

# **ANNOTATED LIST OF BEST PRACTICES**

## **a.o. 18 January 1996**

The list contains a brief summary of best practices which have been submitted and received by UNCHS (Habitat). The list is updated on a monthly basis. It is organised by region as follows:

Africa  
Asia & Pacific  
Europe  
Latin America & Caribbean  
North America  
Middle East

Additional information regarding this list and the Best Practices Initiative can be obtained from:

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AFRICA

# BEST PRACTICES

18 January 1996

## African Region

The following list of Best Practices from the African Region, disaggregated by country, is under evaluation for formal presentation at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul. These cases are offered by external partners, other United Nations Agencies or National Committees for Habitat II:

### BENIN

#### 107. Waste-Water Purification System, Tohoue, Benin

In Porto-Novo, a very old village in south-east Benin, waste water is disposed of in courtyards, public paths or in the open. Studies have shown that only 13% of household have a complete sanitation system. Sewage that is collected is emptied, untreated, into the lagoon from where it flows to the sea. This project uses ponds of macrophytes to transform waste water into safe water, thus employing local, low-cost technology. (Habitat International Coalition/UNDP Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment project) [Document to be translated into English]

Contact: *M. Gnanih, CTOM-EMMAUS, BP 492, Porto-Novo. Tel/Fax: 229-212738*

### BOTSWANA

#### 132. Upgrading of Old Naledi, Gaborone, Botswana

Naledi was a squatter settlement that sprang up on the outskirts of Gaborone in the 1960s and which had a population of 6,000 by 1973. As a result of a survey carried out in 1975, it was determined that Naledi had a relatively high population, that most residents were employed and could afford to pay for improved housing, and that the community desired such improvements. The Gaborone Town Council applied to have Old Naledi declared a bona fide extension of Gaborone, thus rendering it eligible to receive legal tenure and services. To secure land tenure rights for the residents, the original industrial designation of the area was revoked and land ownership reverted to the State. The implementation of the upgrading plan began in 1977. Prior to the upgrading, Naledi had all the characteristics of a slum: the settlement was unplanned, plots had been randomly self-allocated, four water taps served the whole population, there was almost no sanitation facilities with most residents using the open fields, no electricity and 43% of the population had never attended school. The plan was implemented in two stages. The first stage entailed the provision of primary services (main roads, drainage, water supply) and the second stage involved the legal definition of the plots and the supply of secondary services. The plan commenced by freezing all new development. Next, an aerial photograph was taken of the area and Certificates of Rights were issued to all plot holders whose plots and homes appeared in the photograph. The Certificates of Rights (COR) provided security of tenure for the plot holders: the State retained real ownership of the land, but the COR, in exchange for a small service charge, entitled the holder to occupy the land legally and to transfer or bequeath those rights to another. Plot holders who were displaced or suffered the loss of property improvements were compensated monetarily. Building material loans were provided. Residents were involved in the planning process. Site and services plots were provided for those displaced in a resettlement area. This project has been used as a model for the upgrading of other squatter settlements.

Contact: *Project Directors: Mrs. G. Moatshe & Dr. A. C. Moshia, Gaborone Town Council, The Self Help Housing Agency, The Ministry of Local Government Lands and Housing, Botswana Christian Council, PO Box 355 Gaborone, Botswana. Phone/Fax: 351-981*

#### 261. The Impact of the Concept of Site and Services and the Self-Help Housing Agency (SEHA) Programme in Botswana

Contact: *Director, Department of Housing, Private Bag 00138, Gaborone. Tel: 306547*

#### 262. Planning for the Socio-Economic Integration in Gaborone, Botswana

Contact: *Director, Department of Housing, Private Bag 00138, Gaborone. Tel: 306547*

### BURKINA FASO

#### 38. CREPA, Wogodogo, Burkina Faso

The pilot project in the neighbourhood of Wogodogo of the City of Ouagadougou started in 1993 as a joint initiative of an NGO and an Institute in collaboration with neighbourhood associations. The objective of the project is to promote waste collection and re-cycling using appropriate technology to create jobs and to re-invest the profits from waste collection and re-cycling to improve water and sanitation.

Contact: *Dr. Ing. C.S. Touré, CREPA, 03 BP 7112, Ouagadougou. Tel: 226 31 03 59. Fax: 226 31 03 61*

### **129. Management and Development of Average Cities and Housing Development, Burkina Faso**

The focus of this project, a joint undertaking involving the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanization, UNDP, UNCHS and the local authorities of ten average cities, was the management and development of local institutions. Achievements of the project include: the formation of new local structures (the Communal Technical Support Committee and Communal Technical Agents); training and assistance were given to all municipal staff; basic working instruments (manual, technical and procedural) have been provided. By the end of the project, most municipalities had taken measures to improve their management system by implementing project recommendations: for example, local tax collectors were enlisted and local commissions to assist the local population in development (markets, slaughter houses, etc) were set up. [Original document in French]

*Contact: Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanization, Ouagadougou*

### **130. Urban Development Fund, Burkina Faso**

The Urban Development Fund (UDF), a project involving the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanization, the Netherlands and the Municipality of Ouagadougou, has been the financing source for squatter settlement zones. Funds invested in land development are recovered from the plot beneficiaries through the Ministry of Public Works and the cost price of a square metre is deposited into an open account in a private bank to ensure the circulation of the capital of the UDF. The UDF finances road works, sanitation and the drainage system through the municipality; charges are recovered from the plot beneficiaries to reimburse the UDF. The UDF has, amongst other things, built two dispensaries, a primary school and set up fencing. The Burkina government has been impressed by the success of this project and has decided to adopt a similar method of financing the allotment of land throughout the country. This scheme has also highlighted the importance for the urban community to organize themselves and become involved in the development and improvement of their way of life. [Original document in French]

*Contact: Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanization, Ouagadougou*

### **131. Progressive Method of Development, Burkina Faso**

This project, a joint undertaking of the Burkina Faso Government, squatter communities and the Netherlands, endeavoured to alleviate squatter settlement problems in Ouagadougou. Plot allotment was carried out in the following way: the area to be developed was identified; an aerial survey of the area was carried out; a socio-economic profile of the community was drawn up on the basis of door-to-door research; the development plan was discussed in the General Assembly; plots were allocated; road works commenced. The value of the methods used includes: re-using 85% of the building materials used in squatter settlements; 200 employment opportunities were created in the housing construction sector; small street businesses developed; water sellers on carts have expanded. The permanent dialogue that has evolved between the community, the State and the promoters is another positive aspect of this approach. This method has been used elsewhere in the country. [Original document in French]

*Contact: Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanization, Ouagadougou*

## **CAMEROON**

### **263. Improvement of Work and Living Environments, Yaounde, Cameroon**

*Contact: Mme. Hortense Nsanga, Fondation Fact, B.P. 8147, Yaounde*

## **DJIBOUTI**

### **390. Improving the Lives of the Inhabitants of the Ancient Quarters of the Capital, Djibouti**

*Contact: M. Ali Cheick Barkad, Directeur de l'Urbanisme et du Logement, Ministère des Travaux Publics, de l'Urbanisme et du Logement, B.P. No. 11, République de Djibouti*

## **ETHIOPIA**

### **400. The General Applicable Integrating Materials System (GAIMS), Ethiopia**

*Contact: Professor H. Hendrickx, Poste Restante, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Fax Restante: 251 1 517454*

## **GHANA**

**397. Street Kids Generating Jobs and Income through Peer Learning and Joining Effort in Ga-Mashie, Accra, Ghana**

*Contact: Centre for Community Studies, Action and Development (CENCOSAD), A.J. Annorbah Sarpei, P.O. box X22, Jamestown, Accra. Tel: 233 21 300 070. Fax: 233 21 669060/662680/665960. Or, UNICEF, Mr. Nicholas Pron, Unicef House, P.O. Box 5051 Accra-North. Tel: 233 21 722972. Fax: 233 21 733147*

**398. Community Based Environmental Sanitation Management in Ga-Mashie, Accra, Ghana**

*Contact: Centre for Community Studies, Action and Development (CENCOSAD), A.J. Annorbah Sarpei, P.O. box X22, Jamestown, Accra. Tel: 233 21 300 070. Fax: 233 21 669060/662680/665960. Or, UNICEF, Mr. Nicholas Pron, Unicef House, P.O. Box 5051 Accra-North. Tel: 233 21 722972. Fax: 233 21 733147*

**KENYA**

**33. Managing Domestic Refuse in Urban Residential Estates: Youth Helping to Create a Better Living Environment KENFAD, Kenya**

Most domestic refuse sites in Nairobi are located in lower-income settlements in Nairobi. KENFAD, a local NGO has developed a programme to employ neighbourhood youths to collect refuse from homes as a means of improving living condition and supplementing the income of the youths.

*Contact: Mrs. Laura Mugambi, Project Co-ordinator, Kenya Family Development Association, Box 55533, Nairobi. Tel: 217427*

**94. Reduction and Prevention of Crime in Kisumu, Kenya**

Working from the assumption that if parents can provide the basic necessities of life (food, clothing, shelter), then crime among children and youth will be reduced, the Citizen's Social Care Centre (CSSC) have reduced the number of street children/youth in Kisumu. The programme specifically targets children, youth and women who have run away from home because of poor living conditions. Counselling sessions are held with parents or guardians. Children and youth are encouraged to join drama groups set up by CSSC to sensitise the community to the needs of street children/youth. Women, particularly teenage and/or single mothers are trained as environmental educators. The programme has improved the lives of over 200 individuals.

*Contact: Mr. Joseph Mokaya, Citizen's Social Care Centre, Box 5320, Kisumu*

**106. Kitui Pumwani Informal Settlement, Nairobi, Kenya**

Few or no services are provided in informal settlements in Nairobi, and where they do exist, they have been facilitated by the community or NGOs, and not by the City Council of Nairobi. This project was an Undugu Society (an NGO) squatter upgrading programme targeting three villages, with a combined population of 45,000, located in a low-income area of Nairobi. This particular area had no water, but as a result of pressure groups and Undugu involvement, the City Council finally agreed to extend water to the three villages. The area now has 32 water points. The distance to the source of water has been reduced from 1.5km to 27 metres. Access to water has had a positive impact in terms of health, employment and income generation. Sanitation facilities, which were previously non-existent, now stand at 142 toilets and the distance to the toilets has been reduced from 1.5km to 40 metres. Assistance was also given in constructing more durable dwellings. (Habitat International Coalition/UNDP Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment project).

**121. An Integrated Rural Development Program to Improve the Quality of Life of Women and Their Families in Kibwezi, Kenya**

By the early 1980s, many Kamba [a Kenyan tribe] families had migrated to Kibwezi as drought, erosion and overpopulation took their toll on their lands of origin. The women were left to fend for themselves by their menfolk who went off in search of salaried employment. The women engaged in subsistence agriculture on their plots for a number of years, but eventually the arid land failed to yield sufficient food to feed the women and their children: children started dying and famine relief organizations intervened. In order to find a holistic solution to the problems of the area, an integrated development programme was implemented in conjunction with the Council for Human Ecology - Kenya (CHEK). The women had to be empowered to sustain themselves and their children. Groups of women were given training in traditionally male-dominated skills: bee-keeping and earth-block making. A goat-breeding scheme was introduced, as well as fish-farming and rabbit breeding projects. The women constructed a canteen and set up a boarding school for girls. The projects are now self-supporting.

*Contact: Erica Mann, Council for Human Ecology - Kenya (CHEK), Box 20360, Nairobi. Tel: 720399. Fax: 718730*

**123. Community-led Maasai Housing Project: Towards a Sustainable Rural Housing Improvement Programme, Kajiado, Kenya**

The Maasai Housing Project is a combined initiative involving community women's groups, the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG), NGOs and government departments. The project focused on training Maasai women to use improved traditional methods of housing construction. Women were the focus of this project primarily for two reasons: women are traditionally the home-builders in Maasai society and 40% of African households are headed by women. The traditional

method of construction resulted in houses that have leaking roofs, poor ventilation and lighting, low ceilings. ITDG developed a ferro-cement skin roof technique that was taught to the women: this enabled the women to use affordable and appropriate technology to construct a leak-proof roof. Women were also trained in stabilized soil block production and use and water jar construction. The project will initially benefit about 500 members of 11 women's groups in Kajiado District. Women beneficiaries now have constructed homes that are leak-proof, have higher ceilings and better ventilation and natural lighting. An interesting finding of this project was that women had more control over housing construction as long as traditional materials and technologies were used; as soon as money-demanding techniques were employed, men took over the construction process.

Contact: Mr Elijah Agevi, Intermediate Technology Development Group, Box 39493, Nairobi. Tel: 446243

#### **148. Mbatia Women's Groups and Shelter Improvement in Nyeri District, Kenya**

The Mbatia Women Groups' movement started in Nyeri in the early 1960s. Women at this time were mainly poor, uneducated and left to fend for themselves as their menfolk had left for the urban areas to seek employment. Women decided to band together to improve their lives. One area they wished to improve was the quality of their houses: this was partly motivated by a desire to show signs of development on the threshold of Kenya's political independence. Traditionally, Kikuyu roofs were made of thatched grass. However, two factors made the women consider an improved roofing technology: grass for thatching was becoming increasingly scarce due to alternative land-use pressure and the tendency of grass to rot made it unsuitable as a permanent roofing material. The women decided instead to roof their houses with "mbatia", iron sheets. After this initial improvement had been made, women made other housing improvements: they replaced walls and fenced their homesteads. They then undertook other activities, including sewing and knitting classes for girls, and the establishment of a revolving loan fund to assist members. This fund has enabled women to educate their children and buy property. There are currently over 1,200 such women's groups in Nyeri and these groups have been largely self-supporting, with some assistance from NGOs.

Contact: Dr. Joyce Malombe Housing & Building Research Institute, P O Box 30197, Nairobi

#### **149. Innovative House Rehabilitation Loan Programme by Urban Co-operatives in the Slums, Kenya**

This house rehabilitation loan programme was initiated by the Ford Foundation and the National Co-operative Housing Union Ltd (NACHU), and includes some NGO collaboration. The aim of the programme is to make credit facilities available to low-income residents of informal settlements for the rehabilitation of their homes and to demonstrate that group lending to low-income groups is feasible, especially when channelled through an experienced intermediary. As a result of two successful pilot projects in Mombasa, the programme has spread to cover 7 projects across the country. The loan is given to a co-operative for lending to its members: the co-operative is responsible for repayment to NACHU. Where housing co-operatives do not exist, communities have been trained and registered as co-operatives. Training includes bookkeeping, leadership skills, and alternative building methods and materials. Each co-operative member is required to raise 10% of the amount to be borrowed and group members act as guarantors for each other. Loans are released in two instalments, the second subject to satisfactory use of the first instalment. The programme has given 160 families access to credit. 75% of the families connected their houses to water and sewerage lines; the rest improved their pit latrines and could draw water from kiosks. The quality of the houses was improved: roofs were rehabilitated with new iron sheets, walls were plastered, floors cemented and rooms added on. In addition, the beneficiaries learned new skills (credit management, building techniques). NACHU plans to expand its loan programme and is engaged in talks with formal housing finance institutions in order to create a link between the formal and informal housing finance sectors.

Contact: Mr. J. M. Musau, Ag. General Manager, National Cooperative Housing Union (NACHU) LTD, P O Box 51693, Tel: 71049516, Fax: 710325

#### **150. Tanzania-Bondeni Community Land Trust Project, Kenya**

Tanzania-Bondeni was a typical informal settlement in the southern part of Voi town. Over 50% of the settlement's 5,000 inhabitants earned less than US\$ 40 per month and the unemployment rate was 30%. Most homes were temporary structures, often dilapidated and overcrowded; health and environmental conditions were bad; and no infrastructure was provided by the local authority. None of the residents had any legal right to the land which was State-owned. The local authority approached the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) and German Development Agency (GTZ) Small Towns Development Project (STDP) for assistance in improving the settlement's infrastructure. In the course of initial deliberations between the community, the local authority, the MLG and the STDP, certain key principles were agreed upon, including the need to explore land tenure options for the community. An initial mobilization phase to inform the residents of the upgrading project was followed by identifying and registering their needs and the formation of a residents' representative committee. The "Tanzania-Bondeni Community Land Trust" (CLT) was developed in consultation with the residents. The basis of the CLT concept is that land tenure rests not in the individual but in the community; beneficiaries own the developments - structures and other - on their plots; they can bequeath or sell these developments. Beneficiaries formed a society under the Society's Act. Various pieces of legislation were used in combination to fulfill the requirements of the project concept: the constitution and rules of the Society, the Trust Deed, the Headlease, the prototype Sublease and the Approved Subdivision Plan. The Society controls the charitable trust which holds the community's land and is registered under the Trustees Perpetual Succession Act. An elected management committee runs the day-to-day affairs of the CLT. The residents have accumulated Kshs 1.5 million in the Society's account to pay for survey and operational costs. The project area has been surveyed and bona fide structure owners who are entitled to a sublease, 46% of whom are women, have been verified. A development plan has been drawn up, and roads have been opened and water supply has been brought to the area.

Contact: Mr. U. Eigel, GTZ Team Leader, D.L. Mshila, Urban Planning Advisor, MLG/GTZ STDP

### **151. Expanded Sanitation Outreach Programme (EXSOAP), Mathare Area 4/B, Nairobi, Kenya**

The Expanded Sanitation Outreach Programme (EXSOAP) was initiated by the Development Alternatives Network (DAN), a Kenyan NGO, and the Wapenda Afya Bidii Group, a CBO. The target area for the project was a section of Mathare Valley, a slum on the outskirts of Nairobi. The section has a population of 20,000 in an area that was once a quarry: most homes are shacks made of mud or discarded items. The main foci of the project was the improvement of access to water and sanitation in the area. The section was served by only two toilet blocks, with the result that most human excreta was discharged in open gullies. It was estimated that 75% of regular illnesses were linked to unsanitary conditions. EXSOAP mobilized the community to start cleaning the toilets and thereby improve hygiene. Water was sold by slum lords at the exorbitant price of Kshs 5.00 per 20 litres (the City Council charges less than Kshs 1.00 per 20 litres). EXSOAP installed and managed several water points, selling the water at a lower price (Kshs 1.00 per 20 litres), thereby forcing the slum lords to reduce their prices. EXSOAP's partners include Nairobi City Council, Undugu and Action Aid, and women have played an active role in the project.

*Contact: Mr. P. Mutuku Nthuli, Development Alternatives Network*

### **152. Community Participation in Household Energy Technology Development, Kenya**

Seventy-one percent of Kenya's population meet their household energy needs from biomass resources (firewood, charcoal and agricultural and forestry waste). Poor rural and urban households commit at least two hours daily and 30-45% of their income to secure fuel. There is increasing fuel pressure on households due to dwindling supplies of biomass fuels (caused by population growth, and commercial and agricultural expansion), the lack of alternative fuels and the use of inefficient cooking methods and technologies. Women are particularly affected as they spend a significant proportion of their time and/or family income procuring fuel, cook only once a day (with consequent nutritional implications) due to the shortage of fuel; in addition, inefficient cooking methods expose women to high levels of carbon monoxide and smoke. In conjunction with other organizations including NGOs, individuals and government ministries, the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITD) developed a more fuel-efficient stove, the Upesi ceramic stove. Thirteen women's groups are currently engaged in the production of this stove. To date 17,000 Upesi stoves have been made and Kshs. 1 million have been received by women's groups through stove sales. Pollution in the kitchen has been reduced and improved stoves save 10% of the vegetation and indirectly increase soil fertility by 10%.

*Contact: Mr. Stephen Gitonga, Project Manager, Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG), Household Energy Regional (HER) Project, P O Box 39493, Nairobi, Tel:446243*

### **154. The Groups' Initiative - Water Tank Project in Limuru, Kenya**

This project is a community water tank project in which group members have been trained to produce the construction materials needed and build the water tanks. The co-operating organizations are the Village Improvement Project (VIP) of the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK), the Ford Foundation and Gitithia Self-Help Group. The emphasis in this project has been to see the community as responsible for identifying its needs and problems and empowering the community to choose the most appropriate solutions out of a "buffet" of potential technologies. The role of NGOs was seen as a purely facilitating one and not as an implementing one. Women are well-represented in the project and have played an active role in its implementation. Over 20 appropriate technology projects have been initiated in this way. To date, 11 water tanks for individuals have been built, two more tanks are under construction and plans are underway to build several buildings.

*Contact: Mr. Tom Miller, Program Officer, Community Development, Ford Foundation, P O Box 41081, Nairobi*

### **155. "Make Your Town a Green and Healthy Town" - Environment and Urban Development Training Project, Kenya**

The Environment and Urban Training Project, informally known as the "Green Towns" project, has as its overall objective the sustainable integration of environmental considerations into urban development, in order to achieve a healthy and attractive urban environment providing its inhabitants with their basic needs such as water, food, energy and shelter. The "Green Towns" project, funded by the Dutch government, is a joint venture involving Kenyan government departments, local Universities, NGOs, and the Wageningen Agricultural University in the Netherlands. The project trains central and local government officials, university staff and NGO workers to become trainers in participatory environmental planning and management for local authorities. In 1995, 30 participants finished the first Training of Trainers programme and went on to train managers of the urban environment (eg council and district officers). The project has developed a three-day workshop on participatory environmental planning to assist the trainers in their facilitation activities. The three-day workshop results in an environmental development and action plan, and in the creation of a voluntary "Green Towns" action group that initiates the implementation of the plans. Currently there are action groups active in 11 towns, including Kisii, Homa Bay, Malindi and Ol Kalou.

*Contact: Dr. I Duchhart, Environment and Urban Development Training Project, PO Box 54909, Nairobi. Tel: 221711. Fax: 221600*

### **217. The Economical Woodstove for Rural Households, Kenya**

The 'Maendeleo Stove' project began as a response to the 1970 oil crisis which demanded technology that was energy efficient. From 1983 to 1994 the project was a combined effort between the Women and Energy Project and the Ministry of Energy. Financial and technical assistance came from Germany (GTZ). Donor assistance ended in 1994 and the project is now in the hands of the Ministry of Energy. The project began in 4 pilot districts and successfully spread to 41 surrounding districts. From the initial intervention of fuel efficient stoves, further related developments have occurred such as infrastructure for the development of production centres, training in quality control, continued creation of awareness, tree planting for fuelwood,

marketing and monitoring.

Contact: Ms. Faith H. Odongo. Ministry of Energy. Box 30582, Nairobi. Tel: 330048 ext. 208

### **218. Enabling Environment for Jua Kali Sector (Small and Medium Scale Manufacturing Enterprises), Kenya**

Before intervention, Jua Kali artisans were generally working in undefined worksites. This often led to conflicts with the local authorities and regulatory agencies. With a cooperative effort from the Kenyan Ministry of Research and Technical Training and Technology, BAT Kenya Ltd, the World Bank and a variety of NGOs, an enabling environment was created for the artisans. Now most of the Jua Kali artisans are working in legally recognized premises. Training and education has been provided and the Jua Kali entrepreneurs have been enabled to raise their standard of living by building better shelter for themselves and their families. Women make up more than half of the sector's population and are encouraged to actively participate in Jua Kali associations, to enter male dominated entrepreneurial activities and are favourably treated in the allocation of available infrastructure and available resources.

Contact: Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology in conjunction with UNIDO, Mr. George Tabah, Box 30218, Nairobi

### **219. Low Cost Housing Technologies for Kenya: Towards Sustainable Shelter and Community Development, Kenya**

The Low Cost Housing Technologies for Kenya project was conceived in 1978 and was a cooperative effort between the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the Government of Kenya. The Housing and Building Research Institute (HABRI) of the University of Nairobi was the implementing agency. The aim of the project was to research, develop, test and disseminate low-cost appropriate technologies for housing, building, construction and related services which maximise use of readily available local resources (materials, equipment, energy, labour etc.), and are simple enough for low income groups to implement by self- or mutual-help. The main focus was on two alternative construction techniques, namely stabilised soil blocks and fibre cement roofing technology, and on the following appropriate domestic infrastructural services: ventilated improved pit latrines, rain water harvesting through roof catchment, ferro-cement water storage tanks and energy saving cooking systems.

Contact: Dr. Laban Shihembesta, HABRI

### **220. Undugu Slum Upgrading and Sanitation Programme, Kenya**

The Undugu Society became involved in low-cost housing as a result of the fire, flood and eviction faced by the 3 settlements of Kitui, Kanuku, and Kinyayou in 1983. After Nairobi City Council approved 4 acres of land for resettlement, social workers and the village committee arranged for the purchase and transportation of building materials and construction groups of 10 to 15 people. With a sense of permanence the community went on to tackle associated settlement problems such as adequate water supplies and sanitation. Two multi-purpose halls, a nursery and an informal school were also erected. With the stabilization of the community through affordable housing and other development initiatives, income generation schemes in the form of small businesses began such as laundry services, hotels, handicrafts, carpentry, blacksmiths, and welding. The impact of all these initiatives have gone beyond the village and are now used as a model by donors.

Contact: Nduati Kariuki, UNDUGU Society of Kenya, Box 40417, Nairobi. Tel: 552211, fax: 545888

### **396. Urban Environmental Management in Malindi Municipality, Kenya**

Contact: Malindi Green Town Movement, Mr. Godfrey Karume, Box 728, Malindi. Tel: 0123 31699, fax: 0123 31844

### **403. Chokora Multipurpose Co-operative Society, Kenya**

Contact: Rachel Injete, Co-ordinator, Kenya Youth and Habitat Organisation

### **404. Pollution Reduction and Environmental Improvement, Kenya**

Contact: Arthur William Obare, Planning Section, Ministry of Land Reclamation Regional and Water Development, Box 30521, Nairobi

### **405. Urban Community Based Distribution Model, Kenya**

Contact: Family Life Promotion and Services, Nairobi

### **406. Labour-Based Road Construction and Maintenance, Kenya**

### **407. Matatu Mode of Public Transport in Nairobi, Kenya**

### **408. Provision of Services & Upgrading at Race Track, Mwariki and Bondeni Estates, Nakuru, Kenya**

### **409. Improving the Living Environments of People in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions**

Contact: Mr. Liiwalen Lempirias, c/o FARM Africa, P.O. Box 795, Nanyuki, Kenya



**410. Access to Shelter at Rural Areas, Kenya**

Contact: Ministry of Health, Nairobi

**411. Better Opportunities for Children and Families, Kenya**

Contact: Edelvale Homes

**413. Mathere 4A Upgrading Project, Kenya**

Contact: Catholic Archdiocese of Nairobi, Fr. Klaus Braunreuter OSB, Project Manager, Box 32102, Nairobi

**414. Mumias Integrated Community Project, Kenya**

Contact: Prof. Ruth Oniang'o, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Box 62000, Nairobi. Tel: 0151 74597, fax: 0151 21764

**415. Safe Water Supply and Sanitation: The Kwale Experience, Kenya**

Contact: Kenya Water for Health Organisation, Box 61470, Nairobi. Tel: 557550, 552405, fax: 543265

**416. The Loan Rehabilitation Programme, Kenya**

Contact: Mr. P. Munene, National Cooperative Housing Union, Box 51693, Nairobi. Tel: 710495/6, fax: 710 325

**417. Women and Energy, Improved Stoves, Kenya**

Contact: Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organisation, Box 44412, Nairobi

**LESOTHO**

**27. The Mabote Project: Coping with Rapid Urbanisation in Maseru, Lesotho**

In 1982, the Mabote project was launched in the city of Maseru. The project is a major upgrading and settlement scheme in Maseru's largest informal settlement. The project tackled the complexities of traditional land ownership and illegal land occupation. In doing so, it developed a new system of land tenure and registration as it was realised that traditional land ownership methods could not keep up with rapid urbanisation. In 1989 the Mabote project was incorporated into government as the new Department of Urban Development. The lessons learned during the Mabote project were applied to other urban centres in and around Lesotho.

Contact: Mr. Makalo Theko, Commissioner of Lands, Private Bag A151, Maseru. Fax: 266 1 310502

**88. Lesotho Urban Upgrading Project (LUUP), Mafeteng and Teyateyaneng, Lesotho**

The LUUP aimed to improve social and economic opportunities by upgrading the physical infrastructure, social facilities and access to housing for lower-income families. The sites and services project provided families with a building material loan and 267 families (134 of which are women-headed) built themselves starter homes. The proximity of the project to most urban facilities and schools means that more children attend school. Improvements in infrastructure meant that communication and transport between villages and the urban centre have decreased transit times to town. The project also strengthened town administrations to enable them to assume the increased responsibility for future development and management of the respective urban centres.

Contact: Mr. E.R. Mapetla, P.O. Box 460, Maseru. Tel: 266 313 736. Fax: 266 310 185

**131. The Infrastructure Development Fund - "Pula Maliboho", Maseru, Lesotho**

The Infrastructure Development Fund (INFUND) was established in 1989 to provide credit to low-income households in the peri-urban communities of Lesotho to obtain the basic services of water, electricity and sanitation. The fund provides loans at interest rates 3% lower than normal bank overdraft rates. By providing low-interest loans to low-income groups, the fund has targeted an area not otherwise catered for by the mainstream banking world. Loan applications have to be supported by sufficient security (eg savings) or an employer's guarantee. The minimum loan repayment period is 12 months and the maximum period is 60 months. Funds are loaned in three ways: to self-help community infrastructure schemes where the community is responsible for all project planning; through schemes, in conjunction with the Department of Urban Development Services and communities, to purchase serviced sites; and to individual households. Loans have been extended to 912 households and the loan recovery rate for 1993/4 was 81%. INFUND encourages communities to be as involved as possible in planning, and liaises with infrastructure agencies and banks. INFUND is currently oversubscribed by 400% and the government has agreed to increase capitalization over a four-year period, indications of the fund's success.

Contact: M. Theko, Chief Urban Development Officer, Urban Development Services, Private Bag A151, Maseru 100. Tel: 266-324412. Fax: 266-310502

## **MALAWI**

### **370. Low-Cost Housing in Malawi**

Low cost housing in Malawi is the work of Habitat for Humanity (Malawi) who works in partnership with local communities and the government to build simple, decent houses and latrines. A locally-elected committee chooses applicants based on total combined income, their willingness to provide volunteer labour, and their willingness and ability to repay the cost of the inputs. Habitat for Humanity provides all materials and skilled labour. Repayments are put into a revolving fund which stays in the community to build more houses and latrines.

*Contact: Matthew Maury, Int. Programme Coordinator, Habitat for Humanity, Box 2436, Blantyre. Tel: 265 640 073. Fax: 265 643 117. Em: HFHM@iac.pix.za*

## **MOROCCO**

### **480. Programme de l'ANHI dans la Wilaya d'Agadir, Morocco**

*Contact: Ministre de l'Habitat, Agence nationale de lutte contre l'habitat insalubre, Royaume du Maroc*

## **NAMIBIA**

### **19. Build Together: The National Housing Programme, Namibia**

Namibia inherited a skewed pattern of settlements development at the time of independence in March 1991. Upon realisation of the dismal housing situation, both urban and rural, the Government embarked upon the Build Together Programme (BTP). The objective was to make resources available for the development of infrastructure and facilities so that every Namibian family would have a fair opportunity to acquire serviced land as well as gain access to shelter in suitable locations at costs and standards affordable to families and the Government. The BTP is part of the National Housing Policy: to respond to the needs of people while enabling their full participation in decision-making responsibilities. The BTP is implemented and monitored by local authorities and communities together. The role of the Government is to facilitate while citizens decide on their needs and act on them. The BTP is open to all, including the private sector, NGOs and CBOs. Beneficiaries of the programme are primarily low-income families who now have access to serviced plots, shelter and credit from lending institutions.

*Contact: Mr. I. Lankatilleke, CTA, Directorate of Housing, Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing, Windhoek. Tel: 264 1 218 105. Fax: 264 1 218020*

## **NIGERIA**

### **112. Makama Urban Project in Bauchi Town, Nigeria**

This is an urban housing pilot project carried out by the World Bank, the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria and Bauchi State Government to deliver low-cost housing and infrastructure to low-income earners. The project was initiated in 1978 and completed in 1990. In the late 1970s, low-income earners had limited access to credit facilities and were restricted to rental accommodation. Government agencies tended to construct housing at medium and high cost in remote areas, and the private sector concentrated on middle- and high-income housing development due to lending policies of banks and high return on investment. The main focus of the project was to provide borrowing facilities for those earning N65-141 per month. The project included: provision of 2,100 residential plots in undeveloped area and infrastructure; upgrading of area already inhabited by 27,500 people; off-site infrastructure (roads, drains, borehole connections, etc); home construction and home improvement loans; construction of 5 schools and 5 health clinics; provision of small-scale industrial site; technical assistance to local government authority and Bauchi State Development Board.

*Contact: Mr. Sani Hassan, B. 122 Wunti St, Box 3214, Bauchi*

## **SENEGAL**

### **21. Community-Based Refuse Collection and Recycling, Municipality of Rufisque, Senegal**

The township of Rufisque, just outside the capital of Dakar, draws its name from the Portuguese *Rio Fresco* (Fresh Water River), but in 1990 Rufisque was more accurately described as a depressing place with serious problems of sanitation and refuse. Most compounds had inadequate or non-existent plumbing, and, because of a lack of urban planning, the official refuse collection lorries could not reach many areas. As a result, waste-water was thrown into the street, the beach became a public toilet and a garbage dump and diarrhoea topped the list of reported health complaints. Today, much of this gloomy picture has changed.

Through a highly integrated, holistic approach utilizing horse-drawn carts for rubbish collection, narrow plumbing pipes, the energies of young people at the Purification and Recycling Centre to treat and combine the refuse for composting, and abundantly available water lettuce for a purification system, the programme demonstrates the value of appropriate technology and community participation. Furthermore, the scheme is run by democratically-representative Local Management Committees, with women and young people active at all levels. Credit initially provided by international funders soon will no longer be necessary, replaced by a completely local revolving credit scheme. Today, through the efforts of 8 low-income communities, aided by ENDA Third World and the Canadian Host Country Participation Fund, and in collaboration with the Rufisque Local Authority, the Rufisque is on its way back to becoming *Rio Fresco* once again.

Contact: Mr. Malick Gaye, ENDA, 133, Rue Carnot, BP 1830, Dakar. Tel\Fax: 221 21 74 84.

### **37. Improving the Town by Training the Workers, SAHEL Association, Dakar, Senegal**

Sixty percent of the construction and building of Senegalese towns is carried out by the informal sector. There is little or no training for construction workers; training is "hands-on" through apprenticeships, where minimal training is available. Poor or out-dated construction skills are passed on since there is no monitoring of the informal construction sector. SEHAL initiated a project to promote the training of workers already involved in the construction sector in order to improve their theoretical knowledge of basic principles of construction. Building errors and unreliable practices are in the identification process. After identification, seminars will be held to train construction workers in better ways to build.

### **264. Upgrading and Legalization of Squatter Settlements in Senegal**

Contact: Dua/GTZ Project, B.P. 2100, Dakar. Tel: 22 89 02 or 22 32 04. Fax: 21 57 84

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **25. The Serviced Land Project, Cape Town, South Africa**

Urbanisation in the Cape region has been severely distorted by the apartheid policies which were designed to keep as many Africans out of the region as possible. As a result, planning and development in the region were selective, thereby ensuring that the only shelter available for Africans was in squatter areas. The large number of squatters combined with Government efforts to reduce squatting led to escalating tensions as competition for land and access to services increased. Beginning in 1993, the Serviced Land Project (SLP) encouraged severely alienated and demotivated squatter communities of the Cape region to participate in a people-centred development process in terms of which both the development of underdeveloped land as well as squatter upgrading projects have been initiated. This development process includes the creation of 24 Residents' Development Committees, the establishment of 7 Project Committees, a Business Plan which provides for the creation of 35,000 residential sites with secure title, and the planning and promotion of a business and commercial centre within the project area (7,500 residential sites have already been created), Earthworks for over 15, 000 sites is nearing completion and bulk services for another 7,500 are to be installed. The first stage of the project has provided over 12,500 person-days of employment as well as construction training skills to 99 people living in the project area. In recognition of the project's significance to South Africa's Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), the SLP has been appointed by President Mandela as a Presidential Project of the RDP.

