the degraded area could be restore the species habitat. In the end of project, we will measure the impact of planting activity to the number of biodiversity (either increased or no direct linkage)

- Target: Identify and collected database of number of group & population Proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) in each of intervention area
- Locations:

¹¹ This will wait for further information from the implementation of Wildsense, but in the meantime the project will develop and improve the indicators to be reported and the existing monitoring arrangements.

- a. Delta Mahakam – Muara Pintuan
- b. Adang Bay – Muara Adang
- Materials:
 - a. GPS
 - b. Camera
 - c. Drone (optional)
 - d. Tally sheet
- Methods:
 - a. Literature study
 - b. Direct observation in area targeted
- Strategy of implementation: Hire biodiversity consultant and involving the partner staf/local community to join monitoring in the field.

Output 3. Alternative sustainable livelihoods in Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay are available, improved and shared to other key stakeholders in the region.

Unsustainable livelihood, particularly aquaculture has degraded the mangrove forest in Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay. The output aims to introduce and promote sustainable aquaculture in the region to improve the production of aquaculture in current ponds as well as improve the skill of women group in managing their business and family income.

Activity 3.1. Establish demonstration plots for sustainable aquaculture (sustainable ponds and sylvo fishery models)

3.1.1 Support of practice on sustainable aquaculture pond

The objective here is to promote the practice of sustainable aquaculture

- Target: 40 ha of the aquaculture pond (20 ha in Delta Mahakam, and 20 ha in Adang Bay)
- Facilitator for discussion: Achmad Nuriyawan (YML Director) and local partner staff.
- Location: Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay, Paser.
- Materials:
 - a. Introduction of sustainable aquaculture
 - b. The practical way for the management of sustainable aquaculture
 - c. Support of the production material (baby shrimp and organic fertilizer)
- Strategy of implementation: collaboration with the Office of Marine and Fisheries.

Activity 3.2. Train community groups particularly women group on the financial management and product marketing.

3.2.1 Training and assistance on financial management and product marketing

This activity was maintained among the many other support activities for the generative activities of local communities that were carried out last year because of its relevance to the context of landlocked areas.

They are having difficulty selling their aquaculture products. So, the project will more focus on women group by assisting them in marketing the product to the wider consumers and managing their income.

- Target: 40 women (20 Delta Mahakam, and 20 in Adang Bay)
- Facilitator for training: Trainer from the Micro and Small Business Enterprise Development (Government Agency) and assisted by local partner staff.
- Location: Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay, Paser.
- Materials:
 - a. Principle of the product marketing
 - b. Pricing, Differentiation, and Branding
 - c. Marketing Channels
 - d. To be determined later
- Methods: participatory training and hands-on experience
- Strategy of implementation: collaboration with the Office of Micro and Small Business Development Office, recruiting the existing micro business practitioner in the village.

Output 4. The sustainable coastal governance in Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay are strengthened

The presence of new capital nearby the Delta Mahakam and Adang Bay likely effect the environmental and economics of local livelihood. To prevent the negative affect, the current coastal governance needs to be improved by involving the stakeholders in the region in the process. The FPIC to the villagers is to promote elements of better governance in the project locations: transparency of the project and the involvement of local people in shaping project activities and impact.

Activity 4.1. Facilitate coordination meeting among Mahakam Delta and Adang Bay's actors to synergize the program

The main activity here is to organise a coordination meeting with key stakeholders and NGOs who works in Mahakam Delta and Adang Bay to identify the program, site intervention and filling the gap to support government program.

- Target: 1 coordination meeting involved all NGO's and actors who works in Mahakam Delta and Adang Bay Landscape particularly related with the restoration area.
- Facilitator for meeting: Organized by PU through offline meeting

- Location: Samarinda and Balikpapan.
- Methods: offline meeting
- Strategy of implementation: Collaboration with Mahakam Delta and Adang Bay authority. The government will invite the NGOs, PU will develop ToR.
- Output: a map of project spots of each actor with reforestation information: the number of trees, the size of area, supporting activities, the period of project, the monitoring activities, the local community partner and others. And, a map of rehabilitation area without any intervention/project.

Activity 4.2. Conduct FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent) to the villagers and village government regarding the activities, potential benefit and impact of the project.

FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) clearly informs local communities about the project's expected results in order to obtain their prior agreement before the project is implemented.

It also helps to explain how the project will help the village achieve the World Bank FCPF/REDD+ project objectives which are government projects.

