

Newsletter — Issue 1 | August 2026 | Climate-Smart Agriculture

IKI SMALL GRANTS PROJECT

Youth-led Initiatives for Gender-Responsive Climate Action and
the Participation of Marginalised Communities



About

IKI Small Grants

Youth-led Initiatives for Gender-Responsive Climate Action and the Participation of Marginalised Communities is a 36-month programme that aims to strengthen the climate resilience of young people in Indonesia, particularly women and people with disabilities. The programme focuses on strengthening gender-responsive, youth-led climate initiatives in areas vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

The programme is implemented in four priority districts in East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT), Nagekeo, Manggarai, Lembata, and Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS). These districts are part of the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) led by Indonesia's Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas). The programme targets 260 local young leaders, including 60% women and 3% people with disabilities, and aims to reach more than 16,000 community members directly and 72,800 people indirectly through climate action, campaigns, and adaptation initiatives.

The programme's actions are also strengthened by members of the Plan Indonesia Youth Network (PlaNet) across Indonesia. Their involvement helps extend the programme's reach and impact through youth-led campaigns, advocacy, and local initiatives.

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Disclaimer

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Glosarium

SLB	Special Needs School
NTT	East Nusa Tenggara
PlaNet	Plan Indonesia <i>Youth Network</i>
KWT	Women Farmers Group
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion
TTS	Timor Tengah Selatan
tCO ₂ e	tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent

Foreword

Dini Widiastuti

Executive Director, Plan Indonesia



Climate change is no longer simply an issue for the future. Its impacts are already being felt today, particularly by communities living in vulnerable areas with more limited access to resources, information, and opportunities to adapt.

Yet, amid these challenges, I see one important source of strength is young people. Young people are increasingly concerned about the climate crisis and have the ideas, creativity, and courage to take action in their communities.

When given the space and support to act, they can become leaders who develop solutions that respond to the needs of the communities around them.

Through the Youth-led Initiatives for Gender-Responsive Climate Action and the Participation of Marginalised Communities programme, Plan Indonesia and its partners seek to strengthen this role.

Over 36 months, the programme supports young people, particularly women and people with disabilities, to lead gender-responsive climate action initiatives in Nagekeo, Manggarai, Lembata, and Timor Tengah Selatan, East Nusa Tenggara.

We aim to strengthen the capacity of 260 local young leaders, with 60% women and 3% people with disabilities, while reaching more than 16,000 community members directly and 72,800 people indirectly through campaigns and climate adaptation actions.

These numbers matter, but the stories behind them matter even more.

This newsletter brings together the stories, experiences, and lessons of young people and communities taking part in this journey. Their initiatives show us that climate action does not always have to begin with something big.

Change can begin in a community, through shared knowledge, the courage to speak up, or a simple action that inspires another.

The stories in this newsletter remind us that sustainable climate action must be inclusive, responsive to the needs of those most affected, and create space for young people to lead.

Together with young people, we are building a future that is more resilient to climate change.

How Did Change Begin?



102

Grant Recipients
Phase 1



30

Youth
Organisations



72

Youth Advocates
active in their
communities



11

Provinces
where Youth
Advocates are active

Where We Work, Where We Reach



PlaNet Network

25 Youth advocates
11 Province
19 Districts

Manggarai District

15 Youth Organization
24 Youth Advocate
10 Sub-districts
28 Villages

Nagekeo District

15 Youth Organizations
23 Youth Advocate
6 Sub-districts
22 Villages



Different Places, One Goal

From cities to villages, climate
action is growing across
Indonesia.



Young People Lead

Youth-led initiatives are
turning local challenges into
opportunities for change.



Real Impact

Every action, every
collaboration, and every
local solution is an
investment in our planet.