Contact: Colin Appleton, Chief Executive, Holistic Settlements (Pty) Ltd, 18 Keerom St, Cape Town 8001. Fax: 27-21-230448

### **61. Community Information Resource Centre (CIRC), Alexandra, South Africa**

CIRC provides access to information at the grassroots level through the establishment of a system for communicating and sharing information among or between communities. The community was involved through mass meetings, focus groups, discussions and personal interviews. CIRC organised a database of community information based on household surveys, community surveys and 'townhall' type meetings with community leaders and local government. Social indicators were utilised to assess the situation in the communities. The community profile database is linked to geographic information systems and provides access to information in acceptable, appropriate formats to communities at the grassroots level. Trained information counsellors assess specific information needs and provide information in verbal, video or other appropriate formats. CIRC has also been successful in creating a community profile database to avoid duplication of valuable resources by identifying what projects are already active in the community.

Contact: Department of Housing, X664 Pretoria 0001, 240 Walker Street, Sunnyside 0002. Tel: 27 12 421 1311. Fax: 27 12 343 8929

### **99. Duncan Village: Provision of Sustainable Electrical Reticulation Utilising Community-based Methods, South Africa**

Duncan Village, like other townships under apartheid, suffered from institutional neglect and lacks most basic amenities. The Duncan Village Special Presidential Project, as part of the South African Reconstruction and Development Programme, aims to use a community-based approach to upgrade services. The focus of this specific project was the provision of electricity to "C Section" of Duncan Village, a densely populated area comprising about 5,000 shacks. Planning and decision-making were carried

out by a Steering Committee representing a partnership of community structures, local government and professional consultants. In keeping with the community-based development principle of establishing and promoting local skills, training was given to prospective tenderers from the local community in pre-tendering, and successful contractors and their teams were sent on an LV ABC Reticulation course. By the end of the project, training and employment will have been provided to 142 people, and electricity installed at 15% less than the cost of a conventional electrification contract. These reticulation contracts have also stimulated the local formal and informal business sectors.

Contact: G. Johnston, Duncan Village Planning Team, Box 11001, East London 52001. Tel: 27-431-26442

### **265. Mobilising the Community to Upgrade and Construct Their Own Infrastructure and Amenities, Soweto, South Africa**

Contact: Dick Hallett, Deputy City Engineer, Soweto Administration. Tel: 27 11 93 31 622. Fax: 27 11 40 41 728

## **TANZANIA**

### **16. The Sustainable Dar-es-Salaam Project, Tanzania**

The rapid urbanisation of Dar es Salaam has translated into the deterioration of environmental conditions in and around Tanzania's capital city. Environmental hazards include: uncollected solid waste, incomplete incineration of refuse, poorly managed open dumps, an increase in unplanned settlements, elimination of open space for recreation and agriculture, an overloaded sewage system, and an increase in petty traders causing congestion to road and pathways. In 1991/92, Dar es Salaam City Council (DCC), with cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) held discussions with stakeholders within Dar es Salaam to establish a preliminary assessment of environmental issues. Working groups were established and nine environmental coordinators were appointed to deal with identified priorities. Working groups are made up of technical advisors, representatives of government ministries, parastatals, and commissions, and the private sector. Since 1992 the Sustainable Dar projects (SDP) has initiated significant changes in the management and development of the city. These changes have been at the community level and at the political and administrative levels; specifically, the development of a management process to identify crucial environmental issues and implement action plans in technical capacities mobilised involving the public, private, NGO, and CBO sectors.

Contact: Mr. Chris Radford, CTA, c/o UNDP Dar-es-Salaam, Fax: 051 46718;

### **76. Peramiho Home-Makers League, Pehole, Tanzania**

The Peramiho Home Makers League is an NGO based in Peramiho Village in Southern Tanzania. Pehole's policy is to improve shelter and better living standards of communities in the southern regions as well as in other parts of Tanzania. Pehole has formed four working teams in tile making, carpentry, masonry and building rehabilitation all with minimal support from the Government. A revolving fund has also been created to assist villages in housing credit and women's petty trading businesses. Pehole's main objectives are to provide and improve shelter, alleviate poverty and help members maintain harmonious relations amongst themselves and families.

Contact: Chairman, Peramiho Homemakers League, Box 151, Peramiho. Tel: 255 635 2824/2815, ext. 3

### **77. The Mwanza Rural Housing Programme (MRHP) Missungwi, Tanzania**

After a participative analysis (women, craftspeople, government leadership and influential locals) of the existing housing situation in the Mwanza region, a programme of improvement was undertaken. A total of 17 villages participated in the objectives of water catchment enhancement and preservation, energy conservation, health and sanitation improvement and promotion of farming for housing development. The activities were sensitive to the need for participatory and gender aware measures whenever possible. Some of the outcomes have been poverty alleviation and job creation, improvements in environmental health and reduction of pollution, affordable housing and services, as well as better opportunities for children and families.

### **78. Health Through Sanitation and Water, (HESWA) Programme, Tanzania**

The aim of HESAWA is to improve the welfare of rural and urban populations of the regions bordering Lake Victoria through improved health education, environmental sanitation and drinking water supply. These were seen to deteriorate over past years as illustrated in a survey of children's health situations. The government discovered that the high occurrence of water borne diseases among children was a community problem which could only be tackled through high community awareness and participation through capability and capacity building at village and district levels ensuring long-term sustainability. HESAWA has succeeded in reducing pollution and environmental health, extended safe water supply and sanitation, job-creation, and better opportunities for children and families.

Contact: Zonal Hesawa Coordination Office, Box 604, Mwanza

### **79. The Sigara Building Cooperative Society, Tanzania**

The shortage of housing in Dar-es-Salaam in the early 70s along with the inability of the National Housing Corporation to meet housing demands prompted the workers and management of the Tanzania Cigarette Co. to look for alternate and practical solutions to provide themselves with housing. This led to the formation of a Cooperative Society. The Coop has its

own management and is run as a non-profit venture whose objectives is to enable members to acquire decent affordable shelter on a self-help basis. Members participation in making and implementing their own decisions has consolidated a spirit of togetherness and generated a very high degree of civil spirit.

Contact: Mr. Paul Kileo, General Secretary, Sigara Cooperative Society, Box 40114, Dar es Salaam

### **80. Influencing the Sexual Behaviour of Teenagers, Tanzania**

In some communities, organized forms of sexual education for the young do not exist because of the opposition of adults, but simultaneously young people do engage in extra-marital sexual relations. The following problems are characteristic for such communities: teenage parenthood; dropping out of school; abortions; the existence of numerous children without proper record of parentage; and, the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases. According to this submission, it is indispensable that the Government recognizes the problem and starts introducing a programme to confront this situation. For that purpose, a number of steps should be taken, including: a programme conceptualization phase; a preparatory phase with adults; a preparatory phase with teenagers; and, peer counselling. The expected outcome is defined as well as the obstacles that could appear and the ways to measure the effects of this intervention.

Contact: Ms. Christina Nsekela, Chairperson, UMATI, P.O. Box 1372, Dar es Salaam

### **81. Advocating for the Availability of Reproductive Health Education and Services for Adolescents, Tanzania**

It often happens that young girls get pregnant before completing their education. Most frequently, they are not married and not supported by their families. The consequence is that they and their babies are left by themselves to cope with survival and acceptance problems. To face this situation, a detailed project was designed by the Family Planning Association of Tanzania (UMATI), two years ago. It deals with the ways to help young girls avoid similar situations and, if the situation is already there, to help them better cope with it. The project has already shown good results.

Contact: Ms. Christina Nsekela, Chairperson, UMATI, P.O. Box 1372, Dar es Salaam

## **TOGO**

### **90. Proposal for an Approach for the Improvement of Living Conditions in Togo**

Based on ecological and economic reasons, the Centre de Formation Agro-Ecologique (CFAE) of Togo developed a new housing construction methodology. Using sun-dried brick rather than brick cement, cleaned and plaited straw rather than corrugated sheet-metal and bamboo or raffia branch instead of ceiling-board, CFAE has been able to reduce the cost per square metre of building a serviced home to 72,000F from 85,000F.

## **UGANDA**

### **221. The Provision of New Income Generating Activities, Improved Housing and Better Living Conditions Amongst the Poorest of the Poor of Masese, Uganda**

The Masese Women's Co-operative Group Project is located in a suburb of the industrial town of Jinja, approximately 80 km east of Uganda's capital city. The project's aim is to upgrade settlements, improve the security of tenure for the Group, improve social and economic infrastructure as well as create income generation initiatives. Funding for the implementation has been provided through DANIDA along with collaboration from the African Housing Fund, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning as well as the Jinja Municipal Council. To date, hundreds of homes as well as two schools, have been built and many businesses have been started. Members of the Group have received training in the production and sales of building materials, as well as office administration and record keeping.

Contact: Ms. Beatrice Kabasindi, Chair, or Ms. Edith Mulondo, Treasurer, Masese Women's Cooperative Group, P.O. Box 2063, Jinja, Uganda

### **266. Urban Poverty Reduction Through Sustainable Development: The Case of Katwe, Uganda**

Contact: Josy M.R. Kiiza, National Project Coordinator, Katwe Urban Pilot Project, Katwe, Uganda

### **267. Charcoal Making Process by Katwe 1 Women's Club (KWC), Uganda**

Contact: Katwe Women's Club, Katwe 1 parish

### **268. Wood Fuel Conservation, Appropriate Technology Training and Environmental Education in Kampala, Mpigi and Mukono District - Uganda**

Contact: Mrs. Ruth Kiwanuka, Coordinator, Joint Energy and Environment Projects (JEEP), P.O. Box 4264, Kampala, Uganda, Tel: 267100. Fax: 256 41 245597

**269. Development of Building Materials Industry in Africa - Lime Project, Tororo, Uganda**

*Contact: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning, Department of Human Settlement, P.O. Box 7122, Kampala, Uganda*

**270. Building Partnerships with People in the Provision of Services and Infrastructure in Bwaise III, Mulago II and Kawempe I and II, Uganda**

*Contact: Mr. Byaruhanga, Director of Housing, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning, Department of Human Settlement, P.O. Box 7122, Kampala, Uganda*

**271. Kwatule Piped Water Extension Project: A People's Initiative in the Provision of Services, Uganda**

*Contact: Mr. G.W. Temanju, Chairman, The Kwatule Water and Sanitation Committee, P.O. Box 73 Ntinda, Uganda*

**272. Kataayi Multi-Purpose Integrated Self-Help Food Shelter Practical Demonstration Programme in Kakunyu Village, Bukoto County, Uganda**

*Contact: Principal Mr. Peregino Kikambi, Kabagabo Skills Development Centre, Uganda*

**273. Naalya Affordable Housing Project, Naalya Village, Uganda**

*Contact: Caleb Kakulyo, Housing Finance Company of Uganda (HFCU), Kampala, Uganda*

**274. Namuwongo Upgrading and Low Cost Housing Project, Kampala, Uganda**

**ASIA & PACIFIC**

## BEST PRACTICES

18 January 1996

### The Asia and Pacific Region

The following is a list of Best Practices, received from the Asia and Pacific Region and disaggregated by country, under evaluation for formal presentation at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul. These cases are offered by external partners, other United Nations Agencies or National Committees for Habitat II:

#### AUSTRALIA

##### **59. Overcoming Social Disadvantage, Elizabeth/Munno Parra Area, Australia**

Achieving compact urban growth patterns and overcoming social disadvantage through new infrastructure and environmental improvements are the key objectives of the Elizabeth/Munno Parra Area (North of Adelaide) strategy. The project is a good example of how interrelated approaches to transport, infrastructure and housing can deliver social, economic and environmental benefits. The area, which was characterised by high unemployment, a high level of low-income families and higher than average levels of public rental housing was revitalised in several ways: the urban environment was upgraded, including the preservation of heritage sites and expanded recreational facilities; diversity of housing stock was realised with respect to density, design, price and tenure; employment opportunities were enhanced through the increased use of area facilities, retention of local retail spending, and increase in the number and diversity of jobs.

*Contact: Ms. Jenny Chadwick, Habitat II Committee, GPO Box 9834, Canberra, ACT 2601. Tel: 61 6 289 2602. Fax: 61 6 289 2060*

##### **60. Cross Sectoral Approach to Urban Development, Inala-Ipswich Corridor, Queensland, Australia**

Improvements to infrastructure, community facilities and a range of housing choices are being produced under the Inala-Ipswich corridor area strategy which is a four year programme due for completion in 1996. The corridor suffers from the inadequate provision of a range of physical and social public facilities. It also suffers from overpopulation which has fragmented the corridor in a dormitory fashion. The objectives of the corridor strategy are to address the issues of social inequality and poor public housing, the inadequate provision of social infrastructure as well as the implementation of a process to reform institutions for persons suffering from mental illness or long-term drug and/or alcohol abuse.

*Contact: Ms. Jenny Chadwick, Habitat II Committee, GPO Box 9834, Canberra, ACT 2601 Tel: 61 6 289 2602. Fax: 61 6 289 2060*

##### **83. Maximising Social and Economic Benefits Through Urban Consolidation, Fremantle - Western Australia, Australia**

Achieving a reduction in the net cost of urban growth through utilisation of land and available infrastructure, increasing the availability of housing choice, and improving planning and co-ordination at all levels of government and the private sector are the key objectives of the Urban Consolidation Strategy (UCS) for the City of Fremantle. The UCS is a programme of urban consolidation based on strategic redevelopment of under-utilised land and upgrading infrastructure services including sewerage, stormwater drainage and water recycling systems. This five-year programme began in 1991 and will result in: the reduction of demand for housing on the urban fringe; an improved urban environment and preservation of heritage values; and the provision of upgraded infrastructure services.

*Contact: Ms. Jenny Chadwick, Habitat II Committee, GPO Box 9834, Canberra, ACT 2601. Tel: 61 6 289 2602. Fax: 61 6 289 2060*

##### **189. Australian National Kerbside Taskforce, Australia**

Prior to 1991, kerbside recycling of post-consumer waste (glass, aluminium, plastics, newspaper and corrugated cardboard) in Australia was carried out on a state-by-state basis, with a low national domestic waste recovery rate of 3-6 percent. In order to achieve the national goal of halving the amount of waste in landfills by the year 2000, a comprehensive, national programme to reduce waste had to be established. In 1991, the National Kerbside Taskforce was created, a voluntary association of the three tiers of government in Australia (Commonwealth, State and Local) and all major industries whose post-consumer materials are present in the domestic waste stream. As a result of the Taskforce's actions, all major Australian cities now have comprehensive kerbside recycling systems, supported by local and state governments, and industry. Most cities now recover 15-25 percent of their domestic waste. Industries produce voluntary waste reduction targets, most of which have been met. Participation rates average about 60 to 70 percent city wide. Prices for recovered materials have generally been stabilized, with industry offering long term buy-back contracts, often embodying guarantee floor prices. There are still problems in the system, but due to the efforts of the National Kerbside Taskforce it has expanded greatly without the need for legislation.

*Contact: Mr John Stanley, Chair, Recycling and Resource Recovery Council, 6/355 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, Vic 3000. Tel: 61-3-96390922. Fax: 61-3-94823262*

##### **191. An Ecological Approach to Planning in North Adelaide, South Australia**



In the late 1980s it was recognized that traditional planning for Adelaide and its region could no longer cope with the pace of change and the complexities of differing interests and requirements. The Northern Adelaide region had a complex range of social, economic and environmental problems including: discharging polluted stormwater through swampy wastelands directly into the sea; degradation of land through poor urban development practices; and inadequate levels of infrastructure and servicing and isolation of sectors of the community. The planning practices of public authorities needed to change and develop partnerships with a diverse range of interest groups and a more co-ordinated planning effort was needed to improve the living standard of the area. This was achieved through the adoption and implementation of the Northern Adelaide Planning Process, a collaboration between the three levels of government, the private sector and the community to forge a holistic and environmentally sustainable philosophy of urban development. Several successful projects have been undertaken as a result of this new approach: the Barker Inlet and Greenfields Wetlands Project was an innovative approach to cleaning stormwater in freshwater ponds prior to drainage into the sea; and the Newhaven Estate project, built using innovative new technologies in energy conservation and efficiency resulting in a 30 percent reduction of domestic energy consumption.

*Contact: Ms Angela Hazebroek, Northern Adelaide Region of Councils, PO Box 270, Salisbury, SA 5108. Tel: 08-2508606/015-713839. Fax: 08-2581767.*

### **192. Southwell Park Wastewater Recycling Pilot Scheme in Lyneham, ACT, Australia**

The incentive to develop the Southwell Park Wastewater Recycling Plant (SPWRP) arose out of concern about the level of nutrients being released into the Murrumbidgee river system by the main sewage treatment plant for Canberra, the Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre (LMWQCC). The SPWRP is a joint venture between ACTEW (Australian Capital Territory Electricity and Water) Corporation and the Better Cities Programme of the Department of Housing and Regional Development. The recycling plant has been operational since March 1995 and produces 300kL of recycled water per day, which is used to irrigate Southwell Park, an open access public space. The plant is believed to be the first of its type in the world and is recognized as a leading-edge solution to waste water recycling. The plant is compact in design and blends in with the environment; most of the plant is located underground and is built with acoustic bricks to minimize noise levels. The plant extracts water from a nearby sewer, treats it and uses the reclaimed water for irrigation. Solids are separated from the waste water and returned to the sewer for final treatment at LMWQCC. The plant thus reduces the demand on potable water and can be located close to where the recycled water is used, thereby eliminating the need for an extensive underground pipe system.

*Contact: Ms Zoe McBride, Asst. Manager, Dept. of Housing and Regional Development - ACT Regional Office, GPO Box 640, Canberra, ACT 2601. Tel: 61-6-2745237. Fax: 61-6-2745101.*

### **193. Tangentyere Council - Indigenous Urban Settlement in Alice Springs, Central Australia**

Alice Springs has a population of 25,000, 4,000 of whom are Aborigines. Between 30 to 40 percent of the Aborigines live in town camps which began as makeshift settlements on the outskirts of town to accommodate Aborigine migrants in the early 1960s and early 1970s. The town camps lacked basic housing and urban infrastructure services, and town campers experienced social and economic problems, including unemployment, excessive alcohol consumption and the breakdown of traditional values. To remedy the situation, different kinship and language groups rallied together in the 1970s to acquire the leasehold title to the land they camped on. This organization evolved into the Tangentyere Council (TC). The TC is made up of representatives from each of the 18 town camps' Housing Associations. Each Housing Association manages the housing in its camp (allocation of new housing, rent collection, etc). The camps are not regarded as being a transitional stage to a European urban mode of living. Instead they represent strong kinship-based communities where Aboriginal people may live without being subject to the pressures associated with European city life. The TC provides a wide range of community services to the town camps: garbage collection, sewage and road maintenance, housing advice, assistance with alcohol-related problems, help for the aged, school holiday programmes, income-generating activities and employment for town campers on community projects. Partnerships have also been formed between the TC and federal and state governments, and charitable organizations. The TC is fully controlled and administered by Aboriginal people, and is an example of indigenous self-determination in action.

*Contact: Geoff Shaw, General Manager, Tangentyere Council, Alice Springs, NT.Aust. Tel:61 89 525 855, Fax: 61 89 528 521.*

### **194. A Vision and Strategy for the Economic Development of the Northern Rivers Region of NSW, Australia**

The Northern Rivers Region of New South Wales stretches from the Queensland border to south of Grafton. Its excellent climate and spectacular natural environment make it a highly desirable place to live. These factors have contributed to a substantial increase in population, primarily through immigration, over the past few years. In addition, the population is expected to rise by 60 percent over the next 25 years. Rapid population increases have resulted in unemployment levels above the national average. Government policies have failed in the past to address regional priorities (inadequate transport infrastructure, the environment, major industry and eco-tourism development). The Northern Rivers Economic Development Organization (NOREDO) is one of a number of projects supported by the Regional Development Programme (RDP). The main objectives of the programme are: to build the capacity of regions to generate sustainable economic activity; to ensure that this new capacity reflects best practice approaches; to develop effective and sustainable partnerships between relevant stakeholders at the regional level; and to build on, and bring together, government and private sector programmes within a region as a coherent package to achieve maximum impact. NOREDO's prime objective is to foster co-operation within the community to promote effectively and market the Northern Rivers region of NSW for the purpose of increasing employment opportunities and pursuing economically

and environmentally sustainable development activities. NOREDO includes representation from the three tiers of government, employer and union bodies, commerce and farming interests. The strategy for the sustainable economic development of the region has been drawn up after consultation with the people in the region and assessing the region's skills, infrastructure, settlement and land use patterns, natural resources, business enterprise capabilities, etc. On the basis of identifying the region's strengths (location, climate, adequate water, transport links, sporting and leisure facilities, etc), a number of action plans have been created. *Contact: Dr. Jim Gallagher, Chairman, Norther-River, Economic Development Organisation, P O Box 5095, East Lismore, NSW 2480, Australia Phone: 61 15 75 06 58. Fax: 61 66 22 0350.*

### **195. The Better Cities Programme in S-E Queensland, Australia**

The South-East Queensland area stretches approximately 260 km along the coast of Queensland from the Gold Coast to Noosa and inland approximately 150km to Toowoomba. It is the fastest growing region in Australia with a growth rate twice that of Australia as a whole. It is centred on Brisbane city and contains 18 Local Governments and over 60 percent of the State's population. Land use planning has been laissez-faire and led by a vigorous private development industry. Areas of concern for the region were: rising population growth; scattered patterns of development; social inequality; and air and water pollution. The Better Cities programme has sought to involve the three spheres of government and sectoral groups as equals in the process of developing the region. The Better Cities Programme was initiated by the federal government in 1991 as a partnership with state, territory and local governments to explore new approaches to managing urban areas, to achieve more efficient, environmentally sustainable and socially just urban growth and change. The three key areas of strategy are: Brisbane Gold Coast Railway Area Strategy which aims to concentrate future urban development close to existing and proposed transport infrastructure; the Inala-Ipswich Corridor Area Strategy focuses on social inequality in the area, improved planning and co-ordination and improved links between public transport and places of employment; the Inner North East Brisbane Revitalisation strategy aims to reduce the pressure from urban sprawl by revitalising the suburbs of Brisbane.

*Contact: Mr. Geoff. Alan, Brisbane Regional Office, Commonwealth Dept of Housing & Regional Development, GPO Box 9834, Brisbane, QLD, 4001 Australia, Tel: 61 7 3360 2901, Fax: 61 73360 2908.*

### **198. The Halifax EcoCity Project, Adelaide, Australia**

In the centre of Adelaide, Urban Ecology Australia and Ecopolis Pty Ltd have initiated "The Halifax EcoCity Project" proposal to create the world's first ecological city by 1998. The aim of the project is to build an Ecopolis - a living environment where there is ecological, social, economic and functional balance, and where development is in the hands of the community. Responsibility for the project has been transferred from the initial Management Team to three core structures: the Halifax EcoCity Land Trust, EcoCity Developments Pty Ltd and The Residents and Users Group. The Ecopolis, will accommodate between 800-1,000 people: it will contain commercial and community facilities as well as housing, with the emphasis on middle- and lower-income accommodation. The plan and design of every dwelling is developed through a "barefoot architect" programme involving architects, urban ecologists and householders. Eco-sound principles include: solar heating, cooling, and electricity; an ecological corridor of indigenous plants; recycling of stormwater and grey water; roof gardens to provide places to grow food, relax and socialize; composting toilets; a solar aquatic septic treatment plant. The Ecopolis, situated on a contaminated 2.4 ha Adelaide City Council depot site, is envisaged as an integral part of Adelaide. For every person that moves into Ecopolis, 1 ha of rural land will be revegetated and restored. The concept of "sweat equity" whereby, instead of paying money for a dwelling one contributes through work on the project, will make the development accessible to the unemployed or low-income earners. Land tenure will be based on long-term transferable leases, which effectively gives ownership of residence and provides security for lenders. Leaseholders will have a share in the Land Trust, the corporate body which will own the land and common facilities on behalf of the community.

*Contact: Paul F. Downton, Director of Ecopolis Pty Ltd, Co-ordinator of the Centre for Settlement Studies, University of South Australia, Convenor of Urban Ecology, Australia Inc. C/o The Centre for Urban Ecology, 83 Halifax Street, Adelaide, 5000 South Australia. Phone: 618 2254 0981. Fax: 618 232 4866.*

## **CHINA**

### **22. Benxi's Agenda 21, China**

Benxi's Agenda 21 seeks to further the sustainable development of Benxi (a city so polluted by heavy industry that it was once invisible in satellite photographs) through a strategy emphasizing clean industrial production, a transition to supporting industries based on renewable natural resources, advanced pollution control methods and eco-system protection. In the late 1970s, Benxi realized that the traditional development pattern of over-exploiting natural resources could not continue and started to explore ways of combining economic growth with sound environmental principles. In the past decade, Benxi has succeeded in improving environmental quality while retaining rapid economic growth. Benxi City is a leading centre for heavy industry in China, with emphasis on the iron and steel, cement and coal industries. The production technology used has been energy- and water-intensive, with a high output of pollution (waste water, toxic emissions, etc). Through the adoption of improved technology, Benxi has managed to reduce the energy consumption of some industries and reduced polluting emissions. The nearby mountainous region of Eastern Liaoning Province has also suffered environmental damage: soil erosion, water loss, alternating floods and droughts. Successful afforestation projects have been launched in response to this environmental damage. Benxi's Agenda 21 is an

endeavour to build upon already-established principles of sustainable development.

*CONTACT: Benxi's Agenda 21 Leading Group Office*

### **222. Qinglong County and the 1976 Tangshan Earthquake: Integrating Science and Public Administration, China**

On July 14, 1976, an official from Qinglong County attended a scientific conference during which a forecast was made of a potential earthquake to hit the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan-Bohai-Zhangjiakou region sometime between 22 July and 5 August. This forecast was the result of using non-conventional techniques of forecasting and detection. A flood was also predicted at that time. On July 21 the official returned to Qinglong County and reported the earthquake and flood prediction to the county committee. Immediate mitigation measures were taken including forewarning the population and securing reservoirs. Special radio broadcasts were made to warn people not to close doors or windows to facilitate immediate evacuation and to avoid tall buildings and power lines. At 3:42 am on July 28, the Great Tangshan Earthquake struck. More than 180,000 buildings in the county were destroyed over 7000 totally collapsed. However, only one person died, as a result of a heart attack. Meanwhile, at least 240,000 people died and 600,000 were injured in the city of Tangshan where no mitigation measures were taken.

### **223. Housing Settlement Project, Shanghai, China**

A 1985 survey revealed that nearly one half of Shanghai's 1.8 million households were overcrowded: 216,000 households had an average per capita living space of under 4 square metres, and of these, over 15,200 households had less than 2 square metres. In 1987, Shanghai began the implementation of the Housing Relief Project through the specially created 'Shanghai Municipal Housing Relief Office'. To date, the City has resettled over 47,000 households living in homes under 2.5 square metres and created 1.8 million square metres of housing at a cost of 1.8 billion yuan. Moreover, during the course of the City's infrastructure and urban renewal projects, over 74,000 households with less than 4 square metres of living space have been resettled, with the entire project scheduled for completion by the year 2000.

*Contact: Mr. Li Siming, Director of Shanghai Municipal Housing Settlement Office, 170 Jingxi Road Middel. Tel: (8621) 329 5495. Fax: (8621) 321 1598*

### **224. Post-Calamity Reconstruction of Anhui Province's Rural Areas, China**

During the disastrous flood of 1991 in Anhui Province, one-half million households were made completely homeless and a total of 2.78 million rooms were lost. Anhui Province adopted a unified planning strategy that incorporated the victims themselves, the wider society and the State itself in order to accelerate and consolidate the project's achievements. In terms of project implementation, the construction of winter shelters was actively tied into the construction of permanent housing. Steps were also taken to reduce the randomness of traditional building styles which scattered a few thatched huts over wide tracts of land. Post-disaster reconstruction has improved the look of villages and has integrated housing construction with the development of the 'courtyard economy'.

*Contact: Shan Deqi, Professor of Architecture, Institute of Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084. tel: (8610) 256 4174. Fax: (8610) 256 4174*

### **295. The Oriental Garden of Eden: Jinan Yanzishan Residential Area, China**

The Yanzishan Residential Area is a pilot project involving an investment of RMB 120 million, occupying 17.3 Ha, involving 219,000 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space for 3,468 households. Initiated in 1986 by the State, the objective of the project was to plan, design and implement a housing project with all modern facilities, amenities and taking into consideration the climatic characteristics of the transition region between northern and southern China. The project involved the rehabilitation of an old village. In order to promote integration, new construction was based on the courtyard principle. Special attention was paid to green space, recreational areas and gardens. The project also involved innovations in estate management, including user-charges and cost recovery for services, and is used as a research laboratory to inspire better planning and design of residential projects in the region. The project is known as "the Garden of Eden" and has received several design and construction awards.

*Contact: Wang Sheng kui, 15 Heping Road, Lixia District, Jinan. Tel: 893 0230*

### **296. Tianjin Jizhuangzi Sewage Treatment Plant, China**

Over a period of 10 years, the City of Tianjin designed, implemented and perfected a major sewage treatment plant which processes domestic and industrial waste water. The plant uses the "mesothermal second-order anaerobic digestion" system which produces methane which in turn is used to generate power. Treated water, amounting to 95 million m<sup>3</sup> per annum is used for irrigation and for industrial purposes. The plant is a major contribution to reducing the pollution of the coastal waters of the Bohai Gulf, the ecological balance of which is being restored. Research carried out at the plant is used for transfer purposes to other plants around the country.

*Contact: Zhu Yanbo, Liu Wenya, Cheng Huanli, 2, Zijinshan Rd., Hexi District, Tianjin. Tel: 338 2866 or 338 2868. Fax: 391 5518*

### **297. Building a Beautiful and Ecologically Balanced Coastal City in Weihai, China**

The coastal city of Weihai, with a population of 420,000, adopted the principles of Agenda 21 and embarked on a programme to turn the city into a garden. Special attention has been paid to architectural and urban design, the use of less polluting fuel (coal gas), the recycling, re-use and conservation of water, including the use of sea water for cooling, the greening of the city and the

relocation of industry. Water re-use in industry has reached 75%, 95.6% of households use coal gas instead of coal, emissions have been reduced and per capita green space is 16.8 m<sup>2</sup>. NGOs have been involved in urban afforestation and in raising awareness for environmental protection and the beautification of the city, including a 13.3 hectare international sculpture park  
*Contact: Shao Hengzhai, Weihai Municipal Government*

### **298. Planning and Construction of Residential Quarters in the Litai Village of Xinxiang City, China**

Starting in 1991, Litai Village, located in Henan Province with a population of 3900, embarked on a three phase construction and planning programme to improve housing and living conditions, land-use planning, the provision of basic services and industrialisation. The village introduced rational planning as a means to avoid dis-orderly development resulting from the liberalisation of the economy and the desire of farmers to invest their new wealth in housing. New construction technology, materials and design were introduced, including the use of passive and active solar energy and composting toilets. Water supply, sanitation, social services and telecommunication were planned and implemented as well as educational and recreational facilities. A factory producing 5000 tons of steel tubing was established as a joint venture and an old chemical plant was enlarged providing industrial employment. 82% of the investments were made by the villagers with 18% of the funds coming from public sources.  
*Contact: Mr. Mei Ziran, Henan Provincial Construction Department, Xinxiang Municipal Construction Commission and Litai Village. Tel: 663 0020*

### **299. Building Roads and Rebuilding the Old City: Improving the Urban Environment of Chengdu, China**

Chengdu is a historical city dating back more than 2300 years. Urban infrastructure, particularly roads, were insufficient to meet the need of a growing population. In ten years, Chengdu city has increased the total length of roads from 161.8 km to 718 km and the number of bridges from 45 to 126. More than 800 medium and small streets have also been rebuilt and expanded. The infrastructure has enabled the implementation of ten large-scale urban projects including 20 new residential neighbourhoods with a resulting increase from 3.1m<sup>2</sup> per capita floor space to 8.4m<sup>2</sup>.

*Contact: Di Tingguo, Deputy Mayor of Chengdu. Tel: 663 0020*

### **300. Xin Xing Housing Cooperative of Da Xing County, Beijing, China**

In 1987, 1347 families in Da Xing county had no housing or were housed in extremely poor conditions. The estimated cost of providing housing for these families was RMB 25 million while the County could only spend RMB 0.5 million. The families were organised into a cooperative with individuals bearing 65% of total investment and 35% provided by work units (employers). To date, Xin Xing Cooperative has invested a total of RMB 180 million, built 318,000 m<sup>2</sup> of dwelling space and housed 5132 families. The programme is being replicated by 6 branches of the cooperative in towns and villages.

*Contact: Fu, Guanya, Head of Da Xing Real Estate Administrative Bureau, Da Xing Real Estate Administrative Bureau, Beijing. Tel: 010 924 3726. Fax: 010 924 3726*

### **301. Pilot Housing Estates in China**

With changes in policy and rapid urbanisation, the Ministry of Construction of China embarked on a programme of pilot housing estates across the country. The objective of the programme was to set diversified examples of new physical, technological, and design standards and benchmarks for new housing construction across China. By 1995, 64 residential areas have been developed in 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, involving the construction of over 10 million m<sup>2</sup> of floor space, an investment of over RMB 10 billion and involving 200,000 persons and a large variety of agencies, organisations and professionals. The pilot schemes are conceived as a "learning laboratory". They are a test of new housing standards, technologies, policy options and strategies to raise the living standards of the nation and to introduce new, improved and more innovative designs.

*Contact: Ministry of Construction, Tan Qinglian, Vice-Minister, Director of Steering Group for Development of Urban Housing Estates, 19 Che Gong Zhuang St, Beijing. Tel: 81 10 839 3618. Fax: 86 10 834 8832*

### **302. Carrying Out the Integrated Environmental Improvement Program Devoted to Upgrading the Quality of Human Settlements, Zhangjiagang People's Municipal Government, China**

Starting in 1990, Zhangjiagang City, located in Jiangsu Province on the southern bank of the lower reaches of Yangtze River with a population of 820,000, launched its Integrated Environmental Improvement (IEI) initiative. The IEI's objective was to ensure that all policies of the city should have a primary focus of improving people's living conditions and environment in a sustainable manner. A key component of the strategy is public participation in decision-making, including new legislation. Partners involved include universities, industry, Women's Federation Groups and youth organisations. The initiative has resulted in the establishment of several planning tools and instruments including an Economic Development Plan, an Environmental Protection Plan, an Urban System Plan and changes to rules, by-laws and administrative and management systems. The IEI has been a key instrument in mobilising and channeling foreign and domestic investment. By 1994, the city developed 1472 joint-venture enterprises with signed contracts totalling US\$ 3.64 billion, of which US\$ 1.41 billion have already been invested. Industry has been re-structured and modernized with a focus on high-tech, low pollution activities. In addition to attaining full employment, the city provides 120,000 jobs for workers from surrounding provinces. Per capita income reached US\$ 2142 in 1994 and substantial improvements have been attained in areas of housing, infrastructure, basic services, public transport, sewage and solid waste treatment, emissions control, green space and welfare services for the elderly. In 1994 Zhangjiagang was awarded

the title of "National Sanitary City".

