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USAID/Indonesia: CCA and DRR

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Current/Recent CCA and DRR Programs

➢ CADRE - Mercy Corps "The Stakeholder Coordination, Advocacy, Linkages and Engagement for Resilience"	2012 - 2015
➢ CADRE - Lutheran World Relief "Increasing Coastal Resiliency and Climate Change Mitigation through Sustainable Mangrove Management in Sumatra"	2011 - 2014
➢ CADRE - Project Concern International "Cross Sectoral Strategies for Climate Change and DRR in Indonesia"	2011 - 2015
➢ CADRE - Farmers' Initiatives for Ecological Livelihoods and Democracy "Building Disaster and Climate Change Resilience in Padang Pariaman Farming Communities"	2010 - 2015
➢ CADRE - World Neighbors "Adapting to Climate Change in Eastern Indonesia"	2012 - 2015
➢ Marine (IMACS) – Chemonics "Indonesia Marine and Climate Support"	2012 – 2015
➢ Forestry (IFACS) – Tetra Tech - Indonesia Forest and Climate Support	2010 – 2015
➢ Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (IUWASH)	2011 – 2016
➢ USFS – Incident Command System (ICS)	2012 - 2015
➢ OFDA - American Red Cross "Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction"	2012 - 2014

Goals	Processes	Results
• Improve inclusive planning for DRR and CCA • Reduce negative impacts of disasters • Improve vulnerable communities' awareness of DRR and CCA • Improve alternative livelihood opportunities	• Technical Assistance and Capacity Building • Multi-stakeholder forums • Training trainers • Private sector engagement • Sub-Grants • Applied research and policy frameworks	Master Trainers representing GOI, NGOs, universities, TNI, community leaders 100,000+ people implementing risk-reducing practices Policies or regulations addressing CCA proposed/adopted/ implemented

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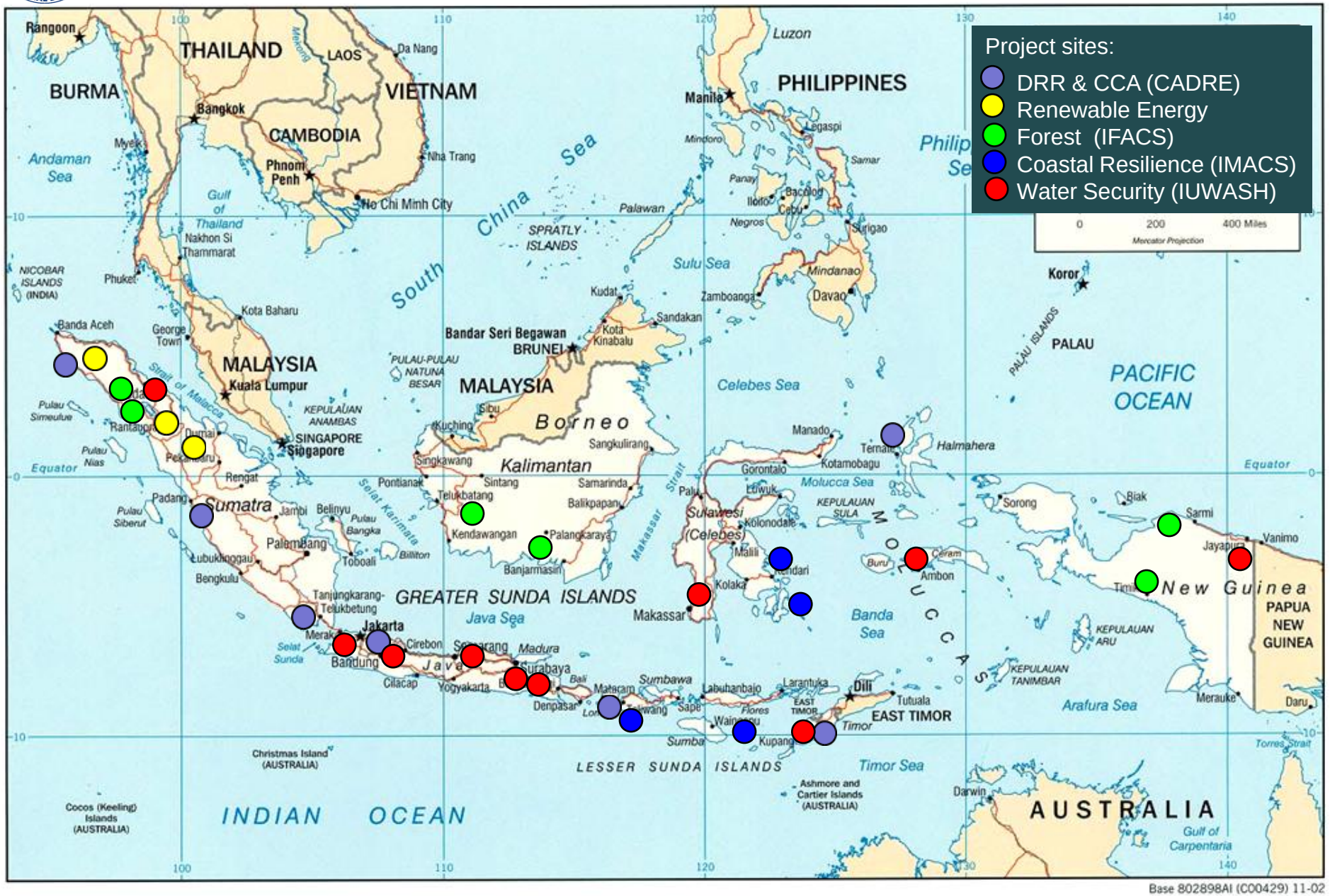
Last Cycle Environment Project Sites



