
UNIT 6 A MODEL OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT: ORANGI PILOT PROJECT

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6.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous unit you have discussed about the participatory approaches, development and principles of participation, participatory learning and community organisation towards empowering people for sustainable development. In the present unit, we will discuss a case of participatory management development.

Alternatives to the conventional approach habitat development have been explored in the government as well as the NGO sector. These innovative alternatives include the regularisation of unplanned settlements and support for the direct involvement of communities in the urban and rural resource management. Such NGO programmes as the Orangi Pilot Project (OPP) and the well-known government-led project Khuda Ki Basti identify the directions of sustainable development, and the potential for cooperation between communities, NGOs and the state in planning, operation, and maintenance of civic facilities. In this unit we will study about Orangi Pilot Project area and people, background of OPP, OPP Programmes, role of Akhtar Hameed Khan in OPP, and OPP Strategy.

Objectives

After studying this unit, you should be able to:

- define and list the objectives and method adopted by OPP;
- discuss how OPP approach is unique;
- explain the participation of local communities in OPP sanitation, health and credit programmes;
- discuss as to how joint staff meetings of OPP became a learning experience for professionals, social organisers and technicians; and
- describe the finest achievement of OPP.

6.2 BACKGROUND OF ORANGI PILOT PROJECT (OPP)

Most parts of Orangi Township consist of Katchi Abadis. It is near Karachi, in the Sind province of Pakistan. It covers an area of over 8,000 acres and has a population of about one million living in 94,122 houses. The population is multiethnic, consisting of people from virtually all areas of Pakistan, consisting of mohajirs (immigrants from India), Biharis (immigrants from Bangladesh), Pathan and Punjabi immigrants, and local Sindhis and Balochis. The majority of them belong to the working classes. They are day labourers, skilled workers, artisans, small shopkeepers, paddlers, and low-income white-collar workers. Average family income is estimated at Rs 1,500 per month.

The settlement began in 1965. Land colonisation, house building, development of income-generating activities, were all undertaken by local residents with the help from the informal sector and without any assistance from government agencies. Writing about the energy and initiative of the people of Orangi, Akhtar Hameed Khan (**AHK, a well known authority on Participatory Management in Pakistan**) says, 'Familiarity with Orangi reveals that a town larger than Colombo or Gujranwala receives scanty services from official agencies. The people of Orangi depend mainly on "informal" sources. Land is obtained through dallals (middle-men); credit materials, and advice for housing is obtained from thallewalas (block manufacturers). Self-supporting schools teach their children. Quacks (physical and spiritual) treat their ailments. They continuously resort to the black market or bribe market for business facilities, for welfare amenities and be free from harassment. That this informal sector and its black market is many times the size of the official sector indicates the weakness of government planning for the poor. At the same time it also indicates the vitality of the poor and their skill in the art of survival. Besides, their vitality is demonstrated by the presence everywhere of anjumans (associations), that lobby intensely all the time, presenting claims and guarding gains. It is further demonstrated by the growing consciousness, especially among the younger generation, of their collective vote power. However, this informal sector, in spite of its vitality and energy, cannot effectively overcome the technical and managerial problems that its involvement in development has forced upon it, as it has no access to relevant research or qualified professional expertise.

The direction that the Orangi Pilot Project was to take was clearly spelt out by Akhtar Hameed Khan in 'A Note on Welfare Work', written in February 1980. In this he talked about the problems related with the dislocation of people from their environment and the need to re-establish a sense of belonging, community feeling, and conventions of mutual help and cooperation. He also emphasised the necessity of creating local level social and economic organisations to avoid chaos and confusion. With the strengthening of social organisation many problems related to health, education, and other areas will positively improve. Moreover, the development of social and economic organisations should be done gradually after careful investigation of and acquaintance with local people, their conditions and institutions, may be in a year's time. It should be followed by an evaluation based on the analysis of detailed documentation; two fundamental principles should be followed in the process:

- i) One, the avoidance of any political or sectarian bias; and
- ii) Two, the observance of a populist point of view and the preference for the needs of the common people.

