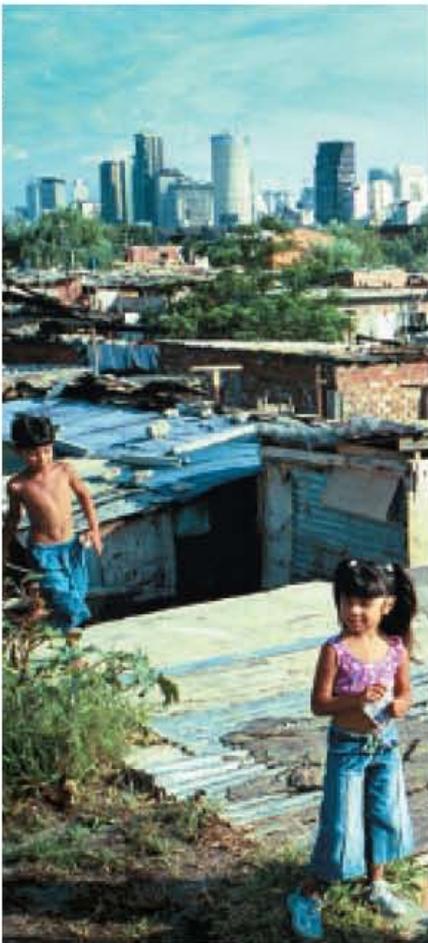


Human Settlements

at the World Urban Forum

A World Urban Forum – in defence of global gossip and urban networks

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A cynic might be forgiven for thinking that international conferences fall into two main categories:

Conferences of good intentions, where the lead parties loudly proclaim that they really do care about the lead social and environmental issues of the day; and

Conferences of serious negotiations, where the lead parties demonstrate quietly that they are pursuing powerful (and most typically national) interests.

Particularly at “conferences of good intentions” – and probably at this World Urban Forum – there are regular calls for more action and less talk. After all, who wants to listen to lengthy accounts of what ought to be, and debate the wording of non-binding conference statements?

This, however, is a forum, not a summit. Its success does not depend on what nation states agree to do, but on what we all take away, in the form of commitments, agreements, understandings and friendships. And as in the ancient town forum, gossip and informal talk is central.

The most exciting urban initiatives are not those driven by international agencies or national governments, but those driven locally. In all of the major areas where IIED’s Human Settlements group works – urban poverty, urban environment and rural-urban links – some of the most successful local initiatives are now networking internationally.

As David Satterthwaite notes in the following article, some urban poor groups joined forces to form urban and national federations, and these are now networked internationally. The principal purpose has been to strengthen community and city-based initiatives, but when the opportunity arises, this networking is also used to promote the interests of the urban poor in the global arena.

continued overleaf .../



Gordon McGranahan



Diana Mitlin



Stephanie Ray



David Satterthwaite



Cecilia Tacoli

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In the environmental field, various urban networks emerged in the wake of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Most of these international networks were intended to support city-based initiatives, and many innovations in urban environmental governance are still being forged (see, for example, the initiative planned by IIED-América Latina and the Municipality of Moreno). Perhaps more surprisingly, some urban networks have played an important role in the politics of global climate change – particularly in the United States where the national government is not contributing to the international negotiations.

There is perhaps less obvious scope for networks in the area of rural-urban linkages, the third major area of work of IIED’s Human Settlements group. However, migrant associations have proved to be important and their role in improving rural-urban relations is emerging as pivotal in a number of countries. Again, these associations may eventually fill a global as well as a local role.

International support for urban initiatives is often problematic. All too often, it is the internationally funded initiatives that can afford to network and present their achievements as successes, rather than local successes that can attract international funding. But there are plenty of interesting initiatives being presented here to leaven the gossip!

We hope that many of you will be coming to the networking events listed on the back of this newsletter. This is an exciting time to be working on urban issues, and an important time to be sharing experiences with colleagues, critics, sceptics and partners. And whether or not you attend the events, we would like to invite you for a gossip at our stall in the exhibition centre.

Gordon McGranahan, Head of IIED Human Settlements Group

IIED is an international policy research institute and non-governmental organization working for more sustainable and equitable global development.

Although based in London, we work globally through a wide range of long-standing relationships with partners in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Our partnerships generate close collaborations with many key development actors, from smallholder farmers and big city slum dwellers, to national governments and regional NGOs, global institutions and international processes. This well-established practice of working in alliance with others is what we believe makes us fundamentally different from other research institutes.

How we work and what we do

IIED acts as a catalyst, broker and facilitator, and helps vulnerable groups find their voice and ensure their interests are heard in decision making. Environmental sustainability is a core concern but not at the expense of people’s livelihoods. We provide expertise and knowledge for achieving sustainable development at local, national and global levels.

