

## 1: GENI - Life on the Edge

*For the urban poor, as we see them in the archive, poverty meant shame, disappointment and anxiety as well as hunger and cold, and this social understanding of poverty was an accepted strand in the dialogue between the poor and the local state.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Nearing the completion of my internship teaching history in Winchester High School, I had to find a summer job to sustain my family in the months before we left for England. On the bulletin board in the School of Education was a notice that the Cambridge Neighborhood House was looking for a playschool director. For some reason, possibly because I always liked working with little children, the job intrigued me. Aside from a secretary, its full-time permanent staff, as I recall, consisted of its director, Elsa Baldwin, who, in turn, was looked after by an enormous, forbidding mutt named Max. She was, I thought, the last link between the founders of the settlement movement and the present, as close as I ever would come to Jane Addams. Most of the residents were white, with only a few African Americans scattered throughout the projects. The main trouble came from the knots of teenage men gang is too formal a term hanging around, unemployed, bored, and sullen. In the course of the evening, as my interview with Elsa progressed, they would take my car for a joyride and bang it up. My relatively calm reaction, I think, more than my degrees or ideas, won me an instant job offer. Elsa wanted to start a summer program that combined daytime activities for local children with evening activities for and home visiting with their parents. The program would be virtually free of charge. This was before Operation Headstart, which her ideas anticipated; I still have no idea how she financed it. For this she offered sixty dollars a week. I wanted the job very much, but it seemed an indulgence. I had a family and needed money. Even as an undergraduate working parttime selling encyclopedias, I had averaged a good deal more than sixty dollars each week. Conflicted, I went for advice to my former senior tutor at Harvard, William R. He told me to take the job. The summer was magical. Somehow I recruited a dedicated, talented , energetic staff. We drummed up enough children to fill an old yellow school bus, which defined our capacity. The children and their parents, mostly warm, open, and generous, became our friends. We could do little, if anything, about their real problems You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

## 2: World Hunger Facts | Freedom from Hunger

*This study was restricted to survival skills and strategies of rural teachers in the Chipinge district. The study excluded teachers from the Chipinge and other urban centres. Chipinge is a district in the Manicaland province of Zimbabwe, on the border with Mozambique, a border that stretches over kilometres from Tamandayi in the north to.*

Arrange yarn in a closed circle to represent the village. All of the students in the class should be able to stand in this village. Place the appropriate signs near each area. Write the appropriate population size, number of deaths and number of migrants in the blanks on the cards. See charts and special instructions for numbers, which are dependent on class size. Count out the appropriate number of kisses and shredded wheat see instructions in the script and place in plastic bags. Use one bag for each kind of food for each year. Crumple up the 10 pieces of tissue paper and throw them inside the village area. These people live in an area where it is important to keep a balance between humans and the environment; people living in this area depend upon the land for their survival. Because of the scarcity of their resources, they are frequently faced with very difficult opportunity cost decisions. Are they going to allow the land to lie fallow and rejuvenate itself or continue to squeeze out what productivity they can, knowing the cost to the environment? What are their most valuable resources to trade, again considering the long-term affect on the environment? How does the loss of human resources to The Big City effect productivity? Quickly count out the number listed on the chart below for Let students become situated. This village needs a chief. The chief makes decisions about the use of resources in the town. Who would like to be the chief? If no one volunteers quickly appoint someone. We also need someone to be the keeper of the trees? The green paper represents trees; this is your only resource besides your farming land. Your job is to plant or cut down trees according to the instructions of the chief. Can we hear from the anthropologist please? Chief, this is your food for this year. This is the food that is grown naturally in this area. An adequately fed person receives one unit of food; each item represents one unit of food. You may distribute the food now. Now we would like to hear from the Goma Historian. While the person is reading, quietly send the appropriate number of villagers into the area and give the chief the decision-making card for For this and future rounds make sure the chief distributes the correct amount of food and orders the keeper of the trees to get rid of the appropriate number of trees. Now we would like to hear from the Agricultural Expert. While the person is reading, send villagers into the area, give the chief the decision-making card for , see that trees are used for fuelwood and make sure that he trades a tree for some food. Give him the appropriate trade [see information on class size], but give him the bland food [e. Now we would like to hear from the Weather Person. Send in villagers, give chief the decision-making card, make sure the forest is cut for fuelwood, and see that two trees are used to trade for food. Now we would like to hear from the Stork. In addition to the tasks listed above, the chief must appoint a person to die and send migrants to the city. Now we would like a report on the region. There are no trees left so natural food is distributed, a donation equal to a tree trade is received, more people die and migrate. If your class size is 20, your trees will trade for three units of food. In you eliminate three trees due to cutting for fuelwood; one in ; and one in One tree is traded during , two during and two in In you eliminate three trees due to cutting for fuelwood; one in and one in If your class size is 30, your trees will trade for four units of food. If your class size is 40, your trees will trade for five units of food. Assessment After the last round, have students return to their seats and discuss and evaluate the decisions that were made by the chief and the results of these decisions. What would they have done? Discuss the problems that the tribe faced and other possible solutions. This time, let the students make their own decisions. Extensions Have the students speculate on where the Goma Villagers would be today given their limited resources. What could be done to help them in terms of aid from the United States? Be sure to keep in mind the cultural aspects of the Goma people especially the differences between their way of life and ours. What could be done to increase productivity for the village? This is a semi-arid region, characterized by sparse, low brush, occasional clusters of trees and growing expanses of desert. Because of their new well, dug

