



Participatory Poverty & Vulnerability Assessment (PPVA) Report



PPVA Exercise in (Behari Colony Adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghareebabad)

Muzaffar Garh – Southern Punjab

Submitted to: Oxfam GB

Submitted by: UFAQ Development Organization (UDO)

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Background

The Participatory Poverty & Vulnerability Assessment (PPVA) is an analysis of issues of urban poverty and its causes by those who are most affected by this poverty. Its purpose is to assist citizens (especially the poor) as groups in a discussion process on causes and reasons of urban poverty, and to use this evidence for devising public advocacy strategies for its reduction.

For this assessment Oxfam GB has selected three sample districts one from each province of Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and local partners/ NGOs were identified to execute this task. All these local partners/ NGOs are already working in the selected areas on various development issues mostly in rural areas and have better access to local communities. The key objective was to undertake an assessment in the urban slums/ poor areas of these districts and to develop understanding on poverty and vulnerability issues of the local poor of the area in urban context.

The five days workshop on PPVA developed clear and better understanding for all the participants and this was the result of comprehensive effort of Dr. Syed Husnain Ali, Program Manager-Urban Oxfam GB and Ms. Rashida Doha (Workshop Facilitator).

For the execution of the exercise after selection of all three local partners/ NGOs Oxfam GB had arranged five days workshop in Islamabad, which was facilitated by an expert facilitator, the basic objective was to orientate the teams of all three local partner organizations/ NGOs about the concept of PPVA and to enable them to conduct this assessment in an effective way. This workshop was more focused to develop better common understanding among participants on PPVA concept, objectives, and exercise methodology by learning few selected PRA tools which will support the teams to do this assessment in field.

Mostly staff of the local partners/ NGOs was familiar and practitioner of PRA which helps the participants to better understand the selected tools for this assignment. This five days

workshop builds synergy among all the participants and facilitates them to come on same page of understanding of PPVA and utilization of PRA tools in urban context. All three teams prepared their work plan for proposed selected areas for this assessment. The workshop was focused on facilitation whereas the selection of area and field planning was the mandate of the organizations, each organization had same composition and each team was being led by Team Leader and there were two research assistants and two persons for documentation lead and one person responsible for logistics and other to support in field.

In Punjab the selected district was Muzaffar Garh which is situated in southern part of Punjab province and UFAQ Development Organization (UDO) was identified as implementing partner by Oxfam GB. UDO had a team of six persons three male and three female, there was one Manager Programs UDO, one Team Leader for this assignment, two female research assistants, one documentation lead female and one documentation lead male. This team with mutual discussion and understanding had selected one poor urban area/ urban slum in Muzaffar Garh city and executed PPVA exercise in that area.

This report is the outcome of the PPVA activity which has been carried out in Behari Colony adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghreebabad which is an urban slum area in Muzaffar Garh city and this report is presenting the situation analysis of poverty and vulnerability of the area.

Introduction:

UFAQ Development Organization (UDO) identified few areas and visited Tiba Kareem Abad, Basti Purani Talkot, Basti Maharan, Safdar Colony and Behari Colony adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghareebabad. After visiting these areas with mutual discussion, UDO team had finalized one slum/ poor urban area of Muzaffar Garh city namely Behari Colony adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghareebabad, this area is an urban slum of the city and very poor community lives here. The team of UDO executed the PPVA exercise here and provided an opportunity to the local community to discuss their issues of poverty its causes and impact on their lives, the team has successfully facilitated the exercise and Women, Children and Men of the community fully participated in dialogues.

The UDO team facilitated these dialogues with effective PRA tools/ techniques and local community participated in these dialogues with full interest and discussed various issues, aspects and features of poverty. This exercise helped out local community in discussion on their issues, although they were aware of and affected from these issues but this was a unique opportunity for them which helped them to discuss the causes, problems, their role and hurdles they were facing in their development process. The community comes up with various issues, problems, impact of poverty on their lives and their understanding of development through this exercise the participants/ locals also identify the causes of their poverty and types of interventions required for their betterment and development.

UDO have successfully facilitated the execution of PPVA exercise with facilitation of selected PRA tools and was also able to develop interest of community to get involved in process through PRA tools and techniques, Social Mapping, Venn Diagram, Decade Matrix and Impact Diagram was very useful for the team as facilitator and also the application of tools was effective and community was fully involved in exercise with keen interest.

