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Progress Report

OCTOBER 1997
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MARCH 1998



SEU FOUNDATION

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PROGRESS REPORT

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SOCIO ECONOMIC UNIT FOUNDATION

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This progress report covers the period 1 October 1997 to 31st march 1998. The activities during the period were mainly centered on formulation of Clean Kerala programme and Technical Support Unit projects and consolidation of NAP I activities.

The Technical Support Unit started functioning at Malappuram district in two panchayats. The activities are planned and implemented with active involvement of panchayats and local committees. The ongoing activities are creating interest among several panchayats and agencies like UNICEF and they have visited the sites. The TSU is presently concentrating on these two panchayats only.

Clean Kerala Project is in the consideration of the State Cabinet and Kottayam district programme has already started. The training and other activities are planned with the IEC Cell of the Rural Development Department (RDD). The SEUF is negotiating with RDD on the Staff deployment and other logistics. The present strategy is to have a pilot intervention at Kottayam and to expand to other districts.

The collection of data for consolidation of NAP I is completed

The gender awareness project is completed and the report is ready. This intervention was interesting and the block panchayat and NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) took keen interest in the project. The SHGs (Self Help Groups) formed by the project are active and all the agencies involved requested continuation of the project for one more term. SEUF has requested the embassy to extend the project for one year.

The HRD Sector arranged training activities for internal and external agencies like Kerala Horticultural Development Programmes, MILMA etc. Internal training was organized for SEU personnel at various levels. The Sector continues networking with various agencies for acquiring more projects in future.

Two Missions visited the SEUF during this half year.- The support mission of Mr. Sjef Gussenhoven, Mr. Blokland, Ms. Christine Van Wijk, and Mr. Den Tuinder and SRC Support Mission of Mr. Core Dietvorst. The support mission was concentrating in TSU and Clean Kerala and they had several meetings with Govt: officials. Mr. Den Tuinder was looking into the progress of the preparation of Kerala II Projects.

Mr. Core had reviewed the present resource facilities in SEUF and given recommendation on "how to go forward in the setting up of a Sector Resource Centre." The activities in connection with the setting up of Sector Resource Centre is ongoing. The available books and periodicals were reviewed and system of keeping books and periodicals were tried.

The Jeevapoorna Women Masons, Advisory Committee had submitted its recommendations and an Accountant was posted for streamlining the accounts. The new projects like the one funded by Bilance were entrusted with Jeewoms with administrative and accounting support from SEUF finance personnel. It is felt that the society requires more managerial and administrative support.

The studies on Pay & Use latrine, Private initiatives in latrine building and potentialities of wells as a dependable source are completed and the collation of data and preparation of report writing started.

The Sector of Health and Hygiene education had been primarily concentrating during the period on activities related to Environmental Sanitation, WATSAN, Rural Sanitary Marts, Production Centres. and Women Mason Training .

The SEUF has shifted its office to new permises during this period. The present permises with ample space for offices and conference rooms made the functioning more pleasant and fruitful.

The SEUF Governing Council had appointed a Search Committee for recruiting Executive Director for the Foundation. The recruitment procedure was initiated during the period.

Other projects acquired and implimentation in progress are :-

UNICEF- CDD WATSAN in Alleppey. Production Centres, Mason Training and Rural Sanitary Marts in Kollam, Alleppey, Kottayam and Thrissur districts.

Bilance and CLF projects in Women's Devlopment.

District Panchayat support to Women and Gender Projects.

Sanitation construction in Kollam Municipality.

Hogenekkal Water Supply intervention in Tamilnadu

NETHERLANDS ASSISTED PROJECTS

2. NETHERLANDS ASSISTED PROJECTS

2.1 TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNIT

Background

In Kerala, the implementation of the national policy to devolve government tasks to the level of Panchayats is gradually taking shape. (See Annex. I for copy of the Government Order). In the Water Supply and Sanitation sector, discussions on ways and means to put the above policy into practice are still going on and will require some more time because the issues involved are technically and institutionally fairly complicated.

In this context, the SEU Foundation on the basis of its earlier involvement with NAP1 has already proposed to initiate demand driven programmes and community-based projects on Environmental Sanitation and Water Conservation on a pilot demonstration basis.

Several Panchayats had already expressed their interest in co-operating with SEUF to solve their problems in Water and Environmental Sanitation. Although SEUF has already acquired necessary skills in motivating and organising people around issue of water and sanitation, it is to be supplemented by technical expertise in the related fields. This requirement assumes added importance in the context that SEUF is expected to play a key role in the field of Information, Education & Communication (IEC) under the Clean Kerala Project of Government , supported by Government of Netherlands.

The Review and Support Mission for the Netherlands- assisted WSES projects visited Kerala during April 1997 and looked into the above issues. The situations narrated above offered enough justifications to the RSM to recommend inclusion of a short term technical support programme called Technical Support Unit (TSU) under SEUF to strengthen the ongoing Netherlands-assisted programmes in Kerala.

Subsequently it was decided to wind up the Operation and Maintenance Improvement Programme under KWA and set up TSU under SEUF by transferring the assets and the consultant team. Accordingly TSU was set up under SEUF and started functioning since October 1997.

During February 1998, a Dutch Support Mission visited the TSU field area, and had discussions with the persons concerned and was convinced of the scope and need to continue the activities of TSU, particularly those pertaining to establishing both

technical and institutional models of community based, sustainable and replicable water supply/environmental sanitation systems. However, the issues pertaining to institutional arrangements for carrying out these activities under Dutch assistance were not conclusively discussed and was expected to be resolved during the forthcoming visit of the Mission along with Mr. Bas Tuinder.

Meanwhile, TSU has made good progress in initiating alternative approaches in the field of water supply and environmental sanitation. While the activities under TSU are continuing as a regular programme of SEU, inputs from the consultant Team Leader under RSM budget has temporarily ended by 13 April, pending decisions on modalities of continued technical support from RSM to SEU.

Summary of Progress

This report summarises the progress made so far and highlights the important achievements. Some important events are highlighted below

Perumbadappu Panchayath

Although, Perumbadappu was facing drinking water problems, since a piped water scheme under KWA is being commissioned shortly, TSU did not want to take up any pilot programmes for alternative systems. A Panchayat level meeting was held at Panchayat Office on 5th November and decided to visit the problem areas on the next day. The TSU Team and the ward members jointly visited these areas and the findings of the visit were presented at the Panchayat meeting. At few locations close to the Canolli canal, where the wells yield non-potable water, it was decided to demonstrate how the quality of these wells can be improved. A public well at Ayirur (Ward 8), used by about 10 households was identified for this purpose and the users meeting was also held. Besides at few places we are also planning to construct roof water harvesting tanks, which collect rain water that can be used during non rainy seasons. All these construction works will be taken up by the end of May 1998.

Regarding solid waste disposal, although the problem is existing in the Puthenpally town, TSU could not initiate any demonstration programme because adequate land for waste disposal is yet to be acquired by the Panchayat.

Chekode Panchayath

Chekode represents typical problems of high lands with high hills, steep slopes and deep valleys. Most of the hill tops face water shortage. There are no piped water supply schemes existing in the entire Panchayat. The main sources of drinking water are open dug wells and springs which are tapped through flexible hoses.

Regarding solid waste disposal, Chekode did not pose a major problem because the population lives in scattered settlements and the towns are very small in size. Hence demonstration of waste disposal was not taken up in Chekode.

TSU has proposed to take up three types of demonstration structures in the water sector Viz. development and protection of spring water, watershed development to increase the yield of springs and roof water harvesting. Important achievements are discussed below:

Watershed Development

In the ward No.I, a proposal for providing drinking water to Kottaparambu, Marapparambu, Pallikuthu, Nellikuthu and adjoining areas, is approved under the Cheekode Panchayat plan. This scheme envisages digging up a well in a low lying area, pumping up to the highest point in Kottaparambu and distributing by gravity pipes. The beneficiaries are organised and have agreed to contribute RS 5 Lakhs which constitutes about 65% of the total cost. They have already raised a contribution of Rs 1.75 Lakhs. As this scheme is very expensive, TSU was requested to look into alternative proposal.

A natural perennial spring called Kooliyottu Chola, is being used (primarily for bathing) by more than 100 families living in Kalakandi Harijan colony, Kottaparambu Harijan Colony and Marapparambu and adjoining areas. If this spring is developed properly, surplus water is expected to be available that can be pumped up for supply to Kottaparambu, and Kalakandy, whereas the original pumping scheme can meet the requirements of Pallikuthu, and adjoining areas.

TSU agreed to take up the programme subject to the following conditions:

1. Possibility of extracting adequate water without affecting the bathing facilities. This will be established through actual measurement of flow via a siphon pipe and the corresponding water level in the bathing tank during peak summer
2. The land holders in the catchment area of the spring (called Kalakandi Watershed), are prepared to take up soil and water conservation measures in their lands so as to prevent siltation and increased recharge to spring

Series of meetings with the concerned NHGs resulted in the acceptance of our conditions and the work started in February, 1998. Following activities were carried out:

Water Use/Availability Studies

Water Use/Availability Studies were conducted in Kalakandy, Maranparambu, Kottapparambu, Puliychal, Kanhiri and Kundumannu. Two volunteers from each NHG were selected and trained for conducting the survey. They visited each and every house within the concerned NHG and the data was collected. No fee or honorarium was paid for this survey.

Participatory Mapping

Mapping was done in Kalakandy, Maranparambu, Kottapparambu, Puliychal, Kanhiri and Kundumannu NHGs. The survey maps (Scale 1:4000) available at the concerned village office were collected and enlarged by photocopying to get a map of

1:2000. This map with landmarks, survey boundaries, major roads and rivers was considered as the base map. On the base map the TSU Draughts man located all the houses, perennial and non-perennial water sources (wells, ponds, springs, streams), roads and footpaths with the participation and help of NHG volunteers and community.

Topographic Survey

Topographic Survey work was initiated in Kalakandy and Kottaparambu areas.

Construction of Check Dams

A natural perennial spring called Kooliyottu Chola, is being used (primarily for bathing) by more than 100 families living in Kalakandi, Kottaparambu, Marapparambu and adjoining areas. A non-perennial stream is also passing very near to this spring. As a result of series of meetings with the concerned NHGs, people are aware of the need and necessity to conserve water and soil for the sustainability of the spring. A combined meeting of all these NHGs has decided to construct a number of checkdams in the stream and a special committee was formed to co-ordinate the work.. The TSU team and this committee members visited the stream and identified 24 sites suited for checkdam construction. The NHGs offered two granite quarries free of cost and the transportation of boulders from quarry to work site as their contribution.

The blasting work will be started by 1st week of April and construction will be finished by 2nd week of May.

Rain Water Harvesting Systems

Following activities were initiated to demonstrate scope of Rain Water Harvesting Systems:

Roof water collection through Ferro-cement tanks

One 5000 lit capacity storage tank using ferrocement technique and connected to the roof through pipes to collect the rain water falling over the roof was constructed in the house of Mr.Manirathan with the following initial objectives:

1. To provide training in construction to some selected masons in the locality
2. To provide training in construction to the SEU staff (sanitary supervisors)
3. To demonstrate and popularise this system in the region

Subsurface Tank

In the Muduvallur school, a tank of 6m X 5m X 3.5m (3m below and .5m above ground) is proposed to be constructed by digging in hard laterite, concreting the bottom floor, cement plastering the sides, laterite wall above the ground and concrete slab to cover to store about 100000 litres by diverting the rain water from the school

roof to supply about 3 lpcd to about 650 students for about 50 days in summer when the school well dries. The decision to start the work is taken in a joint meeting with TSU and the Parent Teachers Association committee. PTA will contribute partially. The work is to be taken up after one or two rain to soften the laterite for easy cutting of laterite stone.

Converting an abandoned well to a rain water collection tank

At Kanakkodenkunnu in the Ward VII, a Panchayat well met with hard rock and remains dry excepting during the monsoon. This well, located on a high elevation is expected to benefit about 8 families, but at the same time is a nuisance to the people with the impending danger of children falling into it. Hence there was a request to close the well.

But TSU instead, in a meeting with the surrounding families, suggested to convert the same into a rain water collection tank by laying concrete at bottom, plastering the sides and covering with concrete slab. The rain water falling over the nearby roof will be diverted to the well through a filter. The people around agreed to the proposition and expressed their willingness even to contribute some labour.

Community water supply through Springs

Chekode Panchayat has many perennial springs which are being tapped by individuals through flexible hoses for drinking purposes. Scope of using these sources for community water supply has already been established in the southern districts of Kerala through NGO initiative. Hence in order to demonstrate this approach to the villagers, a pilot programme was proposed to tap a spring viz. Elayinkavu in Ward X, transporting this water, by gravity pipes and supplying the same to about 45 families belonging to Kundumannu Harijan Colony and neighbouring areas of Ward Nos: X & XII.

About 10 families living around the spring come there for taking bath. Hence the flow measurements to establish the minimum summer flow without affecting the bathing facilities is being carried out. Users meetings were held twice and local volunteers were selected and trained to conduct the water use/availability survey. The survey and the participatory mapping was conducted in December 1997. The beneficiaries have accepted the proposition, assured their contribution as labour and the owner of the spring has agreed to part away with land. The flow of spring was measured in last week of march. The work will be taken up in the post monsoon season of 1998.

Kondotti Panchayath

Kondotti was selected basically to demonstrate water conservation schemes suitable for typical lateritic country and in order to demonstrate the waste disposal systems. The fact that the Panchayat offered full co-operation and support also contributed towards selection of Kondotti Panchayat. Following activities have already been initiated:

Community Water Supply in Puliyanchal Neighbourhood

Many places within Kondotti occur on lateritic hills where the wells tend to dry during summer. TSU selected the Puliyanchal Neighbourhood in Ward IX which is a typical area with this problem and is planning to introduce measures to solve the water problem on a sustainable basis. Formation of NHGs, water-use survey, well survey etc. has been completed with the active participation of trained volunteers from the NHGs. The water source and the house mapping has been completed.

Meanwhile, the villagers have identified a spot for digging an open well in a small micro watershed. The spot is reportedly favourable for a good yielding well. Besides, by taking up water conservation measures in the catchment the sustainability of the source can also assured. The water is to be pumped up to a high spot and then to be distributed through gravity pipes. The necessary technical studies will soon be taken up.

Soild Waste Management in Kondotti Town

With the active support of Panchayat members, merchants and other business men of Kondotti Town, a detailed market survey to ascertain the quantum and nature of the waste was completed. Kondotti Panchayat has acquired some land for waste disposal which is being developed (constructing approach road, levelling etc.) Meanwhile it is proposed to demonstrate various waste disposal systems on a very small scale by introducing sorting and disposing non bio-degradable waste at source and worm-composting the bio-degradable waste. Demonstration of bio-dung composting followed by vermi-composting has been successfully initiated and is on going. Sorting the waste at source, and marketing the non decomposable waste will be started soon.

Clean Colony Programme

Thythottam colony located near the fish market consisting of about 46 families engaged in Beedi making, faces acute environmental problem due to the absence of any arrangement for safe disposal of the solid and liquid wastes. Due to the close proximity to the latrine leach pits and the open drains, the wells are highly contaminated. The drains are choked and floods during monsoon.

The residents of the colony are very co-operative and have very good rapport with SEUF because of the earlier sanitation programmes. As per the request of the residents and the Panchayat, it was proposed to take up Thythottam colony under Clean Colony Programme of TSU .

Following activities have already been initiated

1. Demonstration of house hold vermi composting
2. Demonstration of Circular Kitchen Garden
3. A committee has already been formed under Clean Colony Programme.
4. Discussions to acquire an abandoned well (good yield but contaminated water) as a common source for supply with simple treatment is going on.

Meetings

Many meetings were held at various levels to discuss issues pertaining to implementation of the programme. Annexure -II summarises the salient features of these meetings

Training Programmes

A number of training programmes were conducted for SEUF staff, masons, local volunteers and housewives covering the field of water use and well monitoring, participatory mapping, topographic survey, traditional water source development and solid waste management. Annexure - III summarises the various training programmes conducted.

Exposure Trips

The details of exposure trips are given in Annexure - IV

Documentation

The various activities are to be documented in the video-tapes to use as a learning material for the capacity building of the technical staffs of the SEUF and to share the knowledge with other interested groups / institutions for developing successful models in the field of Water and Environmental Sanitation. Steps have been taken to document the following activities

1. The Ferro- cement Tank construction
2. Traditional water source development
3. Watershed development.
4. Sanitary protection of wells.
5. Turbidity removal of open wells.
6. Clean colony programme.
7. Solid waste disposal.
8. Sub surface storage tank for rain water.
9. Converting abandoned well in to rainwater storage tank
10. Rain water storing on terrace.

2.2 WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

2.2.1 Pilot Project in Gender Awareness , Athiyannoor.

This is a project aimed at creating gender awareness among Panchayat members and Peoples Groups for Women's Advancement (PGWA). The project area covers 7 panchayats of Athiyannoor block in Trivandrum District.

The project was started on 21st April 1997 with a Project Officer and an assistant put in place.

Objectives

- To raise the awareness of panchayat members on the socio - cultural factors that inhibit women's participation in developmental activities at panchayat level.
- To help form sustainable Peoples Groups for Women's Advancement.

In order to attain these objectives, activities were planned at various levels and carried out with the full participation of the elected members and PGWA which was later named as Kerala Vanitha Vikasana Samithy.

Major activities

- General information and orientation to panchayats.
- Formation of gender team in each panchayats.
- 3 days residential gender training to the Gender Team.
- Preparation of work plan by Gender team
- Half day to one day orientation to all panchayat members by Gender team with guidance from project staff.
- Women's grama sabha in each panchayat to form PGWA/KVVS.
- Orientation to KVVS at panchayat level
- Orientation by NABARD to KVVS
- Formation of Self Help Groups (SHG)

- Orientation to KVVS office bearers on gender awareness and functioning of SHGs (2 days)
- Second training to gender team and KVVS representatives.(2 days)
- Review meetings
- Circulation of gender related reading materials to KVVS and SHGs.
- Regular gender education sessions at SHGs.
- Assessment visit by NABARD officials.
- Study visit by office bearers of SHGs to well functioning SHGs in Nedumangad.
- Evaluation meeting of Gender team and representatives of KVVS.