Certain key principles underpin the way we work:

- **Establishing and strengthening partnerships** – formal and informal – based on mutual respect and common interests
- **Independent thinking** to guarantee our reputation for impartial analysis, questioning conventional wisdom and brokering dialogue between diverse groups
- **Doing and thinking** to strengthen what works, with a focus on pragmatism and problem solving that brings environment and development together
- **Supporting a greater voice for less powerful interests** by building their capacity to act and speak, by linking local and global levels
- **Being flexible and multi-disciplinary** both in approach and working methods

Throughout its lifetime, IIED has made its mark through innovative policy and practice. We use participatory methods and multi-stakeholder processes to develop policy that works

for local livelihoods. We are committed to maintaining excellence throughout all our programme activities, but are looking to achieve greater synergies between similar areas. To this end, we have now formed five broader groups – **Natural Resources, Climate Change, Human Settlements, Sustainable Markets, and Governance**, which help generate further innovation and new ways of working across the Institute.

Over the next five years we will seek to:

- Achieve a robust, ambitious and equitable deal for the post 2012 Kyoto agreement on addressing climate change
- Bring investment and management of environment to the centre stage in policy, practice, aid architecture and delivery of the MDGs
- Strengthen local rights to land and natural resources, to protect vulnerable groups from dispossession
- Improve water and sanitation, and strengthen secure tenure for the urban poor, building on local organizations and their priorities
- Re-design markets to bring benefits for poverty reduction, environmental protection and sustainable livelihoods

If you would like more information on the work of IIED and our groups, please visit our website at www.iied.org or contact us directly on +44 (0) 20 7388 2117

LEAD ARTICLE

Changing Perspectives on Reducing Poverty:

From the 1976 UN-Habitat Conference to the 2006 World Urban Forum

David Satterthwaite

Introduction

The World Urban Forum meets in Vancouver, 30 years after the UN-Habitat Conference. For both, a central concern is reducing urban poverty, and both involve participants from national and local governments, NGOs, grassroots organizations and international agencies. Many topics at the 2006 event are similar to those at the 1976 event – for instance, a concern for preventing evictions, for improving basic services and land tenure for poorer groups, for participation, for better local governance.

There are also obvious differences. Certainly, there is less optimism in 2006; less belief in the capacity of professionals and international agencies to “solve” problems – this is perhaps not surprising, as the scale of urban poverty has increased dramatically since 1976. And certain topics

have forced their way onto the urban agenda, which were not there in 1976 – for instance, AIDS, violence and climate change.

Grassroots–government partnerships

But in 2006, there are at least two causes for optimism. The first is the emergence in many low- and middle-income nations of a new force for innovation in driving and developing poverty reduction – national federations formed by “slum”/shack dwellers/the homeless who are forging successful working partnerships with local governments and some national governments as they build new homes or upgrade existing homes and improve service provision. The World Urban Forum will hear about many of these. Their growing importance is illustrated by the change in the role of Jockin

Arputham between 1976 and 2006. In 2006, Jockin attends the World Urban Forum as President of the National Slum Dwellers Federation in India and President of Slum/Shack Dwellers International, the umbrella

“National federations formed by “slum”/shack dwellers/the homeless are forging successful working partnerships with local governments and some national governments”

organization formed by the different national slum/shack dwellers federations. Jockin had been invited to the 1976 Conference as a community leader, but he could not attend because Janata colony where he lived was being bulldozed – despite



David Satterthwaite began working on urban issues at the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) in 1974, when he was research assistant to Barbara Ward, as she wrote the book *The Home of Man* for the 1976 UN Habitat Conference. In 1976, he spent seven months helping to organize the programme for Habitat Forum, the NGO Conference that was part of the 1976 Conference. After the Conference, he joined IIED's Human Settlements Programme which was founded, with support from the Canadian government, to press governments and international agencies to meet the commitments they had made at the 1976 Conference. He has worked there, ever since.

partner

AURAN (The African Urban Risk Analysis Network)

With many disasters taking place in urban areas of Africa, and which affect millions of people each year, there is an increasing need to understand the processes through which the risks from potential disasters develop in urban areas. To address this, the African Urban Risk Analysis Network was formed by six African institutions and IIED, with support from UNDP and ProVention. Work is underway in Accra, Algiers, Cape Town, Dar es

Salaam, Nairobi and Saint Louis (Senegal) to identify the main disaster risks and who is most vulnerable to them; the processes that lead to the accumulation of these (and other) risks; and the requirements for reducing these risks, particularly through actions that might be taken by local governments, community organizations, development- and disaster-oriented NGOs and other relevant agencies.

