



Establishing an Inclusive and Collaborative Approach in Creating Local Regulations for Climate & Disaster Resilience in Indonesia

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Conceptual Framework

- Social Inclusion

- pertain to a variety of areas of social groupings include demographic differentiation with respect to socio-economic status; culture and primary language, including indigenous groups, religion; geography; gender and sexual orientation; age, health;etc
- Process of improving for individuals/groups to take part , improving ability, opportunity,dignity of disadvantaged on basis of identity
- context → those who have potential to experience disadvantaged situations if their interests are not considered in the regulation of climate and disaster resilience
- advanced spectrum of participation

- Collaborative

- Equated with cooperation
- Refer to involvement of external parties out of the gov't on basis of mutual interest in an equal position or possession of resources

Context

- Content of the regulation:
 - issue
 - Priority
 - Target
 - Strategy & programs
 - Resources management
- APIK → USAID's project support gov't on Indonesia to strengthen climate and disaster resilience, seeks to mainstream CCA-DRR into national & sub-national frameworks



Inquiries



- how social inclusion & collaborative relevant to building climate and disaster resilience
- Manifestation of social inclusion and collaboration → **process** and **content**
- Gaps of knowledge, perceptions and practices

Profile of Climate & Disaster Vulnerability - Southeast Sulawesi



- Impact of CC in agricultural → crop failure caused by increased air temperature, extreme rainfall and drought, changes in seasonal patterns and strong winds that damage crops
- Decline in fish caught due to rising sea temperatures, changes in seasonal patterns, and damage to fishing gears due to strong wind
- increase in air temperature and changes in seasonal patterns lead to changes in biodiversity to reduce forestry production
- Drought can cause a decrease in biomass and an increased risk of fire, extreme rainfall cause certain trees to fail to flower and of course reduce their productivity.

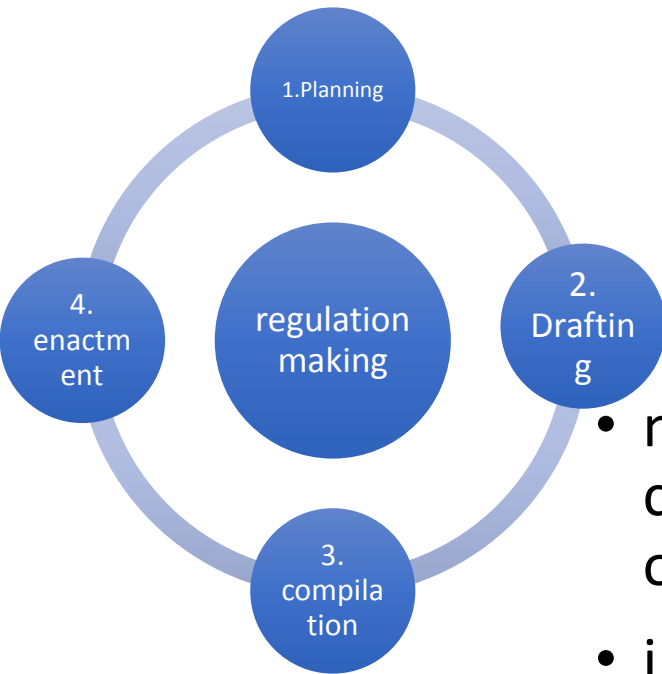


Profile of Climate & Disaster Vulnerability – Maluku



- an archipelago with a land area of only 7.6 percent compared to the oceans.
- Climate change provides exposure to its derivatives, namely the rise of temperature, drought, extreme rain, seasonal changes, sea level rise, and strong winds.
- Vulnerable sectors including fisheries, agriculture, clean water,

Legal Framework of Social Inclusion in Local Regulation Making



- Community participation:
 - public has the right to provide input verbally/writing
 - can be done through a public hearings, work visits, seminars, workshops/discussions
 - community is an individual or group of people who have an interest
 - Legislation Plan must be easily accessible by the public.
- no detail mechanism regulates how aspirations can be delivered and channeled in the planning of Regional Regulations → issue of accessibility
- initiative often carried out through public consultations → no formal arrangement

Social inclusion and collaborative approach relevant to building climate and disaster resilience



- bring those who are marginalized into a more positive bargaining position
- The realization greatly influenced by the openness to the involvement of marginalized community groups.
- Collaborative governance →. formed through the pillars of social interaction, able to invite various stakeholders to make joint decisions
- Social capital (which recognizes social inclusion and collaborative approaches) is the key to change in accepting new technologies in adapting to climate change.