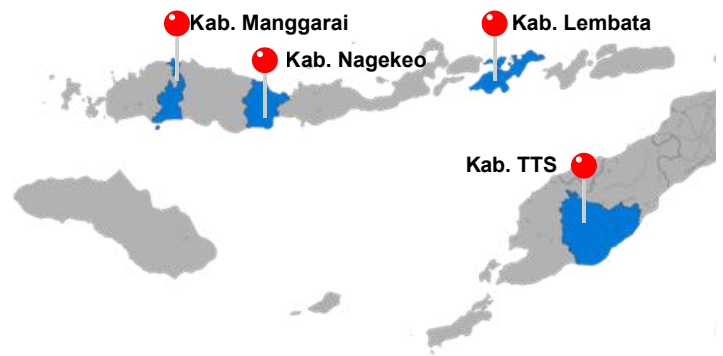
Longer Dry Seasons! When the Seasons Begin to Change

Climate Risk Assessment in Manggarai, Nagekeo, Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS), and Lembata Districts, East Nusa Tenggara

East Nusa Tenggara has the longest consecutive dry spells of any province in Indonesia, and these periods are becoming longer.

In four districts across East Nusa Tenggara, young people and community members came together to map how drought, extreme heat, floods, and coastal erosion are changing everyday life.

Here is what they found, by type of risk.



1 Nature & Ecosystems

- 83 metres of coastline lost in Lewoleba.
- 2 out of 3 springs have dried up in Kotowuji Barat, Nagekeo.
- Rivers are widening, becoming more sedimented, or drying up. Some now flow only when it rains.
- Coastal erosion has forced 11 households to relocate from Nangadhero Beach, Nagekeo.
- Wildlife once commonly seen including cockatoos, *kerak-kerak*, and parrots is becoming increasingly rare as habitats are lost.

2 Agriculture & Livelihoods

- Maize was replanted three times in 2024 in Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS), the largest maize-producing district in East Nusa Tenggara.
- Clove harvests in Manggarai fell from 4 tonnes to around 1 tonne per harvest cycle.
- Banana disease outbreaks have severely affected a key coastal crop, leaving some households suddenly facing increased economic hardship.
- Fish catches are declining as warmer seas drive fish further offshore.

3 Socio-economic & Health

- IDR 170 thousand for 1,500 litres of water is not enough for a family of four for two weeks.
- Some households are reducing the quality of their food to afford water, with some describing conditions that are close to food insecurity.
- Child malnutrition rates were three times higher during past El Niño events.
- Dengue fever, once mainly reported in coastal areas, is now also being found in the highlands of Ruteng, Manggarai.

4 Infrastructure & Water

- Villages are cut off for days due to floods and landslides.
- Piped water is supplied on a scheduled basis, but services are often unreliable across all four districts.
- Road access to Bileon (TTS) and Kampung Batok (Manggarai) is frequently disrupted.
- Houses made of bamboo and other lightweight materials are repeatedly damaged by floods, strong winds, and termites.

Who Bears the Burden?

Women & Girls

Women spend hours queuing at water sources, carry water over long distances, and take on more agricultural work when their husbands migrate for employment. Yet they often have less say in decisions about water and land management.

Men & Boys

Men over the age of 40 (and increasingly younger men) are migrating to palm oil-producing areas such as Kalimantan and Malaysia, or to Kupang for those from Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS), as repeated crop failures make farming an increasingly uncertain source of income.

“Being a farmer is the last label given to someone when they have no other work.”

A representative of the Manggarai District Agriculture Office

The impact is also felt by those who remain. Clove harvests are often delayed due to a shortage of labour. Meanwhile, the Manggarai District Social Affairs Office reports an increasing number of female-headed households requiring government support.

How Was the Data Collected?



24 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Separate discussions were held with women and men across 12 villages and urban villages, alongside Key Informant Interviews in Manggarai, Nagekeo, Lembata, and Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS) in October 2025.



Hazard Scoring

Community-based hazard scoring, seasonal calendars, and participatory mapping were cross-checked against district disaster risk data (BPBD/KRB), as well as climate projections from the World Bank (2025) and Silaen et al. (2023).



Framework

The IPCC AR5/AR6 and GIZ Climate Risk Sourcebook risk model was used: hazard × exposure × vulnerability. This assessment provides a district-level risk mapping, rather than a formal risk assessment or climate model. See the full CRA report for the methodology and its limitations.



The Future Is Today!

How can investing in young people's leadership lead to climate solutions that make a difference in communities?

