

TRIALOG 60

Zeitschrift für das
Planen und Bauen
in der Dritten Welt
1 / 1999

Gender and Sustainable Cities



Contributions
to the International
Workshop on Gender
Responsive Environ-
mental Planning and
Management (EPM),
Nairobi, Kenya,
Sept. 28-30 1998

Photograph on front page:
 "Living and working in a garbage
 collection centre"
 bottom: woman in the 'yard' which
 has been carved into the waste
 hill, with her child playing;
 centre: garbage sorter and 3 'con-
 tainers' of sorted garbage;
 top: (left) drying laundry, (right)
 straying dogs and part of a
 makeshift shelter
 location: Izbit el Nakhi, Egypt,
 photo by B.P. Wolff, courtesy
 United Nations

Editorial

Cities are fundamental to economic development, generating a considerably higher proportion of a country's gross national product even in countries where the majority of the population is still engaged in agriculture. However, it is easy to see growing cities as problems, as the environmental conditions they confront are all too evident – piles of rotting refuse, polluted lakes and rivers, air pollution, impassable roads, inadequate sanitation and houses collapsing as a result of flooding and erosion. These problems impose significant social and economic costs, which are then exacerbated by poverty, inadequate survival strategies, health risks and crime.

The majority of people affected by these problems in cities in Africa, Latin America and Asia are women. However, it must be recognised that it is the management of urban growth, rather than the growth itself, which causes such problems. The bottleneck to sustainable urban development is lack of management skills, not lack of capital and technical expertise. Various international support programmes have started to translate the new participatory development paradigm into practical action. Key to this paradigm is the broad-based participation of stakeholders in the planning and management process; key to sustainable development is public commitment to a more gender responsive approach.

In this, its 60th edition, **TRIALOG** presents an overview on gender and sustainable urban development based on selected contributions to an international workshop on "Gender Responsive Environmental Management and Planning", held in Nairobi, Kenya, in September 1998. Hereby **TRIALOG** continues its tradition of reporting ongoing activities in "women's issues in urban development and provision of shelter" and reflects the shift in the current international dialogue from "Women in Development" to "Mainstreaming

Gender". The presented case studies point out, how the sometimes very different needs and traditional roles of men and women can hinder or multiply the positive results of development projects and urban management. In some cases men's concerns have been left out of the design of a women-oriented project, in other cases women got the chance to participate actively from the very beginning of the project and turned out to be the main actors. Background articles deepen the new understanding of gender responsive analysis and planning in urban development and management.

All authors participated in the International Workshop to exchange their lessons of experience with almost one hundred gender experts from 18 countries – city representatives, non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, and 16 support programmes. The host programme, the UNCHS (Habitat)/ UNEP Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP), in collaboration with the partner cities and international support programmes of the Urban Environment Forum (UEF), developed a source book on gender responsive environmental planning and management, based on lessons of experience documented in practical case examples from all over the world. The workshop aimed to enhance gender responsiveness in city planning and management through mainstreaming gender, providing tool kits and building gender responsive capacities at any level.

This is an important contribution to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action which has been the outcome of the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul in 1996. The conference and its follow-up process have been instrumental in focusing the attention of international women's organisations on progress towards more "gendered cities". The 17th Commission of Human Settlements, which will take place in

.....continued page 4



This issue of **TRIALOG** is the result of a co-operation between **TRIALOG** and the guest-editors **Kerstin Ziilmann**, Research Fellow of the Technical University of Hamburg-Harburg, and **Bernd Decker** from UNCHS (Habitat), Nairobi.

Gender and Sustainable Cities

Volume Editors: Kerstin Zillmann, Bernd Decker

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Genderbelange und nachhaltige Stadtentwicklung

Im September 1998 trafen sich Expertinnen und Experten aus 18 Ländern sowie Vertreter internationaler Programme im Habitatzentrum der Vereinten Nationen in Nairobi zum internationalen Workshop "Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management". Eingeladen hatte das Sustainable Cities Programme, UNCHS(Habitat)/UNEP, zusammen mit seinen Partnerstädten und dem Urban Environment Forum.

Da es weniger das Wachstum der Städte ist, das Umwelt- und soziale Krisen hervorruft, als vielmehr das mangelhafte Management der Verstädterung haben internationale Programme begonnen, neben der technischen und finanziellen Hilfe im Urbanisierungsprozeß auch die Herausbildung von Fähigkeiten zur Steuerung des städtischen Wachstums zu unterstützen. Der Schlüssel zum Erfolg - so belegen es die ausgewählten Beiträge und Ergebnisse des Workshops - ist die breite Beteiligung aller Akteure an Management- und Steuerungsfragen und die öffentliche Verpflichtung zur Gleichstellung von Frauen und Männern im Entscheidungs- und Umsetzungsprozeß. Dies sichert eine realitätsnahe Programmgestaltung und Projektentwicklung und die effektive Umsetzung von projektierten Maßnahmen und Vorhaben. Ein nächster Schritt wäre die Erfolgskontrolle der nachhaltigen und gender-bewußten Siedlungsentwicklung - die dazu notwendigen Indikatoren werden zur Zeit von der internationalen Gemeinschaft und ihren neuen Partnern wie Städten und internationalen Frauen- und NGO-Verbänden entwickelt.

Diana Lee-Smith umreißt die Anforderungen an die Stadtplanungspraxis, die sich ergeben, wenn Frauen und Männerbelange von der Siedlungspolitik ernstgenommen werden. Das Sustainable Cities Programme und der Prozeß, der zu dem internationalen Erfahrungsaustausch führte, werden von **Bernd Decker** vorgestellt. Hieran schließt sich die gemeinsame Abschlusserklärung der **Workshop-Teilnehmer** an.

Berichte und Fallbeispiele aus verschiedenen Kontinenten illustrieren Aufgabengebiete der gender-bewußten und nachhaltigen Siedlungsentwicklung und die Erfolge und Probleme bei ihrer praktischen Umsetzung:

Vor dem Hintergrund der lateinamerikanischen Theorie und Praxis des "gender planning" kommentiert **Paola Jirón** die Ergebnisse des internationalen Workshops. Im Rahmen des Sustainable Lusaka Programme wurden die Lebensbedingungen in vernachlässigten Wohngebieten der Stadt verbessert. **Litumelo Mate** beschreibt, mit welchen Methoden Frauen- und Männerinteressen erkannt und umgesetzt werden konnten. Die frühzeitige und bewußte Beteiligung von Frauen am Bau des Abwassersystems der Siedlung Lonhla in Patan, Nepal, sicherte den Erfolg des Projektes - so berichtet es **Lajana Manandhar** von der NGO Lumanti. **Le Van Thanh Long** schildert in seinem Beitrag, wie die Frauengewerkschaft in Hue City, Vietnam, gemeinsam mit der Stadtverwaltung das lokale Umweltschutzprogramm umsetzt.

Kerstin Zillmann berichtet am Beispiel Hamburg von den Erfahrungen, die in deutschen Städten mit der Beteiligung von (Fach-)Frauen an der Stadtentwicklungsplanung gewonnen wurden.

Aus Amman, Jordanien, berichtet **Salwa Al-Sukhon** von einem Projekt, das durch die Professionalisierung der traditionellen Handarbeit zwar Frauen zu einem eigenen Einkommen verhalf, aber Männer in ihrer Rolle diskreditierte und die Umwelt schädigte. **Wandia Seaforth** kommentiert das jordanische Projekt aus der Sicht des UNCHS-Programms "Frauen und Siedlungsentwicklung" und zeigt auf, wie derartige Planungsfehler vermieden werden können. **Kibe Muigai** berichtet aus einem UNCHR-Flüchtlingslager im Norden Kenias über Frauen- und Männerbelange im Umweltschutz. Abschließend weist **Donna Podems** kritisch darauf hin, daß Projekte und Programme - in diesem Fall das Wohnungsbauförderprogramm von USAID in der Republik Südafrika - oftmals nur für Teilaspekte eine Problemlösung bringen und wesentliche Entwicklungsmomente sogar konterkarieren können.

Kerstin Zillmann, Bernd Decker

May 1999 at UNCHS (Habitat), will offer the international community and its new partners - cities and NGOs, an opportunity to review progress in monitoring gender sensitive sustainable urban development, to discuss the question of gender responsive indicators for sustainable urban development and to establish a work programme for this which will lead towards Habitat +5 in 2001.

The challenges of including gender concerns into the urban development process in general are presented by **Diana Lee-Smith**, who currently runs the Gender Unit of UNCHS (Habitat). The Sustainable Cities Programme/Urban Environment Forum initiative of gender responsive environmental planning and management and the processes leading to the international workshop are presented by **Bernd Decker**, followed by the common action statement "Looking Forward" of the **workshop participants**. **Paola Jirón** comments on the results of the International Workshop and relates this to gender responsive planning in Latin America.

Five case studies illustrate the main thematic fields of gender responsive environmental management and planning and the problems to be faced in the implementation process. **Litumelo Mate** reports on gender sensitive and community based planning methods to improve living conditions in substandard residential areas in Lusaka (Zambia). **Lajana Manandhar** presents experiences from the Lonhla community in Patan (Nepal) in a drainage construction project. **Le Van Thanh Long** describes the co-operation of the Women's Union with the local authorities in the environmental protection programme of Hue City (Vietnam). **Kerstin Zillmann** writes about the experiences of the German cities - referring to the case of Hamburg, in including the advice and knowledge of women and gender experts in long term strategic urban planning. **Salwa Al-Sukhon** describes the result of incorporating men's concerns and environmental aspects in an income-generating project for women. **Wandia Seaforth** uses gender analysis to further examine this experience.

In a special article **Kibe Muigai** reports on programme experiences with men's and women's interests and environment issues in refugee settlements in Kenya, which are managed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Finally **Donna Podems** also discusses the strategies of an international programme (USAID) - in this case in its housing programme in South Africa, and points out that programmes often fail in reacting in a comprehensive and sustainable manner to the problem to be solved.

Kerstin Zillmann, Bernd Decker

The Gender Challenge

Gender and Urban Environment in the International Development Dialogue

DIANA LEE SMITH

Gender is a challenge for planning and building in developing countries because it is central to the dynamic social changes that are going on as part of the process of urbanization. As men and women struggle to come to terms with the tremendous changes that are going on their lives by adapting what they do and how they do it to the demands of an urban environment it is crucial that policies and plans take account of this. Policy and planning has to respond to and anticipate the different needs of men and women, but it must also recognise, and facilitate, the process of social change. The direction in which we are all heading – whether we are professionals or ordinary men and women – is an urban setting where resources are managed and shared in an efficient and effective way to the benefit of everyone.

Too often this does not happen, not just because resources are scarce, or because they are not shared equitably among the rich and the poor (which are major constraints to sustainable and equitable urban development) but because society expects men and women to behave in certain ways. These expectations, which are the very basis of cultural values, are usually rooted in rural ways of life that suddenly become constraints when people find themselves living in urban areas, and especially in unplanned and unserved parts of rapidly growing cities.

Because women are concerned with the day-to-day management of the home some of the critical changes brought about through urbanization affect them more than they affect men. Thus women's role in provisioning the household, cleaning up the house and neighbourhood, caring for the sick and so on tend to be adversely affected by the physical environment of low income urban settlements. In particular, the expectation that women will provide water and fuel as well as growing food is severely hampered by lack of space as well

as by inadequate urban services and low incomes. At the same time, customary expectations about what men and women do limit the women's access to resources including housing and jobs, and restrict their influence in deciding how to cope with these problems.

In the past two decades, many studies and consultations have addressed the gender challenge in an effort to define what should be done by policy makers and planners. In 1994, an International Seminar on Gender, Urbanization and Environment identified four major themes:

- Land and natural resources;
- Work and migration;
- Movements and organizing; and,
- Gender policies on housing.

Patrilineal customs of property ownership and inheritance and women's traditional assignment to tasks of providing water, food and fuel for the family were major concerns within the first area.

Rural to urban migration and changing patterns of work in relation to the global economy were concerns within the second area, especially home based work and women's work in the informal sector.

Women's central (but usually unperceived) role in neighbourhood based social movements was the central concern of the third area. These social movements, also described as residential struggles, were contrasted with the workplace struggles of the nineteenth and early twentieth century social movements.

The lack of analysis of the way women use space in the house, neighbourhood and city was the major concern of the fourth area,

Die Konzepte "Geschlecht" und "städtische Umwelt" in der internationalen Entwicklungsdebatte

Ein klares Verständnis der allen menschlichen Gesellschaften unterliegenden Beziehungen von Männern und Frauen zueinander und deren aktuellen Veränderungen ist die Basis für die Regierungsfähigkeit und das Management der schnell wachsenden Städte, der Städte im 21. Jahrhundert.

Der Verstädterungsprozess in Entwicklungsländern wird von grossen sozialen, kulturellen, ökonomischen und ökologischen Veränderungen begleitet, die in unterschiedlicher Weise den Lebensalltag und die Rollen von Frauen und Männern verändern.

Forschungsergebnisse zeigen, daß vor allem in Afrika die Aktivitäten der Menschen in den Städten ausserhalb der formellen, urbanen Verwaltungs- und Steuerungsregimes stattfinden. Um die zur Verfügung stehenden Ressourcen effektiv zu managen und die städtische Umwelt nachhaltig weiterzuentwickeln, bedarf es gezielter und differenzierter Antworten von Politik und Planung. Diese Antworten müssen auf die unterschiedliche Belange von Frauen und Männern eingehen. So sind z.B. die geschlechtsspezifische Verteilung von Arbeit und die spezifischen Rollenerwartungen entscheidend für die Effektivität von Aktivitäten im Haus-

halt und im Gemeinwesen. Fragen der Gesundheit und Ernährung sind durch den jeweiligen Umgang von Frauen und Männern mit Nahrungsmitteln, Wasser, Energieversorgung, Baumaterialien, Abwässern und Abfallmaterialien unmittelbar berührt.

Diesbezügliche Anforderungen an eine "gute Regierungsführung" werden von der Autorin vor dem Hintergrund aktueller Studien für folgende Aufgabenfelder konstatiert: Bodennutzung und Nutzung anderer natürlicher Ressourcen, Entwicklung der Arbeit, Migrationsproblematik, soziale Bewegungen und soziale Organisationen, Wohnungspolitik.

1

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Mazingira-Institute (ed.), 1994: Gender, Urbanization and Environment. A Research and Policy Agenda. Compiled by Diana Lee-Smith. Nairobi

DIANA LEE-SMITH

Dr. / recently joined the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), running their new Gender Unit.

She is an architect who has lived and worked in Kenya for the last thirty years. She was one of the founders of Mazingira Institute and also founded Settlements Information Network Africa (SINA) and the Women and Shelter Network of Habitat International Coalition.

which emphasized women's use of the home and neighbourhood as a workplace, something which conflicts with official concepts of urban planning that are based on nineteenth century European norms of the industrialized town.

The Global Urban Research Initiative (GURI) found out that most of the activities undertaken by urban residents in the South, especially in Africa, have fallen outside the purview of formal government and political systems and have not been incorporated into urban management. As a result the systems of governance of cities are not working. By governance is meant a cooperation between government and non-government actors for the running of a society in the interests of its citizens. Much more attention has to be paid to the forms of association that exist among city dwellers and how they run their affairs. Yet research shows that women are insufficiently involved in the leadership of urban social movements while at the same time they are extensively involved in urban management.

Two research networks in different parts of Africa have produced books on these subjects.¹ The publication "Women Managing Resources: African Research on Gender, Urbanization and Environment" in particular reveals how the gender division of labour and social expectations about who does what in the house and neighbourhood have an important relationship with family wellbeing. Health and nutrition are affected by the gendered management of food, water, fuel, building materials, sanitation and other wastes, including flood water. This division of labour reflects rural forms of livelihood with women being responsible for provisioning and household management using available natural resources.

Although the tasks that women carry out are usually regarded as unimportant, menial and routine, they are crucial to the wellbeing of households and the community in general. Although urbanization can lead to positive changes, such as better access to water and ownership of property for women, the research also shows that rigid social rules about the gender division of labour and correct behaviour usually increase women's burden of work with urbanization. Not only this, but these rules about gender have prevented the problems women deal with being addressed as issues of public importance for action by the community or local authorities.

Specifically, women are often responsible for managing waste disposal and flood water in the home – an extension of their responsi-

bilities for keeping the home clean. However, in low-income urban settlements where services are not provided by local authorities, this becomes extremely hard if not impossible work.

Thus the gender challenge for policy makers and planners is more than to disaggregate data on men and women and to respond to their needs according to an existing gender division of labour. It is to take on, with the men and women concerned, the debate about who does what within new and evolving systems of urban governance.

The dynamics of urbanization in the South, and the social, economic, cultural and technological conditions of the late twentieth and twenty-first centuries, are different from those that created the urbanization of the North in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The urban areas of the South will not become replicas of European or North American towns. Today's urban management responses have to use new approaches based on current realities. Options have to be developed that incorporate new ways of handling wastes, drainage, food, fuel and other services that respond to the situation on the ground. Urban innovations must be derived from social, economic and ecological conditions and from people's priorities. Among these priorities must be an effective gender division of labour in household and community that enables people to meet their needs and leads to greater gender equity than exists at present.

The gender challenge is part of the broader challenge for policy makers and planners to deal with social transformation. This needs to be based on proper understanding of present conditions including the current dynamics of, and potential for, positive change. This includes how resources are managed currently and how work is organized, how women and men are adapting these and what their aspirations are.

Relationships between men and women, in the family and the community, lie at the core of all human societies. A clear understanding of the processes of change in these relationships can lay the foundation of knowledge that will be needed for future governance of towns and cities.

Urban Planning and Management through a Gender Responsive Approach

An Initiative of a United Nations Urban Environment Programme

BERND DECKER

"Gender Matters"

In 1991, the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP), a joint programme of the United Nations Centre of Human Settlements – UNCHS (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP since 1995, started facilitating a new urban planning and management paradigm with city authorities around the world, based on a multi-sectoral environmental planning and management concept and broad participatory approaches. From the experience over time it became evident that the implementation of certain urban environmental action plans and projects could improve considerably provided gender concerns were more appropriately and effectively incorporated in the project design. The programmes, working with the urban environment, recognised that there were only few and not very appropriate methodologies available to help overcome those concerns. There is perhaps much awareness about "gender matters!", and theoretical concepts have been

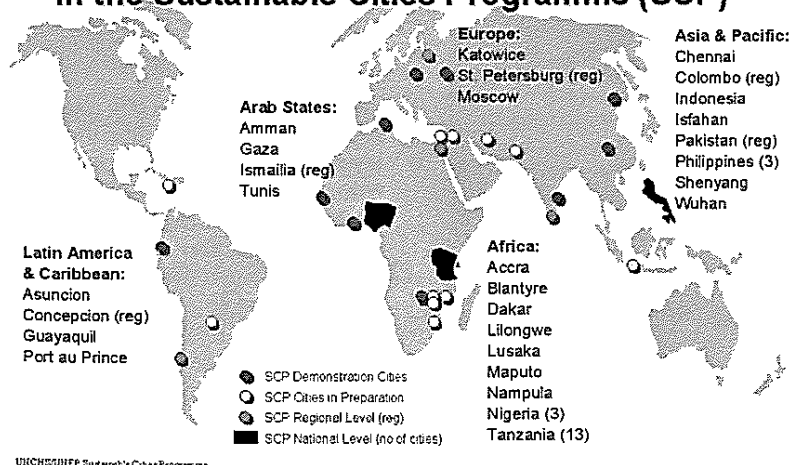
developed to "mainstream" gender in programmes and projects. However, there are only few lessons of experience documented on gender responsiveness to urban issues at the "field level", as observed by Shahra Raza-vi and Carol Miller in their work on "Gender Mainstreaming" (UNRISD, 1995, p.66).

Responding to this situation, the Sustainable Cities Programme – SCP, in collaboration with partner cities and international support programmes of the Urban Environment Forum, began in 1996 to develop a methodology – in the form of a source book – on Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management (EPM). This initiative, based on practical lessons of experience is a contribution to the current international dialogue on gender and development. During an international workshop in September 1998, almost 100 participants from 18 countries – city representatives, non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, and 16 support programmes – exchanged lessons of

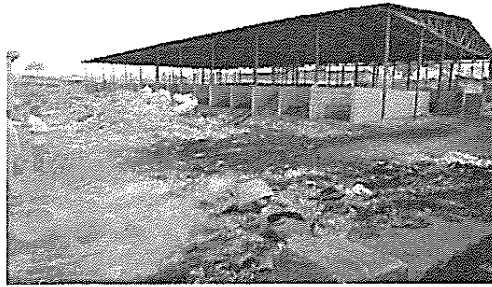
Stadtplanung und Stadtmanagement mit einem gender-gerechten Ansatz

Der Begriff "Gender Mainstreaming" gewinnt zunehmend Beachtung in der Arbeit von internationalen Organisationen, zum einen, um der ungleichen Verteilung von Männern und Frauen innerhalb der entsprechenden Organisationen gerecht zu werden, und zum anderen, um die Rechte von Frauen im Entwicklungsprozess zu stärken. Das Sustainable Cities Programme, gemeinschaftlich getragen von der Weltsiedlungsorganisation (Habitat) und der Weltumweltorganisation (UNEP), geht mit seiner neuen Gender-Initiative einen pragmatischen Weg: nachhaltige Entwicklung in Städten kann nur durch die Einbeziehung von Umweltfragen und durch die Berücksichtigung der unterschiedlichen Ansprüche von Frauen und Männern gewährleistet werden. Die 1996 begonnene Aktivität "Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management" und die Idee, Erfahrungen im Bereich Gender und städtischer Umweltplanung zu sammeln, zu analysieren und zu einem praktischen Handbuch zu synthetisieren, folgt einer Anregung aus einigen Projektstädten des *Sustainable Cities Programme*. In Ibadan (Nigeria), Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania), Chennai (Indien) und Lusaka (Zambia) war es offensichtlich geworden, daß die fehlende

Today more than 20 cities are participating in the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP)



Berücksichtigung von Genderbelangen die Planung beschränkt, Planungserfolge einschränkt. Mit dem internationalen Aufruf "Get Involved" mobilisierte Habitat/UNEP sog. "gender experts" aus Programmen und Städten verschiedener Kontinente. Zwanzig Städte dokumentierten ihre Erfolge und Erfahrungen mit der Gleichstellung von Männern und Frauen in Planungsprozessen und stellten sie auf einer Internationalen Konferenz im September 1998 in Nairobi zur Diskussion. Zusammen mit dem Workshop Statement bilden sie die Grundlage für das neue Handbuch, mit dem Städte und Kommunen zum Nachahmen angeregt werden sollen. Zukünftig sollen auch praktische Methoden (tools) zu Umsetzung von Genderbelangen in städtischer Umweltplanung weiterentwickelt und vermittelt werden, die dann direkt von Nachbarschaftsgruppen oder öffentlichen Verwaltungen in den Städten angewandt werden können.



experience from 20 carefully selected case studies in gender responsive environmental planning and management. The workshop was held under the umbrella of the Urban Environment Forum as its first topic meeting. The concrete recommendations are reflected in the *Looking forward* Workshop Statement, which formed, together with the practical lessons of experience the basis of a gender source book.

The gender-environment-link in urban planning

Taking environmental concerns into consideration is important for the sustainability of urban development. Uncollected garbage and filth, poor drainage and impassable roads, unsafe water supply and inadequate infrastructure, polluted rivers and fouled air, lead to reduced living standards and increased costs,

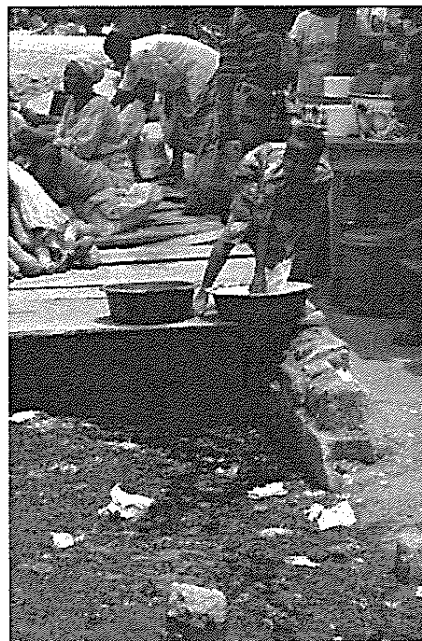


Photo 1 above / The environmental planning and management approach with a broad stakeholder participation resulted in a gender sensitive planning and decision-making process. It helped mobilising resources for constructing boreholes for water supply and a composting plant for waste recycling. Now, women have access to clean water and the selling of manure generates additional income.

Photo 2 below / The rehabilitation of the Bodija Market is one of the key activities of the Sustainable Ibadan Project. Solid waste disposal and water supply are the major environmental problems in the market area. The planning process made the inter-linkages between environmental planning and gender issues obvious.

loss of productivity and slowed socio-economic development. The overall goal of environmental planning and management (EPM) is to improve city management through a broad-based participatory approach. In the course of time experience has shown that lack of gender awareness and gender insensitivity in urban planning and management can lead to poor decisions, strategy formulation and inefficient implementation of action plans. Cities from all over the world are now recognising that the bottleneck in urban development is usually due to poor management rather than lack of financial resources and technical expertise. It is cognisant of the need to consistently consider gender concerns for economically more efficient, socially more equitable and generally more sustainable urban development. Gender responsive environmental planning and management supports better prioritisation of issues, and opens up non-traditional routes for mobilising resources and improving implementation. Improved capacities in gender responsive environmental planning and management provide municipal officers and others working in the urban environment with a valuable addition, indeed an essential addition, to their repertoire of urban environmental management skills. The new challenge for cities is to leverage scarce resources for better urban management through a more gender responsive approach.

For example: The gender-environment-link can be explained by understanding the impact of depletion of a natural resource (water, land, forests, etc.) and / or an environmental hazard (air pollution, water pollution, floods, etc.). The effect of river water pollution downstream from industrial waste is experienced differently by women and men in human settlements in their different roles. The pollution of water will lead to the following impacts: more time spent on fetching water as women travel longer distances to collect safe water; exposure of children to water-borne diseases; and loss of paid jobs for workers, the majority of whom are men, due to the closure of a factory following local government disciplinary action.

From the example, it is clear that it is first important to recognise that there is a gender division of labour in the process of accessing natural resources to meet needs. Second, because of different gender roles and needs, the priorities of men and women may differ and even conflict. Third, women and men's access to and control over resources differ by virtue of social relations. If environmental planning and management is to be effective, it requires the active participation and consultation of women and men about their different role, and their access to and over resources, needs and priorities.



Photo 3 and 4 / Mostly women work and live in the Bodija Market in Ibadan. Although carrying the burden of earning the income for their families, being exposed to various environmental problems and taking care of their children, women were traditionally not involved in planning and decision-making. Due to mismanagement and consequently the outbreak of diseases the city authorities ordered the closure of the market.

all photos by Bernd Decker

Gender responsive environmental planning and management

In 1996, UNCHS (Habitat)/UNEP published the EPM Source Book, which outlines the principles on environmental planning and management (EPM). The gender responsive environmental planning and management process is based on those environmental planning and management principles and includes:

- improving gender disaggregated information and stakeholder involvement;
- improving gender sensitive strategy formulation and decision-making by involving all the relevant stakeholders, with particular

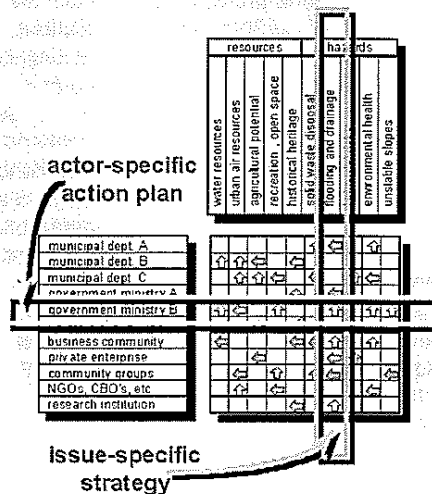
- emphasis on a gender balance when analysing problems and policy options and in developing strategies;
- improving gender responsive action planning and resource mobilisation for effective implementation;
- enhancing institutional capacities for gender responsive environmental planning and management and for measurement of progress;
- making more efficient use of scarce resources by improving co-operation and networking between existing programmes and projects and focusing on local and community based activities.

