

They can also contribute their money, this is we called owner-driven and also there is the kind of NGO or contractor driven approach that can be 2 types; one is product-centric approach and people-centric approach. This product-centric approach where it is done by the NGO itself, it is mainly NGO driven or agency driven. People's-centric approach is more like a collaboration of partnership between people and the private agencies or NGO's.

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So, we have total 3 categories of models; 1, 2 and 3. So we can see clearly here also that there is one package from package number 2, there is owner-driven. And from package number 1, there are 2 that are NGO driven and community NGO partnership approach.

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Post – Disaster Interventions

Emergency Relief Operations

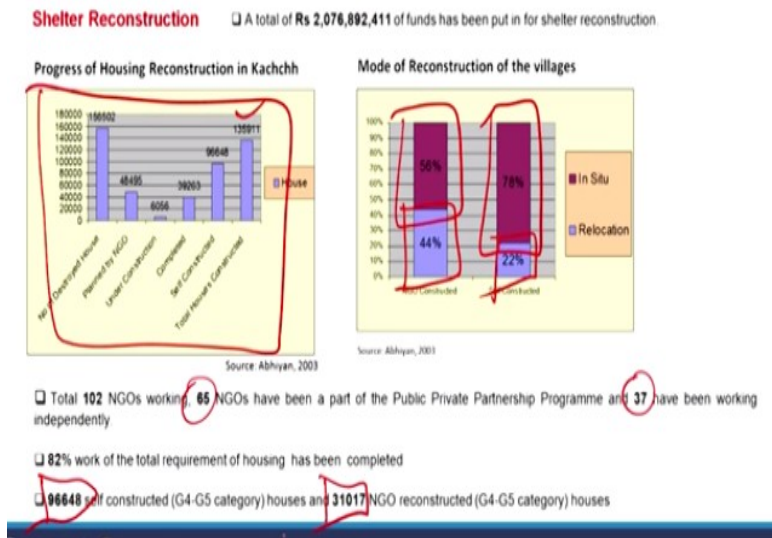
- ☐ The local community, RAF, Indian Army and NGOs helped in rescue operation.
- ☐ Rs. 1,00,000 was made to the next of kin of each of the deceased person.
- ☐ Rs 1250/family as household kits was provided.
- ☐ Assistance given for Cattle Death Like for Goat – Rs. 150, Bull- Rs. 750, Cow- 2,500



What they have done in Gujarat; post-disaster interventions, they Rs.1 lakh was made to the next of kin of each of the deceased person, Rs.1250 rupees per family was given as the

household kits was to provided and in case of cattle death, different amount of money was given like for goat 150, for bull 750 rupees, for cow 2500 like that.

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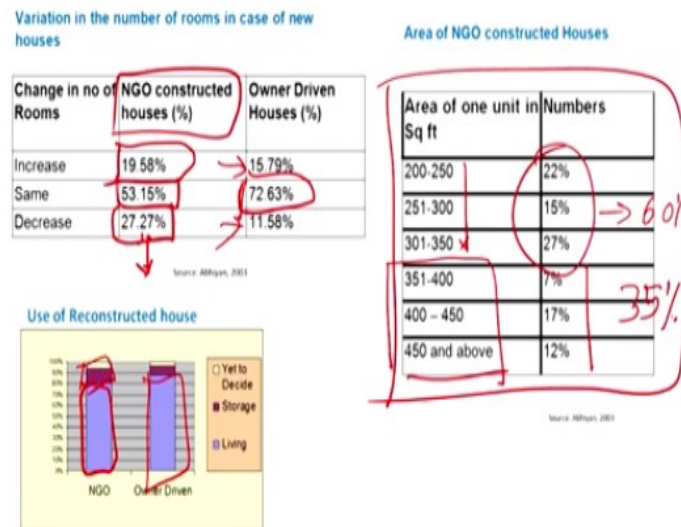
Shelter reconstruction; some of the reports here; now, progress of housing reconstructions in Kutch, number of total destroyed houses was 1 lakh 56,000 little more than that in Kutch area, and that was planned by the NGO was around 50,000 among them, the under-construction house right now that time 2003 was little more than 6000, completed almost 40,000 thousand little less than that.

Self-construction that is owner-driven basically is around 96,000 to 97,000, and the total houses constructed were 1 lakh 35,000 thousand that time. The mode of reconstructions; NGO constructions you can see that even in case of NGO mostly, it was 56% was in-situ but is a great number of also relocated house, in case of owner-driven or self-constructed majority are in-situ development, only 22% is relocated buildings.

So, total 102 NGOs; 100 NGO's were involved working on reconstructions, 65 of them have been a part of "public-private partnership" program and 37 out of them is working as independently without much collaborations with the local people. 82% of work of the total requirement of housing by 2003 were reported as complete, 96,000 or little more than that was owner-driven or self-construction house under the category of G4 and G5 damaged category.

And, another 31,000 was NGO reconstructed houses.

