



dpu

The Development Planning Unit  
University College London

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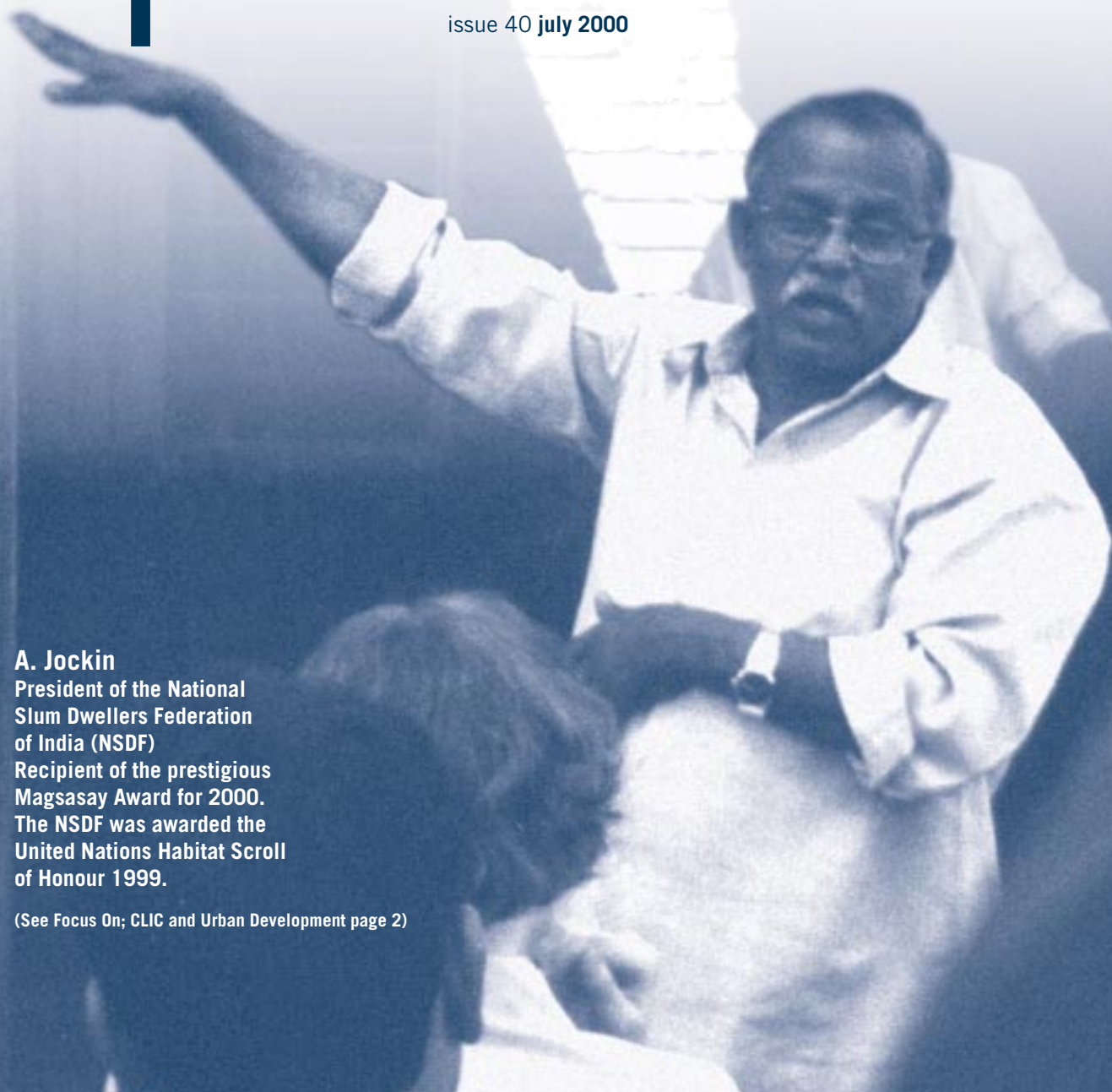
# dpunews

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## A. Jockin

President of the National  
Slum Dwellers Federation  
of India (NSDF)  
Recipient of the prestigious  
Magsasay Award for 2000.  
The NSDF was awarded the  
United Nations Habitat Scroll  
of Honour 1999.

(See Focus On; CLIC and Urban Development page 2)



# focus on

## CLIC AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

**CLIC stands for Community Learning, Information and Communication. Information is an important asset of people who live in poor urban communities, enabling them to make day-to-day decisions that affect their health, employment, housing, safety and security. For those in government, information influences how resources are allocated, to whom and with what effect, while for those non-government organisations who work with poor communities, aiming to improve their well-being, information enables them to better represent and serve the interests of the poor. Liz Riley and Pat Wakely reflect on their research on municipal-NGO-community communication, learning and information exchange.**

The exchange of information through communication can build bridges between communities, governments and non-government organisations, enabling them to better understand the needs and constraints of each other, to overcome conflicts and to reach consensus or compromise. Information, communication and learning are the basis upon which change takes place in people's attitudes and actions. These changes in attitudes and actions can then be translated into policies, projects and programmes that enable poor men, women and children to improve their well-being and secure their livelihoods.

Over the last three decades the traditional view of the poor as lacking in information, skills and knowledge has begun to be eroded. This erroneous perception has long acted to constrain the participation of poor men and women in development initiatives, assigning them the role of passive recipients of public patronage and resources. Now, it is increasingly recognised that the poor possess an intimate understanding of their needs, circumstances and problems and that they have much of the information and many of the skills they need to play an active role in improving their environment and their livelihoods.

At the same time that perceptions of the poor have shifted, so too has the role of the state begun to change. The centralised hegemonic state, responsible for shaping all aspects of the urban environment and economy, is collapsing under the weight of its own bureaucracy and its failure to develop cities efficiently and equitably. Instead local government is now being promoted as a more agile manager of the city, closer and more accountable to

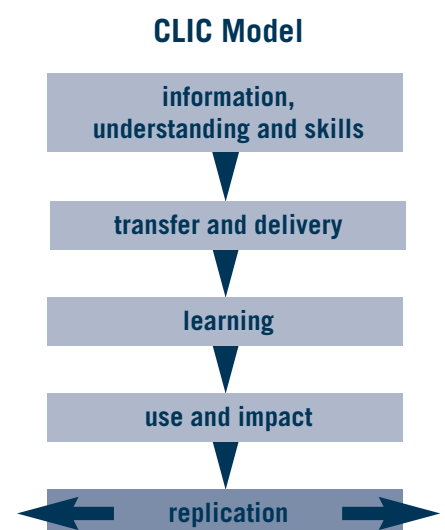
residents and their problems, able to work flexibly with civil, private and non-government sectors alike. While this makes sense from the perspective of democratic accountability and resource management, the reality of many local governments in decentralised systems is that they lack the understanding, skills and resources needed to embrace their new roles and the political consequences of those roles.