For more details of its work, see <http://www.proventionconsortium.org/?pageid=32&projectid=4>

a personal assurance from the then Prime Minister of India that this would not happen. Community leaders from other informal settlements attended the 1976 Conference, but mostly to highlight repression – for instance, community leaders from informal settlements in Manila in the Philippines highlighted the evictions and repression that the Marcos government was implementing. This caused considerable embarrassment to Mrs. Marcos, who also came to the 1976 Conference, as head of the Philippines delegation, to boast about the “progressive” policies of her husband’s government.

Stronger local democracies

A second cause for some optimism in 2006 is the innovation shown by many local governments over the last two decades in nations that have moved to or returned to democracy. In 1976, there were few elected mayors in Africa, Asia and Latin

“Innovation shown by many local governments over the last two decades in nations that have moved to or returned to democracy.”

America, and I do not recall any presentation by an elected mayor from these regions – although there are many presentations by elected mayors at the 2006 Forum. One that provides a nice sense of continuity with 1976 is the presentation by the former Mayor of Bogotá, Enrique Peñalosa, whose father was Secretary-General of the 1976 Conference and who did so much to encourage and support civil society participation. Jorge E. Hardoy, the Argentinian urban specialist who was at the 1976 Conference, and who contributed much to the documentation for it, was unable to return to Argentina after the Conference – he and his family moved to England and he founded the Human Settlements Programme at my Institute.¹

The optimism in 1976

There was more optimism in 1976 about the possibilities of success than there is today. At the 1976



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Conference, representatives from 132 governments publicly endorsed 64 “recommendations for national action”, which included a commitment to ensuring safe water supply and sanitation for all rural and urban dwellers by 1990. (But today, as in 1990, around one-third of the world’s population still lacks this). The 1976 Conference recognized the importance of government housing policies “...which actively assist people in continuing to provide better quality housing for themselves, individually or cooperatively” (Recommendation C10). “The provision of health, nutrition, education, security, recreation and other essential services in all parts of the country should be geared to the needs of the community...and receive high priority” (Recommendation C15). Strong support was given to “slum” and squatter upgrading; also to policies that increase the possibilities of low-income households getting land for housing. Overall, there was a confidence that governments could and would change their policies and practices and that international agencies would support this.

There were some grounds for this optimism. In 1976, many governments were recognizing that the rapidly expanding informal settlements around cities were not threats to the system but responses by low-income groups to their need for shelter. One of the most influential voices in Vancouver was John F.C. Turner, whose book *Housing by People* was published in 1976. Although his views are often characterized as supporting self-help housing, this over-simplifies his message. His book describes how government housing programmes “for the poor” were producing units that ill-served their needs. This book – and many of John’s writings from the early 1960s onwards – highlights the vitality and ingenuity of low-income households and their organizations as they design, build and manage informal settlements. The book also identified the need for changes in government approaches to reduce the constraints that low-income groups face in getting land, finance, services and building materials, including those created by inappropriate building and land sub-division regulations.

New pro-poor models of urban development in 1976

Other grounds for this optimism came from what some international agencies were doing. By 1976, the World Bank had supported many “slum” and squatter upgrading and “serviced site” schemes on which low-income households could build their homes. The importance of these projects lay less in what was funded and more in the approach that they legitimated – i.e. do not bulldoze informal settlements, rather, work with their inhabitants to improve conditions there. By 1976, the World Bank had also committed itself to the “basic needs” approach, with a higher proportion of its funding going to water, sanitation, health care and education. And UNICEF was implementing innovative community-driven programmes for “slum” and squatter upgrading, showing how governments and international agencies could work collaboratively

“In 1976, no-one could have foreseen the political changes that were to be driven by the Reagan and Thatcher governments and the debt crisis.”

with low-income groups. In 1976, no-one could have foreseen the political changes that were to be driven by the Reagan and Thatcher governments and the debt crisis. No-one could have guessed the changes that were to take place in the “conventional wisdom” in the rich world and among most donor agencies regarding the relative role of government and the private sector. For instance, few considered that the private sector should have a key role in improving provision for water and sanitation in urban areas – as was so strongly promoted during the 1980s and 1990s. Ironically, the disappointing results of this approach are again prompting a rethink of the appropriate role of government. The “government” versus “markets” debate also obscured the significance of community-driven innovations. During the 1980s, UNICEF withdrew support for its urban initiatives, and the World Bank never gave them a high priority.