Drawing on its experiences in developing specialised environmental planning and management tools to help build capacities at the local level, the Sustainable Cities Programme started the development of a gender toolkit for city managers. This activity breaks new

SCP at the city-level

City demonstrations:

- ➔ involve stakeholders
- ➔ clarify priority issues
- ➔ negotiate strategies
- ➔ agree action plans
- ➔ initiate priority projects
- ➔ institutionalize process



UNCHS/UNEP Sustainable Cities Programme

List of case studies

Amman, Jordan:

Ms. Salwa O Al-Sukhon: Community groups for cottage industry;

Aswan, Egypt:

Mr. Abdalla El-Erian: Al Naseryah Urban Improvement Project;

Chennai, India:

Ms. M. Geetha: Gender Issues in the Sustainable Chennai Project;

Conakry, Guinea:

Ms. Balde Fatoumata Diop: Vulgarisation de la technologie de la brique en terre stabilisee, Association of Women Engineers;

Dakar Senegal:

Ms. Traore Aminata Correa: Women and Garbage Collection in Dalifort;

Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania:

Ms. Zita Nyirenda: Mabibo Environmental Management Society;

Guntur, India:

Ms. Kolli Sharada: The swarna jayanthi shahri rozgar yojana project;

Hamburg, Germany:

Ms. Kerstin Zillmann: Good Governance: New forms of co-operation and partnership for gender responsive urban development;

Heidelberg, Germany:

Ms. Minu Hemmati: Future Workshops: Women's visions into action;

Hue City, Vietnam:

Mr. Le Van Thang Long: Women initiative in environmental protection;

Ibadan, Nigeria:

Ms. Olusade Taiwo: Capacity building of women for urban poverty alleviation;

Ismailia, Egypt:

Ms. Habiba Eid: Women's Committees in the Sustainable Ismailia Governate Project;

Kampala, Uganda:

Ms. Helen Gakwaya: Promotion of sanitation among households;

Kathmandu, Nepal:

Ms. Lajana Manandhar: Challenges showed new paths to women;

Kathmandu, Nepal:

Ms. Mangala Karanjit: Consumer education and community participation project;

Lusaka, Zambia:

Ms. Litumelo Mate: Gender responsive approaches in the Sustainable Lusaka Programme;

Nairobi, Kenya:

Ms. Jane Wanyonyi: Gender and Green Towns Project;

Recife, Brazil:

Ms. Silvia C. Arrais: Selective solid waste collecting and recycling;

Stuttgart, Germany:

Ms. Monika Jäckel, Ms. Andrea Laux: Mothers Centres in Baden-Württemberg.

ground: it connects the normative challenge of mainstreaming gender awareness with urban environmental planning and management, and provides a vehicle for its operationalisation through the activities of the Sustainable Cities Programme at the local level. In early 1998, a consistent framework for the development of the tool was published under the title "Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management: Get Involved". This brochure described the basis and rationale for identifying gender responsive activities in ongoing urban environmental programmes and was shared with a broad range of international support programmes. The brochure aroused the interest of many cities, and more than 60 proposals to develop case studies were received. A panel selected 20 proposals, which were invited to submit a detailed case study, elaborated along a common structure, and to share the lessons of experiences at an international workshop on Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management in Nairobi in September 1998. City managers, international gender experts and partner programmes involved in urban development from all over the world discussed issues,

approaches and common principles for better urban management through gender responsive environmental planning and management. The workshop also offered a unique opportunity for international support programmes not only to take part in the joint development of general principles but also to successfully extract specific lessons for their own gender activities.

The stringent structure of the workshop was designed in a way to cross-cut the environmental planning and management process elements (information and stakeholder involvement, strategy formulation and decision-making; implementation of action plans; and institutionalisation) with concrete environmental issues and the principles of sustainability (social equity in the distribution of development benefits and costs; economic efficiency in the use of scarce development resources; and productivity in the urban economy in the provision of goods and services). The aim was to facilitate the analysis of gender responsive environmental planning and management from various angles in order to ensure a multi-dimensional discourse among participants.

The Sustainable Cities Programme

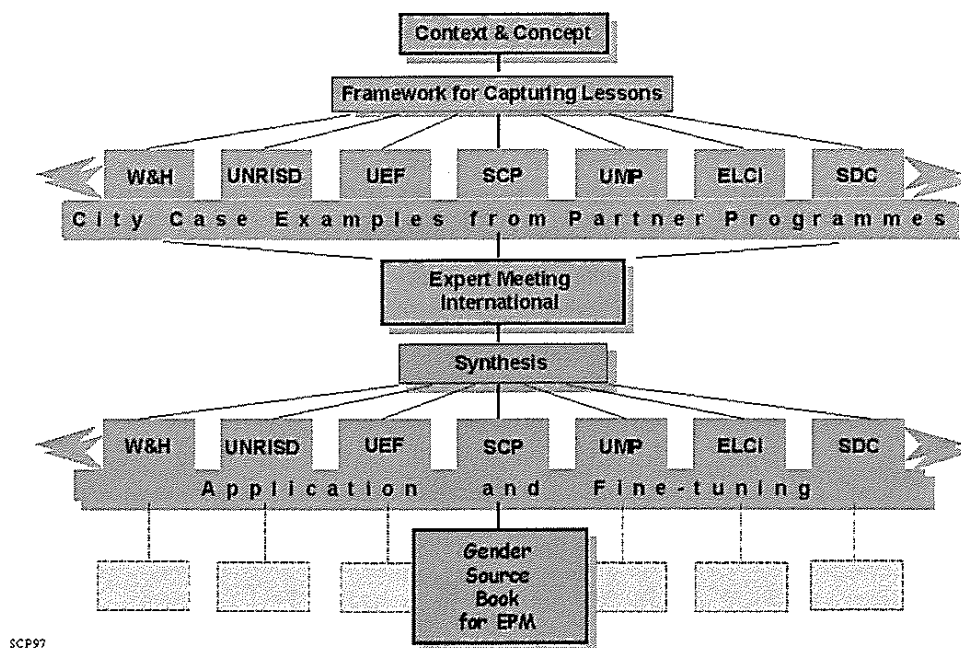
The Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) is a joint programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which deals with the urban environment – which leads to loss of productivity and slowed socio-economic development. The SCP builds capacities in environmental planning and management at the local level in cities around the world. An annual budget of close to 10 million dollars is carefully used to develop abilities among local governments and their partners in the public, private and community sectors to deal with urban environmental problems. More than 90% of the budget is mobilised at the city level and globally from multilateral funding institutions and interested donor countries.

The orientation and thrust of Sustainable Cities Programme activities is largely determined by its partner cities, within the over-arching United Nations framework of implementing Agenda 21 at the local level, and the environment dimensions of the Habitat Agenda. Several thousand professionals are directly and regularly associated with the programme in over 40 cities and 30 partner organisations around the world. The core team in Nairobi supports city demonstrations and replications, captures lessons of experience, prepares tools for urban environmental planning and management, such as the Gender Source Book, facilitates exchanges and responds to city requests on an ongoing basis.

SCP city demonstrations involve stakeholders around concrete issues, leading to the negotiation of joint strategies, co-ordinated action plans, and ultimately implementation. A primary focus of the process is its institutionalisation: making the process routine. National replication of these processes multiplies the impact of international support, as does regional exchange and co-operation. Experiences at the local, national and regional levels are shared at the global level, facilitating information sharing and partnership. This has given rise to a shift in the UN technical co-operation paradigm, away from the provision of ready solutions towards the advancement of collective know-how.

For further information on the Sustainable Cities Programme, please contact:
Sustainable Cities Programme, UNCHS/UNEP
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SCP Gender Source Book for EPM



SCP97

The Workshop Statement *Looking Forward* was the concrete output of the workshop, which summarised the common principles of gender responsive environmental planning and management, and which gives recommendations for further action and follow-up such as:

- more clarification on definitions, e.g. to clarify the difference between women's involvement and the gender involvement;
- research and fine-tuning, e.g. measuring progress and the development of indicators;
- training and capacity building through training packages; and
- more financial commitment by cities and international programmes in order to continue the process of advancing collective know-how and to apply the lessons on the ground.

The Source Book

The key output of this activity is the *Source Book on Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management* based on the real life experiences brought together at the workshop. This source book begins with an introduction, defining the thrust or the initiative, followed by a framework of gender analysis and definitions of key concepts relevant for understanding gender responsive environmental planning and management and a discussion on the context. Chapter two on mainstreaming gender in Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) process is the main focus of the book. The chapter discusses five key elements

of gender responsive environmental planning and management: importance of gender disaggregated information, gender sensitive stakeholder involvement, gender sensitive strategy formulation and decision making, facilitating gender sensitive action planning and resource mobilisation, institutionalising gender responsive EPM and measuring progress. The last chapter reflects on the strengths, weaknesses and future of gender responsive environmental planning and management process.

Drawing on the experiences, the *Source Book* will be a guide for sensitising urban managers, urban stakeholders and other development managers and will build capacities in dealing with urban issues in a gender sensitive manner, suggesting how such issues may be approached and properly addressed, and describing how a more gender responsive process for better urban management can be institutionalised. The book is a useful document to those facilitating planning and management of urban areas. They can use it to ensure that the gender responsive environmental planning and management elements are included in planning and management of urban areas. The book is also valuable for those training urban managers, planning and implementing urban projects and programmes as well as students and scholars interested in basic gender responsive environmental planning and management.

The *Source Book* will be available in early 1999.

The development of the Sustainable Cities Programme Gender Tool has been shared between various partners. The main steps included a common framework, city case examples, an international workshop and the Source Book.

BERND DECKER

SCP Advisor, UNCHS (Habitat)

started working with the Sustainable Cities Programme in 1995. He is responsible for developing specialised tools, such as the Gender Source Book and a guidebook on environmental management information systems (EMIS)

Looking Forward: Action Statement on Gender Responsive Environmental Planning

International Workshop on Gender Responsive
Environmental Planning and Management
(EPM), Nairobi, Kenya, Sept. 28-30 1998



"We, participants from cities, local governments, non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, research institutions, private sector and support programmes from all over the world have reviewed our efforts and achievements in making environmental planning and management more gender responsive. We invite the UNCHS/UNEP initiated Urban Environment Forum, together with supporting programmes and institutions, to spearhead follow-up including mobilising additional support for implementing gender responsive environmental planning and management at the local, national, regional and global levels. Furthermore we support the efforts of the Habitat II City Summit in Istanbul, June 1996, to incorporate gender concerns into the Habitat Agenda.

Our comprehensive review of our common as well as varied urban experiences has produced evidence of the remarkable range of initiatives, achievements and challenges in gender responsive environmental planning and management worldwide, and of the resources which have been mobilised in our cities. The Sustainable Cities Programme will facilitate the synthesis of the wide variety of practical lessons of experience in a Source Book on gender responsive environ-

mental planning and management, for dissemination worldwide.

We conclude that in urban environmental planning and management all environmental issues are gender sensitive and therefore gender responsiveness is a prerequisite for sustainable development. However, some issues are of particular strategic importance, such as environmental education, improved sanitation, the urban economy, employment, housing, transport, safety and security. The issues are context specific and the challenge is to collect more experiences in order to make available and expand knowledge in this area.

We put forward the following ideas to be discussed and further developed for wider application and support:

- **Improve gender disaggregated information and stakeholder involvement**

Gender disaggregated information is important for effective planning and implementation. It means information on the situation of women and men and does not mean data on women alone.

A number of approaches in gender sensitive data collection have been identified and comparisons of households headed by women and men and also gender comparisons within households are recommended. Because women (and men) are not homogenous groups, where possible and appropriate, data should also be disaggregated by other socio-economic variables such as age, ethnicity, income, education etc.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods can be used in collecting data. Experience shows that qualitative methods of collecting data from women and men (young and old) give better results than quantitative methods, which have many pitfalls; however, the two methods are best used together.

Participatory methods of data collection are also important. They make it easier for communities to develop a sense of ownership over the data, generate greater commitment by the various stakeholders and provide a better perception of women's and men's needs and interests.

Stakeholder involvement at all levels of projects and programmes is key to realising Environmental Planning and Management goals. Important aspects to consider include: timing and venue of activities, and services to be provided e.g. child care; and resources to be used, for example professionals vs. unpaid grass roots stakeholders.

● **Improve gender sensitive strategy formulation and decision making**

It is observed that women are not adequately involved in strategy formulation and decision-making. This is partly due to cultural constraints differing across and within cities. Participation by women and men results in a sense of ownership, and thus serves sustainability. A number of suggestions were made on improving women's involvement. It is important to provide both common and different fora for women and men, especially during initial stages of project/programme development. Additionally, women and men should be continuously involved at every level of decision making. Women's own supportive structures outside the establishment and institutionalised participation and decision-making process should be maintained. Other important aspects to consider include:

- facilitating effective media strategies
- making public space – physical and political – within the community available for women
- forming appropriate structures of involvement and participation (e.g. procedures of legitimisation of groups' representatives)
- ensuring formal links between participatory structures (civil society) and governance structures (public sector)
- supporting principled (meaning equal status) partnerships and collaboration between professionals and grass roots structures
- strengthening existing structures for effective gender involvement
- enhancing teamwork and networking, in and outside the establishment
- facilitating gender sensitisation of top, medium and low level management
- actively seeking political support
- ensuring access to resources.

● **Indicators for strategy formulation and decision making**

Indicators are relevant for assessing strategies and decisions relating to projects and programmes. Indicators should be identified, preferably with community involvement, at the time of strategy development and reviewed as projects and programmes proceed. Issues to be assessed by indicators could include:

- the nature of the political culture
- whether created spaces are being used by communities
- whether the environment is better managed
- progress in sensitising top policy makers
- progress in involving women in each stage of decision-making
- engendering traditional indicators
- the extent of partnership between governmental organisations and non-governmental organisations
- resources spent to strengthen capacity in gender responsive planning and management.

● **Improve gender responsive action planning and resource mobilisation for effective implementation**

Involving women and men in action planning and resource mobilisation is key for efficient utilisation of resources and thus for sustainable development. Mobilising resources is a challenge, and cultural aspects have to be considered. The involvement of communities in action-planning results in a greater sense of ownership and increased commitment to implementation. The involvement of women and men in action planning and resource mobilisation can be improved in the following ways, amongst others:

- using participatory gender sensitive workshops
- recognising the different roles and identities of women and men
- training at various levels
- simplifying working procedures
- making use of gender expertise
- using a gender sensitive mechanism for better cross-sectoral development co-ordination
- outlining the feasibility of projects - only concrete outcome and improvements will encourage people to stay involved.

● **Indicators for gender responsive action planning and resource mobilisation**

Community based identification of indicators is desirable. The following indicators are proposed, amongst others:

- the type of resources mobilised using gender responsive approaches
- increase in women's involvement in activities
- action plans implemented
- the level of satisfaction of women and men involved or affected by the process
- improvement in productivity and income
- level of men's (or other groups) resistance or acceptance of change.

● **Institutionalise gender responsive environmental planning and management and monitor progress towards our common objectives**

Principles of institutionalising gender issues in relation to the public sector and civil society, as well as their inter-relationships and relation to communities need to be outlined. This would facilitate effective and comprehensive mainstreaming of gender issues in society.

Mainstreaming gender responsive environmental planning and management leads to equal participation of women and men in communities. At the same time political will at the top, including concrete actions such as allocation of resources, is essential to mainstreaming gender in institutions. Thus using both bottom-up and top-down approaches is necessary. Training at all levels is essential.

This must:

- be relevant to the issues addressed and demand-driven
- be continuous and regularly updated
- link different groups and activities
- be monitored and evaluated using community based indicators of success, efficiency, and satisfaction.

Monitoring and evaluation in environmental planning and management programmes is essential. It must be continuous, updated through training and accompanied by clear procedures and gender responsibilities.

Women and men are key to change, and their awareness at community level will lead to positive change in social rules regarding what women and men could and should do, in order to achieve greater equity.

Civil society and public sector institutions need to interact. For this networks, with links to communities, are needed. Women's committees that can and do influence the public sector, and women's resource centres at the community level are useful. The latter should be open to men's participation, where appropriate.

There are many challenges and pitfalls in the process of mainstreaming gender:

- women and men lack gender awareness
- socio-cultural and political barriers to change
- insufficient knowledge of women's and men's needs and interests

- lack of interest and political will, especially in local authorities
- exploitation and political interference in women's organisations
- supporting emerging women's leaders from the grassroots and strengthening lateral solidarity
- appropriate tools for gender analysis and planning are needed.

While recognising that the initiative and most of the responsibilities for gender responsive environmental planning and management must come from the cities themselves, we acknowledge the important role of specialised expertise and international support. Therefore, we commit ourselves, in our respective capacities, to firmly supporting the application and further development of these approaches, which are derived from the sharing of practical experiences between cities, gender experts and support programmes.

We recommend that gender should be seen as one of various social categories, which are relevant to human behaviour and structuring of societies, e.g. age, ethnic group, religion. Therefore, addressing gender issues fundamentally serves to address issues of equity, justice and peace in society.

We recommend that research and training in gender responsive environmental planning and management should be intensified, including looking systematically at how to draw further lessons of experience.

We recommend that indicators should be developed to measure progress towards achieving gender responsive environmental planning and management goals.

We recommend that resources should be committed for ensuring gender responsive environmental planning and management.

We recommend that the Urban Environment Forum should facilitate a continuous exchange in gender responsive environmental planning and management through a topic cluster relating to gender and networking among partners.

We recommend that the follow-up of this workshop should include linking the workshop outcome and the emerging network into the Habitat II follow-up and the preparation for the review in 2001."

The Participants of the International Workshop on Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management (EPM), Nairobi, Kenya, 28-30. September 1998, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)/ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The Latin-American View of Gender Responsive Environmental Planning

El Punto de Vista Latinoamericano sobre la Planificación Ambiental con la Perspectiva de Género

PAOLA JIRON M.

The Latin-American urbanisation process is characterised by a strong concentration of population and economic activities in the metropolitan areas and by an urban development pattern which has had a negative effect on the environment and therefore on the quality of life of the residents of cities. Although cities are the main centres for promoting economic development, the failure of managing the impacts of an explosive urbanisation threatens, amongst other things, the environmental quality, human health, equity and urban productivity and thus the quality of life of its residents. Such situation affects men and women, girls and boys in a differentiated manner.¹

Because men and women generally have different roles, access and control of resources and differences upon decision making, they thus have different needs. However, it is seldom recognised that the urban space is not neutral and that the "community" which is being targeted is not homogeneous and its members do not have similar interests, needs² or ways of satisfying them.

As mentioned in the International Workshop *Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management*, in urban environmental planning and management all environmental issues are gender sensitive and therefore gender responsiveness is a prerequisite for sustainable development. However, some issues are of particular strategic importance depending on the social, cultural, economic and environmental context which takes place. Thus the need to consider the differences between the Latin-American reality and the African, Asian or European one. Even between cities and within countries the situations vary considerably, making the recognition of these differences crucial to the environ-

El proceso de urbanización en América Latina se caracteriza por una fuerte concentración de población y actividades económicas en las áreas metropolitanas, un patrón espacial de desarrollo que ha incidido negativamente sobre el medio ambiente y por ende, sobre la calidad de vida de los habitantes de la ciudad. Si bien, las ciudades representan el principal elemento propulsor del desarrollo económico, el inadecuado manejo de los impactos producidos por una urbanización explosiva, está amenazando, entre otras cosas, la calidad ambiental, la salud humana, la equidad y la productividad urbana y, en consecuencia, la calidad de vida de sus habitantes, los cuales, mujeres y hombres, niñas y niños, se ven afectados por esta situación de manera diferenciada.¹

Al tener distintos roles en la sociedad, hombres y mujeres tienen un acceso y control diferenciado sobre los recursos e instancias de toma de decisiones y por ende, poseen distintas necesidades. Sin embargo, pocas veces se reconoce que el espacio urbano no es neutro y que la "comunidad" a la que se hace mención no es homogénea, que sus miembros no tienen intereses y necesidades similares² ni tampoco satisfactorios.

Tal como se verificó en el Taller *Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management*, dentro de la planificación y la gestión ambiental todos los temas ambientales son sensibles al género, sin embargo, algunos son estratégicamente más importantes que otros de acuerdo al contexto social, cultural, económico y ambiental en que se lleve a cabo. Debido a esto, se requiere contemplar las diferencias que existen entre la realidad latinoamericana y la africana, asiática o europea. Las situaciones varían considerablemente tanto entre ciudades así como dentro de los países, por ende, es necesario considerar estas diferencias dentro del proceso de planificación y gestión del medioambiente

Gender-bewußte Stadt- und Umweltplanung in der latein-amerikanischen Debatte

Thema ist die gender-orientierte Stadtentwicklung in Lateinamerika, als Vorbedingung für nachhaltige Stadtentwicklung, und ihre Erfolge, Probleme und Perspektiven. Innovative Methoden und Ansätze, z.B. die Erfassung und Aufarbeitung von Daten nach Geschlechtern, sind der Schlüssel für die kostenneutrale Implementierung geschlechtsspezifischer Momente in Planung und Management städtischer Umwelt.

So wie sich die Erkenntnis mehr und mehr durchsetzt, daß die Verstärkung Männer und Frauen unterschiedlich betrifft, stößt auch das neue Arbeitsfeld des "Gender Planning" auf eine grundsätzliche Offenheit der Fachplaner in vielen planenden Institutionen, obwohl die Umsetzung entsprechender Maßnahmen häufig als zusätzlicher zeitlicher und finanzieller Aufwand betrachtet wird - insbesondere auf den unteren Ebenen der Verwaltung. Hier sieht die Autorin gute Verbesserungschancen durch kontinuierliche Sensibilisierung, Monitoring und Erfolgskontrolle. Denn auch in Lateinamerika wird die Geschlechterproblematik in der Planung noch häufig als "Frauenfrage" abge- und zu wenig auf die durch die Urbanisierung stark veränderten sozio-ökonomischen und räumlichen Belange von Frauen und Männern bezogen.

1
Fadda, G. y P. Jirón (1998), "Calidad de Vida y Género: Una Metodología para la investigación urbana", paper presented at Quinta Conferencia Bianual de Economía Ecológica, taken place in Santiago, November 16-19 / presentado en Quinta Conferencia Bianual de Economía Ecológica, Nov 16-19: Santiago. based on the FONDECYT Research N°1980865/98 on "Quality of Life and Gender in Low-income Urban sectors: Case Study of Santiago de Chile" / Este trabajo se basa en la Investigación FONDECYT N°1980865/98 en curso "Calidad de Vida y Género en Sectores Populares Urbanos: Estudio de Caso en Santiago de Chile".

2
Levy, C., 1992, "Gender and the environment: the challenge of crosscutting issues in development policy and planning", in *Environment and Urbanization*, Vol 4, N° 1: London.

3
For further information regarding the diagnostic tool used in Gender Planning called 'The Web of Institutionalisation' see /

Para mayor información respecto al instrumento de diagnóstico utilizado dentro de la Planificación de Género denominado la 'Malla de Institucionalización' ver :

Levy, C. (1995). "The Process of Institutionalising Gender in Policy Planning. The 'Web' of Institutionalisation", DPU Working Paper N° 74: London

Levy, C. (1996). "Institucionalización del Género en las Políticas y Planificación de los Asentamientos Humanos". In: Ducci, Fernández y Saborido (comp.), *Asentamientos Humanos, Pobreza y Género*. MINVU, GTZ y PGLU, Santiago de Chile: 47-76. (Spanish version / versión en español)

4
GTZ-PROEQUIDAD, (1998), "Estrategia para la Inclusión de la Equidad de Género en el Departamento Nacional de Planeación, Informe de Consultoría Realizada para las Unidades de Planificación Regional y Urbana, y Desarrollo Territorial". Bogota

mental planning and management process and to the experiences which can be learned from them.

Over the past few years, there have been significant efforts from Latin-American academics, practitioners and activists to incorporate a gender perspective to the planning, management and study of human settlements. Despite the difficulties and resistance which can be analysed through the institutionalisation "elements"³, it can be considered that this dimension is now recognised as relevant and important in the urban field, although the conceptual and practical doubts regarding its implementation still prevail.

The experience from training workshops, discussions and interviews carried out throughout the Region at different levels, reveals a positive disposition and attitude towards the subject matter of technical staff from municipalities, ministries, universities, and NGOs, amongst others. However, a consistent lack of support is detected from the higher level authorities. It is thus an utmost necessity to receive such support at the decision making level with the aim of institutionalising a gender perspective.⁴

Further to numerous attempts to incorporate this perspective in a parallel manner, it is now recognised that most of the planning manuals, programmes and projects which have been designed in this manner have been filed and rarely consulted, lack mainstream financing, and are still seen as "women's projects". This is generally due to a partial understanding of the subject, or to the idea that gender aware projects are more costly, time consuming and difficult to implement. In many cases, the notion that gender caters only to women still exists, without a full comprehension that it deals with the relations between men and women, and among men and among women.

In the cases where this perspective has been incorporated into existing, important or concrete programmes within ministries, municipalities or institutions, for instance, processes of modernisation of the State, preparation of ministerial goals, national or municipal planning or evaluation forms, the results have been more favourable. Similarly, this requires a constant and iterative promotion, monitoring and follow up, whereby an internal team carries this process through. This does not inhibit the hiring of external consultants, how-

and of the experiences that can be learned from them.

Los esfuerzos realizados por académicos/as, activistas y profesionales latinoamericanos por incorporar la perspectiva de género dentro de la planificación, gestión y estudio de los asentamientos humanos han sido significativos en los últimos años. A pesar de las dificultades y resistencias existentes dentro de los distintos "elementos" de institucionalización³, se puede considerar que esta dimensión se reconoce en la actualidad como relevante e importante dentro del campo urbano, aunque aún existan dudas conceptuales y prácticas en cuanto a su implementación.

La experiencia proveniente de talleres de capacitación, discusiones y entrevistas llevados a cabo en toda la Región a diversos niveles, revela una disposición y actitud positiva frente al tema por parte de funcionarios y funcionarias municipales, ministeriales, universitarios, de ONGs, entre otros. Sin embargo, se reconoce una falta de apoyo de las instancias de mando para garantizar acuerdos de trabajo con los distintos niveles. En este sentido, se conszata una necesidad de contar con el apoyo de las máximas instancias de decisión, con el fin de institucionalizar la perspectiva de género.⁴

Luego de innumerables intentos por incorporar esta perspectiva de manera paralela, la experiencia demuestra que aquellos manuales, programas y proyectos diseñados de esta forma generalmente han sido archivados y raramente utilizados, cuentan con muy poco financiamiento, o son precibidos como "proyectos de las mujeres". Esto se debe a la comprensión parcial del tema, y también a la idea que proyectos con perspectiva de género son más costosos, requieren más tiempo y son difíciles de implementar. En efecto, en muchos casos permanece la noción que la perspectiva de género enfoca únicamente a mujeres y no a las relaciones entre hombres y mujeres, además de aquellas entre mujeres y entre hombres.

En ocasiones, cuando esta perspectiva ha sido incorporada dentro de programas existentes importantes o concretos de ministerios o municipalidades, como por ejemplo, procesos de modernización del Estado, elaboración de metas ministeriales, planeación nacional o municipal o fichas de evaluación, los resultados han sido más favorables. De igual forma, esto requiere de una promoción, monitoreo y seguimiento constante e iterativo, dentro del cual un equipo interno sea él que lleve este proceso. Esto no inhibe la contrata-

ever, it highlights the importance of internal staff and identifies the possibilities and opportunities of synergies without necessarily increasing costs.

This aspect is quite significant, as it has been difficult to understand that incorporating a gender perspective does not necessarily require additional resources, but new and improved methodologies. This is why the attempt to refine Gender EMP as a cross cutting methodology is so important, for which environmental and gender bifocals are required to perceive reality.

Another issue that has called the attention of many urban researchers and practitioners relates to indicators, where the need to disaggregate data according to sex has been revealed as extremely important. Although much information is already available and it can often be found in a disaggregated manner, sometimes there is lack of capacity to process, analyse, disseminate and use it. This requires capacity building within institutions.

"Engendering" existing indicators⁵ is also considered relevant. This entails having gender indicators as well as descriptive indicators with qualitative information. For this, new methodologies for data gathering are important. Over the last few years, methodologies such as participatory research, which uses didactic and ludic materials, have helped to reach this aim.⁶

Apart from disaggregating data according to sex, the questions being asked need to adopt relevant issues to the needs and interests of men and women. These questions could include: Who and how are things controlled? Which conflicts of interests exist? Who takes care of ...? How much time do men and women invest in ..., who is in charge of ...? Which activities are carried out by whom? What type of work is assumed by whom as an "obligation"? Whose responsibility is to perform certain activity and whose decision is it to carry it through?

The use of participation within environmental planning and management is still at a

ción y el apoyo por parte de consultores externos, sin embargo, realiza la importancia del funcionario interno y reconoce las posibilidades y oportunidades de formar sinergias sin aumentar los costos.

Este aspecto es sumamente importante ya que ha resultado difícil de comprender que la incorporación del enfoque de género no requiere de recursos adicionales, sin embargo, sí requiere y de manera urgente de nuevas metodologías para poder abordarlo de manera integral. Es por esta razón que el intento de refinar la planificación y gestión del medio ambiente con perspectiva de género como una metodología que atraviesa la problemática es tan importante, para lo cual se requiere ver la realidad por medio de bifocales ambientales y de género.

Otro tema que ha llamado la atención de investigadores y profesionales es el de los indicadores, para los cuales el reconocimiento de la necesidad de desagregar los datos según sexo, es considerado extremadamente importante. Aunque gran parte de la información desagregada ya se encuentra disponible, muchas veces no existe capacidad para procesarla, analizarla, difundirla y utilizarla. Esto requiere del fortalecimiento de capacidades dentro de instituciones.

Existe también la necesidad de "engendar" los indicadores existentes⁵ para los cuales no sólo se reconoce la relevancia de incorporar indicadores de género sino también de indicadores descriptivos con información cualitativa. Para esto, las nuevas metodologías de recopilación y retroalimentación de información han sido importantes. Durante los últimos años, metodologías como aquella de la investigación participativa, que utiliza materiales didácticos y lúdicos, han ayudado a cumplir con este objetivo.⁶

Además de información desagregada por sexo, se requieren preguntas que adopten los temas relevantes a las necesidades de hombres y mujeres. Estas preguntas incluyen: ¿quién y cómo se controla? ¿qué conflictos de intereses existen? ¿quiénes cuidan? ¿cuánto tiempo invierten hombres y mujeres? ¿quién se encarga de? ¿qué costos de oportunidad tienen hombres y mujeres? ¿qué actividades realizan las mujeres, los hombres, niños y niñas ...? ¿qué tipo de trabajo es asumido por las mujeres o los hombres como una "obligación"? ¿de quién es la responsabilidad de llevar a cabo cierta actividad y quién toma la decisión de que efectivamente se lleve a cabo?

En cuanto a la participación dentro de la planificación y gestión ambiental, resulta un

5

For further information see / Para mayor información ver:

CIDA, (1998), Guía para utilizar indicadores de género, Documento de Trabajo sobre Perspectiva de género en la función y políticas públicas en Chile, CIDA SERNAM: Hull;

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6

For further information regarding this methodology see / Para mayor información sobre esta metodología ver:

IDS (1997a), "Whose reality Counts?", Some readings and critical reflections on participatory approaches to development, Institute of Development Studies: Sussex

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Sexto Encuentro Científico sobre el Medio Ambiente, Mejor Calidad de Vida, taken place in Santiago de Chile, January 6-8, 1999 / realizado en Santiago, enero 6-8, 1999.

precarious state, as environmental policies only consider its use in terms of public consultation and rarely contemplate a gender perspective in this process. This leads to action planning and decision making which still does not consider the articulation of different actors or a gender-responsive approach.

