



# **Delivering Nature Based Solutions by integrating social assistance and labour market programme**

## ***Lessons from CRISP-M tool***

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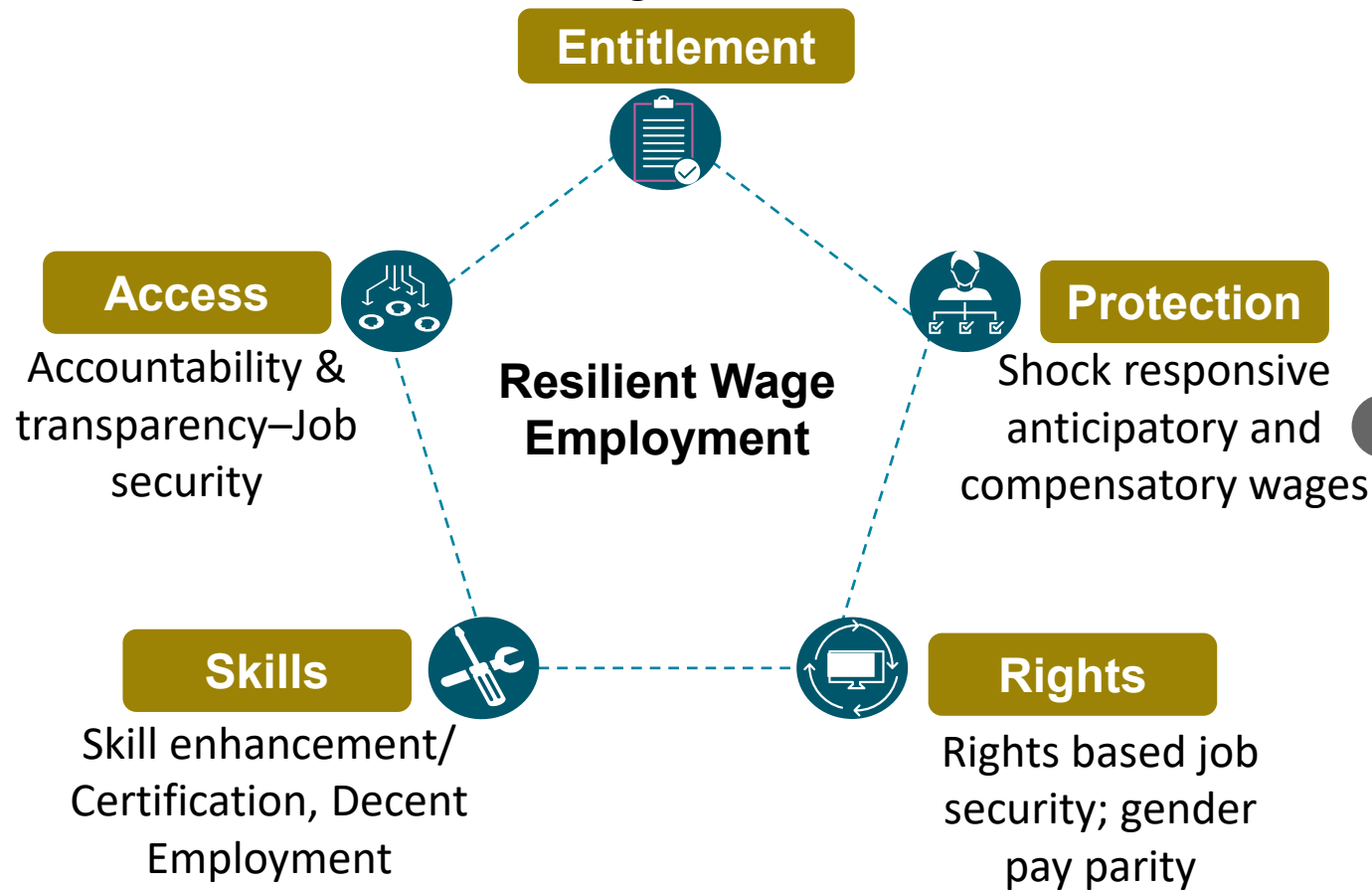
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# How can labour market programmes deliver resilience?

