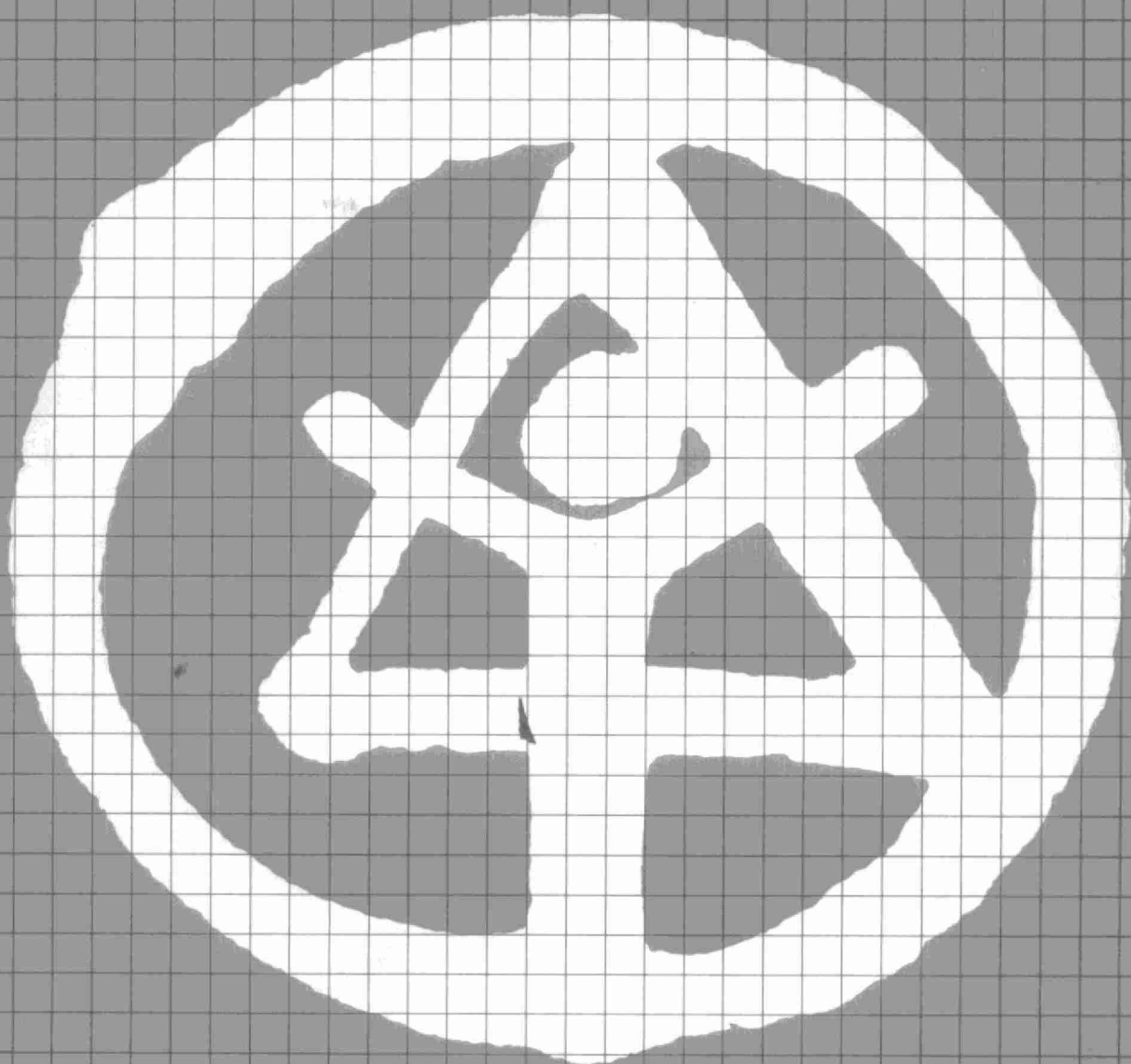




Ontario
Ministry of the
Environment

Summary & Observations on Proceedings of HABITAT

U.N. Conference on Human Settlements
Vancouver, 1976



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Summary & Observations on Proceedings of HABITAT

U.N. Conference on Human Settlements
Vancouver, 31 May - 11 June, 1976

prepared by the
Ministry of the Environment

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Preface

As with any potentially historic event, HABITAT: the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, will require the passage of time before it can be put into true perspective. The conference dealt with real problems which day by day are growing in gravity. Because they cannot be ignored or forgotten and because the need to find solutions for human settlements problems must be heeded, HABITAT occupies a unique and important position.

In Small is Beautiful the distinguished British economist, Dr. E. F. Schumacher, compares the earth to a bank with the investors, mankind, living off the capital. His point is that there are limits to resources and bounds to the world's capacity to maintain present levels of consumption. There can be little doubt that great changes will take place during the next decade and that HABITAT signals the increased concern of governments and people to find the ways and means to manage the problems of urbanization, population growth, social change, resource management and environmental impact.

Perhaps the most immediate value of HABITAT has been the coherent view it has given to the subject of Human Settlements. A recurring theme throughout the Conference was the need for comprehensive and integrated approaches to solutions. Recognizing that specific human settlements problems are not isolated, the Conference pointed the way towards a re-evaluation of the management techniques presently used by nations and the development of policies and programs based on comprehensive planning procedures.

Another concern stressed at HABITAT was the importance of sharing experience and knowledge. The Conference emphasized the fact that while each country has its own pattern of human settlements, each can learn from the examples of others. This was evident at the Conference in the enthusiasm of the participants for the national audio-visual presentations.

It is perhaps obvious that human settlements issues have to be resolved and that implementing solutions will be a long, continuing process. HABITAT could not produce solutions to any specific human settlement problem but what it could do was focus global, national and regional attention on the complexities and urgencies. It showed broader views that encompass not only the problems faced at the national level but also inter-relationships and responsibilities among nations.

In the final analysis the Conference was an urgent call to all nations - a call through its Recommendations for National Action, to develop the political will and programs of action to maintain and improve the quality of life of all citizens.

Because all people are affected, the Conference called on nations to involve their people in an on-going process to plan and implement human settlements solutions. Translated into Canadian terms of reference, the Recommendations for National Action are directed in a practical sense mainly at the provinces.

One cannot have participated in the HABITAT Conference without coming away with strong impressions and reactions. Even the intrusion of international politics only stressed the hazards confronting human settlements progress globally and nationally. Compared with virtually every other part of the world Canada, and in particular Ontario, is fortunate in its standards and qualities of human settlements. The challenges faced by Ontario to maintain and improve this high quality must be viewed in the context of a world situation of resource depletion, urban and population explosion, environmental damage, and economic and social inequality.

Introduction

"In the Seventies, almost without being aware of it, the whole human family has started to discuss the humble necessary foundations of its daily life. The various international conferences may seem vast and unwieldy. There is an awareness of committees and a surfeit of rhetoric. But what is actually being discussed is the threatening growth in the world's numbers, the grain to feed them, the safe water to restore their health, work to end hopeless unemployment, the skewed to income that are bitter with injustice, the energy - the safe energy - to carry on the whole human experiment. Never before has the world's housekeeping been thus discussed, and there is at least a chance that for each conference with its preparations and explorations and with, it may be hoped, a rigorous mood to demand resulting action, the world can move from talking about its problems to beginning the forms of joint work and action which, in the long run, offer the only way of bringing into a single planetary community all the tribes and races and nations and ideologies, all the hopes and fears and energies of this fantastic human breed ... At no time in human history has the man-made environment of life been in such a state of convulsed and complete crisis. This is not to suggest that great upheavals have not repeatedly overtaken humanity ... But if the intensity of crisis is not new, sheer scale undoubtedly is. The figures are becoming so well known that it is hard to remind ourselves how phenomenal they are. Yet they must be repeated."

Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson) in The Home of Man

The HABITAT Conference was the latest in a series of major United Nations conferences held over the last five years which have dealt with quality of life issues. The previous meetings included the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm 1972), on Population (Bucharest 1974), on Food (Rome 1974) and on Women (Mexico City 1975). Each of these examined one important facet of the total subject represented by the Human Settlements theme at Vancouver.

Perhaps HABITAT occupies a unique position in United Nations history for, as stated by Enrique Penalosa the Secretary-General of the UN Habitat Secretariat, "it is an end and a beginning". The hope of this conference is that it will stimulate concerted action by governments to improve the state of human settlements in all countries around the world.

2.

Simultaneously, a conference known as Habitat Forum was held for non-governmental organizations and the concerned public. Its intellectual leadership through a group known as the Vancouver Symposium included such noted persons as Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson), Margaret Mead, Buckminster Fuller and Maurice Strong.

1 Summary of Habitat Conference

The product of HABITAT comprises three elements:

- . THE VANCOUVER DECLARATION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, 1976: a statement of principles intended to influence national government objectives;
- . RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL ACTION: a set of 64 recommendations, addressed directly to national governments, which propose concrete ways for national improvement of human settlements;
- . PROGRAMS FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION: proposals to set up mechanisms for international co-operation on human settlements matters, programs of study and research, exchange of technology, skills and experience.

While the work of the Conference was marred by the interjection of political side-issues during the deliberations on the Declaration of Principles, HABITAT displayed a great degree of consensus on the human settlements issues. Thus HABITAT created some very positive impressions which could be characterized as agreements that:

- . There is an urgent need to improve human settlements conditions around the world, especially to resolve the problems of imbalance; inaction will lead to deterioration of present standards, nationally and internationally, and even greater disparities;
- . Improvement of the quality of life for all human beings is the first and most important objective for every settlement policy;
- . Solutions require an integrated approach to deal with human settlements problems comprehensively - they should be viewed as an integral part of the economic and social development of individual nations and the world community and they should incorporate a global view because of international economic, resource, ecological and social interdependence;
- . Policies and programs for improvement of human settlements are the direct responsibility of national governments;
- . Solutions to human settlements must involve the active and informed participation of the public in the planning and implementation processes.

HABITAT was a positive, even optimistic, conference because it maintained the approach that the enormous and vital issues of human settlements are challenges which can be solved through

the application of human capabilities and energies. The leaders of the Conference repeatedly stressed that the awesome problems can be solved if there is the "political will" to pursue actively the goals of HABITAT.

HABITAT stressed that human settlements responsibilities and policies belong to national governments. In the Canadian context, the issues dealt with at HABITAT are matters which are provincial responsibilities. Consequently, due to the integrated nature of Federal/Provincial policies and responsibilities, if Canada is to make a legitimate response to HABITAT it will automatically involve the Provinces' participation.

HABITAT is now in an interim period of review and assessment by the United Nations and its Member States. During this period which leads up to the full discussion of HABITAT by the UN General Assembly in November 1976, nations are preparing their responses to the HABITAT Declarations and Recommendations and reviewing their relevant policies and programs. In Canada, the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs is designing a program for post-HABITAT action. Although there has been no official announcement it is understood that the objectives of the HABITAT Conference are to be incorporated into the objectives of the Ministry. As a result HABITAT will be on the agenda of future Federal/Provincial meetings that deal with human settlements issues.

Addressing the Conference, Prime Minister Trudeau stated that "human settlements are linked so closely to existence itself, represent such a concrete and widespread reality, and are so complex and demanding ... so racked with injustice and deficiencies that the subject cannot be approached with leisurely detachment."

2 Opening of the Conference

- . Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary-General stated that HABITAT represented a major step in the process of solving the global problems confronting mankind and that its purpose was to take positive action for the benefit of future generations.

He said that the Conference was a major part of the process in which the United Nations was now engaged, namely, the rebuilding of the fundamental structure of international relationships. HABITAT represented a synthesis of all the concerns which have been taken up by the world community since the Stockholm Conference and that together with other United Nations conferences it formed part of a new concerted strategy to make reality out of the call for a new and more equitable economic and social order.

The Secretary-General stated among the purposes of the Conference was the need to make more people acutely aware of the need to devise better forms of social organizations and stressed the fact that the major impetus must come from national authorities.

- . Jules Leger, Governor-General of Canada emphasized that the Conference was an offspring of the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment and that both were aimed at reconciling humanity with its environment.
- . The Rt. Hon. Pierre Trudeau stressed the urgency of the Conference and was convinced that HABITAT, because of its absolutely fundamental nature, would mark an important turning point.

He referred to the Conference background papers that stressed the catastrophic nature of population imbalances everywhere, created by excessive urbanization and by the uncontrolled growth of cities.

He mentioned the stressful effects of living in confined areas, the deterioration of social climate, the disintegration of rural life, the disappearance of farmlands through the spread of cities and their satellites, the widespread degradation of the environment, the destruction of present and future food sources, the disorganization of transportation, the overconsumption of energy, the exorbitant costs of energy, the unbridled speculation and cut-throat competition - all disorders that played a part in the breakdown of human settlements.

He believed personally that it would be ridiculous to think and act as if numbers on this earth were not excessive. Numbers were already creating overwhelming problems with respect to shelter, transportation, food, drinking water, education, employment, government and all aspects of concrete existence.

- . The Hon. Barney Danson, President of the Conference said it offered a unique opportunity to transcend political and ideological differences and improve the human condition. He suggested that it was not a lack of resources but the lack of political will that prevented the improvement of the lot of the poor. The president underlined the need to deal diligently and pragmatically with the issues before the Conference and suggested that if this were done the HABITAT Conference could be a new beginning for humanity.
- . Father George Muhoho (Kenya) stated that HABITAT marked the opening of a new era in the history of mankind. The man-made environment was in a state of unprecedented crisis and crucial decisions must be made.
- . Mr. Enrique Penalosa, Secretary-General of the Conference, stated that the crisis now confronting the world was not merely of the 'built environment of mankind', but of adequate transport systems, urban pollution and congestion. It was a crisis of social organization and of civilization itself. He felt that of foremost importance was the need to establish national policies on human settlements and new institutional arrangements to implement them. Mr. Penalosa stressed three major issues before the Conference.
 - (1) Spiralling population growth and the resulting rural/urban imbalances caused by migration to the cities;
 - (2) the growing disparities in income and opportunity within societies and regions; and
 - (3) the lack of adequate controls over land use and urban growth.
- . Mr. Luis Echeverria Alvarez, President of Mexico spoke on behalf of the developing countries and warned against fragmentary approaches to problems which affect the great masses of the world. He stressed the danger of short-sighted attitudes by the industrialized countries towards the needs and aspirations of the third-world countries.

3 Summary of the General Debate

The following is a condensation of the major fields of concern voiced by the national delegations at HABITAT.

Most countries have only recently entered the rapid process of development and urbanization while a much smaller group are at present at a high level of economic, technological and resource development. The latter are facing the consequences of haphazard urbanization processes of the past and growing environmental pressures. Both groups have a common problem of ever-increasing demands on the world resource base. It was the consensus of the session that the ways and means for solving current human settlements problems differed from group to group and from nation to nation. The common denominator was judged to be the challenge of development, its complexities, and the need to improve the quality of life, the equal and just sharing of resources, and the improvement of living conditions of the world's disadvantaged groups. The background of stark poverty and human degradation to which the majority of mankind was subjected, in a world of glaring disparities in economic and social opportunity, was constantly emphasized. It was pointed out that the need to change negative and dangerous human settlement conditions in rural and urban areas throughout the world was urgent and had political as well as technical implications.

It was stated that due to economic inequalities within nations and between nations, housing conditions vary greatly between and within nations. It was pointed out that nearly 300 million people in developing countries have moved to urban areas since 1950, in many cases exchanging rural poverty for urban poverty, causing grievous overcrowding and seriously damaging agricultural industries. A crisis of social organization and of civilization itself now exists and must be resolved. The fact of population size and growth provides one of the central imperatives of the human settlements issue.

