

WELCOME TO THE SESSION

“Taking Care of the Nature: Scaling Up Nature-based Solutions for climate resilience in Humanitarian Contexts in Asia”

an exchange learning from Indonesia, Cambodia and Timor-Leste



Objective of the session

- To **increase understanding of Nature-based Solutions (NbS)** and introduction of the **Sphere guide on NbS**
- To **share and demonstrate practical applications of NbS** by different humanitarian agencies in Asia
- To **foster exchange of knowledge and experiences** amongst participant on NbS in Asia context

10, 11 & 12 DECEMBER 2024
SPARKING GLOBAL CHANGE THROUGH LOCAL SOLUTIONS IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION
RHPW/24
Regional Humanitarian Partnership Week - Asia Pacific 2024

“TAKING CARE OF THE NATURE: SCALING UP NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN HUMANITARIAN CONTEXTS IN ASIA”

AN EXCHANGE LEARNINGS FROM INDONESIA, CAMBODIA AND TIMOR-LESTE

A joint session by Plan International, Rumah Zakat Indonesia, Sphere and CWS Cambodia

Speaker



Sharon Kane
Plan International
Asia-Pacific



Nurmansyah
Rumah Zakat
Indonesia



Vanda Lengkong
Plan International
Asia-Pacific



William Anderson
Sphere



Sareth Heng
CWS Cambodia

December 11, 2024
9:30 AM - 10:45 AM
(Bangkok time)

Grand Ballroom B

 **PLAN**
INTERNATIONAL
Until we are all equal

 **Sphere**

 **Rumah Zakat**

 **CWS**

Session plan (75')

- **Welcoming and temperature check of audience** through menti-meter (5')
- **Setting the scene:** introduction of **Sphere's unpacked guide on Nature based Solution** for Climate Resilience in Humanitarian Action by **William Anderson, Executive Director of Sphere** (15')
- **Talk-show: unpacking key learning on NbS in practice** from the experience of Rumah Zakat Indonesia, Plan International and CWS Cambodia (35')
- **Open Discussion** (15')
- **Wrap up and closing remarks** by Mr. **Christopher Eades, Regional Director of CWS** (5')

Let's the journey begin .. ,,

Join at menti.com | use code 1765 1828

 Mentimeter

Instructions

Go to

www.menti.com

Enter the code

1765 1828



Or use QR code

Menti' questions

When heard about Nature based Solution, what's the first thing comes to your mind?

What's Nature-based Solution means to you?

Have you or your organization working on NbS, if yes in which country?

Menti-meter (3 questions)

<https://www.mentimeter.com/app/presentation/alfnm5bgpuwecz4ubvibxpbs1mbejvy/edit?source=share-invite-modal>

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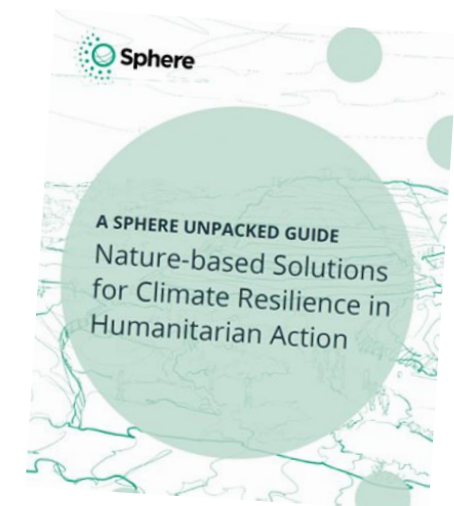
 **Sphere**

 **Rumah Zakat**

 **CWS**

Setting the scene: introduction of Sphere's unpacked guide on Nature based Solution for Climate Resilience in Humanitarian Action

William Anderson
Executive Director of Sphere





Nature-based Solutions for Climate Resilience in Humanitarian Contexts



What Are Nature-based Solutions?



Nature-based Solutions:

"NbS are defined as **actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage** natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine **ecosystems**, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing **human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience, and biodiversity benefits.**"

-WCC 2016, Resolution 069



Climate change mitigation and adaptation



Disaster risk reduction



Economic and social development



Human health



Food security



Water security



Environmental degradation and biodiversity loss



Designed with Practitioners in Mind

Contents

Introduction

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Glossary

Appendices

Part 4: Tools for integrating nature-based solutions

TABLE 1: NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS STRATEGIES AND BENEFITS IN HUMANITARIAN CLUSTERS/SECTORS

Table 1 provides an overview of NBS strategies and the multiple benefits they can provide across the five technical sectors covered in the Sphere Handbook.