Some Significant Processes

A gender team consisting of all the women members of the grama panchayats and 2 sympathetic male members, was formed and 3 day residential training was imparted in the month of May 1997. This was followed by orientation in gender to all the panchayat members. There was a general welcome from all the participants. Action plans were drawn up in each panchayat, to carry out gender awareness programmes. Thus each panchayat allotted dates to convene " women only grama sabhas" to form Kerala Vanitha Vikasana Samithi, in order to raise a group of awakened women to support women panchayat members and organise gender development programmes in the wards.

Response of women to vanitha grama sabha was quite good; between 40-60 women participated. Topics like the backwardness of women in the society, problems of women, its reasons and solutions, the role of women in development, the need for women's groups etc were introduced using posters, slides and group discussions.

Kerala Vanitha Vikasana Samithi was born from such grama sabhas, and president, secretary and treasurer were elected. A two day residential training was then organised in two batches for all the presidents and secretaries of KVVS. It was an exciting experience for most of the members; many of them had never been to such residential training; The training could help to build enthusiasm, confidence and awareness about their need to grow as a group.

Each KVVS was motivated to organise groups after the model of NABARD, which is called Self Help Groups. This was done in view of enabling the gender team and KVVS to establish sustainable groups for women's advancement in each ward. A competitive spirit could be seen in many wards.

Special seminars were organised with the help of NABARD to form SHGs.

To this day 63 SHGs are functioning with regular weekly meetings, savings bank accounts etc. The NABARD officials visited a few of the SHGs in the month of March and found their level of performance quite appreciable. To quote Mr. P. S. Mohan Asst. General Manager NABARD ".....It is heartening to observe that the field staff of SEUF and some active members of grama panchayats with the help of Vanitha Vikasana Samithies could successfully motivate very poor women to organize into SHGs..... There is good potential for developing these groups into strong informal institutions of women."

Documentation

A detailed documentation of the process and progress of the project is being done. It is very interesting and informative to read the comments and reactions of the various categories of persons involved in the project, either during gender training/ education programmes or during informal interactions. While some of them favoured such programmes, others felt threatened that it will disturb the social system. The examples cited below will give some hints towards the reactions of people.

*"The gender training can surely motivate and give a push to women to be actively and responsibly participate in the developmental activities. It is important that both women and men work together towards it".
Mr. Balanandan from Thiruvallam Panchayat.*

Smt. P. Syamala was of opinion that even if women and men work together women will always be considered inferior".

Mr. Rajendran, was very sceptical. He said "such orientations and educations will only violate the harmony and peace at home"

"One third of the whole families in India depend up on the income of women. But we have a feeling that man is the head of the family and he is the main source of income and women's income is just a supplementary income or a additional income. Society is not ready to admit the work load and the heavy responsibility of women. The gender discrimination is severe in the field of manual labour. Women do not get equal payment with men for the same work.

For the welfare of women, Economic independence is most important. When a woman gets economic freedom, she gets ready to fight against injustices". Opined Smt. Sreekumary.

" To attain equality of men and woman in the society we have to organize women and create awareness" said Mr. Radhakrishnan.

Smt. Sreekala said " At present women are not ready to come out and they do not like to work with women in the society. The main obstacle is that if women become active especially in the political field rumors spread out and it will spoil their life".

Mr. Ibrahim said, "In the past in the joint family system women were always in the kitchen. They were not supposed to come out even to the front of their house premises. But the situation is entirely different now in nuclear family. Majority of the women of nuclear families go out for employment and because of this reason they can experience more freedom. The independence or liberation is always based on the economic independence."

The opinion of Mr. Jayakumar, " If the woman gets a chance she can rise up in the society but now what is happening? They are not getting chance or even if they are getting opportunities they fail to utilize them. To prevent this, strengthening of women though massive awareness creation programme is essential. Women should be organized at the grass root level".

Mr. Unni said , "Development of a society can be attained through emancipation of women to a status equal to that of men. This requires a total change in the social structure which can only be realised by more and more women coming to the forefront in movements of changes".

" The difficult situation of women themselves becoming enemy to women's emancipation requires intense awareness programme which should include analytical and reflective sessions".

A few weeks after the project started, some of the male members of the gender training remarked that now our women members (panchayat members) have begun to react to various topics discussed and make it a point to make their voice heard in Panchayat meetings.

When the KVVS meetings and orientations were held, similar observations and reactions could be heard. *" It is good to have KVVS; but if I involve actively I am sure to earn a bad name, and my home will be a broken home "*

"I am hopeful - this is the first time I participate and learn something like this. If all men and women get an opportunity to participate in such education programmes, change is bound to occur" said a member of the KVVS.

" Many such groups after working for some period slowly fade away. Such predicament should not happen to these groups".

"It is long time since we were inactive and doing nothing about our problems; it is the time for awakening".

Review meetings were held in the months of 1997 November and 1998 January and the progress was found to be satisfactory except for one or two panchayats.

Evaluation

The evaluation meeting of the Gender Team was convened on April 4th at Animation centre Trivandrum. 38 representatives of the gender team participated. A questionnaire was prepared for this purpose and all the participants were asked to fill in these forms. (See Annex V).

The chief findings of evaluation are as follows;

On the objectives of the project, respondents stated the following as the most prominent viz **ensure role of women in development activities (90%); develop gender perspective (80%)**

For the realisation of the above project objectives, the most useful activities carried out were, **formation of Self Help Groups (90%) and activities ensuring participation of women (60%)**

To the question how they perceive the activities towards achieving the objective, majority said **'direction towards economic self reliance (60%) and the new gain of women coming together (71%)**. They also reported that usually groups in panchayats are formed mostly on political basis just to get grants, where as in this programme there was no promise of any economic benefit. The Self Help Group was the result of an organic growth rather than the initial motivation.

Women actually involved in the programme also faced problems. According to the respondents the most frequent among them were **'malicious comments of society (85%) and party-political interference (65%)** But they stated that they are now more confident to face them (former) and gaining perspective for a non-political approach.

The major impact of the programme in the Panchayat development scene, according to majority, has been the **new emphasis gained to' pro-women activities in development programme (65%)**

The most important lesson learned from the programme has been the **new conviction on the crucial role of women in the development of people and social transformation with gender equality (70%)** .

Almost everyone said that they will put their heart and soul in to the programme in days to come to continue activities, as they realised its impact.

The groups have won the appreciation of officials of NABARD. For instance Mr.Iyer, Asst. .Manager , NABARD who also attended the evaluation meeting said "it is indeed true awakening of understrength". He also said: "women are usually engaged by first getting fund. But here they are organised from where they are and what they have. The SHG's becomes the avenue for expression on thinking and judge on women's issues and develop capacity".

2.2.2 Gender Analysis Workshop

SEU Foundation's WID sector was fortunate to get the expert services of Ms. BIRGIT MADSEN, Senior advisor of DANIDA Water & Sanitation project, Cuddalore, to facilitate a workshop on Gender Analysis for the SEU Senior staff. The workshop was conducted at Bharat Tourist Home, Ernakulam, during February 2-4, 1998. 19 staff members participated full time (See Annex. VI for the list)

Objectives.

By the end of this workshop the participants will:

- Be familiar with the vital importance of women and gender analysis for sustainable Water and Sanitation Programmes.
- Understand why and when gender analysis should be integrated with the Project Cycle.
- Be familiar with the UN and donor agencies commitment to a gender - and WID approach in development cooperation.

The objectives of the workshop was evolved on the basis of the needs expressed by SEU Foundation.

Sessions and activities

Role play on gender discrimination

The ice breaker exercise on gender discrimination itself unveiled the doubts and lack of clarity of the term Gender. It was felt that this word gender was a quite misunderstood terminology. Though gender aims at both women and men in sensitising them for an equal footing in all aspects of human life and existence, it is mistaken for Feminism by some. Gender is the result of several variables like socialisation, education, ideologies, religion, culture, politics, economics etc. Hence it refers to the social difference between women and men, that are learned over time and have wide variations within and between cultures.

Through the role plays, actual life situations were presented bringing out forcefully the discriminative structures in different areas of life. One of the groups enacted the discrimination existing in giving higher education to children. The dowry threat hangs before the girl as a menace, and parents become calculative of the investment they make on girls and boys.

Another group was rather over active in depicting the belittling ways of 'Pennukanal' (first formal encounter of the boy with the girl for marriage proposal along with the elders). The boy who seemed a dull headed punk was only concerned about the

dowry. All the rich qualities and academic achievements of the girl was of no value. Though educated, the girl was deprived of the right to refuse to marry this boy. The social values that gives no weight at all the worth of the girl need urgent change.

The political exploitation and discrimination was exhibited by another group. In Grama Panchayats, the women members were repeatedly asked to shut their mouth; and when the time for decisions come they try to excuse women and make them believe that these men are so considerate to them to let them go before it's too dark. But once they leave the place, the men take decisions!

How women presidents are made a puppet of the dominant males was depicted by another group. In this the all knowing male makes all the interventions and decisions and the woman president becomes a rubber stamp.

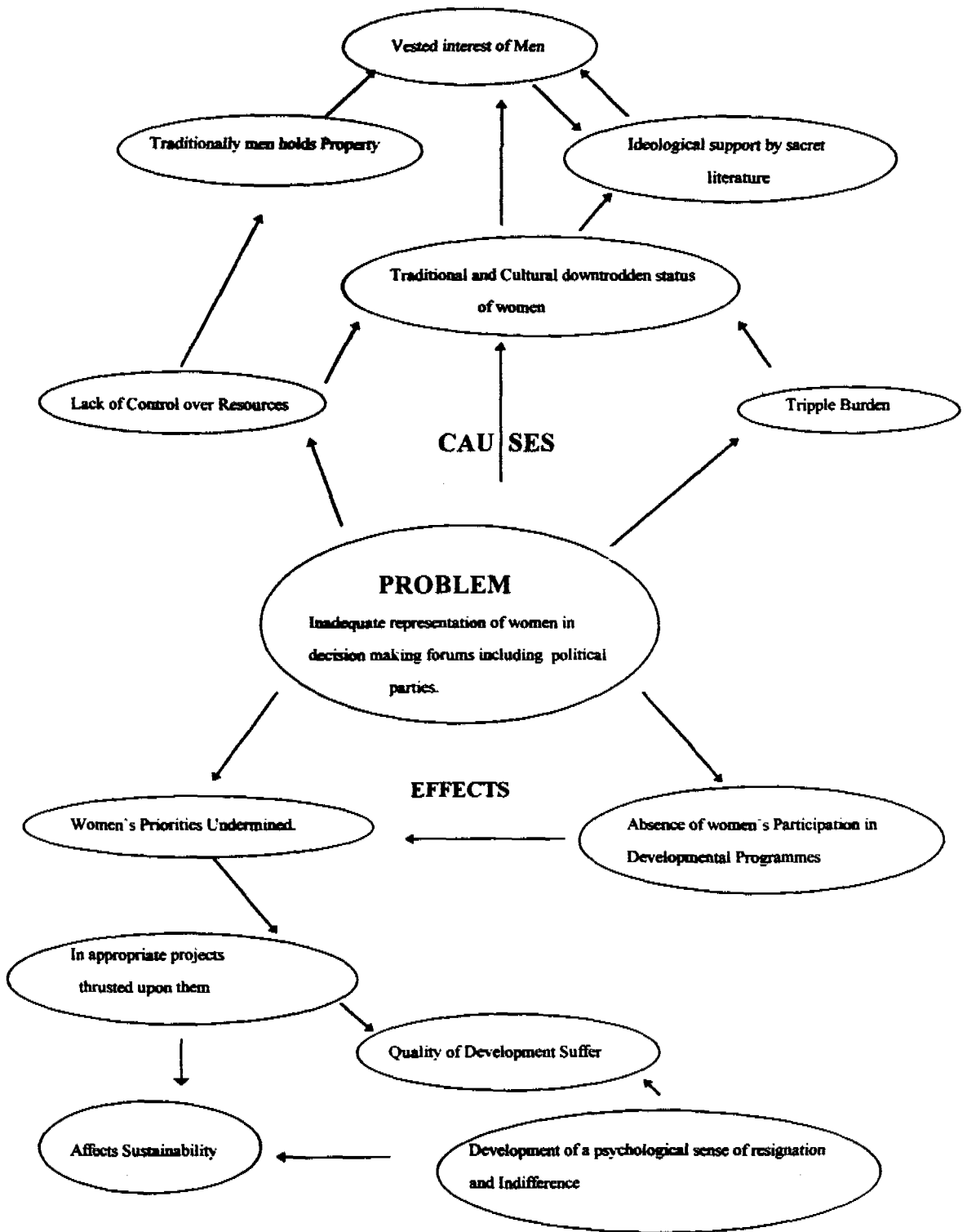
The role plays were thus excellent techniques to become sensitized of the various exploitative/ discriminative structures existing in our society. The discussions that followed generated ample opportunities to share each ones mind on the subject.

Definitions, conceptual frame work and explanation of gender analysis -

Gender analysis can be used as an effective tool to create the foundation for realising the WID policy. The need for MAINSTREAMING WID into all development efforts, agenda setting, gender specific analysis and its relevance, the why, when and how of gender specific analysis etc. were dealt lucidly.

Women specific problems

Inorder to help the group become aware of the problems existing in the society with regards to women, their causes, effects and solutions, group work was proposed. Each group worked out specific situations and presented in a variety of forms. For examples the following charts shows the presentation of 1 group



women specific problems: causes, effects

Women's Human Rights.

- Promote and protect the human rights of women, through the full implementation of all human rights instruments, especially the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against women
- Ensure equality and non discrimination under the law and in practice.
- Achieve legal literacy.

Gender Screening exercise

Gender screening of SEU foundations project proposals was an effective way to check how gender sensitive is SEUF. It was unanimously noted that SEU Foundation was not sufficiently gender specific as the proposals clearly lacked gender specificity.

Presentation of selected recommendations of World Bodies.

The resource person was abundant with materials/ notes and handouts related to gender and WID in the international context. The UN documents (recommendations) in the platform for action (PFA) of the United Nations 4th world conference on women, 1995, selected donor : commitment to PFA (DANIDA, DUTCH), the document on the Convention on the elimination of all forms of Discriminations against women; women's Human rights etc. are to be mentioned.

2.2.3 Jeevapoorna Women Mason's Society (JEEWOMS)

JEEWOMS have now grown out of their little village and reached out to work in far away places, residing out of their homes in rented buildings. Most of them have discovered the number of opportunities for them to earn better wages, develop their own capabilities, improve their skills and become better persons. Through Rural Sanitation Marts of UNICEF, groups of women masons are being trained in 4 districts Viz. Kottayam, Thrissur, Alleppy and Kollam. Nearly 135 women are thus on the road to becoming masons. Another 2 groups under the district Panchayats have started to be trained in Kollam and Thrissur. Members of Jeewoms functioned as trainers for these programmes.

Loyola college of Social Sciences requested the expertise of JEEWOMS to construct model latrine in their extension project area, so to motivate more women to come

forward to acquire the skill in masonry. They highly appreciated the skills, competence, confidence and the maturity manifested by the women masons.

During 97-98 the JEEWOMS embarked on house construction and 12 of them underwent training, and constructed 12 houses. Though Vellangalore Panchayat had agreed to entrust the construction of houses in the Panchayat under HUDCO, it did not materialise, as the legalities involved were not conducive for the group to take it up. The amount allotted was far too short, and if the JEEWOMS took it up, they would have to meet the balance amount, which the owner of the household would otherwise be responsible. Hence the group decided not to take up the offer.

The group continue to work in Panchayats where SEUF sanitation programme is ongoing. They prepare the bricks in all the Panchayats and construct latrines in some panchayaths. The hollow block production unit at Kadappuram caters to the supply of hollow and solid bricks to this Panchayat for latrine construction.

At society's office in Engandiyoor hand made bricks, crassises, pots for ornamental plants etc. are produced for the general public based on orders.

Amazing capacity and confidence is developed in the members. The secretary has become capable of managing all purchases like sand, cement, metals (jally) moulds, etc. and distribute them to the various places of work. She has shown great perseverance, and takes up any amount of hardship to manage the daily affairs. She is herself doing all the business. contacting electricity offices for current to the factory, operates joint bank accounts, distributes work, collect payment cheques from Panchayats, maintain stock register etc. She has often to face tough times with the union of head load workers for tariffs to loading- unloading hollow blocks. She did not hesitate to climb on the Lorry and go along with them to the places where the bricks were to be distributed, for she found them to play trick on her. She could thus rectify the situation.

On the recommendation of the Embassy, SEUF had arranged a team to assess the performance of JEEWOMS. The team visited the group and studied the various aspects like management, accounting, technical capabilities, strength as a group, etc. The group recommended that SEUF should give managerial and technical support to JEEWOMS.

An accountant is temporarily posted, especially to manage the BILANCE accounts, and to help keep the society's books of accounts in proper manner.

2.2.4 Gender Backstopping of Indo Dutch projects

Mrs. Vanitha Mukerjee, appointed by the Dutch Embassy for Backstopping of WID activities in the Netherlands assisted projects in the state visited SEU Foundation at Thrissur and Kollam in November 98.

This was in continuation of the decisions taken at the workshop held at Nimrana Fort for WID consultants, organised by the Embassy. At the workshop it became more and more clear that most of the projects needed strengthening of the WID staff members. The embassy therefore resorted to appoint resource persons to facilitate interactions on WID issues in NAP mainstream projects for each state. Based on the principle of empowerment, the WID policy, as laid down by the Development Assistance committee in OECD, stresses the active involvement of women in the development process. Hence the Netherlands has initiated the following policies for WID activities.

- a. Consulting women on project design
- b. Involving local women in project implementation.
- c. Identifying and removing obstacles to womens participation,
- d. Utilising WID expertise throughout the project cycle.

According to the T.O.R. of the WID backstopping: the consultant was asked to visit the bilateral projects. provide backstopping to WID specialists of the project. to be tuned to the standard progress reporting cycle of the projects themselves, assist in preparing WID status report for the project, which should include the following.

- Describe the way women are consulted in the design of the project, both in terms of the original design. monitoring its progress and evaluation. any bottlenecks encountered and solutions found (at the policy level, institutional and organisational).
- Describe how women have been active participants during the implementation of the project. any bottlenecks encountered and solutions found (at the policy level, institutional and organisational).
- Describe and analyse the constraints to female participation in the project, and which conditions must be created (including financial) in order to enhance women's autonomy. Indicate how the project itself may be a factor to overcome (some) of these constraints.
- Describe how W & D expertise is planned to ensure the full participation of women.

