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Asia Water Forum 2022

8–11 August 2022 • Online



Focus Area: Water as a sustainable resource

Session: 1E: Nature-based solutions and integrated perspectives

Building with Nature Indonesia paves the way for scaling up Nature based Solutions in wider Asia

Keizrul Abdullah, Wetlands International Malaysia



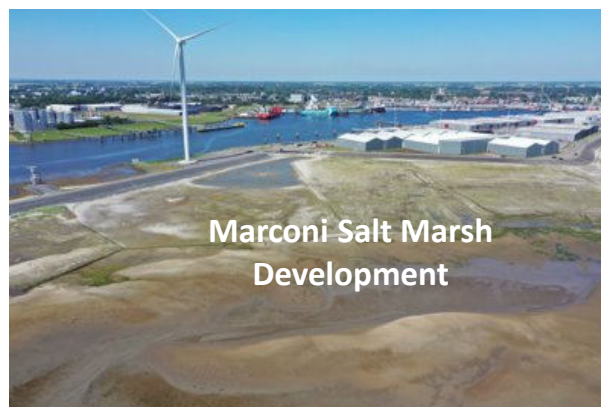
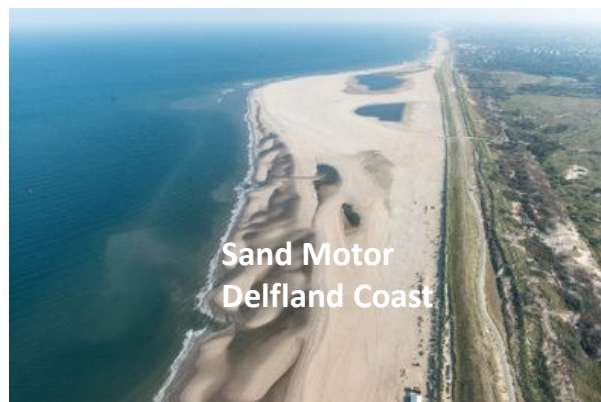
11 August 2022 (Thu), 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. (GMT+08)

ADB



Expanding the success of 12 years of Building with Nature:

Integrating Nature-based Solutions in coastal engineering





Building with Nature Indonesia

Restoring an eroding mangrove coast in Demak



20 km
coastline under restoration



119 ha
mangrove restoration



23 km
Semi-permeable structures
replicated by the government.



10,000
people will benefit



3 x increase
farmers' aquaculture income



2 awards
Vernufteling, 2016, Netherlands
International Flood & Coasts
Excellence, 2021



Enablers of Building with Nature

Upscaling multi-benefit green infrastructures

Technology and system
knowledge



Multi-stakeholder
approach



Management, monitoring
and maintenance



Institutional embedding



Business case



Capacity building





Lessons learnt Building with Nature Indonesia

Technology and system knowledge



- **A mix of technical and socio-economic measures** to address the root causes (requires multi-disciplinary collaboration)
- **Continuous monitoring and research** has increased our technology and system understanding

Management, monitoring and maintenance



- **Continuous maintenance** is required, for which community ownership and adaptive management practice are essential

- **Political willingness and alignment** with government programmes brought BwN to scale
- NbS require a legal and governance framework that is conducive to **long-term integrated planning and management.**



TSO

Institutional embedding



Capacity building



- **Local:** Coastal Field Schools
- **(Sub)national:** collaboration with local universities and government agencies

- **Early and pro-active community engagement** from design to implementation & maintenance
- Bio-rights system provided **means for communities to shift** from traditional aquaculture to sustainable

Multi-stakeholder approach



- Additional efforts needed to **bring co-benefits into revenue streams**
- **New CBA methods** may be required to quantify all social costs and benefits including the long term

Business Case



Slide 5

TS0

Not sure the difference between these points is clear. Can we turn it into one point maybe?