partner

Orangi Pilot Project-Research and Training Institute

A Pakistani NGO that has, over the last 25 years, supported and demonstrated the effectiveness of community-led infra-structure improvements. Residents in Orangi (an informal settlement in Karachi with 1.2 million inhabitants) and in 284 other locations in Pakistan have demonstrated that communities can finance, manage and build “internal” infrastructure (for instance, piped water, sewers, drains and paved roads/paths), as long as they are organized and are provided with technical support and managerial guidance. In Orangi, more than 95,000 households have built their own sewer/drain system, and a further 41,900 households in other settlements in Karachi or other urban centres have also done so. The division of responsibility for infrastructure that OPP-RTI has promoted between community/lane organizations doing the “internals” and government taking responsibility for the “external” pipes/sewers/drains into which these feed is now widely accepted within the government in Pakistan.

OPP-RTI and IIED have collaborated on a number of initiatives in recent years, including documenting the work of OPP-RTI and its partners, documenting the methods used by OPP-RTI, and preparing reports on water and sanitation for the United Nations – including the latest “Water and Sanitation in the World’s Cities” for UN-Habitat (to be released at the World Urban Forum – UN Habitat (2006), Meeting Development Goals in Small Urban Centre, Earthscan, London); also preparing a background paper for the 2006 Human Development Report, which is on the theme of water and sanitation.

For more details of its work, see: www.oppinstitutions.org/

Most international agencies gave no support to pro-poor urban initiatives throughout the 1980s and 1990s.

World Urban Forum 2006

Mrs. Sisulu, the South African government's Minister of Housing, comes to the 2006 Forum a month after committing her government to a major partnership with the South African Federation of the Urban Poor – a federation of hundreds of savings groups formed mostly by women who live in informal settlements, backyard shacks and hostels. This would have been inconceivable in 1976; at best, housing ministers came to the 1976 Conference with plans and promises of what they were going to do “for the poor” – most of which brought little benefit or were not even implemented.² Few people in 1976 would have dared to hope that South Africa would have a democratically elected government by 2006.

The 2006 Forum will hear of comparable partnerships between slum/shack/homeless people's federations and local and national governments from many other nations. In at least 11 nations, these federations are engaged in many initiatives to upgrade slums and squatter settlements, to develop new housing that low-income households can afford and to improve provision for infrastructure and services (including water, sanitation and drainage). They are also working with governments to

show how city redevelopment can avoid evictions and minimize relocations. These partnerships will be described not only by members of these federations and the local NGOs that support them but also by the ministers and the city engineers and planners who work with them.³ There will also be presentations by Somsook Boonyabancha, the Director of the Thai government's Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI), which supports community-based savings groups all over Thailand

“Mrs Sisulu, the South African government's Minister of Housing, comes to the 2006 Forum a month after committing her government to a major partnership with the South African Federation of the Urban Poor – inconceivable in 1976.”

in upgrading or new house development and in working with city governments in developing city-wide solutions. The emergence of such partnerships, and their consolidation so they have city-wide and national influence, is an important change from 1976. The 2006 Forum will also hear of other community-driven processes that show more cost-effective ways of reducing urban poverty – for instance, from various local NGOs with long-established

programmes working with grassroots organizations. Much of the discussion of “innovation” in 1976 was around the work of national governments and international agencies; in 2006, it focuses more on the innovations of grassroots organizations and their local (government and non-government) partners.

Other differences: 1976 to 2006

The 1976 Conference was organized in order to get national governments to commit to new policies and practices. This explains the separation between the official conference and the NGO/civil society conference, as much of the official conference involved negotiating agreement on recommendations that all government representatives were to formally endorse. Civil society also had more autonomy to organize its own events in 1976 – in large part due to the generous support of the Canadian government.⁴ The 2006 Forum is not intended as an event to negotiate such agreements. United Nations Conferences “of good intentions”, which seek to do so have fallen out of favour. This is perhaps in recognition of how little national governments have responded to the recommendations that they formally endorsed at the 1976 Conference – and at all the other global conferences and summits, including the UN Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 and the UN City Summit in Istanbul in 1996.

partner

The Asian Coalition for Housing Rights

A regional network of grassroots community organizations, NGOs and professionals actively involved with urban poor development processes in Asian cities. For many years, IIED and ACHR have collaborated on joint publications and seminars.