NBS STRATEGIES/ ACTIONS	CROSS-SECTOR BENEFITS	BENEFITS BY SECTOR: WASH; SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT (SS); FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (FSN); HEALTH
REEF CONSERVATION, REHABILITATION OR RESTORATION		
Coral reef or shellfish conservation, rehabilitation or restoration	Protection of people and assets from coastal hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sea level rise • storm surge • high wave or tide events • shoreline erosion 	<p>WASH: Reduced exposure of infrastructure and assets to coastal hazards • Improved continuity of services</p> <p>SHELTER: Reduced exposure of shelters and settlements to coastal hazards</p> <p>FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (FSN): Livelihoods: Income from fish/shellfish; Tourism; Livelihoods diversification • FSN: Increased fish/ shellfish stocks</p> <p>HEALTH: Reduced incidence of injury and death from coastal hazards, benefits related to improved FSN</p>

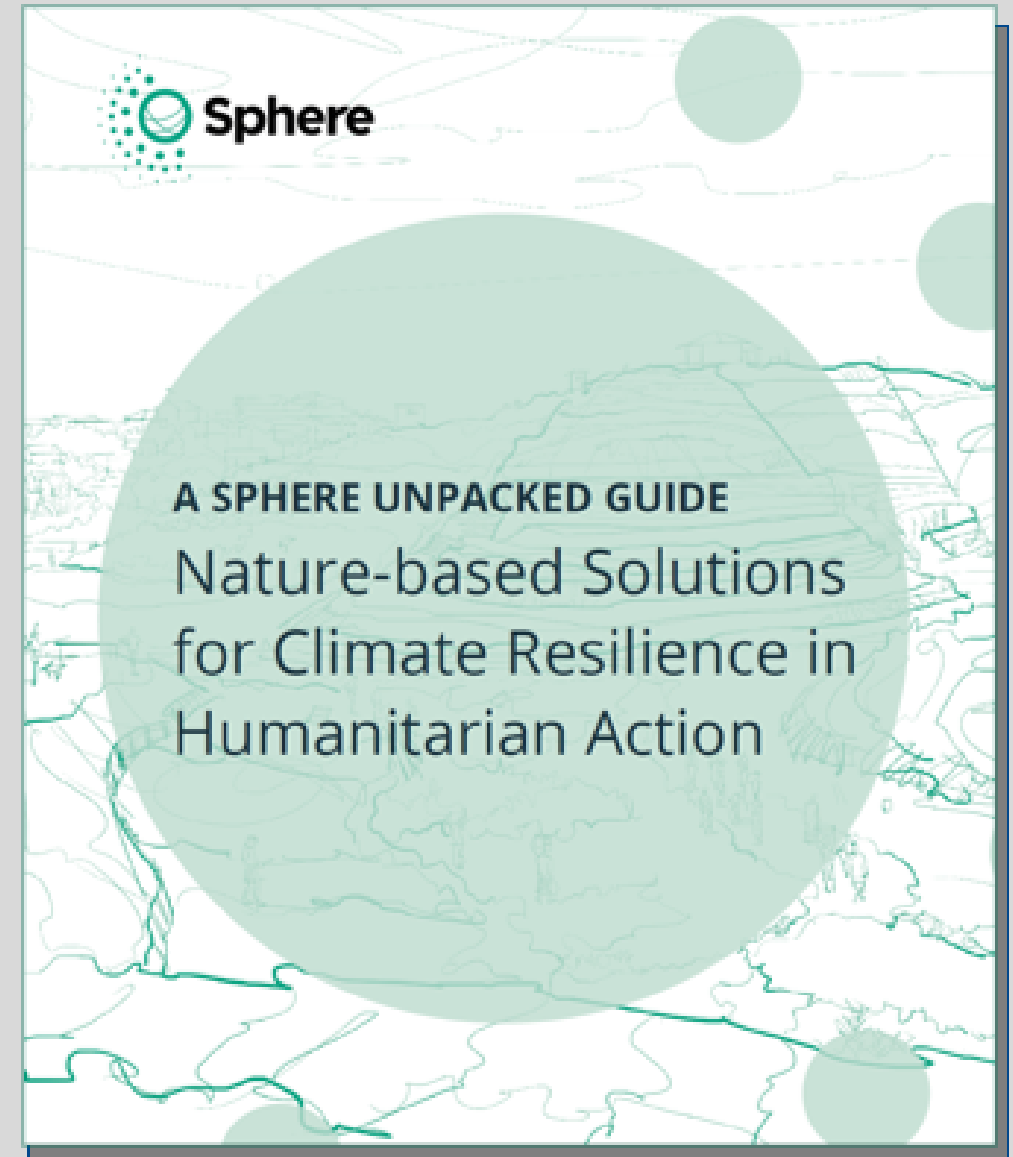


Why this Unpacked Guide?

“By 2030, 150 million people a year could need humanitarian assistance due to floods, droughts, and storms. By 2050, this is expected to rise to **200 million people** annually.

Implementing nature-based solutions could **reduce the number of people in need** of international humanitarian assistance due to climate change and weather-related disasters...”

