



Linking different perspectives on adaptation for mainstreaming into the development agenda

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Outline:

- Introduction: some problems in developing adaptation strategies
- Mainstreaming adaptation
- Cases: vegetation fires and land movements
- Conclusion





Introduction:

Some problems in developing adaptation strategies

- A. Different perspectives on the purpose of adaptation between Govt. and community



A. Different perspectives on the purpose of adaptation between Govt. and community

GOVT

- Focus on sustainable development
→ macro-economics
- Complex approach especially for a large country: large variation of how, where, who are affected
- Expected actions: policy and actions to cope with adverse effect of climate change aligned with future climate projections
- Govt has relatively high adaptive capacity resources

QUESTIONS:

- What if we don't have climate scenarios? Are the certainties well addressed?

COMMUNITY

- Survival actions to cope with current climate related resource degradation or regular disasters (micro-economics)
- Solution based on local knowledge and local resources
- Expected actions: capacity enhancement to cope with more regular disasters → increasing resilience through reducing exposures and sensitivity
- (Poor) Community has relatively low adaptive capacity

QUESTIONS:

- Is the proposed/ developed policy sustainable (relevant)?





Introduction:

Some problems in developing adaptation strategies

- A. Different perspectives on the purpose of adaptation between Govt. and community

- B. Confusing understanding on climate change
→ miscommunication and appropriate measures



B. Confusing (understanding on) climate change

□ Climate variability vs. climate change

- Solving current problem such as for early warning system **vs.** increasing the resilience (adaptive capacity) to a different climate condition

□ Weather extreme vs. climate extreme

- Early warning system **vs.** adaptation by enhancing resilience (next year = El Niño year? **vs.** how frequent and how strong El Niño in 2030s or mid century?) → different information that may influence the decision making



Mainstreaming Adaptation

(From TroFCCA SE Asia “Kick-off Meeting”, organized by CIFOR with the supports of MoE and National Development Plan Agency on 29-30 May 2006)

Why (do we need it)?

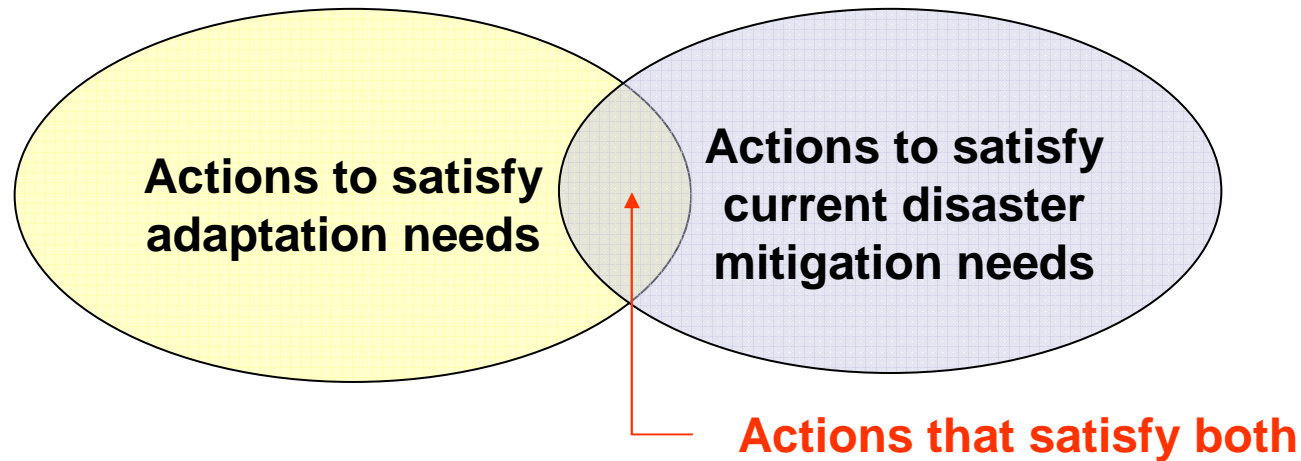
- Adaptation to climate change is **very important** and **has to start now**, because Indonesia is vulnerable
- Adaptation strategy has to be designed and adopted immediately in the **national development strategy**
- Adaptation strategies require inter-sector **mainstreaming** inline within the framework of the development goal
- Direction and program of adaptation need **consistent supports** from all relevant government institutions

What is “mainstreaming”?

- *Mainstreaming* is an effort in bringing a **sectoral issue to become a communal agenda** for all development sectors, which requires a synergy in the identification of priorities and the optimum use of sectoral resources.



Mainstreaming also means finding solutions together among many sectors in order to solve a specific issue or sectoral problem



- Linking **Community** and **Govt.** interests through dialogues for better understanding of each side perspectives (dialogues)
- Linking solutions of **current problems** (required by community or government) and **long term objective to increase the resilience** to adverse impacts of climate change
- Linking solutions with the **development goal** or **current issue**, eg. sustainable development, poverty alleviation.

