



dpu

The Development Planning Unit
University College London

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dpu news



dpu directorship

DPU IS CHANGING DIRECTOR

Appreciation of Patrick Wakely for his contributions in his role as DPU director 1989-2003

by Robert Biel & Michael Safier

to possess a unique competence and authority in the field of urban development.

Secondly, Patrick devoted himself selflessly to the organisational aspect of running the DPU.

which embraces each new intake of students, and which stays with them after they graduate. There is no doubt whatsoever that this has been inextricably associated with the personality of the Director.



Handing over responsibilities - Patrick Wakely and Babar Mumtaz

Robert Biel

INTERVIEW: Robert Biel talks to Babar Mumtaz, the new director of the DPU since September 2003

How would you describe the professional and personal trajectory that brought you to this post?

The real turning point in my professional career was a couple of years after my return to Pakistan from (effectively) the DPU. At that time, there was a "socialist" Government, and I was heading something called the People's Planning Project. At a meeting of central and provincial ministers on a new housing policy, I started to elaborate my vision of a user-based approach, and really thought I was beginning to swing the meeting, when one of the Ministers said "But you are only an architect! What can you know of economics?" With that I was brushed aside while they started elaborating a programme of government-built housing!

Two months later, I talked East Anglia University into letting me do a crash course in Developing Economics. To support myself, I started teaching - half a day at Norwich Polytechnic, and a day in London, at the Architectural Association School. The AA used to have a Department of Tropical Studies, which, in the last year I was studying there, had been changed to the Department of Tropical and Development Studies - that was in 1968. But by 1973, the time I came back to teach, it had left the AA and joined UCL, as the DPU. By 1974 I was on the staff of the DPU and have stayed on since - with a year off every four or five years (in Pakistan, the USA and more recently, Indonesia) putting theory into practice.

In fact, much of my approach to, and ideas about development have come from my first hand experiences of different peoples and cultures. I went to kindergarten in India,

In September 2003, **Patrick Wakely** handed over the Directorship of the DPU to **Babar Mumtaz**. This transition was at Patrick's request, and will enable him to free himself from administrative duties, and to concentrate upon the more hands-on aspect of his development work. He will continue to work full-time at the DPU, in his post of Professor of Planning, focussing especially on consultancy and commissioned research.

In this short appreciation, we do not attempt to deal with the substantive significance of Pat's contribution to the discipline of urban planning - this will have to await a wider and more systematic appreciation - but rather to acknowledge his specific role as Director.

Most important perhaps has been his contribution in giving practical impact to the DPU's vision and mission. Given his commitment to a practical, people-centred approach to development, he has always been able to advocate the DPU's case sincerely and convincingly. Through his consultancy and advisory role, Pat contributed enormously to building the international profile which DPU enjoys today as an institution recognised by key international agencies like the UN, World Bank and DFID,

As a body enjoying considerable autonomy within the UCL system, the DPU has required rigorous financial discipline and strong institutional leadership. The environment in which it sought to develop was quite complex: changing institutional structures within UCL and the Bartlett were accompanied by massive changes in the organisation of the British Government development sphere. That the DPU has not only survived but gone from strength to strength, is no mean feat, and Pat bears an enormous share of the credit for this.

Thirdly, Pat had a uniquely successful leadership style in relation to his colleagues, a group of creative people with strong personalities among whom Pat was able to make the good qualities reinforce one another. The ideal, for an institution like the DPU, is to resemble a jazz ensemble where individuals can improvise creatively within an underlying sense of structure; at its best, under Pat's unobtrusive direction, the DPU has sometimes approached this ideal.

Finally, the DPU has always been known for having a special 'vibe', which instantly communicates itself to everyone who comes into contact with it. Hence the unique 'family feel'

primary school in what is now Bangladesh, secondary school in Pakistan, did my undergraduate studies in Turkey and in Ghana (where Kwame Nkrumah directed I be given a scholarship) and professional and post-graduate work in the UK. It was in Ghana that I first met Patrick Wakely - he was my Year Master. He came back to London just as I finished my architectural studies and a small group of us started up a conversation based on our dissatisfaction with the education we had just received. From this evolved what became known as "The Flying Circus" - a course on Housing in Development, funded by Nuffield that we took to a dozen different cities and universities around the world. We wrote a "text" book based on that experience for the first Habitat Conference in Vancouver, and had the publishers not sent the whole consignment to Toronto by mistake, would have established us at the vanguard of the participatory, user-based housing movement!

The DPU will celebrate its 50th anniversary this year. What do you see as the good traditions that should be preserved?

The very close relationships between staff and student and amongst the students; the fact that our work genuinely integrates theory, practice and research; that we have a truly international student body; that the staff not only come from different backgrounds, but have an intimate first-hand working knowledge of most of the countries and regions that our students come from; and that while there is a similarity in our approach to development, we do not have a "DPU line".

Without necessarily expecting you to predict another 50 years ahead, how would you like to see the DPU in ten years' time?

On the surface, much the same as now - though we will no longer be in Endsleigh

Gardens! - but with a larger staff and student body, with a wider array of courses and choices. I expect a more vibrant MPhil/PhD programme, with more "research assistant-ships" available. More significantly, I expect the DPU to have almost as many students on distance-learning or "sandwich" courses in response to the rising costs of studying and living in the UK. We may even have off-shore or franchised DPUs around the world!

What do you see as the single biggest challenge to face urban planners in the coming period?

To win the Space Wars and make cities inclusive, responding to the needs of all their citizens; how to come to grips with the communications revolution and the transformation of cities to service and leisure centres - with a demand for an ever-changing set of multi-functional spaces; how to retain local identity and a sense of place in an increasingly bland world.

staff news

After ten years of dedicated work as a full time member of the DPU core staff, **Nadia Taher** (ntaher87@aol.com) left the DPU in September 2003. During that period she was a key team player in the Unit.

As part of the Gender Policy and Planning Programme she was one of the mainstays of the short courses in the DPU, as well as shorter training abroad in French and English, funded by agencies like SDC, SIDA and ILO. Her work in methodology development for gender mainstreaming included, among other tasks, a three-year programme in Egypt funded by the Ford Foundation. She conducted extensive advisory work on training needs assessment (in country and in organisations), on monitoring gender mainstreaming (in Namibia and the EU) and on coaching. In this capacity she worked closely with Caren Levy, Claudy Vouhe, Marni Pigott and Julian Walker.

Nadia was also an active contributor to the DPU Masters Degree Courses. In this context and among many other inputs, she designed and ran a module on Development Policy Process and Foreign Aid, encouraging students to develop a critical perspective on the role of foreign aid and the influence of the relationship between donors and recipi-

ents in the formulation and implementation of development policy.

In 1998 she became the Director of the DPU MPhil/PhD Programme bringing significant changes to its structure and content and consolidating its position as an internationally leading doctoral research programme in development planning studies.

In her various professional and academic capacities, Nadia always excelled herself as an incisive and innovative thinker in the team and a thorough and inspiring tutor. She consistently showed the ability to be a strong and gentle presence in any situation, able to go right to the heart of the issue being discussed and to be persuasive in any discussions with training participants and clients, often with humour, always with dignity and grace.

She will be greatly missed at the DPU, both by colleagues and students. Fortunately, she will retain a working link with the Unit as a DPU Associate. In this new stage of her career, she plans to focus her work on human rights and development, Islamism and development, and gender relations in the context of political change. Our best wishes to an invaluable and very dear colleague!

Caren Levy and Adriana Allen



Robert Briel

Zeremariam Fre is now in his second academic year at the DPU as a part-time member of staff teaching the MSc module on Land, Food and

Development. He is concurrently Executive Director of the Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA). Zeremariam is an international authority on pastoral production, indigenous knowledge and arid land resource management, while he also has extensive practical experience as an agriculturalist. He has acted as Advisor on development issues and pastoralism to several governmental agencies and NGOs, and has conducted numerous field studies, including a recent impact assessment study on the livelihood repercussions of the border war between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Zere's PhD. thesis included a pathbreaking study of ethno-veterinary science and he has a deep interest in the potentiality of popular knowledge systems in making a dynamic contribution to the quest for sustainable development.

endafre@hotmail.com

focus on

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

and local development processes

by David Satterthwaite, International Institute for Environment and Development

(runs DPU Module Y07: The Urban Environment in the Context of Development)



David Satterthwaite



DPU Archive

Krukut River in Jakarta, Indonesia

Any discussion of development assistance has to consider the relevance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): most governments and international agencies have publicly committed themselves to meeting them, and many are making changes in their institutional structures which they hope will facilitate their fulfillment.