As decentralisation and subsidiarity have gathered pace in countries across the developing and developed world, in parallel, there has been a growth in the organisation of civil society into interest groups and a rapid increase in the number of NGOs representing particular causes or population groups. Such organisations have assumed the task of working in varying ways with poor communities to improve their habitat, and some have become advocates, campaigning for changes in policy and legislation. In turn, governments and donors have become increasingly dependent upon NGOs and CBOs to distribute and receive information and other resources to and from the poor. Like local government, many NGOs and CBOs are struggling to make their limited skill and resources bases match these new responsibilities.

It is in this context of changing perceptions of the poor and the state, and changing approaches to urban government and management, that the importance of information and communication is becoming recognised. As the number of actors involved in development initiatives has escalated, and as the responsibilities of each have changed, access to reliable information and skills for effective communication and negotiation are crucial if initiatives are to meet the needs of

poor women and men. With the aim of enhancing each other's understanding and changing attitudes and actions, communities, CBOs, NGOs, the private sector and government bodies exchange information and negotiate, but such processes are far from simple. A range of factors from institutional and community structures, cultures and politics, to contextual events and environments can act to facilitate or hamper communication and learning. A greater understanding is needed of the complexities of communication and learning in the context of change.

To develop this understanding the DPU in partnership with GHK Research and Training and the Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC) in Mumbai (with support from CHEC and Environ) undertook an 18 month research project on CLIC processes, with funding from DFID (KAR). The project explores community-NGO-municipal CLIC processes in a range of infrastructure, services, land and shelter initiatives in towns and cities in various states of India. To guide the research, a model of CLIC processes was developed, though the findings revealed that the reality is rarely so straightforward.



Information, understanding and skills are the foundation of all development initiatives. The Kerala People's Planning Campaign is an example of a very structured approach to collecting and prioritising information upon which to base future planning. At the local level, elected representatives of panchayats (wards) identify needs and establish development options through a process of

consultation and participation with local residents. Information on needs and options covers 12 sectors ranging from education to water, health, housing and social welfare. Such information is then compiled into municipal plans, block plans, district plans, and finally into the 9th Five Year Plan for the state of Kerala.

In general, there remains a tendency to see modern, technical information and skills as superior to skills and understandings which are traditional, informal, and undocumented. Where poor men and women aim to influence the allocation of public resources and the development of policy, the way in which they organise and present information on their needs and circumstances can impact on the extent to which officials receive, respect and act upon it. In Mumbai, SPARC regularly organises community surveys where residents of slums or pavement dwellings collect information on people's families, occupations, incomes, and problems. Official information on these groups is often absent or inaccurate, and by presenting their reliable survey data in the form of reports, tables and videos, poor communities in Mumbai have been able to change the perceptions and actions of government officials on numerous occasions.

Transfer and Delivery refer to the channels or methods used for communication and dissemination, for example, informal conversation, meetings, exchange visits, demonstrations, workshops, information technology, training programmes and the media. The success of the Housing Exhibitions that the SPARC/NSDF/ Mahila Milan alliance regularly holds throughout India and in other countries demonstrates how an event which brings together hundreds of community, NGO and government actors can be a powerful vehicle for the exchange of information and ideas. They offer a perfect opportunity to lobby officials and forge links with new partners. The organisation of these events is itself a learning experience given the complexity of the preparations that have to be undertaken.

Learning refers to the absorption and assimilation of new understandings, information, or skills. While it is commonly perceived that the poor have the most to learn through development initiatives, be they their own or those implemented by government or NGOs, in reality all those involved usually develop greater skills and

understanding. Through a sustained period of lobbying of the Government of India's Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) in Delhi, officials there changed their perception of NGOs working with the housing needs of poor communities, and this translated into a change in lending policy. Previously NGOs were regarded as high risk and unaccountable, but organisations such as SPARC, the Self-Employed Women's Association, Sri Padmavati Mahila Abyudaya Sangam (Tirupati, AP), the Centre of Development in Madras, and Baroda



A SPARC housing exhibition

Citizens' Council managed to demonstrate that NGOs could be an effective and secure way of channelling housing funds to poor communities.

There are many factors which influence learning, including people's attitudes to change, the identities of those involved in the initiative and their perceptions of each other, as well as factors such as the content of the information being disseminated, its reliability, its packaging, and how it is presented. The place where learning and exchange occur can also influence the extent to which people learn and are open to new perceptions and understandings.

Use and impact refer to what women and men do with their newly acquired information, understanding and skills, not only affecting their ability to access or deliver essential services, infrastructure, land and shelter, but also the confidence, status, power and relationships of individuals and of groups. In Pune in the state of Maharashtra, residents evicted from a slum used a range of new building skills acquired from Mumbai's Mahila Milan and from a local construction firm to build a block of apartments whose design was also influenced by the experiences of Mahila Milan in other parts of India. In addition, the co-operative housing block was wired for

electricity by the street children's federation Sadak Chaap, who were originally trained by a member of the National Slum Dwellers' Federation to install electricity in the pavement houses of the Byculla area of Mumbai.

Replication refers to the scope for programmes, projects and initiatives implemented in one location to be the source of ideas, lessons and strategies that can be taken up in other locations or applied to other issues. While considerable learning and change may be achieved within the confines of one initiative, where institutional frameworks and networks are in place, the potential for the dissemination of lessons can be realised.

Recommendations from the CLIC research project include the need:

- 1 for transparency and the generation of a culture of 'a right' to information and learning;
- 2 for action to overcome existing hostilities to CLIC processes, born out of mistrust, and resistance to change;
- 3 to simplify systems, procedures and language to reduce the time, cost and 'procedural mystification' of implementing local development processes;
- 4 to enable poor urban households and communities to become organised in order to better to articulate their demands and benefit from CLIC processes;
- 5 to involve all levels of public sector institutions and agencies in CLIC process, avoiding the tendency to 'go straight to the top' and alienate those who are operationally most important;
- 6 to recognise CLIC as a continuous and constantly developing process that needs to be 'institutionalised', monitored and developed by government agencies, NGOs and community organisations;
- 7 to establish new 'interfacing' mechanisms to encourage and enable exchanges between low-income households and communities, and government agencies;
- 8 to support peer-group exchanges and networking to promote acceptable and sustainable change.

The DPU is continuing its work on CLIC processes through new DFID-funded research project on CLIC and Sustainable Livelihoods in India, Kenya and Brazil.

# research on

## Favela Bairro upgrading

The research project funded by DFID (ESCOR) on the Favela Bairro upgrading programme in Rio de Janeiro has come to an end. **Jorge Fiori, Liz Riley and Ronaldo Ramirez** examined the conceptual foundations of Favela Bairro and how they are being put into operation. A research report has now been produced and, once peer reviewed, it will be translated into Portuguese for circulation in Brazil. The team are also planning a number of other outputs. For more information, contact: [e.riley@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:e.riley@ucl.ac.uk)

## The CLIC project

The final workshop of the Community Learning, Information and Communication (CLIC) research project was held in Mumbai at the end of February. The objectives of the workshop were to: 1) disseminate the principal findings of the project; 2) introduce and promote a style of CBO-NGO-government communication and co-operation amongst as wide a constituency as possible; and 3) get feed-back from other experiences to the project, before the preparation of the final outputs. Some 90 people attended the workshop from central, state and municipal government; bilateral and multilateral aid agencies (including the World Bank, UNDP and DFID UK and India); NGOs; and community organisations.

