

CAP NEWS

The Newsletter of the Commonwealth Association of Planners

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CAP moves ahead on 3 fronts

CAP has taken important steps to extend its activities and broaden the base of its participants. Since the last newsletter CAP has played a leading role in fostering links amongst planners in Africa and in the Caribbean, and has exciting plans for the year ahead.

In September CAP supported the major *Planning Africa* conference in Durban that was organised by the South African Planning Institute. This landmark meeting resolved to establish a network of African planners and sought the support of CAP, amongst others, to achieve this aim. The *Planning Africa* event and the planned network are closely linked to the African Union's New Partnerships for African Development programme and unequivocally see planning as part of the process of development and the combating of poverty and exclusion.

In November the CAP Americas section organised a workshop in Trinidad that focused on key themes in the Caribbean – hazards and disaster mitigation, participation and developing and linking knowledge networks. The workshop was supported by the Canadian International Development Agency and by the UN's Urban Management Programme. An important outcome was some agreement on a work plan for CAP Americas for the short-term future.

Looking ahead into 2003 CAP will hold a regional meeting in Nairobi in April or May to consolidate its rising profile in East Africa and to support and build links between planners in that part of Africa. Meanwhile the next global CAP conference is being planned for 2004 in Malaysia.

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President's Piece

Cliff Hague

The few months since the last CAP newsletter have seen significant advances in the work that CAP is doing. Our lead article in this issue gives a summary of the meetings in Durban and in Port of Spain and both are covered more fully in this issue. I was honoured to represent CAP at both and I was delighted to sense how visible CAP has become in both regions. In Durban I was invited to be one of the keynote speakers, and Dumiso Moyo, CAP's Vice President for the Region, was also an invited platform speaker, and all the delegates whose attendance was supported by CAP made impressive contributions to discussions. The CAP flag had pride of place in the International Convention Centre, and throughout the event there were regular references to the key part that CAP had played in supporting this innovative gathering.

The conference drew an audience of over 300, exceeding the organisers' expectations. The quality of discussion was consistently high, and there was an unmistakable sense that the planning profession was rising to the daunting challenges that Africa faces. The meeting ended with a commitment to seek to establish, with the support of CAP and others, a network of African planners that could drive forward practice and education through better collaboration. There are optimistic signs that international funding can be found to support this venture.

The event in Trinidad was smaller in scale, but similar in intent. I think it was the first time for a decade that CAP had held a regional meeting in the Americas. Again CAP was not the only player involved, and relied heavily on work put in by our members in the professional planning institutes in Trinidad and Tobago and in Canada who did all the organising. The meeting covered important substantive ground – hazards posed by climate and by seismic activity are very real issues here, as they are in much of the Commonwealth. There was also scope to discuss the implications of the changes to the CAP constitution that were agreed in Manchester in June 2002, and their implications for the many states that are too small to generate or sustain a national professional body for planners.

It is through such networking and the hard work of local enthusiasts that CAP can move forward to being a more inclusive, active and effective body. We won't always be successful – as the article in this issue from Roger Brewster shows. But nobody can say CAP is dormant.

If you want CAP to do things for you, then do things for CAP! There are real limits on what can be achieved by the UK-based office holders and secretariat. We will try to ensure that CAP is run efficiently and fairly, and is visible to the other key Commonwealth organisations with a UK base. But CAP is not a UK organisation – it belongs to all parts of

the globe where there are planners in Commonwealth countries. In recent months CAP has taken a decisive step in that direction. I hope we can move further and faster during 2003.

To achieve this CAP needs your support. Annual subscriptions to CAP are now due. Yet again we have been able to peg subscriptions to the same level as they were the previous year. In return we expect member institutes to pay subscriptions promptly – chasing late-payers costs staff time. Remember too that the new constitution allows planning schools or other groupings of planners to join CAP as Affiliate members. Subscriptions only cost 70 pence a year for each member, and each time CAP News comes out we will happily e-mail all members who send us their e-mail address. CAP is good value for money.

News

Landslide Tragedy

Malaysian Institute of Planners

The Malaysian Institute of Planners made headline front page news on 23 November 2002 in a major daily newspaper when its President, Madam Khairiah Talha commented on the lack of enforcement and adherence to all policies and guidelines on hill land development. (Check on www.utusan.com) She also implied strongly that there must be something wrong in the whole procedure of plan approvals when developments were still allowed on hill slopes as there are laws and guidelines to regulate development on these areas to ensure people's safety. (*The news item was written in Bahasa Malaysia, the national language.*)

These comments came in the light of another tragedy that happened in the early hours of the morning when a house situated next to a steep slope and belonging to a local dignitary was totally demolished as a result of a massive landslide. Eight people perished in the incident. This tragedy happened just 300 meters from another that happened 9 years ago when a condominium collapsed as a result of a landslide also. That time 158 people were killed. This 1993 incident actually woke many planners to realise that the country lacked a policy on hill land development.

Thus, several policies and strict guidelines were formulated based on extensive research, initiated by the Federal Department of Town and Country Planning, Malaysia. However, the difficulty in enforcing many of these guidelines lies in the land administrative system of the country, as well as laws governing land matters and planning approvals. Although in some states there have been efforts to streamline the procedures to ensure proper and safe development, much more needs to be done. The Malaysian Institute of Planners intends to initiate more discussions, workshops and seminars on such matters.

300 African Planners Back Calls For New Skills And Practices

There is an important need to build a supportive learning network of planners in Africa, declared the 300 African planners who attended the major *Planning Africa* meeting in Durban that was organised by the South African Planning Institute. The declaration of outcomes from the three-day meeting emphasised that “The alleviation of poverty and marginalisation in Africa should be the primary concern of planning”. It continued, “There can be no sustainable development without sustainable urbanisation”, before concluding that “We need to retool planners throughout the continent to meet the challenges of a new practice of planning”.

The conference, held two weeks after the World Summit on Sustainable Development, was about shaping future practices, as well as reflecting on current ideas. It looked back to two previous seminal meetings of South African planners. The first of these was in 1985, at the height of *apartheid*, when “a small but vigorous group of young turks” broke away to form the progressive planning movement. Some of those (no longer so) young turks were prominent at *Planning Africa*, and their influence is evident in planning in post-*apartheid* South Africa. Ten years after 1985, and a year after the arrival of the new democracy, there had been a meeting, known in the subsequent shorthand as “Club Mykonos”, which had been its venue. This sought to restructure the planning profession and to link planning to the national programme of recovery, reconciliation and development known as RDP. Club Mykonos was recognised to have shaped agendas for the last seven years.

