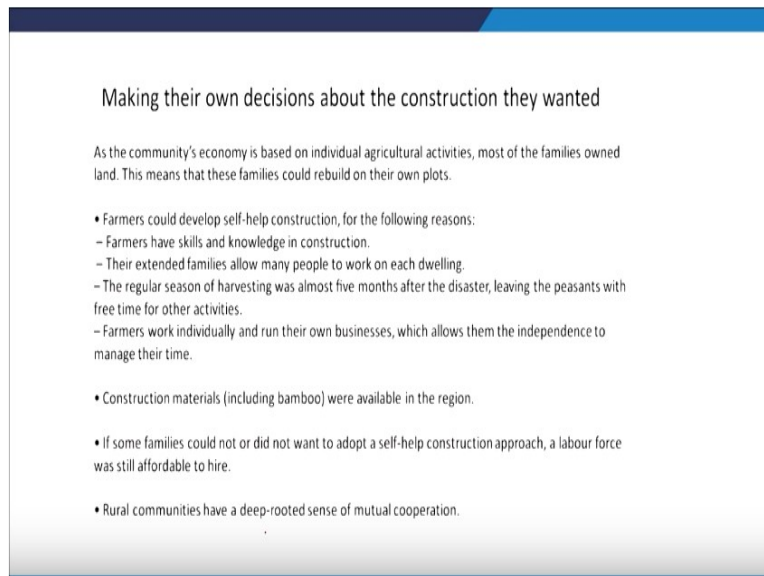


And, in the last FORECAFE third stage it was designated for construction of schools, roads and health care centres, which has more to do with the public infrastructure, police stations, religious infrastructure like churches and social activity centres and FORECAFE 1, 2 and 3 together it talks about 66 crores rupees.

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Making their own decisions about the construction they wanted

As the community's economy is based on individual agricultural activities, most of the families owned land. This means that these families could rebuild on their own plots.

- Farmers could develop self-help construction, for the following reasons:
 - Farmers have skills and knowledge in construction.
 - Their extended families allow many people to work on each dwelling.
 - The regular season of harvesting was almost five months after the disaster, leaving the peasants with free time for other activities.
 - Farmers work individually and run their own businesses, which allows them the independence to manage their time.
- Construction materials (including bamboo) were available in the region.
- If some families could not or did not want to adopt a self-help construction approach, a labour force was still affordable to hire.
- Rural communities have a deep-rooted sense of mutual cooperation.

And first of all, making their own decisions about the construction they wanted. So, now how this decentralization process have explained, have been implemented. Now, in most of the cases being a farmer's community and most of these individual agricultural activities, most of these families own land so that at least they have a capacity to build on their own piece of land and they could able to develop self-help construction for the following reasons.

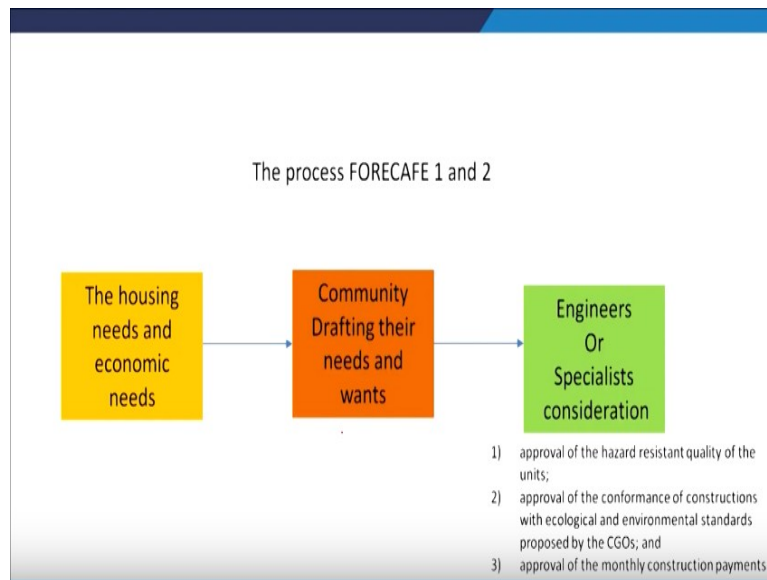
One is farmers have skills and knowledge in construction, their extended families allow many people to work on each dwelling and because as I said to you earlier, it is a family businesses, their regular season of harvesting was almost 5 months after the disaster leaving the peasants with free time for other activities and also farmers work individually and run their own businesses which allows them the independence to manage their time.

So, it was not if you compare in the fishing sector in Tamil Nadu it was very quiet different set up. Construction materials including bamboo were available locally in that region and at least if some elderly people or if they are unable to make their own can self-built self-help construction

then still the labour was easily accessible and they were affordable as well and rural communities have a deep-rooted sense of mutual cooperation.

It's unlike an urban setup the rural community cooperate with each other.

