

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE & ADAPTATION

LESSON LEARNED FROM INDONESIA
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ASIA PACIFIC ADAPTATION NETWORK FORUM 2014
KUALA LUMPUR, OCTOBER 1st – 3rd, 2014

PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE

5 partners: Netherlands Red Cross, Red Cross Climate Centre, CARE NL, Cordaid, Wetlands International

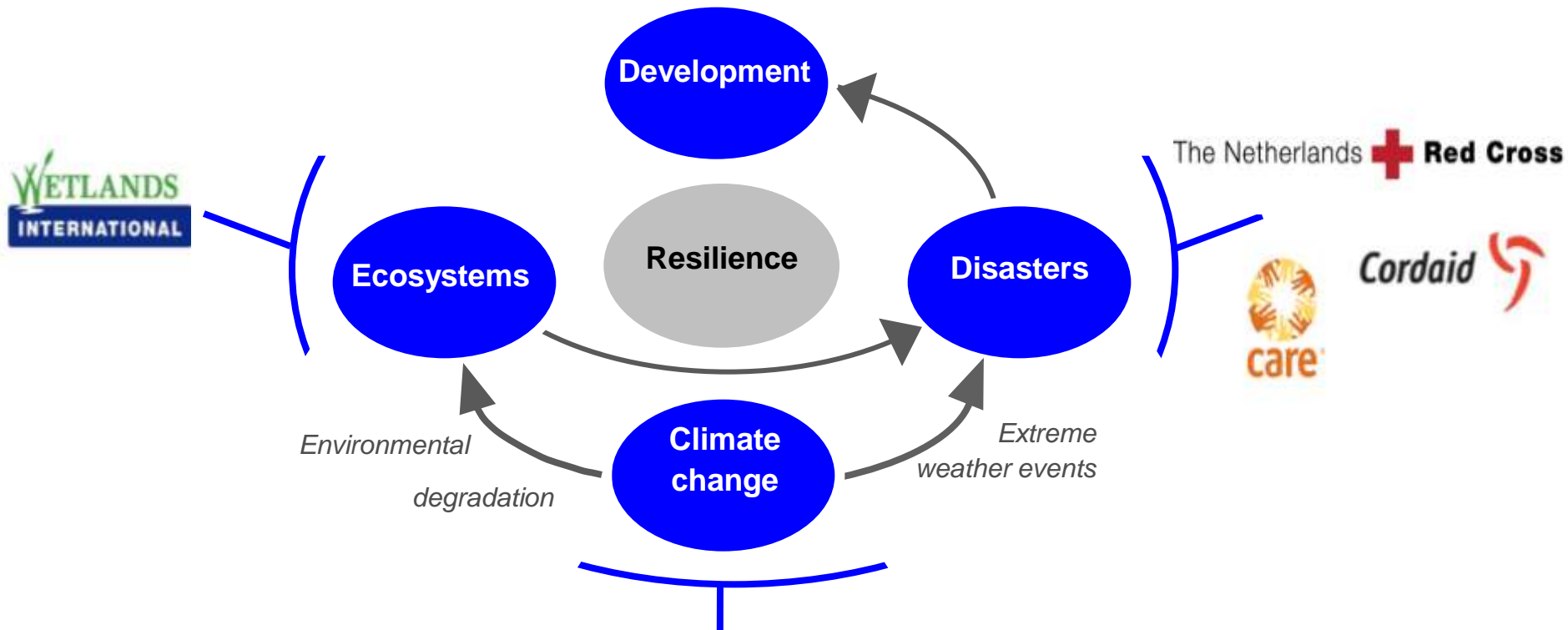
9 countries: Philippines, Indonesia, India, Mali, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