with the assistance of the Peace Corps, the Goma have been able to settle in this area. They survive by growing crops and raising livestock. Our people used to be nomadic, moving every few years to allow the land to regain its nutrients. But we have now become settled because of closed boundaries and the availability of water due to our well. Because we have not left our land fallow, it has lost some of its ability to grow crops, so we cannot produce as much food as before. And we are using more of our trees for fuelwood. But, we still have a decent way of life. Because of overcropping, overgrazing and the destruction of the forest, the land is becoming severely degraded. The Goma have received donations of fertilizer from a rich donor and managed to maintain their level of food production, but did not grow enough to feed their people. They were forced to sell one of the trees to obtain cash to purchase food. The clearing of the forest is causing erosion, leading to further degradation of their land. The Goma are in the middle of an area experiencing a drought. Their food production has dropped dramatically. The area in which they live has experienced periodic dry spells from as far back as , years ago. But because their population has increased and the tribe is settled, they are hit harder. In order to survive they have been forced to sell two more of their trees. I have brought more people into the Goma village. The drought is over, but the land has been severely degraded. All of the people cannot be supported. They are forced to sell their last two trees to provide food for the people. Infants die from diarrhea. On top of that, the government has decided to use part of their land for cash crops, so that the growing urban population can be supported. The population in the Sahel region has doubled since Tribes such as the Goma live on the edge of survival. Many members of their tribe have moved to urban areas, where 40 percent of the Sahelian population lives. But even there, they face harsh living conditions. Because these people live in such a precarious environment, because of their rapid extreme poverty, they live only to survive today. Saving the environment can only come after they save themselves. The drought earlier in the decade, along with deforestation and overcropping, has led to a severe decline in the productivity of the land. The government has taken over the best piece of land for cash crops. Their harvests have been meager. They did receive a donation of food from Japan, but it was not enough. Life here is very uncertain. Hand out one piece per person. Save extra for the next round. Your tribe has used three trees for fuelwood between and Instruct the Keeper of the Trees to get rid of three trees. Unfortunately, this food is not like the natural food in your area and the people in your village are reluctant to eat it. You must decide who gets the foreign food. Save any surplus for the next round. You also have used one tree for fuelwood. You have also used 1 tree for fuelwood during this period.