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So how the process, so the process of FORECAFE 1 and 2 fund in the housing reconstruction, first, once the society the individuals when they realize the housing needs and economic needs so they actually made their understanding of their requirements in a piece of paper and they drafted that in what they want and that is where the engineers or specialists about 17 engineers were working in order to assist them with the technical expertise.

And what are the ways they were assisting, approval of hazard resistant quality of the units so it could be a 2 bedroom and a kitchen and 1 small toilet, approval of the conformance of the construction with ecological and environmental standards and approval of the monthly construction payments? So, there are many ways these kind of subsidy process also worked. Like for instance, if you are getting some loan out of it.

Then, you again you need to finish 25% of your construction then get the payment next then you followed upon so in that way they are able to look at the payment process also. So, once the affected families could receive the financial aid, infrastructure, technical support.

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Affected families could receive financial aid, infrastructure, technical support for their industry, information, and technical assistance promoted by the project for any of the three possible housing options:

- 1) individual option;
- 2) houses from other NGOs' programmes; or
- 3) a programme of prefabricated houses promoted by the CGOs.



Figure 8.2 Repaired houses
Residents acquired loans and subsidies and built the type of house they wanted according to their needs, capacity to work in construction and availability of their own resources



Figure 8.3 Infrastructure projects developed with FORECATE 1
Left: a beneficiaries (customized structure for processing coffee beans) built in the back of the house

From more than 50 proposals, 17 pre-fab companies were selected according to the following criteria:

- 1) quality of the system;
- 2) price;
- 3) production capacity;
- 4) socio-cultural acceptability of the technology; and
- 5) scope for the use of local labour force.

For their industry, information and the technical assistance promoted by the project. For these 3 options, they have been getting some support, one is the individual option, the second one is houses from other NGOs programs and a program of prefabricated houses promoted by the coffee grower's organizations. What you can see here is some examples of the repaired houses so here they could able to procure some loans and subsidies.

And build the type of house they wanted according to their needs, capacity to work in reconstruction and availability of their own resources whereas, this is again a customized structure for processing coffee beans which is necessity for a small scale industry and there has also been proposals they brought about the invitation for their companies to come and showcase different topologies of the prefab housing.

And, this is where about 17 prefab out of 50 proposals 17 prefab companies were selected based on the following criteria, one is the quality of the system, the price, the production of the capacity, socio-cultural accessibility, acceptability of the technology and scope for the use of labour force. So, this is how these are the criteria they have looked at and they qualified 17 of the companies. Now, this is a good example of what you can see is a house.

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Figure 8.4 House made with prefabricated materials
An exhibition was organized by the CGOs to promote a parallel programme of pre-fab housing targeted to give alternatives to the beneficiaries of the project. Some residents (like the owner of this house) benefited by buying materials and copying ideas.



Figure 8.5 Self-help project
This beneficiary reconstructed part of the house and the septic tank

Made with the prefabricated materials and an exhibition has been co-organized by the CGOs so that to give alternatives for the communities so that they can take some inspirations in buying materials and follow up on certain ideas and there are also some service infrastructure investments which has happened some families they could able to reconstruct part of their house and also the septic tank for their service component.

And, there are different processes which went on one is how the subsidies have been supporting and in the 3 phases, one is the emergency phase.

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Project outcomes

During the emergency phase:

- 25,000 food rations provided;
- 700 tents provided;
- delivery and installation of plastics for temporary shelter.

Permanent reconstruction FORECAFE 1 and 2:

- 9,800 houses rebuilt (including about 6,648 houses for coffee growers or coffee workers);
- 4,700 production related structures for coffee (beneficiarios);
- 2,131 individual projects of infrastructure for coffee production, sewage, water and electricity.

With FORECAFE 3 and in a period of two years, a total of 490 schools were repaired (some fully rebuilt) using a modular system of pre-fab components.

Other 'soft' outputs of FORECAFE 1 and 2:

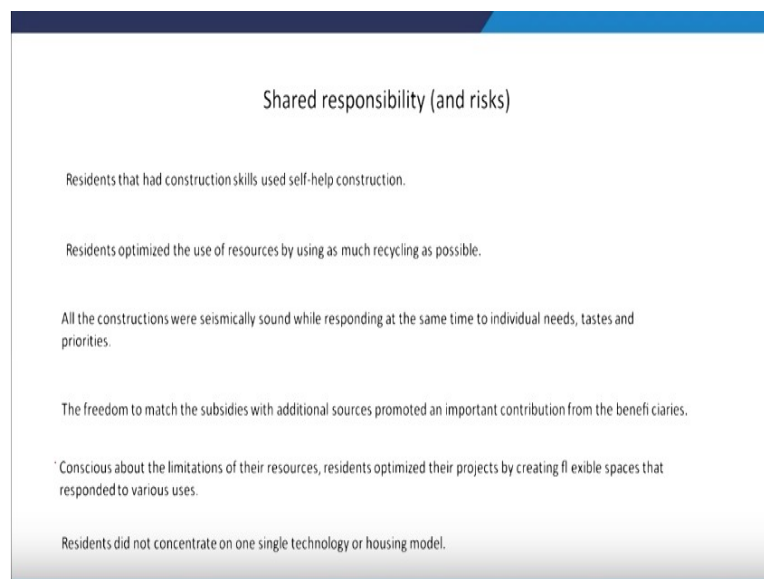
- 10,000 direct and indirect jobs created (mostly in rural areas and in small towns);
- information and education for residents (including 2 construction guides printed and distributed);
- 1 housing exhibition;
- 17 private construction companies participating in the housing exhibition.