Climate change is often discussed through numbers such as rising temperatures, carbon emissions, and extreme weather. Unfortunately, for communities in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), its impacts are already part of everyday life. Springs are drying up, planting seasons are becoming less predictable, coastlines are eroding, and disasters can strike without warning.

Amid these challenges, young people are choosing to take action. They are starting from what they know and what is closest to them, from their homes and schools to villages and communities.

This is the spirit behind IKI Small Grants in Indonesia, implemented by Plan Indonesia. The programme invests in young people's leadership to support inclusive climate action that responds to the needs of local communities.

The impact is not only reflected in the number of people reached, but also in the experiences, leadership, and changes emerging from the communities themselves.

The Climate Crisis, An Everyday Reality

The climate crisis does not affect every community in the same way. Each community faces its own challenges, and the solutions need to reflect those realities.

By starting with issues that are close to people's daily lives, young people are developing climate initiatives that respond to local needs and bring practical changes to their communities.

In Manggarai, Eldis (24) and the Ramah Lino Community saw how the Wae Uwu spring was increasingly threatened by environmental changes. Through community discussions, spring clean-ups, and tree planting for conservation, they encouraged people to understand that protecting water sources means protecting their shared livelihoods.

"Protecting the spring is not about saving the Earth, but about saving our lives," said Eldis.

Elsewhere, APAT Jaya Group is responding to limited land and water by developing an aquaponics system that can reduce water use by up to 90% while producing vegetables and fish sustainably.

Meanwhile, the Batik Aeramo Community in coastal Nagekeo is restoring a natural buffer through mangrove rehabilitation. For them, planting mangroves is not simply about planting trees. It also means protecting coastal livelihoods and the ecosystems that support them.

Although these initiatives address different challenges, they share one important lesson: climate solutions are more likely to last when they grow from the needs of the communities themselves.

Young People Committed to Act

What sets these young advocates apart is not their age, but their willingness to take the first step. They do not wait until they become experts. They start with what they have and what they know.

Fajar (23), a university student studying Fisheries, founded Better Life Indonesia after seeing the impact of used cooking oil waste on aquatic ecosystems.

Together with his team, he has organised more than ten workshops and reached nearly 100 people with information on how to manage used cooking oil more responsibly.

"Climate action begins when awareness grows and small actions are taken together," said Fajar.

Candra (29) shares a similar commitment. Through door-to-door outreach, he is helping communities see used cooking oil not simply as waste, but as a resource with economic value.

Meanwhile, Yusuf (24), through Jejak Teduh, is turning small spaces around homes into productive food gardens, working alongside women and young people.

Sofia (23), through EcoAdvocacy YouthHub, focuses on building awareness of climate change, forest fires, and gender equality. Her programme has helped improve participants' understanding of these issues.

"The climate crisis is about life," Sofia emphasised.

For these young people, leadership is not a position. It is the ability to bring others together and encourage them to become part of the solution.



A group photo with the Ruteng Deaf Community at the end of the training session. (Photo: Gendang Netra)



Yusuf and women participants during their climate action.



Yusuf with participants in a used cooking oil management activity.



Sofia with participants at the end of the session.



Peserta aksi iklim Fajar yang mengolah minyak jelantah

No One Left Behind in Climate Action

Sustainable change is only possible when everyone has an equal opportunity to participate. Therefore, climate action must also create space for everyone to take part.

For Maria (28), a young person with cerebral palsy, her physical limitations have not stopped her from becoming a change-maker.

Through her planned education activities on plastic waste management and social media campaigns, she wants to show that people with disabilities are not only among those affected by climate change, but can also lead solutions.

The same spirit can be seen in Manggarai through the Ruteng Deaf Community (Komunitas Tuli Ruteng/KTR).

Drawing on their experience of having limited access to information during floods, they developed a visual early warning system to help ensure that safety information is accessible to everyone.

"We are not a burden that needs to be carried when disaster strikes."
said Ferdy (29), Chair of KTR.

This approach makes climate action more inclusive and equitable. When women, people with disabilities, and marginalised groups are given space to lead, the solutions that emerge are stronger because they reflect a wider range of experiences and needs.