Contact: Mr. Hu Jiangpeng, Mayor, Zhangjiagang People's Municipal Government, Zhangjiagang City. Tel: 05222 240800. Fax: 05222 253164

### **303. Comprehensive Development of Urban Infrastructure in Foshan City, China**

Since 1980, the City of Foshan, China (428,000 pop.) has embarked on a comprehensive policy reform programme involving the integration of physical planning, capital investment, construction and environmental protection. The City has changed its pricing policies for public goods and services, including water, power, telecommunications and land-use resulting in increased capacity of the public sector to invest in infrastructure development and construction. Per capita GDP has increased thirteen-fold in the period 1980 to 1994 with no damage to the environment. Investments in sewage treatment, garbage treatment, water source protection, more rational use of land, increases in parks and green space, changes in production and consumption patterns have resulted in better living conditions on all fronts as well as a cleaner environment. Subsidies are targeted for orphans, widows and the helpless elderly while poor families are able to purchase their homes at cost-price. Energy is provided at cost-price for sewage and discharge treatment to encourage industry to protect the environment.

Contact: Mayor Zhong Guangchao, Construction Committee of Foshan City, 4 West Chengmentou Road, Foshan City. Tel: 0757 228 1530. Fax: 0757 228 5525

### **304. Reconstruction of Ethnic Miao Wood Houses, Zhengduo Village, Guangxi Province, China**

Zhengduo Village, in Guangxi Province, has a very unique traditional architecture which threatened by increasing population and the reduction of wood. The project of rebuilding traditional Miao houses used a combination of methods including re-use of old building materials (wood), the use of new building and more durable building materials (cement and stone) introduction of new and improved designs based on traditional design vocabulary, the selling of old timber to pay for new construction, the improvement of basic services such as water supply, paved roads and biogas, a school and job opportunities. Construction costs were reduced from the conventional; \$20 per m<sup>2</sup> to \$11 per m<sup>2</sup>. Villagers were involved in each phase of design and construction.

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## **HONG KONG**

### **9. Leveraging Public and Private Sector Resources for Housing, Hong Kong**

In Hong Kong, there is keen competition for building land. The six million people crowded into the territory also prefer to live in the urban and extended urban areas. Housing them adequately is a major task of the government. Those who cannot afford high prices and rents in the private sector turn to the Hong Kong Housing Authority for help. The Authority has provided homes for half the population and is continuing to build at an average of some 45,000 flats a year at approximately 45 % of market value.

Contact: Mr. A.G. Cooper, Government Secretariat Planning, Environment & Lands Branch, Murray Building, Garden Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 55 848 2945. Fax: 55 530 5264

## **INDIA**

### **17. Poverty Alleviation Through Community Cooperation: Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Delhi, India**

Since 1992, Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) has developed a recognized structure for the participation of poor women in community development with systems of interaction beginning at the household and neighbourhood level. In 296 cities, over 100,000 women, mostly with monthly incomes around US\$ 32, serve as planning volunteers with project and agency staff. Many of these volunteers feel that UBSP has empowered them to make their needs and demands known both within and outside their homes; to date, 60 volunteers have been elected to Municipal Government. Through the bottom-up approach of UBSP, a wide range of community activities have benefitted women and children: over 2,000 *balwadis* (pre-school centres) serving over 100,000 children have been established; community centres, play areas, new primary schools have been built; health and environmental programmes have been initiated; and, thrift and credit societies for women have been established in 11 States. In one State alone, over 8,000 new jobs were created for poor women in an 18-month period. UBSP has a decentralised administration: State and District authorities monitor the programme but it is implemented by the communities themselves and monitored directly by a committee formed of community members. UBSP has been successful in bringing together its communities to share information and exchange knowledge. Different communities have had different success stories; the primary achievements have been increased effectiveness of partnership, greater access to education and a reduction in adult illiteracy, improvements in water and sanitation, and the empowerment of women. While UBSP presently covers only a small percentage of the urban poor (about 10 million out of 80 million) rapid expansion is already taking place in several states with the ultimate goal being the eradication

of poverty within a total city perspective.

Contact: Ms. Marty Rajandran, UNICEF Delhi, India Country Office, UNICEF House, 73, Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110 003. Tel: 91 11 469 0401. Fax: 91 11 462 7521

## **26. Community Women's Initiative to Ban Country Liquor in the State of Orissa, India**

In 1993, the government of Orissa, community-based women's groups and a local NGO -- Friends' Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR) -- held a meeting to discuss issues of importance to women in Orissa. The primary issue of concern was the consumption of illegally brewed alcohol (country liquor) by men. It was estimated that up to twenty percent of daily income was spent on country liquor by male wage-earners. Women's groups organised to stop this use of family income in efforts to redirect that money to social needs for families, namely education of children. In April 1994, the government of the State of Orissa announced the ban on the sale of country liquor. The pressure from Women's groups has empowered women in a number of ways: not only are more children receiving an education but the government has come to realise the strength of the women's movement.

Contact: Rabindra Nath Sabat, Project Coordinator, LL/3, Civil Township, Area - 7&8, Rourkela, 769004, Orissa, India. Tel: 661 892 683. Fax: (Attn. FARR) 661 890899 and 890318.

## **35. New Approaches in Dealing with Urban Transport Problems in Bangalore - A Case Study of an Ongoing Initiative in a Developing Metropolis, Bangalore, India**

[NB: This is an ongoing project, designed to be implemented in 2011.] Bangalore's traffic has increased due to a rise in population and greater economic activity; ownership of personal vehicles, especially of the two-wheeled variety, has grown. The supply of public transport infrastructure and facilities has not kept pace with demand. The result has been traffic congestion and rising environmental pollution. It is projected that by 2011, Bangalore will have a population of 7 million, who will make 7.2 million vehicular trips per day. This project, based on co-operation between the public and private sectors, plans to introduce a Light Rail Transit System (LRTS) in 2011 to alleviate the environmental consequences of traffic congestion. A feasibility study of the project indicates that the introduction of the LRTS would reduce the number of daily vehicle trips by 20%, thus avoiding the emission of 865 tonnes of gases and saving 71 kilolitres of petrol and 25,000 kilolitres of diesel in the year 2011. The overall energy saving of diverting passengers to LRTS, which is run on electricity, would be 690 million megajoules per year. The reduction in travelling time would amount to 31,000 person years, the number of road accidents would be lowered and the reduced emission rate would benefit community health.

Contact: Vijay Raman, Director, Chakra Infrastructure Consultants Private Limited, 7/10, Palace Cross Road, Bangalore 560 020, India. Tel: 91 80 3342489. Fax: 91 80 3346185

## **36. Promoting Eco-Tourism, Gujarat, India**

The *Nal Sarovar* bird sanctuary is situated near Ahmedabad in Gujarat state. The sanctuary is surrounded by about 19 villages the economies and lifestyles of which are intricately linked to the eco-system. These communities also provide a number of support services for visitors to the sanctuary during the tourist season. In the late 1970s, due to a decline in the number of migratory birds, a committee was appointed by the government to develop the sanctuary and the surrounding communities in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Department of Forest and the Tourism Development Corporation of Gujarat joined with the local communities to strike a balance between the economic needs of the communities and the need to maintain the eco-system to sustain the sanctuary. A joint conservation strategy was developed, including recognition of the local economy as intricately linked with the sanctuary and the areas surrounding the sanctuary.

Contact: Mr. J.P. Aggarwal, Conservator of Forests, Gujarat Forest Department, Sector 16, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat, India

## **64. Private Sector Housing Finance in India: The Case of the Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC), India**

Prior to the establishment of the Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC), there was very little access to formal housing finance in India. Although civil servants and employees of public sector and financial institutions could make use of the house building advances provided by the Government, for the vast majority of the population, especially the large middle class, there was no access to formal housing finance. In 1978, the HDFC was created and began providing loans for the purchase, construction, extension and renovation of dwelling units, lending to individuals, cooperative members, developers and construction companies. As of 31 March 1995, HDFC has disbursed Rs 57 billion, enabling a cumulative investment of over Rs 150 billion in the housing sector. HDFC loans have helped to finance 950,000 housing units spread throughout the country. Additionally, in the absence of effective foreclosure laws, HDFC has developed very sophisticated management information systems and loan recovery procedures. Loans in arrears for over a period of one year amount to as little as 0.5 percent of total outstanding loans. Starting from an initial share capital of Rs 100 million in 1978, HDFC's share capital today is over Rs 1 billion, with a net worth of over Rs 8.5 billion. A recent survey in *Asia Money Magazine* voted HDFC the best managed company in India. HDFC's successes have led it to team up with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) to promote the Coalition of Housing Finance Institutions in Asia to share experiences, create a forum in which new ideas could be pursued and provide an opportunity for other nations to study experiences already available in the region.

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### **65. Cost-Effective, Environmentally-Friendly (CEEF) Shelter Development Strategy: The Pioneering Efforts of Nirmithi Kendras (Building Centres) in Kerala, India**

The massive floods of 1985 in the State of Kerala highlighted the shortcomings in the existing strategy to provide timely and effective relief assistance. Using Government finance and land, the new strategy also established partnerships with scientific institutions and voluntary organisations in a comprehensive strategy that would become the 'Kerala model.' This programme included: the utilisation of locally available and appropriate materials with a de-emphasis on energy-intensive materials such as cement and steel; ensuring local participation in construction activities; the blending of new styles with traditional ones; and, designs in harmony with the existing landscape. The increasing demand for the Nirmithi style of construction many ripple effects throughout India. In collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Standards, specifications for cost-effective building materials and techniques were established. To combat the shortage of skilled labour in the Nirmithi construction style, skill upgrading programmes were organised in masonry, carpentry, plumbing, electrical systems, landscaping and interior design. Thirty to forty percent of programme candidates were women, breaking new ground in the construction field. Steps were also taken to include the physically and mentally handicapped in the training. The success of the project led to the waiving of building taxes by State Governments for construction of Nirmithi-designed industrial estates, and the Central Government's stipulation that 20 percent of public works should be carried out using Nirmithi Kendras. Indian universities and technical institutes now include Nirmithi Kendras in their curricula. Rough estimates indicate that in the period from September 1991 to June 1995, 38.58 person years of on-site employment and 61.74 person years of off-site employment were generated due to usage of Nirmithi technology.

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### **66. Slum Networking: An Engineering Design and Participative Solution for Improving Slums and Cities - A Holistic Approach for the Improvement of Urban Infrastructure and Environment Through Slum Fabrics in Indore, Baroda and Ahmedabad, India**

In a project executed by the Indore Development Authority in conjunction with local NGOs and the communities themselves, and financed by Britain's Overseas Development Administration (ODA), the 'slum networking' concept has been successfully demonstrated in the city of Indore and the lessons learned there have been applied to similar programmes in Baroda and Ahmedabad. Slum networking is an integrated upgrading of the *entire city*, using slums as and urban net rather than as isolated islands. The spatial spread of slums over a city together with the contiguity between slum settlements provides an opportunity to strengthen the city-level infrastructure networks as a whole. Unconventional concepts such as topography management, earth regradation and constructive landscaping are being introduced. In Indore, six years of work have produced 300 km of new sewer lines, 90 km of which are outside the slum boundaries. Of the 360 km of new roads created 100 km are located on the slum periphery and are linked up to the city level to reduce the traffic congestion on existing city roads. Similarly, the 240 km of storm drains were engineered on the slum boundaries in such a way that large areas of the remaining city were relieved of flooding. Additionally, 240 km of new water lines, 500,000 square metres of green space and 158 new community halls have been created. Since 1988, the slum areas of the city have been upgraded with high-quality environmental and sanitation improvements together with extensive community development programmes in health, education, and income generation. The slum networking concept has been extended to Baroda, where the role of the external agencies has shifted from that of benefactor to catalyst. And, in Ahmedabad, external aid is being replaced by contributions from the city's industries.

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### **67. Integrated Wetland System for Low-Cost Treatment and Reuse of Municipal Waste-Water: The Case of Calcutta, India**

The City of Calcutta is situated on the Hoogly levee, where the wetland areas are unable to absorb a growing population. In efforts to establish re-use practices for the wetlands, the Government of West Bengal and the Calcutta Metropolitan Authority developed a three-part strategy. First, vegetables are grown on the garbage substrata. Alternating bands of lands filled with trash, and channel ponds are organised in such a way that treated sewage is used to irrigate the garbage farms. Second, 3,000 hectares of fish ponds integrate sewage treatment with fish farming. After the process of biodegradation has begun, wastewater enters shallow fish ponds where most of the harmful bacteria are broken down, algae photosynthesize and fish feed and grow. Since the liquid effluent largely comprises household waste and because the shallow ponds function as a natural oxidation area, there is effective purification and health risks are reduced considerably. In the final stage, the treated sewage is used to grow crops. Through this process, all the sewage from Calcutta is treated, the garbage fields produce 150 tons of vegetables per day, the fish ponds produce approximately 8,000 tons of fish per year, and the paddy fields produce 16,000 tons of winter paddy. The process is carried out, owned and managed by local community groups, mostly comprised of joint families. The technology used is traditional, low-cost, location specific and, more importantly, does not require any subsidies or technology transfer. The role of other institutions and organisations, therefore, is limited to conserving and protecting the wetlands. Entrepreneurs pay appropriate rental of land and water, taking away all sales proceeds.

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### **68. Cost-Effective and Appropriate Sanitation Systems: The Case of Sulabh International, India**

In most cases, only single pit latrines were available to service the sanitation needs of cities and towns in India. Scavengers kept the sanitation situation bearable. Various attempts were made by the engineering departments of Government, institutes and NGOs, but were rejected as unacceptable by local populations and found to be ineffective by environmentalists and sanitary engineers. In 1970, Sulabh Shauchalaya Sansthan (now known as Sulabh International Social Service Organisation) was set up as an NGO to act as a catalyst between the Government, local bodies and beneficiaries to implement sanitation projects. Sulabh volunteers and workers went door-to-door in a number of towns where they persuaded residents to convert their bucket latrines to a low-cost pour-flush water-seal toilet, commonly known as the Sulabh Shauchalayas. This method was effective for communicating with illiterate individuals as well as those bound by culture. Loans and subsidies were coordinated by Sulabh. After conversion to the Sulabh Shauchalayas, five-year guarantee cards were issued to beneficiaries assuring them of prompt action in the event of construction defect or any technical problems. Sulabh has so far constructed/converted over 700,000 Sulabh Shauchalayas in houses and 3,000 public toilets providing sanitary facilities to about 10 million people. Over 35,000 scavengers have been liberated from the task of manual scavenging, and approximately 240 towns are now scavenger-free. About 3,500 wards and family members of the scavengers have been given educational and vocational training in areas such as automobile mechanics, tailoring, carpentry and masonry. Funding for the projects are provided by the Government or the local authorities, with Sulabh International charging a 10 to 20 percent supervisory fee on the estimated cost of works to meet its overhead expenses.

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### **69. Community Participation for Clean Surroundings: The Work of EXNORA in Madras, India**

Rapid population growth in Madras has created problems such as contamination of the water supply, saturated sewage systems and the presence of informal garbage dumps on the street. The Government responded to the solid waste problem by providing garbage containers, but the programme proved unsuccessful as residents found it too inconvenient to carry their garbage to the end of the street. EXNORA International intervened, beginning in 1989, and developed what would become known as "Civic Exnoras," independent associations of local residents with their own committees and affiliated with the parent body. Each is comprised of 75 to 100 families who have taken responsibility for their own streets. A 'street beautifier' is paid from neighbourhood funds to collect the refuse from each household using a specially designed tricycle, and then to sweep the streets. The civic Exnoras presently operate not just in middle- and upper-class neighbourhoods, but in slums as well, where the residents are provided with free tricycles and the initiative of the youth has been harnessed. Today, there are 900 civic Exnoras in operation in Madras. The programme has successfully acted as the catalyst to instill a sense of civic pride that has encouraged individual committees to institute other programs such as vermicomposting to reduce the volume of garbage produced, tree planting, rain harvesting, a women's guild and a student education programme. The civic Exnora concept has been replicated as far away as the University of Rochester in New York.

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### **70. A Woman's Self-Help Organization for Poverty Alleviation in India: The Case of SEWA Bank, India**

The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) Bank was established in 1974 at the initiative of 4,000 self-employed women working as hawkers, vendors, home-based workers (such as weavers, potters, beedi-, agarbatti-, pappad-rollers), manual labourers and service providers. The SEWA Bank was started with the specific objective of providing credit to the self-employed women with a view to empower them, provide access to scarce credit and to provide an alternative to the exorbitant rates of money-lenders. From a bank of 4,000 women with a share capital of Rs 60,000 in 1974, the SEWA Bank now boasts 51,000 women as clients with a share capital of Rs 100 million. At present, the Bank lends to its members in three major areas: for working capital; for work tools; and, for housing. There are no subsidies or grants and the Bank borrows and lends at market rates. SEWA's success has enabled it to serve as a catalyst for its development aims: to provide training for those interested in starting savings and loan cooperatives; using existing, but underutilized legislation to secure 400 plots of land in women's names; insisting that its loans for housing be in the name of a woman household member; extending its loan programme to rural areas; and, in supporting projects and programmes that directly improve the lives of women, such as the provision of clean drinking water. The SEWA Bank has proven that poor women do save, use loans productively and repay loans in a timely manner.

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### **71. Sustainable Urban Development: The Case of Navi Mumbai (New Bombay), India**

In the 1960s, population trends in Bombay indicated that the city shortly would be unable to meet the demands for services. The Navi Mumbai project, located across the Thane Creek from Bombay in an area without infrastructure and inhabited by 95,000 people scattered over 95 villages and with low levels of literacy and experience in city skills, is expected to reduce some of the pressures on Bombay. Designed by the City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) to ultimately accommodate two million people, Navi Mumbai incorporates a five-fold strategy. First, the planning strategy aims to create 700,000 jobs in the industrial market and office sectors. To avoid the congestion of Bombay, 20 nodes of populations sizes ranging from 100 to 200,000 persons will be spread out over parcels of 400 to 600 ha each. Further elements of sustainable



planning include: dispersal of employment centres; a structure plan of development; inner and outer ring roads; railways as the principle mode of mass transit; and, use of a differential floor space index to control densities. Second, the land development strategy was organised around the concept of a land-bank with a structure plan to ensure adequate amounts of lands are designated for various users and for environmental purposes. Third, the strategy for land financing used Government loans to finance the initial acquisition of land with sale proceeds going to fund infrastructure development and serving as a nucleus for further growth. In addition, 20,000 square metres of commercial space has been added above five rail stations, generating an estimated resource surplus of Rs 3,000 million. Fourth, CIDCO has formed extensive partnerships with Government Ministries, architects and planners and the community's citizenry. Finally, a rehabilitation strategy aimed at integrating the predominantly rural inhabitants into the new urban plan through such programmes as education and skills upgrading and the provision of community services. Navi Mumbai presently is home to over 700,000 residents and numerous businesses and industries.

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## **72. Gender-Sensitive Approach to Shelter Issues of the Urban Poor: The Work of SPARC, India**

Before the intervention of the Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC) in 1987, demolition of pavement-dweller shanties was commonplace. SPARC, along with partner organisations the National Slum Dwellers Organisation (NSDO) and Mahila Milan (Women Together) have demonstrated that pavement-dwellers have the capacity not only to save to provide for their housing, but also to provide tangible inputs into the design and construction of their homes. These groups educated pavement-dwellers, the majority of whom are women with children, to avert and/or deal with the demolition of their homes. Demolition was distinguished from eviction which allowed the women to explore possible alternatives to impending demolitions. Demolitions are faced collectively which has helped to break the cycle of isolation and create a feeling of solidarity among pavement dwellers. With assistance from professionals in relevant departments of the state government, plans to provide more permanent shelter were formed. Area Committees under the leadership of a female pavement-dweller were created to plan for alternative settlement arrangements for those affected by the demolitions. Surveys were undertaken by Area Committees to assist them in planning their new settlement. Dwellings were designed, with the help of architects and engineers, to suit the needs of their residents, including the sharing of space and amenities. As a result, full-scale dwelling models were built by women. Additionally, through the interventions of SPARC and Mahila Milan, 600 families living on the pavement of Byculla, Central Bombay, have been encouraged to save, setting aside Rs 1,600,000 which they have used whenever they have needed small loans to overcome crises. Approximately 1,800 individuals have been given such loans and each family has saved about Rs 5,000 towards future housing. As testament to the efforts of SPARC, NSDF and Mahila Milan to sensitize policy makers in the city administration, mass demolitions of pavement dweller shanties have stopped.

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## **73. Innovative Housing Finance and Delivery Mechanisms for Weaker Sections and Low-Income Groups: The HUDCO Approach, India**

Before the establishment of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), India suffered from a huge housing deficiency, especially among the urban and rural poor. Without access to any long-term finances, development initiatives attempting to cope with the shortage were doomed. In 1970, the Government of India established HUDCO with equity of Rs 20 million and, in the last 25 years HUDCO has helped 6 million households build homes with Rs 100 million in financial assistance. Significantly, 91.4 percent of this assistance has benefitted weaker sections and low-income groups. Embodying the motto, "Profitability with Social Justice," approximately 55 percent of housing loans are used to provide assistance to these groups. Differential interest rates ranging from 9.5 percent for the poor to 16.5 percent for the rich make housing assistance even more affordable. Other marginalized groups, such as squatters and pavement dwellers, benefit from the choices available in a "basket approach" of shelter initiatives that include environmental improvements, shelter upgrading, land development, core housing, skeletal housing and incremental housing. Costs are controlled through an emphasis on appropriate and affordable technology, the use of cost-effective materials, using low-rise high-density development and cluster planning, and, the establishment of size and land size ceilings has ensured the maximized the use of available land and funds. HUDCO operates in 1,440 towns and thousands of villages in 25 States and 5 Union Territories in India.

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## **74. Appropriate Grassroot-Level Intervention for Cost-Effective Housing Delivery: The Indian Building Centre Movement, India**

Recognising the potential of grass-roots level technology transfer, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) launched the National Network of Building Centres Programme in 1988. The programme has been successful in adopting cost-effective technologies, building materials, and locally available materials through upgrading of existing traditional technologies using the methods of improvement developed by various research and development bodies. 'Building Centres on Wheels' are also promoted to disseminate technologies in all parts of India. Several states have adopted the 'Building Centre' concept with success, including transfer of technology, training in construction trades, and entrepreneurial development.

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### **75. Integrated House-Cum-Work Area Projects for Handloom Weavers at Kaancheepuram, Tamil Nadu, India**

In Tamil Nadu, the Housing Development and Finance Corporation (HUDCO) and the Ministry of Handlooms and Textiles have developed a project that integrates income generation, economic development and improvements in living- and work-space for handloom weavers. Incorporating a "cluster-design" that provides for a large common work space while ensuring privacy for the 8 to 12 families living there, the model has produced many beneficial results, including: increased worker productivity; increased incomes; and, a better quality of life. The specific layout design evolved with input from architects and engineers as well as from the weavers themselves and has resulted in many innovations, such as: provision for the addition of more rooms as needed; a clear focus on improved lighting to facilitate work; and, the use of appropriate, cost-effective building materials and technology. As of today, 20,000 houses have been built, linking funding from HUDCO, the Central Government and the Handlooms Ministry. Nearly 100 percent loan-recovery rates have been realized because the programme integrates housing loans with income-generation. The 'house-cum-work area' model has been applied to other home-based employment sectors such as *beedi*-workers, sericulture and coir-reelers. Its successes have also led to its incorporation into India's national building standards.

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### **82. Innovative Shelter Delivery Mechanisms for Earthquake Affected Villages of Latur District (Maharashtra): The HUDCO Approach, India**

Following the 1993 Killari earthquake on the border of Osmanabad and Latur Districts of Maharashtra, 25 villages were reduced completely to mounds of rubble and a further 58 suffered extensive damage. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) intervened with a comprehensive recovery and rehabilitation strategy incorporating the following elements: community participation in the project design, user surveys, planning and decision making; pre-design studies to reconstruct the previous living conditions and settlement patterns; maintenance of rural life-styles in the new village lay-out and dwelling design; skills upgrading - with a special emphasis on women - through Building Centres; new avenues of income generation and the encouragement of small-scale entrepreneurialism; use of locally available materials; retrofitting of existing structures while including earthquake resistant preventive measures; use of concrete reinforcement bands at the plinth and lintel levels; steel-reinforcing corners and edges in the walls, while using random rubble masonry for the external walls; and, incorporating cost-effective techniques such as solid concrete blocks to reduce wall thickness and maintaining dwelling alignment along contours. HUDCO is building about 1273 dwelling units in the four villages it has adopted for reconstruction.

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### **93. Democratic Decentralisation of Government in India**

The Constitution of India has made detailed provisions for ensuring the democratic functioning of Parliament and the State Legislatures, but does not make urban local government a clear-cut obligation. Though regular elections to municipal bodies are provided for, they are frequently superseded for indefinite periods of time. Democracy at this level, therefore, has been unstable. Through the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Indian Constitution, which accord urban local bodies a Constitutional status and provide a legislative framework for municipal governments to enact democracy-enhancing legislation, the Government of India seeks to address this crisis of municipal governance. Among the legislative innovations in this amendments are the following: explicit criteria defining what constitutes a municipality replaces pure politicking and ensure representation from the weaker segments of the population; the empowerment of women whereby one-third of all seats in any Municipality shall be reserved for women; a systematic basis for the devolution of responsibilities from each state to its municipalities; strengthening local fiscal autonomy by enunciating principles for tax assignments, sharing of taxes and grants-in-aid; incorporating urban environmental management within the rubric of urban management; provisions to permit the participation of NGOs and CBOs; and, a new focus on development planning instead of simple land-use planning. The democratic decentralization initiative in India is significant in the context of the transfer of successful innovations by ensuring efficient, transparent and accountable management of urban and rural settlements and, that citizens have the widest possible scope for innovation and decision-making.

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### **114. Comprehensive Riot Relief and Rehabilitation Work Towards Integrating Communities, Bombay, India**

From December 1992 to January 1993, the Jogeshwari area of Bombay, housing 350,000 people, was the scene of Hindu-Muslim riots. Slum settlements were the targets of arson and looting. In response to the riots, three community-based organizations rallied together to distribute emergency relief to victims of the riots (food, medicines, clothes, etc) and assist in their rehabilitation (legal assistance in filing compensation claims, application for bank loans, provision of soft loans). Assistance with house reconstruction was given and a community resources centre was set up to foster better Hindu-Muslim relations.

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### **115. Empowering Women's Groups for Voluntary and Collective Action for a Safe and Secure Environment, Jogeshwari, Bombay, India**

The project area was a slum community in Jogeshwari East, a suburb of Bombay with a population of 350,000. Access to water was difficult, often entailing women walking for 5 hours to collect water. Women's community organizations were formed to address issues in the community and empower women. The eventual installation of water pipes benefitted 300 families, in particular the women. Women's lives were improved in other areas, including the formation of a domestic workers' organization and credit society.

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### **122. Integrated Approach to Slum Improvement Through Community Participation - The Hyderabad Experience, India**

Hyderabad was originally designed to accommodate about 500,000 people; by 1991, it had a population of 3 million. Hyderabad's infrastructure was designed and built largely in the 1930s and was rapidly becoming incapable of supporting the current needs of its population: by 1991, for example, the sewerage system was no longer adequate and residents' wastes were flowing into the Musi River. Twenty percent (600,000) of Hyderabad's residents were slum dwellers by the early 1990s and civic authorities took no responsibility for providing slum areas with basic amenities. The government, through the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and the Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority, decided to implement two schemes: Hyderabad Slum Improvement Project and an Urban Renewal Programme. The foci of the projects were: to upgrade the physical environment, provide employment opportunities, improve primary health care, start literacy programmes for adults, especially women, and stimulate community leadership. Community participation was encouraged in the planning and implementation stages of the self-help housing scheme; roads, water supplies, and street lighting were put in place; mobile health clinics were introduced; vocational training for women was started; and community leadership building classes were held.

*Contact: Mr. Mohd Mahmood Ali, Director, Urban Community Development Programme, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, India. Tel: 235 361*

### **372. Model Project on Housing for Rural Culture, Intercultural Cooperation Foundation (ICF), India**

*Contact: Dr. Asif J. Mirza, Director General, ICF India, Steinbruchelstrasse 14, CH-8053, Zurich, Switzerland, Tel: 382 06 74. Fax: 382 05 21*

### **374. Innovative Policy Instruments in Urban Planning and Development: Development Control Regulations for Greater Bombay, India**

*Contact: Secretary, Urban Development, Urban Development Dept., Government of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Bombay 400 032, India and/or Mr. A.P. Sinha, Chairman, National Steering Committee for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, New Delhi, India. Tel: 3014459. Fax: 3014459*

## **INDONESIA**

### **34. Integrated Urban Infrastructure Development Programme, Jakarta, Indonesia**

In 1969, the shortcomings of Indonesia's top-down strategy of developing urban infrastructure were recognised with the creation of the Kampung Improvement Programme (KIP). KIP provided basic micro-level infrastructure to low-income communities as an integrated package. Through consultations the national Ministries of Finance, Public Works, Home Affairs, the Development Planning Agency and local governments, the integrated urban infrastructure programme was able to institutionalise a multi-year planning process which integrated technical support with institutional and financial considerations. Indonesian local governments now have multi-year urban infrastructure and services investment programmes which are adopted to local conditions, customs and the needs of the community.

*Contact: Mr. Kismet Kosasih, National Project Director, Bappenas, Jl. Taman Suropti No. 2, Jakarta 10310*

### **233. The People of Surabaya (Arek Suroboyo) Cleaning the River, East Java, Indonesia**

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## **JAPAN**

### **225. Foreign Residents in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area of Japan**

Many foreign workers in Japan have little or no choice but find cheap housing owing to a combination of high rents and

discriminatory practice. Over time this has led to overcrowded living conditions and less than fair practices by unscrupulous landlords. The initiative undertaken by the Community Living Research Group and Kyojukon, a community action group, focuses on raising the awareness of policy-makers, foreign tenants and the public at large of the fact that "housing discrimination, not foreigners, is responsible for their concentration in low-standard apartments which leads to slum-like environments". Using a combination of action-research, information dissemination, and community meetings, the initiative has been able to change the attitudes of landlords, tenants and local authorities vis-a-vis foreign tenants.

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## **KOREA**

### **226. Effective Waste Reduction, Municipality of Incheon, Republic of Korea**

The port city of Incheon is a Korean centre of land and maritime transportation. Recently, it has experienced rapid growth and is presently facing a serious problem of increased solid waste production. The Incheon Metropolitan Government has responded to citizen concerns by formulating a comprehensive environment policy entitled, "Green Incheon 21: Making Incheon Green." One major thrust of the policy is the Solid Waste Control programme employing a Volume-based Collection Fee System (VCFS). Before the enforcement of the programme, the total quantity of solid wastes produced was 2,272 tonnes per day; after enforcement, 1,598 tonnes - a 30 percent decrease. Revenue from waste collection increased a staggering 195 percent from 3,179 million won (USD 4 million) in 1994 to 9,349 million won (USD 11.6 million) in 1995. The major reasons for the increased revenues was the extension of the user-fee levies to the lower-income population. To reinforce the VCFS, the Metropolitan Government has applied strict regulations on the usage of disposable goods and on excessive packaging. To further reduce organic wastes, sixteen high-speed fermentation processors were installed and 2,065 portable household fermentation processors were distributed. Finally, by establishing seven centres for the treatment of reusable wastes the total amount of solid wastes was drastically reduced. The VCFS has reduced the per-capita production of solid waste per day from 1.04kg in 1994 to 1.03kg in 1995. By 1997, the projected per capita production of solid waste per day is expected to be 1.0 kg

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## **LAOS, P.D.R.**

### **24. Small Format Aerial Photography for Planning, Lao PDR**

Lao PDR is a landlocked country with a small population. With the liberalisation of movement, the borders of PDR have opened. With this, the natural resources, land, and heritage sites and buildings are under tremendous pressure from developers. There are no urban development plans or policies to guide urban growth, planning and building. There is no legal framework for the conservation of architectural heritage. In efforts to build local capacity, an Australian consulting firm was hired by the government to plan urban areas. The Australians worked closely with a local team to provide an effective, inexpensive means of mapping Lao PDR based on low-altitude small format aerial photography. The Australian and Lao teams worked together to determine the area to be mapped, prepare flight plans, take air photos, process films, digitise air photos using a micro-computer, and define base maps. This has allowed Lao PDR to better plan their human settlements and heritage sites alike.

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### **95. Partnership for Urban Heritage Conservation and Natural Urban Environment Protection, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR**

With the rapid opening up of the borders of Lao PDR, a small landlocked country in the middle of the Indochinese peninsula, safeguarded natural resources, national heritage sites and buildings, and urban land came under tremendous pressure from developers. As of 1991, only the capital of Vientiane (pop. 200,000) had an urban development plan and development control legislation. Luang Prabang, set amidst the Northern mountains, came under rapid and unregulated development. Through a partnership between the central government, the local authorities and local mass organisations, legislation for heritage and natural environment conservation, a Heritage Protection Zone (HPZ), has been designed with a view to preserving the existing quality of life and lifestyle of the population, exploiting the touristic potential of the city and providing a framework for the expansion of urban services.

*Contact: Mr. Seune Phetsanghane, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction, Vientiane, Lao PDR*

## PAKISTAN

### 30. Orangi Pilot Project, Karachi, Pakistan

Many government-sponsored initiatives to regularise squatter settlements have failed because of opposition by administrators and land owners. Frustrated by lack of progress, a local non-governmental organisation launched the Orangi Pilot Project (OPP) in 1980. The community of Orangi, the largest squatter settlement in Karachi, decided that the installation of a sewerage system was their highest priority. OPP decided that the local government should install the system, free of charge. The government refused and the system was not installed because of Orangi's unauthorised status. The community rallied to design an innovative low-cost sewerage system that was financed and constructed completely by the community. As a result, more than 72,000 sanitary latrines were installed and 1.3 million feet of sewer lines were laid. Unfortunately, the OPP sewer system could not be connected to existing city pipes because of its unauthorised status. The OPP project, however, attracted the attention of international donors and similar sewer projects were set up in three squatter settlements in the Sukkur Municipality, Province of Sindh. This project began in July 1990 and has resulted in the improvement of the sanitary conditions of all three settlements with the help of the experience gained in the OPP project.

### 117. "Khuda-Ki-Basti" -Innovation and Success in Sheltering the Poor, Karachi, Pakistan

Government and private sector housing schemes in Pakistan have mainly focused on upper- and middle-income consumers. Land allocation policies have resulted in an over-supply of land for upper- and middle-income consumers and large-scale speculation in vacant land, leading to the anomalous situation in Karachi where 200,000 plots and flats lie vacant while 40% of the population live in inadequate shelter. The shelter needs of the urban poor have largely been in the hands of land speculators. To address this problem the NGO Saiban came up with an Incremental Development Scheme ("Khuda-Ki-Basti") to deliver affordable housing to low-income consumers. Plots are allocated to families upon the payment of a low deposit and initial services provided are the bare minimum. Other services (electricity, water, etc) are provided as the allottees pay their monthly instalments. The fact that families are given a guaranteed title to the land encourages them to invest in the construction of their homes. The community is involved in the project from the planning to the execution stage: groups of 200 houses are organized into blocks and blocks communally decide on the type of services they want. Employment opportunities for 1,000 people have been generated by the construction side of the scheme: contractors are appointed from the community. By providing small loans to families, income-generating schemes have been created, providing 115 people (a third of them women) with a regular income. To date, 3,200 allottees already occupy their plots and are building houses.

