

BUILDING BETTER COMMUNITIES POST EARTHQUAKE

WITH WOMEN AT THE CENTER



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27th October, 2016

Tokyo, Japan

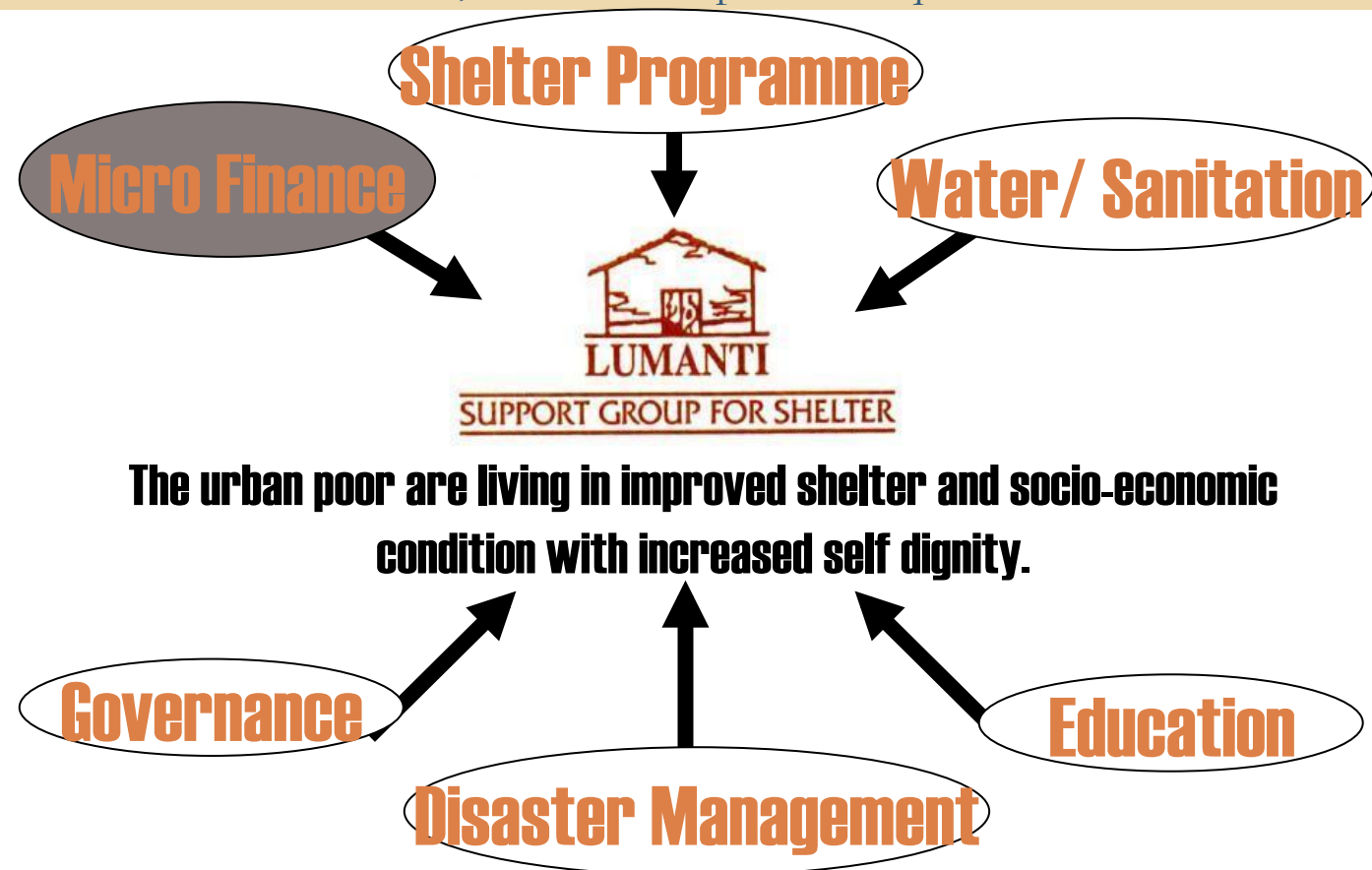




Organization

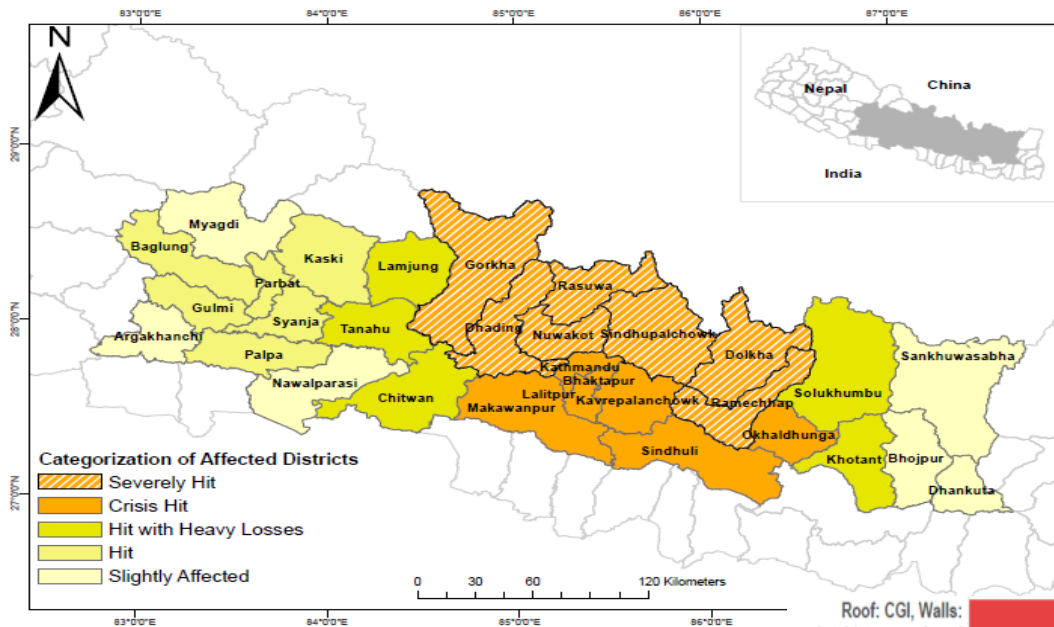
- **Lumanti-Support Group for Shelter** is a NGO, established in 1993
