



STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY LEVEL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION ACTIONS: INDONESIA'S CLIMATE VILLAGE PROGRAMME (PROKLIM)

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ACTION AREA: Cross-cutting

FOCUS AREA: Delivering

COUNTRY: Indonesia

SECTORS

INVOLVED: Cross-sectoral

TIMEFRAME: 2012 - ongoing

CASE SUMMARY: Indonesia has recognised the need for all stakeholders and communities to work together to implement climate adaptation and mitigation actions, to make them more effective and wide reaching, and to achieve the national climate goals. The country also felt the needs for local communities to understand their climate vulnerabilities and be empowered to take informed actions to mitigate and adapt to these.

To address these needs, the Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, initiated an innovative program in 2012 called 'The Kampung Iklim (Climate village) Programme' (ProKlim). ProKlim's general goal is to enhance the Indonesian society's understanding of climate change and its impacts, and thus encourage real action to strengthen community resilience and promote a low carbon emissions life style. It aims at disseminating and exchanging information and best practices on climate change adaptation and mitigation action, improving local adaptive capacities and the involvement of society and other stakeholders (Director General of Climate Change Number, 2017). As per a 2016 regulation, the programme acknowledges and awards local activities for climate change adaptation and mitigation that enhance the community level welfare and are suitable for the local context (Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016).

ProKlim has seen a positive uptake by relevant stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels, with around 2000 villages having registered for it. The programme has been largely successful in encouraging the active participation of communities in rural and urban areas, and the development of policies and regulations by the local government, while also stimulating the involvement of other related stakeholders including the private sector (information from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry).

The programme qualifies as a good practice as it enjoys strong governmental backing for its implementation and continuation and involves diverse stakeholders such as the private sector and development organisations. Furthermore, while implementing climate actions at the community level, strong emphasis is laid on integrating local knowledge and practices into adaptation and mitigation measures.





BACKGROUND: Indonesia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were 2.4 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂eq) in 2015, including emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry. Thus, the country accounted for 4.8% of the world's total emissions. In the same year, per-capita emissions were 9.2 tonnes of CO₂eq, which is larger than the global average of 7.0 tonnes (Carbon Brief, 2019). Indonesia is also highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as widely investigated in several studies. For instance, climate change shifts the dry and rainy seasons, and changes the intensity and duration of rainfalls, which impacts the economic and social well-being of the country. Moreover, Indonesia needs urgent actions to enhance the resilience of coastal communities, as it is highly susceptible to sea level rise and tidal floods (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, 2018).

The extent and intensity of the impacts of climate change has been of high concern to Indonesia in recent years. To form a comprehensive response to climate change, the Indonesian government has developed specific policies, legislation, strategies and programmes for climate change adaptation and mitigation (Muttaqin et al., 2019). These governmental efforts focus on improved land use and spatial planning, improved waste management, energy conservation and the promotion of clean and renewable energy sources (Carbon Brief, 2019). For instance, to mitigate the incidence of peatland fires, which are a major cause of the country's emissions, in 2015-16, the government declared a nationwide moratorium on the draining of Indonesia's peatlands and established the Peatlands Restoration Agency, tasked with restoring 2 million hectares of tropical peatlands by 2020 (Carbon Brief, 2019). Its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) also targets a 29-41% reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario, with the upper end of the range being conditional upon the support received from the international community (Republic of Indonesia, 2016).

With an aim of improving the social and livelihood resilience of its people, Indonesia's NDC also includes goals such as the 'development of community capacity and participation in local planning processes' and an 'enhancement of adaptive capacity by developing early warning systems and broad-based public awareness campaigns' (Republic of Indonesia, 2016). Contributing to these goals, and to make its climate efforts inclusive and participatory, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry launched a nation-wide, community-based programme called 'Climate Village Programme (ProKlim)' in 2012. ProKlim is an award, which seeks to recognise the various climate actions undertaken at the local level (i.e. by villages and communities) and to strengthen and enhance the impact of these actions through governmental support and wider community participation, with the involvement of related stakeholders (private sector, universities, civil society organisations, etc.).

Villages and communities submit their local projects to the respective regional offices, which in turn submit the nominations to the Ministry of Environment through its Directorate General of Climate Change Control. Special nodal bodies under the Ministry – the ProKlim Secretariat, the Technical Team and the Steering Committee – evaluate, verify and review the proposed climate actions based on qualitative criteria detailed in the next section.

