



re-alliance

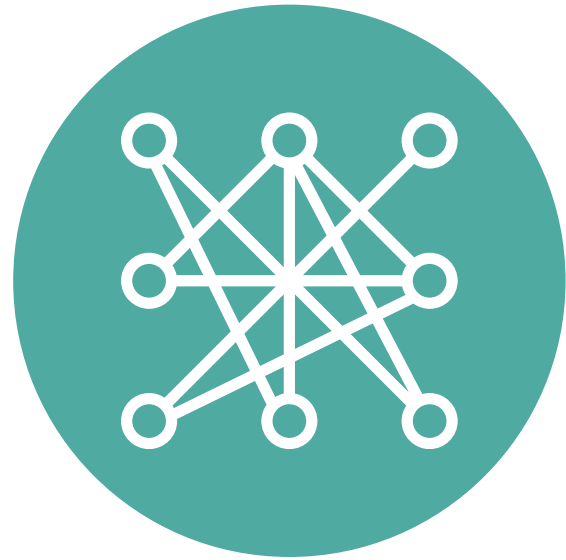
SHOWCASING A NEW, REGENERATIVE
VISION FOR THE HUMANITARIAN AND
DEVELOPMENT SECTORS

WWW.RE-ALLIANCE.ORG

01.

INTRODUCING RE-ALLIANCE

How do we work?



Create and facilitate spaces of mutual learning and support for regenerative practitioners

And those transitioning to regenerative process and practices



Build a body of evidence and stories to communicate the value of regenerative work

And connect these to 'conventional' spaces to encourage change



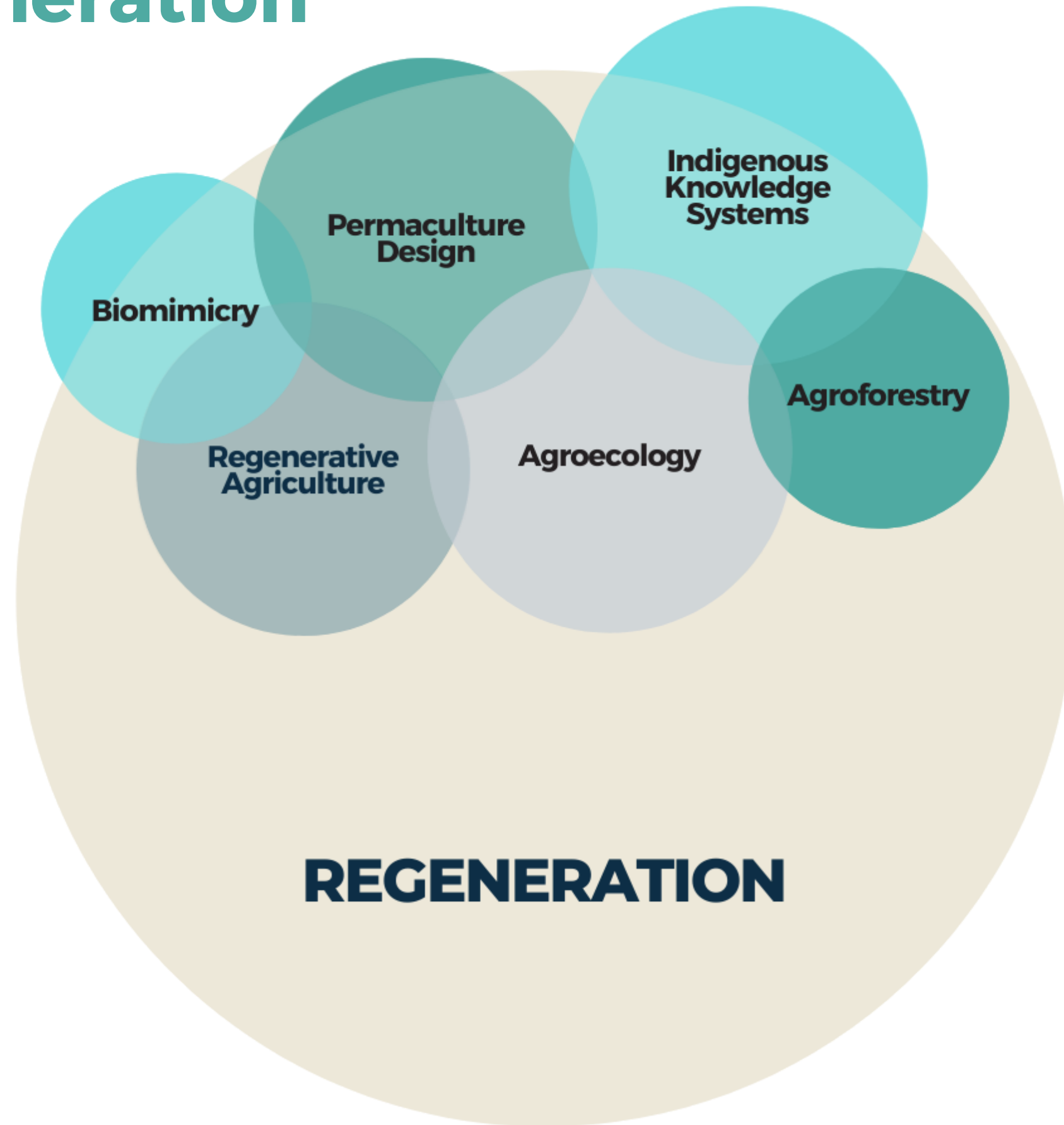
Leverage support from larger organisations to help resource and uplift grassroots regenerative work