- Target: village officials, sub-village representatives, community representative (youth group, women, men)
- Facilitator for training: Local partner and PU
- Location: Delta Mahakam Ulu and Adang Bay (Paser).
- Methods: semi-formal meeting in the village or sub village meeting
- Strategy of implementation: prior communication with the village officials and community representatives/figures.

Activity 4.3. Conduct Expose with Key Stakeholders in Mahakam Delta and Adang Bay

The objective of this activity is to deliver the program achievement each, collect the input for improvement for next year project from stakeholders.

- Target: Workshop meeting involved key stakeholders (The Nature Conservation Agency, The Provincial environment and Forestry services, Forest Management Unit)
- Methods: FGD Meeting
- Location: Samarinda
- Facilitator for meeting: Organized by PU and Partner
- Strategy of implementation: Focus Group Discussion

MAIN REQUIRED RESOURCES

Human Resources (from implementing partners):

Yayasan Mangrove Lestari (YML)

- 1 Project Director
- 2 Project Officers
- 1 Finance and administration officer

POKJA Pesisir

- 1 Project Director
- 2 Project Officers
- 1 Finance and administration officer

Human resources (from PU Indonesia/Yayasan Planet Urgensi Indonesia):

- 1 Project Director (PU Indo National Delegate)
- 1 Project Coordinator
- 1 Raising Awareness and Knowledge Management Officer (PU Indo Communication Staff)
- 1 Finance and administration Officer

Offices (location):

- Office of YML : in Samarinda with field secretariate in Delta Mahakam
- Office of POKJA Pesisir : Balikpapan City with field secretariate in Adang Bay
- Office of PU Indonesia : Samarinda

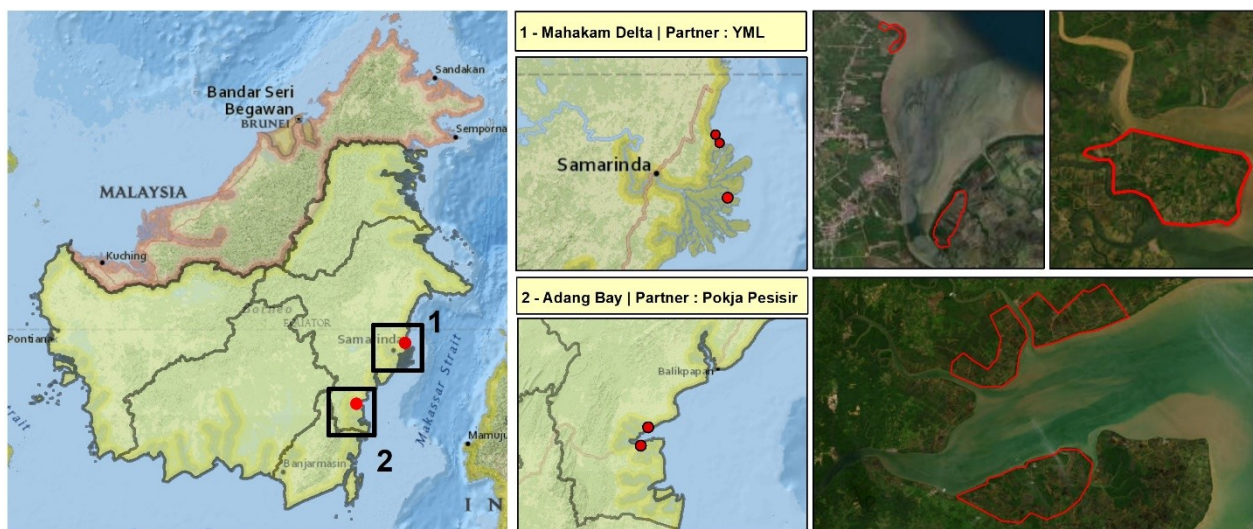
Material Resources needed for the project:

- Computer
- GPS, Mobile Phones
- Transportation means (car, motorcycle, and boat as needed)

7. Partnerships

Implementing partners: Planète Urgence will partner with two local NGOs: Pokja Pesisir and YML, both Indonesian foundations. In Adang Bay, Planète Urgence will work in close collaboration with Pokja Pesisir (Coastal Management Working Group), an Indonesian foundation based in Balikpapan, which focuses its action on coastal management and its community. Pokja Pesisir has extensive experience in empowering coastal community, advocacy coastal management and improving spatial plan of coastal area in the southern part of East Kalimantan. This is the second cooperation project between PU and Pokja Pesisir after the pilot phase that conducted in 2022.