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### 118. Causes of Migration from Rural to Urban Areas in Sindh, Pakistan

This submission focuses on examining the causes and effects of rural poverty in Sindh and suggests that the solution is for the Pakistan government to pay farmers more realistic prices for their produce. The urban bias in Pakistan's domestic development policy is seen to have led to the stagnation of the farming sector. The author of the submission argues that the Price Commission Board has kept prices for agricultural produce fixed at the same levels since 1977, in order to enable industrialists to engage rural labourers at low wages and prevent agitation in towns. The result of these fixed prices is an increase in rural poverty, malnutrition and diseases, decrease in agricultural output, and consequent migration of impoverished farmers to urban centres. The author of the submission suggests that a gradual increase in fixed prices for agricultural produce would alleviate rural poverty and urban migration.

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### 156. Urban Basic Services, Sukkur, Pakistan

"Katchi Abadis" or urban squatter areas on city fringes have grown haphazardly in Pakistan without any of the basic services of water, sanitation, roads, etc. In the area of Gol Takri in Sukkur, an urban squatter settlement of 30,000 people grew around the depression of an abandoned stone quarry which served as the main disposal area for garbage and excrement. With the arrival of piped-water, this depression became a 28-acre sewerage pond. This project was designed to drain the sewerage pond and reclaim land, and build sanitary latrines linked with the trunk sewer which empties into a river. The project is a joint initiative among government agencies, an NGO and UNICEF.

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### 185. Matching Grants Programme, Punjab, Pakistan

The Matching Grants Programme was initiated in 1981-82 by the Government of Punjab to develop the physical infrastructure of small towns and rural areas and to elicit the participation of the local population in the development process. Applications for matching grants are submitted to the Director General of Local Government and Rural Development through Union Councils. The community making the application has to be able to raise 50 percent of the cost of the project: the community's contribution has to have been collected before government funds can be released. Projects are executed through a Project Committee, which comprises a project leader, a project secretary and 3-4 community members. A Project Manager liaises between community leaders and local government. Around 22,000 schemes (to upgrade street pavements, water supplies, drainage, etc) have been implemented in 26,500 villages. Beneficiaries have expressed satisfaction with the schemes and stated that their living environment

has improved.

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### **197. Low-Cost Sanitation in Manzoor Colony, Karachi, Pakistan**

Manzoor Colony, Karachi, is an unauthorized settlement that lacked access to many basic amenities, its greatest problem being the absence of a sewage system. Residents were using soakpits and bucket latrines, both of which were emptied into the streets. This contaminated the water table and during the rainy season the area would be flooded, increasing the spread of water-borne diseases. Today, over 30,000 feet of primary and 4,000 feet of secondary drains have been installed, and 2,500 families connected to the sewage system. The cost of the project, US\$ 0.75 million, was borne by the community. The project began in 1990, when, under the co-ordination of the NGO Resource Centre, three CBOs decided to tackle the problem of sanitation in the area. Assistance was also provided by the Orangi Pilot Project, an NGO that had successfully introduced a low-cost sanitation model to the Orangi squatter settlement. Residents were informed about the project, and organized around their lanes, with elected lane representatives collecting money and purchasing the necessary materials. A construction team was hired to lay the lines. The installation of the secondary lines, which was initially thought to be the responsibility of the government, was also paid for by the residents. The restoration of the piped water supply and the construction of a trunk sewer are the remaining steps in the implementation of the project. One of the CBOs has obtained an order from the Ombudsman directing the Karachi Water and Sewage Board to manage the system. The Karachi Municipal Corporation, after pressure from the same CBO, has allocated funds for the trunk sewer.

*Contact: Zeenat Hisam, Coordinator, Research and Documentation, NGO Resource Centre, Karachi, Email address: << info%ngorc%khi@sdpk.undp.org >>*

## **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

### **56. Housing Construction and Incorporating Safe Drinking-Water, Papua New Guinea**

In the rural areas of Papua New Guinea, inadequate housing conditions are the norm for the majority of the rural population. Rural homes were characterised by a lack of sanitation facilities, primarily unsafe drinking-water. Using a community-based approach to development and indigenous building materials, new homes were built that provided safe-drinking water.

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## **PHILIPPINES**

### **18. Partnerships for Poverty Alleviation in the City of Cebu, Philippines**

The City Government of Cebu initiated major changes in city governance to work with and provide services to urban poor communities. An enabling partnership among city government departments, community-based organisations (CBOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the private sector was established in 1988. The strength of the partnership allowed the government to address several areas of concern to urban poor communities: improvements in health, education and social services, expanded training programmes, extension of credit to informal sector and urban poor groups, increase in employment and apprenticeships in cooperation with private sector, improvement in land security, development of special services for street children, single mothers, and the disabled.

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### **124. Mother Ignacia Village Housing Project, Upper Dagong, Carmen, Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines**

This community development project was initiated by the Mother Ignacia Social Concern Centre (MISCC) with the aim of providing decent and affordable housing, alternative sources of income and skills development to a community of scavengers. The project has resulted in the construction of 96 houses, built by the scavenger community and using alternative construction materials. A P 4.8 million development loan was provided by the Pag-IBIG Fund (Home Development Mutual Fund): units cost P 36,000 with families making a monthly repayment of P 300 over a maximum period of 25 years. Family incomes have increased on average by 300%, rising from P 100 - 150 per week to a maximum of P 400 per week as a result of alternative sources of income-generation being developed: 190 jobs alone were created to meet the needs of the housing project.

*Contact: Ms Zorayda Alonzo, President and CEO, Pag-IBIG Fund, 8/F Atrium of Makati, Makati Ave. Makati City. Tel: 63-2-8164404. Fax: 63-2-8114203*

### **125. UPEHCO Housing Project, Antipolo, Rizal, Philippines**

UPEHCO (University of the Philippines Employees Housing Co-operative) is the first housing co-operative to be formed in the

Philippines. It was initiated by employees of the University of the Philippines to build homes for themselves according to their financial capabilities. The co-operative owns and develops the land and the members are involved in the decision-making process. 322 households or 16% of the members will benefit from the current housing project; another 491 households or 25% of the members will benefit from UPEHCO's next housing project. The co-operative enables regular wage earners to afford housing loan packages with the co-operative acting as guarantor. Other advantages of the co-operative include: savings on construction material costs due to bulk purchasing; ability to draw upon technical assistance from academic staff for free or reduced fees; and maximization of bargaining power due to collective efforts.

*Contact: Ms Zorayda Alonzo, President and CEO, Pag-IBIG Fund, 8/F Atrium of Makati, Makati Ave, Makati City.  
Tel: 63-2-8164404. Fax: 63-2-8114203*

#### **126. Samahan ng mga Ina (Mothers' Association) Land Acquisition Project, Galas, Quezon City, Philippines**

This Land Acquisition Project was initiated by a group of mothers who had existed as an informal organization for 20 years but only recently became a legally established body. As a result of banding together and attaining legal recognition, the women obtained financial assistance from the Pag-IBIG Fund under the Direct Lot Purchase Loan Programme to purchase land on which they had been squatting since the late 1940s. Individual attempts to purchase land were fruitless due to owners' preference to derive profit from renting. However, when the households banded together, they obtained the political and government support necessary to acquire land. A local politician stood as guarantor for the women. As a result of this project, 132 families now own their own land. Members, including those earning less than the minimum wage, can afford to purchase plots with the organization acting as guarantor. The members' repayment commitment to the Pag-IBIG Fund is half the cost of their previous rental fees. The women no longer live in fear of eviction and organizational mechanisms are in place to allow periods of grace for late payers.

*Contact: Ms Zorayda Alonzo, President and CEO, Pag-IBIG Fund, 8/F Atrium of Makati, Makati Ave, Makati City.  
Tel: 63-2-8164404. Fax: 63-2-8114203*

#### **127. Q.C. Ville Housing Project, Tandang Sora, Quezon City, Philippines**

The Q.C. Ville Housing Project was initiated by the QC Ville Homeowners Association, an organization of employees belonging to the Quezon City government. The employees organized themselves into an association to qualify their housing project under the Group Land Acquisition and Development Programme of the Pag-IBIG Fund. The association is involved in land acquisition, land development and house construction; members are consulted and involved in the decision-making process. Land was acquired at below-market value after bargaining; land development and housing construction costs were substantially less than normal. 240 member-households benefitted from this project and a further 120 member-households will benefit from the second phase. Members, including those earning the minimum wage, can afford housing loan packages through the homeowners' association. As members are City government employees, the association can also tap City government technical resources at no cost to the association.

*Contact: Ms Zorayda Alonzo, President and CEO, Pag-IBIG Fund, 8/F Atrium of Makati, Makati Ave, Makati City.  
Tel: 63-2-8164404. Fax: 63-2-8114203*

#### **161. Providing Water to Remote Barangays in Baybay, Leyte, Philippines**

Scarcity of water has plagued the rural residents of Baybay, Leyte for many years. Sixty out of ninety-two barangays were not served by the Baybay Water District because of limited water supply. Recognizing water as a basic need, the municipal government embarked on a programme called the "Water System for Every Barangay" to provide potable water to these areas. The water systems, constructed through the bayanihan spirit, are now being supervised, controlled and maintained by the barangays. As a result of this programme, residents of these rural barangays now have access to water; water-borne diseases have been eliminated and time for fetching water has been reduced and used for other productive activities. To ensure the continued flow of water, the programme initiated the reforestation and preservation of the watershed area.

*Contact: Prof Edel Guiza, Assoc. Prof of the Centre for Development Management (CDM) of the Asian Institute of Management (AIM)*

#### **187. San Miguel Polo Brewery Anti-Emissions Initiative, Bulacan, Philippines**

The San Miguel Polo Brewery (SMPB) in Valenzuela, Bulacan, initiated a campaign, to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions that has been taken up by other companies in the Philippines. In 1993 SMPB decided to put an end to the noxious exhaust fumes emitted on the company's premises by the delivery trucks of their suppliers and private hauliers. SMPB gave the suppliers and hauliers two months in which to comply with local exhaust emission standards. The vehicles were subsequently tested and those that did not exceed the emissions maximum level were issued with stickers that served as gate passes. Thus, non-complying vehicles were denied access to the SMPB premises. To ensure periodical testing, the SMPB gate passes are only valid for six months. These measures have been implemented at other SMPB breweries and sales offices nationwide. In addition, the company will stipulate in future transportation contracts that the transporters have to ensure that their vehicles comply with current exhaust emissions regulations. As a result of the SMPB initiative and with the encouragement of organizations such as Philippine Business for the Environment (PBE), 69 companies in the Philippines have pledged to ban polluting vehicles from their premises.

*Contact: Grace F. Favila, Executive Director, Philippine Business for the Environment, Inc., Ground Floor, DAP Building, San Miguel Ave., Metro Manila, 1601 Tel: 63 2 6353670, Fax: 63 2 6315714. Email: <*

### **215. Metro Manila Resource Recovery Programme, Philippines**

The City of Manila is home to approximately 10 million people. It is estimated that residents produce 3,500 tons of refuse daily, far more than the government collection system can handle. As a consequence, Manila has a serious pollution problem that is affecting the water, air and food supplies of the city. In response the Clean and Green Foundation of the First Lady Amelita M. Ramos, the Metro Manila Linis-Ganda and the Department of Environment River Rehabilitation Secretariate have organized willing Junk Shop owners and newly employed eco-aides. The eco-aides collect refuse from households and return it to Junk shop owners who sell it directly back to industry. The eco-aides are earning good salaries as are the shop owners. As a result the programme has reduced the pressure on landfill sites by 60 to 70 percent. Food and garden waste along with rubber, hospital and market refuse is being recycled and the programme has future plans for other types of waste recovery and sale.

*Contact: Leonarda Camacha, Metro Manila, Philippines*

### **227. Naga Kaantabay Sa Kauswagan: An Urban Poor Programme in Naga City, Philippines**

In 1990 over 5000 families, or 25% of a total of 19500 households in Naga City were classified as squatters and slum dwellers, double the figure in 1980. These households not only lacked basic services but were constantly threatened by evictions and demolitions. The Naga Kaantabay sa Kauswagan, or Partners in Development Programme, in conjunction with the local authority began a series of initiatives which led to legislative change, the establishment of a tripartite Urban Development and Housing Board, resulting in, amongst other things, land-swapping and land-sharing schemes to provide land and security of tenure for squatters, a unique local resource mobilisation schemes with beneficiary equity contributions and the provision of basic services for the urban poor. In 1994, the programme was awarded the Galing Pook Award and has been the subject of numerous study tours, seminars and other means of dissemination and exchange of experience.

*Contact: Nelson D. Lavina, Ambassador to Kenya and Permanent Representative to UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 47941, Nairobi, Kenya, Tel: 254 2 721791, Fax: 254 2 725897*

### **228. Integrated Approach Towards Sustainable Development, Municipality of Guagua, Pampanga, Philippines**

Starting in June 1996, the Municipality of Guagua, embarked on a multi-faceted programme of good governance, employment generation, provision of basic services, health, and disaster preparedness. Projects implemented to date include day care centres, infrastructure improvement (notably safe water and sanitation), composting and animal husbandry, refuse collection, tree planting, locust prevention and post-volcano re-construction. The initiative has resulted in tangible improvements to people's health and in infant mortality. In 1994 Guagua won the national Award as Outstanding Local Government Unit.

*Contact: Nelson D. Lavina, Ambassador to Kenya and Permanent Representative to UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 47941, Nairobi, Kenya, Tel: 254 2 721791, Fax: 254 2 725897; or Atty. Manuel P. Santiago, Municipal Mayor of Guagua or Dr. Conrad Lorenzo, President, Philippine Center for Population and Development (PCPD), P.O. Box 3060 MCPO, 1270 Makati, Metro Manila.*

### **229. Bantay Puerto Programme: Puerta Princesa Watch, Philippines**

The ecology and natural environment of the City of Puerto Princesa, with a population of 120,000, was suffering from illegal logging, illegal fishing, over-exploitation of its other natural resource.. In 1992, the Mayor of the City embarked on a programme to preserve the natural environment of the city through regulation, crime prevention and monitoring of the use of dangerous substances (primarily cyanide for fishing). The leadership exercised in environmental protection and conservation led the central government to turn over the management of the St. Paul Subterranean River Park (5,753 ha) to the City - creating a precedent in the history of the Philippines. The Park generates considerable income from tourism. The City has won numerous awards including the Earth Day Ward and the Galing Pook Award.

*Contact: Nelson D. Lavina, Ambassador to Kenya and Permanent Representative to UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 47941, Nairobi, Kenya, Tel: 254 2 721791, Fax: 254 2 725897*

### **230. Integrated Garbage Collection System, City of Olongapo, Philippines**

*Contact: Nelson D. Lavina, Ambassador to Kenya and Permanent Representative to UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 47941, Nairobi, Kenya, Tel: 254 2 721791, Fax: 254 2 725897*

### **231. Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM): Province of Negros Oriental, Philippines**

*Contact: Nelson D. Lavina, Ambassador to Kenya and Permanent Representative to UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 47941, Nairobi, Kenya, Tel: 254 2 721791, Fax: 254 2 725897*

### **232. The De La Costa Low-Income Housing Projects in Manila, Philippines**

*Contact: Mr. William J. Keyes, Executive Director, Freedom to Build, Inc., Social Communication Center Bldg. R Magsaysay at Santol, Sta. Mesa Manila, Box 64, Greenhills Metro Manila. Tel: 632 716 1493, fax: 632 631 4060*



## **SRI LANKA**

### **40. Community Action Planning (CAP) Methodology of Sri Lanka**

Building on the success of the 1 Million Housing Programme (1984-1989), the Sri Lankan National Housing Development Authority and the Urban Development Authority, in conjunction with UNCHS (Habitat) and community groups utilised Community Action Planning (CAP) methodology to provide homes to low-income Sri Lankans. During the 1 Million Housing Programme (1MHP), the government came to realise that the best way to provide homes for Sri Lankans was to support a building programme where the State participates in the home building activities of the people. The 1MHP used CAP methodology to evaluate and analyze the needs of the communities through workshops. Eleven CAP modules are in use and half-day issue-specific workshops are implemented as human settlements planning tools. The use of the CAP methodology has led to government efforts for shanty settlement upgrading and home-improvements in urban low-income communities.

*Contact: Mr. K.A.S. Gunasekera, Secretary, Ministry of Housing, Construction, & Public Utilities. Fax: 94 862 583*

### **62. Use of Landslide Hazard Maps in the Landslide Disaster Prone Areas of Sri Lanka**

On January 8, 1986, over 50 lives were lost and more than 15,000 families were left homeless when landslides struck five of the seven landslide prone districts of Sri Lanka. A joint UNDP/UNCHS project was launched in conjunction with various government agencies. The aim was to produce landslide hazard maps for risk assessment and cost-effective planning of housing and infrastructure. With the prior knowledge that the landslide maps provide, government is now able to identify high risk areas in order to minimise loss. The government is also able to justify decisions based on preventive action. Communities have been made aware of landslides; this has assisted the government in relocating communities to safer areas. The success of the project has led to the development of a National Disaster Development Plan.

*Contact: Mr. P.D. Amarasinghe, Director (Policy Planning) for Secretary, Ministry of Housing, Construction, & Public Utilities. Fax: 94 562583*

### **98. Women's Bank for, and by the Poor in Sri Lanka**

The Women's Bank is an initiative aimed at securing access to credit and savings facilities for low-income women. The initiative is promoted by two community-based NGOs with technical and financial assistance from UNCHS and DANIDA. Prior to the establishment of the Women's Bank, low-income women, unable to obtain credit from formal financial institutions, were compelled to borrow from money lenders at high interest rates. Through the establishment of neighbourhood women's groups, who study to join primary Bank Branches, individual women are able to borrow from their groups or Bank Branch on reasonable terms. This alternative financial institution, by and for low-income women, has enhanced women's economic power by enabling women to feed their families, pay their children's school fees and obtain housing loans. It has also improved their organizational power and level of social acceptance.

*Contact: Nandasiri Gamage, Co-ordinator - PSS, Community Resource Centre, 151/13 E-Zone, Seevali Pura, Borella, Colombo 08*

### **128. Soil Blocks, Timber Poles and MCR Tile Houses in Sri Lanka**

A number of housing projects have been successfully implemented by the National Housing Development Authority, in conjunction with community organizations, the University of Moratuwa and LEADS (an NGO), using innovative building materials. This method of housing construction aims to maximize the use of locally available building materials, minimize environmental damage and maximize the contribution and participation of users. The crucial innovation involved is the possibility of constructing more than 80% of a house with non-traditional building materials that are available at the site or in the locality. These innovative construction materials are: cement-stabilized soil blocks manufactured using on-site soil; boron-treated small-diameter timber poles and micro-concrete roofing (MCR) tiles. This method of construction produces houses that are 50-70% cheaper than houses made with the next cheapest traditional building materials. From an environmental point of view, 40% of the energy that would have been used in the form of firewood is saved due to the use of soil blocks and MCR tiles; timber poles usually discarded from plantation forest thinnings are used for roof construction. The MCR tile manufacturing process has created employment opportunities, mainly for women. The cost of materials and skilled labour was Rs 24,000 for a rural house and Rs 45,000 for an urban house. The maximum government loan available is Rs 15,000. The monthly mortgage repayment is Rs 300, while the average income of a poor family is Rs 1,500. Hence, the houses are within the price-range of low-income families. As a result of projects carried out using this technique, over 150 families now live in decent, permanent homes.

*Dr Asoka Perera, Dept of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa, Moratuwa. Tel: 94-1-647567/8. Fax: 94-1-647622*

## **THAILAND**

### **15. The Government Housing Bank, Bangkok, Thailand**

The Government Housing Bank (GHB) has played a key role in the development of Thailand's housing sector. The GHB has brought together the private sector, lending institutions, governments and home buyers to improve housing affordability in Thailand. It fostered partnerships which created interdependence among stakeholders to deliver a home to buyers. This created

demand which led to a decrease in housing prices. The GHB has been able to break away from traditional practices and initiated a new savings deposit scheme with higher interest rates resulting in a substantial in-flow of funds. In offering low-denomination, low-interest loans to home buyers and developers alike the GHB has provided less restrictive access to borrowers and, as a result, forced commercial lenders to follow suit.

*Contact: Mr. Sidhjai Tanhipat, Managing Director, Government Housing Bank, Bangkok. Fax: 66 2 246 1789*

#### **96. Low-Cost, Self-Contained Housing Delivery System (SCHDS), Habitech Center, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand**

The aim of Habitech Center is to provide affordable, eco-sensitive housing to lower-income groups in Asia by developing alternative technical and environmental solutions to the challenges presented by increasing human settlements. It has adopted a multi-disciplinary approach, co-operating with those involved in the environmental and development fields, NGOs, housing co-operatives and low-income communities. The cost of building materials tends to be the greatest cost-factor in housing delivery in developing countries; Habitech has devised a small-scale building material production method that requires little capital investment, use of locally available raw materials and unskilled labour. The Self-Contained Housing Delivery System (SCHDS) enables the production of building components and the construction of housing by unskilled labour at 30%-50% less than the cost of conventional production and construction techniques. Habitech has provided SCHDS to more than 75 projects throughout Asia. It also runs training courses to disseminate the techniques developed and is marketing this technology in partnership with the private sector. It is estimated that the technology transfer involved in the projects increased the GDP of the Asian countries affected by US\$ 5 million and around 2,000 jobs have been and will be created by the installation of the SCHDS.

*Contact: Bernard Lefebvre, Habitech Centre, Asian Institute of Technology, GPO Box 2754, Bangkok 10501. Tel: 66-2-5160110-29. Fax: 66-2-5162126*

#### **147. Training Workshops for Buildings and Environment for Older and Disabled Adults in the Asia and Pacific Region**

HelpAge International is a federation of 44 national and independent agecare organizations that work with and for older people to improve their lives through projects in housing, health care training, income generation, etc. The Asian Training Centre on Ageing (ATCOA), a regional resource for training in all aspects of ageing, was established by HelpAge International in response to the challenges posed to the Asia-Pacific region by the ageing of its population. Needs Assessment Surveys conducted by member organizations and HelpAge International revealed that older people are often marginalized in society when unable to access or move around buildings, streets, parks and space. The Building and Environment for Older and Disabled Adults Workshop (BEODAP) was developed at ATCOA following consensus amongst agecare agencies that the mobility needs of the disabled and older people should be addressed. The two-week BEODAP workshops that are held annually in different Asian countries introduce the 25 participants (drawn from different fields: architecture, government departments, etc) to the concept of barrier-free design. The workshops aim to raise the awareness of agecare and design professionals of the access problems faced by older and disabled people through interactive simulations. The professionals are trained in methods of barrier-free design through planning briefs of buildings and open spaces. Through practical exercises, assessment, site visits and simulation exercises, the BEODAP workshop aims to: improve the user-friendliness of buildings and the environment; encourage inclusion of access issues in building codes of practice; encourage the spread and sharing of design and agecare information; and improve the lives of older and disabled people.

*Contact: Mr. Tarique H. Chowdhury, International Fundraising Officer, HelpAge International, 67-74 Saffron Hill, London EC1N 8QX, United Kingdom, Tel: 44 171 404-7201. Fax: 44 171 404-7203. Email: [helpage@gn.apc.org](mailto:helpage@gn.apc.org)*

EUROPE

## Best Practices

January 18, 1996

The following list of Best Practices from Europe is under evaluation for formal presentation at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul. These cases are offered by externals, other United Nations Agencies or National Committees for Habitat II:

### AUSTRIA

#### 5. City of Vienna, Austria

The City of Vienna is currently one of the world's largest landowners (220,000 municipal flats) with an out-dated Rental Act (1917). Beginning in 1984, Vienna created and adopted the Housing Rehabilitation Act (HRA). It laid the foundation for a new housing policy that would reshape Vienna. Many of the municipal flats were built before WWI and were regulated by the 1917 Rental Act which made it impossible to maintain or up-grade the houses, many without appropriate facilities. The objective of the HRA was to preserve and improve houses and apartments -- in the private and public sector -- without evicting tenants. This was successfully accomplished through tenant-oriented housing renewal. Objectives were defined, primarily the preservation, improvement, and modernisation of old-housing stock. As of December 1994, 2,808 buildings - with 128,337 apartments -- have been approved within the renewal programme. 1,789 buildings with 84,108 apartments have been renovated involving an investment of ATS 14.8 billion (US\$ 1.35 billion). Substandard dwellings have been reduced and numbers of fully equipped apartments have increased. *Contact: Dr. Arnold Klotz, Director, Planning Group, 1082, Wein, Rathaus. Fax: 431 4000 7130.*

#### 91. Frauen Werk Stadt, Approaches to Women-Friendly Urban Development in Vienna, Austria

On the initiative of Vienna's Municipal Department for the Promotion and Coordination of Women's Affairs, a process was started for women architects to develop structural, practical and design-oriented proposals for "women-friendly" housing blocks based on the guidelines of the Viennese Housing Promotion Act and the Building Code. Women architects submitted competition papers to a 14-member jury. The plan of the winning architect was incorporated in June 1994 with construction to begin in Summer 1995. The winning design includes several "women-friendly" features: transparent and well-lit staircases to avoid danger; easily accessible storage and laundry facilities; the creation of social space by limiting the units per storey to 4; open-structures underground parking garage with natural lighting; special attention given to the design of units, especially the kitchen as the central place of housework. *Contact: Dipl. Ing. Eva Kail, Municipal Administration of the City of Vienna, Municipal Department 57, Promotion and Coordination of Women's Affairs, 1082 Vienna, Friedrich-Schmid-Platz 3. Tel: 431 4000 83 511. Fax: 431 4000 99 83 511.*

#### 92. Graduated plan of the City of Vienna for the Reintegration of Homeless Persons, Austria

The Plan for the Reintegration of Homeless Persons is an open-ended project which has changed the situation of assistance for the homeless in Vienna. Based on the prevention of homelessness by all possible means, the Plan has created since 1989 336 residential units. A total of 426 persons have been accommodated in final flats. A socio-therapeutic residential home has reintegrated more than 500 persons to final flats. *Contact: Vienna Land Procurement and Urban Renewal Fund, Director Alfred Gruber, Lenaugasse 10, 1082 Wein. Tel\Fax: 43 1 403 59 19.*

#### 104. The Vienna Air Monitoring Network - Information on Air Quality, Vienna, Austria

The increase in air pollution since the 1960s in Vienna necessitated the continuous monitoring of air quality in the city. Up to the 1980s, only SO<sub>2</sub> was continuously monitored in Vienna. Since then a network of air monitoring sites has been established to monitor a wider range of air pollutants. The Vienna Air Monitoring Network aims to provide a constant analysis of air pollution and make air quality data accessible as a public service. Publication of the measurement values serves not only as an indirect control of the efficacy of legal and other measures to improve air quality, but also as a means to motivate citizens to contribute to air quality improvement. The network clearly acts as an alarm system. Air quality measurements are recorded every ten seconds at the monitoring stations: this information is downloaded to a central station and monthly graphs are produced. Air quality data is available on videotext to municipal departments; and to the public by telephone via an updated recording; on the radio, in the daily papers, on teletext and via the Internet. Bar chart displays are present at four sites in Vienna. Network records show that the average annual SO<sub>2</sub> emission has decreased by 80% between 1978 and 1994. The network has served as a means of raising public awareness and enabling the City to take appropriate measures when levels

are high. *Contact: Mr. Helmut Loffler, Municipality of Vienna, 1082 Vienna, Ebendorferstrasse 4. Tel: 43-1-4000-88211. Fax: 43-1-4000-9988215.*

#### **105. Spittelau Waste Incineration Plant, Vienna, Austria**

The Spittelau waste incineration and heat generation plant is part of the eco-aware Viennese waste management system, which was adopted in 1985 and based on the principles of waste prevention, waste recycling and eco-friendly waste disposal. As a result of a fire in 1987, Spittelau, originally built in 1971 was reconstructed using state-of-the-art environmental technology and eco-compatible architectural design. Spittelau is the first plant in the world to use a catalytic dioxin remover: its dioxin emission level is significantly below the legal limit. Other toxic emissions have also been reduced. Only waste that cannot be recycled is incinerated, and the energy generated by the plant is fed into a heating network. Spittelau burns 240,000 tonnes of waste per year, 50% of which is turned into heat. In conjunction with other heat generation facilities, Spittelau serves a heating network over 380 km long and supplies heat to 110,000 flats and 2,300 large consumers. It is ensured that the post-incineration residue that is finally dumped is environmentally compatible. As a result of the Viennese Waste Management system, the total volume of waste deposited between 1988 and 1993 at the central dump was reduced by 60%. *Contact: Fernwärme Wien GesmbH, 1090 Vienna, Spittelauer Lande 45. Tel: 43-1-313260. Fax: 43-1-313-262884.*

### **BELGIUM**

#### **43. Between Trustworthy Tenant, Europil, Brussels, Belgium**

With an emphasis on low-income, large families of ethnic minority, the *Between Trustworthy Tenant* project is open to all socially-disadvantaged individuals or families. Its objective is to integrate ethnic minorities and other socially-marginalised groups or individuals to improve their well-being. The project offers accommodation and the opportunity to collectively manage the apartment complex in which the families live. Education and information services are also provided. *Contact: Mr. Claude Chigot, EUROFIL, Siege Social, 180 Bis, Rue De Grenelle, 75007, Paris. Fax: 47 05 92 11.*

#### **44. Housing Cooperative Company and Renovation, Brussels, Belgium**

The Housing Cooperative Company and Renovation is a group comprised of architects interested in the social housing of immigrants. The aim of the company is to purchase and renovate old buildings to provide social housing for immigrants. The company bought a building of 25 apartments in a run-down neighbourhood in Schaerbeek (east of Brussels). The apartments were renovated and offered to Turkish immigrants at a moderate price. *Contact: Mr. Bruno Pigal, Pisé Terr D'Avenir, 31 Chemin des Sables, F-31120 Portet sur Garonne. Tel: 62 20 50 93. Fax: 62 20 50 98.*

#### **45. Insertion Globale par le Logement et l'Emploi (IGLOO), Brussels, Belgium**

Bringing together European organisations committed to social housing (le CECODHAS, la CE and la FEANTSA), IGLOO was created in 1994 to create a network that would provide accommodation, employment, and training services to Europe's homeless. Working with partners at all levels (European, national, regional or local), IGLOO brings together groups interested in issues of the homeless while aiming to re-integrate the homeless into society. *Contact: Catherine Parmentier, 1 Rue Defacqz, 1050, Bruxelles. Tel: 32 2 538 66 69. Fax: 32 2 539 41 74.*

#### **183. Integrated Approaches to Urban Development, The International Association for the Regeneration of Neighbourhoods in Crisis (Quartiers en Crise), Europe**

Most European cities have "quartiers en crise" (neighbourhoods in crisis) - poorer areas of the city that do not enjoy the same the economic, social, political and institutional advantages as the more affluent sectors. Disadvantaged neighbourhoods, however, are not identical from city to city or country to country: each neighbourhood has its own characteristics and its own unique, multi-faceted reasons for urban disintegration. Because the causes of urban degeneration are multi-layered, the policies and programmes aimed at addressing these situations cannot be confined to the traditional specialized and sectorial responses. What is required is an integrated approach, which means intervening in multiple areas in a simultaneous and co-ordinated way by mobilizing public and private actors at different levels of society and organization. "Quartiers en Crise" is a network that operates in 29 towns in 10 European Union States. The network brings together the significant actors in a neighbourhood (residents, politicians and professionals) and through a series of exchanges and seminars on urban regeneration encourages them to develop an integrated programme for the regeneration of their own neighbourhood. Their strategy incorporates: a global approach (taking into account worldwide processes so that the project is not developed in isolation); transversal and interpartnership approaches (to encourage people who have traditionally worked separately to work together and modify their way of thinking); territorialization (analyzes the situation on the ground); drawing up concrete projects (assists residents in

taking responsibility for their problems and the management of their neighbourhood); and the process of contract (manifestation of precise objectives and an operational schedule). *Contact: Geraldine Tierney, Association Internationale pour la Revitalisation des Quartiers en Crise, 13 rue Boduognat, B-1040 Brussels. Tel: 32 2 230 60 27. Fax: 32 2 230 52 51.*

#### **184. European Charter for Women in the City, Commission of the European Union**

Although women account for more than 50 percent of the population, they are conspicuously absent from the public debate on the development and planning of cities. Women and men experience the city in different ways according to their roles and responsibilities in the gender division of labour. A new approach to solving the complex problems of urban communities would involve taking gender-based socio-cultural relationships into account. The European Charter for Women in the City can be seen as a tool which makes concrete proposals to include women in urban planning. The Charter comprises an evaluation of the current urban situation, a 12-point declaration, an analysis of five priority topics (urban planning and sustainable development, safety, mobility, habitat and local facilities, and strategies), a database of resource persons and bibliographic references, and a list of 66 positive initiatives. The research and activities which led to the drafting of the Charter were subsidized by the Unit on Equal Opportunities of the Commission of the European Union. The Charter has been disseminated by several associations, including the European Women's Lobby and Quartiers en Crise. The aim of the Charter is to establish a European network highlighting gender issues in the urban environment. *Contact: Roland Mayerl, City & Shelter Europe, 92 rue d'Espagne, B-1060 Brussels. Tel: 32 2 534 7735. Fax: 32 2 735 96 97. E-mail: 100533.2426@Compuserve.com.*

### **CROATIA**

#### **400. Basis of Spatial Planning, Croatia**

#### **401. Physical Planning, Croatia**

#### **402. Eco-logical House, Croatia**

### **DENMARK**

#### **97. Green Region Programme - a strategy for sustainable production and lifestyles, Storstrom County, Denmark**

The Green Region Programme, initiated by Storstrom County Council in 1991, is a collaborative project aimed at promoting environmentally sustainable development in Storstrom County. A growing awareness of environmental problems and the need to provide concrete solutions to them were the impetus for the creation of the GRP. The Green Council, an advisory body comprising representatives from a cross-section of interest groups (industry, unions, nature conservation associations, etc) and the Green Secretariat, a project implementation unit, collaborate to implement the GRP. The Programme, based on the principles of encouraging public involvement and co-operative partnerships, has focused on eight areas of action: cleaner technology; eco-friendly housekeeping; eco-tourism; the County as a green undertaking; green environmental education at schools; eco-friendly kindergartens; green municipality service; and international co-operation. The GRP initiative has resulted in a reduction in resource consumption and lowered the degree of negative impact on the environment. *Contact: Bjarne Rasmussen, Green Region Project, Storstrom County, Parkvej 37, DK-4800 Nykobing F. Tel: 45 54 823232. Fax: 45 54 822171.*

### **FINLAND**

#### **86. EuroFEM, Network of Projects in Europe and OECD-countries**

Irrespective of the many differences between women coming from different cultures and contexts, women tend to share some global themes. Besides the wish to participate in decision-making in different fields and on all levels, one urgent theme is the need for supportive local and regional infrastructures that enable women to survive in their everyday lives. EuroFEM-Women in Human Settlements is an international secretariat megaproject of women's initiatives. It consists of several interesting projects dealing with urban governance, planning, housing, transport and mobility, work, and local economy, services, impact of technology, information exchange, energy solutions, decision-making and politics. *Contact: Dr. Liisa Horelli, Hoposalmentie 21B, 00570 Helsinki, Finland. Tel: 358 (0) 684 8867/684 8877. Fax: 358 0 684 5224.*

