

of the quantitative understanding from the mapping tools, mental maps, and by time-wise, how they varied and different approaches.

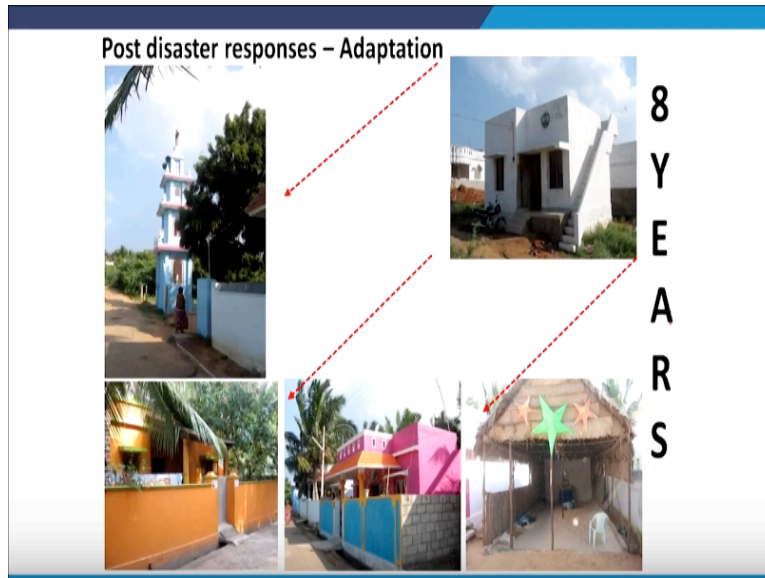
How to approach a community, the social level approaches, participatory approaches, all these we did discussed about it. And then, in the tsunami case.

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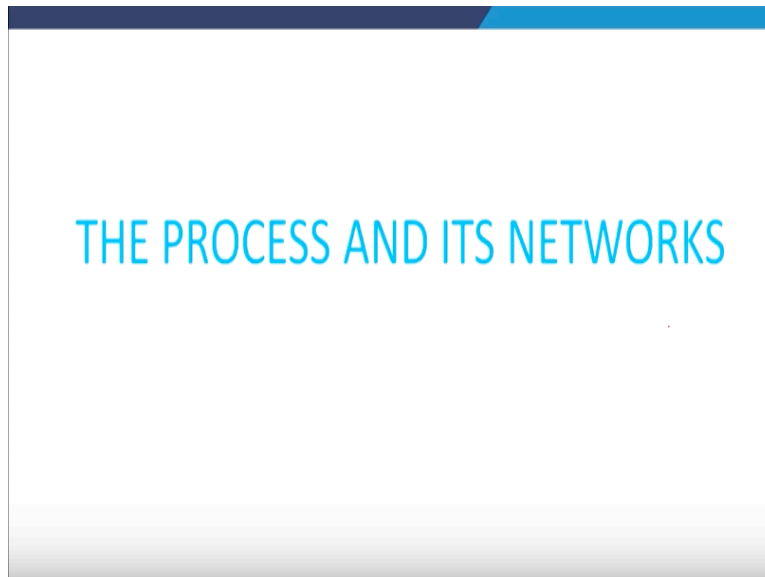
We did discuss about how adaptation start, how a small house, how a toilet becomes a worship area, how a woman who lost her husband have shifted her house front as a shop so, in that way, they started encroaching the neighbourhood lands for their public places. So, this brings a larger perspective of the built environment perspective. This brings even the urban design aspects into a smallest, planning a settlement.

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But if you, one has to look at the cultural adaptability and that is where one has to, this, we can see the same story after 80 years, how things have been modified in terms of their built forms, in terms of their street networks, in terms of the public spaces, how they have built and this is where how tradition is coming back in the new form, you know in a hybrid form.

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So in all the cases, what we did discussed is about the process and the networks. So, how the organizations have dealt with the communities and how it has been networked but very macro level to the micro level agency.

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Rural reconstruction in Colombia

over 800 deaths, destroyed 1,856 rural houses and damaged 4,552 rural houses and many more urban units.