The DFID (KAR) funded research project (see pages 2 - 3), produced a series of DPU Working Papers (96-107), currently being translated into Hindi. In addition, the research findings are now being produced in the form of a booklet, and the project also has its own website: [www.clicc.org](http://www.clicc.org)

### Further research on CLIC

Building upon the CLIC research in India, the DPU has been awarded a further contract by DFID (KAR) for research entitled 'Communication for Sustainable Livelihoods'. It is hoped the project will get underway in July 2000, examining at information exchange and communication processes in cities in Brazil, Kenya and India. The DPU will be working with IBAM and IBASE (Rio), Mazingira Institute (Nairobi) and SPARC/NSDF/Mahila Milan (India), as well as with city authorities. For more information, contact: [e.riley@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:e.riley@ucl.ac.uk)

## Livelihoods, EPM, and the Peri-Urban Interface

In workshops in Kumasi (Ghana), Hubli-Dharwad (India), and Manizales (Colombia), **Michael Mattingly, Julio Dávila and Adriana Allen** have been testing recommendations arising from their research on the Peri-Urban Interface (PUI). One of the recommendations is that in order to carry out environmental planning and management (EPM) of PUI that benefits the poor attention to livelihoods is required. It is necessary to understand not only how processes of change at the PUI affect women and men's use of natural resources in their livelihood strategies, but also the institutional context that influences those changes. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Framework proposes a holistic approach to address this task through the notions of 'structures' and 'processes'. These refer respectively to the institutional arrangements (from the public, private and community sectors) and the policies and mechanisms that drive processes of change in the PUI.

There is a diversity of organisations that could make decisions affecting the PUI but there is a lack of established institutional arrangements to co-ordinate their interventions. Institutions of local government tend to be either urban or rural in their focus. At a scale which takes in both, good governance is harder to achieve. More importantly, participation of the poor themselves in the definition of priorities and in political decision-making is extremely difficult to structure at this level.

Experience with the PUI has been limited, so the research team has turned to urban EPM practice for help. Typically, an EPM process starts with a broad consultation in which different actors and institutions participate in a forum to establish broad-based consensus on issue-specific objectives and strategies. These then become the basis for thematic working groups that create action plans and partnerships to implement them. The challenge is to achieve representation of poor women and men in such structures and to equip them with knowledge of livelihood strategies. Environmental policies or interventions with a specific focus on the PUI are still rare. When examining policies and strategies that have an effect on the PUI, it is necessary to

take a broad perspective, considering not only those policies that have immediate physical impacts, but also those which affect the diversity of flows (of people, production, commodities, capital, natural resources and waste) between rural and urban areas. The PUI research is now in the phase of finalising its guidelines. For more information, contact: [m.mattingly@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:m.mattingly@ucl.ac.uk)



Manizales - Villa Maria, Colombia

## Planning in Pakistan

Over the last six months, **Babar Mumtaz** has been participating in an Internet discussion on Tradition versus Modernity in Urban Planning for Pakistan, hosted by the Anjuman-e-Mimaran (Association of Architects) of Pakistan. Consequently Babar was invited to participate in a Seminar held in Lahore in April. The Anjuman is in the process of developing a scheme for the development of a secondary city in Pakistan, trying to see whether it is actually possible to design and implement the sustainable development, people-friendly ideas being espoused by urban planners in a way that is affordable, do-able and acceptable. For more information, contact: [b.mumtaz@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:b.mumtaz@ucl.ac.uk)

## Building evaluation into the praxis of networks

DFID (ESCOR) have commissioned **Claudy Vouhé** and **Madeline Church** (an independent consultant) to undertake research on externally-funded networks and their methods of evaluating their performance. For more information contact: [c.vouhe@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:c.vouhe@ucl.ac.uk)

**Research is an increasing part of DPU's work. See: [www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/research.htm](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/research.htm)**



# head on

## Academic news

### One year of...

#### MSc Social Development Practice

In May, the first set of MSc students in Social Development Practice (SDP) spent two weeks in Arusha, Tanzania, where they took part in a joint workshop with the Community Development Training Institute (CDTI), facilitated by Sheila Meikle on 'a sustainable livelihoods approach to project evaluation'. Working with CDTI staff, they also applied some of the skills, tools and understanding that they acquired during the first two terms of the course by undertaking an evaluation of an income generation project to promote the rearing of genetically enhanced cows, goats and bees.

The visit to Arusha was the penultimate activity of the course and was preceded by two terms of hard work addressing the challenges posed by their four compulsory core modules, four additional modules and a range of field work in London. The latter activity gave the students the chance to meet a range of local residents and address some of their social development needs and concerns. Now the group have only to write their dissertations to be the first graduates of the DPU MSc in Social Development Practice.

#### MSc Cosmopolitan Development

The last decade of the 20th century was marked by the expansion and intensification of cultural conflicts involving collective identity groups in cities in all parts of the world, set against a background of universal reassertion of global cultural diversity, and the emergence of the 'cultural dimension' of urban life as a central feature of concern for city governments and urban planning. The DPU has responded to this new frontier in development and planning through a series of overseas research and consultancy engagements, and latterly academic course development and related field projects, in which Michael Safier, Babar Mumtaz, and DPU associate, and former student, Charles Small have been particularly involved. Out of this range of gradually accumulating experiences has now come a new postgraduate studies programme, the MSc in 'Cosmopolitan Development' directed by Michael Safier, which has just completed the main part of its first year of operation starting in October 1999.

The MSc in Cosmopolitan Development was designed to address the theoretical and practical issues that have to be confronted when dealing with the needs, aspirations and interests of diverse national, ethnic, religious, linguistic and communal groups sharing the same city, both in the case of the generality of 'multicultural' urban populations, and in the more divisive and destructive conflict between contending groups that arise in structurally 'divided' cities, divided on grounds of apparently intractable conflict between cultural identities. This means providing a 'requisite variety' of interlocking elements of theory and practice to deal with the degree of complexity and contested conceptual and policy positions that characterise the field of cultural development and intercultural relations. The course has been designed to include contributions drawn from the disciplines of historical sociology and civilisational studies, cultural studies, race and ethnic studies, and urban studies, and the applied fields of development policy and planning, urban planning, public-private and community organisation and conflict resolution in its broadest sense.

