



Some starting remarks

- Thanks for muting your mic during the presentations.
- Questions can be made through the chat function or orally after the presentations.
- ❖ The webinar takes about one hour.
- * The presentations will later be on our website www.drrplatform.org

The Swiss NGO DRR Platform



- Network of 17 Swiss-based NGOs
- Dedicated to increase resilience of women and men, communities and governments through an integrated approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)
- 3 pillars: Capacity building, Technical advice and Advocacy
- Co-funded by SDC



























Visit us online at www.drrplatform.org











Structure of the webinar

- ❖Introduction with poll
- Conceptual input on the nexus
- ❖ Case study: Helvetas Nepal
- ❖ Case study: SRC, Bangladesh
- ❖Outlook, closure

The presenters



Jana Junghardt

Knowledge Manager Climate/DRR, International Cooperation

Caritas Switzerland

jjunghardt@caritas.ch



Director, Programme
Development

Niraj Acharya Coordinator, Programme

Helvetas Nepal

Jane.Carter@helvetas.org



Sanjib BiswasDeputy Head of
Delegation

Swiss Red Cross in Bangladesh

Sanjib.Biswas@redcross.ch



Eveline Studer

Advisor Disaster Risk Management

Helvetas Switzerland

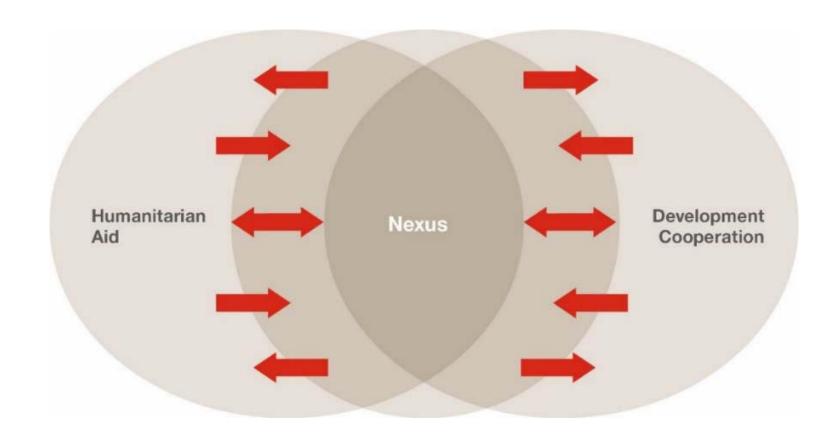
