

Towards Future Proof Society:
Adaptive Social Protection Against Climate Change

Transdisciplinary Workshop Report

Waingapu, East Sumba Regency
19 December 2023

About this report

Project

Towards Future-Proof Society: Adaptive Social Protection Against Climate Change.

Disclaimer

This report aims to provide a summary of the findings of a transdisciplinary workshop held on 19 December 2023 in Waingapu, East Nusa Tenggara to gather information on the implementation of formal and informal social protection programs. The workshop was one of a series of research activities supported by KONEKSI on behalf of the Resilience Development Initiative (RDI), Charles Darwin University, Indonesia University of Education, The PRAKARSA, Wira Wacana Christian University, Habitat for Humanity Indonesia, and the Institute for Resource Governance and Social Change (IRGSC).

Submitted and prepared by:

- **Dr Saut Aritua Sagala**
(Resilience Development Initiative)
- **Rahmah Aulia Zahra**
(Resilience Development Initiative)
- **Debby Paramitasari**
(Resilience Development Initiative)
- **Farijzal Arrafisena**
(Resilience Development Initiative)
- **Dr Ayu Krishna Pribadi**
(Indonesia University of Education)
- **Dr Maklon Felipus Killa**
(Wira Wacana Christian University)
- **Elsa Christin Saragih**
(Wira Wacana Christian University)
- **Victoria Fanggaldae, Ph.D.**
(The PRAKARSA)
- **Darmawan Prasetya**
(The PRAKARSA)
- **Andreas Hapsoro**
(Habitat for Humanity Indonesia)
- **Sylvinus Jowi Pedor**
(Habitat for Humanity Indonesia)
- **Dr Dominiggus Elcid Li**
(IRGSC)
- **John Petrus Talan**
(IRGSC)
- **Hestin Kezia Octalina Klaas**
(IRGSC)
- **Dr Jonatan Lassa**
(Charles Darwin University)

Financial support

This project was supported by KONEKSI (Collaboration for Knowledge, Innovation, and Technology Australia and Indonesia), Australia's flagship program in the Indonesia knowledge and innovation sector funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Australia. KONEKSI supports partnerships between Australian and Indonesian organisations to increase the use of knowledge-based solutions for inclusive and sustainable policies and technologies.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Table of Contents | 2 |
| List of Pictures | 3 |
| List of Tables | 3 |
| Abbreviation | 4 |
| I. Overview of the Transdisciplinary Workshop | 6 |
| II. Transdisciplinary Workshop | 10 |
| A. First Session..... | 12 |
| B. Second Session..... | 15 |
| C. Third Session..... | 19 |
| III. Next Steps and Final Remarks | 24 |
| Appendix | 24 |
| A.1 Attendance of Research Consortium Members..... | 25 |
| A.2 Workshop Program Schedule..... | 26 |

List of Pictures

| | |
|---|----|
| Picture 1. Group Photo During the Workshop..... | 9 |
| Picture 2. Opening Ceremony by Mr Darmawan Prasetya..... | 10 |
| Picture 3. Opening Remarks by Dr Maklon Killa and Dr Jonatan Lassa..... | 11 |
| Picture 4. Speakers at the First Session..... | 12 |
| Picture 5. Discussion at the First Session..... | 14 |
| Picture 6. Speakers at the Second Session..... | 16 |
| Picture 7. Discussion at the Second Session..... | 18 |
| Picture 8. Speakers at the Third Session..... | 20 |
| Picture 9. Discussion at the Third Session..... | 22 |
| Picture 10. Dr Jonatan Lassa Gives Closing Remarks..... | 23 |

List of Tables

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Table 1. List of Speakers..... | 7 |
| Table 2. List of Participants..... | 8 |

Abbreviation

| | |
|---------------|--|
| APBDes | <i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa</i> (Village Budget) |
| APBN | <i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara</i> (State budget) |
| ASP | Adaptive Social Protection |
| BAPPEDA | <i>Badan Perencanaan Pengembangan Daerah</i> (Regional Development Planning Agency) |
| BAPPELITBANDA | <i>Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah</i> (Regional Research and Development Agency) |
| BAZNAS | <i>Badan Amil Zakat Nasional</i> (National Zakat Amil Agency) |
| BLT | <i>Bantuan Langsung Tunai</i> (Direct Cash Transfer) |
| BPBD | <i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</i> (Regional Disaster Agency) |
| BUMDes | <i>Badan Usaha Milik Desa</i> (Village Owned Enterprises) |
| CDU | Charles Darwin University |
| CSR | Corporate Social Responsibility |
| DFAT | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade |
| Dinsos | <i>Dinas Sosial</i> (Social Agency) |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DTKS | <i>Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial</i> (Integrated Social Welfare Data) |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| IRGSC | Institute of Resource Governance and Social Change |
| KK | <i>Kartu Keluarga</i> (Family Card) |
| KTP | <i>Kartu Tanda Penduduk</i> (Identity Card) |
| NGOs | Non Government Organisations |
| Pinjol | <i>Pinjaman Online</i> (Online Lending) |
| PKH | <i>Program Keluarga Harapan</i> |
| RDI | <i>Resilience Development Initiative</i> |
| SIKS-NG | <i>Sistem Informasi Kesejahteraan Sosial-Next Generation</i> (Next Generation |