- Dedicated to the alleviation of urban poverty in Nepal through the improvement of shelter conditions of the urban poor.
- Working in 18 municipalities with urban poor communities in various issues.
- Supporting communities in 10 different areas, in 4 districts post earthquake

- Empowering women
- Access to Finance
- Organizing
- Collective action



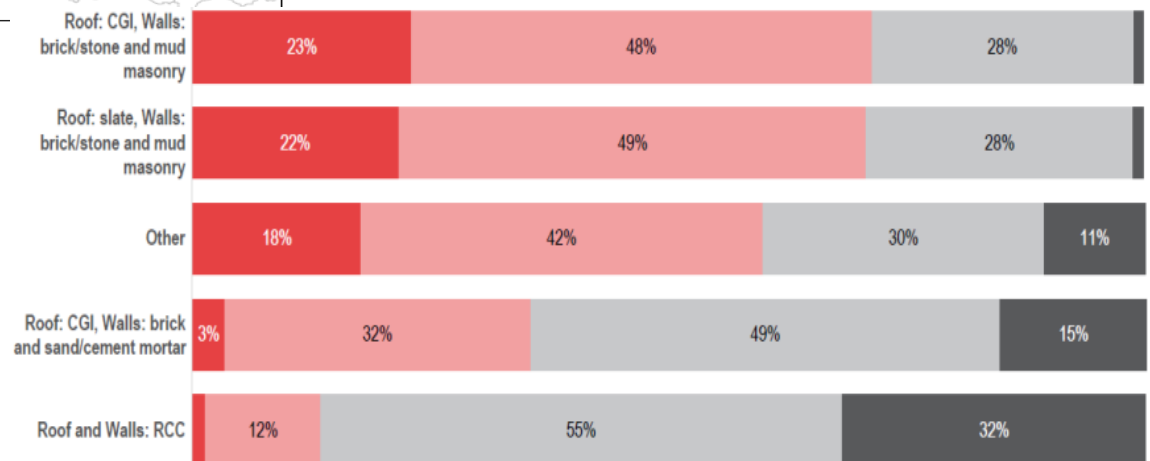
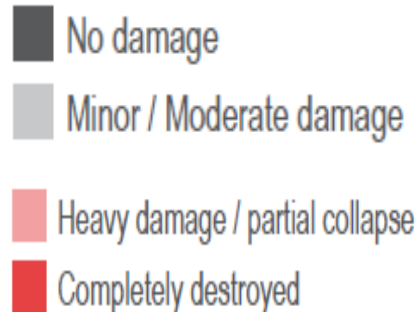