Many countries saw the problem in the context of inequitable income distribution within nations. Some delegates noted that the distribution of productive forces and the creation of new growth poles were effective methods of controlling the distribution of population and stimulating balanced living conditions between different regions.

Particular stress was laid on the need for national planning, a strong political will and effective local administration.

The value and importance of local schemes and self-help projects operating within a wider national framework was recognized. It was pointed out that existing institutional

structures at the national and local levels have proved inadequate in dealing with human settlements problems.

It was emphasized that technical problems, although important, were not as significant as political ones, that political commitment was the essential first step in creating policies and that it was vital that individual citizens have a participatory role throughout. The right of peoples to exercise control over their own land is a necessary condition in the formulation of correct policies for human settlements. It was stated that the existing right of indigenous people should be strengthened in order that they may be responsible for the control of access to their lands. The need for public participation and co-operation was emphasized as was the development of low-cost housing by using local rather than alien materials and technology.

It was stressed that decent, moderately priced housing and a good living environment are basic human rights which every state should guarantee and implement and that the development of human settlements should derive from societal policies which take into consideration the requirements of employment, production and industries. At the heart of the human settlements problem lie the whole issue of development and the task of reducing the vast gulf that presently separates the majority of humanity from the minority. There was general agreement at the meeting that the use and misuse of land is a central problem, particularly in the context of the need to double food production, principally in the developing countries, over the next 30 years.

It was stated that a remarkable feature of our time is that the responsibility of the state to provide, or assist in providing, homes for its citizens is universally recognized. Reference was made to the need to provide land, basic services and facilities, interest-free loans for building and renewal, vocational training and expanded schemes for the education of planners, managers, social workers and the general public. It was pointed out that building technology, even in the most industrialized societies, had not progressed as much as other technologies. A number of countries and NGO*representatives proposed that caution should be exercised in the development of large-scale power systems based on nuclear energy and expressed doubts about the safety, practicality and economic value of nuclear power. Investment was recommended in the development of alternative energy sources.

There was a general feeling that the dominant global priority lay with housing the homeless and assisting the least advantaged. The value of regional and sub-regional organizations in the exchange of knowledge and experience was emphasized. There was also a conviction that strategies for human settlements will succeed only under circumstances in which they form part of wider socio-economic strategies and great significance should be given to make rural living conditions and employment more attractive.

It was stressed that non-governmental organizations have a particular contribution in human settlements improvement having a wide range of concerns and considerable resources of personnel, technical ability and knowledge of particular situations, that could be utilized at both international and national levels. Their identification with governments' efforts could help ensure the people's involvement in, acceptance of and support for social changes and development activities. It was emphasized that all groups of the population, including youth and women, should be encouraged to participate fully in the development of policies and plans for human settlements and their implementation. It was pointed out that importance should be given to:

- rural development and the harmonization of urban/rural structures;
- conservation of water, natural resources, energy, food and health;
- preservation, especially of historical areas, and rehabilitation of existing human settlements as an alternative to the development of new settlements;
- education and training in the human settlement area.

It was stated that the momentum already generated by the HABITAT Conference in creating global awareness of human settlements issues must be continued after the conference. The need to preserve the audio-visual components of the Conference and to assure their widest possible dissemination was emphasized by many delegates. The desirability of improved exchange of information and experience as well as establishing general information systems at the global and regional level, with particular attention to innovative approaches in the human settlements field was emphasized. It was agreed that the material prepared for HABITAT constituted a valuable resource for exchange of experience and training.

* NGO - non-governmental organizations

4 Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements

The following includes the principal points in the Vancouver Declaration which was adopted by a roll-call vote of 89 in favour to 15 against and 10 abstentions. Voting in favour were most of the developing and socialist countries. The primary objection of the nations voting against the Declaration was the characterization of Zionism as a form of racism.

PREAMBLE

The circumstances of life for the vast numbers of people in human settlements are unacceptable, particularly in developing countries. Unless positive and concrete action is taken at the national and international levels to find and implement solutions, these conditions are likely to be further aggravated.

The Declaration singles out inequitable economic growth; social, economic, ecological and environmental deterioration; a world population growth which is expected to double the present population in the next 25 years; uncontrolled urbanization; rural backwardness and dispersion; and "involuntary migration, particularly politically, racially and economically motivated, relocation and expulsion of people from their national homeland."

OPPORTUNITIES AND SOLUTIONS

The Declaration states that there is a need for increased activities by governments and the international community aimed at mobilization of economic resources, institutional changes and international solidarity. Among the goals are the adoption of bold, meaningful and effective human settlement policies and spatial planning strategies realistically adapted to local conditions; and the creation of more livable, attractive and efficient settlements which recognize human scale, the heritage and culture of people and the special needs of disadvantaged groups especially children, women and the infirm in order to ensure the provision of health, services, education, food and employment within a framework of social justice. The text declares that in meeting this challenge, human settlements must be seen as an instrument and object of development. The goals of settlement policies are inseparable from the goals of every sector of social and economic life. The solutions to problems of human settlements must therefore be conceived as an integral part of the development process of individual nations and the world community.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Declaration states that the improvement of the quality of life of human beings is the first and most important objective of every human settlement policy. These policies must facilitate the rapid and continuous improvement in the quality of life of all people, beginning with the satisfaction of the basic needs of food, shelter, clean water, employment, health, education, training, and social security, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, ideology, national or social origin or other cause, in a frame of freedom, dignity and social justice. In striving to achieve this, priority must be given to the needs of the most disadvantaged people.

Another of the general principles states that human dignity and the exercise of free choice consistent with the over-all public welfare are basic rights which must be assured in every society. It is therefore the duty of all people and governments to join the struggle against any form of colonialism, foreign aggression and occupation, domination, apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination referred to in resolutions as adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations (this is the contentious clause). The text stated that the establishment of settlements in territories occupied by force is illegal and is condemned by the international community and declared that the right of movement and the right of each individual to choose the place of settlement within the domain of his own country should be recognized and safeguarded.

Among other general principles are these:

- Every state has the right to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its wealth, natural resources and economic activities; adopting the necessary measures for the planning and management of its resources; providing for the protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment.
- Land is one of the fundamental elements in human settlements. Every state has the right to take the necessary steps to maintain under public control the use, possession, disposal and reservation of land. Every state has the right to plan and regulate the use of land, which is one of its most important resources, in such a way that the growth of population centres, both urban and rural, is based on a comprehensive land-use plan.
- Nations must avoid the pollution of the biosphere and the oceans and should join in the effort to end irrational exploitation of all environmental resources, whether non-renewable or renewable in the long term.

- The waste and misuse of resources in war and armaments should be prevented. All countries should make a firm commitment to promote general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, in particular in the field of nuclear disarmament; part of the resources thus released should be utilized so as to achieve a better quality of life for humanity and particularly for the peoples of developing countries.
- To achieve universal progress in the quality of life, a fair and balanced structure of the economic relations between states has to be promoted. It is therefore essential to implement urgently the New International Economic Order, based on the Declaration and Programme of Action approved by the UN General Assembly.
- The highest priority should be placed on the rehabilitation of expelled and homeless people who have been displaced by natural or man-made catastrophes, and especially by the act of foreign aggression. In the latter case, all countries have the duty to co-operate fully in order to guarantee that the parties involved allow the return of displaced persons to their homes and to give them the right to possess and enjoy their properties and belongings without interference.
- Historical settlements, monuments and other items of national heritage, including religious heritage, should be safeguarded against any acts of aggression or abuse by the occupying Power.
- Every state has the sovereign right to rule and exercise effective control over foreign investments, including transitional corporations within its national jurisdiction, which affect directly or indirectly the human settlements programs.

GUIDELINES FOR ACTION

The Declaration stated that it is the responsibility of governments to prepare spatial strategy plans and to adopt settlement policies to guide the socio-economic development efforts. Such policies must be an essential component of an over-all development strategy, linking and harmonizing them with policies on industrialization, agriculture, social welfare, and environmental and cultural preservation so that each supports the other in a progressive improvement in well-being of all mankind. It stressed that human settlement policy must seek harmonious integration or co-ordination of a wide variety of components, including, for example, population growth and distribution, employment, shelter, land use, infrastructure and services. Governments must create mechanisms and institutions to develop and implement such a policy.

The Declaration emphasized the paramount importance of national and international efforts given to improving the rural habitat through the reduction of disparities between rural and urban areas. It stated that human settlement policies and programs should define and strive for progressive minimum standards which are subject to local conditions and possibilities. It stated that adequate shelter and services are a basic human right which places an obligation on governments to ensure their attainment by all people. Governments should endeavour to remove all impediments hindering attainments of these goals, particularly the elimination of social and racial segregation through the creation of better balanced communities. One of the goals should be improvement of environmental health conditions and basic health services.

Basic human dignity is the right of people, individually and collectively, to participate directly in shaping the policies and programs affecting their lives. The process of choosing and carrying out a given course of action for human settlement improvement should be designed expressly to fulfil that right. It was recommended that national governments promote programs that will encourage and assist local authorities to participate to a greater extent in national development. International and national institutions should promote and institute education programs and courses in the subject of "human settlements".

The Declaration stressed that land is an essential element in development of both urban and rural settlements. The use and tenure of land should be subject to public control because of its limited supply through appropriate measures and legislation including agrarian reforms and policies that would facilitate the transfer of economic resources to the agricultural sector. The increase in the value of land as a result of public decision and investment should be recaptured for the benefit of society as a whole. Governments should ensure that prime agricultural land is destined for its most vital use. Harmonious development of human settlements requires the reduction of disparities between rural and urban areas, between regions and within regions themselves.

The Declaration stated that in achieving socio-economic and environmental objectives, high priority should be given to the actual design and physical planning processes which have as their main tasks the synthesis of various planning approaches and the transformation of broad and general goals into specific design solutions. The sensitive and comprehensive design methodologies related to the particular circumstances of time and space and based on consideration of the human scale should be pursued and encouraged. The design of human settlements should aim at providing a living environment in which the identities of individuals, families and societies are preserved. Diversity in the characteristics of human settlements reflecting cultural and aesthetic values must be respected and encouraged

and areas of historical, religious or archaeological importance and natural areas of special interest preserved for posterity.

It was stated that governments and the international community should facilitate the transfer of relevant technology and experience and should encourage and assist the creation of endogenous technology better suited to the socio-cultural characteristics and patterns of population by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements having regard to the sovereignty and interest of the participating states. The knowledge and experience accumulated on the subject of human settlements should be available to all countries. International, technical and financial co-operation by the developed countries with the developing countries must be conducted on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and national development plans and programs and designed to solve problems related to projects aimed at enhancing the quality of life of the inhabitants.

The Conference declared that governments should take into consideration all pertinent recommendations on human settlements planning which have emerged from earlier conferences dealing with the quality of life and development problems which affect it, starting with the high global priority represented by the transformation of the economic order at the national and international levels (special UN sessions), the environmental impact of human settlements (Stockholm), the housing and sanitary ramifications of population growth (Bucharest), rural development and the needs to increase food supply (Rome), and the effect on women of housing and urban development (Mexico City). It was stressed that due attention should be given to implementation of conservation and recycling efforts.

5 Recommendations for National Action

It should be noted that the following has been edited from the original and although all the recommendations are listed the supporting statements are limited to those that may be of interest to the Government of Ontario.

A. Settlement Policies and Strategies

PREAMBLE

To achieve the goals and objectives of the Declaration of Principles, national human settlements policies must be formulated and the means for implementation must be selected and combined into national development strategies. The ideologies of states are reflected in their human settlements policies. These being powerful instruments for change, they must not be used to dispossess people from their homes and land, or to entrench privilege and exploitation. The human settlements policies must be in conformity with the Declaration of Principles and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In fact, the very construction of the physical components of human settlements, be they rural or urban, in the form of dwellings or roads, with traditional or modern technologies - in sufficient volume to meet the needs of society - could become a leading sector of the economy and a major generator of meaningful employment.

To change the complex and evolving relationships that have created human settlements, policies and strategies must be conceived on a scale appropriate to the task and as a part of a single concerted effort for the improvement of the quality of life of all people, wherever they live and work.

A1 A NATIONAL SETTLEMENT POLICY

ALL COUNTRIES SHOULD ESTABLISH AS A MATTER OF URGENCY A NATIONAL POLICY ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, EMBODYING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND RELATED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, OVER THE NATIONAL TERRITORY.

Such a policy should:

- *Embody both a firm political commitment and public understanding of its implications;*
- *Be based on a critical assessment of the present situation of human settlements, the emerging trends, and the impact of past policies;*
- *Be devised to facilitate population redistribution to accord with the availability of resources.*

A2 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT

A NATIONAL POLICY FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF ANY NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY.

An integrated human settlement policy should:

- *Be formulated at the highest political level, in co-operation and co-ordination with regional and local levels as appropriate;*
- *Be consistent with the preservation, restoration and improvement of the natural and man-made environment, cognizant of the positive role of environment in national economic and social development.*

A3 CONTENT OF NATIONAL HUMAN SETTLEMENT POLICY

A NATIONAL HUMAN SETTLEMENT POLICY SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON KEY ISSUES AND PROVIDE BASIC DIRECTIONS FOR ACTION.

Such a policy should:

- *Establish priorities among regions and areas, especially in relation to the location of investment and infrastructure, and the satisfaction of the needs of various social groups;*
- *Set minimum and maximum standards which should be expressed in qualitative and quantitative terms, based on indigenous values, related to local resources and*

abilities, capable of evolving over time and developed with the full participation of all those concerned.

A4 MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS POLICIES SHOULD AIM TO IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PARTICULARLY BY PROMOTING A MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENEFITS OF DEVELOPMENT AMONG REGIONS; AND BY MAKING SUCH BENEFITS AND PUBLIC SERVICES EQUALLY ACCESSIBLE TO ALL GROUPS.

This can be done through:

- *The allocation of direct subsidies and priority of investment to selected disadvantaged regions and groups;*
- *The use of incentives and disincentives - fiscal, legal or other - to favour or discourage selected activities or areas.*

A5 SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

NATIONAL HUMAN SETTLEMENTS STRATEGIES MUST BE EXPLICIT, COMPREHENSIVE AND FLEXIBLE.

Such a strategy requires:

- *Designation of the body responsible for policy formulation;*
- *Active participation of all governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations concerned in policy formulation and strategy development;*
- *Active co-operation and participation of all sectors of the population;*
- *Particular reference to the major infrastructure networks - transport, energy and communication - and the essential administrative and financial systems.*

A6 ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

THE IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS MUST RECEIVE HIGHER PRIORITY IN THE ALLOCATION OF CONVENTIONAL RESOURCES, WHICH OUGHT TO BE CAREFULLY DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: IT ALSO REQUIRES THE PLANNED USE OF SCARCE RESOURCES AND THE MOBILIZATION OF NEW RESOURCES, IN PARTICULAR HUMAN CAPACITIES.

Particular attention should be given to:

- *Encouraging self-help, self-reliance and the organization of inter-regional solidarity;*
- *Research priorities for critical factors in the development of human settlements, especially energy and technologies.*

A7 CONSTANT REVIEW

GOVERNMENTS SHOULD REPORT PUBLICLY ON A CONTINUOUS EVALUATION OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS CONDITIONS.

