

CARR Governance

Community Adaptation and Risk Reduction Governance Series

Achieving resilience through communicating research,
policy and practice in DRR and CCA in Indonesia

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Linking community based disaster risk reduction with climate adaptation and development. By Jonatan A. Lassa

One of the main objectives of climate change adaptation (CCA) is to reduce risk and vulnerability associated with climate change, climate vulnerability and anticipation of climate extremes. Equally, disaster risk reduction (DRR) has been long striving to achieve similar objectives. Development institutions have been created to provide human security and protection including eliminating poverty, vulnerabilities and risks. It has been obvious that CCA and DRR have been operationalized in multiple shared institutional context of development. Despite the fact that they are embedded in many ways as their progress depends on the same institutional constraints/opportunities, reality on the ground suggests that CCA, DRR and development driven development (CDD) have been divided into different conceptual frameworks, professional communities, institutions and organizations which cannot be easily resolved.

The CARR Governance Series is devoted to bringing fragmented and divided knowledge on DRR-CCA and CDD into a more integrated framework. The CARR Governance serves as a communication and knowledge sharing tool for interested stakeholders such as community development professionals, disaster risk and climate change professionals, policy makers, and community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) and community based climate change adaptation (CBCCA) practices in Indonesia.

CBDRR has been instrumental in risk reduction practice and received more attention today. Anecdotal data suggests that CBDRR have been piloted in approximately 1000 out of 76,000 villages in the whole parts of Indonesia during 2000-2010. Incentives for CBDRR (and CBCCA) has been largely depend on non-governmental and donor initiatives. The real incentive structure for reduction villages' vulnerability and risks flows from different sectors and institutional arrangements

Why Indonesia needs hybrid knowledge platform for integrating DRR, CCA and community driven development?

- Development resources are limited. Allocating funds for separate earmarked CBDRR and CBCCA funds to 76,000 villages is costly.
- Integration of CBDRR and CBCCA into community driven development and addressing development problems through DRR-CCA can provide efficient and effective local development.
- The benefits of integrating CBDRR-CBCCA into community driven development should outweigh the cost of fragmented and dis-integrated efforts.
- New platforms of hybrid knowledge of DRR, CCA and CDD are required to suggest more effective approach in many localities.

For instance, in Agricultural Sector, the Partnership Network Rural Agribusiness Development (PUAP) has supported about 10,000 Gapoktans (farmers' group in village level) where recently each village received about USD 10,000. On the ground, apart from PUAP, local governments also provide assistance for Gapoktan to deal with agricultural disaster recovery. The CDD of National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) recently supported more than 60,000 rural villages. In some cases, as in South Central Timor (TTS), each village can get more than USD 40,000. While CBDRR grants to villages from NGOs in general is either less than USD 3000 or none. Therefore, if there is proper knowledge on the ground on how to link CBDRR-CBCCA with existing development and poverty reduction initiatives such as CDD of PNPM and others, local governments and national disaster management office (BNPB) can avoid a great deal of overlaps and increase performance in DRR, CCA and CDD. Therefore, understanding the incentive structure of rural developments is the key to provide innovative and sustainable solution for CBDRR and CBCCA in village levels. The next page exemplifies very brief practice on linking DRR, CCA and CDD in Indonesia which in principles depends on the administrative capacity and political will of local decision makers.

Integration of DRR-CCA and local development depends on political will and administrative capacity of local actors

Good practice from Nias. Multiple isolations shape Nias Island's vulnerabilities. In case of emergency, many areas would not be easily accessible to external supports. In addition, local commodities such as rubber latex and others have been priced at lower rate due too high transportation cost. Caritas Sibolga (CKS) supported community action plan to reduce vulnerabilities by providing grants of USD 3,000 responded to the communities' prioritized needs to overcome the situation by paving muddy roads and rehabilitation of hanging bridges. Some local communities were able to advocate and follow-up their community action plan with PNPM and other projects.

Communal Small-Embung management as drought management strategy. West Timor, especially South Central Timor is a drought prone region. Despite high annual average rainfall (2800mm), rural people often suffer from lack of water and corn production failure often occurs due drought incident. This often leads to serious food insecurity. Recently, Yayasan Animasi, (supported by World Food Program and ACCESS (an AusAID support), has been able to organize local communities in Oepliki, Noebeba (TTS) to increase community resilience through community based drought (and water management). The beauty of the approach is in the eye of the beholder. For the NGO, it can be called a community development project, a climate adaptation project, food security or a drought management project.

Community based drought management in Oepliki, TTS

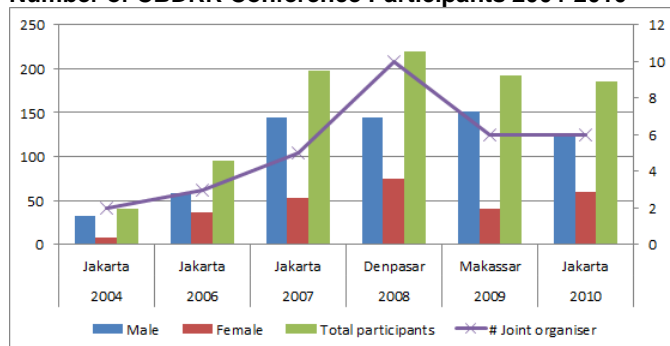


Photo: Animasi/Makri TTS

Introduction to Community Adaptation and Risk Reduction Governance Series for Indonesian Practitioners

What kind of future disaster risk reduction professionals in Indonesia look like? The figure below shows the increasing number of participants in community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) conference during 2004-2010. Annual CBDRR conference participants increased from 41 to above 190s during 2007-2010 periods.

Number of CBDRR Conference Participants 2004-2010



Source: Notes from CBDRR Conf/Sym. 2004-2010.

This data indicates an increase in the numbers of both CBDRR practices and CBDRR practitioners in Indonesia. However, in general there is lack of publication and learning tools concerning CBDRR knowledge and practice. Present initiatives to link DRR-CCA and CDD add more demand for knowledge management and knowledge sharing of hybridized knowledge of community DRR, CCA and CDD.

CARR Governance is dedicated to exclusively share research findings, policy, grounded good practice, operationalized concepts of CBDRR, perceptions on CBDRR-CBCCA, and empirical works on community based early warning system from the field. Starting from second edition, CARR will be published in a four-page edition.

Call for contribution for CARR. Submission are welcome, CARR Series look forward to build a new road map in CBDRM, CBCAA and CDD theory, policy, methods, and practice in Indonesia.

How publication works? The review process is overseen by the editors and individual submissions are moderated rapidly by a board of reviewers. Emails: carr.indonesia@gmail.com. The content is immediately made public online at www.mpbi.org and is planned to be archived in DOAJ. All content is Open-Access and published using the Creative Commons license. No publication fee.

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