For more details of its work, see: www.achr.net/



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One dramatic change since 1976 has been the withdrawal of support by most official donor agencies in their local engagements, as they shift their funding from “projects” to “sector support” and “budgetary support”. There are some good reasons for this: to get better coordination between different donors in each nation and to allow more influence by “partner” recipient governments. But this has been

driven as much by pressure from rich-world governments on donor agencies to cut their staff costs as by any notion of more effective development. This is underpinned by the myth that an effective aid agency is always one that spends the lowest proportion of its funding on staff. The result is that innovative local governments and civil society organizations have less chance of support. Any aid agency wishing to

support the urban poor federations will be faced with some very modest funding requests – for instance US\$ 20,000 to help a group of 300 women who live with their families in rented one-room shacks to purchase serviced land on which they can build. They want to do this to produce housing and to show local government what they are capable of. They may even plan to repay this funding. Most official aid agencies

partner

Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI)

SDI is a network of grassroots urban poor federations and support NGOs from Africa, Asia and Latin America that work to address the cause of the landless and homeless, and the needs of those living in shacks, slums and squatter settlements. SDI supports 15 member federations in their quest for land, formal housing, infrastructure and services, livelihood opportunities and other basic needs through exchanges of skills, resources, ideas and strategies. It also supports the development of urban poor organizations and federations in other nations. The overall goal is to ensure the poor have a voice, choice, rights and capacity to design and manage their own urban development solutions, in partnership with local governments.

SDI brings together a particular group of popular movements: national federations of organized urban poor groups. At the foundation of each federation are hundreds or thousands of community-based savings groups. These groups manage savings and credit efficiently, including providing members with emergency credit. As importantly, each group’s collective management of money, and the trust it builds, allows them to plan together to address their needs, and increases their capacity to work together to secure land or housing tenure and other initiatives. These savings schemes appeal in particular

to women. They also join together into city and national federations, helping community leadership to understand the larger picture of city governance while establishing a grassroots network with which local authorities and other state agencies can work. Wherever possible, city federations work at scale with local governments. As the effectiveness of such approaches becomes evident, negotiations and working relations with local authorities and other government agencies intensify. There are now many cities with long-established partnerships between federations and city governments, including Durban, Windhoek, Mumbai, Phnom Penh and Bangkok. The savings schemes and their federations are supported in this and other activities by nationally based support NGOs that provide professional and technical services.

Since SDI’s inception in 1996, the network of federations has grown from the seven founding members (South Africa, India, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Cambodia, Nepal and Thailand) to 15 active affiliates in 2006 (adding Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Ghana, Zambia, Sri Lanka, Philippines and Brazil). Community-to-community learning exchanges within cities, between cities and between nations helped support all these federations, and similar exchanges are now taking place with groups in many more nations,

including Egypt, Angola, Mozambique, Indonesia and East Timor. Homeless, landless, shack and slum federations affiliated to SDI have assisted in the housing investments of 65,000 member households in 11 countries and have helped to secure land for 145,000 households in 14 countries.

SDI and IIED have collaborated since SDI’s foundation in 1996. Initially, this was primarily through supporting documentation of the experiences of SDI affiliates. During 1999-2000, Diana Mitlin from IIED’s Human Settlements Group worked with the South African federation and its support NGO. From late 2001, SDI and IIED have been co-managing an International Urban Poor Fund which has channelled around US\$ 4.6 million (£2.6 million) to a wide variety of initiatives in 17 nations, most of them assisting federation savings groups to get land or tenure of the land they already occupy. Support has also been provided to help establish new SDI affiliates in Brazil, Malawi and Zambia. Joint documentation of SDI work continues, with recent papers on federating as a methodology, the significance of membership organizations, and the experiences of SDI groups with the rights-based approach. At present, SDI and IIED are collaborating to analyse the experiences with national and city-based Urban Poor Funds.

For more details of its work, see: www.sdinet.org

and development banks are incapable of supporting this kind of request because it is too staff-intensive to manage. None are capable of supporting hundreds or thousands of such initiatives.

Myths and misunderstandings; the other commonalities

No doubt, in 2006 as in 1976, there will be many who exaggerate the scale of urban growth, with talk of “cities mushrooming” (when most of the world’s largest cities have existed as cities for centuries), and the role of mega-cities (when there are relatively few mega-cities, comprising only 4 per cent of the world’s population and heavily concentrated in the world’s largest economies). Many government speeches will imply, as they did in 1976, that there are too many people moving to urban areas – as if this movement was not a logical response to changing patterns of economic opportunity. In 2006, as in 1976, there will also be many case studies of forced evictions – a means by which governments create urban poverty, not reduce it.

Another issue that has not changed since 1976, and perhaps should change, is the certainty among many professionals attending the Forum that they know the solution. Viewing the wide range of events at the World Urban Forum, it appears that

many are organized by professionals and organizations from Europe and North America to showcase “their” solutions. Will those attending the Forum take note of the new directions shown by a few national and local governments and some local NGOs as they work in partnership with the federations formed by the urban poor? Or will these be applauded and then forgotten, as most professionals and institutions return to “business as usual” – and a “business as usual” that for 30 years has so dramatically failed to address the needs and priorities of hundreds of millions of the urban (and rural) poor?