Experience during the first year of the programme so far has shown how demanding are the diverse elements of both theoretical and practical components of the course on both staff and students. While to some degree this is an inevitable stage in the consolidation of a completely novel programme of study, it is to the credit of the pioneer group of students that they have contended with both substantive and procedural problems study with both fortitude and even enthusiasm. The hands-on involvement in a live project undertaken in a divided city - this year in Jerusalem - proved as expected to be a highlight of the programme, providing a major challenge but also a crucial opportunity for the group to experience the complex, contested nature of division, its devastating consequences for the lives of whole cultural communities, and the urgent need to find more effective and sustainable approaches to encourage negotiation, reconciliation and co-existence.

#### MSc in Urban Development Planning

Urban development planning as a field of study faces some crucial challenges as cities continue to grow, and inequalities and poverty continue to be fundamental problems. Our understanding of social diversity and the implications of global economic, cultural and environmental changes in cities has deepened and expanded into a fascinating and stimulating body of knowledge and, increasingly also into research and activist practice.

Nevertheless, planning responses to urban growth and change have remained stubbornly physical and technical in character, in addition to having their financial underpinnings shaken. New moves towards urban management retain many of the old features, with few alternatives to meet the demands of our future cities.

The MSc in Urban Development Planning attempts to address these contradictions and challenges. The central focus of the course is on planned intervention in the processes of

urban spatial, social and economic development, within a framework of socially just urban governance. The course aims to give participants an understanding of the processes that generate urban change, and to enhance their diagnostic and strategic capacities to respond to these in a sustainable manner.

The course has four core modules addressing: the process of urbanisation in the global context; urban policy, planning and management; organisational change for urban

development; and the definition and mechanisms for strategic intervention in urban development. Four additional modules provide an opportunity for students to specialise in areas of urban concern (for example, environmentally sustainable development, cosmopolitan development or economic management of cities) and to explore their interests in more depth. In the final stages of the course, a field trip and a dissertation provide a forum for students to integrate the debates of the course and to explore their own positions and ideas in the field.

The Course is continually exploring pedagogic approaches to retain a critical and reflexive learning practice in which students themselves manage their own learning. These are crucial capabilities for practitioners in facing the challenges of urban development planning in our new urban future.

Caren Levy (Course Director)

## BUDD in Cuba

With the intention of going where no BUDD group had gone before, it was decided to organise the BUDD field trip this year in Havana. This was the first BUDD incursion into Latin America but it looks like it may be the first of many. The group spent three weeks working in a neighbourhood outside



Cuba: going where no BUDD group had gone before

the older parts of the city, the neighbourhood of Puentes Grandes.

This neighbourhood began to develop in the 1920s' originally serving as a sugar plantation in whose environs Spanish entrepreneurs constructed a series of breweries and a paper mill. Today, the neighbourhood sits within the boundaries of what has come to be known as Havana's Metropolitan Park, and has a population of approximately 1,500 people.

The problem addressed by the group was the exploration of ways to develop this neighbourhood within, and making use of, the park whilst also avoiding the need for relocation. While the client for the project was the Metropolitan Park's Technical Committee, in this case represented by professor Jose Fornes of the Faculty of Architecture, the residents became enthusiastic about the group's work in the neighbourhood and asked that a presentation of the proposals also be made to them. The work programme of the BUDD team was first,

to undertake a rapid assessment and appraisal of the problems of the neighbourhood and its potential for development relative to its location within Havana's Metropolitan Park using such working tools as Problem Trees and AGILE Analysis to develop an understanding of the needs and demands of both client groups, and second, to produce proposals that were both workable and acceptable to both clients. Urban walks, informal interviews and access to literature and local institutions were also used to develop greater understanding of the problems within both the local and sometimes the wider Cuban socialist context. Key informants were also drawn from local organisations based in the neighbourhood and the city. Local people were helpful and quite happy to talk about their perceptions of the problems, and while most BUDD students did not speak Spanish, communication was never really a problem. Presentations of the work were held both in Havana and at the DPU and the final proposals developed by the group will be compiled in a report.

Written by Samer Bagaeen.

## New DPU Working Papers

**No 99: *Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the Urban Poor: The Story of Kanjur Marg***, CLIC Research Project, 2000.

**No 100: *Co-operative Housing in Pune***, CLIC Research Project, 2000.

**No 101: *Slum Networking in Ahmedabad: The Sanjay Nagar Pilot Project***, CLIC Research Project, 2000.

**No 102: *The Jagjeevan Ram Nagar Housing Co-operative Society***, CLIC Research Project, 2000.

**No 103: *Assessing the Performance of Municipal Services for the Poor in Ahmedabad: The Report Card Project***, CLIC Research Project, 2000.

**No 104: *SPARC Housing Exhibitions***, CLIC Research Project, 2000.

**No 105: *Kerala Community Development Society: Alleppy***, CLIC Research Project, 2000.

**No 106: *Kerala People's Planning Campaign Trivandrum***, CLIC Research Project, 2000.

**No 107: *Case Study on Building Centres in Kerala***, CLIC Research Project, 2000.

**No 108: *New Towns, the Modernist Planning Project and Social Justice: The cases of Milton Keynes, UK and 6th October, Egypt***, Jane Hobson, 1999.

**No 109: *A Journey Towards Citizenship: The Byculla Area Resource Centre***, Mumbai, CLIC Research Project, 2000.

Available from DPU Publications Officer at £5.00 plus post and package: UK £1.00 (50p for each additional copy); Europe £1.25 (75p for each additional copy); worldwide £2.00 (£1.30 for each additional copy).

## PhD Awards

Congratulations to the following who have passed their exam and have been recommended to the University of London for a degree of doctor of philosophy:

Shu-Chun Chang: Evaluation of the Migration Process from I-Lan County to Taipei City.

Haryo Winarso: Residential Land Developers' Behaviour in Jobotabek, Indonesia.

# hands on

**DPU consultancies, special courses in the UK and abroad, and DPU's participation in international networks.**

## Resource Assessment in Jordan

In April, **Nadia Taher** carried out a two-week mission, funded by GTZ, to undertake a pilot area resource assessment in Waqqas, a village in the Northern Jordan Valley. This short-term assignment was part of GTZ's technical assistance within the framework of the 'Jordanian German Technical Co-operation Project' to support the Social Productivity Programme (SPP). The Social Productivity Programme Unit (SPPU) in the Ministry of Planning (MOP) was the main institutional counterpart for this mission, whose aim was to identify, assess and rationalise the local resources available for integrated SPP development in the pilot area. The SPP was initiated in 1997 and started its operation in early 1998 with World Bank support. It was a response to the implementation of Structural Adjustment in Jordan in the early 1990s, and its main aim is to reduce the expected negative impacts of structural adjustment on the poor and unemployed.



The village of Waqqas in Northern Jordan Valley.

The methodology for the mission had three components: the identification of the resource opportunities and problems in the pilot area; the SPP's capacity to respond; and a resource plan to indicate the local and SPP resource problems and potentials, the proposed objectives and strategy to strengthen resource mobilisation in the pilot area and in the SPP agencies. The information for each of these components was collected through interviews with key actors in the pilot area and the SPP, as well as from secondary sources.