Especially big, international NGOs, and funding bodies

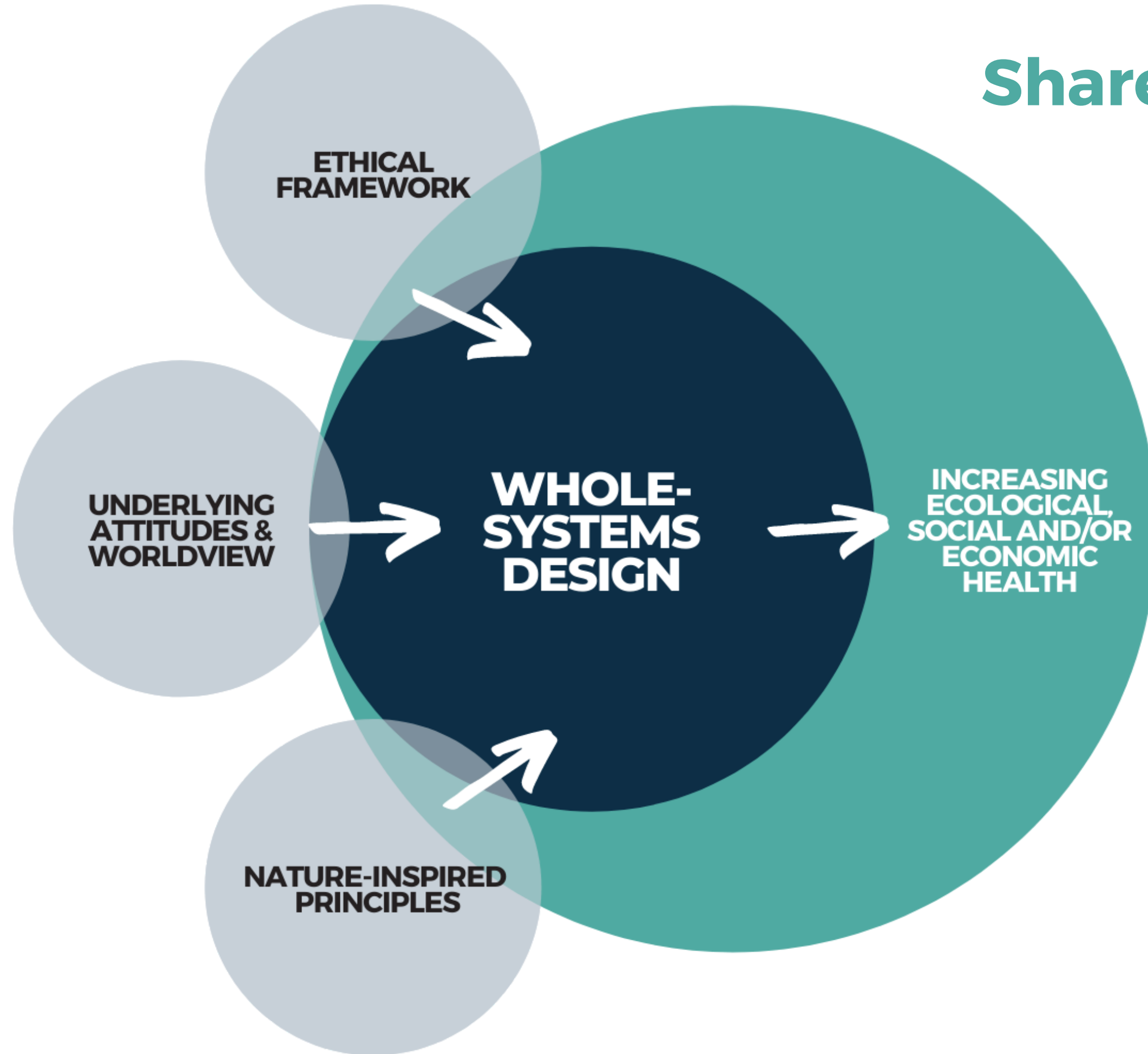
02.

