

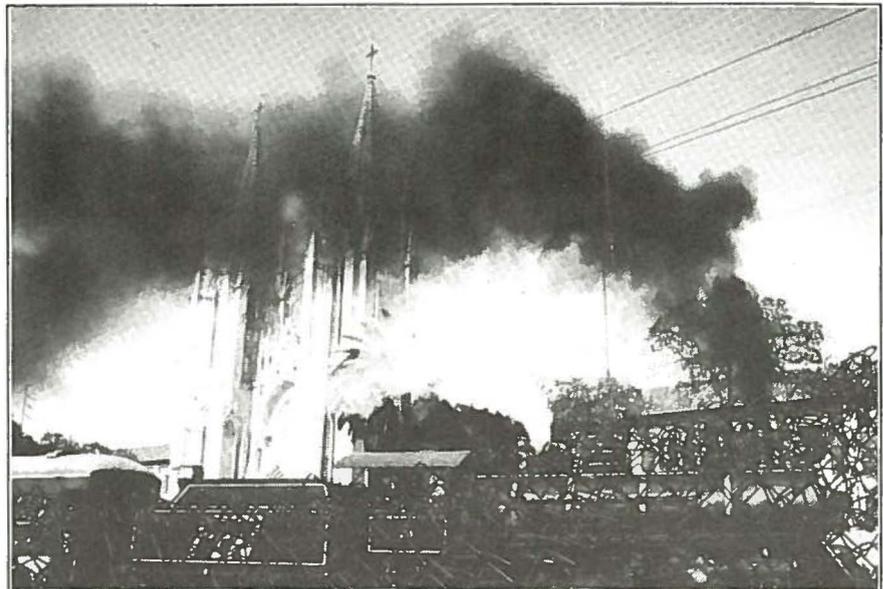


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UNCHS(Habitat) SHELTER BULLETIN

In this issue

- 2 A guest article on **Crime in the City** looks at cities in terms of the safety and security of their residents, and possible causes and results. Do you agree? Read and find out.
- 3 **City news** leads with pollution problems in Cairo and Athens, passing on to a look at healthy cities as rated by their inhabitants. An article on the **Kampung Improvement Programme** in Surabaya, Indonesia, shows how residents there have transformed their neighbourhoods.
- 6 **Other efforts** concentrates on training at the city level for participants from east and central Europe, with an additional story on cooperation between universities North and South.
- 7 The **Awards** section this time concentrates on the **World Habitat Award** in and for 1994.
- 10 **Courses** at a variety of universities and colleges in a broad range of areas are presented as well.



Cities -- the sites of our priceless human heritage. Pollution and crime pose threats, but steps are being taken toward safe and healthy settlements. Photo credit: Orlando Matéus/UNEP-SELECT (top) and Lindsay Stepanow/UNEP-SELECT (bottom). Available from HABITAT II secretariat, Nairobi.

To the reader

This issue of the UNCHS (Habitat) Shelter Bulletin focuses on cities, the individual human settlements which are the concern of all of us, even if we work at the national, regional or international level.

We lead with a provocative article by a reader which cites increasing crime and violence in big cities worldwide and investigates possible causes and effects. Examples of pollution threatening the cultural heritage in Cairo and in Athens follow, but close on a hopeful note as steps are taken to reduce the damage.

Another way of looking at cities' health is to ask the citizens how they rate the place in which they live and work. "How healthy is your city?" offers sometimes surprising news from a number of cities in the United States of America. Next comes a success story: improved *kampung* communities in Surabaya, Indonesia.

Local-government and cooperative training in cities of east and central Europe feature in "Other efforts", which leads on to a more global article on CICAT, in which a university in the Netherlands reaches out to the European Community and beyond through its projects and consultancies.

For the past ten years, the Building and Social Housing Foundation (B+SHF) has been offering the World Habitat Award on the occasion of World Habitat Day, the first Monday in October each year. This year's winners, and a call for entries for next year forms the penultimate article. Courses in Europe, Latin America and North America and a study visit to India by B+SHF conclude this issue.

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The following is a provocative opinion piece submitted by one of our readers. He views megacities as the site of conflicts between the elite and underclass, the economies of the industrial age and of the information age. What do you think? Our opinion, and any we receive from you, will be published in a future issue.

CRIMES OF THE CITY

Barry Weisberg, J.D.

The largest cities of the world are becoming the epicenter of insecurity and conflict. There is a global sense of urban insecurity in homes, streets, schools and offices. Why is this happening and what can we expect from the cities of the 21st century?

Cities are both the most complex and fastest growing human invention. In a little over a generation the percentage of people worldwide living in cities will soar from under half to nearly three fifths. Some 20 million people a year are moving into cities. Sometime before World War II New York became the first home to more than ten million people. By the turn of the century New York will rank fifth with 16.4 million people, behind Shanghai, China (17.4 million), Bombay, India (18.1 million), Sao Paulo, Brazil (22.6 million) and Tokyo, Japan (28 million) people. Seven of the 11 cities over 10 million will be in low-income countries. Soon there will be 21 cities with over 10 million residents, 22 cities with 5-10 million people and 253 cities with 1-5 million people. Many cities already have more people than several nations.

