



**BOOK 3**

# THE ROLES OF NON-STATE ACTORS IN CLIMATE RESILIENCE



# THE ROLES OF NON-STATE ACTORS IN CLIMATE RESILIENCE

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

## A

<b>ABC</b>	Alliance Biodiversity - CIAT
<b>ACCCRN</b>	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AF</b>	Adaptation Fund
<b>APDR3</b>	Asia Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience
<b>APIK</b>	<i>Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan</i>
<b>ASB</b>	Arbeiter - Samariter - Bund

## B

<b>BCA</b>	Bank Central Asia
<b>BCM</b>	Business Continuity Management
<b>BMBF</b>	The Federal Ministry of Education and Research Germany
<b>BMZ</b>	The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development Germany
<b>BMU-IK</b>	Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety Germany
<b>BNPB</b>	<i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i>
<b>BPBD</b>	<i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</i>
<b>BRIGE</b>	Building Resilience through the Integration of Gender and Empowerment

## C

<b>CADRE</b>	Climate Adaptation and Disaster Resilience
<b>CCVA</b>	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
<b>CEPF</b>	The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
<b>CIAT</b>	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency
<b>CRC-KEI</b>	The Climate Resilient Cities-Kelurahan Empowerment Initiative
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility

## D

<b>DAS</b>	<i>Daerah Aliran Sungai</i>
<b>DGIS</b>	Directorate General for International Cooperation Netherlands
<b>DFAT</b>	Departement of Foreign Affairs and Trade Australia
<b>DM</b>	Disaster Management
<b>DRIVE-C</b>	Disaster Resilience Initiative for Vulnerable Communities
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction

## E

<b>ERCA</b>	Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency Japan
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System

## F

<b>FoE</b>	Friends of the Earth Japan
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**GAC** Global Affairs Canada  
**GRP** Global Resilience Partnership



**HSBC** Hongkong and Shanghai  
 Banking Corporation



**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural  
 Development

**IFRC** International Federation of Red Cross  
 and Red Crescent Societies

**ILFAD** Indonesia Liquidity Facility After  
 Disasters

**INVEST-DM** Investing in Human capital for Disaster  
 Management

**IKI** International Climate Initiative Germany

**IR Indonesia** Islamic Relief Indonesia

**IUCN ARO** International Union for Conservation of  
 Nature Asia Regional Office

**IUCN NL** International Union for Conservation of  
 Nature Netherlands



**KNIP** Komite Nasional Indonesia Pusat

**KONSEPSI** Konsorsium untuk Studi dan  
 Pengembangan Partisipasi



**LIRAD** Livelihood Recovery After Disaster  
**LKM** Lembaga Keuangan Mikro  
**LPBI NU** Lembaga Penanggulangan Bencana  
 dan Perubahan Iklim Nahdlatul Ulama



**MACP** Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropy  
**MCAI** Millennium Challenge Account Indonesia  
**MCI** Mercy Corps Indonesia  
**MCK** Mandi Cuci Kakus  
**MoU** Memorandum of Understanding  
**M-RED** Managing Risks through Economic  
 Development



**NICFI** Norway's International Climate  
 and Forest Initiative  
**NORAD** North American Aerospace  
 Defense Command  
**NSVC** Nutrition Sensitive Value Chain



**OFDA** Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance  
**OXFAM** Oxford Committee for Famine Relief



**P3DM** Public-Private Partnership for  
 Disaster Management  
**PAH** Pemanenan Air Hujan  
**PMI** Palang Merah Indonesia  
**PRB API** Pengurangan Resiko Bencana  
 Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim  
**PRBBK** Pengurangan Risiko Bencana  
 Berbasis Komunitas



**RAD API** Rencana Aksi Daerah Adaptasi  
 Perubahan Iklim  
**RBF** Rockefeller Brothers Fund  
**READI** Resilient Environment through Active  
 DRR Initiatives  
**RVO.nl** Netherlands Enterprise Agency



**SCDRR** Strategic Center of Disaster Risk  
 Reduction  
**SIDA** Swedish International  
 Development Cooperation Agency  
**STBM WASH** Community Based Total Sanitation  
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene  
**SWF** Sustainable Water Fund



**TATTS** Technical Assistance and Training Team  
**TSBD** *Tim Siaga Bencana Desa*



**UCCAR** Urban Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience  
**UCLG ASPAC** United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific  
**UCLIM** Urban Climate Risk Management  
**UK** United Kingdom  
**UMKM** *Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah*  
**UNDP** United Nation Development Programme  
**UNFCCC** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**UN HABITAT** United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
**USAID** United States Agency for International Development



**WASH** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene  
**WB** World Bank  
**WII** Wetlands International Indonesia  
**WVI** *Wahana Visi Indonesia*  
**WWF** World Wildlife Fund



**YKAN** *Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara*  
**YLBA** *Yayasan Lahan Basah*



**ZFRA** Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance  
**ZFRP** Zurich Flood Resilience Programme





# The Roles of Non-Governmental Organizations in Climate Resilience



In Indonesia, climate change has affected various sectors at different levels. The dangers of climate variability at the site level have direct impacts on social and economic well-being. Policies formulated by the central government, as an effort to improve climate resilience, lead related stakeholders to make their contribution as measures to anticipate climate change.

Increasing climate resilience is a collaborative action of all stakeholders, both the state actors and non-state actors (NSA) including civil society organizations, academics, private sectors and individuals. Impacts at a local scale can be handled effectively by involving groups and institutions working at the site level. The intervention of NSA can be carried out through assistance to communities and infrastructure development. Additionally, NSA can target down to the smallest administrative areas and embrace the communities that are formed in the society, so that climate resilience action becomes more comprehensive.

NSA includes various types of institutions who are engaged in academics, societies, and others; however, the mapping in this book is carried out for NGOs. There are 9 (nine) organizations out of 24 that are included in the matrix of the pillars of environmental development in Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs) based on the Regulation of the Minister for National Development Planning/ Bappenas No.7 of 2018.

The roles of NGOs are inseparable from their contributions to increasing national climate resilience. Obtaining data and information on NGOs interventions was carried out through mapping of the types of activities and locations of climate resilience activities based on sectors and approaches. The mapping results can become a reference for the central government, local governments (province/district/city), and NGOs to increase collaboration in preparing complementary climate resilience activities in locations affected by climate change. This effort is expected to create a convergence between the government and NGOs to realize climate resilience development and encourage the development of innovations and new solutions to increase the achievement of climate resilience.

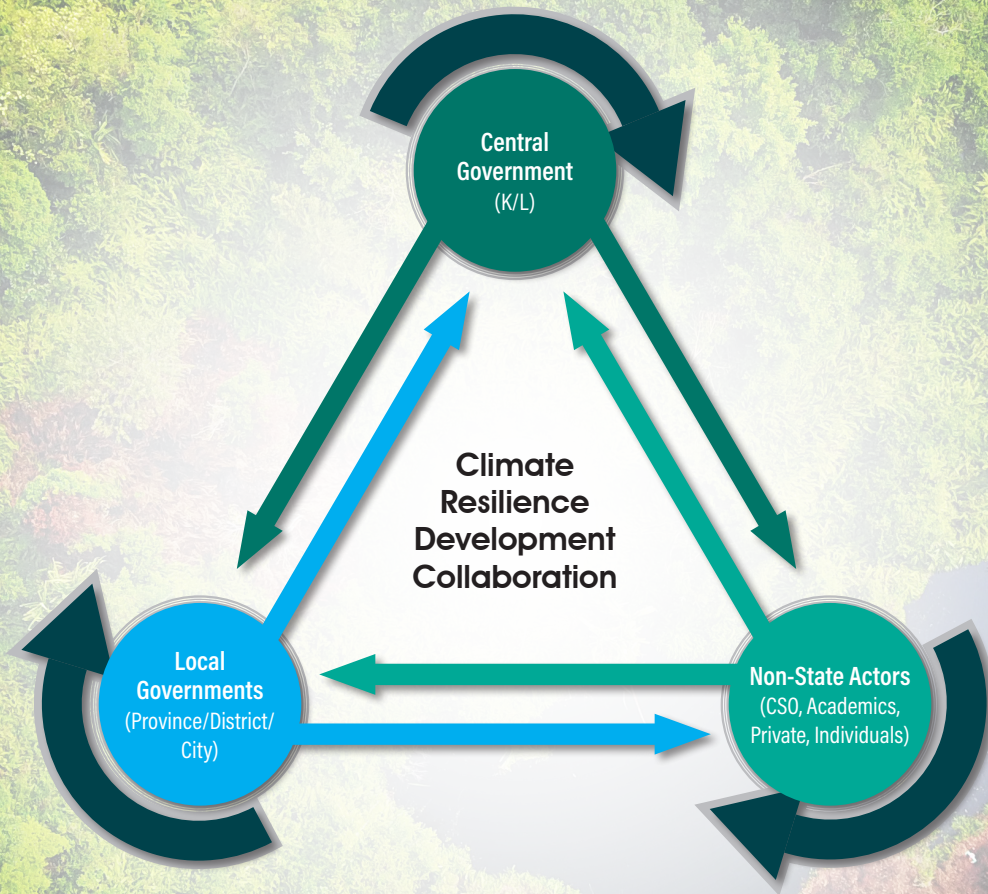


Figure 1. Climate Resilience Development Collaboration.



# Climate Resilience Activities of Non-State Actors

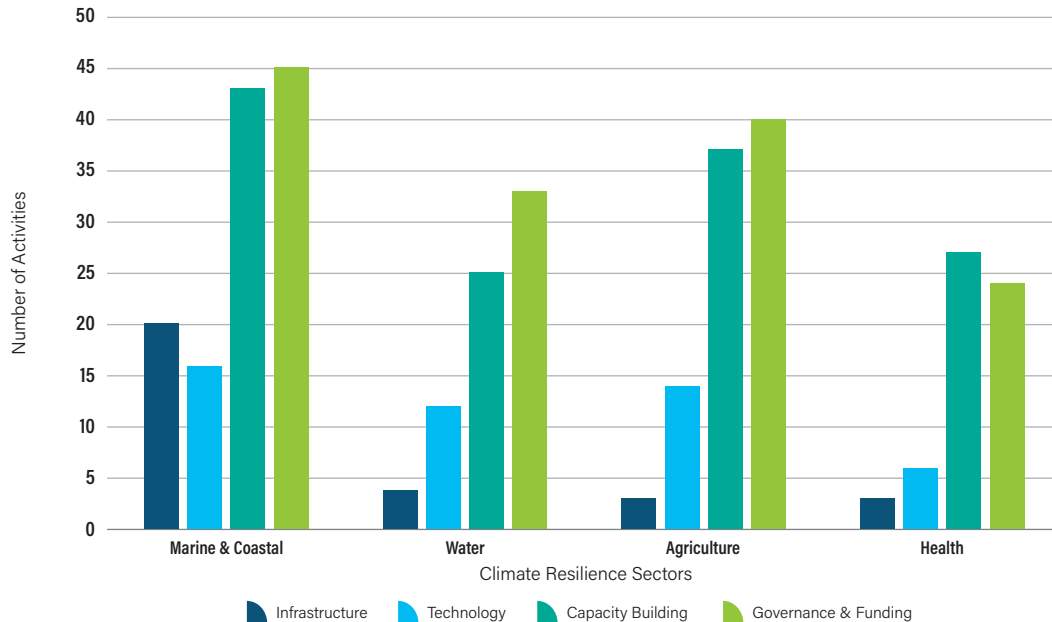


Figure 2. Proportion of Non-Governmental Organization in NAP Priority Sector for Climate Resilience.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>One activity name can have 2 (two) or more approaches to climate resilience activities.

The roles of NSA in climate resilience activities have been carried out since the issuance of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, namely in the form of mangrove rehabilitation in Indramayu District, West Java by the Wetlands Foundation in 1998. Afterward, the roles of NSA in climate resilience activities have increased significantly since the issuance of the Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR) in 2010. Climate resilience activities carried out, focused on 4 (four) priority sectors, marine and coastal areas, water, agriculture, and health, are in the form of infrastructure development, technology, capacity building, as well as governance and funding (see Figure 2).

Based on the mapping of NSA interventions in priority locations for climate resilience development in Figure 2, it appears that the intensity of contribution of NSA is high in the marine and coastal and agricultural sectors. In general, NSA has more activities on capacity building for local governments and communities, as well as governance and funding in the form of strengthening local regulations. Other climate resilience carried out include mangroves rehabilitation, reservoir construction, and forest reforestation to protect water reserves, as well as strengthening health services, drafting regulations, and so on. A list of actions by NSA in climate resilience can be seen in Annex 1.

**Table 1.** Recapitulation of the Roles of Non-State Actors in Priority Sectors of Climate Resilience.

No	Organization	Climate Resilience Priority Sectors															
		Marine and Coastal				Water				Agriculture				Health			
		I	T	CB	G&F	I	T	CB	G&F	I	T	CB	G&F	I	T	CB	G&F
1.	Aisyiyah			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
2.	ABC										✓	✓	✓				
3.	IFRC			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
4.	IR Indonesia		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓				✓
5.	Kemitraan				✓			✓	✓				✓				✓
6.	KONSEPSI			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
7.	LPBI NU	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
8.	MUI			✓				✓				✓				✓	
9.	MCI		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
10.	Muhammadiyah			✓				✓				✓				✓	
11.	Oxfam										✓	✓	✓				
12.	PMI		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
13.	Rainforest Alliance											✓	✓				
14.	RARE Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓												
15.	SNV Indonesia						✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓
16.	WVI											✓					
17.	WWF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
18.	Bintari Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
19.	KARINA Foundation				✓				✓				✓				✓
20.	YKAN				✓				✓				✓				✓
21.	Kota Kita Foundation			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
22.	YLBA	✓	✓		✓												
23.	Obor Tani Foundation					✓				✓							
24.	UCLG ASPAC			✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓

Description:  
**I** : Infrastructure  
**T** : Technology  
**CB** : Capacity Building  
**G&F** : Governance & Funding



## Locations of Non-State Actors' Activities

Aiming to distinguish climate resilience activities from activities that are business as usual, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas has determined priority locations for climate resilience throughout Indonesia, which are divided into Super Priority, Top Priority, and Priority locations. Based on this, all activity locations that have been/are being carried out by some NGOs are overlaid with a map of priority locations for climate resilience to see whether these activities are climate resilience activities or business as usual. Although the priority locations for climate resilience have not been covered by all NSA in Indonesia, the overlay results show that the majority of activities supporting climate resilience have spread throughout Indonesia in all priority sectors, which are Super Priority, Top Priority and Priority. The NSA's activities location in each priority sector for climate resilience can be seen in the following figure.