<https://bit.ly/nbs-guide-english>



Question

What are some of the **challenges** in implementing nature-based solutions in humanitarian contexts?

SCALE REQUIRED - 'WATERSHED' OR 'RIDGE-TO-REEF' LEVELS



ACCESS, SECURITY, AND RESPONSE TIMEFRAMES



FUNDING AND DONOR FLEXIBILITY

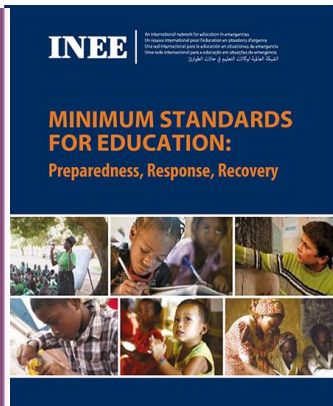
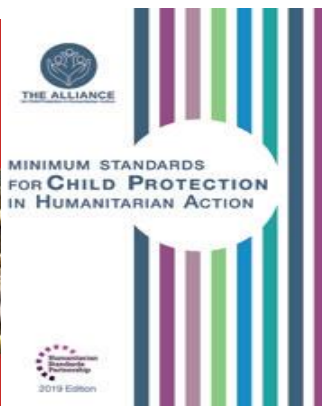
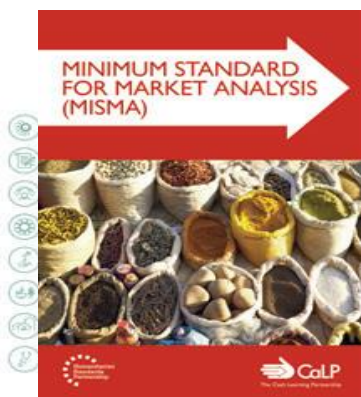


Sphere Training

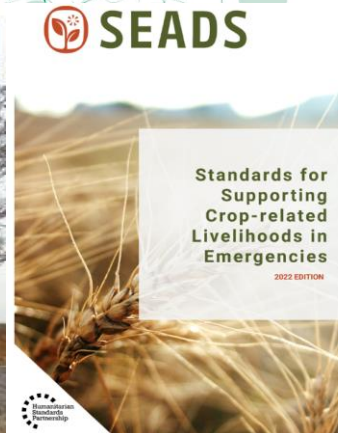
- Updated based on the regular feedback from trainers and practitioners
- Essential both for seasoned Sphere trainers, less experienced workshop leaders and even self-learners
- 1 hour, 1 day, 3 days and 5 days' worth of materials & E-Learning
- Available in English, Arabic, French and Spanish



Humanitarian Standards Partnership



Humanitarian inclusion standards for older people and people with disabilities



Together we reach more people



Tools

- HSP App
- Planned HSP navigation tool and training module
- Planned HSP website
- Online versions: **handbook.spherestandards.org**

[Find it all on \[spherestandards.org/humanitarian-standards\]\(http://spherestandards.org/humanitarian-standards\)](http://spherestandards.org/humanitarian-standards)