Despite the effort and steps achieved up to now, gender aware environmental planning and management is still deficient in Latin America. Although in Chile, as in the rest of the Region, the opportunities arising from international co-operation and local initiatives tend to increase the awareness to urban-environmental problems, the incorporation of a gender dimension is still limited. It is important to note that often the diverse perspectives from the international co-operation have tended to overlap and confuse the attempts to improve the planning and management strategies. It is important to consider continuity in the application of gender to environmental planning and management as well as more than just will to work towards a sustainable development. The suggestions made in this Workshop are an important input towards this direction.

tema en estado aún precario, ya que las políticas ambientales sólo la conciben en forma de consulta pública y raramente se considera la perspectiva de género dentro de ésta. Como resultado, esto lleva a que la formulación de acciones y toma de decisiones aún no contemple ni la articulación con diversos actores ni la perspectiva de género.

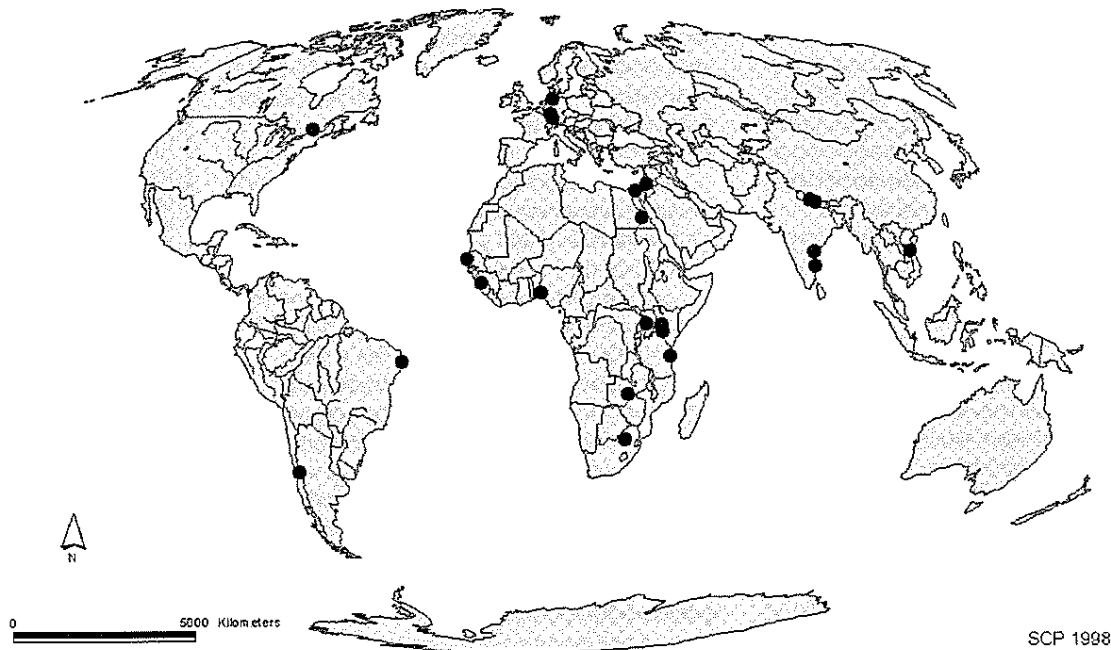
Pese al esfuerzo y avance logrado hasta el momento, la planificación ambiental con perspectiva de género se puede considerar aún deficitaria en América Latina. Aunque tanto en Chile como en el resto de los países de la Región existen oportunidades gracias a la cooperación internacional y las iniciativas locales de aumentar la consciencia frente a los problemas urbano-ambientales, la dimensión de género dentro de éstas se mantiene limitada. En efecto, muchas veces esta cooperación también se incorpora con perspectivas distintas que tienden a confundir y traslapar las estrategias de planificación y gestión. Es imperativo contar con la continuidad en la aplicación de la planificación y gestión del medio ambiente así como de algo más que voluntad para trabajar hacia un desarrollo sustentable. Las sugerencias realizadas en este Taller pueden ser un importante insumo hacia esta dirección.

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Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management (EPM)

Practical experiences documented in Case Studies



Gender Balance and Community Action in Sustainable Lusaka Programme

Experiences in the Ngombe and Mandevu Settlements

LITUMELO MATE

Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia and is located in the south-eastern part of this landlocked country. It has a population of 1.8 million and its main economic activities centre around manufacturing and construction. The main environmental problems faced by Lusaka are deforestation, environmental degradation, air pollution, water pollution and unplanned growth. In order to address those problems, the Lusaka City Council started an environmental planning and management approach and established the *Sustainable Lusaka Programme* in 1996. Since then the Lusaka environmental profile has been produced which highlighted the major environmental issues and identified the relevant stakeholders.

During the city consultation in 1997 the participating stakeholders decided to tackle the following three priority issues:

- Solid waste management;
- Water supply and sanitation; and
- Decongestion of the central business district and access to social economic services.

During the city consultation due consideration was made to have the participation of both men and women from a cross-section of institutions that is, private, public non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community based organisations. There was 29% participation of women at the city consultation. During the composition of the working groups along the priority issues there was a deliberate effort to have an almost equal representation of men and women.

The gender-environmental issue relationship

In view of its development objectives, the Sustainable Lusaka Programme demonstration activities on water, sanitation and waste management have been initiated within two communities: the Ngombe settlement and the Mandevu settlement.

• Water supply:

In Ngombe there are only eleven standpipes for a population of 27,000 and these are confined to one section of the community. The community suggested having an extended water system to increase the number of standpipes to reduce distances. The community does not mind the boreholes and communal taps in general. The water system installed in Ngombe settlement is managed by a committee they have employed both male and female water points attendants. The balanced composition was a deliberate attempt by the Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company to empower women in management issues. The lack of adequate water supply has led to numerous problems:

- Women mainly are reduced to beggars as they plead for water in adjacent formal high-income areas;
- Women are many times victims of rape, thefts and other crimes;
- Conflict with fellow women have led to hostilities in the community and destroys community cohesion,
- Homesteads are preoccupied with looking for money to buy water;
- The youth have taken advantage due to their physic to control the communal taps by drawing and reselling to weak women and men.

This is in contrast with Mandevu settlement where the upgrading programme once laid water pipes in the 1970s. In Mandevu few homes, which have water, have had a financial boost as they are selling water, which they are not paying for. Hostilities have been created and conflicts over water are the order of the day especially amongst women who are forced to draw water. Most women were able to draw on the experiences from other settlements, as they are able to see the effect on women. Issues like queuing, walking to the

Ein neuer Ansatz der Umweltplanung in Lusaka: Gleichstellung von Männern und Frauen in der Projektentwicklung

Im Rahmen des *Sustainable Lusaka Programme* realisiert die Stadtverwaltung von Lusaka in zwei vernachlässigten Stadtteilen ein neues Planungskonzept, das die Umweltsituation verbessern soll. Besonders bemerkenswert ist, daß bei Bestandsaufnahme und Umsetzung den jeweiligen Bedürfnissen von Frauen und Männern Rechnung getragen wird. Die Stadtteilbevölkerung ist aktiv an den Entscheidungsprozessen beteiligt, vor allem bei der Lösung der Probleme in der Wasserversorgung und bei der Abfallbeseitigung. Erhebungen, die nach Geschlechtern getrennt durchgeführt wurden, ergaben, daß die einzelnen Umweltprobleme von Frauen und Männern unterschiedlich bewertet wurden. Daher wurden spezielle partizipative Planungsmethoden wie das "Community Profiling" und "Community Consultations" angewandt. Ein Ergebnis war die Wahl von Kommissionen zur Quartiersentwicklung und zur Bearbeitung bestimmter Aufgaben, die geschlechterparitätisch besetzt sein sollen. Der Artikel gibt zudem einen guten Einblick in den Ansatz und die Arbeit des Sustainable Cities Programme von UNCHS (Habitat)/ UNEP.

The Key Objectives of the *Sustainable Lusaka Programme*

The *Sustainable Lusaka Programme* development objective is to support measures aimed at poverty reduction in the communities of high poverty levels that reside in the low-income settlement and to promote environmentally sustainable socio-economic development in the short, medium and long term in Lusaka. This objective will be fulfilled through the institutionalisation of the environmental management and planning process and is:

- Providing opportunities for communities in high poverty levels to initiate activities of environmental improvement;
- Assisting to build sufficient capacity at community level to positively plan, implement and manage a sustainable environmental programme with the popular participation of the community; and
- Assisting to build capacities in the Lusaka City Council to manage and co-ordinate development in the city.

The *Sustainable Lusaka Programme* as a capacity building programme is aimed at identifying with the communities and the Lusaka City Council issues that the community can perform on self help and those that can be contracted out.

The Sustainable Lusaka Programme is mandated to address environmental issues using the environmental planning and management (EPM) process at the community level. One of the challenges of the *Sustainable Lusaka Programme* is to provide opportunities for communities with high poverty levels to initiate activities for poverty alleviation through sustainable activities of environmental improvement. In so doing the programme is working with legally established community development structures. These are the same structures from which *Issue Community Committees* (ICCs) are being established. At present the *Sustainable Lusaka Programme* has been undertaking activities in Ngombe and Mandevu which are of high density and low income, where issue specific community committees have been formed to deal with prioritised environmental issues. This is with recognition that for many years Government has not seriously addressed water and sanitation requirements in informal settlements, where most of the urban residents live. Where services had once been provided, there has been no proper management leaving the infrastructure to deteriorate over the years.

points and carrying water on the head were some of the issues that the women were not happy with.

● **Solid waste management:**

The main problems associated with solid waste at the community level is uncollected waste, lack of dumping sites which are accessible to the communities as the only dumping site is at a distance. Women in Mandevu observed that the rubbish mountains have tended to be scavenging places for young children who are orphaned and street kids. Further men and women attribute rubbish as the source of illness, which affect both men and women, who in turn have to pay an economic cost through loss of productive hours due to

illnesses and pay for health fees. While solid waste management was traditionally seen as a male domain, the incentive structure of programmes, such as food-for-work attracted mainly women. Thus women feel that they can bear the responsibilities of waste disposal and gain some remuneration. Hence it is not only the severity of the problem which has led to the change in socially defined roles, but also the practices and approaches used do reinforce or change the perception of certain responsibilities.

● **Liquid waste management:**

Pit latrines are a source of major concern. Due to lack of space, as the plots have been dug up, landowners provide only one latrine for several households. There was an observation by men in particular that if the pits are too deep to avoid overflowing they might contaminate the ground water, the women pointed out that there are serious health hazards if the pits are not well maintained. Pit latrines were condemned in Mandevu as the people preferred flush toilets. Pit latrines were viewed as a temporal solution. Pit latrines construction are viewed to be a males areas where as hygiene practices are a prerogative of women.

Analysis

In Ngombe it was observed that most women's groups required assistance in writing skills, this raised other concerns of illiteracy among the women. On the whole the problems raised were largely the same though the cause-effect analysis was significantly different. Women had more detail when analysing the extent of causes and effects of the problems, like the effect of uncollected garbage on orphans, women's illiteracy and the community's lack of responsibility. Men had less detail and were more concerned with the technical solutions to the problem. Further, women drew examples from other settlements and requested for solutions that would provide them with employment.

Gender imbalance and community Action

At the local authority level, it has been observed that the management committee which is the decision-making body is male dominated, with one woman amongst seven men. As regards the civic leaders, the council is composed of 3 female and 27 male councillors. More women are holding deputy positions. This trend is the same in other positions. In the communities women are relegated to the community development section which deals with cookery and other traditional activities. These gender imbalances have not been

addressed for a long time and have affected the decision-making process within the local authorities.

In pursuance of the above objective at the community level, the idea is to adopt approaches which would attract both men and women participation. The principle of community contracting is that the community will be remunerated in the form of cash. The contracts will include a clause of how to deal with the labour and gender considerations for community enterprises, which have to be encouraged. It has been emphasised that the selection of potential community entrepreneurs for training should consider both men and women.

It has been debated that the services would only be sustained if they were paid for hence the households need to contribute in form of paying a fee towards the maintenance and operation of the water facilities. Different options are being worked out so that both individual and communal points could be provided where people are given a choice. Those who can afford to pay economic rates could be provided with individual connections and those who are unable to pay high rate could draw from communal water points. This would give an opportunity to households who have a low purchasing power to afford the basic service.

As regards solid waste, there are plans to encourage community enterprises. Different

tasks will be identified so that it is possible to single out tasks that can be carried out by the communities on self help basis and those that can be contracted out. These activities will be monitored and indicators will be developed to indicate the effect of contracting of both men and women.

Given that it is a community activity a rotation schedule could be considered so that participants participate during a short period, this will have to be considered in the framework of the overall community development package. Labour based technologies will have to be explored so that the communities could be provided with employment over a period of time whilst, at the same time taking care of the community infrastructure. The maintenance will have to be analysed so that it was possible to establish areas in which the communities could participate on a permanent basis especially where the funds are used locally in the communities. In short the communities could be allowed to control the maintenance and operation funds as other actors take care of the capital and expansion requirements.

Using a gender responsive environmental planning and management process

In both communities it was recognised that problems within the community can not be solved without the involvement of those who must access, manage and maintain their

photo / Women and children at the water tap: Sustainable Lusaka Programme



valuable and fragile resources on a daily basis. By nature, implementing action plans are becoming more community and people centred. Furthermore, adding gender analysis prepares the stage for full empowerment of the people.

1. Collecting gender disaggregated environmental information through community profiling

The first step in the communities was to have a community profile conducted. There was an emphasis of having gender disaggregated data and participatory methodologies used to allow for focused discussions. It was noticed that the analysis of the environmental problems was different. Findings illustrated that gender considerations have to start at this stage if we are to ensure maximum participation of both men and women. This brought to light the fact that women and men have different perceptions of issues. The information was disaggregated on:

- Existing leadership structures and management strategies;
- Community initiatives and achievements and failures;
- Extent to which women and men own property;
- Differentiation of responsibilities and interests; and
- Female headed households, their survival strategies, economic status as compared to male households.

Participatory tools and personal interviews were used to get information on division of labour, seasonal variation and wealth ranking.

2. Formation of the residents development committees in Ngombe and Mandevu Settlements

The next step was the formation of Residents Development Committees in the two settlements. The establishment of Residents Development Committees has been a recognised practice in Zambia as focal points for rallying and articulating community development needs, since the Community Participation Programme spearheaded by UNCHS / HABITAT. Over the years it has been observed that many of the Residents Development Committees as a base for decision making have been dominated by men whilst majority of the women were the implementers of the decisions made by the men. Further, the election process was increasingly proving to be unrepresentative.

Recognising this deficiency in the process the local authority and other development

agencies have designed a different system to increase representation and participation. Firstly, the settlements have been demarcated into zones. Zone committees represent these zones. At this stage the communities are encouraged to elect both men and women. The committees are expected to appoint three members to represent them in the *Forum for Zone Representatives*, this is the decision and policy making body. At this point it is by prescription that the appointees are a man and woman, so that there is an equal representation in the Forum.

Whilst the development structure is documented and recognised by the local authority, the gender participation is not recognised and can easily be overlooked if the facilitator is not gender sensitive. The local authority is still in the process of formulating guidelines in which participation of both men and women is not only emphasised but that there is also a quota system. At the community level the community members do acknowledge and encourage women to stand for key positions in the case of the *Residents Development Committees* elections. The observation in both settlements has been that both men and women voluntarily compete for key positions as opposed to a situation where women would actively compete for assistant or deputy positions.

The involvement of women in the committees has been very effective during the mobilisation of the residents for meetings in that women are viewed not to be politically involved. Further women felt they are closer to environmental issues.

3. Decision making in the prioritisation of problems in the community issues

The further stage in the programme was to conduct zonal consultations to come up with general problems out of which environmental issues will be singled out. This was done through the use of participatory methodologies where focused discussions were used in coming up with strategies and action plans.

In conducting the community consultation community leaders design the programme and decide on the times and venue for the meetings. They are also responsible for mobilisation. The widely used method is group discussions. To allow for more participation and gender specific information two groups comprising women only and men only are formed and the other groups would be mixed, in one instance a group of youth and young children was formed. These groups were given opportunity to present their findings to the whole group.

The community is guided to formulate tentative strategies and action planning during the zonal meetings and community meetings. These are later elaborated during the stakeholders' workshop and by the community issue specific committees.

The strategies formulated at the community level have had both women and men's point of view. The implementation options were discussed with the community and are involving both men and women. The programme is advocating for labour based designs which will allow the community members to participate. The technology will as far as possible involve the community members and each sex will be given a chance to analyse the effects of the technology, the maintenance requirements, the obligation of paying for the service.

During stakeholder workshops different departments responsible for certain services like water companies, ministries of Health, Education are invited to enrich the strategies. The aim is to ensure that the strategies are designed consistently according to the government policies.

In order to make maximum use of resources the programme is intended to complement on what other organisations are already doing. The programme will through the local authority and the working groups at the city level and the *Issue Community Committees* (ICCs) at the community level tap on the expertise from other stakeholders. What will be important is that political support will be sought through the local authority and the responsible ministries. Further, through the co-ordinated approach there will be a synthesis of approaches, strategies and action plans from each stakeholder.

Finally, the *Sustainable Lusaka Programme* is producing a monthly bulletin and newspaper, which explains the environmental issues and the programme process. Plans are underway to have a column specifically known as 'Gender and the Environment'.

Assessing local experiences: Lessons for the future

The Sustainable Lusaka Programme approach has been different in comparison with other Zambian experiences for instance the *Programme of Self Help* (PUSH) or the 'food for work programme'. Those programmes did not go through the existing departmental structures, for example the City Council or Residents Development Committees. Participants for the respective programmes were recruited without extensive community consultations and without considering different gender needs. In the beginning

many residents both men and women registered for the infrastructure works. There was an eventual drop out of men leaving the women who were willing to work for food. In some areas the programmes have been terminated leaving no institution to continue on the programme. The approach of 'food for work' has had a negative effect on gender relations in that eventually only the women were doing the work while men controlled the generated revenues.

The *Sustainable Lusaka Programme* has targeted the existing structures and has participated in the establishment of *Mandevu and Ngombe Residents*

Development Committees. This has been an advantageous avenue for making people aware about the participation of both men and women. Further training programmes in community management, community leadership and gender awareness have been designed for the leadership. The established community structures will be linked to other institutions in general and institutions involved in gender education specifically. Since the national level is establishing gender desks in all line ministries and eventually in the local authority these will be able to address some of the gender requirements in development activities in the city. The training will not only be limited to the community development leadership but also the other non-governmental organisations and development partners in the settlements so that they consistently incorporate gender aspects in their programmes.

Further the *Sustainable Lusaka Programme* has a challenge of promoting co-ordinated development in the city. In its institutional framework the *Sustainable Lusaka Programme* is advocating for projects and programmes co-ordinating unit. This will be a focal point through which programme will enter, given that single entry the local authorities will design guidelines of development approaches required. Coupled with environmental considerations gender responsiveness is one of the major elements that the programmes and projects will be required to embrace.

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Women in Planning and Implementation of a Drainage Construction Project

An Experience from Lonhla Community in Patan, Nepal

LAJANA MANANDHAR

Hauptakteure: Frauen.

Der Bau der Abwasserentwässerung in der Siedlung Lonhla in Patan, Nepal

In der Stadt Patan im Tal von Kathmandu haben die Bewohnerinnen und Bewohner der Siedlung Lonhla selbst ein Abwassersystem gebaut. Ihre Aktivitäten wurden von der NGO Lumanti unterstützt, die in diesem Projekt schon in der Entwicklungsphase konsequent auf die Berücksichtigung von Frauen- und Männerinteressen geachtet hat. Die starke Beteiligung aller Bewohner führte schnell zu einem besonderen Engagement der Frauen in der Planung des Projektes und seiner baulichen Ausführung. Durch ihre Intervention konnte der Konflikt mit der Nachbarsiedlung, der das Projekt bedrohte, beigelegt werden.

Der Traum der Frauen war es, eine eigene Toilette für ihre Familie zu haben. Sie haben ihn sich erfüllt.

Diese Erfahrung hat ihnen gezeigt, daß der gemeinsame Wille über die Machbarkeit eines Projektes entscheidet und sie haben sich als nächstes Projekt die Befestigung der Straße vorgenommen. Ihre Erfolge beim Bau des Abwassersystems, in der Organisation des Projektes und in der Einführung von Sparclubs wurde von allen Bewohnern anerkannt und über die Siedlung hinaus bekannt. Es finden Besichtigungen statt und ihre Beratung wird nachgefragt.

The urban environment

The world bank states Nepal as one of the least developed countries in the world. It has the per capita income of US \$ 200 per annum that is below the World Bank extreme poverty line of US \$ 275. The official estimation is ninety percent of 21 million populations are still rural based depending on agriculture and only about 10 percent live in urban areas. But a way back in 1983/84 when the estimated urban population was only 6%. A world Bank Mission on Urban Sector Study of Nepal had estimated that the actual number of people residing in urban areas was about 20%.

It is estimated that about 1 million people live in Kathmandu valley that consists of three major cities - Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur. They are centuries old and still contain many old palaces, buildings, temples' squares (open space) which are of high traditional and architectural values. The Kathmandu valley alone consists of seven world heritage sites. The people in the valley also celebrate various rituals, ceremonies and festivals all the year round in which men and women actively participate.

The growth rate of urban population in Nepal is estimated as 7% which is regarded as the highest in the Asian and Pacific region. The main causes of rapid urbanization in Nepal are deteriorating hill economy, rapidly increasing population, saturation in terms of rural to rural migration, increased industrial and commercial activities in urban areas etc. The urbanization process is leading to a constantly growing demand for the city to provide land, infrastructure, shelter, services and land. The city's inability to meet the demand has resulted in the growth of urban poor population, slums and squatter settlements. The problems in these communities are more vivid.

Problems and gender issues in the urban poor communities

We define urban poor as economically weaker and socially deprived people who are generally not taken in consideration in planning and development. Due to the rapid urbanization the size of urban poor is growing, the number of slums and squatter settlements are growing in Nepal. The major problems are inadequate basic facilities, poor quality of dwellings, natural and man made vulnerability, poor hygiene, health and sanitation, lack of awareness and education, social discrimination, gender discrimination, lack of access to credit, lack of space of political participation and policy for development etc.

Men and women live with all these problems in the communities but these problems affect women more. The inadequate water supply means women are spending more time in the collection of water. Lack of sanitation facilities causes them harassment and mentally disturbed affecting their health as well. Women and children and especially girls are the victims of social problems like domestic violence, unemployment, poverty, prostitution, alcoholism etc. They face harassment and receive less support for their interest and work. Women and children were virtually not involved in community level decision making. Compared to the rural women, certainly the urban women have some access to the education and other facilities and they seemed to be in a better situation.

Median age of marriage (years)	17.3
As Knowledge of contraception	90.1
Birth intervals (months)	32.7
Literate women (%)	51.2

Table 1 / Basic Statistics on Women in Nepal

Lumanti - an organization dedicated to improve the living condition of the urban poor

Although few programmes have been initiated in Nepal to address the issues of the urban communities, very few addressed the poorest and the socially disadvantaged.¹ Lumanti was founded in 1993 by a group which started working in 1990 organising the national workshop on "The Issues of Squatter Settlements". Lumanti means literally 'memory'. It carries on the work Dr. Ramesh Manandhar who was a driving force behind the initiation to raise awareness on urban and housing issues in Nepal focusing the poor.

The vision before Lumanti is the improvement of living condition of urban poor with a focus on shelter. Shelter does not mean dwelling in isolation. Lumanti considers shelter as a living environment and hence the mission of Lumanti is to help achieve the socio-economic enhancement and improvement of shelter condition of the poor in urban areas.

Lumanti always thinks and implements the programme with a gender perspective. Gender component is highly taken care in all its activities. It is sensitive to the poor women's issues. Seventy-five percent of the members and staff are also women in Lumanti. The groups are helped to think, plan and to implement various necessary projects to improve the situation in their communities. Currently Lumanti is facilitating various improvement activities in ten urban poor communities, slums and squatter settlements, in Kathmandu and Patan.

The activities included education / school support, toilets construction, child care centre, credit facilities, advocacy on housing rights, training, visits, drainage construction etc. Most of these activities are being carried out with the high participation of women and in some men are highly involved such as in advocacy on housing rights. Among these projects is the drainage construction project carried out at Lonhla community, Patan which had a high participation of women. The broad objectives that Lumanti had taken help the women to develop a sense of belongingness and build confidence to work and contribute in par with men. Men also develop understanding of the hidden capability of women. The objectives also relate to the broad goals of efficiency, equity, productivity and sustainability. The project had efficiently utilised the scarce resource such as land. The piece of land used for defecation could be used for other best alternative purpose. A small corner in the house is also well utilised installing a toilet. The project was born to provide a drainage

facility and ended with laying drinking water pipes. It is a project about improving basic facilities. It is also sustainable in terms of community having the ownership feeling, therefore, will take care and maintain it.

Local experiences with a gender responsive drainage construction project

● **Lonhla community and the situation of women**

Patan, also known as Lalitpur, is the second biggest city of Nepal adjoining Kathmandu. The literal meaning of Lalitpur is the city of fine arts. The city also faces many problems as in Kathmandu. The situation of the urban poor community is miserable and most of them have no access to the basic physical facilities like drainage, drinking water, toilets etc. One of those communities is Lonhla community situated at ward 8.

Lonhla is one of the 10 urban poor communities where Lumanti is supporting the initiatives of the people. It is about 12 minutes walking distance from the famous *Patan Durbar Square*, a very popular site for the tourists. Lonhla means stone path. Sometimes people in the community become depressed and reflect that the community is backward because the name itself proves the situation in the community. It is a small community housed by 35 families belonging to butcher

The Role of Lumanti

- help to improve socio-economic conditions
- reach out the poor who live in slums and squatters settlements
- deal with the problems of human settlements in urban areas
- support the initiatives to improve the quality of human settlements

The Approach of Lumanti

- encouragement of participation of communities; men, women and children, to bring improvement in their living condition
- sharing of experience and learning by doing through Urban Resource Centre
- facilitating and supporting the work of local groups and organization in various ways

The Specific Objectives of Lumanti

- Help communities, men and women, to develop capacity through training, visits and workshops to enhance their knowledge on related issues and also to find solutions to their problems.
- Help communities organize by forming different groups such as women's, children's and user groups' It helps to develop a common concern and sustain their work.
- Support implementation of saving and credit scheme for women.
- Help the groups to develop a link with the ward offices (municipality).
- Help to improve physical facilities to upgrade the settlements through women's and user groups.
- Help local organization to advocate for housing rights.

1

There are few organizations whether local government, NGOs, INGOs bilateral donors or UN agencies engaged in solving the problems of the urban poor in Nepal.

UNICEF has executed a programme known as Urban Basic Services in 15 municipalities of Nepal in partnership with municipalities and corresponding communities. These programmes focused on selected slum areas. However, the programme, which started in 1987 and continued up to 1992, was discontinued after withdrawal of support by UNICEF.

Similarly, Redd Bama, Nepal has executed a community development programme in one of the sweeper communities in Dhalko, Kathmandu, in collaboration with a local club. The programme, which started in 1988, was completed and switched to a nearby washerman's community.

With the support of world Bank, a programme known as MEIP (Metropolitan environment Improvement Programme) was executed in a few localities of Kathmandu in 1994 but was discontinued after a year.

GTZ, a German Development Organization, supported a massive urban renewal project in Bhaktapur municipality covering the entire town. Similarly based on the Bhaktapur experience Patan Conservation and Development Programme (PCDP) was initiated by Urban Development through Local Effort (UDLE), in 1992 in the historical core of Lalitpur Sub-municipal Corporation which is still continuing. UDLE itself is one of the programmes of GTZ. The main focus of PCDP programme is integrated tole (locality) improvement with a high focus on women and children. It has successfully mobilised and increased the participation of women and children in improving their living environment.

Another programme that is underway is the Kathmandu Urban Development Project by Kathmandu Metropolitan City with an ADB loan. However, all these programmes are different in nature and their target groups are not limited to the urban poor only.

Almost all the above mentioned projects do have some components on women. In some programmes the involvement of women was high whereas the others did not focus much on the role and need of women.

2

We were grateful to SELAVIP (Latin American Development Organization) for providing initial fund for this project. The Patan Sub-municipal Corporation and the

caste, which is regarded as a lower caste. This cast faces social discrimination although constitutionally they are equal citizens. The community is an urban slum with poor socio-economic condition and physical facilities. The main occupation of the people is to slaughter buffaloes and selling meat. The slaughtering is always done by men and selling job is sometimes partly shared by women. Most of the adults, men and women, are illiterate. However, almost all the children go to school these days.

Women had a reproductive and less productive and community managing role. They were not encouraged to discuss at household and community levels. They had less access to information leading to less mobility and less skill. Men were also not in a better position than women although their position was felt to be better off in decision making, access to information, linkage with others, mobility and education or knowledge. There was less communication and not supportive to each other.

● Building relationship with the community

In the beginning a preliminary household survey was made. A community meeting involving all the stakeholders followed. This meeting identified the existing major problems in the community as well as the potential actors to address those problems. Later again separate discussion was held with the women groups using a participatory method. This was followed by individual and group meeting with the community elders, men and women. The women and some men had expressed some doubt and dissatisfaction over the previous male dominant leadership, because the role of the community as a whole was undermined and the unsuccessful effort to improve drainage facility was leading to frustration.