## Social diversity in planning in Jerusalem

**Claudy Vouhé** and **Julian Walker** ran a workshop in Jerusalem between 16-18 February. The workshop was organised by BIMKOM, a NGO founded to address planning and human rights issues. Contact with the DPU was made through two of the founders of BIMKOM, Haim Jacobi (MSc Housing, 1995) and Tovi Fenster (a lecturer at Tel Aviv University). The workshop was funded by the German Heinrich Bell Foundation and the Goldraich Foundation. The 15 participants were Jewish and Arab planners and architects (though more Jewish than Arabs attended), with a good gender balance. These people work in the field of spatial planning and planning rights in Israel and the occupied territories, as academics, NGOs activists and/or professionals in ministries/municipalities. The sessions took place in a Franciscan Convent on the border between East and West Jerusalem, which was selected as 'neutral ground'.

During the workshop participants analysed their own projects, from which challenging issues arose. For instance, gender was being resisted as secondary to ethnic/religious and class disaggregation; community participation was also gender-blind because other issues were seen as more urgent (eg demolition) and left no time to consult "everyone". Also, because NGO activists are mainly Jewish, they feel they have no right to "intervene" in Arab culture with the gender issue. However, some participants in the group were able to share their positive experience of gender-aware planning that helped to demonstrate use and relevance at least on the grounds of effective planning, if not (yet) on the grounds of social justice and equity. Participants worked on cases concerning unregistered Arab villages as well as poor Jewish communities. The range of contexts made it possible to highlight the gender issues in different communities.

This was BIMKOM's first attempt at bringing together its members. Since then, new planners and architects have joined the NGO. BIMKOM is currently planning more activities to ensure a pragmatic follow-up of the workshop.

## Gender in Rwanda

In May, DFID commissioned **Mary McKneown** (an independent social development consultant) and **Claudy Vouhé** to carry out a review of the Gender Training project it supports in Rwanda. The 1994 genocide has created a totally new set of social relations amongst and between women and men. There is now a serious gender imbalance in the population, (65% of the population are estimated to be women and 34% of households are headed by women). Women are disproportionately poor and uneducated. They also face high levels of physical violence. In the words of a senior female civil servant "it is not that there was no violence against women before, but traditionally these internal family matters were kept quiet". Now women are encouraged to talk and the legal system is seriously looking into ways to punish rape. Women's Councils have now been established throughout the country, at all levels. In 1999, women were granted the right to inherit and the right to property. In the post-conflict Rwanda, women have to assume roles and positions in society for which traditional Rwandese culture did not prepare them. All this is having a significant impact on gender relations and change needs to be reflected in planning.

Despite a general lack of capacity in government, there is great interest in incorporating gender in planning the new Rwanda. Many decision-makers in Ministries and NGOs show a strong commitment to gender mainstreaming and the ruling party has made repeated statements supporting women in all spheres of public life.

The country is faced with many challenges, from rebuilding its economy, its basic infrastructure, reformulating its legal framework, dealing with trauma, orphans and war criminals, to fighting HIV-AIDS and poverty and of course sustaining peace.

Three key processes are about to start in Rwanda: the formulation of a new Constitution; the development of a National Poverty Reduction Strategy; and the drafting of a National Gender Policy. In addition, Rwanda has embarked on an extensive decentralisation programme and is introducing an output-oriented Medium Term Economic Framework approach to planning. These processes represent unique

opportunities to mainstream gender as a crucial variable in development planning.

To support gender mainstreaming in Rwanda, DFID has funded three staff of the Ministry of Gender and one from a the local NGO AVEGA (Widows of the Genocide) to attend a three-week francophone gender training course in June-July 2000 at the DPU.

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## Decentralisation in Ghana

**Patrick Wakely** undertook a project identification and appraisal mission to Ghana in February. This was to help extend the Ghana decentralisation system of District Assemblies to urban low income communities, starting with the informal town of Ashaiman (a dense informal settlement with c.750K population) next to Tema, the main port and industrial town. Working with Daniel Yirenya-Tawiah (DPU MSc 1995), he prepared a detailed project proposal which entailed extensive discussions and focus group meetings with local government at the Ashaiman (Zonal Council) and Tema (Municipal Assembly) levels, Government of



Ghana

Ghana (Ministry of Local Government and Ashaiman MP) and civil society organisations. The principal preoccupations of all sectors in Ashaiman that will constitute the core of the first phase of the programme were: capacity building to strengthen Ashaiman Council; and support to the organisation and development of locality-based CBOs. These 'software' activities will be linked to projects to address: 1) environmental health (sewerage, drainage and solid waste);

2) land regularisation to allow for adequate infrastructure extension and provision of services; and 3) enterprise development and skill training for under-employed youth.

The project will be funded by the Danish NGO Ibis which handles around 50% of DANIDA's Technical Co-operation funding, and with which the DPU has been working in Namibia since the early 1990s. They are now opening a new DANIDA programme in Ghana to support the Ghana decentralisation (District Assembly) process with emphasis on strengthening communication between government agencies and civil society organisations.

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## Mainstreaming gender in Tunisia: Impact evaluation

In March, **Claudy Vouhé** conducted a brief evaluation of the "Mainstreaming Gender in Tunisian Planning" project (sponsored by the British Council). Since 1997, the DPU's contribution to the project has involved training 8 gender trainers and, with them, training over 50 planners from a range of Ministries in Tunisia. Overall the evaluation revealed that the project contributed to significantly raise awareness of gender issues in planning and to trigger strategic thinking on ways to achieve mainstreaming, particularly in the new National Development Plan. However, the evaluation also showed that insufficient follow-up and support to the planners trained by the Project resulted in an "evaporation" of skills and the lack of synergy to concretise gender initiatives. According to interviewed participants, the length of the training workshops held in Tunisia (3 days) was insufficient. Participants emphasised the need to "take gender to the regions" and to propose pragmatic approaches to gender integration, in particular to work with operational staff. With the imminent preparation of the country's new National Development Plan, newly trained gender trainers and planners now have a challenging "mainstreaming test" ahead.

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## Environmental Assessment and Management in Egypt

**Sheilah Meikle** was in Egypt for two weeks in February, working as the International Social Development Advisor for SEAM II, a project on which she will be working over the next three years. The first SEAM project, completed in 1998, was managed by the

Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and supported five activities:

1) preparation of Governorate Environmental Action Plans (GEAPS); 2) capacity building in environmental auditing and implementation of cleaner production demonstration projects; 3) development of solid waste management (SWM) strategies and demonstration projects; 4) capacity building in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); and 5) the establishment of an environmental database within EEAA. Evaluation of SEAM highlighted the need to do more to consolidate approaches and extend the work to other rural and urban communities in Upper Egypt and the Delta, building on Governorate planning lessons learnt so far. As a result, SEAM II aims to improve environmental planning and services for the poor in Egypt. The purpose of the project is to strengthen decentralised environmental management through the implementation, resourcing and replication of the Governorate Environmental Action Planning process throughout Egypt. The project will tackle the social costs of environmental degradation experienced by rural and urban communities by consolidating and building upon the successes achieved during SEAM.