This may involve:

- *A permanent national body reviewing human settlement problems and issues;*
- *A national or regional periodic review of settlement development proposals to assess potentials, social and environmental costs and benefits of alternate systems of development.*

B. Settlement Planning

PREAMBLE

Planning is a process to achieve the goals and objectives of national development through the rational and efficient use of available resources. Although planning is conducted at different scales of geography: national, regional, local and

neighbourhood - to achieve balanced development, planning decisions taken at one level must be related and complementary to those taken at other levels, and appropriate machinery must be devised to resolve potential conflict between them.

Planning also operates over significantly different time spans and it is important for settlement planning to remain flexible in order to adapt to changing priorities or conditions. In the constant process of adjustment and reconciliation, the notion of region becomes central to planning as a unit smaller than the national whole but larger than the individual settlement. Growth, change and social transformation have meaning only if they touch rural peoples. Planning for rural settlement development must be holistic and on a local basis within regions so as to mobilize and use all available resources.

The majority of planning decisions and their implementation will continue to occur at the level of the individual settlement. Planning is no less important at the community level where the direct involvement of the residents in the decisions affecting their daily lives can be achieved most effectively.

B1 SETTLEMENT PLANNING IN NATIONAL CONTEXT

SETTLEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT MUST OCCUR WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING PROCESS AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS.

Special emphasis should be placed on:

- *Promotion of balanced development for all regions;*
- *A unified development planning approach which treats human settlements as an integral part of the development process and employs suitable methods and procedures, adapted to actual conditions and subject to continual improvement.*

B2 INDIGENOUS PLANNING MODELS

SETTLEMENT PLANNING SHOULD REFLECT NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL PRIORITIES AND USE MODELS BASED ON INDIGENOUS VALUES.

Special emphasis should be placed on:

- *Ensuring that national goals and objectives are reflected in human settlement planning - in particular social justice, employment opportunities, economic self-sufficiency and cultural relevancy;*
- *Actively supporting research and training in appropriate technologies required for settlement planning and development.*

B3 AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

SETTLEMENT PLANNING SHOULD BE BASED ON REALISTIC ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE RESOURCES ACTUALLY AND POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

It is essential that:

- *A comprehensive national ecological and demographic inventory be prepared to guide long-range settlement planning;*
- *Evaluation of alternatives be based on broad criteria, truly reflecting social and environmental values, development objectives and national priorities.*

B4 SCOPE OF NATIONAL SETTLEMENT PLANNING

SETTLEMENT PLANNING AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL MUST BE CONCERNED WITH THE CO-ORDINATION OF THOSE DEVELOPMENTS, ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES THAT HAVE NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. THESE ARE PARTICULARLY - THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS AND CERTAIN INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS.

This would include:

- *Designation of major types of land use and their potential;*
- *Location of major sources of sustained and productive employment;*

- *Definition of a coherent set of relationships between settlements or groups over the territory;*
- *Introduction of regions as an intermediate level of planning where local interest can be reconciled with national objectives;*
- *Identification of regions or areas requiring special attention: those that are particularly deprived, offer unusual potential, or need special protection.*

B5 REGIONAL PLANNING FOR RURAL AREAS

PLANNING FOR RURAL AREAS SHOULD AIM TO STIMULATE THEIR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, IMPROVE GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS AND OVERCOME DISADVANTAGES OF SCATTERED POPULATIONS.

The following should be considered:

- *Development of a system of intermediate settlements with sufficient dynamism to counteract the attraction of the great metropolises;*
- *Designation of towns of appropriate size as social, economic and cultural centres for their rural hinterland;*
- *Development of growth poles for relatively underdeveloped regions, contingent on development potential and local aspirations;*
- *Designation of rural development regions of many villages, with boundaries reflecting socio-economic and ecological relationships, to aid provision of efficient and economical facilities and services;*
- *Schemes for village amalgamation and programs of shared services and facilities which cannot be provided to dispersed populations;*
- *The need to save land from excessive exploitation of national and regional resources;*
- *Creation of new employment opportunities and increasing economic productivity to reduce the disparities between rural and urban areas;*
- *Development of rural regional institutions responsible for settlements planning.*

B6 REGIONAL PLANNING FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

PLANNING FOR METROPOLITAN REGIONS SHOULD AIM AT AN INTEGRATED APPROACH OVER THE TERRITORY AFFECTED BY THE METROPOLIS AND INCLUDE ALL MAJOR FUNCTIONS.

Urgent measures include:

- *Provision of institutions and a revenue base commensurate with their role;*
- *Modification of the boundaries of metropolitan areas, as well as of local government units within those areas, to correspond with functional and natural limits;*
- *Co-ordinated provision of food, water and energy supplies, transportation, disposal of solid and fluid waste, pollution control measures, education and health delivery systems;*
- *Protection of regional ecology.*

B7 SCOPE OF LOCAL PLANNING

LOCAL PLANNING MUST BE CONCERNED WITH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS, AND THE LOCATION OF ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF SPACE OVER TIME.

This means in particular:

- *Designation of land-use patterns and changes over time;*
- *Location of main activities with special attention to their relationships;*
- *Provision of infrastructure networks and systems required to link activities on the basis of economy, safety, convenience and environmental impact;*
- *Definition of basic standards reflecting the needs of the people, to eliminate waste and achieve an equitable distribution;*
- *Recognition of the need to phase and direct development through the timely provision of concentrated infrastructure and services, and the deferral of such provision in areas not yet appropriate for urban development;*

- *The need to eliminate personal alienation and isolation and social and economic segregation;*
- *Formulation of social and economic programs of development.*

B8 IMPROVING EXISTING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

SETTLEMENTS MUST BE CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVED. RENEWAL AND REHABILITATION OF EXISTING SETTLEMENTS MUST BE ORIENTED TO IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS, FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURES AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITIES. THE PROCESS MUST RESPECT THE RIGHTS AND ASPIRATIONS OF INHABITANTS, ESPECIALLY THE LEAST ADVANTAGED, AND PRESERVE THE CULTURAL AND SOCIAL VALUES EMBODIED IN THE EXISTING FABRIC.

Special attention should be paid to:

- *Upgrading and preserving the existing stock through the development and use of low-cost techniques, and the direct involvement of the present inhabitants;*
- *Undertaking major clearance operations only when conservation and rehabilitation are not feasible and relocation measures are made;*
- *Providing for the welfare of the affected inhabitants especially with respect to employment opportunities and basic infrastructure;*
- *Preserving the area's social and cultural fabric.*

B9 URBAN EXPANSION

URBAN EXPANSION SHOULD BE PLANNED WITHIN A REGIONAL FRAMEWORK AND CO-ORDINATED WITH URBAN RENEWAL TO ACHIEVE COMPARABLE LIVING CONDITIONS IN OLD AND NEW AREAS.

It requires special provision for:

- *Securing legislation, legal instruments and regulations;*

- *Institutions for management of land acquisition and development;*
- *Securing fiscal and financial resources;*
- *Active participation of a well informed public;*
- *Protection of ecosystems and critical land;*
- *Improved development of existing urban land use through innovative and creative measures;*
- *Integrated development of basic services, facilities and amenities;*
- *Employment opportunity and access to work places;*
- *Integration and improvement of squatter and marginal settlements.*

B10 NEW SETTLEMENTS

NEW SETTLEMENTS SHOULD BE PLANNED WITHIN A REGIONAL FRAMEWORK, TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL SETTLEMENT STRATEGIES AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES.

Special attention should be paid to:

- *The use of new settlements to improve and harmonize the structuring of national settlements network;*
- *Relating new settlement programs to the renewal and expansion of existing settlements;*
- *Integrating the new settlements with regional and national plans, particularly with regard to the distribution of employment;*
- *Flexible phasing of programs over time to accommodate important changes in the rate of growth, age structure and social composition of the population;*
- *Applying innovative social and physical design concepts and technologies, including architecture at the human scale;*
- *Avoiding social problems, especially social segregation and isolation;*
- *Establishing optimum densities according to indigenous needs and means and in accord with the social and cultural characteristics of the inhabitants.*

B11 INDIVIDUAL RURAL SETTLEMENTS

PLANNING FOR THE IMPROVEMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL SETTLEMENTS SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE PRESENT AND EXPECTED STRUCTURE OF RURAL OCCUPATIONS, AND OF APPROPRIATE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

Particular attention should be paid to:

- *Appropriate location of market places, community centres, potable water supply, health and education facilities and transport services;*
- *Respect for local customs and traditions as well as to new needs and requirements;*
- *Use of local resources and traditional techniques and styles of construction.*

B12 NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING SHOULD GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE SOCIAL QUALITIES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES, SERVICES AND AMENITIES REQUIRED FOR THE DAILY LIFE OF THE INHABITANTS.

Particular attention should be given to:

- *Needs of children and their parents, the elderly and the handicapped;*
- *Community involvement in the planning, implementation and management of neighbourhood schemes;*
- *Better integration of neighbourhood development, housing and facilities;*
- *Readily accessible facilities and services;*
- *Preservation of traditional patterns of relationships consistent with current aspirations;*
- *The links between neighbourhood planning and other planning levels.*

B13 TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS

PLANNING FOR TEMPORARY HUMAN SETTLEMENTS SHOULD PROVIDE FOR COMMUNITY NEEDS AND THE INTEGRATION OF SUCH SETTLEMENTS, WHERE APPROPRIATE, INTO THE PERMANENT NETWORK OF SETTLEMENTS.

B14 PLANNING FOR DISASTERS

PLANNING FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS SHOULD AVOID KNOWN HAZARDS WHICH COULD LEAD TO NATURAL DISASTER. THE PLANNING OF RECONSTRUCTION AFTER NATURAL OR MAN-MADE DISASTERS SHOULD BE USED AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE WHOLE SETTLEMENT, ITS FUNCTIONAL AND SPATIAL PATTERN AND ENVIRONMENT.

B15 SETTLEMENT CONCERNS OF MOBILE GROUPS

THE SPATIAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL NEEDS OF MOBILE GROUPS MUST RECEIVE SPECIAL PLANNING ATTENTION AT LOCAL, AS WELL AS REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS.

B16 PLANNING PROCESSES

PLANNING AT ALL SCALES MUST BE A CONTINUING PROCESS REQUIRING CO-ORDINATION, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW - BOTH FOR DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FUNCTIONS AS WELL AS FEEDBACK FROM THE PEOPLE AFFECTED.

It is essential that:

- *Planning be comprehensive, timely and action-oriented;*
- *Planning be backed by firm political commitment to action;*

- *Reviews of the planning process should not be isolated exercises for planning must continually evolve;*
- *Planning information be exchanged between all levels of government and sectors of society, not just officials and professionals.*

C. Shelter, Infrastructure and Services

PREAMBLE

The quality of life is obviously determined by the availability and quality of shelter, infrastructure and services. The overriding objectives of settlement policies should be to make these available to those who need them, in the sequence they are needed and at a monetary or social cost that the people can afford. Social justice depends on the way in which these facilities are distributed among the population and the extent to which they are made accessible.

The needs for shelter, infrastructure and services are nearly always greater than the capacity of public authorities to provide them. That is why, throughout the world, but especially in developing countries, people have traditionally provided housing and rudimentary services for themselves and will continue to do so in the future. The establishment of standards and the allocation of resources should reflect this basic fact.

In providing these necessities to meet the needs of the population, the issues of time, place and space are extremely important for if the quality of life of human settlements is to become a reality, housing must be close to employment, schools and clinics, and food production must be associated with its consumption. In the fields of education, health, nutrition and other social services, the accent should be on relevance and justice.

Human settlements constitute the framework within which satisfaction is given to the needs and aspirations of peoples. This requires the promotion of three principles: (1) Employment-generating activities; (2) satisfying the needs of shelter, infrastructure and services; and (3) activities necessary to encourage public participation in finding solutions to problems.

Planning and construction of shelter should embrace spaces for living, work, education and social relationships within the community. Governments, in providing infrastructure and

service facilities for the community, should promote the community's cultural heritage and endeavour to conserve all those values which might promote, increase and guarantee the equilibrium between the natural landscape and the human activities in the environment.

Dependence on sources of energy currently known to be hazardous to the environment should be considered in the context of its environmental impact and in conformity with national development priorities.

C1 COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO SHELTER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

SHELTER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES SHOULD BE PLANNED IN AN INTEGRATED WAY AND PROVIDED IN THE SEQUENCE APPROPRIATE TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

C2 SHELTER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES AS TOOLS OF DEVELOPMENT

IN MEETING ESSENTIAL HUMAN NEEDS THE PROVISION OF SHELTER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES MUST BE GEARED TO ACHIEVING THE OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

C3 STANDARDS

STANDARDS FOR SHELTER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES SHOULD BE COMPATIBLE WITH LOCAL RESOURCES, BE EVOLUTIONARY, REALISTIC AND SUFFICIENTLY ADAPTABLE TO LOCAL CULTURE AND CONDITIONS, AND BE ESTABLISHED BY APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT BODIES.

In particular they should:

- *Be evolutionary to accommodate changing needs of society, progress in technology and shifting patterns in the availability of resources;*
- *Conserve scarce resources and reduce dependence on foreign technologies, resources and materials;*

- *Give prominence to the human dimension through active participation in their elaboration and application.*

C4 DESIGNS AND TECHNOLOGIES

THE CHOICE OF DESIGNS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR SHELTER, INFRASTRUCTURES AND SERVICES SHOULD REFLECT PRESENT DEMANDS WHILE BEING ABLE TO ADAPT TO FUTURE NEEDS AND MAKE THE BEST USE OF LOCAL RESOURCES AND SKILLS AND BE CAPABLE OF INCREMENTAL IMPROVEMENT.

C5 ENERGY

THE EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF ENERGY AND ITS VARIOUS MIXES, SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL CONSIDERATION IN THE CHOICE OF DESIGNS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, ESPECIALLY THE RELATIVE LOCATION OF WORK PLACES AND DWELLINGS.

This may be achieved by:

- *Reducing energy consumption by changes in land-use planning, building design, living patterns and appropriate transportation systems including emphasis on mass transportation;*
- *Identifying and developing new sources of energy and promoting more efficient use of energy resources with incentives for energy conservation and disincentives to wasteful consumption;*
- *Adapting techniques for the production of building materials, for building construction and for the operation of buildings to lower energy requirements, taking into account initial and maintenance costs as well as social and environmental considerations;*
- *Emphasizing, where possible, the use of renewable over non-renewable resources and the rationalization of technologies which are currently known to be hazardous to the environment.*

C6 LONG-TERM COST

IN CHOOSING ALTERNATIVES FOR SHELTER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES, ACCOUNT SHOULD BE TAKEN OF THEIR SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC COSTS AND BENEFITS INCLUDING THAT OF FUTURE MANAGEMENT, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS AS WELL AS CAPITAL COSTS.

This requires:

- *A revision of current budgeting methods which separate capital from operating costs;*
- *Changes in public lending and subsidy policies to reflect total cost and provide incentives to minimize it;*
- *The exchange of experience and the systematic collection of information on maintenance and operating costs of alternative designs in different geographic, climatic and social contexts;*
- *Consideration for the durability of structures, especially in cases of transitional occupancy, and for the education of owners/occupants as to the proper care of shelter units.*

C7 NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

THE SPECIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED BY EVERY NATION AND THE INDUSTRY SHOULD BE GIVEN THE POLITICAL, FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT IT REQUIRES TO ATTAIN THE NATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND THE PRODUCTION TARGETS REQUIRED FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS.