# Location Mapping of Non-State Actors' Adaptation Activities Marine & Coastal Sector

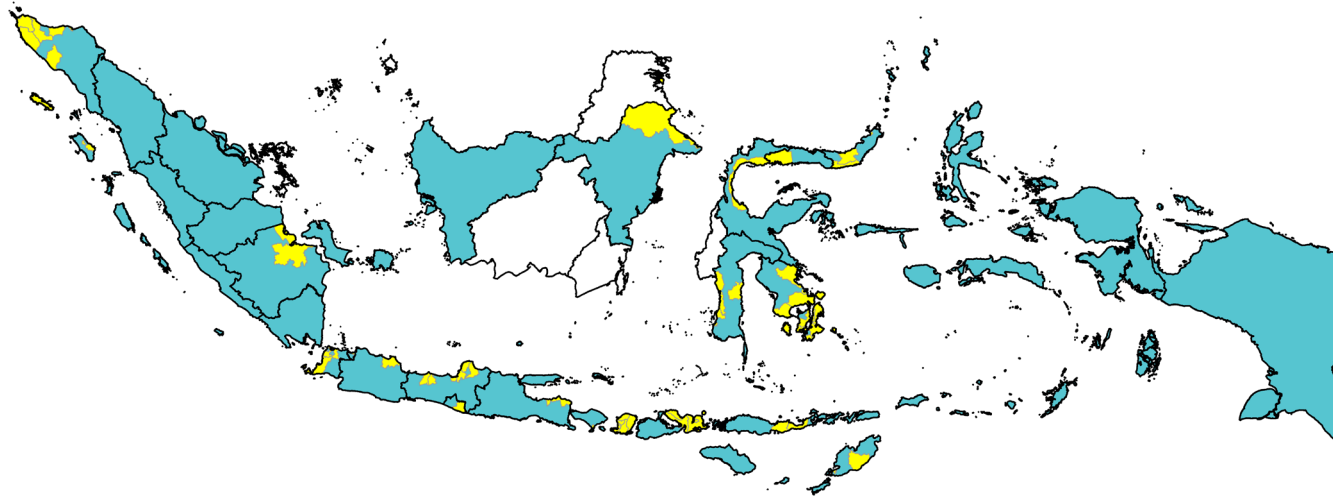


Figure 3. Location Mapping of Non-State Actors' Adaptation Activities in Marine and Coastal Sector.

**Notes:**

M : Marine  
C : Coastal

**Level of Climate Resilience  
Development Priority Activities**

- Super Priority
- Top Priority
- Priority

**Level of Non-State Actors' Activities**

- Activities carried out at the district/city level
- Activities carried out at the provincial level

Institutions that have activities in the Marine and Coastal Sector at the National level: 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 17, 19, 21

**Code of Non-State  
Actor Institutions**

1	Aisiyah	5	Kemitraan	9	MCI	13	Rainforest Alliance	17	WWF	21	Yayasan Kota Kita
2	ABC	6	KONSEPSI	10	Muhammadiyah	14	RARE Indonesia	18	Yayasan Bintari	22	YLBA
3	IFRC	7	LPBI NU	11	Oxfam	15	SNV Indonesia	19	Yayasan KARINA	23	Yayasan Obor Tani
4	IR Indonesia	8	MUI	12	PMI	16	WVI	20	YKAN	24	UCLG ASPAC



List of Activities locations of non-state actors in climate resilience priority locations

SUMATERA			
M	C	Province/District/City	Institutions
		Aceh Province	9, 17
		Nagan Raya District	22
		Pidie District	22
		Simeuleu District	22
		Aceh Besar District	22
		Aceh Jaya District	22
		Bireun District	22
		Sabang City	22
		Lhokseumawe City	22
		South Sumatera Province	7
		Banyu Asin District	22
		North Sumatera Province	1, 9
		Nias District	22
		Bengkulu Province	7, 9
		Jambi Province	5
		Kep. Bangka Belitung Province	7
		Lampung Province	9
		Riau Province	7
		West Sumatera Province	4, 7, 9

JAVA - BALI			
M	C	Province/District/City	Institutions
		Banten Province	7, 9
		Pandeglang District	17
		Serang District	22
		DI Yogyakarta Province	7, 9
		Gunung Kidul District	18
		DKI Jakarta Province	7, 9
		Jakarta Utara City	12, 19
		West Java Province	7, 9, 17, 21
		Indramayu District	22
		Central Java Province	7, 9
		Pemalang District	22
		Pati District	7
		Jejara District	7
		Pekalongan District	18
		Pekalongan City	9, 18, 21
		Demak District	7, 22
		Semarang City	9, 18
		East Java Province	7, 9, 17
		Situbondo District	22
		Bali Province	1
		Denpasar City	22

MALUKU			
M	C	Province/District/City	Institutions
		Maluku Province	9
		North Maluku Province	9

NUSA TENGGARA			
M	C	Province/District/City	Institutions
		West Nusa Tenggara Province	1, 4, 7, 9, 17
		Bima District	4
		Lombok Barat District	6
		Lombok Tengah District	6
		Lombok Timur District	4, 6
		Dompu District	4
		Lombok Utara District	6
		Bima City	4, 21
		East Nusa Tenggara Province	7, 9, 17
		Timor Tengah Selatan District	19
		Ende District	22
		Sikka District	19, 21, 22
		Kupang City	21

KALIMANTAN			
M	C	Province/District/City	Institutions
		East Kalimantan Province	5
		Berau District	20
		Tarakan City	9, 22
		West Kalimantan Province	7

PAPUA			
M	C	Province/District/City	Institutions
		Papua Province	9
		West Papua Province	9

SULAWESI			
M	C	Province/District/City	Institutions
		Gorontalo Province	7
		Pohuwato District	22
		North Sulawesi Province	7, 9
		Bolaang Mongondow District	22
		Bolmo Selatan District	22
		Manado City	21
		Central Sulawesi Province	7
		Parigi Moutong District	22
		South Sulawesi Province	7
		Barau District	7
		Pangkajene & Kep. District	7
		Pinrang District	4
		Parepare City	7
		Wajo District	7
		Makassar City	21
		Southeast Sulawesi Province	7
		Buton Selatan District	14
		Bombana District	14
		Konawe Kep. District	14
		Konawe Selatan District	14
		Buton District	14
		Buton Tengah District	14
		Buton Utara District	14
		Muna District	14
		Konawe Utara District	14
		Wakatobi District	14
		Kendari City	17



# Location Mapping of Non-State Actors' Adaptation Activities Water Sector

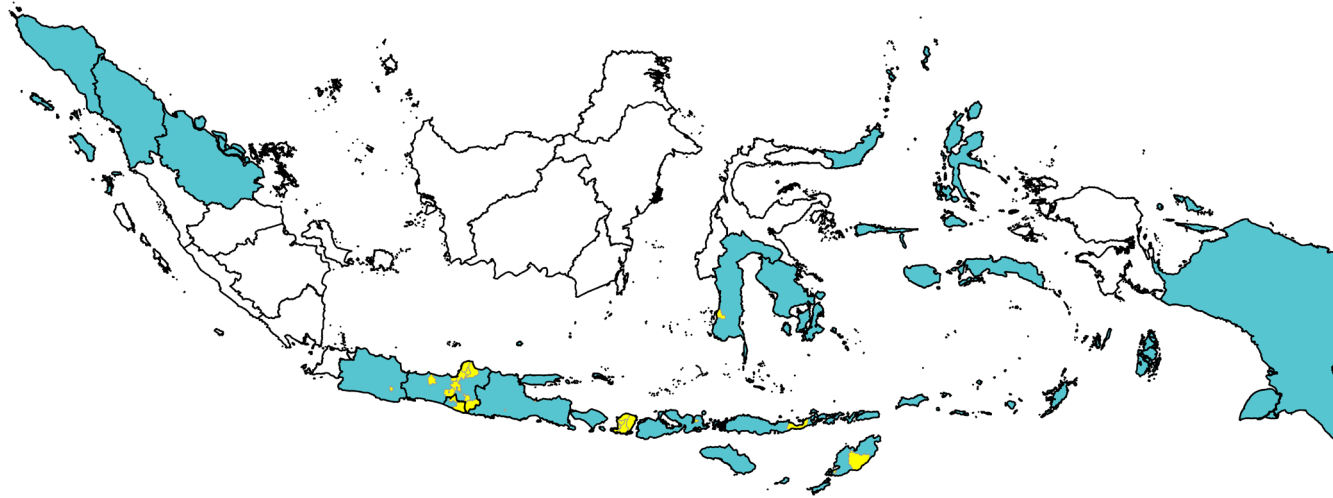


Figure 4. Location Mapping of Non-State Actors' Adaptation Activities in Water Sector.

**Note:**

W : Water

**Level of Climate Resilience  
Development Priority Activities**

- Super Priority
- Top Priority
- Priority

**Level of Non-State Actors' Activities**

- Activities carried out at the district/city level
- Activities carried out at the provincial level

Institutions that have activities in the Water Sector at the National level: 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 19, 21

**Code of Non-State  
Actor Institutions**

1	Aisiyiah	5	Kemitraan	9	MCI	13	Rainforest Alliance	17	WWF	21	Yayasan Kota Kita
2	ABC	6	KONSEPSI	10	Muhammadiyah	14	RARE Indonesia	18	Yayasan Bintari	22	YLBA
3	IFRC	7	LPBI NU	11	Oxfam	15	SNV Indonesia	19	Yayasan KARINA	23	Yayasan Obor Tani
4	IR Indonesia	8	MUI	12	PMI	16	WVI	20	YKAN	24	UCLG ASPAC



List of Activities locations of non-state actors in climate resilience priority locations

### SUMATERA

W	Province/District/City	Institutions
	Aceh Province	5, 9
	North Sumatera Province	1, 9

### NUSA TENGGARA

W	Province/District/City	Institutions
	West Nusa Tenggara Province	1, 4, 5, 7, 9
	Lombok Tengah District	6
	Lombok Barat District	6
	Lombok Timur District	6
	Mataram City	6
	Lombok Utara District	6
	Bima City	21
	East Nusa Tenggara Province	5, 7, 9
	Timor Tengah Selatan District	19
	Sikka District	19, 21
	Kupang City	21, 23

### JAVA - BALI

W	Province/District/City	Institutions
	DI Yogyakarta Province	5, 7, 9
	Gunung Kidul District	18
	Sleman District	21
	West Java Province	3, 7, 9
	Tasikmalaya City	15
	Cirebon City	9
	Central Java Province	3, 5, 7, 9
	Pekalongan City	9
	Pati District	7
	Wonogiri District	23
	Demak District	7
	Jepara District	7
	Kudus District	7
	Magelang District	18
	Pekalongan District	9, 18
	Semarang District	9, 18
	Semarang City	9, 18, 21
	Sukoharjo District	23
	East Java Province	7, 9
	Probolinggo City	9
	Blitar City	9
	Bali Province	1

### SULAWESI

W	Province/District/City	Institutions
	South Sulawesi Province	1, 7
	Pangkajene & Kep. District	7
	North Sulawesi Province	7, 9
	Southeast Sulawesi Province	5, 7

### MALUKU

W	Province/District/City	Institutions
	Maluku Province	9
	North Maluku Province	9

### PAPUA

W	Province/District/City	Institutions
	Papua Province	5, 9, 17



# Location Mapping of Non-State Actors' Adaptation Activities Agriculture Sector

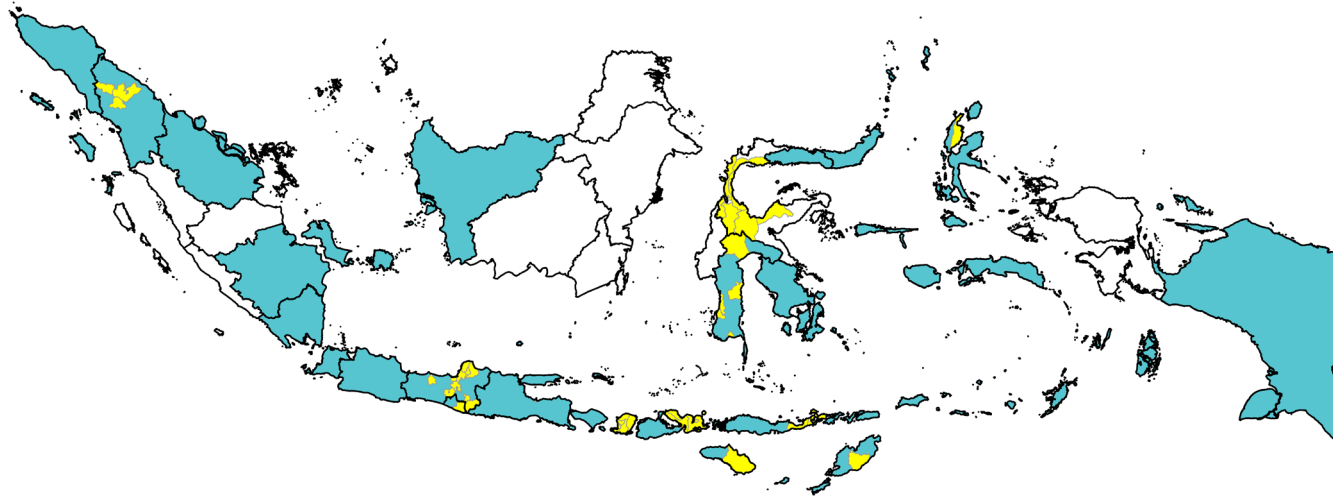


Figure 5. Location Mapping of Non-State Actors' Adaptation Activities in Agriculture Sector.