5 years: 2011 – 2015

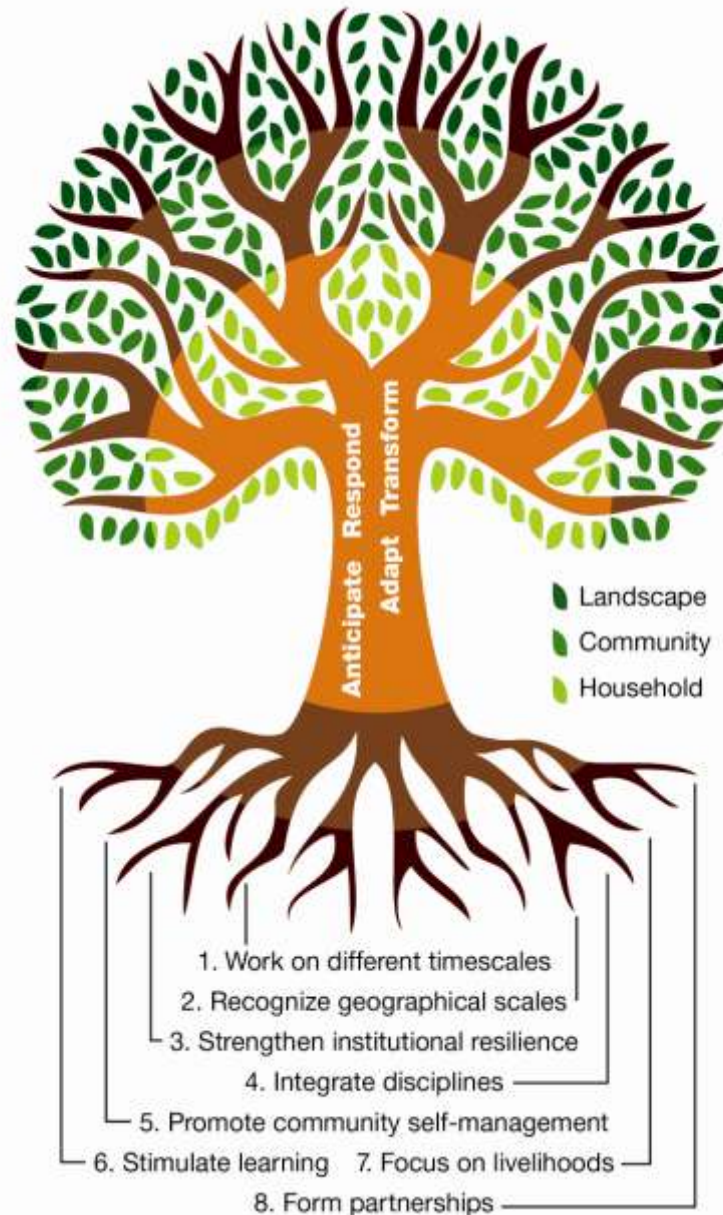


Overall aim

Reducing the impact of natural hazards on the livelihoods of vulnerable communities



Growing a vision for Resilience



Levels

**Building blocks/
Intervention areas**

Key principles

Eco(system)-DRR

Ecosystem Management



Why ecosystem under-valued??

- traditionally, economists have focused primarily on the value of **extractive land and resource uses**
- **ecosystem costs and benefits are** typically not factored into the calculations used to inform decisions
- unsurprisingly, ecosystem-based approaches have not been treated as **economically equitable, sustainable and cost-effective options for DRR/CCA**

Source: Emerton, L. 2014





Properly managed ecosystem

Natural infrastructure

subject to ecosystem health and structure and hazards (intensity)



Reduce physical exposure on hazards



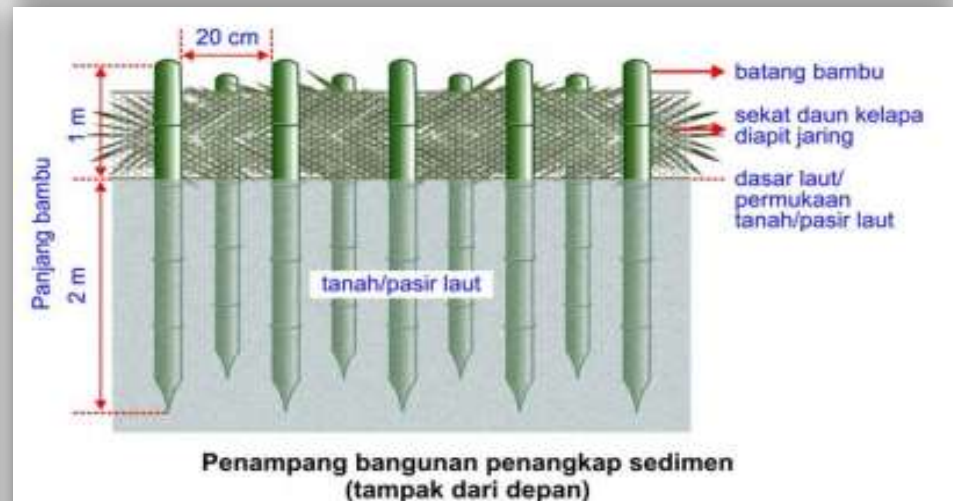
Improve community resilience:
better livelihood and access to natural resources



Provide contribution to post-disaster response

PFR Ecosystem Management Restoration Actions

I. Conservation and Protection



PFR Ecosystem Management Restoration Actions

II. Restoration and Rehabilitation



PFR Ecosystem Management Restoration Actions

II. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT



Adaptive and improvement of Agricultural

1. Selection of seed plants
2. Process of nursery
3. Agricultural land management
4. The process of planting and maintenance
5. Control of pests and plant diseases
6. Harvest and post- harvest
7. The use of liquid organic fertilizer

PFR Ecosystem Management Restoration Actions

Policy and legislation at all level
(village, district, province and national)



Multi-stakeholder engagement to influence regulations and policies at village, districts, province, national and international

The important role of ecosystems in resilience-building is already understood and applied

ACTIONS using landscape approach with multi-stakeholder cooperation

Climate
Information

**WATER
MANAGEMENT
FOR
BASIC
NEEDS**



**ADAPTIVE
AGRICULTURAL
PRACTICES
TO PROTECT
SOIL & WATER**



**PROTECT ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
THAT SUPPORT WATER
AVAILABILITY & ACCESS**



**DEVELOP PREPAREDNESS
SYSTEM TO BETTER ANTICIPATE
& PREPARE FOR FLOOD**



**MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
FOCUSING ON WATER-CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT,
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING & REGULATION**



**Water-related hazard
from upstream to
downstream
(draught, flood that led to
landslide, abrasion due to
hightide)**

Thank you

Website:

<http://www.partnersforresilience.nl/countries/indonesia>

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Bajo's floating house
Torosiaje Laut, Gorontalo
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