Affected Districts and Scale of Damage



25th April, 2015 and 12th May 2015-14 districts affected

Total no of houses damaged-498,852
 Total no of partially damaged houses-256,697
 Total no of deaths-9000
 Total no of injured-23,000





Destruction in the traditional settlements



Total no of houses partially damaged houses in Kathmandu Valley-67,871 houses
50,753 in Kathmandu, 8,064 in Lalitpur and 9,054 in Bhaktapur

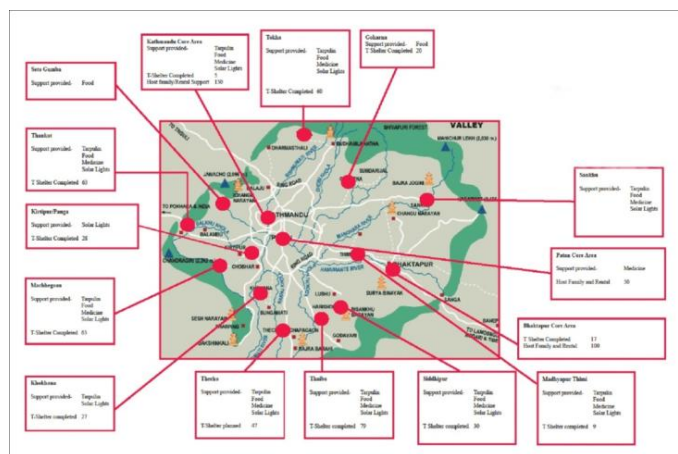


Total no of Houses damaged in Kathmandu valley
36,973 in Kathmandu 17,444 in Lalitpur and 18,900 in Bhaktapur





Cooperative Managed Emergency Support



- Community/Women led approach
 - Cooperatives assess the shelter needs
 - Identify the most vulnerable families
 - Flexibility in using the fund as needed
 - Serving maximum families with limited fund
 - Procurement of the materials as needed by the community
 - Linking with other organization working for protection, WASH etc.
 - Supervision of the construction
 - Conflict management

- Mobilization of technical volunteers
 - Damage assessments
 - Construction of temporary shelters
 - Knowledge Sharing on build back Safe

- Raising fund/Using their own funds

- Coordination with local governments-
Cooperatives in lead role



Temporary Shelter Support



Supported 6000 families in construction of temporary shelter



Community Mapping for reconstruction

□ Community Mapping

- HH damage grade mapping
- land issues mapping (ownership, plot size, informal swapping)
- infrastructure issues mapping
- Mapping out the risks in the community
- brainstorming for solutions
- policy recommendations
- integrated settlement design



□ Selection Criteria with people

- Extremely poor families who had lost their homes and belongings
- Women headed families and families who have lost their family members in the EQ
- A large family with many children, pregnant women or with babies.
- Families with old people and people with illness and disabilities

□ Involvement of communities in identifying the issues and solutions with them-Local women groups part of the process

- Conservation of local heritage (Tangible and intangible) , promoting tourism, alternative heritage routes
- Collective approach for resolving land issues, advocating with the government
- Building together, prioritizing the needs



Working with the communities



Communities in the decision making position
Financial management for reconstruction by
the cooperatives/women groups