Eveline.Studer@helvetas.org

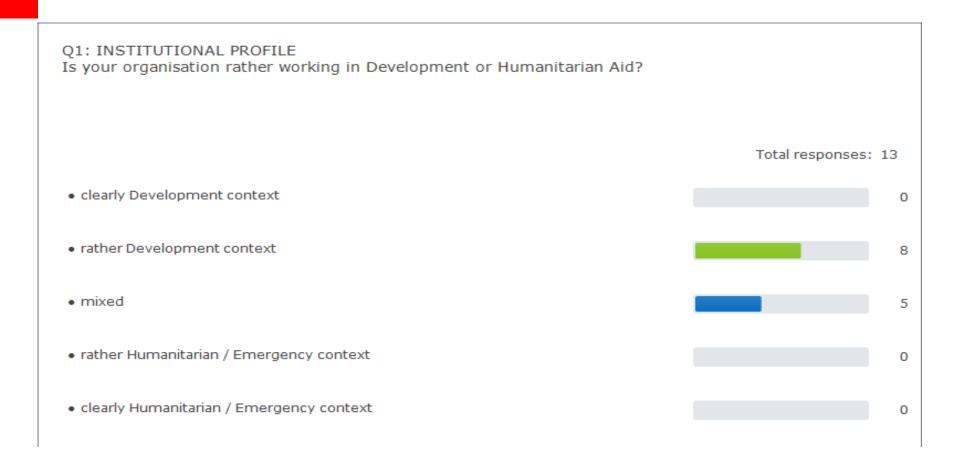
Webinar Objectives

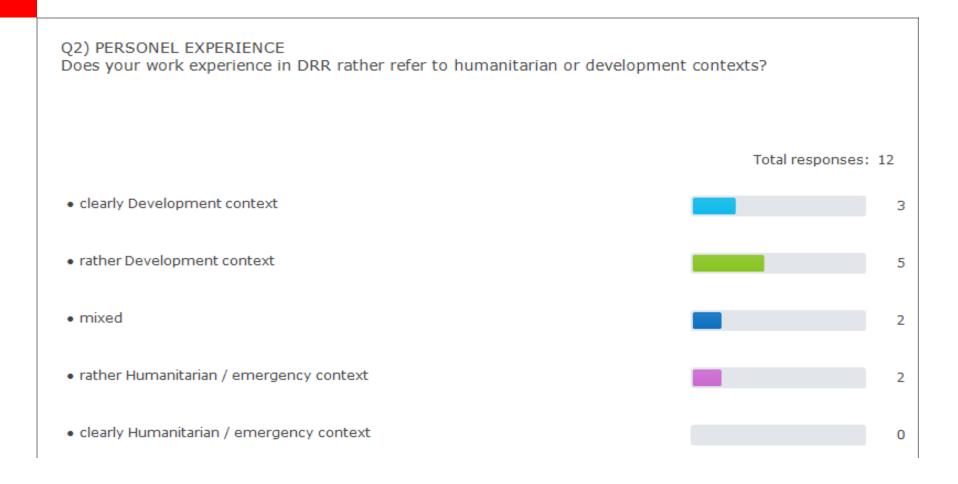
- ❖ An introduction to the nexus concept and trends
- Sharing of experience and challenges

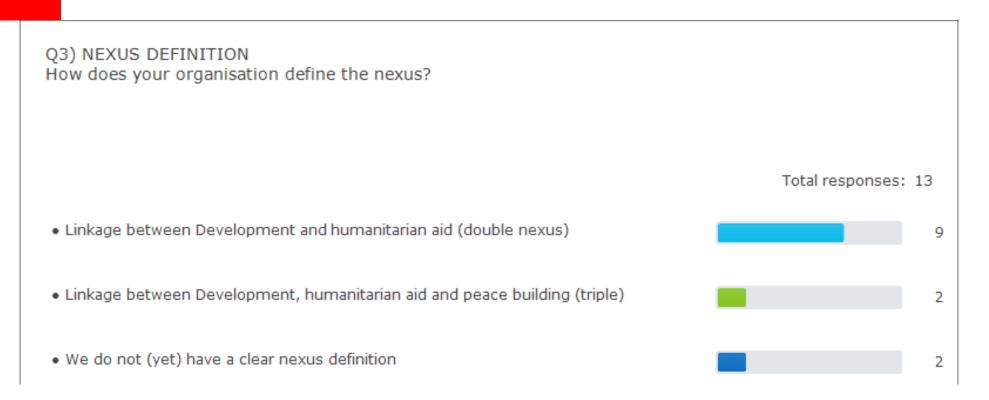
Nexus Background of the Swiss NGO DRR Platform

- Member NGO's working in Development and Humanitarian Contexts
- Nexus as one of 6 activity lines
- Learning event 2019
- F2F event autumn 2020









Q4) PRIORITY FOR NEXUS IMPROVEMENT
What should be the first to improve the nexus in practice?

Total responses: 13

• Practitioners of development contexts should prepare them self's and their projects (better) for humanitarian crisis.

• Practitioners of humanitarian/emergency contexts should reflect (earlier) about how to improve the transition from

• I don't see any priority, both aspects are important

11



Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) / Humanitarian-Development Nexus

Conceptual introduction





Case Studies
Nepal - Helvetas
Bangladesh - SRC





Upcoming events

Nexus webinar 2: Focus on Latin America

Two case studies from SRC, Helvetas, spring, Spanish

Nexus webinar 3: Focus on Africa

Two case studies from Caritas, Tearfund, spring, in English.

