



Enhancing Community Resilience from Climate Change Through Alternative Livelihood – Indonesia

Laode M. Syarif, Ph.D
Executive Director - KEMITRAAN

The Project





Cause

Climate change causes natural disasters which then affect community resilience, one of which is livelihoods.



Purpose

The AF program in Indonesia provides interventions by strengthening community resilience through alternative livelihoods.



Output

Enhancing resilience and improving the economy of communities affected by climate change through alternative livelihoods.

Lesson Learn



Alternative Livelihood Through Social Forestry Scheme, Agricultural Practices and Fish Aggregating Device (Rumpon and Net Floating Cage)



Kelompok Usaha Pengelolaan hasil Perhutanan Sosial



Alternative Livelihood Through Social Forestry Scheme, Agricultural Practices and Fish Aggregating Device (Rumpon and Net Floating Cage)



System of Rice Intensification

Alternative Livelihood Through Social Forestry Scheme, Agricultural Practices and Fish Aggregating Device (Rumpon and Net Floating Cage)



The Climate-Resilient Women's

Alternative Livelihood Through Social Forestry Scheme, Agricultural Practices and Fish Aggregating Device (Rumpon and Net Floating Cage)



◀ Rumpon ▶

Alternative Livelihood Through Social Forestry Scheme, Agricultural Practices and Fish Aggregating Device (Rumpon and Net Floating Cage)



Net Floating Cage

Alternative Livelihood Through Social Forestry Scheme, Agricultural Practices and Fish Aggregating Device (Rumpon and Net Floating Cage)



Jibu-Jibu



◀ back

Kelompok Usaha Pengelolaan hasil Perhutanan Sosial (KUPS)

KUPS - Social Forestry Product Management Enterprise Group (Coffee, candlenut, or Aren) which serves as an alternative for increasing the income of communities affected by climate change. By utilizing forest products available in the vicinity and processing them together within the KUPS. Most KUPS are comprised of women's groups.



◀ back

System of Rice Intensification

The practice of cultivating System of Rice Intensification (SRI) rice, which requires less water and incurs lower production costs, is capable of increasing the food needs of the community.



◀ back

The Climate-Resilient Women's

The Climate-Resilient Women's Group utilizes backyard land for vegetable cultivation.



◀ back

Rumpon

Rumpon or fish houses are structures that are placed on the seabed or other waters. By using rumpon, fishermen can catch fish more easily and efficiently. Fish will gather around the rumpon, so fishermen do not need to search for far or uncertain fishing locations. Fishermen only need to approach the rumpon and catch the fish that enter it.



◀ back

Keramba Jaring Apung

Floating net cages are one of the ideal aquaculture facilities, typically installed in bodies of water such as reservoirs, swamps, lakes, and seas. These cages serve as a platform for implementing intensive and structured aquaculture systems.



◀ back

Jibu-jibu

Empowerment of Jibu-jibu (women who sell fish) through capacity building in fishery processing as an alternative for economic enhancement.

Locally – Led Through Local's Community and Village Government

The integration of adaptation actions carried out by community groups into the Village Government's work plan through the Dana Desa (Village budget). This is closely tied to the support of the Village Head in continuously encouraging the enhancement of community resilience to address climate change.



Locally – Led Through Local's Community and Village Government



The management of the Social Forestry Product Management Enterprise Group (KUPS) in the Saddang Watershed, or the Climate-Resilient Women in Bulukumba District and the Women Fishers in Central Maluku District, have become local champions capable of effectively managing their groups. This empowers women, who are among the most affected parties, to enhance their resilience to climate change.



Locally – Led Through Local's Community and Village Government

The youth group is an integral part, serving as local champions in promoting adaptation actions and raising awareness of the impacts of climate change among other youth groups.



Locally – Led Through Local's Community and Village Government

Customary rules that regulate the maintenance of environmental balance, such as those in the Amatoa Kajang Customary Area preserving existing water sources, and the Marine Sasi in Central Maluku Regency regulating the prohibition of exploitation of the sea during certain periods. These customary rules constitute local knowledge that has been part of longer-running adaptation actions and remains preserved to this day.



“

Embracing climate adaptation not only safeguards our environment but also paves the way for new livelihoods to flourish, forging a sustainable future for generations to come.

THANK YOU