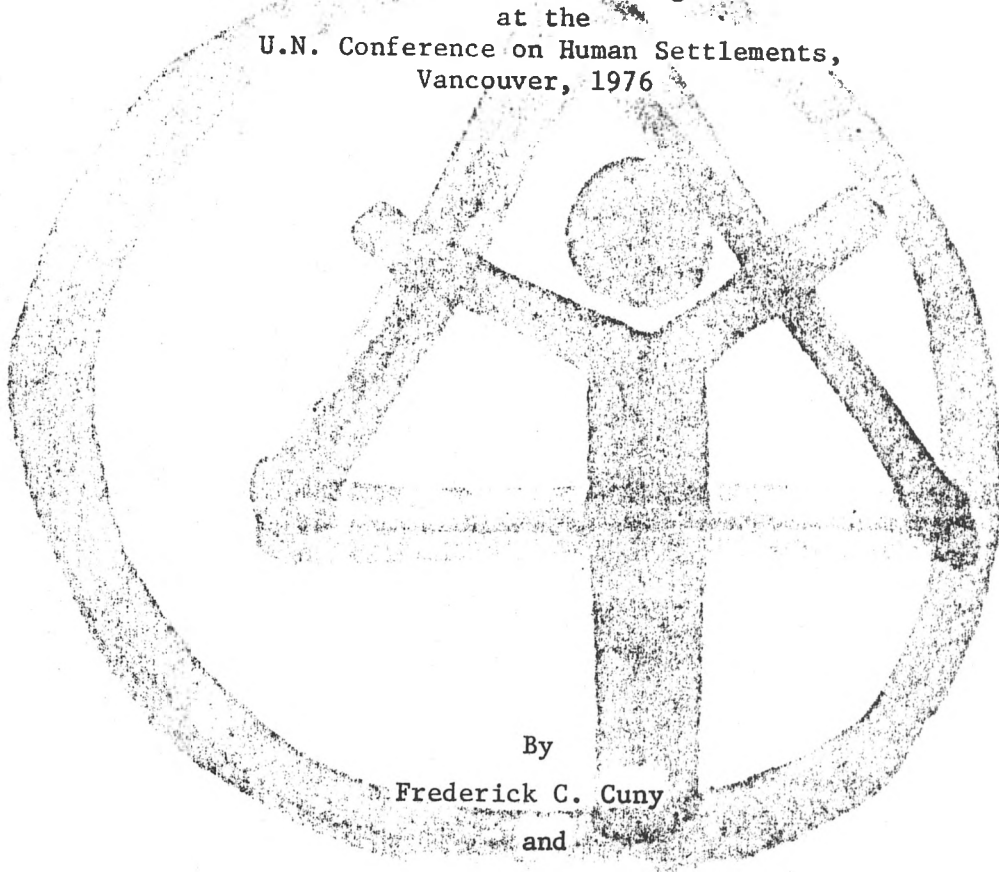# HABITAT

POST-DISASTER AND RELATED LOW-COST HOUSING:

A Summary of Issues and Linkages Presented
at the
U.N. Conference on Human Settlements,
Vancouver, 1976

Habitat Forum

POST-DISASTER AND RELATED LOW-COST HOUSING:

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By

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and

Carolyn Weesner

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INTRODUCTION

This report represents a summary of data on the activities of the non-governmental organizations/individuals active in the field of post-disaster and related low-cost housing at HABITAT, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements held in Vancouver, B.C. from 31 May - 11 June 1976. The official U.N. Conference was supplemented by an open forum wherein specialists in the field of human settlements were to meet and discuss common issues, problems and approaches to improving the quality of human settlements. This open meeting -- called HABITAT Forum -- will probably be one of the most documented meetings ever held with over 250 journalists, video tapers and rapporteurs jotting down or taping each and every session. The aim of this report will not be to duplicate their work. Rather, its aim is to provide an overview of the key issues which arose at HABITAT, especially as they pertain to post-disaster housing and related ultra low-cost housing; to identify the key persons and organizations working in this field; and to identify and describe the linkages, such as information sharing networks, which were identified or established as a result of HABITAT.

