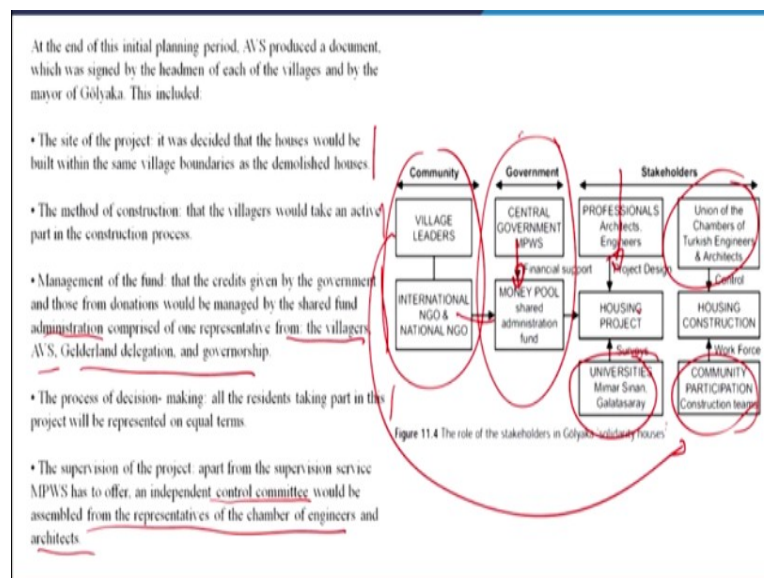


The second case; Duzce Golyaka solidarity houses project here, the Imece Evleri Projesi which is a solidarity houses project, it was constructed by the association of volunteers for solidarity AVS and within partnership in Gelderland Aid of Turkey Organization which has collected money from Turkish people living in province of, so they have people who are living in overseas, they have collected certain funds.

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And they have partnership with the housing scheme and here, that they have established certain kind of memorandum of understanding with the head of the village; each village and also by the mayor of Golyaka. First of all, the site of the project it was decided that the houses will be built in the same village boundaries as the demolished houses that is number 1.

And the method of construction, that the villages would take an active part in the construction so, here what happened was the villagers they also said that at least each family one person has to be part of it, the part of the construction process and management of the fund, the credits given by the government and those from the donations would be managed by the shared fund administration of one representative from the villager AVS and the Gelderland delegation and the governorship so, there is a group of one from the community, one from the funding agency, one from the international NGO sponsor and the local governments.

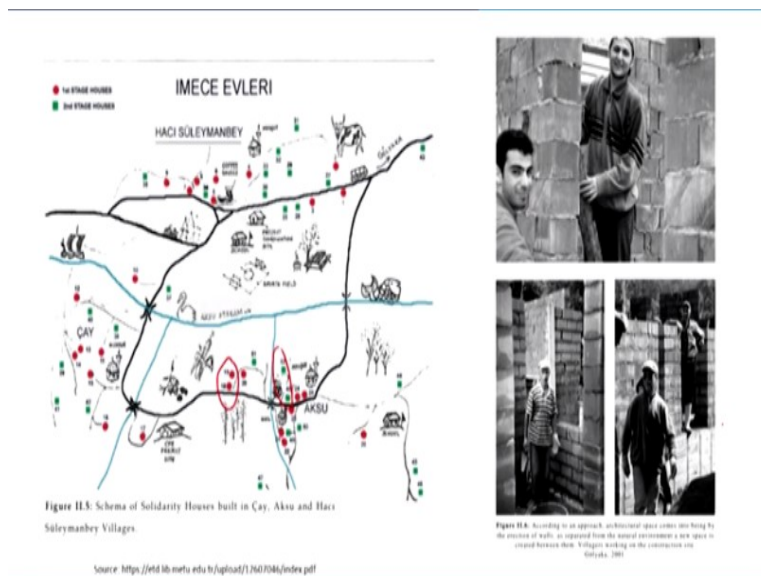
So, they are all looking at the shared fund management process also, the process of decision making all the residents taking part in this project will be represented on equal terms and the supervision which the Ministry of public worker has to offer an independent control

committee would be assembled from the representatives of the chambers of engineers and architects.

So, here, what one can look at it is; like here they channelled into subgroups, each family is going to contribute one person for the reconstruction that way, one village will form certain committees and then in that whole process, you can see that village leaders in collaboration with international NGO and the national NGO and as the government, the Ministry of Public Works and Services who also looked at the financial process of it, the shared administrative aspect.