Losses in the productive sector corresponded to around 4.2 per cent of the regional GDP as more than one thousand buildings for coffee related micro-industries were destroyed and 2,190 were partially damaged

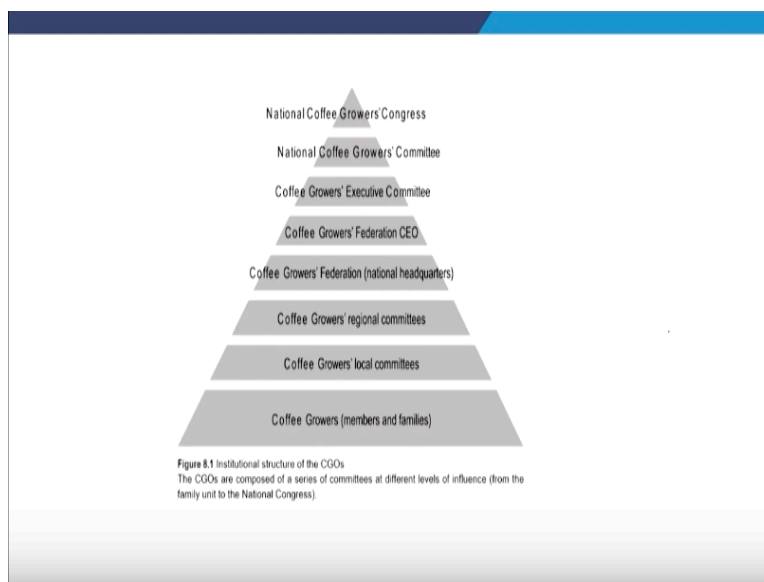


Paisa region of Colombia



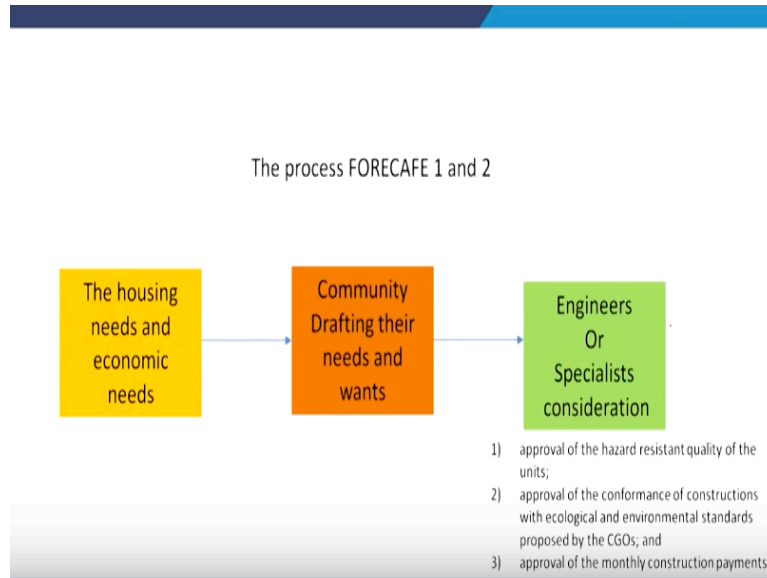
So, we did discussed about the rural constructions in Columbia where the coffee growers associations.

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And how their organization structured, the institutional structures of the coffee growers organizations and how their funding process.

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And how it has been developed and how from a participatory approach, how the technical expertise have supported them in it so how different funding platforms have been created to support these associations.

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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 4.2 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 4.3 Prefabricated projects developed with FORECAFE 1
Left: a beneficiario (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.

And at the same time, you know what is the kind of response and this is where we can see the prefab technology also have been adopted and how people have been trained in it and the technical expertise have been guiding them.

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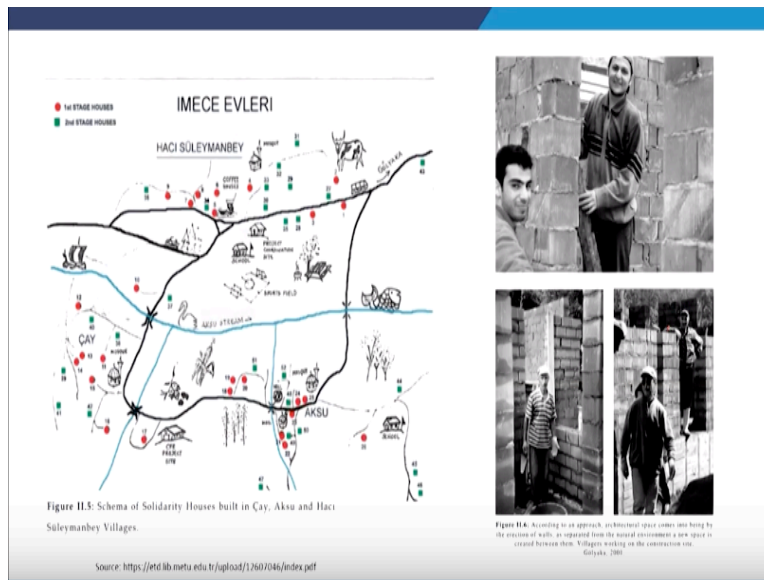
Figure 8.4 House made with prefabricated materials
An exhibition was organized by the CGOs to promote a parallel programme of pre-fab housing targeted to give alternatives to the beneficiaries of the project. Some residents (like the owner of this house) benefited by buying materials and copying ideas



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

So what you can see like how some people have started repairing their houses and building the new houses.