The unprecedented growth of the megacity is a product of the mega-corporation and the uneven distribution of wealth, both internationally and intranationally. Of the 100 largest economies in the world, 47 are corporations with more

wealth than 130 countries. Tokyo and New York stand at the apex of the capital and information pyramid. The masters of media are CNN and MTV, shaping, for the first time, a global culture. Nowhere is this more evident than with the fashion and music tastes of youth.

In many countries, one massive city has become a magnet that lures people to the promise of jobs, education, health care and other benefits that cannot be found in the countryside. Yet one out of every two urban immigrant finds only poverty. The ravenous resource needs and the waste products of the megacities have global impacts. The new axis of conflict is not between the countries of the East and West but the cities and regions of the North and South. A global economy is producing a global information and technology net inhabited by a small elite. The emerging cities consist of distinct concentric rings that separate the mobile elite from the swell of a permanent underclass or a soon-to-be underclass immigrant population in ghettos, *barrios*, *favelas* and shanty towns. This is not a "global village" but a series of walled enclaves.

In many countries the motor of violence, crime and lawlessness is found in the intersection between the economy of the industrial age and that of the emerging information age. The specialization of knowledge and technology supplants assembly-line labor. Jobs capable of providing for families only go to those with specialized knowledge. Urban insecurity results from deteriorating economic, social and environmental conditions. The poor live in escalating squalor. The elite survive in a sanitized, impersonal existence suggested by the information highway. On this highway atomized individuals never see or touch others outside of their immediate circle.

The stress and anomie of the megacity results in chronic disfunction. This is a structural product and not merely a failure of

Mention of firm names and commercial products does not imply the endorsement of the United Nations.

individuals to cope. Human disinvestment is the fundamental cause of urban insecurity. It is not enough to focus on individual responsibility and neglect government and corporate obligations to insure a basic level of human security: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security.

In the United States of America, during the 1980s, U.S. federal aid to cities decreased by 64%, while counties and states faced similar cutbacks. As public spending on human security decreased, public health, public housing, public education and public safety deteriorated in most U.S. cities. Spending on police, jails and prisons became the fastest-growing component of local budgets... A few cities, where the old cities have remained committed to urban life and not suburban flight, may yet pull together a regional economic and social structure capable of generating a modest level of security. But for most cities, such as Los Angeles, rebellion is perceived by many residents as the only option.

The escalating concentration of wealth, information and people in megacities can never replace the village-town-or city of human scale we once knew. The computer cannot replace community as a means to nourish productive people. When geometric growth is horizontal the scale becomes unmanageable. When rapid growth is vertical the density becomes unlivable. Within the lifetime of today's children the population of the world is expected to double.

The unregulated and uncontrolled global market promises to escalate interlocking, mutually-reinforcing crises rooted in the burgeoning population, environmental destruction, yet further urbanization and growing social disparities. In this context cities will either succumb to the dictates of market-led repression or design a new pattern of regional urbanization

within a global economy that guarantees equality, equity and sustainable development. The battles of the future will not be fought on the battle field but in the family.

Source: Adapted from remarks at the International Experts Meeting on Urban Security and Sustainable Development, Vancouver, July 11-15, 1994, in preparation for the UN World Social Summit, in 1995. Barry Weisberg, J.D., is a legal and political consultant and a Reporter for the Special Committee on Violent Crime of the Criminal Justice Section of the American Bar Association, producing "A Primer on Reducing and Preventing Violent Crime." He is writing a book *If Men Were Angels: A Strategy to Reduce and Prevent American Violence (1995)*. In 1995 he will be undertaking a cross-national study of urban security in the megacities.

CITY NEWS

CITIES - urbanization, pollution and cultural heritage

CAIRO: Cultural heritage threatened

Cairo has been much in the news recently with issues raised at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). Just as important, however, is the need to preserve the cultural heritage and raise the quality of life of its residents.

Kalinga Seneviratne reports that in "the past 40 years the city of Cairo has expanded rapidly and now 20 per cent of Egypt's 39 million people live there. Greater Cairo, as the governing body is called, takes in Giza where the monuments stand. The construction boom of the past four decades has almost surrounded the Pyramids with high-rise, high-density suburbs.

" 'Cairo is becoming very crowded, very polluted and this is affecting

our cultural heritage', says Emad Adly, General Secretary of the Arab Office for Youth and the Environment. 'When I was young, we could see the Pyramids from 10km away, because there were no buildings around them. They were near green agricultural land.' Adly said there were three main reasons for the problem: the population explosion in Cairo, lax land management policies and the encroachment of the capital into the Giza area.