## Enable communities to survive and thrive during climate crisis

Making wages more climate resilient – moving towards ‘living wage model’



### In case of climate shocks and other stresses



Meet basic consumption needs



Prevent HH from slipping in to poverty



Repayment of Debt, able to take crop in next season



Savings to buy assets and tide over future crisis



better/ safe working and living conditions



Food Security, nutrition Intake, greater well-being

# What would Resilient Infrastructure mean?

***Enable communities to protect and promote natural resource based livelihoods***



‘Outcome’ planning on a landscape based approach- use of GIS and climate information

Focus on NbS and people-centred environment rehabilitation

Equitable access to the assets, resources and benefits

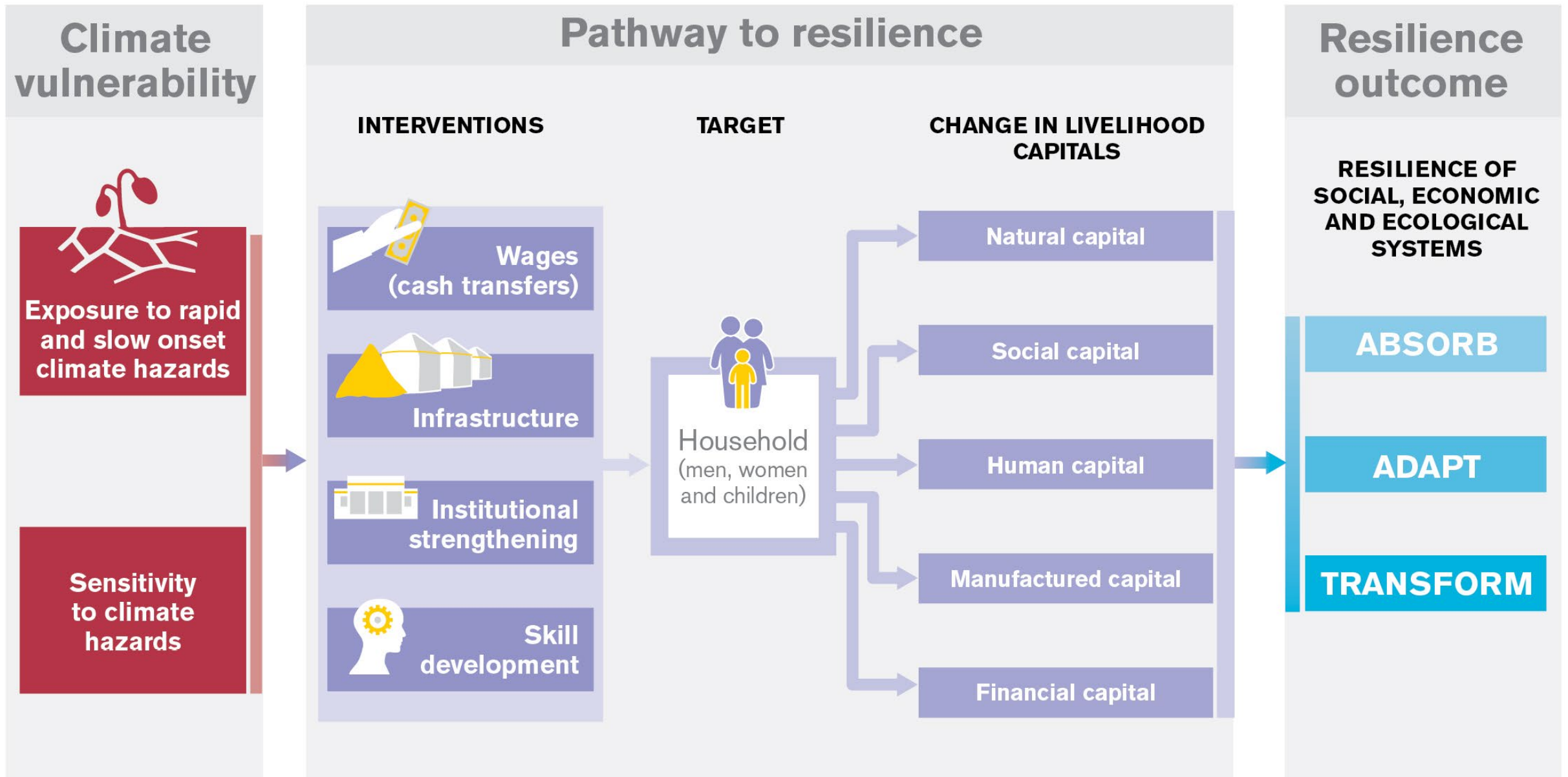


Convert Crisis into Opportunity

Move From Relief To Permanent Drought-Proofing and flood resilience

Towards Community-level Water and Livelihood Security

# Pathway to resilience through public works based social assistance programme





An aerial photograph of a tea plantation on a hillside. The rows of tea bushes are arranged in a grid pattern, following the contours of the slope. The tea plants are a vibrant green, and the soil between the rows is a dark, rich brown. In the lower right quadrant, three people are walking through the rows, providing a sense of scale to the vast plantation. The overall scene is lush and green, with a few scattered trees on the upper slopes.

# Sharing Experience of CRISP-M Tool

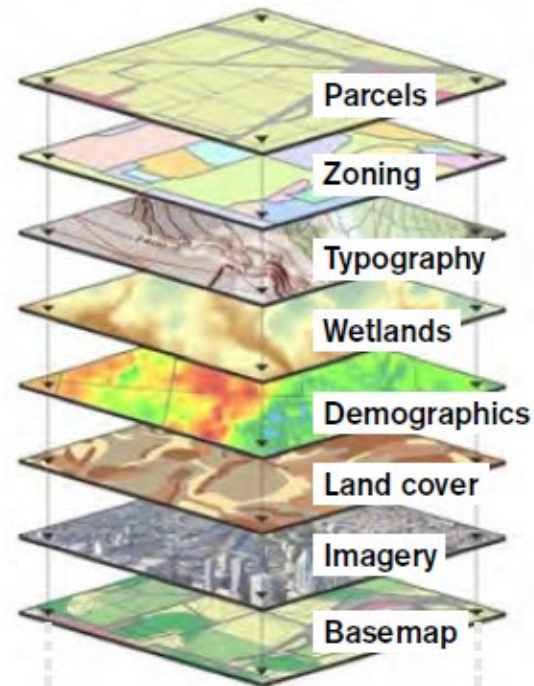


