

WHAT IS GHARAUNDA?

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DRIVING IMPLEMENTATION

- Mapping of rural housing needs from local population and state government
- Co-creation of site specific housing models with/for the local population
- Managing agreements with local partners
- Building facilities management for production & supply
- Satisfaction surveys and model's adjustment

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Workforce training
- Launch and follow-up of housing related businesses
- On-site construction supervision and quality control
- Support the link between village populations and financing sources

WHY IS GHARAUNDA NEEDED?

FACTS			
	Most of social housing projects are focused on urban areas, whilst rural areas account for 69% of the Indian population.	~50% of village houses are made of raw thatch, bamboo and/or mud (kaccha houses) and have to be restored every season.	55% of rural houses have no bathroom or inside kitchen, 63% have no drainage and 45% no electricity.
BENEFITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rural development • young keep living in rural areas, by choice • slowdown the urban population growth • villages and cities sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecological, permanent and safe housing models • selection of natural materials widely used and available in rural India • innovative construction methods and technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broader minimum living standards: more pleasant houses • solid and permanent (pucca house) • sunlit, fresh and flexible • with key infrastructures
			Housing has been found as the single largest contributor to community building.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creation of new livelihoods: based on the local value chain • construction sites holistic approach • addresses the overall building cycle – diagnosis, conceptualization, training, labor, businesses, maintenance...

PROJECT APPROACH AND KEY FIGURES

	KEY ACTIVITIES	MAIN OUTCOME
PHASE 1: DIAGNOSIS & DESIGN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify target village in partnership with state government • Diagnostic of local housing needs, available resources and geographical specificities • Architecture design project and materials selection, considering the specific region's requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site-specific housing concept & design document • Model house construction • An inclusive and patient process of diagnosis & co-creation: to work towards customer's acceptance
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PHASE 2: PARTNER & PLAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define roll out strategy in partnership with state government • Set up partners, suppliers and supply chain, including population financing options • Prepare construction manuals and training programs • Local population training and capabilities building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed supply chain approach for production & housing management • 2nd Model house construction • An accurate and detailed planning work: so that phase 3 would be efficient and fast without compromise the houses' quality or the workers' conditions
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PHASE 3: IMPLEMENT & SCALE-UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement project plan according to feasibility study in partnership with state government • Local financing schemes up & running • Housing production & supply up full up to speed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaled-up housing construction and quality control established • Aim: low-cost, fast construction, resistant and eco-friendly houses; new livelihoods and decent labor conditions; for low income villagers
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