So what future pathways did those who met in Durban and learned from each other aim for? “Perhaps for the first time we have begun to engage seriously with the contextuality of Africa” says the report. “The issue of informality, for example, was strongly on the agenda”, with the general view being that informal processes of urbanisation are positive mechanisms through which people act creatively to shape their lives under diverse circumstances. Another important context was the relation between planning and the state in a continent where states are often weak and sometimes lack legitimacy. A related concern was with the “clash of rationalities” in Africa, where there can be a gulf between how officialdom views planning and place, and the meanings and networks in people’s everyday lives. “We need to look for new planning approaches which represent an articulation between current practices of the poor and marginalised and the demands of operating growing complex cities and economies.” Last, but not least, the context set by AIDS/HIV needs to be central to discussions about planning in Africa at this time.

NEPAD – New Partnerships for African Development – set a new framework for thinking about planning. Historically planning has been conceived in national (or, in Federal states, Provincial) and local terms. Now in Africa, as in Europe, there is a recognition that “we have to engage with the continent”, and that there is a need for cross-border planning of major development and continental-scale infrastructure networks. Nobody underestimated the logistical barriers that stand in the way of continent-scale networking and action in Africa, but these were seen as obstacles to be overcome, not as determinants for outcomes.

If continental scale spatial thinking is one factor driving a revival of planning in Africa, then the other key force is decentralisation. In Africa this is evident in the Integrated Development Plans initiative that featured strongly in many discussions, but in other African countries other local forms of participatory planning are emerging. The challenge is to connect these local and continental scales, as is happening through the forging of city networks.

Integrated planning was a recurrent theme and one reflected by speakers from different countries. Planning should not be a practice – or a profession – in isolation, pursuing its own internal agenda. In particular, urbanisation is so multi-faceted and of such global significance that integrated actions are essential.

Several important statements were made as a base for further action. These ranged from the need to tackle the very practical problems in South Africa at present that result from a lack of integration between planning legislation and environmental legislation, to a call for the planning profession to “demand transparency and accountability in governance” and to “speak out against corruption”.

The meeting agreed to establish an African Planning Association, and set up a working group to advance this end. The group will be convened by the South African Planning Institute and will have representatives of UN Habitat, CAP, the Kenya Institute of Planners, the Uganda Institute of Physical Planners and the Malawi Planning Association.

Thanks are due to all the SAPI members who worked so hard to stage this major event, and especially to SAPI President Christine Platt.

CAP Americas Members Commit to Regional Collaboration

A Regional Work Plan for Canadian-Caribbean Collaboration in Planning was produced during two days of intensive discussion in Port of Spain at the end of November. There were four main themes running through the meeting. These were the need to improve the integration

of land use planning methods and tools into hazard mitigation planning; participatory planning in low income urban communities; using information and communication technologies to enable regional dialogue, and planning education.

Deborah Thomas, President of the Trinidad and Tobago Society of Planners, recapped on the range of hazards that have adversely impacted in her country in recent years. Flooding is a major problem and the spread of urban development, deforestation and building in flood plains, as well as improper disposal of solid waste, are the main factors that are increasing the risks. Landslides are another problem, causing blockage of main roads. There was a major earthquake in Trinidad in 1999, and construction materials and built form are factors likely to exacerbate the consequences of such seismic events.

Deborah argued that good planning could mitigate risks and impacts associated with hazards. "Too often hazard mapping is done by foreign consultants, without the associated capacity building to ensure there are local planners and other local stakeholders able to access and use the information." She stressed the need to improve institutional capacity in other respects also, particularly in respect of enforcement, and also public education and awareness.

Cassandra Rogers from the Caribbean Development Bank called for proper integration of disaster mitigation into development planning. A USAID-supported Disaster Mitigation facility for the Caribbean is developing hazard management tools and practices and looking at all stages of the development cycle. "Risks associated with extreme events are not fully considered in a typical environmental impact assessment, and there tends to be under-assessment of risks in vulnerable locations." There was a need to standardise hazard maps and methods of vulnerability assessment. Cassandra pointed to the need to connect risk assessments to community preferences, and to train communities in safe building methods.

Jacqui da Costa, from the Jamaica Institute of Planners, expressed her frustration at the lack of progress on issues that had long been recognised amongst the planning professionals in the region. "We should develop about 8 basic and safe house designs that even illiterate builders can understand and work to. Donor agencies get involved post-disaster reconstruction but the real need is to fund mitigation work."

Participatory Planning

Presentations were made of three case studies of community participation. In East Port of Spain, a hilly area of steep slopes, narrow roads and unpaved tracks, some 81,000 people live in settlements that are mostly unplanned.

Population density and unemployment are both high. The planning here has worked with stakeholders, and community leaders have had a key role in decisions. The central focus has been on solid waste management linked to job creation.

A second case study concerned areas of social and physical deterioration in Havana. The Cuban planners had staged workshops with local communities to identify problems and develop a plan of action. The third example came from San Salvador, where a risk prevention and mediation plan had been developed with a community of about 1000 people in an area vulnerable to landslides and floods. The Canadian Institute of Planners is helping to develop a training course here, in a CIDA-funded project.

The presentations were followed by a discussion in which it was suggested that planning schools could be important resources in developing the capacity of low income communities to participate. Lenny St.Hill (Barbados) argued that "the focus should be on controls rather than facilitation. People are our clients: we should find out what they want. Planners need to carry out surveys then plan on the basis of that information".

Knowledge Networks

Dr. Len Ishmael, Director of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Sub-regional Headquarters for the Caribbean, described the work being done by the Caribbean Planners Network (CPN). "I have been struck by the continuous sense of frustration and low morale of some planners in public service, and the lack of confidence in, and support for, the planning process by politicians, developers and the average citizen", she said. Dr. Ishmael argued that some of the blame lay with planners themselves, as they had never really been "advocates for planning" in the region, and there had not been enough contacts amongst planners across the Caribbean to provide a much needed supportive network for practitioners.

To tackle these problems a meeting had been convened in December 1999, and there was a follow up meeting in 2001. The CPN now exists as "an electronic forum, open for membership to all individual and practising student planners in the region". It is not a regional society and membership of a national planning body is not a prerequisite to membership of the Network. It has a website that after 31 January 2003 will be accessible at www.eclacpos.org/planners. There is also a Newsletter. Further information is available from Amanda Laurence at alaurence@eclacpos.org (fax +1-868-627-8249).