Discussions were held with WID team and Issues of relevance were freely discussed. A training also was conducted on " Reporting and Report writing for WID activities , methods, design and content". Field visits in different scheme areas were also carried out. Besides Jeevapoorna Women Mason's programme was also studied in detail.

The backstopping exercise was indeed a positive and beneficial one to the WID section.

For details of the report of the backstopping , see excerpts from Mrs. Vanitha Mukherjee's Report (Annex. VII)

2.2.5 Other WID Activities

- Motivation and support was given to the training of women masons at Ambalapuzha, Alleppy district; On the 5th of January, Director, WID participated in the inauguration of the training. Two expert masons Money V.R. and Money P.P., from the JEEWOMS were deputed to train the group.
- Director, WID Participated in the workshop on composting by earth worms and Vermi culture, organised by Director Health Education and Environmental Sanitation at Mararikulam.
- Orientation training in developing Rural Sanitation Mart supported by UNICEF was conducted by the registered office at Trivandrum, and 2 ladies from JEEWOMS along with the Field organisor in Charge Mrs.Renuka V.K. and the Sanitation Supervisor Mr.Roby Varghese attended the training on 12th January '98
- Wrote articles on JEEWOMS for waterline.
- Director, WID Participated in the regular meetings of the Thrissur district Panchayat for Women's development. Prepared 2 projects for District Panchayat on gender and skill development. The implementation of both the project is taken up by SEUF.
- Staff, WID Participated in the planning sessions of the district, blocks and grama Panchayats, dealing with women's development programmes.
- **Radio Talk:** The WID Director on request of the Thrissur station delivered a talk on "The invisible people"., (Adrisiya Janatha)

2.3 HEALTH AND HYGIENE PROMOTION

The Sector of Health and Hygiene Promotion had been primarily concentrating during the period on activities related to Environmental sanitation , WATSAN, Rural Sanitary Marts, Production Centres, Women Mason training etc. , most of which in collaboration with UNICEF.

Hygiene Promotion activities in ongoing Sanitation Programmes are now being carried out by trained Health Promotion Teams (HPT) with supervisory support from SEUF. This is in line with the new approach of Foundation to make Panchayath and people self reliant in matters of training and promotional activities. It should be said here that the ongoing Peoples Campaign is indirectly supporting in finding greater participation from local people.

In the changed circumstances of Sectorial Priority in the State and in the context of broader definition of Sanitation , SEUF during the reporting period, had been emphasising other components of Sanitation (other than Household latrine).

In this spirit SEUF has initiated Solid Waste Management and Vermicomposting in some Panchayaths.

Special emphasis, based on our earlier experience in Koipuram panchayth , was given during this period for Colony Sanitation. In fact IEC Cell and Panchayth bodies have shown great interest in the programme and this is included as one of the components of Env. Sanitation in Clean Kerala Programme.

2.3.1 School Health Clubs

School Health Clubs promoted by SEUF are working in schools with a supervisory support from SEUF. SEUF directly supports in the preparation of Action Plan for the year and monitoring and evaluation of health club activities.

2.3.2 Monitoring of Latrines

As part of SEUF's support to the ongoing sanitation programme, systematic monitoring were being carried out in certain areas, the result of which was fed back to the community for improvement activities.

A sample of the result of one such monitoring shows indication of inadequate use of soap for washing. (See table below)

Name of Panchayath: Irimbilium (Malappuram district)

Total no of Latrines Monitored:548

Period :March 1998

SI #	Indicators	Positive		Negative	
		#	%	#	%
1	Use of Latrines	548	100	0	0
2	General Cleanliness	539	98.4	09	1.6
3	Cleanliness of Pan	537	98	11	2.0
4	Cleanliness of area surrounding Pan	541	98.7	7	1.3
5	Colour fading of the Pan	539	98.4	9	1.6
6	Traces of faecal dried particles in the Pan	543	99.1	5	0.9
7	Cracks in the Pan	28	5.1	520	94.9
8	Water Seal				
	a. Only water	538			
	b. Water and traces of faecal particles	10	98.2		
	c. Only faecal particles	0	1.8		
9	Water inside the toilet	351	64	197	36
10	Water outside but nearby	148	27.1	400	72.9
11	Soap outside/ nearby	149	27.2	399	72.8
12	Traces of faeces around the house	8	1.5	540	98.5
13	Good condition of the roof	548	100	0	0
14	Good condition of the door	537	98	11	2
15	General conditions- flies etc.				
	a. Presence of flies	28	5.1		
	b. Presence of Mosquitoes	28	5.1		
	c. Bad odour	9	1.6		
16	Use by Children	206/24 7	83.4	41	16.6
17	Functionality complaints	0	0		
18	Awareness - Channel changing	548	100		
19	Diarrhoeal diseases I n the family	19	3.5		
20	Separate container for storing water	421	76.8		

The very slow habit formation in the matter of use of soap is one of the major health promotion problems and challenge, the sector is facing.

2.4. HRD /IEC/ NETWORKING ACTIVITIES

2.4.1 Environment creation campaign; Clean Kerala programme.

An intense Clean Kerala campaign at State, District, Block, Gram Panchayat, Ward and Neighbourhood Group (NHG) levels was conducted throughout Kerala in collaboration with the Rural Development Department, Govt. of Kerala as an initiation into the Total Sanitation Programme. The Districts in which the programmes were conducted with SEU as resource persons were, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Kollam, Pathanamthitta and Thiruvananthapuram.

The Programmes included Training of Trainers, workshops, orientation for Assistant Education Officers and Headmasters of Educational Institutions, support in situation analysis and action plan. SEUF was also invited by the Public Relations Department, Govt. of Kerala to present a paper on "People's Participation in Environmental Sanitation Programme" at a Seminar organised by them in the Clean Kerala context.

Programmes for IEC activities in Manjeri Municipality have been planned with their Health Task Force. This focused on Training of Trainer's Programme, support to and monitoring of their planned health activities.

2.4.2 HRD Programmes and Proposals

Five Day's State level Training cum Workshop was conducted for Technical Officers of Kerala Horticulture Development Programme (KHDP) - a project financed by the Commission of European Communities.

This was a challenging experience for the HRD team. It boosted up their confidence and proved their professional competence to plan, adapt, implement and make appropriate changes as per the suitability and demands/needs of the group as well as of their management. A training manual and detailed documentation through a training report was made as part of the activity. Steps are on to take up a similar venture with Horticultural group of Gujarat Agro Industrial Corporation, Ahmedabad.

The participants had rated the programme as 'very good' in terms of adaptability, usefulness and participation.

The objectives of the training programme were acquisition of the following at the end of the training:

- I. An increased level of knowledge, attitude and skill in
 - a. Participatory Techniques in Community Participation
 - b. Methods of Sustaining Community Participation and
 - c. Participatory Planning and Management
- II. Improved self confidence and interpersonal relationships in working with the community.

National level training cum Workshop on Human Resources Management and Development Initiatives for Officers in Water, Sanitation and Development Sector was also conducted during this period (Four days). Though intended to be a follow-up programme of our 1997 February Workshop on 'Participatory Techniques in Community Participation and Management', as per requests from organizations to include new participants also in the same, it was conducted with both old and new faces which afforded sharing and learning opportunities.

Besides participatory methodologies, the programme gave thrust to topics such as people's planning in the development process including budgeting and Kerala's ninth plan process (success and failure stories), personality development, managerial roles of human resource development personnel, training and communication skill development and overall capacity building of the participants.

The objectives of the workshop were.

- to analyse merits and constraints of participatory training methodologies and to learn strategies to overcome these constraints.
- to understand concepts of human resource management in the context of participatory development and management,
- to learn different aspects of project formulation including preparation of a small-scale project,
- to understand gender aspects in the development context, and
- to improve personal and professional capacities related to human resource management and development.

Staff Development Programme (Five Days) was also conducted for field level functionaries 13 Sanitation Supervisors and 2 Field Organisers with focus on the ensuring Total Sanitation Programme and SEUF's role in it as a capacity building institution.

In this programme a very detailed need assessment related to their areas of strength and weaknesses, needs and requirements in the context of their future roles as Block Resource Persons to train the Block level teams were undertaken, so also their role perceptions, present job functions, preferred future roles, interests and aptitudes and self analysis inventories were made.

With the primary objective of integration of technical and social inputs related to Water and Sanitation, the training team devoted their initial session to vent out their field frustrations and problems and the group themselves arrived at solutions to sort the problems. The training plan was finalised with the group based on their own requirements. Topics thus included in the programme were,

- Gender concepts and awareness
- Skills in community interaction
- Integration of technical and social inputs
- Activities of SEU in the Clean Kerala context
- Water Conservation and Management
- Liquid and Solid Waste Disposal
- Inter relationship between Water, Sanitation and Health
- Development of Participatory Training skills
- Field visits and
- Introduction to Computer Applications

The group expressed utmost appreciation and satisfaction at the outcome of the training and desired to have more frequent orientations to equip themselves to meet the challenges ahead. A detailed staff development programme report is under preparation.

2.4.3 Training Proposals

A package of draft training proposals for various categories of ICDS staff and also for its honorary workers were prepared and sent to the Director, Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of Kerala, during this reporting period. They include,

- a) for Programme Officers and Child Development Project Officers
- b) for ICDS (Integrated Child Development Programme) Supervisors and
- c) for Anganwadi workers

Detailed training design and curriculum to be sent after hearing from them further

Training proposals on the following topics were prepared and forwarded to the Indo-Swiss Dairy Project - MILMA, Calicut for 98-99 calendar year, as per their request.

The topics are,

- 1) Family Budgeting and Thrift
- 2) Income Generation Activities
- 3) Home Management
- 4) Health and Hygiene and
- 5) Consumer Rights

The participants would be field promoters of MILMA.

Planning Meeting of the training team for the first training (to be undertaken from 2nd April) i.e., on Family budgeting and thrift conducted.

Training Proposal for collaborating organization in the AIDS Prevention and Control Project of Voluntary Health Services, Tamil Nadu, prepared for the following groups:

1. Medical and Para Medical Staff of Govt. Departments
2. Non-Govt. Organizations as partners in AIDS Prevention and Control Project

Training proposal to Kerala Institute for Local Administration (KILA)/Govt. of Kerala prepared. Awaiting formal presentation after discussions with Director. KILA.

Specific Draft proposals for trainings for middle and junior level Govt. staff/local leaders on Inter personal relationships and People's Participation prepared.

Broadcast talks on Water, Health and Sanitation over the All India Radio

Participated and presented a paper on "SEU interventions in Water related areas through Community Participation" at World Water Day celebrations organized by the Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (CWRDM), Calicut.

Served as resource faculty for State State Level Training course for Engineers (Municipalities, Corporations, Kerala Water Authority etc.) on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes - conducted by CWRDM. Sanitation Programmes - Topic "Participatory Management of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes.

Served as resource faculty for under-graduate students B.Sc. Environmental Science of Maharaja's College, Cochin, for their introductory course on 'Environment and Water Management' conducted by the CWRDM, Calicut - Topic 'Participatory Management of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes.'

Addressed the Parent Teacher Association (P.T.A) Meeting of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, a prestigious educational institution in Calicut, " on the role of Parents and Teachers in the Personality Development of Children."

2.4.4 Networking Activities

Net working for possible future collaborations in programmes and activities were undertaken with the following institutions.

- Govt. of Maharashtra (from Co-ordinating Office)
- Kalahari Project “
- State Aids Cell “
- Asst. Development Commissioner, Calicut - For Total Sanitation Programme and Water Conservation Programme
- Mayor, Calicut Corporation and Secretary Calicut Corporation. - For Sanitation and Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes
- Director Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI) Kannapuram, Kannur District (for staff development programmes and income generation activities)

- Dist. Collector and Dist.Planning Officer, Wayanad District. - For Total Sanitation Programme.
- Executive Director, CWRDM, Calicut - For Joint Projects/Training
- Asst. General Manager, National Bank for Rural Development, NABARD, Kannur for income generation activities for rural youth.
- District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of Education, Govt. of India, New Delhi - to assess the status of our shortlisted stage as resource institution to train a pool of 250 resource persons in the functional area of Planning and Management.
- Reproductive and Child Health Programme Co-ordinator, Calicut Urban Programme - sponsored by the World Health Organisation. - Training Programme
- DANIDA, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka regarding training programmes
- UNICEF, Bihar, West Bengal, U.P and Madras regarding training programmes
- Director, Science and Technology Entrepreneur Development, (STED), Kerala for training programmes.

2.5 SECTOR RESOURCE CENTRE

Background

SEU which had been functioning as a 'Project Support Unit' (to KWA) since 1987 and has developed itself into a sector support unit with its decade of experience in W&S sector has become an autonomous body in 1995. Since then it is moving in the direction of becoming a Sector Resource Centre by progressively consolidating its experience and expertise. These have been done with the intention of providing and promoting support to the sector.

Minimum action plan

As part of systematising this endeavour, the draft document initially prepared by SEUF was redone with IRC support (Ms. Cornelia van Waegeningh). The interaction resulted in the making of two draft sub documents (Policy plan, Business plan) and a Minimum Action Plan (MAP). MAP was formulated with long term and short term objectives and also identified four major areas which has immediate relevance in terms of action and support.

Documentation / Dissemination

Public Relation

Marketing

Management

Documentation / dissemination

As part of the decision that a consultant should help SEU F to take up the implementation of documentation /dissemination, Mr. Cor Dietvorst (IRC - Documentalist) visited SEU F during 23rd February to March 4, 1998.

The following activities were undertaken during the above support mission:

- Discussion with the Executive Director (Acting)and SRC staff on SRC policy and activities
- assessment of the present set-up of the SRC
- information mapping of internal and external sector information sources
- visit to the library of the Centre for Development Studies
- hand on training in cataloguing techniques
- preparation of a Preliminary Policy Statement of the SRC Documentation and Dissemination Unit
- provision of an overview of SRC staff tasks and required skills
- preparation of a plan for a user needs survey
- creation of a periodicals database in Lotus approach
- provision of recommendations on required physical facilities
- provision an overview of recurrent and investment costs
- provision of background documentation

The following documentation and dissemination guidelines and tools were prepared:

- a sample user needs survey form
- guidelines on sorting and arranging the existing document collection
- a proposed SRC classification system
- an alphabetical list of subject terms
- guidelines on physical processing of documents
- selection criteria for library/information management software
- a list of proposed information products and services
- a list of SRC documentation and dissemination activities
- a list of quality indicators
- a sample user satisfaction form

In addition a Six Month Action Plan was also formulated.

Management and Policy Issues

- Appoint Advisory Committee
- *Formulate final Policy Plan for SRC Documentation and Dissemination Unit*
- Establish selection criteria for document acquisition
- Compile procedures handbook for documentation and dissemination activities
- Collect information on short courses on basic library techniques (cataloguing, Classification and indexing, physical processing, circulation and periodicals administration)
- Visit relevant resource centres
- Prepare plan and budget for development of SRC including provisions for new furniture, training, library/information management, purchase of documents, periodical subscription fees, local library consultant (retrospective cataloguing, procedures manual), promotion and marketing, developing of information products and services

Documentation and Database Development

- sort and arrange existing collection
- complete entry of periodicals in database in Lotus approach
- create database for book, reports, audio-visual materials in Lotus Approach
- compile and maintain authority files (list of standard names) for corporate authors, subject headings (including geographical terms) project names and names of series
- obtain lists of key documents on SRC priority areas available in IRC library
- start cataloguing existing collection, preferably with the assistance of a trained librarian
- arrange for demonstrations of relevant library/information management software packages

Dissemination

- Conduct User Needs Survey
- Compile Directory of Local Sector Information Sources and update Produce and disseminate first issue of new quarterly newsletter

Activities carried /out in progress

- Training in few aspects of documentation, basic cataloguing was given to SRC team

- Collected a list of relevant journals and publications; started contacting them for subscription
- Collected the list of library books from regional offices
- Categorized all the books, reports, research reports, action plans and other articles presently available in this office
- Started computerised cataloguing of books and publications.
- Provision for expenses including publication of a quarterly newsletter has been included in the budget (action plan for next year)
- Newspaper documentation
- Visit of Mr.Manilal, Director to the documentation centre of IRC and ETC Netherlands.
- Collection of Data for NAP I consolidation is completed (planned under documentation - MAP, SRC)
- Along the above, possible participation of SEUF in STREAM (Action study in Resource Management) is also awaited.
- It is also encouraging that Rural Development Department (RDD) and Local Administration Department (LAD) have received the idea of SRC with enthusiasm particularly in the light of decentralisation of powers to local governing bodies and 'Peoples Planing Campaigns'.

NAP I Consolidation

As part of consolidation of NAP I activities, data collection formats / check list were prepared which was sent to all regional offices. Data collection was carried out using participatory techniques, the formats being only a guidance. Collation of data and interpretation are in progress.

2.6 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

2.6.1 Clean Kerala

During the reporting period, the most important activity of the State Task Force and Working Group* has been the process of finalisation of the IEC strategy document. This involved intensive and continuous involvement of SEUF as an organisation with experience and expertise in the sector. The report of Task Force, "IEC strategy for Health and Sanitation Programme" was finalised during February 1998. Presently the document is submitted to the government for approval and administrative sanction.

Another prominent event during the period has been the constitution of a State IEC Cell by the government with a mandate to oversee Clean Kerala Programme. It has now a separate office and support staff. In consultation with Commissionerate of Rural Development (CRD), SEUF has decided to depute a senior programme officer to the cell to ensure close co-operation and monitor implementation.

Now SEUF is actively involved and consulted in all relevant process taking place as part of preparation for launching Clean Kerala Programme. For instance, the Task Force and working group has been closely monitoring the ongoing pilot block (Vaikom) and model panchayath (centrally sponsored) sanitation programmes which are envisaged as models for the forthcoming programme. In two of the nine model panchayaths (West Kallada and Sooranad) SEUF is formally involved in the role of managing its mobilisation and training activities.

*Committees constituted by Government to help formulate the IEC strategy and policy frame for sanitation and health. Mr.K.A. Abdulla and Mr.C.O. Kurian represents SEUF in the committees

SEUF is also intimately associated itself with government functionaries (RD, IEC cell) in a joint endeavour to bring Kottayam District Sanitation in line with the spirit and conceptual frame as envisaged in IEC strategy document and Clean Kerala (5 districts Capacity Building Proposals).* Mainly this is done in the form of organisational and training interventions. The background is also an anticipation of possible government funding for CRD proposal .