### **207. Citizens' Climate Initiative Tampere 21, Finland**

Since 1992 the NGO coalition Tampere 21 has initiated a dialogue between citizens and decision makers in local action to prevent climate change. This work has resulted in a new environmental policy of Tampere, which aims at a comprehensive ecological restructuring. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the civic groups proposed bicycle routes, rail transport, improvement of waste management and renewable fuels in power supply. The coalition also demanded environmentally considerate town planning, and contrary to usual practice, the decision makers had to react to the citizen's objectives. After a new environmental policy was approved by city council, a civil servant was employed to ensure implementation. The coalition has also addressed global responsibility by financing tree planting in Tanzania, Kenya, and India. The coalition has created a new culture of activism by constructively influencing long-term planning. *Contact: Outi Berghäll, Finnish National Committee for Habitat II, Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 399, SF-00121 Helsinki. Tel: 358 0 1991 9609. Fax: 358 0 1991 9631.*

### **211. RT File - A Data Sheet Information System for Building Design and Construction, Finland**

The RT Building Information file was established during the Second World War when the most competent building contractors were engaged in the war effort and the nation was forced to rely on self-construction methods. The file fulfills 4 basic criteria: it is complete, updated, easy to use and authoritative. The file consists of 3 subfiles: (1) Standards, which presents standard sizes and other important properties of construction products; (2) Products, which is a collection of technical product information consistently edited, and (3) Regulations, which is a collection of government regulations concerning construction. The design of the Building file is simple and could be adapted for other needs such as health care. Being a manual system it is suitable for harsh environments as it neither needs an uninterrupted energy supply, hi-tech telecommunications, nor complicated electronic equipment. *Contact: Outi Berghäll, Finnish National Committee for Habitat II, Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 399, SF-00121 Helsinki. Tel: 358 0 1991 9609. Fax: 358 0 1991 9631.*

### **305. Combined Heat and Electricity Production and District Heating System of Helsinki, Finland**

*Contact: Outi Berghäll, Finnish National Committee for Habitat II, Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 399, SF-00121 Helsinki. Tel: 358 0 1991 9609. Fax: 358 0 1991 9631.*

### **306. Towards Local Cooperation, Finland**

*Contact: Outi Berghäll, Finnish National Committee for Habitat II, Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 399, SF-00121 Helsinki. Tel: 358 0 1991 9609. Fax: 358 0 1991 9631.*

### **307. Biodiversity Strategy for Urban Nature in Helsinki, Finland**

*Contact: Outi Berghäll, Finnish National Committee for Habitat II, Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 399, SF-00121 Helsinki. Tel: 358 0 1991 9609. Fax: 358 0 1991 9631.*

### **308. Finnish Housing Fair, Finland**

*Contact: Outi Berghäll, Finnish National Committee for Habitat II, Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 399, SF-00121 Helsinki. Tel: 358 0 1991 9609. Fax: 358 0 1991 9631.*

### **309. Marjala, Finland**

*Contact: Outi Berghäll, Finnish National Committee for Habitat II, Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 399, SF-00121 Helsinki. Tel: 358 0 1991 9609. Fax: 358 0 1991 9631.*

### **310. VERTTI: A Reference DataBase for Assessing the Quality and Efficiency of Municipal Service Production, Finland**

*Contact: Outi Berghäll, Finnish National Committee for Habitat II, Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 399, SF-00121 Helsinki. Tel: 358 0 1991 9609. Fax: 358 0 1991 9631.*

### **311. Co-operation Workshop in Iisalimi, Finland**

*Contact: Outi Berghäll, Finnish National Committee for Habitat II, Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 399, SF-00121 Helsinki. Tel: 358 0 1991 9609. Fax: 358 0 1991 9631.*

### **389. Konala Game, Finland**

*Contact: Outi Berghäll, Finnish National Committee for Habitat II, Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 399, SF-00121 Helsinki. Tel: 358 0 1991 9609. Fax: 358 0 1991 9631.*

### **159. European Charter for the Right to Housing and The Struggle Against Exclusion, France**

The European Charter represents a European network of individuals and organizations engaged in the struggle to combat exclusion from housing. The network began collaborating in 1989 and in 1991 drew up the European Charter for the Right to Housing and the Struggle against Exclusion. The aim of the network is to create a forum where working practices and experiences can be exchanged, with the aim of developing concrete proposals for change. The network believes that everyone has a right to housing; this right is not merely a right to shelter, but part of the right to dignity and of citizenship. The struggle to combat exclusion from housing must be located in a broader socio-economic context and include the participation of the excluded themselves. Legislative and financial measures to combat exclusion need to be accompanied by changes in attitudes. *Contact: Pierre Calme, Fondation pour le progres de l'homme, 38 rue Saint Sabi, F75011, Paris. Tel: 33-1-43574422. Fax: 33-1-43570663.*

### **160. Declaration of Salvador, Foundation for Human Progress, France**

The Declaration of Salvador, signed by representatives from seventeen countries, is a strategy designed to implement the principles laid down in the 1991 Declaration of Caracas. The Declaration notes the increasing deterioration of certain urban areas throughout the world. This deterioration, once thought of as a temporary phenomenon, needs to be tackled in a comprehensive manner; the declaration asserts that it is the duty of the international community, States and local administration to design, fund and carry out rehabilitation policies. These policies should meet the six principles set out in the Declaration of Caracas, namely: to acknowledge, support and foster the dynamic currents existing in underprivileged districts; to afford the inhabitants of these districts a feeling of greater safety by undertaking not to expell them from their neighbourhood; to acknowledge that representative democracy alone cannot deal with the aspirations of certain categories of citizens; to reform public action at all levels; to subordinate the policies implemented to the actual social tempo of the districts; and to set up funding to reach the goals sought. *Contact: Pierre Calme, Fondation pour le progres de l'homme, 38 rue Saint Sabi, F75011, Paris. Tel: 33-1-43574422. Fax: 33-1-43570663.*

## **GERMANY**

### **10. Urban Management of Structural Transformation, Duisburg, Germany**

Its economy centered around coal mining and steel production, the City of Duisburg suffered profound economic and social shocks with the decline of these industries in the 1960s and 1970s: 91,000 jobs and 155,000 inhabitants were lost over thirty years. Initial responses were piecemeal and uncoordinated. The 1988 "Duisburg 2000" plan of action, however, served as a catalyst for a long-term management approach incorporating the various actors and focal points into an integrated, partnership-based and sustainable whole. Integral to this approach are six distinct projects: the decentralization of the City's administration; the Large Cities Stastical Project (LCSP) which collects data from 544 participants to assist with strategic planning; the Business Report of the 'Company' of Duisburg, which stimulates citizen feedback and coordinates action in a more citizen-, and consumer-centred fashion; the Vocational Training Report, which monitors education in the context of economic and social change; the "Inner Harbour Duisburg" revitalization program; and, the Integrated Neighbourhood Development designed to encourage urban development with community participation. *Contact: Ms. Anna Maria Paschos, Office for Statistics, Urban Research and European Affairs, City of Duisburg, Bismarckstr 150-158, 47049 Duisburg. Tel: 49 203 283 3276. Fax: 49 203 283 4404.*

### **28. Citizen Participation for a Sustainable Model City District in Vauban, Freiburg, Germany**

*Contact: Christian Epp, Merzhauserstr. 150/07, 79100 Freiburg im Breisgau, Tel: 49-761-407344, Fax: 49-761-407395.*

### **29. Ecological Commitment Through Successful Partnerships: Uncommon Cooperation Between a Retailer and an Environmental Organization in Germany**

*Contact: Simone Will, University of Potsdam, August-Bebel-Strasse 89, 14482 Potsdam. Tel: 331 977 3801. Fax: 331 977 3331.*

### **51. Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions, City of Berlin, Germany**

In its comprehensive climate protection strategy (November, 1991), the City of Berlin has placed emphasis on environmental and energy policies. In line with its commitments to the European Cities Alliance, the Berlin Government aims at reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the state of Berlin by 50% per head between 1990 and 2010. The City, in conjunction with the private sector and a local NGO *Partner for Berlin*, is committed to the 50% reduction but realises that while 25% is attainable through state-level actions, the remaining 25% is only likely with national and international change to reduce emissions. In



efforts to educate the public and raise-awareness about the importance of reducing emissions, the City of Berlin has engaged in 20 information events and 5 expert panels and a public hearing throughout 1993. A plan of action was developed and DM1430 million have been committed to the project. Preliminary impact estimates put levels of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at 10% less than in 1993. *Contact: Ms. Cornelia Poczka, Head of International Relations, Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umweltschutz, Lindenstraße 20-25, D-10958 Berlin. Fax: 49 30 2586 2718.*

**351. Land Use Plan - A Strategy for the Whole of Berlin, Germany**

*Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.*

**352. Heide-Süd: Conversion of an area formerly used for military purposes, Germany**

*Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.*

**353. Master plan\Land Usage Plan from the town of Solingen, Germany**

*Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.*

**354. "Green Belt" of the town Frankfurt\Main, Germany**

*Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.*

**355. Housing Cooperative "Ludwig Frank" in the town of Mannheim, Germany**

*Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.*

**356. Revitalisation of a contaminated Industrial Urban Area, Germany**

*Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.*

**357. Landscape Plan (Speicher) for the community, extension of commercial area, Germany**

*Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.*

**358. Landscape Plan (Obere Kyll) for the community, Germany**

*Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.*

**359. Environment-Friendly urban development project in Neuss-Allerheiligen, Germany**

*Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.*

**360. Pilotprojekt - Flotwedel development study, Germany**

*Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.*

**361. Construction and Living: Labour Market Project to Alleviate Housing Shortages in Essen-Stappenburg, Germany**

*Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.*

**362. Comprehensive Programme for Sustainable Community: Local Agenda 21 Schwabach, Germany**

Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.

**363. Apartments for Women, Families and People of Different Generations in Kiel-Mettenhof, Germany**

Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.

**364. "Kirchsteigfeld" estate Potsdam, Germany**

Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.

**365. Pair -District Munich-Riem, Germany**

Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.

**366. Townhall-Galeria Wuppertal, Germany**

Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.

**367. European House - Langenhagen, Germany**

Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.

**368. European Village Roßlau-Meinsdorf, Germany**

Contact: Dr. Peter Bote, Bundesministerium Fur Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, Postfac 2 17, 10123 Berlin. Tel: 49 30 2 31 24 158. Fax: 49 30 23 12 42 30.

**508. The "Marxloh Project, Duisburg, Germany**

Contact: Ms. Anna Maria Paschos, Office for Statistics, Urban Research and European Affairs, City of Duisburg, Bismarckstr 150-158, 47049 Duisburg. Tel: 49 203 283 3276. Fax: 49 203 283 4404.

**509. Inner Harbour Duisburg, Duisburg, Germany**

Contact: Ms. Anna Maria Paschos, Office for Statistics, Urban Research and European Affairs, City of Duisburg, Bismarckstr 150-158, 47049 Duisburg. Tel: 49 203 283 3276. Fax: 49 203 283 4404.

**510. Vocational Training Report, Germany**

Contact: Ms. Anna Maria Paschos, Office for Statistics, Urban Research and European Affairs, City of Duisburg, Bismarckstr 150-158, 47049 Duisburg. Tel: 49 203 283 3276. Fax: 49 203 283 4404.

**511. The Large Cities Statistics Project, Germany**

Contact: Ms. Anna Maria Paschos, Office for Statistics, Urban Research and European Affairs, City of Duisburg, Bismarckstr 150-158, 47049 Duisburg. Tel: 49 203 283 3276. Fax: 49 203 283 4404.

**GREECE**

**52. Union for the Right to Housing, Thebes, Greece**

In association with the Participative Planning Association and the Municipality of Thebes, the Union for the Right to Housing aims to integrate refugees into existing social structures while maintaining their culture and identity. Contact: Mr. M. Myrianthopoulos, P.O. Box 1178, Nicosia-Cyprus.

### **153. Master Plan for Residential Development in Gaza, Doxiadis Associates, Athens, Greece**

Doxiadis, a private sector engineering firm, is preparing a master plan and concept design of a residential and tourist development project on the northern coast of Gaza, Lebanon. The site has an overall area of 320,000 square metres and is intended to be developed for high to middle income housing, tourism and recreational purposes. The master plan includes: market surveys and investigations to determine the domestic market and demands for tourism; concept designs and development briefs; and, financial studies. *Contact: Mr. Christos Costis, Doxiadis Associates, 24 Stratiotikou Syndesmou St., GR-10673. Tel: 301 302 39 01. Fax: 301 262 33 07.*

### **212. The Holy Monastery of Chrysopigi of Chania, Crete, Greece**

The Holy Monastery of Chrysopigi is situated 3.5 km from the town of Chania. In 1976 restoration of the Monastery began with the aide of the Monastery Council, the Department of Byzantine Antiquities, the Diocese of Chania and the Department of Social Welfare of Chania. Physical restoration included the church, the olive press workshop, renewal of a local shanty town, preservation of old icons and books as well as reshaping the environment surrounding the Monastery. Social restoration commenced in the form of programmes of social intervention, a youth centre and the school of icon painting. An ecclesiastical museum, folk museum, and library were also created. The restoration of the Monastery has generated important changes in the Chania district. This was achieved gradually through dialogue, cooperation and sensitivity to social and environmental issues. *Contact: Holy Monastery of Chrysopigi, 731 00 Chania, Crete. Tel: 0030 1 821 91125. Fax: 0030 1 821 97600.*

### **216. Sustainable Rural Settlements Development- The Case of Kermitisa, Greece**

Kermitisa is a typical remote rural village subject to socio-economic disturbances caused by isolation, migration, low economic base and periodic earthquakes. In response, the 328 inhabitants of the Kermitisa Commune united and with the help of several CBOs organized several interventions such as renovating the water and power supply systems, and telecommunications and television networks. Reforestation and major construction efforts carried out solely by the community have provided safety from future rockslides. The community cemetery was relocated and in its place new buildings were constructed to house administrative, social and recreational facilities. The Commune gains population today, instead of losing, as is the case with almost all of the remote villages of the country. Kermitisa is now a unique village where the young population exceeds the aged. *Contact: Tsavalos Lampros, President, Commune of Keramitsa, 460 33 Keramitsa. tel: 00300664-41215. Fax: 00300664-41226.*

### **200. Recycling Works: An Ecological Training Park, Neo Psychico, Greece**

Neo Psychico, with a population of 15,000 and located on the north-eastern edge of Athens, experienced rapid population growth in the 1950s. The lack of infrastructure to cope with this growth led to a number of environmental problems, particularly concerning waste pollution. The Municipality of Neo Psychico established the Municipal Agency for the Protection of the Environment to deal with the problem. The Agency placed collection containers for glass, paper and aluminium waste in designated areas and provided free disposal bags to households; the Agency also undertook the task of collecting the waste. The Agency's campaign stressed the financial benefits to be derived from recycling. Over the 1990-94 period, 1,900 tonnes of recycled material was collected, generating G.DRH 50 million. As part of its awareness campaign, the Agency established an Ecological Training Park in 1992, the first of its kind in Greece. The Park, set in two acres of greenery, is intended to teach the public and children in particular about recycling and ecology. "Entry fees" are payable in recycled materials: for the "price" of 5 newspapers, aluminum cans or glass objects, a visitor can secure a ride on the Park's train, stopping at the glass, paper and aluminum station. The Park has talks, video tapes and presentations on ecology. It has cascades and pools for the children, tennis and basketball courts, a canteen, and visitors can learn about the flora through posted signs. The Park thus conveys its central message that recycling is useful, profitable and fun. *Contact: Thanos Vesiryiannis, Mayor, Municipality of Neo Psychico, 44 Terseti Street, 154 51, Neo Psychico.*

### **201. Low Traffic Flow Streets, Neo Psychico, Greece**

During the 1950s, half of Greece's population migrated to the Attica Region in search of jobs and a better life. Located just 5 km from the centre of Athens and at the convergence of three traffic arteries, Neo Psychico's population expanded rapidly and with this influx came a huge increase in automobile traffic. The negative effects of this commuter traffic included: air and noise pollution, traffic accidents, dangers to pedestrians and children and a general loss of neighbourhood character. After analyzing the problem and consulting local residents, low traffic flow streets and walkways were introduced. Out of 29 km of community streets, 8 km are now low traffic flow streets with a maximum speed limit of 10 km/h. The strategic placement of flower beds in the middle of the streets has ensured adherence to the speed limits and has helped restore Neo Psychico's neighbourhood feel. Other benefits include: the reconstruction of streets and improved drainage; the placement of litter and recycling bins; and the introduction of improved lighting to increase pedestrian safety. The European Union

### **315. Rational Solid Waste Management Recycling in the Prefecture of Zakynthos, Greece**

*Contact: Cleansing Association of the City and Communities of Zakynthos, Greece*

### **316. Solar Village 3 - Social Housing Estate**

*Contact: The Ministry of Environment and Public Works, Director for Ecistic Policy & Housing, National Committee Habitat II, Trikalon 36, 116 26 Athens.*

## **THE NETHERLANDS**

### **8. City of Tilburg, The Netherlands**

A cost-benefit analysis was applied to the government structures of Tilburg and it was realised that the City was not being run efficiently and effectively. The Tilburg model redesigned government into divisions where profits are measured in terms of quality of product and level of transparency and accountability. City management is based on the concept of standards of quality. Indicators were developed and applied to a number of areas of concern to the City, including: housing, safety, traffic, and the environment. Quality is measured on a neighbourhood-by-neighbourhood basis. Citizens are consulted and priorities for each neighbourhood are established on which city budget decisions are made. Over time, the Tilburg model has allowed the City to gather data on areas of concern to the population. It has also led to greater participation in the day-to-day operation of managing the city as neighbourhood consultations allows the government to fine-tune the policies and programmes of Tilburg. *Contact: Dr. Ron Spreekmeester, Head of Division, Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning, and Environment, 8 Rinjstraat, PO Box 30941, 2500 GK The Hague. Fax: 31 70 339 1249.*

### **71. Municipality of Deventer, the Netherlands**

*Contact: Raster Foundation, c/o Institute of Housing Studies, Rotterdam. Fax: 31 10 404 5671.*

### **283. Opzoomeren: Neighbourhood Improvement in Rotterdam, the Netherlands**

*Contact: Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment, Van Alkemadeaan 85, P.O. Box 20951, The Hague 2500 EA. Tel: 31 70 335 3535. Fax: 31 70 335 3502.*

### **284. Mercatorplein Project: Urban Renewal in De Baarsjes, Amsterdam, the Netherlands**

*Contact: Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment, Van Alkemadeaan 85, P.O. Box 20951, The Hague 2500 EA. Tel: 31 70 335 3535. Fax: 31 70 335 3502.*

### **285. Neighbourhood Management Scheme in Nieuwland, Schiedam, the Netherlands**

*Contact: Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment, Van Alkemadeaan 85, P.O. Box 20951, The Hague 2500 EA. Tel: 31 70 335 3535. Fax: 31 70 335 3502.*

### **286. Women's Advisory Committees on Housing in The Netherlands**

*Contact: Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment, Van Alkemadeaan 85, P.O. Box 20951, The Hague 2500 EA. Tel: 31 70 335 3535. Fax: 31 70 335 3502.*

### **287. Sustainable Housing in Nieuwland, Amersfoort, the Netherlands**

*Contact: Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment, Van Alkemadeaan 85, P.O. Box 20951, The Hague 2500 EA. Tel: 31 70 335 3535. Fax: 31 70 335 3502.*

### **288. Masterplan Leidsche Rijn: Sustainable Housing in Utrecht, the Netherlands**

*Contact: Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment, Van Alkemadeaan 85, P.O. Box 20951, The Hague 2500 EA. Tel: 31 70 335 3535. Fax: 31 70 335 3502.*

### **289. Women's Community Environmental Report Cards, the Netherlands**

*Contact: Paulien Zuidervaart, landelijk milieu overleg, Donkerstraat 17, 3511 KB Utrecht. Tel: 31 30 331 328. Fax: 31 30 304 894.*

## NORWAY

### 138. Green Games of Lillehammer 1994, Norway

Lillehammer, a Norwegian town of 25,000 people, was chosen in 1988 to host the 1994 Winter Olympic Games. Traditionally, when Olympic Games are held, the pressure to set new records and the strenuous training requirements lead to a high consumption of natural resources and encroachment on the countryside to a degree that is incompatible with sustainable development. The Municipality of Lillehammer, in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment, decided that the negative environmental impact of the Games should be minimized and that, through careful environmental planning, the Lillehammer Games should emerge as a showcase for environmental policy. By incorporating environmental concerns into all stages of the planning for the Games and by encouraging formal and informal co-operation between the Municipality of Lillehammer, the Ministry of the Environment, the Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee and environmental organizations, positive results were achieved in minimizing the negative environmental impact of the Games. Examples of this include: the construction of Olympic installations to fit in with the natural landscape; the use of environmentally-friendly construction materials; refuse was recycled or composted; disposable plates and cutlery were made of maize and potato starch; and 80% of the spectators were transported by bus or train. *Contact: Audun Tron, Mayor Municipality of Lillehammer, P O Box 955, 2601 Lillehammer*

### 139. A Women's Perspective in Public Planning - Municipal Planning on Women's Terms, Norway

Public planning has traditionally been a male-dominated field. The Norwegian Equal Status Act of 1978 states: "The public authorities shall promote equality of status between the sexes in all sectors of society." This policy has led to the preparation of a number of programmes to improve the position of women in a variety of fields. This project was initiated by the Ministry of the Environment in order to acquire knowledge on how to integrate women's values into municipal planning, prepare municipal plans with a stronger focus on women's roles, and to spread the knowledge gained from the project to other municipalities. The Ministry of the Environment invited other Ministries to participate - Agriculture, Fisheries, Local Government and Labour, and Industry - as well as the Norwegian Association of Local Authorities. The partners formed a steering committee to oversee the progress and co-ordination of the projects. Six municipalities were invited to participate: each municipality established a project group with representatives from the grass-roots level, politicians, administrators, etc. The municipalities had to undertake that a woman's perspective would be incorporated into municipal plans. An Education, Guidance and Assessment (EGA-) Team was set up and put at the disposal of the municipalities. The EGA-Team consisted of researchers familiar with public planning and with the challenges associated with mobilizing grass-roots population on public issues. The results of the project showed a shift in values in municipal plans, with greater emphasis being placed on a holistic perspective, protection of the environment, consideration for those with poor resources. Assessment reports of the project have been published to enable other municipalities to learn from the project, as well as booklets aimed at a broader audience, explaining how women can participate in planning. Follow-up surveys show that there is a growing change of attitude towards women in public planning, with greater efforts being made to improve the situation of women in local communities and include a woman's perspective in planning. *Contact: Anne Saeterdal, Director General, Ministry of Environment, Norway, Section for Environmental Impact Assessment, Myntgata 2, P O Box 8013, Dep. N-0030 Oslo. Tel: 4722345900, Fax: 4722342759.*

### 140. Oslo Old Town: People's Participation in Improving the Living Environment, Norway

Oslo Old Town, one of the traditionally working-class districts of the City of Oslo, has a population of 22,000, a third of whom are immigrants. Oslo Old Town is one of the most deprived areas of Norway: income and education levels are low, the unemployment rate is twice the average in Oslo, the death rate is double that of more affluent areas and pollution levels are high. The population growth rate in Oslo Old Town was 8.6% in 1993. In the late 1980s, the local administration and the local council perceived the need to improve the living conditions in the area and, with sponsorship from the Ministry of Health, initiated an Environmental Health Promotion Plan for Oslo Old Town. The planning process was built upon workshops attended by representatives from the local administration, community-based organizations and professionals. The first workshop identified the main problems (traffic, bad housing conditions, lack of green spaces and children's play areas, unemployment, litter, etc) and the second workshop proposed practical solutions, both short-term and long-term. The long-term solutions were formulated in a "Vision for Oslo Old Town Year 2000", including tunnels for main through-traffic and the rehabilitation of medieval town's waterfront and creation of a medieval park. The Environmental Health Plan has achieved concrete small-scale improvements, including the building of a Children's City Farm. In 1993, the Environmental Town of Old Oslo, a joint City-State programme for integrated socio-economic development and environmental improvement, was established. This programme has achieved a reduction in pollution levels, traffic and traffic-noise, an increase in green areas and improved school facilities. A new road-tunnel for through-traffic avoiding residential areas and the remnants of Medieval

Town was opened in 1995. The programme also aims to improve the integration of the immigrant population. *Contact: Mav Sommerfelt, Researcher at the Norwegian Building Research Institute, Forskeningsveien 3b P O Box 123 Blindern N-0314, Tel: 4722965500, Fax: 4722699438.*

#### **141. Sobstadmyra Co-operative Housing Society, Renovation and Improvements, Norway**

Sobstadmyra Co-operative Housing Society is an estate of four-storey blocks with a total of 192 flats, built in the early 1970s by the Trondheim Council with an emphasis on affordability, not on a positive living environment. The houses were mainly allocated to low-income groups. Technical and functional defects appeared in the buildings and most of the occupants moved out. The buildings fell into a state of disrepair and by the early 1980s the estate was becoming a slum area. In order to turn around the situation, the estate carried out trial projects to improve the organization of the co-operative and to engage the residents in improving their own surroundings; in the second phase of the project, the level of social organization that had been achieved was used to plan the renovation of the buildings and outdoor areas. The project entailed co-operation between the Board, the Council, the Building and Housing Association and professional agencies. The government and Council gave financial and professional support. Residents played an active role in planning the renovations in residents' meetings and setting up facilities. Groups of residents were assigned tasks based on their perception of their needs and problems and were responsible for the planning and performance of the tasks. Today the Sobstadmyra Housing Co-operative functions well in a good, stable environment. The buildings have been renovated and the outdoor areas improved. Communal facilities have been provided, including a cafe and youth club. The housing estate has changed from being a low-status area into one in which the residents take pride. *Contact: Terje Skjeldam, FRISAM, Tel: 22348569. Fax: 22348544*

#### **142. Housing for the Mentally Retarded in Notteroy, Norway**

In 1990, local authorities were given sole responsibility for providing all necessary services for mentally-retarded persons, from housing to assistance inside and outside the home. The aim of this reform was to improve and normalize the living conditions of the mentally retarded through the provision of homes in their local communities. The reform affected 17,000 people, 5,500 of whom were in institutions that had to be closed down. Today, over 85% of the mentally retarded have been resettled. The project is illustrated through the changes brought about in the life of 24-year-old Kristina, who is severely mentally retarded and also physically handicapped. Kristina lived in a regional institution housing about 120 people mentally retarded for 10 years. The isolation of the institution from community centres and ordinary residential areas meant that Kristina lived a secluded life, segregated from the rest of society. In addition, constantly being in the institution meant there was no daily change of physical environment as normally occurs in terms of the separation between work/school and home. Kristina shared a house with five others and her only private space was a small bedroom. The project entailed co-operation among government departments, the national Housing Bank, county administrations, local authorities and the organization for the mentally retarded in Norway (NFPU). The owner/builder of the housing project was the local authority in collaboration with the local Housing and Building Association; the National Housing Bank financed the project. In Kristina's new building complex, 4 out of the 12 units are reserved for mentally retarded persons and planned next to each other, with common dining and living-rooms and rooms to accommodate night-service helpers. Kristina attends the day-centre during the day and spends most of her spare time in her new home. Kristina is now more relaxed and content with her increased privacy. The common-rooms have now been sealed-off as they limited privacy and will probably be used to construct an additional flat. The atmosphere in the local neighbourhood is friendly and positive and Kristina and the other mentally retarded residents have become a natural part of the neighbourhood. *Contact: Notteroy Local Authority Tel: 33 34 60 00.*

#### **143. Asbraten Housing Area, Norway**

The Asbraten housing estate was built in 1982 at the initiative of the Co-operative Building and Housing Association. The area was originally open land with a farm and forest: the farm was transformed into a Youth Environmental Centre and the essential features of the forest were maintained. The cost of the housing units are affordable by Norwegian standards: US\$ 38,000 to buy a unit and US\$ 630 per month to rent a unit. The project was financed by the Husbanken (Norwegian State Bank for Housing). Water is obtained from the local lakes and heated at the waste incineration plant; electricity is generated by Norwegian water falls. The area is closed to ordinary car traffic and most people use public transport to get to work. Public services (shops, sports complex, etc) can generally be reached on foot. Paper and glass are collected for recycling and non-recyclable waste is burnt at the local waste incineration plant to generate heat. The estate has both apartments and row houses so that families can move to a better house when they can afford to do so. The immigrant population on the estate is high (65% of primary school children in the area are from immigrant families) and no racial tension is discernible. *Contact: Abstrastien 30, N-1251 Oslo, Tel: 47 22 75 00 99.*

#### **144. Vernacular Architecture in Uganda, Norway**

This project was part of the on-going co-operation between the Oslo School of Architecture (AHO) and the Department of Architecture at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda. The aim of the project was to give Norwegian and Ugandan architecture students the opportunity to learn from each other by working jointly on a typical "third world" problem. The focus of the project was the problems arising out of the growth of informal settlements in urban areas as a result of the influx of people from the rural areas to the cities. After a three-week preparatory course, nine Norwegian students went to Kampala, where they joined up with 12 Makerere students and engaged in extensive field surveys of two rural villages and four village communities in Kampala, concentrating on traditional and modern building materials, their proper use and availability, construction methods, building systems and their appropriateness, and the social facility requirements of the communities. In attempting to find solutions to the problems of informal settlements, a major concern was to use appropriate technology in accordance with local traditions. By examining both rural and urban villages, they attempted to cover the overcrowding problem in Kampala from both the urban and the rural angle. Both groups of students felt they had learnt from one another by the end of the project. The students' findings are contained in two AHO reports. *Contact: Prof. Michael Lloyd, Oslo School of Architecture, P O Box 6768 St. Olavs Plass N-0130 Oslo.*

#### **145. Low-income Urban Housing and Upgrading, Collaborative Studies China/Norway, Norway**

This project is part of an on-going partnership between the University of Trondheim, Norway, and the Xi'an Jiaotong University, China. The focus of this project is the upgrading of a low-income traditional Chinese housing area in Xi'an. A pilot project to upgrade nine housing units and a shop is to be realized in 1995/96. The challenge in Xi'an is to improve the physical standards of the houses while at the same time preserving the area's rich cultural heritage and maintaining the well-developed social network. The houses surround important cultural heritage monuments (the Great Mosque, Temple of the City God and nine other mosques), that are partly protected by national and international law. The housing area itself is also part of the cultural heritage and some of the houses and courtyards are preserved as vernacular monuments. The area has many problems: low-standard buildings, inadequate infrastructure and sanitation, environmental pollution (air, dust, noise, water, refuse). The streets, which serve a variety of functions (socio-cultural, transportation and touristic) are overcrowded and in need of physical upgrading. The residents would prefer to remain in the area because of their established social networks, proximity to the mosques and the convenience of living in the city centre, rather than move away, provided the housing is improved. The development strategy proposed by this project has a number of principles: to enable the tenants to stay in the area during and after the upgrading, a step-by-step upgrading strategy should be adopted, adapting the pace and standard of improvements to the financial abilities of the families concerned; the use of a flexible grammar of form to combine traditional and modern houses and to maintain the contrast between the formal character of the monuments and the informal character of the houses; the use of sound ecological principles (eg solar energy, good toilet systems); the adoption of high-density solutions to save land; families who can afford to pay for improvements should do so, while others should be government-assisted. Knowledge of the area is built up by interviewing tenants, city planners and Street Committee members, and by conducting surveys, etc. Co-operation has extended to include other departments and other universities. *Contact: Prof Harald Huxem, Faculty of Architecture, University of Trondheim, 7034 Trondheim. Fax: 47-595359.*

#### **146. Low-income Urban Housing and Upgrading, Collaborative Studies Nepal/India/Norway, Norway**

This project, which targets the cities of Kathmandu and Patan in Nepal, and Shahjahanabad, Old Delhi in India, aims to heighten awareness of urbanization and housing problems as a basis for community and government action for the benefit of poor and scheduled-caste families. The secondary objectives of the project are: to develop strategies for the integration of slum upgrading, urban development and conservation of inner city areas to improve living and environmental conditions for the urban poor; to improve, within the concept of "Living City", methodologies for the safeguarding of the urban structure, including public space, with people's sustainable efforts; and to draft concrete proposals and recommendations for locally-based solutions for neighbourhood planning, slum and housing upgrading, infrastructure and building technological improvements. A variety of actors are participating in this project, including the University of Trondheim (Norway), Tribhuvan University (Nepal) and the School of Planning and Architecture (India). Norwegian, Nepalese and Indian students are involved in this project. *Contact: Prof Hans Bjonness, Faculty of Architecture, Division for Town and Regional Planning, 7034 Trondheim, NTH. Fax: 47-73595018.*

## POLAND

### **419. The Conditions of Qualitative Development on Poznan, Poland**

Contact: Ms. Iwona Ludwiczak, Miejska Pracownia Urbanistyczna, 61-841, Plac Kolegiacki 17, Poznań. Tel: 52 26 14.

## ROMANIA

### **379. Single-Family Housing Project, Timisoara, Romania**

Contact: Iprotim, Plc. 2A, Paris Street, Timisoara. Tel: 056 1902 97.

### **380. Rehabilitation of Dwellings in a Low Quality Apartment Block, Targoviste, Romania**

Contact: Arch. Ion Regman, Project Dambovita Plc., Poet Alexandrescu, Targoviste. Tel: 045 61 21 38.

### **381. Protection, Conservation and Development of the Historic Heritage Area of the City of Sighisoara.**

Contact: Arch. Doina Bubulete, Urbanproiect Institute, 53-55, N. Filipescu Street, 70136 Bucharest 2. Tel: 211 748 42, 211 78 43.

### **382. Revitalising the Central Area of the City of Radauti, Romania**

Contact: Arch. Doina Bubulete, Urbanproiect Institute, 53-55, N. Filipescu Street, 70136 Bucharest 2. Tel: 211 748 42, 211 78 43.

### **383. Delimitation of the Protected Areas for Monuments of Outstanding National-Heritage Value, the Veronet Church, Romania**

Contact: Arch. Doina Bubulete, Urbanproiect Institute, 53-55, N. Filipescu Street, 70136 Bucharest 2. Tel: 211 748 42, 211 78 43.

### **384. Delimitation, Protection and Conservation of the Archeologic Areas of Pre-Historic and Historic Heritage from the Orastie Mountains, Romania**

Contact: Prodomus Institute, 53-55, Nicolae Filipescu St., Bucharest 2. Tel: 211 78 40, 211 66 54, 211 66 53.

### **385. New Technologies for the Water Treatment Plant in the City of Slobozia, Romania**

Contact: Institute for Studies, Design and Communal Infrastructure, PROED Plc., Division for Transports, Traffic and Urban Sanitation. 21 Tudor Arghezi St., Bucharest 2. Tel: (1) 210 79 00.

### **386. Organising Transportation in the Central Area of Bucharest, Romania**

Contact: Institute for Studies, Design and Communal Infrastructure, PROED Plc., Division for Transports, Traffic and Urban Sanitation. 21 Tudor Arghezi St., Bucharest 2. Tel: (1) 210 79 00.

### **387. Introducing Public Transport by Trolley-Bus in the City of Vaslui, Romania**

Contact: Institute for Studies, Design and Communal Infrastructure, PROED Plc., Division for Transports, Traffic and Urban Sanitation. 21 Tudor Arghezi St., Bucharest 2. Tel: (1) 210 79 00.

### **388. Reducing Pollution and Improving Environmental Quality in the Valcea County, Romania**

Contact: The Agency for Environment al Protection, Ramnicu Valcea, 6 Remus Belu Street. Tel: 050 71 58 59.