" 'Because Cairo is the center of all government business, and most offices are here, people flock to the city in search of jobs,' Adly said, lamenting the lack of de-centralization. The problem is now out of hand because, over the years, the government has failed to enforce building laws, according to Adly. The penalties for violators are so low that they can afford to get caught, pay the low fines and still make a profit out of selling their houses. 'The people who built the (high-rise) houses in Giza have sold them to others and the government can't move in now and throw them onto the streets,' Adly said.

"One big problem is waste water and sewage, according to Adly. 'Because constructions have been completed without regard to any building codes, they have no sewage systems and people use latrines. It affects the underground water, and particularly the Sphinx.'

"Adly also points out the high population density in the area has resulted in more motor vehicles, and the pollution they produce will have a long-term impact on the monuments. He said that the Egyptian government had begun to take note of the environmental threat to the country's cultural heritage, and had recently moved to tighten up building codes and laws, increasing fines and bail conditions for offenders. The government has started to apply the laws more strictly. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Adly's own are also beginning to take action as pressure groups on

government agencies to alert them to the issue."

Source: "Cairo's Cultural Heritage Threatened", cited in Mediascan of 15 September 1994 compiled by UNEP's IPA.

The same holds for Athens, Greece, where ancient monuments in this case are obscured by pollution and are now only visible at a distance.

ATHENS: private cars banned to fight pollution

"Private cars were banned from central Athens streets on Thursday, 8 September 1994 to combat a grey-brown cloud of smog blanketing the city and its ancient monuments.

"The environment ministry issued the ban after air pollution reached high levels and city streets were choked with a thick smog known locally as 'nefos', or the cloud.

"Mountains around the city of some four million people were no longer visible and ancient monuments such as the 5th-century B.C. Parthenon could barely be seen from a distance.

"The ministry said industries must cut their production by 30 per cent on Thursday and that only half the number of taxis, those with odd-numbered licence plates, would be allowed in the centre.

"Mountains forming a "U" around Athens trap the smog, mostly from cars packing the city each day. The pollution is aggravated by warm weather."

Source: Reuter, 14 September 1994.

How healthy is your city?

"In the United States of America, the National Center for Health Statistics recently gave a thorough check-up to 33 major metropolitan areas, asking residents questions about such health indicators as work days lost and doctor visits. Among the study's surprising findings:

- Despite its network of bike and jogging trails, Sacramento ranked as the sickest city. Residents were most likely to say they feel unhealthy and most likely to report specific health problems.
- San Diego reports the greatest number of doctor visits per person per year, perhaps because the military retirees who flock there have access to subsidized care. Mardi gras mishaps aside, New Orleans residents tend to steer clear, with the lowest percentage visiting a doctor.
- Once known as "The World's Sanitarium" for its bracing mountain air, Denver's pollution may help explain why today it can claim the highest rate of chronic bronchitis.
- Employers might do well to look for a Kansas City residence on their applicants' résumés. Kansas city workers are least likely to call in sick, maybe because of the wholesome habits and work ethic of Midwesterners.
- Everything's sunny in Atlanta, the capital of good health. Residents there were among the least likely to report hearing impairments, arthritis, and high blood pressure.
- And cheer up, Los Angeles: Despite the smog, earthquakes, and crime the city is famous for, LA was rated the twelfth healthiest metro area overall -- in the top half of the pack."

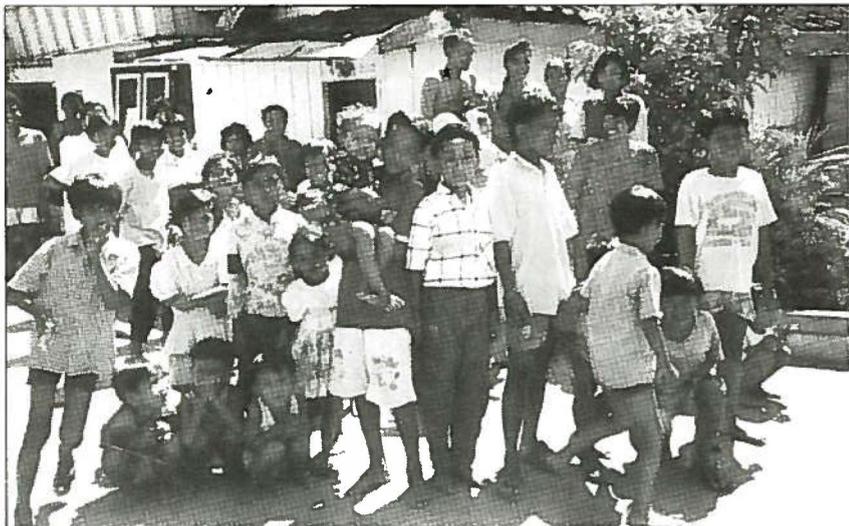
Source: *New Age Journal*, September/October 1994, pp.22, which cites in turn the National Centre for Health Statistics; *American Demographics* (April 1994).