The preparatory processes of SEUFs involvement as a partner agency in the capacity building of local structures for a people based and panchayat managed environmental sanitation programme, is in fact taking place in the context of the historically important 'Peoples Planning Campaign' (Janakeeyasutranam) in line with Panchayathi Raj and its philosophy of decentralisation. It is here that the task of integrating the training and mobilisational activities at appropriate levels become a delicate task as it should in no way inhibit the spontaneous voluntarism of people but help enhance it. As it is the participatory principles which rule the design and processes of training support of SEUF through its proven interactive reflective and analytical exercises of training processes, it would only encourage and enrich the participatory sentiments and actions of people towards sustainability.

*Kottayam District Sanitation in its present form (Household latrine component) has taken off earlier as central government fund was made available to it separately. In fact, Kottayam is one of the five districts for which a joint capacity building proposal formulated and sent by CRD for Netherlands funding through Government of India. A formal response is awaited.

In the mean time, SEUF has already become part of the state faculty for Sanitation and Health *. It is an immensely useful role for SEUF as it help a lot in sharing of experience and also create congenial atmosphere for joint planning for the state as a whole.

Now SEUF is preparing itself to face the professional challenges of future involvement through new training inputs for staff on broader concept of Sanitation on the one hand , and gaining insights and experience through pilot experiments in appropriate and affordable facilities in water and sanitation in a decentralised context. The Technical Support Unit in this regard has started promising initiatives.

The structure of institutional arrangement for Clean Kerala (and SEUF's role) is slowly emerging which will soon accelerate with government approval. This is expected soon.

Subsequently an agreement is already reached between SEUF and State IEC Cell on collaborative activities in Kottayam district sanitation programme. (See Annexure VIII- post reporting period.) .

*Sanitation is one of the nine plan subjects (like agriculture, women, education etc.) and each has elaborate organisational set up from neighbourhood (ward) level upto state for supporting peoples planning campaign. The state faculty is nominated by Planning Board and include experts from all over the state.

2.6.2 Ongoing Sanitation Programmes

The Government of Kerala is committed to the Total sanitation programme of Kerala and SEU Foundation is providing support for the programme at various stages and levels. The role of SEUF is an implementing agency (constructing low cost latrine) is gradually changing as a supporting agency.

Household Latrine with Education Programme

The household latrine construction with education programme is ongoing or have been completed in 90 panchayaths. As on March 1998, a total of 57263 household latrines have been completed. Out of these 6659 were constructed during 1997-98 (of which 3490 during past six months). Another 3000 latrines are under construction which will be completed by July 98. By the completion of these remaining latrines SEU will be closing a chapter of construction of the subsidy oriented latrine programme. SEU started the programme with 80% subsidy and now is closing the programme with less than 20% subsidy (in some cases it is less than 15%). The average cost of latrines in these panchayaths is around Rs.3,500/- of which SEUF's share is Rs.1000/-. In few panchayaths it is just Rs.500/-. Details of panchayat and progress in construction of latrines are given in Annexure IX

No Subsidy Programme

It is noteworthy that SEUF's experienced expertise in the field of sanitation is widely recognized by Grama (Jilla) panchayaths. SEUF is getting request from all over Kerala from various local self governments for implementing their sanitation programme. In these programmes the total amount will be met by panchayath and beneficiaries (no subsidy by SEUF). Since SEUF is busy with its ongoing programme we could not give a positive reply to all panchayats. But we have decided to take some programmes as pilot ones. We have intimated our willingness to some of them. (eg. Kollam municipality, Eravipuram Panchayat,)Discussions are ongoing with Venmoney, Pulinkunnu and Ramankary grama panchayaths. SEU is planning to implement this programmes through trained local masons and trained supervisors. Expense will be met from the programme itself. Moreover SEUF is expecting a small amount above its expenses for the programme as income for the Foundation.

Matsyafed Supported Programme

Matsyafed supported SEU for construction of latrines for the fishermen community in 6 coastal panchayaths of Kollam District. 314 latrines were constructed under these programme during this year.

2.6.3 Brick making unit to promote local self Reliance

As part of Capacity building of Panchayath, SEUF started a brick making unit at Thanoor Panchayath to supply low cost, quality bricks for the sanitation programme in Thanoor. With the active support of SEUF personnel hollow and solid bricks are manufactured by local women and men masons. The management and technical support is provided by the SEUF. This unit is not only making profit to the organisation but also ensures quality materials for the construction of sanitation units.

2.6.4 Nirmal 2000

Vaikom Block Sanitation Programme is part of the Nirmal 2000 programme (Total Sanitation Programme for Kottayam District) implemented jointly by Socio-Economic Unit and Vaikom Block Panchayat. The major components of the programme includes construction of household latrines, school latrines, environmental sanitation, I.E.C. activities, Block Resource Centre, Rural Sanitary Mart etc.

Household Latrines

Under the Nirmal 2000 programme, 926 household latrines are planned to be constructed in 6 panchayats of Vaikam block. The Panchayat wise division is given below:

Chempu -	130	Maravanthuruthu	- 126
Vechoor	132	T.V. Puram	- 182
Thalayazham	152	Udayanapuram	- 204

Implementation strategy

This is the only place where a block based sanitation programme is ongoing. The programme is implemented through the block level implementation committee consisting of Block Panchayat President, Secretary, SEUF Programme Officer, Block Members. A joint bank account is opened with Block President, Secretary and SEUF Programme Officer as joint signatories. Materials are purchased by the committee through lowest quotation rates or directly from factory. The organisation of the

programme including the distribution of materials is done through the ward sanitation committee members and Health Promotion Team. Construction is done by trained male/female masons. The construction was started during March 98. About 100 latrines were completed and these will be completed by July 98. Hygiene Promotion and Health Education are covered out by trained Health Promotion Teams.

Other Household Latrine Programme in Vaikom

SEUF is jointly participating in household latrines programme in Thalayazham Panchayat and Vaikom Municipality under its plan fund for 100 latrines each on the same patterns and strategy. SEUF also is jointly participating in the implementation of 250 latrines of Vaikom Block Panchayat under its plan fund. The programme is ongoing in different stages.

Model Latrines

Model latrines were constructed in Vaikom Block office and in all the 6 panchayats. This helped the beneficiaries to get familiar with these type of latrines and boosted their trust in the design. This also helped in finalising the unit cost estimate in each panchayat.

Block Resource Centre

The Sanitation Resource Centre (SRC) are resource groups intended to function at local level having personnel with expertise both in construction and education aspects of sanitation (especially low cost latrine) programme. The formation of SCR is with the spirit of developing local capacity in construction and technical guidance of sanitation programme with education and peoples participation. The existence of SRC with locally trained persons will also generate demands which in turn guarantee the sustainability of the programmes without external dependence. The Block Resource Centre will provide all datas regarding Health and Sanitation to the community in the respective Block. The formal inauguration of the Block Resource Centre was done by Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development Mr. T.K. Ramakrishnan.

Women Mason Training Centre

A Women Mason Training Centre is functioning under the Block Resource Centre with the support of UNICEF, a few more batches of women are planned to be trained in masonry. Women are also to be trained in other aspects like brick making, slab casting etc. The centre was inaugurated by Mr. Suresh Kurup, Member of Parliment.

Rural Sanitary Mart

(See section 3.1.8)

Production Centre

A Production Centre was established at the Block Head Quarters with Netherlands Government assistance. The centre is expected to make available quality materials required for the sanitation facilities at low cost. A hollow brick unit with a production capacity of 2000 bricks per day is part of the centre. Construction of rings, slabs and relevant materials also is part of the centre. The centre was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister for Rural development Mr.T.K. Ramakrishnan in the presence of Mr.P. Narayanan, Member of Legislative Assembly.

Mason Training

Mason training programme is on going as part of the programme. In addition to these, women are trained in Masonry work under 40 days field oriented training programme. A batch of 25 women are trained. Now they are constructing latrines in Maravanthuruthu and TV Puram panchayaths.

School Health Programmes

School Health Clubs were formed in few schools of Vaikom Block area. Next year all schools will be covered under this programme which includes school sanitation also. UNICEF has agreed to provide funds for construction of school latrines / urinals and water points in 40 schools next year.

Enviornmental Sanitation

Enviornmental Sanitation will be a major subject to be taken during this year. Special awareness programmes will be carried out for the safe disposal of garbages and wastes. Soak pits, kitchen gardens and tree plantations will be encouraged for individual households for disposal of household waste water. An experimental project of solid waste disposal based on wormiculture is planned in Vaikom Municipality this year.

2.6.5 Solid Waste Management :Alleppey Municipality

It has been a well known fact that mismanagement of municipal solid waste creates various environmental pollution problems. Solid waste management is increasingly becoming an area of concern for local bodies in Kerala. The key approach to sustainable solid waste management will be based on decentralisation, community participation, location specific technologies and convergence of activities of various agencies. Keeping this in mind a small experiment was started in the dumping ground of Alleppey Municipality. The existing disposal arrangement of waste has 14 acres area in Mararikulam Panchayath (8 KM away from Alleppey town). This dumping space itself created new problems for the people of this backward coastal panchayath. Alleppey municipality provided 50 cents of land for the experiment. 10 women grouped together to do the experiment. The financial assistance was shared by RNE

and UNICEF. The experiment on Vermi culture was started in February 1998. Already 12 tonnes of organic waste has been in the process. Two tonnes of waste has already been converted into compost manure . This compost was utilised for vegetable garden and flory culture. There is a great demand for the compost from neighbouring panchayaths and blocks. UNICEF is willing to give more support to the programme and allotted funds for the training programme and demonstration units also. Many panchayaths and blocks also earmarked money in their plan budget for the vermi composting. Alleppey municipality and Kollam Municipality have come forward to take up experiments in the other aspects of waste management like collection, storage, transportation, processing of solid waste with peoples participation and health education.

2.6.6 Model Colony Programme

In 1997-98 SEUF experimented model colony concept in Koipuram panchayath. The concept included personal hygiene, waste disposal, human excreta disposal, waste water disposal, well improvement, cleaning place for utensils, kitchen platform etc.

Improvement programmes are ongoing in three colonies. One in Trichur and two in Veliyanadu Block in Alleppey district. Colony improvement programme is one of the main activities of the Blocks, and DRDA project officer gave instructions to all BDO's to join with SEUF's programme. With UNICEF assistance in one colony Rain Water Harvesting experiment is ongoing. (10 nos.)

With RNE support, washing platforms for utensils, compost pits, vermi compost units, kitchen improvement, also were carried out. The following steps were involved:-

- Formation of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs)
- Sanitation mapping
- Identify problems, prepare work plan
- Health Education
- Collection of materials
- Construction of different sanitation facilities
- Monitoring of construction by NHGs
- Use and maintenance of sanitation facilities
- Documentation of whole process

Beneficiary contribution was in kind and labour. For the construction of latrine, their contribution was bricks and rings. Construction is done by trained lady masons. GEO, VEO from Block, with SEUF field organiser co-ordinate all activities.

2.7. RESEARCH AND STUDIES

SEUF was a participant in the Regional Consultation Workshop at Bangalore (February 1998) which had the aim of informing sector partners of a global initiative for participatory learning and action launched by the WSP and get advise on the methodology for a series of participatory rapid assessments. 'Kerala Integrated Water and Sanitation' as one of the 13 programmes for the above in which SEUF will have an important role to play. The assessments will be carried out in 1998 (possibly by August 1998 in Kerala).

Pay and Use Latrine study, Anjengo is in the stage of consolidation and will be completed by June 1998. The studies on '**Private initiatives in construction of latrine by householders and potentialities of wells / ponds as a dependable traditional source**' will also be completed by July-August period including report writing. The delay in completing the above by January-February as earlier planned has been mainly owing to very busy involvement of study team in the Clean Kerala Programme.

SEUF has contributed the chapters on **Household Sanitation and Women and Sanitation 'Need Assessment'** in the latest hand book being prepared by State Planning Board. This document is meant as a resource book to help the people based and panchayat managed environment sanitation programme through trainings and workshop at different levels

2.8 ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The Finance & Administration division continued the work of streamlining the administrative/ Finance system of the SEUF during the reporting period also. Some of the important activities are listed below.

New Registered Office at Trivandrum:

The Kerala Water Authority, in which premises the Registered Office of the Foundation had been functioning since inception, had been consistently asking us to vacate from their premises. It was also essential to accommodate the Project Development Unit which was functioning in another hired building. The new office of the SEUF at Easwarivilasom Road, Thycaud, Trivandrum has started functioning from

1 January 1998. The new office was formally inaugurated by Mr.C.D.L.Brands, First Secretary, Water Supply Division, Royal Netherlands Embassy on 21 January 1998.

Resignation of Dr.K.Balachandra Kurup, former Executive Director:

Dr.K.Balachandra Kurup, Executive Director resigned from the post with effect from 17th November 1997.Mr.K.A.Abdulla continued as Executive Director (Acting.) During the reporting period. The Governing Council entrusted a "Search Committee" to recruit a new Executive Director. The post has been advertised in the national dailies and through various networking agencies of SEUF. The interview for the post is tentatively scheduled in the first week of June'98 and it is expected that the new person will take charge in Mid June 1998.

Staff Meet and Farewell to former Executive Director

For the First time, a meeting of all SEUF staff was arranged at the Registered Office, Trivandrum on 20th January 1998 as part of the farewell to Dr.K.Balachandra Kurup, former Executive Director. Mr.Carel D.L.Brands, First Secretary, Royal Netherlands Embassy, Ms.Christine Van Wijk, Senior Programme Officer, IRC, Mr.Sjeff Gussenhoven, Director, ETC, Netherlands, Dr.K.A.Pisharoti, Chairman, SEUF were present in the meeting. Mr.Kurup has served SEUF from the very beginning, and his contributions to the development of the SEUF have been crucial for the impressive results achieved in the Water and Sanitation sector in Kerala. The function was also attended by the high ranking GOK officials.

The staff meeting discussed various problems faced by them in field as well as in the work environment and experiences were shared. Chairman actively participated in the discussions throughout.

Audit from M/s. Subhash Mittal & Associates:

Mr.Dipak Bansal, Chartered Accountant from M/s. Subash Mittal & Associates and Ms.Reena Kshethrapal, Accounts Officer from the Royal Netherlands Embassy visited SEUF to reconcile the accounts of the SEUF. The audit team through a random survey found that SEUF accounts were in order. However, the audit team observed that the unutilised cash and bank balances with the Panchayaths are generally high. An audit party is also expected in mid week of April for an in-depth financial analysis.

Excess Funds available with the Panchayaths:

Keeping in view of the phasing out of the latrine subsidy programme as on 31 March 1998, vigorous follow up action has been taken to utilise the funds available in the

joint bank accounts with the panchayaths. It has been decided that the sanitation works, pending if any, will be completed not later than 30th June 1997.

Some difficulties has also been faced in control over transfer of funds to Panchayaths. Transfer of funds to panchayaths, based on agreed number of latrine units (also based on latrine unit cost and according to the estimate of the model latrine) is made in installments to each panchayath. Some times, it so happens that some amounts remains unutilised for reasons beyond our control. In some cases where panchayaths willing to contribute a share to the programme is delayed SEUF have advanced such amounts with the understanding that adjustments will be made with the last transfer.

We have conducted an intensive audit of the panchayath accounts and is currently on the process of settling all such cases. Accounts were closed in almost 10 panchayaths while in others the process is on the final stage.

Management Information System:

The informations like base line information and point of time information are very much essential for all organisations. In order to strengthen the present MIS system the SEUF is seeking the support of a professional agency. A detailed Terms of Reference has been prepared by the SEUF and M.S.G.Consultants, a management consultant group were contacted for this purposes. MSG consultants accepted our offer and a budget has also been sent. This exercise will be undertaken after the joining of the new Executive Director and impending approval from the Netherlands Embassy.

TSU Project : Arrangements for Management and Fund Flow

Though the Technical Support Unit was formally started in October 1997, the administrative and financial management procedures have been finalised in March '98. SEUF has nominated Mr.Isac John as the Project Manager of the TSU and as such will be responsible for the proper use of the budgets made available to TSU. The services of Mr.C.G.Jayaram, Office Superintendent, Thrissur Regional Office was also made available to TSU in accounting aspects. The Review and Support Mission in an initiative to further strengthen this important section of the SEUF has agreed to contribute consultancy support of Mr.K.M.Namboodiri for maximum 12 days per month and an amount of Rs.11,57,000/= to cover some of the operational expenditure in the office and to implement small technical pilot units in water supply and resource management in sanitation. These funds will be channeled through SEUF Registered Office. Staff according to the project document was made available to the TSU office. Apart from the TSU main office at the Malappuram Collectorate a field Office at Kondotty in Cheekode Panchayath is also functioning in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the activities in the field.

Clean Kerala .

A budget and work plan has been prepared for the financial year 1998-99 for the Clean Kerala Programme and the same is under negotiation with the government. The deployment of various staff from SEUF for the Clean Kerala Project is under negotiation with State IEC Cell. The Kottayam District Sanitation Action Plan is under preparation and the same will be finalised in consultation with State IEC cell .

NAP I consolidation and Possible Staff changes

With the phasing out of the NAP I sanitation and other activities as on 30th June 1998 a consolidation report will be prepared with relevant details. It is also decided to assess the available Human Resources capacity and the work load. Reallocations of staff are expected to be made to various sectors after this assessment.

Governing Council Meeting - 3 December 1998:

The 3rd Governing Council Meeting of the SEU Foundation was held at Hotel Prasanth, Trivandrum on 3rd December 1997. The activities and achievements of the Foundation since the previous council meeting was discussed in detail. The Governing Council approved the resignation of Dr.K.Balachandra Kurup and decided to form a SEARCH committee consisting of Shri.P.K.Sivanandan, IAS, Principal secretary, Rural Development Department, Dr.K.Balaraman, Director of Health Services (Retd.), Shri.S.M.Vijayanand, IAS, Secretary, Local Administration Department and Mr.V.Viswanathan, Director, Mithra Nikethan for finding out a suitable candidate for the post of Executive Director. Mr. K.A. Abdulla, Executive Director, (Acting) will be the Member Secretary of the Committee. The council also decided to amend the Memorandum of Association of the organisation to appoint an Executive Director from out side. The Governing Council also decided to invite the Secretary, Local Administration Department, GOK as ex-officio member of the Governing Council and for nominating a representative of Kerala Grama Panchayath President's Association as a special invitee to the Governing Council.