In Delta Mahakam, Planète Urgence will work in a close collaboration with the Yayasan Mangrove Lestari Delta Mahakam (YML) which cooperation has started with Planète Urgence at the end of 2nd term of year 2012 (period of October-December) with a focus on mapping the Mahakam Delta region, as a tool for preparing a joint action plan in 2013. Furthermore, the implementation of joint program in 2013 included reforestation activities, access to micro-credit for community groups, capacity building of community groups (male and female groups) and program coordination at the district level together with BAPPEDA (Agency for Regional Development) of Kutai Kartanegara District and several other regional organizations. Designing and carrying out the activities integrating through MADIMAP (Mahakam Delta Integrative Management Program) for the period of 2014 to 2016 and January - March 2017 with the main funding from Trafigura Foundation. In 2019 until 2021, YML and Planète Urgence again collaborated in large-scale awareness-raising activities (radio podcasts) related to the protection of mangrove forests and their biodiversity, as well as to promote the sustainable aquaculture in the region.



Feature 5. Rehabilitation target area in New Mahakam Project

Expected capacity building of implementing partners: To support Pokja Pesisir and YML in implementing the activities, Planète Urgence will continuously collaborate with partners to identify capacity-building needs.

1. PU will provide support to YML and Pokja Pesisir in its financial and accountability reporting of the MAHAKAM project following PU's

process, mainly required by donors. This training will be conferred by the Administrative and Financial staff of Planète Urgence Indonesia. The training will be done in the first two months of the project and PU will continuously monitor the impact of the training to ensure the partner implement the PU standard.

2. YML and Pokja Pesisir will also be helped in monitoring and project management. PU will share their experience and manual in monitoring and managing the project to the partner. The transfer knowledge will be done at the beginning of the project.
3. Refreshment training of reforestation project particularly for Pokja Pesisir including technical issue such as establishing nursery, planting tree, identifying location
4. Rapid Needs Assessment on Capacity Building to identify the needs of capacity building for the partners.

The project will continuously identify further needs regarding the project or partner structuration. Capacity building needs could also be supported by Planète Urgence's volunteerism programme (if the organization and the logistic of the mission meet all required criteria).

CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

No	<u>Training topic</u>	<u>Year 1</u>		<u>Year 2</u>		<u>Year 3</u>	
		<u>S1</u>	<u>S2</u>	<u>S1</u>	<u>S2</u>	<u>S1</u>	<u>S2</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>Financial and accountability reporting of the MAHAKAM project following PU's process, mainly required by donors.</u>	<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>	
<u>2</u>	<u>Monitoring and project management.</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>
<u>3</u>	Reforestation project including the technical issue: establishing nursery, planting tree, monitoring, etc.		<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Rapid Need Assessment on Capacity Building</u>	<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>	

Table 4 *

Roles and responsibilities: Activities will be implemented under the responsibility of Planète Urgence and its partners (Pokja Pesisir and YML).

These partners will design, develop, implement and monitor the activities under their responsibility. Both implementing partners will play an important coordination role with partners, beneficiaries, community groups and local authorities. Planète Urgence will support them in the project management and discussions with local authorities regarding governance strategy, project monitoring and evaluation, identification of capacity building needs for

partners and specific project components, as well as the building of a multi-year vision (context and needs assessment and update, project scaling-up and sustainability).

Key stakeholders: Planète Urgence also encourages YML and Pokja Pesisir to collaborate with other relevant local stakeholders from various groups such as local community organizations, business groups and government agencies from district to national levels.

The following table lists potential partners and the respective roles they could play in the NEW MAHAKAM project:

Table 5 *

Key Stakeholders	Expected role in the project
Balai Besar Penelitian & Pengembangan Ekosistem Hutan Dipterokarpa	Provide scientific assistance on coastal management.
Balai Konservasi SDA Kalimantan Timur (Nature Conservation Agency of East Kalimantan - under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry)	Provide access of information on the information of the rare and endangered species of the province. Support implementing partners by providing planting area and socio economics issue in Adang Bay.
Local community groups	Technical implementing partner Community development facilitator Conservation awareness campaigner
Regional Council on Climate Change	Support PU in disseminating the project implementation and its achievements. Provide support for promoting the issue of the project. Provide the state of the art of FCPF project and the movement of new capital from the perspective of climate change and biodiversity.
Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Provinsi (Provincial Agency of Environment) at the provincial and district levels.	Provide insight to PU for the discussion of green school (adiwiyata program), waste management and cross-cutting issues
Education agency at the provincial and district level	Provide support and policy related with green school and environmental awareness activities.
Forestry Agency at the provincial and district levels	Provide information about policy related to forestry issues Provide access to project implementation in Mahakam Delta production forest area
Marine and fishery agency at the provincial and district	Provide information about relevant issues, policy, and markets related to fisheries