Michel Frojmovic (Canadian Institute of Planners) outlined ideas for a Caribbean Regional Urban Management Network. This would bring together "an alliance of organisations from the Caribbean Basin representing multiple stakeholders in the planning and development

process". Michel saw this as a means of strengthening community participation in planning and urban management. This initiative would not duplicate, still less replace the CPN. Rather the two networks could be articulated with cross-over points so that each could complement and extend the other.

Planning Education

Throughout the meeting planning schools were seen as important partners in advancing planning in the region. Earl Bailey described the undergraduate Urban and Regional Planning programme at the University of Technology in Jamaica, and Michelle Mycoo spoke about the graduate programme at the University of the West Indies. Jeanne Wolfe from McGill University in Canada, gave an account of McGill's involvement in supporting planning education and training in the Caribbean. Cliff Hague, speaking for CAP, noted the interest that existed in developing international systems of course accreditation. He said CAP had looked at the work done by the South African Planning Schools on defining core competencies of planners (see elsewhere in this Newsletter). In addition CAP was waiting to see the outcomes of the RTPi's Education Commission (there will be a report on that in the next CAP News, meanwhile see www.rtpi.org.uk). CAP then hopes to be able to work up ideas in the latter part of 2003, and to take them to its conference in Malaysia in 2004.

A Way Forward

In summary, the meeting was wide ranging but was linked by a common concern to enhance the capacity of the profession in the region, so that it can more effectively tackle problems and be an active partner in the development process. There was discussion at the end of the workshop about the status and implications of the changes to CAP's constitution that had been agreed at the business meeting in Manchester in June. The importance of reaching out to involve planners in the smaller Caribbean states, where national professional planning bodies do not exist, was agreed by all.

Thanks are due to the Trinidad and Tobago Society of Planners for hosting the event; to the UN Urban Management Programme Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Caribbean Development Bank and the Canadian International Development Agency for their support, and especially to Michel Frojmovic (CIP) and CAP Vice- President for the Americas, Ron Shishido, for all their hard work that made the workshop possible.

Event to Prepare a Strategic Plan for the new East Africa Region of the Commonwealth Association of Planners

Bosire Ogero

CAP Vice-President East Africa

The Commonwealth Association of Planners meeting held in Manchester UK June 2002 reviewed the CAP Constitution and among other things formed a new CAP region to cover East Africa. Formation of the new region comes at a time when there is growing feeling amongst East African planners to engender more co-operation amongst themselves within the framework of the newly launched East African Community (EAC). East African planners must talk to each other, exchange ideas, promote planning practice and engage in key activities that make them more relevant to society and enhance international competitiveness of the region.

The CAP East Africa region is now organising a two day event in Nairobi, probably during May, to map a way forward for the region.

The event, to be attended by about 40 planners representing planning institutes of countries in the East African region, has the following objectives: -

- To foster more co-operation and networking amongst planning institutes/associations in the region.
- To exchange ideas on planning practice issues faced by countries in the region.
- To prepare an action plan that would, among other things, promote capacity building, pro-poor planning and make planning more relevant to society in our region.
- To launch the CAP region.

The workshop will involve presentations and discussions on the professional institutional set up in each country, organisational challenges, capacity issues as well as planning problems and opportunities. Site visits to expose planners to some of the planning challenges in Nairobi city will also be organised.

A key output of the meeting will be the preparation of an action plan that identifies activities to be undertaken by each institute as well as common activities to be undertaken at the regional level within the next three years. Implementation of these activities should enable planning institutes in the region both to increase their visibility and be more relevant to society.

“Oku Okondopaleka Oomeme” - Empowerment of Women Project, Namibia

Roger Brewster

Queensland Division, Planning Institute of Australia

It is with some regret that I have to report that a recent submission by Alicia Yon and myself to obtain aid from AusAID for a grant of \$20,000 was unsuccessful. The application was for assistance through the Community and Professional Development Scheme, for a project we called “Oku Kondopaleka Oomeme”- Empowerment of Women Project, Namibia. It was to target the mostly rural women of Namibia, on whose shoulders the management of local communities and society increasingly is resting, as absent workers and AIDS rob them of male support and involvement.



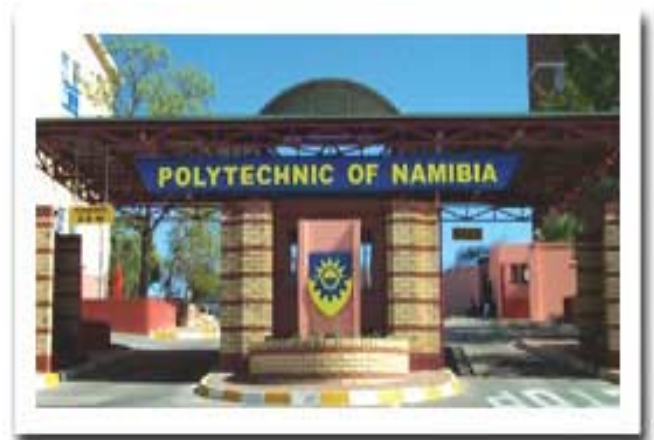
In a country challenged by escalating population growth, serious environmental problems and spiralling medical problems such as HIV/AIDS, issues related to *land management* are of critical concern for the democratic Commonwealth nation of Namibia and pose serious gender challenges.

The main aim of the proposed project was to empower rural women by providing financial assistance for vocational and community training for women leadership in land management at the local community level. This project was to focus on *gender equity* by improving female access to the Polytechnic of Namibia courses, to include and promote women in the decision making process through vocational training:

- firstly for *equity scholarships* for five women in the 2003 Land Management National Certificate course;
- then developing a distance learning program to utilise ICT capabilities in Community Learning & Development Centres (CLDCs) to maximise educational benefits to selected remote communities.

The CLDCs are being set up in rural regional centres to facilitate learning, sourcing information and to act as a community focal point. The vision for the project was that CLDCs could provide a base for distance learning access to the Polytechnic’s Land Management and other courses. It is still envisaged that with future aid funding for ICT capacity building, ancillary student costs such as travel, accommodation and living allowances could be dramatically reduced by linking Polytechnic (and African University) courses with CLDCs across the country. Teaching would be presented by way of computer based ICTs, utilising existing infrastructure as much as possible.

Sadly the immediate objectives of the project cannot be implemented. However, we have achieved limited success in bringing together the Polytechnic of Namibia Department of Land Management, Namibian Department of Adult & Basic Education and the Ministry of Lands & Resettlement in a cooperative effort, at least to think about extending the courses to introduce distance learning. So the aid project has acted as a catalyst to bring about a longer term change, which we hope will benefit and empower rural women.



The side benefit of this project is that the idea of developing the CLDC concept for remote communities and distance learning opportunities would be readily transferable to similar projects with CAP and other assistance in small island Commonwealth nations such as the Pacific.