The process, bringing together all the stakeholders to point out their views either in a group or in individual meetings, was very effective. Formation of women saving groups and separate training for women to work together with men through user committee boosted women's morale without undermining the role of men.

The preliminary household survey had revealed that the greatest problem was the lack of toilets. Close to the community, there were two separate open space for men and women especially for toilet purpose. They were not able to construct the toilets because there was no drainage system and lack of enough space to build pit latrines. The women were the hardest hit of this problem because they faced more problem during menstruation.

The surrounding other communities had drainage facility and only Lonhla was left out in that area. Other problems were lack of unity, education, skill and income for women etc. It was identified by the women that they themselves lack a feeling of cooperation and also realized that it was also one of the major problem although not physical. The drainage problem was felt in the community long time before and particularly an influential elderly person had made some efforts earlier to construct the drainage but had remained unsuccessful for various reasons.

In the course of mobilising the community, Arati women saving and credit group was formed. This was in line with the Lumanti's approach to focus women to enhance their participation, access and control, in the project. The group started with 13 (now 23) members and a weekly saving of Rs. 20. The main objective of the saving group was to develop saving habit and discuss regularly about their own situation. The group conducts a weekly meeting where they deposit weekly saving and also discussed on sanitation, economic and education problems. During this stage one of the group member also had an opportunity to visit Mahila Milan's (an organization of women pavement dwellers) programme in Bombay which boosted her morale to work for the drainage project.

● Women in planning and implementation of the project

Involvement of women in the planning process: Lumanti strongly feels that the people, men and women, must come together to discuss on the community need. If the women group had not been formed, it would be quite difficult to make use of their full potentials. Lumanti emphasizes that they must understand the process to work to attain their important goal. Women were motivated for participation but had some confusion and had a question mark on their capability. Nevertheless with the support and training from Lumanti, they started building their confidence level.

To increase the participation in the discussion and planning process for the improvement of the community, PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) tools were applied to gather more information, to bring all the people in one platform for starting dialogue. This was the first PRA conducted in the urban area in Nepal in cooperation with NEPAN (Nepal Participatory Action Network) and Action Aid, Nepal. The use of these participatory tools was successful as people learnt and realized about their own situation. The involvement of women was very high during this whole process.

Following the participatory analysis, a user committee was formed consisting of 11 members, 5 women and 6 men. The women were the representatives from the saving groups and the men were the seniors and 'educated' ones of the community. The President of this committee was a man and the treasurer and secretary were women. The user committee meet from time to time and discusses on the various aspects of the project. We have provided various training on leadership, accounting, visits, skill development, entrepreneurship to the women in the saving groups. The weekly saving group meeting also enabled them to take active participation in the discussion. This training had helped them to build confidence level to work in par with men in the user committee.

A survey of the construction of the drainage system was carried out. The first survey produced a higher budget including the cost of toilet construction and paving the path. Later the project was restricted to the drainage construction part only.²

The community also had inadequate supply of drinking water. In the summer, the only tap in community would get dry and the women had to go to the neighboring communities to collect water. Since, digging is going to take place for laying drainage pipe, the people also wanted to lay drinking water pipe as well for access to adequate safe drinking water. The women started visiting Drinking Water Corporation office for the support of pipes and eventually they succeeded in getting it. The women were the key people who had continuously visited the office in getting support.

● **Women as mediators during conflict**

The drainage construction project had to pass through a long and tense conflict situation. The problem was that the neighboring farmer community was not happy with this construction. They came up with many complaints just before starting the digging. The conflict had turned into such an uncomfortable situation that it seemed that quarrel between two communities will start. Even the ward chairperson could not take any strong step to settle the situation. The women successfully played a role of peace keeping in such a situation.

Many meetings took place among different organizations, two communities and the groups involved in this project. Clarification was provided to the neighbouring community to satisfy their doubt. But the technical explanation of the engineer that the construction work would bring no harm, would not give

them any satisfaction. At last the Lonhla community signed an agreement that seemed to bring some satisfaction to the neighbors.

After the agreement was made, the preparation for digging is done. When it came to digging, again the neighbors would come with another set of complaints and resisted the construction work. Their demand was to take another longer route for the laying of the drainage pipes. This needed about 100 meters more pipe. At last the project has to be redesigned to take a longer route and this is where the CDHP joined us to bear the additional cost.

The frequent interruptions and resistance without any due cause annoyed all but the men of Lonhla got more furious leading to the increase of tense situation. This conflict stage

Role of Lumanti in the implementation of the project

- Building capacity: We provided various training to the men and women such as leadership development, account keeping, exchange visits. One of the woman leaders was sent to visit Mahila Milan, Bombay.
- Linking with municipality, ward office and other organizations: The successful implementation of the project needed supports and coordination among various agencies. The women needed confidence to talk, to visit those offices to talk about their concerns. Once they were introduced to those agencies, later they started to visit them on their own.
- Maintenance of transparency: We kept transparency on the project and told the community how the project will be implemented and the process that they will have to go through.
- Influence on women to handle the budget: The women were involved. The user committee had a man as a head. We also influenced that a woman should be made a treasurer of this committee which was followed.
- Counseling: One of our important roles was counseling. The difficulties that the women faced during this project had led them down many times and had also given hope. We helped them to keep up their energy.
- Constant monitoring: We monitored the group and its activities constantly. We made ourselves available to them any time they needed.
- Emphasizing on the contribution of local resources: We motivated them to make the use of local resources available - cash and labor.
- Forming groups and introducing of saving and credit scheme: Access to credit, opportunities to meet and discuss together in a weekly meeting had in fact helped the women a lot in various ways.

ward office were approached which also committed some financial support. Later CDHP (Community Development Health Project) working in Patan also joined the group to support the project. The community contributed Rs. 500 (US \$ 1 = Rs. 62) per household and unskilled labor. The household contribution from each household was collected without any difficulty and the women group members were found to be very active during this collection. For unskilled labour contribution, women kept the accounting of the contribution from each household. The income and expenditure of this project is shown in Annex 3.

3

The first ever project that Lumanti initiated was "Adeshor Community Development project" in Adeshor village in an outskirts of Kathmandu. The project was started with an aim to improve the living condition of the villagers in that community. The people belonged to the various ethnic groups with a majority being Tamang ethnic community.

Several public meetings were organised where all the stakeholders did gather and held a discussion. Low income and lack of employment opportunity was identified as the main problem in the community. It was decided to provide credit facility in the community. Credit groups, consisting men and women, were formed and credit was provided. The money did not revolve as a result the project turned to be a failure.

The main weakness in this project can be attributed to institutional weakness, i.e. lack of experience, and programme weakness in gender considerations. The planning and implementation was not done from gender perspective and gender needs and interest was not identified. Men and women were put in the same group and given equal treatment. Priorities were not set according to the different need of men, women and ethnic groups. All these factors caused a failure.

Table 2 / Participatory analysis on the impact of the project on men and women

was a very painful stage for the Lonhla community and especially for the women. Before, the problem was the lack of fund and even after the availability of fund the actual work got delayed unnecessarily due to the conflicts and lack of support from the neighbours. This was also a great learning for the community as they learnt that money alone does not solve the problem and there are other important factors that affect the lives and situation in different ways.

The raising conflict did affect the morality of the women to some extent. Not only this, they lived in fear that the quarrel would break-down and the situation may get worse off. They were giving full attention in calling the meetings in the suitable time of others, talking formally and informally to the concerned people to resolve the matter, calming down the men to look at the matters peacefully and seeking a agreeable solution for all.

● Women managed the construction work

The construction work was started from the community itself rather than from the end of the manhole. Once the work was started, there was no protests and complaints. Finally all the work completed in 39 days of hard work in August 1997.

The women successfully managed the whole construction work. The men were busy in their own work and did not give much time in the management but later they encouraged the women to go ahead. In the initial stage,

when women had formed a group and started talking on community issues, men had criticized them. In the beginning of the project, they had some support from the local club and also from men. Later they started to work more independently. They were the ones who purchased the necessary materials but one male member from the user committee to keep the accounts, bills and vouchers properly supported them. They also took care of the store. They were the supervisors to check whether the hired and volunteer laborers were working or not. They would organize the meetings to review and discuss the work. They estimated that they organized about 65 formal and informal meetings during the planning, conflict and construction phase of the project. They would visit Lumanti, CDHP, ward office, municipality, local club, bank and other concerned agencies for various purposes. They would also report to Lumanti and consult the engineer directly if there is any problem. Finally, the project completed with success.

Success and impact of the project

The project turned to be successful and a good example of gender responsiveness as opposite of our previous experience, a project in Adeshor village, which did not produce a desired result due to being weak in gender aspect.³ These learning was carefully taken in care in Lonhla project from the very beginning and gender consideration in every stage of the project was given due importance, which ultimately made the project a successful one.

Major factors for the impact of the project:

	Before		After		Future	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1. Decision making at home	Bad	Bad	Good	Fair	Good	Good
2. Division of labour at home	Bad	Fair	Good	Fair	Excellent	Good
3. Discussion at home	Bad	Fair	Good	Fair	Excellent	Good
4. Situation at home	Bad	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Excellent
5. Health	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent
6. Leisure	Bad	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent
7. Happy	Bad	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Good
8. Access to information	Bad	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent
9. Mobility	Bad	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent
10. Skills	Bad	Bad	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent
11. Income	Bad	Fair	Fair	Good	? (Uncertain)	? (Uncertain)
12. Knowledge / Education	Bad	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Excellent
13. Leadership	Bad	Bad	Fair	Fair	Good	Excellent
14. Self confidence	Bad	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Excellent
15. Thinking towards future	Bad	Bad	Good	Fair	Excellent	Good
16. Relationship between men and women	Bad	Bad	Good	Fair	Good	Good
17. Cooperation	Bad	Bad	Good	Fair	Good	Good
18. Unity in the community	Bad	Bad	Fair	Fair	Good	Good
19. Decision making at the community level	Bad	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good
20. Linkage / Networking	Bad	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good
21. Situation of the community	Bad	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Excellent

- Desire for change:
The women had a strong desire to bring change in their lives. The only thing that they wanted to own was a toilet! The desire was so strong that women kept on moving to achieve their aim, with the support from Lumanti. As they kept on working, they kept on learning, men were informed which led to the changes.
- Training and exchange visits:
The training and exchange visits had given the women opportunity for horizontal learning. They were encouraged when they saw women successfully doing real work which contributed in building their confidence.
- Access to information:
The community including men and women started getting more information as they started linking with various agencies and organizations. The information was again relayed to the other household members by the group members. The older people in the houses started learning what is happening. They also found that the women were bringing new reliable and true information home, increasing the trust on women.
- Appropriate external support:
The external support received by the community was appropriate in terms of financial support as well as in terms of advises. The local context was understood by the external agencies.
- Opportunity for men and women to work together:
The user committee had men and women members which also helped the men to give the feeling that they were not really ignored, although the major responsibility was taken by the women. Later men themselves started asking us to involve women more.
- Change in attitudes:
There has been a change in the attitudes of men, women old and young. Women started to believe in their own capacity and gained confidence whereas men also started believing in the work of women.
- Good coordination:
The coordination among the existing important institutions ward, municipality, INGO, community groups and NGO was very good.

The current engagement of women and vision for future

There are three women's saving group now in Lonhla. At least one woman from each household is a member of the group. The groups and the user committee are actively involved in other community improvement work. The women are also attending the literacy class. There are four tuition classes running for the children to help them in their studies. The user committee is responsible for

management of both the education classes. They are planning to pave the road. With this paving in mind, they took care of the location of toilets when it was constructed. Some constructed inside the house, some who have space outside the house constructed toilets adjoin to the house. One family did not have enough space outside and they were not allowed to use more space because it could create a problem in future when paving takes place. Therefore this family was advised to construct a toilet in the terrace.

Recommendations for community-based projects

The procedures of this project has been followed in a modified way by another groups in a similar community in Patan. The community is called Chyasal that has three women's saving groups. This also proves that the procedures followed in the Lonhla project could be replicated in other communities (at least in Patan!) but further studies need to be undertaken for a wider replication and developing a standard procedures. The following recommendations are made to take care of the above mentioned points in lessons learnt, for the successful gender responsive environmental planning and management.

- Project should be planned and executed from gender perspective from the very beginning. The plan should give importance to sustainability and ecological aspects and the approach should be participatory.
- If there is a will, there is a way: The success of the project proves the saying "if there is a will, there is a way". If the target group or women participates with full interest, many ways can be explored to overcome the problems.
- Capacity building is an integral part: Without developing the confidence level and capacity it would be difficult to achieve the desired success.
- The capacity of the institution undertaking project and the target group need to be strengthened in terms of internalizing gender values.
- Good coordination need to take place among the existing different important actors (institutions) responsible for the particular project or issue and ensure that womens' group and concern is well presented.
- Comfortable relationship between the group and the NGO is important: The good relationship between the group and supporting organisation is very important to work in an environment of trust.

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Women Initiative in Environmental Protection

Experiences from Hue City, Vietnam

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Die vietnamesische Provinzhauptstadt Hue City unterstützte in dem neu aufgelegten Umweltschutzprogramm die Beteiligung von Frauen an wesentlichen Entscheidungsprozessen. Insbesondere wurde dies durch die Art des Programmanagements möglich. Die lokale Frauengewerkschaft war von Beginn an auf allen Ebenen in die Programmentwicklung und -gestaltung eingebunden und startete 1997 die Initiative *Frauen und Umweltschutz*.

Aus einer Reihe von Stadtteilveranstaltungen mit verschiedenen Akteuren und Entscheidungsträgern ging ein städtischer Aktionsplan hervor. Er wird schwerpunktmäßig von den Frauen in Kooperation mit der kommunalen Verwaltung und Fachleuten umgesetzt. Verschiedene Basisprojekte wurden inzwischen realisiert, vor allem in den Bereichen Abfallbehandlung, Abwasserentsorgung und Umwelterziehung. Der Beitrag verdeutlicht anschaulich die Zwiespältigkeit der Beziehung zwischen Frauen und Umwelt. Zum einen sind Frauen anerkanntermaßen die Hauptakteure im Umweltschutz und der Umwelterziehung, zum anderen scheinen sie damit in der traditionellen Rolle der "Fürsorgerin" und Nachsorgenden zu bleiben.

Hue is the capital of Thua Thien Hue province, located in central Vietnam, in the Perfume River delta. Hue City covers 70 km² and is divided into 20 inner-city quarters and 5 suburban communes, with a total population of about 290,000.

Being a city of tourism and culture, Hue has a small and fledgling industrial sector: industrial enterprises are very scattering and usually of small and medium scale. Therefore, with regard to urban sanitation and environment, Hue City does not have to face great environmental pollution threats as most of its productive activities are in such more environment-friendly fields as tourism, and services. However, the degree of pollution is increasing, due to inadequate sanitary utilities and services, public and private alike, and the population's habit of waste disposal.

The municipality's efforts and the community local living environment

In order to solve these problems, Hue City Municipality, with international support and local sources, has launched several programmes for environmental protection and public health care. At the city-level, there are many large-scale projects addressing the problem of boat people resettlement, large canals and rivers dredging, landfill development, sewage/drainage improvement and development, and others. These programmes and projects more or less address the overall environment of the City while the community living environment is left under the incapable management of the only Centre for Urban Sanitation and Environment Management.

Recognizing this challenge, since late 1996 Hue City Municipality has established a project formulation team with the purpose of identifying existing and potential problems and suggesting solution options for improving the

community living environment. It includes communities located far away from main roads, where small and criss-crossing lanes prevent the Centre's garbage collection vehicles to operate properly and effectively. The local people still retain many damaging habits of waste disposal, human waste included, such as burning or dumping on empty land plots and into the rivers. The poor maintenance of the combined sewer/drainage system is not only due to capital shortage but the neglect of local people as well. The local people themselves could take care of most of their problems if they had been properly initiated.

Women initiative on environmental protection

With these findings, the project formulation team has suggested a programme calling for the people's awareness and participation in environmental protection. Especially, the project formulation has recognized women to be the key actor in the programme as:

- Women are more vulnerable to pollution, especially water pollution. Women are responsible for most of the housework. These jobs require long contact time with the water.
- Agricultural activities as the usual major employment of women in suburban areas also expose women to the surrounding environment: water, air and sun and others. This is one of the main reasons accounting for a high rate of obstetric and skin illnesses and other pollution-related diseases among women in the areas with a high level of pollution in Hue City;
- Women, mostly as housewives, are usually responsible for household garbage treatment as well as children's home education. Consequently, they can be very influencing and effective in environmental education and participatory environmental protection.

With these suggestions, a programme named *Women Initiative on Environmental Protection* was started with the co-ordinating agency being Hue City's Women's Union in mid-1997.

The main goal of the project is contributing to the protection of urban environment and landscape. Promoting the local people's, especially women's, awareness of environmental protection, improving local community living environment and facilitating more gender-oriented environment management and planning are specific objectives. The main activities are:

1. Education

- holding community-based workshops involving not only local people, mostly women, but as well city leaders, experts and social workers; and
- forming teams of "green volunteers", women included, for environmental campaigning and activities.

2. Living environment improvement

- keeping clean houses as well as roads, lanes and other public places by clearing existing uncollected garbage dumps; bringing garbage to collection points accessible for the Centre's collection vehicles, and preventing illegal burning and dumping of garbage;
- properly maintaining the sewer/drainage system by frequent examination of drainage/sewage sub-systems and prevention of discharging solid wastes into these sub-systems; and
- improving public and private sanitary utilities by constructing household toilets; installing dustbins in communities and constructing community-located sewage/drainage sub-systems.

3. Facilitating more gender-oriented environment management and planning

- frequent meetings between local women unions with the local authorities on environmental issues; and
- presentation and duplication of successful pilot environmental projects.

Local experiences with a gender-responsive environmental planning and management process in Hue City

The programme follows a broad-based participatory approach and is organised and implemented by the Municipality, the Steering Committee (SC) and the community programme management units (CPMUs). The implementation procedures include communi-

ty-based workshops, pilot projects and reviewing meetings between management levels.

Problem identification and priority setting

In mid 1997, several workshops on environmental protection were held in the quarters and communes of Hue City. These workshops involved municipal leaders, experts from departments of environment and health care, the City Women Union, quarter/commune authorities and local women.

In these workshops, the participants, especially local women, are introduced to the concepts of environmental protection under guidance of the City leaders and professional departments.

These workshops secured the commitment of the municipality and related professional departments to improving the local living environment. Assistance in funding, expertise and co-ordination was promised by the city leaders and experts from professional departments. The city leaders and professional experts were also convinced of the willingness and ability of local women who were then recognized to be not only the beneficiaries of these activities but the main actors as well.

Environmental problems in Hue City

The total of solid waste generated in the City of Hue amounts to 300m³ per day. About 55% (160m³) is collected by the Centre for Municipal Environment and Sanitation Management, a governmental agency. Part of the waste that is not collected by the government is burned or buried by people on their own plot. Another part is dumped illegally on empty plots or in drainage channels and rivers.

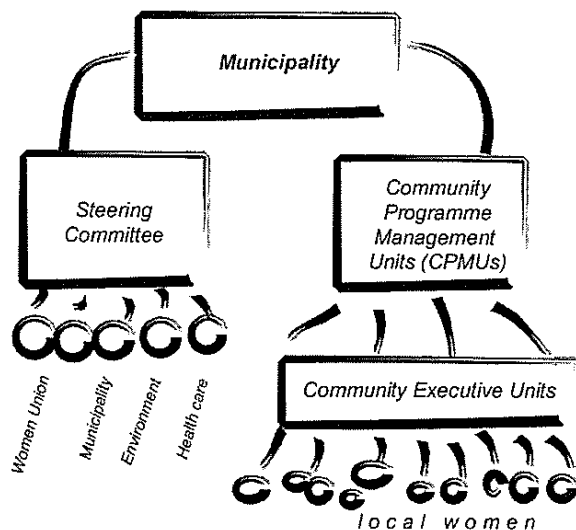
The combined sewage and drainage system of Hue has a total length of 42 km, in comparison to 110 km of urban road and 45 km of suburban road. The system discharges via numerous outfalls into surface water (ponds, canals and the Huong river); and it is reported to be in poor technical conditions.

About 63% of the population have access to a private toilet, connected to a septic tank. Only few septic tanks are connected to the combined sewage/drainage system. In the large majority of cases, the effluent of the septic tanks is drained to the ground or flows directly to the waterways. The remaining 37% of the population do not have adequate sanitary facilities. About half of them have simple pit latrines. The other half has no facility at all; this concerns in particular the people living on boats, on the banks of rivers and canals and around public areas. For this part of the population, human wastes and other wastes are discharged without control into the rivers, ponds, and empty land plots such as graveyards or parks.

Adding to these problems is flooding. Large areas of Hue City are subject to frequent flooding. This is due to the City's exposed location on the fluvial islands in the delta of the Huong river as well as to its inadequate storm water drainage system.

Besides, in the river and canals of Hue City, there are about 800 families living in barges and boats without any access to public utilities and services. Most of these 'boat people' have to live below the subsistence level and often face hunger. As they do not have means to dispose their wastes – liquid, solid and human, the waterways become heavily polluted, creating a health hazard.

Hue City - Programme Organisation



The Municipality is recognized as the Programme Holder who has the overall responsibility and supervision of the implementation of the Programme. It is assisted by a steering committee and the community programme management units.

The Steering Committee includes five members: a representative of Hue City Municipality, two of the departments of environment and health care, and two of Hue City Women Union.

Along with the orientation of the programme set forth by the Municipality, the Steering Committee is responsible for the implementation of strategic outlines, the direct management of the programme and making suggestions of adjustments and additions regarding the goals and activities of the Municipality.

The CPMUs are head of the community executive units and comprise local women and local authority representatives. They set up community action plans and manage daily programme activities in their communities. In each community the community executive units include "green volunteers" and basically all local women who agree to join the Programme.

The root causes of environmental problems are not only financial ones but also include the low awareness of environmental issues; the lack of an effective co-operation among related professional departments and between professional departments and the people; and, that participation, especially that of women, in environmental protection is not yet effectively facilitated.

Based on these identified problems and causes, a general action plan was developed including details on priority issues to be tackled, responsibilities and level of participation of all partners, finally the schedule and method

of implementing the Programme. In the action plan, the local women were recognized to be the executing force under the guidance, instruction and assistance of the municipal leaders and professional experts.

These workshops have helped to introduce the concepts of environmental protection to the common people, especially women who are both the beneficiaries and the main actors in the environmental protection process; they enhanced the mutual understanding between administrative sectors, professional departments and the population; they identified clearly the problems, their causes and possible solutions and help showing these to all involved partners; and they finalized an action plan which is realistic, feasible and suitable to the ability of the involved partners.

As a follow-up activity, during the implementation process of the programme, reviewing meetings were held among communities, and between communities and experts and municipal leaders. These meetings are often structured in a way that they can help in:

- sharing experience between all involved bodies and individuals;
- perfecting co-ordination and intervention at the management level; and
- strengthening the political commitment and co-operation between related agencies.

Gender-responsive and participatory decision-making

By involving administrators and professionals, the Programme organisation has helped to ensure adequate political commitment and

Community-influenced change of project's activities

Within the framework of the Programme, in order to eliminate the disposal of human waste into the rivers and public places, the Municipality has started a project for building household toilets in two poor quarters in the City with foreign finance. This project was first designed to build a limited number of sanitary toilets and give them for free to the poorest households in the two quarters. However, there were more than 1,000 lacking toilets while the finance could accommodate only 250 toilets!

A general meeting was held for the people in the two quarters to discuss and set criteria for potential beneficiaries. It turned out that the people in both quarters would like to have all the lacking toilets built by kind of a rotating credit scheme in which the poor families without toilet facilities were all eligible for a non-interest loan in the form of a toilet. The first 250 borrowers were responsible for repaying the loan by instalments for construction of the next toilets. In this way the lacking toilets would be built in a period of four or five years.

The process is now continuing with nearly 300 toilets already completed, in comparison to the first planned 250 ones!

professional expertise for the programme. Most of all, with the presence of the Women Union representatives in all levels of programme management, an interactive relationship between the Women Union (representatives of local women) and political leaders as well as professional experts has been developed.

Participatory decision-making:

As most of the programme activities are under the direct management of the Programme Community Management Units, the local people are now more authorized for the undertaking of appropriate actions. Based on the specific guidelines of the Steering Committee, the Programme Community Management Units can tailor community action plans to fit the needs and abilities of their own community. In reviewing meetings the Community Programme Management Units are provided with opportunities to present challenges and possible solutions in the course of programme implementation to the Steering Committee for overview and consideration and, in addition, with experience exchange and information enrichment.

Political commitment, resource mobilization and institutional capacity enhancing

By involving political leaders and professional experts, the programme has succeeded in mobilizing strong political commitment and professional expertise. This secures the financial and institutional assistance to the programme and provides opportunities of attracting assistance in funding and expertise from foreign sources. Technical expertise was mobilized in other ongoing and previous programmes. While foreign grants cover a majority of the starting-up capital, the Municipality contributes counterpart funds and the local people are responsible for labour costs and maintenance work of public utilities. This way of financing structure helps to remove the burden of budget constraints for the Municipality while not relying excessively on foreign assistance and allows the sustainability of the activities.

By presenting successful community-based pilot projects, such as "Women keeping the community clean" or "Days of green volunteers", the Women Union is more and more influencing governmental agencies such as the Municipality and the departments of environment, health care and planning in facilitating a more gender-responsive management and planning.

Lessons learned

The success of the programme is primarily based on the broad-based partnership of governmental agencies, non-governmental and community-based associations. More importantly, the programme involves women in many levels of management and implementation. This helps in the formulation and implementation of more gender-oriented policies. One of the new features of the programme is the encouragement of public participation from the beginning with community workshops where the public are facilitated to discuss on their own problems and solutions. As mentioned, the technical information is recognized as valuable resources and is mobilized for many programmes and projects. It is made more effective by being tailored to the intellectual level of the common people.

The programme's success relies on:

- The strong political support which facilitates the implementation. By their commitment to provide support in financial and other forms and their own participation in the management of the programme, the administrators have contributed to the successful implementation of the programme and its sustainability.
- Education of gender and environment awareness. This has allowed a more active participation in the programme and avoidance of neglecting in living environment protection.
- The support through non-government organisations, both domestic and international, in technical and financial terms. This has helped the Municipality with the budget burden and contributed to the feasibility of the programme's activities.
- Last but not least, the active and comprehensive involvement of the Women Union in the programme. This participation has made the activities more realistic and changed the view of politicians and common people on the capacity of women in development.

If all partners can recognize their own rights and responsibilities in urban management and planning, they will be willing to participate in the process. And this participation will surely help to fully mobilize all available resources and opportunities.

Key lessons:

1. For environmental programmes and projects, which usually affect wide-spread areas and large human groups, a participatory approach is best suitable.
2. If given the chances, women can significantly affect the behaviour of individuals and communities towards a more environment-friendly lifestyle.
3. A mixed involvement of women and men ensures a more successful and gender-responsive implementation than a women-only approach.
4. Successful community-based projects can actively affect changes in planning and management of the environment.
5. Providing opportunities to related and potential partners promises the finding out of best solutions for not only environmental issues but also other issues relating to urban management and planning.

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How to Engender Long Term Planning?

New Forms of Co-operation in the Urban Development of Hamburg

KIRSTIN ZILLMANN

Wie finden Fraueninteressen Eingang in die strategische Planung?

Neue Kooperationsformen in der Hamburger Stadtentwicklungspraxis

Der Beitrag betont am Beispiel der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg, welche Bedeutung die Vision einer Stadt der Frauen für die Formulierung und Realisierung gender-sensitiver räumlicher Planung hat. Die Hamburger Stadtentwicklungsbehörde hat in den letzten Jahren eine Debatte über Frauenbelange in der Siedlungsentwicklung gefördert, die die planenden Institutionen und die Fachwelt für das Thema sensibilisiert hat. Auf der Grundlage einer Pilotstudie in drei Stadtteilen wurden Planungskriterien und Bausteine für eine Stadt der Frauen entwickelt. Ein multidimensionales Modell der institutionalisierten Beteiligung von Fachfrauen an der Vorbereitung und Realisierung von Stadtentwicklungsprojekten wurde installiert. Frauenbelange fanden als Querschnittsthema und als spezifische Planungsaufgabe Eingang in die strategischen Planungsinstrumente der Metropole und ihrer Region. Nun gilt es Wissen und neue Planungskultur weiterzuermitteln, um Fraueninteressen vor Ort in der verbindlichen Bauleitplanung und in raumbezogenen Programmen umzusetzen.

"Urban Development should open its doors to women's points of view and their interests."
Urban Development Concept of Hamburg, 1996

From a general point of view, the change of paradigm in urban planning and the application of the new planning principles such as the "city of short distances", "mixed functions" or "sustainable urban development" can be seen partly as the results of determined efforts by gender planners to pinpoint the deficits in urban structures and develop new approaches. But to really meet women's strategic needs in urban planning is a specific and proper task. Therefore a gender responsive approach at city-level is necessary. It allows systematic implementation of more detailed projects and measures as part of a long-term vision, if the given framework is flexible enough. If there is no vision and framework for a "Gendered City" there is a very real risk of reacting only to short-term needs, which is likely to have the effect of modernizing women's triple role and counteracting stated goals to achieve equity.

Hamburg is an example of a German city which has been elaborating a comprehensive urban development concept based on the ideas of sustainable development.