WHAT IS REGENERATION?

The term 'regeneration'



Shared understanding



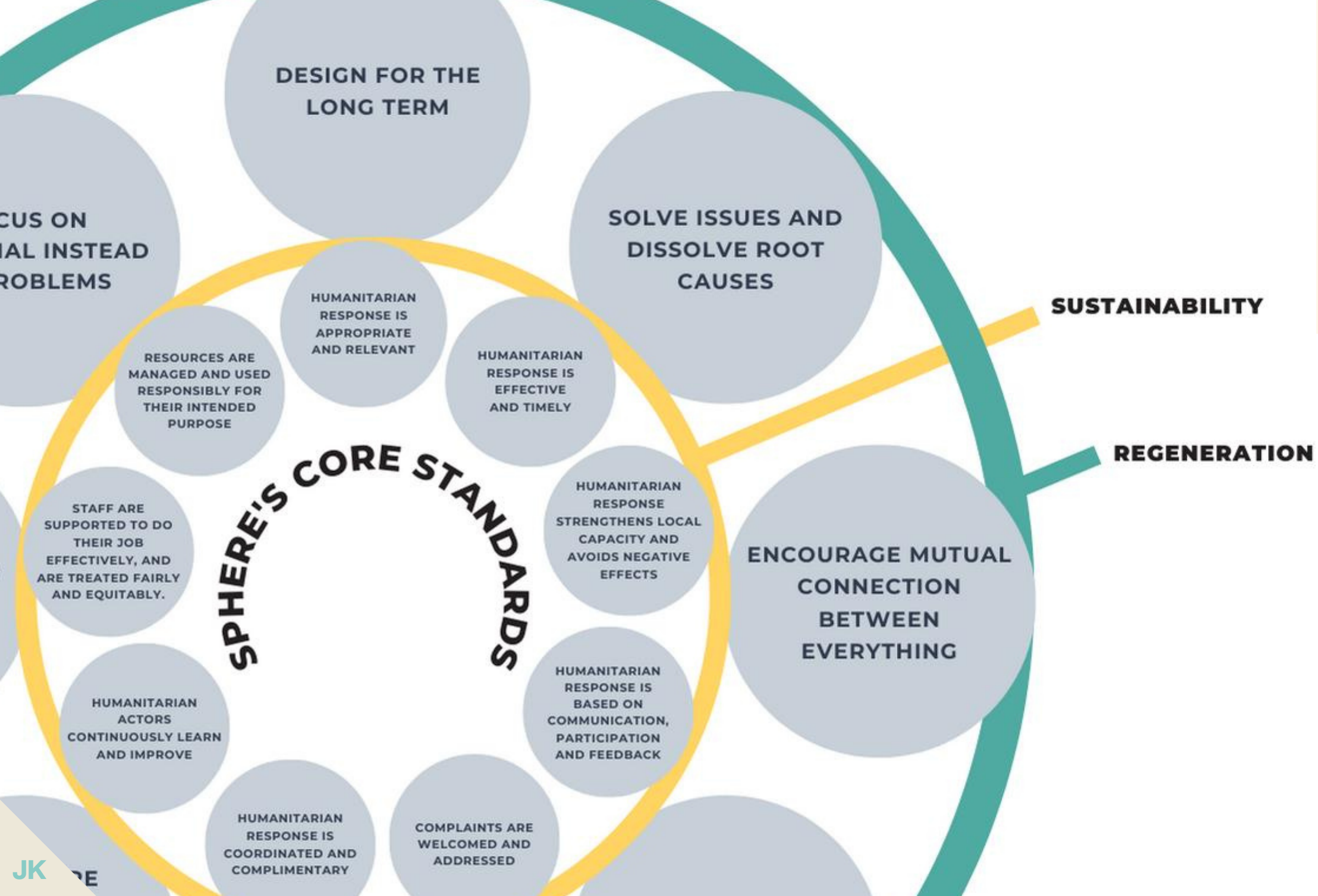
Applicability in humanitarian and development contexts

Humanitarian and development interventions are often designed in a reductionist manner, removing the affected communities from their wider context and systems. Development measures that are not built to withstand crises are the result of short term thinking, as are disaster response measures that overlook underlying vulnerabilities.