levels	
Forestry and Fishery Faculty of Mulawarman University	Scientific assistance on research on forestry and fisheries including aquaculture issues in Mahakam Delta and Adang Bay
KPHP Delta Mahakam	Provide access and political support in restoring mangrove ecosystem in Mahakam Delta Support YML in securing restoration area Communicating on project implementation, results and impact to MoEF and other national and regional stakeholders
YKAN	Sharing information and network support particularly the Delta Mahakam coalition.
Village Government	Support project implementers to perform project activities inside villages area
East Kalimantan Working Group of Gender	Support project by providing information and networks to discuss gender issue in East Kalimantan.

Table 5 *

8. Cross-cutting approaches

In 2019, Planète Urgence has conducted a social analysis in Muara Kembang to examine how different individuals and groups may affect the project and how the project will affect them. During this study, Planète Urgence has collected, identified and analysed information on the different roles, responsibilities, needs and interests of women and men of targeted groups in Muara Kembang village. To capture the nuances of various social characteristics, the data and analysis on women and men should be disaggregated by social categories relevant to the project (e.g., socio-economic status, profession) during these 3 years.

Below are presented the results of the socio-economic analysis of targeted communities, with 80% of respondents. The last Gender Gap Report 2020 of the World Economic Forum has ranked Indonesia on position 86 on a total of 153 countries regarding gender inclusion and equality. The National Gender Mainstreaming Policy enacted in 2000 (through The Presidential Decree in) guides the National Long-term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005- 2025 which confirms the Indonesian government's commitment to gender equality with specific laws in place and aligning the National Development Agenda with 17 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #5 Gender Equality.

Gender and social equity challenges and opportunities will be revisited periodically throughout the NEW MAHAKAM project as a way to measure progress and ensure issues are being adequately addressed. The gender bias

is commonly emerged linked to some social factors such as ethnicity, faith/religion, and education. Gender refers to the roles, behaviours, activities, attributes and opportunities that any society considers appropriate for girls and boys, and women and men.

In the project areas (Delta Mahakam Ulu and Adang Bay), as in other coastal regions of Indonesia, there is a common division of roles between men and women. Men are a group that must earn a living, go to sea to fish, do a variety of physical work, organize village government, manage places of worship, etc., while women's groups do domestic work and help their husbands. Boys usually have a greater chance of going to higher education.

With the opening of information, this division of roles experienced a shift, in which several women or girls had the same opportunity to go to school, earn a living and participate in social activities in the village. However, the role of women groups' policy decision making in the village level is still limited.

In the project area, men generally have no objection regarding women's groups actively engage in activities to earn a living and are also involved in social activities. However, we still note a reluctance among women's groups to actively participate in public meetings that involve men and women due to culturally taboo.

The project aims to support the active participation of women's groups through the following activities:

- Encourage women's involvement in meetings involving sub-village or village interests
- Provide equal opportunities between women and men for capacity building activities
- Provide opportunities for women's groups to earn income through micro and small businesses
- Encourage women's participation to be actively involved in decision making both at the scale of households and at the group level, for example related to tree planting project.

Therefore, PU and its implementing partners will coordinate closely with gender working group at the provincial and district levels to gain more understanding the gender issue, challenge and possible solution in the coastal area. We also try to create gender friendly environment in order to ensure the women has active participation such as identifying the right time for women to participate, separate the women and men group if it will give chance for women to speak, always ask and give chance to women to speak in every meeting.

In addition, this project aims to acknowledge the rights of local people in the project by implementing the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) on the project. PU and implementing partners will provide information of the project, the risk, the negative and positive impact of the project and let them

decide to contribute on the project. By doing this, the project aims to place the local people not as object the project, but the subject of project since they also contribute to design the activities of the project.

Moreover, regarding the new capital, the project expects to bring the voice of local people in the coastal area in shaping the future plan of Mahakam Delta and Adang Bay-Adang Bay. The involvement of local people will contribute to improve the governance in the coastal region.

9. Knowledge management, capitalization & communication

Knowledge management

Planète Urgence is in the process of setting up a new tool for monitoring plantations based on geolocation of trees planted throughout the project. Planète Urgence's software (database) will be redesigned and updated to meet different needs. The first one is to conduct the monitoring of planted trees (species, size, survival rate, pictures ...). The second one will help provide transparent information to donors. The third one will contribute to communication efforts (map on website).