The community was happy for their participation in this exercise as this was first time they have been provided an opportunity through which they are at least sitting together and sharing & discussing about their poverty and they took this opportunity to raise their voice to speak about problem through which they are suffering. The team clearly defined the objectives of this exercise and make clear to the community that the purpose of this assignment is discussion and purpose of this exercise is not to resolve any of their issues, no hopes and no promises were given by the team. This clarity helps a lot execute this PPVA exercise and community was much satisfied that at least they have this opportunity to speak collectively about the situation of poverty and problems, issues affecting them badly.

The team facilitated the dialogues with community by keeping in view the availability, cultural norms, their customs and their willingness, team found few volunteers from the community who help out the team to conduct 19 dialogues separately with women and men in a week time period. The facilitators ensured the smooth the effective facilitation and team members responsible for documentation did comprehensive documentation and team with mutual understanding and sharing has prepared this report.

Methodology

For an effective exercise of PPVA the UDO has adopted a participatory methodology from nominating the team to implantation in field which helps the team in field to conduct a successful exercise. UDO had nominated Oxfam GB a team of six persons three female and three male, comprise of one Manager Programs UDO, one person as Team Lead, two research assistants and two document lead. This composition was suggested by Oxfam GB to every organization participating in this exercise.

The UDO team fully participated in the five days workshop arranged by Oxfam GB to develop better understanding of PPVA exercise in Islamabad and during the workshop all the team extensively practiced the selected PRA tools and develops common understanding on the PPVA Frame Work, which was the key for this exercise.

Area Selection:

For selection of area the UDO team collectively visited different urban poor areas (Tiba Kareem Abad, Basti Purani Talkot, Basti Maharan, Safdar Colony and Behari Colony adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghareebabad) in Muzaffar Garh city and collected some basic information about areas, later with the mutual discussion had selected one area which they found more suitable for this PPVA exercise. The area selected to exercise the PPVA tools is Behari Colony adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghareebabad, this is one area although have three Mohallahs but all these mohallahs are of Behari Colony; the UDO team later has gathered the information of the area to develop the area profile.

Tools:

Selected PRA tools were used to conduct PPVA exercise with community.

- 1- Social Mapping
- 2- Venn Diagram
- 3- Decade Matrix
- 4- Impact Diagram

Field Exercise:

The UDO team has overall conducted nineteen (19) activities (dialogues) in the area in seven days and ensured the maximum participation of local community, team was facilitating these dialogues and locals took great interest and participated with their full keenness. Selected PRA tools (Social Mapping, Venn Diagram, Decade Matrix and Impact Diagram) were utilized and UDO team successfully facilitated the locals to use these tools to identify the issues of poverty in their area. Due to cultural norms, there were separate dialogues of Men and Women conducted and participants utilized all the indigenous resources to plot these diagrams while practicing the PRA tools, the team carefully did the documentation and tried to capture all the data, information shared by the participants.

PPVA of Selected Area

Muzaffar Garh district is located in Southern Punjab. It is spread over an area of 8,435 km². It is located between the river Chenab on its east and Indus River on its West. According to the 1998 census of Pakistan, the population of the district was 2,635,903. It is predominantly rural with only 12.75% population living in urban areas.

In Punjab province Muzaffar Garh was the selected area where this Participatory Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment (PPVA) exercise was supposed to be conducted, for this purpose UFAQ Development Organization (UDO) as implementing partner of Oxfam GB had identified Behari Colony adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghareebabad as target area and conducted this PPVA exercise through its team. This area is an urban slum, the Muzaffar Garh city surrounded by these types of urban slums and the major reason is migration from rural area to urban areas to get access to urban civic facilities. This area is being administered by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) Muzaffar Garh and is one of the key urban slum which is much neglected by the district administration.

After the selection of this Behari Colony Bilal Nagar and Ghareebabad, UDO team has prepared the area profile for further organized dialogues with local community keeping in view the cultural norms and conducted separate dialogues for Women and Men.

Area Profile:

Name:	Behari Colony adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghareebabad
UC # & Name:	33, Bhutta Pur
Ward #:	44
Houses:	650 –700
Population:	5600 approx.