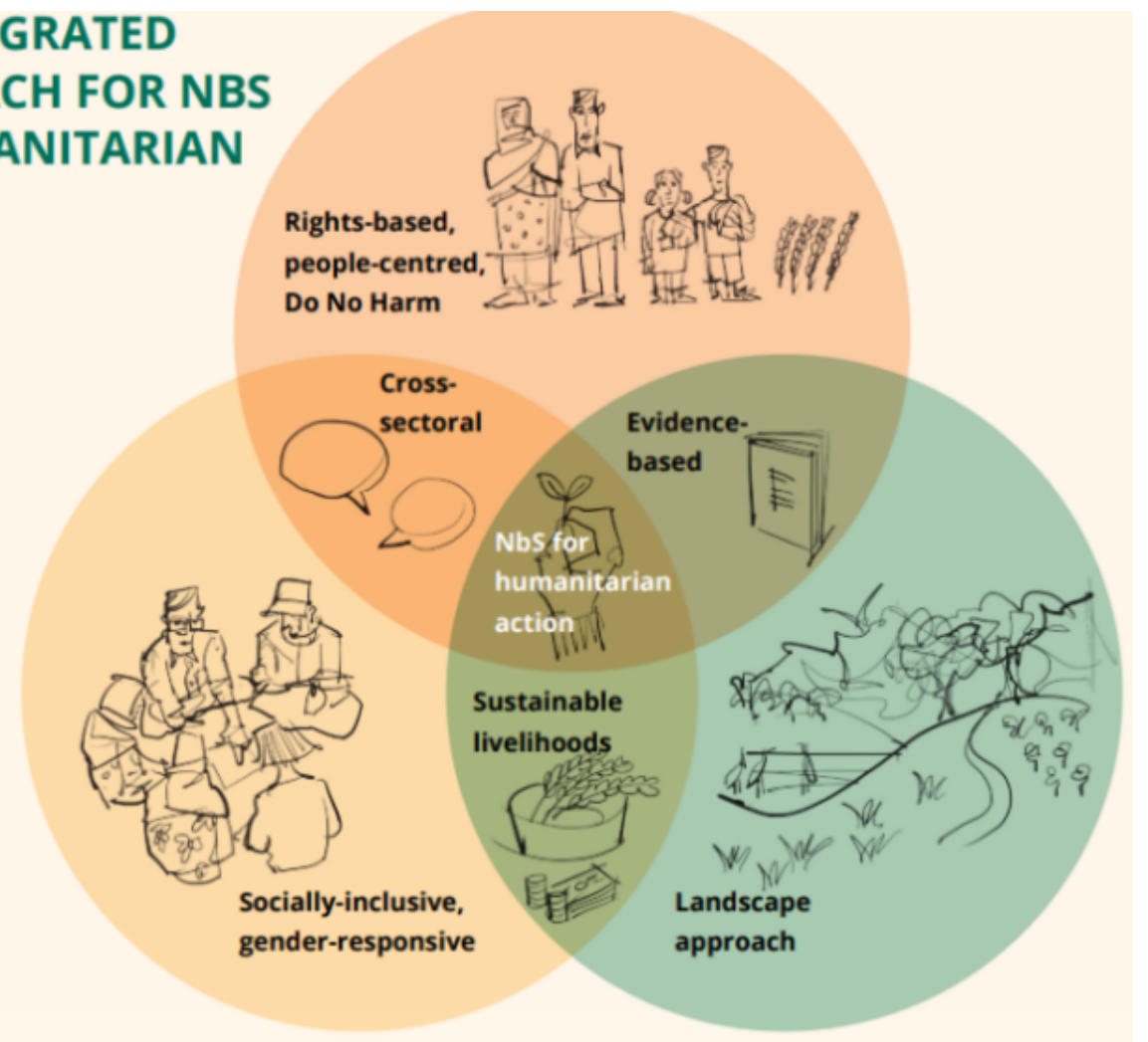


Recovery from disaster takes time, emergency support often saves time, but both need to be seen as part of a longer term approach that minimises damage to infrastructure and livelihoods and leaves communities more resilient to future shocks, centring those affected is crucial.

SOME REGENERATIVE PRINCIPLES



AN INTEGRATED APPROACH FOR NBS IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION



03.