Video of NbS in practice from Rumah Zakat Indonesia

[Blue Carbon Warriors : Menyelamatkan Iklim Dunia](#)

The Speakers

1. **Mr. Nurmansyah**, *Disaster Risk Reduction Manager, Rumah Zakat Indonesia*
2. **Mr. Sareth Heng**, *Program Manager for DRR/CCA from CWS*
3. **Ms. Sharon Kane**, *Director of sub-region in Asia Pacific, Plan International*





Nurmansyah

Regional Humanitarian Partnership Week
Asia Pacific 2024, Bangkok

WATUMEJO MANGROVE PARK

Coastal resilient village Rumah
Zakat in Desa Kembang, West
Java, Indonesia

LIST OF THE CONTENTS

- 1 Background
- 2 Rumah Zakat
- 3 Desa Kembang
- 4 Watumejo
- 5 Conclusion

BACKGROUND

- Mangrove conditions in Indonesia reached 3.63 million hectares or equivalent to 20.37 percent of the world's total (Central Statistics Agency, 2021)
- Papua is the island with the largest mangrove ecosystem reaching 1.63 million hectares. Followed by Sumatra 892,835 hectares, Kalimantan 630,913 hectares, and Bali is the smallest ecosystem with an area of 1,894 hectares (Central Statistics Agency, 2021)





SCOPE OF THE PROBLEMS



Coastal conditions are the areas most vulnerable to natural and physical changes in development, namely a decline in the environmental quality of the mangrove ecosystem (Huda, 2008)

1

The development of the mangrove ecosystem is hampered by human activities such as settlements and trade, coupled with natural disasters.

2

The high level of potential for flood disasters, especially in Pacitan Regency, Desa Kembang, East Java

3



RUMAH ZAKAT



4 main programme:

- Economy
- Health
- Education
- Environment & disaster management

1.743 empowerment village in
33 provinces

www.rumahzakat.org



DESA KEMBANG (BEFORE)

The mangrove ecosystem is damaged by community activities that cut down mangroves to meet the community's economic needs.

2017, Kembang Village was submerged in a 2-3 meter high tidal flood, but only 1 person died.

There were no evacuation maps or directions available, but people saved themselves independently by looking for higher and safer places.



WHAT WE DO ?

- Start from the problems faced by coastal communities, such as low family income because livelihoods as fishermen are constrained by the weather
- Exploring the potential of coastal communities, both individually and in their natural conditions. For example, the experience of cultivating shrimp. Then the natural potential can be cultivated mangroves, the beauty of the natural view, etc.
- Respecting the local wisdom of the local community



DESA KEMBANG (AFTER)

Changes in community behavior towards mangroves, the existence of the Resilient Village program, economic development, capacity building, etc.

Having a village-level disaster resilience document, the formation of a Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, and the availability of village-scale evacuation maps and signs.







WHAT'S IS WATUMEJO?

a historical site that looks like a large table made of stone (**Watu** = Stone, **Mejo** = Table) has become the icon of Rumah Zakat's program in the field of environment and disaster, namely **Watumejo Mangrove Park** which has an impact on changes in people's behavior towards nature, economic growth, and disaster resilience.

CONCLUSION



Rumah Zakat's Coastal Resilient Village Program not only makes communities resilient in facing disasters, but also strengthens the potential of coastal communities to be able to improve their welfare by protecting nature, thus having an impact on the formation of disaster-resilient communities and also resilient economies.



Regional Humanitarian Partnership Week (RHPW)

Bangkok, Thailand
December 2024

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Exchange learnings from Indonesia, Cambodia and Timor-Leste

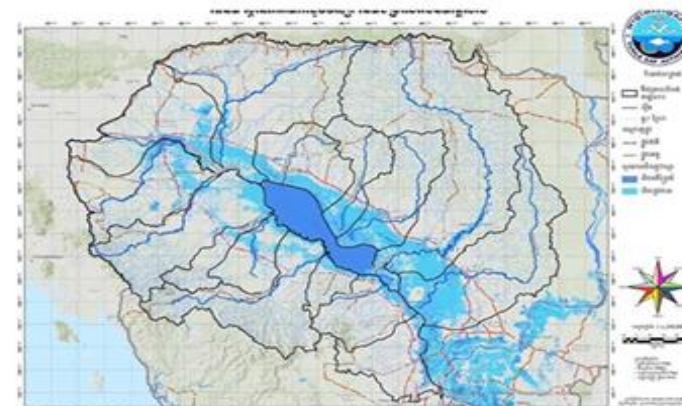


Side event by: Plan International, Rumah Zakat Indonesia,
Sphere and CWS Cambodia.