Details:

This area is situated a Kot Addu link road near railway crossing on Jhang road in Muzaffar Garh city. From past more than 35-40 years people are residing there, this Behari Colony adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghareebabad is consisted of approximately 650 to 700 household with approximately population of 5600. The people living here are very poor, deprived and neglected, they are living below poverty line and this area is lacking with civic facilities even this is an urban area and part of the city. There is no government school for both boys and girls, no basic health facility is being provided by government and mostly people are laborer on daily wages. Less number of people worked in different government department but on very low positions, there are minorities (Christians) also resident of the area, and there is a church in the area. In this Behari Colony there are residents who had migrated from Bangladesh, people of Shia sect are also resident of the area, various Casts i.e. Almani, Bhutta, Balouch, Behari, Sial, Chandio etc. living in this colony but none of single cast has the majority so people are living together and has social values and connectivity with each other.

Situation of Civic Facilities:

This colony doesn't have sewerage and drinking water facility, underground water is contaminated and not suitable to drink, there is only one source of drinking water which is also temporary arrangement. There is a water pipeline which is crossing from this colony and it carries water for nearby Thermal Power Station, the residents have a connection from that pipeline, and they get this access with support of their MNA which can be disconnected any time because it is not a legal connection. There is no water supply system up to H/H level so women, children and men have to fetch water from that one connection.

Most of the residents (40%) have their own piece of land (plots) on which they have constructed the houses, but rest of (60%) constructed their houses on the land (plots) which is owned by government department of forestry. This area is surrounded from one side by Thermal Power Station and from another by a Textile Mill and there is railway line as well near to that area. Infrastructure of houses is not of better condition, houses are almost constructed with mud, bricks and concrete but condition of houses are not good, almost streets are very

narrow and unpaved, no street soling, no proper drainage systems exists, only the main entrance of the colony has soling. This area has electricity but facing long duration load shading, this colony does not have gas facility so people are forced to use alternate sources of fuel to burn.

Over all this is an urban slum/ poor area which is part of the city of Muzaffar Garh but does not have any civic facilities, people of the area have to come to city area for every facility, e.g. education, health, livelihood etc.

For conduct of PPVA exercise this field plan was proposed to Oxfam GB and as per actual there is little variance which is separate women and men dialogues, as due to local culture no combine dialogues was conducted in the area.

Proposed Field Plan of (PPVA) Exercise

District: Muzaffar Garh (Behari Colony adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghareebabad)

S. no.	Activity	Quantity	March 2014									
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th
1	Dialogue with female group (according to situation)	6	1	1	1	1	1	1				
2	Dialogue with mix group (women and men) if possible*2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1				
3	Dialogue with (men)	6	1	1	1	1	1	1				
4	Analysis of reports (on daily basis)	18	3	3	3	3	3	3	*1	*1		
5	Draft report and analysis of all reports	1							1			
6	Final report submission to Oxfam GB	1										1

A total of 18 dialogues have been decided to conduct in this area for PPVA and as mentioned will conduct separate dialogues with women. As per the area dynamics dialogue will be conducted in afternoon (02:00 to 5:00 pm) and later on in evening after 5:00 pm till 7:00 pm, as the men of the area work in day time so their availability is in evening.

(*1) in these two days will do the overall analysis of the reports and find out the gaps, and if required more dialogue will conduct, and also write the final report.

We have split the team in two further teams and both the teams will be conducted dialogues simultaneously in the area by using the PRA tools.

(*2) although in initial assessment it seems that combine dialogues may not be possible, but our team will decided according to the situation and in this case will split the dialogues with women and men separately and half of dialogues will be with women and remaining with men.

Total Dialogues: Women: 06

Combine: 06 (if not possible then 03 with women and 03 with men)

Men: 06

A total of 19 dialogues 9 with Women and 10 with Men were successfully conducted in which approximated total of 107 women and 160 men had participated. UDO team successfully utilized all four selected PRA tools during these dialogues and facilitates the participants share and generates discussion around PPVA framework and facilitators kept probing with participants and tried to cover all aspects of framework of issues.

The round of dialogues was carried out successfully and participants took deep interest and fully participated, their discussion covers various issues which are root cause of poverty in their area and also they shared their concepts of poverty and vulnerability.