## RUSSIA

### **54. "Clean Izhora," Leningrad Region, Russia**

In 1990, the ecological movement "Gatchina St. Petersburg" brought together specialists to find solutions to the problem of ecological safety in the Leningrad region. Work was centred on the identification of a system for monitoring the air environment, especially radiation levels. An automated system, "HARMON" was installed as Russia's first independent



ecological monitoring system in March 1991. The monitoring system allowed for detailed analyses of ecological problems in the Leningrad region and brought together various government departments to improve present legislation. Together with the Committee on Ecological Problems and Rational Use of Natural Resources of the Supreme Soviet, "Gatchina St. Petersburg" began work on: radiation safety; chemical and biological safety; production of foodstuffs; ecological education and monitoring. *Contact: Ms. Stella Miroshkina. EM: SCHOOL3@LNPI.SPB.SU or IZHORA@LNPI.SPB.SU.*

### **375. A Strategy of Transition to Surviving, Perm, Russia**

*Contact: Yuly Schipakin, P O Box 5786, 614081, Perm, Russia*

## **SWEDEN**

### **6. Improving Living Environments through Comprehensive Local Policy in Gothenburg, Sweden**

Gothenburg is Sweden's second largest city, with a core population of 445,000 and a regional population of 750,000. Trade and industry form its economic base, the emphasis being on the oil and car industries. Environmental problems were apparent from the 1960s, caused by increasing industrialization and urbanization, among other factors. Gothenburg has solved many of its environmental problems by adopting a comprehensive, multidimensional approach, including co-operation with business and industry, the adoption of a strong municipal environmental policy and the implementation of changes in public consumption and attitudinal patterns. In the field of public utilities, most municipal departments use environmentally compatible technology: for instance, two-thirds of all households are connected to a district heating system where waste-produced heat accounts for two-thirds of total heat production. By co-operating with industry, the City has acted as a catalyst for change: environmental considerations have been integrated into mainstream production methods. In the realm of policy-making and action, the municipality adopted an Environmental Policy in 1992. All municipal departments are expected to develop environmental management plans for their offices and test them out through environmental audits. Gothenburg was the first local authority to develop the rule that all municipal purchasing (of goods, transport and services) has to be environmentally-friendly. It also has policies and projects regarding waste management, traffic, housing. A decision was passed to form an Environmental Delegation on the City Board to initiate and co-ordinate eco-friendly development in the City. Gothenburg realizes that one of the biggest challenges is to alter public attitudes and consumption patterns: one project in this direction has been the distribution of the Eco-Handbook, containing information on eco-friendly shopping and behaviour, to all households and work-places. *Contact: Lars Berggrund, City Planning Authority of Gothenburg, Box 2554, S-403 17 Gothenburg. Tel: 46-31-611711. Fax: 46-31-611733.*

### **119. Swedish Union of Tenants, Sweden**

The Swedish Union of Tenants (SUT) is a national NGO working for the rights of tenants. Forty-two percent of tenants in Sweden pay membership dues to the Union; the political strength of the Union is based on its independence from government. In 1978, the SUT negotiated with public landlords (government) to establish rents for the public housing sector. Since this time, SUT has re-negotiated nearly all rent levels in the country. This has empowered tenants and has led to the development or improvement of legislation concerning: housing management, townplanning and the application process to acquire property. The SUT has also influenced participation of tenants in rent tribunals. The initiatives of SUT have increased the rights of tenants in Sweden while building their decision-making capacity on many issues, including crime prevention, recreation, and education. *Contact: Swedish National Preparatory Committee, c/o Nic Nilsson, Box 7514, 103 92 Stockholm. Tel: 46 8 725 02 00 Fax: 46 8 204334.*

### **319. Introduction of Swedish Municipalities of Agenda 21s, Sweden**

*Contact: Mr. Bengt Westman, Architect, Swedish Association of Local Authorities, S-118 82 Stockholm. tel: 46 8 722 43 76. Fax: 46 8 772 46 63.*

### **320. "All of Sweden Shall Live" - Sustainable Rural Development, Sweden**

*Contact: Mr. Staffan Bond, Popular Movements Council for Rural Area Development, klarabergsgatan 37, 111 21 Stockholm. Tel: 46 8 24 13 50. Fax: 46 8 21 50 75.*

### **321. Ecological Living Areas, Sweden**

*Contact: Ms. Gunila Molin Gustafsson, Head of the Local Environmental Administration, City of Örebro, Postbox 30 000, S-701 35 Örebro. Tel: 46 19 21 14 16. Fax: 46 19 21 11 04.*

**322. Participatory Planning Processes, Sweden**

Contact: Mr. Henrik Waldenström, Project Leader, Projekt Ekoparken - WWF c/o Stockholm Sightseeing, Skeppsbron 22, 111 30 Stockholm. Tel: 46 8 21 33 58 35.

**323. Protecting Water Resources, Sweden**

Contact: Ms. Gunilla Brattberg, Technical Director, Environment and Development, Stockholm Water AB, 106 36 Stockholm. Tel: 46 8 736 20 00. Fax: 46 8 736 20 02.

**324. Rehabilitation of Housing Areas, Sweden**

Contact: Ms. Marianne Hermansson, Project Leader, Medborgarkontoret, Box 55035, 400 53 Göteborg. Tel: 46 31 32 87 08. Fax: 46 31 43 54 10.

**325. Participation of Women in the Building of Society, Sweden**

Contact: Ms. Birgitta Wiberg, National Board of Agriculture, 55 83 Jönköping. Tel: 46 36 15 50 00. Fax: 46 36 30 25 51.

**326. Regional Co-operation, Sweden**

Contact: Mr. Bo Löwendahl, Vision & Strategies 2010 Around the Baltic, c/o The Baltic Institute, Box 544, S-371 23 Karlskrona. Tel: 46 455 33 51 80. Fax: 46 455 144 68.

**327. Self-Help Housing, Costa Rica/Sweden**

Contact: Mr. Hartmut Schmeizer, SIDA, S-105 Stockholm. Tel: 46 8 728 551 60. Fax: 46 8 24 92 90.

**328. Jawaneng, Botswana, Sweden**

Contact: Mr. Ove Andersson, Swedeplan, Box 22053, 104 22 Stockholm. Tel: 46 8 692 04 00. Fax: 46 8 644 46 89.

**329. Self-Help Housing for Refugees, Sweden**

Contact: Mr. Dag Bohlin, PMU Interlife, Box 4093, 141 04 Huddinge. Tel: 46 8 608 96 28. Fax: 46 8 608 96 50.

**330. Digital Cadastral Mapping, Swedesurvey, Bhutan/Sweden**

Contact: Mr. Peter Stibe, CFD Fastighetsdata, Soft Center 372 25 Ronneby. Tel: 46 457 71840. Fax: 46 457 71991.

**331. Country-side Development, Sweden**

Contact: Mats Thorner, Folkrelserådet, Klarabergsgatan 37, 2tr. 111 21 Stockholm. Tel: 46 8 24 13 50. Fax: 46 8 21 50 75.

**420. Swedish Youth**

Contact: Mr. Ulf Ottosson, Biologist, q2000 c/o Studieförbundet, Box 4067, 102 62 Stockholm. Tel: 46 8 714 00 44. Fax: 46 8 644 63 40.

**SWITZERLAND**

**276. "Energistadt" The Swiss Network of a Sustainable Energy-Policy for Cities and Towns**

Contact: Robert Horbary, Oristalstr. 85, CH-4410 Liestal, Tel: 0041/61/922 0830, Fax: 0 41/61/922 08 31.

**277. Popular Participation In Urban Planning, Switzerland**

Contact: Jean-Claude Bolay, Institut de recherche sur l'environnement construit Av. de l'Eglise 14, C.P. 555 CH- 1001 Lausanne. Tel: 0041/21/693 62 13, Fax: 0041/21/693 33 40.

**280. Metropolization and Management of Agglomerations: Towards a Metropolitan Governance, Switzerland**

Contact: Jean-Philippe Leresche, Institut de recherche sur l'environnement construit Av. de Eglise 14, C.P. 555 CH- 1001 Lausanne Tel: 0041/21/693 42 10, Fax: 0041/21/693 38 40.

**281. "Natural", "Biological", "Green" and "Ecological" Architecture as Elements of Sustainability, Switzerland**

Contact: Dr. Christian Thomas, Gratstrasse 3, CH- 8143 Uetliberg, Tel: 0041/1/462 65 46.

**282. Sustainable Conurbation Transport Policy in Zurich, Switzerland**

Contact: Ruedi Ott, Stadtplanungsamt Zurich, Werdmuhleplatz 3, Postfach, CH -8023 Zurich, Tel: 0041/1/216 27 22, Fax: 0041 1/216 27 14.

**279. Mobilite Quotidienne dans les Agglomerations Urbanines Europennes, Switzerland**

Contact: Vincent Kaufmann, Institut de recherche sur l'environnement construit, Av. de l'Eglise 14 C.P. 555, CH- 1001 Lausanne, Tel: 0041/21/693 43 58, Fax: 0041/21/693 38 40.

**278. Vivre en Ville: Metropolisation et Vie Quotidienne en Suisse**

Contact: Dominique Joye, Institut de recherche sur l'environnement construit, Av. de l'Eglise 14 C.P. 555 CH- 1001 Lausanne, Tel: 0041/21/693 43 09, Fax: 0041/21/693 38 40.

**275. Objectif Sante: Des Villes Saines Pour la Sante de Tous, Switzerland**

Contact: Anni Stroumza, Directrice de al sante publique Geneve, Avenue de Beau-Sejour 24, CH- 1206 Geneve, Tel: 022/839 98 30, Fax 022/346 10 86: fax: 46 8 20 58 31.

**TURKEY**

**186. Implementation of Collective Housing Settlement Projects, Ankara, Turkey**

Ankara, in common with many other cities, faces the challenges of a rising population growth rate and increasing immigration. Consequently, Ankara has a housing backlog of 100,000 units, and an annual housing demand of 25,000. Turkkonut, the Central Union of Construction Co-operatives of Turkey with a membership of 1,200 co-operatives, manages to build houses at 2/3 the cost of other sectors and in less time. In addition, Turkkonot's annual output in Ankara (5,000 units) is equal to the combined output of the State and private construction sectors. Contact: Turkiye Yapi Kooperatifleri Merkez Birligi Turkkonu Ataturk Bulvari 81/21 - Ankara.

**377. Transformation Project, Ankara, Turkey**

Contact: The Municipality of Cankaya District, City Planning Division of the Department of Public Works, Tuna CAD. No. 7 Kızılay, Ankara. Tel: 90 312 425 7857. Fax: 90 312 435 1492.

**421. New Urban Environment Development Project, Ankara, Turkey**

Contact: Municipality of Bozüyük, Local Administration, Bozüyük. Tel: -228-315-32-40, Fax: -228-315 10 14.

**422. Rehabilitation of Ortaköy Square and Surrounding located in the Beşiktaş Municipality, Turkey**

Contact: Ayfer Atay, Mayor of Beşiktaş Municipality.

**423. Urban Development Areas and Mass Housing Areas Expropriation Project in three big cities, Turkey**

Contact: Nadir N. Ünal, General Director, General Directorate of Land Office, Çetin Emeç Bulvari, Dikmen ANKARA. Tel: 312 480 09 41.

**424. Regeneration of the Crown of Ankara: Hacibayram Mosque and Augustus Temple Plaza Development Project, Turkey**

Contact: Project Director, Raci Bademli, Prof. Dr. Department of City and Regional Planning, Middle East Technical University, Ankara.

**425. Health Services Provided for Small Enterprises who Employ Children, Turkey**

Contact: Fişek Health Services and Research Institution.

**426. Geothermal Heating Investment of 1800 Houses in Kirşehir, Turkey**

Contact: Kirşehir Thermal Tourism and Industry Co.

**427. Small Industrial Quarters, Turkey**

Contact: Turkish Confederation of Tradesmen and Artisans.

**428. Geothermal Heating in Simav Covering 2000 Houses, Turkey**

Contact: Simav Municipality.

**429. Cleansing and Rehabilitation of the Polluted Urban Tissue in Istanbul, Turkey**

Contact: Hasan Fehmi Mani, Assistant Secretary General of the Greater Istanbul Municipality.

**430. Prime Ministry Housing Development Administration, Turkey**

Contact: Ömer Kırıl, Prime Ministry, Housing Development Administration, Atatürk Bulvarı No: 163, Bakanlık, 06680 Ankara. Tel: 312 418 21 04.

**431. Erzincan Earthquake - Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project Project Coordination Unit, Turkey**

Contact: Yiğit Gülöksüz, President, Housing Development Administration, Tunnus Caddesi No: 163, Ankara. Tel: 312 418 21 04.

**432. Project to Revive Izmit Houses, Turkey**

Contact: Governorship of Kocaeli, Mayor of Kocaeli, Kemal Nehrozoğlu.

**433. Industrial Settlement in Manisa, Turkey**

Contact: Ministry of Industry and Trade.

**434. Society of Peace, Turkey**

Contact: Yüksel Üstün, Küme St. Boxbey Apt. 8, 4 Göztepe-Kadıköy, Istanbul.

**485. The Batikent Project, Ankara, Turkey**

Contact: Muammer Nıksarlı, Kent Koop. Tel: 90 312 431 34 00. Fax: 90 312 432 04 75.

## UNITED KINGDOM

### 3. Leicester: Environment City, United Kingdom

A national 'Environmental City' campaign was launched in Britain by the Royal Society for Nature Conservation in 1990. Its aim was to designate 4 cities which would become models of urban environmental sustainability. Leicester was selected as Britain's first environmental city on the grounds of its track record of good environmental practice and its commitment to further environmental progress. Leicester brings together representatives of all sectors. The city highlights change through survey research work and a series of key projects (these include curbside recycling, bicycle routes, pollution monitoring...). Promotional campaigns keep citizens involved and up-to-date. Indicators have been developed to monitor progress and an Environment City network has been set up to share experiences locally, nationally, and internationally. Contact: Mr. David Statham, Head of Environmental Protection, Leicester City Council, Block A, New Walk Centre, Welford Place, Leicester LE1 6ZG. Tel: 44 116 252 6313. Fax: 44 116 254 3720.

### **11. The Big Issue, London, United Kingdom**

*The Big Issue* is a newspaper sold by homeless people on the streets of London and other British cities. Its aim is to create income for homeless people while providing a combination of arts, news, international issues, and social comment to over 250,000 readers each week. Since the first issue was distributed in September 1993, over 6000 homeless people have been able to help themselves and move off the street through selling the newspaper. *The Big Issue* also keeps the issue of homeless in the paper and has given homeless people a voice. This has led to changes in the way government views homeless people and the paper has highlighted ways government can approach the problem of homelessness. The paper has challenged media perceptions of homelessness as well as creating a forum where issues of the homeless can be discussed. *The Big Issue* has paved the way for forty street papers in eleven Western European countries, one paper in Eastern Europe (St. Petersburg) as well as *Homeless Talk* in Johannesburg, S.A.. Approximately fifty street papers now operate in Canada and the United States. *Contact: The Big Issue, Fleet House, 57 Clerkenwell Road, London EC1M 5NP. Tel: 44 171 418 0418. Fax: 44 171 418 0428.*

### **209. 'Action for Warm Houses', Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom**

Glasgow is a classic northern industrial city, rich in heritage, but now suffering the long term effects of unemployment, poverty and poor health due to inadequate heating. The City of Glasgow has developed the 'Action for Warm Housing' Programme which is dedicated to energy efficiency investment for municipal housing and aims to provide whole-house heating and power for not more than 10 percent of net household income. This has required the development of advanced heating technology, the implementation and monitoring of demonstration projects, a mass energy audit and a major shift of capital investment towards heating and energy issues. New relationships with tenants have also been forged so as to learn from their experiences and give them confidence in the use of advanced heating systems. To date thousands of city council homes have received a combination of insulation, new windows and new central heating. Training and employment in the energy trade has greatly increased with the demand for technology and service. *Contact: David Comley, Director of Housing, Wheatley House, Glasgow, 25 Cochrane Street, Glasgow, G1 1HL.*

### **318. Manchester 2000, United Kingdom**

*Contact: Joe Ravetz, Research Coordinator, The Manchester Metropolitan University, St. Augustine's, Lower Chatham Street, Manchester M15 6BY. Tel: 44 161 247 1767. Fax: 44 161 247 6333. E-Mail: Joe.Ravetz@MCR1.poptel.org.uk.*

### **369. Radical Routes, United Kingdom**

*Contact: Oliver Rooker, c/o Equinox Housing Co-op, 161 Hamilton Rd., Longsight, Manchester M13 0PQ. Tel: 44 161 248 9224*

## **YUGOSLAVIA**

### **418. Regional Plan for Kotor Municipality, Yugoslavia**

*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*

### **435. Draining of Marshes and Swamps, Yugoslavia**

*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*

### **436. District Heating of the Central Zone of Belgrade, Yugoslavia**

*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*

### **437. Dislocation of Industry in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia**

*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*

### **438. Virmac Tunnel in Kotor, Yugoslavia**

*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*

**439. Protection of the Town of Cetinje from Ground Water Flooding, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**440. Evaluation of Sites for Municipal Waste Landfill, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**441. New Model for Execution of Housing Settlements with Urban Features in Suburbs, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**442. Cerak Vinogradi Housing Development in Belgrade, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**444. Building on Top of Flat Roofs of Residential Structures, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**445. The Višnjička Banja Housing Settlement in Belgrade, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**446. Homes for People with Lower Income, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**447. Low-Cost Housing Projects in Serbia, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**448. Soleko SDS Housing Group Model on Selected Sites in Serbia, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**449. Re-vitalisation of the Old Urban Core: The Knez Mihailova Street, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**450. Restoration and Reconstruction of a Town Core, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**451. The Traffic Problem Solution, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

- 452. Protection and Revitalisation of the Old Market Place in Novi Pazar, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*
- 453. Sustainable Renewal of the Eagle's Nest Gypsy Enclave, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*
- 454. Physical Development Plan of Montenegro and Seismic Risk Reduction, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*
- 455. Construction of the Bar Harbour, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*
- 456. Computerised System of Ecological Monitoring in the Zeta Plain, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*
- 457. Land Development Project for the Upper Kostolac Island on the Danube, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*
- 458. Re-cultivation of Open Cast Coal Mine Waste Dumps in the Kolubara-Tamnava Basin, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*
- 459. Extension and Promotion of Permanently Green Areas in Urban and Industrial Centres, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*
- 460. Guidelines for the Assessment of the Aesthetic and Ecological Impact of Roads on the Environment, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*
- 461. Risk Assessment of Pollution of Water Supply Resources, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*
- 462. Cadaster Register of Landslides and Unstable Slopes in Town Planning, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*
- 463. Geo-Technical Information System for the Belgrade-Bar Railway Line, Yugoslavia**  
*Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.*

**464. Improvement of Public Transportation and Communication, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**465. The Saint Sava Church, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**466. Dom Prefabrication Reinforced Concrete System with Large Panels, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**467. Application of the GIMS System in the Construction of Small Residential Buildings, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**468. Prefabricated Prestressed Concrete Skeleon - A Universal Construction for Housing, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**469. Dry Prefabricated Delevelling of Traffic Routes, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**470. Improvement of Water Supply Conditions, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**471. Concrete Based on Recycled Brick - Research and Application, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.

**472. "Komunikacije" - Communications, Yugoslavia**

Contact: Prof. Branislav Ivkovic, Focal Point for Habitat II, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing Affairs and Construction, Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Tel: 43 381 11 413 122. Fax: 43 381 11 422 562.



**LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN**

# BEST PRACTICES

1 February 1996

## Latin American and Caribbean Region

The following list of Best Practices from the Latin American and Caribbean Region, disaggregated by country, is under evaluation for formal presentation at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul. These cases are offered by external partners, other United Nations Agencies or National Committees for Habitat II:

### ARGENTINA

#### 134. Housing Improvement of Irregular Settlements in the City of Rosario, Argentina

This project targets vulnerable groups in urban conglomerates. Its objective is to address problems relating to infrastructure, sanitation, the environment, health, as well as to promote training, employment and the "recycling" of skills within the working population. The target area is Rosario City, with a population of over 1 million, 20% of whom are impoverished. 8,000 families located in 44 settlements (that is, 35% of the squatters) have benefitted from the project. The management model used was geared towards meeting basic community needs and encouraging community participation in self-help activities. [Original document in Spanish]

*Contact: Rogello Camarasa, Subsecretario de Vivienda, Secretaria de Desarrollo Social, Buenos Aires*

#### 135. Housing and Environmental Improvements for the Indigenous Populations of Northwest and Northeast Argentina

The target group of this project was a conglomerate of 450,000 indigenous people from 18 different ethnic groups. This population segment has been denied access to basic needs programmes due to geographic, economic and social marginalization. The objective of the project in its first phase was to solve the population's basic needs in terms of shelter, sanitation and infrastructure, to improve environmental and health conditions and to enhance community participation. The second phase involved the provision of skills training. Ten ethnic groups have benefitted from the programme and the living conditions of 16,432 indigenous people have been improved in 106 enclaves. The management model used was geared towards meeting basic community needs and encouraging community participation in self-help activities. The programme depends on co-operation amongst national, provincial and municipal governments, as well as community organizations and family groups, as part of its decentralization strategy. Projects include, in addition to training and employment strategies, innovative technological developments for the manufacture of components for the low-income shelter market. [Original document in Spanish]

*Contact: Rogello Camarasa, Subsecretario de Vivienda, Secretaria de Desarrollo Social, Buenos Aires*

#### 162. Coordination Committee of Social Policies, Cordoba City

In September 1992, the Union of Grassroots Organizations for Social Rights (UOBDS) and the Coordination Committee of Social Policies (CCSP), two Chilean NGOs, were funded. Both UOBDS and CCSP promote negotiations among the State, public organizations, slum-dwellers and inhabitants of low-income districts, to design and implement social policies. As of 1995, more than 15,000 families had been directly benefited through (1) access to collective land ownership, (2) granting of legal possession of lands, (3) improvement of roads, (4) provision of basic infrastructure and facilities such as drinking water pipe lines and electricity, (5) improvement of health care, and (6) leadership training. Ten and a half million US dollars had been spent in the management and execution of housing projects.

*Contact: Graciela Palomeque Y Pedro R. Plaza, Union of Grassroots Organizations for Social Rights (UOBDS) Garay 1065, B Pueyrredon, Cordoba City, Tel: 51 218345*

#### 196. Land and Housing in Lincoln, Buenos Aires, Argentina

This programme, aimed at providing disadvantaged groups in the Lincoln Municipality of Buenos Aires with land and housing, began in 1958 when a specific municipal fund was established to obtain land and promote housing. Today, a third of the municipality's inhabitants live in houses built by the municipality with community participation. Nurseries and boarding-schools have been built under the same programme. Because of its independence from any political ideology, this programme has operated continuously since 1958, in spite of changes of administration. Houses were built on vacant land between existing urban areas: this process avoided the creation of isolated ghettos and allowed the new areas to take advantage of existing infrastructures. Houses are leased to families on a probationary period for 5 years: after this period, if the leaseholders have complied with a number of conditions (educating their children, planting trees, maintaining their houses in good repair, etc), they acquire absolute title to the house. Unmarried couples are legally recognized, thus ensuring that the property can be transferred to unmarried women partners and their children.

*Contact: Councillor Marcelo Arabolaza, Massey Av and 25 de mayo (6070), Lincoln, Province of Buenos Aires*

### **203. Flood Rehabilitation Programme, Argentina**

In 1992, serious flooding in Argentina destroyed many communities. A housing programme was initiated by the World Bank and the ministry of the interior through the Secretary of Assistance for Provincial Economic Reform (SARED). Also involved as a central managing unit was the Subunit Central Management of the Emergency (SUCCE). On a local level, the Economic Ministry of the Provinces provides local finance. To date a total of 3,784 houses have been completed by residents using a voucher system, which ensures that the rebuilding funds cannot be misused. Housing designs may vary as long as they meet specific requirements such as maximum cost, protection against future flooding, simple building techniques, acceptable standards of habitability and durability, as well as being fast and simple to assemble.

*Contact: Ignacio Zaimeister and Jorge Acosta, Ministry of the Interior, Secretary of Assistance for Provincial Economic Reform, Succe, Argentina. Fax: 0541 342 6727*

### **247. A History of the Calpini District of Tafi Viejo, Tucuman, Argentina**

On the northwest outskirts of Tafi Viejo, Tucumán, Argentina, covering an area of 200x130 m, lies Calpini. Since 1939 it had been used as a waste disposal site and it became a refuge for criminals and poor families. Sixty-four families, comprised of 264 people, lived in inhuman conditions for over 30 years in this so-called "Settlement of Misery." In 1965 a parish priest took upon himself the task of convincing these people that they should work together to upgrade their living standards. Six months later, a first stone was placed to symbolize that a new settlement would rise. A self-help system, as recognized by the International Statutes of the United Nations Development Programme, was chosen as the tool for accomplishing the task. People were organized, demographic and economic censuses were done, land was plotted and distributed, services and houses were designed, materials and equipment were donated to the community, land sanitized and land tenancy legal procedures began. However, not much was accomplished. In 1968, Accelerated Professional Training courses to prepare electricians, masons and plumbers were given to the people. As a result, a house was built every four months. Every man, woman and child contributed. By 1985, 15 houses had been built. Efforts to accommodate the remaining 50 families were reinitiated. It was not until 1986-87 that drainage and extended water system works began. The neighbourhood was beautified: donated trees were planted, older property was rehabilitated, pavement was repaired and street lighting system extended. Land tenure is still being negotiated. In 1992 a school was built, and it continues to grow both in size and services provided. Through-out the years criminals and people unwilling to cooperate have left the neighbourhood. To date, the people of Calpini are still working to continue the upgrading of their community and helping other communities follow their example by participating in squatter settlement workshops and exhibits. Their philosophy: United we can do more than divided.

*Contact: Rogelio Camarasa, Undersecretary for Housing, Fax: 383-1152*

### **248. Project on Sites and Services for Family Groups with Low-Incomes Living in the North of Gran, Buenos Aires, Argentina**

The Asociación para Apoyo a Comunidades (APAC - Association for Community Support), an Argentinean NGO, started a joint program with the San Juan Bosco Foundation, aimed at offering an affordable alternative system for low-income families to acquire land with basic infrastructure and, through a self help program solve their housing problems. The project, based on a previous experience (Barrio Esperanza), is located in the periphery of Benavidez, a town with a population of 20,000 inhabitants in Tigre, north of Buenos Aires. About 10.5 ha. of undeveloped land, neighbouring Barrio Esperanza were bought, and following legislation and special dispositions established by the Town Hall, a subdivision of 173 plots with different dimensions resulted. Lot costs were reduced from 20-22 US\$/sq.m to 8.20. The urban development of the area was completed, roads were lengthen and paved, services were made available and improved (water, electricity, telephone lines), public transportation was also made available due to population growth and urban development of the area. Possession of 160 lots have been granted and the owners have moved into temporarily camps and started the construction of their homes through a community self help program.

*Contact: Ezequiel Zapiola, APAC, Terrero 1413, San Isidro - 1642, Buenos Aires, Argentina Tell/Fax: 54 1 747 4895*

## **BARBADOS**

### **250. The Barbados Workers' Union Housing Complex, Mangrove, St. Philip, Barbados**

*Contact: Mr. Orlando Scott, Barbados Worker's Union, Harmony Hall St. Michael, Barbados and, D. Briggs, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing, 5th Floor, Sir Frank Walcott Building, Culloden Road, St. Michael, Barbados, Fax: 809 435-0174*

### **251. The Plantation Tenancies Programme, Barbados**

*Contact: D. Briggs, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing, 5th Floor, Sir Frank Walcott Building, Culloden Road, St. Michael, Barbados, Fax: 809 435-0174*

**252. Computerising the Development Control Process in a Small Developing Country, Barbados**  
*Contact: Mr. Lionel Nurse, Chief Town Planner, Town and Country Planning Development Office, Block B, The Garrison, St. Michael, Barbados, and D. Briggs, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing, 5th Floor, Sir Frank Walcott Building, Culloden Road, St. Michael, Barbados, Fax: 809 435-0174*

**253. Water Zone Policy in Barbados**

*Contact: Mr. Lionel Nurse, Chief Town Planner, Town and Country Planning Development Office, Block B, The Garrison, St. Michael, Barbados, and D. Briggs, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing, 5th Floor, Sir Frank Walcott Building, Culloden Road, St. Michael, Barbados, Fax: 809 435-0174*

**254. Housing Practices - The Barbados Experience**

*Contact: Mr. Ivan R. Gibson, General Manager, National Housing Corporation, Country Road, St. Michael, Barbados and, D. Briggs, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing, 5th Floor, Sir Frank Walcott Building, Culloden Road, St. Michael, Barbados, Fax: 809 435-0174*

**BOLIVIA**

**136. Environmental Impact Assessment, Bolivia**

The technical and administrative procedures required for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) have been proposed as a Best Practice by the Bolivian Ministry of the Environment. The initial EIA procedure is as follows: an Environmental Form is filled in, which is then scrutinized by the Department of the Environment and an assessment of the type of environmental survey required is made. Projects are graded into various categories: integral, specific, conceptual revision (mitigation and monitoring type) or as not requiring an EIA. The first two categories require an EIA. This environmental categorization procedure has been successfully implemented through Environmental Impact Evaluation Computation Procedures (PCEIA), which is a system within the National Evaluation System, for which the Department of the Environment is responsible. PCEIA's aim is to facilitate and speed up Environmental Data gathering and Computation. It facilitates adherence to current environmental regulations. The package is designed for non-computer literate users. It also aids sector data collection for statistical and monitoring purposes. Through the PCEIA and the Environmental Impact Evaluation Manual, the department of the Environment dealt with approximately 400 applications during 1994 and issued the appropriate documents, either an Environmental Impact Certificate of Exemption or Environmental Impact Declarations. [Original document in Spanish]

*Contact: Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible y Medio Ambiente, Av. Arce No. 2147, Casilla No. 12814, La Paz. Tel: 372063/367449. Fax: 392829*

**BRAZIL**

**14. Security of Tenure for the Poor, Municipality of Belo-Horizonte, Brazil**

The strength of community organisations in Belo Horizonte led to the enactment of a law that recognised the rights of squatter settlements and provided the framework for the regularisation of land tenure. This legislation is known as PROFAVELA. Community based organisations (CBOs) have worked closely with project teams and have made their voice heard through their umbrella organisation -- the *Uniao dos Trabalhadores da Periferia* (Union of Peri-Urban Workers). One of the innovative features of PROFAVELA legislation has been the special attention paid to the rights and needs of women. Women were recognised to be, far more than men, the cohesive force that hold families together in low-income settlements (the *favelas*), and since relatively few couples are officially married, preference is given to women in the issuance of property title deeds. In the case of women-headed households, all previously existing legal and regulatory obstacles to the issuance of a title deed to the head of the household have been removed.

*Contact: Mr. Enrico Novara, AVSI/Projecto Alvorada, Belo Horizonte. Fax: 55 31 444 8215*

**111. Esgotos condominiais no Brasil, Brazil**

(Habitat International Coalition/UNDP Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment project) [Document to be translated into English]

*Contact: Cearah Periferia, Rua Ildefonso, 936, Aldeota CEP 60.115-000, Fortaleza-CE. Tel/Fax: 55-85-2524991*

### **137. The Brazilian Experience of Team Work by Mother Heads of Families, Brazil**

Founded in 1988 in the City of São Paulo, Brazil, the Brazilian Women's Confederation (BWC) developed a program for women heads of families. The number of women heads of families has increased significantly in the past years, reaching 20% (7.6 million) of the 38 million national families. This program promotes women's team work in building their own homes, through local government financial support for land acquisition, infrastructure and buying building materials. The CMB through state federations and associations of women is responsible of overseeing that the work is accomplished. While the construction team-work is underway, the BWC provides women with training programs of carpentry, building skills, electricity, and to work as community health agents; reading and writing lessons for adults and children; and has a food supplementation program. To date, 11,000 families from the cities of Sao Paulo, Curitiba and Recife have benefitted from this program.

*Contact: Maria Campos, Confederacao das Mulheres do Brasil, Rua Gualachos 118, Aclimacao, CEP 01533-020, Sao Paulo. Tel: 55-11-2515550 & 2840907. Fax: 55-11-2841498*

### **161. CINGAPURA, Brasil**

*Contact: Vereador Jose Mentor, Lider da Bancada do PT-Camara Municipal de Sao Paulo, Brasil*

### **245. Vilas de Oficios (Villages of all Trades): Improving Living Standards in Curitiba, Brazil**

The Villages of All Trades Program was created in 1993, in six districts in the city of Curitiba, Brazil. The program, which mainly involves two agencies, the Foundation for Social Action and the Low-income Housing Agency, promotes the creation of "Workmanship Villages," or units made up of a workshop (on the ground floor) and a home (on the top floor), providing both housing and jobs to families of low-income. The program not only gives people safe homes with all basic and sanitation services, but also training courses to enable them to participate in the production of goods and services that can generate or supplement the family income. By the end of 1995, 300 units (benefitting 1,400 people) are expected to be ready. Although the number of beneficiaries may sound trifling, the results will be quite significant as far as the quality of life for those people is concerned.

*Contact: Ms. Neusa do A. Smolka, Director of Job Qualification & Integration, Rua Conselheiro Laurindo, 792, 80-060-100, Curitiba. Tel: 55 41 233 0055, ext.1670*

### **246. Integrated Children's and Family Program, Santos, Brazil**

In 1989, the municipal government of Santos, a port city of about half a million inhabitants located 65 km south of São Paulo, Brazil, expanded and created programs aimed at children, with a number of objectives: services to reduce infant mortality, improve dental health, promote mental health, reduce school drop-out and failure rates, replace discriminatory special classes with special support services and other cultural and sports activities. A broad and diversified program of services was begun for street children. Since 1993, the municipality decided to organize and integrate these projects, defining and meeting goals by incorporating them into the health, educational and advocacy policies. Much has been achieved attracting state government to support and incorporate some of these efforts into their programs aimed at children. Information has played a key part of this program, educators work in the environments of the children to measure the dimension of the problems and transmit adequate information to the children and the general public. Great social and governmental awareness have been achieved. The idea of these projects is to promote the children's development through self-esteem, teaching them forms of relating to life and other human beings.

*Contact: Secretariat of Community Action, Rua Augusto Servo, 7-14 andar, 11010-050, Santos SP. Tel: 55 13 232 6769. Fax: 55 13 232 5380*

### **506. Guarapiranga. Guarapiranga River Basin Sanitation Program, Brasil**

The Guarapiranga River Basin Sanitation Program is a joint project of the Government of the State and Municipality of São Paulo, with funding from the International Reconstruction and Development Bank (IBRD), aiming at sanitizing the waters of the Guarapiranga river basin. This river is the water supply for three million people of the southern region of São Paulo. One third of the basin is occupied by 200 illegal settlements and 186 slums lacking basic infrastructure and services. These communities are responsible for contaminating the river. The program is directed at upgrading living conditions of these communities and sanitation of the river's waters. Has focused on establishing adequate sewage systems and maintenance, regular waste recollection, adequate road systems and paving, and by delimitating the river overflow. To date, seven slums have been organized in 24 housing complexes, benefitting 1,620 families. Rehabilitation and sanitation works of 163 slums (20,735 families) will be carried-out during 1996 and 1997.

*Contact: Secretaria da Habitação e Desenvolvimento Urbano, Prefeitura do Município de São Paulo, Brasil*

## CHILE

### **39. Housing Application Systems, The National Government of Chile**

The Government of Chile has implemented a housing policy that targets the needs of minority groups, including women. The objective of the policy is to integrate construction quality with affordability. The primary target groups are low-middle income families as well as those living in extreme poverty. The state has promoted the idea of housing as an individual and family right. To meet this goal, household saving schemes and community organisations have been created to support members of the target groups in meeting their housing goals. The policy has promoted income distribution and has encouraged the active participation of low-income populations in the housing market by allowing a regulated exchange of property.