Social Welfare Information System)

TKSK

Tenaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Kecamatan (District Social Welfare Worker)

I. Overview of the Transdisciplinary Workshop

The research consortium team coordinated by the Resilience Development Initiative (RDI) and consisting of Charles Darwin University, The PRAKARSA, Wira Wacana Christian University, Habitat for Humanity Indonesia, and the Institute of Resource Governance and Social Change (IRGSC) is supported by the Australian Government through KONEKSI to conduct research entitled "Towards Future Proof Society: Adaptive Social Protection to Climate Change". KONEKSI (Collaboration for Australian and Indonesian Knowledge, Innovation and Technology) is Australia's flagship program in Indonesia's knowledge and innovation sector, funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

This research project is prompted by the concept of Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) promoted by the Government of Indonesia. Given that the ASP concept is still a nascent framework to complement existing social protection systems, there is a lack of understanding at several levels that creates a need for a new understanding of the established ASP model:

1. How ASPs complement the mainstream development of social protection and climate disaster-related protection, such as humanitarian cash transfers.
2. Lack of understanding of how ASP is linked to community-based protection and transfer mechanisms such as informal risk-sharing arrangements and other forms of community-based risk financing mechanisms.
3. Lack of understanding of how to organise ASP amidst the complex institutional context in Indonesia, where there are multiple layers and sectoral players from the ministerial level to the district level of government.

Therefore, this research project aims to demonstrate that community-based protection mechanisms, including informal risk-sharing arrangements, can complement existing formal social protection models. These community-based mechanisms involve access to protection through various means, including family transfers, intermediaries, Islamic funds, cooperatives, and other risk transfers. The project will identify existing formal and informal social protection systems and climate finance schemes to enhance climate resilience, especially among marginalised groups.

Transdisciplinary workshops are organised with stakeholders to gather information on existing formal and informal social protection systems. These include various climate finance schemes that can facilitate anticipatory actions to enhance climate resilience, especially among marginalised groups such as women, children, and marginalised communities. The research focused on East Sumba Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, through established partnerships with local governments, universities, and NGOs.

The transdisciplinary workshop was hosted on Tuesday, 19 December 2023, at Kambaniru Beach Hotel and Resort, Waingapu, East Sumba Regency. The workshop succeeded in inviting

nine speakers and 17 participants from ten government institutions and several institution representatives. The detailed list of speakers and participants is elaborated in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1. List of Speakers

| No | Name | Institution | Topic |
|----|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Mr Nggay | Customary Leader of Wunga | <i>Adat Merapu dan Perubahan Iklim (Merapu Custom and Climate Change)</i> |
| 2 | Mr Abner Pandarangga | Regional Disaster Agency (BPBD) of East Sumba Regency | <i>Strategi Penanggulangan Risiko dan Dampak Bencana dan Perubahan Iklim di Sumba (Strategy for Mitigating the Risks and Impacts of Disasters and Climate Change in Sumba)</i> |
| 3 | Mr Harun Rodis Marambadjawa | Social Agency (Dinsos) of East Sumba Regency | <i>Strategi dan Program Perlindungan Sosial Masyarakat di Sumba (Strategi dan Program Perlindungan Sosial Masyarakat di Sumba)</i> |
| 4 | Mr Tobing Kambaru Windi | Village Head of Tarimbang | <i>Anggaran dana desa dan perubahan iklim (Village budgets and climate change)</i> |
| 5 | Mr Yosia Saskar Marahongu | Village Head of Lumbu Manggit | <i>Anggaran dana desa dan perubahan iklim (Village budgets and climate change)</i> |
| 6 | Mrs Andiana Tanggu Hana | Female-Headed Household Group | <i>Keterlibatan Perempuan dalam Upaya Perlindungan Sosial (Women's Involvement in Social Protection Efforts)</i> |
| 7 | Mrs Venitia Sabathini E.P. | World Vision/Wahana Visi Indonesia | <i>Praktik Baik dan Pembelajaran Pelaksanaan Perlindungan Sosial di Sumba (Good Practices and Lessons Learned on Social Protection Implementation in Sumba)</i> |
| 8 | Mr Stepanus Makambombu | Perkumpulan Stimulant Institute Sumba | <i>Potret Isu Sosial & Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Lokal di Sumba (Portrait of Social Issues & Local Community Empowerment Strategies in Sumba)</i> |
| 9 | Mr Andreas Hapsoro* | Habitat for Humanity Indonesia | <i>Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Rentan melalui Penguatan Resiliensi terhadap Bencana dan Perubahan Iklim dalam Mendukung Perlindungan Sosial yang Adaptif (Strategies for Empowering Vulnerable Communities through Strengthening Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change in Support of Adaptive Social Protection)</i> |
| 10 | Mrs Siti Suryani | Wira Wacana Christian University | <i>Praktik Baik Pelaksanaan Perlindungan Sosial Informal di Sumba dan Strategi Integrasi dalam</i> |

