



Integration

Drivers, Opportunities, and Challenges

faith. action. results.

What's New?



1899-1902



1900-1916



1991

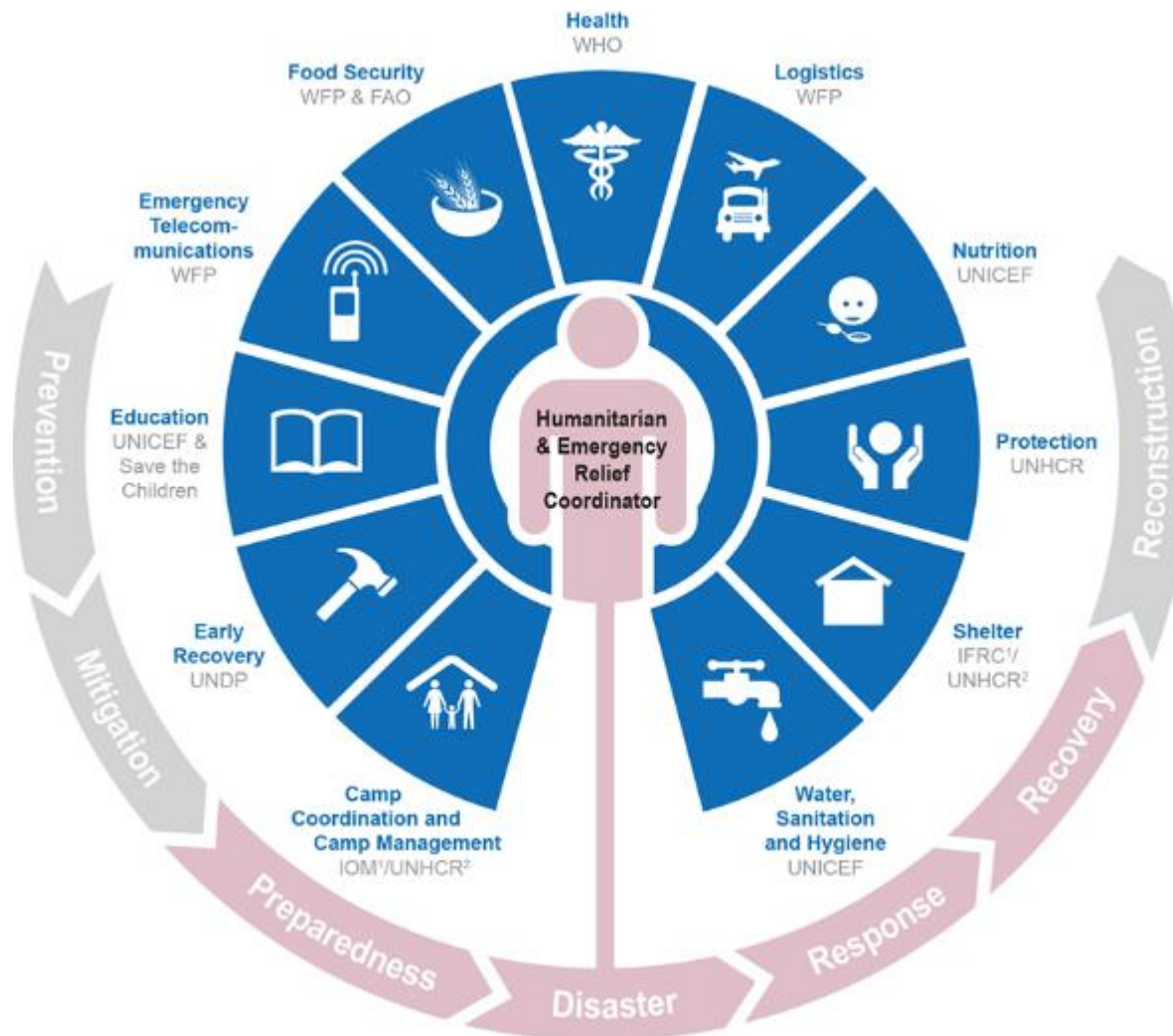


1993



2007

Why are we talking about integration?