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## N-AERUS News

In May, **Michael Mattingly** and **Liz Riley** attended the second workshop of N-AERUS (Network-Association of European Researchers in Urbanisation in the South) and the European Science Foundation (with UNRISD and IREC-EPFL acting as hosts). The title of the workshop, held in the Palais des Nations in Geneva, was 'Cities of the South: Sustainable Development for Whom?'. With over 70 participants from European countries and from the South, the three-day event was spent questioning some of the assumptions underlying current approaches to urban development in the South. Michael Mattingly acted as Chair to one Working Group discussing issues of technology and urban management, while Liz Riley acted as rapporteur to the Group discussing public sector innovation.

The Annual General Meeting of N-AERUS was also held, where it was decided that the DPU would take over the role of co-ordinating the activities of the Network. For more information, contact: [m.mattingly@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:m.mattingly@ucl.ac.uk) or [e.riley@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:e.riley@ucl.ac.uk), or visit the N-AERUS website at: [www.naerus.org](http://www.naerus.org)



# speakers' corner

## Publications & Reviews

### **The New Imperialism - Crisis and Contradictions in North-South Relations**

by **Robert Biel** co-director of the MSc DAP (ISBN 1 85649 747 X, price £16.95, Zed Books)

Development has generally been thought to include some element of 'accumulating' capital: in other words, concentrating it in such a way that it can be invested in a self-reinforcing process of social and economic change. Back in the 1970s, many people believed (I am referring to the perspective often loosely called dependency theory) that developing countries face a problem: they are in a passive position because the accumulation system has become international - and is largely dominated by the powerful interests in the industrial world. Two possibilities can follow: according to the more favourable scenario, the global economic system may present them with opportunities, but even these are somewhat fragile (if, for example, they depend on prolonged Northern growth generating the markets for their exports). But there is also a (probably much more common) unfavourable scenario, where international investment and speculation simply accumulate at their expense, siphoning out the value which should

launch Southern development, and instead using it to expand capital in the North.

During the 1980s this perspective was widely attacked and is generally presented as being out of date. But I believe that, as a point of departure, it is fundamentally correct. The way forward is not of course to resurrect the earlier theories. On the one hand, they always had some important weaknesses, notably in failing to appreciate the fundamental importance of gender and environmental factors within any model of economic development. On the other hand, the situation has simply moved on.

This requires looking at many new issues. For example, the conventional view of accumulation was always somewhat limited. Countries can aspire to promote their development endogenously by putting more emphasis on their human resources, liberating people's initiative and creativity. In common with everyone at the DPU, I believe in this very strongly. But the problem is that the new management systems have worked out many ways of exploiting this initiative.

In the early 20th century, some far-sighted analysts of the historical stage known as 'imperialism' pointed out that the fundamental tendency of the world economy was to get the South to produce

industrial goods and export them, while the North pocketed the profit as 'rentiers'. I argue that it is only in the recent period that

technical and managerial conditions exist for this tendency to come to fruition. What appears to be empowerment within the South can thus be co-opted and, with consumption taking place mainly in the North, 'development' continues without ever fundamentally questioning poverty.

My reason for probing these issues is not to spread pessimism, on the contrary the point is to confront the risks squarely in order to find some strategy to overcome them. What conventional development theory dares not admit is simply that the international system is not benevolent: if we take this as the starting point, there are many openings in the current situation which can be taken advantage of. The 'new social movements' are a very positive element in this picture, and the more influence they have the better. I expect the book to be controversial: this is what is needed, to stir up some debates which have been absent for too long.

**Caren Levy, Nadia Taher, and Claudy Vouhé:**  
*Addressing Men and Masculinities in GAD,*  
IDS Bulletin, Vol. 31, Number 2, April 2000

In May, **Julio Dávila** organised a one-day DPU seminar entitled '*New Forms of Governance and Urban Development in Latin America*'. For nearly two decades, governance in Latin American countries has been the subject of major transformation; a result of a return to democratically elected governments, liberalisation reforms to open up national economies, and a re-definition of the relationship between civil society and the state. Local governments, communities, non-governmental organisations and private sector firms have all benefited to a greater or lesser extent from these reforms, in a process that has transformed the way cities and regions are managed.

The seminar opened with the presentation by **Ronaldo Ramirez** of an analytical framework for examining urban poverty.

**Francisco Londoño** and **Claudia Ramirez**, from the Fund for the Reconstruction of the Coffee-growing Area in Western Colombia (FOREC), shared their experience of the novel but controversial NGO-centred approach to reconstructing the towns and cities devastated by an earthquake in February 1999. Then two case studies from Caracas, Venezuela, were presented by **Iris Rosas** and **Miguel Lacabana**, both from Venezuela's Central University and currently visiting scholars at the DPU. **Liz Riley** and **Jorge Fiori** (DPU), discussed the case of Rio de Janeiro's Favela Bairro Programme, and finally, **Harry Smith**, from Edinburgh College of Art and Heriot-Watt University in Scotland, presented a case study of shelter-related negotiation between civil society and the state in low-income communities in San José, Costa Rica. Contact [j.davila@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:j.davila@ucl.ac.uk)

## Staff news

Congratulations to **Caren Levy** on being appointed by the Secretary of State for International Development to the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission, a distinguished group of academics and civil servants who decide policy and criteria for the award of Commonwealth scholarships.

Sadly, **Julian Walker** is leaving the DPU as a full-time member of staff. Julian intends to pursue his interests in anthropology and the media, but he will remain a DPU Associate.

**Elisa Vladilo** has left the DPU to pursue her career as an artist at home, in Italy.

**Apollon Kabahizi**, from Rwanda, is the DPU's new Clerical Officer.

Congratulations to **Deepa Visavadia** and Paresh on the birth of their daughter Roshni.



# connections

**Dinesh Mehta** is now working at UNCHS (Habitat) as the Global Co-ordinator of the Urban Management Programme: "It certainly poses much greater challenges and responsibilities than my previous role in the UMP for South Asia. But I am sure that with the continued support from all of you, I will be able to not only perform my tasks adequately, but also further strengthen our partnership".

**Email:** [dinesh.mehta@unchs.org](mailto:dinesh.mehta@unchs.org)

**Annmarie Swai** (UDP 1999) is now gainfully employed: "Yes I have a job!!! I work for an Italian NGO called UNA, which is really a consortium of over 7 Italian NGOs working in the field of development. I am the assistant to the regional representative, and I am responsible for compiling and editing various technical reports, annual reports etc. on the various projects being implemented, and also for helping prepare project proposals to submit to the donors for upcoming projects. The NGO is mainly involved in work in Somalia and Djibouti although it now has some new projects in Malawi and Kenya and I believe Ethiopia. Interventions range from health projects, agriculture, fishing, local authority administration, education projects etc. They have also an urban branch called Africa 70.