Surabaya success story being replicated throughout Indonesia

The Kampung Improvement Programme of Surabaya, Indonesia was one of the two outstanding projects to win the 1991 World Habitat Award. A low-cost, innovative and sustainable method of transforming high-density urban areas into green and clean neighbourhoods, the programme has reached over 1.2 million inhabitants within Surabaya, and is being replicated throughout Indonesia. In May 1993 B+SHF organized a study visit to allow representatives of other countries to gather inspiration from the new ideas and approaches there and in Singapore, the other award winner. Since then, they have produced a book on the topic, from which this article is drawn and which readers might wish to order from B+SHF.

What is a *kampung*? Found throughout southeast Asia, *kampungs* are informal, low-income housing areas, the basic building blocks of the Indonesian city. An accepted part of the overall housing system, they provide homes for 67 per cent of the population of Surabaya, but cover only 7 per cent of the area of the city. In Surabaya they contain a mix of socio-economic groups, with middle-income households living amidst the low-income majority.

The funding and implementation of the Kampung Improvement Programme or KIP varies according to the local governments and communities involved. People Self-Help Projects, typically found in the wealthier *kampungs*, account for 10 per cent of all projects. In the W.R. Soepratman Projects, the local government provides 50 per cent of the budget, encouraging the community to formulate self-help projects. These are located in the relatively better-off *kampungs*, and account for 20 per cent of the projects, some 1000 of which have been successfully completed. The Urban Kampung Improvement



Happy and healthy young kampung dwellers

Programmes are more comprehensive; they are funded by local, provincial and central government -- with World Bank funding channelled through the provincial.

An integrated programme which includes buildings, infrastructure and the environment in general, KIP by involving the local community in the process ensures its long-term sustainability and on-going improvement. Ten years after completion of the programme, the environment and buildings are still well-maintained. What have been the keys to success? The major factors seem to be early involvement of the local people, and close cooperation with local government.

Key elements in KIP are five:

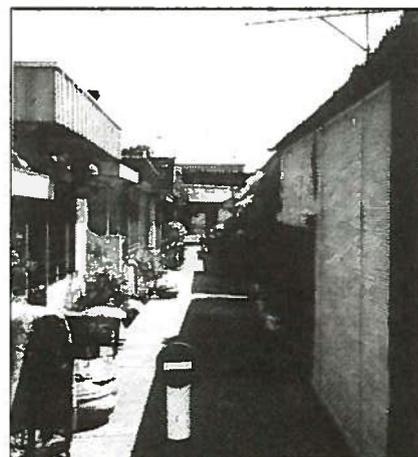
- physical and environmental improvement of the kampung,
- community participation and involvement,
- sustainability,
- the role of women,
- planning and monitoring.

The physical and environmental improvement includes new pathways and roads, with side drains. The importance of footpaths cannot be overemphasized, for they improve access and circulation, stimulate the improvement of individual houses, and serve an important social function. Vehicular roads are deliberately kept to a minimum; some paths are made wide enough for emergency access but kept closed to regular motorized traffic. Trees, bushes and flowering plants are to be seen everywhere lining the streets and adorning the fronts of houses. The costs of providing the plants are met by the community, while women collect the money and plant and care for this vegetation. Streetlights, and rubbish bins made of disused car tyres (yellow for non-recyclable material and blue for re-usable waste) are also evident.

Community participation and involvement begins with preliminary surveys. The community and local government work together as equal partners, committing time, labour and funds to the project, on average in a 1:2 ratio. The community also provides plants and rubbish bins, street lighting, and entrance gates. Community leaders and elders keep the community involved in the running and upkeep of facilities and services, while maintaining traditional culture as part of the identity of the city.

Sustainability of infrastructure results from the community contributing labour, cement and building materials to make minor repairs to footpaths and drains. Other communal work takes place prior to national independence day, while public toilets and baths operate on a pay-as-you-use basis, with the neighbouring family taking responsibility for cleanliness and maintenance. Economic sustainability results from small-scale businesses. Almost 70 per cent of the dwellings in the kampungs host some sort of economic activity: birdcages and masks are sold, as are foodstuffs.

Women are involved mainly through the Family Welfare Organisation, a CBO which is consulted at all stages of planning and implementation. The women monitor building materials, supervise construction, and keep the workers supplied with food and drink. Once improvements have been made, they sweep footpaths, keep drains free of rubbish, collect money to buy trees and plants and ensure their care. They also run such businesses as beauty salons, tailoring shops, home-made food and other home-based industries.



Pathway with no entry for vehicles in improved kampung

Planning and monitoring is done in the framework of the Indonesian Government's Five Year Housing Development Plan, in this case PELITA 5, the Long-Term Development Strengthening Phase of 1989-1994. Evaluation studies have been carried out regularly by the

local university, the Institute of Technology in Surabaya; findings from these studies are used as the basis for periodic adaptation and amendment. Local university staff and students cooperate with kampung dwellers in a joint programme aimed at improving methods and thus achievements.