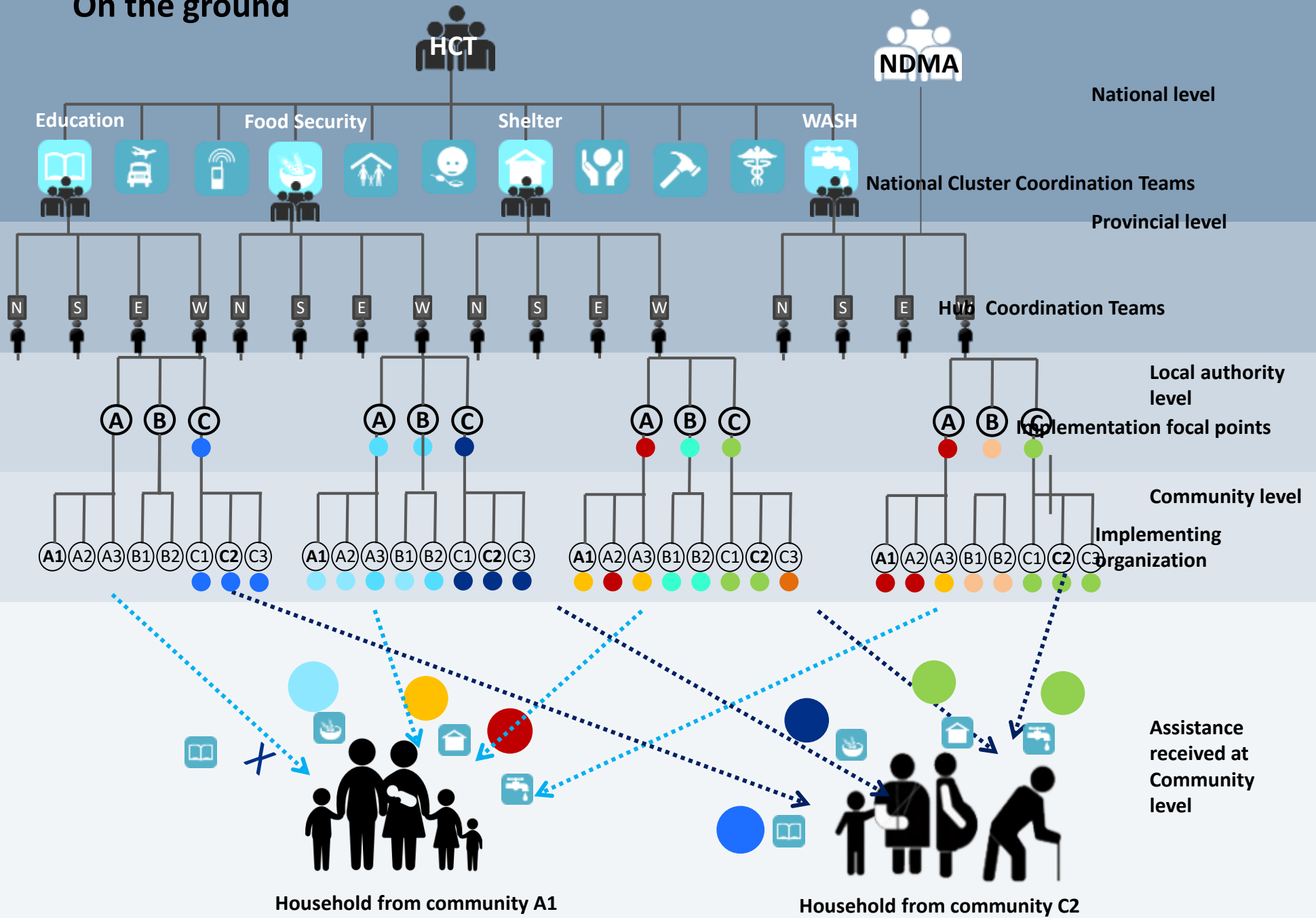
All the rights bits....



But the outcomes....



On the ground



Cash as a catalyst for integration and better coordination?



Tensions....

Choice
Flexibility
Standards
Participation
Impact
Scale
Protection