**Email:** [afiniani005@yahoo.com](mailto:afiniani005@yahoo.com)

**Stefania and Andre** (ENV 1999) write: "We are working a lot. We were contacted to make a refurbishment project in a big house and a project for a new restaurant on the top of a hill in front of the sea. At the same time, we are doing some consulting for NGOs about urban and environment planning". Stefania and Andre are thinking about doing PhDs, in Brazil or the USA.

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apt 08 Sao Paulo 01443-001 SP (Brazil),  
tel: + 55 11 30634265*

**Email:** [ahsa@uol.com.br](mailto:ahsa@uol.com.br)

**Jane Hobson** (UDP 1999) sends her greetings from Pune in India where she is back working for the NGO Shelter Associates. "I already feel very settled and in some ways it's almost as if I had never been away. Our main focus at the moment is on building community toilets. Shelter Associates is part of a large toilet building drive initiated by Pune Municipal

Corporation (PMC). The deal is that the PMC funds and co-ordinates the whole project, and the NGOs take on the construction and responsibility for maintenance for 30 years. In our case it's a three way partnership: while Shelter Associates is doing the construction, Mahila Milan is taking on the maintenance side with our support. The idea is that each of the families using the block will pay Rs. 20 per month, which pays the salary of a caretaker whose room is incorporated into the block design. The toilet designs are based on those Mahila Milan developed mainly in Mumbai and Bangalore, and Shelter Associates has been able to incorporate some requests and ideas from local women too. We're all feeling very pleased, because last Tuesday saw the inauguration of the very first completed block in the whole drive, one of 'ours' at Bharatnagar slum. It's a really lovely toilet block! So the idea with all this is not just toilet provision, but a matter of starting the improvement of whole areas of settlements, with the people living there getting together not just to manage the toilets but to discuss other everyday issues about their environments". In addition, Jane is also involved in GIS work with Shelter Associates, and so far, the whole of the Pune Development Plan has been scanned in, plus the plans Shelter Associates has made of different slums.

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PB 887, Deccan Gymkhana  
Pune 411 004, India  
Email:* [janehobson@gmx.net](mailto:janehobson@gmx.net)

**Stamatia Koulioumba** (Tula) (UDP 1995) is still in Brazil and attended the Megacities 2000 Congress that took place in Hong Kong, China. Many interesting presentations were made, including one by Tula based on her thesis. Another Megacities Congress will be held in São Paulo in Brazil in 2002.

**Email:** [kouli@uol.com.br](mailto:kouli@uol.com.br)

**Heather Pincock** (BUDD 1999) writes: "Howdy folks!! You will be glad to hear that I got a job. I am the Project Architect/Engineer on the Project Management team at the National Housing Trust in Jamaica, just the job I wanted. So, thanks to all who prayed, crossed fingers, lit candles and sang sankeys".

**Email:** [eddieanne@yahoo.com](mailto:eddieanne@yahoo.com)

**Schola Harushiyakira and Marie Goretti Ndacayisaba** (French Gender course 1999) from the "Training of Trainers for the Pacific Resolution of Conflicts in Burundi" write: "Work is progressing and the project is expanding to all regions. We will double the number of gender trainers (to 100) and we have already starting a small group to discuss gender. We are hoping to create a gender cell in Burundi which will aim to work out a methodology to integrate gender in planning.

**Address:** *C/O CAFOB, B.P. 56, Bujumbura,  
BURUNDI, Tel.: 00-257-21 93 10  
Fax: 00-257-21 84 09  
e-mail:* [projetfrc@cbinf.com](mailto:projetfrc@cbinf.com)

**Michael Brown** (DAP 1999) is looking for a new job and he is also concentrating on getting a scholarship to do a PhD in urban planning, resource planning or in public management.

**Email:** [Michael\\_Brown@pioj.gov.jm](mailto:Michael_Brown@pioj.gov.jm)

**Zaki B. Khoury** (UDP 1995) writes: "Inas and I had our first baby: Alexander (like Alexander the Great, hopefully!). As you may know, I finished my PhD (Planning) in Montreal where I have worked for 4 years with the Urbanization and Development Research Center. I am currently in Cairo (Egypt) working as the General Manager of the Association of Upper Egypt, an Egyptian NGO established in 1941. The focus of its work is on education and development for underprivileged communities in Upper Egypt. My role is to contribute in the evolution of this organisation that includes more than 1200 staff, 36 schools, 68 development centres, 2 training hubs, 4 regional offices locally and 5 partner-offices internationally".

**Email:** [khouryz@hotmail.com](mailto:khouryz@hotmail.com)

**Deidre Clarendon** (Gender Short Course 1998) writes: "I can't believe that its nearly two years since my sojourn at DPU. I am still here trying to 'engender and dismember the bank'. Anyway there has been some progress. People don't laugh anymore at the mention of gender, I think that they are actually beginning to listen. I have facilitated a gender module (one-day) at two of our regional workshops on project management and implementation. These were well received. Nothing has been

## DPU SURVEY UPDATE: Please Help Us

Many thanks to those who filled in the questionnaire enclosed in the last DPU News. Even though the deadline has passed, we want to hear from as many of you as possible. So far, more short course alumni have responded than MSc and PhD alumni. So please keep sending your responses to me! Caren Levy (c.levy@ucl.ac.uk). You can fill in the questionnaire online. Click on [www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/news.htm](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/news.htm)

formalised but I am sneaking in gender where ever possible".

**Email:** [clarend@caribank.org](mailto:clarend@caribank.org)

**Chih-hua** (DAP 1999) is in Taiwan. Email: [Sophie@MailAndNews.com](mailto:Sophie@MailAndNews.com)

**Philippe Mauran** (DAP 1998) is working on the issue of 'internal debt' (the debt negotiated at market conditions) for the World Bank funded Integrated Financial Management and Control System project (SIAF-SAG in its Spanish acronyms). This project "aims at modernising the expenditures of the Central Government of Guatemala to promote transparency, accountability and efficiency. The SIAF project heavily relies on an extensive use of modern information technology and is seen as successful by the World Bank, which awarded it the prize for excellence in 1999. What I learned at the DPU is surely helping me enormously in taking a broader view of the project, to see how it fits in the World Bank's agenda and to gain a better understanding of the interactions with the Ministry".

**Email:** [pmauran@siafsag.gob.gt](mailto:pmauran@siafsag.gob.gt)  
[www.siafsag.gob.gt](http://www.siafsag.gob.gt)

**Medelina Hendytio** (Gender Short Course 1999), upon her return, gave a presentation for CIDA about the overall material and methodology learned from DPU. As a result, they offered her a contract to be their consultant! The immediate need is to develop training module to train people at Bappenas and Ministry of Women Empowerment, together with 2 other trainers. In particular they are interested in using the Internet because it has never been introduced in CIDA's training. They are also thinking of making a film based on Indonesia's case.