This is an exciting idea, which other CAP members may think about pursuing. It could also dovetail into the UK based Planning Exchange for obtaining information on all aspects of planning and community development.

The 18th EAROPH World Planning Congress

Malaysian Institute of Planners

The Malaysian Institute of Planners recently played a major role in organising the 18th EAROPH World Planning Congress, which was held at the Shangri-La Hotel, Kuala Lumpur from 7-11 October 2002. EAROPH, which stands for Eastern Region Organization for Housing and Planning, has its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, (which was hosting the Congress for the third time), and has members from 28 countries. The Congress in Kuala Lumpur had a theme of "Innovative Technologies Towards Good Urban Governance". The Deputy Minister of Housing and Local Government Malaysia, was the Organising Committee Chairman. The Malaysian Institute of Planners took the lead as Chairman of the Technical Committee, which was responsible for the Congress technical programme, that is getting the papers and speakers. The Congress also marked the first time that professional institutes, including the Malaysian Institute of Architects, the Institute of Engineers Malaysia, the Real Estate and Housing Developers Association, and the Malaysian Institute of Planners worked together to organise a world event.

A total of 60 papers were tabled in four parallel sessions over the four days. Each day began with two choices of keynote speakers, each on a separate sub-theme. Four hundred delegates had a difficult time choosing between the papers, as they were all very interesting and informative. There were 126 foreign participants from countries such as Iran, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, India, Mongolia, China, Nepal, Thailand and the Philippines. As well as representations from United Nations organisations such as Habitat International, UNEP, UNDP, and the International Federation of Housing and Planning represented by its President, Dr. Irene Weisse.

From feedback obtained from both foreign and local delegates, the Congress was a runaway success. From its opening by the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia to the social events and technical tours, the delegates enjoyed themselves tremendously besides taking advantage of the networking.

One significant event was the election and appointment of the new Secretary General of EAROPH which was made by the Executive Council of the organisation. For the first time, a town planner (it was previously held by architects ever since its formation), was unanimously elected to the post of Secretary General for a term of four years. She is none other than Madam Khairiah Talha, the current President of the Malaysian Institute of Planners.

The next Congress will be held in September 2004, in Melbourne Australia. It will be hosted and organised jointly

by the EAROPH Australia Chapter, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the Ministry of Infrastructure, Victoria State Government.

Asia Pacific Design Award

CAP's members are invited to identify the best contemporary architectural works built in the Asia Pacific region. The Kenneth F. Brown Asia Pacific Culture and Architectural Design Award programme is sponsored by the University of Hawaii School of Architecture and the Architects Regional Council Asia (ARCASIA). The award winners get a cash prize of US\$25,000 and will be invited to speak at an international forum in Hawaii in April. Entered projects must have been completed between January 1992 and December 2002. The judges are looking for "a design intervention that makes the most sensitive, creative and critical response to its built, cultural and natural environments. It costs US\$100 for an entry. For more details email kbda@hawaii.edu, or see <http://www.arch.hawaii.edu>.

Opinion

Town and Country Planning Revisited

Leonard St. Hill

*Caribbean Conference for Town and Country Planning
Barbados*

I do not remember a time during the last 40 years when the Town and Country Planning profession was not grieving about its challenged validity, and defending its relevance in assaults and reflections induced by self-doubt.

The source of the chronic apprehension appears to be a periodic recurrence of the obsession in human civilisation with rebuilding the TOWER OF BABEL most recently designed as Globalisation.

The chief implements of this reconstruction are WORLD SUMMITS and Global Conferences in which the differential calculus of talk shops is employed, and solutions multiply the original problems. Discussants then discover how much less they know of more and more.

Meanwhile, immediate practicable work is deferred until that great day of expiation when "All the trees are one, and all the lakes are one lake, and all the axes are one axe, and all the woodsmen are one woodsman; and the great woodsman fells the great tree with the great axe, and the great tree falls into the great lake.....What a great splash there will be!"

Little is heard about the lighting of the little candle in small corners to enlighten the Gentiles with illuminations of tangible deeds that are better than tomes of precept.

For all the revisionism, Physical Planning is still Engineering and Architecture without words. Sustainable Development is still the orderly and progressive improvement of accommodation for growth by appropriate design. Environment is still the result of harnessing nature for the convenience of the people of the place. Settlements are still cities and towns and villages into which humanity surges in search of economic advantage at the expense of convenience and amenity. Poverty is still manifest in slums where dreams of urban fortunes have been dashed to pieces by the futility that breeds depression creating a desolation of the landscape containing the flotsam and jetsam of desperate humanity. Poverty Alleviation is still Slum Clearance by tackling the cause instead of cosmetic treatment of the symptoms.

Town and Country Planning as a profession remains a viable means of establishing and maintaining a state of equilibrium among the attractions of amenity and gainful employment in built up towns and open spaces of the countryside.

The exercise remains essentially the avoidance of sub-standard living conditions for human beings in disorganised space, and the mitigation of waste as damage to land or buildings tending to prejudice generations entitled to inherit.

Such waste is described in legal terms as any act which alters the nature of the property although it may effect an improvement, and ultimately does damage or injures the interest of the person(s) entitled to inherit.

There are certainly other tasks to be done in the name of a progressive civilisation, but Town and Country Planning will remain a viable and valid profession for only as long as it can provide evidence of its practice in framing and executing within the limits prescribed by administrative law, a comprehensive national policy for land use which accommodates the inhabitants without sacrifice of convenience, economy and amenity.

Begin again to implement designs and leave the rhetoric to all who are inclined and competent to build Towers of Babble with the baseless fabric of thin air that are insubstantial visions,A prayer of words alone!

Updates From CAP Partners

CHEC Projects

John Anderson

Many CAP members will know of CHEC (The Commonwealth Human Ecology Council) through the incisive comments of its Executive Vice-Chair Mrs Zena Daysh CNZM at Rio + 10 Johannesburg, Habitat, UNCHS and CHOGM conferences. She can always be relied on to make a positive and stimulating contribution.

What is not known about so much is her background knowledge based on CHEC projects, with their direct involvement on the ground with poor communities in the developing world. It is this personal involvement, which enables her to speak with such authority. CHEC would not have such an influence if it had not got the backing of practical experience. The following three examples illustrate the range of work promoted by CHEC.