Sustainability
Public Health
Timeliness
Accountability
Resilience



Strategic Resourcing

- In Kind
- Cash / Voucher
- Information
- Training
- Technical Support

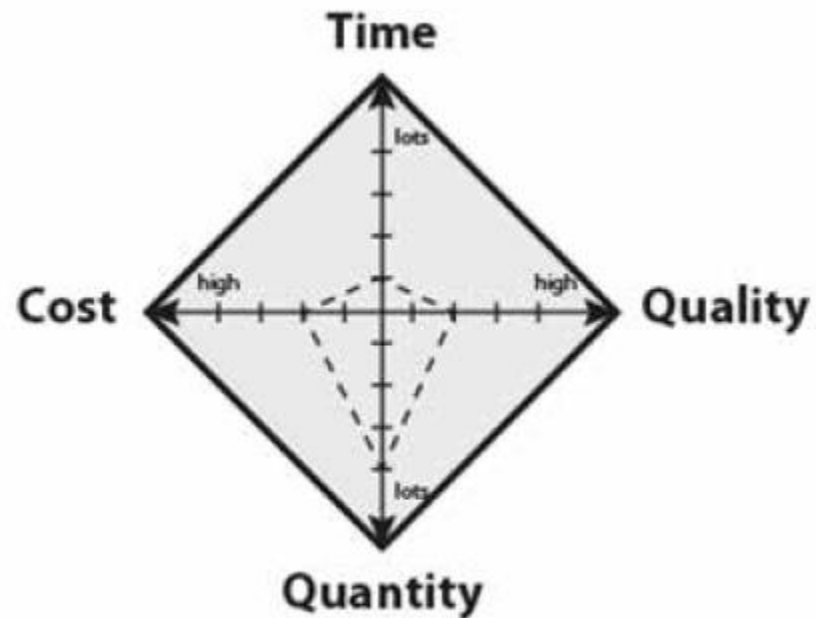
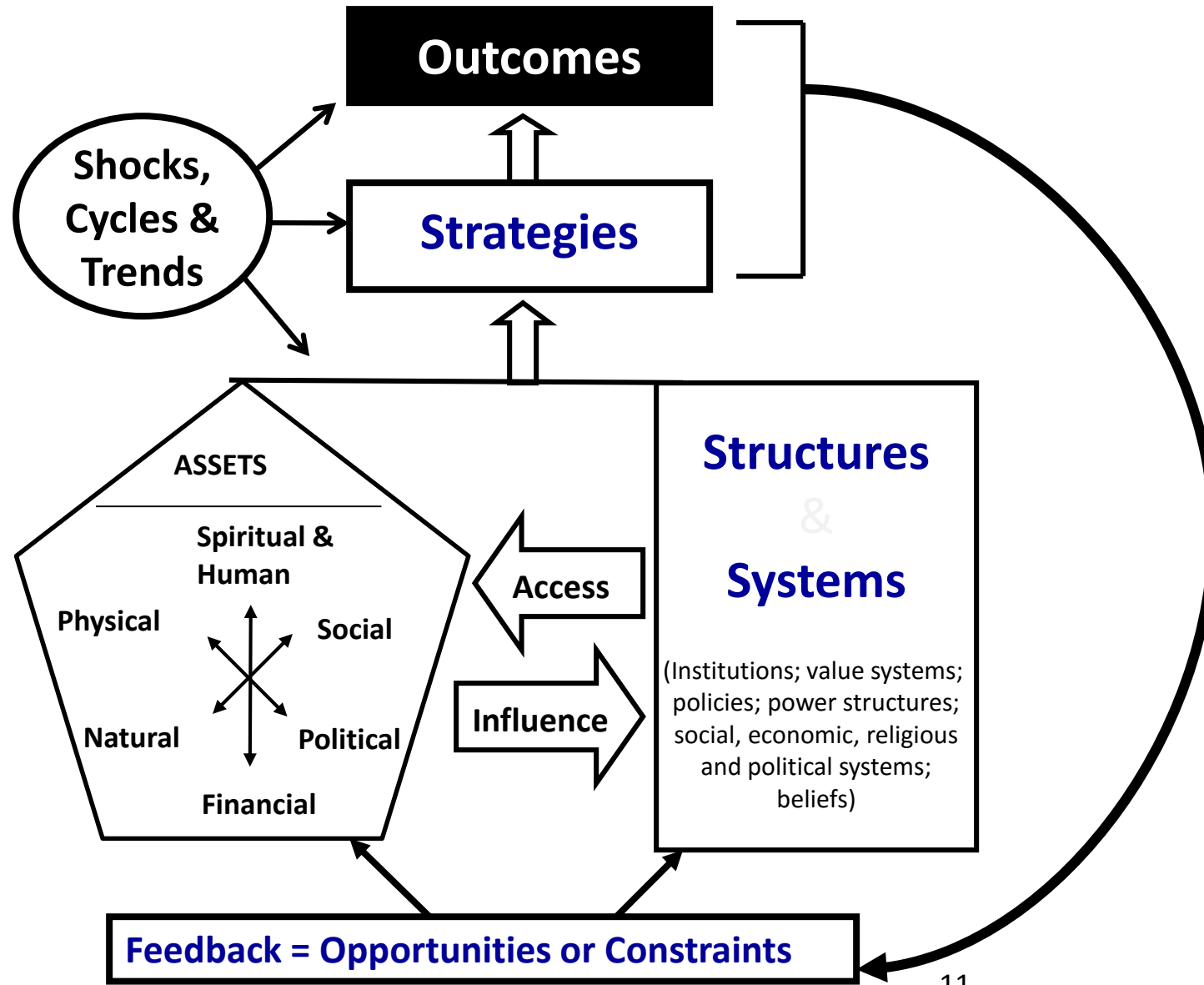