The Future Is Built Today

Big changes rarely start with a big step. They begin when someone has the courage to take the first step and inspire others to do the same.

This is what investing in youth leadership is about. When youth are given space to learn, lead, and collaborate, what grows is not only solutions to today's climate challenges, but also confidence, networks, and leadership that can continue within their communities.

Every spring that is protected, every mangrove planted, every household that starts managing waste, and every community that chooses to act together becomes part of a wider movement for change.

One step leads to the next, creating impact that extends beyond individuals, communities, and even the duration of a programme.

This is why the future is today. The future is not built when a programme ends. It is built when the courage to take the first step inspires others to act.

Investing in young people's leadership does more than support climate solutions for communities today; it helps develop a generation of leaders who can carry that change forward.

Our Climate Action Journey

The Beginning of the Journey

1

30 October 2025

Applications for IKI Small Grants officially opened in Kupang, inviting young people to submit ideas for climate action in their communities.

Initiative Selection

November - December 2025

A total of 233 proposals were received, 158 proceeded to the pitching stage, and 103 young people were selected to move forward to the next stage.

2



Building Capacity

3

10 January – 8 February 2026

Participants took part in training on climate change, GEDSI, safeguarding, programme and financial management, action planning, and the Climate Resilience Framework to prepare for implementation.

4

Refining the Plan

February - March 2026

Participants refined their proposals and developed frameworks to ensure that their action plans were realistic, relevant, accountable, and ready for implementation.



5

Putting Plans into Action

March 2026 - present

Funding is being disbursed in stages, and climate actions are now underway across different areas, from sustainable agriculture and waste management to natural resource conservation and strengthening community resilience.



The journey is not over. Ideas submitted at the end of 2025 are now taking shape as real, youth-led climate action in communities.



Anjeli (19), Chair of the Gendang Netra Community (Getra).

Nurturing Our Planet **Beyond Limits**

A Story from People with Visual Impairments in Manggarai Shows What Inclusion in Climate Action Looks Like

People with visual impairments are often overlooked in climate change adaptation programmes and training. Yet they have the potential to contribute to climate action, including through organic waste management and climate-smart agriculture. This gap prompted a group of young people in Manggarai District, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), to establish the Gendang Netra Community (Getra).

The idea began in October 2025, when Esti (34), an active member of the Manggarai Association of People with Visual Impairments (*Persatuan Tuna Netra*/PERTUNI), learned about IKI Small Grants. As most of PERTUNI's organisers were older, the idea emerged to establish a new community led by young people.

After a series of discussions, the Gendang Netra Community (Getra) was established, with young people taking on key leadership roles.

Yayan (26), one of Getra's organisers, highlighted that people with visual impairments have rarely been targeted by climate change adaptation programmes or agricultural training.

"People with visual impairments have rarely been included as target groups in climate change adaptation programmes or agricultural training. Yet we also have the ability to contribute through organic waste management and climate-smart agriculture," he said.

The team took the application process seriously. Their proposal advanced to the presentation stage, with all presentation materials translated into Braille.

Before the presentation, the members regularly practised and supported one another. Their efforts paid off when Getra was selected as one of 15 youth organisations in Manggarai to receive support through IKI Small Grants.

Before starting their activities, Getra members joined a five day training programme for grant recipients. They initially felt uncertain about themselves, but encouragement from other participants helped build their confidence.

Anjeli (19), Chair of Getra, said the experience gave her an opportunity to learn alongside university students, teachers, the Manggarai District Agriculture Office, and people with hearing disabilities.

"Now I feel more confident coordinating other members of the visually impaired community. It is not easy, but I am always ready to learn new things and remain committed to speaking up for the needs of people with visual impairments so that everyone can be treated equally. We are here. We can. We are capable when we are given the space to create,"
said Anjeli.

Part of the Solution

The training involved 25 participants with visual impairments. They took part independently in every stage of the compost-making process, from transporting animal manure and chopping leaves to mixing the materials and packaging the finished compost.

The Getra organisers also learned how to manage programme administration, including procurement and financial reporting.

