

Enhancing Community Engagement in the NAMASTE Enumeration Process in Kerala

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ROADBLOCKS TO NAMASTE IMPLEMENTATION IN KERALA STATE




Repeating Sanitation Safety Crises

Between 2015 – 2024, sanitation accidents saw a resurgence in Kerala, marked by **inadequate supervision and safety protocols**. This is in stark contrast to the State's 2023 Declaration of being manual scavenging-free.



Sanitation services through multiple modes

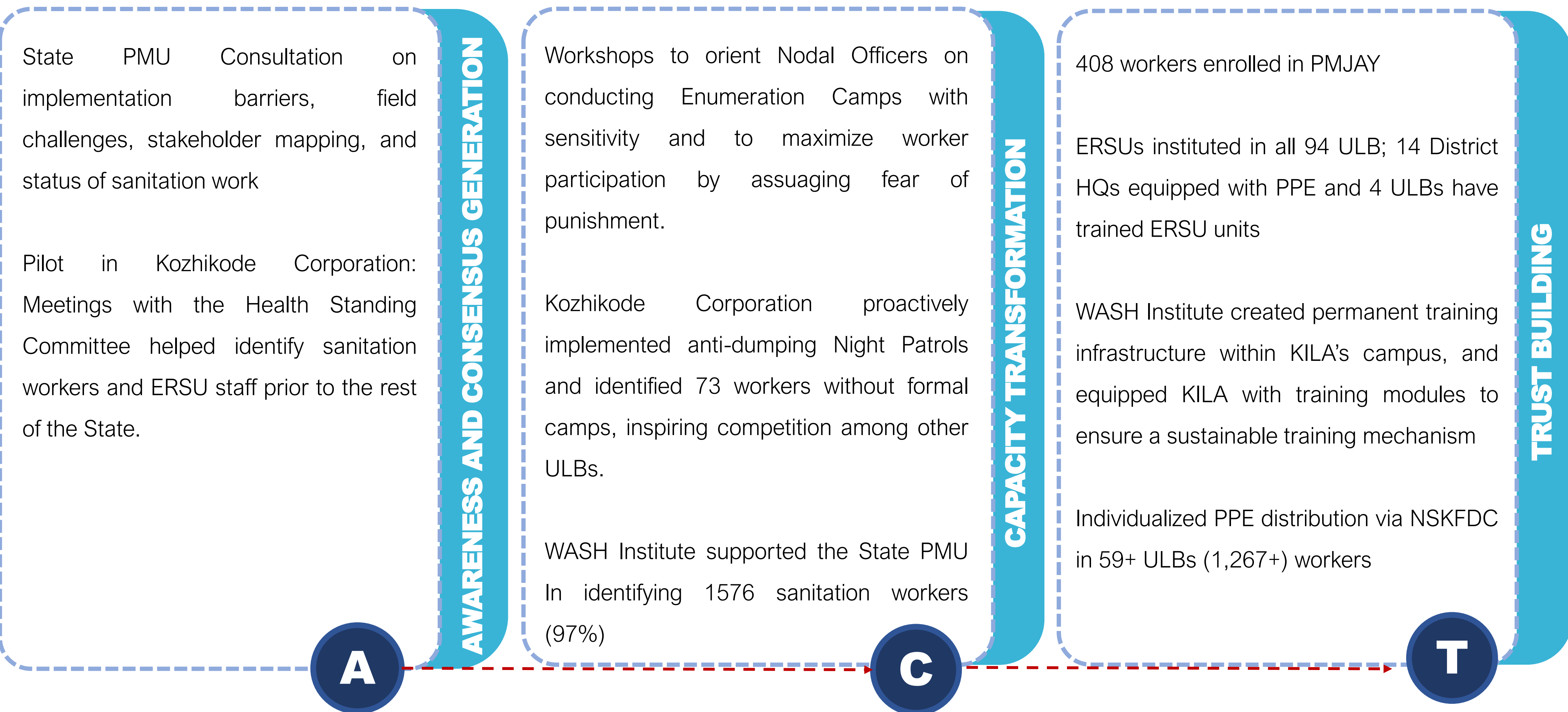
Formal **government delivery**; **service providers** contracted via government; and **unregistered or unlicensed informal service providers** or individuals all provide sanitation services in Kerala



Implementation Gap


NAMASTE's decentralized structure of 1 PMU managing 94 ULB Nodal Officers proved unwieldy. Virtual meetings yielded poor results due to **absenteeism and proxy attendance**. **ULBs failed to report workers**, stating they were untraceable, or not handling fecal waste within ULB boundaries.

The methodology employed Action Research from a Community Capacity Building perspective. A sequential workflow was developed with three tasks:
AWARENESS AND CONSENSUS GENERATION; CAPACITY TRANSFORMATION & TRUST BUILDING




SUPPLEMENTING THE NAMASTE SCHEME ACROSS INDIA


IN KERALA




TRAINING
1576+
SANITATION WORKERS ENUMERATED




IDENTIFICATION
36
SEPs FROM 4 ULBs TRAINED




REHABILITATION
573
SSWs ENROLLED UNDER PMJAY



COVERS A UNIVERSAL SET OF SANITATION WORKERS



INDIVIDUAL SIZING OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT



BROADER DATABASE OF QUESTIONS

This process builds upon the NAMASTE enumeration process and creates a robust database called the **Safaimitra Resource Management System**