They have got about 25,000 food rations have been provided, 700 tents have been provided and these are the project outcomes and there is also the delivery and installation of the plastics needed for the temporary shelter and in the permanent phase about 9,800 houses have been rebuilt and which 6,648 house for coffee growers or coffee workers and others 4,700 production related structures for like the coffee beans filtering processes.

Or any other industrial purposes or packaging purposes and 2,131 individual projects of infrastructures for like sewage, water and electricity so all these have been incorporated and in the FORECAFE 3 budget they talked they focused on the schools and the essential public infrastructure like police stations, churches and using the prefab and modular components. Apart from this, there is also the soft outputs which is about 10,000 direct.

And indirect jobs have been created, information and education for residents and construction companies, which have participated and collaborated in exhibition. So all these have been a part of the project outcomes.

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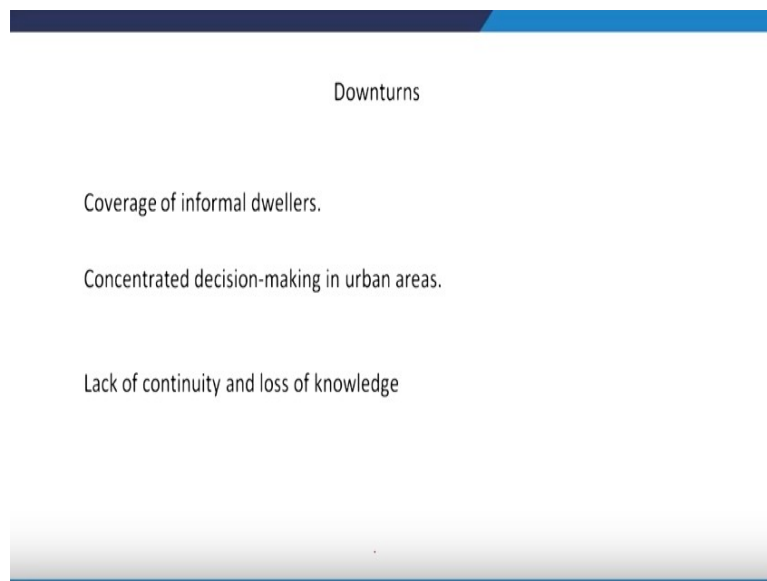
They just shared responsibility and risks, residents that had construction skills used self-help construction, for example, people who are farmers, they could able to come and participate in the reconstruction process but there is the elderly people they are able to hire some labourers,

residents optimized the use of resources by using the recycled material like from their old houses they use the doors, windows.

And other materials which have been reused which could reduce the cost and also get back the similar fabric what they had and because the engineers were evaluating all their proposals all the constructions were seismically sound while responding at the same time to individual needs, tastes and priorities, the freedom to match the subsidies with additional sources prompted an important contribution from the beneficiaries.

And, conscious about the limitations of the resources, residents optimize their projects by creating flexible spaces and responding to various uses and as a result, residents have not considered one single technology or a housing model, there is a diversity come into the picture. Of course, for any project, there are always some downturns.

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In this segment, in this whole project, because it's a coffee growers associations which I working on, the coverage of informal dwellers because informal sector is very significant aspect in Colombia which has not been addressed and concentrated decision-making in urban areas and lack of continuity and loss of knowledge what happens. These FORECAFE the project is closed after a few years, then it completely closed all the files everything.

So, there is no transfer of knowledge what the learning they have gained in this process and how it can be transferred to the future reconstruction projects. So, that is where the continuity and loss of knowledge because in terms of maintenance, in terms of any other allegations, any other issues to be taken further so that is where the continuity aspect has to be looked into it. I think this gives you a good example of how the bottom-up approach.

And also giving a variety of to the farmers needs and you know how the decentralized approach will have helped the coffee growers and to come up with their needs and wants and certain fund supports have been provided by the government and as other private sectors and how the association become a manager of fund manager in the controlling authority to look after the whole reconstruction activity.

And, this is where even the technical inputs have been incorporated there is also the hard and soft inputs have been provided through the reconstruction process. I hope, this helps thank you very much.