The learning process did not always go smoothly. Some participants fell, got compost mixture on their faces, dealt with torn tarpaulins, or made mistakes when using gloves.

For Esti, a teacher at a special needs school who also has low vision, these experiences were part of the learning process.

"That is normal. This is how people with visual impairments learn new things," she said.

Getra processes 300 kilograms of pig and goat manure, and more than 200 kilograms of leaves, rice bran, straw, and sawdust into compost fertilizer using an aeration method over four weeks. By the end of May 2026, they had successfully produced 14 sacks of organic fertilizer, equivalent to 700 kilograms.



Young members of Getra with their mentor. (Photo: Gendang Netra)



Members of the Gendang Netra Community (Getra) take part in organic fertiliser training as part of their inclusive climate action. Through hands-on learning, they are building the skills and confidence to contribute to climate solutions. (Photo: Gendang Netra)

Learning Without Barriers

Beyond creating a more inclusive learning space, the initiative also produced the first Braille module on organic agriculture for people with visual impairments in the area.

After the training materials were developed with the trainers, Getra's mentors adapted the materials into Braille and printed them for participants to use throughout the training.

This was not without challenges. Braille printing is relatively costly, while access to printing facilities remains very limited, with services available only at *SLB-A Karya Murni* in Ruteng and in Kupang.

The module nevertheless changed how participants engaged with the training. They were no longer limited to listening to the trainers.

They could also read the materials independently, allowing them to better understand the content and continue learning beyond the training sessions.

For Eduardus (29), one of the participants, the module addressed a need that had long gone unmet.

"The Braille agriculture module has answered a need we have had for a long time. The tools and materials for making compost are already familiar and close to our daily lives, but we had limited understanding of how to process them technically. This initiative is very meaningful because accessible learning materials and teaching methods that respond to the needs of people with visual impairments have been limited," he said.

More than a learning resource, the Braille module demonstrates that knowledge about climate action and sustainable agriculture must be accessible to everyone.

Inclusive climate action is not only about creating opportunities to participate, but also about ensuring that everyone has an equal opportunity to learn, lead, and contribute to change.



The first Braille module on organic fertiliser production, developed jointly by the Gendang Netra Community (Getra) and the Manggarai District Agriculture Office. (Photo: Plan Indonesia)

The Braille agriculture module has fulfilled a long-standing need for us. This book is very meaningful because accessible learning materials and methods that truly support the needs of people with visual impairments have been limited.

Eduardus (29)



Compost-making training session led by Mr Flori from the Manggarai District Agriculture Office. (Photo: Gendang Netra)

Turning Waste Into Hope

Young People in Manggarai Reduce Emissions Through Organic Waste Management

Manggarai District is known for its strong livestock and plantation sectors. Yet, alongside this potential, large amounts of organic waste from farming and livestock activities are still left to accumulate or are burned. Better waste management could not only help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but also return these resources to farmers and the environment.

The livestock sector in Manggarai District produces an estimated 27,000 tCO₂e, mainly from cattle and buffalo. At the same time, farming and plantation activities generate large amounts of organic waste, from pruning residues and grass to coffee husks that are closely connected to everyday life in Manggarai.

Seeing this challenge, Diana (21), a Youth Advocate, has been encouraging communities to turn organic waste and livestock manure into fertiliser. She believes this approach can help reduce farmers' dependence on chemical fertilisers, which over time may reduce soil fertility and organic matter while increasing agricultural production costs.

"Organic waste and livestock manure should not be treated as waste. When processed into fertiliser, they can bring benefits back to farmers while reducing dependence on chemical fertilisers," said Diana.



Farmers in Koleh Village produce organic fertiliser together through KOMPAK. (Photo: KOMPAK Team)



Young people in Manggarai process organic waste, including coffee husks, into compost to help reduce emissions while strengthening the resilience of local agriculture. (Photo: KMD Team)

Making Waste Work

With support from IKI Small Grants, Yandri (28) of the *Komunitas Orang Muda Orang Pembaharu Kole* (KOMPAK) encouraged 50 farmers in Kole Village to produce organic fertiliser independently. He used around 286.5 kg of pig manure, 71.5 kg of cattle manure, and 200 kg of straw, gamal leaves, and bran using an aeration method.