Improved kampung housing

Due largely to these key factors, the programme has indeed proved replicable. Within the current national Five Year Plan, similar kampung improvement programmes are planned for a further 500 Indonesian towns and cities. And the ideas found there will certainly be transplanted to new soil by the participants from the study visit, representing Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. As Omar Khattab of the Faculty of Engineering, Alexandria University, Egypt, put it, "Partnership rather than participation of the inhabitants in the urban kampungs, the political willingness not only to address the problems but also to find their possible solutions,

the best use of local and available resources, the right involvement of the professionals, and the elaborate role of women were behind the success of the Kampung Improvement Programme."

Source: *Cities of the Future: Successful Housing Solutions in Singapore and Surabaya*, B+SHF, Memorial Square, Coalville, Leicestershire LE67, 3TU England. (£10)

OTHER EFFORTS

Cooperative Housing Foundation active in Central and Eastern Europe

The Maryland, U.S.A. (SEE NEW ADDRESS BELOW) Cooperative Housing Foundation continues to be active in central and eastern Europe, and with representatives from the area being offered training in the United States of America.

The training programme, described by CHF as "a small but significant step in reorienting the housing sectors in central and eastern European countries as they develop market-oriented policies and procedures", exposes officials from the sub-region to a variety of approaches to meeting shelter needs. It focuses on:

- the function of federal, state, county and municipal governments in housing delivery;
- the role of the private sector, including non-profit organizations, in a market-oriented housing delivery system; and
- the partnerships that can be formed between the public and private sectors to improve housing delivery.

Through such an approach, the programme addresses such salient questions as the following. What strategies are used to develop successful housing partnerships with local private-sector organizations? What strategies are developed for raising capital for local housing ventures? What are the lessons learned in the process of privatization of public housing? What is the best approach to the construction of low-cost public housing?

The first six-week course, for senior local government officials from Poland, was co-sponsored by CHF, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and three local government housing agencies across the U.S.A. It finished in April, and the second group of training participants arrived from Bulgaria in May. Two more courses are scheduled later in the year.

Efforts in the region itself include a condominium association training programme being developed in Hungary, where CHF is working closely with the Industrial Training Educational Centre (ITEC) in Budapest, Hungary, to develop, market and implement a training program for condominium associations and property managers. This is part of a project to improve the organization and management of recently privatized properties. CHF has already developed a manual, and presented two workshops for property managers last year. The current activity will help a local institute to develop the capacity to offer ongoing training. CHF and ITEC will over a one-year period work with a group of experienced trainers to develop four specialized training modules. Varoskutatas, a Hungarian housing research institute, will provide advice and guidance during the development of the training programme. CHF is working under a contract to the Urban Institute, with funding from USAID.

Meeting with officials from Estonia, CHF's senior housing advisor for Europe described the Foundation's

activities in Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania and Poland, plus the training programme for housing administrators discussed above. Estonian officials were especially interested in a demonstration project in Poland, where CHF is working with the local governments of Bialystok and Zory. The project shows how small, privately-owned and democratically-operated housing cooperatives can develop affordable housing for their members within the new housing mortgage system now being offered in Poland.

Source: *CHF newsbriefs*, Spring 1994

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CICAT cooperates around the world

CICAT, the Centre for International Cooperation and Appropriate Technology of the Delft University of Technology (DUT), coordinates the University's efforts in the field of development cooperation. It links with faculties and departments of DUT, different academic partners in the Netherlands, and one or more universities or research institutes abroad. Most of these links and projects are financed by the Directorate General for International Cooperation of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; however, activities financed by UNESCO, the European Community, Dutch co-financing organizations and others are gaining in importance.

This issue of the Bulletin draws from the 1993 annual report to illustrate the range of its activities. Efforts undertaken with other institutions extend from "river engineering" and integrated water resources management in Bangladesh in cooperation with the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, through a manual on

concepts of architecture and building design in Mali drafted together with Malian counterparts from the Ecole National d'Ingénieurs, to civil engineering and surveying with the University of Zambia cooperating in environmental engineering. Projects in preparation and new initiatives include planning the West Bank and Gaza Strip, scenarios for economic development in Africa (with the African Development Bank) and cooperation with the University of San Andres in Bolivia on sanitary engineering. A relatively new area of cooperation, begun in January 1993, is the MHO programme to co-finance higher education. So far six institutions have been selected for cooperation. In future it is intended to have ten institutions: six in Africa, and two each in Latin America and in Asia. It will be some time before individual projects can begin.

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AWARDS

World Habitat Awards

This year's presentation

On World Habitat Day 1994, Monday 3 October, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, presented the World Habitat Awards to two innovative and excellent projects, one in India and one in Denmark. A citation commending outstanding achievement was presented to a project in Jordan. The presentation took place in Dakar, Senegal forming the central part of the United Nations World Habitat Day celebrations.

Currently in their tenth year, the World Habitat Awards were

established by the Building and Social Housing Foundation (B+SHF) as a means of identifying bold and imaginative practical housing solutions and encouraging their replication. In this they have been highly successful, with many of the award-winning projects of previous years now being replicated both nationally and internationally, bringing hope and dignity to many millions of people around the world. (See article on the Kampung Improvement Programme on pp 4-6.)

