LRRD CASE STUDY PAKISTAN: BUILD BACK BETTER PROJECT

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Learning event

Swiss NGO DRR Platform

Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD)

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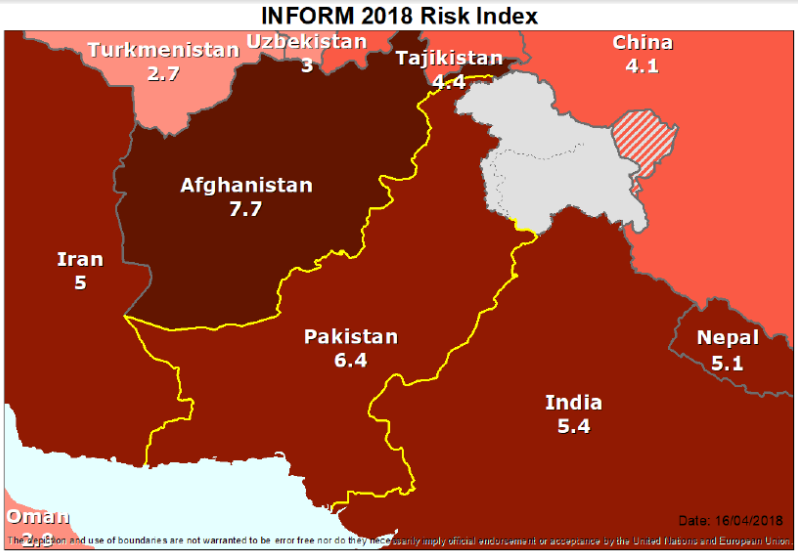
SWISS NGO DRR PLATFORM

1. Context: Pakistan

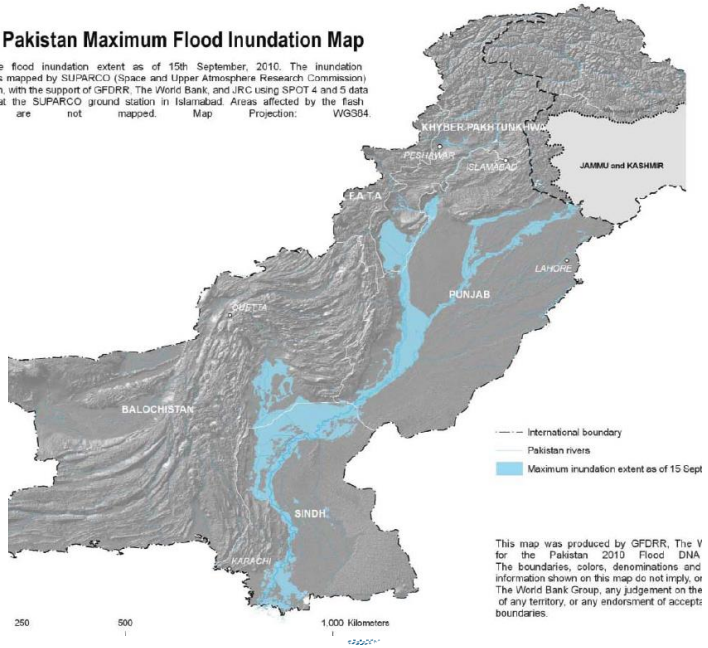
Development status & fragility /conflict

- A= 880’000km2
- 208 mio. Population
- GDP: 5’000 USD/capita (rank 171/228)
- Improvements, growing economy…
- BUT widespread socio-economic disparity, poverty, insufficient infrastructure/ services
- Vulnerability to political unrest and extremism
- DMA: focus on response & reconstruction



Floods 2010

- 20 mio affected, 1.8 mio house damaged, 1980 deaths
- Direct damage 6.5 mia USD, indirect loss 3.6 mia.
- Loss = ~7% of GDP
- *Indirect damages > destroyed crops, income, access, basic services, diseases etc.*