Tol, Susanna, 2022-06-20T12:45:06.220

Building with Nature Asia

Vision, objective & need

Vision

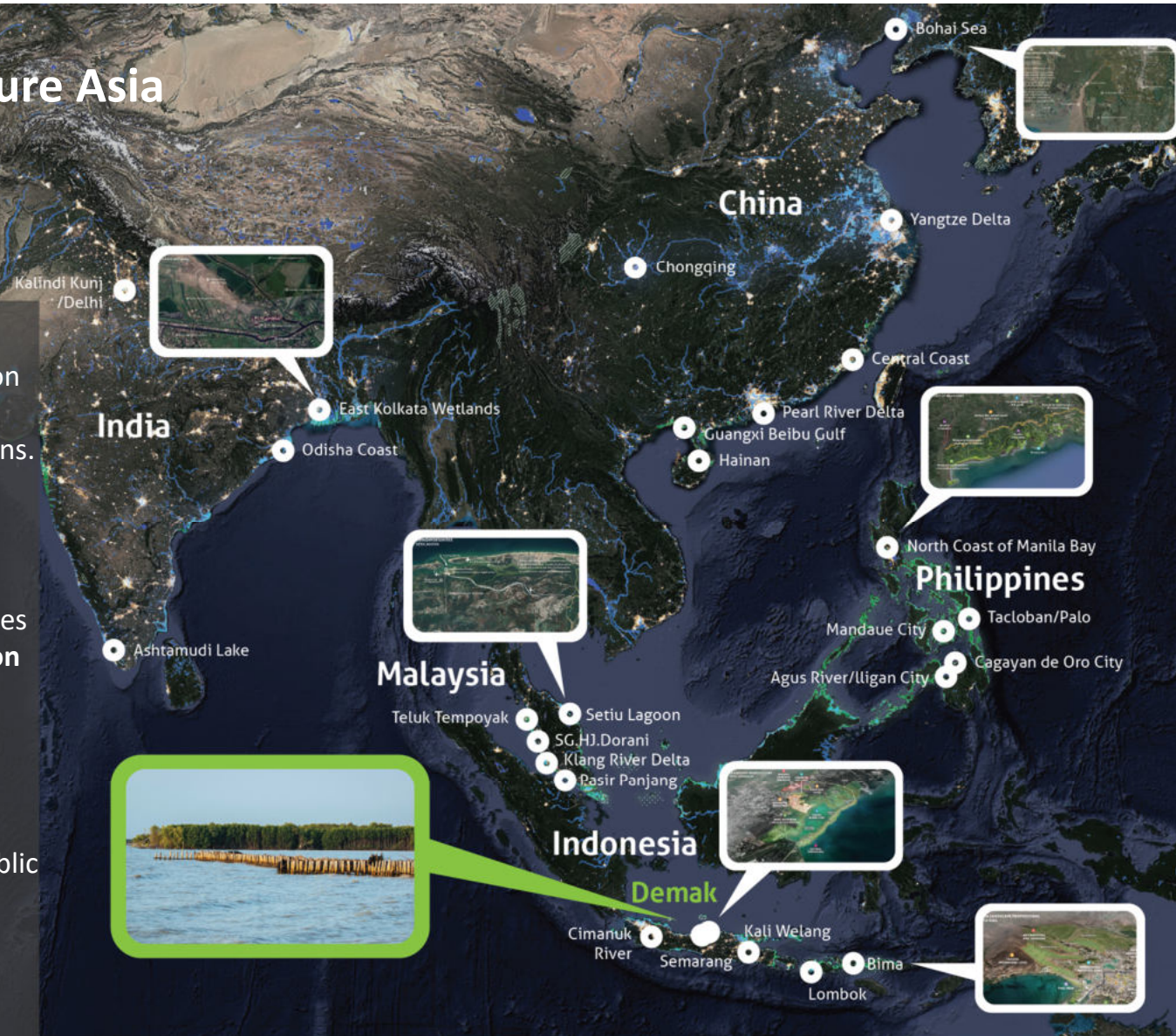
Accelerating climate adaptation by spurring a paradigm shift towards Nature-based Solutions.

2030 Ambition







Creating climate-resilient landscapes in multiple countries to benefit more than **30 million people**.

Need

Building out a grant-based programme that leverages public and private investment.