How the official HABITAT Conference bogged down in the politics of the PLO-inspired resolutions is now history, as is the irrelevance of much of the Forum activity. Nonetheless, much was accomplished by a few key people; and, overall, HABITAT provided a sounding board for the major issues which will confront planners for the next few decades. Perhaps the most valuable contribution of HABITAT was that, by drawing in the world's planners under the broad banner of "human settlements", the universality and enormity of the key problems were underscored. Also heavily underscored was the vast gap which separates the opinion of the NGO specialists on how to approach the problems, based on their field experience, from the opinions of the official delegations based on their national priorities and goals.

As previously stated, this report presents a summary of data related to post-disaster housing. Yet a key issue identified at HABITAT is that, in order to understand the relevance/need for emergency shelter and post-disaster housing, it is of paramount importance to understand the nature of the pre-disaster housing in the affected area. Increasingly, disasters affect the poorest people in a country the most; thus, their pattern of settlement, the chances for development, and the relative changes which can reasonably be expected must be understood. Hence, this report is divided into two sections. The first examines the data pertaining to existing settlements in the developing countries which relates to the provision of post-disaster housing. The second section details the HABITAT activities directly related to the provision of post-disaster housing, in both emergency shelter and reconstruction.

The final pages of each section will contain a list of key people and institutions working in areas covered by that section. This will be followed by a summary of linkages including names, addresses and other contact information. Information on where to obtain further specific data on HABITAT-related activities is found in the Appendices.

HABITAT Forum was organized to provide ten days of discussion of human settlements issues. Each day the plenary session discussed one of nine central themes:*

1. The man-made and the natural environment

2. Social justice and the question of differing values and cultures

3. Sharing and managing the world's resources

4. National settlement policies

5. People's participation in planning and implementation

6. Land use and ownership

7. Community action for a better habitat

8. Rural development

9. Appropriate technology

In conjunction with these themes, several on-going workshops were held throughout the conference. The most important of these were:

The Self-Help and Low-Cost Housing Symposium, which held daily workshops with a wide variety of speakers presenting papers and audio-visual presentations on the subject. Organizations participating in the Symposium included the East-West Center, Fundación de Viviendas Hogar de Cristo, the International Association for Housing Science, and the International Development Research Center.[**]

Building Human Community Workshop, a series of workshops for field workers active in community development in the Third World.

The Appropriate Technology Workshop, which held a series of workshops/seminars wherein speakers provided papers and audio-visual materials on appropriate (or intermediate) technology ideas, items and programs.

It must be remembered throughout that the purpose of HABITAT and HABITAT Forum was to urge the world's governments to take both individual and collective actions to begin solving the problems of the world's human settlements.

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[*] Transcripts of the plenary sessions are available from: ACSOH, P.O. Box 48360, Bentall Centre, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

[**] The proceedings of this workshop are available from: Bruce Fairbairn, P.O. Box 4134, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

SECTION I: HUMAN SETTLEMENT ISSUES

Most lectures and discussions at HABITAT focused on one or another aspect of the problems of the urban poor in developing countries and the problems of rural-urban migration. According to E. Paul Mwaluko (Director of the U.N. Centre for Housing, Building & Planning), slum dwellers and squatters comprise 30% to 50% of the population of major metropolitan areas in the developing world (other sources make that figure much higher), and they will comprise an increasing percentage as cities continue to grow faster than they develop accomodations for their people.[1]

Squatter and slum areas -- whether located on the fringe of the city or in the central district -- are particularly vulnerable to the problems caused by disasters and, in fact, often become isolated disaster areas. Population densities in these settlements are usually such that large numbers of people are affected; building construction is often of a quality least capable of withstanding disaster; and the sites are often more prone to calamity than surrounding areas. Furthermore, the poor who inhabit these settlements are the least able to cope financially with the costs of resettlement and re-building.