If all the goals are met, this would represent an unprecedented partnership between development assistance agencies and governments in low- and middle-income nations, effecting major improvement to the health of many of the poorest groups and significant reductions in poverty. It would signal an end to the setbacks of the 1990s, a period when many nations suffered increasing poverty and hunger, rising child mortality and declining per capita incomes.

It is perhaps stating the obvious that the deprivations faced by "the poor" are experienced locally - inadequate food intakes, inadequate asset bases, daily challenges to health in poor quality housing, the inadequacies in provision for water, sanitation and drainage, the difficulties in getting proper health care (including emergency treatment for acute injuries or illnesses) and in getting children into schools (or affording to keep

them there), as well as the long hours worked, in often dangerous conditions. Many of the poorest rural and urban households live with the constant threat of violence and of eviction from the land they farm or occupy for housing.

"More external investment" cannot, in itself, cure most of these deprivations, unless one also addresses the fundamental issues of how the external investments are made, who

determines where the investment goes, how the resources are used, to whom the decision-makers are accountable. This implies major changes in the operation of the international agencies themselves. A meaningful support for pro-poor policies would imply supporting a multitude of local institutions (including local governments and those of civil society) and working with them in necessarily diverse ways. The official bilateral and multilateral donor agencies were however set up and structured to work

directly with national governments, not diverse local actors. The challenge they face in meeting the MDGs is not so much a matter of total financial flows, but rather of learning new ways to support bottom-up processes and becoming accountable to the low-income groups who often initiate and manage such processes.

The MDGs place much emphasis on meeting time-bound goals. The problem, however, lies in the validity of the indicators used to measure their fulfilment. Many are inadequate to reveal who really benefits from improved income levels or service provision. To take the example of water and sanitation: most countries lack accurate information on who has "safe" or adequate provision. Existing data sources (mostly censuses and household surveys) only ascertain who has access to some facility (a well, a pipe, a latrine) and not the quality of provision, the price that users have to pay and the ease of access. Yet, the health benefits of water and sanitation depend on good quality, affordability and access. Another example is the "dollar a day" poverty line used by the MDGs: the weakness of this - besides the obvious

Box 1: Summary of the Millennium Development Goals

- achieve universal primary education by 2015
- greatly reduce infant and child mortality and maternal mortality by 2015
- halve the number of people without safe drinking water, adequate incomes and food intakes by 2015 compared to 1990
- significantly improve the lives of at least 100 million 'slum' dwellers by 2020 (which includes increasing the proportion of people with 'improved' sanitation and secure tenure)
- halt and begin to reverse the spread of Aids, malaria and other major diseases

The MDGs also include other goals and targets that are important for poverty reduction including promoting gender equality, good governance and more work opportunities for youth and addressing the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island states. It also has ambitious goals and targets relating to environmental sustainability and ambitious goals (but no time-bound targets) for fairer trade and debt relief

For the full text, see <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

opinion

fact that the cost of avoiding extreme poverty would be higher in many locations - lies in its failure to recognise that there are so many forms of deprivation which cannot simply be assessed in terms of income.

The emphasis we have placed on local processes does not mean that these are sufficient in themselves. The successful implementation of pro-poor local processes would benefit enormously from the kind of large-scale economic changes which would be stimulated by debt relief and better trade opportunities. Low- and middle-income nations currently lose far more from unfair trade practices (as high-income nations protect their markets and subsidize their producers) than they gain from development assistance. High-income nations must therefore align their wider economic policies with their development cooperation policies, thereby ensuring that policies on trade, industry, agriculture, exports and employment do not undermine the achievement of the MDGs.

And in turn, the local processes we have described will play a crucial role in ensuring that the effects of such economic changes are in fact pro-poor; without their contribution, rapid economic growth would bring rapid impoverishment for large sections of the rural and urban population.

We have precedents to show that the above changes are possible - for instance a finance facility supported by DFID and Sida that allows federations of slum dwellers in India to develop a range of projects for improving housing conditions and basic services, while working with local and national government (CLIFF - the Community-Led Infrastructure Finance Facility http://www.theinclusivitycity.org/cliff_main.htm). Similar support may be extended to community-based organizations in other nations. Some high-income governments have begun to change their domestic policies so they do not go against the MDGs. But these are the exceptions, the outliers, the innovations negotiated at the margin. Unless they become the norm, the ambitious goals within the MDGs will not be met.

This text is adapted from a booklet that the author edited on Meeting the Millennium Development Goals; Hitting the Targets or Missing the Point published by IIED in November 2002. Copies are available at no charge from the author.

david.satterthwaite@iied.org

LOCALISING THE MDGS

by Patrick Wakely

The triumph of the Millennium Declaration, and of the MDGs and targets that emanated from it, was its endorsement by the governments of 189 sovereign states in 2000. This political feat has given "the people of the world" (Kofi Annan, UN Secretary General) the mandate to hold governments to account for the reduction and eventual eradication of poverty. However, the Millennium Declaration does not indicate how to go about achieving the goals or reaching the time-bound targets. Had it tried to, many governments would not have signed up to it. This is now the job in hand.

As DS points out above, if the MDGs are not owned and controlled by the poor households and communities whose conditions they are supposed to address, their impact is likely to be minimal, either in statistical terms or for real. However, the discussion on 'localising the MDGs' is really only just beginning. The overriding question is: how can the MDGs (a set of global goals and targets) be used strategically to achieve poverty reduction where previous approaches and policies failed? The answer must lie in using them politically to lever the kind of changes in national-to-local governance that will bring poor households and communities into the mainstream of decision-making and action.

The United Nations Secretary General has appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Jeffrey Sachs, to monitor the implementation of the MDGs globally. However, any national or regional successes or failures highlighted at this level will have little meaning or impact unless city administrations, local education departments, service agencies etc. are made publicly accountable for their performance in

meeting MDG targets at their own level. They, in turn, must be held to account by poor communities and their organisations to ensure that any new approaches really do meet the goals in terms of their local impact.

For this to happen, the MDGs must be 'localised' and re-interpreted to meet the specific needs and priorities of those that they are targeting. This, as DS points out, can only be done by poor communities themselves - they are the only ones who really understand the problems of their own poverty and can therefore set priorities for alleviating the social impact of that poverty, and strategies for reducing it.

By using the United Nations Millennium



Slum Settlement in Nairobi, Kenya

DPU Archive

Development Goals and their targets as a means to engage the different layers of government and civil society (national, regional, municipal, neighbourhood, community) in a process of transparent and accountable governance, there is a chance that structures and procedures will change on a permanent and sustainable basis. To this end it is being proposed that the UNDP/UN-Habitat Urban Management Programme (UMP) should be restructured as the Urban Millennium Partnership to promote and support integrated approaches to localising the MDGs in towns and cities of the South.

p.wakely@ucl.ac.uk

research on

A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF ENERGY USE ON POOR URBAN WOMEN AND GIRLS' LIVELIHOODS IN ARUSHA, TANZANIA

A new research project is being undertaken in Arusha, Tanzania by the DPU, in collaboration with the residents of two urban wards and together with local NGOs the Community Development Training Institute (CDTI) and Women's Development for Science and Technology Association (WODSTA). It aims to improve the understanding of the linkages between the provision of energy use and the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG), more specifically the goals of "Achieving universal primary and secondary education"; and "Achieving gender equality and women's empowerment."

The study aims to test assumptions about the relationship between energy and the achievement of the above goals, by collecting micro-level evidence about the use of energy in poor urban households including the energy decision making process in female and male headed households. At present, it appears that lack of information

moving their families out of poverty.

Hitherto, very little work has been done on this topic, despite its evident importance: urban families may spend 29% of their income on fuels!