**Note:**  
Ag : Agriculture

**Level of Climate Resilience  
Development Priority Activities**

- Super Priority
- Top Priority
- Priority

**Level of Non-State Actors' Activities**

- Activities carried out at the district/city level
- Activities carried out at the provincial level

Institutions that have activities in the Agriculture Sector at the National level: 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 19, 21

**Code of Non-State  
Actor Institutions**

1	Aisiyah	5	Kemitraan	9	MCI	13	Rainforest Alliance	17	WWF	21	Yayasan Kota Kita
2	ABC	6	KONSEPSI	10	Muhammadiyah	14	RARE Indonesia	18	Yayasan Bintari	22	YLBA
3	IFRC	7	LPBI NU	11	Oxfam	15	SNV Indonesia	19	Yayasan KARINA	23	Yayasan Obor Tani
4	IR Indonesia	8	MUI	12	PMI	16	WVI	20	YKAN	24	UCLG ASPAC



List of Activities locations of non-state actors in climate resilience priority locations

SUMATERA		
Ag	Province/District/City	Institutions
	South Sumatera Province	7
	Ogan Komering Ulu District	15
	Musi Banyuasin District	13, 15
	Palembang City	21
	North Sumatera Province	1, 9
	Samosir District	13
	Simalungun District	2, 13
	Karo District	13
	Jambi Province	5
	Muaro Jambi District	15
	Lampung Province	9
	Mesuji District	15
	Aceh Province	9
	Bengkulu Province	7, 9
	Kep. Bangka Belitung Province	7
	Riau Province	5, 7
	West Sumatera Province	4, 5, 7, 9

JAVA - BALI		
Ag	Province/District/City	Institutions
	Banten Province	7
	Pandeglang District	17
	DI Yogyakarta Province	7, 9
	Gunung Kidul District	18
	West Java Province	7, 9, 13
	Bogor District	12
	Central Java Province	7, 9
	Pekalongan District	18
	Pati District	7
	Wonogiri District	23
	Demak District	7
	Jepara District	7
	Kudus District	7
	Magelang District	18
	Semarang District	18
	Semarang City	9, 18
	East Java Province	1, 7, 9
	Probolinggo District	9
	Sukoharjo District	23
	Bali Province	1

MALUKU		
Ag	Province/District/City	Institutions
	Maluku Province	5, 9, 13
	Seram Bagian Timur District	2
	North Maluku Province	9
	Halmahera Utara District	16

NUSA TENGGARA		
Ag	Province/District/City	Institutions
	West Nusa Tenggara Province	1, 4, 5, 7, 9
	Lombok Barat District	6
	Lombok Tengah District	6
	Lombok Timur District	4, 7, 11
	Lombok Utara District	6
	Bima District	4, 11
	Dompus District	4
	Mataram City	6
	Bima City	4, 11, 21
	East Nusa Tenggara Province	7, 9
	Timor Tengah Selatan District	11, 19
	Flores Timur District	11
	Sikka District	19, 21
	Sumba Timur District	16

KALIMANTAN		
Ag	Province/District/City	Institutions
	West Kalimantan Province	5, 7
	Kapuas Hulu District	17
	East Kalimantan Province	5
	Berau District	20
	Kutai Barat District	17
	Central Kalimantan Province	5
	South Kalimantan Province	5

SULAWESI		
Ag	Province/District/City	Institutions
	Central Sulawesi Province	5, 9
	Donggala District	16
	Tojo Una-Una District	16
	Parigi Moutong District	16
	Poso District	13
	Sigi District	16
	South Sulawesi Province	7
	Barru District	7
	Wajo District	7
	Enrekang District	5
	Luwu Utara District	13
	Pangkajene & Kep. District	7
	Pinrang District	5
	Tana Toraja District	5
	Toraja Utara District	5
	Bantaeng District	13
	Makassar City	21
	Gorontalo Province	7
	North Sulawesi Province	7, 9
	Southeast Sulawesi Province	7

PAPUA		
Ag	Province/District/City	Institutions
	Papua Province	9
	West Papua Province	5, 9



# Location Mapping of Non-State Actors' Adaptation Activities Health Sector

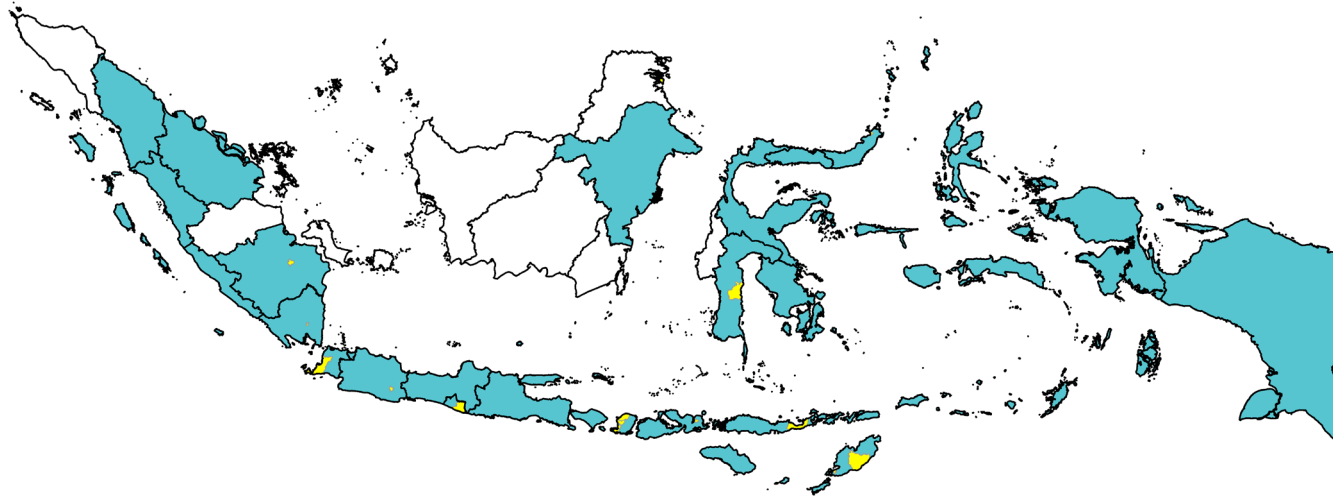


Figure 6. Location Mapping of Non-State Actors' Adaptation Activities in Health Sector.

**Notes:**

D : DHF  
M : Malaria  
Pa : Pneumonia

**Level of Climate Resilience Development Priority Activities**

- Super Priority
- Top Priority
- Priority

**Level of Non-State Actors' Activities**

- Activities carried out at the district/city level
- Activities carried out at the provincial level

Institutions that have activities in the Health Sector at the National level: 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 19, 21

**Code of Non-State Actor Institutions**

1	Aisiyah	5	Kemitraan	9	MCI	13	Rainforest Alliance	17	WWF	21	Yayasan Kota Kita
2	ABC	6	KONSEPSI	10	Muhammadiyah	14	RARE Indonesia	18	Yayasan Bintari	22	YLBA
3	IFRC	7	LPBI NU	11	Oxfam	15	SNV Indonesia	19	Yayasan KARINA	23	Yayasan Obor Tani
4	IR Indonesia	8	MUI	12	PMI	16	WVI	20	YKAN	24	UCLG ASPAC



List of Activities locations of non-state actors in climate resilience priority locations

### SUMATERA

D	M	Pa	Province/District/City	Institutions
			Lampung Province	9
			Bandar Lampung City	9, 15
			Metro City	15
			South Sumatera Province	7
			Palembang City	21
			Aceh Province	9
			Bengkulu Province	7, 9
			Jambi Province	5
			Kep. Bangka Belitung Province	7
			Riau Province	7
			West Sumatera Province	7, 9
			North Sumatera Province	1, 9

### SULAWESI

D	M	Pa	Province/District/City	Institutions
			South Sulawesi Province	7
			Kab. Wajo	7
			North Sulawesi Province	7, 9
			Kota Manado	21
			Gorontalo Province	7
			Central Sulawesi Province	9
			Southeast Sulawesi Province	7

### JAVA - BALI

D	M	Pa	Province/District/City	Institutions
			Banten Province	7
			Pandeglang District	17
			DKI Jakarta Province	7, 9
			Jakarta Utara City	12, 19
			DI Yogyakarta Province	7, 9
			Gunung Kidul District	18
			West Java Province	7, 9
			Tasikmalaya District	15
			Central Java Province	7, 9
			Kudus District	7
			Magelang District	18
			East Java Province	7, 9
			Bali Province	1

### KALIMANTAN

D	M	Pa	Province/District/City	Institutions
			Tarakan City	9
			West Kalimantan Province	7
			East Kalimantan Province	5

### NUSA TENGGARA

D	M	Pa	Province/District/City	Institutions
			West Nusa Tenggara Province	1, 7, 9
			Lombok Barat District	6
			Lombok Utara District	6
			Bima City	21
			East Nusa Tenggara Province	9
			Timor Tengah Selatan District	19
			Sikka District	19, 21
			Kupang City	21

### MALUKU

D	M	Pa	Province/District/City	Institutions
			Maluku Province	9
			North Maluku Province	9


### PAPUA


D	M	Pa	Province/District/City	Institutions
			Papua Province	9
			West Papua Province	9



# Profile of Non-State Actors in Climate Resilience

Information related to the profile of NSA is useful as a communication medium to facilitate the coordination of parties who have the same goals in realizing climate resilience and national development. Below is the detailed information on several NSA that contribute to climate resilience activities.

1		
Organization	<b>Aisiyah</b>	
General Info	<p><b>Aisiyah</b> is a women's organization by Persyarikatan Muhammadiyah, an Islamic movement that preaches the values of Amar Ma'ruf Nahi Munkar and tajdid that is based on Islam and originated from the Al-Qur'an and As-Sunnah. Aisiyah's ideal vision and development is to upholding of Islam and the realization of true Islamic community, and the achievement of their efforts leads to strengthening and developing the preaching of Amar Ma'ruf Nahi Munkar in a more qualified way towards civil societies. Aisiyah has 12 missions and one of them is directly related to the environment, particularly the 9th mission which is: "Increasing and developing activities in the fields of social, community welfare, health and the environment."</p>	
Scope of Work	<p>Aisiyah's 12 scopes of work include family development, tabligh, education, health, social welfare, cadre, economy and employment, law and human rights, political education, study and development of destination organizations, environment and culture. In the environmental sector, Aisiyah has a program to improve socialization and assistance for effective use of water resources, an environmentally conscious movement, as well as to increase and strengthen understanding and capacity for disaster management.</p>	
Role in Increasing Climate Resilience	<p>Aisiyah focuses on inclusivity in disaster management by involving those who are vulnerable and disable. Their activities related to disaster management were carried out in 2016 in several provinces.</p>	

Organization	<p style="text-align: right;">Alliance</p>  <p><b>Alliance Biodiversity-CIAT (ABC)</b></p>
General Info	<p><b>The Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)</b> were originally two independent organizations with headquarters in Macarresse – Rome, Italy. CIAT has been established in Indonesia since the '90s and the MoU has been renewed with the Agricultural Research and Development Agency since 2017 for 5 (five) years. At the end of 2019, CIAT began to join forces with Bioversity International under the coordination of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and changed its name to the Alliance Bioversity – CIAT (ABC).</p> <p>The ABC's vision is "Food systems and landscapes that sustain the planet, drive prosperity and nourish people," while its mission, "We deliver research-based solutions that harness agricultural biodiversity and sustainably transform food systems to improve people's lives in a climate crisis."</p>
Scope of Work	<p>ABC is engaged in agricultural and livestock biodiversity with an approach focusing on climate change adaptation.</p>
Role in Increasing Climate Resilience	<p>ABC started contributing to climate resilience in 2015, mostly in the form of technology development, capacity building, governance and funding. In 2015-2018, ABC conducted capacity building activities through farmer field schools on tubers and nutrition, as well as farming schools for tuber-based products. Then in 2020 (currently), ABC collaborated with BBSDLP to compile a Climate Smart Agricultural Profile of Indonesia. The majority of ABC's intervention locations in climate resilience activities are in Maluku and North Maluku Provinces and some in North Sumatra, East Java and East Nusa Tenggara Provinces.</p>

### Organization

## International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)



### General Info

**IFRC** is a global humanitarian organization that coordinates and directs international assistance after natural and non-natural disasters in non-conflict situations. IFRC's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing a sense of humanity. IFRC collaborates with national associations in responding to disasters around the world. In addition, the IFRC also supports health, justice, human rights and migrant assistance programs. The IFRC's strategic objectives are to save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen post disaster and crisis recovery, promote healthy and safe living, and promote social and cultural inclusiveness without violence and peace.

### Scope of Work

IFRC carries out its programs and activities in several fields, including health, disaster and crisis, learning, education and training, as well as promoting principles and values such as inclusiveness, gender equality, and policies. In the health sector, IFRC focuses on water, sanitation and hygiene, first aid, blood donations, and public health. In the field of disaster and crisis activities, IFRC focuses on settlements, financing, climate-smart disaster risk reduction, policies, logistics, etc.

### Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Through climate-smart disaster risk reduction, IFRC helps communities to reduce climate and disaster risks, increase resilience and prepare for emergencies. Their activities include developing an early warning system, increasing public awareness, strengthening climate-smart related regulations in disaster risk reduction, risk assessment and planning, and reducing the impact of disasters. In Indonesia, the IFRC implements their programs and activities at the national and provincial levels (West Java and Central Java Provinces).

## Organization

**Islamic Relief (IR) Indonesia**

## General Info

**Islamic Relief Worldwide** was established in 1984 in Birmingham, United Kingdom. Now they have several branch offices and one of their head offices is based in Jakarta.

**Vision:** "Inspired by our Islamic faith and guided by our values, we envisage a world where communities are empowered, social obligations are fulfilled and people respond as one to the suffering of others."

**Mission:** "Exemplifying our Islamic values, we will mobilize resources, build partnerships and develop local capacity as we work to:

1. Enable communities to mitigate disaster impacts, prepare for their occurrence and respond by providing relief, protection and recovery,
2. Promote integrated development and environmental custodianship with a focus on sustainable livelihoods,
3. Support the marginalised and vulnerable to voice their needs and address root causes of poverty."

## Scope of Work

IR Indonesia works with communities in the society to increase community resilience to disaster and provide emergency facilities when disaster occurs, such as building public facilities, study, and community empowerment.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Their contribution began in 2018, in the sectors of marine and coastal, and agriculture, with most of their activities focus on governance and funding, capacity building, and technology provision, such as:

- 30 years of developing weather application and climate projection studies,
- Developing community-based climate resilience training modules to be socialized in schools, and
- Assisting salt farmers, grouper farmers and rainfed lowland farmers to withstand the impacts of climate change.

Most of IR Indonesia's Climate Resilience Activities are implemented in West Nusa Tenggara Province, specifically in Lombok Timur District, Dompu, Bima, and Bima City.

## Organization

**Kemitraan**

THE PARTNERSHIP  
FOR GOVERNANCE REFORM

## General Info

**Kemitraan** was founded in 2000 in Jakarta as a multi-donor trust fund and is administered by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Kemitraan was founded and led by a number of prominent Indonesian leaders from the government, civil societies and private sectors to promote the principles of good governance. In 2003, Kemitraan became an independent legal entity, registered as a non-profit civil law association. Since early 2010, Kemitraan has obtained full fiduciary responsibility and accountability for programs and developments.

**Vision:** To build a just, democratic and sustainable government that increases the welfare of the Indonesian people.

**Mission:** To disseminate, promote and institutionalize the principles of good and clean governance between the government, civil societies and businesses, while taking into account human rights, balance gender, marginalization and environmental resilience.

## Scope of Work

Kemitraan is engaged in sustainable environmental governance; poverty alleviation and economic governance; civil society empowerment (and open government); human rights, law and anti-corruption; decentralization, bureaucratic reform and government public services; democratic and state governance; strategic research; and social inclusion. Kemitraan started contributing to climate resilience in 2011 with activities mostly focused on the water sector and partly on the agricultural sector or all four priority sectors. The majority of activities carried out were in the form of governance and funding, while a small portion was in the form of capacity building. The locations of Kemitraan's interventions in climate resilience activities are scattered throughout Indonesia.