1. Auroville Action Group; Tamil Nadu; India

This ongoing project has so far received funding to the tune of £3 million. It started in 15 villages, expanded to 35 and now is programmed to reach 55 villages. It is based in a rural region north of Pondicherry, the fastest growing city in India. The region is faced with 40% unemployment and the associated economic disadvantages. The scheme aims to involve parents and schools in improving local infrastructures. Village councils are being established to bring together both traditional and elected leaders to work with representatives of women's and youth groups promoting plans for local area development. The groups learn to manage the family finances, to recognise the opportunities for development and to start small income generating enterprises. An important feature of the latter is the way the trading and credit groups are learning to combine similar resources and commercial skills. The basic programme for a village team of young people takes two years and this is followed by direct involvement in the village development programme. They also learn to find and use the moneys available from the state aid programmes. Other NGO's in the region are now requesting the training aids produced by the Auroville group for their own schemes.

2. Strengthening Emerging Craft Businesses; Eastern Cape Rural Industries; South Africa

This project began in 1997 and was completed in March 2001. It works with rural craft producers, many of whom were very poor. It provides training to improve the quality of their products. These are traditional Xhosa clothing, beadwork, embroidery, leather bags and hand carved cutlery such as traditional spoons. As well as improving the quality of these products the training gives marketing expertise to

expand the sales distribution into new areas and business skills to manage the expansion and new markets. There is now a permanent producers' organisation operating a collective marketing facility. It has a membership of over 200 craft producers. This works from local branches but gives a more influential voice inside the South African field of commerce because of the size and combined membership numbers. The scheme also helps individual producers to exchange production information and expertise, and obtain valuable sales and presentational skills.

3. Micro Banks for Women; Centre for Development Alternatives; India

CHEC has been supporting this project since 1995. Its first phase was completed in September 2000 and it is now looking for further funding. It is centred just outside Chennai in South India and encourages groups of very poor women to form local savings groups in their villages. These groups comprise 15 to 30 women. Their savings are then used to lend to members who because of a lack of collateral have not been able to obtain a loan; or who would have been forced to go to a moneylender and pay an exorbitant rate of interest. Over half the women in the groups have taken out small loans to finance enterprises such as starting up tea shops, basket working and sales, wholesale purchase of saris for resale, beauty salons or the setting up of a clothes stall. Their spouses have also become interested and have now used the scheme to start their own businesses, such as name plate cutting, bicycle workshops, consumer durable repair depots and wire winding. Loans are also used for house renovation and the education and welfare of children. By the year 2000 there were over 72 such groups involving over 3000 women. The fact that clients are maintaining a 98% on time repayment reflects on the success of this programme and its financial expertise and viability.

CHEC controls all these and its other projects from its London headquarters but with line managers on site. All are regularly visited and the finances checked. CHEC is very grateful to its major sources of aid such as UK Government (DFID), Comic Relief, The Scott Bader Trust, The Laing Trust, The Africa Trust and The Town Trust. CHEC is regularly approached by different groups of entrepreneurs in the developing countries for help, both in finalising and refining their basic ideas for projects, then forming a well presented application for assistance, and finding a source of funds.

John Anderson

Secretary General CAP

Member of the governing board of CHEC

If any Commonwealth planning associations would like to know more about setting up similar projects in their own areas, please contact John Anderson at: japlan@nascr.net

Community Asset Management in Africa

George Henderson describes a research project currently taking place in Central and Southern Africa, which utilises Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) professional networks to help advance the project.

Mukuru informal settlement is home to some 20,000 people. It is a vast and growing slum in Nairobi, lying between an industrial estate and the international airport. Mukuru means 'riverbed'. However, this is a misnomer. The river is now an open sewer flowing with ink-black effluent, its banks piled high with plastic bags and rotting waste. But amid the squalor and poverty, symptomatic of the process of rapid urbanisation taking place all over Africa, is a shining beacon of self-help that turns one's mood of despair into one of hope. A small, enthusiastic group of twenty-somethings is building and running a youth community centre called MYREC (Mukuru Youth Resource and Education Centre), a modest, but beautifully maintained building constructed from sheets of corrugated metal.

MYREC is situated on the edge of the settlement on a rough road that separates the slum from adjacent middle class housing. Its front elevation proudly presents its name and credentials to the dense stream of traffic that passes its front door. Inside, are a small classroom and an embryonic resource centre. The whole operation is run on a shoestring budget and volunteer help under the leadership of Chairman Sam Steve Onyango supported by the charity *Make a Better World (Kenya)*. It is geared to providing basic education and addressing the most pressing needs of Mukuru's younger inhabitants.



MYREC is one of a dozen or so examples of 'community asset management' (CAM) being studied as part of a research project led by the Max Lock Centre (MLC) at the University of Westminster in London. **Community Asset Management in Africa** is a four-year project (2001-04) funded by the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID) and actively supported by the Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA).

The research is exploring ways in which low-income communities in Kenya, Malawi and South Africa can build their capacity to improve the development, maintenance and management of local buildings, particularly schools and healthcare facilities, and, in so doing, to contribute to the well-being and livelihood of the communities they serve.

CAM in Africa builds on earlier research undertaken by MLC in India. One of the objectives of the present work is to examine whether the principles of CAM developed on the Indian sub-Continent have relevance in the context of Africa. Examples of good practice, like MYREC in Nairobi, are being identified, from which strategies for the effective management of community buildings will be developed. These strategies will then be tested through key projects.

Different case studies reveal different principles of good practice in different contexts. For instance, elsewhere in Mukuru, the Architectural Association of Kenya (AAK) has been actively involved through the Nairobi Informal Settlement Co-ordinating Committee (NISCC) and the energetic leadership of AAK member Dorothy Abonyo. An essential bridge, latrines and water points have been constructed (the latter two on a pay basis). Whereas MYREC is an example of the community taking charge of its own affairs with little in the way of external facilitation, Dorothy Abonyo's work has demonstrated successful ways in which professionals and professional organisations can help the poorest communities to manage their built assets. In Mukuru, AAK and NISCC have acted as the catalysts, co-ordinators, designers and fundraisers within a very challenging context.



AAK has made a concerted effort to encourage its members to work in poor communities. Its 2002 National Convention at Kisumu focused on urban regeneration and in particular the way that built environment professionals might be active players in urban development, 'a synergetic programme that will incorporate community participation and previously invisible voices in the process' (Architect C M Kahura, Convenor).

The aim of the **CAM in Africa** project is to establish how best to embed the asset management approach in funded

projects. DFID is eager to spend its considerable budget for building schools and healthcare facilities in Africa in the most sustainable way. The presumption that community involvement in the design, construction and management of essential community buildings can be an effective way of maximising the life, fitness-for-purpose and utilisation of community assets, needs to be tested.