Due to an active women's movement, led by female politicians and gender experts participatory processes had been started and gender interests could be incorporated in long term urban planning goals and principles.¹

The urban environmental setting of Hamburg

The Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, Germany's second largest city, is characterized by a unique setting on the water in green surroundings, its building tradition and a special obligation to keep the social fabric of the city intact.² Over the past twenty years, Ham-

burg's economy has been transformed from dependence on the sea port to being a major centre for service industries. Due to the reunification of Germany the metropolis and its region have acquired a new economic and geographic significance in Northern Europe. Since then the population of Hamburg has increased by 20,000 people annually to reach roughly 1.7 million inhabitants. In total more than 3.3 million people live in the metropolitan region, where of 200,000 are commuters. The process of urban transformation of the well-structured city is characterised by new demands for land and housing, growing environmental problems, socio-economic and socio-regional polarisation.



Steps towards a more gender-sensitive urban environmental planning

In order to achieve a dynamic equilibrium, the Senate of Hamburg decided in 1991 to set up an Urban Development Office and work out a policy framework for comprehensive and sustainable urban and regional development.³

The first Head of the Urban Development Office was a female politician, who – at the same time – became the Head of the Senate Office for Equal Opportunities. Senator Traute Müller took the chance to combine the inter-

ests of women with urban environmental planning and to put some of the ideas into practice which had been the subject of lively debate by a vibrant community of gender planners and architects since the early 80's. After she had spread widely the debate on gender-sensitive urban planning she started to integrate women's expertise at every stage of the planning process. As a first step, visions and building blocks for a so-called "Women's City" have been elaborated.⁴ Secondly, an institutional framework for the collaboration of women professionals in urban development planning has been built up. Thirdly, gender interests have been formulated on a city and district level, even on a regional level. The next step will be to bring the stated goals and principles into practise.

First Step: Visions and Building Blocks for a "Women's City"

To make urban environmental planning more gender responsive, first of all more detailed gender-specific data was needed. The Urban Development Office commissioned an expert report on "Building Blocks for a Women's City - Visions for Hamburg" which stored data and information about women's situations and spatial needs in three different districts.⁵

The approach was a dialogue orientated one, based on the idea that women's gender specific interests may be as different as their patterns of life. Therefore a council made up by women who figured in the public life of the city and groups of women living in the districts under scrutiny co-operated during the fieldwork. Methodologically the different phases in the lives of women were taken into account by defining a typology of women's life patterns using criteria such as type of household, income etc. Different types of space were also differentiated, e.g. living and working space, shopping areas, space used in leisure time and for social communication, outdoor space, the space linked to transportation. Four issues were dealt with by the experts in their analysis of the needs of different kinds of women in relation to the given urban structure: public space and women's spaces in the city, the protection of natural resources as a basic need, the mobility of women, the use and functionalism of different locations.

Four I's to reach the visions for a "Women's City"

The analysis of the different types of spaces and the thematic issues showed a specific spatial distribution of women's different life patterns in the city and lead to specific results:

Hamburg should remain a green metropolis with a system of green spaces/greenfield sites, water sites, urban spaces/ places and outdoor spaces with different kinds of use, including cultural uses. Vibrant districts should be encouraged, meaning efforts to develop mixed used areas. Mobility should be increased by improving public transport. The general vision is one of a "City of Short Distances", which offers attractions with mobility and lightens the burden on mothers of escorting their mobile children all the time. Alternative routes should be offered to reach the same destination and to increase the safety of women and girls. Additionally the routes should be socially controlled and spatially clearly arranged.

Four I's have been suggested to realize the "Visions for a Women's City": to initiate public and professional interest, install participation of women, integrate their interests into the planning concept under discussion, and last but not least to implement, i.e. to define specific measures, the responsibilities of the different actors and the external factors such as time and costs.



Second Step: Institutionalize women's expertise in urban planning

The Office of Urban Development set up a multidimensional model of institutionalized collaboration of women professionals in planning processes. It consists of an Advisory Council of Gender Experts at the Planning Authority plus a Secretary for Women's Concerns in the Planning Authority and a corresponding Secretary for Urban Affairs in the Equal Opportunities Authority.⁶

The Council consists of seven female professionals representing a wide range of fields related to gender concerns and urban development. The task of the honorary council members is to study the major areas with which the Urban Development Office is concerned and define, concretize, and promote the specific interests of women in the urban development process. Therefore current plans

¹ Also in the City of Heidelberg women contributed in the preparing of the "City Development Plan 2010 - Guidelines and Goals". The future workshop methodology was introduced to ensure that during the planning process women articulated their problems and needs and developed their visions for the future. The outcomes of the project included influencing relevant policy documents as well as initiating changes in planning and implementation. See: Hemmati, Minu, 1998: Women's Contribution to City Planning in Heidelberg, Case Study for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, Sustainable Cities Programme UNCHS/UNEP. Heidelberg/London

² Half of the total area of 755 square kilometres consists of woodland, water or other greenfield sites.

³ The policy framework consists of new urban development concept (STEK), the zoning plan (FNP), a land use program (LAPRO) and a regional development concept (REK).

⁴ The German language does not make a difference between the concepts of "sex" and "gender". Often the concept of "women" is used while explaining that it is used as a social and not a biological category.

⁵ Baumgart, Sabine/ Pahl-Weber, Elke: Bausteine für eine Stadt der Frauen. Visionen für Hamburg. Endbericht, (Building Blocks for a Women's City. Visions for Hamburg. Final Report). Urban Development Office, Hamburg

⁶ An Advisory Council of Gender Experts at the Planning Authority also existed in Berlin and now exists in the Federal States of Schleswig-Holstein and Northrhine-Westfalia. A Secretary for Women's Concerns in the Planning Authority has been established in Frankfurt some years ago. A Secretary for Urban Affairs in the Equal Opportunities Authority had been working in Cologne.

⁷ See Hoja, Catherine, 1998, The Women's Advisory Council at the Urban Development Office - Experiences and Results 1995-1997. Paper for the Workshop "Making Strategies and Decision Making More Gender Sensitive at the City Level" at Urban Environmental Forum, June 1998 in Moscow.

⁸ See Specialised Group "Women's Perspectives", Office for Urban Development, Planning criteria "Women in the Urban Environment" and Initial Check List for Co-operation with External Bodies, Hamburg 1996

⁹ FHH, Stadtentwicklungsbehörde (ed.), 1997, Stadtentwicklungskonzept (Urban Development Concept), Hamburg

photo 1 / page 34 /
Public hearing of the Women's
Advisory Council at the Office for
Urban Development

photo 2 / page 35 /
Members of the First Women's
Advisory Council and Top Official
of the Planning Authority prepar-
ing the public hearing

photo 3 / below /
Senator Dr. Mirow, Head of the
Planning Authority of Hamburg,
honoring the work of the First
Women's Advisory Council /
all photos by Stadtentwicklungs-
behörde Hamburg



This article is based on a case study
for the United Nations Centre for
Human Settlements, Sustainable
Cities Programme UNCHS/UNEP:
Zillmann, Kerstin, 1998: Good
Governance - New Forms of Co-
operation and Partnership for A
more Gender Responsive Urban
Development in Hamburg, Hamburg

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and projects must be discussed with the
Senator, the top officials, participating women
from other government offices and external
experts.⁷

The Secretary for Women's Concerns in
the Town Planning Process has several tasks.
For example beside managing the Council she
organizes regular meetings of women plan-
ners from the seven districts of Hamburg in
close co-operation with the Head of the Coun-
ty Planning Office. Aim of these meetings is
to disseminate the gender-specific knowledge
accumulated in the Urban Development Office
and stimulate local implementation.

Additionally women professionals network
with official recognition in informal working
groups in the planning authority. This means
that the women can meet and promote gender
issues during working hours.⁸

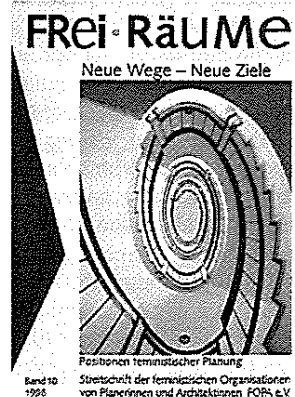
**Third Step: Implement gender
interests in long term planning**

In 1996 the Urban Development Concept
was approved by the Senate of the Free and
Hanseatic City of Hamburg.⁹ Starting from the
point of view that one approach towards
achieving more gender responsive urban envi-
ronmental development is to take a pragmatic
view and work within existing urban structures,
even though they are not yet suited to
women's needs, a specific section on "Women
in Urban Environmental Planning" had been
included in this strategic plan. Although the
interests of women form one aspect of every
major topic in the urban development concept,
even one of the 15 guiding principles refers to
women's life patterns and the improvement of
urban structures. It refers to the issues of free-
dom of movement and residence, mobility,
living and housing conditions and the safety
and user-friendliness of public spaces.

**Fourth Step: Realize "The City
of Women"**

The next step to be taken in the gender
responsive process of urban planning is the
implementation of the strategic objectives at a
local level using the elaborated planning crite-
ria and gender-specific information. The Urban
Development Office will produce Urban Devel-
opment Plans at a district level, which offers
the chance to disseminate the innovative
approaches for public participation on a local
level and implement the strategic objectives.
The monitoring and controlling of the imple-
mentation has to be organized, criteria estab-
lished by which the success of the implemen-
tation of gender specific measures may be
assessed and their impact on women's life sty-
les evaluated.

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FREI•RÄUME Streitschrift der
feministischen Organisationen von Planerinnen
und Architektinnen (FOPA) e.V.

Band 10

Neue Wege - Neue Ziele
Positionen feministischer Planung
1998, ISBN 3-89370-290-3, 274 Seiten
DM 39,00 / SFr 36,00 / ÖS 285

- Hierarchische Wohngrundrisse und stadträumliche
Funktionstrennung behindern die Emanzipation der Fra-
uen - vor 20 Jahren war dies die Ausgangsthese der femi-
nistischen Planungsdebatte. Seit Ende der 80er Jahre
rückte die Machtfrage zwischen den Geschlechtern und
die eigenständige Berufstätigkeit und Baupraxis von Fra-
uen stärker in den Vordergrund.

- **FREI•RÄUME** beschreibt und analysiert in diesem Band
Entwicklung, praktische Erfahrungen, theoretische Posi-
tionen und neue Visionen feministischer Planung. Neben
der historischen Einordnung der feministischen Planungs-
diskussion werden zunächst die praktischen Arbeitser-
gebnisse vorgestellt: ▶ Portraits feministischer Architek-
tinnen ▶ Wohnungsbauprojekte für Frauen ▶ feministi-
sche Reflexionen über Stadtplanung in Frankfurt/Main
und Berlin.

- Die eingeschlagenen Handlungsstrategien stecken vö-
ller Widersprüche und pragmatischer Erfahrungen, zeigen
aber auch die Erfolge langjähriger Arbeit. Den Hinter-
grund bildet die Anknüpfung an aktuelle feministische
Theorien und umweltpolitische Diskussionen:
▶ Gleichheits-, Differenz- und Dekonstruktionsdebatte
▶ Nachhaltige Entwicklung.
Die Formulierung theoretischer Positionen eröffnet auch
neue Sichtweisen. Die Visionen zeigen neue Bilder von
Stadt, in der Frauen mehr Macht über Raum haben.

Kleine Verlag
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It is the task for the coming years, espe-
cially for the Second Advisory Council of Gen-
der Experts at the Planning Authority. This
task is closely tied to the general debate on
indicators for sustainable urban development.
Also the ongoing privatization of public plan-
ning which is supported by the revised Federal
Building Code needs to be closely watched
and monitored by the authorities and the com-
munity of gender planners concerning public
participation and especially women's participa-
tion.

Establishing Women-oriented Cottage Industry in Madaba, Jordan

An Income-generating but Gender-blind Project for Women

SALWA O. AL-SUKHON

Madaba city and its surrounding suburbs are situated in south of Jordan. In the whole area there are over 4500 families living consisting of 8 to 20 members. They have always suffered of a severe water shortage problem.

The local cottage industry of "hand made rugs" has been developed in the 80's as a large scale development and income generating project. The project involved 1600 women workers (spinners, wool plyers, wool carders, dyers, weavers), some supervisors and administrators for the oversee production operations. It only addressed women and aimed to increase their monetary income. It focused on enabling underprivileged housewives and the revival of traditional crafts based on commercial basis. An NGO was established which operated as a profit-oriented company. The project was designed to cover its expenses out of its sales.

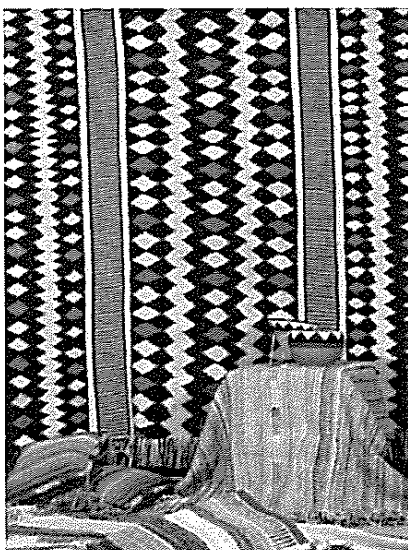


photo 1 / aspects of the women-oriented cottage industry in Madaba, Jordan: "hand made rugs"

Impact on the environment

The local industrial development helped in alleviating some aspects of poverty and reviving heritage. But at the same time it caused serious pressures on water resources by producing polluted liquids and had a tremendous lack of awareness of resource limitations. Policy makers did not systematically provide infrastructure needed for such an industry. Their efforts were more concentrated on economic sustainability and neglected environmental strategy planning to avoid hazards. During the mid eighties there was no active interaction between the Ministry of Environment, the local council or project administration to develop an environmental protection strategy, or design workshops where stakeholders discussed and avoided conflicts. Plans were not ecologically sustainable. Options were financially viable and employment-generating for women only.

As a result the new established cottage industry of "hand made rugs" produced huge amounts of dye and detergent polluted water. The inefficient handling of waste-water resulted in a long-term pollution of the soil and in the increase of mosquitoes and flies in the area. Some initiatives to enhance agricultural land and water conservation methods were inconsistent.

Social impacts of the project

Because the strategic development planning at the beginning was not comprehensively focused and because project initiators, local bodies and all stakeholders were not equally involved in discussion and agreement to initiate such a project in the area, many severe gender related problems occurred.

The project production operations were set in a residential area. Sub-standard houses were used as centres for high volume produc-

Von der traditionellen Heimarbeit zur industriellen Fertigung.

Ein einkommenschaffendes, aber gender-unverträgliches Projekt in Madaba, Jordanien

In Madaba, Jordanien wurde Mitte der 80er Jahre der Versuch unternommen, die traditionelle Handarbeitsproduktion der Frauen zu industrialisieren und das Familieneinkommen dadurch zu erhöhen. In den peripheren Siedlungen wurden Wollwäschereien, Trocknereien, Färbereien und Spinnereien etc. installiert, in denen 1600 Frauen ihre Arbeit aufnahmen. Weder wurde die notwendige soziale Infrastruktur errichtet, noch die Verkehrsanbindung hergestellt.

Am stärksten waren die negativen Auswirkungen des Projektes jedoch auf die Umwelt und die landwirtschaftlichen Aktivitäten der Männer. Die geschlechtsspezifische Arbeitsteilung in den Familien änderte sich gravierend und es traten schwerwiegende soziale Probleme für Frauen und Männer und zwischen den Geschlechtern auf. Nach 10 Jahren wurden erste Lösungsmöglichkeiten gesucht, die Vergiftung des Bodens und des Wasser zu stoppen und Männer und Frauen gemäß ihrer Traditionen und mit ihren Verbesserungsvorschlägen in das Projekt einzubinden.

photo 2 / aspects of the women-oriented cottage industry in Madaba, Jordan: home dyeworks



tion operations. The dye centres and wool washing centres were situated in the middle of residential neighbourhoods or inside the houses which resulted in air pollution.

Transportation facilities were unreliable which caused the projects target group of women to commute on foot for long distances. Some had to carry their children in the cutting winter-wind or burning summer-sun in an unforested area. There was also a lack of day care centres for infants.

In the area most men work for the army, are retired or unemployed; in general they have low incomes that hardly provide bread on the table. In the beginning the project did not offer participation for them and turned the women who were working in the newly established cottage industry into a major income-generator. On the household level this often resulted either in physical, emotional or financial abuse of the women because men developed a sense of inferiority.

Men also filed complaints to health departments to close the centres. These activities

jeopardised women incomes and generated another type of inner family problems and amongst families themselves.

Basic household provision still remained far out in the city centre, but work increased, which meant long journeys during daylight, accepting bad transportation services, children being left home alone or dragged along, and husbands grumbling. The extra labour of the women working in the cottage industry and living in an under-privileged society resulted in considerable mortality rates in infants, miscarriages, and stillborn children. The poor medical services – the area is not serviced properly with transportation, day nurseries and proper clinics, caused women whose children were ill to walk a long distance to find medical assistance. As a reaction some families moved out of the area to get nearer to the city centre, which meant that women lost the income they used to gain or had to travel long journeys to keep their job.

No continuous, concentrated awareness campaigns were constructed at the inception of the project, which could have prepared women and their families to adapt to coming changes (psychologically, socially, environmentally or medically). Depression and pessimism increased because of the above and resulted in workers suffering physical disorders such as backaches, headaches, dizziness, etc. Even the type of work in some dye and wool washing centres subjected women to verbal and psychological abuse.

The situation started to change in the 10th year of the project's life, when problems increased and some ideas for future solutions were formulated by external women professionals. Activities were developed based on the question: "How can the situation be improved by involving all the community as a whole with women in improving the current situation and benefiting from the improvement?"

The women professionals in business and chemistry from Amman started addressing problems at hand utilising their know how in the fields of training, business solutions, chemistry, environment. They began with networking activities to bring private and governmental experts in other fields such as construction, environment oriented NGOs and governmental departments, health departments, natural resources departments, research institutions, funding agencies and representatives of Madaba at the Parliament together to address social and environmental problems. Local councils were formed involving men and women to encouraged them to provide solutions.

photo 3 / aspects of the women-oriented cottage industry in Madaba, Jordan: ground loom





photo 4 /
aspects of the women-oriented
cottage industry in Madaba,
Jordan: gathering around

photo 5 /
aspects of the women-oriented
cottage industry in Madaba,
Jordan: raw wool drying

all photos by Salwa Al-Sukhon

Some solutions

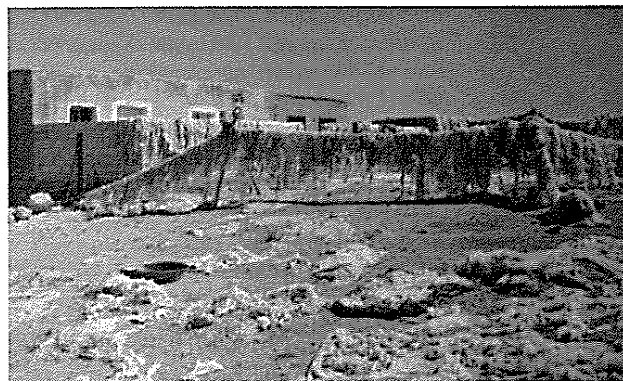
The level of education has been addressed in general. Only few women have finished high schools, the majority finished elementary secondary and still many are illiterates. Women received driving lessons, computer training and in-house MBO training. They were encouraged and supported to join local women committees (Queen Alia Fund). Women received on-the-job awareness guidance on several issues: health, pollution, managing water resources, environment protection and appreciation and social issues.

Efforts to involve men in creating green areas will start this year. Plans have been elaborated to fund the area with a credit program to help men start small projects as a small farm to grow vegetables and herbs. Efforts in involving men and training them in pollution control were initiated two years ago by recruiting some men in the cottage industry to handle water recycling and gardening.

One possibility to solve the pollution problem could be to introduce a recycling water system. Until this happens the project is forced to buy washed wool from abroad. The conditions of the dye centre should be improved by moving it away from residential area, equipping it with fume hoods and proper ventilation and planting trees to surround it.

Main lessons to be learnt

Conflict of interests occurred in the project because the community-based organisations did not play a role in facilitating the dialogue between stakeholders who were most directly affected by the project. Women wanted the income from the project that used huge amounts of water and consumed their time. Men claimed that polluted water is ruining their every chance of cultivating their lands; that women are occupied with their work and leave



them, the house and children unattended. Families were not oriented beforehand of the type of change that was coming. Men were viewed as parasite outsiders, this created sense of inferiority in a society that is originally male dominated and suffers poverty. The project gave women a financial solution and enhanced their role, but left the men without solutions, who became more abusive towards their families. Women suffered psychological and physical pressures although financially they and their families were better off and could afford better housing, medical care, nutrition etc. The issues addressed in any such project should not only be addressed through environmental planning and management but social and psychological planning. A project should never be imposed on residents without putting them in the full clear picture. Extensive research should be carried out before approving any project. A project should be based on a severe knowledge of the limitations and realities of the area, the existing gender relation and the situation of the environment.

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Critique on Madaba Project in Jordan from a Gender Point of View

WANDIA SEAFORTH

Kritik am Madaba Projekt in Jordanien

Der Versuch, das Einkommen der Frauen durch die industrielle Fertigung von kleinen Teppichen und Woldecken in Heimarbeit zu verbessern, wurde durch das Entwicklungsprojekt in Madaba erreicht. Da bei der Projektentwicklung keine Bestandsaufnahme der traditionellen Arbeitsverteilung und Geschlechterrollen vorgenommen wurde, ergaben sich schwerwiegende Konflikte in den Familien. Die Industrialisierung der traditionellen Handarbeit hatte zudem langfristige Umweltschäden zur Folge. Der Beitrag zeigt Möglichkeiten auf, mit denen ein Projekt effektiver und zukunftsfähiger konzipiert werden kann.

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A women's income generating project in Madaba City in Jordan producing hand made rugs, went ahead planning to increase the income of women without having a critical analysis of gender and environmental implication of the project. The wool washing and dyeing processes resulted in reduced water for domestic use; polluted water and soil, which affected male agricultural activities of keeping livestock and planting olive trees. The men's income was reduced as that of women increased resulting in loss in self esteem of men, in a society where men are expected to fully provide for women.

The project also increased women's daily work, since the household responsibilities had to be fulfilled in addition to the newly created carpet weaving jobs. This was not appreciated and women were continuously perceived as 'unfeminine' and 'neglectful' of their primary roles. This increased conflict between women and men at the household level and also expectation that women would provide more material things, given their new incomes, resulting in stress for women.

Only *one thing went right* in this project, women's incomes were significantly increased, thereby meeting a strategic gender need of women.

Otherwise *many things went wrong*: the project failed to recognise a possible conflict between women's traditional reproductive role i.e. providing the family with food, water, general care and nurturing, and their new productive role as income earners; the project almost totally ignored men's traditional productive role as the sole or main cash provider for the family upkeep and the consequences on the 'authority figure'. Indeed, there were competing gender interests of two stakeholders, which coincided with competition on the use of the environment. Further, the failure to incorporate EPM (Environmental Planning and

Management) led to environmental degradation that had a gendered impact on the 'beneficiary' population.

In response to gender problems experienced, some late attempts were made to address the problems: men were given loans for buying livestock or planting olive trees, but there was no commitment and they never paid back the loans; wool washing and dyeing was discontinued and pre-washed wool purchased, but the soil was already polluted and a long duration was needed for the soil to return to normal; child care was provided in some neighbourhoods and a few men involved as administrators and accountants in the women's project.

If this project had been introduced as part of a *comprehensive 'Sustainable Madaba Programme'* and a gender-awareness EPM had been applied, low incomes would have been identified as one of the problems affecting family well-being. A gender analysis of this would have revealed that women and men have different culturally assigned roles vis a vis the family's well being. Identification of all stakeholders and recognition of where they needed to be disaggregated by sex would have resulted in involvement and effective participation of all relevant actors leading to reflection of their needs in the project design. Hence recognition that one cannot address women's need to earn an income, to the detriment of their traditional role as family nurturers. The project would have also supported women's reproductive order by planning for child care and inducting men to new demands on women's time. Further a proper environment analysis (resources vs. users) would have identified general problem of water shortage and identification of the conflicting interests between women's and men's use of natural resources. Subsequently, this would have led to damage prevention measures at the outset, rather than control as an after thought.

Gender Considerations in Environmental Management of Refugee Settlements

The Case Example of Dadaab Camp in North-Eastern Kenya

KIBE MUIGAI

Location, natural and social-economic characteristics

The Dadaab refugee camp is located in a semi-arid area about 500 km east of Nairobi, 70 km from the Somali border and 600 km from the port of Mombasa. The size of the local population in Dadaab town is estimated at about 10,000, far much less than that of the refugees who are estimated to be about 120,000. Both the local and refugee populations are of the same ethnic origin namely Somali, and some local and refugee clans and families are related between each other.

The camp was established in September 1991 following a large refugee influx from the civil war in Somalia. More refugees from Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda were moved to the camp following civil wars in their home countries. Presently the camp hosts about 120,000 refugees, composed mainly of Somalis (94%), Ethiopians (3%), Sudanese and other nationalities (3%).

Dadaab Camp is situated near the Somali border in the range area of Kenya. The area is characterized by low and unreliable rainfall ranging between 300 and 400 mm per year with two "wet" seasons. The rivers are seasonal and water is at a premium. Temperatures often reach 40 degrees centigrade and evapotranspiration ranges between 210 and 250 mm. Soils are generally free-draining sands.

Shrubs and small trees of Acacia and *comiphora* species, with scattered patches of grassland and seasonally swampy areas typically dominate the vegetation. The main occupation by the local communities is thus pastoralism. The livestock, comprised mainly of goats, cows and camels, relies heavily on shrubs for browsing.

The area in and around the camps is prone to banditry attacks and livestock theft.

Women harvesting firewood in the camp's neighborhood have often been attacked and raped by the bandits, and have consequently suffered the negative social stigma attendant to rape victims in the Somali communities.

The refugees obtain water from boreholes. Wood is the dominant cooking fuel and is obtained from the surrounding areas. Other products harvested from the region include poles, grass, animal feed from trees, gums, incenses and medicinal plants.

Service-delivery in the camp

While UNHCR has the overall mandate to protect and assist the refugees on behalf of the Government of Kenya, delivery of such assistance is carried out in collaboration with specialized agencies. World Food Program (WFP) supplies basic and supplementary food commodities mainly imported and delivered by road. CARE International has a refugee program in the camp that has the overall responsibility for camp management, distribution, logistics, water, sanitation, social services, education and agriculture. MSF-Belgium is in charge of health care. The Al Haramain Islamic Foundation operates Madrasa schools and a supplementary feeding for children. GTZ has the overall responsibility for environmental management in and around the camp region.

Environmental problems

Traditionally, semi arid areas with characteristics such as those found in Dadaab (low rainfall, high evaporation, high temperature and sandy soils) are not settled permanently. The pastoral communities pass-by grazing their livestock and move on to another region leaving the place to regenerate. This was not different in the Dadaab area where, until the influx of the 120,000 refugees, the semi-settled population was less than 6,000 inhabitants. This has increased to about 10,000.

Belange von Männern und Frauen beim Umweltschutz in Flüchtlingslagern Fallbeispiel Dadaab Camp im Nordosten Kenias

Im Flüchtlingslager Dadaab im Norden Kenias läuft seit 1994 das Umweltmanagementprojekt RESCUE. Finanziert vom BMZE, begleitet von der Flüchtlingsorganisation der Vereinten Nationen (UNHCR) und umgesetzt von der GTZ zielt es darauf ab, mit den Flüchtlingsfamilien die überbeanspruchte natürliche Umwelt des Lagers zu stabilisieren. Gleichzeitig sollten Frauen davor bewahrt werden, beim Sammeln des Brennholzes außerhalb des Lagers Opfer gewalttätiger Übergriffe zu werden.

Durch eine gender-bezogene und partizipative Problemanalyse konnten verschiedene Lösungswege gefunden werden, die Frauen- und Männerinteressen befriedigen und Ressourcenschutz ermöglichen.

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Disclaimer:

While most of the information underlying this paper originate from the author's field experience as the UNHCR Environmental Planner in Kenya, part of it was obtained from the field-work report by Matthew Owen conducted in the global project *Towards Sustainable Environmental Management Practices in Refugee-affected Areas (TSEM-PRA)*, organized by UNHCR Environment Unit, Geneva. Other parts of the information were obtained from Kimani Muiruri who is the Regional Coordinator of the RESCUE Project of GTZ in Nairobi. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of UNHCR.

KIBE MUIGAI

Dr.-Ing / was until December 1998 the Environmental Planner, UNHCR Kenya Office. He is currently the Urban Management Advisor to the UNDP/UNCHS(Habitat) Sustainable Cities Program in Tanzania.

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The influx of and construction of a settlement for the refugees created an unprecedented demand for natural resources such as: firewood, building poles, grass for thatching, water for human beings and the livestock. The removal of these resources from the camp's region contributed to: loss of vegetation cover, loss of top soil, increase of dust storms, increased flooding potential, decrease of the ground water level.

Consequently, the basis of livelihood of the traditional pastoral communities is threatened, the willingness of the local communities to host the refugees is reduced. This could lead to further inter-ethnic and inter-clan conflicts that could generate further refugee movements in the region.

Environmental management in the UNHCR/GTZ RESCUE project

Aware of the significant linkages between natural resource-based economies and the willingness of the local communities to host refugees, UNHCR, in collaboration with other international and local organisations as well as both local and refugee communities have been implementing various environmental initiatives. One example is described below.

The Rational Energy Supply, Conservation, Utilization and Education (RESCUE) Project was initiated in 1994 with funding from the German Ministry for Economic Co-operation (BMZ). While UNHCR has the overall responsibility for monitoring of the project and for ensuring adherence to broader related policies, GTZ is responsible for project execution.

The goals of the project were to:

- Reduce negative environmental impacts caused by the presence of refugees,
- involve local communities in conserving energy at the household level,
- create awareness on environmental issues and tree planting.

The project's key interventions and strategies have been:

- fabrication and training on application of fuel-saving stoves,
- raising seedlings,
- rehabilitation of denuded areas,
- rehabilitation of water-pans,
- establishment of micro-catchments.