Closure of Kozhikode Regional Office:

It has been decided to close the Kozhikode regional office in view of the phasing out of the sanitation activities under this regional office. It has also been decided that the staff of the Kozhikode office be attached to the TSU Office at Malappuram/ Kondotty. The training wing, with its head quarters in Kozhikode earlier, will now shift its office to Kondotty field office.

New Office Set up at Kottayam

The district Collector, Kottayam has kindly sanctioned office space for the SEU Foundation at Kottayam Collectorate to co-ordinate the Nirmal 2000 project of Kottayam. The District collector issued an order in this respect.

Visit of Review and Support Mission

A Mission from the Royal Netherlands Embassy consisting of Mr.Sjef Gussenhoven, ETC Leusden, and Ms.Christine Van Wijk, Senior Programme Officer, IRC visited SEUF during the period from 11 January 1998 to 27th January 1998. The terms of reference of the Mission included the review of the Work Plan of the SEUF, Assistance to the Jeevapoorna Women Mason's Society in management aspects and the possible enhancement of the SEUF's Sector Resource Centre. The Mission after reviewing the work plan suggested that minor reallocations have to be made in the work plan. It is expected that the reviewed work plan will be ready by the end of June'98.

The Mission also visited the Jeevapoorna Women Mason's Society and proposed some recommendations for better administrative and Finance control. The recommendations proposed by the Mission are currently being implemented.

Staff Welfare Council

Staff Welfare Council with an objective of the overall welfare of the SEUF staff has been formed. A committee has been nominated to prepare the bye-law, activities and to explore the sources of finance for the Council. The committee submitted its detailed report to the Governing Council. The approval is pending with the Governing Council.

Staff Changes:

- Dr.K. Balachandra Kurup, Executive Director, SEUF resigned from SEUF on 17th November, 1997.
- Mr.P. Harish Kumar, Director, Project Support and Communication, on leave joined Gokha Regional Water and Sanitation project in Bhavnagar, Gujarat on 1st December, 1997.
- Mr.R. Rajan, Office Superintendent, on leave joined Danida Health Care Project, Madras on 1st January, 1998.
- Mrs. Omana Ammal E. R Field Organiser, resigned from SEUF on 8th December 1997 to join Department of Local Administration, Govt. of Kerala.

Finance:

The fund utilisation statement (for the financial year 1997-98) for RNE is appended below.

Fund Utilisation Statement - RNE

Unutilised RNE funds as on 1.4.97		9,660,955.70
Income from RNE		17,246,976.25
Total available funds		26,907,931.95
Less: Expenditure	18,095,144.27	
Reserve fund	2,333,345.20	
Balance unutilised funds as on 31.3.98		6,479,442.48

Funds related to RNE

Direct funds from RNE	16,235,267.00	
Interest on Bank Deposit	222,913.00	
Other Income	53,367.25	
Profit on sale of bricks	56,251.50	
Lorry hire charges	102,145.00	
Surplus on Pulluvila Project	36,632.00	
Allocation from Gender Profile Wynad	49,162.50	
Sales realisation of bricks (Thanoor)	491,238.00	17,246,976.25

Expenditure

Rural Water Supply		
NAP I	250,000.00	
Sanitation		
Latrine Construction	7,237,683.80	
Nirmal 2000	1,717,395.35	
Inter agency collaboration		
Coastal Sanitation	1,572,998.00	
Studies and Research	231,006.65	
Hygiene Promotion	84,590.75	
Women in Development	115,406.95	
Net working, PR, and training	488,987.75	
Equipment Cost:		
Computer, Printer and others	71,156.00	
UPS/ Stabilisers	4,783.50	
Vehicles	415,110.00	
Manpower, Transport, Operational exp.		
Salaries and Wages	1,378,275.35	
Vehicle operation and maintenance	713,443.47	
Office and establishment	1,765,847.33	
Tanur Brick Unit	713,820.00	
Fixed assets written off	1,334,639.37	18,095,144.27



UNICEF SUPPORTED PROJECTS

3. UNICEF SUPPORTED PROJECTS

3.1 CDD WATSAN Alleppy

As part of the CDDWATSAN project, 24 Panchayaths and one municipality. (Ambalapuzha, Aryad, Chambakulam, Veliyanadu block and Alleppey Municipality) were selected for the project. The first installment of funds was transferred to Foundation in the month of November, 1997.

Block Level Orientation

As a first step an orientation meeting was conducted in all 4 blocks and municipality with block presidents, block Panchayath members and secretaries of all selected Panchayath. The project proposal was shared and during the meeting it was decided to select as a first phase wards and Panchayath badly affected with diarrhoea. The meeting also fixed dates for Panchayath level orientation.

Panchayath Level Orientation

In all six Panchayath in Ambalpuzha and Arayad block meetings was conducted where the following wards were selected based on specific criteria. (where large number of diarrhea cases are reported and or diarrhoea death reported in 1996 and 1997).

Punnapra Panchayath	wards III, IV, V, VII
Ambalapuzha Panchayath	wards IV, V, VII, IX
Purakkadu Panchayath	wards IX, X, XI
Aryad Panchayath	wards I, II, XI
Mararikulam Panchayath	All 15 wards
Mannancherry	Wards I, II, VII, XI, XIII, XIV
Municipality	All 36 wards
Thakazhy Panchayath	All wards
Nedumudy Panchayath	All Wards
Kainakary Panchayath	All Wards
Pullikunnu Panchayath	8 Wards
Ramenkary Panchayath	8 Wards
Kavalam Panchayath	All Wards

Formation of Health Promotion Team

Since peoples participation is essential for the successful implementation of the programme a core team responsible to take up hygiene behavior change is essential. Thus a health promotion team was selected from ward sanitation committee of Panchayath

Formation of Ward Sanitation Committee

In all selected wards neighborhood groups were formed with 30 to 50 householders Two representative , one women and one man were selected to form ward sanitation committee.

Following table shows the number of NHG and WSC formed till now

NAME OF PANCHAYATH	No. NHG	No.WSC
Ambalapuzha	57	4
Punnapra	48	4
Purakkadu	28	3
Aryad	33	3
Mararikulam	350	15
Mannancherry	95	6
Municipality	360	36
Thakazy	10	8
Kainakary	4	8
Nedumudy	4	8
Ramenkary	64	8
Pullinkunnu	40	6
Kavalam	70	8

Training to Health Promotion Team

Two days participatory training sessions were organized at block level. Each HPT here prepared their work plan. During the training they have identified the problems related to sanitation and the concept of sanitation was discussed in detail. To identify the problem, mapping exercise was carried out.

Training of Ward Sanitation Committee

Panchayath level WSC training were organized by SEUF and HPT members. Role and responsibility of WSC, NHC, HPT and Panchayath were discussed and finalized. Each ward sanitation committee with the help of health promotion team prepared ward level work plan.

Activities of WSC are Sanitation Mapping, survey of neighbour hood groups. Water quality testing, Chlorination campaign and monitoring, Health education campaign and beneficiary selection for house hold sanitation.

Mapping exercise is over in Punnapra and Purakkadu and around 60 % of mapping was over in other Panchayaths of Aryad block. In Chambakulam Block and Veliyanadu Block 25 % of sanitation mapping is over. In other wards HPT and WSC are organising the programme.

3.1.1 Water quality Testing

2000 water points were tested with the help of kit provided by UNICEF. The result shows that 99% of water is not potable. The House surgens of Alleppy Medical College also joined with HPT and WSC. Monitoring cards were also distributed to each household through WSC.

3.1.2 Chlorination Programme

Without systematic chlorination and change in hygiene behavior we cannot reduce diarrhoea cases. So the group decided to chlorinate water points every week. Availability of bleaching powder and chlorine tablets was a problem. So we had arranged a meeting with district collector with the help of Technical co-ordinator. District Medical Officer, DRDA project officer, representative of Deputy Director of education TC also attended the meeting. During the meeting DMO promised to allot sufficient amount of bleaching powder for the programme, but till now the same has not been received. 12 bags of bleaching powder was purchased by SEUF and distributed through WSCs.

Materials Developed.

1. Monitoring cards for chlorination programme
2. Household assessment forms
3. Leaf lets on chlorination, use and maintenance of latrines

3.1.3 Lady Masons Training

First round of lady mason training financed by UNICEF was successfully completed in Ambalapuzha Block. 50 ladies were trained . They were selected from Veliyanadu, Ambalapuzha and Aryad blocks. The programme started on 2.1. 1998 and completed by 11.2. 1998. The programme received enthusiastic support from block president, block Panchayath members, and secretaries of all blocks. There is great demand from Panchayath for the construction of latrine by women. They have already received invitation from Sooranadu Panchayath of Kollam District, Punnapra Panchayath, Marariculam and Manncherry Panchayath of Alleppey district. The trained women masons were divided into 6 groups. Two groups completed 10 units in one colony allotted by Ambalapuzha block. One group completed school latrine, other 3 groups started work in another colony in Amblapuzha block.

3.1.4 School Health Programme

To stimulate and increase the awareness of children in improved hygiene and behavioral practices related to the use and proper handling of water, safe disposal and handling of excreta and good personal hygiene to control diarrhoea , a programme was planned for school children to form school health clubs and construct sanitation facilities. One meeting with Deputy Director of Education was organised. With the help of DD education, organized Headmasters meeting at AEO level. This year Upper Primary schools are only taken. Formats were distributed during the meeting to understand the present sanitation facilities and also their attitudes regarding SHC. 9 sanitation units are planned this year. Two units were completed in Ramankary and Ambalapuzh panchayaths.

3.1.5 Media Center

For the formation of media center, meeting was organized at TC's office Aleppy . GEO's from the four blocks and representatives from SEUF participated. A three day workshop of artists was organized on 5th 6th and 7th of March 1998 to prepare an Exhibition kit for media center .During the meeting it was suggested to collect all material available with block and prepare a list of it. The four media centers were started at Ambalappuzha, Aryadu, Veliyanadu and Champackulam. GEO from Block and SEUF field staff will be in charge of the programme.

3.1.6 Mothers Meeting & ICDS training.

ICDS training has been completed in Ambalapuzha . In other Blocks instead of ICDS, MSS volunteers were trained . In turn they have taken 102mothers meeting in Ambalapuzha Block , 132 mothers meeting in Arayd Block and 120 meetings in Veliyanadu Block. In addition to mothers meeting 4 MATHRUSANGAMUMs were organised. 850 mothers participated in the programme. .

3.1.7 Rural Sanitation Marts/ resource Centres

The RSM concept developed by UNICEF is a new strategy to help people to get sanitation materials at a cheaper rate. This centre provides opportunity for women to group together and take up commercial enterprise with a social objective. The total sanitation concept is disseminated through centre All sanitation related materials are available in this centre at a cheaper rate and quality is also maintained. Even the poorest of the poor can approach to get the material , technology and educational input. Trained lady masons and men masons are ready to rent their service in a professional manner. Socio Economic Unit Foundation started four Rural Sanitary Marts , one each in Kollam, Alleppy, Kottayam, and Trichur Districts.

Chavara, Kollam

This was started in the premises of Chavara Block Panchayath office. Block panchayth gave directions to all grama panchayaths under chavara block to purchase sanitation related materials from this Mart. It was inaugurated by the District Collector , Kollam. Block Panchayath president and all grama panchayth presidents attended the function, In addition to construction materials , personnel hygiene materials are also available in the Mart.

Veliyanadu, Alleppy

In Alleppy district it is functioning at Veliyanadu block. Within a few weeks time , the mart achieved good result in extending its help to the sector in that area.

Vaikam, Kottayam

Rural Sanitary Mart was opened in Block Head Quarters , Vaikam as part of the Pilot programme in Vaikam.. The mart will make available all materials related to sanitation starting from combs, soaps, nailcutters, Chappals etc to closet, trap, cement, steel and other materials at low cost. Personnel hygiene materials will be sold 3% less than the maximum retail price. Women committee under Block Panchayat President and

Women Block members are in charge of the sanitary mart. District Panchayat President Adv. Abraham Mathew inaugurated the Mart in the presence of District Collector, Mr. Satyajit Rajan.

Kaipamangalam, Trichur.

In Trichur district a Rural Sanitation Mart is opened by Jeevapoorna Women Masons at Kaipamangalam. Training of 20 women for latrine construction is also in progress. The programme was inaugurated by the Mathilakom block president Smt. Baby; in a meeting presided over by the Kaipamangalam Grama Panchayat president Sri. Muhammed Ali, Ward members, Ward Water Committee, and local people participated in the function. R.S.M has taken steps to promote latrines in the left out areas of Kaipamangalam and neighborhood Panchayats.

OTHER PROJECTS

4. DISTRICT SCHOOL SANITATION PROJECT, KOLLAM

The district school sanitation project was started with the primary objective to inculcate hygiene behavioural practice in young children through information, knowledge and skill development. From children the same objective was expected to be extended to their homes and from there to community as a whole. 126 school were identified for the first phase. The following activities were completed during the first phase.

- Meeting officials of Education Department
- Sensitisation training to Headmasters, Parent teachers association representatives
- Formation of School Health Clubs
- Preparation of work plan
- Construction of 90 latrines and urinals

An interim evaluation was arranged by District Collector, in a district level conference, for the programme. Deputy Director of Education, Deputy Director of National Savings, DEO, AEOs, District Information Officer and SEU Programme Officer attended the conference. The main observations of the conference were the following:

- hygiene education to ensure water for cleaning the sanitation facilities
- To assess the impact on children using the sanitation facilities
- Strategies to sustain School Health Club activities
- To co-ordinate with panchayath and Block to provide water facilities
- To ensure sanitation facilities to all government schools .
- To support and motivate all aided and unaided schools to construct sanitation facilities .

It was also decided that applications forms be distributed to all schools through the Deputy Director of education. SEUF supported in preparing the application forms. The first list was prepared including all Government and Non Government schools as per the instructions by District Collector. In the first phase only 90 schools out of 126 could be completed. Rs.15,00,000/-was transferred to SEUF office by District Collector, Kollam. In 1998-99 we are planning to take up all schools including High

Schools for the formation of School Health Clubs and construction of sanitation facilities. The funds for the same will be utilised from the National Savings, Grama Panchayaths and Block panchayaths budget.

5. MUNICIPAL SANITATION PROGRAMME, KOLLAM

In the plan of action of the municipality priority was given to the education intervention in sanitation related activities. SEUF was identified as the agency to facilitate and provide technical support to the programme.

The strategies of the programme are :

- social mobilisation
- formation of HPTs using existing CDS group
- training of trainers
- material sharing
- implementation of the programme using WSC and HPT
- lady masons for construction with male masons
- purchase of material through sanitation mart
- monitoring of use and maintenance

6. GOVT. OF KERALA, SANITATION PROGRAMME.

A wide range of government departments and agencies are involved in the implementation of sanitation programme in Kerala. Different subsidy programme were tried out in the past by SEUF, (starting from 75% to 55% by RNE fund). In order to extend the programme and to try out different options, the fund received from the State Govt. was transferred to three panchayath of Aryad Block and three panchayaths of Ambalapuzha Block. (Rs. 500 /- subsidy). In Mararikulam Panchayath a subsidy of Rs.1000/- per unit was given as part of the continuation of the programme started in 1997-98. In Mararikulam Panchayath UNICEF and Matsyafed (fishermen only) contributions were also mobilised other than beneficiary and panchayath contribution. A total 500 units were planned. Construction work has started and both lady masons and male masons are working. In Mananchery

Panchayath, UNICEF and panchayath took share with the beneficiary and 250 units were planned. Work has started and lady masons are doing the work. In Aryad panchayath, the panchayath took major share to implement the programme with peoples participation. Construction work has started for 158 units.

In Ambalapuzha Block, (Ambalapuzha and Purakkad panchayaths) they were able to mobilise voluntary agency contribution for 100 units. World vision support with Rs.1000/- for 100 units was started in Purakkadu Panchayath. People were given option to construct plinth level latrine also. In all places, the beneficiary has to bring, brick and sand/rings as their contribution.

Before starting the programme, Neighbourhood Groups were formed. From NHGs Ward Sanitation committees were also formed. From WSC two volunteers were selected to panchayath to form Health Promotion Team. Capacity building training, Health Education training, and technical training were given to HPT and WSC. Orientation meetings were given to panchayath members and Block members. In all selected wards, sanitation mapping was carried out by HPT & WSC. Beneficiaries were selected by NHGs using the sanitation maps, ICDS, Health department, medical college students, VEOs also participated in the whole process.

Thanoor Panchayath also took up low cost latrine construction programme with the collaboration of different agencies ie. Matsyafed, Rural Development and SEUF. Matsyafed is supporting 600 households belonging to the fishermen group. SC and ST families are supported by the Rural Development Department. 1600 numbers are planned for the year and out of it 360 is completed. Thanoor Panchayath has earmarked considerable amount for the project and SEUF is supporting with mobilisation, Health education, Monitoring and Evaluation. A brick making unit is also working for low cost supply of construction materials.

7. TRAINING CUM PRODUCTION CENTRE FOR WOMEN IN MASONRY (SUPPORTED BY BILANCE)

This is a project envisaged to strengthen Jeevapoorna Women mason's society and to expand its training to more women.

The project which is for 2 years, envisages a hollow block factory, give training to 300 women in masonry, hollow blocks and prefabrication, along with social training for transformation. Since SEU Foundation would like to keep the group independent of SEU after the project period, sustainable form of existence was sought out with the district Panchayat. Full support and continuation of the project after the BILANCE assistance was promised by them and a separate project in this line is drawn up.

Activities under taken

A suitable land was identified at a convenient distance from SEUF office at Thrissur. (Panchayath Land) Leveling of ground and preparation of plan for factory etc. are done. Due to some unforeseen problems over the land (beurocratic delay), the construction is delayed. Meanwhile, a group of 27 women were selected and training is being given. Preparation of training materials, guide book and Manuel is partly done. The WID group worked at it for few days. Moulds for prefabrication are also ready and training can be started in the coming months.

Women Masons Training Programme , Vellangalore

As the proposed Training Centre was not ready due to technical reasons the training was conducted at Vellangalore with active involvement of panchayat and other organizations.

27 women participated in the training. The pre-evaluation of the background of women shows that most of them are unemployed or under employed. The present condition of some of them is as follows:-

The husband is ill	3
Working as helper	4
The income of husband is not enough	3

The present situation of these women show that some type of support to find out a way to earn their livelihood is badly required; also an orientation in womens rights, the position of women in the family, sharing of household responsibilities etc. So the training was centered on technical and social aspects of construction especially low cost latrine construction of SEUF sponsored schemes. The sessions were conducted through Role Plays and other participatory methods

The technical sessions were handled by SEUF overseer and Trained Women Master Mason..