Nexus F2F humanitarian Aid – Development

Workshop, autumn 2020

Further events

- GMO in Agriculture Risks and Risk Reduction measures [Learning event, spring]
- DRR and CCA Basics [webinar]
- Working at scale through alliances [learning event]
- Urban DRR/CCA [webinar]

Recent webinars

Effective Advocacy for DRR and CCA
Presentation of Platform products (guidance, tools)

https://drrplatform.org/event-list.html

We value your feedback

- Presentation soon online <u>www.drrplatform.org</u>
- Participant overview: Please indicate your name, institution in the text box
- Feedback form: Thank you for your collaboration (link below)

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSe7iOxUUEOugHbXBKO9FN2-GF8MvTqEJNCC8SYzWyDeJ7dZUQ/viewform?vc=o&c=o&w=1



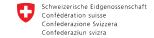
Created by Iconika from Noun Project



This webinar has been developed for the *Swiss NGO DRR Platform* by: HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Caritas Switzerland, Swiss Red Cross with contribution from SDC

Visit us online: https://drrplatform.org/event-list.html





Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC









Introduction – Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) / Humanitarian-Development Nexus

Webinar of the Swiss NGO DRR Platform, 27 February 2020



Outline

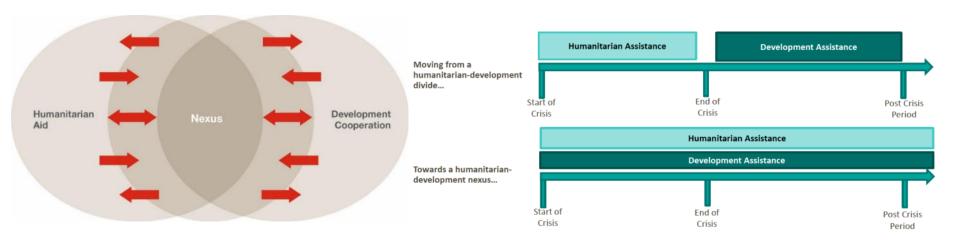
- 1. Why? Objectives of LRRD/Nexus
- 2. What? Definition and Evolution
- 3. How? Operationalizing the Nexus?
- 4. Challenges of the Nexus





1. Why? Objectives

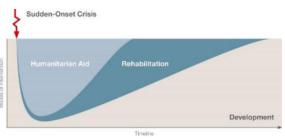
- Approach describes relationship between domains
- Enhance collaboration between domains humanitarian aid + development cooperation
- Better linkages and synergies between short-term relief + long-term development
- Increase effectiveness: coordination and streamlining between domains
- Means to an end: improve wellbeing, reduce vulnerability and risk, increase resilience

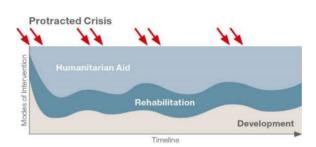




1. Why now? Protracted crisis as the norm

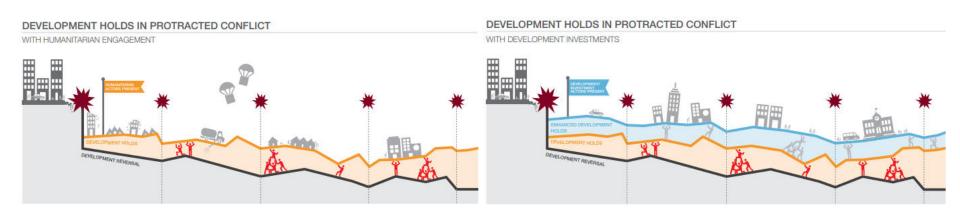






- Complex, resource-intense protracted crises
- GHO 2019: Average length of Crisis: nearly 10 years
- Syria and Yemen Crises: since 2011/2012
- ICRC study Protracted Conflict: Combined efforts secure development holds







2. What? Definition

3 aspects:

- the early application of development principles in emergency settings
- the integration of prevention and DRR elements in development cooperation
- 3. a 'smooth transition' from emergency aid and sustainable interventions on the ground