**Fax:** (62-21) 3809641, 3847517  
**Email:** [csisjkt@pacific.net.id](mailto:csisjkt@pacific.net.id)

**Roy Gilbert** and **Vera** have moved from Rio. Roy is now with the World Bank Operations Evaluation Division.

**Email:** [Rgilbert@worldbank.org](mailto:Rgilbert@worldbank.org)

**Lami Ali-Fadiora** (Gender Short Course 1998), in Nigeria, is now working for the African Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education, which is

affiliated with the United Nations and one of four such Centres. She writes: "I am still thinking of what I could do about Gender issues around here. Maybe with your interest and some form of advice and assistance I will be able to do something. For now I am enjoying my job except that as usual there is shortage of funds. The Centre is an educational/research institution established essentially to train and enhance the skills of scientists, university educators, policy makers, research application scientists, and others in the various aspects of space science and technology and its application towards the socio-economic development of participating countries. I am the public affairs Officer, creating awareness among the general public about the importance of space science and its application to the development of the society".

**Email:** [sfadiora@oauife.edu.ng](mailto:sfadiora@oauife.edu.ng)

**Asa Jonsson** (UDP 1999) was recently in New York doing an assignment for IIED, looking at household expenditure in urban areas, in particular non-food items, for a panel on urban change held by the National Academy of Sciences. Since then, she has started a UNESCAP job in Bangkok.

**Email:** [asamjonsson@hotmail.com](mailto:asamjonsson@hotmail.com)

**Catherine Fitzgibbon** (UDP 1996) is in Honduras: "I am currently working for a small Irish NGO called GOAL. They came to work in Honduras after Hurricane Mitch and having been here building houses. I came over initially as Project Manager but have recently been made Country Director. So far, we have completed 255 houses in 3 schemes and are in the middle of a third one for 75 more. The work has been very interesting as all our projects are low cost, self build and we have learnt a lot from the first 3 projects which should hopefully make things better for current and future projects. We also have a volunteer working at a street kids centre in Comayagua - the city where GOAL is based and are working on developing a community child care centre as a preventative street kids measure."

**Email:** [goal@sdnhon.org.hn](mailto:goal@sdnhon.org.hn)

**Marilia Pires Albuquerque e Silva** (UDP 1990) has moved to: **Av. Delfim Moreira, 320 apt. 102, Leblon, Rio de Janeiro, 22.441-000, Brazil** Email: [artypas@uol.com.br](mailto:artypas@uol.com.br)

**Mona Chhabra** (ENV 1998) has returned to the DPU, this time as part of the research team on the Peri-Urban Interface project. She will assist Michael Mattingly, Adriana Allen and Julio Dávila during the final phase of the project.

**Email:** [m.chhabra@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:m.chhabra@ucl.ac.uk)

**Prashant Kharkar** (1971) has been back in touch with the DPU after many years. Prashant is from Mumbai, India and studied at the DPU when Otto Koenigsberger was the head of the school. After leaving the DPU, Prashant returned to Bombay and worked in a major architectural firm as a designer while attempting to get a position with a government planning agency (CIDCO) that was busy developing plans for the "new Bombay" across the bay. Later, he left India and since mid-1974 has been living in the USA in the twin cities of Minneapolis-St. Paul. Prashant writes, "Since 1979, I have been working for Hennepin County which is the largest and most prosperous county in the state of Minnesota. For the past 15 years I have been the County's Division Manager for Planning & Project Development. My work, though not exactly what I set out to do by studying at the DPU, has benefited from the education I got at the DPU".

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**Anchalee Romruen** (DAP 1997) is living in Thailand and working as a reporter for the Singaporean Newspaper "The Business Time". She would like to hear from anyone who was in her year.

**Email:** [au500@hotmail.com](mailto:au500@hotmail.com)

**Moha Asri Abdullah** (ex-PhD) has recently co-authored a book entitled 'Foreign Labour in Asia' with Raymond K. H Chan. He also contributed two chapters to "Small and medium enterprises in Asian Pacific countries" which he co-edited with Mohd. Isa Bin Baker. Both books are published by Nova. Write to Moha at: **Assoc. Professor, Deputy Director, Centre for Policy Research, University of Science, 11800 Penang, Malaysia**

# opinion

## City Development Strategies and the opportunity for a new paradigm

by Le-Yin Zang

The launch of the World Bank's City Development Strategies (CDS) in 1999 represents an important step forward by the Bank, following its publication of the Urban Agenda in 1991. The latter underlined the close interdependence between the improvement of urban productivity, poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability. Nearly a decade on, the need for urban poverty alleviation is as great as ever, if not greater. But the debate continues: how can government policies and actions promote economic performance of the cities in developing countries? While the Urban Agenda focused on cost-reducing and emphasised identifying and overcoming "constraints" of urban productivity, the CDS attaches importance to 'holistic' and 'inclusive' approaches. By being holistic, the CDS underlines the need to deal with economic development of the city in an integrated manner, rather than by sectors. There is evidence, however, that this theme is not receiving as much attention as it should. This situation is rather unfortunate, but not without reasons.

The problem is that there is little consensus about what a holistic approach in the management of city economies means in reality. To some, it is a development planning process that attempts to improve the entire business milieu, rather than to intervene in particular sectors, as demonstrated in EU countries since the 1980s. One should be cautious, however, in extending this approach to the LDCs, since their conditions and needs are fundamentally different from those of the developed world, not to mention the fact that the cost-effectiveness of such an approach in the developed world has not been well established.

Another view would regard the continuous upgrading of the city economy's productive structure central to CDS. This reflects a more pragmatic analysis of the market place in the contemporary world, where specialisation, product differentiation, and proprietary assets lie at the heart of achieving dynamic competitive advantages. As Amsden has argued, in order to obtain dynamic competitiveness, a developing economy has to develop its own competitive assets, rather than pursuing low-cost production. The priority for the government is therefore not to 'get the prices right', but more importantly, to facilitate the creation of competitive assets in firms and industries in its economy. This approach is of course what has been attempted by a number of East Asian NICs. Although the World Bank's influential study of the East Asian miracle was reluctant to acknowledge the efficacy of such an approach in fostering the economic performance of the countries studied, it does recognise a range of reasons why such an approach may help.

Regardless of whichever view one subscribes to, however, it is time to reconsider the state vs. market relationship. The government needs to be allowed a much greater role, going well beyond enabling and facilitating, as the cost-reducing approach would imply.

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## diary

### Forthcoming Conference

#### The Radical Perspective on Imperialism, 100 years on

DPU, 20 October 2000

This conference will mark the launch of Robert Biel's book, **The New Imperialism: Crisis and Contradictions in North/South Relations**

The conference will explore the inter-relationships between:

- Agendas of international regimes;
- Racism, 'global apartheid' and the issue of migrants;
- The 'new protectionism', intellectual property and knowledge systems;
- Governance and civil society, in relation to the Culture;
- International politics: new doctrines of intervention in the South;
- Informalisation of the economy;

and seek to re-establish the 'big picture' which was the original aim of imperialism theory.

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