Scientific participatory methods like group games to learn construction, learning through music etc. were used. Weekly review and support sessions were conducted by SEUF resource persons.

The final evaluation shows that that they have gained :-

- more ability to face others,
- could learn new subjects,
- got a chance to acquaint with more people,
- confidence to do masonry,
- self confidence,
- mental peace and happiness and
- Confidence to deal with others.

These trainees are undergoing field training at various panchayats under the supervision of Women Master Masons, from Jeevapoorna Society.

8. GENDER EDUCATION PROJECT, PEOPLES PLANNING PROGRAMME, TRICHUR.

A project for gender awareness and education was prepared by SEU Foundation on behalf of the women's development projects of Thrissur district's peoples planning. The project aims at unveiling the existing "invisibility" of women and the structures of oppression, discrimination and exploitation in religion, in the social, economical, occupational and historical areas. The awareness education programme hopes to make women and men capable of understanding the existing unjust situations, the work load of women, their triple burden, and their unvalued and undervalued labour. It also gives prime importance to educate them on the constitutional, legislative opportunities and rights. As a result it is expected to form "Jagratha Samithies" (Vigilance groups) to react to any sort of injustice or atrocities against women. A measurable outcome will be the growing number of projects for empowering women in panchayats/ blocks, unlike the usual "Welfare" projects. More importance will be given to allot a larger chunk of money for actual developmental programmes beneficial to women.

Implementing Agency

This project was prepared by SEUF, and the district panchayat has appointed SEU Foundation as the implementing agency.

Activities envisaged

3 regional workshops are planned to study the actual gender situation in the district - viz.. coastal, mid land, high land. Participants are to be carefully selected from all walks of life. Both women and men in the proportion of 3:1 will be invited to the workshop and on the basis of which education materials will be developed.

State level workshop of gender experts for planning strategies and preparing guidelines for materials like training manuals, modules, handbooks, slides, posters, video, drama etc. is to be organised before 30th June 98.

Formation of gender teams

It is envisaged to form gender teams at each grama panchayath, block and district level, through which gender education can be carried to grassroot level - the neighborhood groups.

Training

Intensive residential trainings are planed for the gender teams.

Gender awareness campaigns.

Awareness campaigns will be organised at school - college levels and in selected public area through conducting seminars, workshops, video show, street dramas, competitions etc.

Formation of gender clubs at school level

All schools in the district will be encouraged and supported to form gender clubs.

Ward level activities

Regular awareness education will be carried out through neighborhood groups, using the specially prepared lesson plan, legal education, etc.

Formation of vigilance groups

In each panchayat a group of highly aware women and men will form vigilance groups to act up on or to prevent any move to violate women's human rights.

Improving the panchayat - block - District level women development projects.

The project is for 5 years

The activities envisaged for 1997-98 are the 3 regional workshops and the state level workshop. Because of the elections, all the activities were delayed, and the period of implementation is postponed to June 30th. As usual it took a long time before this project could be approved by the district project selection and approval committee. The administrative sanction was given only at the end of March. Immediately one workshop was conducted for the representatives from the mid land area at Kodakara.

Total Project Cost ; Rs. 65,00,000.

Finance - - District panchayat, Grama panchayats and local contributions and external support

Gender Workshop - Kodakara Zone

Preparatory meetings:

District level planning meetings were held twice to divide zones and allocate responsibilities. Well defined plans for key note address and group discussions were chocked out. Categories of persons to be included in the workshop was also decided.

Zone wise meeting

Two Zone wise meetings were held with all block level functionaries, block presidents and members, activists and panchayat representatives. Local level implementation committees were formed. Each participant of the committee was entrusted with certain number of persons from specific categories to be contacted and brought to the workshop. People ranging from house wives to police, doctors and engineers were included. Very genuine effort was made to screen the real problems faced on the basis of gender . Participation was restricted to the invitees and 3:1 ratio (women and men) was tried to be kept.

Workshop

One day workshop was conducted at Govt.. Boys High School Kodakara on 6th April. Smt.Meenakshi Thampan. M.L.A. was the chief guest who delivered the key note address. District panchayat president, Smt.M.V.Visalakshi teacher inaugurated the function. In the inaugural function presided by Kodakara Grama Panchayat president smt.Ajitha, district and block panchayat members offered felicitations. 80 women and 20 men attended the workshop out of 125 invitees.

In the key note address Meenakshi Thampan M.L.A stated that until and unless the women in the kitchen corners can feel and experience "development", nothing can be called development. She highlighted the magnitude of labour women accomplish and the hidden exploitation and restraints they face. Unveiling religio-socio- cultural factors that inhibit women from enjoying "Human rights" she called up on the participants to be ready for a thorough revolution.

The enthusiasm and enlightenment of the participants were fanned up through a debate game called the percentage agreement. The topic for debate was "Women should be given 33% reservation in all levels of government" . The members had to choose their stance according to the degree of agreement, at 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% .

There was only one standing at 0% a male, while more than 50 were at 100%, about 20 at 50% the rest 25%. The 0% totally disagreed to the 33% reservation because the government or societies has not done justice to women, in getting them prepared to hold the 33%.

The 25% group argued that it is not fare to give any reservation, they should win their seats in the open quota.

The group under 50% agreement were those who felt that some reservation say 10% may be kept as they are inexperienced and incapable. But the 100% group was very vocal and held on to the reservation of 33%, for they see a starting point in this. Women will prove their worth and will become powerful enough to claim 50/50 in the near future, they said. This reservation, according to them has made the government machinery to think more realistically about women, and plan empowering trainings and sessions for women elected members. They see a signal of change in this.

The participants were then divided into groups for a more intense study of situation. They were given questions to help find the existing structural injustices and problems they face or see in their work-life areas. Their ideas and suggestions to ameliorate this situation of inequality and injustice was sought. Some of the salient points brought up in the groups were:-

1. In almost all cases men are the standard. Women and her particular biological conditions are not at all considered -

Some examples cited :-

- The steps of the bus - in many case, the height of the steps does not suit women; too high for them.
- The steel bar in the bus to hold for standing passengers :- fixed at a convenient height for menfolk - very few women can hold on to it with ease.

2. Women are now employed in many area because it is found advantageous to the management dignity; they don't provide even minimum facilities in many cases, e.g. Sales girls - morning to night they have to stand ; not even a stool is provided in many shops. In some private firms, toilet facilities are even lacking.

3. The general trend of low status and expertise existing in the "women only" labour field example of the plight of anganwadi workers (village level nursery school teachers-) was discussed vehemently. They are "used" to carry out any kind of surveys in the wards , any sort of health education programmes, any need for bringing

information's by government, Panchayath or related agencies. They have to do all these extras voluntarily. Their monthly pay is so meagre. If it were a job done by men, the scene would be very different.

4. The difficulties encountered by units for womens employment was of serious concern. The government projects help to start such units. But they don' t take into account the need for training them in management, accounting , marketing, etc. No support is envisaged in the people's Planing or governments general policies to sustain such groups.

The discussions were lively and at times poignant , when certain individuals burst into tears at the discrimination and cruelties they are facing.

At the evaluation session , there was unanimous opinion that this was an unusual type of workshop and people from many walks of life could participate and share their feelings and emotions.

9. DISTRICT PROJECT FOR TRAINING WOMEN AS MASONS, TRICHUR

At the request of the WID sector, under the peoples' planning process of the Thrissur district, training women in masonry is taken up as one of the major projects for the development of women. The project was prepared by SEU Foundation and presented for approval of the project sanctioning committee. The project is envisaged for 5 years.

Total Project Cost : Rs.1,06,60,922/-

Main activities:

- Establishing a training centre
- Training and establishing group of 30 women in each panchayat in masonry and prefabrication
- Entrusting each group to the Grama Panchayats women's development activities.
- Establishing a network of women in masonry.
- Help setting up hollow block factories in blocks/ panchayaths as part of income generation activities for women.

The implementation of the project is facing an impediment due to the delay in obtaining government order for the land donated by a Grama panchayat for this purpose. A budget allocation of Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees five lakh only) was allotted for this year for the establishment of a training centre. Several meetings were held with the district panchayath and grama panchayath regarding the organisation and implimentation of this project. The 'Peoples Planing' raises ambitious hopes in the panchayaths. But the government has not made it easy to surpass the usual hurdles of rules and regulations , causing unnecessary delay in realising the projects. This project for women have similar hurdles. The district panchayath hopefully will surmount these problems soon.

10. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MODEL SANITATION PROGRAMME

Sooranad and West kallada Panchayaths

SEU foundation is closely working with Sooranad and West Kallada panchayaths in Sasthamkotta Block of Kollam District to formulate its sanitation implementation strategy. SEUF and DRDA Kollam gave direct and catalytic technical support to the panchayath in delivering, developing and piloting methods and approaches. This institutional strengthening and participatory capacity building approach was the key to the success of the programme. The careful intervention in building up the organisational structure from below is the root of the programme. Neighbourhood groups were formed of every 30-40 houses in a contiguous area. Two volunteers one male and one female were selected from each NHG as motivators and they formed Ward Sanitation Samithy, with the panchayath ward member as the chairman of the Ward Sanitation Samithy. From each Ward Sanitation Samithy two volunteers, one male and one female were selected to form Health Promotion Team at the panchayath level. Panchayath Sanitation Samithy was also constituted with Panchayath President as chairman and all ward members, HPT convenor, VEO, Health Supervisor and Panchayath secretary as convenor.

Environment creation in itself became highly participatory, the NHGs prepare sanitation maps depicting Households (High, Middle, Poor) with house number, sanitation conditions like solid waste and its destination, drainage conditions, market conditions etc. Vice President of Sooranad Panchayath after the mapping declared that

this was a very fruitful strategy because she found that 200 households do not have own land.

Sensitization training was given to people's representatives and field functionaries. Intensive trainer's training was given to Health Promotion Team (HPT). Correspondingly beneficiaries were also given three spells of training with focus on the need for sanitary toilet, dangers of open air defecation, need for privacy, safe disposal of children's excreta, convenience, relevance of latrine for health and environment, washing hands with soap / ash after defecation, maintenance of water seal, using minimum water, preventing blockade, cleaning latrine, pan and drum and other locale specific issues. The women's dimension created in the training modules and the women leadership in NHGs could prompt them to voice their need for privacy. This coupled with health education created a strong demand for sanitary latrine. 800 beneficiaries willingly came forward to take their contribution (brick and sand). Panchayath sanitation samithy's collected material and distributed through ward sanitation samithy.

Each beneficiary was given printed materials, showing quantity of each materials for the construction, use and maintenance of latrine. during the health education classes organized by HPT and supported by SEUF for the proper monitoring of all materials. Apart from house hold sanitation each house hold had to construct garbage pit, soak pit, parapet wall for well and take steps to change some of their sanitation behaviours.

Regular intervention was planned by HPT., WSS and NHG. By this programme the subsidy could, therefore, be brought down from the usual Rs.2000/- per latrine to Rs.1,450/- per latrine.

School Sanitation Programme was concurrently undertaken by SEUF with focus on the creation of a clean environment and creation of hygiene habits among students. School Health Clubs were formed, teachers were trained and 6 school latrines were constructed.

The experience in these two panchayaths showed that the process and strategy by which HPT will interact with WSC, NHGs with the full support of panchayaths to explore options and sustain the programme.

11. HOGGENEKKAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT.

Tamil Nadu water and drainage board (TWAD) had invited Consultancy Services (Hardware and Software for detailed design) for the proposed Hogenekkal Water Supply and Sanitation Project. Shah Technical Consultants Bombay, an engineering firm of longstanding experience and reputation requested SEUF to jointly bid for the project. SEUF was to look into the community organisation aspects especially for the sanitation programme. A detailed proposal for the same was prepared and submitted.

(See Annexure X)

12. STUDY ON THE SANITATION FACILITIES-TATA TEA LIMITED MUNNAR.

Tata Tea Limited, Munnar, the largest group of tea estates in Kerala requested SEUF to study the existing sanitation facilities in their estates and a report was provided with their observation and suggestions for improvement, after a field study. Please find enclosed a copy of the report. (Annexure XI).

13. VISITORS, TRAVEL AND MEETINGS

Visitors

- Mrs. Jaya Gokulamani, Programme Officer, Sanitation, UNICEF Madras visited SEUF Registered Office on 6th November, 1997.
- Mr. Eric Kamphuls, ETC Netherlands visited SEUF Registered Office from 15th to 18th November to conduct a workshop on Logical Framework for formation of projects on Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation for SEUF staff.
- RNE Finance Officer Ms. Reena Kshetrapal and Mr. Deepak Bansal from Subhash Mittal & Associates, Delhi visited SEUF Registered Office from 11th to 14th December, 1997 to review SEUFs financial procedures.
- Mrs. Cornelia van Waegeningh of IRC visited SEUF Registered Office for the formation of Sector Resource Centre from 15th to 21st December, 1997.
- Review and Support Mission members Mrs. Christine van Wijk, Mr. Sjeff Gussenhoven, Mr. Maarten Blokland and Mr. Bastian den Tuinder visited Kerala from 12th to 23rd January 1998.
- Mr. Carel D.L. Brands, First Secretary, Water Supply & Sanitation, Royal Netherlands Embassy visited Kerala from 20th to 21st January, 1998 to attend the RSM debriefing..
- Mr. Cor dietvorst of IRC visited Kerala to set up Sector Resource Centre library from 23rd February to 4th March, 1998.
- The coordinator of NIRMAL GRAM project from Kothamangalam Ms. Reena, visited the projects of SEU.

Travel and Meetings

- Mr. V. Manilal, director, Institutional development attended the All India Conference on " Panchayaths ; Powers Personnel and Finance" jointly organised by Institute of Social sciences , New Delhi and Institute of Management in Government , Trivandrum from 2nd - 4th November 1997.
- Gender Training workshop conducted by SEUF at Vizhinjam from 27th to 28th October, 1997.
- Ms. Thresiamma Mathew , Director, WID attended a meeting with TLO Mr. Stuart P. Pearson, Superintending Engineer Mrs. T.R. Indira, and consultant Mr. Divakaran (Retd. Executive Engineer) organised for handing over the As-Laid maps to KWA, on 10th February 1998.
- Programme Implementation Committee meeting held at SEUF regional office on 14th to 15th October, 6th January, 1998 and 19th to 20th February, 1998.
- SEUF General Body Meeting held on 2nd December, 1997 at Hotel Prasanth, Trivandrum.
- SEUF Governing Council meeting held at Hotel Prasanth on 3rd December, 1997. SEUF Chairman Dr. K.A. Pisharoti Governing Council members Dr. Lois Philip and Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, Mr. K.A. Abdulla, Mr. C.O. Kurian and Mrs Remadevi attended.
- Mr. K.A. Abdulla, Executive Director (Acting) and Mr. V. Manilal, Director (Institutional Development) visited Maharashtra Water Supply Project and Shah Consultants Pvt. Ltd from 11th to 14th December, 1997.
- Mr. K.A. Abdulla and Mr. V. Manilal from SEUF attended the workshop on Evaluation study on implementing of special component plan, tribal sub plan and special central assistance to SCP/TSP at Pathanamthitta on 23rd December, 1997.
- Meeting on Rural Sanitary Mart held at SEUF Trivandrum on 12th January, 1998. SEUF staff Mrs. Remadevi, Mr. Isac John, Mr. George Varghese, Mr. Jayakumar, Mr. Manoharan, Mrs. Renuka and few lady masons attended.
- The Directors of SEUF Mrs. Kochurani Mathew and Ms. Thresiamma Mathew attended UNICEF - NGO consultation workshop at Madras from 20th to 21st January, 1998.
- Ms. Brigit Madsen of Danida Cuddalore conducted a Gender Training workshop for SEUF staff at Cochin from February 2nd to 4th, 1998.
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- Mr.C.O. Kurian, Director, Project Development Unit, SEUF attended workshop on South Asia consultation on participation, gender and demand responsiveness: Making the links with Impact and sustainability of water supply and sanitation investments held at Bangalore from 17th to 18th February, 1998 conducted by UNDP World Bank.
- Taskforce IEC meeting held at Govt. Guest House, Trivandrum on 21st February, 1998. Mr.K.A. Abdulla, Executive Director (Acting) and Mr.C.O. Kurian, Director, SEUF attended.
- SEUF Directors Mrs. Kochurani Mathew and Mr.V. Manilal attended the Tailor made training programme at IRC Netherlands sponsored by ETC Netherlands from March 23 to April 3, 1998.
- Mr.K.A. Abdulla, Executive Director (Acting) attended Rural Sanitary Mart meeting at Alleppy conducted by UNICEF, Madras on 24th March, 1998.
- Ms. Thresiamma Mathew, Director ,WID participated in a training programme at Extension Training Centre, Mannuthy and handled the subject on Water & Sanitation.
- Ms.Thresiamma Mathew, Director WID and Mrs. Renuka , Mrs. Beenakumari field organisers attended the Workshop on Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discriminations Against Women (CEDAW) at Renewal Centre, Ernakulam on 14,15 of March 1998.

Glossary

AEO	Assistant Educational Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDS	Community Development Scheme
CLF	Cardinal Legar Foundation
CRD	Commissionerate of Rural Development
CWRDM	Centre for Water Resource Development & Management
DD	Deputy Director (Education)
DMO	District Medical Officer
DPEP	District Primary Education Programme
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
FO	Field Organiser (SEUF)
GEO	General Extension Officer (Department of Rural Development)
HPT	Health Promotion Team
HRD	Human Resource Development
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JEEWOMS	Jeevapoorna Women Mason Society
KILA	Kerala Institute for Local Administration
KVVS	Kerala Varitha Vikasana Samithi
KWA	Kerala Water Authority
LPCD	Litre Per Capita Per Day
MILMA	Milk Marketing Association
MSS	Mahila Swasth Sangh
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
NAP	Netherlands Aided Projects
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation

NHG	Neighbourhood Group
RDD	Rural Development department
RSM	Review and Support Mission
RSM	Rural Sanitary Mart
SHG	Self Help Group
TC	Technical Co - Ordinator (UNICEF)
TSU	Technical Support Unit
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
WID	Women in Development
WSC	Ward Sanitation Committee
WSES	Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation
WSP	Water and Sanitation Programmes



ANNEXURES

SUBJECT

Decentralisation planning - Local Bodies - Participation Implementation of Water Supply Projects - Guidelines issued.