Role in Increasing  
Climate Resilience

Their activities in the water sector include supporting sustainable land use and forest governance, accelerating the development of good forest and climate governance through reducing deforestation and forest degradation, increasing community legal access in forest management, strengthening the relationship between subnational REDD activities and national and international market and non-market efforts, and villages that care about peat. In the agricultural sector, their activities focus on strengthening food security for marginalized and vulnerable groups and managing sustainable plantation businesses. In addition, Kemitraan's climate resilience activities are carried out in the four priority sectors in the form of strengthening social forestry, improving coastal governance, supporting climate change adaptation in Saddang watershed, and strengthening green economic development.

## Organization

**Konsorsium untuk Studi dan Pengembangan Partisipasi (KONSEPSI)**

## General Info

**KONSEPSI** was established in 2001 in Mataram City, Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) Province. The establishment on KonsepSI was also to motivate the continuance of the mandate of NTB Institute for Economic and Social Research, Education and Information (LP3ES) which had previously worked in NTB since 1983 and was a branch of LP3ES Jakarta. KonsepSI's vision and mission is to strengthen democratic values by providing equal opportunities for everyone to actively participate in the management of development resources without distinction of ethnicity, color, race, sex/gender, religion and descent.

## Scope of Work

KonsepSI is engaged in research and environmental studies and public policy. KonsepSI started contributing to climate resilience in 2015 with activities mostly focused on the four priority sectors for climate resilience, some in the water sector, and only a small part in the health sector. The majority of the activities carried out were in the form of capacity building and partly in the form of governance and funding. The location of KonsepSI's intervention in climate resilience activities is only around NTB Province.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

The forms of climate resilience activities carried out by KonsepSI in the four sectors include building the resilience of MSMEs in understanding disaster impacts in Mataram City, strengthening the resilience of rural and urban communities in East Lombok regency, strengthening the climate change adaptation working group in East Lombok, working capital/skills assistance to disaster-affected communities, and developing community-based disaster risk reduction programs. In the water sector, their activities are carried out in the form of community-based forest area management in the East Rinjani area, improving the function of forest ecosystem services, and implementing Community-Based Total Sanitation (CBTS). Meanwhile, the climate resilience activities carried out by KonsepSI in the health sector include strengthening food and nutrition security policies, strengthening maternal and child health, and implementing the CBTS program.

## Organization

**Lembaga Penanggulangan Bencana dan Perubahan Iklim Nahdlatul Ulama (LPBI NU)/  
Nahdlatul Ulama Disaster Management and Climate Change Institution**



## General Info

**Nahdlatul Ulama (NU)** is the largest social organization in Indonesia. NU was founded in 1926 by influential Muslim scholars (ulama) in Indonesia. Currently, NU has 100 million members, the majority of whom live in rural areas. NU has an organizational structure from national to rural levels, such as preachers, teachers, fishermen, farmers, and traders. In the government, NU has members in the executive, legislative and judiciary level. LPBI NU is a structurally-organizational institution implementing Nahdlatul Ulama policies and programs in the fields of disaster management, climate change, and environmental preservation. The formation of the NU was agreed upon at the 32<sup>nd</sup> NU Congress in Makassar in 2010. This spirit was then confirmed in the PBNU daily plenary meeting to form the LPBI NU. After the 33<sup>rd</sup> Congress of Nahdlatul Ulama in Jombang in 2015, a new PP LPBI NU management was formed based on Decree No. 19/A.II.04/09/2015.

## Scope of Work

LPBI NU has a division in the management structure as the following:

- Research and Development
- Institutional and Policy Advocacy
- Disaster Risk Management
- Disaster Emergency Response and Rehabilitation - Reconstruction
- Knowledge Management & Networking
- Climate Change Control and Environmental Conservation.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

LPBI NU contributes to programs and activities related to disaster management, climate change control and environmental conservation through studies and research, and policy advocacy at provincial and district levels with assistance. Their programs and activities also include strengthening institutions, mainstreaming issues, increasing community capacity, controlling climate change, collecting and distributing humanitarian aid, and engaging in national and international forums for disaster risk reduction and climate change.

## Organization

**Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) -  
Indonesian Ulema Council**

## General Info

**MUI** is a non-governmental organization that accommodates Muslim scholars, zu'ama (leaders), and intellectuals in Indonesia to guide, nurture and protect Muslims throughout Indonesia. The Indonesian Ulema Council was established on July 26, 1975 in Jakarta, Indonesia. An organization that was born by Muslim scholars, zu'ama (leaders) and intellectuals and grew up among Muslims, the Indonesian Ulema Council is a community movement.

## Scope of Work

MUI has 9 (nine) institutions engaged in the study of food, medicine and cosmetics (LPPOM MUI), sharia economics (DSN MUI), professional certification (LSP MUI), DSN MUI certification (LSP DSN MUI), halal certification (DHN MUI), funding (IDF MUI), environment and natural resources (LPLH & SDA MUI), drug handling (Ganas Annar), and writing books and Islamic contents (LPBKI MUI). In particular, the scope of MUI's LPLH & SDA activities include climate change, both adaptation and mitigation, environmental conservation, water resources, peatland, waste, environmental health, air quality, and so on.

Role in Increasing  
Climate Resilience

At the national level, MUI has an environmentally-friendly mosque (eco-masjid) program that mobilizes mosque managers to carry out mitigation and adaptation programs.

## Organization

### Mercy Corps Indonesia (MCI)

## Mercy Corps Indonesia

## General Info

**MCI** is an affiliate of the Mercy Corps Global organization, which is an international non-profit organization working in more than 40 countries worldwide. Mercy Corps was founded in 1979 in Portland Oregon, USA and Edinburgh, UK. Mercy Corps has been operating in Indonesia since 1999, and Mercy Corps Indonesia has officially become a national foundation in 2012. Mercy Corps Indonesia aims to empower people to build healthy, productive, and resilient communities. Currently, Mercy Corps Indonesia is available in 10 provinces to implement various programs, both economic and market development as well as disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

## Scope of Work

Mercy Corps Indonesia analyses and identifies development challenges using multi-faceted approaches, applying a market development approach, and building resilience to achieve a sustainable impact. Mercy Corps Indonesia takes the role of facilitator and brings together various relevant actors to drive change. Mercy Corps Indonesia also emphasizes strategic partnerships with the government, private sectors, communities and research institutions in programs and works with communities to understand the challenges they are dealing with. Mercy Corps Indonesia also continues to strive to develop innovative technology-based models for developments and poverty reduction that can be applied on a large scale.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Mercy Corps Indonesia focuses on disaster emergency response, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and economic empowerment. Mercy Corps Indonesia began contributing to climate resilience activities in 2009 with most activities focused on the four priority sectors and some in the water sector. The majority of activities carried out were in the form of governance, funding and technology development. Mercy Corps Indonesia's intervention locations in climate resilience activities are scattered throughout Indonesia.

Mercy Corps Indonesia carries out climate resilience activities in four sectors, namely the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN), Climate Adaptation and Disaster Resilience, Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience, Building Resilience through the Integration of Gender and Empowerment, and etc. In addition, Mercy Corps Indonesia carries out Transboundary Flood Risk Management through Governance and Innovative Information and Zurich Flood Resilience Program as climate resilience activities in the water sector.

## Organization

**Muhammadiyah**

## General Info

**Muhammadiyah** is an organization founded by Kyai Haji Ahmad Dahlan on November 18, 1912 in Yogyakarta. The main factor that encouraged the founding of Muhammadiyah was the study (tadabbur) of Alquranul Karim. Every work of Muhammadiyah cannot be separated from efforts to realize and implement Islamic teachings. The Muhammadiyah movement is in the interests of many people, such as building various educational institutions from kindergarten to tertiary institutions, as well as various hospitals, orphanages and so on. All Muhammadiyah charities are a manifestation of Islamic da'wa. Muhammadiyah also strives to reform the ways of implementing Islamic values in social life, such as updating the way of implementing education, providing assistance to the poor and orphans, and others.

## Scope of Work

Based on the decision of the 46th Congress, Muhammadiyah consists of 13 assemblies: (1) Tabligh Council, (2) Tarjih and Tajdid Council, (3) Higher Education Council, (4) Elementary and Secondary Education Council, (5) Cadre Education Council, (6) Public Health Advisory Council, (7) Community Empowerment Council, (8) Waqf and Material Council, (9) Economic and Entrepreneurship Council, (10) Library and Information Council, (11) Law and Human Rights Council, (12) Council for Social Services, and (13) Council for the Environment. Muhammadiyah has an initiative program called Muhammadiyah Aid to help international humanitarian problems such as natural disasters, famine, social conflicts, and wars.

Activities in the main tasks of the Muhammadiyah Environmental Council include:

- Implementing environmental education and da'wa to provide an understanding of proper environmental management and building awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability,
- Increasing awareness of new environmental ethics among the wider community, including the business world, which tends to ignore environmental ethics,
- Increasing environmental awareness in broad collaboration with various agencies, both the government and private sectors.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Institutions that implement the Muhammadiyah Aid for disaster risk reduction program include LAZISMU, HUBLU, LPB, MPKU, MPM, MEK, and MPS. This program has activities in the form of assistance in disaster/social conflict areas, raising awareness regarding disasters, and post disaster assistance.

## Organization

### Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (Oxfam) di Indonesia



## General Info


**Oxfam** is a people movement that fights for equality to eradicate poverty and injustice. The vision carried by Oxfam is “A Fair World Without Poverty.” Oxfam International headquarter is in Kilimani, Nairobi, Kenya. Oxfam has a vision for a world that is just and sustainable, and its mission is to fight inequality to alleviate poverty and injustice. There are currently 20 affiliated organizations under the coordination of the Secretariat of Oxfam International. Each affiliate is an independent organization with a scope of activities and work that contribute to the achievement of Oxfam’s big goals. Oxfam has worked with local and national partners in Indonesia since 1957.

## Scope of Work

In Indonesia, Oxfam focuses on empowering women, reducing inequality and poverty, and building resilience to disasters. Currently, Oxfam is working in six provinces in Indonesia to support Indonesian government, civil society and local communities with a value of justice for gender, economy and rights in crisis situations. It empowers women and girls to participate in all economic, social, political and cultural aspects of life. In addition, marginalized small farmers, especially women, are also supported in Oxfam activities in Indonesia to improve food security and their ability to adapt to climate change. The mobilization and capacity of urban communities in Indonesia are also strengthened in responding to natural disasters by mainstreaming gender in all response interventions undertaken by the central and local governments.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Oxfam has started contributing to climate change adaptation in Indonesia since 2018. The focus of these adaptation activities is to increase community resilience to disasters and climate change. This activity is still ongoing until 2022 and is carried out in seven regencies/cities located in the Provinces of West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara. This activity includes activities related to increasing capacity, technology, as well as governance and funding.

<p>Organization</p>	<p><b>Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)</b></p>  <p><b>Palang Merah Indonesia</b></p>
<p>General Info</p>	<p><b>Palang Merah Indonesia</b> (The Indonesian Red Cross) is an organization of national associations in Indonesia which engages in the social and humanitarian sector. The Indonesian Red Cross promotes Seven Basic Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, which are Humanity, Equality, Volunteerism, Independence, Unity, Neutrality and Universality. Up until now, it has operated in 34 regions (provincial level) and has 408 branches throughout Indonesia. The implementation of disaster management by the government is carried out to ensure that disaster management is conducted in a planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner in the framework to protect communities from disaster threats, risks and impacts.</p>
<p>Scope of Work</p>	<p>Red Cross activities include providing blood donation services, coaching volunteers, Red Cross education and training, providing health and social services, disseminating Red Cross information, and restoring family relationships. The stages taken in disaster management are pre-disaster, during emergency response, and post-disaster with the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pre-disaster (preparing disaster contingency plans, advocacy and dissemination of disaster preparedness, assisting in the development of disaster resilience communities, and strengthening Indonesian Red Cross data and information centres),</li> <li>▪ Emergency Response Period (conduct rapid disaster assessment, help searching, rescuing, recovering and evacuating victims, help fulfilling basic needs and help protecting vulnerable groups),</li> <li>▪ Post-disaster (cleaning the environment, promoting health, supporting psychosocial, repairing water and sanitation facilities, continuing providing basic emergency health services, and restoring family ties).</li> </ul>
<p>Role in Increasing Climate Resilience</p>	<p>Indonesian Red Cross contributes to increasing public awareness and capacity in disaster risk reduction as well as mainstreaming the convergence of Climate Change Adaptation – Disaster Risk Reduction into regional development, particularly in Bogor District and North Jakarta City.</p>

## Organization

**Rainforest Alliance**

## General Info

**Rainforest Alliance** is an international non-profit organization created to protect the forests, improve the livelihoods of farmers and forest communities, promote the human rights of forest people, and help forest communities reduce and adapt to the climate crisis. Rainforest Alliance was founded in 2002 in New York, USA and has a branch office in Denpasar, Bali.

Their vision is “People and nature coexists in harmony,” while their mission is “Creating a more sustainable world by using social and markets forces to protect nature and improve the lives of farmers and forest people.”

## Scope of Work

Rainforest Alliance addresses issues related to forests, the economy of rural communities and forests, climate resilience (floods, drought) including the climate smart agriculture strategy and deforestation control, and advances the rights of rural communities. Rainforest Alliance launched the world’s first forest certification program in 1989 to encourage stakeholders to care and be responsible for the forest environments, tree farms and forest resources.

Rainforest Alliance also helped achieve a standardization issued by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the non-profit international body that managed standards in 1993. With this certification, all forestry activities have met FSC’s strict environmental, social and economic standards, so that processed wood derived from forest land has been managed in a way that conserves biodiversity and guarantees the rights of workers and local communities.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Rainforest Alliance started contributing to climate resilience activities in 2014 with most activities focused on the agricultural sector. The majority of activities carried out were in the form of capacity building and partly in the form of governance and funding. The locations of Rainforest Alliance interventions in climate resilience activities are mostly in South Sulawesi and some in North Sumatra, South Sumatra, West Java and Maluku. The forms of climate resilience carried out by the Rainforest Alliance in the agricultural sector are generally in the form of increasing the capacity of small-scale farmers and large plantations in the coffee, cocoa, tea, palm oil and forest products sectors through soft skills and educational activities related to climate-friendly, sustainable agricultural practices.



## Organization

### Rare Indonesia

## General Info

**Rare** inspires social and environmental change. Rare works to protect and conserve the natural resources that support millions of communities around the world. Rare uses a behaviour-based approach, rooted in behavioural science insight, to motivate individuals and communities to adopt behaviours that benefit humans and nature. Rare Global was founded in 1977 in Virginia, US and has a branch office in Bogor, West Java. Rare has a vision “To be at the forefront of driving behavioural change to achieve lasting conservation results,” and a mission “To inspire change so that people and nature can thrive together.” Rare’s program activities include Fish Forever, Revitalizing Coastal Communities, Lands for Life, Empowering Farmers, and Inspiring Individual Climate Action.

