PfR Indonesia country factsheet

Country: Indonesia

Project Area: Sikka, Flores

Organization(s): Cordaid, Karina, LPTP, Wetlands International, Wetlands International

Indonesia Projects (WIIP), NLRC, PMI

Key data about the project area (area of the beneficiaries):

Population: Geography:

Main livelihood sectors:

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary groups: They are mainly poor rural farmers, who primarily depend on agriculture in environmentally sensitive areas that are at high risk of coastal degradation, sea level rise, drought and flood.

What types of hazards occur in project site?

Flash floods from the river passing the district, and happen every year. Whirlwinds and strong winds, which destroy houses and community crops and commodities, drought due to prolonged dry season (rainy season shorter than dry season, 7 months). volcanic eruptions, flood, storm, high coastal waves/tides, landslides. Floods damaged ecosystem, paddy field, community garden, community crops and commodities damaged as the floods also caused water reached community garden and paddy field.

Floods hit the villages of Nangahale, Talibura and Reroreja (all in Sikka district on Flores island) in January, February and April 2011. In Nangahale village 78 people have been evacuated & 18 houses were severely damaged, 84 houses almost collapsed, 33 facilities for salt making processes were destroyed.

How are these hazards exacerbated?

By human activity? (ecosystems degradation)

Floods due to deforestation – slash and burnt for opening new land for farming, shifting cultivation, tree in the forest reduced.

The riverbanks are eroded and used by community to put their cows , greenery along the river is consumed by the cows,

The past 10 years forest condition changes many trees cut to build houses or because new road / access. Slash and burnt by community to open new land for farming, shifting cultivation, and also sand and stone mining has started and also many community farming in hilly side without making terracing.

(?) Politics?

(?) Economics?

Climate change?

Projected changes for Southeast Asia show that unusually warm days and nights are likely to increase while unusually cold days and nights are likely to decrease. Projections show a median annual average temperature increase of 2.5°C for the Southeast Asian region by 2080-2090 with a range of 1.5 to 3.7°C (A1B scenario). It is also likely that there will be more frequent and intense heavy precipitation days over most regions of South East Asia and particularly non-continent parts. Models project a median increase in annual average rainfall of 7% with a range of -2% to +15% possible by 2080 to 2090 (A1B scenario).

Also, sea-level rise is expected to increase by 0.18 to 0.59m by 2100. However, several other models suggest global sea level could rise by as much as one meter.

How are people's livelihoods affected?

Human

Farmers confused toward weather patterns: drought and rainy season become unpredictable, they not sure when to start preparing the land and plant it and when will be the harvest time.

Social

Physical

In NTT many communities are still impacted by displacement following the 1992 tsunami and religious conflict in the 1990's. Migration by young people to the provincial capital Kupang, for studies and work, is high. This can result in an unbalanced age-structure in the community, decreased social coherence, and decreased transfer of traditional knowledge and practices. All of this may affect the risk reduction capacity in communities.

financial

Natural

extending raining season is expected to impact planting and harvesting farmers, The rice production in the sawas has also changed considerably. In the past planting of rice could be done in December, Now planting cannot be done till February due to a different rainy season. Paddy fields are reduced, partly because of erosion as it located near the river, partly by the widening of the river by sand and stone mining

What are the solutions offered by the alliance?

Preparedness Early warning Mitigation development