In Waso Urban Village, Komunitas Muda Delawa is taking a similar approach, with plans to process 1,000 kg of organic waste, including straw, coffee husks, and leaves, into organic fertiliser to be distributed to coffee farmers.

In Wae Rii Sub-district, two young women farmers, Sarina (29) and Emil (27), have worked with the local community to process more than 3,000 kg of livestock manure into fertiliser.

Taking a different approach to the same challenge, Ano (26) is developing a simple biogas reactor to be installed in five urban villages in Langke Rembong Sub-district.

In addition to producing biogas as an alternative household energy source, the system also produces bio-slurry that can be used as fertiliser. Ano hopes the initiative will not only help reduce organic waste, but also lower household spending on fuel.

Together, these initiatives show how young people in Manggarai are turning organic waste management into a practical climate mitigation measure at community level.

With support from IKI Small Grants, livestock manure and agricultural waste are being transformed into compost, biogas, and bio-slurry that can benefit farmers and households while contributing to efforts to reduce emissions from the livestock sector.

Where Every Drop Matters

A Youth-Led Climate Adaptation Initiative in Nagekeo Responds to Drought with Drip Irrigation

In Nagekeo, every drop of water can determine the success of a harvest. In Boawae Sub-district, Nagekeo District, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), rain falls on only around 85 days a year. As the dry season sets in, water becomes increasingly scarce, harvests decline, and production costs rise. In response, young people are developing solutions to help local agriculture withstand increasingly dry conditions.



On an organic farm in Nagekeo, young people test drip irrigation as a climate adaptation measure. The system delivers water directly to plant roots, improving water efficiency while significantly reducing labour requirements. (Photo: Kevin Mahu/Plan Indonesia)



Young people in Nagekeo develop and test a drip irrigation system as a climate adaptation solution. By delivering water directly to plant roots, they show how a simple innovation can improve water efficiency while strengthening the resilience of farming in dryland areas. (Photo: Kevin Mahu/Plan Indonesia)

Icha (25), together with the *Tanaman Pangan Hortikultura* Organic Youth Community (TOYC), is exploring ways to keep farming going as dry seasons become longer.

With support from IKI Small Grants, implemented by Plan Indonesia, they developed a drip irrigation system as a climate adaptation solution for organic farming.

Unlike manual watering, which requires large amounts of water and labour, drip irrigation delivers water slowly and directly to the root zone. This helps retain soil moisture for longer while reducing water loss through evaporation.

Nober (29), Chair of TOYC, said the change has not only improved water efficiency, but also changed the way they manage their farms.

"We can adjust the water flow and control the amount of water needed for each crop. That is why I can say the results are very good, because we can adjust the water to the needs of the plants," said Nober, Chair of TOYC.

The results are already visible. Using the same volume of water, drip irrigation can water up to six times more plants than manual watering.

Previously, watering required five to ten people; now, the system can be monitored by one person. This efficiency also helps reduce production costs, which previously could reach IDR 350,000 per day.

A Space to Learn

For Icha, the biggest change is not only in how water is used, but also in how the work is done. On a plot of around 400 square metres, manual watering has shifted to monitoring water flow and soil moisture.

"Without drip irrigation, we need more people to do the work. With drip irrigation, we only need to come and monitor the water and soil moisture," said Icha.

Support from IKI Small Grants also gave TOYC and Icha an opportunity to develop and test the drip irrigation system on dryland farms. They later shared their experience with more than 50 participants through community outreach activities.

The system still has its limitations. It requires supporting infrastructure such as water tanks, pipes, taps, and hoses.

The system has so far been tested on an area of 50 ares, while installation takes almost a week and requires at least three people. Issues such as clogged pipes, low water pressure, and limited areas of soil moisture are still being addressed.

For TOYC and Icha, drip irrigation is more than a way to save water. It shows how simple innovations developed by young people can help farming communities become more resilient during the dry season.