 IRRIGATION (WATER SUPPLY B) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(MS) No.29/98/Ird. Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 19-3-1998.

O R D E R

The Percentage of the rural population in Kerala covered, by piped Drinking Water Supply is only around 46% despite a number of schemes which have been implemented over the years by the Kerala Water Authority. Government consider that the efforts of one agency alone may not suffice to meet the drinking water needs of the population, especially in the rural areas. The need to draw upon small drinking water schemes to meet the local requirements of the community has been engaging the attention of Government.

2. The elected Local Bodies have identified drinking water supply schemes as one of the most important sectors for initiating schemes under decentralised planning. It has been brought to the notice of Government that around 9.7% of the total plan grant-in-aid to the Local Bodies, constituting a corpus of around Rs. 65 crores, have been allocated for drinking water supply schemes. In addition, substantial proportions of the Local Bodies own funds and other resources have been earmarked for this vital sector.

3. On analysing the proposals framed by the Local Bodies for their water supply projects. It is found that they can be classified into two categories i.e. the schemes which can be taken up by the Local Bodies directly and schemes which can be taken up on behalf of the Local Bodies by the KWA as deposit works.

4. The following categories of water supply schemes shall be taken up as deposit works by the KWA on behalf of the Local Bodies

- (a) Water Supply Projects which involve line extension, augmentation or rehabilitation of existing water supply systems operated by the KWA. In the other words, any water supply scheme which is in any manner physically linked to an existing water supply scheme of the Kerala Water Authority shall normally be taken up only as deposit work by the KWA, in accordance with extant norms. However in cases where Local Bodies so desire, they will be permitted to execute the work as per the estimates and detailed specifications approved beforehand by the KWA, following the procedures prescribed for such execution in the work rules governing the Local Bodies.

Contd....2.

5. All other water supply related works not falling under the categories mentioned in para 4 above can be taken up by the Local Body in accordance with their existing guidelines for carrying out such technical works.

6 From the financial year 1998-99 onwards no new stand alone schemes formulated for areas falling within one Village Panchayat alone will be taken up by the KWA as a rule.

7. Administrative sanction for all schemes in the water supply sector taken up by the elected Local Bodies will be issued by the concerned Local Body, and this will be tantamount to an assurance that funds required for the scheme are available. The quantum of voluntary contribution, in the form of labour and material, may be indicated in the Administrative sanction itself. In the case of linked schemes and stand alone schemes costing more than Rs.55 lakhs, prior technical approval of the Executive Engineer concerned in the KWA should be obtained before Administrative sanction is issued.

8. Technical sanction for the schemes implemented by the Local Bodies shall be issued by the Block Level Expert Committee (B.L.E.C.) Municipal Level Expert Committee (M.L.E.C.)/Corporation Level Expert Committee (C.L.E.C.)/ and District Level Expert Committee (D.L.E.C.) as the case may be.

9. While the Administrative sanction would be issued by the Local Bodies on the basis of market rates in accordance with their extant norms; technical sanction by the KWA for deposit works will invariably be issued on the basis of prevailing departmental schedule of rates.

10. In respect of procurement of materials for these schemes, the Local Bodies shall arrange to procure the material for all works including works to be taken up as deposit works by the KWA. The Local Bodies will endeavour to procure only ISI marked and preferably ISO certified materials for implementing water supply schemes, to the extent possible. Pre-delivery inspection of required pipes should be undertaken, preferably by a third party inspection agency of repute.

11. The execution of works to be undertaken by the Local Bodies will be done directly in terms of existing procedure as prescribed in the relevant Government Orders and guidelines issued by Government in the Local Administration Department. In respect of KWA's deposit works, the prevailing practices on the KWA shall be scrupulously followed. In respect of deposit works undertaken by KWA, the contribution of the Local Bodies, by means of voluntary labour will be undertaken only under the technical supervision and guidance of the KWA.

12. A Monitoring Committee consisting of representatives of the Local Bodies, D.L.E.C./B.L.E.C./M.L.E.C. Beneficiary Committee, a Technical Expert and the KWA shall be responsible for monitoring the progress of these works. No person who is directly or indirectly connected with the execution of these schemes will be made a member of this Committee. The Monitoring Committee will periodically inspect works and record their findings in the work spot order book. Copies of these findings will be sent to the Local Body concerned as well as to the KWA.

13. Measurements of the works executed, and preparation of bills by the Local Bodies shall be done as stipulated in the work rules issued under the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act 1994 and Kerala Municipality Act 1994. In case of works carried out by Kerala Water Authority, the existing measurement and billing procedure will continue.

14. For payment of works implemented by Local Bodies work rules cited in para 13 shall be followed under mentioned in para 13. For works entrusted to the KWA, the existing payment procedure will be scrupulously followed.

15. The operation and maintenance of all water supply schemes taken up under decentralised planning shall be undertaken by the concerned Local Bodies. However, the schemes executed by the KWA on a deposit work basis will be handed over to the Local Bodies only after the completion of satisfactory trial runs for a minimum period of three months. The cost of O & M during this trial run period will be debited to the capital cost of the work in accordance with prevailing practice. However, major schemes involving treatment plants will continue to be operated and maintained by the KWA subject to payment of O & M costs by the concerned Local Bodies. Operation and maintenance charges due to the KWA shall be paid by the concerned Local Body every year in two half yearly instalments.

16. In the eventuality of any dispute arising between the KWA and the Local Bodies regarding the technical viability of any schemes, such dispute shall be adjudicated by a Committee headed by the concerned District Collector with the Superintending Engineer of the KWA and the Chair Person of the D.L.E.C. Subject Committee on water supply as members, and the decision of this Committee shall be final. In respect of the schemes taken up as deposit works by the KWA, any differences of opinion regarding technical viability shall be referred to the territorial Chief Engineer concerned in the KWA whose decision in the matter shall be final.

17. 17(a) For implementing schemes during the current dry season itself, the following procedure will be followed in the financial year 1998-99. The District Collectors who are the D.L.E.C. Chair Persons will immediately call a meeting of Panchayat Presidents and Secretaries, Chairman and Convenor of the Water Supply Committees of the D.L.E.C., D.L.E.C. Subject Committee

Members, KWA and others concerned; forthwith. In this meeting, the Local Bodies would also be requested to bring the schemes which they have approved and for which they feel the assistance of the KWA is required. The proposals submitted by the Local Bodies will be quickly scrutinised and selected for early implementation. The work exercise will be completed in all respects by the 15th of April, 1998 and project execution will commence immediately thereafter. In the case of schemes for which Administrative sanction has already been issued in the financial year 1997-98 the works can commence only after technical scrutiny and approval by the concerned officer of the KWA.

17 (b). In respect of procurement of materials for these schemes during the financial year 1998-99, the Local Bodies shall arrange to procure material for all works including schemes to be taken up as deposit works by the KWA. In order to ensure that urgent works on hand are implemented during the current dry season itself, District Level Procurement Committees shall be set up in all districts to finalise quantities and rates of items to be purchased. The Committee shall be chaired by the District Collector concerned and shall comprise of the Concerned Executive Engineer of the KWA, the District Officer of the Ground Water Department and the senior most non-official member of the D.L.E.C. This committee shall consolidate procurement requirement in each district and finalise quantities and rates for such items as are to be procured in the financial year 1998-99. In respect of specials and other items which are not routinely available, the Executive Engineer concerned in the KWA shall make available to this Committee a list of suppliers of such materials as well as the prevailing indicative prices. Existing procedures will be strictly followed in respect of procurement/ordering of materials in order to ensure fairness and transparency.

17 (c). The progress of implementation of these schemes will be reviewed in the first week of every month at the district level meetings called by the District Collectors to review the plan progress in the Grama Panchayats. The concerned Engineers of the KWA will be present at this meeting with requisite details.

18. All documents regarding the implementation of the schemes directly executed by the Local Bodies shall be deemed to be public documents, and there will be absolute transparency in respect of all aspects relating to the implementation of these schemes.

(By Order of the Governor)

Elias George
Secretary to Government

To

The Managing Director, Kerala Water Authority, Trivandrum.

xx xx xx

Copy to: The Private Secretary to Chief Minister.

xx xx xx

Forwarded/By Order

Sd/-

SECTION OFFICER

//True copy//

Annexure II

Summary of Meetings (TSU)

Sl. No	Date	Institutions Involved	Venue	No. of Participants	Purpose	Decisions taken
1	27/10/97	Malappuram Zilla Panchayat & Collectorate	Malappuram Zilla Panchayat Office	10	Selection of Panchayats for TSU's pilot activities in Malappuram District	Selected Cheekode, Kondotty and Perumpadappu Panchayats
2	3/11/97	Cheekode Panchayat	Grama Panchayat Office	20	Introduction of TSU & Identification of problem areas	co-operate with TSU in water and Sanitation sector, Joint visit to problem areas
3	5/11/97	Perumpadappu Grama Panchayat	Panchayat Office	10	Introduction of TSU & Identification of problem areas	co-operate with TSU in water and Sanitation sector, Joint visit to problem areas
4	26/11/97	Kondotty Panchayat	Grama Panchayat Office	15	Introduction of TSU	co-operate with TSU in water and Sanitation sector
5	9/12/97	Kondotty Grama Pt. Health Dept. kondotty marchant Association	Kondotty Panchayat Office	26	Solving water problem in Puliyenchal and waste disposal in Kondotty town	To conduct water use survey, waste assessment survey & awareness camps
6	9/12/97	Cheekode Panchayat	Grama Panchayat Office	18	Possibility of using perennial springs as drinking water source	Joint visit to identify the springs
7	10/12/97	Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs)	Puliyenchal colony	90	Drinking water shortage	To conduct water use and well monitoring survey
8	16/12/97	NHGs (Kalakandy, Maramparamb & Kottaparambu)	Muzhuvallur U.P.S	60	Spring development and Water shed management	Selected two volunteers from each NHGs to conduct water use survey.
9	6/2/98	NHGs (Kundumannu & Kanhiri)	Kundumannu Colony	32	Drinking water shortage	Convert Elayinkavu spring as a drinking water source.
10	6/2/98	Users group	Thadaparambu Lakshamveedu Colony	27	Drinking water shortage	To form NHG & conduct water use survey. Convert Mankulam spring as a drinking water source.
11	8/2/98	NHG	Puliyenchal colony	70	Possibility of a community managed water supply scheme	To identify a suitable source within the locality.
12	10/2/98	Cheekode Panchayat	Grama Panchayat Office	16	To discuss about the Spring based scheme, Rain water storage and Clean colony Programme	Panchayat will contribute their share for the spring based scheme. Selected Nharattukulam colony under the Clean Colony Programme & Public well at Kanakkodenkundu for the rain water storage.
13	12/2/98	NHG	Kundumannu Colony	27	Selection of volunteers to conduct water use survey.	Selected two volunteers from each NHGs to conduct water use survey.

Sl. No	Date	Institutions Involved	Venue	No. of Participants	Purpose	Decisions taken
14	12/3/98	Muthuvallur School PTA	Muthuvallur U.P.S	22	Sustainable source of drinking water	To store filtered rain water from roof in an underground tank with help of TSU
16	17/3/98	Kondotty Grama Panchayat & Marchant Association	Panchayat Hall	20	Market waste management	To form a Town Sanitation Committee. To conduct a Demonstration Programme on solid waste disposal.
17	23/3/98	Users Group	Kanakkodenkundu	24	Converting the dry well in to rain water storage tank.	To form a committee. Agreed to provide their share as labour.
18	23/3/98	NHGs (Kalakandy, Maranparamb & Kottaparambu)	Kalakandy	32	Checkdam construction	To provide one day "Sramadhan" as their contribution
19	30/3/98	UNICEF	Madras office	6	Construction of rain water harvesting Ferro-cement tanks in Alleppy District under the guidance of TSU	To construct a demonstration unit as part of mason training programme
20	31/3/98	Kondotty Grama Panchayat, Marchant Association & Youth club	Panchayat Hall	24	Market waste management	Town sanitation committee formed. Participate in the Demonstration cum Training Programme on 6.4.98

Annexure III

Summary of Training Programmes

Sl.No	Date	Name of Training Programme	Venue	No. of Participants	Methodology	Resource Persons from
1	11/12/97	Well monitoring & water use survey	Puliyenchal	10	Field Training	TSU Team
2	9/1/98	Participatory Mapping	Puliyenchal	3	" " "	" "
3	18/12/97	Market waste assessment survey	Kondotty Panchayat Office	9	" " "	" "
4	10/2/98	Participatory Mapping	Kalakandy	7	" " "	" "
5	11/2/98	Water use survey	Muthuvallur U.P School	9	" " "	" "
6	12/2/98	Topographic survey	Kalakandy	5	" " "	" "
7	12/2/98	Water use survey	Kundumannu Harijan colony	4	" " "	" "
8	3/3/98	Participatory Mapping	Vilayil	3	" " "	" "
9	23/2/98	Mason Training in Ferro-cement tank construction	Neerad	10	" " "	" "
10	25/3/98	Social & Technical inputs related to water and sanitation	Kondotty	19	Discussion and Field visit	" "
11	6/4/98	demonstration of Solid waste disposal	Kondotty	73	Discussion, Slide show	IRSBB Madras
12	6/4/98	Vermicomposting and circular gardening for Housewives	Thaithottam Colony	47	Demonstration	IRSBB Madras

Annexure IV

Summary of Exposure Trips

Sl.No	Date	Project Visited	Activities Seen	Name of Participants	Methodology	Observations
1	10/11/97	Auroville, Pondicheery	Liquid waste (Industrial & Housing Colonies) disposal based on LOMWATS concept	Mr.K.M.Namboodiri Mr.Georgekutty	Workshop & Field visit	Suitable for small scale Industrial and Housing Colonies Low maintenance
2	30/3/98	IRSBB, Madras	Vermicomposting of Municipal veg. market waste & Kitchen waste, Recycling of household liquid waste, Circular kitchen gardening.	Mr.K.M.Namboodiri Mr. Isac John Mr.Georgekutty Mr. Radhakrishnan	Discussion & Field visit	
3	3/4/98	Community Water Supply Schemes in Olavanna Grama Panchayat	Community managed mini pumping schemes	Mr.K.M.Namboodiri Mr. Isac John Mr.Georgekutty Mr. Radhakrishnan	Discussion & Field visit	

Participatory review of gender awareness Programme in Athiyannoor Block

Questionnaire.

1. What are the important objectives of the joint programme conducted by Socio Economic Unit Foundation and Athiyannoor Block Panchayath.

- a. to create awareness that participation of women in developmental activities is innavitable.
- b. to develop perspective on gender.
- c. formation and activities of sustainable groups.
- d. to ensure role of women in developmental activities.
- e. to promote leadership quality.
- f. to promote saving habits.

2. For the realization of the objectives of this project what are the possitive activities held in your Panchayath.

- a. formation and activities of woomen development groups.
- b. formation and activities of SHGs. promotion of saving habits and responsibility.
- c. community activity ensuring the participation of women.
- d. awareness classes.
- e. activities of women development groups in collaboration with other agencies for women development programme.

3. How does the women activities help in achieving the objectives
 - a. increasing efficiency by participation in meetings and discussion.
 - b. ensuring awareness creation.
 - c. achieving leadership qualities by participation in various activities.
 - d. to achieving economic self reliance to a limited extent.
 - e. realizing the gain of coming together.

4. What are the problems faced by you ? in the various stages of this project.

5. Has there been a new approach in women development activities in the panchayath level developmental activities after the commencement of this programme.
 - a. realized the importance of active involvement of women in community activity.
 - b. achieved economic self reliance to a limited extent.
 - c. realized the need for men's cooperation in ensuring women's participation in developmental activities.
 - d. increased involvement of women in grama sabhas.
 - e. increased women initiatives for programmes to help women.

6. what are the changes in your ideas and attitudes as a member of the Gender team?

7. What are the new initiatives you plan to continue the activities started?

Annex. V I

list of participants

Gender Analysis Workshop.

1.	Mr.K.A.Abdulla	-	Executive Director
2.	Ms.Thresiamma Mathew	-	Director (WID)
3.	Mr.George Varghese	-	Director
4.	Mr.V.Manilal	-	Director
5.	Mr.C.O.Kurian	-	Director
6.	Mrs.O.T Remadevi	-	Director
7.	Mr. P. Jayakumar	-	Accountant
8.	Mr.Jayaram	-	Office supdt.
9.	Mr. P.K .Vijayakumar	-	office supdt.
10.	Mr.Rajan	-	Office Supdt.
11.	Mrs.Suma Mathews	-	Programme Associate
12.	Mr.. B . Manoharan	-	Programme Associate
13.	Mr.Saji Sebastian	-	Field Organiser
14.	Mrs.Renuka V.K.	-	"
15.	Ms.Lissy Paul	-	"
16.	Mr.Lalachan	-	"
17.	Mr.Radhakrishnan	-	"
18.	Mr. Shalimon K.R	-	"
19.	Ms. Jolly Michael	-	Accountant (JEEWOMS)

The Background, Content and Outcome of Gender Backstopping.

The Background

The Socio-Economic Unit Foundation (SEU-F), previously titled the Socio-Economic Units (SEU) and has been functioning in the state of Kerala since 1987 as a bilateral project. It worked in collaboration with the Kerala Water Authority for implementing Rural Water Supply and Sanitation through community participation in several panchayats of Trichur, Alleppy and Kollam. With the period for bilateral assistance coming to an end, the SEU became an autonomous organisation and was renamed SEU-F with an organisational restructuring and a redefining of goals and objectives. It has moved from being an implementing agency of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation projects and programmes to a broader mandate of supporting activities and building capacity of the community through panchayaths through sectoral activities that includes Gender issues, water related and sanitation activities are on going and the agenda has broadened to total environmental sanitation rather than just latrine construction. The SEUF continues to build on its extremely innovative strategy of combining WID/GAD in its ongoing activities of latrine construction by training women masons in manufacturing cement bricks and building latrines from sub structure to super structure exclusively by women. The Jeevapoorna Women Mason's Society is functioning successfully and is now a role model for initiating training for women masons in other parts of the state. Apart from WID, other sectors of SEU-F include Community Infrastructure Development (CIDU), Human Resources Development (HRD), Project Development and Outreach (PD & Outreach), Project Administration and Management.