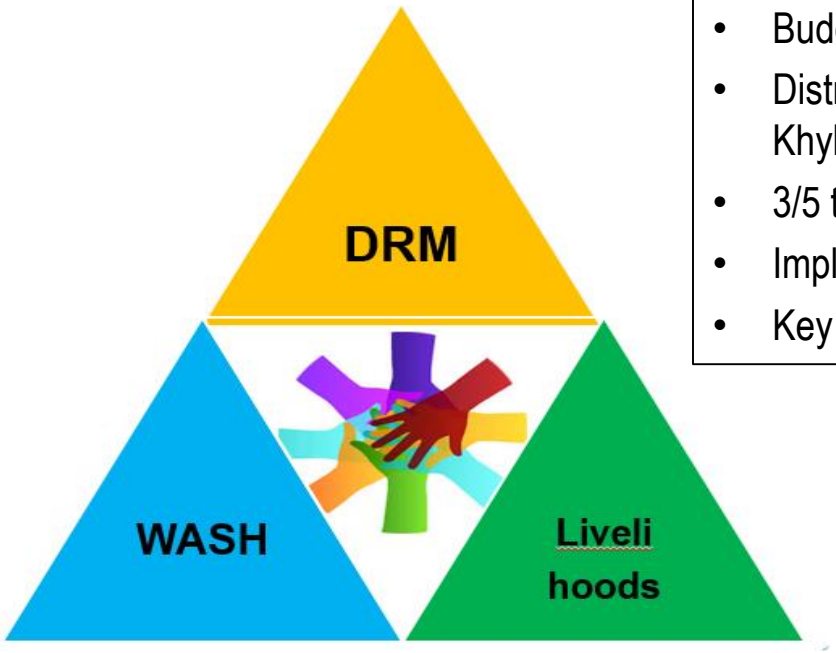
1. Context: Helvetas and Project

Helvetas (Pakistan)

- Development organization, in Pak since 1982
- Helvetas Pakistan : ad-hoc response and preparedness
- Helvetas WW: Start Humanitarian response: new donor & working context

Project context:

- 2015 gap
  humanitarian aid & Development



- Reachout: 14’000 HH in 38 villages
- Duration: Sept. 2015 - Aug 2018
- Donor: Swiss Solidarity
- Budget: 1.17 Mio
- District Dera Ismail Khan (DIK),
  Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province
- 3/5 tehsils (municipalities), 8 % of villages in DIK