Akhtar Hameed Khan was given an independent charge of the project and was to be his own master. He has been working on the project since 1980. OPP has emerged as an important research institution, which promotes community organisation and self-management. By providing social and technical guidance, it encourages the mobilisation of local managerial and financial resources, and the practice of co-operative action.

- The project would follow the research and extension method which meant that the OPP would first thoroughly analyse the problems of Orangi and the popular methods of solving them, and
- Try to develop, through social-cum-technical research, a better package of advice and offer it to people. This understanding has been followed scrupulously on both sides.

Objectives of OPP

Orangi Pilot Project, from the very beginning, had the following objectives:

- To analyse the outstanding problems of Orangi, and

- Then through prolonged action research and extension education, discover viable solutions.
- The project does not carry out development works, but promotes community organisations and cooperative action, and provides technical support to such initiatives. In the process it also seeks to overcome most of the constraints the government agencies face in upgrading the low-income informal settlements.

It is important for the local communities to participate in local activities. The NGOs should integrate their projects with planning mechanisms of the government, as their solution is impossible without government participation. However, there are three prerequisites for participation:

1. the models developed should overcome the constraints faced by the government agencies in the rehabilitation of Katchi Abadis (or for other development programmes) without requiring major changes in their structure and/or the development and imposition of any radical legislature;
2. overhead staff salaries, and related costs should be in keeping with government expenditure patterns and regulations, and the strategy should respect established state procedures; and
3. proper documentation of the processes of developing the model, the creation of a demonstration area, and effective training materials have to be created, without which replication is difficult, if not impossible.

The OPP has followed these 'prerequisites' scrupulously, and as a result its work is documented by sixty-five progress reports which read like a story book with hundreds of case studies, monographs, extension pamphlets, and posters; and profiles of activists and lane managers. In addition, a large number of books have been published on the Project and thousands of technical reports, maps, and land-use plans for the areas in which the OPP working has been developed.

Cause of Urban Development Failure

Most programmes developed for the poor in the Third World fail because they are designed by professionals who belong to the upper classes and are not fully conversant with the sociology, economics and culture of the low-income communities or conditions in low income settlements. On the other hand, the informal sector, that increasingly caters to the needs of the urban poor in the Third World countries, and the urban poor themselves, do not have access to the technical research and advice that qualified professionals can give. Consequently, the development they bring about is substandard and fails to make use of the full potential of informal sector operators and low-income communities. Therefore, an arrangement has to be made and institutionalised to enable an effective interaction between qualified professionals and research institutions on the one hand, and the informal sector and low-income communities on the other. OPP, it is argued, has succeeded in creating such an arrangement.

Unique Approach of OPP

OPP, unlike many other NGOs, has in a unique strategy shied away from premature media publicity as it may result in unpleasant consequences if the project fails in its objectives.

On the above principles and approach, the OPP has been operating a number of programmes. These programmes include a people's financed and managed low-cost Sanitation Programme; a Housing Programme; a basic Health and Family Planning Programme; a programme of Supervised Credit for Small Family Enterprise Units; an Education Programme; and a Rural Development Programme in the villages around Karachi. On the basis of the research conducted, the following model programmes have been proposed:

Approaches and Practices

- i) A low-cost sanitation programme enabling low-income families to construct and maintain modern sanitation with their own funds and under their own management.
- ii) A low-cost housing programme, which upgrades the block-makers' yard by introducing stronger and less expensive construction materials, and also upgrading the skills of local masons by introducing proper construction techniques. In addition, this programme educates house owners on planning, orientation and low-cost technology.
- iii) A basic health and family planning programme for segregated, illiterate or semiliterate, low-income housewives. The programme has the following objectives:
 - causes of common Orangi diseases and methods of preventing them;
 - contraception;
 - the importance of growing vegetables in their homes;
 - providing immunisation and family planning services; and
 - upgrading existing clinics, providing vaccines, family planning supplies, and training vaccinators and traditional birth attendants.
- iv) A programme of supervised credit for small family enterprise units, which increases production, employment, managerial skills and business integrity. The financial benefits from this programme are used by the beneficiaries to improve their homes and the physical and social infrastructure of their neighbourhood. There is a 97 per cent rate of credit recovery.
- v) A school programme that assists in upgrading the physical infrastructure and academic quality of schools established by private enterprise.
- vi) Women work-centre programme, which organises seamstress and other garments workers into family units dealing directly with the exporters and wholesalers.
- vii) A social forestry programme, which promotes kitchen gardening, nurseries and tree plantation in homes, schools and places of worship.
- viii) A rural development programme, which provides credit and technical guidance to persuade entrepreneurs to develop their arid holdings into woodlots and orchards and to grow forage for milk cattle, thereby enabling them to become commercial producers and traders.