- 1 Dr. Hardoy was able to return to Argentina in 1979, where he founded the Latin American office of the International Institute for Environment and Development, which later became an independent organization – IIED-América Latina.
- 2 See Hardoy, Jorge E. and David Satterthwaite (1989), *Squatter Citizen: Life in the Urban Third World*, Earthscan, London. This has recently been reprinted by Earthscan.
- 3 A Network Event on June 22nd at 16:30 on Partnerships and Joint Ventures between the State and Community Organizations and Local NGOs will include descriptions by members of the Philippines, South Africa and Malawi federations and their NGO and government partners.
- 4 Of particular note was the generous support provided by the Canadian government in inviting and paying for the travel and accommodation costs of academics, NGOs and community leaders from Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as support for organizing the NGO Forum. The roles played by Jim MacNeill and Hugh Keenleyside from the Canadian Government were particularly remarkable.

Environment and Urbanization



Environment and Urbanization has been one of IIED’s flagship journals since 1989. Published twice yearly, the journal concentrates on urban and environmental issues and their interconnections, with a particular emphasis on Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Each issue of the journal focuses on a particular theme, and includes between 9 and 15 papers on that theme, feedback papers responding to the themes of previous issues, and a Book Notes section with details of new publications. Recent themes include: Ecological Urbanization; Chronic Poverty; and Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Urban Areas.

For further details visit:
http://www.iied.org/human/eandu/eandu_details.html

Medio Ambiente y Urbanización – Environment and Urbanization’s Spanish language sister journal published by IIED-América Latina in Buenos Aires is now on-line; see: www.ingentaconnect.com/content/iied/al/meda

Samples of E&U are available at IIED’s Stand 1215 here at WUF

partner IIED-América Latina

An independent non-profit institution based in Buenos Aires. It was founded by Jorge E. Hardoy, who was also founder and first director of IIED’s Human Settlements Group. IIED-América Latina has programmes on urban governance, local development and institutional capacity building, and sustainable development. It has also prepared and published the journal *Medio Ambiente y Urbanización* since 1982. IIED and IIED-América Latina are currently

collaborating on an action-research programme addressing environmental deficiencies in Moreno, one of the poorest and most peripheral municipalities in Buenos Aires. This programme will focus initially on water and sanitation, but will then extend to other environmental issues. It will build on partnership models involving local government, providers and community-based organizations, which IIED-América Latina has already been working on in Moreno and in other municipalities.

For more details of its work, see www.iied-al.org.ar/

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Vanessa McLeod, Publications and Marketing Coordinator, IIED

New Book: The Earthscan Reader in Rural-Urban Linkages

Edited by CECILIA TACOLI

Collects the key contributions in the field, covering the conceptual background, the key issues and the current debates, locating different approaches in their wider intellectual and historical contexts

With accelerating urbanization and growing inter-dependence of rural and urban dwellers on the markets and resources they each offer, rural-urban linkages have become a very important focus in recent years for research and policy relating to local and national economic development, poverty relief and governance. The emergence of new livelihoods based on diversified income sources and mobility reflects profound social, cultural and economic transformations, and new forms of resource allocation and use.

This volume collects the key contributions in the field, covering the conceptual background, the key issues and the current debates, locating

different approaches in their wider intellectual and historical contexts. It also includes important recent empirical work from all the relevant geographical regions that that will be the basis for future thinking. Twenty two papers are clearly organized around the principal themes and accompanied by valuable editorial introductions and conclusion clearly setting out the issues, the arguments and the evidence. Suggestions for further reading and additional information sources are also included.

- Maps out and explores rural-urban linkages for the first time, covering the economic, livelihood, resource use and environmental threads that bind cities and rural areas together
- Accessible introductions, figures, tables and further reading lists present key and hard to find literature - essential resource for students and professionals in development, geography, sociology, social policy and development planning.

Published with IIED

Contents: Introduction * Part I: Rural-Urban Linkages and Livelihoods * Part II: Concepts and Policies on Rural-Urban Linkages * Part III: Migration * Part IV: The Peri-Urban Interface * Conclusion

CECILIA TACOLI is a senior researcher in the Human Settlements Programme at the International Institute for Environment and Development.