Methodology

The research is participatory in style, and (in addition to the research team) involves community workers, poor women, men and children and other key informants in the development of research tools and activities. Primary research instruments include semi-structured interviews, key-informant interviews, focus group discussions and case studies, supplemented by secondary data from a variety of government and other publications.

Initial findings

The initial findings are grouped under three headings; those relating to the types of fuel used and the way it is used; the energy decision making process in female and male headed households; and the issue of education for women and girls in poor households. It is clear that access to energy is a serious problem for the poor in urban areas. Despite its expense and declining quality the majority of households use charcoal and wood for cooking. Currently electricity is expensive and unreliable and even the richest households do not use it for cooking. Only two households have been identified as using LPG for cooking. In large part this is due to concern over its safety. Very few households use energy saving stoves.

In both male- and female-headed households the decisions are most likely to be made by men. This means that men's preferences, for example for a new radio, take precedence over women's choices, for example for a new energy saving stove.



Patrice North

A woman's job: buying and selling charcoal

Any time saved by women and girls by using energy more efficiently is unlikely to be used on education. Boys are given preference over girls. Moreover poor households see education as a luxury that they cannot afford. Instead they need all household members to earn money for daily living expenses. Therefore any time saved by women and girls is likely to be used for income generating activities.

The above initial findings have serious implications for the practical implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

s.meikle@ucl.ac.uk, p.north@ucl.ac.uk

THE REVIVAL OF NAERUS

The annual workshop/conference of NAERUS (Network/Association of European Researchers on Urbanisation in the South) was held in Paris last May. The theme was "Beyond the neo-liberal consensus on urban development: other voices from Europe and the South". This reflected a matter of long-standing interest to many of the core members: a belief that European researchers and their colleagues in the South have alternative perspectives to offer on urban development problems and actions.



Patrice North

A focus group discussion with community extension officers

and knowledge about energy, together with an inability to participate in energy decisions, inhibit the ability of poor urban women and girls to improve their use of energy. If these problems are resolved, they should be able to provide a healthier environment for their families and have more time for education, reproductive and productive tasks and thus improve their families' livelihood assets, decrease their vulnerability and make a significant contribution to

Papers by Carole Rakodi, Paul Jenkins, and Volker Kreibich/Willard Kombe were among those that admirably addressed the issue. Carole's analysis concluded that the fact that worse-quality services are provided to poor people can be linked to privatisation of those services. Paul Jenkins argued that land in cities in Mozambique and Angola was becoming more commodified as a result of neo-liberal policies. Kreibich and Kombe laid out substantial data showing how people in Dar es Salaam organise themselves into a governance model that is community-based and serves poor people - and that it is a successful alternative to the models that the World Bank and others advocate. Alan Gilbert, in a final plenary session, whimsically suggested that urban research should stop for a while and researchers could better use their time to reflect upon the research that had already been carried out. There was good reason for this remark, considering that many presentations seemed to be discovering as if for the first time urban conditions and the effects of policies that appeared in the literature long ago. Moreover, it was disappointing to hear some arguments that relied upon opinion and strong conviction rather than than the analysis of evidence, as well as other arguments depending on evidence of urban conditions - such as inequalities in access to housing - that existed before the rise of neo-liberal policies.

This workshop had been postponed several times. The previous NAERUS meeting was in spring of 2001 in Leuven, Belgium, when a remarkably cutting-edge examination was conducted of informality and illegality in human settlements. After that, three years of financial support from the European Science Foundation came to an end and no alternatives could be found. The network once again had to depend upon the good-will efforts of very few individuals, all of whom were heavily burdened with other commitments. Nevertheless, Alain Durand-Lasserve - the father of NAERUS - took it upon himself to organise the May conference in Paris, working with very little support. He performed a miracle and more than 60 people attended, including some from countries of the South.

In the event, Marcello Balbo, of IUVA (Venice), assumed both the coordinator's role and the responsibility for organising the next international conference. This has breathed new life into the organisation.

Marcello's enthusiasm is high, and he has the support of some of his graduate students and the good-will of his department.

The DPU has played a central role in NAERUS since its inception. We hosted its first international meeting, actively contributed to its management through its Core Group, and provided the coordinator (Michael Mattingly) for the previous three years. It has proven value for sharing new knowledge and as a platform for bringing together researchers from both Europe and the South concerned about urban development. Its potential for collaborative research activity has only begun to be explored. But most of all, it has provided a college of researchers in which there is total agreement to the right to disagree. We will continue to give it our support.

The papers from the Paris NAERUS Conference can be downloaded from:
http://www.naerus.net/sat/workshops/2003/workshop_papers.html

m.mattingly@ucl.ac.uk



Children in a low income settlement in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

RESEARCHING URBAN LAND DELIVERY

With Alain Durand-Lasserve of CNRS and collaborators in nine African countries, **Michael Mattingly** has been conducting research on urban land delivery systems that use references to traditional or customary institutions to support tenure claims. These investigations are jointly funded by DFID of the UK Government and PRUD of the French Government. A major question is the extent to which these neo-customary delivery systems can serve the urban poor as viable alternatives to formal systems. In September 2003, collaborators

working on these issues, from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, South Africa and Namibia, met in Nairobi, Kenya with Michael and with Alain's assistant, Gaelle Goastellec.

The workshop was effective in taking stock of progress and pointing out directions to be followed. Having to present their cases for discussion put the collaborators under strong pressure to produce. A common view was arrived at about how to understand the questions in the terms of reference for the research. This was also an opportunity to start the thinking about the similarities and differences across the nine country studies that will be the substance of the main research findings. Finally, it created some links among African researchers that may endure.

m.mattingly@ucl.ac.uk

WORLD BANK URBAN RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

In December 2003 **Patrick Wakely** represented the DPU at the World Bank Urban Research Symposium in Washington, giving a paper on 'Communication for Sustainable Partnerships' drawn from the project that he directed with **Liz Riley** and research partners in Nairobi, Rio and Colombo (see *DPUNews* No.44 and www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/research/urban_mgmt/proj_csul.htm).

This was the second such symposium, which seems set to become an annual event. It brought together some 250 urban researchers (amongst whom were 13 DPU alumni) from more than 45 countries to listen to, discuss and debate 52 presentations distributed across 15 broad topics (see www.worldbank.org/urban/symposium2003). Inevitably there are pros and cons to such an event. Principal amongst the former was the chance for informal discussions and exchange and a chance to get a 'flavour' of where urban research is going (rather than where it is at, which can be gleaned from journals). The main frustrations were the inability to be in more than one formal session at once and the lack of time for in-depth discussion of any of the papers. At the closing session Maryvonne Plessis-Fraissard, the new Director of Transport and Urban Development in the Bank announced that Brazil had offered to host the 2004 Urban Research Symposium. However, there is strong support for keeping it Washington for logistic as well as networking reasons.

p.wakely@ucl.ac.uk

hands on

DPU staff consultancy work, training and professional courses in the UK and abroad and DPU's participation in international networks.

HEAD FIRST: URBAN REHABILITATION IN KABUL'S CITY CENTRE



View of Kabul from the mountain top

Getting involved in urban rehabilitation in Kabul is not for the faint-hearted. The complexities of the current political, social and economic situation of Afghanistan, coupled with the existing planning uncertainties of its capital city, demand a thorough and humble review of ones' capacity, knowledge and presumptions. Seconded by the DPU to the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), **Anna Soave** has been working in Kabul since early October 2003 as a consultant on urban planning and rehabilitation.

Working within the Aga Khan Trust for Culture - Historic Cities Support Program (AKTC-HCSP), Anna has been engaged in projects related to the Old City of Kabul, and more specifically managing the Timur Shah Area Rehabilitation Program, to continue the work carried out by Maggie Stephenson (BUDD year 1996-97), who returned to Ireland just before Anna's arrival.

The program includes the restoration of the Timur Shah Mausoleum, a significant cultural landmark fronting the River Kabul, and the upgrading of its surrounding area. It aims at developing an integrated approach for the rehabilitation and redevelopment of the city

centre as part of a wider urban rehabilitation effort of the city, engaging and strengthening partnerships with the Ministries of the Afghan Transitional Administration, the Kabul Municipality, key international donors and aid agencies.