- Implementors: Helvetas, VDO
- Key partners: GLA, DDMA, CBDRO/communities

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Institutionalisation

DRM planning with women CBDRO representatives

DRM planning with men CBDRO representatives

Advocacy seminar

Rehabilitation beyond emergency situation

Toilets for physical disabled (tailor made)

Women Health and Hygiene session (ToT pilot)

Irrigation channel village Gara Ashiq (After)

Preventative action against secondary disaster, improving public spaces

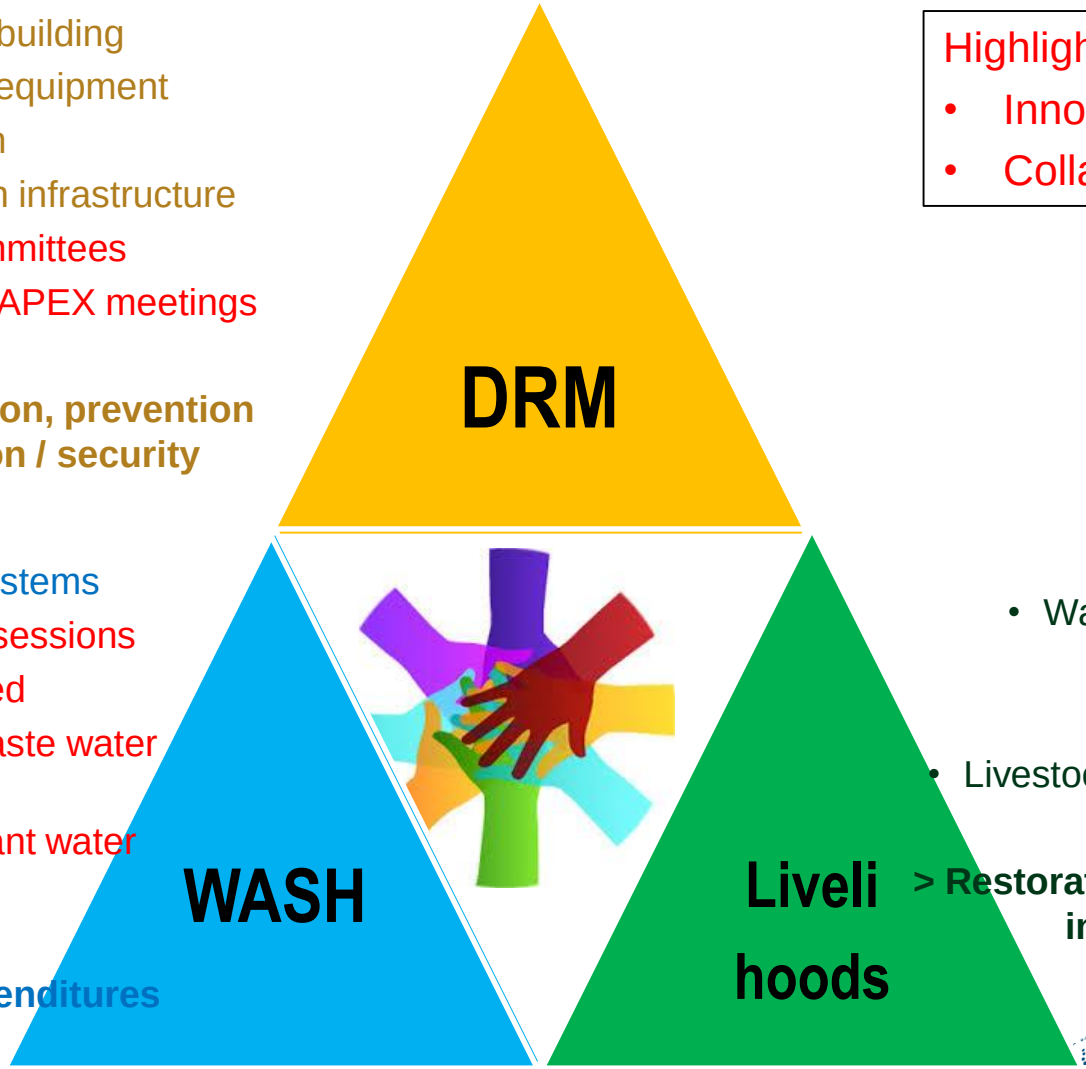
Elimination of stagnant water
source of diseases (before & after)

