Power mapping and stakeholder analysis found to be a potential research instrument to understand the social and political contexts of environmental and poverty reduction interventions. It is a ground reality that the national and international development organizations intend to associate with powerful and knowledgeable community members for guaranteed implementation of any development intervention and for positive and rapid outputs. Generally it might be a hard task to target to the marginalised and poor communities directly in a socially diverse society. It is fact that around all implementing agencies intended to focus the socially excluded communities, castes and kinship groups to cope with grass root level poverty and social exclusion. Here in order to planning and implementation of BCPA strategies this report might be helpful to reach directly the socially excluded and marginalised poor in all four sites of Indus eco-region, Kharo Chhan in district Thatta, Maanchar wetland in District Dadu and Jamshoro, upper Nara region in districts Khairpur , Sukkur, Sanghar and Khebrani Forest in district Matiari purposively chosen by Indus for All Programme of WWF for phase-II BCPA interventions. All four programme sites found remote not only in terms of accessibility but poor governance structure also particularly relating to waters and land administration. All four programme sites also found exclusively challenging in order to implementation of poverty reduction and ecological potential implementation and the research outcomes have emerged that social and political context at community level <u>might</u> be an important factor in successful implementation of BCPA interventions.

Firstly the purpose of this consultancy report is to contribute in understanding power structure, perception of power and identification of different actors involved in the fields of programme implementation, conversation and policy. Secondly identification and recognition of wide range of actors such as caste and kinship, political and religious groups which possibly help or hinder the implementations of the programme at village, *deh*, and district level in all four programme site is the core of this study.

The economic elites' capture over land, waters and other natural resources deemed as considerable evidence caused social and economical inequalities across the regions. The economic elites are also heavily implicated in the local level environmental challenges to the ecology, particularly with respect to deforestation, water body contamination and overfishing. While the landless, assetless and socially marginalized groups can play a positive role in biodiversity conservation but those particular marginalised groups are found inactive actors and are non-beneficiaries of livelihoods and environmental interventions on ground due to unequal power relations.

In fact the interventions those with no explicit focus on poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation but on social entitlements such as safe drinking water, education, health, village site rights, and women's empowerment through work, may have greater chances of success across all four programme sites. The economic elite mostly play as swinger in such type of interventions due to minute benefits or damages to their interests. There are various forces found in particular programme sits which may play effective role in mobilization of resources targeted poor and marginalised such as political parties and their local activists, NGOs and their local CBOs can be

successful in using kinship group identity of the marginalized to put up effective resistance to existing power structures at the local as well as higher levels.

On other hand to liaison with the government is best way to change government department's status of culturally-rooted blockers to effective swingers where it comes to, particularly with regard to the position of women and girls. Programmes such as the BISP need to be leveraged as swingers to overcome resistance to women's access to remunerative economic activities, markets and formal systems of governance. The programme's social entitlement intervention may focus the inclusion of the poor and the marginalized which groups cannot be guaranteed in livelihoods and environmental interventions. Social entitlement interventions must be attentive to the challenges of providing services in small and fragmented settlements.