## Scope of Work

Fish Forever is Rare’s community-led solution to revitalize coastal marine habitats, such as coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass, protect biodiversity, and secure livelihoods for fishing households and their communities. Fish Forever uses an innovative approach to tackle overfishing in coastal areas by empowering communities through clear rights, strong governance, local leadership and participatory management to protect fish habitats and regulate fishing activities.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Rare started its contribution to climate resilience activities in 2012 with ongoing activities in Southeast Sulawesi with the Fisheries Area Access Management Program (FAAMP) from 2018 to 2022. Most activities carried out are in the form of governance and funding, and capacity building, while a small proportion is in infrastructure of technology development; the majority of which are engaged in the marine and coastal sectors. The management and funding activities undertaken include increasing financial independence and job security for fishermen, formulating fishing strategies, increasing monitoring of community-based exploitation of marine resources, protecting areas without a history of bleaching, increasing the population of herbivorous fish, and so on. Capacity building activities include the formation of fishermen groups, increasing fishermen’s knowledge about climate change, increasing fishermen’s behaviour in fishing culture, improving financial management for women, introducing non-fishery alternative livelihoods, and so on. Meanwhile, the infrastructure and technology activities carried out by Rare are in the form of fish catch infrastructure development, mangrove rehabilitation, as well as the creation of an early warning system and the recording of fish catches connected to a cell phone.

## Organization

**SNV Netherlands Development Organisation Indonesia**

## General Info

**SNV** was founded in 1965 in the Netherlands and has operated in Indonesia under a cooperation (MoU) with the Ministry of Home Affairs since 2013, with an office in South Jakarta. SNV makes changes in people's living standard, especially those with low-income, by increasing their income and providing access to basic services. They focus on three sectors; agriculture, energy and WASH (Water, Sanitation, Hygiene). They work in more than 25 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

## Scope of Work

Most of SNV's activities are engaged in research, technology development and capacity building, as well as community management in the fields of agriculture, energy, clean water and sanitation.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Their contribution to increasing climate resilience began in 2018, with a focus on activities in the Water and Agricultural sector. The climate resilience activities carried out are in the form of development and application of technology, assistance and community capacity building, as well as those related to governance and funding.

Their climate resilience actions include:

- In the water sector, they conduct research related to sanitation and climate change, development and trial of sanitation technology, design of sludge management, advocacy for mainstreaming climate change issues in infrastructure design, and so on;
- In the agricultural sector, they conduct training in best practice in agriculture, training on cooperative development, and developing internal control systems for the application of certification and the involvement of companies in sustainable and responsible supply chains.

SNV climate resilience activities are conducted in Sumatra and Java, specifically in South Sumatra, Jambi, Lampung and West Java.

## Organization

**Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI)**

## General Info

**Wahana Visi Indonesia** is a Christian humanitarian foundation that focuses on emergency response, community development and advocacy approaches, which aims to bring about a lasting change in the lives of children, families and communities living in poverty. WVI is dedicated to working with the most vulnerable communities regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, and gender. Since 1998, the foundation has been running a community development program that focuses on children. Hundreds of thousands of children in Indonesia have benefited from the WVI mentoring program. In 2019-2020, WVI serves 52 areas in Indonesia, which are located in 14 provinces throughout the country.

## Scope of Work

WVI puts forward long-term development programs using a sustainable area development approach or Program Area (AP) through operational offices located in WVI assisted areas. WVI focuses on the fields of education, child protection, health, economy, and risk reduction and disaster response.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

API-PRB strategy, a support for seasonal climate and weather tools and information, is an activity carried out by WVI to increase the capacity of the community and related stakeholders in several districts in Central Sulawesi, North Maluku and East Nusa Tenggara Provinces.

## Organization

**World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Indonesia**

## General Info

**WWF Indonesia** is an independent national conservation organization and part of the WWF global network. WWF began to work in Indonesia in 1962 by conducting research in Ujung Kulon aimed to save the Javan rhino population which was almost extinct. In 1996, WWF officially had a new status as a national foundation, becoming a legal entity which was incorporated according to the provisions in Indonesia. WWF Indonesia's head office is located in Jakarta. Their vision is "Indonesia's ecosystem and biodiversity are conserved, sustained and managed fairly for the welfare of present and future generations," and their mission is "The realization of fair and sustainable governance of Indonesia's ecosystem and biodiversity for the welfare of the Indonesian people."

## Scope of Work

Most of their activities are engaged in research, technology development and capacity building, as well as community management in the fields of flora and fauna, marine, food, forest, climate and energy, and freshwater.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

WWF Indonesia started contributing to climate resilience activities around 2009 with activities mostly in the marine and coastal, and water sectors, partly in the agricultural sector or in all four of them. Most of the activities carried out were in the form of governance and funding development and capacity building. WWF Indonesia's intervention location in climate resilience activities are scattered throughout the country. Activities in the marine and coastal sector, such as improving fish performance through improving water quality, increasing eel production, increasing tiger shrimp capture fisheries, increasing access for cultivators to providers of good quality seeds, fish for consumption, mangrove rehabilitation, sustainable village development and resilience to disaster, and so on. Activities in the water sector include restoring land cover and forest protection. Meanwhile, activities in the agricultural sector include increasing the capacity of palm oil farmer communities and developing the agropolitan concept.

## Organization

**Yayasan Bina Karta Lestari (BINTARI)**

## General Info

**Bintari Foundation** was founded in 1986 in Semarang, Central Java by several scientists, practitioners and environmentalists who were very concerned about environmental issues and sustainable development, especially in urban areas. Their vision is "Excellent partners in the transformation of a resilience and sustainable society," while their missions are:

1. Professional, transparent and accountable organizational governance;
2. Cooperation and strategic stakeholder partnerships;
3. Learning and developing environmental management innovations;
4. Dissemination of environmental management practices.

## Scope of Work

Bintari Foundation is engaged in climate change, watershed conservation and water resources, coastal management, disaster preparedness, and waste management. Some of the approaches taken include community-based conservation, education for sustainable development, participatory research, local economic development, supporting government, and facilitating CSR implementation.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Bintari Foundation's contribution to climate resilience started in 2008 with most activities in the marine and coastal sector, and some in the agriculture, water sector, or in all four sectors. Most of the activities carried out were in the form of infrastructure and technology development. Most of their intervention locations in climate resilience activities are in Central Java and some in Yogyakarta Special Region.

Their activities in the marine and coastal sectors include developing mangrove nursery and rehabilitation in the coastal areas of Semarang and Pekalongan, preparing loss and damage studies due to tidal flooding in Pekalongan city and regency, and strengthening groups of fishermen and fish farmers in Semarang. In the water sector, they conducted some activities such as the development of flood early warning systems in the Beringin watershed in Semarang. In the agricultural sector, they are implementing agroforestry development in Garang Hulu watershed in Semarang as well as developing a seed bank and urban farming in Pekalongan. Meanwhile, their climate resilience activities in four priority sectors are developing rainwater harvesting systems in water crisis areas, and increasing the adaptive capacity of coastal communities and those at risk of climate change through inclusive learning.

## Organization

## Yayasan KARINA



## General Info

**Caritas Indonesia (KARINA Foundation)** was established on May 17th, 2006 and is an official humanitarian organization belonging to the KWI (Indonesian Bishops' Conference) with a mandate as a center for coordination, facilitation and animation of the Catholic Church in Indonesia. They conduct humanitarian missions, especially to assist both victims of natural and man-made disasters. In addition, in collaboration with KWI, Caritas Indonesia conducts humanitarian missions related to human rights violations, conflict and social violence, inter-religious dialogue in humanitarian actions, gender injustice and various acts of social injustice.

The first step in strengthening the position of Caritas Indonesia as a humanitarian organization for the Catholic Church in Indonesia was to hold the first National Consultation attended by Dioceses in July 2006. The consultation was also attended by representatives of Caritas Internationalis and several Caritas members from other countries. Caritas Indonesia is a member of the Caritas Internationalis Confederation, whose members are from 165 countries around the world.

## Scope of Work

KARINA Foundation has been involved in many humanitarian services, such as emergency response, disaster risk reduction activities, community resilience building, and capacity building for diocese social institutions.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Disaster risk reduction programs conducted by the KARINA Foundation in various disaster-prone districts/cities focus on increasing the adaptation capacity and resilience of the community, especially the poor. Community assistance is also conducted in environmental and land management. The results of the activities carried out by KARINA Foundation include the ability to conserve forests, land management, community-based risk management, increase community income with alternative livelihoods, and increase community awareness of the impacts of climate change.

## Organization

**Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN)**



## General Info

**YKAN** has worked in conservation partnerships with the government, communities and the private sectors for more than 25 years. Advancing solutions for biological protection, natural resource management and climate change for the benefit of people and nature. By using science-based natural resource management models, YKAN provides solutions in policy formulation and encourages governance and management which results in the increase of effectively-managed land and marine conservations in Indonesia.

## Scope of Work

YKAN has a special program for marine conservation known as #sayaSIGAP Sea and #sayaSIGAP Land, as well as mangrove restoration through the Mangrove Ecosystem Restoration Alliance (MERA).

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Green development, especially in funding incentives, is YKAN's contribution to increasing climate resilience. This activity, that includes in coastal and agricultural sectors, is carried out in Berau Regency.

## Organization

## Yayasan Kota Kita



## General Info

**Kota Kita Foundation** was founded in 2010 in Surakarta, Central Java, and has branches in Jakarta. Kota Kita is a non-profit organization focused on expertise in urban planning and community participation in urban development. Kota Kita's vision is "Creating cities that are built and supported by empowered citizens", and its missions are:

1. Facilitating citizens to understand and make decisions about development in the city by encouraging citizen participation and collective actions;
2. Empower various layers in society by encouraging a democratic and participatory approach in improving urban quality.

## Scope of Work

Kota Kita bridges dialogue between the government and its constituents by facilitating community participation and collaboration, providing policy input, encouraging open access to information, and providing civic education to empower city residents. The foundation's activities focus on three broad umbrellas: (1) governance, (2) urban inclusiveness, and (3) climate change resilience.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Their contribution to climate resilience started in 2010 with most activities are implemented in the four priority sectors for climate resilience and several activities focusing in the water sector. The majority of activities were in the form of capacity building and governance and funding. The location of their intervention in climate resilience activities are scattered throughout the country. The forms of climate resilience activities conducted in the four sectors are:

- Formulation of urban flood resilience strategies,
- Strengthening climate resilience of the urban poor,
- Strengthening the mainstreaming of climate change issues in metropolitan area planning,
- Capacity building of local governments and other stakeholders in climate change adaptation and mitigation planning,
- Increasing the capacity of city governments in preparing the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) and the Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAP CCA) in Kupang and Makassar,
- Increasing the capacity of city governments in conducting vulnerability assessments and city government institutional assessments,
- Community-based climate change vulnerability assessments conducted in the village area in the northern coastal area of Pekalongan.

Meanwhile, their activities on climate resilience in the water sector include the development of a comprehensive city strategy design in overcoming water problems, preparation of recommendations for adaptation and mitigation of land subsidence on the coast of Central Java, and poly urban waters.

## Organization

**Yayasan Lahan Basah (Wetlands International Indonesia)**

## General Info

**Wetlands International Indonesia** is a global non-profit organization dedicated to the conservation and restoration of wetlands. Wetlands seeks to promote the importance of wetlands, the loss and degradation of wetlands, and their biodiversity. In Indonesia, Wetlands has been active since 1983, when it was called Inter Wader with a focus on the protection and preservation of water birds. Their activities in Indonesia are in collaboration with the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry.

Along the way, the focus and scope of the organization's activities continue to grow. Water birds will be sustainable if their habitats and ecosystems are well preserved and protected. In 1987, Inter Wader changed its name to the Asian Wetland Bureau (AWB) with a wider working area in Asia (with a headquarter in Malaysia). At that time, there were two other active organizations in the world that shared the same goals and fields of work; they are the International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau (IWRB) with headquarters in England, and Wetlands for America with headquarters in America. The three institutions agreed to merge in 1995 into one global organization called Wetlands International.

Its vision is "The creation of a world where wetlands are immeasurable treasures and are continuously cared for by their beauty, the life they support and the resources they provide," and their mission is "To maintain and restore wetlands, their resources and their biodiversity." Their head office is currently located in Wageningen, The Netherlands and a branch office in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia.

## Scope of Work

Wetlands activities include wetland environments, coastal and deltas, as well as peatlands.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Wetlands contribution in climate resilience began in 1998 with the majority of its activities are in the marine and coastal sectors. The activities carried out were mostly in the form of infrastructure development and partly in the form of governance and funding. The locations of Wetlands intervention in climate resilience activities are scattered throughout Indonesia. Activities in the marine and coastal sectors include mangrove rehabilitation, revitalization of aquaculture ponds, and increased resilience of vulnerable communities.

## Organization

## Yayasan Obor Tani



## General Info

**Obor Tani Foundation** is a group of academics, businessmen, social activists, non-partisan nationalists, researchers based on sincerity and devotion to the nation and state to improve the welfare of the people, especially farmers. Starting from a desire to serve, the Obor Tani Foundation shares science and knowledge to farmers.

## Scope of Work

Obor Tani Foundation is engaged in agricultural infrastructure and farmer empowerment, both horticultural farmers and those engaged in fruit plantations.

## Role in Increasing Climate Resilience

Management of agricultural land, increasing agricultural cultivation, and increasing the capacity of farmers in facing climate change are the core activities of the Obor Tani Foundation. Infrastructure development in the form of retention basins has been implemented in several areas, such as in Wonogiri Regency, Sukoharjo Regency, and Kupang.



Photo courtesy of ICCIF

# Summary

The NSA intervention in increasing the capacity of communities against the impacts of climate change and reducing physical and social community vulnerability to increase climate resilience has been carried out for more than 22 years. During this period, various climate resilience actions that have been or are being implemented are quite massive in all sectors of climate resilience, marine and coastal, water, agriculture, and health. However, the results of mapping and inventory to date indicate that there are vulnerable locations that remain minimal or even insufficiently intervened.

Hopefully, the coordination and collaboration between the government and NSA in climate resilience activities can be stronger and complement each other. The participation of NSA in climate resilience activities is also expected to increase in line with the national development agenda which is sustainable and climate resilience.