One of the major constraints to urban rehabilitation in Afghanistan is the absence of a coherent policy framework for urban development able to respond to the war ravages that have crippled the city's infrastructure, as a viable alternative to the 'master-planning' approach that has prevailed since the 1970s. During the 80s and 90s, the focus was mostly on the implementation of emergency and humanitarian projects. One of the objectives of the AKTC's work is the preservation and revival of cultural identity linked to the historical quarters of Kabul, whilst enhancing their economic and social development. The urban fabric of the Timurshahee area and its surrounding area comprises mixed uses, but is predominantly commercial and therefore crucial to the economic interest of the war-affected population of the city. In this complicated context, AKTC is attempting to fulfill a lead role by facilitating an area planning discussion platform. The advocacy role of the AKTC team includes complex and inevitably painstaking consultation processes of local counterparts, from community to ministerial levels, lobbying for the approval of a number of urgent upgrading initiatives and ultimately supporting the definition of a shared vision for the city centre. The endorsement of these neighbourhood plans is being sought from the Ministry of Urban Development (MUDH) and the Kabul Municipality, who ultimately have joint responsibility for the development and management of the city as a whole. The AKTC team is mostly involved in community based initiatives focused on the enhancement of public spaces, rehabilitation of cultural landmarks, improvement of vehicular and pedestrian access, physical upgrading of streets and buildings, basic services provision, waste management, surveying activities, feasibility studies for in-fill developments, planning guidelines and indigenous capacity-building. A key element of the rehabilitation program hinges on the efforts responding to the required relocation of a large number of local

traders occupying key public land central to the Timurshahee area. The thriving bazaar is mainly composed by fabric sellers, tailors and embroiderers housed in steel containers, single storey mud brick shops, frames of timber poles and mobile carts set within a very compact area adjacent to the Mausoleum. All the institutional departments involved, and in particular the Kabul Municipality, face a serious dilemma about how to proceed. There are many interests at stake. Authorities are facing enormous pressures and are keen to resolve the issue and set an example. In response to repeated evacuation orders, the negotiation process aims at finding an appropriate solution (given the available resources) for the traders' relocation, hopefully within the same district.

One of the most evident problems of the centre of Kabul is the lack of investment in planning and improvement of the environment, coupled with acute domestic poverty and social neglect. Whilst the Timurshahee area comprises some of the highest value commercial land in the city, it has pockets of underdeveloped properties owned by a number of different Ministries of the Afghan Transitional Government. This has resulted in a paradoxical situation of high property value and under-investment in an area with huge development potentials. Despite the current development impasse and the difficult negotiation process with ministerial counterparts, the present situation offers a unique opportunity for social and physical recovery of the neighbourhood. a.soave@ucl.ac.uk



Basic Service Provision in Timurshahee area
Kabul, Afghanistan

LE-YIN IN BEIJING

In August 2003, **Le-yin Zhang** returned from Beijing after conducting a three-day workshop on "Economic Development and Restructuring for Chinese Cities". The workshop formed part of the "City Planning, Management and Development in the 21st Century" project, co-funded by the UNDP and the selected pilot cities. Its key purpose is capacity building among city officials in charge of the economy. This was a follow-up assignment to her previous contribution as a facilitator for the project's inception workshop in September 2002. The client was the China International Centre for Economic & Technical Exchanges (CICETE), now part of the powerful Ministry of Commerce. Le-yin's briefing paper was placed on the CICETE's website.

The workshop was attended by planners and project personnel from 5 pilot cities as well as the national project office, about 35-40 people in all. The three-day schedule covered three distinctive issues: 1). economic development and its driving forces; 2). understanding the city economy and its structural changes; 3). managing the city economy in the context of economic restructuring.

Le-yin writes:

"Both the contents and the delivery were well received. The participants were particularly interested in the second component, as it clarifies some of the key issues they need to deal with in formulating strategic plans for the local economies. I myself found the workshop an excellent opportunity to get to know the city economies and the specific challenges and problems they are facing. It turned out that almost all the participating cities (which had been chosen before I got involved) are resource-dependent, traditional industrial cities. The discussions at the workshop has raised the question 'what can the state do to facilitate the economic development and restructuring of resource-dependent city economies?'

In addition, I gave a lecture on 'Some Issues in Development Planning among Chinese Cities' at the Institute of Regional Economics and Urban Management at the People's University, possibly the most established training centre for government officials in China. My audience, between 70-80 in all, were students on the MA in Public Administration (MPA) course and members of the staff at the Institute. It is

interesting to note that the MPA course is designed to attract working professionals, who only come to the campus to be taught during summer and winter vacations."

Le-yin's Briefing Paper can be downloaded on <http://www.cicete.org/21century/Briefing.htm> le-yin.zhang@ucl.ac.uk

MANAGING RESEARCH ON THE PERI-URBAN INTERFACE

In June and October 2003, **Michael Mattingly** conducted mid-term reviews of two projects in Hubli-Dharwad, Karnataka State, India; and in Kumasi, Ghana. These were conducted in his capacity as adviser to the manager of DFID's Natural Resources Systems Programme on research regarding peri-urban interface (PUI) production systems. In order to draw new knowledge from the results, both these research projects are implementing plans that have been formulated by villagers who are experiencing the effects of the PUI. These plans aim to secure alternative livelihoods for poor people.



Simone Purohit

Michael Mattingly in Hubli-Darwad, India

It has not been easy for these projects to focus on their research agendas. Development facilitation - that is, successful plan implementation - has too easily dominated their attention, especially because the teams wish to return some benefit to people who have patiently given to researchers for many years. Moreover, the case was made by both project teams that there was little to observe and analyse until the pilot activities were up and running. Now it remains to be seen if the projects can get down to the business of creating new knowledge. It is particularly important that findings be obtained that relate to the dis-

tinctive and troubling conditions created by the peri-urban interface, for this is clearly where the greatest opportunities exist for important contributions.

Interestingly, some of the strategies being implemented are attempts to renew natural resource-based production activities of rural economies. For example, villagers near to Hubli-Dharwad have worked together to rebuild the banks of, and to de-silt, a tank that has not been used for irrigation for many years, the aim being to obtain additional crops. Although this is not a direct way of coping with the changes caused by the nearby growth and change of the city, the consequent strengthening of community organisation may possibly increase the social assets with which to face the transition from rural to urban. But a limitation of the participatory action planning process may be evident here: villagers may have chosen to revisit some natural resource-based strategies that were well known to them, because they do not know enough about new opportunities that the city offers. In contrast, some villagers have mixed urban and natural resource-based opportunities by planting fruit trees (which require much less maintenance than crops) in fields that had become uncultivated when the people who used to farm them switched to urban jobs.

Because the funding programme will cease after March 2005, there was need to address the implications of ending this support. Certain villages will have participated in this research for almost ten years. Thought needs to be given to carrying forward those activities which the NRSP research had fostered, and which villagers wish to continue. Successive research teams have maintained long-term involvement with certain organisations, built valuable relationships, including those with villages, and developed new capacities which should be maintained. For example, the University of Agricultural Sciences at Dharwad can probably claim that it knows more about natural resource production systems and poor people's livelihoods at the peri-urban interface than any higher education institution in India. Similarly, CEDEP, the NGO that leads the Kumasi research, has knowledge both of participatory action planning and of the peri-urban interface that is unique in Ghana, and probably in the whole in West Africa.

m.mattingly@ucl.ac.uk

STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN JORDAN

Jordan has been pursuing poverty reduction with assistance from the German Government through GTZ. Complementary to this is a policy aiming to achieve decentralisation, one of whose tasks is to strengthen local government. A facility in central government is being created that will build local development capacities in municipalities, and **Michael Mattingly** visited Amman in September to carry out a brief review of this project. The timing of the review - a short while after the project began - is unusual, and was an experiment that should be welcomed: the Project Leader was seeking assurance that the project was properly lining itself up to achieve its aims, as well as looking for suggestions for strengthening its approach.