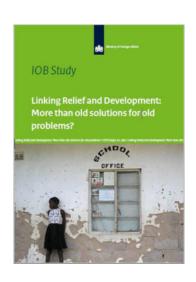






2. What? Evolution of approaches

- 1980s: relief-development-continuum
 Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD)
 approach emerges, in the sense of a linear one-way transition
- 1990s and 2000s: from continuum to contiguum
 Shift to simultaneous application / working in different ways in different areas at the same time
- 2010s: from LRRD to Nexus, and a focus on resilience SDGs, Agenda 2030: integrated cooperation approach, LRRD as groundwork for sustainable development during humanitarian interventions
- However, little substantial change in organisational structures, funding, and programming







3. How? Operationalizing the Nexus

Institutional structure

- Institutional setup: breaking down silo
- Permeable structures, staff flexibility, staff learning

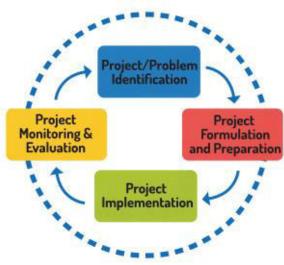
Programme/project planning

- Joint analysis and planning
- Basically 3 Forms of Nexus projects:
 - a) sustainability in humanitarian aid projects,
 - b) preparedness in development projects,
 - c) integrated programmes

Implementation

Shared resources, collaboration, coordination







5. Challenges

- Institutional gap: fundamental differences in priorities, cultures and mandates, all of them to cause challenges for operationalising LRRD/Nexus
 - decentralising, joint analysis and planning, joint operational frameworks, joint offices
- Funding gap: fragmented and compartmentalised financing, lack of flexibility in funding arrangements, gaps particularly for recovery activities
 - multi-year funding options, strategic partnerships instead of project grants, pooling resources
- Partnerships and coordination: lack of expertize, specialisation either in humanitarian aid or development cooperation
 - strong local engagement and local partnerships on the ground







Doing the right thing

Jana Junghardt, Knowledge Manager Climate/DRR, International Cooperation

Adligenswilerstrasse 15 P.O.Box, 6002 Luzern

Phone: 041 419 23 92 Internet: www.caritas.ch

E-mail: jjunghardt@caritas.ch

RESPONDING TO THE NEPAL 2015 EARTHQUAKE:

THE HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS & DRR AS THE LINKING ELEMENT

Jane Carter and Niraj Acharya

Kathmandu, 28 February 2020





Post-emergency program components

Skills training (50 days) in earthquake resilient construction (SDC, DFID)

Skills for a future livelihood, Certificate Level 1 (Nepal Gov.)

Shelter - with Solidar Swiss (Swiss Solidarity)

Disaster resilient but affordable using local & salvaged materials

WASH (Swiss Solidarity)

- Improved water supply schemes with resilient components
- Private taps, user committees, hygiene & sanitation awareness

Support for agricultural livelihoods (Swiss Solidarity)

- Rehabilitated, disaster resilient small irrigation schemes (bio-engineering, cover from rock-falls) with user committees
- Agricultural extension, credit through cooperatives
- Water mills

WASH component of Schools with Caritas

Rehabilitation of coffee processing centres (donations)



Three key lessons:

- Target judiciously: Reaching the most disadvantaged and vulnerable requires contextual knowledge and additional resources
- Use opportunities for positive social change at community level
- Work with local institutions fosters sustainability





Appropriate targeting

- Clear criteria in targeting
 - Understanding the pre-disaster social context is important
 - Managing potential tension between government and local definitions of vulnerability...
- Allow adequate resources to reach the most vulnerable
 - Remote locations more expensive
 - Often unable to provide labour themselves
 - Intense social support often needed (follow-up visits) to minimize the debt trap



Use opportunities for positive social change

- Build in gender-responsiveness
 - Joint Land Ownership
 - Quotas for training
 - Avoid replicating negative practices (eg. isolation during menstruation)



- Consider holistic post-disaster needs
 - Skills training (earthquake resilient construction, farmer training eg. Farmer to Farmer Business Schools...)
 - Agricultural support (irrigation channels, agricultural inputs, watermills)



Working with local institutions for sustainability

Building on our existing local networks...