Participatory Planning
with the community



Identifying land issues and solutions with community and local women groups



Mapping of damage categories



Mapping of land title status



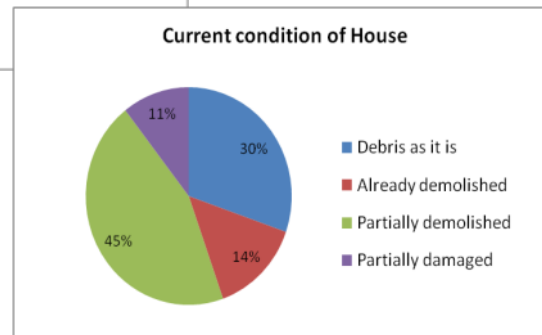
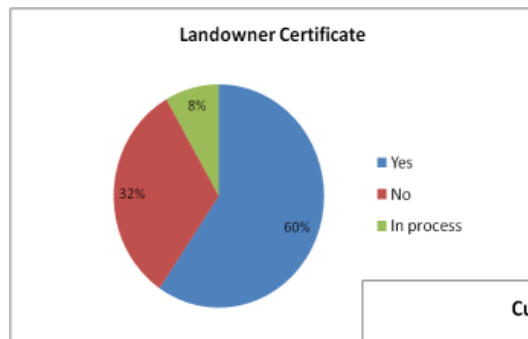
Mapping of land parcel

Results of Land issue mapping in Thecho



Key Issues Raised in the communities

- Around 60% of the total numbers of plots are below the standard plot size. These plots cannot access the building permit process. In case of Thecho, 90% of the houses have this problem
- 30% of the households in the community do not have land title.
- Road Expansion project will affect most of the houses along the .road will be fully and partially demolished.
- Cultural values, ritual need to be retained (courtyards, patis, Temples, Jatra routes)



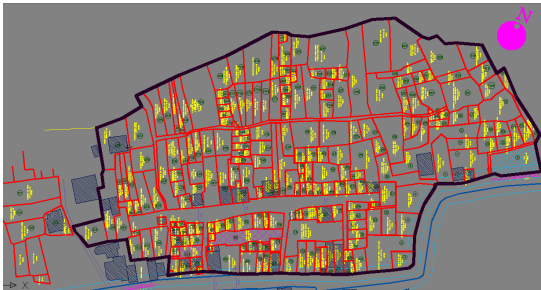


Planning together

- Building better communities, not only the houses-Think together as a cluster
- Work out on a common norms/byelaws for managing land, safer building and future expansion for the community, protecting farm lands
- Advocacy for Collective and simple process for acquiring land ownership documents.
- Mediate between the financial institutions /banks, cooperatives and the communities for accessing loans-Give responsibility to Women Cooperative for loan management
- Lobbying for Building Bylaws for old town and approval from the municipality.
- Plan for integrated community development including infrastructure and heritage conservation- working out plans with the local women groups, community groups, Guthis
- Making reconstruction inclusive. Engagement of community/women at all the levels of reconstruction.-Mapping, Identifying the issues and solutions, lobbying with local government, financial management, project implementation
- Collective designing for the optimum use of the limited land other resources
- To bring together communities and people to think about the future of old towns.



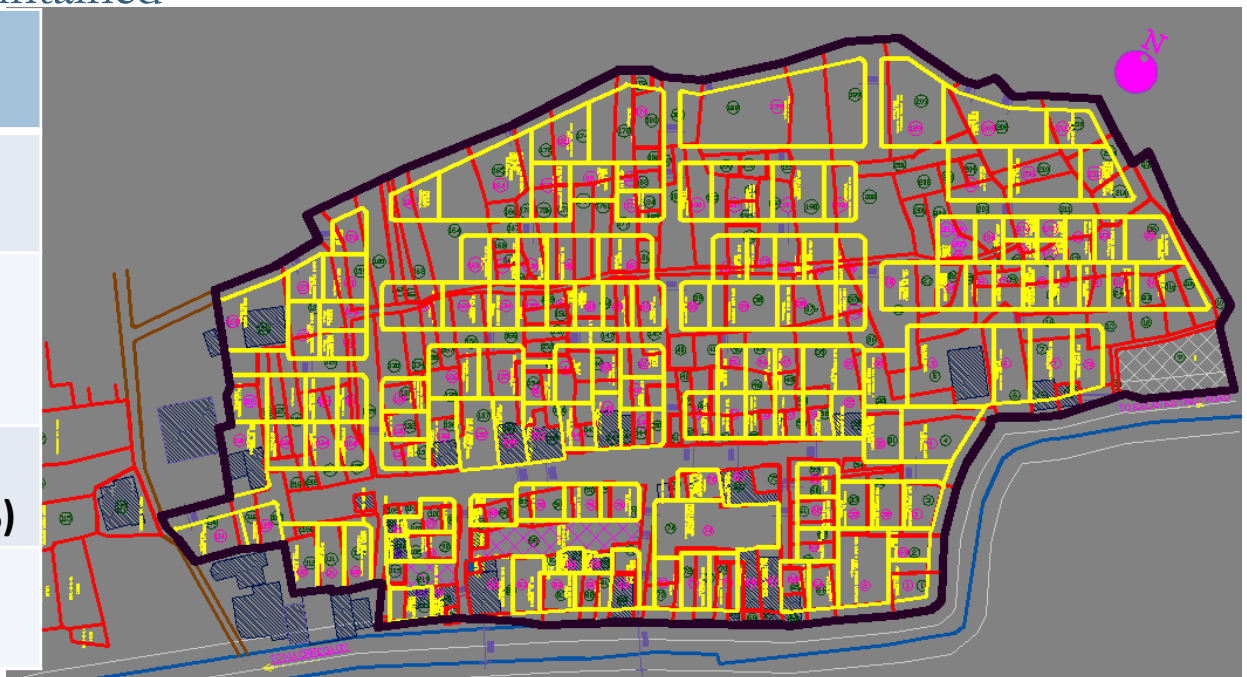
Taukhel, Machhegoan-Solutions from the community