C8 CONSTRUCTION BY THE INFORMAL SECTOR

THE INFORMAL SECTOR (SELF HELP) SHOULD BE SUPPORTED IN ITS EFFORTS TO PROVIDE SHELTER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES, ESPECIALLY FOR THE LESS ADVANTAGED.

Priority areas for action include:

- *Providing sites and services specifically for construction by the informal sector and taking its spatial and locational requirements into account in all sites and services schemes;*
- *Providing technical and financial assistance, including long-term financing, for low-income households to increase popular participation, self-help and other means of self-reliance;*
- *Improving government administrative structures and procedures to facilitate and guide the action of the people in improving their own settlements;*
- *Simplifying and adapting building and licensing codes without sacrificing recognized basic health requirements.*

C9 NATIONAL HOUSING POLICIES

NATIONAL HOUSING POLICIES MUST AIM AT PROVIDING ADEQUATE SHELTER AND SERVICES TO THE LOWER INCOME GROUPS DISTRIBUTING AVAILABLE RESOURCES ON THE BASIS OF GREATEST NEED.

Measures to be considered include:

- *Serviced land supplied on a partial or total subsidized basis;*
- *Low interest loans, loan guarantees and subsidies for housing construction and improvement of the existing housing stock;*
- *Increased public role in renting, leasing and home improvement schemes;*
- *Improved availability of housing alternatives, e.g. low cost rentals near job opportunities, core housing, communal housing, mobile homes, etc.*
- *Government assistance concentrated on provision of resources and facilities which households cannot provide for themselves;*
- *Measures to overcome factors which contribute to under-utilization of the existing housing stock and to promote an equitable use of it.*

C10 AIDED SELF-HELP

A MAJOR PART OF HOUSING POLICY EFFORTS SHOULD CONSIST OF PROGRAMS AND INSTRUMENTS WHICH ACTIVELY ASSIST PEOPLE IN CONTINUING TO PROVIDE BETTER QUALITY HOUSING FOR THEMSELVES, INDIVIDUALLY OR CO-OPERATIVELY.

C11 INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY

INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY SHOULD BE GEARED TO ACHIEVE GREATER EQUITY IN THE PROVISION OF SERVICES AND UTILITIES, ACCESS TO PLACES OF WORK AND RECREATIONAL AREAS, AS WELL AS TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT.

This implies:

- *Enforcement of minimum and maximum standards of infrastructure for all segments of the population;*
- *More efficient use of resources and elimination of excessive consumption;*
- *Integration of infrastructure networks with over-all human settlement development.*

C12 WATER SUPPLY AND WASTE DISPOSAL

SAFE WATER SUPPLY AND HYGIENIC WASTE DISPOSAL SHOULD RECEIVE PRIORITY WITH A VIEW TO ACHIEVING MEASURABLE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE TARGETS SERVING ALL THE POPULATION BY A CERTAIN DATE (1990); TARGETS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED BY ALL NATIONS AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY THE FORTHCOMING UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON WATER.

C13 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION OF POLLUTION

IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT MUST BE PRESERVED. POLLUTION SHOULD BE PREVENTED BY MINIMIZING THE GENERATION OF WASTES; WASTES WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED SHOULD BE EFFECTIVELY MANAGED AND WHEREVER POSSIBLE TURNED INTO A RESOURCE.

This may be achieved through:

- *Adoption of pollution control measures including incentives and disincentives for location of waste-generating enterprises, and measures to selectively discourage production of materials which add unnecessarily to the waste load;*
- *Better use of existing technology and development of new technology to reduce the volume of waste material generated, along with better design and choice of materials destined to become waste;*
- *Innovative use of unavoidable waste as a by-product;*
- *Treatment of effluents and emissions, rodent control, and special measures for control of radio-active waste to reduce danger to persons, animals and plants;*
- *Use of waste material as fill, where environmentally acceptable, especially in areas with a scarcity of land suitable for human settlements, and for increasing the amount and productivity of certain agricultural lands;*
- *Use of sources of energy which have a low or no waste production;*
- *Re-exploration of traditional uses of waste materials and study of their potential uses in contemporary society.*

C14 TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

POLICIES ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION SHOULD PROMOTE DESIRED PATTERNS OF DEVELOPMENT TO SATISFY THE NEEDS OF THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF

ACTIVITIES TO FAVOUR MASS TRANSPORTATION, AND REDUCE CONGESTION AND POLLUTION BY MOTOR VEHICLES.

This could be achieved through:

- *A more deliberate use of land-planning and policies for the location of traffic generating activities;*
- *A comprehensive approach to the planning and development of transportation networks;*
- *The active development of a system of public transportation with adequate incentives for its use in preference to individual use of motor vehicles;*
- *The provision of public subsidies for modes of transport suitable for serving isolated settlements;*
- *Encouragement of innovative transportation systems for reducing energy consumption and conserving resources and avoiding pollution.*

C15 SOCIAL SERVICES

THE PROVISION OF HEALTH, NUTRITION, EDUCATION, SECURITY, RECREATION AND OTHER ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE GEARED TO THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY AND RECEIVE AN EFFECTIVE PRIORITY IN NATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND IN THE ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES.

Areas for priority action include:

- *National equalization programs and subsidies to provide equitable geographic and social accessibility to all segments of the population;*
- *Decentralization of the administrative and financial machinery in order to provide a greater measure of management at the community level;*
- *Delivery of social services on an integrated basis with common use of staff, equipment and premises, in particular through the development of multi-purpose service centres;*
- *Effective co-operation between specially appointed reference groups at local, regional and national levels, which should serve as a forum for exchange of views between officials and organizations dealing with issues affecting people with handicaps.*

C16 SERVICES FOR RURAL AREAS

GOVERNMENTS SHOULD DEVELOP NEW CRITERIA FOR INTEGRATED RURAL PLANNING TO ENABLE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER OF SCATTERED AND DISPERSED RURAL SETTLEMENTS TO DERIVE BENEFITS FROM BASIC SERVICES.

C17 REORGANIZATION OF SPONTANEOUS URBAN SETTLEMENTS

GOVERNMENTS SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON THE PROVISION OF SERVICES AND ON THE PHYSICAL AND SPATIAL REORGANIZATION OF SPONTANEOUS SETTLEMENTS IN WAYS THAT ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY INITIATIVE AND LINK "MARGINAL" GROUPS TO THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.

C18 RECREATION

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS SHOULD CO-ORDINATE AND CO-OPERATE WITH THE EFFORTS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEISURE AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS, FOR THE PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND SPIRITUAL BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE.

This may be achieved by:

- *Developing criteria for determining the national, regional and local recreation requirements to meet the leisure needs of the people;*
- *Establishing channels for popular participation by public agencies and private groups.*

D. Land

PREAMBLE

Land, because of its unique nature and the crucial role it plays in human settlements, cannot be treated as an ordinary asset, controlled by individuals and subject to the pressures and inefficiencies of the market. Social justice, urban renewal and development, the provision of decent dwellings and healthy conditions for the people can be achieved only if land is used in the interests of society as a whole.

The pattern of land use should be determined by the long-term interests of the community. Land is also a primary element of the natural and man-made environment and a crucial link in an often delicate balance. Public control of land use is therefore indispensable to its protection as an asset and the achievement of the long-term objectives of human settlement policies and strategies.

Above all, governments must have the political will to evolve and implement innovative and adequate urban and rural land policies as a corner-stone of their efforts to improve the quality of life in human settlements.

D1 LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

LAND IS A SCARCE RESOURCE WHOSE MANAGEMENT SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO PUBLIC SURVEILLANCE OR CONTROL IN THE INTEREST OF THE NATION.

D2 CONTROL OF LAND USE CHANGES

CHANGE IN THE USE OF LAND, ESPECIALLY FROM AGRICULTURAL TO URBAN, SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO PUBLIC CONTROL AND REGULATION.

D3 RECAPTURING PLUS VALUE

THE UNEARNED INCREMENT RESULTING FROM THE RISE IN LAND VALUES RESULTING FROM CHANGE IN USE OF LAND, FROM PUBLIC INVESTMENT OR DECISION OR DUE TO THE GENERAL GROWTH OF THE COMMUNITY MUST BE SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATE RECAPTURE BY PUBLIC BODIES (THE COMMUNITY), UNLESS THE SITUATION CALLS FOR OTHER ADDITIONAL MEASURES SUCH AS NEW PATTERNS OF OWNERSHIP, THE GENERAL ACQUISITION OF LAND BY PUBLIC BODIES.

Specific ways and means include:

- *Levying of appropriate taxes; e.g., capital gains taxes, land taxes and betterment charges, and particularly taxes on unused or under-utilized land;*
- *Periodic and frequent assessment of land values in and around cities, and determination of the rise in such values relative to the general level of prices;*
- *Instituting development charges or permit fees and specifying the time limit within which construction must start;*
- *Adopting pricing and compensation policies relating to value of land prevailing at a specified time, rather than its commercial value at the time of acquisition by public authorities;*
- *Leasing of publicly-owned land in such a way that future increment which is not due to the efforts by the new user is kept by the community;*
- *Assessment of land suitable for agricultural use which is in proximity of cities mainly at agricultural values.*

D4 PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP, TRANSITIONAL OR PERMANENT, SHOULD BE USED, WHEREVER APPROPRIATE, TO SECURE AND CONTROL AREAS OF URBAN EXPANSION AND PROTECTION; AND TO IMPLEMENT URBAN

AND RURAL LAND REFORM PROCESSES, AND TO SUPPLY SERVICED LAND AT PRICE LEVELS WHICH CAN SECURE SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE PATTERNS OF DEVELOPMENT.

Special consideration should be given to active public participation in land development and rational distribution of powers among various levels of government, including communal and local authorities, and an adequate system of financial support for land policy.

D5 PATTERNS OF OWNERSHIP

PAST PATTERNS OF OWNERSHIP RIGHTS SHOULD BE TRANSFORMED TO MATCH THE CHANGING NEEDS OF SOCIETY AND BE COLLECTIVELY BENEFICIAL.

Special attention should be paid to:

- *Redefinition of legal ownership including the rights of women and disadvantaged groups and usage rights for a variety of purposes;*
- *Promoting land reform measures to bring ownership rights into conformity with the present and future needs of society;*
- *Methods for the separation of land ownership rights from developmental rights, the latter to be entrusted to a public authority;*
- *The land rights of indigenous peoples so that their cultural and historical heritage might be preserved.*

D6 INCREASE IN USABLE LAND

THE SUPPLY OF USABLE LAND SHOULD BE MAINTAINED BY ALL APPROPRIATE OR PRACTICAL METHODS INCLUDING SOIL CONSERVATION, CONTROL OF DESERTIFICATION AND SALINATION, PREVENTION OF POLLUTION, AND USE OF LAND CAPABILITY ANALYSIS AND INCREASED BY LONG-TERM PROGRAMS OF LAND RECLAMATION AND PRESERVATION.

Special attention should be paid to:

- *Economizing land by fixing appropriate densities in areas where land is scarce or rich in agricultural value;*
- *Introducing proper land capability assessment programs at the local, regional and national levels so that land allocation will most benefit the community;*
- *Incorporation of new land into settlements by provision of infrastructure;*
- *Control of the location of human settlements in hazardous zones and important natural areas.*

D7 INFORMATION NEEDS

COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION ON LAND CAPABILITY, CHARACTERISTICS, TENURE, USE AND LEGISLATION SHOULD BE COLLECTED AND CONSTANTLY UP-DATED SO THAT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT CAN BE GUIDED AS TO THE MOST BENEFICIAL LAND-USE ALLOCATION AND CONTROL MEASURES.

This implies:

- *The establishment of a comprehensive information system involving all levels of government and accessible to the public;*
- *Simplification and updating of procedures for collection, analysis and distribution of relevant information in an accurate and comprehensive manner;*
- *Consolidation and effective use of existing or innovative legislation and instruments to implement land policies;*
- *Development and use of methods for assessing economic, social and environmental impacts from proposed projects in a form useful to the public;*
- *Consideration of land-use characteristics, including ecological tolerances and optimum utilization of land so as to minimize pollution, conserve energy, protect and recover resources;*
- *Undertaking the necessary studies on precautions that can be taken to safeguard life and property in case of natural disaster.*

E. Public Participation

PREAMBLE

Participation is an integral part of the political processes of decision making; in a field as complex as human settlements, it is also a necessity because the task is too great for governments to accomplish without mobilizing the interest of the inhabitants, using their ingenuity and skills and harnessing otherwise untapped resources.

Public participation is the dynamic incorporation of the people in the economic, social and political life of a country. It ensures that the beneficiary is an effective participant in collective decisions with regard to the common good.

A co-operative effort of the people and their governments is a prerequisite for effective action on human settlements. The magnitude and intractability of the problems are too great for governments to act alone. Citizen participation should be an integral part of the decision-making processes on the full range of human settlement issues. Citizens must be provided opportunities for direct involvement in the decisions that profoundly affect their lives. Such participation can heighten citizen awareness of the complexity and interrelatedness of the problems and the urgent need for concerted action.

Citizen participation, by definition, cannot be achieved by fiat. But it can be facilitated by the removal of political and institutional obstacles and by providing information in clear and meaningful terms. Public participation implies not only efforts to convey information but also a very important effort of education and formation to allow both specialist and public participation to play a determining role in evaluating the economic, technical and administrative consequences of the measures under consideration.

E1 ROLE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SHOULD BE AN INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, ESPECIALLY IN PLANNING STRATEGIES, FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT; IT SHOULD INFLUENCE ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS TO FURTHER THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS.

Particular attention should be paid to:

- *Strengthening the role of the population in taking decisions affecting all aspects of the development of human settlements;*
- *The definition of the role of public participation as a means of mobilizing untapped human resources and improving the effectiveness of those already operative;*
- *The involvement of people at all levels of activity in resolving their conflicts;*
- *Making advance public disclosure of strategies, plans and programs for public discussion at the early planning stages before major commitments to the project have been made.*

E2 PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

THE PLANNING PROCESS MUST BE DESIGNED TO ALLOW FOR MAXIMUM PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.

E3 TWO-WAY FLOW

TO BE EFFECTIVE, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIRES THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION AMONG PARTIES CONCERNED AND SHOULD BE BASED ON MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING, TRUST AND EDUCATION.

This may be achieved through:

- *Allocation of resources for the development of skills within the community to render participation progressively more effective;*
- *Information and possibly legal aid services to inform the citizen of legal rights and duties in relation to human settlement issues as well as to provide legal assistance;*
- *Appeal and arbitration bodies to reconcile public interest and individual rights;*
- *Wide use of mass media to provide a forum for citizen participation and public debate;*

- *Submission of all major planning decisions to appropriate processes of public inquiry, with particular emphasis on the rights of the least privileged sectors of the population.*

E4 WIDE INVOLVEMENT

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SHOULD INTEGRATE THE VARIOUS SECTORS OF THE POPULATION INCLUDING THOSE THAT TRADITIONALLY HAVE NOT PARTICIPATED EITHER IN THE PLANNING OR IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES.