There were many discussions at HABITAT concerning methods and techniques for providing adequate settlements for the poor in developing countries. These relate to disaster relief in two ways. First, they are the background issues which are important before the disaster occurs and which will resume importance once the immediate post-disaster problems are solved. Secondly, the methods and techniques useful in slum amelioration are proving more and more to be required as well in disaster relief operations.

It has been said that "we cannot hope to provide 'standard' housing for all, or even most, of the urban poor of developing countries in this century. The cost of doing so publically is beyond the means of the poorer nations".[2] Dr. Hassan Fathy compared the feasibility of government housing for the poor to the feasibility of people building nests for all the birds of the world.[3] Thus, the concept of self-help housing emerged as one of the more important issues at the conference. It was universally agreed by the non-governmental organizations that for self-help housing to be effective, self-help had to be "understood as self-government or self-determination rather than in the narrow sense of do-it-yourself home building".[4]

Many discussions revolved around the questions raised by this approach to self-help housing, and how the skills of architects, planners and technicians could be used and disseminated. The issues of most universal concern were:

1. Citizen Participation:

    The most controversial and most debated topic at HABITAT was the extent to which people should participate in the planning and execution of projects designed to upgrade settlements. Much of the debate centered around the actual developments concerning the Tondo community in the Philippines. An illegal squatter settlement in Manila, Tondo was the subject of an international design competition, sponsored by Architectural Record and the Philippines government. The fact that all the competitors designed a new settlement for the people instead of with the people sparked numerous protests and demonstrations, both in Manila and in Vancouver. Here, clearly, the gap between the aspirations of people and the policy and response of governments was underscored. The people of the area demanded complete control of the planning, the design and the implementation at a schedule and price in which they could realistically participate; while the government, concerned about the problem of spreading slums and

urban blight, sought "experts" to develop a means of controlling the settlement and upgrading it to their (governmental) standards. The preponderance of evidence offered by the non-governmental organizations based on years of field work indicates the validity of the people's approach; examples were cited time after time of the failure of projects offered by governments and designers. Real participation became the keynote of the Forum, while the official delegations talked of "maintaining order" and "property rights".

As a means of achieving adequate and meaningful citizen participation, the importance of community organization was stressed.

2.   Community Organization:

Community organization is necessary if the members of the community are to participate at all in the planning process. The NGO's stressed that not only must the communities be organized to work with the architects and planners on these issues; they must also have a degree of control over their actions. In some areas such as pre-junta Chile and the Tondo Bay area of Manila, community organizations came into existence spontaneously without active government efforts to organize the people. In Chile, squatters first organized themselves so that they could not be forceably evicted from land they did not own. Under a popularly elected government, they were able to apply for aid to build their own homes and eventually a school.[5] The organizations in the Tondo region came into being as a form of self-protection for the squatters, the first organization being Zone One Tondo Organization (ZOTO). Other areas have organized since, and an organization named Ugnayan unites and coordinates the local organizations. Through their organizations, the people of Tondo have consulted with planners for several years about their future.[6]

Government activities to provide new community organizations tailored to

help in the planning process were often seen as hampering or delaying the
very actions they were supposed to facilitate; and the vast majority of
NGO's stressed the need for planners to work through and support existing
community organizations, both formal and informal, and to provide them
with the technical assistance to enable them to participate adequately.
In some countries, the governments reported success in their own com-
munity organization efforts. In the People's Republic of China and Zambia,
the central governments were successful in organizing the squatters into
teams to decide where to site their settlements and to help each other
build them. In Zambia, once the houses are constructed and the settlement
finished, the community organizations are disbanded by the central govern-
ment.[7]

3. Land Reform and Land Tenure:

The issues of land reform and land tenure, so critical to development, were
not directly mentioned in the official conference preparations, only touched
on or referred to vaguely in the context of other issues. But before the
first day was over, they had emerged as central issues at both the HABITAT
Conference and the Forum.