*Contact: The Embassy of Chile, Box 45554, Nairobi. Fax: 254 2 215 648.*

### **199. Open Co-operative Model of Housing in Chile**

Membership of Closed Housing Co-operatives in Chile was limited to a maximum of 200 members, requiring the small group to put in a lot of effort from a technical and organizational point of view. In addition, house sizes were generally too small to permit the development of urbanized condominiums. The appearance of Open Co-operatives in 1970, allowing a large number of members to join, brought about several improvements on the housing market: they have had a price regulatory effect; by working with various groups, they have reached sectors where there is no traditional government intervention; they have encouraged families to save money; and they have developed housing projects with appropriate urban features.

*Contact: Cristian Aray, COVIP, Londres No. 81, Santiago.*

### **249. Direct Housing Subsidy and Housing Funding System in Chile**

Since 1978, Chile has developed a system of house funding designed to support people with the lowest income. The system has succeeded in attracting private investment in which the development of a competitive savings and investment market has been favoured. By using better technologies at lower prices, the system has also exerted pressure on internal production, promoting competition with the external market. The fact that both the number of accounts and savings accumulated have doubled between 1990 and 1995, provide enough evidence that people trust this housing system. Probably the two most important achievements of this system are (1) the significant improvement in sanitation (availability of drinking water, sewage system, etc) and (2) the ability of focusing government assistance on the lowest-income sectors of society.

*Contact: Ministry of Housing and Town Planning*

### **492. Program for Rural Villages**

In 1995, the Program for Rural Villages was implemented as part of the Chilean national housing policy. The Program promotes subsidy for rural development that will upgrade living conditions and promote the formation of rural villages settlements of no more than 2,500 inhabitants). It intends to facilitate accessibility to basic services (water, sewage, electricity, health), as well as, to other services as schools, communications, job opportunities. The Chilean rural settlements comprise 17% of the country's population, these settlements traditionally have concentrated the highest levels of poverty, isolation and marginalization rates, 85% of the 100 poorest communities in the country are rural settlements were only 33% have moderate sanitary conditions.

*Contact: Alameda Lib. Bernardo O'Higgins 924, 5to piso, Santiago, Chile Tel: 56 2 6382815 Fax: 56 2 6392452*

### **493. Program for Urban Density**

In March 1994, the Chilean Minister of Housing and Urban Planning began a two-year pilot project (Program for Urban Density) to address the problem of urban density in two neighbourhoods of Santiago de Chile and in the city of Antofagasta. The Program aims at improving the living standards of families that share the same house or space, and that have difficulties to gain access to the existing housing programs. Through the Program, the State provides these families with some 30 square meters and subsidy to cover about 90% of the total cost of building a house. The Program involves national and municipal authorities as well as private building sector and an international technical agency. During the first year, about 200 families have benefited from this program.

*Contact: Alameda Lib. Bernardo O'Higgins 924, 5to piso, Santiago, Chile Tel: 56 2 6382815 Fax: 56 2 6392452*

#### **494. Participative Paving Program**

In October 1994, the Chilean Ministry of Housing and Urban Development began the Participative Paving Program, aiming at reducing the 30% paving deficit in urban settlements, with special emphasis in low-income communities. The Program involves national and municipal authorities, as well as community-based organizations and the private sector. It relies on the work of the people directly benefited. Presently, (1) 630 km are being paved throughout the country; (2) 3,000 Paving Committees have submitted 3,800 paving projects to the Program; and (3) in 33 of the 71 extremely poor settlements of the country, 925 paving committees have been formed, submitted 1,319 projects to the Program, and 235 km of road are being paved benefiting 34,788 families.

*Contact: Alameda Lib. Bernardo O'Higgins 924, 5to piso, Santiago, Chile Tel: 56 2 6382815 Fax: 56 2 6392452*

#### **495. Metropolitan Regulatory Plan for Santiago de Chile**

From 1979 to 1994, the city of Santiago de Chile grew extensively without proper planning, land distribution depending on its best use, nor population density. Presently, the metropolitan area of Santiago comprises 46% of all Chilean urban population (approximately five million people), with a population density of 100 inhabitants per Ha., one of the lowest worldwide. Scattered settlements gave way to the extensive and socially segregated metropolitan area limiting access to and from cultural, educational and health facilities, among other, from their homes. All this contributed to urban inefficiency, lack of proper infrastructure and transportation, and social disintegration decreasing the quality of life of the inhabitants. On 4 November 1994, the Metropolitan Regulatory Plan for the metropolitan area of Santiago de Chile was implemented as part of the Ministry of Housing and Urban policy. The plan regulates urban development that will allow social integration, identity and functional. With special focus on: 1) adequate designation of land based on its use (urbanization or agriculture), 2) concentrate settlements in sites better equipped with infrastructure and services, and 3) establish maximum extension of the metropolitan area.

*Contact: Alameda Lib. Bernardo O'Higgins 924, 5to piso, Santiago, Chile Tel: 56 2 6382815 Fax: 56 2 6392452*

#### **496. House Leasing**

The Housing-Leasing Program is a housing alternative designed by the Ministry of Housing and Urbanization of Chile. It is an alternative that aims at broadening possibilities of access to housing for the low-income sector that can not comply for a mortgage credit (about 20% of low-income families), nor are they able to save for an initial down-payment compulsory for other government housing programs. Families can buy their homes through real estate agencies, created for this purpose, through monthly rent payments that will serve as payments for the total cost of the house. Until the total amount is due, the house becomes property of the families. This program started its implementation in December 1995.

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## **COLOMBIA**

### **13. Association of Colombian *Recicladores*, Colombia**

Colombia has approximately 50,000 scavenger families (*recicladores*) that earn their livelihood in collecting solid waste. A 1986 programme was launched to organise the *recicladores* in local associations (*Asociacion Nacional de Recicladores (ANR)*) by a local NGO. The purpose was to help *recicladores* improve their working conditions through enhancing their transport and quality control systems. The programme also addressed social needs such as child education, access to the social security system and issues related to women. Since 1986, ANR has benefitted 25,000 families in fifteen Colombian Municipalities. It has implemented facilities for storing the waste and has developed solid waste management systems within communities. The process of organisation, provision of equipment and use of appropriate technologies has resulted in a thirty percent increase in the revenues of the *recicladores*. Social security has been made available and 'houses' have been provided in the main cities for the education of children, training or re-training of adults and as meeting centres.

*Contact: Guillermo Torres, Santa Fe de Bogotá D.C. Calle 59 # 10. Tel: 2 11 46 00. Fax: 2 17 41 41*

### **63. Improvement of Indigenous Housing in the Humid Tropics, Amazonas, Colombia**

In 1992, the Amazonian Delegation for the Colombian National Rehabilitation Plan (NRP) began a management and involvement process for projects with indigenous Amazonian communities through municipal consultation committees. Housing improvement projects for four rural settlements were approved. A technical cooperation agreement was signed between the NRP and the National University to design housing projects within the basic sanitation requirements established by the NRP. Technical and diagnostic studies based on five elements were carried-out: (1) historic formation processes of settlements, (2) social use and cultural implications of space, (3) construction techniques, (4) construction materials used, and (5) basic sanitation and current critical problems. By 1993, a package of architectural proposals and subsidiary requests served to obtain family-housing subsidy support from the Agrarian Fund (executing body for the National Social Housing Plan). The construction of houses in close

collaboration with the community of each locality began, and in February 1995 all houses were build. This is a pilot project that will serve as basis for the implementation of the Housing Program which has as a goal the building of 1000 homes for indigenous people in the Colombian Amazon.

*Contact: Dr. Fernando Mosquera. Fax: 57819 27749*

### **109. Women and the Quality of Water, Bogota, Colombia**

This project aims to involve women in appropriate technology for water treatment. (Habitat International Coalition/UNDP Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment project) [Document to be translated into English]

*Contact: Maria Gomez, Enda America Latina, Calle 33 # 16-22, Santa Fe de Bogota, Apartado Aereo # 030864. Tel: 2882876. Fax: 2852567*

## **COSTA RICA**

### **391. Rural Housing Program, Costa Rica - Canada**

In 1983, as a result of initial financial support from Canada, the creation of a Housing Program for Rural Settlements Costa Rica-Canada was originated. The program was implemented in 1986 and its first two years of implementation gave significant results that allowed the Costa Rica-Canada Program eventually to become a Foundation. The Foundation's objective is to support rural development through programs and financial projects for dwelling, infrastructure works and social development aiming at consolidating rural living conditions and economic opportunities reducing and/or eliminating migration to bigger cities. Since its implementation in 1986, 12,365 housing initiatives have been financed and waste management, transportation and productive programs have also been initiated.

*Contact: Sr. Carlos Chaves Paniagua, Hospital Clinica Biblica, Fax: 255-4947. Sr. Fernando Patino, Fundacion Ebert, Fax: 296-0737*

### **392. Tree Nursery and Orchard/Vegetable Garden School - Libre de Agroquimicos: "An approach to Sustainable Development", Costa Rica**

The Tree Nursery and Orchard/Vegetable Garden School Program, a practical experience for school children (ages 10-12), has been implemented since June 1995 in nine schools of Naranjo, Alajuela, Costa Rica. Costa Rica, agricultures by tradition, has begun initiatives aimed at upgrading living conditions of its inhabitants from a sustainable, environmentally sound and health points of view. There is no doubt that environmental and social problems, among other, are a result of cultural and educational deficiencies. For this reason, it has been considered that sustainable development will only be achieved through attitude change of the people. New generations should be brought-up with this attitude change. The program's main goal is precisely this. This practical course consists of the children's participation in the production, maintenance and management of an orchard/vegetable garden or a nursery, with the objective of: 1) promoting the use of organic agricultural products instead of harmful chemical ones by producing their own natural pest control agents and fertilizers using fruit and animal disposes and herbs, 2) making the children conscience of the need of rational and efficient use of natural resources, respecting their environment and 3) teaching them to be enterprising. After the first year of implementation of the practice 1,100 children have participated and changes of attitude are evident in the children's acts and interest in other community cleaning activities. For 1996, an additional 2,500 children will be enrolled in the program and, more and more municipalities are interested in incorporating this kind of practices into their education system.

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### **393. Community Self Help Methodology used for the Construction of a School, Costa Rica**

The reinforcement of community self-help programs was initiated in Costa Rica in 1992, as an agreement between the Government of Costa Rica, the UNCHS-HABITAT and the UNDP. The Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements began involving the communities in activities focused at fortifying their community organizational capabilities to take part in decision-making processes and to learn to negotiate and convene among themselves and with other institutions. To date, this practice has been implemented in 10 communities. One of these communities is Tejarcillas, San Felipe de Alajuelita, south of San José. Tejarcillas, is a community established in 1992 as a result of a government relocation program. It was founded with 405 low-income families living in a settlement lacking many basic services and infrastructure. A Self-help program was initiated with this community and as a result of meetings were their necessities were analyzed, the need of a school in the community was envisioned as priority. The school was planned and constructed through active community participation. The establishment of the school has brought them several benefits: (1) 26.44% more children assist school (from 870 to 1100), (2) reduced school drop-out, (3) a cafeteria was incorporated and a nutritional program initiated, and (4) a waste recycling program for the children and the community has been established.

*Contact: Ing. Jose Sandoval, director ICC. Tel: 234-24-46, Fax: 253-62-14*



### **394. "A Hospital with No-Walls" , Costa Rica**

This practice promotes direct health and sanitation assistance to the community in general not only through curative medical assistance, but also through preventive and general health care education programs. The practice began in 1950 in a small health centre in Palmeras, Costa Rica. It was gradually implemented in other villages/towns and, since 1971, 52 Integral Health Care Centres have been functioning. The practice has involved local communities in the creation of these centres and in programs focused at upgrading their living standards through: (1) public awareness and education campaigns; (2) making available basic services, roads and environmental sanitation activities; and (3) rural development projects, including the development of agricultural training schools and efforts to allocate funds. Basic medical research is also carried out in these health centres. The achievements in overall public health and living conditions of the people in the communities where this practice has been implemented have been so significant, that the government incorporated the idea in its national health care policy, through the establishment of Basic Integral Assistance Teams (BIAT) throughout the country. By the end of 1995 and 1996, 400 and 800 BIATs are projected to be functioning.

*Contact: Dr. Juan Guillermo Octiz Guier, Gestor Proyecto, Hospital Sin Paredes. Also, Licda. Rita Mendez Villalobos, Enfermera Regional, Tel: 445-5872 y 445-5086*

### **395. Popular Urban Habitat Program, San Jose, Costa Rica**

The Foundation for the Promotion of Housing (FUPROVI), implemented the Popular Urban Habitat Program aimed at promoting self help community participation programs for developing and upgrading the living conditions of low-income Costarrican families. In 1986, the Government of Costa Rica declared the housing and human settlement problems as priority and constituted for this purpose the National Housing Financing System (SFNV). The Popular Urban Habitat Program began its implementation in 1988. The construction of houses is not the ultimate goal of the program, but a mean to achieve communal development. It is carried-out with the participation of the community in the building of their homes, planning and general administration of the program. FUPROVI provides financial, legal, administrative and technical assistance. Apart from community integration and individual self esteem, the following has been achieved: (1) homes for more than 4000 families, (2) land for 6,000 families has been legalized, (3) Lots have been urbanized benefitting 3,777 families, (4) 32 communities have been organized, (5) a School for promoting sustainable development was created and it has trained 22 people who have been carrying-out projects aimed at reducing pollution and improving environmental health in several communities.

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### **503. Integrated Waste Management Program for Rural Communities of the Tropical Rainforest, Costa Rica**

In 1990 the Costa Rican School of Agriculture of the Tropical Rainforest Region (EARTH in Spanish) designed a management program for solid waste generated by inhabitants of tropical rainforest communities. Local Communities were involved in the planning and first stages of the program elaboration process. Studies to identify problems and achievements of the first phase of the program were undertaken. Problems and their causes were quantified and a strategy for their solution was designed. After four years of satisfactory results, the program was revised, improved and ready for its implementation in rural communities of up to 5000 inhabitants. This program was put into practice in 1995 in the communities of Milano, Iroquois and La Argentina. The program focuses on 4 phases: 1) a waste collection system based on reduction, reutilization and recycling; 2) waste quantification and classification according to future use or disposal; 3) disposal of waste used for landfill; and 4) Public awareness campaigns and waste management education programs. Data obtained from the implementation of the program in these communities will be analyzed by December 1995.

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### **512. Bamboo Housing National Project, Costa Rica**

The National Bamboo Project was started in 1986 as a new technological approach to prevent deforestation in Costa Rica. The idea was to replace the use of wood with an alternative cost-efficient and seismically sound building material. The project has been monitored in three phases. The preparatory phase saw the pilot-project being transferred from experiences in Colombia and Ecuador. During the First and Second Phases an intensive construction scheme in the rural areas was developed including technical training, massive bamboo cultivation, community and labour organization, environmental assessment of the technology and production of furniture and handicrafts for export. The project has fostered the sustainable use of bamboo as raw material for an indigenous housing programme and for the industrialization and marketing of by-products. In July 1995 a foundation was set up (FUNBAMBU) to assist with the whole process. Up to now 700 low-cost houses have been built and 200 hectares of bamboo have been cultivated.

*Contact: ;*

### **513. Housing Complexes Ecologically Sustainable through Active Participation of Organized Groups**

In 1995, an "Ecological Housing" pilot project was put into practice in Carrillos Bajo, a neighbourhood of Poás, Alajuela, Costa Rica, with the objectives to initiate a process of change in the conceptualization and practice of urbanization for the low-income sector, focused on achieving environmental sustainability and to upgrade the living standards of its inhabitants. Traditionally, housing for the low-income sectors have been planned on a quantitative basis, not on a qualitative or environmentally-sound and sustainable one. The execution of this project involves the development of low-income housing complexes from an ecological and community integration perspective. This is, the designing and development of these complexes without changing the natural appearance of the environment, keeping as many green natural areas as possible, taking the community as a whole not as individuals, use of low-energy and water consumption services. The pilot project has proven to increase living conditions, as well as, among other to: (1) reduce infrastructure costs 40%; (2) reduce paved areas in 35%, thus augmenting green common-areas; (3) reduction in the use of imported building materials, (4) 20% estimated reduction in water consumption; (5) 15% cost decreased in housing costs; (6) minimal environmental impact due to waste management programs; and (7) to establish an organized community, aware of their responsibility of fostering their prosperity.

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### **514. Participative Communal Diagnostic, the Rural Communities of Costa Rica**

In May 1994, the Government of Costa Rica began the Rural Development Program. As part of this program, Participative Communal Diagnostic Workshops have been carried-out in four rural communities with the aim to solve, basic problems regarding their living conditions. These workshops, through auto-analysis, have allowed these communities to identify, among other, organizational models, common interests, leaders and a viable sustainable development project for each community. This process has had significant participation of both genders of all ages. The principal needs of these communities deal with lack of housing, basic infrastructure (water, electricity, sewage), health care, education and roads, among other. The people are specially concerned about commercialization of their products, as well as in reducing unemployment.

*Contact: Programa de Desarrollo Rural del Gobierno de Costa Rica. Tel: 283-1256 Fax: 283-1252;*

### **515. Housing Promoter Foundation**

The Foundation for the Promotion of Housing (FUPROVI), the National Commission for Emergencies, the Agricultural Committee of Limón (affected community association) and the Institute for Social Aid worked together in the rehabilitation of 257 houses in the city of Limón, Costa Rica after the 21 april, 1991 earthquake. The reconstruction works were undertaken from September 1991 to January 1992 through a Self Help program and the application of a new building technology for wooden homes. After the earthquake the houses were inspected to diagnose the damages caused, repairs needed and financial costs. Credits were given to the affected families, application of the new construction technology training was imparted, certain materials from the damaged homes were reused and the construction work was done by the community themselves. Benefits obtained were: (1) Capacity building in new construction techniques, (2) 257 homes were rehabilitated and even upgraded, (3) 26 % reduction in dwelling cost, (4) social integration of the community as a whole, and (5) reduced reconstruction timing.

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## **CUBA**

### **290. A Nation-Wide Low-Cost Housing Program in Cuba**

In 1991 more than 85% of Cuba's foreign relationships were cancelled. As a result the housing construction sector entered a deep crisis. In 1992 the National Institute on Housing (INV) launched a new low-cost housing program moving from the previously state centralized framework based on strong import dependence. Since the introduction of the new program 54.595 housing units have been built and 32.500 low-cost houses are now under construction all across the country. More than 30.000 new jobs have been created at workshops, local industries and building sites. 20% of them are posted by women.

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### **291. The Bicycle: An Alternative Means of Transportation in Havana City, Cuba**

By 1990, Bus transportation in Havana City, Cuba, represented 85% of all trips made, the remaining 25% were carried-out by private cars, taxis, launches and trains. Due to disintegration of the Soviet Union and subsequent significantly supply reduction of vehicles, fuel, repair parts, etc., to other socialist countries, the Cuban Urban Transportation Service fell in its worst crises. Vehicle movements fell to 50%. People's mobility was made difficult causing great distress due to among other, long waiting lines at bus stops and increases of late arrival or absentees to work. This forced the government to seek economic, accessible and rapid alternatives of transportation. In the mid-1990, bicycles were introduced as a means of transportation in Havana City and

by 1995 they are used by 20% of the people, i.e., 35% of the City's demand for mobility. Benefits include: (1) pollution is estimated to have reduced in about one-third since 1992, (2) accidents due to traffic have dropped in 2/3 since 1992, (3) there has been a reduction in fuel consumption and, (4) a national bicycle industry and service facilities have developed creating thousands of jobs. Facilities for buying, repairing, parking and transit law modifications have stimulated people to choose this new means of transportation. This project is continuously reviewed and modified according to the difficulties and new situations encountered.

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## **292. Management of the Settlements System, Cuba**

In the late 50's, half the Cuban population was found in the 12 mayor cities. Havana being the capital, offered the highest levels of services, infrastructure and living conditions in general. This attracted migration of people from rural settlements in search of better living conditions. Day after day the migration of people became a mayor problem for the city. The revolution project through a settlement management program decentralized the big city offering better economic and social possibilities of developing in the other cities, as well as, better housing, services and communications between towns and cities, making it more attractive to remain in their towns and, also allowing a more equal opportunity to fully develop their personal and collective potentialities. This national project has been successful in giving the people better overall living conditions and, it is under constant adjustments as the nation's circumstances change.

*Contact: Dr. Arch. Sergio Baroni, Institute of Physical Planning, Ministry of Economy and Planning, Havana*

## **293. The Architect of the Community: A Participative Designing Method, Cuba**

Since 1990, Cuba faces a critical economic situation mainly due to the disintegration of the Soviet Union and subsequent significantly reduction of economic and other assistance to other socialist countries. The shortage of construction materials and paralysation of the State housing programs promoted self-help dwelling and the development of local production of materials. The people's self-help initiative usually resulted in uncompleted or inadequate construction works that not necessarily solved their problems, but created others because of lack of technical assistance and knowledge. Between 1991 and 1994, a group of architects adopted an Argentinean method, of participative designing in order to assist people with their housing needs and problems. Between May 1994 and November 1995, 18 Community Architect groups have been working throughout the country. They have successfully assisted 2,226 families, decreasing the pressure upon local authorities to solve housing problems.

*Contact: Arch. Selma Diaz, Arch. Leonor Madruzo, NGO Habitat Cuba*

## **294. Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation and Reconstruction in Cuba**

This case-study describes the development, organization and achievements of the Civil Defense System (CDS) for disaster preparedness, mitigation and reconstruction in Cuba. Although natural disasters have long caused the lost of human lives, damages to human settlements and plantations, before 1960 there were no specific organizations or agencies for disasters preparedness in the country. Today, disaster preparedness is the responsibility of the CDS, created in 1962, which is widely represented throughout the country and has the participation of government, scientific, educational and community based organizations. As a result of these efforts, human casualties caused by hurricanes (which have a frequency of 1.25 per year) have decreased 50% between the 1940s-1950s and present time.

*Contact: Colonel Jorge Peguero & Tte. Colonel Emilia Fors, National Civil Defense Organization, Tel: 537-79-0404/22-1584*

## **ECUADOR**

### **108. Community Participation in the Management of Water and the Environment, Quito, Ecuador**

This project, a collaboration between NGOs, the local community and UNVs, addresses issues around water resource management, environmental education and the formation of women's self-help groups. (Habitat International Coalition/UNDP Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment project) [Document to be translated into English].

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## HONDURAS

### **153. Urban Sanitation and Education Loan Programme, The Cooperative Housing Foundation, Honduras**

This programme, which began in 1992 with initial funding from UNICEF and USAID, provides small loans to poor peri-urban households to cover the costs of installing basic sanitation services and water storage tanks. The Co-operative Housing Foundation (CHF) provides financing, training and supervision of the implementing NGOs. Loans vary between US\$ 370-635 and the interest charged (used to cover administration costs) is close to the local market rate of 24%. The repayment period ranges from 3-5 years. In addition, the local implementing NGO charges a 6% administration fee. Monthly household repayments are between US\$ 12-21. The beneficiary makes monthly repayments to the NGO (principal amount + 24% interest + 6% administration charge), and the NGO in turn pays the Revolving Loan Fund of the CHF on a quarterly basis (principal amount + 17% interest). The beneficiaries are involved in the planning and implementation of the project, and households can choose the sanitation/water disposal system that best suits their needs and economic capabilities. Prior to receiving the loan, each beneficiary attends mandatory discussions on hygiene and the proper maintenance of the sanitation improvement. In addition, NGOs provide a minimum of 6 home visits to reinforce the hygiene and sanitation maintenance lessons learnt. To date, 1,873 sanitary improvements have been completed, benefiting 10,665 individuals. 42 NGO personnel have been trained to administer the programme, and jobs for local residents have been created (health promoters, masons, construction workers).

*Contact: Theresa Kilbane, Country Director, CHF/Honduras, 5th Floor, Edif. Palmira, Col. Palmira Tegucigalpa. Tel: 504-315276. Fax: 504-315282*

## MEXICO

### **55. Mutual Savings and Credit Fund for Land Purchase, CENVI, Mexico City, Mexico**

In 1988, CENVI, a Mexican NGO made up of professionals working with social organisations in Mexico City, formulated a pilot project of saving towards the acquisition of land in the Los Angeles barrio, Guerrero colony. The aim of the project was to support the housing co-operative of Guerrero in acquiring fifty homes. The co-operative bought land with funds mobilised from the 106 families wishing to purchase land. Several options are provided for re-payment and it is understood that the success of the co-operative rests with re-payment of loans. Since mobilising funds, the project has assisted in the purchase of 2 plots with a total of 3500m<sup>2</sup> providing land to 100 families.

*Contact: Luis J. Castro, Director General de Desarrollo Urbano, SEDESOL, Mexico City. Fax: 52 5 515 8384*

### **110. Microplanta dual de recuperacion de recursos en desechos, Naucalpan, Mexico**

Treatment of liquid waste project. (Habitat International Coalition/UNDP Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment project) [Document to be translated into English]

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### **244. Housing in Azcapotzalco, Mexico City, Mexico**

This case-study describes the creation, activities and achievements of Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI), a nonprofit ecumenical christian organization that provides support -- through tax-deductible donations, no-interest loans and volunteer labour -- to build or renovate simple, decent houses for the inadequately sheltered. Construction is a partnership venture between volunteers and future owners. Atzacapotzalco Habitat (located on the periphery of Mexico City), an affiliate to HFHI, is used as an example of the activities of this organization. By 31 December 1994, 106 houses had been built in four communities in Atzacapotzalco. Those houses were designed with the possibility of earthquakes in mind.

*Contact: Mr. Xavier Cortes Rocha, M. Arch, Chair of El Habitat-La UNAM Programme, Fax:5-616-1773*

### **480. Urban Plans for Development of Medium Cities and Methodology Review. The Case Study of Michoacán, Mexico**

An Urban Planning and Development Program for Medium Cities was put into practice in the State of Michoacán, México with the intension of promoting traditional methodologies of urban planning and development. This is, use of non imported methods originated locally with a cultural background, that rely on local technologies and locally available resources. Unfortunately these traditional methods had not been documented, so a technical team researched into these methodologies, documented them and applied them in 64 cases throughout the State. The use of this methodology has proven to be more cost and time effective, it has created local expertise and it has had greater acceptance among the different sectors of society. The program has accomplished: (1) 762 dictums of land use, (2) 862 neighbourhood dictums, (3) regulation of 30 irregular settlements, (4) deed of more than 3.5 million square kilometres of land from the State, and (5) it has provided legal, technical and administrative advise to 160

social organizations.

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#### **481. Integral Planning (Urban - Regional) for the "Irrigation District No. 25" at the Río Grande Lower Valley, Northeast of Matamoros City, Tamaulipas, Mexico;**

The development of irrigation lands in the southern bank of the Río Grande, in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, started in 1936 with the objective of controlling the floods generated by the overflow of the river. The establishment of these irrigation lands promoted the planning and development of human settlements. Urban centers were established with basic infrastructure (i.e., safe water supply, sewage and electricity) and services (i.e., hospitals, schools and recreational centers). To date, this area has become one of "Mexico's granaries" and one of the most prosperous state regions. All this thanks to the support and participation of men and women of the region, making them proprietaries of their homes and agricultural lands, thus eradicating the feeling of exploitation and dependency.

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#### **482. Human Resources Training for Urban Planning at Undergraduate Level**

In Mexico, the demand for researchers and professionals in urban planning is in expanse due to the need to control rapid urban growth and solve the problems related to it. Improvisation of solutions must be reduced as more professionals collaborate to solve urban problems with practical and agile training and with greater involvement of the affected population. Presently, these professionals represent less than 5% of the population. The "practice" consists of the introduction of urban planning and development programs in the undergraduate studies of architecture. Since its introduction in the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), the following have resulted: (1) 11 undergraduate generations and 70 graduate students have received this sort of training, (2) seminars, forums, lectures, exhibitions have been carried-out for greater integration of the students to the problematic, (3) books and articles in specialized magazines have been printed and (4) research projects linked to teaching programs implemented. The consequences of this practical training project is that 99.8% of the graduates work has been for the private and public sectors, as well as, for the academic.

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## **NICARAGUA**

#### **58. Productive Home-Communities and Local Development, Managua, Nicaragua**

The "René Cisneros" neighbourhood of Managua was vastly underdeveloped: 70% of the economically-active population were under- or unemployed; 80% of families lived below the poverty line; day-care services met less than 20% of the demand; there were no community organisations; and the population was organised in politically opposed groups. There was no common support for job creation, income-generation, housing, infrastructure or social service schemes. With the help external donors (UNDP, European Community and Sweden), the Nicaraguan Institute for Municipal Development (INIFOM), in conjunction with the Centre for Promotion of Local Development (CEPRODEL) worked with the community to create ACUP (Association of Productive Urban Community). ACUP was to become the focus of community development; it focused on developing a participatory and sustainable development process. In order to foster the existing and potential economic activities of the neighbourhood, ACUP concentrated on improving quality of life in three areas: employment and income generation; housing and infrastructure improvement; and social services provision. A revolving fund of US\$ 130,000 was established, providing loans for productive activities and housing improvement. The ACUP is also responsible for the provision of community services and other activities for improving community services. The fund has led to improvements in René Cisneros neighbourhood: permanent jobs have been created, the number of families living below the poverty line has decreased, houses have been constructed with support from the fund and there are plans to provide wells, latrines, sewage systems, health and day-care centres, schools and recreation facilities in the next year.

Contact: Productive Home-Communities and Local Development, Managua or Hugo Ruibal, UNDP/Habitat Advisor, Nicaragua 505 266-9893

#### **551. Urban Land Tenure Legislation Process of Neighbourhoods in the V and VI Districts in Managua, Nicaragua**

This project promotes the process of land tenure of seven urban neighbourhoods within the context of the "Women, Habitat and Environment in the Consolidation of the Neighbourhoods of the City of Managua" program (June 1994 - June 1996). Habitat (an NGO) focuses its efforts on fortifying community organization and giving them legal, financial and technical support in the processes of negotiations with the authorities in the certification of 3,362 lots, benefitting 21,000 people. After the first year of

implementation, 345 titles are being negotiated.

*Contact: Ninette Morales Ortega, Directoru HABITAR, Managua, Nicaragua;*

### **552. Order, Urban Development and Rehabilitation of "El Castillo," Río San Juan, Nicaragua**

The Foundation for the Promotion of Integrated Rural Development (FORJEMOS) in collaboration with NGOs, the Municipal authorities of "El Castillo," Río San Juan, Nicaragua, Spanish NGOs ("Solidaridad Internacional-Fundación Española para la Cooperación" and "ACSUR-Las Segovias") designed a pilot project based on the Investment Plan and the Urban Development Regulation, aimed at promoting integral rural development of Río San Juan District. After its first three years of implementation the project has: (1) carried-out spacial planning of the area, (2) restoration and construction of an important cultural site and civic centers, (3) rehabilitation of 149 houses and construction of 25 new ones, benefitting 88.5% of the initial population (1992), (4) road rehabilitation, and (5) provision of basic services. The upgrading of this village has brought indirect benefits, such as private investment in the establishment of restaurants, a hotel, and availability to aquatic transportation. A total investment of US\$ 1,243,024.38 has been put into this project, of these, 32.7% were designated to housing and the rest to public and social services, and infrastructure.

*Contact: Fundación de Promoción del Desarrollo Urbano Rural Integral (FORJEMOS), Managua, Nicaragua;*

## **PARAGUAY**

### **31. Villa Madrid: Mutual Aid Social Housing Construction Project, Municipality of Limpio, Paraguay**

The National Council for Housing (CONAVI), the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECI) and the *Sociedad Salesiana del Paraguay* (a local NGO), initiated a pilot-project (1992-1994) for self-help construction of serviced homes was carried out. The Villa Madrid project is a pilot-project within the national housing policy. The upgrading of settlements meant that low-income residents could move from homes threatened by flood and overrun by municipal waste to high, well-ventilated land. Special attention was given to the environment and educational programmes were set up to sensitise communities to the importance of permanent reforestation and the cultivation of plants and food. The upgrading of the settlement also led to improvements in health, education and employment levels.

*Contact: National Council for Housing (CONAVI), Independencia Nacional No. 909, Asuncion, Paraguay, Tel: 595-21-442323, Fax:595-21-442429*

## **URUGUAY**

### **87. Cooperative Housing Initiative and Inner City Rehabilitation in Montevideo, Uruguay**

This practice describes the development, activities and achievements of the Cooperative Centre of Uruguay and of the Unified Federation of Housing Cooperatives through Mutual Help in Uruguay. Since 1966, when the first three cooperatives were established in Uruguay, to 1995, more than 12,000 houses have been built (180 cooperatives) and more than 10,000 are under construction (26 cooperatives) throughout the country. The cooperative movement is made up of popular self-managed enterprises based on contribution of labour by families and direct administration of housing and urban development projects.

*Contact: Daniel Chavez, Technical Officer, FUCVAM, Eduardo V. Haedo, 2219, 11200 Montevideo. Tel: 598 2 48 42 98. Fax: 598 2 41 98 74. EM: fucvam@chasque.apc.org OR Ms. Rosario Fossati, Municipality of Montevideo, Department of Planning, AV. 18 de Julio Montevideo, Uruguay*

## **VENEZUELA**

### **157. National System of Technical Assistance (SNAT), Venezuela**

In 1990 Venezuela changed its housing policy and law. As a result the National Housing Board of Venezuela started developing a system geared towards helping the low-income families to get organized in housing cooperatives in order to self-manage their housing problems. The system offers an integrated network coordinating the most significant housing factors and actors of the private and public sectors. The strategy facilitates the possibility of setting up technical intermediary housing associations that provide a continuous exchange of information in the legal, technical, financial and administrative areas, assisting neighbourhood communities in meeting their housing needs. So far 110 Housing Communities and 26 Technical Housing Intermediaries have

been registered. The Program is still in its trial stage and its results in terms of how many housing problems have been solved with the help of the SNAT cannot yet be assessed.

[Document to be translated into English]

*Contact: Leandro De Quintana Uranga, Presidencia, Torre Oeste, Mezzanina 1, Parque Central, Caracas.  
Tel: 5751354, 5724532. Fax: 02-5717967*

### **158. Association for the Urban and Environmental Development of the Catuche Ravine (Catuche Association), Venezuela**

From 1958 onwards the Catuche river banks, northwest from Caracas city, had been occupied by city squatters resulting in an informal settlement of 10.000 people lacking all basic urban infrastructure services. In 1993 the Catuche community, concerned with the health and sanitation problems generated by the contaminated river waters, rallied together. In 1994 the Catuche Association was set up and in partnership with a local municipality drafted a detailed preliminary plan on the pollution control and urban development of the nine neighbourhoods allocated along the Catuche ravine. With the financial support of its public partner the Association started works on the topographical control of the river and channelling of the rain waters descending from the mountain above. They also built their first three communal public centres. All the works were undertaken by the directly affected Catuche dwellers. That has helped with securing building standards creating at the same time a feeling of solidarity among the settlers. To consolidate the preliminary plan the Catuche Association has approached new public and international partners like UNDP, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Family Planning.

