

**Social organization**

 **Adesco** Social organisation to facilitate channelling, coordination and communication between the community and Red Cross personnel

**Criteria for selecting the users**

9 out of 14 communities in San Vicente

Now, how this whole process the community participation has been approached one is, they talked about approaching through the social organizations, the communities, the local communities through their own networks so, because the Red Cross personnel will be coming from somewhere else who may or may not be familiar with the local communities and that is where the Adesco which is a kind of community organizations.

Become a kind of interface between the local communities and the various NGOs coming and working in it. In that process, what happens is communities establish a trust on these agencies which can actually negotiate and may create an interface between both the groups. So finally, after having a thorough analysis of the 14 communities in San Vicente they have selected 9 communities within that 14, for the reconstruction process. So, for this progressive housing project.

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## Target communities

Table 12.1 Progressive housing project

Community	Municipality	Department	No. of houses
1 El Arco	Tecoluca	San Vicente	141
2 Llano Grande	Tecoluca	San Vicente	37
3 El Puente	Tecoluca	San Vicente	24
4 Santa Cruz de Paraiso	Tecoluca	San Vicente	30
5 San Pedro	Tecoluca	San Vicente	40
6 Sand José de Borjas	Verapaz	San Vicente	29
7 H. Nuevo Oriente	Verapaz	San Vicente	68
8 San Antonio Jiboa	Verapaz	San Vicente	105
9 San Isidro	Verapaz	San Vicente	108
Total			582

Mainly, they have covered in the two major municipalities, one is a Tecoluca and Verapaz, within the department of San Vicente and each community includes El Arco, Llano Grande, El Puente, Santa Cruz de Paraiso, San Pedro, Sand Jose de Borjas, Nuevo Oriente, San Antonio Jiboa, San Isidro so, these are all concluding about 582 houses.

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## LAND TENURE

People who were legal owners of land, or had land ownership which was being processed (reconstituted families, caretakers, etc.), in some communities received help from the town hall and were provided with the professional services of a lawyer, which brought down the cost of the process.

There were also families whose houses were located on land that belonged to the railway company, or to other private individuals. These people were excluded from the project for reasons of ownership.

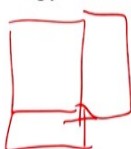
Now, the all issue to do with the land tenure so, the people who were already a legal owners of the land or had a land ownership documents so that, these particular communities have been processed and these communities have received help from the town hall and were provided with the professional service of lawyer which brought down the cost of the process. So once, they have a legalized document legalized process of it.

So, it can actually have you know, brought the regulatory framework into the process so that it can cut down some cost. But, there were also some families whose houses are located on a land that belonged to a railway company because you know, you have the revenue land, you have the railway land or in some cases you have the mining authorities land, so but in this case the people who are residing on the railway land so or to other private individuals.

So, these people have been excluded from the project for reasons of ownership so this is how this has been considered. But, obviously one has to look at it obviously, what happens to these you know what kind of NGO support they give because the basic tenure also makes a big difference in the criteria of the selection of the you know, the beneficiaries.

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**Implementation process: Participatory design methodology**



- Community collectively prepared house design.
- outlining on the ground the walls of the house, using just two lines of blocks in order to help a real space simulation to a scale of 1:1.
- The houses consisted of a unit with a gabled roof and walls made of concrete hollow blocks reinforced horizontally and vertically.
- The gross floor area was 42 sqm, divided into two bedrooms of 9 sqm each, a common area of 18 sqm, and a porch measuring 6 sqm.

And, how it is implemented as I said to you, it is a participatory design methodology the communities have collectively prepared a house design so a think tank process has went to the bottom level interactions and what they did was to get a real scale understanding so, they made about the outlines with just two lines of blocks you know, that this is going to be your space so you have this is your room and this is the veranda this is another room you know.

So basically, they made a mark out plan with keeping this two lines of the block so that they get a real space understanding with one is to one scale. Then the house is consisted of a unit with a

gabled roof and walls of made of concrete hollow blocks reinforced horizontally and vertically. So horizontally and vertically when we need to refer with the earthquake seismic course which recommends that have a vertical reinforcement and as well as the horizontal bands.

The sill band, the lintel band, the roof band and the plinth beam and the diagonal bracing all these things they are talking about the earthquake-resistant futures and as we inform the gross floor area is about 42 square meters divided into 2 bedrooms 9 square meter each and a common area of 18 square meter and a porch of 6 square meter.

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**Stage one:**  
**Partial construction**

Stakeholders

1. Communities
2. local builders
3. construction supervisors (one for 30)
4. social promoters (one for 50-70)

The work carried out during this initial stage was:

- excavation and laying of the foundations;
- the resistant structure was built and the walls were built up to 1.70 m in the bedrooms and 1.10 m in the remaining areas;
- the roof was built and covered;
- paving.