| No | Name | Institution | Topic |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | <i>Mendukung Perlindungan Sosial yang Adaptif (Good Practices of Informal Social Protection Implementation in Sumba and Integration Strategies in Supporting Adaptive Social Protection)</i> |
| 11 | Dr Ayu Khrisna Pribadi* | Indonesia University of Education | <i>Menuju Perlindungan Sosial yang Adaptif (Towards Adaptive Social Protection)</i> |

*member of consortium team

Table 2. List of Participants

| No | Institution/Representative | Number of Participants |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) | 1 |
| 2 | Regional Research and Development Agency (BAPPELITBANGDA) | 1 |
| 3 | Cooperative and Small and Medium Enterprises Agency | 1 |
| 4 | Environment Agency | 1 |
| 5 | Forestry Agency | 1 |
| 6 | Agriculture and Food Agency | 1 |
| 7 | Marine and Fisheries Agency | 1 |
| 8 | Education Agency | 1 |
| 9 | Health Agency | 1 |
| 10 | Housing, Settlement and Land Agency | 1 |
| 11 | Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS) | 2 |
| 12 | Pegadaian | 1 |
| 13 | Wira Wacana Christian University | 3 |
| 14 | Lumbu Manggit Village | 1 |
| Total Participants | | 17 |



Picture 1. Group Photo During the Workshop

II. Transdisciplinary Workshop

The Transdisciplinary Workshop, “Toward Future Proof Society: Adaptive Social Protection Against Climate Change”, was conducted at the Kambaniru Beach Hotel and Resort, Waingapu, East Sumba Regency. It commenced on December 19, 2023, and included the following agenda items: registration, opening ceremony, welcoming remarks, and three discussion sessions. The participants consisted of representatives of local government agencies, BAZNAS, World Vision, Pegadaian, Wira Wacana Christian University, Perkumpulan Stimulant Institute Sumba, and several village community representatives.

Mr Darmawan Prasetya from The PRAKARSA hosted the Transdisciplinary Workshop as the MC. The workshop was officially opened by Dr Maklon Killa from Wira Wacana Christian University and Dr Jonatan Lassa from Charles Darwin University as representatives of the research consortium team members.



Picture 2. Opening Ceremony by Mr Darmawan Prasetya

Dr Maklon Killa acknowledges the current impact of climate change, emphasizing the need for adaptive and sustainable social policies to address its effects. He also introduced the consortium research team, led by RDI and CDU, joined by six institutions, aiming to develop alternative social protection policies. Lastly, he mentions the workshop's aim as a platform to share knowledge, experiences, and good practices to work towards effective disaster mitigation measures.

“This research consortium (joined in 6 institutions) led by RDI and CDU, we are trying to develop a kind of alternative policy or policy practice for social protection.” - Dr Maklon Killa

Meanwhile, Dr Jonatan Lassa added an introduction to the KONEKSI program as a collaborative initiative between the Australian government, BRIN, and BAPPENAS. He also highlighted the purpose of the transdisciplinary workshop as a platform to learn by listening to the stories of people who live their daily lives and experience difficulties during cyclone Seroja, floods, locust invasions, and so on. After the opening remarks, the activity was followed by the presentation and discussion session.

“We want to hear stories from parents or mothers who live their daily lives and who experience difficulties when there are lotuses or floods, grasshoppers, etc. We are ready to learn and work.” - Dr Jonatan Lassa



Picture 3. Opening Remarks by Dr Maklon Killa and Dr Jonatan Lassa

A. First Session

Presentation

The first session consisted of three speakers from the Customary Leader of Wunga Village, the Regional Disaster Agency (BPBD), and the Social Agency (Dinas Sosial) of East Sumba Regency. The purpose of the discussion in this first session was to hear about social protection practices, both informal practices from the community and formal programs provided by the local government. This session was hosted by Victoria Fanggidae, Ph.D. from The PRAKARSA, who was the moderator.



Picture 4. Speakers at the First Session

The first speaker, Mr Nggay, as the Customary Leader of Wunga Village, discusses the Marapu rules and their connection to climate change. Marapu, representing a deity with significant attributes, guides rituals held annually in October to seek smooth rain for successful planting and growth until harvest. Additional rituals in June express gratitude for the harvest. Certain rituals are conducted every four or eight years based on agreements. Despite these rules, the speaker acknowledges the violations, particularly in the Hahar sub-district, citing the prolonged drought since 2010 and ongoing locust attacks, with the current year marking the third consecutive year of such challenges.

