

Adopting Strategies to Meet Needs in Post Disaster Reconstruction

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Impact on Sri Lanka

- 41,393 houses fully damaged
- 36,168 houses partially damaged
- 550,000 displaced persons affected
- Loss of employment – 275,000
- ~ 60,000 loss of Micro Enterprises
- ~2,500 Micro industries damaged
- ~ 1500 Small industries damaged
- ~ 74 Medium scale industries damaged
- ~ 52 Large industries damaged
- 10 pipe borne water schemes damaged
- 15,300 boats and 1 million nets destroyed or damaged
- 135 km of national roads (Class A & B) damaged
- 300 km of provincial roads (Class C, D & E) damaged
- 1,180 km of local authority roads (Class D & E) damaged
- 23 bridges damaged

Source: Project proposal for rehabilitation & re-establishment of tsunami affected industries in Sri Lanka – Industrial Development Board of Sri Lanka

Is there any hope for my child?



Needs identified in the Housing sector Post Tsunami

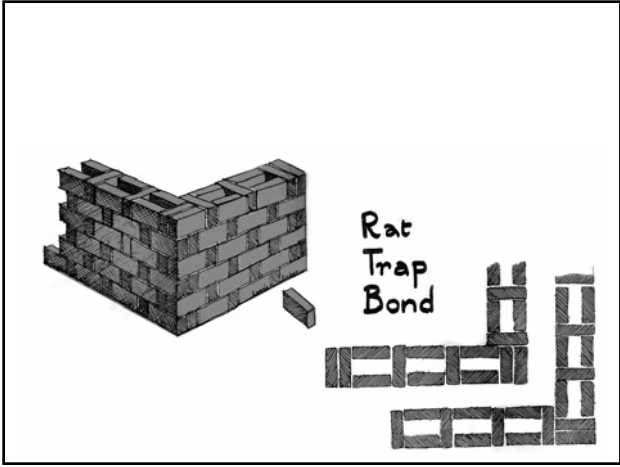
- Ensuring Construction Quality
- Culturally and Environmentally Sustainable design
- Use of Readily Replicable Technologies
- Ensuring Availability of Competent Tradesmen

Project Objective

- Make available knowledge and skills that are essential to improve construction quality and standards
- Ensure sustainability of post tsunami housing reconstruction in SL

Project Strategies

- Participatory design
- Construction of housing using environmentally sustainable technologies with risk reduction features







Completed house



Project Strategies cont...

Capacity building of construction tradesmen



Project strategies cont..

- Quality Assurance manuals
 - Good practice in construction of single and two storeyed houses
 - Good practice in construction management
 - Construction safety
 - Maintenance and repairs

Project Strategies cont...

- Influencing government policy on housing
 - Reduction of buffer zone
 - RADA post tsunami housing policy May 2005

Project Strategies cont...

- Gap analysis of donor driven housing settlements
 - Construction quality
 - Availability of physical infrastructure
 - Access to services and livelihoods
 - Environmental sustainability
 - Status of social network



Successes

- Access to multi-disciplinary teams
- Holistic approach (special needs, environmental and social concerns, DRR etc.)
- Participatory design
- Ability to cater to policy, information and capacity building needs

Challenges

- Low uptake of appropriate technology
- Environment and community concern were lower priority
- Cost escalation
- Low willingness to work in construction trade
- Recognition by the government

Conclusion

- Holistic housing approach does not have to be:
 - More time consuming
 - More resource intensive
 - More difficult to manage
- Positive contributions to reconstruction process can be done through other means other than building houses

Thank you