Particular attention should be paid to:

- *Expanding and strengthening the role of community organizations, voluntary groups, workers' organizations, tenants and neighbourhood organizations;*
- *Assisting in the formation of non-governmental organizations devoted especially to human settlement issues and encouraging the existing ones to focus their programs on such issues;*
- *Decentralizing planning and public administration institutions and establishing or strengthening locally elected bodies so as to ensure the democratic character of public participation.*

E5 NEW FORMS OF PARTICIPATION

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MUST RESPOND TO BOTH NEWLY EMERGING NEEDS OF SOCIETY AND TO EXISTING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL NEEDS. THE PEOPLE AND THEIR GOVERNMENTS SHOULD ESTABLISH MECHANISMS FOR POPULAR PARTICIPATION THAT CONTRIBUTE TO DEVELOPING AWARENESS OF PEOPLE'S ROLE IN TRANSFORMING SOCIETY.

Areas for special attention include:

- *Establishment, especially in rapidly expanding urban areas, of effective channels of communication between the people and all levels of government, as well as mechanisms for enabling people to attain full control*

and influence in the formulation and implementation of policy for the development of human settlements;

- *Recognition of the changing role of women in society and encouragement of their full participation in development;*
- *Public accountability required of large corporations;*
- *Active encouragement and support of all members of the public to acquire the confidence and skill which will ensure their participation at all levels of human settlement planning.*

E6 MOBILIZING RESOURCES

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ELICITED ON A SCALE COMMENSURATE WITH THE PROBLEMS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, SHOULD INFLUENCE ALL DECISIONS CONCERNING MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND SHOULD FOCUS ON THE APPLICATION OF RESOURCES TO IMPROVEMENT OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE.

Efforts should be directed in particular to:

- *Promote actions which motivate people to decide and act for themselves with the appropriate support of governments;*
- *Defining what the people can decide and do better for themselves and determining the area of government action accordingly;*
- *Decentralizing planning institutions and implementation machinery and especially management operations to the maximum possible extent, to enable local communities to identify their own needs and fields of action;*
- *Making large-scale public participation a continuing feature of the political process with respect to issues concerning human settlements.*

F. Institutions and Management

PREAMBLE

Policies, strategies, plans and programs cannot be elaborated or implemented without appropriate instruments. New institutions on human settlements must be designed to play a variety of roles in development: important among these is that of promoting new concepts and providing leadership in unfamiliar areas. Institutions must be responsive to change, capable of changing themselves and suitable for promoting change by others.

Because of their territorial coverage, complexity and relative permanence, human settlements require a very diversified system of institutions. Especially in large and complex metropolitan areas, the search for more appropriate institutions must be a continuous one, with a view to achieving a satisfactory balance between effective government and accountability to be governed.

In political systems where responsibilities and resources are shared amongst different levels of government and governmental agencies, joint consultation on matters of common concern is essential to achieve national settlement goals and objectives.

In the last resort, the most valuable resource of all is human beings; the channelling of human initiative and the management of human skills for the achievement of the goals of national planning is a task which has received insufficient attention so far, both at the national and local levels.

F1 SETTLEMENT INSTITUTIONS

THERE MUST BE INSTITUTIONS AT NATIONAL, MINISTERIAL, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SETTLEMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT.

The principal features of such institutions are:

- *A distinct identity relating to the priority assigned to human settlements in development plans;*
- *Leadership of other institutions and the public at large on settlement matters;*
- *Executive responsibility for settlement programs;*
- *Responsibility for evaluation, monitoring and feed-back on settlement policies, strategies and programs.*

F2 CO-ORDINATION OF PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTIONS FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS SHOULD BE CO-ORDINATED WITH THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AND POLICIES, AND INTERRELATED ON A MULTIDISCIPLINARY BASIS.

This can be achieved by:

- *Establishing appropriate co-ordination between national government departments as well as between the different levels of government where appropriate;*
- *Ensuring adequate representation of the needs and aspirations of inhabitants in human settlements on the principal policy-making bodies.*

F3 INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH HUMAN SETTLEMENTS SHOULD ADAPT TO CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES.

F4 THE ROLE OF SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTIONS SPECIALLY ESTABLISHED TO SOLVE SHORT-TERM SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS SHOULD NOT OUTLIVE THEIR ORIGINAL PURPOSE.

F5 INSTITUTIONAL INCENTIVES TO PARTICIPATION

INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE AND FACILITATE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS AT ALL LEVELS.

F6 MANAGEMENT OF SETTLEMENTS

SETTLEMENTS MUST BE IMPROVED BY RESPONSIVE AND IMAGINATIVE MANAGEMENT OF ALL RESOURCES.

This should be done by:

- *Establishing clearly the management responsibilities of national, regional and local government;*
- *Government efforts to maintain or restore settlements and their facilities for general public welfare;*
- *Providing information and incentives for inhabitants to maintain and improve their dwellings and surroundings.*

F7 HUMAN RESOURCES

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH CAPABILITIES AND THE ACQUISITION AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION ON SETTLEMENTS, SHOULD RECEIVE HIGH PRIORITY AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.

Special emphasis must be placed on:

- *National research and development institutions that are specifically geared to finding better solutions to settlement problems, within regional and international networks;*
- *Training national personnel at all levels;*
- *Exchange of relevant information expressed in terms meaningful to those likely to need it.*

F8 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

SEPARATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADEQUATE MEANS ARE NECESSARY TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS.

Special attention should be directed to:

- *Ensuring that public and private investors and*

purchasers, especially the least advantaged, are protected from the damaging effects of monetary inflation through monetary and other means;

- *Encouraging joint ventures between public and private capital, with adequate safeguards for the public interest;*
- *Selectively using public funds to give priority to areas where private investment is unlikely;*
- *Utilizing fully the multiplying effect of public loan and mortgage guarantees;*
- *Removing institutional obstacles to financing the needs of the poor;*
- *Encouraging community schemes and other co-operative financial arrangements;*
- *Adopting fiscal measures and pricing policies to reduce disparities between high and low income groups;*
- *Ensuring that systems for financing financial community infrastructure result in an equitable distribution of costs within and between communities;*
- *Encouraging special national savings institutions to support financing for low income groups;*
- *Innovative fiscal measures to make development self-financing.*

F9 REACHING THE PEOPLE

INSTITUTIONS AND PROCEDURES SHOULD BE STREAMLINED TO ENSURE THAT INTENDED BENEFICIARIES RECEIVE THE LARGEST POSSIBLE SHARE OF RESOURCES AND BENEFITS.

F10 SETTLEMENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

ANY FRAMEWORK FOR SETTLEMENTS LEGISLATION MUST ESTABLISH CLEAR AND REALISTIC DIRECTION AND MEANS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES.

Special attention should be placed on:

- *Promulgation of special legislation for the implementation of settlement policies;*
- *Laws and regulations to achieve specific settlement objectives, service community interest and safeguard individual rights against arbitrary decisions;*
- *Laws and regulations that are realistic and easily understood, efficiently applied, adapted and revised periodically to correspond to changing needs of society.*

6. Programmes for International Co-operation

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL DEBATE

It was generally agreed that national action on human settlements is of primary importance and that the role of international co-operation should be to supplement these activities in areas where a country would be unable to mount effective programs. The Conference felt that increased multilateral and bilateral co-operation and assistance are needed and that each country should elaborate its priority programs. Several areas were singled out for early attention:

- exchange of information and experiences;
- education, training and applied research;
- development of delivery mechanisms;
- transfer of technology.

It was stressed that the materials prepared for the HABITAT Conference constituted a valuable resource for exchange of training and experience.

PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

International co-operation in the field of human settlements should be viewed as an instrument of socio-economic development. The fundamental role of international co-operation is to support national action. Therefore programs should be based on the policies and priorities established in the recommendations for national action.

In seeking development co-operation, countries should give due priority to human settlements. Technical co-operation should be made available to countries requesting assistance in policy formulation, management and institutional improvement relating to human settlements. Technical co-operation should be made available to developing countries requesting assistance in education, training and applied research relating to human settlements.

Financial and technical development co-operation should be made available to countries requesting assistance for projects in self-help and co-operative housing, integrated rural development, water and transportation. Multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies should respond effectively to requests for assistance - special attention

should be paid to the needs of the least advantaged countries, particularly in the provision of long-term, low-interest mortgages and loans.

Information systems should be strengthened where necessary and better co-ordinated with stronger links established on a regional level between human settlements and research institutions in different countries.

GLOBAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODY ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

It was recommended that an intergovernmental body of not more than 58 member states be established with its main objectives to be:

- to assist countries and regions in increasing and improving their own efforts to solve human settlements problems;
- to promote greater international co-operation to increase the availability of resources to developing countries and regions;
- to promote the integral concept of human settlements and to encourage the comprehensive approach;
- to strengthen co-operation and participation among developing and developed countries and regions.

This body's main functions and responsibilities include the responsibilities:

- to develop and promote policy objectives, priorities and guidelines for planned programs of work as formulated in the recommendations of the HABITAT Conference;
- to follow closely the activities of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of human settlements and to propose ways and means by which the over-all policy objectives and goals within the United Nations system might best be served;
- to study, in the context of the Recommendations for National Action, new issues, problems and especially solutions in the field;
- to exercise over-all policy guidance and supervision of the operations of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;
- to review and approve periodically the utilisation of funds at its disposal for carrying out human settlements activities at the global, regional and sub-regional levels;

- to provide over-all direction to the Secretariat for Human Settlements.

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Conference recommended the establishment of a small and effective secretariat in the United Nations to serve as the focal point for human settlements action and co-ordination. This secretariat would comprise the posts and budgetary resources of:

- the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;
- the appropriate section of the Division of Economic and Social Programmes of the United Nations Environment program directly concerned with human settlements;
- the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;
- as appropriate, selected posts and associated resources from relevant parts of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Among the responsibilities of the secretariat would be the following:

- to ensure the harmonization, at inter-secretarial level, of programs planned and carried out by the system;
- to assist in co-ordinating human settlements activities within the United Nations system, to keep under review their implementation and to assess their effectiveness;
- to execute projects on behalf of the United Nations Development Program;
- to provide the focal point for global exchange of information on human settlements;
- to provide substantive support to the Intergovernmental Body on Human Settlements;
- to deal with inter-regional matters and to supplement the resources of the regions when so required, particularly in areas of specialization;
- to promote collaboration with, and involvement of, the world scientific community concerned with human settlements;

- to establish and maintain a global directory of consultants and advisers to supplement the skills available within the system and to assist in the recruitment of expertise at the global level;
- to initiate major public information activities in connection with human settlements;
- to promote the further and continued use of audio-visual material related to human settlements.

It was recommended further that a group of representatives appointed by the governments at a regional level be created to support the Secretary-General in the adequate implementation of recommendations for the institutional administrative structure.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

The UN regional economic commissions are to consider the establishment of intergovernmental regional committees on human settlements. These should be established as soon as possible to co-ordinate their activities with the global intergovernmental body. The responsibility for implementing regional and sub-regional programs should be gradually shifted to the regional organizations and the regional secretariats should be provided with the necessary resources for operation to start in 1977. The principal functions of the regional staff would be:

- to serve the regional intergovernmental body;
- to review the progress of regional programs;
- to promote active collaboration with governmental representatives in human settlement related activities;
- to assist governments in the region in the formulation of requests for assistance from appropriate bilateral and multilateral bodies;
- to formulate, implement and/or supervise regional and sub-regional programs and projects.

The regional agencies on human settlements, with the approval of the regional committees, should identify those national and regional institutions which are best able to provide services, training and assistance in research.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

At both global and regional levels, human settlements activities and programs should deal in particular with the following subject areas:

- Settlement Policies and Strategies;
- Settlement Planning;
- Institutions and Management;
- Shelter, Infrastructure and Services;
- Land;
- Public Participation.

Priorities are to be formulated within these broad areas to be identified by the Intergovernmental Body in consultation with the Regional Committees and Governments on the basis of the needs and problems of the region and its countries.

The following functions should be considered, on a priority basis, as related to the subject areas above:

- identification of problems and possible solutions;
- formulation and implementation of policies;
- education and training;
- identification, development and use of appropriate technology; limitation of hazardous technology;
- exchange of information, including audio-visual material;
- implementation machinery;
- assistance in mobilization of resources at national and international levels.

PRIORITIES, ACTION AND CO-OPERATION

Because financial, technical and human resources are limited, it is essential that human settlement programs, both existing and new, reflect a clear sense of priorities and that concentration of effort be selective and phased judiciously. There must be a sustained and determined effort, on the part of all

organizations most closely concerned with human settlements at global and regional levels, to concert their planned programs and projects throughout the United Nations system.

Special links should be established between the United Nations Development Program and the Human Settlements unit at global, regional and national levels, with co-operation sought with universities, research and scientific institutions, non-governmental organizations, voluntary groups, etc. The international institutions of the United Nations system should rely, as much as possible, on non-governmental organizations and scientific and non-profit organizations which are capable of improving knowledge and facilitating concrete action.

POST-HABITAT USE OF AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

The Conference was convinced that the audio-visual and other material prepared for HABITAT constitute an information resource of continuing value for the effective implementation of recommendations for national action, programs of international co-operation and the realization of human settlements goals of the Conference.

The prompt and effective utilization of the information resources created for HABITAT is essential and therefore it is recommended to the UN General Assembly that an audio-visual information centre on human settlements be established.

The University of British Columbia has an interim agreement with the United Nations for the temporary custody, care and management of the information material generated for HABITAT, pending a final UN General Assembly agreement with UBC for the custody, reproduction, use and augmentation of the materials for a period of not more than five years.

7. Non-Government Habitat Activities

HABITAT FORUM

Concurrent with the UN Conference, Habitat Forum was held for representatives of non-governmental organizations and the concerned public. Its intended functions were:

- . To increase public awareness of some of the gigantic human settlement problems with which man is confronted; of the action which is required to solve these problems; and of the consequences which the solutions may have for a better human life style;
- . To provide a means for the exchange of experience among professionals, concerned individuals and NGO representatives so that they can better prepare themselves for active participation in the implementation of the recommendations of HABITAT; and
- . To act as 'the voice of the people' and to transmit their views and concerns to the governmental conference.

The Forum comprised exhibits, lectures, discussions and workshops. It was attended by several thousand persons who included representatives from international and national NGOs, many concerned individuals from the United States and Canada and also significant numbers from other parts of the world, and citizens from the Vancouver area. The intellectual leadership for the Forum came from the Vancouver Symposium, a group of leading world thinkers headed by Barbara Ward.

There were nine topic themes established for the program which included:

- . The Man-Made and the Natural Environment
- . Social Justice and the Question of Differing Values and Cultures
- . Sharing and Managing the World's Resources
- . National Settlements Policies
- . People's Participation in Planning and Implementation
- . Land Use and Ownership
- . Community Action for a Better Habitat

- . Rural Development
- . Appropriate Technology

Running parallel to the UN Conference, the Forum kept in direct contact with the governmental group and made strong presentations in a number of specific areas to promote concepts for a moratorium on nuclear energy development and research, the New International Economic Order, the necessity to control multi-national corporations, conservation of resources and environment, self-help and low-cost housing, provision of potable water for the world's population, government/NGO co-operation for the improvement of human settlements, public participation in human settlement planning and development, land use and ownership and the promotion of appropriate technology.

A full report must await the official document which is presently being prepared by the Forum organizers. However, for many of its participants there was a feeling of frustration that too many things were happening at one time for anyone to grasp the total picture, that there was too much discussion and not enough constructive proposals and recommendations coming out of the sessions, and that there was a communications breakdown between the Conference and the Forum.