Key Analysis

People are living in this area from past more than three to four decades and 30-40 years back that area was part of rural area which later on owned by the district government (presently TMA) and people from various nearby rural areas started migration towards this area and shifted and started settling here and this area had converted in to a semi urban slum/ area. Immigrants from different nearby rural areas came here and get settled for better civic facilities, but this area was and still neglected by the city government and this negligence causes in result this area to be developed as an urban slum.

Living Conditions and Livelihood:

- People started constructed their houses but there was no proper infrastructure of drainage, sewerage, street pavement and other basic civic facilities e.g. health, education, livelihood etc. This area is facing many changes in past three, four decades and settlers who came from different surrounding rural areas or those who were already residing here were and still facing lack of resources and basic civic facilities. About sixty percent of the settlers don't have legal rights and still residing there illegally, TMA representatives use to blackmail them by destroying their houses and took kickbacks to allow them to live there and to construct their houses.
- The rapid increased in settlement and in population created more burden on poor civic facilities and government is totally fail to provide basic civic facilities to the residents of this poor area. Intentionally the district government is not providing them the land ownership rights because in this case the TMA has to provide them the basic civic facilities. The TMA/ district government didn't have any development plan for this area and unable to provide safe drinking water, basic health, education and law & order facilities, TMA was and still unable to give settlers their land ownership rights ad in result there is quite significant numbers of illegal residents in the area, they have been blackmailed by various law enforcement departments including police on top on various issues.

- In this area mostly people are from labor class and less educated, unemployment and lack of technical skills are major reasons of their poverty. In 1980s and 90s situation was although not good as well but at that time basic civic facilities e.g. electricity and drinking water were better than present situation. The community of the area is facing serious socio economic problems and they are struggling for their daily livelihood, for them it matters to have food for their families at the end of the day. They are not skilled enough to work independently and earn better and they are forced to do labor for their livelihood, usually they do labor in nearby factories, workshops, mills and other construction projects.

Livelihood Analysis:

- In mostly houses both the head of families are working for their livelihood, families those are poorer their children are also forced to work to feed themselves and to their families. The old settlers even don't had enough resources to construct better quality houses and at present still residents of the area have small houses, not well and properly constructed, no planning in construction it is just need base and day by day the land prices are increasing just because this area is the part of main city.
- As there is no agriculture land in the area and people although belongs to rural area but because of their poverty in rural area they have migrated toward this urban slum in search of better civic facilities. Poverty has serious implications on the lives of the residents of the area and their health conditions are poor, weak and vulnerable, less education is cause of weak or no skills and poor knowledge the resident of the area felt their selves very weak in terms of decision making, their political say is just limited to their right of vote, the political representative can only be accessible for them when there are elections going to be held, later no one ever come back to resolve their issues and problems. Mr. Jamsheed Ahmed Dasti is the elected MNA and Mr. Hammad Nawaz Tipu is MPA from the area but he rarely visited the area and has no interest to taking care for the development of this area.

Trends Change:

- In past two to three decades there are various changes in the area which directly affected the livelihood of common person, although mostly people are labor class but even they don't had much access to local market to get some work/ job to be done. In past two decades now there are one Stone Crush Plant and one Slaughter House are creating serious environmental pollution and health hazards in the area.
- Although the road, street network in the colony is very poor and weak but local urban transport somehow providing an opportunity that people can go to city centers and can get some daily labor work and can purchase their daily routine items.
- TMA is use to dump solid waste of the entire city in this area and this area is being presented as solid waste dumping site, locals of the area continuously protesting but no one is ready to listen. This waste dumping creating serious environmental hazard in the area people are affecting with various diseases e.g. skin, throat infection, fever, intestinal infections and gastro. The waste dumping also polluting and contaminating the underground water, which is life threatening.
- The daily laborer is more affected with changes and unpleasant circumstances, as their daily livelihood has direct relation with these issues and changes, e.g. if Mill and Factory of the area close down due to breakdown of electricity, gas and oil this labor class gets unemployed and their families started facing serious economic burden. In this kind of extreme situations labor class start identifying work in city area e.g. house servant work, labor in construction work etc but these are temporary arrangements which people do by themselves. So far no NGOs or government organization is focusing them to provide them support to face the shocks in their daily livelihood and they are much neglected community. As an urban slum many of them are still unable to get land ownership of their own houses.
- There are changes with passage of time in lives of locals they got little improvement in their livelihoods which reflect on their daily routine life but at the same time there are changes which affect them to be more poor and vulnerable.

