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DISASTER LINKED SOCIAL PROTECTION

– Responding to the Earthquake in Nepal –

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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



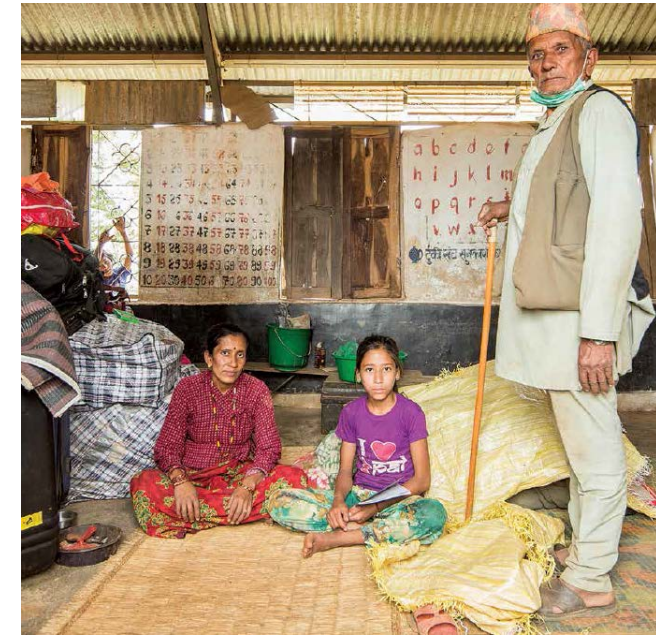
The Earthquake and the World Bank's Response

- 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' expertise - housing construction guidelines, costing, infrastructure
 - SP team's expertise - survey design, targeting, payment systems, and grievance mechanisms

Background

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



Multi-Donor Trust Fund

First contribution – \$ 9.6 M
Two funding in the pipeline

Nepal Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Program



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Objectives

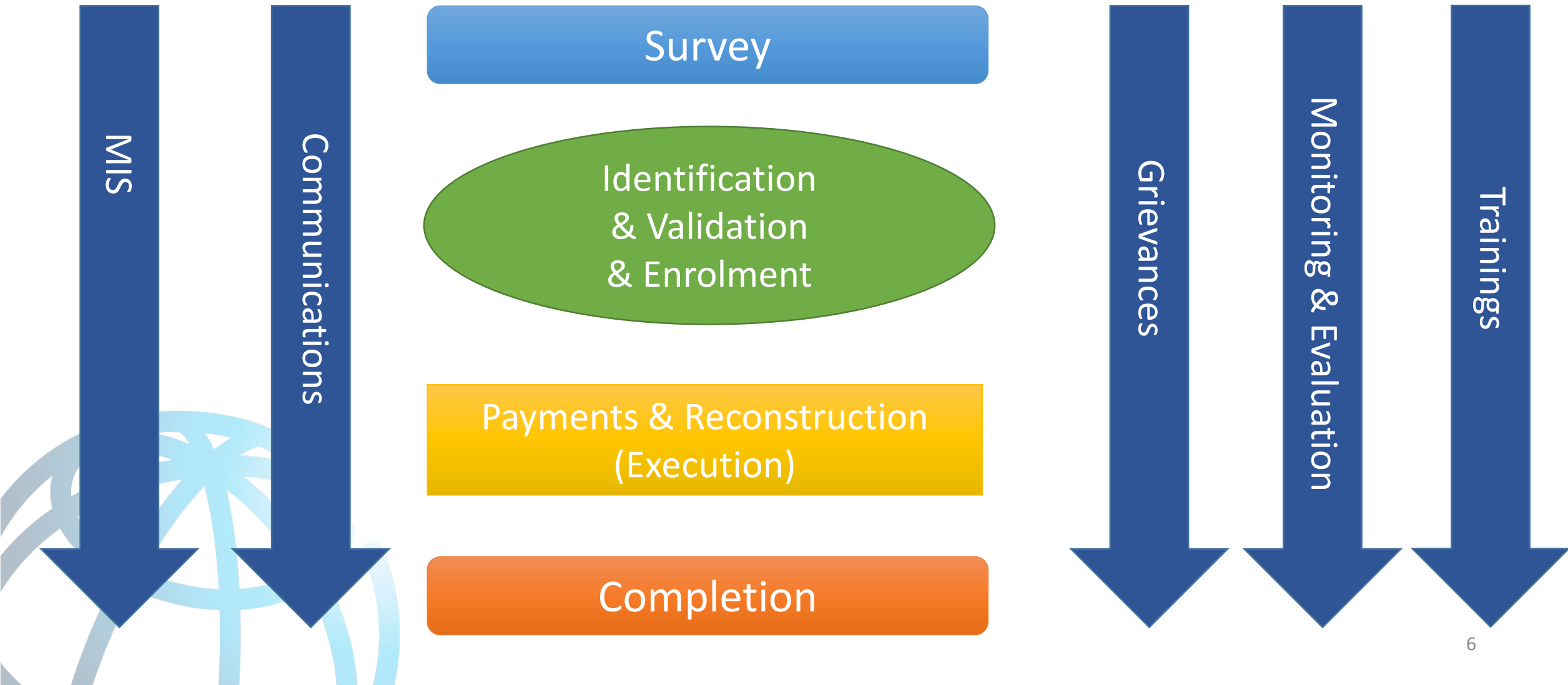
- To restore housing damaged by earthquakes using earthquake-safe building techniques and materials

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



Main Modules of the Program



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

SP-DRM Collaboration Ahead

- **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?