The project aims to identify what municipalities are lacking, and the constraints they face, in seeking to pursue local development. Two central government units are being equipped and then mobilised to provide the municipalities with the key capacities that they need. It is not sufficient to acquire new knowledge and skills and teach them to municipal staff, organisational and institutional development needs must also be addressed. Once this has been done, strategies and plans can be translated into specific capacity-building programmes, driven by these central government units.

There is a realisation that to achieve this in all 99 municipalities would be too big a task for the time and resources available. In order to learn by doing, therefore, a process will be experimented in a few selected municipalities before attempting to reach more of them. Extracting the lessons from the experiences with these pilot municipalities will require mechanisms to observe and analyse the processes which are happening. The project will be worthwhile even if it only makes a difference in some of the municipalities. Moreover, by its very existence as a sensible attempt at local government capacity-building, it will create experiences within the whole of government that will be invaluable for the future.

m.mattingly@ucl.ac.uk

CAPACITY-BUILDING IN EASTERN EUROPE

Over the last year, **Julian Walker** has been working with the Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC) to build capacity to deal with gender issues in their work in the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) region. This has involved working with SDC and their partners in Russia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia on projects ranging from the promotion of organic agriculture, to national health sector reform.

The purpose of these missions has been to help SDC staff and their partners identify gender equality issues and strategies to address them at different phases of the project cycle, including initial situational analysis, project monitoring and mid-term review. Working with gender in the former Soviet Union has been challenging. It means dealing with a context where gender mainstreaming is still a relatively new approach. Against the background of a history of state-led legislative equality for women, the current trend in many areas is for increasing inequalities between women and men in labour force and political participation, and rapid increases in many specific gender issues such as domestic violence, and falling male life expectancy. Julian's work with the SDC is planned to

continue in 2004 with missions to Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

julianhugowalker@hotmail.com

URBAN MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME EVALUATION

In September-October **Patrick Wakely** with **Michael Walls** undertook a mid-term evaluation and forward-looking assessment of Phase 4 of the UN-Habitat/UNDP Urban Management Programme (UMP). The UMP, which has been going since 1986, has developed and changed in response to the needs and demands for intellectual and professional support to city management. In this, its final four-year phase, the UN staff are being withdrawn and the programme is being handed over to five regional Anchor Institutions in Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Arab States and two in Asia. They will continue to provide 'city consultations' and other capacity building and information networking services to urban policy makers and managers in their regions. The forward-looking assessment included an extremely interesting and important proposal: to transform the UMP into an Urban Millennium Partnership, with the purpose of providing international leadership in localising the Millennium Development Goals in urban areas (see *Focus On*). p.wakely@ucl.ac.uk

UN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT TO THE COMMISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In November and December, **Babar Mumtaz** and **Michael Walls** were commissioned by the UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and UN-HABITAT to prepare a review of progress towards the various goals and targets relating to human settlements.

Many of the agreements outlined in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, along with the Millennium Development Goals, establish specific targets with respect to slums, water and sanitation issues and a range of other areas with a substantial bearing on the sustainability of human settlements. The review brings together the disparate material relating to the many projects, programmes and other activities that are intended to contribute towards the meeting of these goals and to assess progress.

The Commission for Sustainable Development is scheduled to meet for its Twelfth Session in April and May 2004, and has opted for that session to focus explicitly on the areas of water and sanitation and human settlements. This review constitutes UN-HABITAT's primary input to the Secretary-General's report for the session, and as such represents a key part of UN-HABITAT's reporting schedule.

In January, UN-HABITAT requested that an extended version of the report be prepared, suitable for publishing to the public via the UN-HABITAT website. Babar and Michael are due to complete this additional work by March.

m.walls@ucl.ac.uk

International networks

As part of an academic link supported by the British Council, a team from the Nucleus of Urban and Regional Studies (NEUR), Department of Geography of the University of Brasília (UnB) visited the DPU in December 2003. The Brazilian team comprised Marília Steinberger, Mário Diniz de Araujo Neto (both from UnB) and Olga Maria Schild Becker (from the University of Rio de Janeiro). The main aim of the link is to promote a "Methodological Discussion and Application of Ecological-Economic Zoning (EEZ) in Urban Areas" (see *DPU News 44 and 45*). The link focuses on one of the current DFID priority theme areas and is gaining momentum. The Brazilian research council (CNPq) will provide support to deepen a methodological proposal on the urban focus of the EEZ in the Amazonian region, with particular focus on the participation of the poor. Furthermore, the Brazilian Ministry of Environment has commissioned the team to apply the EEZ methodology in a pilot area comprising the peri-urban region of Brasília. In the next phase of the link, the DPU team will support these initiatives providing external advice and examining international and national experiences of territorial - urban environmental planning instruments, such as the EEZ.

Pascale Hofmann joined the link as part of the DPU team comprised by **Adriana Allen**, **Edesio Fernandes** and **Julio Dávila**. The visit of the Brazilian team was an opportunity to re-establish the targets of the link and schedule common activities for the year 2004-2005, including a forthcoming seminar on 'Brazilian innovations in Urban and Regional Environmental Planning and Management'. In addition the Brazilian team presented the outcomes of the research at the DPU, the International Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS) and at the Centre for Brazilian Studies of the University of Oxford.

WORLD HABITAT DAY LAUNCH OF THE UN GLOBAL REPORT ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 'THE CHALLENGE OF SLUMS'

The United Nations Global Report on Human Settlements 2003 'The Challenge of Slums' (Earthscan, London) was first launched at a press conference at the UN Information Office in London on 1 October,

addressed by Dr Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-Habitat and **Patrick Wakely** who was responsible for co-ordinating the early drafts of the report as well as writing sections of it. He was also a principal speaker at the European World Habitat Day celebration in Brussels on 6 October, which was addressed by Philippe Busquin, European Commissioner for Research. The Global Report received very good press coverage worldwide, bringing attention to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly targets 11 (improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers) and 10 (on access to safe water), which was the theme of World Habitat Day 2003.

p.wakely@ucl.ac.uk



PhD Speakers' corner

RESEARCHING URBAN LAND DELIVERY

Gated Communities Conference in Glasgow

Last September 2003 **Sonia Roitman**, a PhD student, attended a conference in Glasgow (organised by the University of Glasgow) to discuss issues regarding gated communities around the world. The conference's theme was "Gated communities: Building Social Divisions or Safer Communities?". More than fifty delegates from eleven countries gathered there, where the results of over thirty researches were presented.

Gated communities represent an urban phenomenon that is spreading all over the world. They are residential areas for upper-class families who look for security, comfort, a better life quality and social homogeneity. They consist of neighbourhoods closed by walls, barriers, fences and gates. They have security devices (guards, doors, barriers, alarms and CCTV cameras) and high quality services. Regarding their management, gated communities usually have a residents'

association that runs the administration of the neighbourhood. They privatise public spaces such as streets, parks and squares by allowing only residents to use them. In this sense, they include private property (houses) and common private property that is collectively used (i.e. club-house, sports facilities). Their closure is usually reinforced by law and there is also a cultural and social acceptance of their condition as private places, which makes them distinguishable from other places in the city.

Gated communities have specific physical impact upon the urban built environment, such as the closure of streets, the hindrance of emergency services and the fragmentation of the space, in addition to political impacts as they undermine the concepts of democracy and citizenship and weaken the role of the state, and social impacts like the process of urban social segregation that influences social development and especially social relations. This new type of residential development is an expression of the segregationist tendencies that normally exist in the urban space.

The key question raised at the conference was whether gated communities constitute a threat to social cohesion and to the general feel of the built environment of cities.

The discussion of the different researches that have been carried out in different countries such as United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, France, South Africa, New Zealand, United States, Brazil, Mexico and Argentina was really interesting and stimulating.