CO-
BENEFITS
or NO
REGRET
POLICIES /
ACTIONS

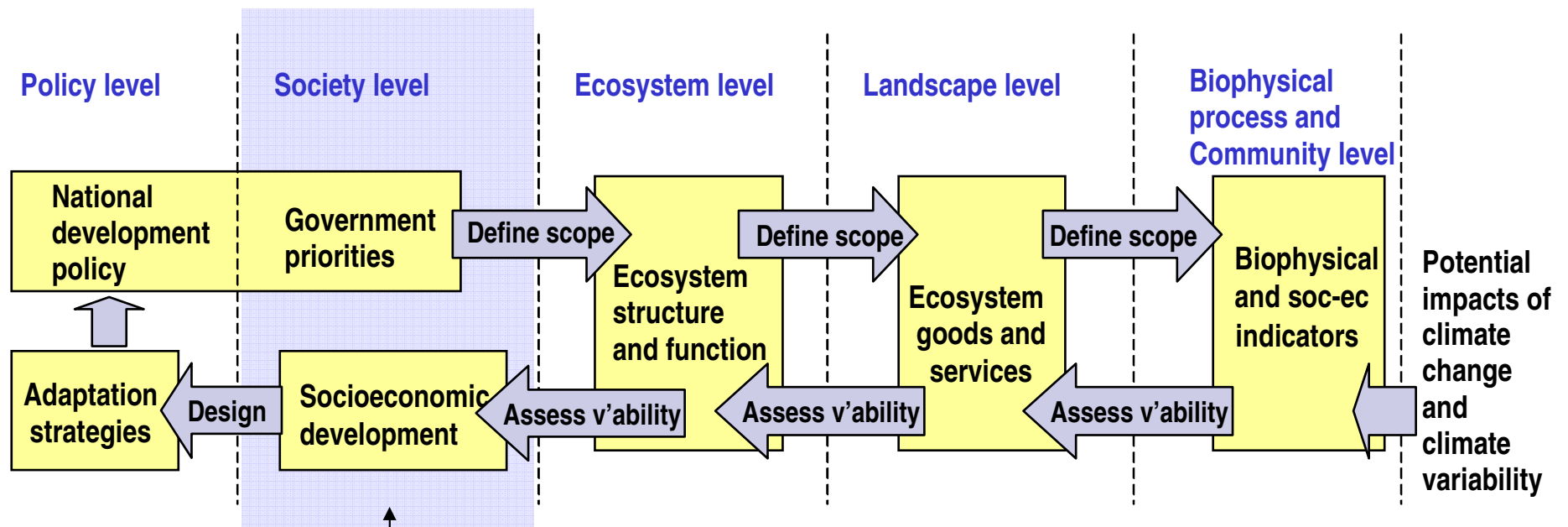


TroFCCA

- Tropical Forests and Climate Change Adaptation
- Objective: to promote adaptation strategies concerning sectors associated with tropical forests management to the adverse effects of climate change through vulnerability assessments
- Approach: top-down
- <http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/trofcca>



General approach of TroFCCA



- **Dialogues and negotiations: multi-stakeholders, multi level**
- **Cross-fertilization top-down** (model based) and **bottom-up** (coping with current problems)
- Requires **awareness** and **adequate capacity** of all stakeholders



CASES:

1. VEGETATION FIRES (on peatlands)

□ Causes:

- Human action driven by land use policy, unsustainable land management, social conflict, livelihood activities (land clearing, hunting and fishing)

□ Lost:

- USD 9.1 billion (1997-1998 big fires)

□ Link to climate change:

- Fires **intensified by drought** (El Niño, prolonged dry-months)

□ Current preventive actions:

- Law enforcement to suppress fires, fire fighting



CASES:

1. VEGETATION FIRES (on peatlands)

(contd...)

- Recommended actions for avoiding recurrence damaging fires:
 - Verify the improper land use policy, improve land management through water management, improve fire response and management, provide alternative livelihood activities.
- Recommended actions for adaptation to CC:
 - **Verify the improper land use policy**, conserve existing peatlands, **improve land management through water management**, peatland restoration/rehabilitation, **improve fire response and management, provide alternative livelihood activities**, develop infrastructures to control fire (fire breaks), educate community for wise use of fires.



CASES:

2. Disasters caused by LAND MOVEMENTS

□ Causes:

- Climate / too much rain, land use (forest) conversion, increased people population encroaching unstable land

□ Lost:

- The biggest cause of lost due to natural disasters before Aceh tsunami 2004

□ Link to climate change:

- High precipitation; change in precipitation pattern can trigger instability and change the land movement characters

□ Current actions to minimize disaster risks:

- Risk zoning (map), spatial planning



CASES:

2. Disasters caused by LAND MOVEMENTS *(contd...)*

- Recommended actions for minimizing risk of land movement disasters:
 - Reforestation/ tree plantation, increase public awareness on landslide risk
- Recommended actions for adaptation to CC:
 - **Reforestation/ tree plantation, promote community based disaster risk reduction** program which includes public education for identification of potentially unstable area and disaster management, **coordinate with the related sectors** (ministry of transport, health, public works and red-cross) to enable immediate emergency response and treatment, improve early warning system technology for land movement.



Conclusions:

- Different perspectives on adaptation (from community and government points) need to be linked through dialogues, and negotiations.
- “Good level” of capacities on adaptation of all stakeholders will be very helpful for negotiations
- Understanding these differences in perspectives can help in synergizing variations of the interests to become the common (mainstreamed) goals
- Identifying solutions for both current problems and potential future problems as driven by climate change, is a wise solution when uncertainties and risk from policy decision need to be avoided





Thank you