Total no of plots 208
 Total no of families 86
 Complete damage-60
 Not damaged-86

- Uniform land deduction policy (30% from each plot)
- Standardize the non standard plots- Land readjustment
- Proposed plots given tentatively to its original place.
- Land obtained from 30 % deducted land used for courtyards, road network, infrastructure., and standardization of plots to 80sqm.
- Places of cultural importance retained and courtyard systems maintained

Site Area	26136.98sq.m. (51-6-0-0.32)
No. of pooled plots	112 (excluding chowks, temple, pati)
No.of proposed plots	149
Proposed Road	5262.63sq.m. (10-5-2-0.19) (20.13%)
Proposed Open space	1994.04sq.m. (3-14-2-3.41) (7.6%)





Solutions from the community

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

EVERY HOUSE CONNECT DIRECTLY TO STREET
ELECTRICITY, SANITARY SYSTEM



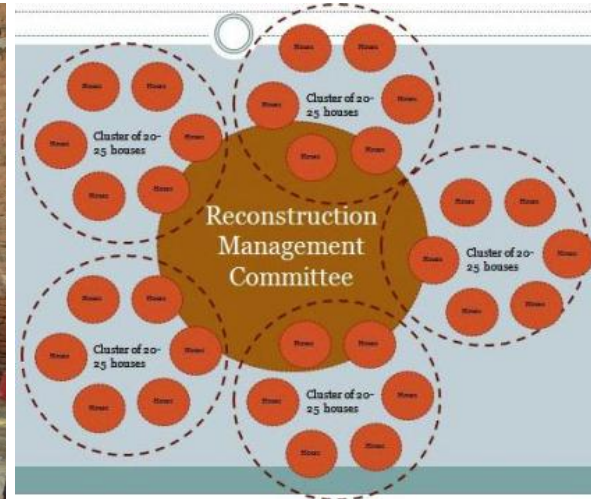
COMMUNITY ACCESS

OPENSACE - STREET - FARMLAND ACCESS BY ALLEY





Sharing with Stakeholders and National Reconstruction Authority



- Sharing the findings of mapping and solutions from the community with the stakeholders
- Cooperatives leaders in the lead role

- Able to advocate for community led approach-Cluster level and City level
- Government has now developed policy for reconstruction of old towns-saving the heritage
- Banks ready to give loans in 7% to families, collective and through cooperatives



Challenges

- Late establishment of government body overseeing reconstruction
- Lack of policies to support reconstruction for native earthquake victims that do not have land titles as 30 % of families in old towns do not have land titles even though they have been living their for generations
- Survey done only last month in Kathmandu Valley- People awaiting for new name list.
- Uncertainty of Government regarding the grant amount-NRs 200000 vs NRs 300000.
- Individual approach vs Collective approach
- People have lost faith in traditional construction techniques, prefers concrete.



Key Lessons Learnt

- Process in easy where the communities are organized and have a strong sense of colletiveness
- Engaging women means not just involving them, giving them responsibilities
- Good relationship with local government always helps.
- The role of the professionals like architects, engineers is to facilitate so that communities takes the lead in the process.

Thank you