The two winning projects of the 1993 Awards were the Skotteparken Low Energy Housing Project, Copenhagen, Denmark and the Indore Habitat Project, India. A citation for outstanding achievement was awarded to the SOS Village in Aqaba, Jordan.

- **Skotteparken Low Energy Housing Project** in Copenhagen, Denmark is an innovative, energy-saving rental housing project of 100 terraced houses. The latest design and energy management methods, including solar heating, energy-saving measures and low temperature district heating are used to achieve dramatic savings in fuel and water consumption.
- **Indore Habitat Project** in Indore, India provides an innovative city-wide approach to urban improvement through the networking of slums and other distressed zones in the city. Incorporating full community support, the project has dramatically improved living conditions for 900,000 people, at a fraction of the cost of conventional approaches. (See article on the B+SHF study visit under Courses, p 11.)
- **SOS Village** in Aqaba, Jordan provides abandoned children with a permanent home, organized on the family-basis pioneered by the parent

organization, SOS Kinderdorf International. Excellent design and building techniques have been used in the construction of the village, which provides a secure and caring home for 34 children.

The world can no longer afford the luxury of endless pontification, debates and conferences on the world's problems, what it needs now are *solutions*. The above projects do indeed offer successful and sustainable solutions, which, when replicated, will bring significant benefits to many millions of people today, as well as for future generations.



Call for Entries

Eligibility for entry

- (i) Entries will be received from individuals, firms or other formally registered organizations.
- (ii) Entries for non-registered organizations should be accompanied by credentials as to the continuing viability and existence of the organization.
- (iii) Entry is not restricted to UK residents.
- (iv) When an existing project is submitted, the submission must be either by the original designers of the scheme or be accompanied by a letter of permission from the designers for its submission as an entry to the competition and for its publication in the event of winning.

- (v) Previous entries can be resubmitted in subsequent years providing that the project has been further developed in the intervening time period.

Content of submission

- (i) Schemes may be either presentations of existing projects which fall within the criteria of the awards or may be designed specifically for the competition, although preference will be given to existing projects.
- (ii) Each scheme submitted must be capable of being financially self-supporting or of attracting private or public funding. Preference will be given to those schemes which do not rely upon substantial public funding. Evidence of provisional or actual financial support, if required, would be welcomed in the submission.
- (iii) Each scheme submitted should have the capacity of being applied in principle throughout wide areas of the developed or developing world as appropriate.
- (iv) Schemes are sought which identify human settlement projects that offer sustainable futures to the residents and which present practical and imaginative solutions to current problems. Suggested areas for consideration are set out below for both developed and developing countries. Schemes need not be restricted to these suggestions and alternative areas may be investigated if desired.
- (v) Preference will be given to those schemes which view the term human settlements from a broad perspective. Schemes therefore should attempt to address themselves to the associated problems of unemployment, diminishing energy reserves and a

sustainable future as well as the direct housing problem.

Suggested Topics for Developed Countries

1. Inner-city decay of housing and environment
2. Decline in towns and cities where the main source of employment has disappeared
3. Sustainable lifestyles in urban and/or rural areas
4. Energy efficient housing
5. Housing on a co-operative basis
6. Provision of shelter for the homeless

Suggested Topics for Developing Countries

1. Provision of low-cost housing for the poorest sector of the population
2. Sustainable lifestyles in urban and/or rural areas
3. Energy efficient housing
4. Slum dwellings and shanty towns of large urban areas
5. Housing on a co-operative basis
6. Provision of shelter for the homeless

Preliminary Submission

- (i) All entries submitted must be in English.
- (ii) The preliminary submission should comprise a typed summary of all aspects of the scheme. Full plans, costings and feasibility reports however are not required at this stage.

- (iii) Whilst full plans, diagrams and photographs are not required at this stage, a diagram showing the main features of the scheme would be appreciated.
- (iv) All entries must be received by 31st July in the relevant year.

Presentation of final submission

- (i) All entries submitted must be in English.
- (ii) All entries should be accompanied by supporting plans, diagrams and costings.
- (iii) All entries to be submitted in duplicate.
- (iv) The format of plans, diagrams and photographic presentation is entirely at the candidate's discretion subject to a size limit of A4 or slightly larger.
- (v) Costings should be provided both for the capital costs of establishing the scheme and the revenue costs, where appropriate, of running it.
- (vi) The accompanying report should be typed and include:

Aims and objectives of the scheme,

Description of scheme,

Financial statement,

Social, political and economic feasibility reports,

Statement of advantages and drawbacks to the scheme.

- (vii) All documents will be returned, if required, after judging has taken place.

- (viii) All entries must be received by 1st December in the relevant year.