**Appendix**  
**List of Non-State Actors**  
**Activities**

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
<b>Aisiyah</b>								
1	Preparation of Disaster Management Guidelines	Preparation of Disaster Management Guidelines for Vulnerable Groups (Disaster Risk Reduction Document)	2016-2019	AISYIAH	National	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
2	Psychosocial Disaster Assistance	Psychosocial Disaster Assistance for Children, Women and People with Disabilities	2016	AISYIAH	Bali Province; North Sumatera Province; West Nusa Tenggara Province	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
<b>Alliance Biodiversity-CIAT</b>								
3	Nutrition Sensitive Value Chain (NSVC)	Assessment on adaptive commodities as micronutrient source	2017	IFAD	Maluku Province (Eastern Seram Regency)	-	Agriculture	Technology
4	Indonesia Climate-Smart Agriculture Country Profile	Preparation of Indonesia Smart Climate Agricultural Profiles	2020	World Bank	North Sumatera Province (Simalungun Regency)	-	Agriculture	Governance and Funding
<b>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</b>								
5	Development of Early Warning System for Flood	Development of Prediction-Based Early Warning System for Flood	2018	IFRC	West Java Province; Central Java Province	-	Water	Technology, Governance and Funding
6	Introduction of Forecast-based Finance (FbF)	Introduction of Forecast-based Finance (FbF) to provincial governments	2019	IFRC		-	Water	Capacity Building
7	Dialogue to encourage strengthening disaster risk reduction policy	Dialogue to encourage strengthening disaster risk reduction policy that adopt an Integrated Risk Management (IRM) approach	2018-2019	Netherland Redcross Climate Centre	National	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
8	Training on Humanitarian Diplomacy	Conducting training on Humanitarian Diplomacy	2018-2019	Netherland Redcross Climate Centre	National	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
9	Writing and disseminating examples of disaster risk reduction	Writing and disseminating examples of smart practice disaster risk reduction	2018-2019	Netherland Redcross Climate Centre		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
10	Dialogue to encourage strengthening coordination and integration of disaster risk reduction policies and practices	Dialogue to promote the strengthening of coordination and integration of policies and practices for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in spatial planning and development	2018-2019	Netherland Redcross Climate Centre		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
11	Policies and investments that support PRB and API	Promote policies and investments that support disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation	2018-2019	Netherland Redcross Climate Centre		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
12	Utilization of weather and climate forecast information	Conducting the use of weather and climate forecast information for preparedness and livelihood activities	2018-2019	Netherland Redcross Climate Centre		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
<b>Islamic Relief Indonesia</b>								
13	Supporting Poor Communities to Claim Their Rights in Climate Change	Empowerment and increasing access to climate information for coastal economy actors, as well as preparing the RAD API	2018-2020	Forum CIV through Islamic Relief Sweden	West Nusa Tenggara Province (Lombok Timur Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Agriculture	Technology and Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
14	Convergence of Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihood Resilience for Communities	Combination of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management with Business Continuity Management (BCM)	2018-2020	Islamic Relief Canada, Australia, and Germany	West Nusa Tenggara Province (Bima City, Bima Regency and Dompu Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Agriculture	Capacity Building
15	Establishment of a disaster preparedness team	Establishment of a disaster preparedness team at the community level based on house of worship	2016-2019	IR Partners	West Nusa Tenggara Province; West Sumatera Province	-	Marine and Coastal, Agriculture	Governance and Funding
16	Capacity building for rainfed lowland farmers	Supporting rainfed lowland farmers in adapting to climate change	2018-2019	IR Partners	West Nusa Tenggara Province	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building
17	Capacity building for salt farmers	Supporting salt farmers in adapting to climate change	2018-2019	IR Partners		-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building
18	Capacity building for grouper fish farmers	Supporting grouper fish farmers in adapting to climate change	2018-2019	IR Partners		-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building
<b>Kemitraan</b>								
19	Strengthening State and Non-State Actors in the Preparation, Negotiation and/or Implementation of FLEGT – VPA	Supporting sustainable land use and forest governance as the major effort in addressing climate change through zero deforestation and best forest management practice by involving indigenous people and local communities	2011-2015	European Union	Central Java Province	-	Water	Capacity Building, Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
20	Forest Governance Program Phase II	Sustainable land use and forest management as the major efforts in addressing climate change through zero deforestation and best forest management practices by involving indigenous people and local communities	2011-2015	Norwegian Government	Papua Province; South East Sulawesi Province; East Nusa Tenggara Province; West Nusa Tenggara Province; Special Region of Yogyakarta	-	Water	Governance and Funding
21	Community-Based Forest Program (CBFM)	Development of forest and climate governance through the development and practice of policies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and increase access to community forest resources and customary forests	2012-2015	Ford Foundation	West Nusa Tenggara Province; East Nusa Tenggara Province; South Sulawesi Province	-	Water	Governance and Funding
22	Governor's Climate and Forest Task Force	Improving Community Legal Access to Forest Management that contributes to Poverty Reduction through community-based forest management schemes	2013-2014	GCF	Aceh Province; Papua Province	-	Water	Governance and Funding
23	PNPM Peduli (National Community Empowerment Program – Peduli) phase 2	Development of institutions and program to link subnational REDD activities with ongoing national and international market and non-market efforts	2014-2016	Asia Foundation Australia	Riau Province; Maluku Province; East Java Province; Jambi Province; West Sumatera Province; West Kalimantan Province; South Kalimantan Province; East Kalimantan Province; West Nusa Tenggara Province; Central Sulawesi Province; West Papua Province	-	Agriculture	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
24	Assessment baseline landscape	A small portion of PNPM Mandiri (National Community Empowerment Program - Mandiri) for vulnerable and marginalized groups (indigenous, remote local) for food security and economy	2015-2017	CLUA	West Kalimantan Province	-	Agriculture	Governance and Funding
25	Improving Policies and Practices of Sustainable Plantations	Supporting Indonesia to restore its peat landscapes to increase food security by promoting sustainable management business and models on peatlands	2015-2017	CLUA	Central Kalimantan Province; National	-	Agriculture	Governance and Funding
26	DESA PERDULI GAMBUT (DPG)	Support the implementation of sustainable plantation business management policies in Central Kalimantan	2017-2018	Norwegian Government	Riau Province	-	Water	Capacity Building
27	DPG - UNOPS	Acceleration restoration program for tropical peat ecosystem, using rural development and community empowerment approach	2018-2020	UNOPS	Riau Province; Papua Province	-	Water	Capacity Building
28	CLUA - Green Development	Acceleration restoration program for tropical peat ecosystem, using rural development and community empowerment approach	2018-2019	CLUA	Jambi Province; East Kalimantan Province; National	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
29	Community Adaptation for Forest-Food Based Management	Promoting effective instruments and tools for Green Development in Indonesia	2020-present	AF	South Sulawesi Province (Tana Toraja Regency, North Toraja Regency, Enrekang Regency, Pinrang Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Agriculture	Governance and Funding
<b>KONSEPSI</b>								
30	Community-Based forest management	Improving the source of community income and forest conservations	2015-2016	OXFAM with the support from Australian Aid	West Nusa Tenggara Province (East Lombok Regency)	-	Water	Capacity Building
31	Community-Based Natural Resources Management	Preparation of management plan and licensing documents as well as capacity building	2016-2017	Millennium Challenge Account Indonesia (MCAI)	West Nusa Tenggara Province (East Lombok Regency and North Lombok Regency)	-	Water	Governance and Funding
32	Voice for Change Partnership, Food and Nutrition Security	Assisting the East Lombok Regency Government in planning and implementing food and nutrition programs to reduce stunting	2016-2020	SNV	West Nusa Tenggara Province (East Lombok Regency)	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building
33	Building the resilience of small and medium community enterprises	-	2017-2018	OXFAM with the support from Australian Aid	West Nusa Tenggara Province (Mataram City)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
34	Indonesia Climate and Disaster Resilient Communities (ICDRC)	Improve the resilience of the communities affected by climate change	2019-2020	OXFAM with the support of Australian Aid	West Nusa Tenggara Province (East Lombok Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture	Capacity Building
35	Climate Change Adaptation	-	2019-2020	Islamic Relief Indonesia from Islamic Relief Sweden	West Nusa Tenggara Province (East Lombok Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture	Governance and Funding
36	Implementation of STBM-WASH	-	2019-2020	Plan Internasional Indonesia	West Nusa Tenggara Province (Central Lombok Regency)	-	Water and Health	Capacity Building
37	Livelihood Recovery After Disaster (LIRAD)	Capital assistance, skill training, and livelihood development for disaster-affected communities	2019-2020	Islamic Relief	West Nusa Tenggara Province (Regencies in Lombok Island)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture	Governance and Funding
38	Improving community-based disaster risk reduction	The formation of Village Disaster Preparedness Team, drafting village regulation for disaster risk reduction, and encouraging post-disaster community resilience	2019-2020	Caritas Germany	West Nusa Tenggara Province (Regencies in Lombok Island)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
<b>Nahdlatul Ulama Agency for Disaster Management and Climate Change</b>								
39	Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) workshop in the target area	Training DRR	2016-2019	DFAT	Central Java Province (Kudus Regency, Jepara Regency, Pati Regency, Demak Regency);	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
40	Media campaign on DRR issues in the social media training area	DRR training on social media includes several actors: 15% apparatus, 45% media organizations, 5% disabled people organizations, and 35% community organizations	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
41	Media campaign on DRR issues in social media/ Facebook in 4 (four) districts	Disaster Portal campaign training	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
42	Regular stakeholder meetings in the target area	Disaster Management Stakeholder meetings at the district level includes Regional Work Units/ Regional Apparatus Organizations, Mass Media, Disaster Organizations, Community Leaders and Business	2016-2019	DFAT	South Sulawesi Province (Barru Regency, Wajo Regency, Pangkajene Regency, Pare-pare Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
43	Establishment of DRR forums in target area	Establishment of forums and DRR Forum Declaration Documents	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
44	Disaster Risk Reduction & PDRA Training	Training on preparation of village risk assessment	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
45	Training on disaster emergency management and Sphere	Training for disaster emergency management and sphere	2016-2019	DFAT	Central Java Province (Kudus Regency, Jepara Regency, Pati Regency, Demak Regency);  South Sulawesi Province (Baru Regency, Wajo Regency, Pangkajene Regency, Pare-pare Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
46	Technical training on disaster emergency response	Training on disaster emergency response	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
47	Establishment of disaster response team community	Establishment of disaster response team community	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
48	Workshop on the methodology of disaster risk assessment	Workshop on determining disaster risk	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
49	Training on preparation of risk assessment	Training on preparation of risk assessment	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
50	Meeting regarding preparation of risk assessment	Discussion regarding the document preparation on information technology-based disaster risk assessment and its integration in the document planned	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
51	Training on the preparation of early warning system	Training on the preparation of early warning system in target areas (Workshop: Establishment of SPDT team: SPDT design, and so on)	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
52	Creating evacuation maps and routes	Creating evacuation maps and routes in areas prone to flood	2016-2019	DFAT	Central Java Province (Kudus Regency, Jepara Regency, Pati Regency, Demak Regency);  South Sulawesi Province (Barru Regency, Wajo Regency, Pangkajene Regency, Pare-pare Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
53	Creating and installing early warning tools	Creating and installing early warning tools in target areas	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
54	Training on the preparation of disaster emergency response mechanisms	Training on the preparation of disaster emergency response in target areas	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
55	Preparation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) during disaster emergencies	Preparation of Standard Operating Procedure during disaster emergencies in target areas (workshop on drafting SOP document)	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
56	Command post rehearsals (TTX)	Command post rehearsals and prepare mechanism documents and emergency SOP	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
57	Field rehearsal (FTX)	FTX field rehearsals at target areas	2016-2019	DFAT		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
58	Assessment and preparation of emergency management plan	Assessment and preparation of emergency response plan	2016-2019	LPBI NU	Special Capital Region of Jakarta; Banten Province; West Java Province; Central Java Province; East Java Province; Special Region of Yogyakarta; East Nusa Tenggara Province; West Nusa Tenggara Province; West Kalimantan Province;	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
59	Establishment of disaster commando posts	Establishment of disaster commando posts	2016-2019	LPBI NU	South Sulawesi Province; North Sulawesi Province; South East Sulawesi Province; Gorontalo Province; West Sumatera Province; South Sumatera Province; Riau Province; Bengkulu Province; Islands of Bangka Belitung Province;	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Infrastructure
60	Provision of clean water and sanitation	Provision of clean water and sanitation	2016-2019	LPBI NU	West Java Province; Central Java Province; East Java Province; Special Region of Yogyakarta; East Nusa Tenggara Province; West Nusa Tenggara Province; South Sulawesi Province; North Sulawesi Province; South East Sulawesi Province; Riau Province	-	Water	Infrastructure

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
61	Medical Service	Medical Service	2016-2019	LPBI NU	Special Capital Region of Jakarta; Banten Province; West Java Province; Central Java Province; East Java Province; Special Region of Yogyakarta; East Nusa Tenggara Province; West Nusa Tenggara Province; South Sulawesi Province; North Sulawesi Province; South East Sulawesi Province; Gorontalo Province; West Sumatera Province; South Sumatera Province; Bengkulu Province;	-	Health	Infrastructure
62	Preparation of Recovery Plan Documents	Preparation of Recovery Plan Documents	2016-2019	LPBI NU	Special Capital Region of Jakarta; Banten Province; West Java Province; Central Java Province; East Java Province; Special Region of Yogyakarta; East Nusa Tenggara Province; West Nusa Tenggara Province; West Kalimantan Province; South Sulawesi Province; North Sulawesi Province; South East Sulawesi Province; Gorontalo Province; West Sumatera Province; South Sumatera Province; Riau Province; Bengkulu Province; Islands of Bangka Belitung Province;	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
63	Dissemination of Disaster Safe Schools and Madrasahs and Adaptation to Climate Change	Socialization of Disaster Safe Schools and Madrasahs and Adaptation to Climate Change	2018-2019	LPBI NU	Special Capital Region of Jakarta; Banten Province; West Java Province; Central Java Province; East Java Province	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
64	PRB – API Training	PRB – API Training at schools and madrasahs	2018-2019	LPBI NU		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
65	Preparation of PRB - API Plan	Preparation of PRB - API Plan at schools and madrasahs	2018-2019	LPBI NU		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
66	Preparation of SOP and Disaster Management Mechanisms	Preparation of SOP and Disaster Management Mechanisms	2018-2019	LPBI NU		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
67	Disaster Management Simulations	Disaster Management Simulations at schools and madrasahs	2018-2019	LPBI NU		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
<b>Majelis Ulama Indonesia</b>								
68	Eco-friendly Mosques Program	Socialization to encourage mosques to carry out climate change mitigation and adaptation programs	2016-2018		Nasional	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
<b>Mercy Corps Indonesia</b>								
69	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN)	Building resilience to urban climate change by supporting climate adaptation frameworks in Indonesia (local and national)	2009-2016	Rockefeller Foundation	Central Java Province (Semarang City and Pekalongan City); Lampung Province (Bandar Lampung); East Java Province (Blitar City and Probolinggo Regency); West Java Province (Cirebon City); North Kalimantan Province (Tarakan City)	4 (four) phases	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding, and Capacity Building
70	ACCCRN.NET (Regional Network)	Supporting local initiatives for resilience, and strengthening collaboration between practitioners, communities, government and private sectors for urban resilience	2016-2018	Rockefeller Foundation	National	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
71	Climate Adaptation and Disaster Resilience (CADRE/SCALE-R)	Build capacity at the national level to institutionalize DRR-API integration and replicate pilot projects	2010-2015	USAID	Special Capital Region of Jakarta; West Sumatera Province; Maluku Province; Lampung Province; Central Java Province	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
72	Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience	Supporting the government of Indonesia (national, provincial, district/city) and communities to strengthen disaster and climate resilience	2015-2020	DAI/USAID	Central Java Province; Central Sulawesi Province; Maluku Province	Part of consortium	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
73	CRC-KEI Technical Assistance for Climate Resilience Cities	Strengthening the capacity of the provincial government, urban villages and communities for resilience to climate change	2011	World Bank	Special Capital Region of Jakarta;	-	Marine and Coastal, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
74	Transboundary flood risk management through governance and innovative information technology	Increase the resilience of urban communities in the downstream facing floods	2017-2018	Global Resilience Partnership (GRP)	Central Java Province (Semarang City and Regency)	-	Water	Capacity Building
75	ZFRP (Zurich Flood Resilience Programme)	Increase the resilience of urban landscapes to floods	2015-2018	Zurich Foundation		-	Water	Technology