- Families are getting poorer day by day as they don't have any support and in build mechanism which helps them to get out from this trap of poverty their miserable condition is getting worse day by day due to economic burden. Families are suffering from poverty are not capable enough to identify ways and means which are helpful for them to find out escape from this poverty trap and their all efforts are useless until they have some significant changes in form of technical skills, education, social cohesiveness, strong cultural bindings and economic support to improve their livelihood.

Poor Accesses to Civic Facilities:

- Less education causes poor and weak understanding of basic rights and people of they are not well aware from their basic rights and suffering from many problems and issues, no one is ready to support each other. Their collective voice exists but they don't know how to raise their voices for their rights and this causes disparity and external agent manipulate and exploit them due to this weakness. There are quite a little number of residents who have comparatively better economic conditions and their sources of livelihoods are little better and strong they have access to their political representatives, access to basic and better civic facilities they also have some understanding about their rights but they are not supporting the poor of their area but just depriving them more.
- The poor of the area are more vulnerable as they are not aware about their rights so been exploited by the employers, law enforcement agencies, different government department representatives, influential, political leaders, criminal agents and elite of the city area. The poor are facing all kind of exploitation and have fear if they raised their voices they will be punished and face the consequences and this fear pushed them towards social, cultural, economic degradation and making them more vulnerable.
- Government institutions doesn't exist in the area as there is no school, health facility, skill center or any other government livelihood facility from where the poor of the area can learn the skills and knowledge and enable their selves to earn. The resident of the area knows that if private sector even started intervention in the area that would not suit them because e.g. they cannot pay school fee of private schools, they cannot afford

better but private/ commercial health facilities, they cannot get technical education from private sector institutions. This situation raises demand from the poor of the area for government to establish basic civic and livelihood facilities in the area and provides opportunities to improve socio economic conditions of the area.

- There is poor law and order situation in the area and police who is supposed to provide protection is not effective in the area and do not ensure better law and order situation. Mostly people do not have any hopes from police and tried to settle down their issues by themselves or maximum involve the elders or local political leaders to resolve the issues.

Socio-economic and Gender Relationship:

- Women of the area as compare to three, four decades are little better as they have little education now or have at least urge to get education but due to poverty not getting education up to the level they required/ wanted. At the same time now cultural norms allowed women to participate and share economic burden for their families, women are now as compare to 20, 30 years back more active and skilled to work as earning hand for their community. If there is an option to learn technical and earning skills women have this patience and interest to learn and join hands with their family men to contribute as earning hand and to improve their livelihood. The main ambition behind learning education among women is the empowerment as they are much interested to be a skilled earning hand which helps them to send their children to school to get education.
- The women who belongs to minority groups are still more vulnerable as they have less access to basic civic facilities, they don't have respectful professions, don't have knowledge of their rights e.g. sanitary workers are both Muslims and Christian and they work in city posh areas but living in the area where they are more poor and vulnerable class among other poor of the area. Those families who have now access to resources and have better economic conditions now their women are more active, vocal, earning

hand and strong as compare to other majority of women who are deprived, less vocal, passive and not educated.

- There are residents of the area that left the area when they have some resources for better life style; to access better education and health facilities and to access better livelihood opportunities but they don't have any social linkages now with their existing community of this area. Community of this area has this potential to stand together on collective problems and issues which shows that people have somehow social fabric and harmony among themselves to face problems collectively and to enjoy happiness jointly; this is increasing and decreasing in different periods of time.
- The poverty created an environment in the area where no one is safe from crimes, and trend of crime is increasing upward and unemployed youth and even children are getting involved in various crimes e.g. theft, snatching, robbery, drug addiction and prostitution, this situation is making the living conditions miserable.
- Over all this area of Behari Colony adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghareebabad is an urban slum which was established 35-40 years ago and gradually increasing in terms of population and settlements but not getting better civic facilities and now is a land of issues and problems where poverty is prevailing and poverty dynamics are making locals of this are more poor and vulnerable.