Why Ecosystem-based Adaptation Approach?

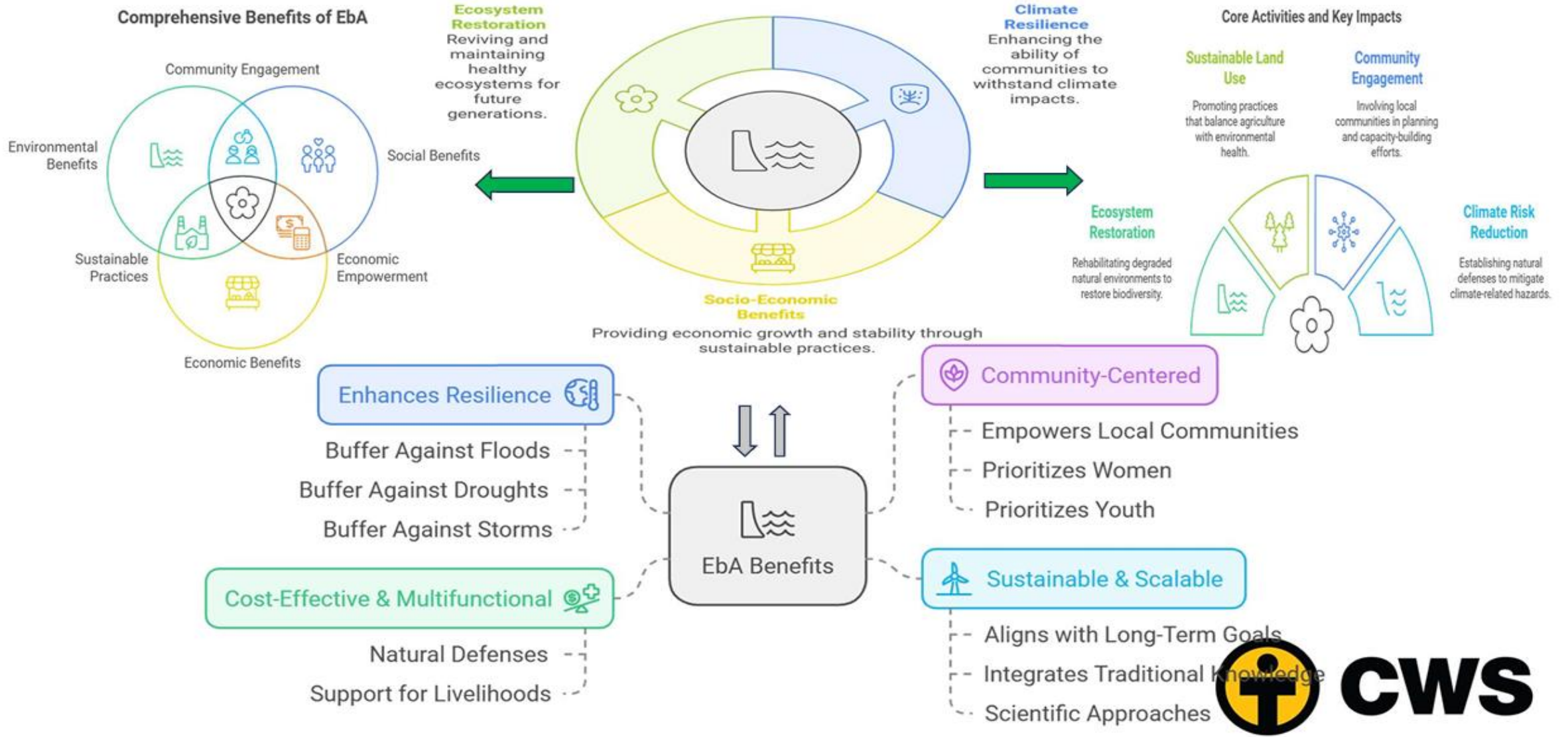
*Experiences, Best Practices & Lesson Learns
from Church World Service (CWS) Cambodia*