## 3: Urban Poor Living on the Edge this Spring - DailyNK

*Living on the Edge A Livelihood Status Report on Urban Refugees Living in Nairobi, Kenya United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees & Danish Refugee Council - May*

The livelihoods baseline illustrates that the socio-economic profile of the urban asylum seeker or refugee is not that of desperation and dependence. Rather it is one of incredible resilience in the face of significant odds. The majority are engaged in economic activities in the informal sector, and have made modest gains with limited support from the Government of Kenya or the humanitarian community. A minority are successful entrepreneurs providing much social and economic benefit to the communities they reside in. This minority provide a picture of what asylum seekers and refugees can achieve if they are explicitly conferred the right to work and reside in Nairobi, and with that, access to the necessary services and opportunities. The majority of the urban poor, including asylum seekers and refugees, find livelihood opportunities in the highly competitive informal sector. Poor regulation, poor physical infrastructure and limited access to institutionalised business support services limit the viability of the informal sector. Those without specialised skills or capital to start a business earn daily wages as casual labourers or as low-level employees. For asylum seekers and refugees the odds are worse, encumbered by a lengthy asylum seeking process, limited engagement with local administrative authorities which deprives them of critical protection and support, and a business community hesitant to engage them as a potential market. Without ownership of fixed assets those seeking to start or grow a business fail to meet the collateral requirements for business loans. They afford accommodation in one roomed iron sheet housing for an average household of four, with irregular water supply and no sanitation facilities. After spending on food and housing, very little remains for other essentials. Additional expenditure on limited health care, hygiene, energy and water deplete the modest monthly wage. On the high end of the wealth spectrum are the middle and better off households, who separate themselves from the poor through skills and access to capital. These assets facilitate entry into highly profitable business enterprises that earn upwards of , Kshs per month. Community based organisations CBOs established by refugees and at times in collaboration with the Kenyan community, provide much needed social support. CBOs assist with food and temporary accommodation on arrival, provide Kiswahili lessons and life skills, and facilitate links to labour opportunities. Better established CBOs receive external funding and organisational support to initiate income generating projects targeting asylum seekers, refugees and Kenyans. To improve the effectiveness of current livelihoods programmes, resources are required to build partner technical capacity in designing, implementing, and evaluating interventions, institutionalising the use of best practices, and scaling up. An advocacy component will accompany the strategy to promote policies that recognise the rights of asylum seekers and refugees to reside and be economically productive in Nairobi with the protection and support of the Government of Kenya GoK and the international community. Integrating Kenyan host community concerns in all interventions to build community understanding and combat xenophobia is a key component of the strategy.

**4: Sick cities: why urban living can be bad for your mental health | Cities | The Guardian**

*Household and locational variations in the survival strategies of the urban poor, Health & Place, , 7, 2, CrossRef 13*  
*David Osrin, Anthony M. de L Costello, Maternal nutrition and fetal growth: practical issues in international health, Seminars in Neonatology, , 5, 3, CrossRef.*

Apart from the salary given her, she demanded her boss three simple things: Hindi nyo na kailangan na mag-alala na baka sa inyong pagtulog ay tangayin ng baha ang inyong bahay o sirain ang inyong mga pundar na kagamitan. You never have to worry that your houses might be swept away by floodwater or your personal belongings might be destroyed. She immediately cried out for help but all her neighbors were busy securing their own families. She thought of her husband who is suffering from asthma and quickly took the heavy trolley, which contains an oxygen tank and other important medicines. Items from her small sari-sari variety store were swept away by the floodwater. Her television set was destroyed. Magdalena only managed to put some of her personal belongings in a hammock. Eventually, the couple managed to wade through the flood and made their way to an elevated shelter nearby. Magdalena is just one of thousands of residents affected by dangerous floods in Kasiglahan village, a designated relocation site for displaced informal settler families all over Metro Manila. During the onslaught of typhoon Mario, the housing units along the creek were submerged up to seven feet high. She has been residing in the relocation site for three years and with each passing year, Magdalena says that the level of floodwater has been rising. Danger awaits Magdalena was once a resident of barangay village Old Balara in Quezon City when a road-widening project evicted her along with other informal settler families. All of them have been transferred to the Kasiglahan relocation village. Magdalena dela Cruz relates how they survive the floodwater during typhoon Mario in September. By , Kasiglahan village is already home to some 24, informal settler families evicted from their original homes in the metropolis. The developer of the site, New San Jose Builders, continued to construct low-cost housing despite the fact that the relocation site is considered perilous to lives. Its proximity to the Wawa dam also made it susceptible to frequent flooding. Missing funds for informal settlers Magdalena and her neighbors at Kasiglahan village were enraged upon learning of the funds supposedly allocated for informal settlers. In , the Priority Development Assistance Fund PDAF scam came into light after the revelation of Benhur Luy that high officials were allegedly involved in stealing funds in the billions pesos with the connivance of Janet Lim Napoles whose fake NGOs became conduits for illegal fund transfers. The DBM later on released a list of projects of DAP projects and among the top allocations on the list were projects intended for the benefit of informal settlers. They demanded a dialog with NHA officials to discuss issues faced by Kasiglahan village residents. Matipo confirmed that the NHA has an allocation of P4. She said that the money is not intended for Kasiglahan village residents but for the victims of typhoon Sendong, the Bohol earthquake and Yolanda victims. Matipo added that it is not the general manager of the NHA alone who decides where the funding goes. Photo by Max Santiago Matipo and Samson both agreed that the long-term solution to the problem of flooding in Montalban, Rizal is the dredging of the river spanning Montalban, San Mateo and Marikina. Both Matipo and Samson declined to be interviewed after the dialog. All her life, Magdalena was fighting poverty. Born and raised in the province of Antique, Magdalena decided to move to Metro Manila with hopes of finding greener pasture. After staying shortly in Manila, she became an overseas Filipino worker in the Middle East. After her contract as domestic helper in Saudi Arabia ended, she then moved to Lebanon where she spent a couple of years before returning back to the Philippines when internal conflict broke in Lebanon. She worked again as a domestic helper in Saipan, Taiwan, and Cyprus. It was in Cyprus when she found a plastic bag full of money lying on the street. Despite being urged by her friends to keep the money for herself, Magdalena resisted the temptation and surrendered the bag to authorities. Her contract eventually expired and was lured to fly to Japan but ended up with a recruitment agency providing erroneous and falsified travel documents. Soon, old age compelled her to stay in the Philippines. Recalling life as a migrant worker,