The context is complicated. Low income settlements in urban Africa are a complex social jungle where tribal, civic and community structures overlap. What constitutes a 'community' is difficult to define. Seeking agreement on organising communal assets is time-consuming and anything but straightforward. Aid agency timetables and priorities rarely match those of the community they wish to serve. Creating an environment in which the communal management of assets is an accepted idea is not easy given an in-built dependency culture (both institutionally and socially) and the general lack of a building maintenance culture in the communal domain.

The research process involves the development of a narrative-style questionnaire to record and assess case studies using local researchers. In-country workshops run in Nairobi, Lilongwe and Pretoria in September 2002 were used to exchange ideas and to develop the research methodology. An international meeting is planned to take place in Bloemfontein in August 2003, in collaboration with the South African Institute of Architects and the CAA. This meeting will consolidate the research and agree the production of various publications, including, hopefully, a book, aimed at reaching a wide audience.

The results of the **CAM in Africa** research will be widely disseminated to help enable communities, professionals and local governments to develop practical management plans. Such plans will include guidelines for integrating the approach into the development process, and for identifying designs appropriate to local conditions.

CAA is working closely with MLC on the development of the research, as part of its long-term commitment to the UN Habitat Agenda for sustainable settlements. The Association is using its extensive professional and educational networks to advance the project rapidly and simultaneously in all three countries involved in the study. As part of this strategy, the CAA is utilising the cross-disciplinary network of the Built Environment Professions in the Commonwealth (BEPIC), embracing the extended professional networks of Commonwealth organisations representing planners, engineers, surveyors and architects (CAP, CIE, CASLE and CAA). CAA contributed to the CASLE seminar and workshops, *The Commonwealth's Values and Assets*, held in Pretoria in September 2002 as a side event to the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development.

The big question to be answered is whether a community asset management approach will help to reduce urban poverty and contribute to the poorest communities becoming more sustainable. Is there a role to play in this process for the professions and if so, what is the most effective way? Can they afford to ignore some of the most pressing contemporary problems that come with the process of rapid urbanisation?

Cliff Hague, President of the Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP), has calculated that every day of the week, 200,000 more people move into cities across the Commonwealth. A process that took place with equally devastating social and economic consequences in much of Europe in the 19th Century is now taking place even more rapidly across Africa (as well as in Asia, and Latin America). Over half the world's population now lives in cities. DFID has estimated that the level of urbanisation in Africa is currently around 38% of the population and that by the year 2030 this proportion will rise to over 54% - more than doubling the present urban population of 300 million to 765 million.

Can community asset management provide a valuable tool in the tortuous journey to a sustainable and, hopefully, more prosperous future for Africa's urban populations? The CAM research has revealed encouraging examples of community management and self-help, like MYREC, all over Central and Southern Africa. Can these shining exceptions become the norm?

George Henderson

Immediate Past President, CAA

*If you would like more information about the **CAM in Africa** project or would like to contribute in some way, please contact any of the people listed below.*

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Core Competencies for Planners

The South African Planning Schools reached agreement in 2000 on the kind of competencies that should be achieved by those completing planning courses. While the context of

their work is specific to South Africa, CAP News feels the listing may be of interest to planners and planning academics in other Commonwealth countries. In particular, the ideas of our South African colleagues provide one base from which CAP might be able to advance its thinking on creating international systems of accreditation for planning courses.

The qualification is intended for people specialising in the field of urban and regional development planning working in the government and non-government sectors. Learners achieving this qualification would be able to plan, design, manage and implement the development of human settlements in an integrated and creative way, responding to the critical challenges facing South African society to promote the equitable and sustainable development of people and places.

Exit Level Outcomes

A qualified person will be able to demonstrate the following competencies.

1. The learner must have knowledge and understanding of the moral and ethical dimensions of acting in the public domain, and must be able to apply these in planning practice.

The sub-outcomes which show evidence of this include:

- An orientation to social justice and equal opportunity;
 - An appreciation of the diversity of cultures and views;
 - A people-centred approach;
 - Promotion of efficiency in resource use;
 - An orientation towards sustainable development;
 - Respect for professional ethics.
2. The learner will be able to demonstrate a sound theoretical and contextual knowledge and be able to apply this to action.

The sub-outcomes which show evidence of this include an understanding of:

- The nature, purpose and methods of planning;
- The histories, philosophies, and theories of planning and of development;
- The theories relating to the natural, social, economic, developmental and political environments;
- The theories and principles relating to the design of urban environments;
- The theories relating to urban, metropolitan, rural and regional development, and to these contexts and processes;
- The South African context and its particular challenges;
- An application of these theories to the design, management and implementation of planning

interventions to bring about positive change and societal benefits within human settlements.

3. The learner will be able to link knowledge to spatial plans and policies.

The sub-outcomes which show evidence of this include ability to:

- Collect, organise and analyse information to inform planning processes;
- Use technologies to assist in this process;
- Apply knowledge of political, policy and institutional contexts, and of planning legislation and procedures;
- Prepare plans and formulate policies with a spatial orientation at different scales;
- Undertake planning with an appreciation of aesthetic dimensions, and a sensitivity to the links between human settlements and the natural environment;
- Interpret and apply plans to on-going decision-making and problem-solving;
- Apply knowledge to the implementation of plans and to land management and development processes.

4. The learner will be able to link and synthesise programmes and projects of different sectors and institutions within a framework of integrative development.

The sub-outcomes which show evidence of this include:

- An integrative understanding of development issues and processes;
- An understanding of the management requirements of integrative development processes;
- An ability to think creatively and synoptically;
- An understanding of the legal, policy and institutional frameworks within which such planning and development occurs;
- An understanding of key sectors around which integration needs to occur, such as infrastructure, services, environment, economy; and
- An understanding of key issues in relation to development in South Africa including local economic development, land reform, and urban restructuring and the development of integrated settlements.

5. The learner will be able to do *academic* research to develop critical thinking and problem solving abilities.

The sub-outcomes which show evidence of this will include:

- An understanding of appropriate methodologies for different research requirements;
- An ability to collect, analyse, organise and evaluate information; and

- An ability to apply the knowledge generated to planning problems in a creative way.

6. The learner will be able to apply the managerial and communicative skills necessary for managing planning and development processes in the public and private sectors.

The sub-outcomes which show evidence of this will include:

- An understanding of social dynamics and power relations;
- An understanding of political processes and governance;
- Strategic thinking and management;
- Financial management;
- Organisational management;
- Project management;
- Decision-making skills;
- Organisational skills;
- An ability to relate to and work with people;
- An ability to work in teams and individually;
- An understanding of approaches, processes and techniques associated with participatory and collaborative forms of planning;
- Negotiation, facilitation and mediation skills; and,
- An ability to communicate effectively verbally, graphically and by electronic means.

