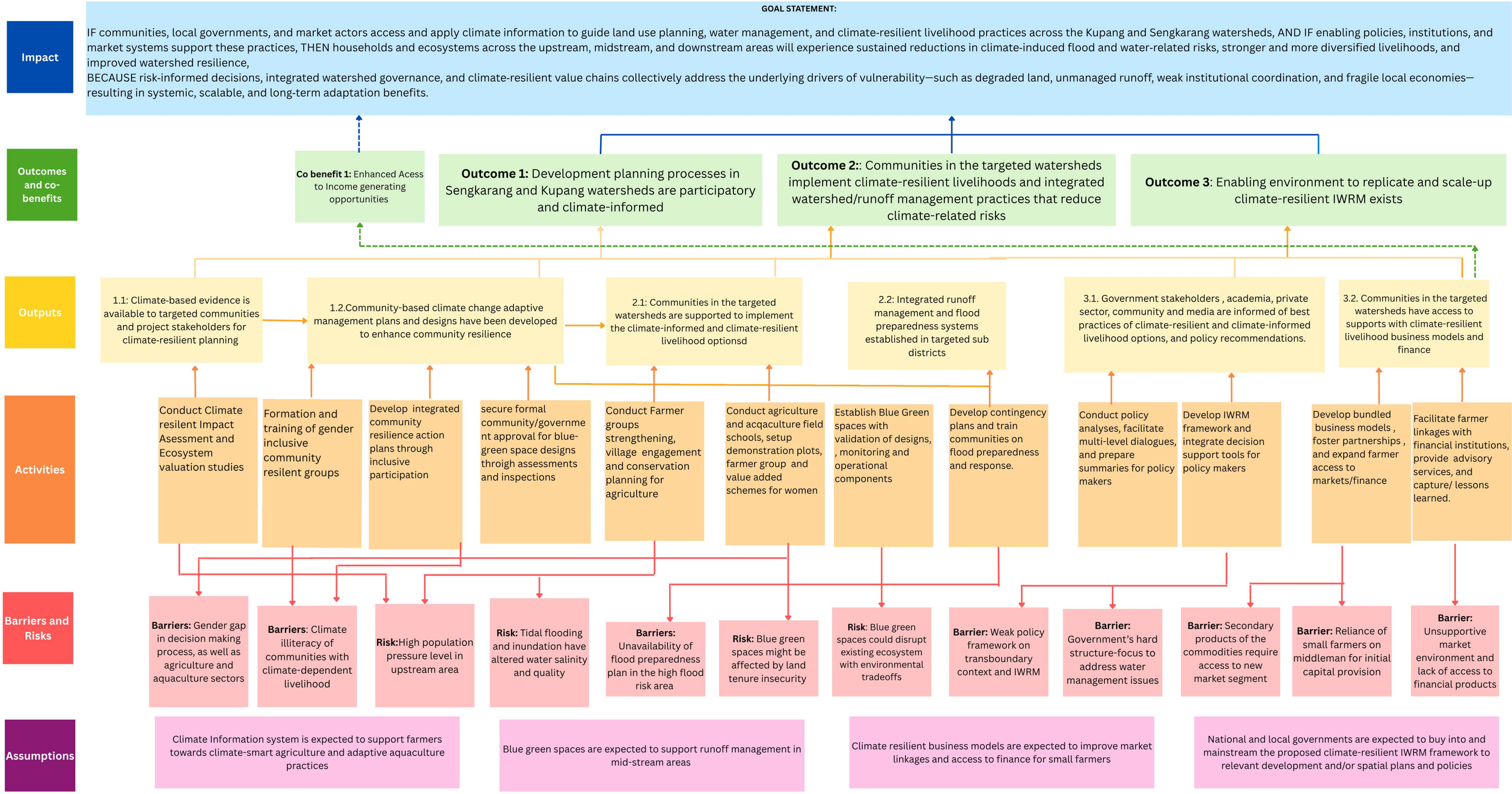
Impact
GOAL STATEMENT:
IF communities, local governments, and market actors access and apply climate information to guide land use planning, water management, and climate-resilient livelihood practices across the Kupang and Sengkarang watersheds, AND IF enabling policies, institutions, and market systems support these practices, THEN households and ecosystems across the upstream, midstream, and downstream areas will experience sustained reductions in climate-induced flood and water-related risks, stronger and more diversified livelihoods, and improved watershed resilience,
BECAUSE risk-informed decisions, integrated watershed governance, and climate-resilient value chains collectively address the underlying drivers of vulnerability—such as degraded land, unmanaged runoff, weak institutional coordination, and fragile local economies—resulting in systemic, scalable, and long-term adaptation benefits.