2a) Achievements

- Establishment & recognition of CBDRO
- Capacity building
- Training, equipment
- DRM plan
- Protection infrastructure
- O&M committees
- Interface/APEX meetings

> Preparation, prevention & Protection / security

Highlights:
- Innovations
- Collaboration



- (Drinking) water systems
- Health & Hygiene sessions
- Latrines for disabled
- Rehablitation of waste water /sewage systems
- Drainage of stagnant water

> Improved acces, reduced health expenditures

- Irrigation schemes
- Water distribution points
- Roads/bridges
- Seedbanks
- Livestock disease prevention

> Restoration (improvements) in farming& livestock

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2b) Shortcomings & challenges

design

- Ambitious project (development set up, tailor made design), predefined activities

> Flexibility, adjustments

time

- Alignment with GLA's procedures & establishment of local institutions (CBDRO) was time consuming

collaboration

- Communities lacking working experience with NGO
- High community expectations & needs

> communication, joint assessment, selection criteria!

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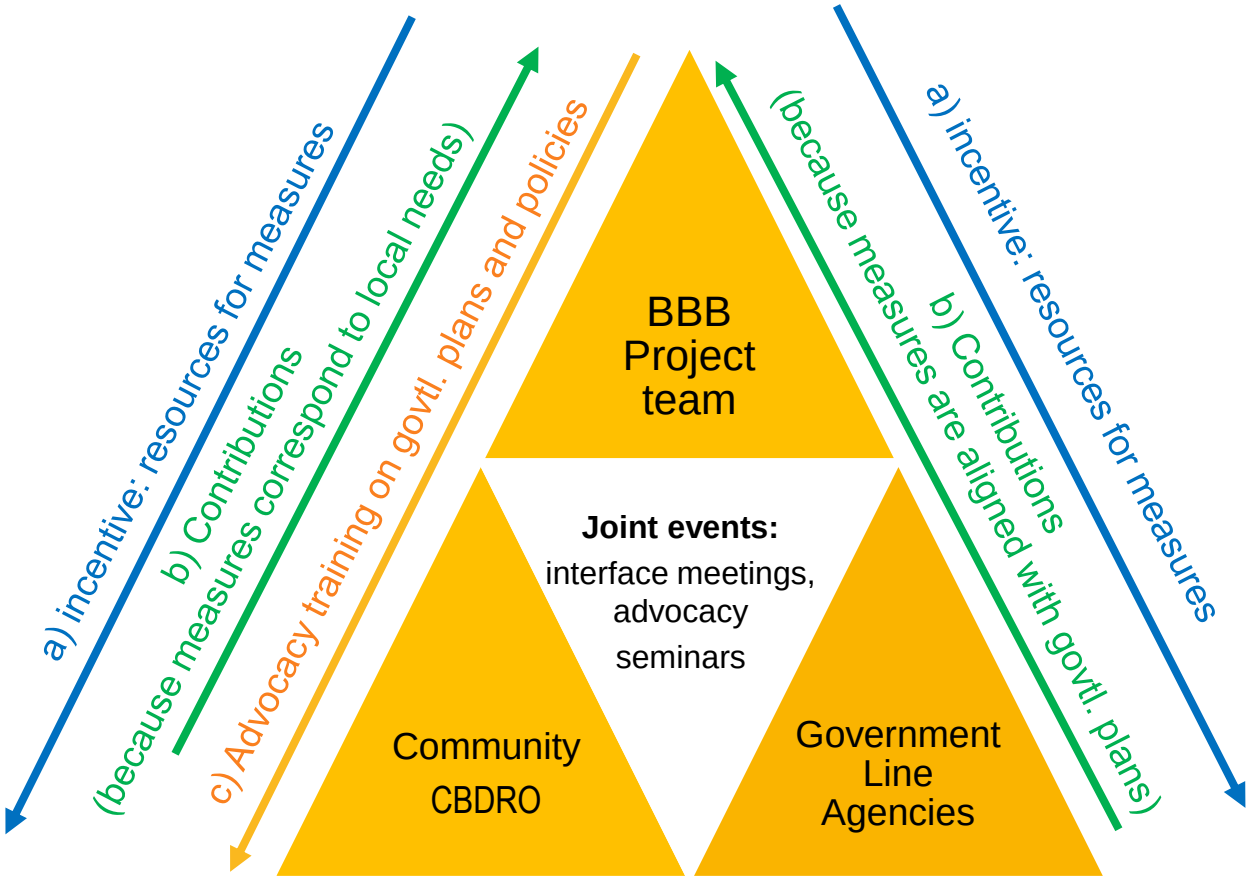
3. Aspects of LRRD/Nexus: collaboration



d) Result for CBDRO: Strengthened linkages and capacities to directly advocate for local needs

d) Result for GLA: Improved exchange to understand local needs & mobilize local capacities

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3. Aspects of LRRD/Nexus

"Classical" CBDRM Approach:

1) Identification of committees / representatives
2) H-V-R assessment and prioritization
3) Evaluation & prioritization of measures
4) Action planning & implementation
5) Mainstreaming into development planning & Institutionalisation of DRM

BBB-Pakistan CBDRM Approach:

1) Impact & (urgent) needs assessment
2) Establishment of rehabilitation working groups (CBDRO)
3) Reconstruction / rehabilitation through on job training

- Capacity building, institutionalisation of CBDRO
- H-V-R assessment and prioritization
- Evaluation & prioritization of measures
- Action planning & implementation Action planning & implementation
- Mainstreaming into annual development plans & Institutionalisation of DRM through partnerships