Key Findings

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Important Major Issues</i>	<i>Affects</i>
1	Urban slum, with less land ownership rights and very poor basic civic facilities, the residents have illegal land ownership status	Poor are becoming more poor day by day, no basic civic facility available and locals are suffering with various types of serious issues
2	Lack of basic education facilities	Less educated and illiterate people, unemployment, involvement in criminal activities, getting poor day by day
3	Lack of basic health facilities	People are suffering from many diseases and due to their poverty cannot get cure and not acting as useful citizen of society. The lack of health facilities are creating serious health hazards and people are suffering from hepatitis and many other serious diseases.
4	Lack of sanitation facilities, no drainage system, this area is a dumping site for solid waste of entire city	Health issues, drainage water stuck in unpaved streets, more diseases, living conditions are becoming worst, people are suffering with the issue
5	Unpaved streets	Water stuck in streets and causes for growth of mosquitoes and germs, people cannot walk easily. Difficult to access to their houses especially in rainy season
6	Worst electricity load shedding	Serious problems, no factory work and labor class cannot get daily work and

		there are other daily problems. Unemployment increases
7	Slaughter house in the colony	More pollution and diseases, but people are forced to bear this because they are voice less and slaughter house is being managed by TMA
8	Dump of solid waste, TMA is use to dump solid waste of the city in this area	Contamination of ground water and extreme pollution, causes serious health issues, very poor people of the area use to pick inorganic waste and to sale it to Kabaria to earn some money
9	Nearby stone crush plant	Creating environmental pollution and dust allergy
10	No proper sui gas provision	People face more economic burden as they have to use other sources of fueling
11	Lack of livelihood opportunities	More burden on common people livelihood
12	Crimes increasing	Social, moral and cultural values destruction, this place is now the land of criminals and criminals start residing there and establishing illegal businesses
13	Drug addiction and sales	Youth and children are getting involved and creating more serious criminal issues and burden on their parents livelihood struggle
14	Prostitution	Making lives of other respectable families worse and vulnerable, poor girls and women suffering from

		livelihood issues becoming more vulnerable, spread of STD and AIDS
15	Weak social harmony	People don't have strong political will and collaboration that they can influence their elected representatives
16	Lack of land ownership rights	Residents don't have mostly their land ownership rights and this is one of the main reason of their exploitation by TMA and government land management department
17	Lack of skill centers for women	Women are less skilled and unable to participate in their income generation activities. Sometime extreme poverty forced few of them to adopt wrong means of earning and they get exploited.

Community of the area is although very poor but they have urge to change their lives and they are hardworking and can put all efforts if there is any opportunity of development, their family structures support each other for social bindings. The community activists/ volunteers existing in area are useful and their potential can be utilized for social mobilization and to involve the community in process of their development. UDO team met with many female and male who are potential volunteers and very active and has this urge to change the poverty situation for collective benefit if they found resources, there are volunteers Haji Kareem Bukhsh, Abdual Hameed, Ghulam Qadir, Haseena Mai, Zareena Mai, Haji Shareef, Sadan Mai, Hameeda, Muhammad Ramzan, Shaista, Khalida Bibi who were involved in process and willing to cooperate in future as well.

The women of the area has much potential and they are brave enough to step ahead to take the lead of their development process, if they been provided an opportunity they can make significance change. They have more interest to get education and to learn technical skills they are more willing to break this poverty trap and wanted to live a better and improved life.

Way Forward

Keeping in view the situation of Behari Colony adjacent Bilal Nagar and Ghreebabad, this is dire needed to design an urban area development program which address the needs of the poor of the area and instead of some kind of welfare projects a long term development program is required to be launched. This program may help the poor of the area and provide some tangible initiatives e.g. education, basic health, sanitation, livelihood and legal rights support and create participatory approach among locals.

The program may focus enhancing technical skills of locals and develop a model of public private partnership by involving government as key stakeholder and facilitate the locals of the area to join hand and collaborate with government for effective planning and implementation.

This urban area development program may have minimum span to time 5 to 7 years and formulate a participatory approach and this program may developed few CBOs or local organizations who can represent local community among their stakeholders. A comprehensive planning to put the resources together with all stakeholders will be required and departments, CSOs and locals may join hands together to ensure the implementation of interventions to empower the local community.

*Pictures of the (women and men) dialogues in targeted areas,
PPVA being exercised through selected PRA tools.*