OPP has emerged as one of the best managed NGO projects in Pakistan and has assisted one million people directly or indirectly to improve sanitation conditions. This has been achieved with the minimum external support.

SAQ 1

- i) Briefly explain Orangi pilot project area and people.
 - ii) Explain the following in your own words.
 - a) Objectives of OPP.
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6.3 PROGRAMME DETAILS

Sanitation

To address the sanitation problem in katchi abadis, OPP adopted the research and extension approach (R&E), first, to ascertain the nature of the problem, and then to propose solutions on the basis of the data and information gathered.

OPP discovered that house owners were both willing and competent to assume the responsibility of constructing and maintaining all sanitary arrangements with their own finances and under their own management. The R&E approach helped reduce costs of construction drastically.

OPP research consisted of simplifying the design, fabricating standardised steel shuttering, surveying and mapping, preparing models, slides and audio visual aids, and lastly, preparing instruction sheets and posters. The extension included funding activists in the lanes, training lane managers and masons, providing accurate plans and estimates, tools and loans for shuttering, and finally, providing social and technical guidance and supervision.

OPP research concluded that costs could be reduced by taking measures such as: simplifying methods of construction; eliminating bribes; providing free technical assistance; elimination of contractor's profits; use of standardised steel moulds which reduced costs of sanitation; construction should be self-financed and self-managed; train lane managers, give them technical knowledge and loans for tools.

The success the OPP can be gauged from the following figures: Statistics from August 1995 show that people in Orangi have laid 5,326 lane sewers and 395 secondary sewers. Sanitary facilities have been provided in 81,378 houses. The impact of this programme is evident from the fact that the sanitation facilities in the area are being maintained by the lane residents at their own cost. Moreover, Orangi residents have become accustomed to a higher standard of sanitation for which they are willing to pay. As a result of the intensive training of masons in the technology of sanitary engineering and the widespread training of lane managers, the skills of Orangi residents are much higher and they no longer have to depend on OPP for social and technical guidance. The difference between Orangi and other katchi abadi is immediately apparent.

The OPP model of low-cost sanitation is now being replicated by NGOs and CBOs, foreign donor agencies (UNICEF, World Bank), as well as by the official agencies.

Low-cost housing

Thallas or block manufacturers are responsible for strong building components and supplying building materials such as cement, steel etc. They also provide credit alongwith advice.

After the success of the sanitation programme, OPP started a housing programme in 1986 following the same R&E approach. Surveys showed that low-income housing in Orangi had several defects. The main building components are manually made, sub-standard, and caused cracks. Defective construction techniques had been used due to lack of expertise. Ventilation and sanitation facilities were inadequate, and the houses needed alternative low-cost roofing and load-bearing walls to make them sturdier. Two years were spent on conducting research and the following two years on the extension of research findings. It consisted of evolving standard construction designs and techniques, preparing standardised steel shuttering, writing manuals and instruction sheets, preparing audio visual aids, and lastly, constructing demonstration models. The extension process included finding block manufacturers willing to participate in research and development, training masons, lending tools, providing accurate plans, estimates and technical guidance, and supervising construction. The R&E process has reduced the cost and improved the quality of construction significantly.

The OPP did not set up its own block manufacturing unit, but gave its research results to private manufacturers. In 1987 four private block manufacturing establishments were mechanised with OPP supervision and loans. By August 1995, they had sold 14.98 million machine-made blocks, of which 60 per cent were to customers outside Orangi. The four mechanised block manufacturing units have repaid the loan in full.

