



Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund

Effective Crises Response: The Role Of Social Funds In Natural Disasters

Case Study: Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund. Earthquake of October 08, 2005

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Outline of Presentation

- Context
- PPAF's Role in Earthquake Relief
 - Emergency Implementation Arrangements
 - Assistance Provided (shelter and food)
 - Key Lessons Learned
- PPAF's Role in Rehabilitation & Reconstruction
 - Implementation Arrangements
 - Assistance Provided (housing)
 - Key Lessons Learned



PPAF's Role in Earthquake Relief



Emergency Implementation Arrangements

- Existing Government institutions could not cope with the scale
- PPAF established four Field Coordination Offices (FCOs), responsible to:
 - Assess needs and coordinate and facilitate the relief distribution
 - Coordination with the District Administration, US Army, Pakistan Army

Relief Assistance



- Relief US \$ 5 million
- Focus on priorities of transitional shelters and food
- Distribution of package of essential food items
- “What has happened has happened, can’t reverse it; best help I can extend is facilitate you to help yourself.”
 - We bring CGI sheets and toolkits to your village, you pull wood out of rubble and construct shelter for your family; come out of shock and trauma
- Transported 150,000 roofing sheets above snowline with 2 dedicated US Army helicopters

Lessons Learned by PPAF



- When it is not necessary to move people for safety reasons from their homes/communities, provide assistance to them on site
- Coordination by all organisations involved in relief efforts is essential to avoid duplication or gaps in assistance
- Ensure relief provided is appropriate
 - PPAF field staff and implementing partners came from affected areas so understood needs and culture
- Working with established community organisations made response easier
 - CO leaders knew how to mobilise communities and exactly knew vulnerable
 - Appropriate community based accountability mechanisms could be set up



PPAF's Role In Rehabilitation & Reconstruction



Focus of PPAF

- “One-off” payment for partial damaged houses
- Cash based “owner driven approach” for full housing reconstruction
- Providing technical assistance and training to the home owners and skilled labor in earthquake resistant construction
- Housing tranche payments linked with the certification of the house at different stages of construction

Institutional Setup



- GoP establishes Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority; a statutory body regulating and coordinating all the reconstruction activities
- ERC: Earthquake Reconstruction project of the WB [IP: ERRRA]
- E₃RP: Earthquake Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction project of the WB [IP: PPAF]
- PPAF assigned 34 Union Councils by the Government of Pakistan
- Six Partner Organizations already operating in assigned Ucs of NWFP and AJK

Implementation Structure of PPAF



- 6 Partner Organizations (3 in each region)
- 101 Social Mobilisation (SM) Teams
 - Each team comprises 1 Civil Engineer, 1 Social Organiser (Male) and 1 Social Organiser (Female: in 60% SMTs)
- Damage Assessment: A door-to-door survey carried out by SMTs, using uniquely numbered (6 digits) DA form, attached with an MoU having the same number

Housing Payment Tranches



- Rs. 25,000 (aprox US \$ 415)
- Subsequent Installments:
 - Rs. 75,000 (US \$ 1,250) after signing of MoUs directly into bank accounts
 - Rs. 25,000 (US \$ 430) after plinth level inspection
 - Rs. 50,000 (US \$ 830) after lintel level inspection
 - Construction Guidelines: Issued by ERRA/WB for seismically safe construction
- Damage Categories:
 - Completely Destroyed (CD): More than 25% damaged or structural damage rendering the house unlivable
 - Partially Damaged (PD): Less than 25% structure damaged and house retrofitable
 - Negligible Structural Damage (NSD): Less than 5% house damaged

Key Challenges



- Monitoring of:
 - ✓ housing construction 5 types for compliance
 - ✓ inclusion of and priority to vulnerable
 - ✓ enhancing social mobilisation coverage (inclusion)
 - ✓ large number of small transactions (259,453 bank transfers)
- No reliable census data. Nearly all official records destroyed
- Political interference
- Banks did not have capacities to manage large number of small transactions
- INGOs poached staff and community volunteers

M &E and Quality Control



- MIS is key:
 - Cash tranches linked to completion of legal documents (eg land ownership, bank accounts and national identity card) and inspections of completion of each stage of house reconstruction (compliance reconstruction at plinth, roof level)
 - Details recorded in MIS which is updated weekly
 - MIS includes photographs, GPS coordinates and other information for verification



Lessons Learned

- Able to identify and reach vulnerable community members through Community Action Planning
- Bulk purchasing of housing materials by communities resulted in cost savings of up to 21%
- It is important to establish and not deviate from standards and principles for assistance to manage political interference
- Stakeholder coordination is important to avoid duplication

Future Directions

- Added three components to new Social Mobilisation Project:
 - Disaster Preparedness
 - Spatial Planning of communities
 - Reducing Vulnerability (disaster risk reduction)