The real value and results of the Forum will be measured by the future actions of the participants. Many seemed convinced that governments were not capable of taking the steps to implement the Recommendations for National Action and that the people who attended the Forum would have to pressure their own countries for action. There may have been enough non-governmental people there from around the world to precipitate a strong citizen movement in many countries. For example, many Forum participants were upset by the lack of HABITAT Conference support for a moratorium on nuclear energy and the seeming lack of commitment towards alternative energy sources. It is certain that these people will be heard from again.

THE VANCOUVER SYMPOSIUM

This group comprised "leading thinkers" from around the world such as Barbara Ward (UK), Margaret Mead (USA), Buckminster Fuller (USA), Maurice Strong (Canada), Jun Ui (Japan), Jack Mundey (Australia), Eduardo Tenazas (Mexico), Jorge Hardoy (Argentina), etc. The following are extracts from their presentation to the UN Conference, as described in the August, 1976 "Bulletin":

... The participants in the Vancouver Symposium would like to underline once more their conviction... that all particular and temporary political issues should give place to resolute and concerted action to turn the world's settlements from areas of potential breakdown, violence and despair and give them instead the promise of becoming truly human communities.

To achieve this over-riding objective, certain priorities must be set...

- (1) Clean water should be provided to all people in all settlements by a specific date, say 1990, and budgetary allocations fixed at this Conference to make the objective attainable.
- (2) The control of land use must be the responsibility of the community and planning must extend to the whole of the national territory.
- (3) The unearned increment created by changes in the value of land must be secured to the community.
- (4) Energy for all settlements must be secured but the variety of possible sources of energy and the vast potential of less wasteful use give humanity time not to be stampeded into a premature nuclear option. Every aid must be given to the energy-poor countries in developing environmentally acceptable alternative sources of energy. Meanwhile, a moratorium on nuclear power generation should be put into effect to give more time for a full and rational assessment of the possible problems posed by the generation of nuclear power and the management of nuclear wastes.
- (5) Settlements must be built, maintained and renewed in ways which end the present completely unacceptable distortions in the distribution of income, opportunities and amenities between the rich and the poor both at the global level and within each country.
- (6) Settlement planning must be based upon a full understanding and research of the environmental endowment of countries, regions and the whole planet.

- (7) Citizens must be permitted to participate in the decisions which mould their communities before directions are fixed and policies set fast in steel and concrete.
- (8) All international agencies, public and private, active in the area of human settlements, must as a first priority work with local citizen bodies, academic institutions and research groups in order to ensure that the wealth and variety of values, cultures and traditions in human society are preserved in the world's settlements.

Effective action in human settlements requires the realization of earlier governmental resolutions taken in such areas as:

- the monitoring and preservation of the life support systems of the biosphere - air, soil, fish, fresh water and the oceans (Stockholm 1972);
- the provision of adequate nutrition, maternal and child care, and family planning services available to couples and individuals to secure the survival of children and a consequent reduction in family size (Bucharest 1974);
- the creation of emergency food stocks, the building of a world grain reserve system and a large increase in investment in Third World agriculture (Rome 1974);
- the participation of women in every stage of the design, planning, implementation and evaluation of the development process at all levels of society, global, national and local (Mexico City 1974)...

Settlements can become "lead sectors" in the healthy maintenance of an economy or in its necessary growth. The resources and labour of all kinds required for this over-riding priority are available. But it can be impeded by lack of political will. It can be blocked by methods of development which put "growth first and redistribution later" and leave society with vested interests, private and public, which become impassable obstacles to social equality and full participation. To put an end to the profound inequalities in income distribution and in citizen participation in all societies, developed and developing alike, is the fundamental purpose

of making humane and decent settlements the central organizing principle of society and of the economy...

- The reinforcement of intermediate cities and rural settlements to create systems which strengthen agriculture and lessen the pressure on the biggest cities;
- The creation of better-balanced communities in which the mix of different social groups, occupations, housing and amenities ends all forms of social segregation;
- In developing societies, the encouragement in migrant communities of the full range of "self-help", by means of security of tenure and assistance with essential services;
- The introduction of conserving and recycling services;
- The reorganization of national, regional and local government to respond to the new emphasis on human settlements;
- Commitment on the part of the international community to make the basic services in human settlements a first call on capital assistance;
- A new direction in research and academic institutions to give the problems of settlements the attention and the data-base they require;
- A pledge taken here at Habitat to set in motion the co-operative process of settlement development and improvement.

CANADIAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AT HABITAT

Canadian NGOs were well represented at HABITAT by an informed, organized and dedicated group. About 200 persons met each evening with representatives of the Canadian delegation to discuss and promote NGO views. These well-run sessions, co-ordinated with daily monitoring of the official committees, exerted a positive influence on the Canadian position.

The NGOs present at Vancouver prepared the following manifesto aimed at the Canadian Delegation.

1. Regarding the New International Economic Order, let Canada take action to lead in establishing new international agreements and arrangements regarding trade, monetary systems, industrial strategies and resource development programs that are advantageous to the developing countries. Let Canada's response to the needs of poor countries not be only aid through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).
2. Let land be treated as a community resource and not as a market commodity. Let such principle be reflected in control of land speculation, control of urban expansion onto food land, and in terms of provincial policies and legislation.
3. Let Canada lead in establishing a moratorium on expansion of nuclear power, with accompanying emphasis on alternative power sources and on energy conservation.
4. Let there be an end to fragmentation of housing programs among the federal, provincial and municipal levels of government. Let priority in housing be directed to special-need groups, especially by means of government action at all levels to control the cost of land and the cost of money for housing.
5. Let there be a Canadian dollar commitment now to programs for clean water, but let Canada's commitment in this regard especially be tied in with trade, monetary and other changes aimed at building up the self-reliance of every nation as the main means for attaining the objectives of clean water everywhere.
6. Let indigenous land claims be settled prior to the undertaking of development projects in Canada; and let special attention be paid to advancing the equality of indigenous women and to the general needs of native peoples in such matters as housing and jobs.
7. Let all levels of government, and non-government organizations, follow through in deeds what has so often been said in words about equality of women in Canadian society.
8. Let there soon be Right to Information legislation covering all levels of government in Canada to facilitate public participation, as well as legislation to permit citizen class actions against environmental offenders. Let governments also encourage and facilitate public participation in private sector decision-making.

These points were submitted as a challenge to post-HABITAT commitment and action at every level of government in Canada. It is apparent that the Canadian NGOs intend to pursue the implementation of the Recommendations for National Action within Canada.

8. Post-Habitat

UNITED NATIONS

The Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, Recommendations for National Action and Programmes for International Co-operation will be submitted for ratification by the 31st session of the United Nations General Assembly in late November. At that time the Member States are expected to present their plans of action to implement the recommendations. As well, formal approval is expected for the University of British Columbia to set up an audio-visual information centre on human settlements and for the NGO Committee on HABITAT to create an NGO liaison centre.

Other post-HABITAT activities are as follows:

- . Regional UN meetings are being held during July and August to establish guidelines for regional co-ordination of action on settlement problems;
- . The "Global Intergovernmental Body on Human Settlements" and the "United Nations Human Settlements Secretariat" are to be organized in early 1977 and the intergovernmental body's first meeting is scheduled for early spring;
- . The United Nations is urging all governments to support and fully participate in the UN Water Conference in March '77 in Argentina; this is seen as a direct follow-through to HABITAT;
- . The Member States are to present their progress reports on human settlement programs and legislation to the 32nd session of the UN General Assembly, fall '77. It should be noted that several countries have already used their preparatory work for HABITAT to launch settlement programs and others have announced plans since the Conference.

CANADA

At time of completing this report (September) there has been no official communication from Ottawa outlining the Federal government's plans. However, the following has been pieced together from discussions with senior staff at the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs. It was stated positively that there will be a post-HABITAT program in Canada which would include the following:

- . The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs will incorporate the thrust of HABITAT in its total operations and expects to conduct a series of meetings with the provinces and NGOs on specific HABITAT recommendations; (the first of these was held with Ministers of Housing on the subject of land);
- . A meeting of the Canadian National Delegation to HABITAT is proposed for the end of October and a meeting of the Canadian NGOs/Canadian National Committee/Governments is scheduled for early November;
- . Canada is bound by UN agreement to present a progress report on its program to the UN General Assembly by November 1977;
- . An international seminar on Energy for Human Settlements is scheduled for Ottawa, October 1977;
- . Canada has participated in a UN regional meeting in July (Geneva) and presented its position on the program and organization for regional co-operation;
- . Ottawa is preparing a number of reports and discussion papers for the forthcoming Canadian Delegation meeting; it is understood that the objective is to begin the process of preparing the initial Canadian response to the Recommendations for National Action which is to be made public at the NGO/CNC/Governments meeting in November, prior to the submission to the 31st General Assembly.

It is also understood that at least three provinces, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec, are presently evaluating the implications of the Recommendations.

At this time, the Federal government has announced the following post-HABITAT objectives:

- . To ensure the construction of one million new housing units from 1976 to 1979;
- . To directly finance the annual construction of at least 40,000 new housing units for low- and moderate-income people during this same period;
- . To construct or rehabilitate 50,000 units for rural and native people between 1974 and 1982;
- . To construct or rehabilitate 20,000 native dwellings in the period 1976 to 1981;
- . To ensure that all settlements of significant size have an adequate level of sewage treatment by 1985;

- . To have a reliable source of clean water in all communities in Canada by 1980 and in the world by 1986;
- . To utilize existing infrastructure in low-density areas to provide some medium-density housing over the next five years.

In addition, Urban Affairs' Barney Danson has proposed for discussion purposes the following:

- . To rehabilitate 100,000 dwelling units by the end of 1985;
- . To encourage over the next 15 years sensibly-designed "infill" housing for senior citizens and single persons in existing neighbourhoods;
- . To increase the thermal efficiency of three million dwelling units by 1990;
- . To achieve zero net energy growth in the residential sector by 1985;
- . To achieve zero net energy growth in urban transport. -

CANADIAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

One of the most important results of the HABITAT Forum has been the creation of a world-wide network for NGOs concerned with human settlements issues. The Canadian group are very anxious to play an active role in this international network and as a result wish to develop action programs at home. The directors of the Canadian non-governmental organizations participating in HABITAT are presently preparing a proposal to the Federal government to be presented at the meeting in November. The objectives of the meeting include:

- . To discuss ways and means of assessing and implementing the recommendations of HABITAT;
- . To define more specifically the Canadian Delegation statement concerning public participation and to discuss the principles enunciated in the manifesto submitted to the Canadian Delegation by the NGO representatives at Vancouver;
- . To relate the progress made to date on the recommendations made by the December '75 NGO Conference on Human Settlements and to explore these recommendations and the response of governments;

- . To enable NGOs to explore on-going programs for public participation in decision-making on human settlements issues in Canada;
- . To analyze critically the NGO progress of the past 18 months.

During HABITAT, Justice Minister Ron Basford, leader of the Canadian Delegation, announced that NGOs would probably be invited to participate in the international seminar on Energy for Human Settlements in Ottawa, October 1977. He stated that the Federal government will encourage the NGOs to conduct their own post-Conference activities on a national or regional basis. It should be noted that the president of the Community Planning Association of Canada announced that they had already committed \$250,000 for general follow-up activities.

Senator Perrault, member of the Canadian Delegation, strongly urged NGOs "to keep on the heat and pressure." He pointed out that most of the HABITAT issues related directly to provincial governments and municipalities and that the Federal government could only urge and advise the provinces and municipalities on such questions as returning unearned land increments to the community.

Appendix A

BACKGROUND TO THE CONFERENCE

Following a proposal by Canada, the 27th session of the UN General Assembly (1972) decided to hold HABITAT: the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and accepted the Canadian government's offer to act as host. The United Nations wished to maintain the momentum of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment through the exchange of information about solutions to problems of human settlements against a background of environmental and other concerns which could lead to the formation of policies and actions by governments and international organizations.

56 UN Member States comprised the Preparatory Committee to advise the HABITAT Secretary-General and to guide the work of the UN Habitat Secretariat. Following a series of meetings with expert consultants, intergovernmental working groups and regional preparatory conferences (Tehran, Cairo, Caracas and Geneva) the UN Secretariat prepared drafts of the following:

I Declaration of Principles

II Recommendations for National Action

- a) Settlement Policies and Strategies
- b) Settlement Planning
- c) Shelter, Infrastructure and Services
- d) Land
- e) Public Participation
- f) Institutions and Management

III Programmes for International Co-operation

Because the HABITAT Conference was to be a forum for the exchange of ideas, knowledge and experience the UN Secretariat decided that the national presentations for the Conference would be supported by audio-visual presentations of national and international experience in human settlement problems and solutions. These were to be used not only as an information tool for the Conference but also as a basic educational and communications resource for after-use. Along with the national reports of the participating countries, a Bibliography of Human Settlements, a Global Review of Human Settlements, policy and background papers for the Conference, the audio-visual library was planned as the foundation for a resource centre on Human Settlements information.

The decision was made to formalize the participation of non-governmental organizations and the public by a parallel meeting to the Conference to be called HABITAT FORUM. Financial means were provided for this and numerous national and international NGO preparatory meetings were held. The scale of NGO participation was to be much increased over previous UN conferences.

The UN Habitat Secretariat brought together a group of leading experts and consultants led by Barbara Ward to explore the HABITAT theme. This later became the Vancouver Symposium group which prepared a series of recommendations that were presented to the HABITAT Conference and HABITAT Forum.

The UN Secretariat was instructed to report on the results of HABITAT to the 31st session (1976) of the UN General Assembly and to make the necessary arrangements for the preparations to be undertaken after the Conference to facilitate consideration of the recommendations of the Conference by the General Assembly at its 31st session.

Appendix B

Canadian participation in HABITAT

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ROLE

Canada's hosting of HABITAT was undertaken by the Department of External Affairs while the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs looked after Canada's substantive participation in the Conference. The Canadian program objectives were to:-

- . promote public awareness of human settlements issues;
- . gain participation by other levels of government, the non-governmental organizations, the expert community and the public in preparing the national position at HABITAT;
- . assist the development of NGO participation in the Conference and the Forum;
- . prepare a national report, a national exhibit, and the official Canadian audio-visual presentations for HABITAT;
- . stimulate Canadian innovation for human settlements through a \$100,000,000 Canadian Urban Demonstration Fund (this was cancelled later due to program difficulties and the federal financial cut-back);
- . conduct a series of public meetings on human settlements across Canada and to hold symposia of experts on specific human settlements issues;
- . create a number of HABITAT Study Tours for HABITAT participants to visit Canadian human settlements.

The Canadian National Committee was established to seek out the opinions of the public on human settlements issues and to prepare a report. The Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations Participation Group was set up to co-ordinate the activities of NGOs and the Association in Canada Serving Organizations for Habitat was funded to organize and run HABITAT Forum.

The Canadian Delegation to the HABITAT Conference comprised representatives from the Federal and Provincial governments, Municipal governments and Canadian non-governmental organizations.

THE ONTARIO ROLE

Because the issues to be discussed at HABITAT were of direct concern to provincial governments Ottawa established a Federal/Provincial Preparatory Committee and a cost-sharing program for provincial involvement. In Ontario the responsibility for co-ordination was given to the Ministry of the Environment which created a small secretariat and an interministerial committee. The Province's work was divided into two parts - one to deal with the preparations for Canada's position at the Conference which involved work on background papers, the National Report, the National Exhibit and four audio-visual presentations. The Ontario Secretariat was responsible for gathering material and information, checking out content and representing the Ontario perspective. The other function was to carry out a program to involve provincial non-governmental groups in activities related to HABITAT. (This will be covered in a separate report.)