Base 802898AI (C00429) 11-02

LWR: Increasing Coastal Resiliency through Mangrove Restoration

GOAL: In Simulue and Singkil to increase community resiliency…through the **restoration, protection, and sustainable management of mangrove resources**; by **increasing natural resource management knowledge** among community based organizations and schools to improve DRR CCA; **by increasing livelihood opportunities** to reduce deforestation and improve DRR

Result 1:
Ecological Mangrove Restoration:

Multiple species, matched to micro environment

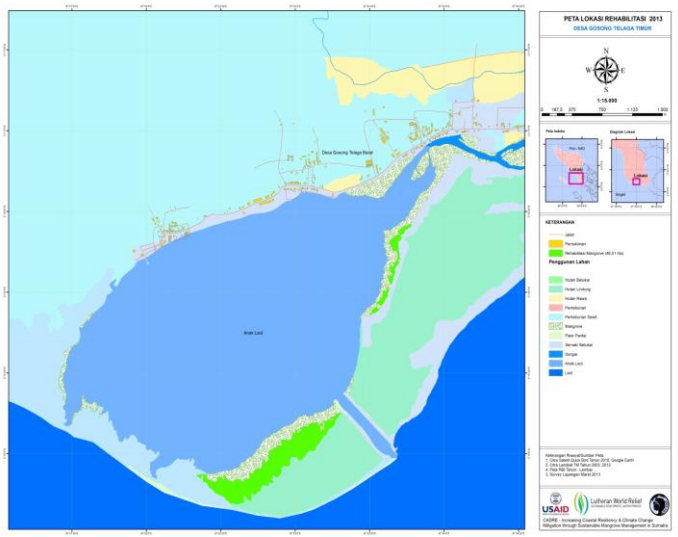
Natural method propagule distribution

Result 2:
Increased NRM, CCA, DRR through knowledge and livelihood improvement:

NRM: training, planning, legalizing
DRR: training, mapping, simulation
Education (and through schools)
Livelihood training

LWR: Studies and assessments

- Mangrove rehabilitation site appraisals by scientists
- Geomorphology study:
  - tectonics, river and ocean currents, sediment deposition, erosion, and vegetation
- GIS mapping
  - Mangroves
  - Disaster risk map
  - Evacuation routing
- Asset Based Community Development assessment
  - Included household budget exercise



LWR: Training and Capacity Building

- NRM Training
  - Conducted CBO capacity building on land management issues, exchange visits
  - Training on Asset Based Community development for NR based livelihoods
  - Using data from assessments and other technical expertise, communities taught value of and techniques for NRM
- DRR and Response Training
  - Communities taught how to respond to tsunamis, earthquakes and other local disasters
  - Worked to develop modules with Dept of Ed for integration into curricula

LWR: Achievements

- NRM Improvement
  - 290 improved coastal hectares with new mangroves growing
- Community Empowerment
  - 1373 people restored or conserved community environment, protects 8670 from coastal disasters
  - 890 community members with new livelihoods
  - New module on environmental education and disaster teaching guidance developed and local government education Dinas distributed to 10 villages

FIELD: Building Disaster and Climate Change Resilience in Padang Farming Communities

GOALS

Phase 1: Supporting the Padang Pariaman farming communities in **West Sumatra** to build their resilience system to disaster and climate change in 20 nagaris (villages)

Phase 2: **Facilitating and encouraging new farmer organization (P3MTBPI)** to strengthen the resilience system for DRR and CCA at nagari and district level in 26 nagaris

APPROACH: PARTICIPATORY VCA FIELD SCHOOL

- The farming community uses it as an initial activity to identify key entry points for DRR/CCA in village or nagari.
- Uses simple Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques: mapping, transect walks, seasonal-trends-institutional analysis, setting and identification of strategies to address priority issues.
- Field School conducted over 3-4 months with 16 routine meetings; 2 farmer trainers facilitate; about 25 members, divided into small groups to conduct research and analysis.