Magdalena shares her secret on how she was able to endure long years working abroad. Her eyes then shifted to the creek beside her house. After a moment of silence, Magdalena slowly shook her head. The author writes for the new alternative online news outfit, Manila Today.

## 5: Living on Less than R a Month: How Poor South Africans Survive :: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*According to urban poor group Kadamay, the Informal Settlers Fund (ISF) amounts to P50 billion (\$ billion), and another P10 billion (\$ million) is allotted annually to the National Housing Authority (NHA) for the construction of in-city relocation housing projects.*

Adequate public water services are not provided in, or expanded to, informal unplanned urban areas in Sub-Saharan Africa SSA. Explanations in the literature range from technical difficulties, weak institutional settings, and poor cadastral information. However, groundwater of good and safe quality is scarce, either seasonally or at different locations throughout the urban area. Also, there is very little insight in the hydrologic cycle within the urban area, including surface water and groundwater flow patterns and interactions, associated transport velocities, dynamics of pollutant transport, and the presence of recharge and discharge areas in the urban area. Therefore, it is unknown if and how long natural groundwater reserves can sustain these increasing urban groundwater demands. Complex problem Social, institutional, financial and environmental conditions make the dependence of urban poor on groundwater a challenge that may lead to reduction of the quality of living, income, and life expectancy of the urban poor. It can therefore be regarded a complex and persistent societal problem, which is highly uncertain in terms of future developments and hard to manage, since it is rooted in different societal domains. Also, these problems seem impossible to solve with traditional approaches and instruments or through existing institutions. What is lacking is information, integration, coherence, and systemic thinking. The solution to the problem is likewise complex and not straight-forward; it will involve different stakeholders, it requires social learning, and arriving at the solution is uncertain and will take a long time. Phase 1 of T-GroUP Hosted by Local Transitioning Teams, and focusing on parts of Kampala Uganda , Arusha Tanzania , and Accra Ghana , as examples of growing mixed urban areas in Sub-Saharan Africa, including poor people in slums, who depend on groundwater, T-GroUP will first firmly root itself in cutting edge demand-led interdisciplinary social and natural research. What are current and historic multi-scale groundwater use-regimes and multi-level governance arrangements, how were and are power structures and power dynamics present in these areas, and what is how do financial and economic factors come into play? These are the more social, governance, institutional and socio-economic types of questions we ask ourselves. From the environmental and natural sciences point of view, we aim to unravel complex urban groundwater flow systems and patterns in pathogen distributions in aquifers using next generation DNA sequencing techniques and qPCR techniques we recently developed. Phase 2 of T-GroUP Then, our project will turn into a socio-biophysical transition experiment. The areas described above become Urban Transitioning Laboratories in which we plan to implement a Transition Management Cycle TMC , which is able to properly deal with the complex societal problem described above, and which can convert unsustainable water use into inclusive urban groundwater management, thereby focusing on the role and the needs of the urban poor. Being designed for development impact, the TMC is also subject of research: Video documentary Together with Amrit Vatsa from India, we prepared a 3 minute 30 seconds documentary with the aim to illustrate the objectives of the T-GroUP project. The documentary can be viewed below: Photos on this website Most of the photos on this website were taken by Mahesh Shantaram.