Assessing the conditions of the barriers and enablers in each country

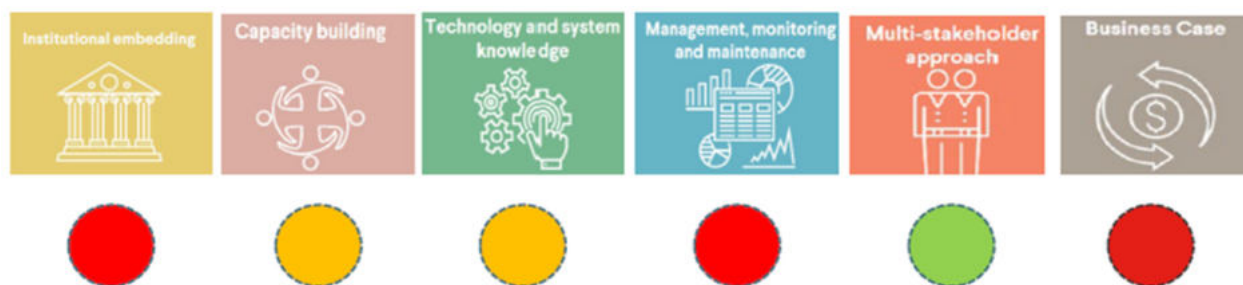
Enablers	Aspects considered for scoring
 <p>Institutional embedding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are laws/programs/schemes (incl. budgets) for nature conservation and/or restoration in place? And to what extent do they lead to actions of the government and regulation? • Is there a clear decision-making process in such a way that decisions are likely to be implemented? Or are decisions often reversed? (e.g. different priorities between institutions or change in priority related to political cycles)? • How well do (govt) departments cooperate to enable such multi-disciplinary projects?
 <p>Capacity building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are governments and local communities aware of the Building with Nature philosophy and opportunities (eg. due to previous capacity building activities)? • How open are communities to learn / receive / share information and build local capacity?
 <p>Technology and system knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there sufficient technology and system knowledge regarding natural and man-made systems relevant for BwN? • To what extent do people have experience with valuation or design or engineering? • To what extent is (monitoring) data available?
 <p>Management, monitoring and maintenance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent is long-term monitoring and maintenance (before problems occur) already customary in projects? • How prepared is the community to undertake such tasks for long-term monitoring, management and maintenance?
 <p>Multi-stakeholder approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are all relevant stakeholders involved? • To what degree are stakeholders involved? (informed / consulted / decision-making)
 <p>Business Case</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are budgets from government schemes, IFIs, CSR and other programs available for nature conservation and/or restoration? • To what extent are there examples of successful business cases related to BwN in the country? • How well developed are valuations for ecosystem services and how well understood are the benefits of nature?





Methodological framework

- Cases were inventorised and analysed from 6 countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, India, China and Vietnam
- Assessed the barriers and enablers in each country



current condition favorable for BwN



Conditions are neither favorable nor unfavorable, will require some efforts to support BwN projects



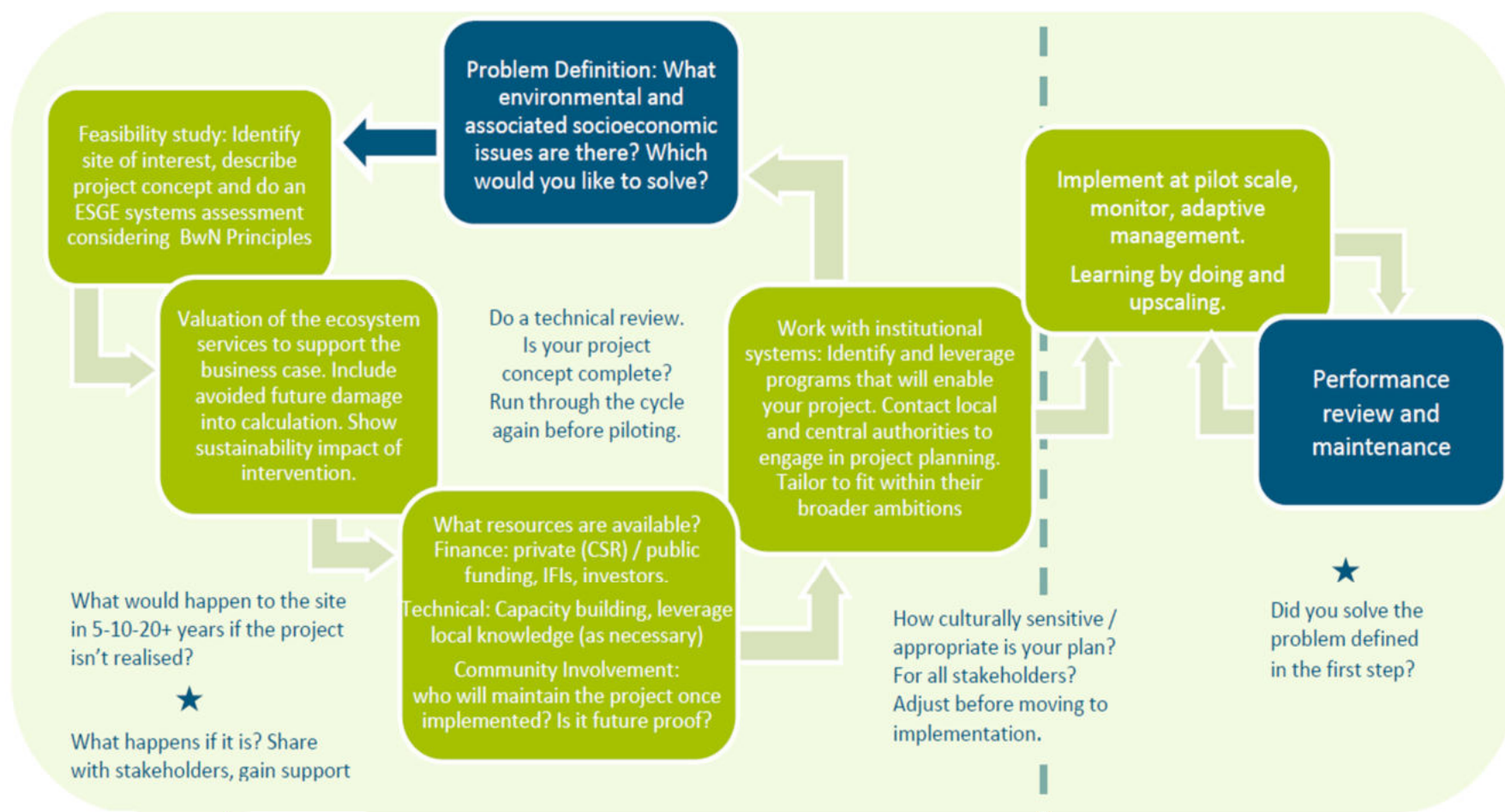
One or more factors make BwN challenging