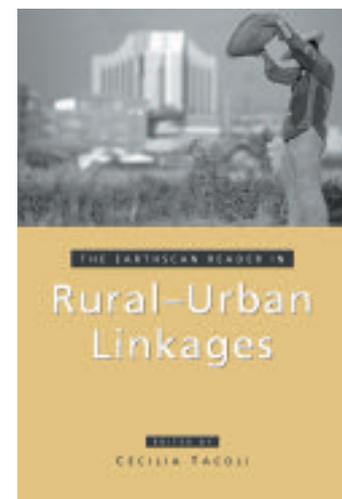
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partner publication

STATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH REPORT OF THE GREATER ACCRA METROPOLITAN AREA (GAMA) 2001

by Jacob Songsore, J.S.Nabila, Yvon Yangyuoru, Erick Amoah, E.K.Bosque-Hamilton, K.K. Etsibah, Jan-Erik Gustafsson and Gunnar Jacks (2005) (Ghana Universities Press, Accra)

This report presents the environmental health conditions in GAMA, using a geographical information system and the resulting maps. It is based on a range of studies, bringing together expert opinion, participatory assessment, rapid appraisal and household surveys. It illustrates why GAMA is an unhealthy city, what

the most serious health risks are and where they are located. While these are serious problems, they are not beyond the capability of local groups to resolve, provided a concerted effort is made to improve living environments in the more deprived neighbourhoods. Hopefully, this report will help spur such an effort.

Jacob Songsore is a long-standing friend and colleague of the IIED Human Settlements Group. His new book will be available at IIED's Stand 1215, here at WUF. Jacob Songsore is a Professor in the Department of Geography and Natural Resource Development at the University of Ghana, Legon, Accra.

Book Launch

Wednesday 21 June, at the Metropolitan Hotel 19.00 – 21.00

CONFRONTING THE CRISIS IN URBAN POVERTY: MAKING INTEGRATED APPROACHES WORK

Edited by Stuart Coupe, Diana Mitlin and Lucy Stevens

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Maybe you need a HiFi!

HiFi News is an IIED newsletter published once or twice a year that aims to inform readers of the work of numerous agencies working in the area of shelter finance for local neighbourhood improvements.

It features the activities of groups that use savings and loan finance to help with improvements in tenure and basic services. These activities generally need to be undertaken collectively, posing particular challenges for lending agencies. The newsletter also features agencies offering loans for housing improvements, which are more likely to be offered to individual families. These agencies generally work alongside more conventional microfinance agencies, and tend to use savings and loans to strengthen collective capacities, thus enabling successful negotiations with local authorities and other state agencies.

HiFi News is aimed at people involved in savings and finance schemes around the world. If you are interested in seeing a copy or in receiving it regularly, please e-mail stephanie.ray@iied.org



Discounts at WUF!

We have a variety of our more popular publications and resources on Human Settlements and Urban Issues for sale and to give away including:

Environment and Urbanization, IIED's leading journal on urban and environmental issues for only CAD\$10:

- Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Urban Areas
- Urban Violence and Insecurity
- Globalization and Cities
- Civil Society in Action: Transforming Opportunities for the Urban Poor
- Rethinking Aid to Urban Poverty Reduction: Lessons for Donors
- Poverty Reduction and Urban Governance
- Sustainable Cities Revisited

Various **Human Settlements Series** for only CAD\$15-\$10:

- Working Papers on Poverty Reduction in Urban Areas
- Local Agenda 21s
- Rural-Urban Working Papers
- Human Settlements Discussion Papers – Urban & Water

Publications and resources from our partners will also be featured on our stand, so please come along and see what we have.

Come by for a chat, download publications from our database to your memory stick, or just pick up a copy of our latest Annual Report, Publications Catalogue, and other free resources.

We look forward to meeting you at Stand 1215

EARTHSCAN BOOKS

These are some of the Earthscan books produced by IIED staff; most are available at Earthscan's stand 1215.

Scaling the Urban Environmental Challenge: From the Local to the Global, and Back, edited by P. J. Marcotullio and Gordon McGranahan (2006 in press)

The Earthscan Reader on Rural-Urban Linkages, edited by Cecilia Tacoli (2006)

Water and Sanitation in the World's Cities 2006; Meeting Development Goals in Small Urban Centres, prepared for UN Habitat by IIED (2006)

Empowering Squatter Citizen: Local Government, Civil Society and Urban Poverty Reduction, edited by Diana Mitlin and David Satterthwaite (2004)

Water and Sanitation in the World's Cities: Local Action for Global Goals, UN-Habitat Report prepared by Gordon McGranahan and David Satterthwaite (2003)

Air Pollution and Health in Rapidly Developing Countries, edited by Gordon McGranahan and Frank Murray (2003)