PU Indonesia and its implementing partners will arrange communication and knowledge management mechanisms to ensure all parties has equal access and responsible to store and to distribute the data and information gathered from the project. All materials from the field should be submitted monthly to the communication officer of PU Indonesia during the project. PU Indonesia will ensure all publications, minutes of meeting, report, picture and video related with the project activities store well in the PU system. The material will be grouped according to their type, date and the component of the project. The implementing partners will have equal access to use the materials that they have collected for the benefit of current and future project in the region. Like previous projects, PU Indonesia will spread the lessons learned of the project to the key stakeholders and public through various canal such as monthly journal, offline and online media and social media during the project.

Capitalization

In order to allow Mahakam Delta's stakeholders and project partners to replicate the positive actions of the project in other villages for a wider action, Planète Urgence commits to undertake capitalization on two key subjects: (i) a relevant restoration of the mangrove ecosystem and (ii) a methodology for land use planning process.

Indeed, **the restoration of the mangrove** in the Mahakam Delta is an initiative carried for many years by different stakeholders (companies, communities, local governments, associations) and in many cases favouring a monoculture. It would seem that efforts in terms of identification of species and planting areas should be made by communities and public actors - in particular the KPHP - a key player on the subject.

In addition, Indonesia faces a lack of human and financial resources to integrate communities in the processes of **sustainable management of natural resources and territorial planning**. This aspect has been entrusted by the central government to the provinces and districts. However, Planète Urgence's support has been required by decentralized public actors to facilitate the consultation processes with local communities and to develop proposal for territorial planning and land certification. The project therefore intends to draw methods and tools from it in order to support other

local communities and the public stakeholders concerned (villages and districts) in order to replicate these activities with the other villages of the Mahakam Delta.

The tree protection from palm tree leaves and net that successfully works to protect tree in previous project will be documented and spread to the key restoration actors for possible replication in their project. In addition, PU Indonesia will manage and distribute the publication and knowledge from the project to other parties. Module and material environmental education campaign will be used in the scale up project or other locations.

Table 3. Summary of our lessons learned, and best practices developed on previous projects in the Mahakam Delta

<table>

Activities	Best practices (+)	Lessons learned (-)	Change maker in this new project
Raising awareness in schools	<p>1/Raising awareness in school generally get support from the schools. 2) Animal costumes are very attractive for elementary schools' children. 3) The successful of YML and Pokja Pesisir introduction environmental education in Primary and Secondary Schools. Teachers had just realized that they live in an important mangrove ecosystem. There is a desire to learn more about the mangrove ecosystem and a want to teach in schools.</p> <p>Students have a high interest in learning directly in</p>	<p>Not all teachers have creativity in teaching, so intensive assistance is needed</p>	<p>1 and 2) The project will apply similar method and approach to the schools' teachers and students. 3) In addition, in this pilot phase, PU will elaborate the possibility to integrate the environmental education in elementary school curriculum.</p> <p>Teachers have a strategic position to foster environmental awareness. Teachers can act as very effective agents of change for increasing environmental awareness</p>

	nature		
Public awareness	A public awareness campaign using local examples is an interesting thing for the community	1) Compared than MERCI project, the relationship between PU and partner with local media in MAHAKAM project was weak. 2) With the legal status of PU in Indonesia, it is quite difficult for PU Indonesia to actively share the progress and achievement of the project to the local media.	<p>PU will facilitate and encourage implementing partners to establish collaboration with the local media. PU will organize informal meetings with local media and support the partners by providing data and information to enrich the news coverage by local media.</p> <p>On the other hand, the government that has a vision for environmental conservation plays an important role in raising public awareness</p>
Sustainable aquaculture (demonstration plots etc.)	<p>The fish farmer group in Delta Mahakam Ulu has a strong trust with PU and YML. The previous project uses their ponds as demonstration plot.</p> <p>People will receive information easily if they see examples directly in the field. The government (BRGM) replicates mangrove planting in ponds based on several practices carried out by the community including demo</p>	The impact of sustainable aquaculture intervention in the aquaculture pond do not yet document well although the fish farmer has felt the positive impact of the intervention.	The project will continue work with the fish farmer to intervene and monitor the impact. PU, partner and fish farmer will discuss key parameters to be monitored and collaborate with the PU communication officer to manage the information from the pond.