“Indeed, if we talk about Marapu regulations and climate change, Marapu actually means that the word Marapu actually means that we have a God who has big eyes, all-seeing, big ears, all-hearing. So whatever (there are) rules.” - Mr Nggay

The next speaker is Mr Abner Pandarangga from the Regional Disaster Agency (BPBD) of East Sumba Regency. He mentioned that the action from BPBD is now more focused on prevention than just responding to new disasters. Specifically, in East Sumba, prone to disasters, efforts are being made through the DESTANA (disaster resilient village) program to address climate change. The goal is to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience by combining climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Mitigation efforts involve counselling, training, and simulations, while resilience is increased by preparing risk studies, maps, and contingency plans.

“Talking about BPBD, we sometimes have the understanding that there is a new incident of help and rescue. but now it is more preventative, namely prevention.” - Mr Abner Pandarangga

The last speaker is Mr Harun Rodis Marambadjawa from the Regional Social Agency (Dinas Sosial) of East Sumba Regency. He pointed out that the percentage of poverty in East Sumba Regency is still relatively high compared to the province, with data in East Sumba at 28.90% and data in the province at 20.05% in March 2022. He also mentioned that the provision of social assistance is still based on DTKS (Integrated Social Welfare Data) data. However, there are still errors in the data collection. Hence, many people who should have received assistance were not recorded. In addition, although the government has provided a lot of social assistance through social services, a lot of assistance still needs to be on target or meet the community's needs.

“Access to social assistance/social protection that comes from the APBN is only for those who are included in the DTKS, but we all know that the data in the DTKS still contains various problems, especially regarding errors that occur, there are exclusive errors, there are inclusive errors.” - Mr Harun Rodis Marambadjawa

Discussion

The participants were very interested in learning more about the Merapu custom. The discussion sessions delved into Marapu's role in overcoming challenges such as locusts, a hotter climate, and disasters such as typhoon Seroja. According to Marapu customs, rituals in October are crucial during planting to ensure a smooth process without challenges. However, developments since 2010, such as the fire at the house of worship, caused them to seek assistance from the local government for locust exterminators. Without assistance from the government, the people in Wunga rely on digging up ivory yams in the forest for food.



Picture 5. Discussion at the First Session

The Marapu perspective on environmental conservation is also explored, emphasizing the need for rituals aligned with expectations. Changes in development have affected traditional practices, such as burning fields, which are now discouraged by the younger generation. The importance of Pahomba, a ritual site in the forest, is also discussed, emphasizing its role as a water catchment area. Research on the unexpected method of planting beans after *hamayank* to repel locusts is also mentioned, highlighting the ongoing practice of *hamayank* rituals with specific functions performed annually for various life events.

“The influence of development, we are consciously unconscious, what we think is right becomes wrong, what is wrong becomes right. In the past, the tradition was not to burn the fields, but now young people say just burn them so the grass grows back.” - Mr Nggay

The discussion also discusses the government's strategy to address data issues, which involves a mandatory verification and validation process primarily carried out by TKSK (District Social Welfare Worker) and PKH (*Program Keluarga Harapan*) teams. In 2021, they were tasked with collecting verification data from DTKS data. However, due to reduced funds in 2022, 2023, and 2024, the process had to be done in real time, prompting immediate proposals for corrections. Incorrect data identified during verification is returned to the Social Agency for deletion through the SIKS-NG (Next Generation Social Welfare Information System) application. Recent efforts involve

preliminary verification by TKSK for upcoming distributions, highlighting ineligible recipients, followed by deletion processes.

“Verification and verification processes must be carried out. In 2021, we will assign TKSK and PKH to carry out the process of collecting verification data from DTKS data. However, with the reduction in funding in 2022, 2023 and even 2024, we are forced to carry out the process in real time, we found it, proposed it immediately.” - Mr Harun Rodis Marambadjawa

However, there were challenges in the field, such as confusion about eligibility, leading to people waiting at the Post Office. Inclusion and exclusion errors are considered during the verification process, which previously involved budgeted verification activities with social welfare resources. After budget constraints, the focus shifted to verifying data based on available assistance. The current emphasis is on documenting ID cards, family cards, and house photos as supporting documents for assistance proposals.

The issue of disaster mitigation in East Sumba Regency is also discussed, emphasising the absence of disaster risk studies. Mr Abner Pandarangga advocates for collaboration with various offices to ensure that future studies include analysis and recommendations. The goal is to integrate disaster-prone areas into planning to prevent inappropriate development. Hamlet's involvement with BPBD is emphasised for effective disaster management.