The next conference on this topic will be held in January/February 2005 in South Africa.

s.roitman@ucl.ac.uk

PhD Awards

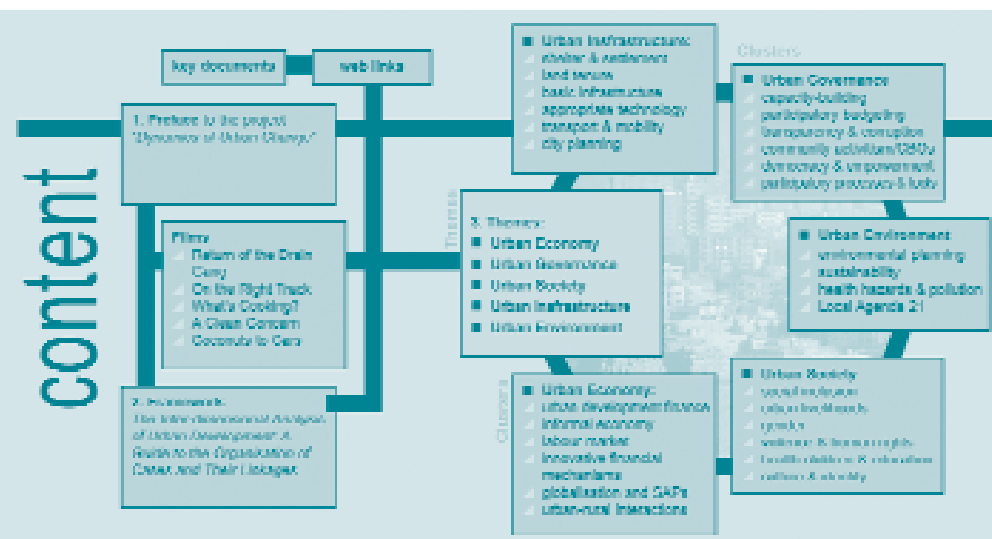
Congratulations to the following who have been recommended to the University of London for a degree of doctor of philosophy:

Carlos Bustamante, Urban Actors and Government Policies: The responses of Small and Medium-Sized Industries to Restructuring Policies in Mexico City.

Samer Bagaeen, Understanding deterioration in the Built Environment: The Palestinian Quarters of the Old City of Jerusalem since 1957 as a case study.

publications

DYNAMICS OF URBAN CHANGE - A Collection of Resources



With support from DFID, the DPU has produced a collection of more than 700 published and original sources on participatory approaches to community-led urban development from around the world. They are drawn from the findings of research, examples of good practice, project reviews and include five short films made by the Television Trust for the Environment (TVE). The collection, which was researched and compiled by **Sikandar Hasan** and **Anna Soave**

with **Khanh Tran-Thanh** using an analytical framework developed by **Michael Safier**, is available through the DPU website at www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/drivers_urb_change/ or on a CD-ROM from the DPU (p&p £5.00). As with the 'Understanding Slums' database, described elsewhere in this issue, the DPU intends this to be a live resource to which new material will be added on a continuous basis. Visit it. p.wakely@ucl.ac.uk

New DPU Working Papers

No 122: Squatters, Bureaucrats, and Politicians: Conflict between Environment and Development in the Ömerli Watershed, Istanbul, **Farida Shaikh**, 2003.

This working paper explores the impacts of formal and informal development in Turkey on the environment, specifically looking at settlements around Ömerli, one of Istanbul's water reservoirs, and analyses the approach chosen by Turkish authorities for environmental problem-solving, namely that of administrative rationalism. The author unfolds the conceptual flaws that hinder effective policy and planning for environmental protection by revealing the gap between the theoretical underpinnings of administrative rationalism and what is happening in practice in Turkey.

No 123: Corporate Responsibility and Impact Assessments: The Bolivia-Brazil Gas Pipeline, **Fabio Eon**, 2003.

This working paper looks at "corporate responsibility and impact assessments" as means to achieve sustainable development in the extractive sector. By analysing the case

study of the Bolivia-Brazil Gas Pipeline the author points out present shortcomings in social and environmental terms and elaborates on the components for a framework for (sustainable) 'long-run development'.

No 124: Urban Longitudinal Research Methodology: Objectives, Contents and Summary of Issues Raised at the joint DOU-ODI-WORLDBANK-DFID Workshop, **Caroline Moser**, 2003.

No 125: Does Urban Risk Jeopardise Urban Development Planning, **Angelique Habils**, 2003.

No 126: Energy, Poverty and Sustainable Urban Livelihoods, **Sheilah Meikle & Alison Bannister**, 2003.

No 127: Needle in a Haystack: Searching for Civil Society in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, **Khanh Tran-Thanh**, 2003.

all working papers are downloadable from: http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/publications/working_papers.htm

DPU extramural activities

Social Impact Assessment in Haringey

DPU students had a valuable opportunity to use their taught skills and acquire some new ones by working on a piece of consultancy that began in October 2003. Participants in TO2, "Socially sensitive approaches to development", carried out a social impact assessment in Haringey, London on behalf of a neighbourhood management scheme. Organised by course director **Sheilah Meikle**, the students worked in four groups on themes agreed with the client team at "Joining Up Northumberland Park" (JUNP). After an initial briefing with Theo Ubani, the neighbourhood manager of Northumberland Park ward, the students and client identified key informants in the community. They then conducted semi-structured interviews with these and other local stakeholders. Findings and recommendations were presented to representatives of JUNP in a lively session hosted by the DPU on 20 January. Summary results are given below by theme.

Safety

The programme tried to deliver an integrated package of environmental improvements with the aim of reducing crime and fear of crime. The approach entails five strands: Safer Community Liaison, Designing Out Crime, Safer Homes and Routes, CCTV Security, and Traffic Calming and Management. The social impact of the programmes has been positive, as far as the neighbourhood officers have developed a better understanding of community needs and priorities and successfully responded to environmental priorities identified by residents. However, the assessment revealed that the strategy for community involvement is failing: there is little awareness of JUNP initiatives within the community and attitudes - for example with respect to fear of crime and littering - remain unchanged. A need to bridge the gap between local civil society and the various public sector agencies was noted.

Employment and training

The triangulation of interview outcomes and reports showed mixed results from JUNP's intervention to remove barriers that impede access to employment in the area. Childcare and insufficient skills seem to be the major barriers to employment. Some residents were sceptical about the effective-

ness of training schemes with respect to securing work. However, results also indicated substantial optimism amongst residents and businesses regarding the potential for improvements in Northumberland Park. The project seems to have achieved much in terms of training, exposing the centre to the neighbourhood as well as providing information on employment opportunities, and was preferred to the Job Centre.

Community Development

Overall, JUNP was seen as a successful programme by interviewees. The transformation of the shadow partnership board into the Neighbourhood Partnership Board is significant in paving the way to ownership of the project by the residents. At present, the residents' representation constitutes a one third majority of the board.



Information dissemination at the community center

Mayra Ruiz Castro

Youth Development

The ASPIRE Youth Development strand works with young people aged 8-25 years. The team working on this area focuses on three projects of different natures: 'Health for Young People' increasing health awareness; 'Project Feedback' providing a safe and relaxed environment to support education and personal development, which is valued by both young people and their parents, and the 'Youth Forum', organised and run by the youth, to facilitate the implementation of youth projects aiming at capacity building and creating ownership to ensure sustainability beyond the Single Regeneration programme. Although the programme had a very positive social impact on the target group, the team also saw room to increase awareness of ASPIRE within the community and better co-ordination between service providers. Furthermore, a sustainable exit strategy could be produced through cross-over funding.

Recommendations

One of the proposals implied to increase the awareness and inclusion of local people, especially through the local magazine N17. Another recommendation stressed the need to bridge the gap between service providers and receivers. Other proposals included a naming ceremony for the Centre involving the community and the establishment of an arts academy for young people. The JUNP response to the findings and recommendations was generally positive. A learning experience for both students and the team, it is hoped that the information and proposals contribute to the increasing success of neighbourhood management in Northumberland Park.

The students would like to thank Sheilah Meikle, Theo Ubani, the JUNP team and all at Northumberland Park for dedicating time and sharing their knowledge.

Neighbourhood Management: BUDD-trip to Berlin

In November 03, a group of DPU students went to Berlin, the old-new capital city of Germany, to study the transformation processes of local areas in relation to the whole city.