THE BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENT COMMUNITIES IN STUNG PREY PROS WATERSHED PROJECT



Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Outcomes



CWS

Dimensions Supporting Ecosystem-Based Adaptation





The Lesson Learns on EbA

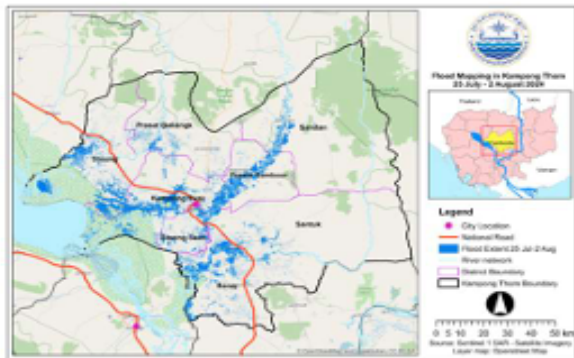
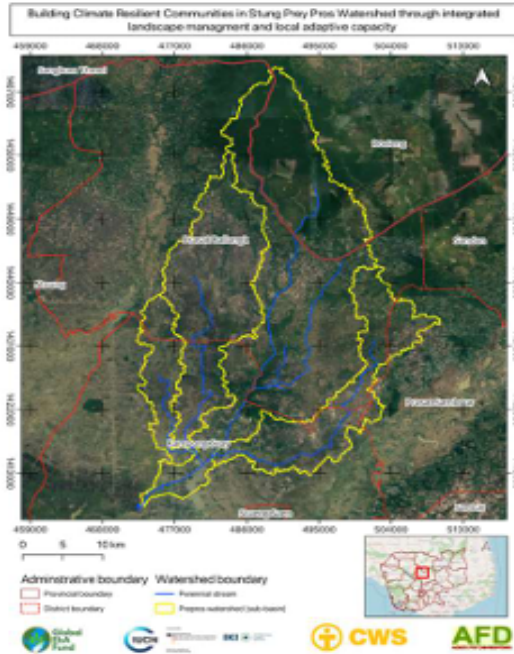
Stung Prey Pros Watershed area, Kampong Thom province,
Cambodia



Improved Local Ecosystem Function

- **Key Takeaway:** Restoring and maintaining healthy ecosystems has enhanced the functionality of critical natural systems.
 - **Water Resources:** Improved water retention and quality due to wetland and riparian zone restoration.
 - **Biodiversity:** Revival of local flora and fauna, contributing to ecological balance and ecosystem services.
 - **Disaster Mitigation:** Rehabilitated ecosystems have acted as natural buffers against floods and droughts, reducing vulnerability for local communities.
- **Implication:** A healthy ecosystem is foundational to building resilience, sustaining livelihoods, and fostering climate adaptation in the region.





All-inclusive Focus for Climate Adaptation

Key Takeaway: Adopting a whole-system perspective ensures that the interconnectedness of ecosystems, communities, and climate is addressed comprehensively.

- **Integrated Interventions:** Combining agroforestry, reforestation, water management, and biodiversity conservation to enhance adaptive capacity.
- **Cross-Sector Collaboration:** Engagement of diverse stakeholders, including government, NGOs, and local groups, ensuring coordinated efforts across sectors.
- **Livelihood Improvement:** EbA initiatives that integrate sustainable practices (e.g., climate-smart agriculture, fisheries management) have improved income and food security.

Implication: A comprehensive approach that looks at the entire watershed's needs and interdependencies ensures sustainable and scalable solutions.



Renovation of Community-Led Planning

Key Takeaway: Strengthening and modernizing community-led planning processes has fostered greater ownership and long-term sustainability.

Participatory Approach:

Involving local communities in decision-making from project design to implementation has increased engagement and relevance.

Capacity Building: Training programs have empowered community members, particularly women and youth, to take leadership roles in managing natural resources.

Culturally Relevant Practices: Integrating traditional knowledge and modern EbA techniques has resulted in practical, culturally accepted solutions.



Implication: Renovating planning processes ensures that interventions are community-driven, inclusive, and better aligned with local priorities and cultural contexts.