The ProKlim's main objectives are to improve the knowledge of local stakeholders on climate change adaptation and mitigation related activities by involving communities in implementing good practices for increasing climate resilience and reducing GHGs. The programme also aims to collect current and robust data for measuring climate change adaptation and mitigation; enhance capacities of related stakeholders; and build national and local networks for strengthening climate actions. The activities under ProKlim are also geared towards meeting Indonesia's climate goals, particularly to enhance Non-Party Stakeholders (NPS) participation to achieve the NDC targets.

To enhance the transparency of ProKlim's award and implementation processes, the Minister of Environment and Forestry released a regulation in 2016, which contains the requirements for developing, proposing and evaluating ProKlim activities, and the various applicable categories, covering adaptation, mitigation and sustainability aspects. Indonesia's Director General of Climate Change also published a specific document on 'Guidelines of ProKlim Implementation' in 2017. This document was further supplemented with a 'Guideline of GHG Reduction Emission Estimation in Community' document and particular support tools to help communities estimate and validate the impact of their initiatives.

ACTIVITIES:

MECHANISM OF PROKLIM IMPLEMENTATION: The ProKlim Award selection process takes place each year. The selection and verification processes are as follows:

1. **IDENTIFICATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES:** Under the oversight of the ProKlim Secretariat, ongoing village level climate activities by community groups are identified and nominated on the ProKlim site. Applicable actions are detailed in Figure 1.
2. **VERIFICATION:** The Ministry of Environment and Forestry with involvement of officials at the province and district level verifies the nominated activities. The verification process includes a field review of activities to score their relevance for climate adaptation and mitigation. The verification also assesses institutional aspects and the engagement of local leaders and government to strengthen the long-term sustainability of the activities. The activities to verify are scored based on fixed criteria. Broadly, mitigation and adaptation activities are given a 60% weightage, while activities related to local community and sustainability aspects hold a 40% weightage.
3. **REVIEW:** The Technical Team and Steering Committee conduct a review of results, verifying the implementation of activities and the monitoring process as well as the results. A further verification of the assessment of mitigation and adaptation efforts is conducted qualitatively through observations of selected community representatives and surveys.
4. The Steering Committee then recommends the ProKlim awardees. The Minister of Environment and Forestry is then in charge of the final decision and issuance of the awards.

In parallel to the selection process for issuing the award, the government also carries out ProKlim pilot projects in some villages in collaboration with selected development partners or organisations.

COMMUNITY ACTIONS APPLICABLE UNDER PROKLIM: The climate village programme (ProKlim) entails three main components of activities: Adaptation actions, mitigation actions, and aspects which support the continuity of the climate change control activity at the local level. These are listed in the Figure 1.



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CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES

- Measures for prevention and control of droughts, floods and landslides
- Improving food security of the local region
- Measures for prevention of sea level rise, sea water intrusion, abrasion, high waves, etc.
- Measures for mitigating and controlling climate related diseases
- Other activities which improve the adaptation capacity of communities.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

- Solid and liquid waste management
- Utilization of renewable energy, energy conservation and energy savings
- Agricultural land management to mitigate and support low GHG emissions
- Improvement and preservation of vegetation cover, and prevention of forest fires
- Other activities which help in reducing GHG emissions.

ACTIVITIES FOR ENSURING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECTS

- Forming community groups which are responsible for the local climate actions
- Supporting policies at the local level, which improves the program implementation
- Enhancing capacity and capabilities of the local community to implement the activities
- Support from external actors such as Government, NGOs, private sectors, academician and other related stakeholders
- Ensuring equitable gender participation
- Co-benefits for the community in the areas of social, economic and environmental development, as well as risk mitigation of climate related disasters
- Other activities that can support the continuity of the climate actions at the local level.

Figure 1: The main components and sub-components of ProKlim (adapted from Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016)

INSTITUTIONS

INVOLVED:

- **NODAL BODY:** The Ministry of Environment and Forestry manages ProKlim under its Directorate General of Climate Change Control, which has two separate focused Directorates for Adaptation and Mitigation.

The governance of the programme is split in three sub-groups of the Ministry: the ProKlim Secretariat; the Technical Team; and the Steering Committee.

- **OTHER STAKEHOLDERS:** ProKlim engages a large range of stakeholders, who are able to nominate villages and areas for the award. These stakeholders include national ministries and institutions, provincial governments, municipalities, village level committees and communities, research institutions, NGOs, universities, private sector stakeholders and indigenous peoples' organisations.