Fig. 1: Relationship diagram – cost, time, quality, quantity

How to balance all this...

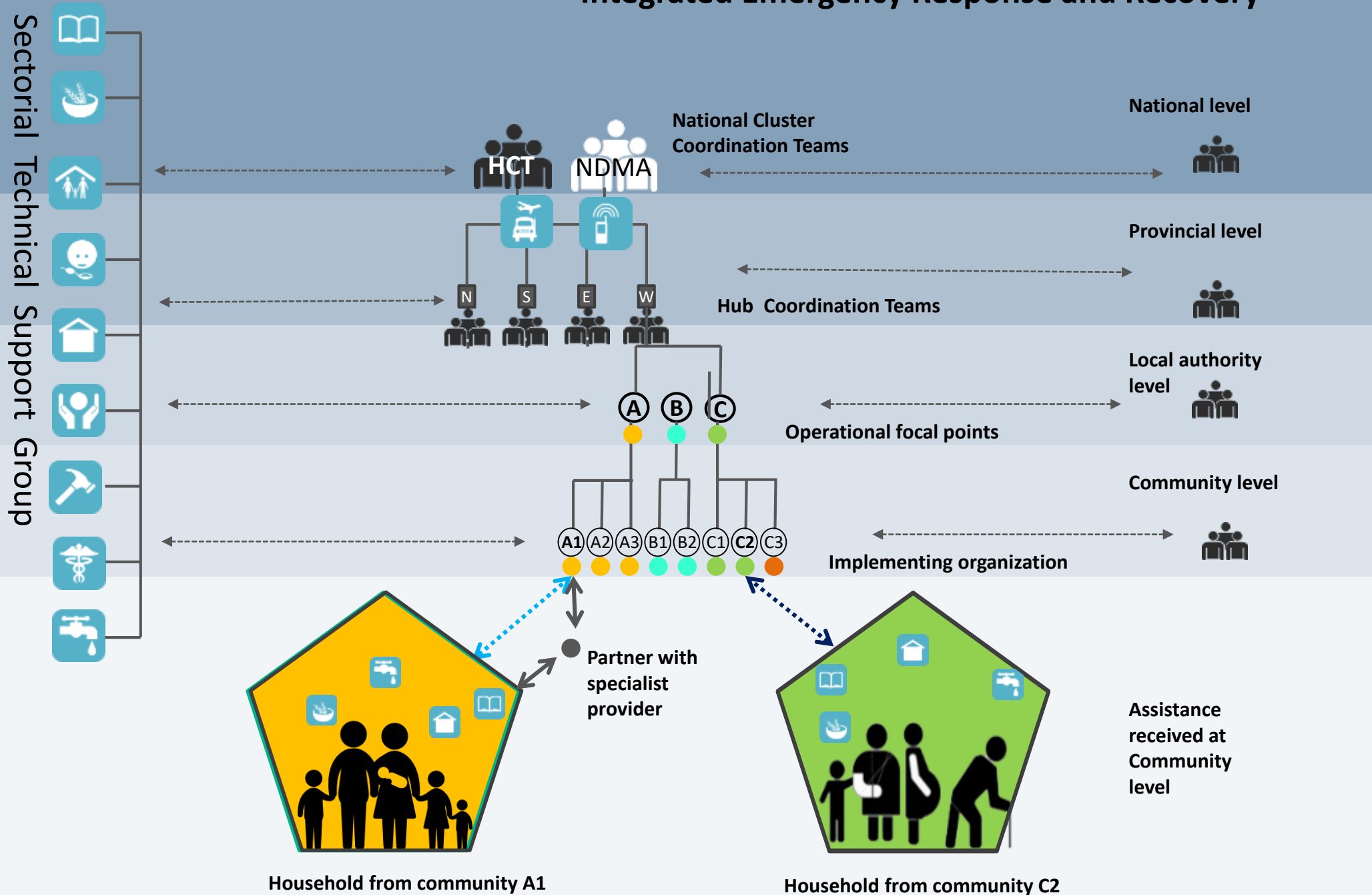


Integral Human Development Framework

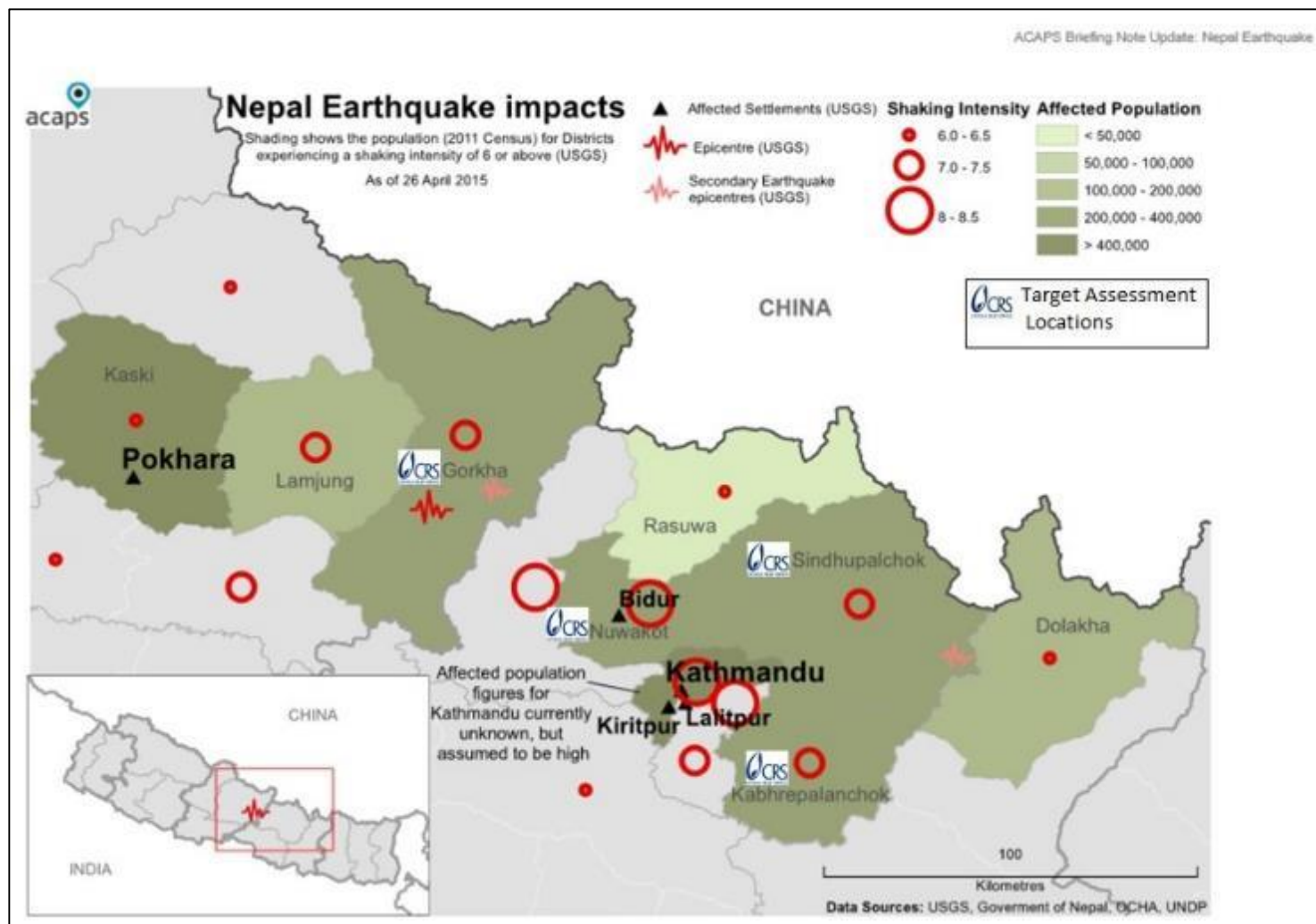


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Integrated Emergency Response and Recovery