## 6: Project MUSE - Coping with Rural Poverty: Economic Survival and Moral Capital in Rural America

*Chaudhuri are incapable of applying risk management and strategic preparation for the future to ensure their security. They, instead, focus on adopting survival strategies and ensuring their security in the present.*

You agreed to take part in this experiment, and at first the psychologists in charge seemed nice. Or, "You are among the worst performing individuals to have been studied in this laboratory. It is a relief when time runs out. Few people would enjoy this experience, and indeed the volunteers who underwent it were monitored to make sure they had a stressful time. Their minor suffering, however, provided data for what became a major study, and a global news story. The researchers, led by Dr Andreas Meyer-Lindenberg of the Central Institute of Mental Health in Mannheim, Germany, were trying to find out more about how the brains of different people handle stress. To be specific, while Meyer-Lindenberg and his accomplices were stressing out their subjects, they were looking at two brain regions: The amygdalas are known to be involved in assessing threats and generating fear, while the pACC in turn helps to regulate the amygdalas. In stressed citydwellers, the amygdalas appeared more active on the scanner; in people who lived in small towns, less so; in people who lived in the countryside, least of all. Studies have tried to discover how the human brain deals with stress in different locations. Here the important relationship was not with where the the subjects lived at the time, but where they grew up. Again, those with rural childhoods showed the least active pACCs, those with urban ones the most. In the urban group moreover, there seemed not to be the same smooth connection between the behaviour of the two brain regions that was observed in the others. An erratic link between the pACC and the amygdalas is often seen in those with schizophrenia too. And schizophrenic people are much more likely to live in cities. When the results were published in Nature, in , media all over the world hailed the study as proof that cities send us mad. Of course it proved no such thing " but it did suggest it. Even allowing for all the usual caveats about the limitations of fMRI imaging, the small size of the study group and the huge holes that still remained in our understanding, the results offered a tempting glimpse at the kind of urban warping of our minds that some people, at least, have linked to city life since the days of Sodom and Gomorrah. The year before the Meyer-Lindenberg study was published, the existence of that link had been established still more firmly by a group of Dutch researchers led by Dr Jaap Peen. In their meta-analysis essentially a pooling together of many other pieces of research they found that living in a city roughly doubles the risk of schizophrenia " around the same level of danger that is added by smoking a lot of cannabis as a teenager. At one time it was considered that those at risk of mental illness were just more likely to move to cities, but other research has now more or less ruled that out. So why is it that the larger the settlement you live in, the more likely you are to become mentally ill? Another German researcher and clinician, Dr Mazda Adli, is a keen advocate of one theory, which implicates that most paradoxical urban mixture: Dopamine is a neurotransmitter with many functions, one of which is to infuse your brain when something important " good or bad " is happening. It might be that you are tasting an ice cream and your body wants you to eat the lot while you can, or it might be that a volcano is erupting and your body wants you to find your car keys nice and promptly. Urban loneliness can contribute to mental health issues - the feeling of being surrounded by people yet feeling completely alone. But if your dopamine cells are firing, your brain will try and make sense of it. Repeated stress is thought to lead to this problem in some people, so if high social density combined with social isolation could be shown to do so, and thus to alter the dopamine system, we might have the first rough sketches of a map from city living all the way to schizophrenia, and perhaps other things. Thus far, nobody has shown that. In this field, a lot is at stake. Schizophrenia is already one of the leading causes of disability worldwide, and its prevalence looks likely to increase. In , according to UN projections , it is going to pass two-thirds. Many other possible impacts of city living on brain function are also being investigated. Although traffic noise, perversely, might help it. Researchers in the US and elsewhere have also found that exposure to nature seems to offer a variety of beneficial effects to city dwellers, from improving mood and memory, to