The Ontario component on the Canadian Delegation included the Honourable George A. Kerr, Minister of the Environment and Mr. Victor W. Rudik, Assistant Director, Environmental Approvals Branch. In order to provide support advice for the provincial members for their work on the delegation and the HABITAT committees representatives of the Resources and Social Policy Fields and TEIGA went to Vancouver: Mr. R. Snell, Mr. J. Burkus and Mr. A. Zdanowicz, Ministry of Housing; Ms. L. Bratty and Mrs. M. L. Zemanek, Ministry of Culture and Recreation; Mrs. M. B. Levitt, TEIGA; Mr. D. McFarlane, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; Mr. F. Dudas and Ms. C. Calvert, Ontario Secretariat for Habitat. In addition they were responsible for following the activities of both the Conference and the Forum to assess the proceedings from an Ontario perspective. Mr. Michael Cassidy, MPP for Ottawa Centre and Mr. Murray Gaunt, MPP for Huron-Bruce representing the opposition parties, joined the Ontario contingent and had full access to the facilities arranged by the province. The operation was co-ordinated and managed by Ontario Secretariat for Habitat staff. Because of urgent matters the Minister returned to Ontario at the end of the first week of the Conference and the Honourable Lorne Henderson, Minister without Portfolio, flew to Vancouver to represent Cabinet for the remainder of HABITAT.

Appendix C

Report of Ontario's Participation in Habitat: The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 1976

I BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

United Nations' impetus

Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, was one in a series of major international theme conferences initiated by the UN beginning with Environment in 1972 and including Population, Food, and International Women's Year.

Its objectives of increasing world-wide awareness of human settlements problems and of sharing solutions to these problems required over two years of preparatory work at the international, national and provincial levels, and were intended to generate an ongoing process of information exchange and commitment to action.

Canada's dual role

As proponent of Habitat, Canada began preparations for hosting and participation in early 1973, with the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs as co-ordinating body.

Ontario's involvement

In 1973, Premier William G. Davis designated the Hon. James A.C. Auld, then Minister of the Environment, to have overall responsibility for Ontario's participation.

The Ontario Secretariat for Habitat was created in 1975 to:

- co-ordinate interministerial and incorporate federal-provincial preparations into a program involving as well NGOs, municipalities and the public
- create and focus broad awareness of human settlements issues in the province

- compile for national presentation, Ontario's perspectives on human settlements issues.

At the conference in 1976, the Hon. George A. Kerr, Minister of the Environment and Mr. Vic Rudik of the same ministry, as well as the Hon. Lorne Henderson, represented the Province.

II FUNDING OF ONTARIO'S PROGRAM

Based on a 50-50 cost-sharing agreement between the Federal and Provincial governments, Ontario's program expenditures were under the \$240,000 budgeted.

III ONTARIO'S PROGRAM

Ontario was involved in the following main areas:

- A - Federal-Provincial preparations
- B - an Ontario Municipalities Program
- C - an Ontario Non-Governmental Organizations' Program
- D - Documentation on Ontario Human Settlements
- E - Communications

A FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PREPARATIONS

Canadian position at Habitat

With the help of an Interministerial Committee, the Secretariat channelled information between the federal and provincial governments concerning Canada's stance on the three major discussion papers for the conference.

National audio-visual presentations

Again, using the same mechanism, Ontario participated in an advisory capacity in developing several official Canadian films, a national exhibit and the Canadian National Report, "Human Settlement in Canada."

York University Conference on Public Land Ownership

Through the Secretariat, this conference received sponsorship and became one of a series of ten cross-country symposia on human settlements issues held in the fall of 1975. A copy of the report is on file. A book, Public Land Ownership: Frameworks for Evaluation is available through D. C. Heath Canada Ltd.

Habitat Study Tours

The Secretariat produced a booklet and information kit specifically for international delegates to Habitat, sixty of whom elected to visit Toronto after the conference. Contact visits within various ministries, a reception at Ontario Place, a bus trip to Niagara Falls, and an information centre at City Hall were all parts of the hospitality arranged for the visitors.

B MUNICIPALITIES PROGRAM

Workshops

The Ontario Secretariat acted as a facilitator to bring together some 500 persons with varied interests and experience at the municipal level, to identify human settlements issues (community, services, land use, conservation of resources, growth, citizen participation). The seminars were followed by a central meeting of co-ordinators to present regional reports and to define a provincial perspective from Ontario municipalities.

Reports

"Human Settlements Issues in Ontario - 1 and 2" represent the compiled and separate regional concerns about human settlements expressed in the seminars. These reports were distributed province-wide and to the other provinces and national secretariat during preparations of the Canadian position.

Meetings

Workshop co-ordinators were encouraged to hold further meetings to suggest solutions to human settlements issues identified in earlier meetings.

Representation at Habitat Forum

Six active participants in the municipal seminars were selected and sponsored as representatives to Habitat Forum. (Sponsorship included air fare and two nights' accommodation.)

C ONTARIO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS PROGRAM

Organization

Several small "steering" meetings of a number of NGO representatives led to the holding of a day-long conference of NGO representatives to define and discuss the role of NGOs in improving human settlements. A management committee evolved to direct the creation of an Ontario NGO Resource Network and the implementation of an Ontario NGO Action Program.

Ontario NGO Resource Network

The purpose of a Resource Network handbook which the Secretariat compiled, printed and distributed widely is to facilitate the sharing of expertise on human settlements among 120 "umbrella" organizations in Ontario.

Ontario NGO Action Program

As a stimulus to the operation of the network, an Action Program was established, providing seed money for projects which were to develop province-wide awareness and ongoing activity in solving human settlements problems. These projects are described in the "Habitat Projects Report".

Human Settlements Festival

A festival at Harbourfront was organized to communicate the results of the Habitat Conference and Forum to interested NGOs. Features of the day included Habitat films, twenty exhibits and a luncheon speech by the Hon. Barney Danson, Minister of State for Urban Affairs.

Habitat Forum

Five Management Committee representatives shared the responsibility of attending and reporting on the Forum.

D DOCUMENTATION ON ONTARIO HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

"Directions - Trends in Human Settlements in Ontario" is a pamphlet prepared by the Secretariat with the help of the Interministerial Committee, to describe Provincial objectives in maintaining and improving human settlements.

"Directory of Ontario Human Settlements: Solutions" is a booklet describing over 150 projects initiated and implemented by community groups in the province as examples of "self help" for maintaining and improving human settlements. Submissions came as a result of a comprehensive canvassing of municipalities and community groups over a two-month period.

E COMMUNICATIONS

OECA programming

Called "Future Spaces", three one-hour television programs sponsored by the Secretariat were broadcast to coincide with the opening of Habitat. They are to be re-broadcast in the autumn of 1976 and used to promote published material on human settlements as well as stimulate further interest in the results of Habitat.

Lecture

The Secretariat taped the stimulating lecture of environmentalist Barbara Ward - Lady Jackson, in Toronto during a pre-conference tour. Interested groups have since obtained tapes and transcriptions of this speech.

Articles

The Secretariat commissioned articles expressing the informed views of five leading Ontario citizens on human settlements issues and distributed these to over 500 daily and weekly newspapers in the province.

Information centre

The Secretariat acted as an information centre for the Habitat Conference and Forum in Ontario. This included compiling and printing a capsule description, "All About Habitat", and distributing it along with numerous additional items of print both within government and to NGOs and the public. Habitat films too were made available through the Secretariat.



Reports and Publications from Ontario

- "All About Habitat"
- "Directions - Trends in Human Settlements in Ontario"
- "Directory of Ontario Human Settlements: Solutions"
- "Habitat Projects Report" - Ontario Non-Governmental Organizations
- "Habitour Ontario - Information Guide"
- "Human Settlements Issues in Ontario - 1 and 2"
- * - Province of Ontario Submission to the Advisory Committee on Canadian Urban Demonstration Projects, January 1975
- Report on York University Symposium on Public Land Ownership
- "Resource Network" - Ontario Non-Governmental Organizations
- * - Report for Cabinet by the Ontario Secretariat for Habitat Concerning Habitat: the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver 1976
- * - Report by the Ontario Task Force on the Human Environment Toward an Environmental Action Plan, June 1974

- * - not part of the shared-cost program

Other reference materials

- Files on the Ontario Habitat program
- National reports and other documents from countries participating in Habitat, the UN Conference on Human Settlements



Appendix D

Resource Materials on Habitat

(The official UN resource centre on HABITAT is to be the University of British Columbia.)

LITERATURE

While each of the Ontario government representatives who attended HABITAT collected a number of documents for his or her own ministry, the main body of printed material is either on file with or in the library of the Ministry of the Environment, 135 St. Clair Avenue West. A preliminary documentation list, Appendix D.1, follows.

Extra copies of Ontario Habitat publications, which were widely distributed to municipal offices, libraries and educational institutions, are available from the bookstore, 880 Bay Street. Persons seeking federal publications are asked to contact the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, Ottawa.

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

Information Services of the Ministry of the Environment has agreed to handle distribution of the following HABITAT films and tapes obtained by the Secretariat:

FILMS

AUSTRALIA	Living With the City	AUL032	24 minutes	
AUSTRIA	Is Inequality Fate?	AUS037	26 "	
CANADA	CANWEL: A Canadian Waste Management System	CAN175	23 "	*
	Design Innovations in Canadian Settlements	CAN145	18 "	
	Governing Human Settlements	CAN144	20 "	*
	Habitat 2000		12 "	
	Introduction to Habitat		-	*

2.

CANADA (cont'd)	The Management of Urban Growth and Land Use	CAN146	25 minutes	*
	There Is Still Time	IIDE	26	"
GERMANY	Urban Development and Urban Climate	GER033	18	"
JAPAN	Refuse Disposal	JPN009	26	"
	Tokyo Traffic	JPN008	26	"
UK	Habitat UK '76	UK040	27	"
USA	Designing the Urban Environment	USA088	26	"

* French copy available

TAPES

Barbara Ward - Toronto lecture, April 5, 1976

Concern Habitat - CBC, May 1976

OECA - Re: Future Spaces - 16mm workprint and
magnetic track of
Barbara Ward

OECA - Video tapes of 3 hour-long programs
entitled Future Spaces

NOTES: Another important film, "A Sense of Place," is available from the National Film Board, 1 Lombard Street, Toronto.

The OECA programs prepared for the opening of HABITAT are to be rebroadcast in full or synthesized form in the fall of 1976.

Appendix D1

Preliminary Documentation Printed Materials from Habitat

Arrangement by countries
Key: N.R. - National Report

ALGERIA

la cite - Special Environment April 1976

ARGENTINA

Argentina - Documents Nacional Sobre Asentamientos Humanos (N.R.)

Boletin de Noticiasdel - ProgramaConhabit -
May 1976 #4

Habitat y Medio Ambiente

Plan de Erradicacion de Escuelas Rancho

Programa - Conhabit: Programa Nacional de
Concertacion de Habitat y Ordenamiento Territorial

AUSTRALIA

Habitat Australia 1976 (N.R.)

Habitat Forum - The Australian Keyline Plan for
the Enrichment of Human Settlements

AUSTRIA

"Austria Today" - Quarterly Review of Trends
and Events

BAHRAIN, State of

A Dynamic Approach to Human Settlements (N.R.)

BELGIUM

Belgique Rapport National (N.R.)

Habiter - etablisements humains/human settlements

CANADA

"An Introduction to Habitat"

"Canadian Planning Issues" a report presented by
the Canadian Institute of Planners

Canadian Settlements Sampler, The - Innovative
programs that make communities more liveable

Canadian Urban Trends - National Perspective, Vol.1

Crisis and Opportunity - Barbara Ward

"Forgotten People, The" - Native Council of Canada
 Glad Tidings - August-Sept. 1976
Great Lakes Megalopolis - From Civilization to
 Ecumenization
 Habitat - "Broadcasters' Technical Operations Handbook"
 "Audio-Visual Catalogue"
 "Conference Handbook"
 "Media Handbook"
 "Habitat - a report" - July/August 1976 issue of
Housing Ontario (Ministry of Housing)
 "Habitat - UN Conference on Human Settlements"
 tour guide
 "Habitat and Canadians" - The Report of the Canadian
 National Committee
 Habitat Facts - March 1976
 Habitat - "The Vincent Massey Awards for Excellence
 in the Urban Environment - 1975"
Home of Man, The - Barbara Ward
Human Settlement in Canada
 "Immigration Policy Perspectives"
 The United Church Observer - August 1976
 "Universal Man" May 1974
 Urban Prospects Papers -
 "An Urban/Economic Development Strategy for the
 Atlantic Region"
 "Canadian Settlement and Environmental Planning"
 "Canadian Settlements - Perspectives"
 "Hindsight on the Future"
 " The Parasites Outnumber the Hosts"
 "People Do It All the Time"
 "Heritage by Design"
 "Where are We Headed?" - a discussion paper on
 Human Settlements in Canada - May 1976
 (Canadian Habitat Secretariat)

Alberta

Alberta Habitat Demonstration Projects - May 1976
Alberta Human Settlement Policies - May 1976

British Columbia

"The Livable Region 1976/1986" - proposals to manage
 the growth of greater Vancouver
 "Living on Mountain Slopes"
 "Two Weeks in Vancouver"

Manitoba

"Leaf Rapids Manitoba" - a bold new concept for
 community development

Ontario

- "Directions - Trends in Human Settlements in Ontario"
- "Directory of Human Settlements: Solutions"
- "Eprom '76 - Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation"
- "Habitour Ontario - Information Guide"
- "Habitat Projects Report" - NGOs
- "Human Settlements Issues in Ontario" Vol. 1 & 2
- "Resource Network" - NGOs

Quebec

- "Synopsis of Reports Submitted by Agencies"
- Secretariat Quebecois Pour Habitat

COLUMBIA, Republic of

Una Reforma Urbane Para Columbia

COMMONWEALTH, BRITISH

- "Human Settlements - A Commonwealth Approach"

DENMARK

- "BPS - Denmark Develops the Open System Concept"
- a systemized approach to the industrialization of building
- "Denmark's National Report to Habitat" (N.R.)
- Edition 1973 de la documentation harmonisee concernant les structures locales et regionales du Danemark

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- "Habitat - Conferencia de la Naciones Unidas, Vancouver 1976 - Informe Nacional"

ECUADOR, Republic of

- "Habitat"
- "Habitat - Asentamientos Humanos" (N.R.)

EL SALVADOR

- Informe Nacional Sobre Asentamientos Humanos

EUROPE, Council of

- "Bulletin d'Information - 6 - 1975"
- Collection d'Etudes Communes et Regions d'Europe - vol. 8, 1974 and vol. 12, 1975
- "Euroforum - Europe day by day"
- "European Architectural Heritage Year - 1975"
- "European Conference of Local Authorities"
- "Human Settlements - Role and Work of the Council of Europe"
- "Promotion Culturelle: Dimension Esthetique L'Espace Urbain et Les Arts"
- "Protection de la Vie Sauvage"

FINLAND

Finland - National Report 1975 (N.R.)
"Finland - No Short Cut to Success"
"Housing in Finland"

FRANCE

"amenager l'espace rural"
"ecotechniques and habitat" - aménagement et nature
information interdisciplinaire internationale
"France - Habitat - Bibliographie Selective"
Habitat - France Rapport National (N.R.)
"Habitat - La Documentation Francaise"
"New Towns in Western and Eastern Europe" - Experiments
in Regard to Quality of Life and Environment
Paris - Vancouver 1976 "Une poetique du paysage:
le demesurable" par Bernard Lassus
"Projet de reforme de l'urbanisme et de la
politique fonciere" - mai 1975
"2000" (No. 35) "Etablissements Humains"

GERMANY

Federal Republic of Germany
National Report for the UN Conference on Human
Settlements (N.R.)
German Democratic Republic
Habitat DDR (N.R.)
Habitat DDR - The System of Information on Building
Construction
"Settlement Policies, Town Planning, Housing
Construction and Protection of the Environment in
the German Democratic Republic"

GUATEMALA

"Human Settlements & Alternative Future Population
Projections for Guatemala"

HONDURAS

"Asentamientos Humanos" - Informe Nacional -
Habitat (N.R.)