Local and refugee participation as well as positive incentives for environmental protection behavior have characterized the project's main strategy. The project has for example facilitated the formation of environmental working groups (EWGs) at camp and neighborhood levels where environmental issues

are raised and solutions sought jointly between local and refugee populations as well as the supporting organisations such as UNHCR and GTZ. These working groups have enabled prevention of resource-based conflicts and provided entry points for environmental messages. The project also promotes fuel-saving devices to those who have planted a certain number of trees.

Gender considerations in the RESCUE project

The project has recognized that women, due to the roles assigned to them by society, have the direct interface with the natural resource base. Thus women are traditionally firewood-harvesters, water-collectors and often the ones who look after goats. As result, women who go to harvest firewood in Dadaab region are often victims of rape by bandits. This recognition has required that the project place a special emphasis on women in its design and implementation. Women have consequently been the key target group for compound tree planting and household exchange commodities. Over 70% of the project staff are women.

The RESCUE project is currently collaborating with the Dadaab Firewood Project that was initiated in 1997 by UNHCR with funding from the Government of United States of America. This project aims at providing firewood to women and thus reducing their need to walk to the bush to harvest firewood. The RESCUE project recognizes this initiative as an environmental one and has thus undertaken its execution so as to complement other elements of the RESCUE project.

Under RESCUE management, the project has ensured that women groups take part in sub-contracting men transporters who harvest firewood in exchange for money. Through this project, RESCUE has initiated among local and refugee communities a debate on the role of men and women in the society.

Some of the lessons learnt are

- that there is a need to attract the interest of men in environmental projects since they also utilize natural resources,
- that the involvement of men can be promoted by providing benefits which suit the particular roles of men in the refugee setting,
- that environmental projects should be based on findings of participatory gender analysis,
- that strengthening gender roles could enhance exploitative traditional practices which contradict principles of human rights.

Supporting Housing Programs in South Africa

"Environmentally Sound" or "Community Involvement": Must Donors Choose between two Concepts?

DONNA PODEMS

Overview

The high levels of inequality that characterized the South African political economy for so long are clearly reflected in the current housing situation and patterns of energy use. A true gender issue, housing and environmental problems, such as poor indoor air quality (IAQ) negatively effects the lives of men, women and children in the historically disadvantaged areas of South Africa. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has taken the challenge to assist the communities in South Africa to develop a sustainable energy future through programs that support gender equity and reduce environmental damage.

Background on the South Africa housing issue

As part of the move to end discrimination, and reverse the affects of apartheid, the State, through housing policy mechanisms, aims to help the poorest segments of the population, regardless of race, sex or religion and has the potential to facilitate a true socio-economic upliftment of the formerly marginalized communities.¹ The Department of Housing's goal is to ensure a sustainable housing and urbanization process, to achieve secure housing with secure tenure within a safe and healthy environment, and to develop viable communities for all people. This globally unprecedented program is an opportunity for both men and women to obtain homes leading to a more stable home life and economic empowerment.

In South Africa's initiative to provide one million homes in five years, the focus has been on quantity, not quality. One of the major gender issues not addressed by the national housing initiative, are the environmental and health issues currently found in the historically disadvantaged areas relating to housing and fuel usage. Studies done on indoor air quality

in South Africa's historically black areas indicate unacceptably high levels of indoor and ambient air pollution in the low-income (housing) areas. Studies prove that men, women and children suffer from poor health as a result of cooking and heating with fuels commonly used by developing communities (paraffin, wood and coal). These ill affects range from headaches and respiratory complications to death.

Projects of USAID

The government's commitment to providing houses and the current problem of the degradation of the environment (demonstrated in this presentation by poor indoor air quality) presented USAID with the situation to positively affect the lives of people through the funding of community based housing organizations.

One project funded by USAID addresses the current housing environment issues in South Africa. The project provides low-cost energy efficient homes that positively impacts the health and comfort of men, women and children. In addition, this project provides local economic opportunities to men and women while addressing social inequalities. Finally, relating to global issues, the project is achieving greenhouse gas reductions.

However, the project does not involve a high-level of community decision making. They do not discuss the location of the houses, for example, and people must live where they are assigned. Also, due to the nature of the passive solar house, individual necessities are not considered. For example, a disabled person cannot request to have a bigger doorway.

On the other hand USAID funds an additional NGO out of the United States that assists communities in accessing the Housing

Förderung des Wohnungsbaus in Südafrika zwischen Umweltbelangen und Bewohnerbeteiligung

Ziel der südafrikanischen Wohnungspolitik ist, sichere Wohnungen in einer gesunden Wohnumwelt für die ärmste Gruppe der Bevölkerung bereitzustellen. Bei einem Bauvolumen von 1 Million Wohneinheiten in fünf Jahren bleiben dabei sowohl Gesundheitsbelange als auch gender-spezifische Interessen unberücksichtigt. Untersuchungen in den historischen Schwarzen Wohngebieten zeigen, daß die Luftqualität in den Häusern durch Kochen und Heizen mit Holz, Kohle und Paraffin sehr schlecht ist – mit gesundheitlichen Folgen von Kopfschmerzen bis Atembeschwerden, sogar mit tödlichen Ausgang.

Die Autorin beschreibt zwei Wohnungsbauprojekte, die von USAID finanziert werden. Bei einem steht die energieeffiziente Versorgung der Häuser ganz oben und Bewohnerbedürfnisse bleiben unberücksichtigt. Beim anderen werden die Bewohner beteiligt – auf Kosten von Umweltüberlegungen. Es wäre wünschenswert – trotz knapper Mittel – daß zukünftige Wohnungsprojekte der internationalen Hilfe beide Aspekte berücksichtigen.

¹ The Housing Subsidy Scheme is not necessarily gender sensitive, and is actually discriminatory in many ways against women.

Subsidy. This project also provides local economic opportunities to men and women and addresses social inequalities. The community, through a housing committee, has the opportunity to choose the design, color and location of the house. Unfortunately, the housing design does not take into account environmental factors such as indoor air quality or use of passive solar energy.

Perspectives for further co-operation

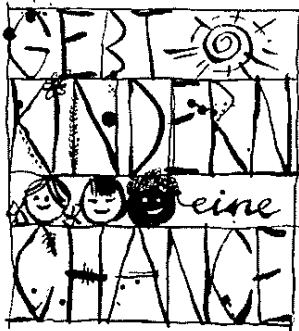
Providing an environmentally sound house that combines the ideology of both projects is not only plausible, but possible. Both housing projects are concerned with quality houses but do not fully utilize a gender sensitive housing process. Whereas one program focuses more on environmental issues, the other project solicits the opinions of the very people who will live in those houses.

I strongly believe that if the programs were combined, a nearly perfect housing project would be developed that satisfied both the environmental needs and the desires of the community. However, both projects are competing for a limited amount of resources to continue their programs, and do not necessarily agree that combining their ideologies is necessary. The question then remains, in a world of limited resources, if only one program could receive continued resources, which program should it be?

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G e b t d e n K i n d e r n e i n e C h a n c e

Interview vom 26. Mai 1997
Talcahuano (Chile)

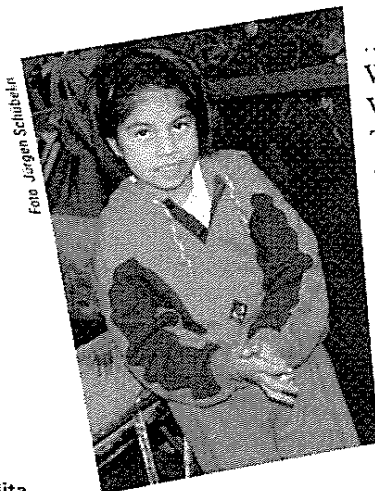


Foto Jürgen Schüßler

Angelita
de Carmen Mor Flores
7 Jahre

.....Ich heiße *Angelita*
Wir sind vier Kinder bei uns zu Hause. Bis letztes Jahr haben wir alle, mein Vater, meine Mutter und wir Kinder, in der Hütte nebenan, bei meiner Tante gelebt. In einem Zimmer mit einem Bett. Jetzt haben wir eine eigene Hütte. Ich schlafe aber immer mit allen zusammen in einem Bett. Wenn mein Vater nachts nach Hause kommt, steht meine Mutter auf, damit er sich irgendwo hinlegen kann. Mein Vater arbeitet auf der Pferderennbahn in Talcahuano. Er mistet den Stall aus und gibt den Pferden zu essen. Ich würde so gern einmal mit ihm gehen und die Pferde sehen, aber das erlauben die Besitzer nicht. Sie sagen, Kinder wie wir, würden die Pferde nur nervös machen."



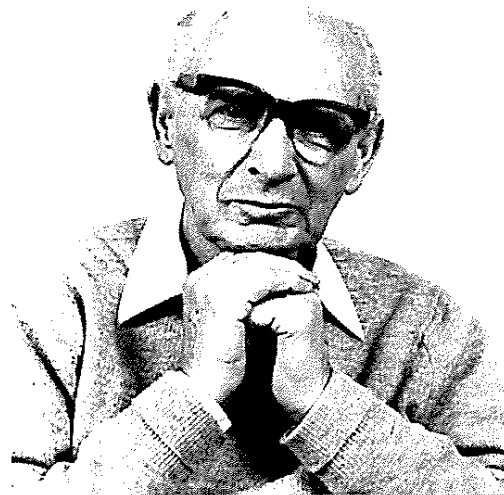
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**Brot
für die Welt**

Otto Koenigsberger

Dr. Ing FIIA MITPI MRTPI RIBA

Emeritus Professor of Development Planning 1908-1999



PATRICK WAKELY

Otto Koenigsberger, Emeritus Professor of Development Planning at University College London and founder of the DPU who died on 3 January 1999 at the age of 90, was one of the founders of modern urban development planning.

He was a polymath whose contributions ranged from building physics and design in tropical climates, to the formulation of self-help policies for the improvement of urban slums; from the planning and building of new towns, to the development of national urban policies in the context of rapid growth and change; from advising on professional and technical training, to the establishment of university institutions. In all of these, Otto Koenigsberger made a lasting impact on everyone with whom he came in contact for he was, above all, a teacher in the broadest and most generous sense. He had, and he showed, a profound respect for others and for their ideas upon which he never imposed but to which he could always offer suggestions for further exploration and development. He was always positive and constructive, even in the face of the most daunting problems. He listened, encouraged and enthused. He was wise, and he was witty.

Designer and Egyptologist

Otto was born and brought up in Berlin where he received a normal state education and, following a short training in bricklaying and carpentry, entered the Technical University of Berlin where he studied architecture, planning and civil engineering, graduating in 1931. He worked for a short time in the office of the architect Ernst May, then in the Prussian Government Service. In March 1933 he won the prestigious Schinkel Prize for Architecture for a design for a residential health and sports centre. In the same year the rise of the Third Reich forced him to leave Germany for Switzerland and Egypt where he spent six years in archaeological research at the Swiss Institute for the History of Egyptian Architecture in Cairo, gaining his doctorate for his thesis on the Construction of the Ancient Egyptian Door.

Architect, planner and policy maker in India

In 1939 he was appointed Chief Architect and Planner to the Indian state of Mysore where, over the following 9 years, he was responsible for the design and construction of a wide range of public buildings and the planning and implementation of major development projects, including the new industrial towns of Bhadravati and Harihar. The most significant of his buildings, the auditorium and dining hall of the Indian Institute of Science (1943-44), the Sri Jayachamara Jendra Occupational Institute (1945) and the Victory Hall (1946) in Bangalore, demonstrate an intriguing architectural eclecticism born out of his ability to merge the architectural principles of the early modern movement and the climate and culture of central India.

With the approach of independence, his planning experience in Mysore was increasingly utilised by the Government of India in other states. Thus he was responsible for the masterplans of the industrial towns of Jamshedpur and Mithapur, and for Bhubaneswar, the new capital of Orissa.

At independence in 1948 he was appointed the first Director of Housing in the new Government of India, with immediate responsibility for the resettling of the vast numbers of refugees flooding into India as the result of partition. An important component of this was the creation of several new towns, the most significant of which, Faridabad and Nilokheri were planned and developed on the principles of partnerships between the government and private investors, co-operative ownership and self-help construction by the settlers themselves.

Housing and building researcher

He came to Britain in 1951 where he spent a year as advisor to the Chief Architect/Planner of Basildon New Town in Essex, which gave him an opportunity to familiarise himself with the new British planning procedures and legislation. He then spent two years in housing research at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine,

during which he further developed his understanding of the climatic design of buildings. In 1953 he helped organise a conference at University College London on *Tropical Architecture* to examine architectural and planning practice in the urbanising countries of Asia and Africa and to relate them to the professional education that many young Africans and Asians were receiving in Britain and in the new schools, modelled on the British system, that were being set up in their own countries.

As Koenigsberger predicted, this revealed substantial disparities. As a result, he was able to persuade the Architectural Association (AA) in London to establish a Department of Tropical Architecture, which he directed for 16 years.

Building scientist and climatic designer

At the Architectural Association he pioneered the teaching of climatic design to architects and urban designers. At the start of his career in Egypt and later as an architect in Mysore, Otto recognised how traditional design and building methods responded to tropical climates in ways that much modern construction did not. And although his research revealed the existence of a considerable body of knowledge of the behaviour of building materials and components in hot climates, it remained in the language of the physicists, out of reach of most busy architects and designers. Thus much of Otto's teaching and writing in the 1950s and early '60s was devoted to the demystification of building physics and the development of good climatic design principles in a form that is immediately usable by architects and builders. His *Manual of Tropical Housing and Building: Climatic Design*, written with colleagues at the AA Department of Development and Tropical Studies, remains a standard text in several languages.

United Nations advisor

In the early 1950s the Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) of the United Nations established the Centre for Building, Housing and Planning, the fore-runner of the

UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), and Otto became closely involved in advising the Centre and undertaking missions for it to many newly independent countries in Asia and Africa. This advisory work, much of it in partnership with his close friend Charles Abrams, fuelled the development of his ideas and supported his teaching. In Ghana (1956) and the Philippines (1959) he refined his approach to self-help housing. In Zambia (1964-72) he built upon his Indian experience with the resettlement of refugees and developed his concepts on the absorption of newcomers. His missions in Karachi (1958) and Lagos (1962-65) gave him the opportunity to develop his ideas on the need and nature of national and metropolitan urban policies. But, without doubt his pre-eminent contribution to urban development was his concept of *Action Planning* that resulted from his proposals for the city of Singapore (1963).

Action Planner

Since the start of his work in India in the 1940s, he had become increasingly aware of the futility of city masterplans in conditions of rapid urban growth and change. Masterplans attempted to project the distribution of urban activities and land uses into the future on the basis of often exhaustive, but static, surveys of existing conditions. They were supported by legislative controls that either constrained development or were simply ignored as they were virtually unenforceable. As early as 1951 Otto wrote to a colleague: "...the longer I did planning work in India the firmer became my conviction that master plans and reports are not enough. It is necessary to create a live organisation, preferably anchored in the structure of local government, which constantly deals with planning problems and keeps the basic conception of the plan alive".

Twelve years later, he refined and tested this concept calling it *Action Planning*. He proposed that the planning process should start by defining a broad 'guiding concept' for the future development of a city drawn up on the basis of swift 'reconnaissance surveys' of dominant problems and obvious directions of development. At the same time a process of 'surveillance' should be set up by the local authority to continuously monitor progress and change. The city planning authority would then play a dynamic role in promoting and steering private sector investment and in supporting community initiatives to ensure that, in partnership, the 'guiding concept' for development was kept in view to the benefit of all the those with a stake in the future of the city. Although *Action Planning* received immediate intellectual and professional acclaim, only 30 years later has it become widely accepted internationally.

Champion of Urban Pioneers and the absorption of newcomers

In the 1970s the dramatic growth towns and cities in developing countries, caused by the migration of poor households from rural areas, was commonly perceived as verging on disaster. Much attention was

given to the 'mushrooming' of slums, the increase of crime and the potential of epidemics. In his fight to counter such perceptions and panic, Koenigsberger pointed to the importance of towns and cities as the centres of national development, social change and cultural diversity. He referred to new migrant communities as *Urban Pioneers* making the case that they represented the most adventurous and entrepreneurial members of society and should be regarded as a valuable asset and resource in the development process. He emphasised the need to provide support to the enterprise shown by the urban poor in order to speed their full entry into urban society as contributors to the city's economy. He dismissed slum clearance programmes as a wasteful destruction of an important part of the urban housing stock and recommended the official recognition of poor households' right of security to urban land and public investment in slum improvement. Again, it was many years before Otto's teaching became internationally accepted.

Educationalist and founder of the DPU

Through the 1960s, in response to changing conditions throughout the urbanising world and the development of his own ideas, Otto's teaching and that of his colleagues moved away from its early preoccupation with building physics and climatic design. Increasingly it embraced the issues of affordable housing provision and the development of new approaches to urban planning and management and the need for coherent urban policies as a significant component of national development. Thus in 1971, with the support of the Council of the Architectural Association, he transferred the Department of Development and Tropical Studies to University College London and it became the Development Planning Unit (DPU) and Otto was appointed Professor of Development Planning in the University of London.

With the DPU he set about broadening the programmes both in the direction of its academic teaching and research, and in the provision of professional training and consultancy. The Diploma in Urban Development Planning laid the foundations for the Unit's masters degree programme; the DPU Extension Service, established in 1972 to provide in-country support to educational and training institutions in developing countries, grew into the DPU's advisory and consultancy activities; and the first PhD candidates were enrolled on research into aspects of *Action Planning* and the 'absorption of newcomers'.

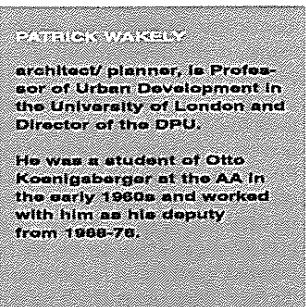
His advisory work, notably in Costa Rica (1970), Malaysia (1972) and Sri Lanka (1976), concentrated on the establishment of educational and training institutions and the development of curricula to form a new type of professional, capable of understanding and responding to the needs and initiatives of actors at all levels of the urban development process. In 1978 he led a team to India to review and make recommendations for the future direction of urban research and the development of local government

throughout the Union.

At the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in 1976, Otto helped to launch the journal *Habitat International*, of which he was Editor up until 1993.

On his retirement in 1976 Otto Koenigsberger was conferred the title of Emeritus Professor of Development Planning by the University of London. In 1979 was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Stuttgart; acknowledging in his acceptance speech how pleased he was to be recognised in his country of origin. In 1989 he was awarded the first United Nations Habitat Scroll of Honour by the Secretary General, in recognition of his life's work. In the same year, in his honour, University College London established the *Otto Koenigsberger Scholarship* to enable young professionals from developing countries to study urban development and planning in the UK. The first donation to the Scholarship Fund was made by Dr. Arcot Ramachandran Under Secretary General of the United Nations and Chief Executive of the UN Centre for Human Settlements.

Donations in memory of Otto are being made to the "Otto Koenigsberger Scholarship Fund (UCL)"



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Photograph: Katerina Kalogeraki

Dieser Artikel erschien in DPUNews Ausgabe 37 (Februar 1999), abgedruckt mit freundlicher Genehmigung von P. Wakely und DPUNews.

Unsere deutschsprachigen Leser weisen wir auf den ausführlichen Bericht über Otto Koenigsberger zu Ehren seines 85. Geburtstags in TRIALOG 39 (4/1993), S. 54-55 und die Veröffentlichung des Vortrags von Otto Koenigsberger "Die Rolle des Planers in armen Ländern" in TRIALOG 3 (Juni 1984), S. 4-7.

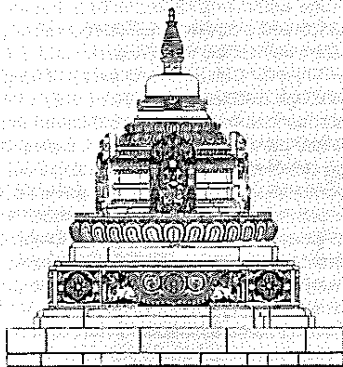
Neue Bücher / Book reviews

Architektur

Niels Gutschow. The Nepalese Caitya. 1500 Years of Buddhist Votive Architecture in the Kathmandu Valley. 428 Seiten Großformat, ISBN 3-930689-75-7. Edition Axel Menges, Stuttgart.

Diese hier vorgelegte, erste ausführliche baugeschichtliche Dokumentation der buddhistischen Schreine im Kathmandu-Tal entstand während einer rund fünfzehnjährigen, von der DFG geförderten Forschung des Autors. Die aufgefundenen Bauten werden nicht nur in ihrer Architektur analysiert und klassifiziert, sondern der gesamte kulturelle und rituelle Kontext wird ausführlich und fachkundig erläutert. Wie bei einer solchen Arbeit nicht anders zu erwarten, sind die vielen Fotos und Zeichnungen perfekt, Index und Bibliographie sind sehr gründlich. Eines jener Bücher, die über Jahrzehnte hinweg eine wichtige Referenz für Wissenschaftler und Reisende darstellen werden.

Kosta Mathéy



Gutschow / The Nepalese Caitya.

Christian Fernández Cox, Antonio Toca Fernández. America Latina: Nueva arquitectura, una modernidad posracionalista. 192 S., ISBN 968-887-353-5. 1998, 4800 Peseten. Gustavo Gili, Barcelona / Mexico DF.

Der Bildband stellt 34 neue und architektonisch bemerkenswerte Bauwerke in Lateinamerika vor, und zwar in den Städten Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, México, Lima, Santiago de Chile und Sao Paulo. Gemeinsam haben die Werke, daß sie den postmodernen Stil ablehnen und alle im städtischen Kontext (allerdings meist auf riesigen, für Städte eher untypischen Grundstücken) lokalisiert sind. Zu jedem Bauwerk gibt es eine knappe Einführung, Pläne und Schwarzweiß-Fotos. Obwohl zu Beginn jeder Länderpräsentation ein Stadtplan aus-

schnitt der betreffenden Stadt abgebildet ist, findet sich leider keine geographische Referenz zu den jeweils vorgestellten Bauten, auch die Adressen werden nicht angegeben – was eine Besichtigung erschwert, wenn man tatsächlich einmal in die betreffende Stadt kommen sollte. Angesichts der in Europa doch eher knappen Kenntnis über moderne lateinamerikanische Architektur ist diese Publikation in jedem Fall willkommen.

Kosta Mathéy

Wolfgang Lauber (ed.). Architektur der Dogon. Traditioneller Lehm- und Steinbau in Mali. 176 S. ISBN 3-7913-1914-0, 1998, DM 98,-. Prestel Verlag München.

Es gibt wohl kaum ein Buch über Mali oder traditionelle afrikanische Lehmarchitektur, in dem die faszinierenden Bauten der Dogon nicht abgebildet sind. Doch die meisten dieser Publikationen sind von Ethnologen geschrieben oder es handelt sich in erster Linie um Bildbände. Die vorliegende Veröffentlichung, die auf eine wissenschaftlich fundierte Bauaufnahme durch Studiengruppen der FH Konstanz zurückgeht, verdient daher besondere Aufmerksamkeit. Insgesamt fünf Dörfer der Dogon wurden per Luftfoto und mit konventionellen Methoden am Boden aufgemessen und in vielerlei Formen dargestellt: Exzellente Fotos, maßstabsgerechte Architekturzeichnungen, Handskizzen, Aquarelle, Radierungen... Der eigentlichen Dokumentation sind 9 Aufsätze kompetenter Experten zu Geographie, Denkmalschutz, Architektur und Lebensweise der Dogon vorangestellt. Der Arbeit gebührt als Gesamtwerk höchstes Lob und kann einem breiten Leserkreis empfohlen werden.

Kosta Mathéy

John A. Loomis. Revolution of Forms. Cuba's forgotten Art Schools. 186 S. ISBN 1-56898-157-0. 1999. Princeton University Press, New York. Bezug in Deutschland (DM 54,-): Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel und Berlin.

Die fünf Fakultätsgebäude der Hochschule der Künste in Havanna sind mit Sicherheit die beeindruckendsten Zeugnisse revolutionärer Architektur in Cuba und markieren eine leider nur kurzwährende Epoche 'befreiter Kunst' in diesem Land. Sie wurden von den Architekten Ricardo Porro, Roberto Gottardi und Vittorio Garatti für den Unterricht in Tanz, Bildhauerei, Theater, Musik und Ballett entworfen, aber nie ganz zu Ende gebaut. Heute werden die Schulen – soweit benutzbar – nach einem langen Domröschenschlaf wieder intensiver mit Leben gefüllt, auch wenn Teile der Gesamtanlage weiterhin von der tropischen Vegetation überwuchert bleiben und so den gestalterischen Reiz noch erhöhen. Die fließenden Formensprache steht in starkem Kontrast zu dem späteren,

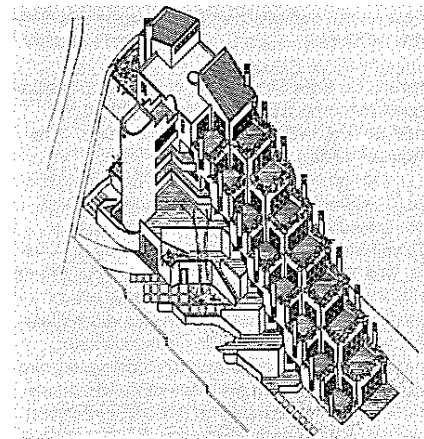
meist normierten, vorfabrizierten und von der Ideologie des Ostblocks geprägten Baugeschehen auf der Insel; eine offizielle künstlerische Rehabilitation der Architekten der Schulen fand erst in den letzten Jahren statt. So kommt es auch, daß die Schulen in den bisherigen Architekturbüchern zu Cuba eher unter dem Aspekt eines Kuriosums denn als revolutionärer Durchbruch erwähnt bleibt. Um so erfreulicher, wenn diesem gestalterischen Juwel jetzt ein ganzes Buch gewidmet wird. Wir finden nicht nur eine ausführliche Dokumentation aller Einzelkomplexe, sondern auch eine Folge interessanter Aufsätze über die Entstehung dieser expressiven Architektursprache mit vielen Wurzeln außerhalb Kubas, die besonderen Umstände der Planung und des Bauprozesses, Streueffekte in anderen Ländern und Kontinenten u.a.m.

Das sorgfältig und liebevoll zusammengestellte Buch mit ausgezeichneten Fotos kann allen in Cuba verliebten Architekten ans Herz gelegt werden, zumal es preislich weit unter seinem handelsüblichen 'Wert' vertrieben wird.

Kosta Mathéy

Rachel Carley; Andrea Brizzi. Cuba – 400 Years of Architectural History. 224 S. ISBN 0-8230-1129-1, 1997, DM 37,50/US\$ 50,00. Watson-Guipill Publications, New York. (Bezug: Windsor Books, FAX +44-1865-361133).

Bildbände zu Cuba überschwemmen im Gefolge des Touristenbooms den Buchmarkt. Der vorliegende Band hebt sich von der Masse durch seine Spezialisierung auf die Entwicklung der Architektur ab. Die professionellen Fotos von Andrea Brizzi bilden viele zeichnensetzende



Fernández / America Latina: Nueva Arquitectura

Bauwerke ab, von denen bisher entweder gar keine oder zumindest nicht so gute Aufnahmen verfügbar waren – wenn auch ganz unnötigerweise die Abwesenheit von Menschen und die Farbgestaltung den klassischen Postkarten-Stil imitieren. Der Text von Rachel Carley ist epochenweise in Kapitel gegliedert, von einigen zeitlichen Vor- und Rücksprüngen abgesehen. Insbesondere bezüglich der modernen, postrevolutionären Stilentwicklung hätte man sich eine etwas ausführlichere Darstellung wünschen können – doch vermutlich hat der Verlag ein strenges Seitenlimit vorgegeben. In der Rubrik 'Photobände für Architekten' eines besten zur Zeit erhältlichen Bücher zu Kuba.

Kosta Mathéy

Luca Invernizzi Tettoni. Tropical Asian Style. 224 S. ISBN 3-8228-7855-3. 1998. Benedikt Taschen, Köln.

Ein Bildband mit begleitenden Texten über Wohnbauten in den Ländern Thailand, Indonesien, Singapur, Hongkong und Malaysia. Die prächtigen, manchmal etwas zu bunten Fotos (von Tettoni) gruppieren sich um die Themen traditioneller südost-asiatischer Hausformen, des kolonialen Einflusses in Form des Bungalows, die Wohnbereiche Veranda, Wohnräume, Schlafräume, offene Badebereiche und Pools, Außenräume und Dekoration. Für ein nicht auf das Fachpublikum ausgerichtetes Buch sind die von verschiedenen, in der Region arbeitenden Architekten verfaßten Texte gut recherchiert – besonders im vorderen Teil der Publikation. Weiter hinten, wo sich das Interesse eher den Interieurs zuwendet, rutscht die Qualität etwas zu stark in Richtung 'Schöner Wohnen' ab. Ein schönes 'coffee table book'.

K. Mathéy

Julienne Hanson. Decoding Homes and Houses. 318 Seiten, ISBN 0 521 57284 3 (Hardback), 1999, 45,-DM/US\$ 70,-. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Eine hochtheoretische Analyse von Grundrissen bei den Wohnbauten der Naturvölker und in antiken Hochkulturen, in Mittelengland gestern und heute, und bei zeitgenössischen Londoner Architekten, die in selbstentworfenen Häusern wohnen. Raumfolgen werden verglichen und Variationsfaktoren berechnet, die dritte Dimension bleibt unberücksichtigt. Die zugrunde liegende Fragestellung ist sicher extrem spannend, sie wird dem Leser leider nicht erklärt, ebenso wenig wie die möglichen Konsequenzen der Erkenntnisse für den Entwurf künftiger Wohnbauten. Leser, die der Theorie nicht folgen können, dürfen sich zumindest an der ästhetischen Aufmachung des Bandes erfreuen.