alleviating ADHD in children. In terms of its impact on public health, Adli believes that urbanisation may even be comparable to climate change. Cities can become clogged and confused, does the same happen to our brains? Alamy Yet this is a change that we are choosing. As Adli himself is keen to emphasise, stress is only part of the impact that cities have on our brains. There is also better healthcare, better education, a better standard of living. All these are protective factors. For instance, being cuddled, played with and generally well cared for by your parents is powerfully associated with fewer social and emotional problems in later life. But, as Professor Sir Michael Marmot of University College London points out, "these various parenting activities do follow the social gradient. The lower the income the less likely you are to engage in them, and the more likely your children are to have social and emotional difficulties. Perhaps Meyer-Lindenberg reminded his subjects of that fact when they collected their fee.

## 7: Strata Management, Delivered Differently | Urban Edge Strata Solutions

*Colonialism, social compacts, and the taxonomy of poverty --The city of Quito --Living on the edge: survival strategies of the urban poor --Defining the "solemn poor": wordplay and petitions of poverty in colonial Quito, --Prostrate before the feet of the king: widows, widowhood, pensions, and colonial compacts --Children on the.*

Are you unhappy with your current strata management? Too many hidden fees? Not happy with the level of maintenance in your building? Not seeing the value and quality? Then we can help! Urban Edge Strata Solutions is your solution to poor strata management. Drop Us a Line. We respond to calls and emails promptly. We deal with maintenance related requests efficiently and ensure you are always kept informed. We provide an online and secure easy-to-use portal with full dashboard functions so that you can easily see what is happening with your property at a glance. We want your strata management experience to be simple, straightforward and hassle-free. We are honest, upfront and responsible – taking pride in always acting with integrity. We will collaborate with your Council of Owners to come up with suitable solutions and options. Our goal is to always keep you informed. Clear, honest, upfront and accountable. Cloud-based systems allow for effective time management. Urban Edge Strata Solutions is a West Australian independent strata management business that does things differently – with a focus on servicing the needs of our Perth customers. This is our core business and the team pride themselves on delivering an outstanding service that exceeds expectations. Communication, relationships, smart systems and cost consciousness are the keystones to our success – together with transparency. This provides the assurance that we manage your home or investment in a professional way. As strata management people, we care and our innovative approach delivers and upholds a high level of service. Because we manage your strata property differently to that of the industry average and norms, we offer you peace of mind that your home or investment is in safe hands.

## 8: Project MUSE - Improving Poor People

*We can draw some important conclusions about the impact of poverty and the survival strategies of poor communities from these case studies. Firstly, poor communities are under stress and the social capital - that web of kinship and support - is being eroded.*