Copyright

- (i) Whilst B+SHF will not hold the copyright of any scheme submitted, it is understood and agreed that any scheme so submitted will be available for international exhibition, demonstration and publication without further permission of the copyright holder and B+SHF will only accept submissions on this understanding and agreement without further permission of the copyright holder and the prize, if won, will be made to the person submitting the entry in reliance upon such representation and warranty. B+SHF cannot be involved in any negotiations regarding financial and copyright arrangements between the two parties.
- (ii) When a submission of an existing project is made by a person or persons other than the holder of the copyright, the submission of such project shall imply a representation and warranty by such person that the holder of copyright consents to such submission upon terms that it will be available for international exhibition and demonstration and publication.

Prize Money

- (i) A total award of £10,000 is to be made for each of the winning schemes i.e. for the one applicable to the developed countries and the one applicable for developing countries.
- (ii) In both instances a personal prize of £3,000 will be made to the particular individual or organization who submitted the winning scheme. The remaining £7,000 will be given for the production of a

high quality presentation of the winning scheme suitable for international exhibition and demonstration. This expenditure will be made after discussion with the winner and representatives of the B+SHF. B+SHF retains the right of ultimate discretion in the matter.

- (iii) B+SHF reserves the right not to make an award in the event of the judges deciding that none of the entries achieve the standard sought or fulfil the criteria adequately.

Closing Date

Preliminary Submission

Preliminary submissions should be received no later than 31st July in the relevant year.

Notification will be given no later than 1st September where a final submission is required.

Final Submission

Final submission should be received no later than 1st December in the same year.

The Final Submission will be judged by a panel of international experts whose decision will be final.

The Building and Social Housing Foundation cannot enter into correspondence concerning any entry, for either the preliminary or final submission stages.

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COURSES

ARTES-Institute



Building Bridges between North and South

The Appropriate Rural Technology and Extension Skills (ARTES) Institute offers courses focusing on APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT including:

- renewable energy sources,
- building with local materials,
- water and sanitation,
- rural industries,
- development and extension strategies,
- intercultural communication,
- project management.

Participants in the courses offered by ARTES should be holders of a B.Sc. in technology/engineering/natural or agricultural science or have taught in one of these fields and have about two years practical/professional experience. They should also have good knowledge of German language since the course is bilingual in German and English.

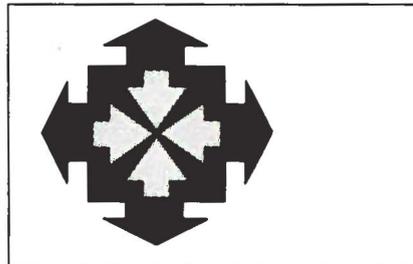
The duration of the courses is 13 months for a Postgraduate Diploma course and 21 months for an M.Sc. The courses are conducted on a continuous basis starting in

October every year. There is also a 4-6 months language course.

Students without scholarships are expected to make their own arrangements for financial support for flight and travel expenses and daily allowances which is about 1,000.- Deutschmark per month. However applicants may apply for ARTES with DAAD-Scholarships. Applications must be sent to ARTES or to DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) via the German Embassy in the applicant's home country before 31 August in the year before. The selection for scholarships is made before 31 December of the same year. The selected participants take their German language course (3 to 6 months) in April or July before the course starts in October.

Further information from:
 ARTES-Institute
 University of Arts, Science and Education
 Mürwiker Strasse 77
 D 24943 Flensburg
 Germany

CEMP



The Centre for Environmental Management and Planning (CEMP) is organizing the 16TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, U.K. from 25 June to 8 July 1995.

CEMP is also arranging for the 11TH INTENSIVE TRAINING COURSE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT also at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland,

U.K. from 16 July to 6 September 1995.

Participation is not determined by CEMP but by the clients for whom it works.

Further information from:
 Centre for Environmental Management and Planning (CEMP)
 AURIS Environmental Division
 23 St. Machar Drive
 Old Aberdeen, AB2 1RY
 Scotland, U.K.

UNIVERSITE DE TECHNOLOGIE DE COMPIEGNE



The Université de Technologie de Compiègne, France, is offering a POST GRADUATE TRAINING COURSE IN MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING MANGEMENT from March to November 1995. The course will consist of three terms. The Spring Term will be in March, April, May and will include French courses. The Summer Term will be in June, July, August and will be the practical application period. The Autumn Term will be in September, October, November.

The course will be taught entirely in French; therefore a certain minimum previous knowledge of French is required. An intensive French language course is available at the University of Compiègne during January and February for participants with limited knowledge of French.

Applicants who cannot meet the costs personally or by their Government are advised to apply for financial assistance from relevant international or bilateral

organizations. They may contact the French Embassy of their country.

A pre-registration certificate may be provided by the University of Compiègne. For this applicants must send their curriculum vitae, copies of diplomas and a description of professional activities.

Further information from:
 Université de Technologie de
 Compiègne
 Service Formation Continue
 BP 649 - 60206
 Compiègne Cedex -
 France

**LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF
 TROPICAL MEDICINE**



The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is offering a course on **COMMUNITY HEALTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES** in both stable and unstable (emergency) situations, particularly those involving population displacement. This is a **13-week** course which will run from **January 1995**.