Figure 12.1 House at the end of stage one

So, as I discussed with you about 3 stages stage one which is a partial construction so here, the communities who are these stakeholders. The communities they also provided some kind of informal the unskilled labour at this process and the local builders because for a group of the some of the local builders were hired by the contractors and the construction supervisors for every group of 30 so, you have one supervisor who is looking at it.

There is another which is a social promoter, who is looking at the whole community level and for 50 to 70 households is one of the social promoter has been appointed. In that way, there is a clear transparency and there is a clear the flow pattern of the communication from starting from a household to group of households to the community level and also, you know across various smaller communities.

So, what they did was in the initial stage they done the excavation and laying of the foundations as per the course, the earthquake-resistant structure has been built and the walls were built about sill level about 1.7 meters in the bedrooms and 1.1 meter in the remaining areas. So, the roof was built and covered, paved so this is a stage one as you can see the vertical reinforcement and the stage one is completed with a half-finished product with a small roof walls on the basic structure. There is no windows, there is no doors nothing.

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**Stage two:**  
**Completion by owners**

Stakeholders

1. Communities
2. social promoters
3. master builders and bricklayers  
(provided training for communities)

The following work was carried out by the owners themselves:

- The lintels of the doors and windows
- The walls were finished off
- waterproofed walls by rough coating all the outside walls.
- Finishing touches applied to the whole house.




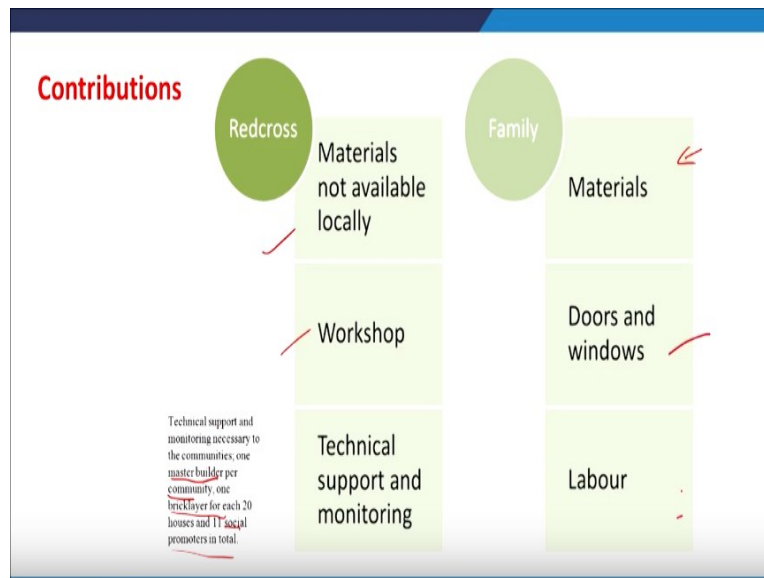
Figure 12.2 House painted at the end of stage two in San Antonio Jiboa

Then in stage two, this is where the completion by owners so, communities also have provided so, in the earlier stage the materials were provided because these concrete blocks were not available locally so the agencies have provided the concrete blocks but in here the communities as per their feasibilities as per their available resources they have developed they brought the doors and windows.

And here, the master builders apart from the social promoters, the master builders and the bricklayers have provided training for the communities so that you know, they understand the basic construction techniques because that will help them tomorrow, if something happens they can do by themselves and the lintels of the doors and windows and the walls has been finished with all the plastering and the waterproofing part of it.

By rough coating on outside walls and finishing touches applied to the whole house. So, this is a stage 2.

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But then, if you look at the contributions, the Red Cross have provided the materials which are not available locally and they also provided some kind of workshops to organize this whole process and in a technical support and monitoring because they have even they need to provide the technical support to the communities and one master builder per community so for each community they have given one master builder.

One bricklayer for each 20 houses and 11 social promoters in total of the whole 582. So, in family they have provided the materials like the gravel, sand and things like that and also the doors and windows and they also provided the labour which got training later on.

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### **Stage three:** **Water supply and sanitation**

Community needs identified using participatory diagnoses were:

- 1) Describing the community
- 2) Knowing our needs
- 3) Analysing the current community's situation

Work involved were

- install a sink with two taps
- system for removing grey water connected
- system in each house for the excreta disposal.
- Workshops conducted



Figure 12.2 House painted at the end of stage two in San Antonio Jiboa

On the stage 3, the service completion of it, the water supply and sanitation. So here, they installed a sink with two taps, a system of removing grey water connected, a system in each houses for the excreta disposal and there has been also some workshops which has been conducted for the community the training and you know interactions so the community needs how are these identified.

Because this is where the participatory diagnosis have been implemented to describe the community what the community was and how they are learn about their needs and analysing the current community situations. So, this has been the descriptive lure of a community have actually given a significant understanding of their needs and wants and the feasibilities.

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