ROOTS OF CHANGE : STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN CLIMATE ACTION

Young People Strengthening Women Farmers' Leadership in Climate Adaptation

Women in agriculture not only experience the impacts of climate change, but are also part of the solution. Unfortunately, their knowledge and experience do not always come with equal opportunities to lead and make decisions.

This is what motivated three young advocates from Plan Indonesia Youth Network (PlaNet) to take action in their communities. With support from Plan Indonesia through IKI Small Grants, Rio (23), Kamila (24), and Yusuf (23) are working to strengthen women's leadership in climate change adaptation.

In West Java, Rio and Perwada Indonesia are working with the *Sekar Arum Lenggang Kencana* Women Farmers' Group to introduce regenerative agriculture practices.

Alongside producing organic fertiliser and developing food gardens, they are also encouraging women to feel more confident in taking on roles in agricultural management.

"Through Perwada Indonesia, we believe that adaptation to the climate crisis cannot be effective without strengthening women's leadership. Women are not only among those affected, but are also agents of change with local knowledge, social resources, and the capacity to build more regenerative and climate-resilient agricultural practices," said Rio.

In Bandung District, Kamila, through ClimAGirl, is helping adolescent girls understand the impacts of climate change on agricultural areas in their communities.

Through leadership classes, climate risk mapping, and agricultural learning, they are exploring how women can play an important role in climate solutions. They are also producing learning modules and videos.



Members of the Sekar Arum Lenggang Kencana Women Farmers' Group and Perwada making organic fertiliser.
(Photo: Rio/Plan Indonesia)

Meanwhile, in West Sulawesi, Yusuf and the Jejak Teduh community are organising the PlanNet ProKlim Field School to strengthen women's capacity in household food security, household waste management, and the formation of women-led groups that can develop climate action independently.



Rio (wearing a hat at the back) and the Perwada community with the Sekar Arum Lenggang Kencana Women Farmers' Group, alongside the organic fertiliser they produced. (Photo: Rio/Plan Indonesia)



Jejak Teduh and participants in front of their community garden. (Photo: Yusuf/Plan Indonesia)



Equal Partnerships

Throughout the programme, the three initiatives engaged 85 participants, including 72 women and young women. The support went beyond training, helping turn learning into concrete action at community level.

In West Sulawesi, women formed independently managed groups, developed a collective garden, and used recycled plastic bottles as planting containers to strengthen household food security.

In West Java, members of a Women Farmers' Group began applying regenerative agriculture practices and producing organic fertiliser to maintain soil fertility and reduce reliance on chemical inputs.

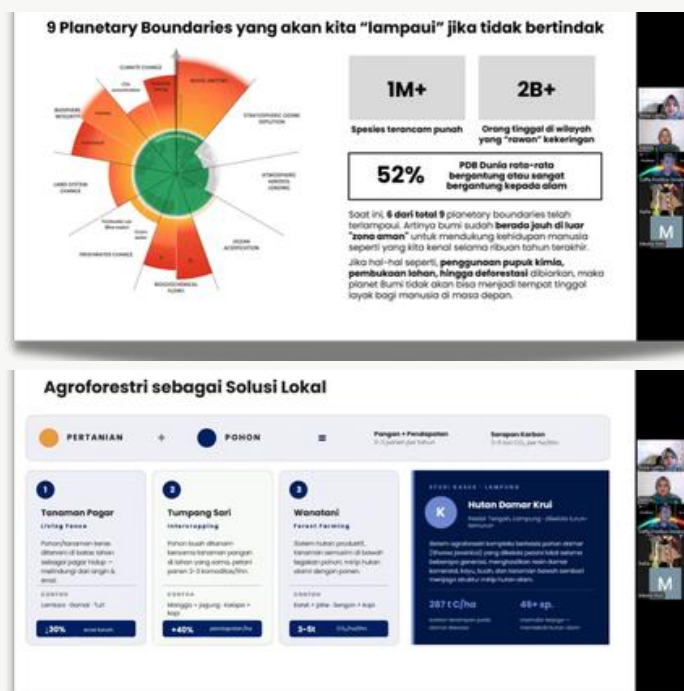
Meanwhile, adolescent girls in Bandung District are becoming more confident in identifying climate risks in their communities, understanding their impacts on agriculture, and contributing to decision-making within their communities.