# CRISP-M: Delivering nature based solutions through GIS and Climate information

Watershed boundary  
Land use and land cover  
Geomorphology  
Geology, soil type/soil profile  
Ground water prospect  
Contour and site slope  
Drainage characteristics  
Lineament

Short-/medium-/  
seasonal-term prediction  
and long-term forecast

Climate impact assessment  
through SWAT modelling  
(annual percentage change  
in rainfall, ground water  
recharge and water yield)

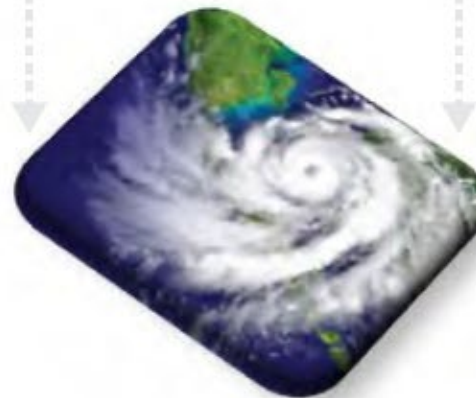


Thematic maps help in better  
planning and selection of  
works — specific to site  
topography, biophysical  
characteristics and  
hydrogeomorphology

Integration of climate  
risk assessment in  
decision-making tool

Short term — planning for  
addl. 50 days' wage, crop  
selection, irrigation plan

Long term — choice, quality  
and design of assets,  
livelihood planning, skill  
development





# Top-Down and Bottom-Up Planning process





# Gender and intersectionality

*“When I go to village meetings, people look at me with respect and awe because I have information that they don’t have. But I just don’t use the information to help myself. I share it, so that others can benefit from it.”*

Rukmani Bai, 55, farmer and women’s self-help group leader





# Landscape-based planning

*“With CRISP-M tool we are all technical experts now. We choose the land and where and what type of structure to build. We are no longer dependent on outsiders. This is better because we know what is best for us.”*

Heeralaal Barela, farmer from Bisanjpur Tandi village of Madhya Pradesh



# Thank you

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