Moreover, following the example of these four, 46 other block manufacturing units have adopted the machine-making process without any loans from OPP.

After improving the blocks, the research focused on alternative roof designs; the process of incremental building created problems for low-income house owners. They built the ground floor room with a tin roof. If, at a later stage, they wanted to add another floor, they had to demolish the old structure entirely because the walls could not bear the load of RCC roofs. RCC construction is also quite expensive. Few could afford the cost of demolition, leave alone RCC roofing. After considerable investment and prolonged research, OPP concluded that block-making establishments could now manufacture and sell roof almost half the cost of RCC and the construction was also easier and quicker.

The first block manufacturing establishment to whom OPP's machines and moulds were handed over as a loan of Rs 55,000 started production in March 1990; within a year it has sold thousands of roof construction materials. A second block manufacturing establishment started operating in 1992 after taking a loan of Rs 75,000. By August 1995, 155 demonstration units have been constructed and there have been numerous requests for more. Others have adopted the package on their own.

OPP has spent a significant amount of time on training masons through class lectures, meetings, instruction sheets, leaflets and manuals and job supervision. Nearly 120 masons have been trained and more are in the process of being trained. As a result there are now skilled masons working in Orangi.

Health

OPP research showed that the incidence of disease in Orangi was extremely high. Typhoid, malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea were very common and infant and maternal mortality rates were also extraordinarily high. There were two principal causes for the prevalence of ill health:

- lack of adequate sanitation facilities; and
- ignorance of health issues among the poor, largely illiterate, female population of the area.

OPP began a health and family planning education programme premised on the following assumptions. Since women were traditional and preferred to stay indoors, the utility of conventional welfare centres was questionable. Instead, OPP introduced a new system consisting of mobile training teams (each including a female health visitor and led by a female doctor), a selected activist family or contact lady every 10-20 lanes, regular meetings at the activist's home, and the formation of neighbourhood groups by the activist.

On the basis of survey research, OPP concluded that the mobile teams and neighbourhood group meetings (at activists' homes) were quite effective. Of the 3,000 families involved in the test sample of this project, 44 per cent now practice birth control. Epidemic disease is controlled, hygiene and nutrition have improved, and over 95 per cent for the children are immunised. In the light of this experience, OPP revised its model in 1991 to reach out to a large number of families. Instead of continuing to visit the same families for a long period of time, OPP prepared a three-month course on the prevention of common diseases, family planning and improved nutrition and hygiene, and kitchen gardening.

Twenty family activists were selected every three months and neighbourhood group meetings were held four times a month in the activists' homes. Up to 15 women at a time attended the training meetings. Immunisation services and family planning supplies were provided at the meetings. OPP discovered that these neighbourhood meetings created greater awareness. Orangi women are now willing to pay for

immunisation and family planning services. In response to this demand, many private clinics were providing these services on payment.

In November 1993, OPP decided to revise the approach of the health programme. To this end, it was decided that Karachi Health and Social Development Association (KHASDA) would undertake mainly the training and supply function, and be responsible for anchoring the programme in schools, private clinics and family enterprise units. KHASDA's daily neighbourhood meetings were terminated and were replaced with training Orangi lady teachers, managers or family enterprise units, and private clinics on primary health and vaccination. Those so trained will regularly hold mothers' meetings in schools, work centres, and clinics and give information on the following: the causes and prevention of common diseases; family planning nutrition and child care; and kitchen gardening. This programme is also being replicated by NGOs in other places in Karachi.

However, it was not at all a smooth sailing. The research and extension approach adopted for the OPP had been applied only to the rural development. NGOs and bilateral and multi-lateral agencies working in the urban areas of Pakistan in the early eighties viewed this approach with skepticism, amusement, or outright hostility. Ironically, the first major conflict between the conventional urban planning and Akhtar Hameed Khan's research and extension approach came from within the OPP itself. This conflict is worth relating as it brings out the inadequacies and the not-too-realistic assumptions on which conventional urban planning is based.

