

## **Third party facilitating work in the coastal areas for reconstruction of vulnerable houses.**

### **Two projects are completed by**

- i. **DRDA program**
- ii. **Slum Clearance Board**

**DRDA Program:** under DRDA program the coastal villages under rural areas are covered and 1200 houses were selected for this program which is located within 200 m. They selected the thatched roof houses, and houses which are vulnerable and not adequate strength to withstand the disaster are removed and new houses are planned to be constructed.

### **Slum Clearance Board: Tiruleveli:**

Slum Clearance Board, Executive Engineer is in charge for this program. They have allotted 400 houses in the town panchayat areas of coastal villages and the houses are lying within 200m.

Govt appointed third party facilitators to enhance people participation in the construction process. The following roles and responsibilities are fixed by govt for this project.

### **Work completed in the project.**

#### **a. Independent validation of beneficiary selection**

SOSOD would assist the Govt in validating the selection process of the list of beneficiaries / households and to confirm that all eligible vulnerable houses and beneficiaries have been included and no ineligible house / beneficiary is included. This validation process as per the Entitlement given by the project Director , Tsunami project Implementation unit would be undertaken by organizing Gram Sabha / habitation level meetings with all the beneficiaries. SOSOD in addition may validate the eligibility through physical verification, if need be.

#### **b. Communication / Awareness on VRCC**

SOSOD is to ensure that is a clear understanding and awareness.

Amongst all stakeholders of the eligibility criteria for beneficiary selection, entitlements, rights and responsibilities at each stage of the project process are clearly worked out by SOSOD.

Role of each functionary and other line departments involved in the project design and implementation the proposed implementation mechanism including process of hiring contractors, details of contractual provisions role of beneficiary in monitoring the work of the contractors, training / capacity building inputs in managing housing construction.

Amongst the beneficiaries and the community, the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayath about the project design including details of housing design provisions and options, infrastructure and amenities related provisions such as water, sanction electricity provision related arrangements, disaster preparedness related provisions. Amongst the beneficiaries and other stakeholder about the provisions of the environmental and social management frame work to be adhered to Amongst the beneficiaries about the grievance redressal mechanism put in place at the District levels how to access it and on all other relevant issues.

### **c. Beneficiary choice of housing design**

The project implementation unit would recommend a set of alternative housing designs within the framework of fixed plinth area (325sq.ft)and the cost per housing unit fixed for this project. The NGO shall facilitate the beneficiaries to acquire a full knowledge of all the choices and in making the choice from among the recommends, location of toilet, built in shelves, kitchen platform and placement of doors and windows can be suggested by the beneficiaries which are to be frozen up before the commencement of work with a written undertaking. No further changes will be entertained.

These specific changes within the overall framework of built up area and unit cost will be provided to the contractors at the time of commencement of construction. In case of non-availability of required extent of land , site specific design like Ground + 1 model as approved by Executive Engineer, also can be opted by the beneficiary.

### **d. Training of beneficiaries in house construction procedures and Sanction**

SOSOD shall provide technical information and education to be beneficiaries in the steps involved in housing construction, aspects to be supervised / monitored by the beneficiary in terms of quality of construction and quantity and quality of materials used therein.

SOSOD review the sanitation habits of the beneficiaries and provide them required training to use and maintain individual toilets and to adopt hygienic personal habits.



**Houses under construction in RGRP programme.**

### **ETRP: World Bank Assisted Emergency Tsunami Rehabilitation Program**

The devastating tsunami that struck the TamilNadu coast on 26<sup>th</sup> December 2004, affected the entire coastline in 13 districts damaging nearly 1,00,000 houses and caused enormous loss of life and property. The Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) formulated by the Government of TamilNadu with the financial assistance by the World Bank is aimed to rehabilitate the disaster affected families by restoring their damaged houses and livelihoods. Originally it was proposed to construct more than 1,00,000 houses under ETRP. Subsequently out of 53,282 housing unit identified for reconstruction, a total of 39281 units have been completed by March 2009 by NGOs and GoTN. The reconstruction / rehabilitation of over 23,400 houses out of 38,000 damaged houses in rural areas, have already

been completed. Because of the above the number of the houses funded by World Bank gets reduced