**REGENERATION IN
CONTEXTS OF
DISPLACEMENT**

Shortfalls of mainstream approaches

DISEMPOWERING

Displaced people often have their right to work, and freedom of movement restricted

EXPENSIVE

Input intensive models in which basic provisions are shipped in over huge distances

REACTIVE

Short-term thinking responds to crisis situations but does nothing to address root causes



TENSIONS

Conflict with host communities generated from the international communities funding of refugees

DISASTER PRONE

Dense populations in degraded areas with 'impermanent' structures

SILO APPROACH

Lack of integration between the clusters can allow for gaps

INEFFICIENT

Bureaucracy can limit the effective distribution of needed supplies

A regenerative vision for displacement response

INTEGRATED

A whole-systems view incorporates livelihoods, community cohesion etc.

ENVIRONMENTALLY BENEFICIAL

Land is left better than it is given

LONG TERM

Truly durable solutions enhance the resilience of the displaced communities



LOCALISED

Interventions are highly tailored to their unique contexts, local knowledge and resources are prioritised

MINIMAL INPUTS

Local, natural, reused and recycled materials.

DIGNIFIED

Affected communities are integral to the design and delivery of any projects

EFFICIENT

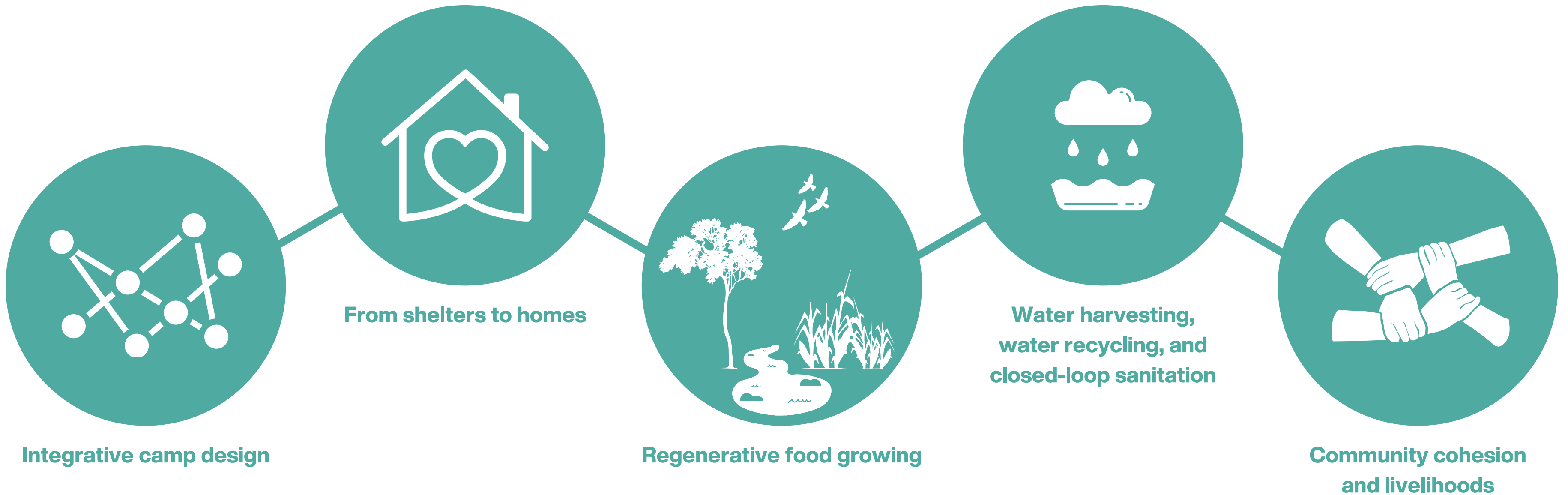
Systems become self sustaining, reducing the need for external inputs



Regenerative Camps and Settlements Guidelines Project



Regenerative Camps and Settlements Guidelines Project



Winnie Video Uganda.

04.

TODAY'S TASK IN GROUPS

Work in small groups on one of 3 tasks:

I. Review a design of Za'atari Camp in Jordan (Watkins, 2015) with suggestions for retrofitting using regenerative principles. Are there more recommendations you could make ?

II. Review a model of a community block from Za'atari Camp (Watkins, 2015) with suggestions for regenerative design. Are there more recommendations you could make ?