	plots		
Training of community groups particularly women group on the financial management and product marketing	Small business actors and especially women need to have financial literacy. Women realize that money for business needs to be separated from money for family.	There is still social jealousy between group members. Field facilitators need to have conflict management skills	
Reforestation	1) Several practical guidance of reforestation for community has been developed in previous project. 2) In general, the community in Delta Mahakam Ulu and Adang Bay has capacity in reforestation project that they gain from the previous project both from PU and other parties. 3) Sustainable wave breaker in Muara Ulu Kecil prove effectively prevent the wave in the previous project.		1) PU will train the implementing partners and villagers using the practical guidance for reforestation project during the early visit to the location project and prior to the nursery process. 2) PU will coordinate with villagers whether it is necessary to surrounding the planted tree with wave breakers.
Local governance support activities	1) PU Indonesia has been joining in the Mahakam Delta coalition since 2019. This informal coalition aims to coordinate the activities of institutions in delta, to complement each other's, to avoid overlapping activities and to		1) Together with the coalition of Delta Mahakam, PU Indonesia will voice the opinion of Delta Mahakam stakeholders on the future of Delta Mahakam after the moving of new capital to the East Kalimantan. 2) Will use the guidance of FPIC for this

	<p>reach the common goals in Delta Mahakam.</p> <p>2) PU and Bioma have developed practical guidance on how to conduct FPIC in reforestation projects.</p>		pilot project.
Relationship with local partners	PU and implementing partners have strong ties with the local authority such as Forest Management Unit and Conservation agencies.		The informal coordination will be conducted to those authority to gain technical and administrative support from them.
Capacity building of our local partners	<p>YML has really good knowledge and technical skills in reforestation and sylvofishery.</p> <p>Pokja Pesisir has good communication with key stakeholders at the village and region levels (BKSDA)</p>	<p>YML still has a lack of capacity and initiative to conduct data monitoring related to sylvofishery and is reluctant to work with university.</p> <p>Pokja Pesisir in other side has still lacks experience in reforestation skills, particularly data collection.</p>	PU Indonesia will provide tools to YML and Pokja Pesisir to conduct data collection and regularly monitoring the implementation.
Hiring consultant	Local consultant has better understanding on local social and environmental context	<p>1) The English skill, writing and speaking, of local consultant is relatively poor. 2) The local consultant apparently does not have a 100 percent freedom</p>	<p>Clear objectives and indicators are needed to guide the local consultant. Moreover, a rapid internal assessment is needed to complement the</p>

		to evaluate the partner since they have a strong relationship with some of partner which in the end influence the result of assessment.	local consultant analysis.
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External communication in Indonesia

PU Indonesia will work with the online local media to promote the project activities, current states of Delta Mahakam and its challenge. Besides the online local media, PU Indonesia and its implementing partners will work with expert panels in radio panels to spread the message, challenge and the successful of the project. PU Indonesia has been invited by the French IFI (Institut Français Indonesia) on Climate Change week in 2021. The French IF have invited PU Indonesia to spread the message and works through various canals which provided by French IF such as social media and website. This opportunity should be used in this project to introduce the project to wider public. In addition, CIFOR has invited PU as speaker in the side event of Policy and Science dialogue in March 2022. The collaboration with CIFOR can be extended in other events to share the progress of project NEW MAHAKAM.

Besides that, PU and its partners will road show to the authority and donor to introduce the project both at the national, provincial and local level. Project brief, blog and others material can be used to spread the messages to those parties.

External communication in France

At PU headquarters, the communication team will receive local communication content, data, pictures, tools and progress information on the project to create contents (articles, advocacy messages, press releases) in line with the international calendar on biodiversity, climate change and other international celebrations. The project will be promoted, first on PU website by dedicating a specific page to it and attaching any communication elements that may be provided or proposed by YML and Pokja Pesisir. The communication officer of PU Indonesia will work together with communication team of PU HQ to fill the PU Indonesia section in the PU website. The project will be clearly highlighted (infographics, photos, videos, key figures, etc.) on social media. As a member of Groupe SOS, PU benefits from its distribution channels, including its website and its News page. PU will communicate through a specific partner newsletter on its actions thanks to the participation and support from its donors (general public and private sector). The project will be the subject of communication actions targeted to these companies and foundations and will benefit from cascading relays,

allowing it to reach a larger audience. Partners will communicate, for their part, on their support for reforestation and local development actions with their employees, service providers and customers.

10. Sustainability, scaling-up and/or exit strategy

After the project ending in March 2023, Planète Urgence and its partners will focus on the sustainability of the project in order to design a correct exit strategy of the area for Planète Urgence. Indeed, the mandate of Planète Urgence is to reinforce the capacities of local civil societies.