GOAL:

By 2025, communities especially **women and youth** in Aileu and Ainaro municipalities enjoy **improved livelihoods, food and water security, and gender equality.**



What we are doing:

Climate-Smart Regenerative Agriculture:

- Implementing **regenerative agriculture practices** to enhance soil health and build resilience to climate change.
- Introducing **SALT (Sloping Agricultural Land Technology)** for sustainable land management.
- **Establishing demonstration plots** to showcase regenerative agriculture techniques.

Achievement and Progress:

- Increased **technical knowledge among farmers** for applying organic fertilizer, cover cropping, and intercropping, including terracing.
- Established **6 demo-plots** in 6 target villages.
- Farmers have **supplied agricultural produce to the local market, supermarkets, and school feeding programs.**

Empowering **Women and Youth** through Climate-Smart Regenerative Agriculture, Water Resource Management and Livelihoods





Water Resource Management:

- Promoting water conservation through rainwater harvesting initiatives.
- Implementing reforestation programs.
- Empowering women and youth to take leadership roles including in water resource management.
- Enhancing the operational capacity of GMFs (water user groups).

Achievement and Progress:

- Increased awareness among community and local leaders on water conservation.
- Established 42 ponds and 103 check dams on hilly slopes, contributed to the preservation of 23 water springs, estimated to benefit 1911 estimated households.
- Empowered 9 women including 1 PwD in GMF (water user groups) structure members.
- Women and youth increased their confidence and participated in village council elections.
- Planted 6,855 tree seedlings.

Livelihood Improvement:

- Establishing Community-Owned Financial Services: Villages Saving and Loan Association (VSLA).
- Providing financial literacy and business management training.
- Integrating VSLAs and GMF groups.
- Creating livelihood opportunities and promoting income diversification.

Achievement and Progress:

- Established 23 VSLA groups, accumulating \$66,974 in financial assets with 643 VSLA members.
- Transformed 7 VSLA groups into 4 Cooperatives, 3 in Aileu and 1 in Aileu.
- Empowered 11 women to lead VSLA groups.
- Improved income diversification and empowered micro and small enterprises within VSLA and GMF members through investing in various sectors.



A SPHERE UNPACKED GUIDE
Nature-based Solutions
for Climate Resilience in
Humanitarian Action

[Nature-based Solutions for Climate Resilience in Humanitarian Action | Sphere \(spherestandards.org\)](https://spherestandards.org)

FIGURE 1: NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS: A RANGE OF APPROACHES

Source IUCN 2020

Until we are all equal



Adoption approach by Plan International in Timor Leste



Empowering
Women and Youth



Climate-Smart
Regenerative
Agriculture



Water Resource
Management



Livelihood
Improvement

Community engagement



Image Caption @ Plan International



Image Caption @ Plan International



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Community engagement



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Open discussion ..





Wrap up and Closing Remark

Mr. Christopher Eades
Regional Director of CWS

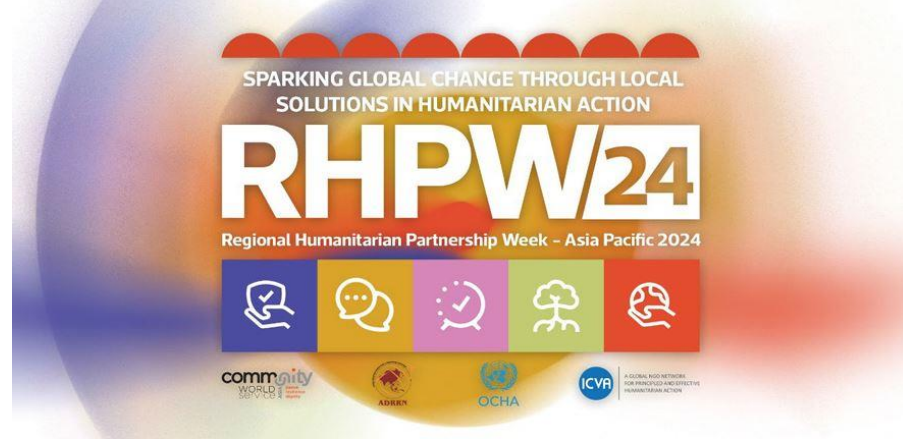


PLAN INTERNATIONAL

Sphere
The Sphere Handbook
Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response

RHPW24
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Rural Zakat CWS



**THANK YOU FOR
JOINING OUR SESSION**

