

PERSPECTIVE OF SMALL ISLANDS OF BIG ARCHIPELAGIC COUNTRY



INDONESIA

MAP OF INDONESIA

- 5 major islands
 - 30 smaller groups
 - Total: about 15,000 islands
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- 33 provinces
 - 405 districts + 97 municipal/cities
 - 6,543 sub-districts
 - 75,244 villages
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- More than 1,000 ethnic groups



CCA SCOPING STUDIES (by Samdhana Institute and funded by SEI) FOCUS ON

- Island Provinces which are **geographically marginal, economically peripheral and ecologically vulnerable** (Bali, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, also known as the **Lesser Sunda Islands**).
- Left-out and overlooked, too small, too trivial, too remote, too diverse → more difficult to manage
- The size of islands chosen for study sites range from :
 - 30,777 Km² (the whole Timor)
 - 5,634 Km² (Bali)
 - 615 Ha (Nusa Lembongan)
 - 295 Ha (Nusa Ceningan)
 - 5,435 Km² (Lombok)
 - 180 Ha (Gili Air)

Will move to other islands
in the Moluccas for further study.



GENERAL FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

- Climate change is just a contributing factor to other crisis such as food scarcity, threats from mining and other unwise development projects which cause disruption in traditional natural resource management systems.
- At the national level, the issue of climate change adaptation has been already integrated into disaster risk reduction, but for the implementation still need clear mandate and responsibility of each agency involved, need strong coordination and effective communication.
- NAPA is being prepared; NACC is not well implemented -- disconnection between the national policy and implementation at the lower administration levels. → multilevel coordination
- Need legal basis for implementation at local levels for Local Action Plan, and so on.
- Local and indigenous communities have traditional wisdoms to adapt for generations (*Subak* irrigation system in Bali, barn system, alternate crops, *Sasi* open close system, etc.)
- Identify local champions as entry point to empowerment -- assistance can only be sustained by working through local champions.
- More field schools on climate change (*sekolah lapang iklim*) to educate younger kids— already existing
- Supporting multi-stakeholder interests (e.g. business sector) as local capital to promote local entrepreneurship – building a common agenda as a trigger to leverage funds for the players (to be more locally self-reliance).
- **Locally managed but supported by higher level governments and actors**

FURTHER RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Are islands legitimate administrative units to demand government services? What are the bargaining rights of small island communities?
- How do you prepare the coastal and small island communities and make them aware of the creeping crisis from the impacts of climate change?
- What innovations are needed to be able to adapt successfully to food scarcity and heightened impacts of CC? What technologies and seeds that are attuned to drier environments?
- How much of the survival of groups depend on rights? What are the rights angle of adaptation? Would households with better bundle of rights adapt better to climate change impacts?
- How assets are used to adapt to extreme events?
- How do you update and upgrade traditional wisdoms to be adaptive capacity facing rapid global changes?
- How do you document local knowledge on seed management as a form of adaptive management? How is this being affected by aspirational changes and migration of young generation? How gendered is this? How affected by the movement of young women to work as maids in urban areas or abroad?
- How to document local knowledge on adaptation and preparedness and share it as lessons learned to others communities elsewhere in the most effective and easy way?
- How to build community resilience with limited resources?