Sustainability and Exit Strategy (Scale Up) of the project

Planète Urgence has defined requirement to ensure the efficiency of the NEW MAHAKAM project and the success of the exit strategy in 2023. For it, three approaches must be integrated to each activity: inclusivity, integration and independence.

In the context of an inclusive approach, this project encourages the participation of many parties while respecting each other's interests in order to create a synergy of cooperation and mutual support to mangrove conservation efforts in the Mahakam Delta. Then to ensure that all activities undertaken are under the responsibility of identified parties, Planète Urgence will conduct advocacy work to integrate MAHAKAM's activities into the strategic plans and work plans of the stakeholders of the project. Finally, to ensure the independence with regard to control of interests of other parties outside the Mahakam Delta, it is necessary to strengthen this independence of all actors involved in mangrove conservation efforts in the area. The independence in this case includes the ability to self-financing conservation activities through local economic institutions that are professional to manage sustainable productive businesses. Therefore, during the project and particularly in the end of project, PU and implementing partners will identify and distribute the preliminary achievement and lesson learn of the project to the potential donor.

Raising awareness component:

- Encouraging participation of public particularly change makers in the community with a collaborative work with education institutions and mass media.
- Advocate and ensure education and awareness on mangrove conservation is adopted in school curricula and understood by education authorities and mass media program.
- Develop materials of education and awareness campaign on mangrove conservation (education curricula, education books and other mangrove education tools).

Mangrove rehabilitation component:

- Developing village and community owned nursery to provide seedlings for restoring target area.

- Facilitate village to create restoration policy, for instance replacing every single cut in development zone with planting 100 trees in the target restoration area.

Economic development component:

- Develop community-based enterprise to support local resources product processing and marketing.
- Bridging community network to market and financial institutions.
- Identify the challenge and opportunity to develop sustainable aquaculture.

Governance Component

- Distribute the result of workshop/FGD regarding the Indonesian new capital to the key stakeholders.
- Identify the possible strategies and activities in the future to advocacy the green coastal area in East Kalimantan.

Transversal to the project:

- Ensure that implementing partners (YML and Pokja Pesisir) have capacities to raise funds from public and or private sectors to support their activities in Mahakam Delta, Paser and East Kalimantan in general.
- Ensure that all implementing partners and stakeholders of project area have access and understand each methodology developed in the framework of the NEW MAHAKAM project to replicate and adapt the activities in other locations of Mahakam Delta.
- Ensure that capacity-building needs of implementing partners are supported in order to access the autonomy of each organization.

<table>

11. Results framework

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	Baseline		Target			Final
			Value	Year	2023	2024	2025	
Output 1: Raising the awareness of stakeholders to conserve the Environment and biodiversity in Delta Mahakam & Teluk Adang sustainably.	Number of teachers (F/M) trained	<i>Documentation activity Activity Report List of participants</i>	50	2022	50	50	50	150
	Number of volunteers involved in school campaign	<i>Documentation activity Activity Report List of volunteers</i>	0	2022	6	6	6	18
	Number of schools reached by the awareness campaign	<i>Documentation activity Activity Report List of participants</i>	4	2022	4	3	5	6
	Number of students involved in campaign	<i>Documentation activity Activity Report List of participants</i>	200	2022	400	250	400	1050
	Number of schools assisted in Adiwiyata program	<i>Documentation activity Activity Report</i>	0	2022	1	1	2	4

		<i>List of participants</i> <i>MoU Document</i>						
	Number of local communities reached by waste management campaign	<i>Documentation activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>List of participants</i>	0	2022	100 persons	a. 100 person b. 20 User Account Youtube	100 persons	a. 200 persons b. 20 User Youtube Account
	Number of Billboard for environmental campaign	<i>Documentation</i> <i>Plot location in the map</i>	2	2022	0	2	0	2
	Number of Book publication on best practices related to microfinance & nurseries maintenance	<i>Book Publication</i> <i>Activity Report</i>	1	2022	1 book 30 copies		1 book 30 copies	2 books 60 Copies
	Number of people reached in Public Awareness campaign through media (online/offline)	<i>Documentation activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>Media coverage</i>	1000 indirect	2022	50 Direct 300 Indirect	50 Direct 300 Indirect	50 Direct 300 Indirect	150 Direct 900 Indirect
	Number of Journalist Trip	<i>Media coverages (offline/online)</i>	10	2022	5 media coverages	5 media coverages	5 media coverages	15 media coverages