Planning in Guyana

Rawle Edinboro (Acting Town and Country Planning Officer, Central Housing and Town Planning Authority, Guyana)

(This is an edited version of a paper prepared by Mr Edinboro for the CAP workshop in Port of Spain.)

In Guyana, a country of 83,000 square miles, 90% of the population and most of the infrastructure are located in the 7.5% of the land area that is the coastal plain. The planning legislation dates back to 1946 and has been substantially unchanged since then. The Act allows the Central Housing and Planning Authority (CH&PA) to prepare "planning schemes" for any local area or region, and to exercise interim development control where no scheme is in operation but where the intent to prepare a scheme has been declared. *(In effect this is the British 1932 Town and Country Planning Act, ed.)*

None of the local authorities or regional administrative councils has any physical planning capacity. The CH&PA is the principal institution, and it is under continued organisational stress to deliver comprehensive and proactive physical planning across Guyana. Decentralisation of planning seems the logical way to go, but this can only

happen if there is capacity building first in CH&PA itself, and then in the regional and local authorities. Ideally, all of the six municipalities in Guyana should function as local planning authorities once they have the capacity to do so.

Planning practice in Guyana for the last 20 years has centred on the preparation of design lay-outs and day to day development control, which now operates largely without the benefit of up-to-date plans. However, with Commonwealth Technical Assistance, a Draft Development Plan was prepared for the capital, Georgetown. The work was led by Professor Akhtar Kahn, and was completed in 2002, replacing the 1951 Georgetown Planning Scheme.

Unfortunately, planning practice in Guyana is not much different than it was 40 years ago, when planning was preoccupied with layouts for new residential development. The problem of limited institutional capacity lies at the root of the problem. Pro-active plans are needed, yet at present the CH&PA's Town and Country Planning Department has no professionally qualified planner on its establishment. A comprehensive on-going training programme is urgently needed.

The Guyana National Development Strategy (Policy Framework 2001-2010) recognised that:

“Very little urban planning is being undertaken. Whatever planning is being done does not attempt to cohesively establish goals and objectives at national level, nor to link their attainment with economic and financial policies. In practice sectoral strategies have been formulated in isolation with little attempt being made to integrate them into national strategies, and little consideration as to how the plans are to be implemented, whether through communities, the private sector, the municipality, or even the government.”

What Needs to be Done?

To improve planning practice in Guyana the following actions are needed:

1. Sub-professional and professional training.
2. The preparation of a national physical development strategy and plans for various urban centres and other defined planning regions.
3. Review and updating of Guyana's Town and Country Planning Act.
4. Documentation of clear development planning standards, perhaps in the form of a Planning Standards Manual and regulatory policies to guide day to day practice.
5. Development of a modern information system for planning work, such as the use of GIS, so as to facilitate the development of indicators that can be integrated in to policy formulation and planning practice.
6. Improving public awareness at all levels of the local government system and in communities.

Long term technical assistance and strategic training programmes are needed. This is particularly urgent because of the government's current emphasis on the creation of several secondary towns as new urban centres. However, a request for support from the Caribbean Development Bank to acquire the services of two professional planners was unsuccessful. In terms of training the immediate priority is to expose the key senior technical officers in the Town and Country Planning Department to post-graduate planning training. Secondly, training needs to target planning technicians and development control assistants. However, in terms of the long-range perspective, adequate training programmes must be designed to meet the growing needs at regional and local levels as well. A comprehensive assessment of training needs is required that needs to be undertaken in consultation with stakeholders such as the Public Service Ministry and the University of Guyana. Such training should take account of the needs of staff in government agencies related to planning, local government units, and sub-professionals whose skills can be upgraded.

Conclusions

As society changes, the skills and competencies required of planners change. In Guyana, public awareness of the role of planning in resolving land use conflicts is very limited, and informal development has become a major issue. Therefore training of planners must develop good skills in exploring and negotiating planning solutions with low-income communities as part of a community management approach to planning. The organisation of urban space cannot be a purely technical exercise. It has to be responsive to the changing needs of different communities and to be flexible.

A lot of on-the-job training could be achieved through collaboration in project work. Professional planners in the Caribbean could share their professional skills with local planning officers working on particular projects. We see this as one area that can benefit from focused technical assistance in the short term – an opportunity for teaching and learning by doing.

Planning in Guyana remains a highly centralised, public sector activity, and any training must take this reality into account. However, consideration must also be given to the future, when more planning functions can be decentralised once the necessary institutional capacity has been developed. We welcome efforts to build regional co-operation amongst Caribbean countries. This is in line with the 1995 Bridgetown Declaration of Ministers responsible for shelter and human settlements matters. This committed their countries to regional co-operation on shelter and settlements issues; establishment of networks to share best practices, technologies and methods of capacity-building; and establishment of focal points to facilitate collaboration with each other and contact with UN Habitat and other regional donors and lenders.

Publications

Urban Management Programme – Regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean/ UNCHS – Habitat/ UNDP, 2001, *City Consultations: Towards participatory Urban management in Latin American and Caribbean Cities*, UMP-LAC, Quito, 93 pages.

City Consultations underpin the Urban Management Programme. They seek to foster more participatory approaches to urban management. The City Consultations process involves local authorities, NGOs, community-based organisations, universities, trade unions, the private sector and similar key stakeholders. The Consultation process results in an Action Plan on which there is a consensus amongst the local partners. Capacity building is a key outcome.

The Action Plan is the framework from which strategies, policies and projects can be formulated. These form the Priority Action Programmes (PAPs) that are endorsed by local government. PAPs are designed to improve in a visible way the living conditions of the poor who were involved in the Consultation process.

The booklet presents well illustrated, systematic but snappy 2-page accounts of 40 City Consultations, from Mexico in the north to Argentina in the south. The only Commonwealth inclusion is Belize, where the focus of the project is a neighbourhood improvement in urban communities with a high incidence of Central American immigration. Access to land and affordable housing is a central concern in this case study.

The themes covered in the projects will be familiar to planners. For example, comprehensive rehabilitation of the city centre (Montevideo); rehabilitation of the historic centre (of San Salvador and of Mexico City), local economic development (Lima), etc. The common theme is attempts to build new participatory mechanisms amongst diverse groups of stakeholders. The result is that participation is closely linked to aspirations for sustainable economic development and social inclusion. There is a high awareness that participatory planning means recognising the needs of groups who have often been overlooked or marginalised. Thus there are projects that deal particularly with the involvement of children and young people, while gender and ethnicity also feature strongly in others.