INDIA

India - Habitat 1976 - Country Report (N.R.)
"Socialisation of Urban Land"

IRAN

Habitat Bill of Rights - presented by Iran
"Iran - National Report - 1976" (N.R.)

IRAQ

"Development of Human Settlements in Iraq -
National Report" (N.R.)

ITALY

Edition 1973 de la Documentation Harmonisee sur les
structures locales et Regionales de l'Italie
"Italie Nostra" - National Association for the
Preservation of the Historical Artistic & Natural
Heritage of the Nation
Italian Participation at the Habitat Conference -1976 (N.R.)

JAPANJapan - National Report - 1976KOREASaemaul Undong - KoreaKUWAITHuman Needs in the Environment of Human Settlements
"Policy of Husing Development in Kuwait"LATIN AMERICA"Recent Trends & Problems of Urbanization in Latin America - 1976""Tendencias y problemas recientes de la urbanizacion en America Latina - 1976"LIBYALibyan Arab Republic Report - 1976 (N.R.)LUXEMBOURG1973 Edition of the Harmonized Documentation concerning local and regional structures of Luxembourg"Habitat - contribution du Luxembourg"MAURITANIA"Rapport National sur les Etablissements Humains - Habitat - 1976""Republique Islamique de Mauritanie - 1976" (N.R.)MAURITIUS"Mauritius - Country Report - 1976" (N.R.)MEXICOAcapulco"General Law on Human Settlements - May 1976""Human Settlements in Mexico""La cartografia y la informacion cetenal" - descripcion para escuelas de nivel medio"La comision de estudios del territorio nacional""Loi Generale sur les Etablissements Humains - Mexique - 1976""Los marauillosos mapas del tesoro"Meeting in Mexico - World Conference of the International Women's Year - 1975MexicoPlan Acapulco - MexicoReunion en Mexico - conferencia mundial del ano internacional de la muier, 1975"Reunion Nacional de Asentamientos Humanos" (N.R.)MOROCCO"Maroc - Rapport National - 1976" (N.R.)NETHERLANDS"contribution to human settlements by credit institutions for local authorities""El espacio rural en movimiento"Habitat - Before and After

"Housing in the Netherlands"

Inhabiting a Finite but Equitable World

"L'aménagement du Territoire les Regles du jeu"

"Necesidades Especificas de Viviendu en Holanda"

"The Netherlands - an environmental snapshot -
1976 - April"

"The Netherlands' National Report - Habitat - 1976" (N.R.)

"Planificacion et creation d'un milieu"

"Planificacion y creacion del medio ambiente"

"Planning and creation of an environment"

"The Rules of Physical Planning in the Netherlands"

"Rural development in the Netherlands"

"Special Housing Needs in the Netherlands"

NEW ZEALAND

"New Zealand - National Report" (N.R.)

NORWAY

1973 Edition of the Harmonised documentation concerning
local and regional structures of Norway"

"National Report of Norway" (N.R.)

PAKISTAN

"Metrovilles" - an experiment in human settlement at
Karachi-Pakistan

PALESTINE

"National Report of Palestine" (N.R.)

PHILIPPINES

Human Settlements - The Vision of a New Society - 1975

"Summary of Proceedings of the National Conference on
Human Settlements" - 1976

POLAND

"Polish People's Republic - National Report" (N.R.)

"U.S.I.D. - (G.O.P.) - The Industrial Centre of Poland"

"Warsaw - the city which refused to die"

QATAR

"Development of Human Settlement in Quatar - 1976" (N.R.)

RHODESIA

"National Report on Human Settlement in Zimbabwe
(Rhodesia) - 1976" (N.R.)

RUSSIA

"Buts, Principes, Structure, Activites"

CAEM - "Problemes actuels relatifs au developpement des
localites dans les pays membres du CAEM"

"Information sur l'activite du CAEM - visant a l'organisation de la cooperation dans le domaine de l'installation des populations, de l'urbanisme, des constructions locatives et de la protection de l'environnement"

"Urban Development in the Ukrainian USSR"

SOMALIA

"Somalia - National Report - 1976" (N.R.)

SWEDEN

Building for Everyone - the Disabled and the Built Environment in Sweden

1973 Edition of the Harmonised Documentation concerning local and regional structures of Sweden

"Land Policy in Sweden"

Swedish experiences of Self-Building Co-operation, Consumer Research, Participation

"Swedish Housing - 1976"

Water in Human Settlements

SWITZERLAND

1973 Edition of Harmonised documentation concerning local and regional structures of Switzerland

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

"National Report - Trinidad & Tobago" (N.R.)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

"Council of Arab Economic Unity"

What is it?

What is it for?

What did it?

"United Arab Emirates - Fourth Anniversary - 1975"

"United Arab Emirates - National Report" (N.R.)

UNITED KINGDOM

"Town and Country Planning - May 1976"

UNITED NATIONS

(See also code classifications)

"America Latina y el Deseño del Habitat" (E/CEPAL/L.136)

"Analysis of Programmes of the Organizations in the United Nations System in the field of Human Settlements Item 11 of the Provisional Agenda" (A/conf.70/A/4)

"Asentamientos Humanos - Vol 2"

"Catalog of Publications - World Bank - April 1976"

"Centre for Housing, Building and Planning - United Nations"

"Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States"

- "Commitment - It's Everybody's Habitat"
- "Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Report of the Ninth Session" (13-24 Oct. 1975)
- "Compendium of Housing Statistics - 1972-74"
- "Culture, Education et Etablissements Humains" (A/conf.70/B/5)
- "Cumulative List of United Nations Documents and Publications in the field of Housing, Building and Planning - 1975"
- "Declaration of Principles" (A/conf.70/4)
- "De la Infancia -- Pagina 1 - 1976"
- "Earthscan"
- "Etablissements Ruraux dans les Pays en developpement: Tendencias et problemas lies a leur amelioration" (A/conf.70/B/10)
- "Food Aid and Habitat" (A/conf.70/B/9)
- "Guidelines for Disaster Prevention" Vol. 2 & 3
- "Global Review of Human Settlements - Statistical Information"
- "Habitat"
- "Habitat Facts - March 1976"
- "Habitat Guide"
- "Housing in Africa"
- "Humanizing Settlements" (A/conf.70/BP/2)
- Human Settlements in Africa
- "Human Settlements - Special Habitat Issue - May 1976"
- "Interregional Seminar on New Towns" London 4-1973
- "Latin America and the Habitat Challenge"
- "List of Invited Participants" May 1976 (HABITAT/INF/R.2/REV.1)
- "List of Participants" (A/conf.70/misc.1/Rev.2)
- "Low Cost Improvement of the Outdoor Environment of Urban Areas"
- "Multimedia Training Package on Planning for Internal Migration"
- "Physical Elements and Mobilization of Human Resources" focuses on subitems (c)(d) and (e) of the provisional agenda
- "Plan and Programme of operations for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation" (UNEP/GC/36)
- "Policies, Planning and Institutions" - focuses on subitems 10 (a)(b) and (f)
- "Population Profiles #1 - Singapore"
- "Populi" Vol 3 No 1

- "Programs for International Co-operation" (A/CONF.70/6)
- "Proposals for an International Human Settlement Information System" (A/CONF.70/B/11)
- "Provisional List for Participants" (A/CONF.70/MISC.1/REV.1)
- "Recommendations for National Action" (A/CONF.70/5)
- Report of HABITAT: UN Conference on Human Settlements
Vancouver, 31 May - 11 June, 1976 - A/CONF.70/15
- Salud y Asentamientos Humanos - La Calidad de la vida
 - "Report of the Technical Discussions at the
twenty-ninth World Health Assembly on 'Health Aspects
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"A Venezuela Program for the Organization and
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A/CONF.70/5	"Recommendations for National Action"
A/CONF.70/6	"Programs for International Co-operation"
A/CONF.70/A/4	"Analysis of Programmes of the Organizations in the United Nations System in the field of Human Settlements" - Item 11 of the Provisional Agenda
A/CONF.70/B/5	"Culture, Education et Etablissements Humains"
A/CONF.70/B/9	"Food Aid and Habitat"
A/CONF.70/B/10	"Etablissements Ruraux dans les Pays en developpement: Tendencias et problem lies a leur amelioration"
A/CONF.70/B/11	"Proposals for an International Human Settlement Information System"
A/CONF.70/BP/2	"Humanizing Settlements"
A/CONF.70/MISC.1/ REV.1	"Provisional list of Participants"
A/CONF.70/MISC.2/ REV.2	"List of Participants"
E/CEPAL/L.136	"America Latina y el Deseifo del Habitat"
HABITAT/INF/R.2/ REV.1	"List of Invited Participants"
UNEP/GC/36	"Plan and Programme of operations for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation"

A/CONF.70/15	Report of HABITAT: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements Vancouver, 31 May - 11 June, 1976

Appendix E

Participants in the Ontario Habitat Program

The Ministry of the Environment wishes to thank the following individuals and groups for their participation in the Ontario Habitat program.

INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE FOR HABITAT

Ministry

Agriculture & Food	Ms. Susan M. Singh
Community & Social Services	Mrs. Pat Jacobsen
Correctional Services	Mr. R. Fleming
Culture & Recreation	* Ms. L. Bratty * Ms. M. L. Zemanek
Education	Mr. R. C. Blackwell
Energy	Mr. Barry Colgrove
Environment	Mr. R. J. Frewin * Mr. V. W. Rudik
Government Services	Ms. Jane Milisiewicz
Health	Mr. J. W. Bain Dr. R. B. Walker
Housing	Mr. Donald Beveridge * Mr. John Burkus * Mr. R. R. Snell * Mr. A. Zdanowicz
Industry & Tourism	Mr. Ted Spearin
Labour	Mr. G. Robertson
Natural Resources	Mr. R. J. Burger Mr. K. McCleary
Transportation & Communications	Mr. W. R. Kinnear * Mr. D. McFarlane Mr. T. G. Smith
Treasury, Economics & Intergovernmental Affairs	* Mrs. M. B. Levitt

INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE FOR HABITAT (cont'd)

Secretariat for Social Development	Ms. Maureen Quigley
Office of the Premier & Cabinet Office - Committee on Resources Development	Mr. David Johnstone

KEY PERSONNEL IN MUNICIPAL SEMINARSPlace

Port Hope	Co-ordinator:	Mike Wladyka - former mayor of Port Hope
	Chairman:	* David Logan - mayor of Lindsay
Ottawa	Co-ordinator:	* Alderman Trip Kennedy
	Chairman:	Denis Coolican - Chairman of Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton
St. Catharines	Co-ordinators and Chairmen:	Councillors Ed Mitchelson * and Don Alexander - Niagara Falls
Kingston	Co-ordinator:	* Mrs. P. Hodge - School of Urban & Regional Planning, Queen's University
	Chairman:	Mr. Donald Rodgers - Sec. Treasurer of Ontario Association of Rural Municipalities
Thunder Bay	Co-ordinators:	Mr. Ed Lauzon and Alderman Grace Remus
	Chairwoman:	* Mrs. Edith Purcell
London	Co-ordinator:	Dr. John L. Sullivan - Faculty of Engineering, University of Western Ontario
	Chairwoman:	Alderman Judy Gay
Guelph	Co-ordinator:	* Dr. Fred Dahms - Department of Geography, University of Guelph
	Chairman:	Mr. J. A. Young - Chairman of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo

KEY PERSONNEL IN MUNICIPAL SEMINARS (cont'd)

Place

Gravenhurst	Co-ordinator:	Mr. Ross Raymond - Planner
(cancelled because of snow)	Chairman:	Mr. Edgar Currie - Reeve of Nottawasaga Twp. and Warden of Simcoe County
Mississauga	Co-ordinator:	Mr. Ed Starr - Housing Task Force, Peel
	Chairman:	Mr. L. H. Parsons - Chairman of the Regional Municipality of Peel
Windsor	Co-ordinator:	Professor Jack Ransome - Dept. of Geography, University of Windsor
	Chairman:	Alderman and Professor Ronald Wagenburg - Dept. of Geography, University of Windsor
Toronto	Co-ordinator:	Mr. A. J. Diamond - Architect
	Chairman:	Mayor David Crombie

From Municipalities

Mrs. Madeleine Poynter	Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Mr. Bob Yamashita	Development Department, City Hall, Toronto
Mr. George Peter	Metropolitan Toronto Planning Department
Mr. Don Nijse	School of Urban & Regional Planning, Queen's University, Kingston
Mr. John Kirby	Regional Municipality of Sudbury
Alderman Ruth Newell	Timmins
Mayor Merle Dickerson	North Bay

Steering Committee for Municipality Participation in
The Ontario Habitat Program

Association of Municipalities of Ontario	- Diana Summers - MacDonald Dunbar
Municipal Liaison Committee	- Sheila J. Gordon
Association of Counties and Regions of Ontario	- Mrs. Vera Myers
Civil Service Commission	- Judy Watt - Mike Bowman
Ministry of Treasury, Economics & Intergovernmental Affairs	- Dick Illingworth - Jim Dillane

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Human Settlements--Ontario - Management Committee

<u>Group</u>	<u>Name and address</u>
Architectural Conservancy in Ontario	* Mr. John McFarland 159 Bay Street, Ste. 208 Toronto, Ontario M5J 1J7
Association of Professional Engineers	* Mr. C. Hart 1027 Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario
Community Planning Association of Canada	* Mr. Bill Sutton c/o Metro Planning Dept. City Hall 19th floor, East Tower Toronto, Ontario M5H 2N1
Conservation Council of Ontario	* Dr. A. Timms 45 Charles Street East 6th floor Toronto, Ontario
Ontario Anti-Poverty Organization/Coalition	* Mr. Mike Carson 12 Aldergrove Avenue Toronto, Ontario

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (cont'd)

Human Settlements--Ontario - Management Committee (cont'd)

<u>Group</u>	<u>Name and address</u>
Ontario Association of Architects	Mr. A. Leman 87 St. Nicholas Street Toronto, Ontario
Pollution Probe	* Ms. B. Olivastri 43 Queen's Park Crescent East Toronto, Ontario

* Indicates those who attended HABITAT in Vancouver

NGO Project Groups

Conservation Council of Ontario
Energy Probe
Federation of Food Co-operatives
Federation of Metro Tenants Associations
Garbage Coalition
Is Five Foundation
National Survival Institute
Ontario Anti-Poverty Organization
Ontario Welfare Council
Pensioners Concerned
Planned Parenthood of Ontario
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute
Thunder Bay Anti-Poverty Organization
Union of Ontario Indians

ONTARIO SECRETARIAT FOR HABITAT PERSONNEL

Frank Dudas - Co-ordinator
Caroline Calvert - Assistant Co-ordinator

Sharon Balsys
Tom Emodi (Summer student)
Joan Francis
David Hardy
Connie Macfadyen (Summer student)

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