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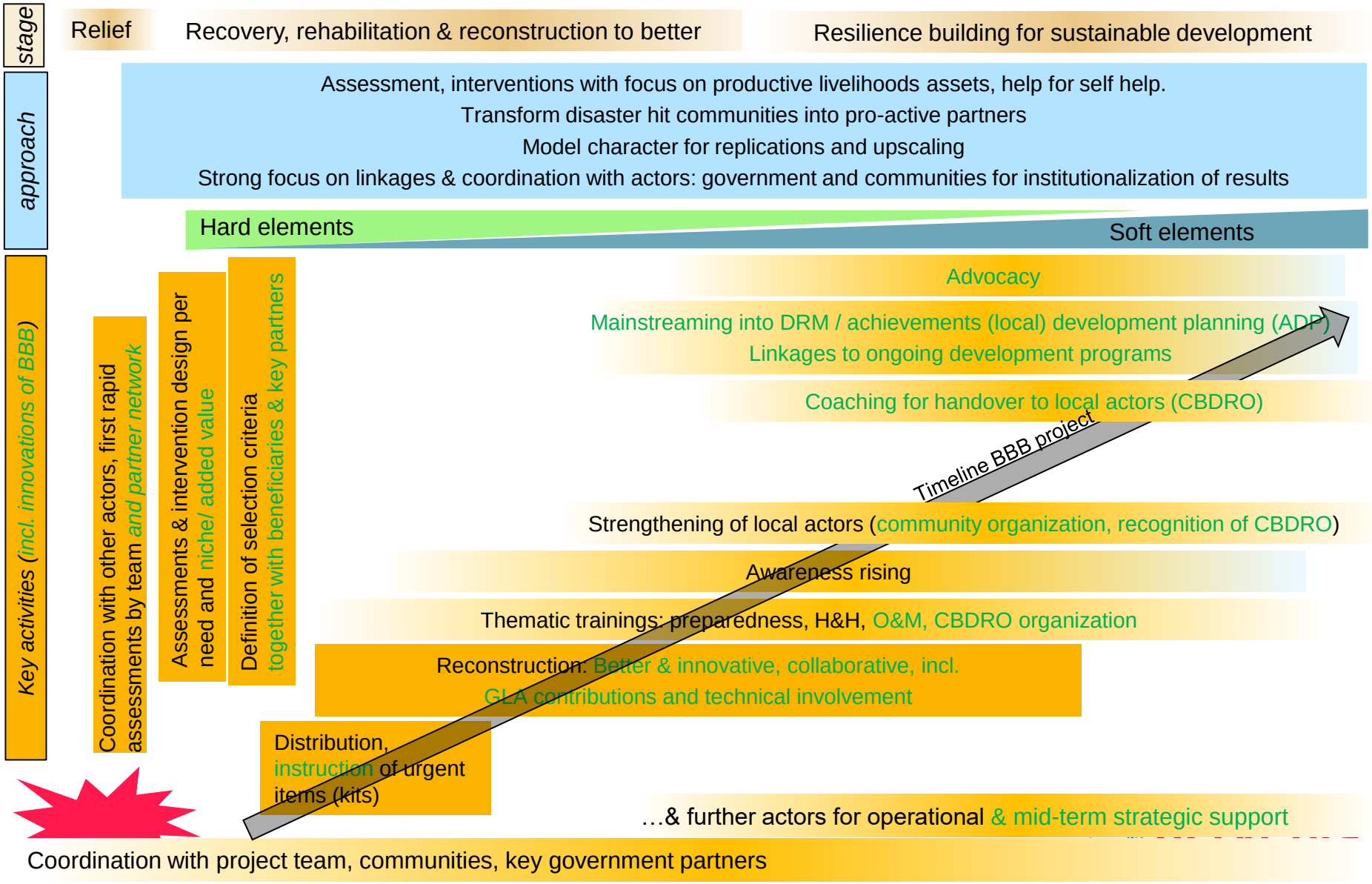
3. LRRD in BBB project Pakistan



4. Lessons learned, good practices and challenges

- Dimension & urgency of needs with potential for conflict:
  Fragility consideration (CSPM) in beneficiary selection, prioritization of measures etc.
- **Collaboration** through mutual benefits beyond projects
- Communities as **partners** not beneficiaries > despite timing/urgency…
- How to deal with future floods? focus on **local resources** and actors

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5a) Conclusion BBB through an actors lens

	Community	CBDRO	Local authorities	Project team / NGO (SwS)
Needs & priorities	Rehabilitation (hardware) for all	Support communities' needs & voice	Response & rehabilitation (quantity, hardware)	Project implementation per operational plan
Contributions	Workforce & time	Workforce & time	Green light, time	Openness for adjustments
Learnings (relevance of…)	Prevention/preparedness	own resources & forces	Recognition of communities as partners	Flexibility, communication
Added value	Linkages GLA, services CBDRO	know how (org, technical, O&M) recognition	Support to their TOR (GLA plans & policies)	Collaboration, team satisfaction Resource mobilization

- **DRM = "L" for LRRD**

DRM as linking element for LRRD

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5b) Conclusion from an institutional perspective

Helvetas' institutional perspective

LRRD through well defined moment, place and content!

- **When:** not too early, after sound understanding of situation
- Where: known contexts / countries
- **With whom**: Variety of partnerships local & international, HA & dev/project partners
- **How:** Link to with expertise of development engagement
  > working fields WASH, rural economy, DRM/CCA, skills development
  Systemic - collaborative approaches, for resilience building beyond projects

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THANK YOU!

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Backup slides