



# Critical Design Issues

## Community-based programs for disaster preparedness

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# Overview

- The Earthquake & PPAF
- The Immediate Relief Response
- The Long Term Reconstruction Response

## Critical Design Issues

- Cutting the Red Tape
- Accelerating The Bank Process
- Ensuring Due Diligence

## Key Lessons



# The Earthquake & PPAF

## *The Earthquake*

- 86,000 People lost their lives
- 128,309 People were injured
- 3.5 million People became homeless
- 4,844 educational institutes damaged
- 30,000 sq km affected area



## *The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)*

- Apex Organisation working to reduce poverty
- Integrated approach for building;
  - Social Capital (Institutions of the poor)
  - Physical Infrastructure (Small Scale Infrastructure Projects)
  - Financial Capital (Microfinance)
- Works through Partner Organisations



# The Immediate Relief Response



- First meeting held on October 9, 2005
- Disaster Relief Centre set up & functioning next day of crisis
- Reallocation of US\$ 5 million from the main project was sought on priority basis by PPAF
- Meeting with partners immediately
- Immediate procurement of Food, Water, Tents and CGI Sheets
- Rapid response by the Bank included an immediate meeting with the WB Country Director



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*It is better to ask for forgiveness than to ask for permission !*

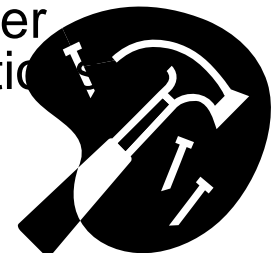
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*John Wall, Country Director  
World Bank, Pakistan*

# The Long Term Reconstruction Response



- Govt. announced the following package:
  - Rs.25,000 (US\$ 373) initially disbursed by the Army
  - Rs.75,000 (US\$ 1,119) as a second time disbursement
  - Rs.25,000 (US\$ 373) on Plinth level
  - Rs.50,000 (US\$ 746) when Lintel level construction achieved
  
- PPAF was given the mandate of working in 34 Union Councils by the govt. mostly the more inaccessible and hard to reach areas
- Effective Monitoring and Evaluation systems in place which helped identify multiple payments (fake cases) saving Govt. US\$ 40 million
- There were 2 additional Financings for relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the people in the area
- Bank Management supportive as good progress shown previously
- US\$210 out US\$238 million already disbursed with over 16,000 masons, steel fixers and carpenters trained, 77,115 house-owner trained, 156 engineers trained and 3,346 Community Organisations formed (82,781 member hhs)





# Critical Design Issues

- Two Bank financing instruments
  - Additional Financing for Project Scale-up
  - Additional Financing for a Financing Gap &
- Flexible financing plan was given to allow transfer of funds under one line item avoiding complicated withdrawal conditions
- Procurement arrangements were amended to allow single source selection and direct contracting of procurement of works
- A number of contract ceilings were removed for quick and easy access to funds
- Procedures must be transparent and fast
- Technology needs to be efficient and easy to handle
- Grievance addressal mechanism should be in place
- Compensation should be adequate and installment linked to progress of reconstruction
- Different arrangements needed for vulnerable people
- Building livelihoods
- Holistic approach to development holds us in good stead for DRM



# Accelerating the Bank Process

Earthquake in Pakistan	8 Oct, 2005
Additional Financing of US\$ 100 million approved by the Board	15 Dec, 2005
2 <sup>nd</sup> Additional Financing request	13 Jan, 2007
2 <sup>nd</sup> Additional Financing of US\$ 138 million approved by the board	13 Feb, 2007

# Ensuring Due Diligence

*But due diligence was paramount.....*

- Accountability was ensured through Bank reviews and supervisions
  - So far 9 supervisions have been carried out by the Bank together with its partners
  - Immersions are an important part of supervision and involve
    - Close interaction with the communities
    - Spending time with the communities in their houses
    - Finding out the reality on the ground and
    - Assessing the impact of the project with challenges identified by the stakeholders



# Key Lessons



1. Building on the well tested model of development through Community Organisations that guarantees governance inclusion and empowerment
2. Having a strong and continuous system of Monitoring and Evaluation
3. Building back better through capacity development of people as craftsman and builders
4. Targeting the vulnerable with the help of the community





# Key lessons continued....

- 5. Investing in Institutions has high pay-off – other donors piggyback on successful programs**
- 6. Agile & Responsive Institutions**
- 7. Working together/ coordination: The Govt/ ERRA, The World Bank, PPAF, other Donors, Partner Organisations and Communities, ensured complete buy in and accountability**
- 8. Good communications is a must –regular and relentless**
- 9. Infrastructure schemes are a good source of cohesion and hope and are needed**
- 10. Care for the Care Givers**

# However...

*None of this would have been possible without:*

- PASSION
- FACILITATION / UNDERSTANDING
- DOING IT



AMAL

ISHQ

ILM