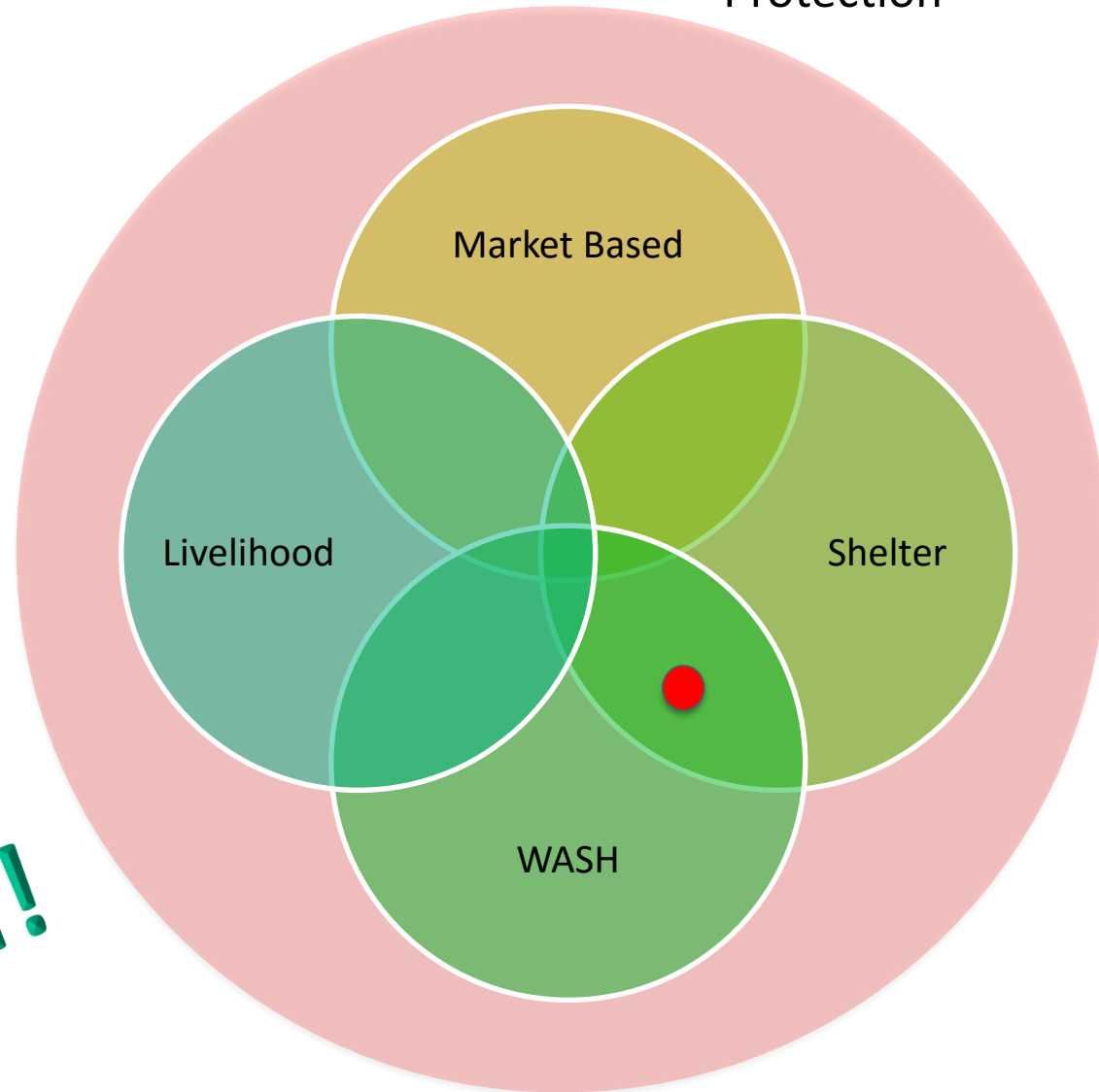
CRS Nepal



Working with communities
through local partners

Nepal Program Integration

Protection



SHWASH!

Protection – Vulnerabilities and Capacities



People – Working with WASH, Shelter, and Market specialists to understand with communities and households appropriate response and recovery processes and how this may impact:



- Safety
- Dignity
- Access



The environment



Livelihoods



Understanding Markets



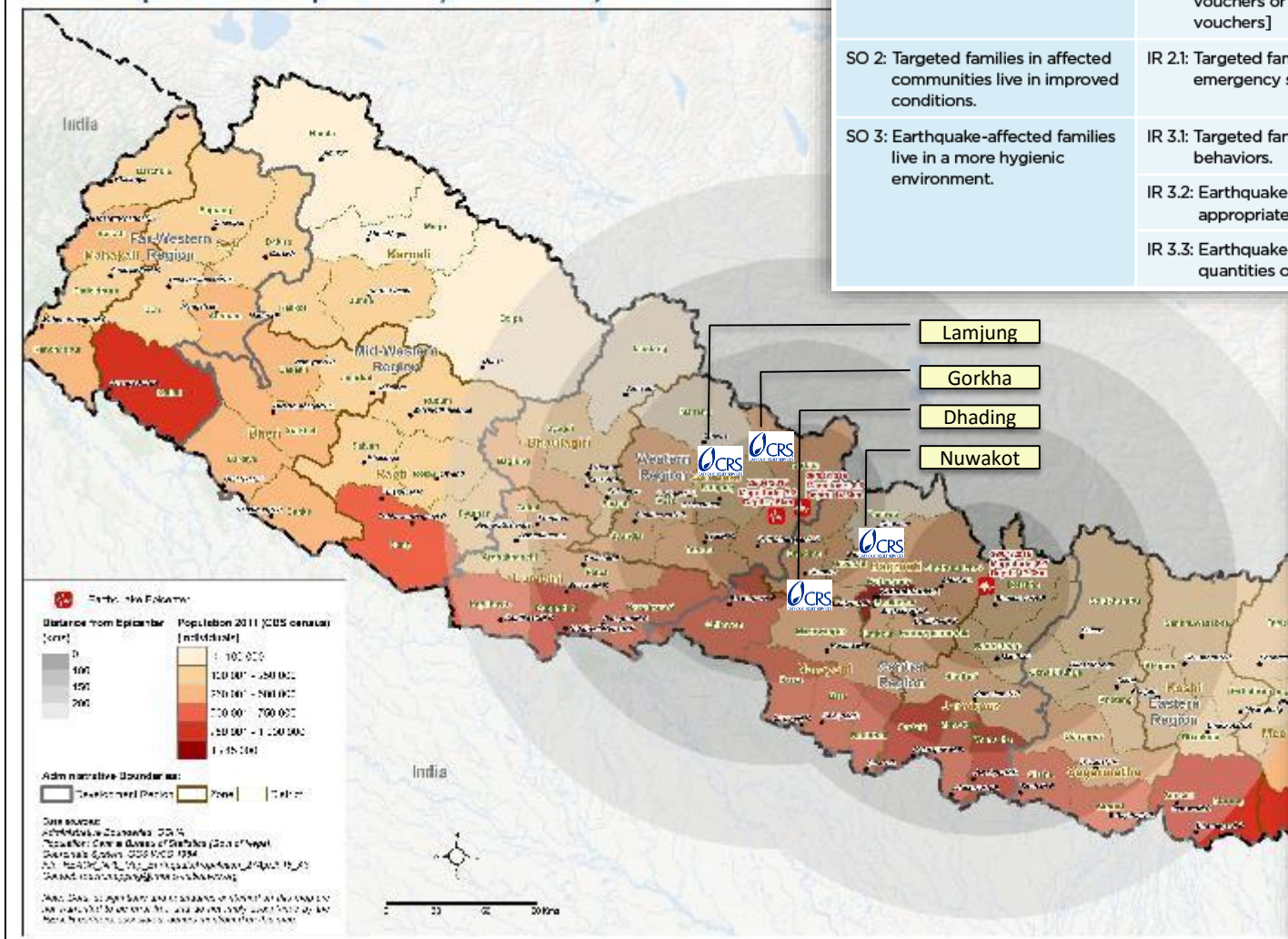
Suppliers and Vendors	Logistics	Finance	Labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Production capacity• Vendor supply capacity• Dealers and Traders• Prices and Inflation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supply Chain• Lead times and responsiveness• Transport options and constraints (including monsoon)• Damaged stores and warehouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Savings• Commercial and Private loans• Proposed Government loans and grants• Means of cash transfer• Voucher feasibility• Cost of construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Availability and Cost• Migrant labour and impact on reconstruction

Integrated Emergency Response

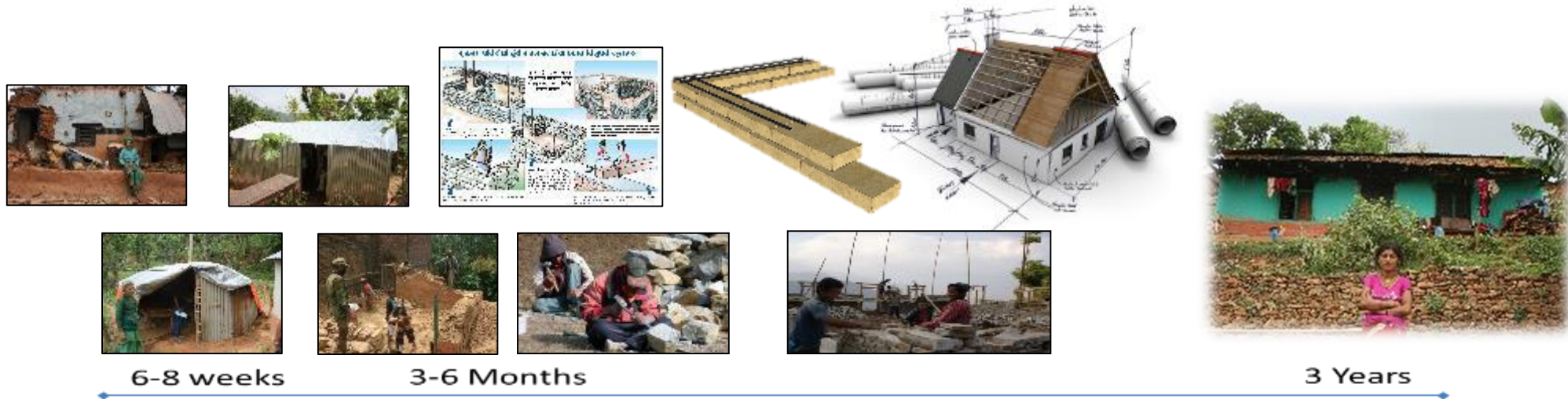
GOAL: Families affected by the Nepal earthquake meet their immediate, lifesaving needs with dignity

Strategic Objectives	Intermediate Results	Total
SO 1: Targeted families in affected communities meet their immediate household needs.	IR 1.1: Targeted families use household non-food items effectively. [Direct distribution]	15,000 families
	IR 1.2: Targeted families use the full value of non-food item vouchers or cash within 2 weeks of receipt. [Cash or vouchers]	15,000 families
SO 2: Targeted families in affected communities live in improved conditions.	IR 2.1: Targeted families in affected communities construct emergency shelters.	15,000 families
SO 3: Earthquake-affected families live in a more hygienic environment.	IR 3.1: Targeted families apply key messages on hygienic behaviors.	15,000 families
	IR 3.2: Earthquake-affected households have sufficient access to appropriate sanitation facilities.	2,000 families
	IR 3.3: Earthquake-affected communities have access to sufficient quantities of potable water.	15,000 families

NEPAL - April 2015 Earthquake Population 2011 by District



Community-Based Integrated Recovery Program



Phase I

- Emergency Shelter and WASH items
- HP and Shelter Construction Training and Technical support

Phase II

- Transitional Shelter and WASH items (including Cash / Vouchers)
- Repairs of latrines and water systems
- HP and Shelter Construction Training and Technical support
- Safe demolition guidance