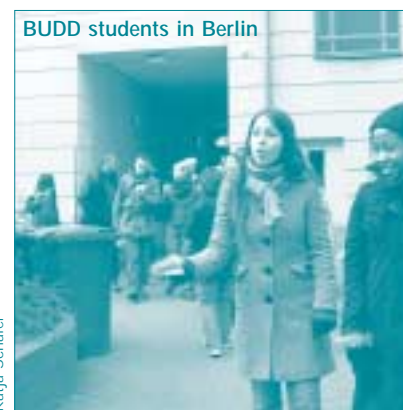
Related to the objectives of the BUDD core module *B08: Participatory Processes for Urban Transformation* and *B10: Transformation of Local Areas*, the students were following an invitation by the Berlin based neighbourhood management organisation L.I.S.T. ("Lösungen im Stadtteil") GmbH that is responsible for the management in the area around Soldiner Straße in the Berlin borough of Wedding. Lukas Born, a representative of L.I.S.T. GmbH, introduced the students to the background and scope of their work as well as problems and challenges of the neighbourhood upgrading.

The district Wedding in the North of Berlin, especially the neighbourhood Soldiner Straße, is one of the most problematic areas in the German capital. Approximately 16.000 people of different nationalities live and work here, adding to the multicultural image of the neighbourhood. The very high percentage of a non-German speaking Turkish community and very high unemployment rate are associated, in the popular perception, with a negative attitude to the borough. In response to the multi-layered ethnic, social, economic and spatial issues, the L.I.S.T. GmbH was

entrusted by the Berlin City Administration for Urban Development with the neighbourhood management in this area, with the aim of improving the living conditions of the local community, and as a result changing the neighbourhood's citywide bad image. The L.I.S.T. GmbH, mediating between local community and authorities, works on the resolution of day-to-day problems in the neighbourhood together with residents. To achieve a sustainable social, economic, ecological and spatial renewal and development in the neighbourhood, an integrated and participatory approach is applied on a very local level as well as the encouragement of networking within and between different neighbourhoods. Project-oriented and cross-cutting resource management characterises the work of neighbourhood management in various fields of activity such as the reinforcement of the local economy and creation of employment opportunities especially in the neighbourhood, the upgrading and creation of public spaces, the improvement of housing, traffic control, the improvement of the socio-cultural infrastructure, as well as creating initiatives for children and youth.

Through discussions and visits to various projects related to the work of the L.I.S.T. GmbH, the students were able to see in action some of the concepts, tools and techniques that they had previously explored throughout the course at the Development Planning Unit. Furthermore, they critically examined the circumstances, the real needs and concerns of people living in degraded urban areas and the process of urban upgrading in a country of the developed world. They were able to understand, that the upgrading of local neighbourhoods is context-specific and not necessarily a process that only takes place in low income countries (although rich countries obviously have more economic resources available to deal with the problem!).

k.schafer@ucl.ac.uk



Katja Schäfer

connections

Letter's corner

Andre Herzog (BUDD 1998-9) has been permanently settled in Washington D.C. since September 2003. He writes: "After a great 3-year period in the Netherlands working at the Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), I am initiating a new professional challenge at the World Bank. I am working at the World Bank Urban Development Department as a core member of the Local Economic Development team in the areas of knowledge management, capacity building, and advisory services." a.herzog@verizon.net

Dawn Brown (DAP 2002-3) has a new post teaching two undergraduate courses at the Mexico City campus of Endicott College (Boston, USA). dawn_a_brown@yahoo.com
<http://www.endicott.edu/mexico/>

Saadia Jawaid (DAP 2001-02) is working in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan as Deputy Secretary in charge of the administration of the Finance Department plus looking after the establishment of the District Treasuries. Saadia writes: "In these times, I keep remembering what I learnt at the DPU and it is very easy to correlate especially what you taught us."

Samantha Brangeon (DAP 2002-3) has begun a new post for Save the Children as a part time administrator for the England Programme. Samantha writes: "I am really happy as it seems like a great organisation and I think I will be able to learn a lot from this experience."

Maha Abusamra (DAP 2002-3) writes: "I am working as Field Training Officer at the UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine

Refugees in the Near East) in Jerusalem and the West-Bank, so I am using my administration and development skills. On the other hand, I am also doing part time work at the weekend and after my job: I am teaching at Al-Quds University in Jerusalem, and also working as consultant for one of the Northern NGOs (Catholic Relief Services) for their project on micro-finance and poverty alleviation in Palestine." www.un.org/unrwa/ www.catholicrelief.org

Adolfo Cordoba (ESD 2000-01) has a post with the Waste Management System in Costa Rica. Adolfo remarked that the experience of the DPU Field Trip (which was carried out in Cairo, Egypt) had helped him a lot for the job.

Kizzian Owen (Kizzian Williamson, ESD 2000-01) is working as Contract Manager for Waste Development and Recycling in the London Borough of Haringey. Having formerly worked with Southwark Council in a more junior role, she now has project management and policy responsibilities. Her main remit is promoting waste reduction and recycling through the Council with the aim of meeting best value performance indicators (BVPI) for increasing London Borough recycling targets in keeping with the Mayor's Waste Strategy. Kizzian remarks that "the Solid Waste Management Field Trip to Cairo with the DPU inspired the direction I wanted to take career-wise". Kizzian.Owen@haringey.gov.uk

Mona Chhabra (ESD, 1998-9) writes from Delhi that she has recently moved from a teaching post at university (where she says she was teaching a modified version of DPU modules Y05 and U04 (combined) to final year planning students!), to a post with the

NGO Development Alternatives, as a part of the team organizing an international conference on the interlinkages between sustainable habitat and livelihoods. mchhabra@rediffmail.com
<http://www.devalt.org>

Sarah Hartman (DAP 2001-2) is at present working for the American Refugee Committee. Her post involves communications and advocacy work. <http://www.archq.org/>

Yumika Mochizuki (ESD 2002-3) writes from Tokyo that she is working for an environmental NGO, 'Friends of the Earth', coordinating a major international conference on global warming, being held in February 2004. yumikamochizuki@hotmail.com

Joana de Mesquita Lima (ESD 2001-02) and **Pedro Pires de Matos** (UED 2001-02) write: In June, we started working at GERTIL (Grupo de Estudos de Reconstrução - Timor Leste) a research group belonging to the Faculty of Architecture of the Technical University of Lisbon. The group works as part of the bilateral cooperation between Portugal and East Timor in the fields of urban and regional planning, architecture and design. As part of the urban and regional planning team, we undertook the first stage of three studies (East Timor Spatial Development Scheme, Tourism Development Programme and the National Housing Programme) that were delivered in October to the respective governmental entities. These projects involved research on, and evaluation of, some of the country's key sectors' performances. The reports covered the issues of economic development and environment, the country's tourism potential (with an assessment of East Timor's relevant resources and infrastruc-

staff news (continues)

Since September 2003, **Pauline Amos-Wilson** is teaching research methodology within the PhD programme. Her background is in public administration and management, joining academia after a career in the UK Civil Service, in the Home Office and the Cabinet Office (during the time of Mrs Thatcher!). She has a long term commitment to gender issues and has directed programmes aimed at developing the role of women in public life in developing and transitional economies, in Africa and South and Central Asia. Part of this work includes assisting the development of in-country gender research capacities. She now claims to be semi-retired, maintaining a few visiting academic roles.



James Oporia-Ekwaro has joined the DPU staff this year to teach the MSc module on Foreign Aid. Formerly Director of the Africa and Middle East

Department of Christian Aid, James has travelled extensively in virtually every region of the world. James has served as Ugandan Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, and is a respected public intellectual, often called upon to contribute to debates on conflict resolution and other crucial issues affecting the future of Africa, and in a wider sense of humanity as a whole.



Katja Schäfer joined the DPU in September 2003 to work as teaching assistant to the BUDD Programme. Katja came to the DPU with a Diploma in Architecture

from the Bauhaus Universität Weimar, specialized in Urban and Regional Planning. Before she successfully completed her MSc in Building and Urban Design in Development at the DPU in September 2003, she worked for an architectural practice in London, mostly concerned with urban conservation. She should be contacted for any queries regarding BUDD. k.schafer@ucl.ac.uk

tures) and a diagnosis of the housing sector and related basic infrastructures and services (water, sanitation, education and health).