SAQ 2

- i) Explain the following in your own words:
 - a) Sanitation.
 - b) Low cost housing.
 - c) Health.
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6.4 AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS OF OPP

Between 1983 and 1988, the OPP programmes expanded rapidly. Community organisations, activists, NGOs, and informal settlements in Karachi and other cities of Pakistan started applying to the OPP for help in replicating its programmes, specially its low-cost sanitation programme. To meet this increasing demand effectively, in 1988, the OPP was upgraded into four autonomous institutions:

- i) The OPP Society, for channelising funds;
- ii) The OPP Research and Training Institute (OPP-TRI), which manages the sanitation, housing and social forestry programmes and is responsible for their replication, and is also responsible for training NGOs, government agencies, members of donor agencies, and community organisations and their representatives for all OPP programmes;
- iii) The Orangi Charitable Trust (OCT), which is responsible for managing and promoting the credit programmes; and
- iv) The Karachi Health and Social Development Association (KHASDA), which is responsible for managing the health programme. The rural programme is managed directly by the OPP.

Sine 1987 international agencies have also cultivated the OPP, and in recent years, have tried to replicate the OPP experience by integrating it into the planning process of government projects that they are sponsoring. Meanwhile, in its search for solutions to Orangi's problems, the OPP had to lobby with the concerned municipal and government organisations. The OPP has managed to protect the work of Orangi from government planning with the financial support from international NGOs and

multilateral and bilateral agencies in addition to the BCCI grant. And more importantly, the OPP was able to develop the necessary human resources required for the development and expansion of its work. What these human resources are and how they were developed is perhaps the most important achievement and asset of the OPP.

About OPP Staff

The OPP staff consists of:

- professionals,
- social organisers, and
- technicians.

Professionals

The professionals' work consist of research into the problems of Orangi residents; identification of their own solutions to these problems; and through technical research, the development of a better package of advice. The professionals also prepare extension literature and supervise physical work. All professionals' research has to be compatible with the sociology and economies of low -income residents. The results have to be analysed, maintained and looked after by them.

- **Selection of Professionals**

In the initial stages the OPP tried to recruit experience professionals. However, it soon discovered that such professionals found it very difficult to relate to the OPP's philosophy and methodology. OPP decided to rely on consultants and young graduates who were able to grow with the OPP. It was possible for these graduates to unlearn some of what they have been taught at their universities and learn them as well.

Social Organisers

Their work consists of contacting people, helping to organise them, extending the package of advice relevant to the development work to be carried out or may need to be carried in the future. They also monitor the development work. The social organisers are the link between the people and the professionals and provide feedback to the professionals.

- **Selection of Social Organisers**

The social organisers picked up for the development work from the community would have an element of radicalism; have been involved in the Orangi project; and had the capacity to communicate with the people.

Technicians

The technicians consist of plumbers, and surveyors. They work with the social organisers, supervising physical work and helping to extend the package developed by the professionals. They work alongwith the social organisers as a team. The technicians have to work with the professionals so that they can understand the package of advice and report back to the professional on the technical problems with the package.

- **Selection of Technicians**

The technicians are also recruited locally. The plumbers and surveyors are residents of Orangi, working in this field before they joined the OPP.

Joint Staff Meetings (learning experience)

The professionals, social organisers and technicians come from different backgrounds. As they had different view points, it was essential that they develop a common viewpoint regarding the work they were being asked to support. It is here that Akhtar Hameed Khan played his role as a teacher. Weekly meetings for the entire staff were held and the week's work was discussed at these meetings along with its sociological, technical and economic aspects. Every member presented his/her report. Jobs, which included the writing of experiences assigned at these meetings, and the work assigned in the previous meetings was reviewed and evaluated. This exchange in itself was an enormous learning experience for everyone. It was further enhanced by Akhtar Hameed Khan's analysis and advice, and the manner in which he related the micro-level issues presented by the staff, discussed threadbare the negotiations he had with the international agencies, government officials, and institutions, or with national and local politicians. Financial matters were also discussed, and nothing was kept secret from the staff. In addition, every member of the staff was encouraged to write, and these writings were published in the magazine of the OPP.