“Because in the past, during Seroja, a lot of development, if you look at the risk assessment, was very risky, some were on hills, which means it didn't go through an assessment and there was no input from the Disaster Management Agency.” - Mr Abner Pandarangga

B. Second Session

Presentation

The second discussion continued with the presentation of testimonies from several village representatives represented by the Head of Tarimbang Village, the Head of Lumbu Manggit Village, and the Women's Family Heads Group from Mauliru Village. This session aims to gather information regarding the extent to which village officials have done so in using village budgets and dealing with climate change. Meanwhile, representatives of groups of women heads of families will also share the extent of involvement of community members, especially women, in social protection efforts. Mr Dedy Pedor from Habitat for Humanity Indonesia hosted this session as the moderator.



Picture 6. Speakers at the Second Session

Mr Yosia Saskar Marahongu, the Village Head of Lumbu Manggit, was the first speaker of this session. He says that problems arise due to decreasing income and the reluctance of fishermen to carry out activities at sea, which has an impact on declining health conditions and increasing stress in society due to global warming. The government is responding to these challenges through various efforts:

- **Facilitating Fishermen:** The government provides facilities to optimise marine activities for fishermen, potentially addressing the decline in their involvement.
- **Transfer of BUMDES Business Units:** Business units under BUMDES (Village-Owned Enterprises) are transferred to cooperatives, which will likely enhance collective efforts and community support.
- **Direct Cash Assistance (Village Fund BLT):** The government allocates direct cash assistance, included in the village budget, to help mitigate the impact of reduced income and support the community.
- **Provision of Suitable Seeds or Plants:** The government offers suitable seeds or plants to adapt to climate changes, potentially helping communities facing challenges in their agricultural activities.

Further, Mr Tobing Kambaru Windi, the Village Head of Tarimbang, outlines the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget 2023, with a total income and expenditure (APBDes) of Rp. 1,752,809,500. The breakdown includes village funds of 991,167,000, taxes and levies of 27,508,100, and a village fund allocation of Rp. 773,334,400. The budget is distributed across five sectors:

- **Government Administration Sector:** Rp. 738,822,585

- Village Development Implementation Sector: Rp. 482,378,590
- Community Development Sector: Rp. 40,000.00
- Community Empowerment Sector: Rp. 215,232,400
- Emergency Disaster Management Field: Rp. 223,200,000

Additionally, a surplus/funds are allocated for Bumdes capital, totalling Rp. 52,374,925.

Regarding climate change in Tarimbang village, the coastal area experiences two distinct seasons: the dry season and the rainy season. In the dry season, a period for land preparation, the community faces challenges such as drought, strong winds, high tides/waves, and rising air temperatures. The rainy season, dedicated to land cultivation, brings challenges like rain, wind, high tides/waves, and increased susceptibility to diseases like the flu.

Lastly, Mrs Andiana, as a representative of the Women Headed Family Group in Mauliru Village, residing along the river coast, shares the challenges faced during floods and landslides. Despite various aid distributions, female heads of families, including herself, felt marginalised and did not receive assistance. Mrs Andiana, a mother of three, highlights the financial struggles, with one child unable to continue education due to financial constraints. The second child has graduated but faces uncertainty about completing his studies. The speaker, now limited to weaving ikat, laments the lack of attention and government assistance during the flood. The current situation includes difficulty accessing water for vegetable farming, as the dam remains unbuilt, exacerbating the challenges faced by the community.

“There are various kinds of assistance distributed, but we as female heads of families never receive assistance, we are not paid attention to, we feel marginalised.” - Mrs Andiana

Discussion

The discussion explored a lot of deeper information regarding the socio-economic characteristics of the community of each village. Agriculture and fisheries serve as the primary potentials in Lumbu Menggit village. The village funds are strategically allocated to BUMDes, featuring a 1% interest rate, aiming to provide loan relief and discourage borrowing from cooperatives and banks. Despite the absence of significant impacts from El Nino climate change, the community grappled with the aftermath of a *seroja* cyclone and flash floods four years ago. This calamity led to large trees being swept into the sea, causing damage to valuable trawlers. A trawl event was organised to support the local fishermen, and the Fisheries Service contributed two aid boats.

Meanwhile, Tarimbang village administers assistance with specific conditions, including not receiving other social aid, genuine helplessness, and disability. The data collected

undergoes identification by Hamlet and is further deliberated upon in a village meeting for final determination. The village faces challenges such as intermittent big waves in February, March, July, and October. Predictions for 2023 suggest worsening conditions, with fishermen venturing to sea only twice a year. Notably, online lending (Pinjol) is not available in Tarimbang, and Bumdes operations are still in the educational stage, while Mandara is nearly nonexistent. Tackling significant abrasion requires a substantial budget, and the lack of Bumdes cars and challenging road access impacts transportation. Although Tarimbang holds tourism potential, development awaits promises regarding CSR assistance from PT TSB, operating on Tarimbang beach. One of this village's most common traditional practices includes family contributions during traditional events or bereavement.