Between August and October we were based in Dili, where we liaised with governmental and non-governmental organisations and carried out the necessary fieldwork. This included meetings with key stakeholders such as members of the government, members of multi-lateral organisations (e.g., UNDP, UN-Habitat, IMO), local organisations and local community leaders.

Both of us feel that the DPU provided an important learning experience that has greatly helped us in this first stage of our development planning careers.

joana_lima@hotmail.com, piresmatos@hotmail.com



Pedro and Alvaro at the DPU 2002

Alvaro Sanchez (ESD 2001-2), besides having recently got married (see below!), has a new post based in a village in the northern part of Morocco, with a small Spanish NGO that has traditionally been working in this area in rural development projects. His responsibility is for a project whose objective is the electrification of two remote villages with solar energy panels. oracio_holiveira@hotmail.com

Evaristo San Miguel Navarro (ESD 2002-3) "After finishing my MSc in Environment and Development at the DPU, I had the great luck of finding a job the week following the handing in of my dissertation paper. The post, as a Local Development Agent in an inland eastern Spanish region, entails working for a supra-municipal non-profit public organisation. My job consists on finding any strategic intervention that counterbalances the trend of depopulation threatening these municipalities' existence for the coming future. Any intervention is based on finding adequate funding and employment opportunities, and the enhancement of the internal potential that these local areas possess in order to find the way out to an autonomous sustainable development in the future. It is a very interesting, rewarding, imaginative and challenging job at the same time. At last, I found my favourite type of job that I was so long looking for." esanmiguel52@yahoo.co.uk

Ruthai Nadia Suttikulpanich (DAP 2002-3) has been admitted to a post in the National Economic and Social Development Board of Thailand. Founded in 1959, the NESDB is essentially a central planning agency which undertakes a continuing study of the Kingdom's economy, and draws up plans for its development, seven of which have been completed so far. nadia_pooh@yahoo.com

Patrick McAlpine (ESD 1998-9 and subsequently teaching assistant at the DPU), in his new post responsible for sustainability indicators for the Island of Guernsey, presented a paper at the International Conference on Sustainability Indicators and Small Island States held in Malta in November 2003. Guernsey's work on Sustainability Indicators received very encouraging feedback. It was congratulated for its commitment and progress in developing sustainability indicators, and was praised for its approach in linking its 'Policy and Resource Plan' to the 'Sustainable Guernsey' report and for maintaining its focus on local community involvement. The work of the conference will feed into the UN Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, to be held in Mauritius 2004. This comes at a time when the recent creation of the Association of Small Island States (AOSIS) and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) network are seeking to achieve progress by amalgamating lone island voices around issues such as climate change and sea level rise, tourism and marine protection. www.sidsnet.org

patrick.mcalpine@gov.gg

Yoshia Morishita (DAP 2002-3) is at present working in Eritrea on a short contract designed by DPU lecturer Zeremariam Fre, as part of a pilot scheme to create an exit strategy from the DAP degree by immediately giving students practical project experience. Yoshia is devoting 70% of his time to working with the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, using the skills learned on the DAP degree to help them writing up project proposals, organise workshops etc. The remaining 30% of Yoshia's working time is devoted to research on behalf of the Pastoral Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA) on the question of promoting food security.

Veronica Ayi-Bonte (BUDD 2001-2) has a post with the British High Commission in Accra, Ghana. Her responsibility is Small Grants, which provide funding for small-scale projects of developmental value, aiming to enable local people to benefit from activities with a poverty reduction focus, and to promote sustainable development.

Insook Kang (UDP 2002-3) writes from Seoul, South Korea: "From today, I am working for a local municipality office (it's like a borough in London) in Seoul. They hired people having a urban planning background for Seoul's redevelopment projects. Though the team in charge of the project is not firmly formed yet, I will be in charge of housing in the redevelopment area. I am pretty excited about the fact that I can utilise some skills and knowledge I obtained in the housing modules in DPU." At present, Insook is surveying examples of international best practice in order to see which experiences can appropriately be applied.

radioheadkang@hotmail.com

Henry Bonuah (DAP 2000-1) has been working on the formation of the NGO Technological, Educational and Scientific Development for Africa (TESDA). Its schemes include loans to small businesses, provision of equipment to schools and provision of medical equipment. <http://www.tesda.org.uk/>

Birth & Marriages

Congratulations to **Diana Giambiagi** (BUDD 2000-01) and her husband Juan on the birth of their son Dante Gabriel, on September 11th 2003.

Alvaro Sanchez (ESD 2001-2) writes from Mallorca: "Lots of things have happened to me. The nicest one being my recent marriage with Madi, this mallorquina I met in London while I was studying at the DPU."

Sara Pires (ESD 2001-2) got married to Paulo on a sunny day in Portugal in September 2003.



Congratulations to **Jaqueline Hernández Barba** (DAP 2002-3) on her marriage to Ricardo, on November 8th 2003.

Christoph Woiwode (PhD student) got married to Nisha during a traditional Indian wedding ceremony that took place over several days in Delhi at the end of February 04.

Obituary

JIM ANTONIOU 1937 - 2004

With great sadness DPUNews reports the death of Jim Antoniou, a longstanding DPU Associate and friend. Jim was an architect, urban designer, planner and writer with a wide range of experience in many countries, most recently the UNESCO study for the conservation of mediaeval Cairo. He was the External Examiner of the DPU Masters degree course in Building and Urban Design for Development from 1996-2000. He worked with us on the book 'Implementing the Habitat Agenda: In Search of Urban Sustainability' (2001) and edited and illustrated the EC Urban Development Guidelines that the DPU produced with the IHS (1998). Our very sincere condolences go to his wife Carol and his son and daughter.

ISACK CHIMILE

We are sorry to report the death of Isack Chimile in November. Isack was the Principal of the Community Development Training Institute, Tengeru Arusha. He was a kind and gentle person who provided a great deal of support to Sheilah Meikle and all the students from DPU who have visited CDTI over the last four years.

new publication

UNDERSTANDING SLUMS

A website, a CD-ROM and an invitation

As part of its contract for the preparation of the UN Global Report on Human Settlements 2003 'The Challenge of Slums' (Earthscan, London, 2003), the DPU commissioned, co-ordinated and edited some 34 city case studies. These were used as source material in different sections of the report and are summarised in Part IV of it. The full case studies, each in a common format and some 30-40 pages in length are available on the DPU website (www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/home.htm) and as a CD-ROM, from which they can be downloaded and printed. Directed by **Patrick Wakely**, the case studies were co-ordinated and compiled by **Kate Clifford**, edited by **Alex Walker**, and the website and CD-ROM was designed and produced by **Anna Soave**.

The cities were selected to cover all world regions, developed, developing and transition economies and different sizes of urban population. Each covers: 1) the urban context and a brief history of the city and growth of slums; 2) the characteristics of slums, their formation and environmental conditions; 3) slum dwellers and their social and economic characteristics; and 4) slum policies and government approaches and programmes for urban slum improvement, relocation, etc. Thus, the case studies present an invaluable resource for researchers, policy makers, development agencies and organisations; the DPU and UN-Habitat would like to extend them by adding similar case studies of other cities.



Invitation to DPUNews readers: If you would like to contribute a city case study to be published under your name in the website, contact Pat Wakely at the DPU. The terms of reference and template can be downloaded from the 'Understanding Slums' homepage. p.wakely@ucl.ac.uk

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Editors: Robert Biel & Pascale Hofmann

Development Planning Unit
University College London
9 Endsleigh Gardens
London WC1H 0ED
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)20 7679 1111
Fax: +44 (0)20 7679 1112
Email: dpu@ucl.ac.uk
<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/>

announcement

DPU honoured by Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka's visit

After the UCL Graduation Ceremonies on 9 September 2003 when **Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka**, Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science in Engineering, she visited the DPU which has worked closely with UN-Habitat for many years and had put forward the nomination for the honorary doctorate. During the informal meeting with the members of the DPU staff, current development issues were raised that relate in many ways to the interest and work of the DPU. This led to some very lively discussions.



Robert Biel

front cover photo: Slum Upgrading in Colombo, Sri Lanka (Katja Schäfer)