Through these meetings, Akhtar Hameed Khan not only managed to pass on his vision to his staff members, educate them regarding the close link between social and economic issues, but also develop technical issues, and upgrade their skill; this shared vision was not only based on a common development vision, but also embodied in it the values of diligence, frugality, modesty, and transparency that he has struggled to uphold throughout his turbulent life.

After the upgrading of OPP into four different institutions in 1988, each institution has separately continued this tradition of weekly meetings, in which the same process is followed. However, Akhtar Hameed Khan was not present in these meetings, although he regularly met the heads of the different institutions so as to continue his role as a teacher. Each institution now brings out its own newsletter and progress reports.

Capacity building of the OPP Staff

Due to the above process of co-ordination, professionals, social organisers and technicians find no difficulty in relating to each other. As a matter of fact, some of the social organisers have acquired the skill of the technicians, and most technicians have become excellent social organisers. They had also upgraded their skills, with OPP support, have taken courses in surveying and mapping, and others have acquired skills in computer sciences. Thus, with its limited manpower, the outreach potential of the OPP has been considerably enhanced.

However, OPP's human resources development has not been limited only to the Orangi staff. Over 5,000 lanes have financed and managed the construction of their own sewerage lines through OPP advice. Each lane elected, selected or nominated its lane manager. These lane managers and their assistants collected and managed the money of the people, and also organised the construction of the sewerage system with the active participation of the lane residents. Many of the lane managers subsequently became involved in other programmes of the OPP, and have developed as effective extension agents. They are now promoters of the OPP concept of development through community participation and self-help.

Through this process, people have learnt about sanitation and construction technology. As a result they now prevent government contractors working in their localities, or contractors appointed by them individually or by their community organisation, from doing substandard work or work that is technically at fault. This has made the relationship between local government, the informal sector, and the people more equitable. It has also led to the expansion of the health, credit and housing programmes.

Training

The development of human resources is impressive. The OPP finds it difficult to deal with the increasing number of requests for assistance for the replication of its programmes. To overcome this problem, the OPP has started training young people and students from the settlement where it is working, as technicians. These young people are trained to survey and map the settlements; to develop physical design; and as inoculators for immunisation programme. They receive training through an apprenticeship with the OPP-TRI for a period of time. Funds for this training are provided by a number of international NGOs. The surveyors and designers being trained will, it is hoped, set up their own offices and become self-sufficient by charging fees from their clients or from the local organisations that will seek their support. Similarly, the inoculators will also become associated with the private clinics that exist in large number in the low-income settlements in Pakistan.

As a result of this human resource development, the OPP-TRI can carry out its training activities and give technical support to NGOs, CBOs, and government agencies. All the staff members (professionals, social organisers, and technicians) collectively participate in the training exercise and where necessary, lane managers and extension agents are brought in. The Orangi area, which has been the scene of the OPP's activities for the last fifteen years, serves as a demonstration area. As a result, every trainee, irrespective of his social class and educational background, can relate to the trainers at the OPP-TRI.

During the late eighties, a very large number of government officials visited the OPP for orientation or as part of their mid-career training. Akhtar Hameed Khan felt that the model developed by the OPP would be picked up by young officers, and thus the crisis that the state-working-class relationship faced would be overcome.

SAQ 3

- i) Explain the following in your own words:
- a) Autonomous Institutions .
 - b) Orangi Pilot Project Staff.
 - c) Capacity building of OPP Staff.
 - d) Training.
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6.5 OPP STRATEGY

The OPP's strategy is now clearly defined. Its main function is to support small grassroots NGOs, community organisations and young activists to organise and promote the OPP methodology and programme. For this the OPP conducts training and guides them and helps them in acquiring small funds so as to free their staff members and activists from being pre-occupied with earning a livelihood. In addition, OPP helps to arm these groups with knowledge and ideas so that they can monitor, supervise, and keep accounts of their work and by presenting the government with economical and appropriate options for those aspects of development that they cannot undertake themselves. Although the OPP still intends to continue working with the government, it feels that government departments can only be activated by informed and organised communities, and not by agreements and by an enhanced understanding between government, NGOs, and international agencies. To fulfill this role, the OPP institutions are adequate, and with the expansion of OPP work, the training of local people, and continued links with academic institutions, the number of people, professionals, technicians, and social activists, involved in this work are rapidly increasing.