“Our management of village funds is one of our main priorities, namely women and disabilities, including stunted children, malnutrition, pregnant women. Our special attention to mothers and children is around 20% of the total village funds and that is in the form of providing PMT for pregnant women, pregnant women, for stunting, for those who are malnourished or malnourished.” - Mr Tobing Kamaru Windi



Picture 7. Discussion at the Second Session

Lastly, Mrs Adriana's experience reflects a lack of attention and assistance during flooding, marginalising her. The drought's impact prevents her from watering vegetables, exacerbating her challenges. As a result, she has turned to making ikat weaving as her primary means of livelihood. Recognising her vulnerability, Mrs Adriana is set to receive assistance through Warsosek (socioeconomically vulnerable women), with support from the Head of Social Affairs, requiring documentation such as KTP, KK, and house photos. Additionally, online borrowing remains unexplored in the village of Mauliru, but the Cooperative is growing interested in this avenue.

From the discussion, it can also be concluded that most village funds are generally distributed directly to families. Although the delay in BUMDes refunds has not significantly impacted daily life, it has created difficulties for Sumbanese cultural traditions, such as Mandara, where visits from relatives have decreased due to increased assistance from outside. Encourage the emergence of several cooperatives in Tarimbang, Lumbu Menggit, and Mauliru villages, which can help the community before official government assistance arrives, especially during the Seroja cyclone. This phenomenon is a concern, especially the emergence of cooperatives that are not officially registered. For this reason, the Head of the Cooperative Agency offers contacts to handle illegal cooperative activities efficiently, allowing evaluation and necessary follow-up actions.

C. Third Session

Presentation

The final session consists of several agencies/institutions presentations to discuss several good social protection practices, which would be valuable information for the consortium team in formulating adaptive social protection, especially in the Sumba region. Several institutions that were speakers at this session included World Vision, the Perkumpulan Stimulant Institute Sumba, and consortium team members such as Habitat for Humanity Indonesia, Wira Wacana Christian University, and the Resilience Development Initiative. Mr Dedy Pedor from Habitat for Humanity Indonesia once more hosted this session as the moderator.



Picture 8. Speakers at the Third Session

The first speaker, Mrs Venitia Sabathini E.P. from World Vision, expressed their challenges in data management, vulnerability determination, accountability, and aid distribution. Children are identified as a vulnerable group to disaster impacts. The organisation tailors its social protection measures to the specific disaster impact, adapting aid distribution for drought, Seroja (goods and cash), and COVID-19 (cash and insurance). Key learnings include the importance of updated data, stakeholder engagement, feedback mechanisms, participatory approaches, and the need for prepositioned warehouses.

“We've been talking about assistance for a long time, if it's just given like that, it won't be sustainable, it won't remove people from the circle of vulnerability but will actually make them vulnerable in the future.” - Mrs Venitia Sabathini E.P.

The second speaker, Mr Stepanus Makambombu from Perkumpulan Stimulant Institute Sumba, elaborated on the topographical variations that cause climate differences affecting crop yields. Social networks, especially through *Mandara*, are crucial for the most vulnerable individuals lacking connections. Programs focus on educating and providing business skills to young people. The BLT (Direct Cash Transfer) distribution process involves market surveys, focus group discussions (FGD), potential recipient selection, list announcements, collaboration with banks, and addressing challenges like politicisation and dependency, which threaten the sustainability of informal social protection. The threat to *Mandara* due to climate change and the stowaway politicisation of social protection is recognised challenges.

“Mandara is a form of community adaptation to what is happening (the impact of micro changes). Mandara is also not just a cultural event, but the community's adaptation to the impacts that occur.” - Mr Stepanus Makambombu

Then, the third speaker, Mr Andreas Hapsoro, highlights the role of Habitat for Humanity in prioritising decent housing and viewing homes as essential for overall well-being. Communities are considered the first responders, and the organisation emphasises the PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness) and BBS (Build Back Safer) to enable communities to prepare for disasters.

“The community is the first responder, so the community must be empowered to be prepared and respond to disasters, there is training including PASSA, there are relationships with the private sector, DRR activities are carefully planned, the community must be ready for climate change that occurs.” - Mr Andreas Hapsoro

Further, Mrs Siti Suryani from Wira Wacana Christian University shares her knowledge about Kamalapia Village, which faced social protection challenges due to frequent relocations, isolation, lack of infrastructure, and vulnerability to disasters. The community relies on farming, cattle herding, weaving, and vegetable cultivation for sustenance. The tradition of Mandara is crucial for disaster preparedness. Collaborative efforts like *Pawandangu* and *Panjulurungu* ensure food availability and support Kamalapia's cultural traditions.