Phase III

- Safer Building training of Communities and Masons
- Household led Core house construction for vulnerable households
- Funding assistance for households to achieve DRR construction standards
- Household led construction of toilets, septic tanks, water supplies
- Technical support to the whole community

Integrated Shelter and WASH Recovery



Community animators / mobilisers work with Shelter and WASH as one team

Integrated Shelter and WASH Recovery



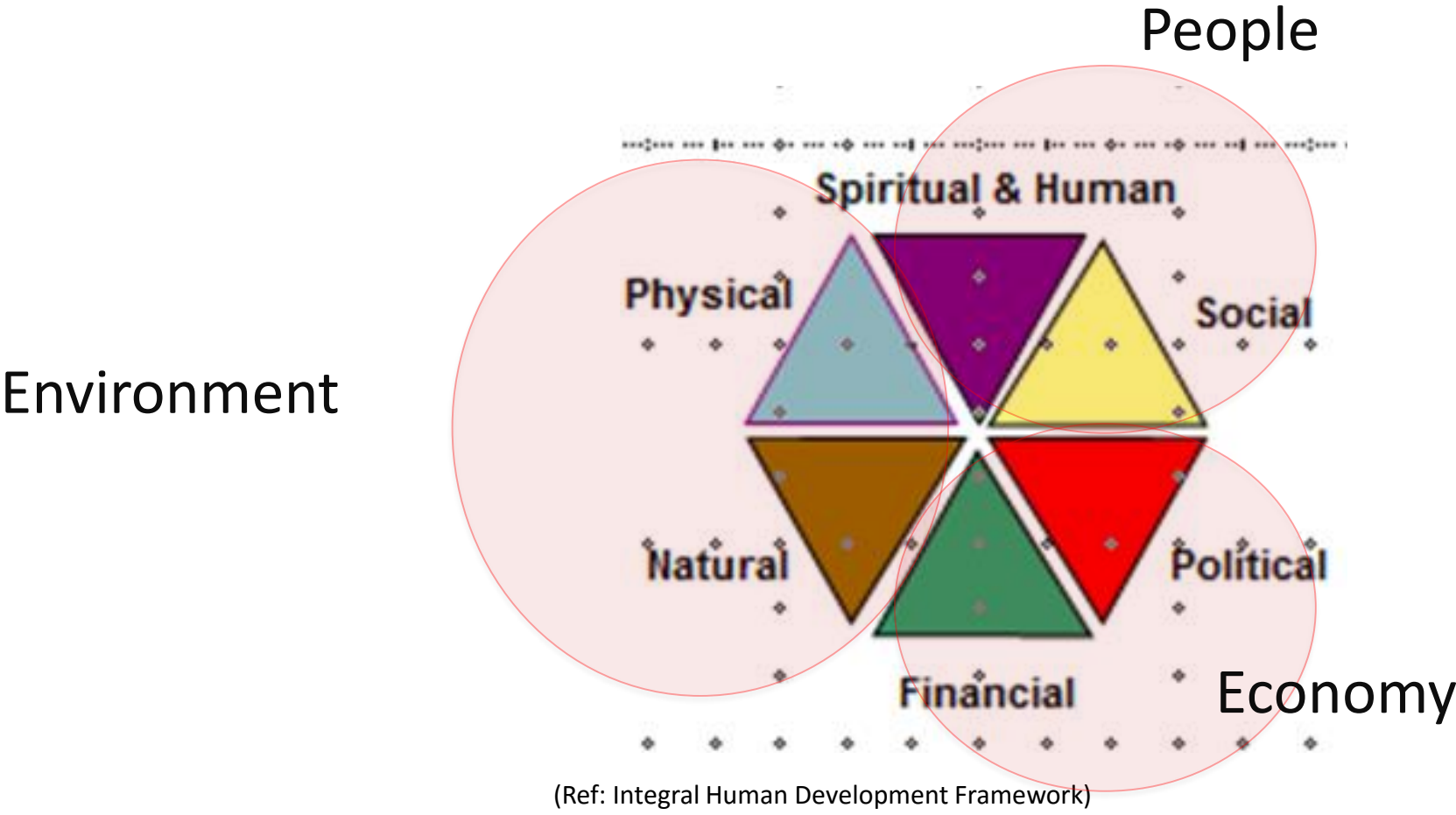
Training, dissemination and technical support for Shelter and WASH by the same team of engineers.

Messaging on Safer Building and Hygiene combined and reinforced by the community mobilisers.

Other community livelihood and infrastructure programs designed with communities are provided technical support by the engineers as required.