The Citizens at Risk: from Urban Sanitation to Sustainable Cities – Gordon McGranahan, Pedro Jacobi, Jacob Songso, Charles Surjadi and Marianne Kjellén (2001)

Environmental Problems in an Urbanizing World: Finding Solutions for Cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America – Jorge E. Hardoy, Diana Mitlin and David Satterthwaite (2001)

Cities for Children: Children's Rights, Poverty and Urban Management – Sheridan Bartlett, Roger Hart, David Satterthwaite, Ximena de la Barra and Alfredo Missair (1999)

The Earthscan Reader in Sustainable Cities, edited by David Satterthwaite (1999)

The Environment for Children – David Satterthwaite, Roger Hart, Caren Levy, Diana Mitlin, David Ross, Jac Smit and Carolyn Stephens (1996)

Squatter Citizen: Life in the Urban Third World – Jorge E. Hardoy and David Satterthwaite (1989)

Come and join us at the following events this week...

World Urban Forum events in which IIED and its partners are involved

Times and room numbers were correct when going to press, but some may have changed so please re-confirm with the conference timetable

Monday 19th June

15:00-18:00: ROUNDTABLE*

Assets and Struggles:

30 Years after Vancouver Habitat Forum – Realizing the Right to Adequate Housing, Sustainable Habitat and Inclusive Cities

Taking part: Habitat International Coalition; Jockin Arputham (National Slum Dwellers Federation, India); and Rose Molokuane (South African Federation of the Urban Poor): **Room Plan Pacific Crystal Pav B.**

14:00-16:00: NETWORKING EVENT **Urban Development Strategies are not Relevant to National Poverty Reduction Strategies**

Taking part: ComHabitat; and representatives from the Ghana, Kenya and Malawi Homeless People's Federation: **Room MR15.**

16:30-18:30: NETWORKING EVENT **Fighting Forced Evictions: Two Years of Effort by the UN Advisory Group on Forced Evictions and its Partners**

Taking part: UN-Habitat Advisory Group on Forced Evictions; Beth Chitekwe (Dialogue on Shelter, Zimbabwe); and Wardah Hafidz (Urban Poor Coalition, Indonesia): **Room MR03.**

*These titles refer to WUF programme categories

Tuesday 20th June

10:00-12:00: DIALOGUE

Achieving the MDGs: Slum Upgrading and Affordable Housing

Taking part: Jockin Arputham (President, Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI)); Rose Molokuane (South African Federation of the Urban Poor); Arif Hasan (Orangi Pilot Project-Research and Training Institute (OPP-RTI)); and David Satterthwaite (IIED): **Room VCEC Ballroom C.**

13:30-15:30: NETWORKING EVENT **Community-driven Tsunami Rehabilitation Process**

Taking part: Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, with community representatives from affected regions from India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Indonesia: **Room MR09.**

16:30-18:30: NETWORKING EVENT **Climate Change and Cities in the South: Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Urban Risk in a Warming World**

Taking part: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). Speakers to include Saleemul Huq (IIED), Khady Diagne (ENDA-Tiers Monde), Mozaharul Alam (Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies) and Victor Orindi (African Centre for Technology Studies): **Room MR17.**

16:30-18:30: NETWORKING EVENT **Innovative Finance for Infrastructure and Basic Service Provision for Low-income Human Settlements**

Taking part: IIED, SDI and Sida. To include presentations by the Mayor of Gobabis, Moses Katjaoha, Martha Kangu (Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia), Arif Hasan (OPP-RTI) and Marlon Olivas (PRODEL): **Room Oceanview 5/6.**
English/Spanish simultaneous translation

Thursday 22nd June

16:30-18:30: NETWORKING EVENT **Partnerships and Joint Ventures between the State and Community Organizations and Local NGOs; the Experience to Date and Future Possibilities**

Taking part: Minister Sisulu (South African government); Shack/Slum Dwellers International; and representatives from the National Slum Dwellers Federation and Mahila Milan (India), the Philippines Homeless People's Federation and the Malawi Homeless People's Federation and their NGO and government partners: **Room MR16.**

Friday 23rd June

8:30-10:30: NETWORKING EVENT **The Community-Led Infrastructure Finance Facility (CLIFF) DEBATE: "The urban poor cannot afford to work in formal partnership with the state and private sector"**

Taking part: Homeless International with the Indian, Kenyan and Malawi Federations and their partner NGOs: **Room MR17.**

8:30-10:30: SPECIAL SESSION **The Future of Cities**

A joint Worldwatch Institute/UN-Habitat event. Commentaries from representatives from governments, international agencies and civil societies (including Kalpana Sharma, Rose Molokuane and David Satterthwaite): **Room VCEC Ballroom B.**



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