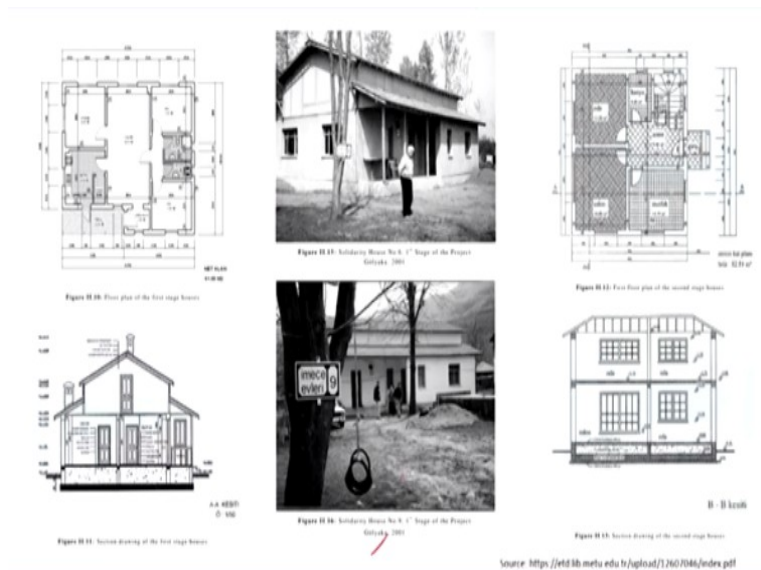
So, here the this is also looked from both the ends and here, the stakeholders where the universities, the Mimar Sinan University, the oldest university in Turkey who also provided various technical inputs to the housing project also, the project professionals, architects and engineers and on other side you have the chamber of Turkish engineers and architects, so in that way, the village teams again they are part of this housing construction process.

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So, if you look at the they have two stages of houses which has been developed, the first stage which you see the red dot and the second stage so, this is a kind of social map and you can see the villagers are also engaged in the construction activities so, because it has built self-reliance when they are building their own home so, during this process they were living in the temporary shelters and it has given them some kind of confidence like some of the plans of the stage 1 and stage 2.

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The AVS initiated a model whereby the users would participate in the construction of the houses. This was decided upon for three reasons:

1. it meant that the users could observe every aspect of the construction thus guaranteeing the reliability of the structure and safety of the product,
2. it reduced the costs of each house and thus increased the number of houses that could be produced through the project; and
3. it meant that some of the villagers could be trained in construction skills, which could be useful to them in future.

And the completed houses is how they look like and here, whatever the voluntary services have initiated a model, where how do the users can participate and they have decided these three reasons; one is the users could observe every aspect of the construction, thus guaranteeing the reliability of the structure and safety, so that they need to observe every aspect of the construction.

It reduce the cost of each house and then increase the number of houses that could be produced through the project, so because you are participating in the labour initially, what they did was they brought the skilled labour and then gradually the training has been supported through the local communities and then they started realizing how it is built and that's where some of the villagers could be trained in construction skills.

So that, they can gradually get on into the construction industry so that it could also open a gateway for the employment process.

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Case 3: Düzce-UMCOR houses

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The United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) Turkey was engaged in a housing construction programme in which earthquake resistant permanent housing and social infrastructure was provided for 220 vulnerable families.

The project was aimed at the most vulnerable households, such as female headed households, the elderly and the disabled, and families with a large number of dependents within the communities.

Families who did not have any access to land for constructing their own house were targeted, as well as households who had access to land and thus required only technical assistance and material contributions to construct their house.

In the third case, Duzce UMCOR houses here, the United Methodist Committee on relief of Turkey was engaged in earthquake-resistant permanent housing and it has provided for about 220 vulnerable families and here, it has mostly focused on the female-headed households and the elderly and the disabled and the families with a large number of dependents within the communities.

So, it has a very definite focus on it, in the earlier case, even they have designated the role of different actors like imagine, old man so, he can be acting as a supervision or he can act like a watchman and young boys they can become given a different tasks similarly, a female they can be doing, so in that way different groups have got designated, have been engaged in different aspects.

Someone preparing the food, you know in that way, the whole process has been understood and they cooperated with each other and families, who did not have any access to land and they required some kind of only technical assistance and material contributions because may that they have a land and also they don't have an access and also required technical assistance.

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Figure 11.5 UMCOR settlement completed

So, those who have a land but require still some technical assistance to construct their house, so here, what they have used they even gone back to the vernacular housing methodologies and they adopted the local traditional technologies, which were even used in Ottoman times and they have started developing a detached housing projects. So, in this process, the material aspect is more focused and also the community engagement is also when they are; it's very much active.

And here, they are focusing on particular vulnerable groups especially, the female-headed families or families with a large household size you know, that is how disabled so, this is how we learnt about three different modes of the self-help housing reconstruction. At the end, what we have to understand is even within this process, the government act or the

government will is not the state will is not focusing on the needy, that is one thing would have to primarily understand.

So, this is where different partnerships work and work actually together to provide facility for these small actors like I would like to conclude this lecture with a small story, I think every one of you know, the hare and tortoise story. Once the hare and tortoise kept a race; a mild race and hard tortoise was walking down very slowly and then it has just walking very slowly and the hare almost about to reach and she thought okay, I will sleep for some time.

By the time, the hare was awake, tortoise have crossed the milestone, in the second time, hare realized that it is this time I should not sleep, so then it has make sure then the hare won this time, the third aspect this time the water; the race was in water but now hare didn't swim but the tortoise swam and she crossed the target. Now, in fourth aspect tortoise and hare came to an understanding, the hare sat on the tortoise and they reached a milestone together.

So, here what I mean to say is the partnership between various agencies can bring together and can actually enhance the owner-driven practices also, the agency driven practices this is where the participation is required and the cooperation is required. I hope you understand about the importance of the self-help housing reconstruction in Turkey, thank you very much.