Outcomes and co-benefits
Co benefit 1: Enhanced Acess to Income generating opportunities
Outcome 1: Development planning processes in Sengkarang and Kupang watersheds are participatory and climate-informed
Outcome 2:: Communities in the targeted watersheds implement climate-resilient livelihoods and integrated watershed/runoff management practices that reduce climate-related risks
Outcome 3: Enabling environment to replicate and scale-up climate-resilient IWRM exists
Outputs
1.1: Climate-based evidence is available to targeted communities and project stakeholders for climate-resilient planning
1.2.Community-based climate change adaptive management plans and designs have been developed to enhance community resilience
2.1: Communities in the targeted watersheds are supported to implement the climate-informed and climate-resilient livelihood optionsd
2.2: Integrated runoff management and flood preparedness systems established in targeted sub districts
3.1. Government stakeholders , academia, private sector, community and media are informed of best practices of climate-resilient and climate-informed livelihood options, and policy recommendations.
3.2. Communities in the targeted watersheds have access to supports with climate-resilient livelihood business models and finance
Activities
Conduct Climate resilent Impact Asessment and Ecosystem valuation studies
Formation and training of gender inclusive community resilent groups
Develop integrated community resilience action plans through inclusive participation
secure formal community/government approval for blue-green space designs throigh assessments and inspections
Conduct Farmer groups strengthening, village engagement and conservation planning for agriculture
Conduct agriculture and acqaculture field schools, setup demonstration plots, farmer group and value added schemes for women
Establish Blue Green spaces with validation of designs, , monitoring and operational components
Develop contingency plans and train communities on flood preparedness and response.
Conduct policy analyses, facilitate multi-level dialogues, and prepare summaries for policy makers
Develop IWRM framework and integrate decision support tools for policy makers
Develop bundled business models , foster partnerships , and expand farmer access to markets/finance
Facilitate farmer linkages with financial institutions, provide advisory services, and capture/ lessons learned.
Barriers and Risks
Barriers: Gender gap in decision making process, as well as agriculture and aquaculture sectors
Barriers: Climate illiteracy of communities with climate-dependent livelihood
Risk:High population pressure level in upstream area
Risk: Tidal flooding and inundation have altered water salinity and quality
Barriers: Unavailability of flood preparedness plan in the high flood risk area
Risk: Blue green spaces might be affected by land tenure insecurity
Risk: Blue green spaces could disrupt existing ecosystem with environmental tradeoffs
Barrier: Weak policy framework on transboundary context and IWRM
Barrier: Government's hard structure-focus to address water management issues
Barrier: Secondary products of the commodities require access to new market segment
Barrier: Reliance of small farmers on middleman for initial capital provision
Barrier: Unsupportive market environment and lack of access to financial products
Assumptions
Climate Information system is expected to support farmers towards climate-smart agriculture and adaptive aquaculture practices
Blue green spaces are expected to support runoff management in mid-stream areas
Climate resilient business models are expected to improve market linkages and access to finance for small farmers
National and local governments are expected to buy into and mainstream the proposed climate-resilient IWRM framework to relevant development and/or spatial plans and policies