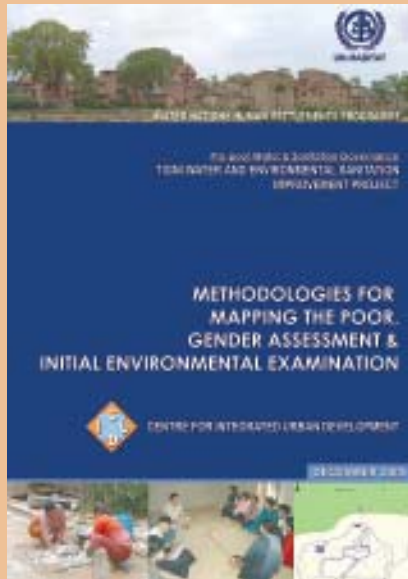
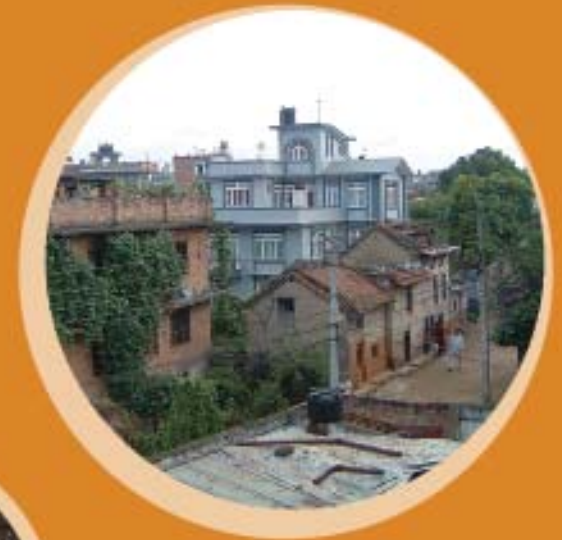


The successful testing of the methodologies in Tigni and later in Siddhipur, the Kathmandu Valley peri-urban settlements, the technique is proposed for wider use. To promote its use for sustainable urban water development, UN HABITAT has published the methodology volume of the five volumes for wider circulation. Printed version of this volume is available on request.



# Methodology for MAPPING URBAN POOR THE TOOL TO REACH INCLUSIVE DEMOCRACY



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# Methodology for MAPPING URBAN POOR

## Why mapping the poor?

All national development plans and policies in Nepal were aiming to reduce poverty from the beginning. However, the reality is very different. Even after the endeavour of last five decades, the achievement is nominal. Most of these endeavours to serve poor ended with little success as it did not reach the neediest. These initiatives lack identifying the poor and generalised the distribution of opportunities. Deprived communities and families were once again left out from these possibilities. Therefore, it is very important that identifying the poor and their condition before designing any activities gearing towards their upliftment is a must. It is more significant in urban areas where the complexities are high, so does the ill-effects of not doing so. In the case of Nepal, when the country is striving for inclusive democracy, one should identify whom they have forgotten so far. Therefore, mapping the poor is an important activity.

## What is mapping the poor?

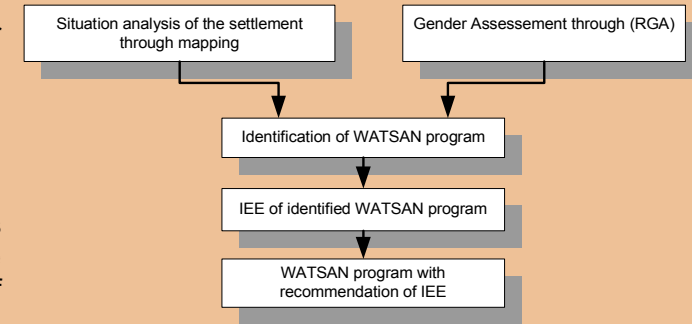
It is identifying the poor in the settlement and linking their socio-economic information to their spatial location. The resultant information after integrating spatial and attribute information provide a good tool for decision makers to address urban poverty. These information can be best utilised in all governance and developmental activities. Equally important and cross cutting issues are gender assessment and environmental examination. The methodology developed incorporates all three issues.

## DEVELOPING METHODOLOGIES FOR MAPPING THE POOR, GENDER ASSESSMENT AND INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

In the pace of urbanization, developments of peri-urban areas are left behind in Asian cities. In the case of many Asian cities, poor and rich live together in a cluster, particularly in small urban centres. Due to lack of clear demarcation between the haves and have nots, the most needy population - urban poor, deprived class and the women are yet to receive the support. A framework for pro-poor water and sanitation governance is a pre-requisite for meeting targets 10&11 of Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Identifying the poor households and bringing the services directly to their doorsteps for taking affirmative actions and thereby meeting MDG targets, however, is a challenging task. For this purpose mapping the poor becomes primary activity while designing the programmes. The socio-economic information can be obtained by survey as well as by using GIS as a major tool for addressing the needs of the poor.

Water and sanitation issues also relate to cultural and behavioural aspects where women have a vital role to play. Therefore, meaningful participation of women from the planning stage to its implementation and of course in O&M stage is very important for sustainability of any water and sanitation programme.

UN-HABITAT's Water for Asian Cities Programme in partnership with Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD) has developed three methodologies viz. mapping the poor, gender assessment, and initial environmental examination; to carry out water and sanitation programs in peri-urban areas of Asian cities. This process has been tested in one of the peri-urban settlements of Kathmandu Valley.



Integrating the information, which was revealed from socio-economic survey and rapid gender assessment conducted through focus group discussion with various women groups (of different age groups) and their male counterparts, was used to address the gender issues. Recommendations from the analysis of this information were incorporated while preparing Water and Environmental Sanitation Improvement Plan of the settlement. The above diagram presents the proposed flow of activities.

In this water and sanitation programme, Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) was conducted to identify potential pollution of water bodies, impacts on the surrounding environment and in the socio-cultural settings of the settlement that are caused by the proposed activities. Mitigation measures, as recommended by IEE, were incorporated in the design of this programme.

Keeping the community in the forefront in this community-based approach, all the stakeholders including local government and line agencies were brought together for programme sustainability. The end result of these exercises is presented in the Water and Environmental Sanitation Improvement Plan prepared for the settlement. These methodologies should facilitate in identifying environmentally sustainable water and sanitation programmes.