It is important to place the OPP models in the larger context of Pakistan so that their relevance can be understood. The formal sector in Pakistan provides only 180,600

housing units per year in the urban sector, against a demand of 428,000. The annual deficits of 257,400 housing units are taken care of by the creation of squatter settlements and informal subdivisions of agricultural land. As a result, there are approximately 3,000 squatter settlements in Pakistan. They have a population of nearly seven million, which is about twenty-two per cent of the total urban population of Pakistan. In addition, over twelve million people live in settlements created out of the informal subdivisions of agricultural land, ecologically unsafe areas, or wastelands on the city fringes. Conditions in the low-income informal settlements are estimated at over ten per cent per year against a total urban growth of 4.8 per cent. These figures define the crisis.

Comparison between the OPP Programmes and Government Programmes

Government programmes for the physical, social and economic development of these informal settlements have failed miserably. The KAIRP manages to regularise and upgrade only one per cent of these settlements every year. As a result, it will take one hundred years before the existing settlements can be developed. On the other hand, the OPP's housing and sanitation programme has brought about major environmental changes, and over eighty per cent of Orangi Township has built its own sanitation system. Due to the sanitation system and the OPP's health programme, infant mortality has fallen significantly between 1984-1991. In the same manner the number of Orangi schools, increased without any assistance from the government or external sources, to over seventy-eight per cent as against an estimated Karachi average of sixty two per cent.

Finest achievement of OPP

One must mention that the role of working-class women in this changing world has determined a number of programmes that Akhtar Hameed Khan has promoted. He writes: 'under the pressure of the urban-industrial civilisation, which the people of Orangi have willingly adopted, and the pressure of the double-digit inflation of our mismanaged economy, the role of women is changing dramatic ally. It is becoming impossible to live in the old patriarchal style. The people have responded by encouraging their females to be free economic workers rather than confined dependents. Houses are modified into workshops. Family enterprises are sprouting in every lane. In such enterprises, females constitute, if not the majority of workers, at least a substantial minority. He continues, 'I have carefully observed these working women, these female teachers, these girls students; surely they are a new phenomena. They are not purda-nashin like my mother. And yet, in spite of their emancipation, they retain the modesty of their culture. Although they are not wrapped in a chadar, nor confined in a chardiwari, like my mother; yet essentially their feminine conduct is as modest as my mother's. I consider these working women, these female teachers, these girls students, as the finest achievement of Orangi people, as a shining example of belonging to both past and present; as the best preparation for entering the next century.'

SAQ 4

- i) Briefly explain the OPP Strategy.
 - ii) Identify the distinction between OPP programmes and the Government.
 - iii) Write a note on the finest achievement of OPP.
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Let us now summarise what we have studied so far.

6.6 SUMMARY

There are numero us projects being undertaken by various NGOs in an attempt to fill the void left by the government's (in) action with regard to shelter issues and the provision of basic necessities. Several of these deserve special mention like the Orangi

Approaches and Practices

Pilot Project (OPP) in Karachi; the Khuda Ki Basti project near Hyderabad; BUSTI in and around Karachi; the Karachi Administrative Women's Welfare Society (KAWWS); urban waste management programme (implemented by the HRMDC) in Peshawar; and the Aga Khan Housing Board for Pakistan (AKHBP) projects in Karachi and in the NWFP.

The OPP sanitation, health, and credit programmes are being replicated by a large number of community organisations in Karachi, Gujranwala, Lahore, Sialkot, Faisalabad, and Okara. In addition, the sanitation and health programmes are also being developed in collaboration with the donor and/or government agencies in Karachi, Sukkur, and Hyderabad, and in a large number of rural settlements in Sindh.

6.7 TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. Explain the Orangi Pilot Project and its impact on sustainable development.
2. Explain the main objective of OPP and its impact on sanitation and health.
3. Discuss the role of NGOs and Community organisations in the OPP development.
4. What is capacity building? Explain it.
5. Explain the following in your own words.
 - a) Urban Basic Services .
 - b) Finest achievements of OPP.

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