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
76	ZFRA (Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance)	Strengthening policies, increasing investments and strengthening practices in building flood resilience	2019-2022	Zurich Foundation	Central Java Province (Pekalongan City and Regency)	-	Water	Governance and Funding
77	DRIVE-C (Disaster Resilience Initiative for Vulnerable Communities)	Strengthening the capacity of the communities, local governments and private sectors to reduce disaster risk	2013-2014	COFRA Foundation	Special Capital Region of Jakarta; Banten Province; West Java Province	-	Marine and Coastal, Water,	Capacity Building
78	READI (Resilient Environment through Active DRR Initiatives)	Increase resilience and community preparedness in overcoming natural disaster	2012-2014	USAID/ OFDA	West Sumatera Province; Bengkulu Province; North Sumatera Province	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
79	ILFAD (Indonesia Liquidity Facility After Disasters)	Increase the capacity of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) in Indonesia to reduce the economic impacts post natural disasters	2011-2016	USAID/ OFDA	Aceh Province; Special Capital Region of Jakarta; Special Region of Yogyakarta; West Java Province; Central Java Province; East Java Province; East Nusa Tenggara Province; West Nusa Tenggara Province; East Nusa Tenggara Province; West Nusa Tenggara Province; Maluku Province	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
80	P3DM (Public-Private Partnership for Disaster Management)	Providing assistance in coordinating communities, local governments, and private sector actors in mitigation and adaptation	2008	USAID/ OFDA and Boeing	West Sumatera Province	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
81	APDR3 Scoping Study on Optimizing Private Sector Engagement for Building Disaster Resilience	Mapping potential collaborations between parties related to DRR through national and regional networks	2014	University Hawaii Foundation	National	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
82	BRIGE (Building Resilience through the Integration of Gender and Empowerment)	Improve gender and social equality in access to resources (financial, natural) for climate resilience	2015-2018	Margaret A. Cargill Foundation	Central Java Province; West Nusa Tenggara Province	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
83	M-RED (Managing Risks through Economic Development)	Developing disaster risk reduction (DRR) and effective and sustainable livelihoods	2019-2021	Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropy (MACP)	North Sulawesi Province	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Technology
84	TATTS (Technical Assistance and training team)	Assist the Regional Disaster Management Agency at provincial level in coordinating training, disaster risk management as well as capacity building with related parties	2014-2019	USAID/OFDA	Papua Province; West Papua Province; Maluku Province; North Maluku Province; Central Sulawesi Province; East Java Province; Central Java Province; West Sumatera Province	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
85	INVEST-DM (Investing in Human Capital for Disaster Management)	Strengthening disaster management institutions (Indonesia National Board for Disaster Management and Regional Disaster Management Agency) and the community in Disaster Management services	2019-2020	USAID/OFDA	3 (three) provinces and 9 (nine) Regencies/ Cities	Helping the Regional Disaster Management Agency in the task force	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
<b>Muhammadiyah</b>								
86	Assistance in disaster/social conflict areas	Assistance in disaster/social conflict areas	2016-2019	Community Donation	National	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
87	Disaster education	Disaster education to communities in disaster-prone areas	2016-2019	Community Donation		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
88	Post-disaster assistance	Post-disaster assistance to refugees	2016-2019	Community Donation		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
<b>Oxfam</b>								
89	ICDRC (Indonesia Climate and Disaster Resilient Communities)	Disaster risk reduction adaptation and education, enhancing an inclusive disaster risk management system, helping to provide sustainable livelihoods that are resilient to climate change	2018-2022	DFAT AusAid	West Nusa Tenggara Province (Lombok Timur Regency, Bima Regency); East Nusa Tenggara Province (Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, Kupang Regency, Flores Timur Regency, and Lembata Regency)		Agriculture	Technology, Capacity Building, Governance and Funding
<b>Indonesian Red Cross</b>								
90	DRR and climate risk management training	Providing training and capacity building related to DRR and climate risk management to the community and Community-Based Disaster Preparedness (SIBAT)	2018	American Redcross	West Java Province (Bogor Regency); Special Capital Region of Jakarta (North Jakarta City)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
91	Mainstreaming DRR and climate change adaptation into the development agenda of local governments	Mainstreaming DRR and climate change adaptation into the development agenda of local governments	2018	American Redcross	West Java Province (Bogor Regency); Special Capital Region of Jakarta (North Jakarta City)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
92	DRR Campaign	Conducting DRR campaign	2018	American Redcross		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
93	Development of community-based early warning systems	Developing community-based early warning systems	2018	American Redcross		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Technology
94	DRR training for Community-Based Disaster Preparedness (SIBAT)	Provide training and capacity building related to DRR to Community-Based Disaster Preparedness (SIBAT)	2018-2019	American Redcross		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
95	Public awareness campaigns	Conducting public awareness campaigns	2018-2019	American Redcross		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
<b>Rainforest Alliance</b>								
96	Community Empowerment	Improving the standard of living and strengthen the business capacity of 1,000 small farmers through a climate-friendly sustainable agriculture approach	2014-2016	Ford Foundation	Central Sulawesi Province (Poso Regency); Maluku Province	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building
97	Climate-Friendly Cocoa Plantations	Developing productive and climate-friendly cocoa plantations	2015-2018	MCA-I	South Sulawesi Province (Luwu Utara Regency)	-	Agriculture	Governance and Funding
98	Cocoa Agriculture Resilience Training and Technical Assistance	Providing training and technical assistance for agricultural economic resilience as well as developing business skills for cocoa farmers	2016-2018	Ford Foundation	South Sulawesi Province (Bantaeng Regency); Central Sulawesi Province (Poso Regency)	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building
99	Strengthening Coffee and Cocoa Production Systems	Strengthening the commitment of forest communities to avoid forest conversion and degradation	2016-2017	CEPF	South Sulawesi Province (Bantaeng Regency);	-	Agriculture	Governance and Funding
100	Sustainable and Climate-Friendly Agricultural Technical Training for tea farmers	Increasing the capacity of the farmers related to compliance with Sustainable Agricultural Standards	2016-2019	PT. Unilever (public company)	West Java Province	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building
101	Sustainable and Climate-Friendly Agricultural Technical Training for Independent Palm Oil Smallholders	Increasing the capacity of independent palm oil smallholders related to compliance with Sustainable Agriculture Standards	2018-2019	PT. Musim Mas (public company)	South Sumatera Province (Musi Banyuasin Regency)	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
102	Coffee plantations adaptive to climate change	Develop productive and climate-friendly coffee plantations	2017-2020	Head office subsidies	North Sumatera Province (Karo, Simalungun and Samosir Regency)	-	Agriculture	Governance and Funding, Capacity Building
<b>Rare Indonesia</b>								
103	Creating fishermen groups and building technical management and financial capacities for those groups	-	2018-2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RARE;</li> <li>• Walton Family Foundation;</li> <li>• Paul M Angell Foundation;</li> <li>• Margaret A Cargill Philanthropies (MACP);</li> <li>• Bloomberg Philanthropies;</li> <li>• BMU-IK</li> </ul>	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: North Konawe, South Konawe, Islands of Konawe, Bombana, Muna, Buton, North Buton, Central Buton, South Buton and Wakatobi)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building
104	Improving financial independence and job security so that fishing remains considered as a potential job	-	2018-2022		South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: South Konawe, Buton, Muna, Bombana,)	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
105	Improving fishermen's knowledge about climate change and their ability to build an early warning system in the community	-	2018-2022		South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: Wakatobi, Buton, North Buton, Muna, Bombana, Central Buton, South Konawe, North Konawe)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building
106	Encourage fishermen to adopt sustainable fishing practices	-	2018-2022		South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: North Konawe, South Konawe, Islands of Konawe, Bombana, Muna, Buton, North Buton, Central Buton, South Buton and Wakatobi)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building
107	Determine fishing areas that are accessed on a limited basis and managed independently by fishermen groups	-	2018-2022			-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
108	Constructions of catch storage infrastructure to maintain the quality of the catch	-	2018-2022			-	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
109	Recording of data on fishery catches as the basis for drafting fishing rules	-	2018-2022			-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
110	Establish a protected area of important habitats as an alternative to catching areas	-	2018-2022			-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
111	Improving community-based monitoring of marine resources	-	2018-2022		South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: North Konawe, South Konawe, Islands of Konawe, Bombana, Muna, Buton, North Buton, Central Buton, South Buton and Wakatobi)	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
112	Formulation of Catching Strategies for important fishery commodities at the industrial level as well as small-scale fisheries	-	2018-2022			-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
113	Increase the knowledge on financial management for women in fisheries	-	2018-2022				-	Marine and Coastal
114	Improving financial literacy and access to financial institutions	-	2018-2022		South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: South Konawe, Buton, Muna, Bombana)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
115	Introducing non-fishing alternative livelihoods and vocational training for women	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: North Konawe, South Konawe, Islands of Konawe, Bombana, Muna, Buton, North Buton, Central Buton, South Buton and Wakatobi)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building
116	Protection of areas with no history of coral bleaching as a source of coral larvae	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: Muna, Buton, South Buton and South Konawe)	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
117	To increase herbivorous fish population (family of Scaridae, Siganidae and Acanthuridae)	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: North Konawe, South Konawe, Islands of Konawe, Bombana, Muna, Buton, North Buton, South Buton and Wakatobi)	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
118	Implementation of early warning systems in coastal villages	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: North Konawe, South Konawe, Islands of Konawe, Bombana, Muna, Buton, North Buton, South Buton and Wakatobi)	-	Marine and Coastal	Technology

