Humanitarian – Development Nexus
The potential of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) as a linking element for the nexus

Webinar with a focus on Asia
Humanitarian – Development Nexus
The potential of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) as a linking element for the nexus

Webinar with a focus on Asia
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
Introduction
Structure of the webinar

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

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**Caritas Switzerland**

**Helvetas Nepal**

**Swiss Red Cross in Bangladesh**
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
Short Poll on the Nexus
# Short Poll on the Nexus

**Q1: INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE**
Is your organisation rather working in Development or Humanitarian Aid?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clearly Development context</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rather Development context</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixed</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rather Humanitarian / Emergency context</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clearly Humanitarian / Emergency context</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Short Poll on the Nexus

**Q2) PERSONEL EXPERIENCE**
Does your work experience in DRR rather refer to humanitarian or development contexts?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Total Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clearly Development context</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rather Development context</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixed</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rather Humanitarian / emergency context</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clearly Humanitarian / emergency context</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Short Poll on the Nexus

### Q3) NEXUS DEFINITION
How does your organisation define the nexus?

- **Linkage between Development and humanitarian aid (double nexus)**: 9 responses
- **Linkage between Development, humanitarian aid and peace building (triple)**: 2 responses
- **We do not (yet) have a clear nexus definition**: 2 responses

Total responses: 13
Q4) PRIORITY FOR NEXUS IMPROVEMENT
What should be the first to improve the nexus in practice?

- Practitioners of development contexts should prepare them self’s and their projects (better) for humanitarian crisis. 1
- Practitioners of humanitarian/emergency contexts should reflect (earlier) about how to improve the transition from 1
- I don’t see any priority, both aspects are important 11

Total responses: 13
Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) / Humanitarian-Development Nexus

Conceptual introduction
Case Studies
Nepal - Helvetas
Bangladesh - SRC
Outlook
Platform Events
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](https://drrplatform.org/event-list.html)
We value your feedback

- Presentation soon online www.drrplatform.org
- 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/1FAIpQLSe7iOxUUEOugHbXBKOqFN2-GF8MvTqEJNCC8SYzWyDeJ7dZUQ/viewform?vc=0&c=0&w=1
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
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:

1. the early application of development principles in emergency settings
2. 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 expertise, specialisation either in humanitarian aid or development cooperation
  - strong local engagement and local partnerships on the ground
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
Building back better!
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
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


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
### Thematic areas | DRM Activities | Use 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 an emergency shelter No of effected people reduced
## LRRD: Example from Gaibandha: Development to Relief, Recovery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas</th>
<th>DRM Activities</th>
<th>Use in Relief, Recovery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>Functional Disaster Management Committees (Union DMC, Upazila DMC and Village DMC)</td>
<td>Actively participated in response operation and damage assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local Government Institutions become more accountable and transparent</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Functional Emergency Response Team</td>
<td>Proactive participation in rescue operation and evacuation</td>
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<td>Village DMC responded cold wave by their own.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mobilizing funds</td>
<td>Timely evacuation and reduce the loss</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creating emergency response fund</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Practicing (Forecast based Financing)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### LRRD: Example from Gaibandha: Relief, Recovery to Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities in Response Recovery</th>
<th>Use in the development initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Providing Cash support</td>
<td>- Increased purchase capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Empower the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Functioning the Local market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing seed support</td>
<td>- Restoring the livelihood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Encouraging the kitchen gardening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Prevent financial loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing Wash support</td>
<td>- Helped to achieve Universal Sanitation Coverage targets and water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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