This was reviewed by the Government of TamilNadu with Bank Mission and it was decided to restructure the ETRP and to utilise the significant expected projects savings from the ETRP to finance the programme for around 158 villages within 200-1000 meter of HTL. Accordingly restructuring of the ETRP was taken up by GoTN and World Bank and a new component namely "Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities" was proposed consisting the following :

- i. Re-construction of about 17,000 vulnerable houses located in disaster prone in situ areas to disaster resistant standards, including the provision of insurance coverage to the housing beneficiaries for 10 years.
- ii. Construction of evacuation shelters and evacuation routes / roads and,
- iii. Installation of Early Warning Systems.

In Kanniyakumari district the 1146 number of houses are to be reconstructed.

The overall objectives of the restructured ETRP-VRCC would be to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to a range of natural hazards such as cyclone storm surge, flood, tsunami and other disasters. The major outcomes expected of the restructuring include (a) reduced vulnerability of the reconstructed houses to natural disasters; (b) increased community participation towards early warning systems; and (c) improved community access to evacuation routes and shelters.

This project is assigned to SOSOD after competitive bidding and fixed cost method. In kanyakumari district 6 NGOs are selected as finanlists and after submission of project based on the experience in the field SOSOD is selected as finalists and 9 staff are deputed with a team leader to execute the project. Total period of the project is 30 months.

Community level interventions where the people representatives and govt officials participated in the meeting at village under ETRP programme



**Group meeting conducted at a village during awareness phase: ETRP.**

### **Social and Technical Monitoring**

#### **ETRP: Emergency Tsunami rehabilitation work: Funded by World Bank**

Continuation of the project 2012-2013. The devastating tsunami that struck the Tamil Nadu coast on 26<sup>th</sup> December 2004, affected the entire coastline in 13 districts damaging nearly 1,00,000 houses and caused enormous loss of life and property. The Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) formulated by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the financial assistance by the World Bank is aimed to rehabilitate the disaster affected families by restoring their damaged houses and livelihoods. Originally it was proposed to construct more than 1,00,000 houses under ETRP. Subsequently out of 53,282 housing unit identified for reconstruction, a total of 39281 units have been completed by March 2009 by NGOs and GoTN. The reconstruction / rehabilitation of over 23,400 houses out of 38,000 damaged houses in rural areas, have already been completed. Because of the above the number of the houses funded by World Bank gets reduced.

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“Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities” was proposed consisting the following :

- iv. Re-construction of about 17,000 vulnerable houses located in disaster prone insitu areas to disaster resistant standards, including the provision of insurance coverage to the housing beneficiaries for 10 years.
- v. Construction of evacuation shelters and evacuation routes / roads and,
- vi. Installation of Early Warning Systems.

In Kanniyakumari district the 1116 number of houses are to be reconstructed. Number of houses to be constructed in the district may vary once revalidation of the beneficiary selection process is completed.

The overall objectives of the restructured ETRP-VRCC would be to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to a range of natural hazards such as cyclone storm surge, flood, tsunami and other disasters. The major outcomes expected of the restructuring include (a) reduced vulnerability of the reconstructed houses to natural disasters; (b) increased community participation towards early warning systems; and (c) improved community access to evacuation routes and shelters.

SOSOD are expected to play an important role in ensuring inclusiveness, equity and community participation in the project. The NGO's, will be primarily responsible for conducting social verification of the beneficiary selection and awareness creation on the construction processes. The communication strategy formulated in consultation with the District Collectors and PIU will be implemented by the NGOs. Implementation of the information and education campaign and empowering the local communities to successfully interface with the contractors will be the responsibility of the NGO. They will also provide technical support to the DIUs to crystallize beneficiary choices and preferences for the housing design and placement of fixtures, within the 325 sq. ft. built - up area and related Bill of Quantities (BOQs). These agencies will submit regular process management and social auditing reports to the District Collectors including base line survey and preparation of benefit monitoring reports. This year we have completed

implementation phase and work is continuing in the project area. 9 staff are inducted and continuing this program to become success.



