

Strategy for Large Scale Housing Reconstruction; Pakistan's Experience

Snapshot – The Disaster

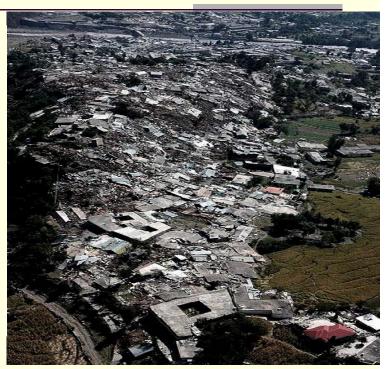


7.6 Richter Scale Earthquake Hit Pakistan in Oct 2005

The Quake left 73,000 dead and more than 70,000 severely injured

3 million rendered shelter less over 30, 000 sq km

 600,000 houses destroyed/damaged



Conception to Completion



October 8, 2005	The Earthquake occurs
November 12, 2005	Damage & Needs Assessment Released
November 19, 2005	Around \$ 6 Billion Pledged at Donors' Conference
December, 2005	Preliminary Rapid Grants Distribution (Transitional Support Grant – 1st Tranche of Housing Subsidy)
 Jan-Mar 2006 Housing December 2010 	Multi-stakeholder consultation for Policy Development led by ERRA Project completed

The Initial Response

Temporary Shelter Support Grant to 550,000 people

Detailed damage assessment survey carried out, confirming 600,000 affected houses (approx. 80% totally destroyed)

GoP through ERRA launched housing reconstruction program in 9 affected districts:

- Rs.175k grant for reconstruction
- Rs.75k grant for repair/restoration



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Salients of the Policy

Policy Pillar 1: Owner-Driven Housing Reconstruction-Homeowners in charge of rebuilding their own homes



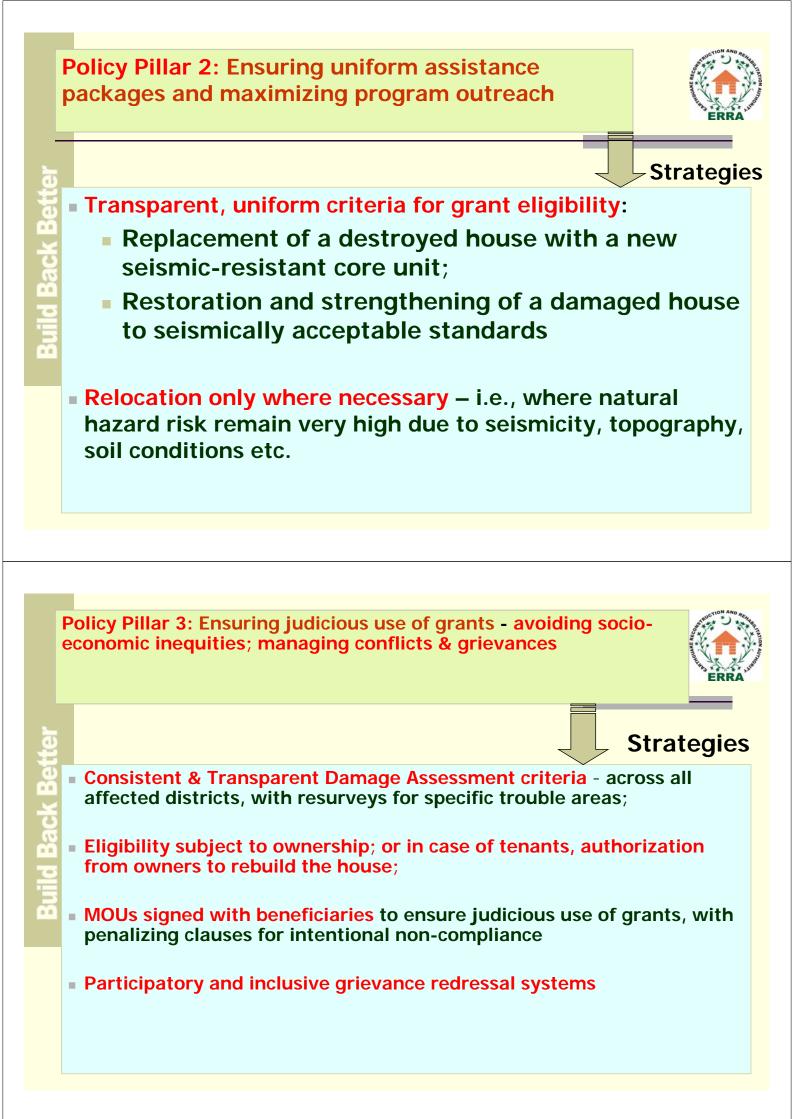
Strategies

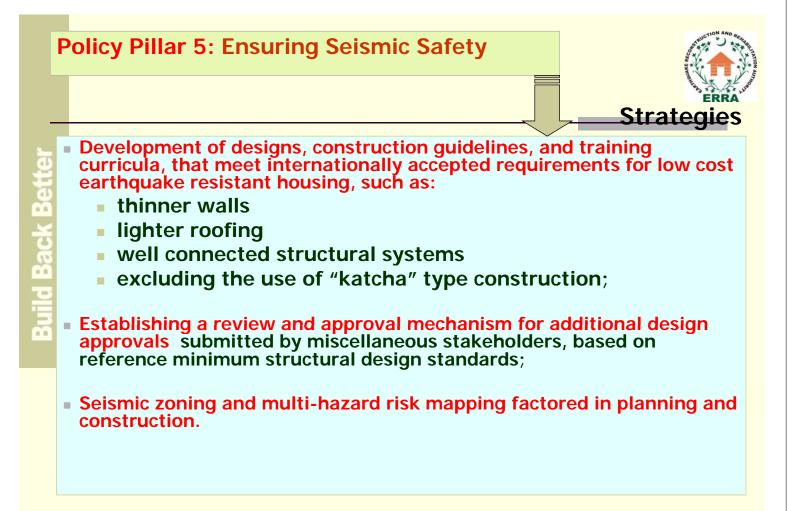
Prov

Providing an enabling environment to homeowners, through:

- Prior training, information, & communication campaigns
- Rebuilding with familiar methods & easily accessible materials – ensuring cultural preferences in design
- Providing technical assistance during construction;
- Promoting use of own labor & salvaged materials;
- Establishing building materials supply chain;
- Facilitating opening of bank accounts.







Success Factors of The Program



- Owner Driven but assisted and Inspected reconstruction
- Local and Vernacular designs Dhajji, Bhattar, Lipa Type
- Compliance Regime with phased inspection and COMPLINACE CATALOGUE for maximizing the compliance rate of the program
- Disbursement mechanism through banking channels
- Extensive social mobilization with the help of robust public information campaign to ensure behavioral change and culture of compliance
- Eligibility issues resolved based on local traditions Owner Tenant issue
- By products of the program included Rural landless and hazardous land policies
- Extended help to vulnerable through building of model houses

Success Factors of The Program



- Policy of constant engagement with people and their training and public information campaign
- Optimum use of technology to resolve grievances at the local level through data resource centers
 - Ensuring supply of construction material through establishing construction material hubs
 - Mid course corrections in the policy where necessary



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