COOPERATION

WITH: ————— • **GERMAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY (GIZ):** GIZ supported ProKlim with technical assistance. For example, GIZ conducted a pilot for capacity building at the village level for utilising village funds to support ProKlim activities. The pilot took place in three villages. GIZ also provided technical assistance for improving ProKlim's assessment and evaluation system.

Other organisations involved in strengthening the implementation and effectiveness of the ProKlim programme include **UNDP** through the SPARC (Strategic Planning and Action to strengthen climate resilience of Rural Communities), **KEMITRAAN** and **YAYASAN MADANI (MADANI FOUNDATION)**. These organisations conducted capacity building activities, spread the reach of the programme and helped developing models for piloting ProKlim in new provinces and focus areas (e.g. forestry).

FINANCE: ————— ProKlim activities are funded by the budgets of the local provincial governments, districts and sub-districts. These activities include awareness programmes, technical assistance, procurement of materials to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation actions, etc. Some private companies have also provided funding and technical support to strengthen the implementation of adaptation/mitigation activities on ProKlim sites.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry funds the assessment and verification processes under ProKlim and the ceremonial recognition and appreciation of ProKlim awardees. It also supports awareness building around the programme and provides trained personnel to conduct capacity building activities at the provincial/district level.

IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES:

————— ProKlim has been effective at enhancing the awareness of local communities and governments for climate actions. It has been able to mobilise community and other related stakeholders engagement for recognising the need for and undertaking climate actions. This can be seen from its rapidly growing coverage numbers.

· In 2012, at the start of ProKlim, the Ministry of Environment received 71 nominations from 15 provinces. This number increased to 291 nominations from 25 provinces in 2016.

· By 2019, with scale-up of the programme, around 2000 nominations in total were received from 33 provinces, and had 187 award winners.

· Contributing to the goal of 'developing community and participation in local planning processes' specified in Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, the government aims to have a total of 10,000 nominations from 34 provinces across 500 districts and cities by 2030.

ProKlim's larger operational environment is also gradually developing, adding processes, guidelines and tools to enable communities to be able to estimate, monitor and validate the impact of their activities, and thus make them more effective at helping to achieve the national climate targets. For instance, the Directorate of Mitigation recently developed a mobile-based tool for GHG emission reduction estimation to be operated by communities, with the data being validated and integrated in the National Registry System (SRN). It is envisaged that the SRN has a comprehensive list of various mitigation and adaptation actions being undertaken across Indonesia.



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WHY IS IT

GOOD PRACTICE:

- **TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY:** Local practices, traditional structures and knowledge systems were recognised and used to support the implementation of climate actions for adaptation. By enabling the incorporation of traditional practices for enhancing resilience and improving environmental conservation, ProKlim empowers communities to identify issues critical to them and take measures to address these. This was especially effective in the areas of sustainable farming, water conservation, traditional housing and waste management, as well as in building community infrastructure for combating floods, landslides and rising sea levels by using community knowledge.
- **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:** ProKlim follows a strategic approach that enables private sector partnerships and the involvement of national and international development organisations, with these institutions supporting the community actions with funding or technical capacity support. ProKlim has empowered local community actions by providing space for and facilitating the enhanced participation of local governments, environmental pioneers, and the private sector. It has been able to encourage companies near the nominated site/village, to direct their corporate social responsibility (CSR) towards contributing to the programme. Examples of private sector involvement include Astra, Indocement, Sinarmas, Danone or Pertamina. This involvement highlights the programme's ability to bring together private sector proficiency, community level participation and the expertise of developmental and research organisations within the framework of a national level policy.
- **POLITICAL BUY-IN:** By providing the requisite policies, ProKlim encourages and enables communities to take the lead in planning and implementing their required community actions, thus making the process self-sustaining. The programme's effectiveness and popularity at the local level is evident from the fact that it has seen rapidly accelerating nominations in each subsequent year since the time of its launch. The programme's success and role in national climate policies and planning is evident from the government's ambitious goals of reaching 3,000 nominations by 2020 and 10,000 by 2030.