Kosta Mathéy

Ignais de Sola Morales et al. (eds.). Birkhäuser Architekturführer Spanien 1920-1999. 407 Seiten, ISBN 3-7643-5748-7. 1998. Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel.

Der Architekturführer ist die Buchausgabe des Architekturregisters des spanischen Ministeriums für Entwicklung, herausgegeben in Zusammenarbeit mit Tanais Ediciones in Sevilla. Das Register soll später noch um die älteren historischen Epochen ergänzt, als CD-Rom erhältlich und dann auch über das Internet einsehbar werden. Diese erste Ausgabe listet, nach Provinzen geordnet, 767 richtungsweisende Architekturdenkmal unseres Jahrhunderts (aus einer Vorauswahl von 8000 Vorschlägen) auf, verweist jedoch zusätzlich auf 333 andere wichtige Gebäude aus dem gleichen Zeitraum und 286 historische Bauwerke hin. Zu allen

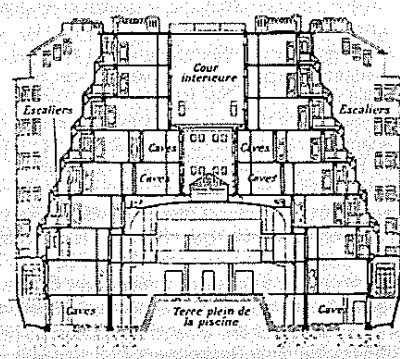
Einträgen werden die wesentlichen Eckdaten genannt, wie Baujahr, Architekt, Adresse, Aussehen (Foto, Pläne und/oder Zeichnungen) mit samt einer Kurzbeschreibung. Selbstverständlich fehlen weder die relevanten Indices noch eine architekturgeschichtliche Einleitung. Zweck des Werkes ist die Dokumentation und Publikation spanischer Architektur, nicht jedoch ein Reiseführer für Architekten – hierfür existieren bereits andere gute Publikationen. Die Aufmachung des Buches ist wegen des starren Einbandes und des Gewichts eher als edel aber unhandlich zu charakterisieren – adäquat für ein gutes und solides Nachschlagewerk.

Kosta Mathéy

Mervé Martin. Guide de l'Architecture moderne à Paris. 318 S. ISBN 2 84146 227 7. 1998. 180 FF. Editions Alternatives, 5 rue de Poitouise, F-75005 Paris.

Nach Stadtteilen geordnet, werden hier rund 300 richtungsweisende Bauwerke in Paris vorgestellt, und zwar jeweils in französischer und englischer Sprache plus je einem Farbfoto. Am Fuß der Seite wird dann zusätzlich noch auf andere sehenswerte Bauwerke in der unmittelbaren Umgebung hingewiesen. Es liegt auf der Hand, daß bei der großen Anzahl der aufgenommenen Gebäude auch viele hoch interessante Werke aufgeführt werden, die in anderen Publikationen fehlen und selbst eingeleichteten Pariskennern noch unbekannt sind. Das handliche Hochformat und die Übersichtspläne erleichtern den Gebrauch auf Rundgängen; alles in allem eine solide Publikation für Architekturtouristen.

Kosta Mathéy



Martin / Guide de l'Architecture moderne

Manuel Gausa Navarro (Hrsg.). Housing. New Alternatives, New Systems. 270 S. ISBN 3-7643-5870-X. 1998, DM 78,-. Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel.

Der Band fasziniert als buntes Bilderbuch – und als Spiegel einer kontemporären Architekturrichtung, die visuelle Assoziation vor lineare Logik stellt, und Kunstausdruck vor Realisierbarkeit oder Nutzerwünsche. Auf dieser Basis werden rund dreißig wegweisende Wohnungsbau-Entwürfe oder gebaute Projekte erfolgreicher Avantgarde-Architekten in Europa vorgestellt und in einem eher losen Theorie-Skelett verankert: Offene Systeme – Basis-Einheiten – Mischsysteme – Lückenschließungen. Allgemeine Betrachtungen zur Notwendigkeit einer neuen Wohnbau-Architektur und innovative städtebauliche Konzepte eröffnen den Band.

Die nach-postmoderne Plangrafik in schwer interpretierbarer Computerästhetik bricht auch die Regeln gewohnter Architekturbücher und erfordert ein gutes Maß an Gewöhnung.

Doch wer schon genug klassische Architekturbücher hat, wird sich vielleicht über die Abwechslung freuen. Einige der gezeigten Beispiele sind wirklich interessant und animieren vielleicht zu einem Umweg bei der nächsten Reise – sofern es gelingt, irgendwo deren Adresse ausfindig zu machen.

Kosta Mathéy

Frei Otto. Prinzip Leichtbau. IL24. 286 S. ISBN 3-7828-2024-X. 1998. DM 58,-. Universität, Stuttgart. Bezug: Freunde und Förderer der Leichtbauforschung, Rotebühlplatz 27, D-70178 Stuttgart.

Der Begriff des Leichtbaus ist unlösbar mit dem Namen von Prof. Frei Otto verbunden, und bezeichnet eine Reihe von wegweisenden Architekturen im Deutschland der Nachkriegszeit. Die Grundphilosophie [Form <-> Kraft <-> Masse] und insbesondere auch die rechnerische Statik einschließlich des von Frei Otto entwickelten 'bic-lambda Diagramms' und des 'Tra-Wertes' werden in dieser 'hommage' zusammengefaßt – die Weisheit von 40 Jahren Lehr- und Forschertätigkeit des Meisters. Die endlose Abfolge so vieler für Normalarchitekten absolut unverständlicher Formeln werden durch hübsche Skizzen des Autors versüßt, und die wesentlichen Erkenntnisse vermitteln sich auch durch Lektüre des reinen Buchstabenwortes. Ein wertvolle Ressource für Ingenieur-Architekten, die sich nicht mit Standard-Lösungen abgeben und den Dingen auf den Grund gehen wollen.

Kosta Mathéy

Wohnungsversorgung

Ismail Serageldin. The Architecture of Empowerment. People, Shelter and Livable Cities. 1-85490-493-0. 1997, Academy Editions, London.

Eine Sammlung kurzer, aber prägnanter Aufsätze und aktueller Projektbeschreibungen aus dem Dunstkreis von Weltbank und des Aga Khan Trust for Culture. Armutsbekämpfung, nachhaltige Entwicklung, Kleinkredite, und Erhalt des kulturellen Erbes sind die neuen Leitbilder der Expertendiskussion, während die Frage der Masse oder der Technologie keine hervorzuhebende Rolle mehr zu spielen scheinen. Die Publikation ist in jeder Hinsicht lobenswert: gleichermaßen bekannte wie kompetente Autoren; repräsentative Fallstudien; Texte, die auf wenigen Seiten zum Punkt kommen und somit ein Gegengewicht zur allgemeinen Informationsflut darstellen; ausdrucksvolle wie technisch perfekte Fotos und andere Abbildungen unterstreichen die ansprechende Aufmachung. Ein Buch, das auffällt und weiterempfohlen werden kann.

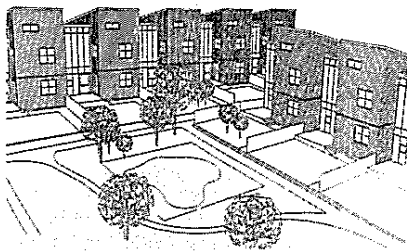
Kosta Mathéy

Thomas Hafner, Barbara Wohn, Karon Reholz-Chavez. Wohnsiedlungen. Entwürfe, Typen, Erfahrungen aus Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz. 311 S. ISBN 3-7643-5631-6, 1998, DM 128,-. Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel.

Die Publikation ist Ergebnis eines DFG - Forschungsprojektes an der Uni Stuttgart und vertieft die Herausbildung von Leitbildern Wohnungsbau in (West- und Ost-) Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz seit Ende des 2. Weltkrieges. In Dekaden untergliedert werden die dominanten konzeptionellen und architektonischen Entwicklungen für jedes Land getrennt nachgezeichnet. Beispielhaft wurden 35 dazu passende Siedlungsprojekte ausgewählt und

ausführlich in Text und Bild beschrieben – wobei besonders hilfreich ist, daß für alle diese Beispiele vergleichbare Eckdaten erhoben und vermittelt werden. Die Arbeit eignet sich ausgezeichnet für die Vorbereitung von akademischen Lehrveranstaltungen; für Normalleser wirken der endlose Fließtext und die vielen kleinen Bilderchen schnell ermüdend. Bei einer späteren Neuauflage sollte eine prägnantere Akzentsetzung herausgearbeitet werden. In erster Linie ein Buch für Institutsbibliotheken.

Kosta Mathéy



Stamm-Teske / Preiswerter Wohnungsbau

Walter Stamm-Teske. Preiswerter Wohnungsbau 1990-1996. Eine Projektauswahl, Deutschland. 100 S. plus CD-ROM. ISBN 3-7640-0358-8. 1996. Beton-Verlag, Düsseldorf. **Walter Stamm-Teske et al. Preiswerter Wohnungsbau in den Niederlanden. 1993-1998. Eine Projektauswahl.** 112 S. ISBN 3-7640-0383-9. 1998, DM 58,-. Verlag Bau+Technik, Düsseldorf.

Die erstgenannte, auf den deutschen Kontext bezogene Buch-Publikation stellt 18 Wohnbauprojekte dar, die aus einem umfangreichen Katalog von über 100 relevanten Beispielen (auf der beigelegten CD-ROM präsentiert) als herausragend ausgewählt wurden. Als Kriterien für die Auswahl galten neben den Baukosten (zwischen 1.100 und 2.830 DM/qm) die Qualität der Siedlungsstruktur, die Erschließung, die Funktionalität der Wohneinheit, Kommunikationsangebote (Balance zwischen Gemeinschaft und Privatheit), die zweckmäßige Bautechnologie. Die Arbeit ist das Ergebnis einer von dem Verband der deutschen Zementhersteller in Auftrag gegebenen Studie an der Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, berücksichtigt jedoch auch in Leichtbauweise konstruierte Bauwerke. In dem Buch werden die Projekte gut bebildert nach Bundesländern sortiert vorgestellt (mit der Mehrzahl in Süddeutschland), während die CD-ROM eine unsortierte, relationale Datenbank mit jeweils drei Daten-Seiten pro Projekt enthält, die auch die Adressen der jeweiligen Projekte, Bauherren, und Architekten auflistet, aber nur ab und zu eine Abbildung mitliefert. Damit ist die Publikation eine große Hilfe bei der Beschaffung von Vergleichsgrößen in der Gebäudeplanung, bei der Vorbereitung von Fachexkursionen, in der Diskussion mit Bauträgern, Politikern und Finanzgebern.

Der neugierige Blick nach Holland in dem zweiten Band ist verständlich wenn man bedenkt, daß die Baukosten jenseits der Grenze zu diesem Land rund 50% billiger liegen. Warum das so ist, erklärt Prof. F. K. Meurer in dem Einleitungskapitel, das u.a. auf rationaleren Bauablauf und niedrigere Standards als

Schlüsselfaktoren eingeht. Die aufgenommenen 23 Projektbeispiele auf vier Seiten wurden nicht, wie im Deutschland-Band, einer detaillierten Kostenanalyse unterworfen, sondern sprechen in der Hauptsache durch die Fotos. Der Band ist übrigens nicht, wie man glauben mag, bei einem anderen Verlag erschienen, vielmehr hat der Verlag den Namen gewechselt. Man kann also beide Bände gemeinsam bestellen.

Kosta Mathéy

Karl Deters, Joachim Arlt. Leitfaden Kostendämpfung im Geschloßwohnungsbau. 162 S. ISBN 3-8167-4242-4. 1998. IRB Verlag, Stuttgart. FAX 0711-9702508.

Während seines/ihrer fünfjährigen Studiums an der Universität lernt ein/e Architekt/in normalerweise nicht, welche Kostenauswirkungen bestimmte Entwurfsentscheidungen auf ein Bauwerk haben. Geschickte Planung erlaubt eine Kostenreduzierung 10-30% gegenüber Standardlösungen. Das vorliegende Buch hat sich zum Anspruch genommen aufzuzeigen, wie dies zu bewerkstelligen ist. Kern der Arbeit sind jeweils auf einer Seite zusammengefaßte Regeln entsprechend einer Grobsortierung in den Kapiteln: Vorbereitung, Grundstücke / Erschließung, Planungsgrundlagen, Grundrisse, Baukonstruktion, technische Ausrüstungen. Für jede Maßnahme wird ein Leitsatz (Regel) formuliert, der Sachverhalt erläutert, und die *Kostenwirkungen* erklärt. Fast immer ist auch ein Foto und/oder Grafik dabei. Bei 113 Seiten dieser Kapitel entspricht das 143 Regeln. Die Bibliographie ist sehr ausführlich, aber z.T. recht alt und unbewertet. Ein interessantes Buch für die Praxis.

Kosta Mathéy

Hannes Weeber et al., Ergänzender Neubau in bestehenden Siedlungen. 193 Seiten, ISBN 3-8167-4238-6. 1997, DM 49,-. FhG IRB Verlag, Stuttgart.

Bei dem vorliegenden Werk handelt es sich um eine überarbeitete Fassung des Abschlußberichts einer empirischen, vom BM-Bau geförderten Forschung über die Nachverdichtung von bestehenden Wohnsiedlungen, insbesondere Großsiedlungen. Zentrale Aspekte dieser Bau- und Planungsaufgabe werden anhand von 33 Beispielen (davon 11 in Berlin) illustriert, wobei zwischen 'Konzepten und Lösungen' einerseits und der 'Umsetzung' andererseits unterschieden wird. Zu der ersten Gruppe gehören Bauformen (Aufstockungen, Anbauten, Neubauten, Siedlungserweiterungen), während im knapperen zweiten Teil Fragen zur Logistik, wie Planungsverfahren, Baurecht, Erschließung, Baustellenorganisation, Mieterbetreuung und Kalkulation betreffen.

Die Stärke des Buches liegt in der Sammlung konkreter Erfahrungen aus der Praxis – über die die Autoren nicht zuletzt aus ihren vielen eigenen Projekten verfügen. Theorie oder unerprobte Alternativen zu den identifizierten Schwierigkeiten stehen nicht zur Diskussion und waren sicher auch nicht in der Ausschreibung zur Forschung vorgesehen. Die für ein Forschungsbericht leider typische wenig ansprechende und farblose Präsentation sich auch mit den zahlreichen Fotos und Plänen überwinden lassen, doch der Lohn für die Geduld der/des interessierte Leser/in/s ist ein leichter Zugang zu der bereits erfolgten Sammlung und Auswertung so vieler geographisch weit verstreuter Beispiele.

Kosta Mathéy

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D-70199 Stuttgart, Tel. 0711-6071965

Einzelhefte zu beziehen über:
Magazin-Verlag, Schwefelstraße 6,
D-24118 Kiel, Tel. 0431-56 58 99

Stadtentwicklung

Peter Hall, Colin Ward. **Sociable Cities. The Legacy of Ebenezer Howard.** 229 Seiten, ISBN 0-471-98505-8. 1998. John Wiley & Sons, Chichester.

Dieses Buch erschien als Reflektion auf das genau vor hundert Jahren erschienene Werk 'Tomorrow! A peaceful Path to Real Reform' (besser bekannt unter dem Titel des Nachdrucks von 1901: 'Garden Cities of Tomorrow'). Die beiden Autoren betonen zu Recht, daß dieses klassische Werk des Gartenstadt-Propheten Ebenezer Howard die Stadtplanung der letzten hundert Jahre wie kein anderes beeinflußt hat, und gerade heute mit dem Leitbild der Nachhaltigen Stadtentwicklung genauso aktuell ist wie zu seiner Entstehungszeit. Im ersten Teil ihres Buches beschreiben sie das Entstehen und verschiedene Formen offizieller und auch illegaler Umsetzung der Gartenstadtidee in England und anderswo. Der zweite Teil spekuliert über mögliche praktische Übertragungen des Konzepts in unsere derzeitige und künftige Siedlungsstruktur - wiederum hauptsächlich mit Bezug auf Großbritannien. Ein anregendes Buch, das insbesondere in der Städtebau-Lehre eingesetzt werden sollte.

Kosta Mathéy

Edmundo Werna, Trudy Harpham, Ilona Blue, Greg Goldstein. **Healthy City Projects in Developing Countries.** 148 S. ISBN 1-85383 455 6. 1997, 16,- Earthscan, London.

Das 'Healthy City Project' wurde als Initiative der ILO im Jahr 1987 gestartet und zuerst in den Industriestaaten in Angriff genommen. Erst später nahmen zunehmend auch Entwicklungsländer, auf welche diese Publikation ihr Augenmerk richtet, die Idee auf. Die drei zentralen Kapitel thematisieren den Weg zur Nominierung eines 'Healthy City Projects', methodische Fragen der Implementierung, und die Evaluierung bisheriger Erfahrungen. Für Planer/innen ist insbesondere der zweite Teil gleichermaßen wichtig wie kompetent geschrieben, die Methoden - wie das Rapid Urban Appraisal - sind auch nutzbringend in Stadtentwicklungs- und Sanierungsprojekten im Rahmen anderer Programme und politischer Zusammenhänge anwenden.

Die drei Autor/innen kennen die Healthy City Projekte aus ihrer eigenen Gutachtertätigkeit für die WHO und haben bereits in der Vergangenheit mehrfach über ihre Erfahrungen berichtet. In der Tat bestehen große Teile des Buches aus Versatzstücken früherer Veröffentlichungen - selbst wenn es wie aus einem Guß gemacht zu sein scheint. Ein Buch hauptsächlich für Politik und Praxis.

Kosta Mathéy

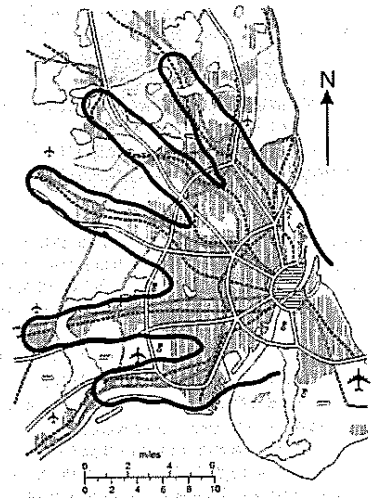
Claudio Acioly und Forbes Davidson. **Densidade Urbana. Um instrumento de planejamento e gestao urbana.** 100 S. ISBN 85-85756-68-3. 1998. Editorial MAUAD, Rio de Janeiro (mauad@uninet.com.br).

Die Veröffentlichung stellt die erweiterte Übersetzung einer ursprünglich von SIDA für Habitat II in Auftrag gegebenen und an der Uni Lund erschienenen Broschüre ('Building Issues') dar. In der dieser Arbeit zugrunde liegenden Forschung der beiden, am IHS Rotterdam tätigen Experten werden die Wohndichten in 12 über die ganze Welt verteilten Metropolen vergleichend analysiert, Vorteile und Probleme hoher wie niedriger Dichten dargelegt, und daraus folgernd Planungsempfehlungen für die

Siedlungsplanung, Straßenprofile, Grundstücksgrößen etc. ausgesprochen. Schließlich werden mögliche administrative Einflußmöglichkeiten zur Erzielung einer bestimmten gewünschten Dichte diskutiert, wie Bauordnung, Steuersätze in Abhängigkeit von der GRZ, Vorhalten von Infrastruktur, Straßenbreiten, Quersubventionierung, Grundsteuer, Flächennutzungspläne, ÖPNV-Angebot (z.B. Lizenzen), Sanierungsprojekte.

Interessant ist die Arbeit insbesondere im Zusammenhang der jüngeren Diskussion über Verdichtung von bestehenden Quartieren und des Ideals der 'Kompakten Stadt'. Gegenüber den bekannten Veröffentlichungen von Caminos und Goethert ist hier bemerkenswert, daß die Problematik weniger als technische Angelegenheit betrachtet, sondern in den Kontext politischer Entscheidungen und kommunaler 'Management' Aufgaben gerückt wird.

Kosta Mathéy



Hall / Sociable Cities

Catherine Farvacque-Vitkovic, Lucien Godin. **The Future of African Cities. Challenges and Priorities for Urban Development.** 176 Seiten, ISBN 0-8213-3886-2. 1998. The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Die Publikation, in der an das 'normale' Publikum adressierten Serie 'Directions in Urban Development' erschienen, stellt sozusagen eine Variante des Urban Policy Paper der Weltbank für den afrikanischen Kontinent dar. Angesichts der anhaltenden Zuwachses der städtischen Agglomerationen wird die Versorgung mit adäquater Infrastruktur als Hauptaufgabe benannt, wobei nach Ansicht der Autoren in der Investitionsplanung die räumliche Komponente stärker bedacht werden muß als bisher. Eine Wende in der Weltbankpolitik stellt die Forderung dar, aktiv Einfluß auf den Bodenmarkt zu nehmen, um rechtzeitig die notwendigen Siedlungsflächen für den Wohnbedarf zu sichern. Als zentrale Durchführungsinstrumente werden u.a. ein effizientes Infrastruktur-Inventarisierungssystem, mittelfristige räumliche 'Referenzpläne', Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfungen, ein wirksames Kontroll- und Evaluierungssystem vorgeschlagen. Internationale Finanzierung wird auch weiterhin eine Grundvoraussetzung bleiben, muß jedoch lokal ergänzt werden durch größere Anstrengungen in der Reform von Kommunalverwaltungen und effiziente Methoden der Erhebung von Steuern und Gebühren. Sogenannte AGETIP-Projekte,

die es seit 1990 gibt und die unter teilweiser Umgehung verkrusteter Behördenstrukturen beschäftigungsintensiv international geförderte Infrastrukturaufgaben übernehmen, haben sich bewährt und können mittelfristig als Übergangslösung erhalten bleiben. Der Bericht ist eine Mischung aus praktischen Leitfäden (z.B. für die Beschaffung relevanter Luftfotos) und politischen Vorgaben für die Entwicklungszusammenarbeit mit der Weltbank und vergleichbaren Geberinstitutionen.

Kosta Mathéy

Michel Arnaud (ed.). Dynamique de l'Urbanisation de l'Afrique au Sud du Sahara. 182 S. ISBN. 2-11-090060-1. 1998. Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Secteur Diffusion, 20 rue Monsieur, 75700 Paris.

Ein Rat aus 15 Weisen hat in Vorbereitung der Habitat II Konferenz und im Auftrag des französischen Außenministeriums die Problematik des Stadtwachstums in Afrika untersucht und in Form des vorliegenden Dokuments aufbereitet. Charakteristika der Urbanisierung, städtische Ökonomie und Produktivität, die Stadt-Land Balance, soziale Problematik, kommunale Selbstverwaltung und ökonomische Nachhaltigkeit sind die Überthemen, zu denen viele Statistiken und andere Fakten gesammelt und nebeneinandergestellt wurden. Eine Veröffentlichung im trockenen Stil der Geografen.

Kosta Mathéy

José-Marie Bel. Aden, the mythical Port of Yemen. 127 S., ISBN 2-7068-1360-1. 1998. 998 FB/175 FF incl. Porto. Éditeur Amiris, 26, rue Vilain XIII, B-100 Bruxelles.

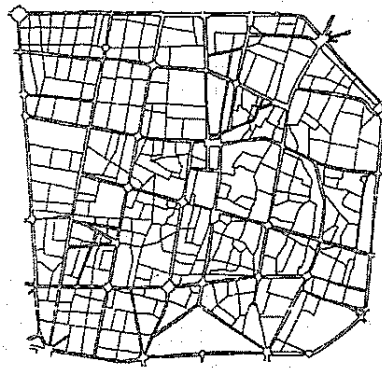
Aden, die Hauptstadt der Teilrepublik Südyemen, war 130 Jahre (bis 1967) von den Engländern besetzt und während dieser Epoche obligatorische Zwischenstation aller Reisender in den fernen Osten. Die Hafenstadt ist am Rande eines in das Meer versunkenen Kraters gebaut und zählt heute rund 650.000 Einwohner. Der europäische Einfluß zeigt sich and dem vorwiegend rechtwinkligen Stadtgrundriß und Präsenz vieler klassizistischer Bauwerke, womit sich Aden von den durch lehmgebaute Wohntürmen charakterisierten Ortschaften des Nordyemen unterscheidet. Hygienisch begründete Aussiedlungs-Maßnahmen (nach Feursbrünsten, Überschwemmungen, Pestepidemien) bedingten schon früh die Entstehung von Satellitenstädten, weshalb die Ausdehnung der Stadt inzwischen schon 30 Kilometer beträgt.

Der Autor der Publikation, der bereits andere Bücher über den Yemen veröffentlicht hat, lebte über ein Jahr in Aden, wo er an der Restaurierung des Arthur Rimbaud Hauses mitwirkte. Dieser zweisprachig englisch/französisch verfaßte Band, in einem sehr persönlichen Stil geschrieben, lebt auch von den Reproduktionen zahlreicher historischer Abbildungen aus der Epoche 1860-1940; darunter sind viele Postkarten und Briefmarken, die der Autor aus der ganzen Welt zusammengetragen hat. Bislang das detaillierteste lieferbare Buch über die Stadt Aden.

Kosta Mathéy

Ali Madanipour. Teheran. 290 S: ISBN 0-471-95779-8. 1998. John Wiley, Chichester.

Der Band erschien als Teil einer Serie von inzwischen 20 Stadtprofilen, zu der auch das in TRIALOG 55 (S. 46) besprochene Buch über Havanna gehört. In diesem Fall handelt es sich um einen einzelnen Autor, was die Voraussetzung für den ganz persönlichen Stil des Werkes ist, mit eingebündelten Interviews und einer



Madanipour / Teheran

facettenhaften Herangehensweise. Dennoch ist die Gliederung straff und gibt dem Gesamtwerk einen überzeugenden Zusammenhalt: Teil I orientiert sich an der Stadtgeschichte; Teil II stellt eine Momentaufnahme städtischer Kernfragen in den 1990er Jahren dar, und Teil III diskutiert die zu berücksichtigenden Umstände und möglichen Richtungen künftiger Stadtentwicklungsplanung. Die Neuerscheinung ist eine, wenn nicht die einzige, umfangreiche Stadtgeographie der Hauptstadt des Iran in englischer Sprache.

Kosta Mathéy

Libor Schelhasse, Sonja Nebel. Komplementarität Innen-Aussen. Kennzeichen einfachen Wohnens in Ballungsräumen des Südens. 246 Seiten, ISBN 3-8258-3805-6. 1998, DM 70,-. Lit Verlag, Münster.

Eine konzeptionell wie illustrativ anregende Studie, die auf einer DFG-finanzierten Forschung an der RWTH Aachen basiert. Ausgangsthese war die Feststellung, daß in den gleichermaßen armen wie warmen Ländern des Südens eine Wohnnutzung des Freiraums nicht nur kulturell angemessener ist, sondern auch umbaute Wohnfläche und damit Baukosten sparen hilft. Für diesen Zusammenhang wird in der Arbeit der Begriff 'Komplementarität Innen-aussen' eingeführt, und er trifft sicher auch solange zu, wie die Bodenpreise niedriger als die Baukosten sind. Dem steht diametral die modern-westliche Bauform der Innenraumgeprägten Apartment-Häuser gegenüber, die die beiden Autoren mit dem Begriff 'Verkapselung' charakterisieren. Empirisch wurden die Wohngewohnheiten und Erwartungen im Spannungsfeld Komplementarität-Verkapselung während wiederholter Feldstudien 1987-1993 in Lusaka, La Paz und Bangkok überprüft. In jeder dieser Städte wurden jeweils vier Siedlungen unterschiedlicher Verdichtung/Modemität unter die Lupe genommen und 12 Haushalte in Testreihen zu Wohn- und Lebensvorstellungen einbezogen. Für die einzelnen Beispiele werden konkrete Verbesserungskonzepte in Richtung Freiraumgestaltung und ggf. Verdichtung vorgeschlagen.

Der Ansatz, die graphische Darstellung der Beispiele, die Einzelergebnisse und die (leider sehr knappen) Schlußfolgerungen der Autoren sind in höchstem Maße interessant, wenn man auch in einigen Grunderwartungen an einen Forschungsbericht vor der Tür gelassen wird (das ist wohl ein Teil der Komplementarität): das Theoriegerüst ist bestenfalls implizit ausgeführt, ohne weitere erläutert zu werden. Das Gleiche läßt sich zur Forschungsmethode anmerken, über die sich die Autoren ausschweigen. Vermutlich sind diese Informationen

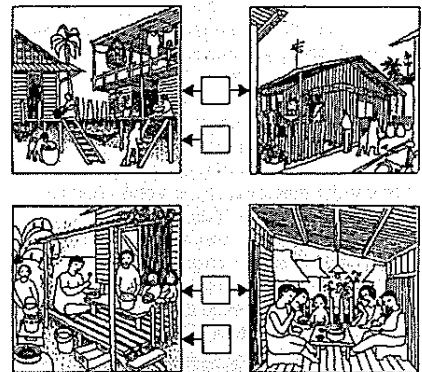
in einem vorausgehenden internen Forschungsbericht mit limitierter Zirkulation enthalten – aber auch einen Hinweis auf diese Quelle sucht man vergebens. Dennoch ein Buch, das dazu verleitet, es immer wieder in die Hand zu nehmen und herumzuziehen.

Kosta Mathéy

Heidede Becker, Johann Jessen, Robert Sander. Ohne Leitbild? Städtebau in Deutschland und Europa. 520 Seiten, ISBN 3-7828-1510-6. 1998. DM 68,-. Karl Krämer Verlag, Stuttgart.