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And similarly, in Turkey, we have also learned about how the renters, you know they are not recognized in the process and that is where the small actors like NGOs with community agencies came forward and they also worked on different projects on it, right.

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Facilitation Process and Control of Exercise

Who will participate, when will participate, what should be discussed, number of participants

- Rigid and highly controlled **VS** . Flexible, less controlled

Yamori (2009) : Who will control the rules of the exercise ? Facilitators?



And this whole discussions talks about the participation process and the facilitation process and also the control mechanisms, who controls what and this is what who will control the rules of the exercise and the facilitators.

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Putting People in Centre

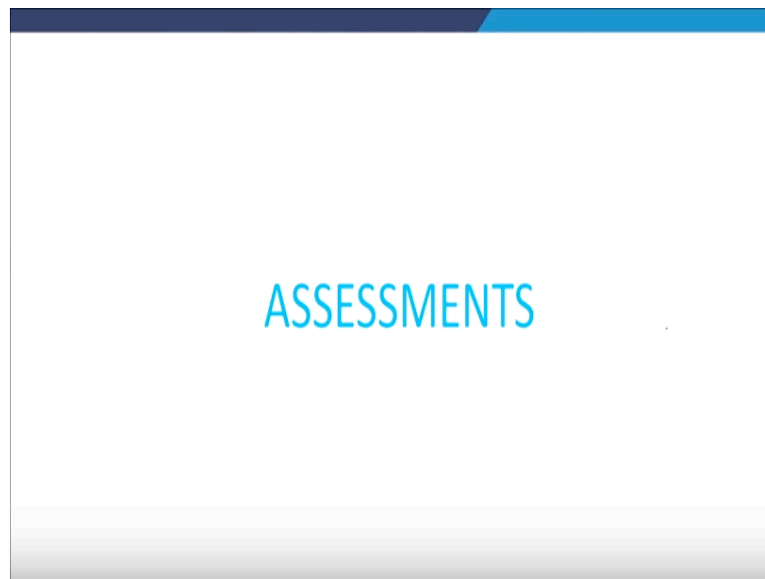
So, in all these case studies we have discussed about putting people in the centre.

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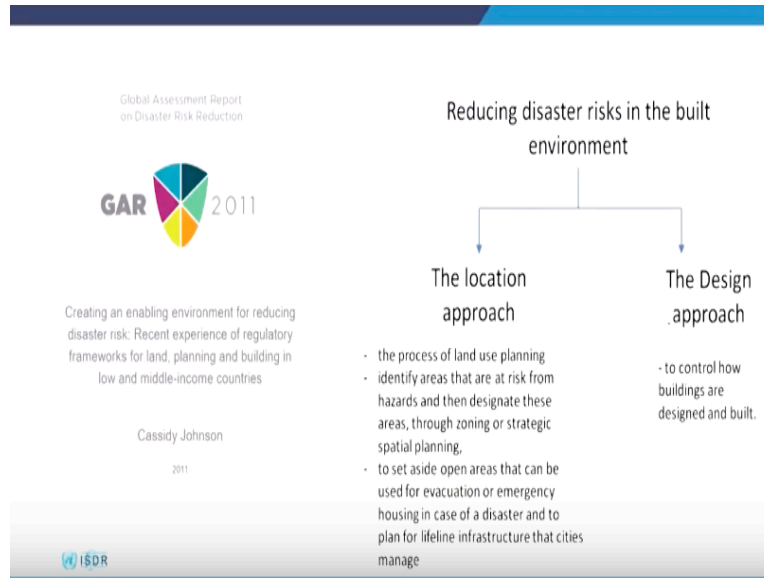
So, this is where Shubho have discussed about his Dharavi work in Bombay and how the communities have understood the risk potential and how they cross-verified it at the end. So, this whole understanding the community level understanding.