The Content and Outcome

In the new organisational and activity set-up of SEU-F, several critical challenges face the WID Director and the WID team. One is to mainstream gender in all the above sectors of the SEU-F by examining the precise interventions that would strengthen WID activities in the respective sectors. Two, is to sensitise the staff of the SEU-F to gender issues at all levels from the top to the field level. Three, to work with the newly elected local bodies, the panchayats, who have at least 40% of its members as women in implementing several of the SEU-F activities with a gender perspective. Four, is to strengthen the existing the Women's Masons Societies and conduct training programmes for women masons through panchayaths so as to increase employment opportunities for women. The mason's training provides women with a very useful skill that not only guarantees employment, but makes an important contribution in altering gender division of labour and serves a strategic interest of women.

In each of the above challenges facing SEU-F, experiences thus far were shared and discussions were held on how to move ahead strategically. In terms of gender mainstreaming in every sector, preliminary ideas were thrashed regarding the precise nature of inputs. The need for gender sensitisation of the SEU-F staff was strongly expressed by the WID team as a whole and they would explore for possibilities for achieving this goal. The WID director had planned a workshop but had to shelve it aside. Future possibilities were being explored. There was a lot of enthusiasm for training women masons in Trichur, Alleppy and Kollam and the WID team discussed/shared ideas on this initiative. We also went through the past and present experience of Jeevapoorana Women Mason's Society to brainstorm on what had worked, the lessons learnt and the strategies needed to ensure success for this initiative. The WID Director/team members were working very closely with the panchayats in the three districts at the block and village level. They were aiming at capacity building of the members in a big way and ideas regarding the same were shared. The role of Stand Post Attendants (SPA's) and Ward Water Committees (WWC, institutional structure in the field for implementation) were also discussed as well as the problems and barriers faced by SPA's in realising their full potential in the important role they played within the community.

The training session on report writing was aimed at building capacity of the staff in Trichur for better capturing the events and analysis from the field into the reports. For example, progress reports, reports of exclusive WID activities, report of training/capacity building workshops and newsletters were discussed. The importance of reports in establishing clear Monitoring Information Systems (MIS) for the staff was stressed. I also touched upon methods for documentation of activities by the field staff that would help the project to strengthen its internal qualitative monitoring of gender aspects within the project.

The one day gender awareness and sensitisation in Kollam for the WID team member and 13 staff from the field-both technical and social focussed on combining theoretical and practical understanding of Gender and Development Issues as they related to projects like Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. Concepts like "Gender"-its meanings at different levels and "Gender Division of Labour" were discussed using participatory exercises. A case study was prepared for group discussion. Participants were asked to analyse the case study to plan and design project interventions with Practical Gender Needs and Strategic Gender Interests in mind. In the concluding session, the DAC-WID criteria was presented and the field staff were asked to what extent they could use these guidelines / criteria related to gender for future work. Aspects of capturing qualitative indicators of gender progress in the field was also discussed with the participants and this area was identified as one for which they needed to build their skills and capacity.

RECORD OF DISCUSSION ON CLEAN KERALA PROJECT HELD IN
THE CHAMBER OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AT 10.30 AM ON MAY 16, 1998.

Present :

- 1) Shri P.K. Sivanandan, Principal Secretary & Commissioner Rural Development Department.
- 2) Mr. Sjeff Gussenhoven (E.T.C), Mission Leader.
- 3) Mr. Bas den Tuinder (BADTO)
- 4) Mr. Maarten Blokland (IHE)
- 5) Mr. Stuart Pearson (ILO)
- 6) Mr. K. Surendran, DTLO, Kochi
- 7) Mr. C.O. Kurien, SEUF
- 8) Shri V. Sisupalan, Addl. Development Commissioner
- 9) Shri. V.N. Jithendran, Consultant, IEC

1. The meeting began at 10.30 AM with Shri P.K. Sivanandan, Principal Secretary, Rural Development Dept. in chair. He said that the Task Force on IEC Strategy has presented its report which is under examination of State Government. The Task Force has proposed to set up a State Sanitation & Health Mission with the Chief Minister as Chairman. He said that final decision of State Government on the recommendations of the Task Force is expected to be taken shortly.

2. The Mission Leader indicated the following:

- (i) The proposal for capacity building (IEC) by SEUF in 'Clean Kerala' Programme covering five districts (Estimated budget: Rs. 8 crores) will take quite some time to be processed through proper channel. A possible contribution by the Netherlands Government will be subject to assurances that funds for the construction of latrines will be made available by the parties involved as referred to in page 28 of Clean Kerala Document.
- (ii) In the meantime some funds presently available with SEUF (around Rs. 20 Million) could be used to start capacity building activities in a way supportive to the objectives of Clean Kerala.

This can take place in the district of Kottayam as Government of India has already approved Kottayam district sanitation separately.

These limited funds can only be made available under the current project agreement with the Netherlands Embassy (SEU bridging phase upto June 1999). Hence accountability for expenditures for this budget rests with Executive Director of SEUF.

In operational terms these resources can be mobilised for the period upto June 1999 as follows:

(A) Services by SEUF to implement the IEC Component in Kottayam

(B) Contribution to RDD/IEC Cell through :-

1. deputation (free of cost) of one senior professional staff member to the IEC Cell to be nominated in consultation between IEC Cell and SEUF.

2. financial contribution to cover cost of one support staff for the IEC Cell.


Some portion of the operational cost of the programme can also be covered from SEUF resources to a maximum amount which will be agreed between IEC Cell and SEUF during consultations on the operationalisation of the Kottayam Capacity Building Programme.

(iii) IEC Cell and SEUF will prepare the IEC Action Plan for Kottayam District (Nirmal-2000 Project), and prepare an estimate of the cost of implementation. To cover these costs, SEUF may make available the necessary amounts in instalments as advance to the IEC Cell. Respective expenditure statement and supporting justification documents will be presented to SEUF on a quarterly basis.

3. The Mission Leader proposed to confirm this modality for co-operation in a Memorandum of Understanding between IEC Cell and SEUF. He said that however, this can be seen an interim arrangement. In the proposal for the five district Clean Kerala Project it is envisaged to channel bilateral funds for capacity building component also direct to RDD/IEC Cell.

4. The Principal Secretary expressed his appreciation of the proposal. He indicated that the funding arrangement for future Clean Kerala Project will be worked out. If the funds for the hardware is not sufficient and subsidy has to be reduced/cut out, then the cost and technological options have to be made available to the beneficiaries through a cafeteria approach. He suggested that SEUF may consider to take up a case study on the experiences gained by the community managed water supply scheme in Olavanna.

The meeting came to an end at 12.45 PM.


P.K. SIVANANDAN
Principal Secretary
to Government

To
All participants.

Copy to: Shri K.A. Abdulla, Executive Director,
Socio Economic Unit (F),
Thiruvananthapuram.

Annexure IX

PROGRESS REPORT 1.4.1997 TO 31.3.1998 LATRINE WITH EDUCATION PROGRAMME						
Scheme / Panchayth	HOUSEHOLD LATRINES					INST.LAT-TRINES
	Planned for 97-98	Built in 97-98 Apr- sep	Built in 97-98 Oct-March	Built in 97-98	Built Since Inception	Built Since Inception
Vakkam - Anjengo						
Chirayinkil					1435	18
Kizhuvilam					1137	7
Vakkam					305	7
Kadackavoor					393	5
Anjengo					997	4
Azhoor	450	45	321	366	961	8
Kundara						
Kundara					616	7
East Kallada	90	13	82	95	525	4
Pavithreswaram	250				792	10
Neduvathoor	300	74	94	168	398	3
Kulackada					498	10
Ezhukone	250	45	20	65	65	1
Perayam	150	46		46	288	3
Cheriyannadu					2352	8
Thrickunnappuzha					2082	9
Koipuram					708	5
Coastal Area, Kollam	1500					
Sakthikulangara		370		370	450	1
Chavara			148	148	448	2
Neendakara		20		20	200	2
Theckumbhagam					150	2
Thevalackara		50		50	350	2
Oachira		30		30	300	2
Mayyanadu		40	13	53	53	1
Perinadu		43	27	70	70	1
Poothakulam			10	10	10	1
Eravipuram			20	20	20	1

Alappadu			153	153	153	2
Clappana			100	100	100	11
Kulasekharapuram			13	13	13	1
Thrickaruva			15	15	15	1
MALA						
Mala					1716	18
Kuzhoor					616	16
Puthenchira					1458	4
Vellangalore					2284	8
Poyya					1665	9
Annamanada	150	145		145	783	
NATTIKA FIRKA						
Valappad	250	48	87	135	1689	8
Vatanapally	250	106	162	268	931	7
Edathuruthy	0	0	0	0	1517	3
Kaipamangalam	250	346	138	484	1391	2
Engandiyoor	150	0	124	124	1091	8
Pemjanam	0	0	0	0	791	2
SN Puram	0	0	0	0	278	2
Mathilakom	250	0	225	225	1019	
Thalikulam	0	0	0		646	
PAVARTTY						
Kadappuram	300	208	243	451	451	
Punnayoor	250	232	178	410	633	
Nagalasserry	250	179	133	312	654	
Kadavallur	200	0	106	106	106	
Thirmattakode	200	449	60	509	509	
Chalisserry	250	0	75	75	448	
KOLACHERRY						
Mayyil					1860	5
Kolacherry					988	9
Munderi					1310	5
Keezhallur					1211	9
Kuttiyatoor					1544	8
Narath					1062	4
Koodali					1508	8

EDAPPAL						
Vattamkulam					545	3
Edappal					442	2
Thavanur					503	2
Alancode					692	2
Nannammuku					540	3
CHEEKODE						
Kondotty					417	
Nediyerppu					557	
Ramanattukkara					1041	13
Feroke					1262	6

INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION

Irimblyam	600	500	48	548	548	
Tanur	1600		360	360	360	
Perumpadappu	650		366	366	366	
Vettam					1230	
Matsyafed Kollam		180	63	243	243	
Matsyafed Trichur						
Eriyadu					913	
Edavilangu					138	
WATSAN,Aleppy						
Mararickulam					500	
NGO Programme						
Indiraji. Ambalappuzha, Aleppy					50	
Samagra vikas, Aleppy					231	
Vincent De Paul S. Eravi Puram					60	
Other Programmes						
Cherukunnu					396	
JRY Azhoor					80	
Nirmal 2000						
Vaikam	1000		106	106	106	7
TOTAL	9590	3169	3490	6659	57263	312

HOGENAKKAL WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT

As part of the Hogenakkal Water and Sanitation Project Low Cost Sanitation Programme (LCS) provision of double pit pour flush low cost latrine has been proposed in the 14 town panchayath and 2 panchayath union.

TWAD Board has proposed the construction of 15,560 LCS units in the 14 town panchayaths at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.67 million and an amount of Rs.37 million has provided for rural areas (2 panchayath union). Additional provisions are made for price escalation physical contingencies and engineering cost.

On the basis of visits made to few town panchayaths, panchayath unions and villages and discussion with elected representatives, officials and people the following observations are made.

Panchayaths unions has been implementing the Central Rural Sanitation Programmes (CRSP) though the provision is for two pit pour flush latrine (based on leaching principle) every where single pit have been constructed without provision for leaching. This would mean after a certain period the pit will have to be cleaned manually. This would defeat the very purpose of abolishing scavenging.

Not only the users but also the concerned officials are unaware about this system. Model latrine constructed in Morappur panchayath union office is having only single pit. The principle of low cost sanitation is not used.

The demand for LCS are very low and only few rich families are availing of the government subsidies. Many of this units are not completed or not used. The local masons are unaware of the LCS technology and so the construction cost is varying between Rs.4000 - 10000. Provision of sanitation facilities and intensive hygienic initiatives are very much required. This will require community organisation and participation in a substantial extend. SEUF propose to take up the following activities during the period.

1. A study of existing facilities, awareness and demand for facilities in selected

areas.

2. A study on the availability of the space for LCS units (single units, two or three units of neighbouring houses connecting to a same pits, a lane of three or four units assign to each family where space is a constrain for a unit attached to house).
3. In depth analysis of viability of community latrines in the context of operation and maintenance, options to be identified in the consultation with community and panchayaths.
4. Participation of user households (possibilities of differential subsidy system- EWS, LIG, MIG, HIG)
5. The role and involvement of panchayath in the programme.
6. The feasibility of locally available materials
7. A survey on existing NGOs and their possible involvement's
8. Alternatively identification of motivators/volunteers popularise the programme.
9. Orientation for governmental officials (panchayaths, rural development, health, education) and elected representatives
10. Promotion of school sanitation facilities a strategy for the physical implementation of the programme ensuring the highest quality at the lowest cost with low cost building technology.
11. Identification of masons and training. Explore the possibility of training the women as masons
12. A strategy for community organization, hygiene education in environmental sanitation with special emphasis on the role and participation of women.
13. Provision of latrines addressed only a part of the programme, waste disposal and drainage are equally important. PRA technique to be used to identify the issues and develop remedial measures. The possibilities of vermiculture, composting to be explored.
14. Environmental sanitation in markets and other public places.
15. A few visit to be made to the other places in Tamil Nadu where LCS programme has been implemented by the TWAD/other agencies for formalising the implementation strategy.
16. Holistic approach for water and sanitation in hamlets.

Report on the Socio Economic Unit Foundation's (SEUF) team visit to Tata Tea Limited, Munnar

Introduction

Tata Tea Limited Munnar requested SEUF to study the sanitation facilities in their worker's quarters. This request was in the context of SEU Foundations experience in the field of sanitation where by more than 60000 latrines have been constructed spread over 103 panchayats in Kerala. Mr. Georgekutty Joseph, Director Technical and Mr. V. Manilal, Director Institutional Development visited Munnar on 1998 Jan 22,23,24 and the following is a brief report on the same.

Schedule

The team reached Munnar on 22nd A.N. A brief discussion was held with Mr. Jamal. A. Raseed of the Engineering Department on 23rd morning. Accompanied by a technical staff of the Engineering Department the team visited various housing colonies in "Munnar Town". In the evening the team visited a housing colony in Periyavurra Estate. In between the team also met Dr. Sivakumar V.K. Officer in charge, Community development and social welfare scheme. On 24th a very short debriefing session was held with Mr. Jamal. A. Raseed.

Observation

1. Though it is claimed that many sanitation units are with septic tanks, we feel that the basic principle of the system have not been adhered to. (Proper air vent pipe, functional sock pit). This is true of many places we visited. The effluent coming out of the tank was found to be of dark colour with foul smell (Krishnaraj line and Periyavurra Estate).
2. The effective volume of the tank is restricted as the inlet connection has to be given say at least 1 Meter below the top level of the tank. This is necessitated as the units (8 in some cases) are connected by pipes below ground level. This has resulted in bypassing the soakpit especially when the tank is overflowing /water table is high.
3. In one place the effluent from the tank is directed to the drainage (Mr. R.N Sharma's house) bypassing the sockpit.
4. The situation in the servant's quarters of the Central hospital was very poor and unhygienic. The place had foul smell and dark effluent was overflowing. We were told by the residents that the same situation has been existing for a long time. We saw a pit very near the tank in an elevated position and was told that once in a while the concerned staff remove the effluent to this pit. The nearness of the pit to the tank and the elevated position virtually negate the effort. Tank and pit are very close to the first house in the line.

5. Systematic efforts need to be taken to motivate the staff and their family members to be primarily responsible for hygiene in and around the house.

Possible involvement of SEUF

1. SEUF will be able to assist in constructing demonstration units in as many sites as required on mutually agreed terms and conditions. The masons already engaged in construction in the estates can be trained through this process on the technology of double pit latrines. The materials required for construction can be supplied by the existing channels

2. SEUF could also provide inputs in hygiene promotion and health education. Welfare Officers, Community volunteers and Hospital and Engineering staff could be trained.

Conclusions

1. Tata Tea Limited, a pioneer organisation in the country need to give more priority to the water and sanitation facilities for their staff.

2. These efforts could be done without substantial expenditures. The increase in expenditure if any in the short run will be balanced in the long run.

3. The operation and maintenance expenses for the improvements suggested are minimal or rather nil.

4. The water and sanitation facilities need to be considered as one entity. The team has not observed the sources of water and the treatment systems. The management need to assess the present Water Supply System and make changes if required in the context of :

(a) need for regular and sustainable supply of potable drinking water

(b) The depleting water resources and lowering of ground water table

© The need to protect the lake and eco system of Munnar and surrounding areas.

5. It is very clear that the critical issue of hygiene and sanitation is not given the required priority. An overall engineering strategy, immediate measures, etc are conspicuous by their absence.

6. We also observed few modifications recently made.

(a) To solve the problem mentioned as observation 2, the height of the toilet, ie, the position of pan and trap has been elevated in one place.

(b) The new houses constructed in the Estate (supervisor's line) only latrines of two houses are connected to a pit.

7. The drainage system around the houses is far from satisfactory. The open drainage system need to be reconsidered. We were shocked to find the same crude system around the R & D guest house where we were provided accommodation.

8. The water supply pipe lines were found leaking in several places. The possibilities of drinking water contamination as some of this lines pass through drainage cannot be overruled.

9. The old system of line toilets away from the line houses are in a bad shape.

10. Last but not the least the house holders do not show any serious concern for the environmental and hygienic conditions around their houses. It is considered to be the responsibility of the concerned staff.

Suggestions

1. The team strongly feel that double pit pour flush latrines can solve the existing problems to a major extent. The suggestion is made considering the long run sustainability and the need to avoid "scavengers". Relevant extract of "Technical Guidelines on Twin Pit Pour Flush Latrines" by Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. Of India and Regional Water and Sanitation Group-South Asia, UNDP / World Bank Water and Sanitation Program is enclosed as Annexure 1.

2. As already mentioned in the observations, we saw one unit where the toilet floor (squatting place) has been elevated. This is definitely a viable method. (Whether it be septic tank or double pit latrine) The systems cannot function properly especially in the rainy season with the present height. This might also need the connection to the inlet from the toilets through SW pipes above ground level.

3. Similarly the system where only two units are linked to one pit is definitely sound. Only a maximum of four units should be linked to the double pit system we propose. A line diagram of the same is enclosed as Annexure 2. Connection for say 8 units should be done only in very exceptional cases where there are no alternatives.

4. An overall strategy and guide lines with emphasis on immediate, short term and long term measures need to be developed as a joint effort of the concerned departments (Engineering, Industrial relations and Community development and social welfare).