SUCCESS FACTORS:

- **EMPHASIS ON THE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF ACTIVITIES THROUGH INNOVATIVE PROCESSES:** ProKlim's focus on ensuring and assessing the nominated project's capacity to sustain over the long term drove awareness and capacity development of local governments. It also led to a better structure of the activities and a systematic incorporation of reporting processes into the activities. ProKlim also incentivises communities to network amongst themselves and develop capacities. Through various motivating measures, the programme has been able to scale up rapidly. For instance, if a village that has achieved the ProKlim Utama Award (the second highest level of the ProKlim Awards) wants to achieve the ProKlim Lestari Award (the highest level of ProKlim Awards), it needs to assist at least ten other villages to achieve the sustainable village status. This in turn helped enhancing the robustness and long-term sustainability of the programme, and improved the effective implementation of the activities undertaken.
- **INTEGRATING LOCAL LEVEL ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES WITH NATIONAL GOALS AND FRAMEWORKS:** Through ProKlim, climate activities at the local level have been identified and included in Indonesia's National Registry System (SRN), thus supporting the periodic reporting of national level actions for combating climate change. ProKlim facilitates the collection of data and information from mitigation and adaptation activities planned and undertaken at the local level. This in turn helps to integrate local level activities, and to increase their contribution to the national emission reduction target as well as climate adaptation goals.

• EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES TO LEAD AND PARTICIPATE IN PLANNING CLIMATE ACTIONS:

ProKlim's bottom-up approach to identifying climate vulnerability issues and their possible solutions helped in mobilising strong participation from the communities and support from the local government and other stakeholders. This also resulted in the additional benefits of raising awareness at the local level and helping to build leadership around climate-related issues amongst the communities, as well as amongst local institutions. Further, through the recognition provided by the central government, the successful ProKlim village showcases best practice, which other villages can use as a basis for replication

OVERCOMING BARRIERS / CHALLENGES: —————

WHAT WERE THE MAIN BARRIERS / CHALLENGES TO DELIVERY?

CAPACITY:

The capacity of local governments and communities to assess their climate vulnerability and undertake relevant actions was limited.

POLITICAL:

There is generally a disconnect between the local level actions and the national level plans, leading to uncoordinated work under the climate agenda.

HOW WERE THESE BARRIERS / CHALLENGES OVERCOME?

ProKlim's focus on developing local capacities to address climate change through targeted capacity building trainings ensured that there was (in most cases) trained manpower to implement the activities using the required and appropriate processes. Consequently, local governments' awareness and capacities were developed or enhanced, while local level activities were better structured using systematic processes.

By establishing transparent and detailed processes for nominating, monitoring and verifying climate actions, ProKlim has spread awareness on its selection criteria, and increased the robustness and alignment of national climate-related targets with local level actions

LESSONS LEARNED: —————

- STRENGTHEN ADAPTATION ACTIONS WITH LOCAL INPUTS:** The active participation of local communities is crucial to effectively implement climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. The community dynamics should be recognised and incorporated into the planning and implementation of climate action.
- ADOPT A PHASED APPROACH FOR EXPANSION:** ProKlim has steadily expanded its scope and coverage through strategic decisions based on lessons learned throughout the programme. This includes the integration of the private sector and large industries in Indonesia through their corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives. Furthermore, in the 2016 revision, the coverage of the ProKlim programme was expanded to include new areas for community-led actions, such as universities and boarding schools.



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HOW TO REPLICATE

- THIS PRACTICE:** ————
- **INTEGRATE AND EMPHASISE THE POSITIVE IMPACTS FOR THE COMMUNITY:** The recognition of community efforts to finding solutions for climate-related issues ensures that climate-related activities under a climate programme have direct relevance for the people. Further, highlighting the direct economic opportunities (arising from alternative income sources or from working on the implementation of the project) as well as the environmental benefits helps in strengthening the acceptance and community ownership of these activities.
 - **SUPPORT PRACTITIONERS TO SCALE UP ACTIVITIES:** Provide opportunities for stakeholders in pilot locations to become trainers or take on a guidance role in other areas, to showcase examples from their villages and lead the implementation of climate actions. Practitioners proved to provide material that target stakeholders can more easily familiarise with and to be more effective in motivating other villages to replicate ProKlim activities.
 - **IMPLEMENT LOCAL CLIMATE PROJECTS DRIVEN BY NATIONAL LEVEL POLICY:** National level adaptation planning and implementation is more effective if it is designed at the local level taking into account and integrating community needs, available capacities and inputs. The national-scale programme ProKlim, which seeks to drive village level community participation in climate action, is coordinated by Indonesia's Ministry of Environment under one of its regulations, giving it the required legitimacy and authority for implementation at the local level.

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- WEBSITE:** ———— Knowledge Centre Perubahan Iklim on Proklim:
<http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/kcpi/index.php/aksi/proklim>

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