- Identify the **critical aspect** and **entry point(s)** to stimulate BwN adoption in each country



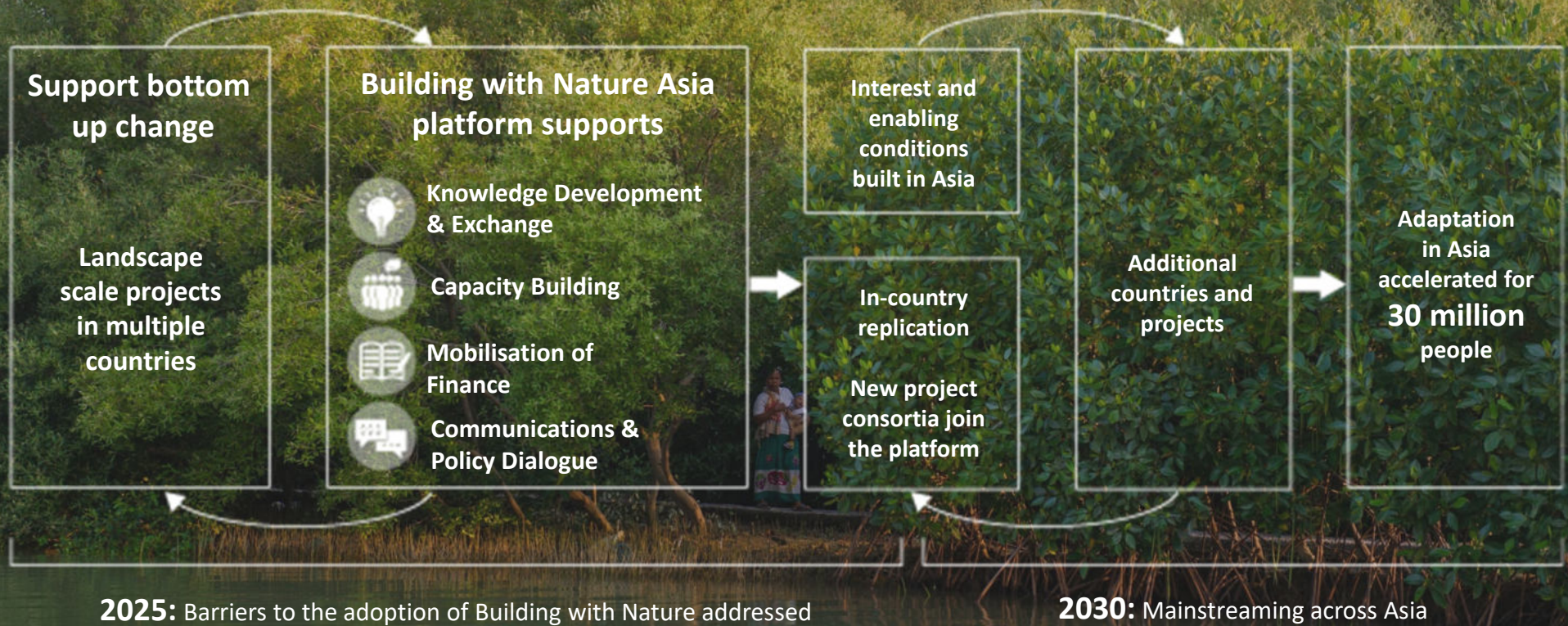


Flowchart for successful adoption of BwN



Building with Nature Asia

Programme & timeline



Contact

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one architecture