Output 2: Rehabilitate degraded mangrove forest	Number of Study on land suitability for mangrove reforestation	<i>Documentation activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>Report Document</i>	1	2022	1	N/A	N/A	1
	Number of Biodiversity research to discover linkage between habitat restoration and existing of endangered species	<i>Documentation activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>Report Document</i>	1	2021	1	N/A	1	2
	Number of nurseries Established	<i>Documentation activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>Nurseries database monitoring</i>	3	2022	5	6	6	6
	Number of local communities involved in mangrove nurseries	<i>Documentation activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>List of participants</i>	100	2022	100	100	100	300
	Number of mangroves planted	<i>Documentation activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>Database planting monitoring</i> <i>Map planting distribution</i>	150.000	2022	230.000	325.000	250.000	805.000
	Number of local	<i>Documentation</i>	60	2022	50	60	60	170

	communities trained in Mangrove Reforestation	<i>activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>List of participants</i>						
	Number of trainings conducted	<i>Documentation</i> <i>activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>List of participants</i>	3	2022	3	3	3	9
	Number of local communities participated in tree monitoring	<i>Documentation</i> <i>activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>List of participants</i> <i>Database</i> <i>planting growth monitoring</i>	0	2022	8	8	8	8
Output Support the development of sustainable livelihood	Number of communities participated in sustainable aquaculture training	<i>Documentation</i> <i>activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>List of participants</i>	40	2022	40	40	40	120
	Number of sustainable aquaculture demoplot through silvofishery scheme	<i>Documentation</i> <i>activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>List of participants</i>	1	2022	2	4	5	5
	Number of women groups trained and assisted in	<i>Documentation</i> <i>activity</i>	4 groups	2022	3 groups 30	3 groups	3 groups	3 groups

	developing fish farmer product	<i>Activity Report</i> <i>List of participants</i> <i>Database women group income generating</i>	26 women		women	30 women	30 women	30 women
Output Strengthening the governance of Delta Mahakam & Adang Bay	Number of local communities participated in FPIC	<i>Documentation activity</i> <i>Activity Report</i> <i>List of participants</i>	2 villages 40 persons	2022	2 villages 40 persons	2 villages 40 persons	2 villages 40 persons	6 villages 120
	Number of meetings with key stakeholder	<i>Documentation activity</i> <i>Minutes of Meeting</i> <i>List of participants</i>	4	2022	4	4	4	12

</table>

12. Monitoring & evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the project activities, risks, knowledge management, communication and others will be done internally through:

- a.** Monthly narrative and financial report
- b.** Quarterly narrative and financial report
- c.** Monthly coordination meeting with the partners.
- d.** Biweekly coordination meeting with the PU Paris.

- e. Field monitoring six times in a year.
- f. Internal evaluation at the end of project

In addition, the project includes a third party evaluation during year 3 for final evaluation of the project's activities and conduction of the climate philanthropy methodology.

The final evaluation will be conducted via remote evaluation and onsite visit of the project.
It will include at minimum :

- An inventory of the activities that have taken place in relation to the project plan (including planting activities, increased livelihoods and environmental awareness)
- Review of carbon sequestration calculations and monitoring protocols, based on the climate philanthropy methodology developed by Planète Urgence (zone boundaries, baseline scenario, demonstration of additionality, ex-ante carbon calculation, and first ex-post measures on year 3 linked with survival rate)
- Review of project, monitoring and activity reports
- Redaction of the audit report

Completion of baseline and proof of additionality, accompanied by EX-ANTE calculation of GHG emissions/sequestrations

According with Planete Urgence's methodology on Climate Philanthropy, the project will monitor carbon sequestration impacts.

To do so, Planète Urgence team will develop a baseline scenario illustrating the activities and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that would occur in the absence of a project's activity. Developing this baseline will be the foundation of measuring the project's emissions reductions or removals; it will set the benchmark by which a comparison of the project's activities can be made against the business-as-usual scenario providing clarity on how the project can and will influence emissions reductions over time.

The protocol developed by Planete Urgence adopts the baseline scenario and additionality tests based on the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)'s Afforestation/Reforestation methodological tools. It involves :

- ## 13. Timeline

[illegible]

[illegible]

Human resources – Planète Urgence													
Human resources – Implementing partners													
Management actions – Planète Urgence (including meetings, missions, coordination workshops, monitoring and evaluations, quality assurance, reporting, communication, etc.)													
Management actions – Implementing partner (including meetings, missions, coordination workshops, monitoring and evaluations, quality assurance, reporting, communication, etc.)													
Capacity building of project management staff (Planète Urgence and implementing partners)													
Mid-term assessment (as appropriate)													
Terminal and final assessment (as appropriate)													
Audit(s) (as appropriate)													

</table>