- Working through local partners building their awareness
 - Two trusted local NGOs
 - Eight farmer cooperatives (for channeling grants, credit)
- Working with, building new community-based institutions as appropriate
 - Water User & Sanitation Committees (WUSCs); Water User Groups
 - School management committees
 - Farmer Groups
- Maintaining, building strong relations with government esp.
 - National Reconstruction Authority
 - Local municipalities DRR plans, Local Disaster
 Management Committees







Applying the LRRD approach at country programme level

Lessons learned from Gaibandha, Bangladesh

Humanitarian – Development Nexus: The potential of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) as

a linking element for the nexus, Sanjib Biswas Sanjoy, DHoD, SRC, Bangladesh



SRC Country Programme Bangladesh: 2019

Gaibandha Union: Combining Disaster Risk Management & Emergency response with stronger National Society partnership; July 2018 – December 2020; Partner: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

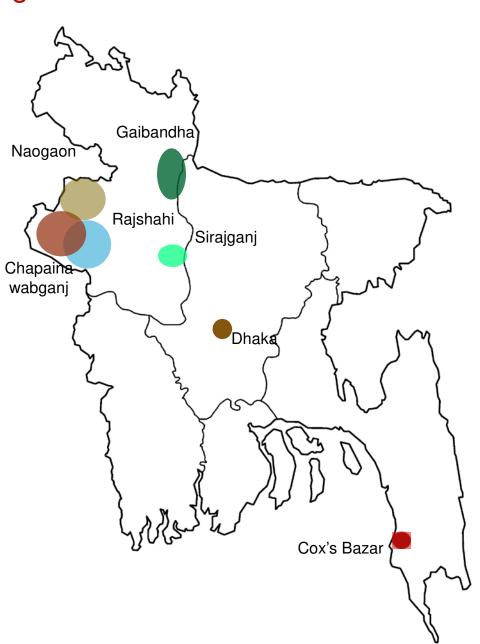
NSD and Unit development in various districts of Bangladesh; January 2020 to December 2020. Partner: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

District Rajshahi: Public Health Improvement Initiative Rajshahi-PHIIR III; October 2019-September 2022 Partner: DASCOH

District Rajshahi, Chapainawabganj, Naogaon: Integrated Water Resource Management in the Barind area; July 2018 – June 2022; Partner: DASCOH/ WARPO

Dhaka City, Gazipur Slum, Urban Empowerment and Resilience Project April 2019-March 2022; Partner: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

Cox's Bazar: Primary and Environmental Health in Ukhiya; April 2019-March 2022 Partner: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society



LRRD: Example from Gaibandha: Development to Relief, Recovery

Thematic DRM			11.	a in Daliat Danauama
		Activities	US	e in Relief, Recovery
	Planning	Developed Risk Reduction Action Plan and Contingency Plan	- - -	Loss of life and resources have been reduced. Reduced lead time for response protection against disaster
	Mitigation	Functional Early Warning System	_	To start pre disaster activities identified in the Contingency Plan
		Implementing Mitigation measures (Household and School plinth raising, construction of roads, wooden bridge etc.)		Mitigation measures worked as a emergency shelter No of effected people reduced







LRRD: Example from Gaibandha: Development to Relief, Recovery

Thematic areas	DRM Activities	Use in Relief, Recovery
Capacity building	Functional Disaster Management Committees (Union DMC, Upazila DMC and Village DMC)	Lood Covernment
	Functional Emergency Response Team	 Proactive participation in rescue operation and evacuation
funds	Creating emergency response fund	 Village DMC responded cold wave by their own.
	Practicing (Forecast based Financing)	- Timely evacuation and reduce the loss







LRRD: Example from Gaibandha: Relief, Recovery to Development

Activities in Response Recovery	Use in the development initiatives
Providing Cash support	Increased purchase capacityEmpower the communityFunctioning the Local market
Providing seed support	Restoring the livelihoodEncouraging the kitchen gardeningPrevent financial loss
Providing Wash support	 Helped to achieve Universal Sanitation Coverage targets and water

Key messages as conclusions

Long-term

DRR pays off: if DRR is consistently mainstreamed in long-term projects, communities and authorities are better protected against and prepared for hazard risks

Emergencies

Work with existing structures ensures effective response: at the community AND authority level and from the very beginning





Thanks to all