"Climate adaptation is not about dividing roles based on gender, but about working together as equals. We believe that women and men have equally valuable roles, contributions, and rights in protecting the sustainability of our planet. Inclusive climate action can only happen when we stop distinguishing our positions and instead respect one another and recognise the different roles we each have to play," said Kamila.

For Rio, Kamila, and Yusuf, the change they are helping to build will not end when the grant period does.

They continue to document women's local knowledge, expand regenerative farming practices, strengthen women's groups, and support the growth of more mentors and climate advocates in their communities.

From small gardens and learning spaces to women's groups that support one another, they show that climate solutions can grow from within communities when women have the opportunity to learn, lead, and take part in shaping change.



A ClimAGirl webinar provided a learning space for adolescent girls to understand the challenges of climate change. (Photo: Kamila/Plan Indonesia)



Rio & Perwadaya Indonesia

- **5 tonnes** of liquid organic fertiliser
- **12 bags** of solid organic fertiliser
- **Regenerative agriculture practices** adopted



Yusuf & Jejak Teduh

- **1 women's group** established
- **1 collective garden** established
- **5.28 kg** of plastic bottles reused
- **16 of 20 women** showed increased knowledge



Kamila & ClimAGirl

- **Climate literacy** improved
- **Climate risk mapping** conducted
- **Climate leadership among adolescent girls** strengthened

What Have We Achieved Through Our Climate Action in Agriculture?

Since March 2026, here is a compilation of the climate action results achieved by young people in the area of climate-smart agriculture.



102

Young people implementing climate action



48

Of these, focused on climate-smart agriculture

These actions combine adaptation, mitigation, and awareness-raising to help communities build more resilient, low-emission agricultural systems.

Turning Waste into Resources

Since July 2026, young people have:



10+

tonnes

of livestock manure utilised



6+

tonnes

of organic waste processed, including straw, gamal leaves, and coffee husks



19

tonnes

of solid organic fertiliser produced, including compost and bokashi

Returning Organic Matter to the Land

Over four months of implementation, organic fertiliser has been used to support cultivation on nearly:

2

 hectares of farmland

Supporting Climate Adaptation in Agriculture

Young people have introduced and applied:



Drip irrigation
including simple systems made from used plastic bottles to save water in dryland farming



Sorghum
as an alternative food crop suited to dry conditions



Food diversification
including the integration of freshwater fish farming and horticultural crops



Biopore infiltration hole
traditional infiltration pits in coffee gardens to retain water and reduce runoff



Urban farming
in schools to build climate change awareness from an early age among young learners

Taking Action Together

In their efforts, young people are not working alone. They collaborate with:

5+

Women Farmers' Groups

2

District Agriculture Offices and local agricultural extension workers

1.300+

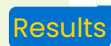
adult participants
800+ women, 500+ men

60+

children involved in urban farming activities



<https://tinyurl.com/pantauaksiklim>



Our dashboard can be accessed from multiple devices.



Follow **#IKISmallGrants** on social media to stay updated on the latest youth-led climate action!



About Yayasan Plan International Indonesia (Plan Indonesia)

Since 1969, Plan International has operated in Indonesia; in 2017, it changed its name to the Yayasan Plan International Indonesia (Plan Indonesia). We seek to advance girls' equality and realize children's rights. We also work with young people to enable meaningful engagement in life decisions.

Plan Indonesia, a subsidiary of Plan International Inc., runs a major child sponsorship program. In East Nusa Tenggara, Plan Indonesia has fostered 32,000 boys and girls with five pledges to uphold their fundamental rights: the right to birth certificates, essential vaccinations, clean water, sanitation, and cleanliness, as well as education. Plan Indonesia operates in eleven provinces through programs with the main goal to build a Healthy, Educated, Empowered, Safe and Resilient Generation.

These initiatives seek to strengthen the ability of social movements to engage and focus on 3 million girls to have equal representation, equal power, and equal freedom.

For further details: planindonesia.org



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Plan Indonesia Official Channel



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