[Document to be translated into English]

*Contact: Leandro De Quintana Uranga, Presidencia, Torre Oeste, Mezzanina 1, Parque Central, Caracas.  
Tel: 5751354, 5724532. Fax: 02-5717967*

### **181. Mobile Clinics Programme in Maracaibo, Venezuela**

In September 1993, the Mobile Clinics Program was created to provide direct health and sanitation assistance to marginal suburban communities in Maracaibo, the second largest city in Venezuela. The program is based on the idea that health is achieved not only by curing diseases, but specially by preventing them. Diseases are a result of a series of factors ranging from lack of basic services, clean water, proper waste disposal to education and public awareness. Mobile Units, a bus type vehicle accommodated as a thoroughly equipped medical or odontological office to give curative and educational attention, are used to reach these marginal communities. In 1994, one Pilot Medical Mobile Unit attended five Maracaibo neighbourhoods, covering 25,000 people. As of September 1995 three additional Medical and one Odontological Units assisted another 75,000 people: 5956 adult, 12,219 paediatric, 630 prenatal, 16,664 nutritional and 1255 odontological cases. In addition 90,587 people were given educational assistance. Over 5000 people benefitted from direct action and education concerning sanitation in the Cujicito landfill and 2678 people benefitted from direct action by the planimetric survey of the San Antonio de Los Caños neighbourhood. The program was expected to grow by the end of 1995 providing assistance to 150,000 people, and plans to expand for 1996 are envisioned. The success of the program relies on the close integration of the work team (doctors, nurses, nutritionists, social workers and paramedics) with the people and their habitat, and of the people's understanding of their responsibility of being part of the solution to their problems.

*Contact: Otton Fernandez, Programme Co-ordinator, Calle 77 (5 de Julio, entre Av.13 y 13A, Edificio Yeppas, Local 2, Maracaibo 4005, Estado Zulia. Tel/Fax: 58-61-978983*

### **182. Self-Management in Popular Housing and Habitat, Venezuela**

Venezuela has non-regulated low-income urban settlements concentrated in areas semi-incorporated to the general city-planning scheme, called "barrios." They represent 65% (nearly 8.5 million people) of the urban population, and are the main constructors of their own houses, a task they economically cannot fulfil successfully. In 1976, the Foundation for Popular Housing, an NGO, began the design of a model to contribute to solve the housing and habitat problem of low-income families. This model promotes the formation of civil associations that offer financial and technical assistance to these families, but also promotes community action to strengthen the capacities of the people to overcome the "learning to do" and to attain the "learning to be." Since 1979, this model has directly benefitted 1,826 families and indirectly it has provided jobs to 1,282 people. In 1990, a housing policy law was put into effect setting the ground for mass implementation of this model. It was estimated that three million solutions would be accomplished in a period of 15 years.

*Contact: Jacobo Rubinstein, Fundacion de la Vivienda Popular, PO Box 6756, Caracas 1060. Tel: 02-9521786. Fax: 02-9532226*

MIDDLE EAST



## Best Practices

January 18, 1996

The following list of Best Practices from the Middle East is under evaluation for formal presentation at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul. These cases are offered by externals, other United Nations Agencies or National Committees for Habitat II:

### EGYPT

#### **20. The Small and Micro Enterprises Project, Alexandria Businessmen's Association, Egypt**

The small and micro enterprise sector (SME) plays a dynamic role in the Egyptian economy. After study by an international donor agency, it was realised that the productivity of the SME was hampered by lack of access to formal credit and excessive collateral requirements. A SME project was designed to leverage funds and increase productivity of SMEs nation-wide. The Alexandria Businessmen's Association (ABA) developed the SME project to provide credit and remove regulatory constraints inhibiting growth in the SME sector. The target group of the project were men. In 1993, the ABA realised they were missing half of their potential market -- women. Statistics related to the SME project were disaggregated by sex and training and technical courses were offered based on the different gender roles of men and women. The availability of ABA loans to women marked a dramatic difference in the lives of men and women involved in the project. Loans were offered to women on the same terms as men. This led to an increase in female entrepreneurs and also to increases in employment, overall production and wages for both men and women in Alexandria City. *Contact: Mr. Mounir Neamatalla, UMP, 3B Bahgat Ali St., Zamalek, Cairo. Tel: 202 341879. Fax: 202 3413331.*

#### **120. Urban Community Development for the Resettlement Area of Ein Helwan, Cairo, Egypt**

As a result of the earthquake that hit Egypt in 1993, 2,800 families from slum and squatter areas were resettled in Ein Helwan. In terms of a 1993 agreement signed by UNICEF and the Integrated Care Society, a pilot community development project to improve the living conditions of the resettled through community participation and training was implemented. An assessment of the area revealed four common concerns: social and psychological problems had resulted from the community's uprootment from its original social context and the loss of their social security network; most of the resettled had worked in the informal sector and, by moving away, had lost their source of income and access to traditional job markets; 50% of the population was illiterate and the school drop-out rate was 30%; and 13.7% of the community suffered from health problems. To address these problems, a number of steps were taken. Neighbourhood committees were formed to discuss problems and find solutions; neighbourhood elected leaders consulted with government department officials in district committees. Women's programmes included: female representation on all committees, vocational training in non-stereotypical skills (for example, plumbing), the extension of credit facilities for small-scale economic activities, regular seminars on legal rights and the establishment of a women's cultural centre. Advice was given on basic health, family planning, nutrition and first aid training. Literacy classes for women and school drop-outs were held. An environmental programme encouraged keeping the area clean and green. Sustainability is ensured through: community participation in planning and implementation stages, neighbourhood committees that lobby for community needs and the institutionalization of communication channels between the community and government officials through district committee meetings. Financial sustainability is encouraged through community contributions, which currently constitutes 20 percent. *Contact: Ms Iman Bibars, Programme Officer, UNICEF, 8 Adnan Sidki St, Dokki, Cairo. Tel: 202-3499154/700815. Fax: 202-3605664.*

#### **260. Tora Rehabilitation Project, Egypt**

*Contact: A.S.F. with E.Q.I., 18 El Mansour Mohamed St., Zamalek, Cairo. Tel: 202 340 1924/ 341 3296.*

#### **332. Strategic Regional Information Network, Egypt**

*Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.*

#### **333. Upgrading El-Nahda Community after the Resettlement of Earthquake Homeless Families, Egypt**

*Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.*

**334. The National Project for Building Upper Egypt Flooded Villages, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**335. The National Project for the Construction of a Hundred Schools as a Contribution of the Egyptian Citizens facing the 1992 Earthquake Catastrophy (sic), Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**336. The Settlement Project for Bedouins in the Northern Coast of Sinai, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**337. Sustainable Ismailia, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**338. Naseriya Upgrading Project in Aswan City, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**339. Upgrading Informal Areas in Ismailia, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**340. Upgrading Zawia Hamra and Sharabia, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**341. Atmida Village Comprehensive Development, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**342. Development, Complete Care and Illiteracy Project for Children in Villages, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**343. Complete Convoys and their role in Local Communities Development and Upgrading, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**344. Nasser Social Bank Project for Moslems Treasury in the Village of Tafahma in Dakahleya, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**345. Local Development Project in El-Ebageya, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

**346. Camps for Youth Employment in Desert Remote Areas in Wadi El Natrun, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

### **347. Upgrading of El-Mounira, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

### **348. Local Communities Development, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

### **349. National Project of Improving Egyptian Villages, Egypt**

Contact: Eng. Wasfi Mubasher, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing & Utilities, Egyptian National Committee for Habitat II. Fax: 202 354 5666.

## **DJIBOUTI**

### **390. Amelioration de la Vie des Habitants des Anciens Quartiers de la Capitale, Djibouti**

Contact: Mr. Abdallah Youssouf, Chef du Service des Domaines, Ministre des Travaux Publics de L'Urbanisme et du Logement, BP 11, Djibouti. Tel: 253 350 846. Fax: 253 356 421.

## **IRAN**

### **23. Municipality of Tehran, Iran**

Tehran, by its own admission, is one of the most polluted cities in the world. The Municipality has undertaken several initiatives to improve physical infrastructure and management of urban transport operations. The strategy centres on the reduction of carbon monoxide emissions. Tehran Municipality will convert 1500 diesel fuelled buses to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). The Municipality also enforces a mandatory emissions inspection and control program for motor vehicles permitted to enter the city's Restricted Traffic Zone (RTZ). The RTZ was established in 1983 to reduce traffic in the city centre. Lanes have been specifically designated for buses. As a result, urban bus services, including ridership and average trip time, have increased in the last three years by thirty-five percent. A Park and Ride facility with a capacity of 200 cars has also increased bus ridership. The air pollution problem has put the development of green space on the list of priorities for Tehran. Since 1989, the green space per person has increased from 2.5m<sup>2</sup> to 10m<sup>2</sup> in 1993. Contact: Air Quality Control Company, Municipality of Tehran. Fax: 98 21 865180.

## **IRAQ**

### **255. Resettlement in Northern Iraq**

Contact: V. Wahlroos, Deputy UN Coordinator in Iraq, Canal Hotel, Baghdad. Tel: 1 212 963 3010. Fax: 1 212 963 3009.

## **JORDAN**

### **50. East Wahdat Upgrading Site Project, Amman, Jordan**

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDC) of Jordan is in the process of restructuring the Housing Sector. It intends to improve the productivity of the public sector, promote the operational role of the private sector, rationalise subsidies for the housing sector and upgrade infrastructure and basic services for the poor. The restructuring of the Housing Sector has been ongoing since 1990. Contact: Mr. Yousef Hiasat, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Box 927198, Amman. Fax: 962 6 628 938.

### **213. Planning and Participatory Strategies for Sustainable Development and Capacity Building Approach in Aqaba, Jordan**

In Aqaba, as part of a study on Sustainable Improvement Strategies, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDC) team conducted a community assessment to identify linkages among community cooperation, public administration and management and effective use of open space. The assessment highlighted the role of open spaces in structuring cooperative arrangements among individual residents, community groups and public officials. Training workshops were used to introduce new concepts such as gender planning, needs assessment, team approaches and community outreach to local

officials and organizations. Working groups created a cooperative framework for municipal government, NGOs and community leaders to plan and manage ongoing environmental improvement. *Contact: Mrs. Hidaya Khairi, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Box 927198, Amman. Fax: 962 6 817786.*

#### **487. Housing and Urban Sector Reform, Jordan**

*Contact: Mr. Yousef Hiasat, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Box 927196, Amman. Fax: 962 6 628 938.*

### **LEBANON**

#### **190. Urban Planning and the Reconstruction of a War-Torn City Centre, Beirut, Lebanon**

After fifteen years of war, the Central District of Beirut in 1990 was a site of devastation. Most buildings and infrastructure were destroyed, tens of thousands of squatters were living in the area, the sea front had been turned into a garbage dump, property ownership and tenancy laws were confused, and there was a lack of financial resources for reconstruction. Legislation ratified in 1991 allowed for the creation of joint-stock companies, consisting of investors, landlords and tenants, to oversee the reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas afflicted by war. SOLIDERE, the Lebanese Company for the Development and Reconstruction of Beirut Central District, was incorporated in 1994: its shareholders, investors and former holders of property rights in the city centre, raised US\$1.8 billion in capital, making Solidere the largest private company in the Middle East. By making thousands of people with individual property rights in the area shareholders in the company, Solidere ensured comprehensive, rather than piecemeal, participation in the reconstruction process. Solidere has launched a number of projects: infrastructure works are underway; the polluted seafront is being treated and transformed into a recreational area; urban archaeologists are unearthing Beirut's 6,000-year-old history; thousands of squatters have been relocated. At the peak of its reconstruction work, 5,000 jobs will be directly created by the company. Solidere works in partnership with the Lebanese government, the latter having representation on the company's board of directors. The challenges involved in the reconstruction process have also had the effect of revitalizing and modernizing Lebanese urban legislation, which was dormant throughout the war years. *Contact: Mr Ahmed Jaroudi or Dr Ramez Maluf, Solidere, Riad Al Solh Street, Beirut. Tel: 961-1-646120. Fax: 961-1-646124.*

### **MOROCCO**

#### **480. Shelter Upgrading in Agadir, Morocco**

*Contact: Erna Kerst, Housing Officer, 137, Ave. Allal Ben Abdallah, B.P. 120, Rabat. Tel: 212 7 762 265. Fax: 212 7 707 930.*

### **PALESTINE**

#### **256. Palestinian Housing Council**

*Contact: Palestinian Housing Council, 9 Ali Bin Abu Taleb St., Jerusalem, P.O. Box 17128. Tel: 02 271666. Fax: 02 271357.*

### **SAUDI ARABIA**

#### **32. Improving the Living Environment for Low-Income Households in Saudi Arabia**

Faced with an enormous influx of rural and desert peoples into urban areas and the resultant proliferation of squatter settlements and unplanned houses, the Saudi Government initiated a massive low-income housing programme. Two projects were key to its success. First the Free Land Plots project provided land grants ranging from 400 to 900 square metres each. In the Riyadh suburb of Oreijah, for example, 30,000 families received free plots. The second key factor was the Real Estate Development Fund's (REDF) extension of Easy Term and Interest-Free Loans to Saudi citizens who owned land plots. In the last 20 years, the REDF gave citizens 425,000 loans with which 510,000 residential units were built at a cost of SR.105,646 billion. Loans were concurrently given to Saudi investors to build housing compounds with no less than six units each. A total of 2,485 investment loans created 29,500 such units at a cost of SR. 5,170 million. *Contact: M.A. Al-Hammad, Director-General, Arab Urban Development Institute, Box 6892, Riyadh. Tel: 4418180. Fax: 441 8235.*

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### **12. Integrated Urban Management, Municipality of Dubai, Dubai, UAE**

In combining rapid urbanisation with economic diversification, the Municipality of Dubai has developed a highly responsive and efficient urban management reform process. The municipal structure was designed in the 1950s for a population of approximately 50,000; currently, it serves the needs of a 1994 population of 700,000. In a bottom-up approach, the Municipality has integrated structural change with administrative improvements, including a system of delegation of authority, human resource development and the introduction of a legal framework. Serving a 'city-state' and incorporating a wide range of multisectoral activities, the Dubai Municipality provides an adaptable model for cities which are assuming an expanded role in the delivery of urban services through decentralisation. *Contact: Obaid Al-Shamsi, Municipality of Dubai, Box , Dubai. Tel: 971 4 Fax: 971 4 221 319.*

## YEMEN

### **116. Development and Upgrading of North-Western Dhoran District, Thammar Governorate, Yemen**

The goal of this project was the rehabilitation of North-Western Dhoran District, a remote area that was devastated by an earthquake in 1982. The area has a population of 40,000 distributed through 83 villages; the overall illiteracy rate is 87%, while among women it is 97%. The project was a collaborative effort between the local community, local authorities, the State and international organizations. The first stage of the project involved the building of 330 earthquake-resistant houses using a self-help method of construction. Home-owner beneficiaries contributed 27.5% of the cost of construction, while UNCDF (UN Capital Development Fund) contributed 48.5% and the State 24%. The second stage entailed the construction of 77 km of roads and 12 schools and staff housing. The impact of this project included: the training of local citizens in modern, earthquake-resistant construction techniques; creation of short-term employment opportunities, for both women and men, through the use of local contractors and labourers; the fostering of a sense of belonging to the area, thereby reducing migration to urban centres; female enrolment at school rose from 5% to 10%; improved road communication to other centres enhanced the marketing of agricultural produce; the promotion of co-ordination between Ministries. *Contact: Minister Ali Hameed Sharaf, Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Development, Box 1445, Sana'a. Tel: 9671-215612. Fax: 9671-215613.*

### **257. Institutional and Human Resource Development, Yemen**

*Contact: Ahmed Ghaleb, Shara'a As-Sit'in, P O Box 692 Sana'a, Yemen*

### **258. Urban Development in Yemen**

*Contact: Eng.Munir Taha Own, Ex.Director General, Department of Housing*

### **259. Urban of Muzaik in Yemen**

*Contact: Eng.Munir Taha Own, Ex.Director General, Department of Housing*

**NORTH AMERICA**

## Best Practices

January 18, 1996

The following list of Best Practices from North America is under evaluation for formal presentation at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul. These cases are offered by externals, other United Nations Agencies or National Committees for Habitat II:

### CANADA

#### **2. Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, Canada**

Based on the concept of the sustainable community, Hamilton-Wentworth has developed new ways of doing 'business' with government. The framework for sustainable community was developed in 1990 and incorporated the various concerns, trends and issues facing Hamilton-Wentworth. Emphasis was placed on environmental, social and economic issues. Consensus by the community for its future was reached through various activities including: Town Hall Meetings, Focus Discussion Groups, Vision Working Groups, and Implementation Teams. Eventually dubbed *Vision 2020: The Sustainable Region*, this case study has led to long range planning and policy documents, including economic and transport strategies, which reflect the vision of the community of Hamilton-Wentworth. *Contact: Mr. Jim Thoms, Commissioner of Planning and Development, 119 King St. West, 14th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3V9. Fax: 1 905 546 4364.*

#### **7. Revitalizing Metro Toronto's Mainstreets: Long Branch Pilot Project, Canada**

The Long Branch Pilot Project was carried out as part of the reurbanization theme of Metro Toronto's Official Plan Reurbanization, aimed at reducing reliance on private vehicles, public servicing costs and the loss of natural resources, is achieved by directing new employment and housing to designated high-density, mixed-use "centres" and "corridors". The Long Branch Project (LBP) was part of the medium-density reurbanization "Metropolitan Mainstreets" programme. The pilot projects in the LBP street development programme were geared towards generating new forms of development which are supported by the local community, and which address a range of issues, including urban design, economic viability, the regulatory framework and opportunities for housing and employment. The Long Branch mainstreet is typical of older mainstreets, developed before the advent of the automobile. The LB mainstreet had been declining for a number of years and efforts at revitalizing its economic viability had failed as they tended to be piecemeal in focus and weak on implementation. The LBP, a collaborative effort between the local community, the City of Etobicoke and Metro Toronto, drew up an integrated action plan which identified challenges and opportunities relating to urban design, economic development and community organization. By using a six-phase approach to implementing the plan, the project managed to: revitalize an older commercial area, through new development and rehabilitating existing properties; involve local and regional governments, community-based organizations and the private sector; and bring about changes in by-laws and standards, the decision-making process, governance and partnerships. *Contact: Wayne Reeves, Project Co-ordinator, Policy Division, Metropolitan Toronto Planning Department, Station 1224, 22nd Floor, Metro Hall, 55 John St. Toronto, Ontario M5J 3C6 Tel: 416 392 9716 Fax: 416 392 3751.*

#### **57. The Eco-Tax Cometh: Leading Practices in Eco-Tax Reform Around the World, Canada**

A group of international experts was brought together to identify solutions to environmental problems that governments could afford. The group identified leading practices that governments could adopt to forge an environmentally responsible future. Some of these solutions include: using more polluter taxes and higher energy taxes while cutting income and labour taxes; discontinuing tax breaks and subsidies to the oil, gas, coal, and nuclear industries; discontinuing subsidies to unsustainable agriculture; using differential sales taxes with higher taxes on environmentally unfriendly products and technologies. *Contact: Alexander M. Gillies, 201 Waterloo Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3N 0S4. Tel: 204 488 0754. Fax: 204 774 1675.*

#### **100. Environmental Audit Protocol, Toronto Public Transit Commission, Canada**

The Toronto Transit Commission has a fleet of over 2,400 vehicles and is used by 1.2 million passengers daily. Prior to the introduction of its Environmental Audit Protocol, environmental management controls were used (eg for noise pollution), but the TTC had limited awareness of the specific environmental consequences associated with the transport industry (eg hydrocarbon contamination of sites due to poor fuelling practices). In 1993-94, the TTC undertook a through evaluation of its environmental management system by using an Environment Audit Protocol. The Protocol covers air emissions, water discharge, waste management, spills & emergency response, noise and vibration, land and site management. By setting performance standards for each branch and ensuring that monthly compliance reports are made to upper management, the

Protocol has increased eco-friendly standards. *Contact: Pamela McCombe, Assistant Manager, Corporate Compliance - Environment, Toronto Transit Commission, 1900 Yonge St, Toronto, Ontario M4S 1Z2. Tel: 416-3934229. Fax: 416-3978240*

### **101. Registry for Seniors Seeking Affordable Housing in Toronto, Canada**

In 1985, over 70 government-assisted housing agencies providing accommodation for seniors and low-income families operated in Metropolitan Toronto. The absence of a central housing registry meant that consumers had no overall picture of housing availability and had to apply to individual agencies; housing agencies, on the other hand, not having access to a central pool of applicants, often could not fill otherwise vacant units. At the initiative of housing funders, and after consultation with consumers, housing providers and community groups, it was agreed that the Seniors' Central Housing Registry should be established as a community-based agency to assist senior citizens, housing providers and funders. With the introduction of a central, automated housing registry, senior consumers can access housing availability information immediately and with one application can apply for any of the 300 buildings on offer in Metropolitan Toronto. Waiting lists are processed more quickly and the registry provides funders with more accurate information on the demand for social housing. *Contact: Anne Hertz, Director, Seniors' Central Housing Registry, 20 York Mills Road, 3rd Floor, North York, Ontario M2P 2C2. Tel: 416-3926125. Fax: 416-3977092.*

### **102. Business Re-design of the Social Services Division, Toronto, Canada**

As a result of the economic recession that hit Canada in 1989, the Metro Toronto economy has contracted drastically, with a permanent loss of 70,000 jobs. By December 1993, 10% of the working age population of Metro Toronto was on social assistance, with 66% of these on municipally-delivered General Welfare Assistance (GWA). Between 1989 and 1993, the total GWA caseload in Metro Toronto more than doubled from a monthly average of 39,000 in 1989 to 118,500 in 1993. Thus, due to a rising caseload volume and too much time spent on paper work, the Social Services Division was finding it difficult to meet its service mandate. Metro Toronto therefore decided to rethink and redesign its method of delivering social assistance. By automating its administrative system and focusing on rendering customers independent of financial assistance, the Social Services Division improved its social assistance service. Automation has helped eliminate time-consuming paperwork (eg time to screen and schedule initial application has been reduced by 69%) and free staff to help customers achieve independence from social assistance. Information about employment, education and training, voluntarism, etc are provided at the earliest possible point in the service to maximize customers' potential for financial independence. In addition, Metro Toronto works in partnership with consumers, community-based agencies and other government departments: for instance, Metro Toronto is the lead broker in a collaborative, provincial on-the-job training programme that has placed 13,000 people in training since 1993. *Contact: Heather MacVicar, General Manager, Community Services Department, Social Services Division, Employment & Training Services, 55 John St, Station 1123, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3C6. Tel: 416-3928052*

### **103. Metro Toronto's Changing Communities: Innovative Responses, Canada**

Metro Toronto is Canada's major immigrant reception centre. Toronto's racial minority population has risen from 3% of the overall population to 25% in 1995. By 2001, this figure is expected to rise to 50%. Metro Toronto, as the local government level primarily responsible for the provision of community services in Toronto, has decided to adopt a proactive approach in responding to the changing needs of the metropolis' increasingly diverse population and structural economic changes. The Metro government has an official Policy Statement on Ethno-Racial Access to Metropolitan Services which reaffirms commitment to ethno-racial and linguistic diversity. Changes in different divisions of the Community Services Department reflect this commitment. Ethno-specific agencies have been established in the Community Service Sector to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services for immigrants and refugees; in the Social Services Division, operational changes were effected to enable customers to receive service in their own neighbourhoods in their own languages; Childcare programmes have anti-racism policies, training for staff. Thus the Community Services Department aims to be flexible and responsive to Metro's changing demographics, accountable to Metro's residents and innovative in its efforts to promote partnerships and develop and deliver accessible services. *Contact: Hilda Birks, Corporate Planning Division, Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, 55 John St, Station 1060, 6th Floor, Metro Hall, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3C6. Tel: 416-3929716. Fax: 416-3923751.*

### **210. Co-operative Housing in Canada: A Model for Empowered Communities**

Co-operative housing first flourished in Canada in the early 70s, in response to public discontent with earlier government programmes that housed low-income tenants in large, government-owned developments. Co-op housing activists encouraged the National Government to support smaller scale mixed-income housing to be sponsored, built, owned and managed by community-based not-for-profit groups. There are now 200,000 people in all parts of Canada living in co-op housing and independent observers have identified co-operatives as the most cost-effective form of government-assisted housing in Canada.



Because a large proportion of lower-income co-op households are led by single parents, mostly women, many co-ops underwrite child care costs while members are serving the co-op. As a result women are full participants at all levels of the housing movement. In addition, all Canadian co-ops contain housing units and common areas that accommodate wheelchairs. Co-op members also have chosen to share their knowledge and experience internationally through global networking. *Contact: Jack Smugler, Senior Officer, International Relations, 700 Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0P7. Tel: 613 748 2468. Fax: 613 748 2302. E-Mail: jsmugler@web.apc.org.*

#### **214. Women's Perspectives Towards Housing and the Environment, Canada**

WoPHE addresses the social and economic dimensions of housing, such as access, health, safety and security, and employment networking. The initiative is rooted in the collective experiences of women working to improve housing and living conditions for themselves, their families and their communities. WoPHE's main objective is to empower women in the informal sector as agents of change in developing, securing and maintaining housing. This includes women whose first language is not English, newcomers to Canada, and women facing social and economic isolation/marginalization. Through WoPHE initiatives women are encouraged to play a stronger role in decision making in housing and community development. *Contact: Ms. Pamela Sayne, NAC Housing Committee/HIC, 2163 Queen Street East, C-7, Toronto, On. M4L 1J1. Tel: 1 416 699 2401;*

#### **234. Alternative Energy, Quebec, Canada**

*Contact: Abel Bosum, Chief, Ouje-Bougoumou Cree Nation, Headquarters Office, 207 Opemiska St., Ouje-Bougoumou, Quebec. G0W 3C0.*

#### **235. Ontario's Conservation, Canada**

*Contact: Jack Smugler, Senior Officer, International Relations, 700 Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0P7. Tel: 613 748 2468. Fax: 613 748 2302. E-Mail: jsmugler@web.apc.org.*

#### **236. Guelph, Ontario and Jinga, Uganda, Sister Cities Exchange, Canada**

*Contact: Jack Smugler, Senior Officer, International Relations, 700 Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0P7. Tel: 613 748 2468. Fax: 613 748 2302. E-Mail: jsmugler@web.apc.org.*

#### **237. Alternative Development Standards, Ottawa, Canada**

*Contact: Jack Smugler, Senior Officer, International Relations, 700 Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0P7. Tel: 613 748 2468. Fax: 613 748 2302. E-Mail: jsmugler@web.apc.org.*

#### **238. New Downtown Waterfront, Vancouver, Canada**

*Contact: Jack Smugler, Senior Officer, International Relations, 700 Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0P7. Tel: 613 748 2468. Fax: 613 748 2302. E-Mail: jsmugler@web.apc.org.*

#### **239. Urbanisme et habitation a Montreal, Canada**

*Contact: Ville de Montreal, Service de l'urbanisme et Service de l'habitation, 303, rue Notre-Dame Est, Montreal, Quebec. H2Y 3Y8.*

#### **241. Land Use Development Scenarios for the Rideau Canal Shoreline, Ontario, Canada**

*Contact: Larry B. Harder or Paula Neice, Ecogistics Ltd., 490 Dutton Drive, Ste. A1, Waterloo, Ontario. N2L 6H7. E-Mail: ecogistics@sctborg.uwaterloo.ca.*

### **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

#### **1. City of Chattanooga, USA**

In 1969, Chattanooga was the worst polluted city in America. In 1990, it was recognised as that country's best turn-around story. Chattanooga's success story is based on its commitment to sustainable community development that has emerged from a shared vision of what citizens want for the future and lessons from the past. Cleaning up of the air, rebuilding the economy and revitalising a city in decline prove that economic development and environmental leadership can be achieved simultaneously. Efforts by government, business, community organisations and citizens have resulted in cleaner air and a comprehensive, interrelated and strategic process for developing a sustainable community. *Contact: Ms. Geri Spring.*

*Coordinator, Neighbourhood Network, Chattanooga Hamilton County, 506 Broad St., Chattanooga TN 37402. Fax: 1 615 267 0015.*

#### **46. Don't Move, Improve, South Bronx, New York City, USA**

*Don't Move, Improve* is a community-owned and governed urban revitalisation project in the South Bronx, USA. Ongoing since 1977, *Don't Move, Improve* innovated a comprehensive community development model linking health, day care, economic, education, housing, environment, transport and capital development. Some achievements of the project include: raising or leveraging US\$100 million of investment in the community; rehabilitating or constructing over 2,5000 units of safe, affordable housing; technical and financial assistance to 1,500 cooperative home owners; energy conservation technology for over 8,000 housing units; providing education, skills training and job placement to community youth; assisting 125 small businesses with technical assistance and financial support; developing the South Bronx Community Health Project for paediatric and adolescent health care. The *Don't Move, Improve* community model has been replicated nationally in the USA as *Youthbuild*. *Contact: Ms. Jane Sweeney, Mega-Cities, Inc., 915 Broadway, Ste. 1601, NY, NY 10010. Tel: 1 212 979 7644. Fax: 1 212 979 7624.*

#### **47. IFE, Harlem, New York City, USA**

In 1966, the Workshop in Business Opportunities (WIBO) was created as a 16-week course with the aim of helping minority members develop economic power through entrepreneurship. All instruction, services, materials and facilities were provided free of charge. WIBO have been running entrepreneurial courses twice a year -- in the spring and fall -- since 1966. WIBO enrolls over 700 students each year; there are 4,500 graduates with an estimated 2,500 currently running businesses. *Contact: Ms. Jane Sweeney, Mega-Cities, Inc., 915 Broadway, Ste. 1601, NY, NY 10010. Tel: 1 212 979 7644. Fax: 1 212 979 7624.*

#### **48. West Harlem Environmental Action, New York City, USA**

The West Harlem Environmental Action (WHE ACT) was founded by two women in 1988 to fight the environmental harm that the North River Sewage Treatment Plant was causing to West Harlem. West Harlem endures two types of environmental stress: noxious odours from the North River Treatment Plant and heavy air pollution from the highways, commuter rail lines, and bus depots which converge at West Harlem. Placement of the treatment plant in West Harlem was a politically charged issue in the 1960s when the decision to build the plant was made. WHE ACT fought the issue and established an Environmental Benefits Programme (EBP) with US\$1.1 million in funding from New York City's Department of Environmental Protection. The EBP was successful in correcting numerous violations related to the running of the plant, including running the plant over capacity and unsafe emissions. An Advisory Committee was set up to run the EBP; the Committee developed a series of programs including environmental impact and risk assessments, community-based environmental education, development of 'green' businesses, and increases in green space. *Contact: Ms. Jane Sweeney, Mega-Cities, Inc., 915 Broadway, Ste. 1601, NY, NY 10010. Tel: 1 212 979 7644. Fax: 1 212 979 7624.*

#### **49. Cooper Square Committee, New York City, USA**

Cooper Square, located on the Lower East Side of New York City experiences a 3.1% vacancy rate, an insufficient supply of subsidised housing and a primarily pre-1900 housing stock. This combination has led to a housing crisis for low, moderate and middle income residents alike. The Cooper Square Committee, formed in 1971, developed an urban renewal plan with tenants as the beneficiaries, not victims, of urban renewal. The plan included the construction of about 600 units of new housing for low-, moderate- and middle-income households, and a community centre with a day-care centre, gym, swimming pool cultural and community space and a girl's club. The plan was also committed to the rehabilitation of 350 occupied units, 40 vacant tenement apartments, and 50 artists' lofts. *Contact: Ms. Jane Sweeney, Mega-Cities, Inc., 915 Broadway, Ste. 1601, NY, NY 10010. Tel: 1 212 979 7644. Fax: 1 212 979 7624.*

#### **89. EARTH WAVE! The Sustainable Communities Vision Center Network, Honolulu, Hawaii**

The essence of EARTH WAVE! is to create sustainable communities, and a sustainable world, through the alignment of a diversity of interests and values in a multi-cultural world. This challenge is being met through internet and World Wide Web (WWW) technologies. The sharing of information with these technologies allows for an exchange of opportunities and insights, the formulation of shared visions, and the development of strategies for implementing such visions. Community Vision Centers (i.e., local Internet nodes) facilitate the sharing of information by connecting the positive visions and action plans of communities throughout the nation and the world. *Contact: Mr. Christopher Hyde Belknap, 4218 Wai'alea Ave., Ste. 203, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816. Tel: 808 734 4499. Fax: 808 737 1086. EM: dsq@aloha.net.*

### **113. Jacksonville Community Council Inc., Florida, USA**

The Jacksonville Community Council Inc (JCCI), a community-based citizens' organization, in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, launched a project to monitor and improve the local quality of life. The quality-of-life model comprises education, the economy, public safety, health, the natural environment, the social environment, government/politics, recreation/culture, and mobility. Quality indicators were selected in each category: annual report cards enable the community to see both past and future trends. Changes brought about by this project include: a decrease in the school drop-out rate, monitoring of water quality in the local river, and funding of programmes to foster interracial harmony. JCCI has produced a replication kit which can be used by other communities wishing to launch a similar endeavour. *Contact: Marian Chambers, 3717 Duval Drive, Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250, Tel:904 285 6556. Fax: 904 285 6556.*

### **188. Threshold 21, Bangladesh Model, USA**

Threshold 21 is a Personal Computer-based national development model that assesses the long-term impact of alternative tax, subsidy and other price-relative factors on national development indicators. Social, economic, environmental and security implications are analyzed. Different sectors, namely, demography, health care, education, nutrition, goods, trade, agriculture, fuel resources, energy, pollution, the military, technology and debt are dynamically linked through over 1,000 equations. Threshold 21 can thus be used as a means to draw attention to the urbanization process in the context of the entire national dynamic. The package can be applied to every country in the world and country models can then be synthesized into one global model to formulate a global picture. The package was developed by the Millennium Institute in conjunction with a number of partners, including UNICEF, the World Bank and private firms. The programme is designed to be user-friendly and can be used by people of all educational and cultural backgrounds. *Contact: W. Qu, Director of Information Systems, Millennium Institute, 1117 N. 19th Street, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 22202-1718. Tel: 703-8410048. Fax: 703-8410050.*

### **202. 100 Year Association Programme, United States**

The 100 Year Association of New York is a programme which awards dedicated city career employees for their outstanding public service. The programme also has a scholarship fund for promising children of employees. The association initiated its public service awards in 1958 and scholarship awards in 1971. The total awards have grown from US\$ 800.00 to US\$ 81,000 in 1995, and has been distributed to over 300 people. The programme creates and enhances positive attitudes and pride in government service. The programme also recognizes leadership qualities among career city employees, and encourages future leaders by assisting with the expense of higher education. *Contact: Richard Cook, President, Hundred Year Association of New York, 110 East 42nd Street, Suite 500, New York, New York 10017-5611. Tel: 212-9220791. Fax: 212-9220874.*

### **242. Habitat for Humanity International -- Methodology**

*Contact: Habitat for Humanity, Mr. Millard Fuller or Ms. Karen Foreman, 121 Habitat Street, Americus, Georgia 31709-3498. Tel: 912 924 6935. Fax: 912 994 6511. E-mail: Floyd\_Nelson@habitat.org.*

### **243. El Motamadia, Cairo**

*Contact: Habitat for Humanity, Mr. Millard Fuller or Ms. Karen Foreman, 121 Habitat Street, Americus, Georgia 31709-3498. Tel: 912 924 6935. Fax: 912 994 6511. E-mail: Floyd\_Nelson@habitat.org.*

### **244. Azcapotzalco, Mexico City**

*Contact: Habitat for Humanity, Mr. Millard Fuller or Ms. Karen Foreman, 121 Habitat Street, Americus, Georgia 31709-3498. Tel: 912 924 6935. Fax: 912 994 6511. E-mail: Floyd\_Nelson@habitat.org.*

### **507. Zero Population Growth, USA**

*Contact: Sharon Pickett, Director of Communications, Zero Population Growth, 1400 Sixteenth Street NW, Suite 320, Washington, DC 20036. Tel: 202 332 2200. Fax: 202 332 2302. E-Mail: zpg@igc.apc.org.*