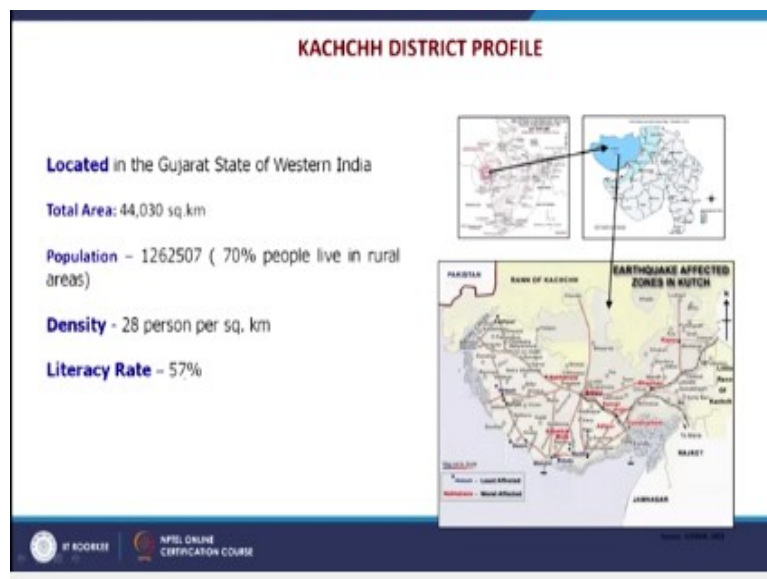


Disaster Recovery and Build Back Better
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Lecture – 04
Build Back Better – People's Perspectives

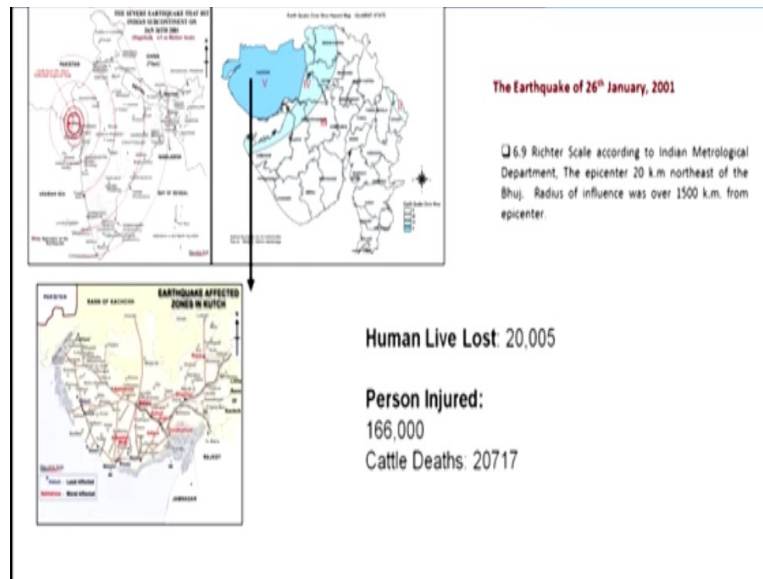
Hello everyone, welcome to the lecture series on disaster recovery and build back better, in this lecture, I will show you some people's perspective on a Reconstruction and Rehabilitation work, we call “build back better people's perspective”.

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I will talk from Gujarat earthquake rehabilitation and reconstruction, in 2001, there was a big earthquake in the western part of India in Gujarat state particularly in Bhuj region which is a population of 1 million and 28 persons per square kilometer, literacy rate at that time was 57% and it has an area of 44,000 square kilometers.

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So, on 26th January 2001, there was an earthquake of 6.9 Richter scale, according to Indian Meteorological Department, the epicenter of that earthquake was northeast; 20 kilometres northeast of the Bhuj town, and the tremor and the effect was felt 1500 kilometer radius from the epicenter, and approximately 20,000 people were died and another 1, 60,000 people were injured.

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Sector	Asset Losses	Reconstruction Cost
Housing	5166	5148
Health	219	279
Education	670	837
Irrigation	186	419
Rural Water Supply	233	451
Municipal Infrastructure	140	209
Power	186	456
Transport	321	358
Telecommunications	51	121
Agriculture and Livestock	544	344
Industry	339	205
Total	8084	10079

Damage	Number
Partially Damaged	2,51,502
Fully Damaged	1,28,208
Total Damage	3,79,710

Source: GSDMA

Human Live Lost: 20,005
Person Injured: 166,000
Seriously Injured: 20,717
Missing Person : 247
Cattle Deaths: 20717

And you can see the asset loss due to earthquake, housing sector is one of the most affected area estimated damage assessment for housing in Kutch was that there were 2.5 lakhs houses buildings residential buildings were partially damaged, 1.28 lakh residential buildings were fully damaged or collapsed, total damage was 3.79 lakhs, human life lost was 20,000 around seriously injured 20,000, person injured 1.66 lakhs.

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There are also lots of cattle dead, here are some of the picture of Gujarat earthquake, you can see the devastations that happened there.