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
119	Mangrove forest rehabilitation	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: Wakatobi, Buton, North Konawe, Bombana, Central Buton, Muna and South Buton)	-	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
120	Seagrass meadow rehabilitation	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: North Buton, North Konawe, Bombana, Central Buton and South Konawe)	-	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
121	Reducing the volume of domestic waste that enters the sea to avoid excessive nutrient intake	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: Wakatobi, Buton, North Konawe, South Konawe, Islands of Konawe Bombana, Central Buton, North Buton, Muna and South Buton)	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
122	Protection of spawning sites of valuable species	-	2018-2022	-		-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
123	Prohibition of fishing gear that is not environmentally friendly	-	2018-2022	-		-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
124	Diversification of alternative livelihoods through training and field practices	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: Wakatobi, Buton, North Konawe, South Konawe, Islands of Konawe Bombana, Central Buton, North Buton, Muna and South Buton)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building
125	Disaster-resistant infrastructure investments	-	2018-2022	-		-	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
126	Determining limits on the utilization of coastal and marine resources to ensure biomass is maintained	-	2018-2022	-		-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
127	Promote the importance of education and ensure access to education (formal and alternative)	-	2018-2022	-		-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building
128	Installation of emergency response signs (mustering points, evacuation routes and preparedness training)	-	2018-2022	-		-	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
129	Improving public awareness on the importance of water quality and its ecosystem	-	2018-2022	-		-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
130	Restriction on development on sloping coasts	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: Wakatobi, North Buton, Central Buton, Bombana, South Konawe, North Konawe, Islands of Konawe and Buton)	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
131	Developing small and medium enterprises through financial support and mentoring	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: South Konawe, Buton, Muna, Bombana)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building, Governance and Funding
132	Improve transparent and responsive fisheries governance, especially in coastal villages	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: North Konawe, South Konawe, Islands of Konawe, Bombana, Muna, Buton, North Buton, Central Buton, South Buton, Wakatobi)	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
133	Promote the exchange of knowledge across generations and between communities	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: South Konawe, Wakatobi, Buton, North Konawe, Bombana, South Buton, Buton)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
134	Increase the participation of women and under-represented groups in the community	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: South Konawe, Buton, Muna, Bombana)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building
135	Creating an early warning system and recording catches via mobile phone	-	2018-2022	-	South East Sulawesi Province (Regencies: Wakatobi, Bombana, South Konawe)	-	Marine and Coastal	Technology
<b>SNV Indonesia</b>								
136	Water, sanitation and urban hygiene	Researching, mainstreaming and capacity building on climate change in water sanitation and hygiene sectors	2019-2022	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (DGIS), The Netherlands	Lampung Province (Metro City, Bandar Lampung City); West Java Province (Tasikmalaya City)	-	Water, Health	Technology, Capacity Building
137	Improving the capacity of rubber farmers and strengthening sustainable agricultural institutions	Climate-Smart Agriculture training, including the application of rubber agroforestry and development of cooperatives/farmer groups	2020-2021	IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative	South Sumatera Province (Musi Banyuasin Regency)	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
138	Capacity building for palm oil smallholders	Climate-Smart Agriculture training, cooperative development training, and system development for the application of certification in supporting sustainable agriculture	2018-2022	Lóreal	Jambi Province (Muaro Jambi Regency)	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building
139	Capacity building for palm oil smallholders	Climate-Smart Agriculture training, cooperative development training, and system development for the application of certification in supporting sustainable agriculture	2020-2022	Louis Dreyfus Foundation	South Sumatera Province (Ogan Komerling Ulu Regency); Lampung Province (Mesuji Regency)	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building
<b>Wahana Visi Indonesia</b>								
140	Agricultural/Business Sustainability Plan Development	Training on DRR and API strategies; development of agricultural/business sustainability plans	2016-2019	Multi funding	Central Sulawesi Province (Regencies: Sigi, Donggala, Tojo Una-una, Parigi Moutong); North Maluku Province (North Halmahera Regency); East Nusa Tenggara Province (Kupang City and East Sumba Regency)	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
141	Support for input tools and climate information for farmers/business owner	Training on the utilization of seasonal climate and weather forecast	2016-2019	Multi funding	Central Sulawesi Province (Regencies: Sigi, Donggala, Palu City, Tojo Una-una, Parigi Moutong); North Maluku Province (Kota Ternate Regency, Halmahera Utara Regency); East Nusa Tenggara Province (Sumba Timur Regency)	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building
<b>WWF</b>								
142	Community-based forest management	KSU assistance in supporting proposals for timber forest product management, ecotourism management, and green village development	2019-2020	Philantropy Carggill	Papua Province	Capacity building, focus on increasing the capacity of the community through soft skills and educational activities	Water	Capacity Building
143	Community-based natural resources management	KSU assistance in supporting proposals for non-timber forest product management and ecotourism, ecotourism management, green village development, and organic cocoa development	2020-2021	Philantropy Carggill			Water	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
144	Conservation is integrated with economic development and community welfare	Designing spatial planning and management plans for district strategic areas through the development of agropolitan concept that applies green economy principles to support economic connectivity and forest areas	2017-2021	WWF Germany	West Kalimantan Province (Kapas Hulu Regency)	-	Agriculture	Governance and Funding
145	Increasing the capacity of palm oil smallholders in accordance with sustainable principles	Organizing and improving the capacity of independent palm oil smallholders in palm oil management in accordance with Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) and applying the principles of sustainability towards ISPO certification	2019-2021	WWF Germany		-	Agriculture	Capacity Building
146	Implementation of REDD+	Designing green village development (Medium-term Village Development Plan, spatial planning and village land use) by adopting green sustainable principles	2016-2020	NICFI, NORAD	East Kalimantan Province (Kutai Barat Regency)	-	Agriculture	Governance and Funding
147	Sustainable and disaster resilience village development planning	Planning for sustainable and disaster-resilience village development in 12 buffer villages of Ujung Kulon National Park through Sustainable Livelihood Analysis (SLA) + Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment for Disaster Risk Reduction	2017-2019	WWF-UK	Banten Province (Pandeglang Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
148	Agricultural field school	Ecological Agricultural Field Schools (rice plants), Agroforestry Field Schools, and Life Food Granary Field Schools in 12 buffer villages of Ujung Kulon National Park	2017-2020	WWF-UK, BCA	Banten Province (Pandeglang Regency)	-	Agriculture	Capacity Building
149	Mangrove Rehabilitation	Mangrove rehabilitation to support the conservation of Ujung Kulon National Park	2018-2020	BCA		-	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
150	Rural development	Rural development in the Ujung Kulon National Park buffer zone	2019-2020	WWF-UK		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Infrastructure, Governance and Funding
151	Indonesia Aquaculture Challenge Project	Aerator Application to improve the performance of fish that is farmed with water quality improvement, the utilization of an auto feeder to optimize the use of feed in aquaculture	2020-2025	Deloitte	West Java Province; Central Java Province; East Java Province; West Nusa Tenggara Province; East Nusa Tenggara Province; South Sulawesi Province	-	Marine and Coastal	Technology
152	Improving Indonesia's Fishery and Aquaculture Practices FY20	Increasing the production of eel, shrimp farming, tiger shrimp catch, mangrove rehabilitation and protection	2020-2021	WWF-Japan	South Sulawesi Province; Aceh Province; East Java Province; West Java Province	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
153	Transformation of shrimp farming that is conversion-free, resource efficient, and Traceable Production	Farmer's access to the condition and history of mangroves in coastal areas, analysis of resources used to generate an efficient use of the resources	2019-2021	WWF-US	National	-	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure, Governance and Funding
154	Sustainable sourcing for seaweed industry in Indonesia	A program to enhance farmers' access to providers of good quality seeds. The program helps communities to implement Better Management Practices (BMP), for example the preparation of a seasonal calendar/detection of water quality	2020-2021	HSBC	South Sulawesi Province (Wakatobi Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building, Governance and Funding
155	Indonesia Purse Seiner Tuna FIP	Providing technical assistance to relevant stakeholders in an effort to comply with MSC standards; Promotion to inform the process of improvements made by the company for market competitiveness	2020-2021	WWF-Italy	South East Sulawesi Province (Kendari City)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building
156	Fish for good	Building stakeholder awareness and capacity regarding MSC standards including documented action plans and monitoring their implementation	2019-202	MSC	West Java Province	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
<b>Bintari Foundation</b>								
157	Agroforestry for climate resilience	Vulnerability analysis of agriculture, agroforestry, organic farming, communal livestock and climate field schools	2008-2012	ERCA Japan, FoE Japan, CSR	Central Java Province (Semarang Regency)	-	Agriculture	Technology
158	Community-based climate change adaptation	Provision of natural and artificial wave breaks, rehabilitation of ponds, and eco-tourism development	2010-2016	ERCA Japan, FoE Japan, CSR	Central Java Province (Semarang Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
159	Community-based climate change adaptation	Provision of natural and artificial wave breakers, rehabilitation of ponds, and eco-educational tourism development	2012-2022	ERCA Japan, FoE Japan, CSR	Central Java Province (Pekalongan City)	-	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
160	Rain water harvesting	Development of communal rain water harvesting systems and strengthening of community institutions	2010-2011	Rockefeller Foundation	Central Java Province (Semarang City)	ACCCRN Program Scheme	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture	Technology
161	Flood Early Warning System river flow areas	EWS development, establishment and capacity building for disaster preparedness groups	2012-2014	Rockefeller Foundation		ACCCRN Program Scheme	Technology	Technology
162	Development of alternative income	Provision of natural and artificial wave breakers, as well as empowerment of economic actors in coastal areas	2013-2016	Rockefeller Foundation		ACCCRN Program Scheme	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
163	Assessment Loss and Damage due to tidal flood	Vulnerability analysis of coastal areas and loss calculation due to tidal flooding	2017	FoE Japan	Central Java Province (Pekalongan City and Pekalongan Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
164	Improvement of Response and Recovery to Environmental Disasters	Seed Bank, Natural Colour Batik, Adaptive Toilets, Urban Farming, Waste Management, Composting	2016-2022	ERCA Japan, FoE Japan	Central Java Province (Pekalongan City)	-	Agriculture	Governance and Funding
165	Inclusive climate change adaptation	EWS development, community economic empowerment, landslide control development, clean water supply system development, preparation of regional action plan for climate change adaptation	2019-2022	BMZ, ASB Indonesia-Philippines	Central Java Province (Pekalongan Regency and Magelang Regency); Special Region of Yogyakarta (Gunungkidul Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Infrastructure, Capacity Building, Governance and Funding
<b>KARINA Foundation</b>								
166	Facilitate the assessment of Disaster Resilience City and indicators testing	Facilitate the assessment of Disaster Resilience City and indicators testing	2017	KARINA Foundation	East Nusa Tenggara Province (Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, Sikka Regency);	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
167	Facilitate the preparation of regional disaster management plans	Facilitate the preparation of regional disaster management plans	2017-2018	KARINA Foundation	Special Capital Region of Jakarta (North Jakarta City)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
168	Proposing the results of trial indicators for Sustainable Cities	Proposing the results of trial indicators for Sustainable Cities	2018	KARINA Foundation		-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
169	Proposing lessons learned from the preparation of disaster management plan preparation	Proposing lessons learned from the preparation of disaster management plan preparation to improve the disaster management plan compilation guide	2018	KARINA Foundation	National	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
<b>Konservasi Alam Nusantara Foundation</b>								
170	The making of green development agreement in East Kalimantan	Work plan preparation on green development policies and an agreement on access to funding incentives for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	2019	-	East Kalimantan Province (Berau Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Agriculture,	Governance and Funding
<b>Kota Kita Foundation</b>								
171	Urban Flood Resilience	Develop a flood resilience strategy	2019-2020	World Bank	West Kalimantan Province (Pontianak City); North Sulawesi Province (Manado City); West Nusa Tenggara Province (Bima City)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
172	Water as Leverage	Develop a comprehensive city strategy in overcoming water issues, using an upstream-downstream approach	2018-2020	Dutch Government (RVO.nl)	Central Java Province (Semarang City)	-	Water	Governance and Funding
173	Water Dialogue	Preparing adaptation mitigation recommendations for land subsidence based on land subsidence scenarios	2019-2020	Dutch Government (RVO.nl)		-	Water	Governance and Funding
174	Polycentric Approaches to the Management of Urban Water Resources	Creating a water-friendly urban development polycentric approach	2019-2020	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) Germany	Special Region of Yogyakarta (Sleman Regency)	-	Water	Capacity Building and Funding

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
175	Advancing Inclusive and Resilient Urban Development Targeted at the Urban Poor	Mainstreaming climate change in urban development	2018-2020	ADB	National	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
176	Strengthening Metropolitan Spatial Planning for Resilient Urban Development	Mainstreaming climate change in metropolitan area planning	2017-2018	ADB	South Sumatera Province (Palembang City)	-	Agriculture, Health	Governance and Funding
177	Urban Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience (UCCAR)	Training on mainstreaming climate change in local government planning and other stakeholders	2015	USAID	East Nusa Tenggara Province (Sikka Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
178	The Urban Climate Risk Management (UCLIM) - Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction (SCDRR)	Assisting city governments in risk assessment and risk-based planning (preparation of CCVA and regional action plan for climate change adaptation)	2014-2015	UNDP	East Nusa Tenggara Province (Kupang City); South Sulawesi Province (Makassar City)	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Capacity Building
179	Vulnerability Assessment, Infrastructure Inventory, Resilience Planning and Capacity Building	Assisting city governments in identifying climate vulnerability and its impacts as well as building government institutional capacity	2013-2014	USAID	North Sulawesi Province (Manado City)	-	Marine and Coastal, Health	Capacity Building
180	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment	Assisting city governments in identifying climate change vulnerabilities, institutional enhancement and ecosystem-based adaptation options	2012-2013	UN-HABITAT	South Sulawesi Province (Makassar City)	-	Marine and Coastal, Agriculture	Capacity Building

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
181	Assessment of Climate Change Vulnerability	Community-based climate change vulnerability assessment	2010	UN-HABITAT	Central Java Province (Pekalongan City)	-	Marine and Coastal	Capacity Building
<b>Lahan Basah Foundation</b>								
182	Mangrove rehabilitation	Mangroves planting on the embankments and at the inside part of the pond, beach she-oak plants on the beach	1998-2001	RBF USA & KNIP Netherland	West Java Province (Indramayu Regency)	Success rate 72.5%	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
183	Mangrove rehabilitation	Mangroves planting on the embankments and at the inside part of the pond, beach she-oak plants on the beach	1998-2005	RBF USA & KNIP Netherland	Central Java Province (Pemalang Regency)	Success rate 80%	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
184	Mangrove rehabilitation	Mangroves planting on the embankments and at the inside part of the pond, beach she-oak plants on the beach	2016	IUCN ARO	East Java Province (Probolinggo Regency and Situbondo Regency)	Part of Mangrove for the Future led by IUCN ARO	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
185	Mangrove rehabilitation	Mangrove planting on the beach	2015	WI Indonesia	Bali (Denpasar City)	Success rate 40%	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
186	Mangrove rehabilitation	Mangroves planting on the embankments and at the inside part of the pond	2009 - present	Accio Natura Spain	Banten Province (Serang Regency)	Success rate 90%	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
187	Mud trap application for mangrove rehabilitation	-	2009 - present	WI Netherlands & WII		Mangroves grow naturally	Marine and Coastal	Technology
188	Green Coast for Nature and People after Tsunami	Mangroves planting on the embankments and at the inside part of the pond; by the beach and river bank	2005-2016	Oxfam Novib via WI Netherlands	Aceh Province (Aceh Jaya Regency, Aceh Besar Regency, Sabang City, Pidie Regency, Bireun Regency, Simeuleu Regency, Nagan Raya Regency, Lhokseumawe City)	-	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
189	Green Coast for Nature and People after Tsunami	Mangroves planting on the embankments and at the inside part of the pond; by the beach and river bank	2005-2009	Oxfam Novib via WI Netherlands	North Sumatera Province (Nias Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
190	Ecosystem Alliances	Mangrove planting	2012-2015	DGIS via WI Netherlands	South Sumatera Province (Musi Banyuasin Regency); Jambi Province (Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency); Central Java Province (Pemalang Regency)	Success rate 85%	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure
191	Partners for Resilience	Mangroves planting on the embankments and at the inside part of the pond; by the beach and river bank	2011-2015	DGIS via WI Netherlands	East Nusa Tenggara Province (Sikka Regency and Ende Regency)	Success rate 75%	Marine and Coastal	Infrastructure

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
192	Responsible Shrimp Culture Improvement	-	2014-2015	IUCN NL	North Kalimantan Province (Tarakan City)	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
193	Tomini Bay Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods and Management (SUSCLAM)	-	2007-2012	CIDA through IUCN	Gorontalo Province (Boalemo Regency and Pohuwato Regency); North Sulawesi Province (Bolaang Mongondow and South Bolaang Mongondow Regency) Central Sulawesi Province (Parigi Moutong Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
194	Building with Nature Indonesia	Coastal protection and supporting the revitalization of aquaculture ponds along the coastline to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities	2015-2021	SWF Netherland, and IKI Germany	Central Java Province (Demak Regency)	-	Marine and Coastal	Governance and Funding
<b>Obor Tani Foundation</b>								
195	Water retention basin infrastructure development	Development of water retention basin infrastructure as part of climate change action to increase rural agriculture	2017-2018	The Coca Cola Foundation	Central Java Province (Wonogiri Regency, Sukoharjo Regency); East Nusa Tenggara Province (Kupang City)	-	Water, Agriculture	Infrastructure

No	Adaptation Activities	Description	Activities Period	Source of Funding	Location (Province/Regency/City)	Remarks	Sector	Approach
<b>UCLG ASPAC</b>								
196	CRIC (Climate Resilience and Inclusive City)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Climate Action Plan</li> <li>2. Development of Early Warning System &amp; Resilient Water and Sanitation</li> <li>3. Peer-to-peer learning and expert dialogue</li> <li>4. Development of alternative funding for climate action</li> </ol>	2020-2024	European Union	<p>Riau Province (Pekanbaru City)</p> <p>Lampung Province (Bandar Lampung City)</p> <p>West Java Province (Cirebon City)</p> <p>East Kalimantan Province (Samarinda City)</p> <p>Gorontalo Province (Gorontalo City)</p> <p>North Maluku Province (Ternate City)</p> <p>East Nusa Tenggara (Kupang City)</p> <p>West Nusa Tenggara (Mataram City)</p>	-	Marine and Coastal, Water, Agriculture, Health	Infrastructure, Capacity Building, Governance and Funding







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**BOOK 3** **THE ROLES OF  
NON-STATE ACTORS  
IN CLIMATE RESILIENCE**



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