Dieser beeindruckende Wälzer dokumentiert die Ergebnisse einer gemeinschaftlich von dem Deutschen Institut für Urbanistik und der Wüstenrot Stiftung im Sommer 1996 organisierten Workshop-Reihe und eines daran anschließenden öffentlichen Symposiums. Es kommen fast alle namhaften Vordenker in der Materie aus Deutschland zu Wort, plus einige weniger bekannte Referenten zur Situation in anderen Ländern Europas. Der Band ist prächtig bebildert – was bei Dokumentationen von Wortveranstaltungen eher selten ist – und wäre allein schon als Bilderbuch seinen Preis wert. Noch interessanter ist jedoch das dargestellte Spektrum parallel gültiger Stadtphilosophien – almost anything goes. Wer sich einen Überblick über die gegenwärtige städtebauliche und stadtgesteraltene Diskussion in Europa machen will, ist mit dieser Veröffentlichung sehr gut bedient.

Kosta Mathéy



Schelhasse, Nebel / Komplementarität

Martina Pirch und Ulrich Freitag (eds). Topographischer Atlas Berlin. 238 Seiten, ISBN 3-496-02562-X. 1995, DM 128,-. Dietrich Reimer Verlag, Berlin.

Der topographische Atlas Berlins erschien das erste Mal zur 750 Jahre Feier – damals allerdings nur für den Westteil der Stadt. Die längst überfällige Neuauflage berücksichtigt nicht nur die inzwischen fertiggestellten oder geplanten Neubauten, sondern vor wurde ergänzt mit aktuellen Karten zum Ostteil der Stadt und das Umland. Wie auch schon bei der früheren Ausgabe ist jedem Quartier oder Stadtteil ein oder mehrere Pläne in unterschiedlicher Darstellung sowie eine einseitige Ortsbeschreibung gewidmet. Eine lose Übersichtskarte im Maßstab 1:5000 erleichtert die geographische Zuordnung der vielen lokalen Kartenausschnitte. Die übergreifende historische Entwicklungsgeschichte Berlins wird in einem vorangestellten Kapitel übersichtlich zusammengefaßt.

Das Werk informiert nicht nur ausgiebig über die Merkmale und Geschichte der mosaikartig ineinandergreifenden Subzentren der

deutschen Hauptstadt, sondern illustriert auch die vielfältigen Möglichkeiten geographischer Ortsdarstellung, liefert Beispiele für ganz unterschiedliche und dennoch für Deutschland typische Stadtstrukturen. Ein Almanach für Besucher und Einwohner Berlins genauso wie für Studenten des Städte- und Wohnungsbaus allerorts.

Kosta Mathéy

Ministère de l'Équipement. Des Cartes pour l'aménagement Foncier et l'Urbanisme. 150 S. ISBN 2-11-082167. 1997. 150 FF. Editions Villes et Territoires. Arche de la Défense, F-92055 Paris.

Eine anschauliche Sammlung unterschiedlicher Spezialkarten als Grundlage zur Regionalentwicklung. Leider beschränkt sich die Darstellung auf Frankreich; dazu zeigen alle Karten immer das gesamte Land im gleichen Maßstab; die Darstellung einzelner Städte wird nicht berücksichtigt. Ein Dokument für die Archive.

Kosta Mathéy

Ökologie

Helmut Holzappel. Autonomie statt Auto. Zum Verhältnis von Lebensstil, Umwelt und Ökonomie am Beispiel des Verkehrs. 93 S. ISBN 3-87081-156-0. 1997. Economica Verlag, Bonn. (Bezug für Privatbesteller auch: FB 13, GHK, D-34109 Kassel)

Grundthema dieses überzeugenden Büchleins ist die These, daß eine neue, erfahrungsintensive Lebensweise der derzeitigen verkehrs- und entfernungsintensiven Lebensweise um ein Vielfaches überlegen ist. Weniger Auto ist nicht Verzicht, sondern Gewinn. Der Widerspruch unserer heutigen, autobesessenen Verkehrspolitik wird klar dargestellt, die negativen Folgen insbesondere für die nicht-autofahrenden Mitbürger (wie z.B. Kinder) erklärt, und die Richtung für eine bessere verkehrs- und kommunikationsintensive Zukunft umrissen. Ungeachtet des dünnen Seitenumfanges wird das Wesentliche besser gesagt als in allen einschlägigen Fachpublikationen zusammengefaßt, und das Ganze dazu in einem so angenehmen Schreibstil, daß Kriminalromane, Illustrierte oder Schulbücher in der Ecke liegen bleiben. Eines der empfehlenswertesten Bücher, die mir in den letzten Jahren in die Finger gekommen sind.

Kosta Mathéy

Fritz Fezer. Das Klima der Städte. 200 S. ISBN 3-623-00841-9. 1995. DM 56.-. Justus Perthes Verlag, Gotha.

Seitdem ökologische Aspekte bewußt als ein Ziel der Stadtplanung und des Stadtbauwerks akzeptiert sind, gibt es größere Chancen, das Klima in den Städten und somit auch die Lebensqualität in ihnen zu verbessern. Doch leider fehlen den meisten Planern die notwendigen Fachkenntnisse, die über einige allorts gebetsmühlenhaft wiederholte Faustregeln hinaus gehen. Hier kann das Buch von Prof. Fezer aus Heidelberg weiterhelfen. Als Naturwissenschaftler beschäftigt er sich seit 1972 mit der Problematik und greift mit dieser Publikation auf sein akkumuliertes Wissen zurück. Als wichtigste Kriterien des Stadtklimas stellte er das Phänomen von Wärmeinseln, die Luftfeuchte (auch in Form von Nebel, Smog, Wolken und Regen), das Windfeld vor – wobei jeweils die stadtklimatische Bedeutung, Meßmöglichkeiten, Ursprung und andere Faktoren erklärt werden. Mögliche Auswirkungen auf Wohlbefinden und Gesundheit werden in

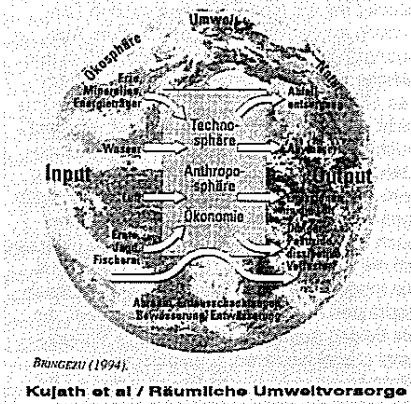
einem eigenen Kapitel diskutiert, wie z.B. durch Strahlung, Hitze, Kälte, Luftstadtstoffe, Aromata, Schwermetalle, elektromagnetische Wellen etc. Die abschließenden Planungsempfehlungen für die Siedlungsplanung sind zweifellos wichtig. Weiterführende Empfehlungen in den Schlußkapiteln für den Gebäudeentwurf bleiben aber hinter anderen, von Architekten geschriebenen Arbeiten zurück. Die Empfehlungen schließlich für 'verschiedene Klimazonen außerhalb Europas' basieren hauptsächlich auf Sekundärliteratur – die ihrerseits in vielen Fällen banal, undifferenziert und nicht zu übertragen ist. Als Beispiel dafür kann die Abb. eines 'Wohnhauses in Arabien' mit Windturm, Tunnel, und Wasserfontaine (S. 168) genannt werden.

Kosta Mathéy

Omar Humm (Hrsg.), Niedrigenergie- und Passivhäuser. 126 Seiten, ISBN 3-922964-71-0. 1998, DM 30,-, Ökobuch Verlag, Postfach 1126, D-79216 Staufen.

Eine Einführung in das energiesparende Bauen, die sich in erster Linie an Bauherren richtet. Der Schwerpunkt liegt in der Reduzierung von Heizenergie-Verlusten und Nutzung der Solarenergie. Nicht nur für Laien interessant sind die am Ende des Bandes vorgestellten Beispiele von 11 realisierten Niedrigenergie-Häusern in Deutschland und der Schweiz. Der Herausgeber ist ein in der Schweiz lebender Fachjournalist, der das Buch zusammen mit 4 Autoren geschrieben hat – leider bleibt verborgen, welches ihre Qualifikationen sind und wer was beigetragen hat.

Kosta Mathéy



Hans Joachim Kujath, Timothy Moss, Thomas Weith (Eds.). Räumliche Umweltvorsorge. Wege zu einer Ökologisierung der Stadt- und Regionalentwicklung. 272 S. ISBN 3-89404-451-9. 1998, DM 36,-. Edition Sigma im Rainer Bohn Verlag, Karl Marx Str. 17, 12043 Berlin.

Diese Aufsatzsammlung gliedert sich in drei Teile. Unter dem Titel 'Perspektiven einer Ökologisierung der räumlichen Planung' findet sich außer einer Einleitung in die Thematik auch eine Würdigung der neueren bundesgesetzlichen Änderungen. Weiterführende Forderungen in Richtung einer besseren Abstimmung zwischen Regional- und Landschaftsplanung und einer Umweltplanung mit Bindungswirkung für die Raumplanung werden anschließend formuliert. Der zweite Teil widmet sich dem neuen Steuerungsinstrument des 'Umweltqualitätsziels', wobei es im Wesentlichen um die Anwendung von Bewertungsmaßstäben für den

Umweltschutz geht. Der dritte Teil, mit 'Umweltorientiertes Ressourcenmanagement' überschrieben, propagiert eine nicht nur passive Genehmigungsplanung, sondern die Förderung aktiver Maßnahmen zur Schließung von Stoffkreisläufen, und zwar sowohl für das produzierende Gewerbe wie auch für die städtische Infrastrukturversorgung. Ein spannendes Thema, das leider sehr trocken bearbeitet und sprachlich mit unnötig vielen 'wissenschaftlichen' Substantivierungen verkrustet wurde.

Kosta Mathéy

Umweltbundesministerium. Umwelt-Kostenrechnung. 254 Seiten, ISBN 3-8006-2110-X. 1996. DM 36,-. Verlag Franz Vahlen, München.

Aufgeklärte Mitbürger wissen, daß mehr Umweltschutz die Voraussetzung für Lebensqualität, wenn nicht für das Überleben der Menschheit überhaupt ist. Deshalb sind sie in Grenzen bereit, dafür finanzielle Einbußen in Kauf zu nehmen. Marktwirtschaftlich organisierte Betriebe allerdings kalkulieren auf der Basis der internen Kosten, wobei ideale Ziele und Zeiträume über die Abschreibungsdauer hinaus zunächst einmal keinen Platz haben. Freiwillige Investitionen für den Umweltschutz werden als gewinnmindernd eingestuft und somit mit geringer Priorität versehen. Das vorliegende Buch wendet sich genau an solche Betriebe und propagiert Umwelt-Investitionen als kostendämpfende Maßnahmen, indem nämlich über Ressourcenschonung die Beschaffungskosten gesenkt werden, durch Energieeinsparung die direkten Betriebskosten niedriger liegen, und durch Recycling Kosten für die Abfallentsorgung eingespart werden können. Natürlich ist es keine neue Weisheit, daß eine Verringerung der Material und Energiedurchflüsse ökonomische Einsparungen zu Folge haben; die besondere Qualität des vorliegenden Buches ist jedoch, daß es aufzeigt, wie die möglichen Einsparungen berechnet werden können. Zu dem notwendigen Handwerkszeug gehören u.a. eine genaue Kostenstellenrechnung, eine Prozeßkostenrechnung, die Vorkostenkalkulation und die organisatorische Verankerung der Verbesserungen im Betrieb. Ein wichtiges, aber leider zu trockenes Buch für einen ganz speziellen Leserkreis.

Kosta Mathéy

Gesellschaft und Politik

Stanley and Jaya Gahanayake. Community Empowerment. 144 Seiten, ISBN 0-9637044-1-9. 1993. PACT Publications, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 1007.

Ein Handbuch zur Planung, Durchführung und Evaluation partizipativer Dorf- und Stadtteil-Entwicklungsprojekte in Entwicklungsländern. In pragmatisch-amerikanischer Manier wird eine Anleitung zur Durchführung eines 7-tägigen Planungs-Workshops mit VertreterInnen der Zielgruppe gegeben, inclusive aller nötigen Kopiervorlagen, Zeitpläne und Hinweise für den Werkstatteiter etc. Sicher sind Modifikationen des Modells von Fall zu Fall unvermeidlich und sinnvoll – aber als Ausgangspunkt ist die Anleitung zweifellos nützlich und insbesondere auch hilfreich bei der Wahl von plakativen Kommunikationsmitteln, die eher der Welt der avisierten Teilnehmer/innen entsprechen statt der Routine der Experten.

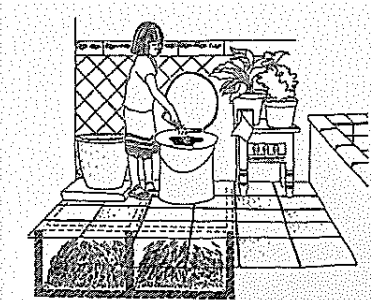
Kosta Mathéy

Technologie

Steve Esrey et al. *Ecological Sanitation*. 92 S. ISBN 91-568-76-120. 1998. Sida (Dept. for Natural Resources and the Environment), S-10525 Stockholm (FAX +46-8-6985653).

Vor zwanzig Jahren zirkulierten unter Freunden der Alternativen Technologie viele Broschüren über verschiedene Latrinsysteme. Seitdem schien Alles gesagt, und die Aufmerksamkeit wendete sich z.B. dezentralen und ökologischen Kleinkläranlagen zu. Jetzt überrascht diese Publikation mit den Ergebnissen einer SIDA-geförderten Studie über individuelle Komposttoiletten aus allen Erdteilen – und siehe da: die Welt der Latrinen ist nicht stehengeblieben. Neben dem gleichermaßen wichtigen Rahmenkapitel über medizinische, kulturelle und pädagogische Aspekte werden einige Dutzend neuer Öko-Klo Modelle beschrieben, die ich in noch keinem anderen Werk gesehen habe. Dabei handelt es sich keineswegs um einmalige Versuchsanstaltungen, sondern um bewährte Alternativen, die bis zu 27.000-fach fabriziert bzw. gebaut, und erfolgreich über einen längeren Zeitraum benutzt worden sind.

Kosta Mathéy



Esrey / Ecological Sanitation

Hans Christian Haan et al. *Municipal Solid Waste Management: Involving Micro- and Small Enterprises*. 154 S. ISBN 92-9049-365-8. 1998. WASTE Advisors, Gouda (FAX +31-182-550303).

Der Leitfaden, gemeinschaftlich von der ILO, WASTE, SKAT, GTZ und SADC herausgegeben, richtet sich an Kommunalmanager. Die zentrale Nachricht lautet, daß eine Gemeinde nicht alle Aufgaben der Müllentsorgung selbst erledigen muß, sondern diese an kleine und mittlere Unternehmen weitergeben kann, sofern die Kommune die Kontrolle über die Erfüllung der Verträge und die Preisgestaltung behält. Schritt für Schritt werden Entscheidungsfindung, vorbereitende Maßnahmen, und die Umsetzung einer solchen Organisationsstruktur erklärt, wobei die Zusammenfassung der Kernaussagen zu Anfang jedes Kapitels helfen, zuerst einmal einen Überblick über die Materie zu bekommen.

Kosta Mathéy

Peter Burk. *Bau-Planer / Entwicklungs- und Krisenregionen*. 233 Seiten, ISBN 3-8167-4698-5. 1998. DM 49,-. IRB Verlag, Stuttgart.

Der Autor hat in dem vorliegenden Band verschiedene Richtlinien für die Errichtung von Notunterkünften und den dazugehörigen Gemeinschaftseinrichtungen von verschiedenen UN-Organisationen zusammengetragen und ins Deutsche übersetzt. Die Information ist gut gegliedert in die Abschnitte A) Top-ten Regeln; B) Brunnen, C) Latrinen, D) Hospitäler etc, E) Schulen/Waisenhäuser, F) Getreidespei-

er, G) Wohnbau, H) Flüchtlingslager, I) Notunterkünfte, J) Anhang (u.a. Maßeinheiten, Erdbebensschäden an Häusern).

Wie bei den zugrundeliegenden UN-Publikationen üblich, werden in der Hauptsache Anforderungen (in diesem Fall an die Gebäude) formuliert, und zwar reduziert auf diejenigen Punkte, auf die sich Vertreter aller Mitgliedsstaaten einigen konnten – sozusagen der geringste gemeinsame Nenner. So beschränkt sich z.B. die Information zu 'Wohnungsplanung und -Konstruktion' (S.177) auf die Feststellung: 'Normen für die Wohnungsplanung und Konstruktionstechniken sollten angepaßte Möglichkeiten zur Förderung der Gesundheit enthalten.' Andere Aspekte, wie Brunnen und Latrinenbau, sind glücklicherweise etwas ausführlicher geraten, beschränken sich aber auf überlieferte und oft zitierte Empfehlungen, die zumindest als Notbehelf nach einer Katastrophe das Risiko gänzlich verkehrter Baumaßnahmen minimieren. Aspekte alternativer, ökologischer oder 'menschlicher' Planung – für die gerade beim Wiederaufbau einer zerstörten Ansiedlung die besten Chancen bestehen, bleiben leider vollkommen unerwähnt. (Ein bemerkenswertes Gegenbeispiel wäre hier 'Una Isla en el Desierto' von Emilio Luisioni in TRIALOG 23, S. 68).

Der nach Umschlagtext erhobene Anspruch eines 'Grundlagenwerks für das Planen und Bauen in Entwicklungs- und Krisenregionen' ist wohl etwas zu hoch gegriffen, auch dürfte die genannte Zielgruppe der 'Architektinnen und Architekten; Ingenieurinnen und Ingenieure' (S.3) eher vertiefende Literatur zu den Einzelaspekten zur Hand haben – und sollte im Übrigen nicht auf die deutsche Übersetzung angewiesen sein, wenn Sie in einem Entwicklungsland arbeiten. Denn schließlich müssen sie ja ihr Wissen den Helfern vor Ort in Landessprache weitergeben.

Resümee: Das Handbuch kann nach Kriegs- und Naturkatastrophen in der Soforthilfe gerade dann eine Hilfe sein, wenn qualifizierte Architekten nicht zu Verfügung stehen, einige Leute präsent sind, die die deutsche Sprache lesen und verstehen können, und wenn solide Baumaterialien vorhanden sind. Die noch sehr knappe Liste mit weiterführender Literatur sollte insbesondere in Hinblick auf 'intelligente' statt rein technische Lösungen und neuere Erkenntnisse ergänzt werden. Schade, daß außer den offiziellen UN-Quellen nicht auch die oft sehr viel besseren Veröffentlichungen von NROs berücksichtigt wurden.

Kosta Mathéy

Nachschlagewerke

Brandow Toropov. *Last Minute Programm für das erfolgreiche Bewerbungsgespräch*. 154 S. ISBN 3-593-35921-9. 1998. Campus Verlag Frankfurt/M.

Der Ratgeber richtet sich an berufliche Ein- und Umsteiger, die in Wirtschaft oder Industrie eine mittlere Position anstreben. Die Grundphilosophie des Autors besagt, daß der Erfolg einer Bewerbung wesentlich von einer gründlichen Firmen- bzw. Branchenbezogenen Vorbereitung sowie der überzeugenden Selbstdarstellung abhängt. Dazu werden detaillierte Anleitungen in Form von Arbeitsplänen gegeben, die in 5 Kapiteln je nach der zu Verfügung stehenden Vorbereitungszeit (zwischen 'morgen' und 'mehr als zwei Wochen') unterschiedlich komprimiert aufgelistet sind. Eine unterhaltende Lektüre für öde Straßenbahnfahrten und dergleichen.

Kosta Mathéy

Impressum

Herausgeber von TRIALOG ist die Vereinigung zur wissenschaftlichen Erforschung des Planen und Bauens in Entwicklungsländern e.V. (gemeinnützig)

Postadresse für Redaktion und Verein:
TRIALOG c/o Lehrstuhl für Städtebau und Entwerfen, Universität Karlsruhe, Postfach, D-76128 Karlsruhe
e-mail: trialog@usa.net

Verlag und Vertrieb: Magazin Verlag, Schweißelstraße 6, D-24118 Kiel,
☎ 0431-565899, FAX 0431-577056

ISSN Nr. : 0724-6234

V.i.S.d.P.: K. Zillmann
Redaktion: Kerstin Zillmann, Bernd Decker
Schlußredaktion: G. Budnick, Andreas Seebacher
Satz / Layout: Gisliind Budnick
Buchrezensionen: K. Mathéy
Veranstaltungen: K. Teschner
Druck: IRB Stuttgart

Die in TRIALOG veröffentlichten Artikel repräsentieren nicht zwingend die Meinung der Herausgeber/innen und der Redaktion. Nachdruck ist mit Angabe der Quelle und Zusendung eines Belegexemplars gestattet. Artikel, Ankündigungen und Informationen bitten wir an die Adresse des Vereins oder an die regionalen Kontaktpersonen zu richten:

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TRIALOG 60 kostet DM 15,- zzgl. Versand
Abopreise für 4 Ausgaben (1 Jahrgang):
Normalabo: DM 75,- incl. Versand
Erm. Abo für Privatbezieher: DM 50,- (incl.)
Studentenabo (m. Nachweis) DM 37,50
Luftpostzuschlag nach Übersee: DM 12,-

Die Kündigung eines Abos ist dem Verein spätestens zwei Wochen nach Erhalt des letzten berechneten Heftes mitzuteilen.

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Für den Beitrag "Selbstorganisationsprozesse als Träger einer Entwicklung von unten. Das Beispiel der marginalisierten Stadtviertel von San Salvador" war neben Ulrich Wagner auch Klaus Sakowski als Autor verantwortlich.

Veranstaltungen / Forthcoming Events

April 26 - 28, 1999 in Lille, France

Colloque sur le thème de „Politiques foncières...en région": une »nouvelle culture foncière« devant l'arrière-plan de la diversité des régions françaises et des exemples européens, et ses relations avec l'aménagement des territoires et un développement durable. Information: Colette Flamant, Etablissement Public Foncier Nord-Pas de Calais, 17 rue Edouard Delesalle, 59800 Lille, France/ Tél. (*33 3) 20.54.62.59, Fax. (*33 3) 20.54.65.05, e-mail: Kaniecki@worldnet.fr

May 6 - 7, 1999 in Bradford, UK

Conference on "People, Projects and Poverty". Organised by the Development and Project Planning Centre of the University of Bradford. Call for papers, deadline April 1, 1999. Registration fee: 50 £. Contact: David Potts, DPPC, Univ. of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire, HD7 1DP. e-mail: d.j.potts@bradford.ac.uk

May 19 - 21, 1999 in Washington DC, USA

"1st Annual World Competitive Cities Congress", organised by the World Bank. Featured speakers include: J. Wolfensohn (President, The World Bank), the Majors of Santiago, Sofia, Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, Indianapolis. Registration fee: 1.695 US\$, government officials 495 US\$.

Contact: World Competitive Cities Congress LLG, 1120 Avenue of the Americas, 7th fl., New York, NY 10036 USA. ☎ (*1 800) 647 7600 or (*1 212) 869 7567, Fax: (*1 800) 717 3237 or (*1 212) 869 7311, e-mail: info.wcc@worldcongress.com homepage: <http://www.worldcongress.com>

May 23 - 26, 1999 in St Petersburg, Russia

IFHP-Conference - Cities in Conflict. Organised by the International Federation of Housing and Planning (IFHP). Contact: SFHP (Finland), Douglas Gordon, ☎ (*358 9) 14888 422, Fax: (*358 9) 1482196, e-mail: Douglas.Gordon@ara.fi or: IFHP, Joke Biorhuys, ☎ (*31 70) 328 1504, Fax: (*31 70) 328 2085, e-mail: IFHP.NL@inter.nl.net

May 24 - 28, 1999 in Istanbul, Turkey

ENHR Young Housing Researchers Educational Seminar - Housing Systems in Europe. Organised by YHR. Contact: Azime Tezer, ITU, Faculty of Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning Department, Taskisla 80191 Taksim, Istanbul, Turkey. ☎ (*90 212) 293 1300, ext.2320, Fax: (*90 212) 251 4895, e-mail: azime@arch.itu.edu.tr

June 1 - 7, 1999 in San Francisco, USA

IAHS World Congress on Housing: "Housing Issues and Challenges for the New Millennium". Conveners: International Association for Housing Science (IAHS)/ College of Environmental Design, Univ. of California, Berkeley. Fee till March 28, '99: US\$500. Contact: ➤

Al Borvice, Congress Co-Chair, 41 Sutter St. 1077, San Francisco, CA 94104 USA. ☎ (*1 415) 543 3940, Fax: (*1 415) 5433232, e-mail: HdCongress@aol.com homepage: <http://www.HdCongress.com>

June 6 - 10, 1999 in Lyon, France

INTA-AIVN 23rd Annual Conference - The Inclusive City: Cities for the World, Cities for the People. Organised by INTA-AIVN. Contact: The International Urban Development Association (INTA-AIVN), International Secretariat, The Hague, The Netherlands. ☎ (*31 70) 324 4526, Fax: (*31 70) 328 0727, e-mail: intainfo@inta-aivn.org

June 22 - 26, 1999 in Beijing, China

20th Congress of the International Union of Architects (UIA): "Architecture in the 21st Century". Speakers include Jean Nouvel, Alvaro Siza, Kenneth Frampton, Moshe Safdie, Rui Othake, Tadao Ando, Charles Correa, Philip Cox, Ken Yeang, Tay Kheng Soon. Registration fee till March 31, '99: US\$ 450, students US\$ 150. Contact: Yuan Bin, XX UIA Congress '99 Organising Committee, 8° Zhuzong Dayuan, East Beichen Rd., Chaoyang Dist., Beijing 100101, China. ☎ (*86 10) 649 24782 / 649 24791, Fax: (*86 10) 649 24722, e-mail: uiabeijing99@public.gb.com.cn homepage: <http://www.cin.gov.cn>

June 28 - July 1, 1999 in London, UK

International Conference on "Mainstreaming Gender in Policy and Planning: South-North Experience" organised by the Development Planning Unit (DPU), London, Cost: £150 participants from NGOs, £200 from research and public sector institutions, £250 from multi- and bi-lateral agencies and private consultants. E-mail: c.levy@ucl.ac.uk

July 28 - 31, 1999 in Shanghai, China

The Future of Chinese Cities: A Research Agenda for the 21st Century. Organised by: Shanghai Academy of Social Science, American Sociological Association, Research Committee on Urban and Regional Development of the International Sociological Association. Registration fee till June 1, 1999: 100 US\$. Contact: Dr. John Logen, Department of Sociology, Univ. of Albany, Albany, New York 12222, USA. Fax: (*1 518) 442 49 36, e-mail: j.logan@albany.edu

August 25 - 29, 1999 in Balatonfüred, Hungary

ENHR-MRI Conference: New European Housing and Urban Policies. Organised by: Metropolitan Research Institute (MRI) under the auspices of the ENHR. Contact: József Hegedüs / Iván Tosics, Metropolitan Research Institute, Lonyay utca 34, HU-1093 Budapest, Hungary. Fax (*36 1) 216 3001, e-mail: mri@mri.hu

September 20 - 24, 1999 in Rome, Italy

4th International Congress on Energy, Environment and Technological Innovation: "Technological Innovation and Compatible Uses of Natural Resources". Organised by La Sapienza / Roma Tre University and Universidad Central de Venezuela. Contact: EETI 99 - Univ. Central de Venezuela, Fac. de Ingeniería, P.O. Box 50656, Caracas 1050, Venezuela, ☎/ Fax (*58 2) 605 3086, e-mail: eeti99@camelot.rect.ucv.ve - homepage: <http://www.ing.ucv.ve/ceait/eeti.htm> or Prof. Gaspare Lavegas S., EETI 99 - Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza", Facoltà di Ingegneria, Via Eudossiana, I-00184 Rome, Italy, ☎ (*39 6) 445 857 64 / 445 855 24, Fax: (*39 6) 488 3235, e-mail: eeti99@minerva.ing.uniroma1.it homepage: <http://minerva.ing.uniroma1.it>

April 26-28, 2000 in Newcastle u/ Tyne, UK

The CARDO International Conference on Housing, Work and Development: the role of home-based enterprises. Call for papers, deadlines 1 June 99 for abstracts (500 words), January 2000 for final papers (6000 to 8000 words). Contact for abstracts: Justine Coulson, e-mail: j.a.coulson@ncl.ac.uk homepage: <http://sharkie.csir.co.za/hbe> Further information: Sue Reay or Vincent Woods, Benchmark Communications, Design Works, William Street, Felling, Gateshead, NE 10 0JP, UK. ☎ (*44 191) 421 0082; Fax: (*44 191) 438 1867; e-mail: benchmark@cablenet.co.uk

June 26 - July 2, 2000 in Gävle, Sweden

ENHR Research Conference: "Housing in the 21st Century: Fragmentation and Re-orientation". Organised by the European Network on Housing Research & the Institute for Housing Research, Uppsala University. Call for papers, deadline for abstracts March 15, 2000. Contact: Bengt Turner/ Eva Sandstedt/ Terry Hartig/ Lawrence Teeland/ Urban Fransson, Inst. for Housing Research, Uppsala University, PO Box 785, S-80129 Gävle, Sweden. ☎ (*46 29) 420 6500, Fax: (*46 29) 420 6501, e-mail: Bengt.Turner@ibf.uu.se homepage: <http://www.ibf.uu.se>

July 4 - 6, 2000 in Berlin, Germany

Urban 21 - Weltkonferenz zur Zukunft der Städte - World Conference on the Future of the Cities. An event of the EXPO 2000 Hannover. Organised by the Federal Ministry of Construction and Urbanism, hosted by the Federal Republic of Germany, Brasil, Singapore and South Africa. Venue: Intern. Congress Centre, Berlin. Contact: Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung, Geschäftsstelle URBAN 21, Am Michaelshof 8, D-53117 Bonn, Germany. Fax: (*49 228) 826 315, e-mail: info@urban21.de homepage: <http://www.urban21.de>