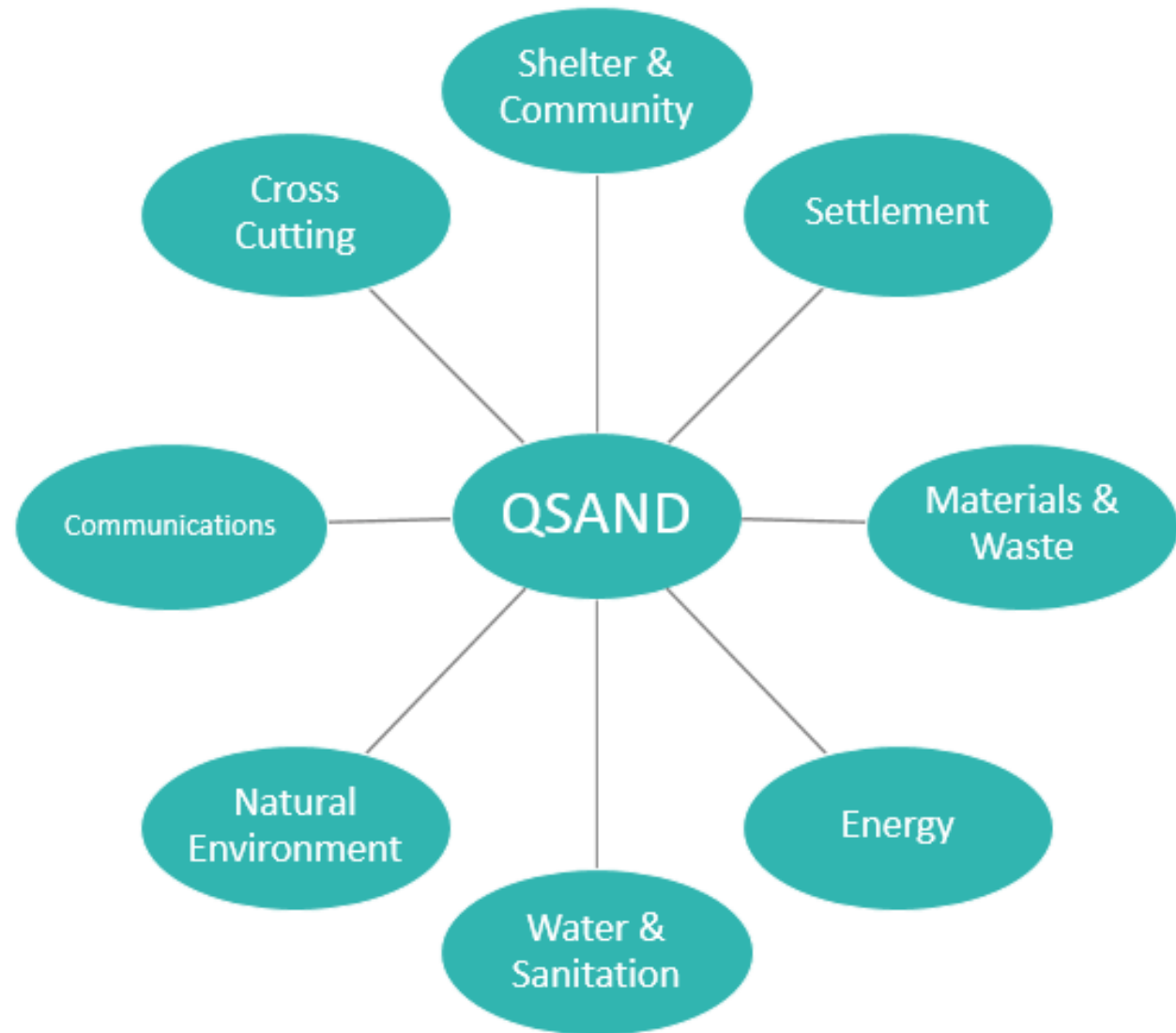
Sustainability



Integrated Risk Assessment

Environmental Risk Register									
Programme: <i>Example</i>									
Sector Headings	Sub-Headings	Is there a risk	Risk Statement - (causes and effect) including: Social / Economic / Gender / Protection	Impact	Likelihood	Gross Risk Ranking	Current Mitigation (if any), Individuals, Communities, Govt, NGO, Institutions	Strength of Controls	Nett Risk Ranking
CLIMATE / WEATHER / SEASONS	Rainfall	Yes	Driving rain causes damage to earth constructed buildings. Exposed gable walls and insufficient eaves allow the walls to get wet causing erosion and collapse.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Some good practice of protecting walls.	Weak	Medium
	Snow and ice	No		Low	Medium	Low		Weak	Low
	Floods (Including Tsunami and Storm surge), Surface water management	Yes	Seasonal rainfall causing floods leading to displacement, loss property due to emersion and erosion, loss of food stores and household items	High	High	High	Govt has some policies for safe zones but not implemented. Solutions for building within flood areas are unaffordable. People lack technical knowledge	Weak	High
	Drought	Yes	Drought after the floods mean that crops lost on the floods cannot be replaced. This means people have to find other work to buy food; this reduces the time available to reconstruct and repair home during the dry season	Medium	High	High	Cadecom and govt. have programs for drought resistant crops, irrigation, and income generating activities to help families through the dry season	Medium	Medium
	Windstorm	Yes	Structural damage to buildings mainly due to poor bracing and fixing of roof sheets and thatch. This requires replacement materials	Medium	Medium	Medium	Some guidelines but not disseminated to households	Weak	Medium
	Temperature and Humidity	No		Low	Low	Low		Weak	Low
LAND	Topography	Yes	Some houses exposed to landslide and flooding from storm gulleys. Low income families and families that have relocated are at risk when moved to these areas	High	Low	Medium	There are guidelines for construction on sloping sites but few people are aware of this	Weak	Low

Sustainability Planning and Assessment



Benefits of Integration

- Efficiency - Shared resources for Shelter and WASH 'Hardware' and 'Software'
- Improved coordination (including appropriate modalities of assistance)
- Simplifies community engagement and communication– 'one organization'

Work in Progress

- Promoting Protection Mainstreaming
- Developing resources and guidelines for Shelter / WASH integration
- Encouraging Market Based approaches
- Looking at appropriate community / area based approaches (including Urban)

Discussions on Integration

Group 1 - Integration through Cross Cutting Issues (Amy and Jamie)

Group 2 - Integration through holistic community led approaches (Bill)

Group 3 - Integration of built environment professionals (Charles)

Group 4 - Settlements/area based approaches in Urban areas – (TBC)

- 2 minute pitch / group
- 20 minute discussion
- 5 minute feedback / group
- Open question and answer