

Some activities undertaken by the households were: cleaning the area around the house, removing superficial run-off water, house maintenance, construction of natural barriers, protecting slopes, planting trees and extending the house



Figure 12.3 Participatory diagnostic workshop in El Puente

And even, after this construction, people have been engaged in certain training process because they need to get into understanding how to maintain these service aspect, how to maintain the greywater take off or the water supply aspect, the sanitation aspect or the waste disposal. So, they have been got training on the cleaning the area around the house removing superficial run-off water, house maintenance.

Construction of natural barriers, protecting slopes, planting trees and extending the house you know, some kind of awareness has been programmed with the community.

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#### Other construction projects;

- 6 educational centres

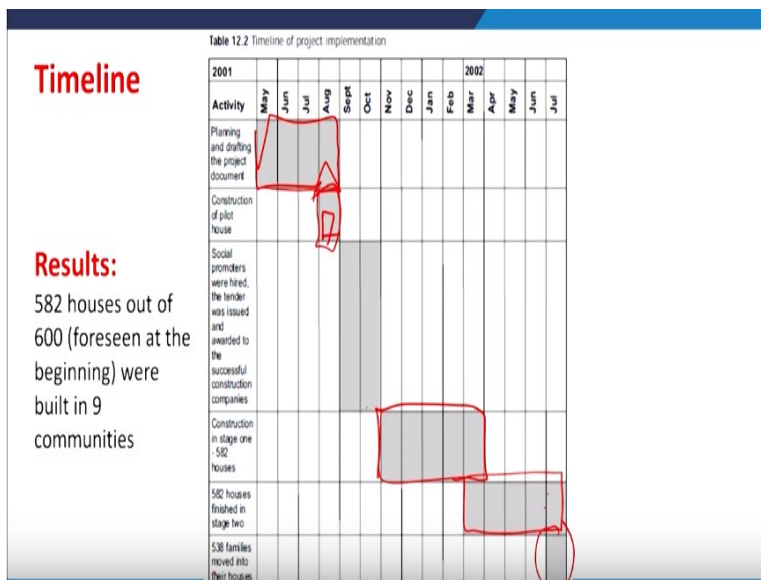


Hogar del Niño (a house for people with physical and mental disabilities)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P3EXqghCl9c>

And with this, there has been various public projects like schools, like this one school of Hogar del Nino which has been developed on a house for people with physical and mental disabilities which has been constructed and there is 6 educational centres which has been constructed to cater the needs of the community.

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And looking at the timeline, we have about 500, what are the results starting from the 2001 from May onwards it is about the planning and drafting of the project document so it looked at analysing the needs, the combination of the cooperation of different agencies and how to go ahead with it and then in August somewhere, the construction of the pilothouse have been constructed.

And since September, October we see the social promoters were hired and the tender documents were issued and awarded to successful construction companies to carry on with the construction aspect and this is where, the stage one which we discussed about the unfinished structure the basic skeleton of the house and here we talked about the stage two, where the communities have come forward and they put some materials.

And they raise some funds together to for buying some materials and this is where the stage two have occurred and the stage two in the last stage when they are about to get so they looked into the service infrastructure as well.

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## Results

- Participatory workshop
- Constant community involvement

**Learn as you work**

*Users themselves played an active role in their own recovery.*




Figure 12.4 Community team meeting very early in the morning

So, what are the results now there has been a constant community involvement and a participatory workshops have been like you can see that every morning the community is, team is meeting and learning different aspects of their housing project and how to go ahead with it so that is what they worked on a motto learn as you work and the main here, the one thing is main users themselves have played an important role in their own recovery.

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## The direct impacts of the progressive housing approach are as follows:

- ✓ 97 per cent of the population covered
- ✓ new employment
- ✓ improving the standard of living.
- ✓ strengthening social networks.
- ✓ Breaking cultural stereotypes by woman involvement
- ✓ The El Salvador Red Cross active role

And, what are the direct impacts of this progressive housing, 97% of the population have been covered, new employment have been generated and improved the standard of living, strengthening the social networks because they start working together, breaking cultural

stereotypes of women involvement because woman has been a major asset and where people were came forward to be part of the recovery program in terms of decision making in the construction and the El Salvador Red Cross as active role the local Red Cross.

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Figure 12.5 Houses that have been simply finished in Hacienda Nuevo Oriente, five years later

And, even after five years, one can see that you know, how they are able to maintain their gardens the fabric of the house.

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### **Constraints**

Difficulty for communities for finding finances for second stage  
Specific deadline for project  
Legal procedures regarding land ownership

What are the constraints? You know, every project will have its downturns, difficulty for communities for finding finances in the stage two because what they do is in order to procure the materials some people are able to afford some people may not and then they used to collectively

do someplace or shows to gather some funds and that has also has an impact on the specific deadlines of the project?

And the other thing we did discuss about the tenure and the ownership the legal procedures regarding the land ownership which also took some time.

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#### **Conclusion of casestudy**

- active participation from the community – is a viable alternative
- families able to meet their economic obligations, as they will be expected to make a hefty contribution
- participative design : extensive knowledge of the country, culture and its way of life is paramount.
- The remaining building work should be managed by the users
- optimize the time taken to carry out the project.
- Families' 'amateur supervision',
- role of the social promoters from the Salvadorian Red Cross was of crucial importance, as they created a feeling of trust between the community and the Red Cross office
- training of local people in social and technical areas (construction).

And the study concludes that active participation from the community is a viable alternative because that is more flexible in many of the cases in this course what we are studying is a participation, participation and participation. Families able to meet their economic obligations and they are expected to as they will be expected to make a hefty contribution so in that way they have been organizing themselves.

And extensive knowledge of the country, culture and its life is a paramount, so one has to work with the local communities the trust has to be developed and only a part of it has been developed in the remaining part has been developed by the users and how to optimize the time taken to carry out the project. There is some constraints how the families have a very amateur level of supervision.

You know, that is also because they may not be building from the building background, role of social promoters was a crucial importance because they had developed a trust between the

community and the Red Cross, training of local people in social and technically so that has given them some kind of employment scope that they can work as masons they can work as skilled persons.

So, these are some of the understanding from the El Salvador case and how it slightly deferred from the cold-core building approach to a progressive housing approach and how communities are involved in the process of it. I hope this helps you. Thank you very much.