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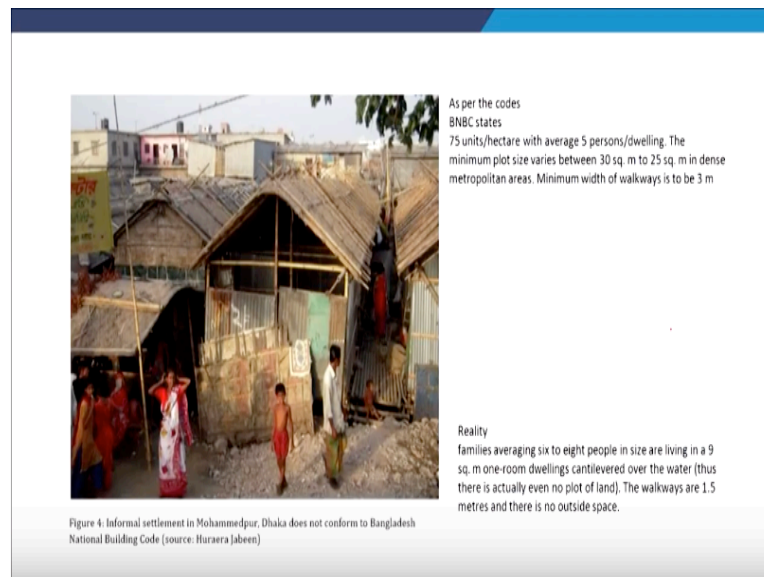
This has been also, some of the methods you have learnt. And assessments, how we come across in this course, various assessment reports like global assessment reports which is by Cassidy Johnson, where they talk about the building codes.

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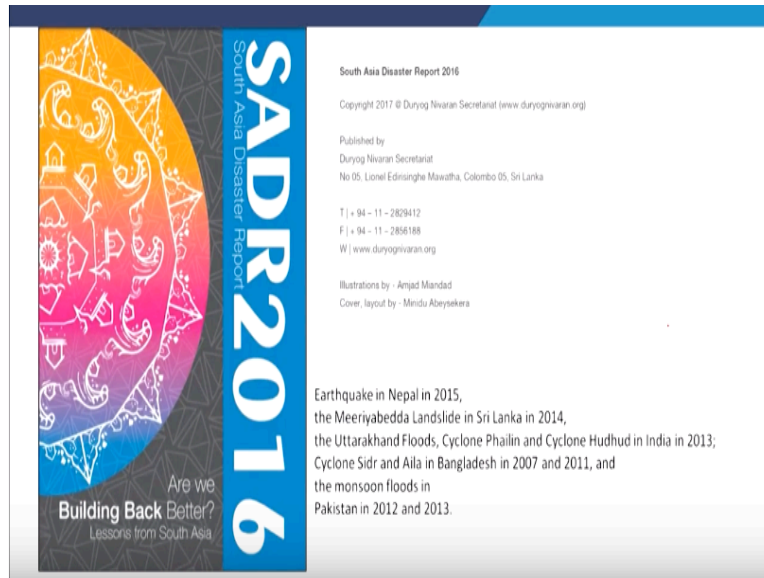
And where the location approach and the design approach.

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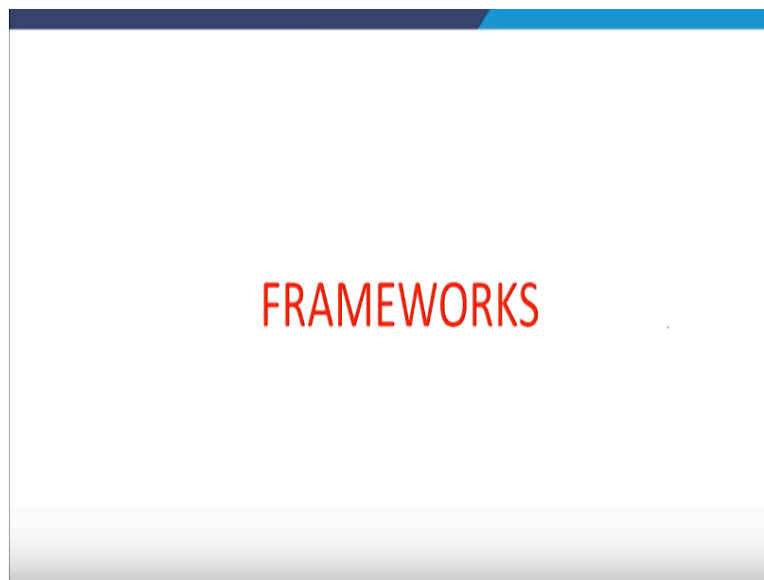
And how the building course doesn't match with the reality in Bangladesh despite of having the building codes, how the reality turns into a vulnerable situations.

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Also, we did discussed about various other reports of South Asian disaster report, where it has covered in kind of developing countries like Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and India.

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Behind the frameworks.

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