“Disaster is not only seroja, but if we don't eat then it is a disaster in the family, so we do Mandara. To ensure the availability of food, we work together (pawandangu, Panjulurungu). To ensure the continuity of our traditions, we work together to bear the traditions (pangangu kanguta). We are not touched by government social assistance, we got PKH 2018. We survive on onions, chili peppers.” - Mrs Siti Suryani

The last speaker, Dr Ayu Khrisna Pribadi from the Indonesia University of Education, focuses on introducing the adaptive social protection (ASP) concept. She explains the three areas of ASP: social protection, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation, as well as its building block that consists of institutional arrangements, partnerships, programs, delivery systems, data, information, and financing. She also highlights the inclusive ASP implementation that involves social assistance, social security, and labour market programs, focusing on coverage for vulnerable groups. Examples include efforts in West Nusa Tenggara for national registration, disaster preparation for disabled people in D.I. Yogyakarta, and economic empowerment programs in Bandung, West Java. However, this initiative still faces challenges, including scope, accessibility, inequality, dependency, and requirements for ASP

implementation related to regulations, institutions, partnerships, distribution programs, and data.

“This ASP program still has a lot of homework to do in the government system to be able to increase this financing and how there is national financing, and what kind of innovative activities are carried out in the regions with the cooperation of stakeholders.” - Dr Ayu Khrisna Pribadi

Discussion

Mr Adi Pandarangga, representative from BAPPEDA (Regional Development Planning Agency) discusses findings that could inform government actions, emphasising the significance of real-time data management. The Sumba people's adaptive behaviour is commended, contributing to reduced extreme poverty in East Sumba Regency. The government aims to incorporate ASP into official documents. Mr Andreas Hapsoro from Habitat for Humanity notes the changing affordability of traditional houses. At the same time, Mrs Venitia Sabathini E.P. from World Vision acknowledges the blessing of real-time data but highlights the challenge of empowering human resources to operate it. Meanwhile, Mr Stepanus Makambombu from Perkumpulan Stimulant Institute Sumba stresses the importance of local wisdom in coordination with welfare indicators.



Picture 9. Discussion at the Third Session

“We as Sumba people are grateful because adaptive behavior already exists, if it wasn't adaptive then the people in Wunga would have disappeared long ago, just because of the existing framing (danger, vulnerability) that makes Sumba people seem unadaptive.” - Mr Adi Pandarangga

There was also a discussion about food storage that revealed institutional challenges, including issues with stock availability. The absence of strong institutions prompts involvement from religious organisations. The conversation touches on climate change's impact on traditional practices, highlighting the need for adaptive strategies.

The question also arises from Mr Harun, representative of a Social Agency about the distinction between ASP and traditional social protection. Dr Ayu Krishna Pribadi from Indonesia University of Education explains that ASP integrates social programs with climate change and disaster contexts. She also emphasises the need for programs aligned with changing conditions, emphasising social empowerment alongside assistance. Coordination between NGOs and the government is proposed to optimise efforts and address limited budgets. The debate about extreme poverty indicators reveals political interests in data collection systems.

“It is as if adaptive social protection is a new issue. What are the differences between this adaptive social protection and social protection that we already knew? Is it because the social protection that we know is not adaptive?” - Mr Harun

The dialogue underscores the importance of adapting social programs to climate change and disaster contexts, promoting inclusiveness and community resilience. The need for coordination, real-time data utilisation, and consideration of local wisdom are central themes in addressing social challenges.

The end of the third discussion session marked the end of the workshop activities. Dr Jonatan Lassa had the opportunity to give his closing remarks and elaborate on the important information obtained from the series of discussions. The transdisciplinary workshop then officially closed with a group photo session.

“ASP is how before the crisis comes, we already deliver aid (comes with an early warning package). We talk about ASP but we haven't talked about early warning. So roughly the definition is the possibility of allocating resources including cash assistance and other assistance before an event occurs.” - Dr Jonatan Lassa



Picture 10. Dr Jonatan Lassa Gives Closing Remarks

III. Next Steps and Final Remarks

Based on the discussion results, four main points can be learned:

Firstly, there is a persistent conflict of viewpoints among stakeholders such as NGOs, the government, civil engineering, anthropology, and economics. This diversity complicates discussions on social protection in Indonesia, as demonstrated in the contrasting perspectives on cash assistance.

Secondly, the ongoing research acknowledges differing views between researchers and practitioners (Government/NGOs), emphasising the imperfection of systems and the need to explore both formal and informal protection models, particularly in Sumba.

Third, the point discusses future considerations for Indonesia in 2045, drawing inspiration from Singapore's long-term water contracts and the need for forward-thinking policies. The comparison extends to advanced economies like Australia, where discussions on artificial intelligence envision a future where technology handles tasks like agriculture, allowing citizens to enjoy the benefits. The team suggests that Indonesia needs to move beyond debates on fundamental issues.

Fourth, this discussion raises scepticism regarding technological promises, noting a paradox where people in affected areas experience increased hardship despite technological advancements post-disaster. Finally, this discussion touches on the challenge of defining terms related to disasters, emphasising the importance of proactive measures and early warning systems to minimise the impact before a crisis occurs. The definition of ASP involves allocating resources, including cash assistance, before an event occurs.