Sarah Brazil Where is poverty located? What are its shapes and forms? What strategies do households use to cope? Poor neighbourhoods are often opaque to outsiders, even to those making policies that have a direct impact on such communities. Government planners need to probe beneath the surface – they should see the complexity, understand the livelihood systems and appreciate the coping strategies used in marginalised communities. Often, in a bid to reorganise use of space or formalise the informal, government projects cut across community vibrancy and advance the interests of local elites at the expense of the poorest. A case study of Evaton in Gauteng tells us a great deal about poverty. Undertaken by research NGO, Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute SPII, the study, which probed households, confirmed the reality of high unemployment and its relationship to food insecurity – a problem that places an additional burden on both our healthcare and education systems. Food security was a major problem in Evaton. Food security was also a serious problem. In his study of Orange Farm in Gauteng, undertaken for his Masters degree, Larr Onyango found that respondents out of For some of the unemployed, income-generating activities included illegal activities e. Those involved in other informal activities earned less than R per month. Some in Orange Farm are involved in urban farming, but Onyango was puzzled that the practice was not more widespread. He reports that households that grow their own food spend on average R per month on food purchases, while those not practising urban agriculture spend about R These and other examples of poverty research, for example by the Development Bank of South Africa DBSA, express concerns about the sharp rise in food prices and the fact that food inflation outstripped overall inflation. In all three studies, when household money ran out, people ate less food, bought cheaper food or got help from neighbours and friends. We can draw some important conclusions about the impact of poverty and the survival strategies of poor communities from these case studies. Firstly, poor communities are under stress and the social capital – that web of kinship and support – is being eroded. It is more difficult to maintain social capital when most people withdraw from the bank of community goodwill but lack the ability to make deposits. There is also intra-household conflict in the form of gender conflict as well as tensions between young and old over how income is used. Secondly, extremely poor communities face problems of crime, instability and mistrust. In extremely poor communities, a particular problem is the feelings of alienation and despair that grip the youth. Thirdly, and on the positive side, communities are resilient. They pull through tough times without complete collapse. Strategies that build on community resourcefulness can make significant inroads against poverty. Finally, social grants are a lifeline. Government grants are often all that stands between households and complete starvation. Related to this, the provision of free school education and health services is vital. Mosoetsa is highly sceptical of the livelihoods approach pushed by donors and development specialists. The approach asserts that development interventions should start with what people have and focus on the voice, opportunities, empowerment and participation of the poor. The approach is also used, she argues, to pick up the pieces when neo-liberal policies are implemented and government backtracks from subsidies and decent levels of social expenditure. But we should also take account of other views of livelihoods. It covers activities undertaken for income or subsistence as well as non-income activities such as childcare. It is complemented by non-activity income grants and remittances. Indeed, in dealing with poverty, community members deploy a range of livelihood strategies. The same goes for the private sector. It should critically examine whether planned ventures that bring some community benefit, will, in their wake, undermine existing livelihood practices. Gender issues come to the fore in any discussion of poverty. Government planners should be conscious of the differentiated impact on men and women of development initiatives. It should be careful to avert damaging impacts

especially on women and their livelihood strategies. In this context, there is a clear role for the Department of Women, Children and People with Disability: A department such as this will never have the right to veto or unilaterally change programmes of powerful departments such as Mineral and Energy Affairs and Trade and Industry. But it can clearly state its concerns when it thinks initiatives will deepen poverty and inequality. Read more articles by Frank Meintjies. For more information about our Copyright Policy, please [click here](#). Read more articles filed under Economic Justice.

### 9: Urban poor in Rodriguez, Rizal: Living on the edge of uncertainty\* - Bulatlat

*The strategies for managing urbanization must "ensure access to infrastructure and social services for all, focusing on the needs of the urban poor and other vulnerable groups for housing.*

## LIVING ON THE EDGE : SURVIVAL STRATEGIES OF THE URBAN POOR

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*What are biodomes grade 5 Tom Clancys Ghost Recon 2 The Neverfield Poem 4 Regulation and function of phase variation in Escherichia coli 89 Oracle 10g queries tutorial Pt. 1. Automobile industry, 1969. Problems of the developing nations Angry? Do You Mind If I Scream Land without shade The multi-age classroom Nuclear molecules Hard Fought Victories A word on my ear sheet music Traffic Ticket Defense for Truckers/Tips, Tactics and Strategies to Help You Fight That Ticket And Win Maritime law of Europe Nigerian law of contract Alabama in Perspective 2002 (Alabama in Perspective) Employees are Changing the Speed of Business 94 Prevention And Early Intervention For Young Children At Risk for Emotional or Behavioral Disorders 9 Passing Through Hell 187 Nobodys better than you, Mom 1980 round of demographic projections for Greater London Ch. 8. Documentary evidence of compliance. Rights of the critically ill Cross-racial and cross-cultural competence and the adaptive unconscious Ann Berlak Is falsehood possible? : the problem of being Romanticism and ideology Campbell chronicles and family sketches Ownership and enforcement Project report on capital structure analysis National service handbook. Kaplan usmle step 2 ck qbook 6th edition forum Man-eater Elyssa Da Cruz. Maximizing your ERP system The vvhole contention betveene the tvvo famous houses, Lancaster and Yorke School Rumble, Volume 4 The art of sacred service El club dumas Introduction to managerial economics The Lure of the eagle*