The course is intended for people working in the least developed countries (LDCs) in stable situations and those involving population displacement. It is appropriate for doctors, nurses and related paramedical staff; relief and emergency workers; staff involved in primary health care.

Fees for the course are £2,000 .

Further information from:
 Anne Gordon
 International Health Division
 Liverpool School of Tropical
 Medicine
 Pembroke Place
 Liverpool L3 5QA
 U.K.

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF
 CORDOBA, ARGENTINA**



The National University of Córdoba together with the Government of the Province of Córdoba and the Federal Council on Investments are organizing a course in **FORMULATION, EVALUATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS**. The course is intended for professionals with not less than four years experience in activities related to the preparation, evaluation and/or administration of projects -- preferably in the public sector, universities and public or private companies. The course will take place from **13 February to 30 November 1995**.

Further information from:
 Programa de Maestria en Proyectos de Inversión
 Casilla de Correo, (5000)
 Córdoba
 Republica Argentina
OR
 Subsecretaria de la Función Pública
 del Ministerio de Cordinación del Gobierno de Córdoba
 Humberto Primo 467,
 Tercer Piso
 Córdoba
 Argentina

**BUILDING AND SOCIAL
 HOUSING FOUNDATION**



The Building and Social Housing Foundation (B+SHF) is organising a **5-day STUDY VISIT TO THE**

AWARD-WINNING INDORE HABITAT PROJECT, INDIA. This project has dramatically improved the living conditions of 900,000 people, at a fraction of the cost of conventional approaches. Bursaries may be available to help meet the travel and accommodation costs of representatives from developing countries. The Study Visit will take place from **6 to 10 February 1995**.

Further information (including bursary application forms) from
 Mrs. Diane Diacon
 Research Officer
 Building and Social Housing
 Foundation
 Memorial Square
 Coalville
 Leicestershire
 LE67 3TU
 U.K.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
 LONDON, DEVELOPMENT
 PLANNING UNIT**



The University College, London, Development Planning Unit is organizing a course on **URBAN GOVERNANCE IN THE ERA OF AGENDA 21 in 1995**. The course seeks to provide those involved with human settlements and urban management, in the public, private and NGO sectors with an understanding of the roles law can play in developing more equitable approaches to the governance of cities, maintenance of civil society and pursuit of sustainable urban development.

Further information from:
 The Admissions Secretary
 University College, London
 Development Planning Unit
 9 Endsleigh Gardens
 London WC1H
 England
 U.K.

IHS



The Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS) conducts several courses a year on HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

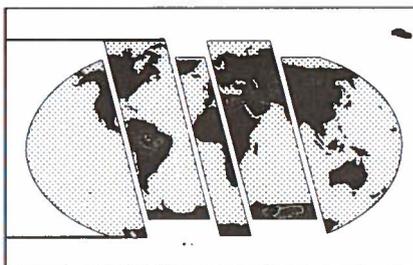
The courses are designed for professionals from Third World countries to enable them help their agencies and organizations to deal with the problems of urban development and housing. Each course features a number of 'workshops specializations'. In 1995 there will be a 3-month course starting in April/May ending in October/November. The 5-month course will begin in January and end in December. There will also be a 16-month Master's Course on URBAN MANAGEMENT and another, new, Master's course on URBAN ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT starting in September 1995.

Participants of the three-month and five-month ICHPB Courses should be housing and urban development professionals and managers from government, private and NGO

sectors in developing countries. They should be proficient in English, have worked for at least three years in a professional capacity and have a bachelor's degree from a recognized university or similar institution.

Further information from:
Institute for Housing and Urban
Development Studies (IHS)
P.O. Box 1935
3000 BX Rotterdam
The Netherlands

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER



The University of Wisconsin-Disaster Management Center has designed a Disaster Management Diploma Programme for practising disaster/emergency management professionals throughout the world. The DM Diploma Program allows the diploma candidate to combine traditional undergraduate and graduate college courses with a variety of continuing education

programs -- institutes, short courses, independent study, correspondence, and telecommunications courses. All diploma requirements can be completed through a combination of self-study, correspondence and independent study courses. A candidate may combine courses available from the University of Wisconsin with courses from universities or collaborating disaster management institutions located near him/her. For successful completion of the Disaster Management Diploma Program, you must accumulate **60 Continuing Education Units (CEU) within a five-year timeframe**. There are no residency requirements. You may study anywhere in the world.

For admission into the disaster management diploma programme, the minimum academic requirement is completion of secondary education.

Further information from:
Disaster Management Diploma
Program
University of Wisconsin-Disaster
Management Center
Department of Engineering
Professional Development
432 North Lake Street
Madison
Wisconsin 53706
U.S.A.

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UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Habitat)

PO Box 30030 Nairobi, KENYA. Telephone 621234

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