For further information contact pgu@pgu-ecu.org or pgu@impsat.net.ec or see www.pgulac.org.

Durham County Council in association with Llewellyn-Davies, CAG Consultants, ECD Energy

and Environment and WSP Environmental, 2002, *Building-in Sustainability: A guide to sustainable construction and development in the North East*, Durham County Council, Durham, England, 130 pages.

Sustainable development, partnership working and “joined up government” are key themes in planning in the UK. This guide was put together by a County Council and consultants, but it is the product of a much wider partnership that includes other local authorities, central government and its agencies in the region, water companies, universities, housebuilders, the Local Agenda 21 Partnership, and others. It is intended to advance understanding of sustainable development amongst all those involved in the development and construction process in the North East of England. Above all it gives practical advice in a clear and comprehensible way about how to apply the principles at every stage, from site identification, through construction to re-use and regeneration. It includes lots of real examples of what has been done in this part of England.

The guide makes the familiar point that sustainable development matters globally and locally. However, it makes the more original argument that sustainable development also matters for developers and investors. Thus it points out that developments taking on board the ideas of sustainability are likely to have “a smoother ride through the planning process”. Other advantages for developers include reduced risk of legal challenges under British or European environmental targets; reduction in heating/cooling plant costs; comparable construction costs; enhanced image and improved marketability.

Sketches and layouts are mixed with short descriptions of examples of real schemes from in the North East Region. “Rules of thumb” are set out in boxes for each issue. The result is a highly practical document that will be of interest to planners far beyond the North East of England. Though the context and key contact details are specific to the region, the messages are global. An appendix lists thirteen ways to be sustainable. These include: think about re-using buildings and land; design for minimum waste; conserve and enhance biodiversity; respect people and their local environment; think about the whole place, and give people transport choices. In short this is a guide that is very relevant to planners and other professions involved in the land development and construction industries. Unfortunately for an international audience it tends to provide mostly phone numbers for contacts, rather than email addresses. For further details contact David Miller, Head of Environment and Resources at Durham County Council. His email is damiller@durham.gov.uk or fax +44 (0) 191 383 4096.

UN-Habitat, 2002, *Habitat Debate*, vol.8 no.4

This latest issue of the UN-Habitat newsletter is themed around the issue of gender in urban development. The front-page story is "Towards woman-friendly cities". There is an editorial from Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka, the Executive Director of UN-Habitat. She says that "While cities can offer the prospect of socio-economic freedom to women, the reality is that women are still more likely to be the poorest among the urban poor, and therefore, more vulnerable to adverse socio-economic conditions".

Amongst the practices identified as "insensitive to women" are zoning that separates residential and commercial zones, ignoring women's need to balance economic and domestic activities. Design of public spaces is also criticised for too often ignoring women's safety. In developing countries women constitute the majority of those living below the poverty line, and hence predominate in poor neighbourhoods, and it is women who are often responsible for filling the gap when water and sanitation is lacking.

Articles on Nairobi's slums and on Canada's housing crisis are likely to be especially interesting to Commonwealth readers, and there is also a report on the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Copies of *Habitat Debate* are free from UN-Habitat, PO Box 30030, Nairobi, or email habitat@unhabitat.org, or go to the website at www.unhabitat.org/

Conferences

CAP Conference 2004

Khairiah Talha

It has been agreed that the 2004 CAP Conference will be hosted jointly by Malaysia and Singapore. Based on the very successful International Conference organised by the Malaysian Institute of Planners (MIP) and the Singapore Institute of Planners (SIP) in 2001, the same formula will also be used in organising the 2004 conference. The MIP has taken the initiative to prepare a working paper, which has touched on the proposed theme and sub-themes, the venue and suitable dates, tentative programme, as well as the expected budget. This paper is currently being studied by the SIP as well as the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Malaysia. It is hoped that the Ministry will provide a grant for the event and will be supported by the Cabinet of Malaysia. The Prime Minister of Malaysia will be the guest of honour.

In the meantime, the MIP hopes to have a discussion with planners in Brunei to participate in organising the conference. Brunei, being the only other Commonwealth nation in South East Asia that is not a member of CAP as yet, has many planners in government, academia and a few in the private sector. We hope to hold our first discussions with them in the New Year.

The conference will tentatively be slotted for the first week of June 2004. We hope to issue the first announcement for the call for papers in March 2003 once all organising countries and the CAP Secretariat agree to the theme.

Mdm Khairiah Talha

President, Malaysian Institute of Planners

Conferences General

Commonwealth Local Government Conference

This conference will be held in Pretoria from 4 – 6 March 2003. Details of the conference can be found at www.clgf.org.uk

2003 Adelaide Planning Congress

The 2003 Congress of the Planning Institute of Australia will be held in Adelaide from 31 March – 2 April. Details of key speakers can be found at www.planning.sa.gov.au/congress

South African Planning History Study Group

CONFERENCE: 15 – 17 May 2003

Venue: University of the Free State, Bloemfontein

CALL FOR PAPERS

Theme: Colonialism & Post Colonialism

Closing: 24 February 2003

For more information email: steenkgm@sci.uovs.ac.za

Royal Town Planning Institute Annual Conference

The Planning Convention and Exhibition 2003

CONFERENCE: 15 – 18 June 2003

Venue: Cardiff International Arena

www.rtpiannualconference.co.uk

1st Asia Pacific Network for Housing Research (APNHR) Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

CONFERENCE: 1 – 5 July 2003

Venue: University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

CALL FOR PAPERS

For more information email: sen_razali@um.edu.my

CAP SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 2003

Invoices for this year's subscriptions will be sent out in January.

Under the new Constitution subscriptions are due by 1 January and any member not paying by 31 March is deemed to be lapsed.

Thank you to all the CAP members who paid their subscriptions for 2002.

Reminder to all members who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 2002

Under the new Constitution your continued membership of CAP may be at risk.

Membership

There are now 2 classes of membership.

(a) Full membership of the Association is open to: -

- (i) national organisations of professional planners in Commonwealth countries; and

- (ii) international organisations of individual professional planners in Commonwealth countries where no national organisation of professional planners exists.

(b) Affiliate membership of the Association is open to: -

- (i) organisations from Commonwealth countries involved in professional activities in national, regional and local planning; and
- (ii) organisations from Commonwealth countries involved in planning education and research.

For further information contact:

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Please note that the copy date for the next issue will be 31 March 2003. Please send in your News items, articles, book reviews, letters etc. and also give us your email address to ensure direct delivery of the Newsletter.