**Legal Awareness Program- NCW**

**Funded by National Commission for Women, Govt of India, New Delhi**

Empowerment is the process of building capacities of women, creating an atmosphere which will enable people to fully utilize their creative potentials. The empowerment of women refers to providing the necessary rights and responsibilities to women in order to make them self-reliant. Traditionally, Indian women have been brought to become workers or servants to serve the man-dominating world. Even in mythology, there is no gender equity and women were deprived of their legal rights, to get property, education privacy, social status and they were never treated as participants in any developmental works. Legal Aid implies giving free legal services to the poor and needy who cannot afford the services of a lawyer for the conduct of a case or a legal proceeding in any court, tribunal or before an authority. Empowerment gives women, the capacity to influence decision making process, planning, implementation and evaluation. The status of women empowerment in India using various indicators like women's household decision making power, financial autonomy, freedom of movement, political participation, acceptance of unequal gender role, exposure to media, access to education, experience of domestic violence etc. based on data from different sources. Gender gap exists regarding access to education and employment. Household decision making power and freedom of movement of women vary considerably with their age, education and employment status.

**Objectives:**

- i) To impart Legal Awareness to 240 women in Kanyakumari district to equip themselves on their rights to face the challenges in real life.
- ii) To empower the women through 2 days legal 4 awareness camp and workshop in the District Kanyakumari, Tamilnadu.
- iii) Detailed understanding of the laws related women.
- iv) To develop a basic understanding on the genesis and process of laws with a feminist perspective.
- v) To sensitizes the knowledge of their rights and duties ultimately to be able to share power equality and justice.
- vi) To make them aware of this dignity and shelf worth as women and to take collective actions against atrocities done to them

## Methodology:

1. Resource persons and the NGO personnel and self help groups members and district authorities are jointly formed as committee to conduct the literacy camps effectively.
2. Selection of faculty for the camps, district legal authorities, Law professors, advocate and women activists.
3. Preparation of the materials like pamphlets, posters, booklets.
4. Selection of women Participants through the village panchayats and self help groups.
5. Selection of training centre and hall for conducting the camp which includes Public Address system (mike arrangements) and accommodation.
6. Organization awareness camp.
7. Discussion and interaction among participants.
8. The camp organized in local language which is interactive .





## **Science and Technology Dissemination Activities:**

### **Earth Day Celebrations among school children and community**

#### **EARTH DAY**

**Theme: Celebrating our planet**

**Funded by: Ministry of Earth Science, Govt of India, New Delhi.**

Earth Day celebrations provide a chance to remember what an amazing planet we live on. There are many different things each of us can do to help protect species, keep Earth clean, and fix damage that has been done. For example, using fewer natural resources will help make sure there are enough resources to go around. It will also help make sure that future [generations](#) won't run out of the things we all need, like clean water, air, and soil. Earth Day is the largest, most widely celebrated international environmental event. Earth Day helps celebrate Earth's unique place in the universe. It is the only planet in our [solar system](#) teeming with incredible [biodiversity](#). Learning and protecting this biodiversity is what Earth Day is all about.

#### **Object of the project:**

- Earth day celebrations and competitions are conducted by the organization in order to raise the level of environmental awareness and protect earth from different forms of pollution among school students

- To create an interest among students of primary, secondary and higher secondary level on earth science and causes pollutes the earth environment and to protect them and the importance of earth day celebrations.
- To promote scientific attitude and scientific thinking among school students by way of competitions and increase awareness on earth science and earth day celebration..
- To develop interest and concern about environment and to protect them.
- To develop scientific awareness among children to become responsible future citizen by distribution of phamlets and conducting camps.
- A rally during the earth day which they carried signs with slogans and messages about preserving all of nature during earth day celebration.

**With School children during earth day 2014**



**Awareness camp – Ministry of Earth Science**



**Tree planning during EARTH DAY**



**Tree Planting during EARTH DAY**



**Social and Technical Monitoring of construction of Houses  
Funded by :Slum Clearance Board: Govt of Tamilnadu**

As a part of continuing the project we coordinate this activities with Slum Clearance Board, Executive Engineer. They have allotted 400 houses in the town panchayat areas of coastal villages and the houses are lying within 200m.