III. Design a compound using blocks in a tray with special attention to food growing,

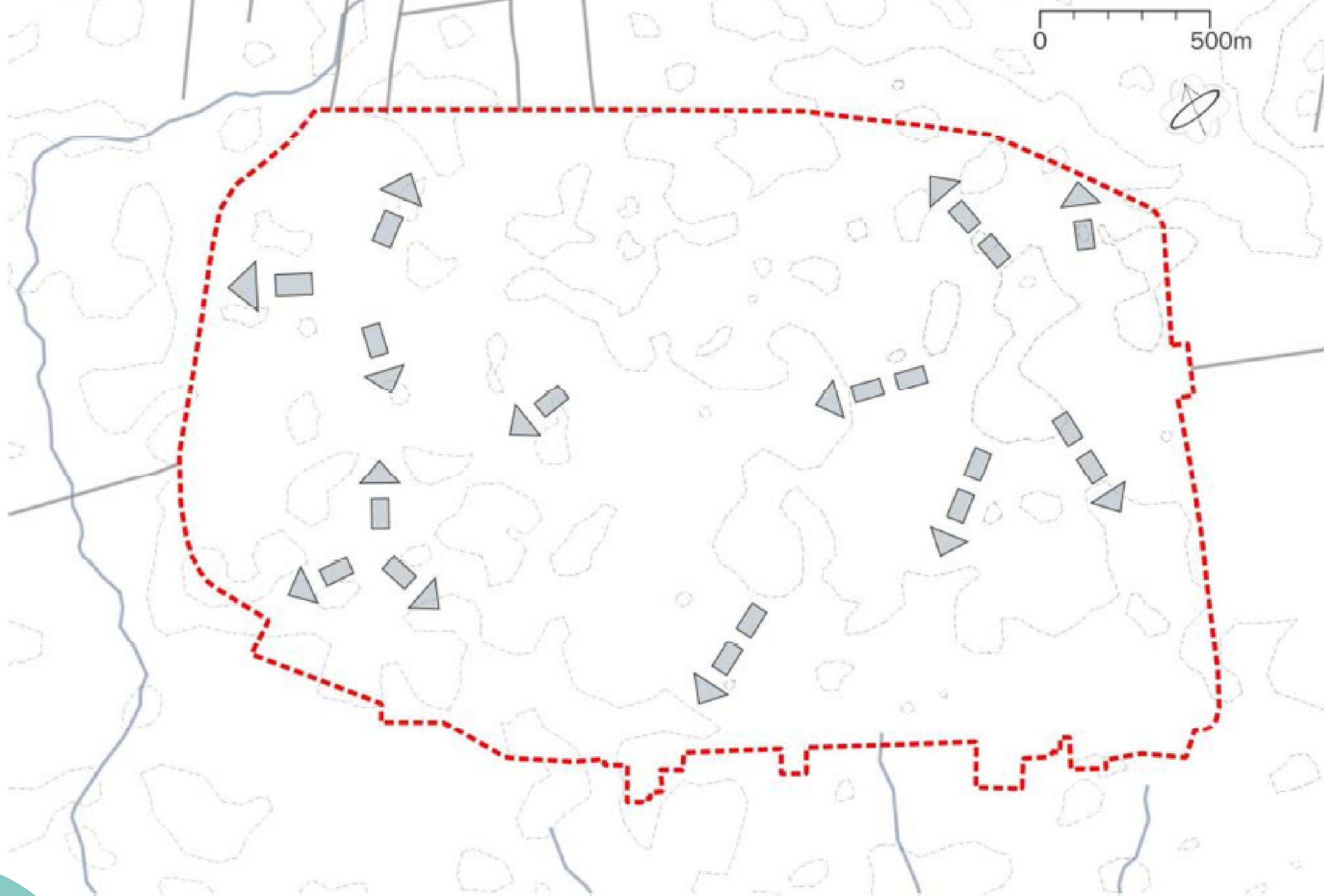




Figure 7.2: Capturing and diverting overland surface water flows.

Relevant areas to consider

NATURAL AND
POLITICAL
ENVIRONMENT

WASTE
MANAGEMENT

SOCIAL AND
CULTURALLY
SENSITIVE SPACES

NATURAL
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

BIODIVERSITY
ENHANCEMENT

RENEWABLE
ENERGY
INTEGRATION

Questions to think about when discussing your plan:

I. What are the spaces and the opportunities for growing food?

II. How can we work with landscapes?

III. How can we give equal attention to land care, people care and fair share?

IV. Are there water flows/erosion flows/life flows we should consider?

V. How can we replenish soils and re-invigorate land while responding to human needs?

STAY IN TOUCH



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