Review to Regional Regulation concerning the Roadmap to Climate Change Adaptation in Maluku Province - **Process**

- Involves civil society organizations that support community empowerment, environmental, and customary sustainability
- The groups represented people with weak bargaining position
- Parties involved through a series of public consultations to provide input regarding the impact and potential of disadvantaged groups in adaptation
- Collaboration → clear recognition of strategic role of educational institutions and the private sector, research, community service, professional associations, expert groups etc
- Private sector is seen as having the potential to contribute, financial institution expected helping communities maintain income

Review to Regional Regulation concerning the Roadmap to Climate Change Adaptation in Maluku Province - **Content**

- **Recognition to the disadvantaged**
 - Citation “... groups of poor people, women, indigenous people or persons with disabilities are the groups that need to be considered in CCA”
 - A number of facts in the form of research findings such as women's limited access to economic facilities, especially for women who work in the "male" sector such as the sea. This condition is shaped by the stereotype that women are not the main seekers of domestic investment
 - recognition to customary entities → mentions a number of civil society organizations and custom structures that represent the interests of indigenous peoples

Review to Regional Regulation on Climate Change Adaptation in Southeast Sulawesi Province - **Process**

- begins with the Academic Writing → to provide a strong basis for issuing Regional Regulation and its scope
- local government appoints a core team consisting of a number of academics
- Academic manuscripts have been through several limited consultation stages to get input from various parties
- the consultation only involves the technical agencies implementing the local government (executive) and the legislative work unit
- The consultations held were not carried out by involving organizations that represent vulnerable groups stated in the academic text.

Review to Regional Regulation on Climate Change Adaptation in Southeast Sulawesi Province - **Content**

- Adopt focus of SDGs → education and health gaps identified, especially access to water and sanitation for women and children
- farmers and fishermen recognized as vulnerable groups potentially exposed to the negative impacts of climate change
- strategy proposed focuses to people live in remote areas and those who have difficulties reaching the islands → through provision of inter-island transportation networks.
- Another focus is urban communities with dense populations → through rearranging the area and providing infrastructure in form of drainage and health services
- stages preceded the preparation of the academic text were studies of vulnerability and risk are referred → in all stages of the study civil society organizations were involved , resulted recommendations in the form of adaptation strategies for priority areas affected.
- resulting strategy of vulnerability studies linked to the needs of vulnerable groups → need to synchronize the results with recommendations in the academic manuscript

Gap Analysis

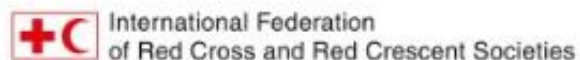
- The regulation in Province of Maluku reflects more how inclusiveness is pursued within the framework of collaboration
- Obstacles → tight financing timeframe of policy making had caused the government tends to take a more pragmatic and quick step
- “public” consultation on the regulation is limited to the executive, legislative and consultant teams from local universities (Southeast Sulawesi case).
- Private sectors engagement (Maluku case)
 - limited for the need for resource mobilization
 - private sector has the potential to also be a disadvantaged group whose business operations are disrupted due to climate change and disaster exposure → need to shift paradigm to shared-value

Conclusion

- Social inclusion and collaborative approach in line with the aim to building climate and disaster resilience
- Public consultation held by local governments is an important instrument → need to ensure the mechanism
- Both of the regional regulations reflect attempt for social inclusion and collaboration but with different levels of depth.
- Content of both regulations reflects the views on the importance of social inclusion and building collaboration but obstacles on the financing timeframe
- disadvantaged groups recognized but lack of specific strategies for each groups
- Need to shift in paradigm of private sector collaboration → from resources mobilisation to private sector adaptation

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