Overview

• Earthquake and the response needs
• Housing reconstruction project: Grant & TA
• SP in Nepal: Programs, systems and WB interventions
• SP’s role in housing program & the beneficiary identification survey
• SP – DRM moving forward
The Earthquake and the World Bank’s Response

• A violent earthquake, measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale, hit rural Nepal in April 2015
  • About half the damages are in housing, mainly rural houses in areas with high poverty and low connectivity
  **PDNA:** $7 B damages and losses, $3.5 B housing
  • Government needed support to establish a single platform of housing reconstruction

• The day after the earthquake, the World Bank’s DRM and SP teams began coordinating their response
  • The DRM team’s expertise - housing construction guidelines, costing, infrastructure
  • SP team’s expertise - survey design, targeting, payment systems, and grievance mechanisms
Nepal Rural Housing Reconstruction Program
- NPR. 200,000 per eligible households in 3 tranches
  (50 K, 100 K, 50 K after inspection)
- Modeled after the Pakistan program
- Excellent partnership among DPs from the beginning with agreement to follow the same operations manual

- WB - $200 M
- JICA ~ $100 M  ~ 80-90% will go for housing grants
- USAID ~ $20 M  ~ 10-20% will go for technical assistance
- I/NGOs ~ $200 M - Mainly for TA, some for housing grants

Multi-Donor Trust Fund
First contribution – $9.6 M
Two funding in the pipeline
Objectives
• To restore housing damaged by earthquakes using earthquake-safe building techniques and materials

Principles
• Owner-driven construction
• Primarily in-situ reconstruction
• Uniform assistance package
• Universal coverage
• Training and technical assistance for masons, engineers and house owners
• Transparency and accountability
Roles and Responsibilities

**National Reconstruction Authority**
- Overall planning, policy formulation and coordination
- M&E
- Implementation

**MOFALD**
- Financial assistance (Payments)
- Environmental and social safeguards
- Grievance
- Social mobilization and communication

**MOUD**
- Technical Assistance (Trainings, technical information)
- Standards setting
- Compliance checking

**I/NGOs**
- Implement technical assistance activities to reach all households and communities
  - Common understanding, collective and shared goals, and responsibilities, agreed standards, and approaches
  - Standardized financial and technical assistance approach
Social Protection in Nepal

Programs
• Cash transfers, public works, scholarships and school meals, health subsidies, and ad hoc disaster relief
• Civil service pensions

Systems
• Manual transfers of cash
• Absence of electronic database

World Bank interventions
• Piloting of e-payments and Management Information System for Household and Beneficiary databases
The Earthquake Response Needs

**What?**
- Housing reconstruction grants to build resilient houses

**How?**
- Cash transfers & technical assistance

**Who?**
- Identify affected households

**Key constraints**
- Absence of a household database - beneficiary identification
- Absence of payment infrastructure for e-payments

**Opportunities**
- MIS infrastructure at MOFALD
- Ongoing conversation on G2P
SP’s Role in the Reconstruction Project

1. Beneficiary identification
   • Stakeholder engagement for the survey
   • Questionnaire design (the socio-economic and demographic part)
   • Survey implementation

2. Project design and institutional arrangement
   • Facilitation of consultation with MOFALD
   • Input into operations manual: enrolment, grievance, payments, etc.

3. Customization of existing MIS to add housing reconstruction module

4. Payments – Building on ongoing conversation for e-payments of social assistance transfers
   • Stakeholder consultations/workshops for KYC and pricing
   • Consultations and partnership with stakeholders – DFID/Sakchyam and UNCDF
Beneficiary Identification Survey
(HH registration for housing reconstruction)

Door to door survey to assess damage and establish a household database in the affected districts

**Survey implementation:** Led by the Central Bureau of Statistics with support from UNOPS

**Data being collected:**
- Extent of housing damage (each house will be geo-tagged and uniquely identified in the database)
- Demographic data of all household members
- Basic socioeconomic data of the households

**Robust beneficiary list**
- Allows effective tracking and monitoring of housing reconstruction and housing grant payments
Survey Data

Data management:

• Survey data will be housed in the existing MOFALD MIS
  (used to manage as social assistance beneficiary database and payments)
• Customized to add a housing reconstruction module

Data is being analyzed to identify:

• Vulnerable population – female headed HHs, HHs with disabled, etc.
• House owners abroad
• HHs with missing documents
• Landless households and possible resettlement
• Share of HHs with bank accounts
• Construction types
• Geo-technical risks
• **Comprehensive geo-tagged household database enables government to**

  **Short run:**
  - Target households for any additional support
  - Improve coverage of existing programs

  * Improved civil registration to keep the HH database updated

  **Long run:**
  - Better prepare and respond to future disasters based on identified vulnerabilities
  - Track social transfers at HH level and review programs as needed
  - Better overall planning for government based on demographic data

• **Better payment infrastructure**
  - Supports transition of existing cash transfers to e-payments
  - Establishes basis for quick delivery of transfers in the future
Thank you very much!
Any questions?