ACTIVITY: The Living Food Bank Field School

- Home gardens aimed to ensure food security in case of disaster through both development of home gardens, 'living pharmacies' and the use of food crops in agro-forestry in upland areas.

ACTIVITY: The Climate and Biogas Field School

- To improve soil ecology, manage livestock and methane absorption simultaneously; to understand climate and its effects on farming systems, how livestock and farming contributes to GHG emissions and how this affects climate change.

ACTIVITY: The Multi-purpose Tree Field School

- To improve community knowledge of micro climate and DRR through watershed stabilization for erosion and landslide control, disease and pest control, post-harvest processing, micro-climate improvement and fruit tree production.

ACTIVITY: The School-based on Disaster Risk Reduction Field School

- To improve elementary schools student's knowledge and skills on disaster risk reduction.

APPROACH: FARMER ACTION RESEARCH

- Research and investigation done by the farmers in order to understand challenges in and situation of their living and working environment
- Seeking clarity, finding causal relationships, and the conclusion
- Education for the farmers, critical awareness development on various issues that affect the farmers' life
- Problem-solving to adapt to situation and improve resulting conditions

APPROACH: FARMER ADVOCACY AND MULTISTAKEHOLDER FORUM

- Farmer Advocacy is cooperative action by farmers to influence the public and policy makers (nagari and district governance) to solve vulnerablity and livelihood issues.
- MSF Involves local government, NGOs, culture and custom organizations, farmer communities, private sector, university, and media.
- Follow-up activity of the PVCA Field School and Farmer Action Research.
- Farmer Trainers from P3MTBPI organize and manage these activities.

EXAMPLE ACHIEVEMENTS

- New Farmer Organization. In 2011, farmer trainers established a farmer organization named P3MTBPI.
- 26 Farmer Groups of 25 participants each have been trained through Field School on PVCA and Farmer Action Research activities.
- 40 Community Organizer from 20 nagaris have been trained to facilitate the Farmer Action Research activity.
- 40 Facilitators from 20 nagaris have been trained for assisting and monitoring Nagari Action Plan Development (Musrenbang).
- Way of Thinking. Field School participants have the ability to think critically and analyze.

IMACS: Community Adaptation Tool (I-CATCH)

Why I-CATCH?

- MMAF did not believe readily available vulnerability assessment tools were suitable
- MMAF wanted a new tool incorporating the best aspects of existing tools
- MMAF wanted a tool they could truly call their own and gain ownership and buy-in across ministries, provinces and districts
- MMAF wanted a tool, made by Indonesians, in Indonesia for Indonesians

IMACS: I-CATCH Development

Who

- team of MMAF, BMKG, health, conservation, home affairs, other ministries
- MMAF randomly selected 100 coastal communities 2 provinces (SULTRA & NTB)

What

- **3-day village VA**, conducted by team of local NGOs, GOI and university faculty; uses **existing data with participatory rural methods** so the community can contribute local knowledge, understand the analysis;
- **awareness raising** to ensure the community understands and agrees with the assessment; **technical experts** explain climate concepts and regional issues that can impact the village

How

- community develops CAP, with activities conducted by the community and others that require govt or technical assistance
- after VAs/CAPs, facilitator training manual and ME template created
- 32 facilitators were hired and trained to implement the first version

Results

- 50 VAs and CAPs completed. Lessons learned incorporated into next version
- 50 more VAs and CAPs undertaken: improvements were evident

Conclusions

- Multiple Approaches Used
  - Local government engagement
  - Training of trainers
  - Direct biophysical modification
  - Community learning and engagement
  - Scientific and technological methods

- Assessment of best uptake:
  - Sustained engagement
  - Involve multiple levels of government
  - Women involved
  - Local universities as trusted advisors
  - Local champions involved
  - Successful local piloting essential

Conclusions

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Executive Order -- Climate-Resilient International Development

EXECUTIVE ORDER

CLIMATE-RESILIENT INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to safeguard security and economic growth, protect the sustainability and long-term durability of U.S. development work in vulnerable countries, and promote sound decisionmaking and risk management, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. The world must reduce greenhouse gas emissions to prevent the most dangerous consequences of climate change. Even with increased efforts to curb these emissions, we must prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The adverse impacts of climate change, including sea-level rise, increases in temperatures, more frequent extreme precipitation and heat events, more severe droughts, and increased wildfire activity, along with other impacts of greenhouse gas emissions, such as ocean acidification, threaten to roll back decades of progress in reducing poverty and improving economic growth in vulnerable countries, compromise the effectiveness and resilience of U.S. development assistance, degrade security, and risk intranational and international conflict over resources.