

## **Workshop on Science Advice on Climate Change Adaptation in Addressing Sea Level Rise (SLR) in Indonesia.**

**25 July 2019**

### **WidyaGraha Building Lt 6 Jakarta Indonesia**

This workshop is a half-day workshop organised by Dr Laely Nurhidayah from Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) who is also a recipient for INGSA Research Associate Grants in 2018. The workshop was attended by various stakeholder such as the representatives from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesia, representatives from NGOs such as KIARA (Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadilan Perikanan), RARE Indonesia, academicians from various institutions and fields as well as media. The workshop started with welcoming speech from Dr Sri Sunarti, Head of Research Centre for Society and Culture, LIPI followed by the introduction of INGSA Asia by INGSA Asia Regional Programme Officer. Dr Laely then presented her research findings "Climate change adaptation: Challenges in Addressing Sea Level Rise in Indonesia" to introduce participants on the issues and setting the tone. It then followed by a forum led by Dr Laely and the panels are;

1. Ms Fegi Nurhabni from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesia.
2. Ms Susan Herawati from KIARA Indonesia.
3. Dr. Hendricus Andy Simarmata from Universitas Indonesia.

Ms Fegi was talking about the ministry's effort in mitigating and conservation of Indonesian coastal that affected by the Sea Level Rise (SLR) issues. Numerous efforts were made, and several laws, policy and regulations are made and revised to address SLR in Indonesia. Some of the ministry efforts are structural (seawall) and non-structural (relocating the people). She then presented about the example of mitigation project around Indonesia and concluded that there is no fit-for-all solution in addressing SLR issues.

Ms Susan was presenting on NGOs view, perception and effort in addressing SLR in Indonesia. KIARA also made numerous efforts in helping the community that effected by SLR. They bring the voice of the community to government, organised constant discussion with the fisherman community about their problems as well as executing several mitigation strategies such as planting of mangrove and relocating the community. She explains that there are many more underlying factors on why the communities sometimes rejected mitigation strategy from government, mostly from socioeconomic point of view.

Dr Andy then presented his view and opinion as an urban planner on strategies that could be adapted to not only mitigate SLR issues, prepare the community from future SLR issues as well as the positive effect that gained from the implementation of the strategy. He acknowledges that current strategy, which addressed SLR issues is not a long-term solution. A quick fix to the issues and the same issue are bound to happen again in the future. One of the strategies is to have floating houses at coastal area.

Questions from the floor;

1. [to all] Why Indonesia did not implement the housing technology such as in Europe where they are using less sand to build their house. This will reduce the demand for sand and may reduce the illegal sand export/mining in Indonesia.  
Europe and Indonesia have different culture and set of people. What was implemented in Europe are not working in Indonesia (evidence support this). One major problem is community staying and living in coastal need awareness and knowledge about the issue. There are also

the issues of governance where at national level there is restriction to export sand where as some provincial give permission to export sand (due to autonomy in provinces).

2. [to panel 2&3] How can we work together to advice government on this issue? What is the gap?

Need to have more discussion with the stakeholders. Involve the community in the discussion. Panel 2 advises that to really listens to community and see on the same level as they are. She does not agree with the strategy where the government, NGOs or other people come to the village and suddenly give the community solution without involving them. Involving community helps them to feel included and feel responsible in following up with the mitigation process.

3. [to all] What is the factors that hinders relocating process.

The community afraid of losing their bread and butter. All of the people who live at SLR prone area are fisherman. They grow up with the sea and if they are relocated, they need to find other skills for livelihood. Some of the relocated villagers come back to the area after mitigation and rehabilitation process making this an unending cycle. There is a need for a long term and more holistic approaches and solution to address SLR issue.

Dr Sri Sunarti concluded the session by commenting on how this workshop achieved its objectives to have multiple stakeholders coming and discuss on SLR. It is a great platform for dialogue between stakeholders and while the workshop did not come up with definite solutions to address SLR, this could be the beginning for further discussion and collaboration to solve SLR issue.