Govt appointed third party facilitators to enhance people participation in the construction process. The following roles and responsibilities are fixed by govt for this project.

**Work completed in the project.**

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#### **Dissemination Of Low Cost Technologies:**

Shortage of building materials and using energy rich materials is threat to environment. Housing shortage is common phenomenon in the project area due to shortage of building materials and trained masons. Regular training is conducted for the masons in innovative technologies and cost effective building materials production and construction techniques. The following technologies were disseminated in the project area with micro credit housing

- i. Compressed earth blocks
- ii. Rat-trap bond walls

- iii. Foundation with quarry dust filling
- iv. Stabilized mud flooring
- v. Concrete frame for doors and windows
- vi. Filler slab roof
- vii. Ferrocement roof
- viii. Ferrocement doors and windows

With the proposed technologies one can save 30 to 40% percentage and it is environmentally friendly. This is a regular program of our organization. Every year we train 40 masons in the alternative building materials and technology as part of technology dissemination.

**Completed building with sustainable building technology.**



**Masons working with filler slab construction**

**Construction of 200 houses – Habitat for Humanity Project.**

This is second year of the housing program funded by Habitat for Humanity. We have achieved 100% progress and we are able to complete the 200 houses for the vulnerable and needy.

Objective of the project:

- ◇ To construct 200 new houses for the families who were indirectly affected by Asian Tsunami waves
- ◇ To improve their health and hygiene status of the community
- ◇ To educate the families on group cohesiveness and need and importance of repayment.

Repayment of the loan is started and we achieved 100% through the collective effort. This is successful program and we found very good impact in the villages.



**Completed house with habitat funds and locally available materials.**

### **Construction of 200 houses – Habitat for Humanity Project.**

As part of the Tsunami relief and rehabilitations measures the Government and Non Governmental organization were concentrating in the development of the fishermen community. All the relief and rehabilitation efforts were reserved only to the fishermen community. There are families of the sea shell workers, fish vendors, coir workers, salt pan workers whose livelihood was affected by the Tsunami waves. These families were not considered as Tsunami affected as they did not belong to the fishermen community. The objective of this project is to cater to the housing need for such families in Kanyakumari district. There are some families who were indirectly affected by Asian Tsunami but were not taken into consideration by the Government nor Non Governmental organizations as they were concentrating on the fishermen community. But the families of the sea shell workers, salt pan

workers, fish vendors and coir workers were not directly affected. It was their livelihood which was affected. These people did not reside in the coastal villages. The houses of these people were 2 to 3 kilometers away from the sea shore. They come to the coastal village or the sea shore for their work and return home. In the project area, there are 2 or 3 families living within in an area of 400 square feet. There is neither space nor privacy for the family members. The families are finding it difficult to reside in a small place. Even though some own a piece of land, their economic condition post tsunami does not permit them to construct a house of their own.

**Objective of the project:**

- ◇ To construct 200 new houses for the families who were indirectly affected by Asian Tsunami waves
- ◇ To improve their health and hygiene status of the community
- ◇ To educate the families on group cohesiveness and need and importance of repayment

This project is ongoing after beneficiary selection the houses are constructed in self help way.

**Volunteers working for Habitat for Humanity Housing.**



**12. Repair and Renovation of 100 houses funded by Habitat for Humanity**

**Repair and Renovation work**

Plastering of the houses by scratching the existing damaged plastering, doing pudding works in the concrete structures, painting and doing repairs in the doors and windows are the repair works which will be executed during the implementation of the repair and renovation work.

**Family Selection**

The families will be selected from the existing Self Help Groups of SOSOD as per the HFH family selection criteria. An initial technical assessment will be done by the engineers to assess the repair work need in that house.

**Objective**

- ☞ To assist 100 families in repair of existing houses who were indirectly affected by Tsunami to reside in a safe and secure shelter
- ☞ To ensure safety living conditions for these families
- ☞ To educate the families on group cohesiveness and on the importance of repayment