The information from this transdisciplinary workshop will be explored and confirmed again through key informant interviews with several relevant government and non-government institutions. The team will also explore the potential for a more in-depth ethnographic survey to identify informal social protection practices based on information from several village representatives, especially Tarimbang Village.

Appendix

A.1 Attendance of Research Consortium Members

| No | Name | Institution |
|----|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Farizal Arrafisena | Resilience Development Initiative (RDI) |
| 2 | Rahmah Aulia Zahra | |
| 3 | Debby Paramitasari | |
| 4 | Dr Jonatan Lassa | Charles Darwin University |
| 5 | Dr Ayu Khrisna Pribadi | Indonesia University of Education |
| 6 | Victoria Fanggidae, Ph.D. | The PRAKARSA |
| 7 | Darmawan Prasetya | |
| 8 | Dr Maklon Killa | Wira Wacana Christian University |
| 9 | Andreas Hapsoro | Habitat for Humanity Indonesia |
| 10 | Dedy Pedor | |
| 11 | Dr Dominiguss Elcid Li | Institute of Resource Governance and Social Change (IRGSC) |

A.2 Workshop Program Schedule

| Time (GMT+8) | Agenda | PIC/Speaker |
|------------------|--|---|
| 08.30 - 09.00 | Registration | Consortium Team |
| 09.00 - 09.05 | Opening Ceremony | MC |
| 09.05 - 09.10 | Opening Remarks | Dr Maklon Killa (Wira Wacana Christian University) |
| 09.10 - 09.15 | Opening Remarks | Dr Jonatan Lassa (Charles Darwin University) |
| Session 1 | | |
| 09.15 - 09.30 | <i>Adat Merapu dan Perubahan Iklim</i> (Merapu Custom and Climate Change) | Regional Disaster Agency (BPBD) East Sumba Regency |
| 09.30 - 09.45 | <i>Strategi Penanggulangan Risiko dan Dampak Bencana dan Perubahan Iklim di Sumba</i> (Strategy for Mitigating the Risks and Impacts of Disasters and Climate Change in Sumba) | Social Agency (Dinsos) East Sumba Regency |
| 09.45 - 10.00 | <i>Strategi dan Program Perlindungan Sosial Masyarakat di Sumba</i> (Strategi dan Program Perlindungan Sosial Masyarakat di Sumba) | Village Head of Tarimbang |
| 10.00- 10.30 | Discussion | Moderator |
| 10.30 - 10.45 | Coffee break | |
| Session 2 | | |
| 10.45 - 11.00 | <i>Anggaran dana desa dan perubahan iklim</i> (Village budgets and climate change) | Village Head of Tarimbang |
| 11.00 - 11.15 | <i>Anggaran dana desa dan perubahan iklim</i> (Village budgets and climate change) | Village Head of Lumbu Manggit |
| 11.15 - 11.30 | <i>Keterlibatan Perempuan dalam Upaya Perlindungan Sosial</i> (Women's Involvement in Social Protection Efforts) | Female-Headed Household Group |
| 11.30 - 12.00 | Discussion | Moderator |
| 12.00 - 13.00 | Break | |
| Session 3 | | |
| 13.00 - 13.15 | <i>Pratik Baik dan Pembelajaran Pelaksanaan Perlindungan Sosial di Sumba</i> (Good Practices and Lessons Learned on Social Protection Implementation in Sumba) | Wahana Visi Indonesia/World Vision |

| Time (GMT+8) | Agenda | PIC/Speaker |
|---------------|--|---|
| 13.15 - 13.30 | <i>Potret Isu Sosial & Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Lokal di Sumba</i> (Portrait of Social Issues & Local Community Empowerment Strategies in Sumba) | Perkumpulan Stimulant Institute Sumba |
| 13.30 - 13.45 | <i>Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Rentan melalui Penguatan Resiliensi terhadap Bencana dan Perubahan Iklim dalam Mendukung Perlindungan Sosial yang Adaptif</i> (Strategies for Empowering Vulnerable Communities through Strengthening Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change in Support of Adaptive Social Protection) | Habitat for Humanity Indonesia |
| 13.45 - 14.00 | <i>Praktik Baik Pelaksanaan Perlindungan Sosial Informal di Sumba dan Strategi Integrasi dalam Mendukung Perlindungan Sosial yang Adaptif</i> (Good Practices of Informal Social Protection Implementation in Sumba and Integration Strategies in Supporting Adaptive Social Protection) | Wira Wacana Christian University |
| 14.00 - 14.15 | <i>Menuju Perlindungan Sosial yang Adaptif</i> (Towards Adaptive Social Protection) | Resilience Development Initiative |
| 14.15 - 14.30 | Coffee break | |
| 14.30 - 15.00 | Discussion | Moderator |
| 15.00 - 15.20 | Closing Remarks | Dr. Jonatan Lassa (Charles Darwin University) |
| 15.20 - 15.30 | Closing Ceremony and Photo Session | MC |