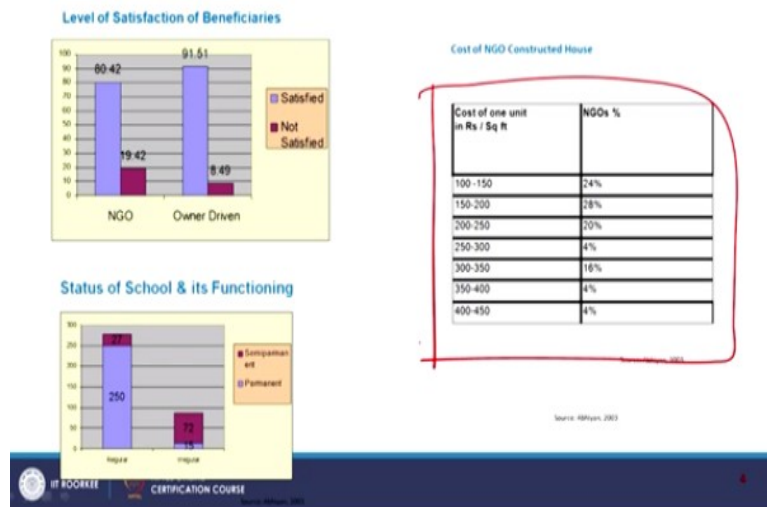
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Now, what was the variation in the rooms in case of new houses, is it increased, decreased, remain same? When NGO constructed, increase is around 20%, what they had before they received more built-up area, or rooms that is 20%, most of the cases is same but also significantly 27% compared to 20% increase that decrease, whereas in case of owner-driven, it did not increase much also, did not decrease much, it remains most of the cases the same, the total area.

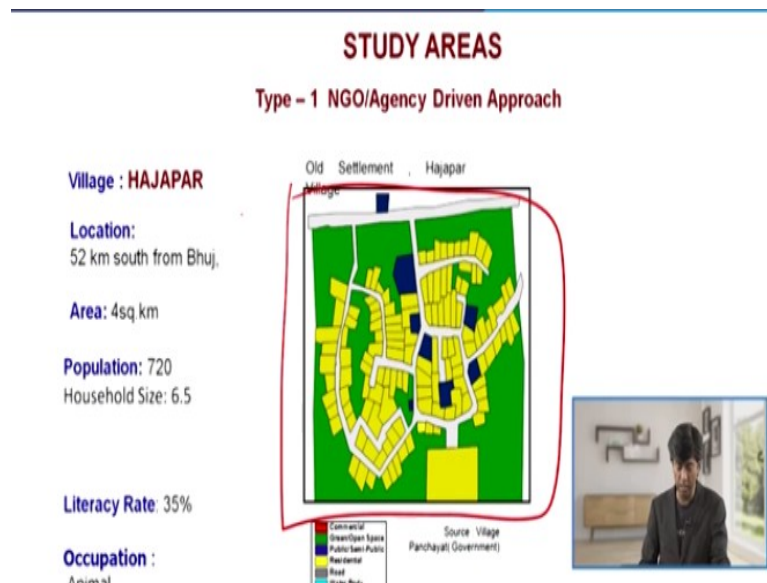
Use of reconstruction house; are they really using these houses according to a Abhiyan survey in 2003, NGO houses are almost also very significantly people are using, owner-driven of course but NGO-driven also some people are not using around 20%. Area of NGO constructed house, you can see this table mostly from 200 to 350, this is around 50%, around 60% of the total stock and this is from 350 to 450 or above, this is around 35% or little more than that.

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What was the level of satisfaction according to the Abhiyan 2003 survey, an NGO called Abhiyan that NGO 80% people that those buildings were constructed by NGO 80% are satisfied and in case of owner-driven, 91% were satisfied. The status of school mostly regular and some are irregular of course and here is also the list of cost of one unit in Rs is per square feet by NGO okay.

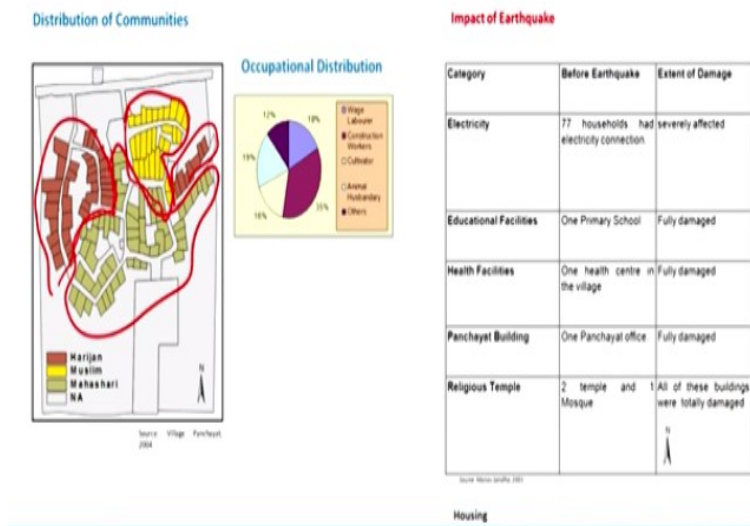
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Study area; we conducted surveys in 3 areas, I would like to show in different approaches and models and their case studies. One is NGO agency driven approach in Hajapar, that is 52 kilometers south from Bhuj, area is of the village is around 4 square kilometer in total including the agricultural land, population is 720, household size is 6.5, literacy was 35%, their main occupation is animal husbandry and agriculture.

This was the old settlement of Hajapar you can see this organic settlements, the yellow ones are the residential area, these greens are the agricultural areas and the blue are public and semi-public areas.

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A distribution of communities; you can see that the Harijans and Muslims, they are on the outskirts one side is a very segmented community, they prefer to live in one segment and also, the other caste that is Maheshari, they are in one sector they are, so they are 3 groups category you can see. The electricity line, educational facilities, one primary school, health facilities, one health centre, Panchayat building and two temples and one mosque were all destroyed.

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