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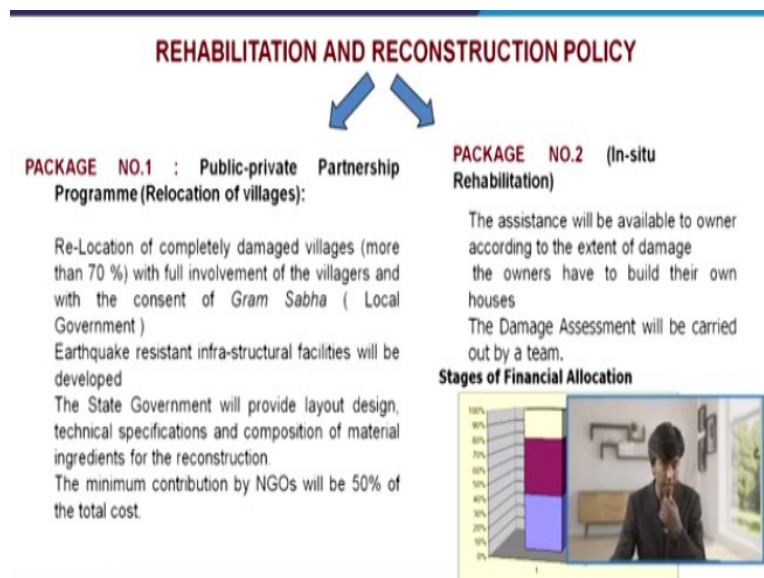


And, you can see that it was everywhere the devastations you can observe through these pictures, just for your references.

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Here is also some more in the villages, remote areas and also in urban areas.
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So, after the Gujarat earthquake, the Gujarat Government declared rehabilitation and reconstruction policy, we are focusing here at the housing sector, residential buildings, there were mainly 2 packages were available. One; package one is that relocation of completely damaged villages like, if there was a damage of more than 70% buildings are affected partially damaged or fully damaged, then this village will be relocated to other place.

Of course, it depends on the consent of Gram Sabha, the local government there and there they will build earthquake resistance infrastructure facilities, and the state government will provide layout design, technical specifications, compositions of material ingredients for the

reconstructions, and the minimum contributions, if any NGO is going to adopt a village, their contribution should be 50% of the total cost.

Now, this is basically for the relocations. The other package was given for in-situ, and that is that if the village is partially or completely collapsed, devastated, damaged then, there if the people do not want to relocate to a another place, then it could be in-situ development and if the owners of the buildings, the citizens they want to build their own house, then government will directly provide them financial assistance.

In case that assistance will be given directly to the owners, 50 % of the cost. Before that, there will be a damage assessment carried out by a team of government, and the allocated money will be given in 3 phases. First; just after the sanction of the project, they can get 40% of the; around 30% or 40% of the money you can see this graph and then when you finish the lintel level, you get another 40% or 35%.

Then, the rest of the money will be delivered the assistance after the completion of the entire reconstruction.

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Revised Plot Size and Built Up Area in Relocated Village

Category	Plot Area (sq.m)	Construction Area (sq.m)
Landless Agricultural labourer	100	30
Marginal Farmers up to 1 Ha land Holding	150	40
Small Farmers between 1 – 4 Ha land Holding and others	250	40
Farmers with more than 4 Ha land Holding	400	50

Assistance Given for the Various Categories of Destroyed House

Category	Extent of Damage	Assistance
G5	Completely Destroyed House	Rs. 3000 Per Sq.m Up To a Maximum of Rs. 1 Lakhs
G4	Damage Up To 50%	Up to Rs. 4500
G3	Damage Up To 50%	Up to Rs. 4500
G2	Damage Up To 50%	Up to Rs. 4500
G1	Damage Up To 50%	Up to Rs. 4500
Hut Fully Collapsed		Rs. 7000

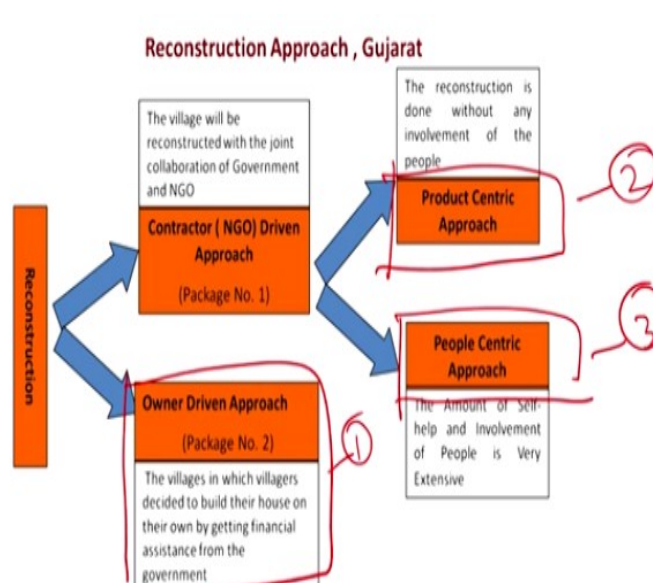


For this is the category of different kind of assistance, like, for the landless agricultural labourer, the house that will be built, plot area would be 100 square meters and the construction area would be 30 square meter, marginal farmers up to 1hectare landholding, they will get 150 square meters plot area and within that 40 square meter of construction area.

The small farmer, between 1 to 4 hectare landholding and others, they can have 250 square meter plot area and the construction area will be 40 square meters.

Farmers with more than 4 hectare land holding, they can get 400 square meters plot area and construction area would be 50 square meters. They have different categories of damage assessment; G5 to G1, so G5 which was completely destroyed house, they can get that time Rs.3000, Indian rupees per square meter up to a maximum of 1 lakh and then the rest of the will got; and those who have other huts; in case of hut, they can get a 7000.

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So, actually the one of the objectives of Gujarat rehabilitation and reconstruction is to build People-Centric Reconstruction and Rehabilitations, the program should be people-centric. Now, the 2 packages we mentioned here of rehabilitation and reconstructions, from that different approaches of rehabilitation and reconstruction may emerge, but we can actually take out of that many, 3 very prominent models or approaches of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Gujarat.

One is from the package 2, there is owner-driven approach; in that case, the villagers in which villagers decided to build their own house, they will get the money from the government and they will construct their own house. So, they will get an assistance and government will help them to install, rebuild physical and social infrastructure, and the owners they will construct their own house by getting assistance.