Governments in different parts of the world have different fiscal, legal
and political powers over land allocation and ownership.[8] There was almost
unanimous agreement by the NGO's that private ownership of land must be
restricted; even among the official delegations, including the U.S., this
realization was prevalent. Recognizing that land is the key physical
resource of settlements, the NGO's urged governments to act to control
land quality, supply and use. They stressed that strong legal and
financial mechanisms are needed to guarantee sufficient land for lower
income housing, to ensure adequate land for public use and services, and

to recapture value added to private land holdings as a result of public improvements. Governments were also urged to devote special attention to facilitating land tenure rights for low income families developing innovative forms of credit for land purchases.

Based on the NGO discussions, a centralized land allocation policy could be beneficial as a first step. Various approaches were cited. For example, in Zambia the government owns all the land, and people are given renewable five-year leases.[9] In the Tondo region, the land is owned by the government but is to be sold either to the squatters or to a developer at commercial real estate prices.[10] Private ownership of land was almost universally seen as an inhibiting factor, leading to land speculation and prices so high that the poor could not afford to purchase or rent the property. Furthermore, it was agreed that settlers in danger of being evicted were unlikely to put more than a minimal effort into improving their property.

4. <u>Securing Sufficient Capital and Education of the Public in the Legal Aspects of Debt Repayment and Land Tenure</u>:

The financial aspects of self-help housing were widely discussed by both the official delegations, who generally suggested reforms to existing financing mechanisms, and the non-governmental organizations who urged new approaches and collective actions based on community organization. The difficulties of both approaches were underscored continually by the realization that many of the people requiring financial assistance live outside the money economy or do not have access to its institutions. For example, the World Bank Sites and Services Projects are tailored to provide funds for building or upgrading squatter housing, providing land, roads, water and building materials. In labor-intensive economies, the

dwellers do the work themselves with simple machines and hand tools.
Even so, the costs are sometimes prohibitive. In his presentation,
N.D. Jorgensen (Chief of UNEP Human Settlements Section) said he feels
that typical debt repayment schedules, requiring stiff down payments and
declining or fixed principal and interest payments, are weighted against
the squatter, who usually has nothing when he arrives in the city but
over several years rises on the economic ladder. Charts of debt schedules
should not look like this:

$ | $ |

Time   Time

but like this:

$ |

Time
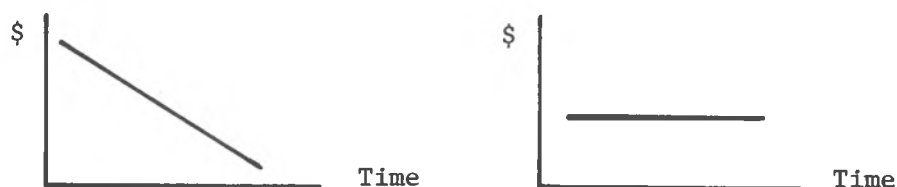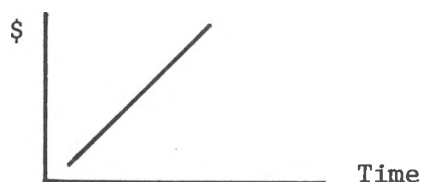
It was noted that in some countries such as Pakistan, religious proscrip-
tions forbade interest charges on loans. In others -- notably African
countries such as Tanzania -- where the people are on the fringes of a
money economy, strict accounting procedures are virtually unknown.
People barter, give and return favors within a community without resort
to banking procedures.
A few NGO's suggested that perhaps our current banking and financing
practices could be modified to eliminate the current concept of interest.[11]
Since this is not likely to occur in the near future, most NGO's stressed
the need to educate as to what interest is, even if the people have never
studied mathematics, and the legal implications of mortgages and land
tenure. In Zambia, the community organizations spend time teaching the

settlers how to work interest problems to make sure the members of the community understand.[12] In La Paz, Bolivia, where families worked together to build roads and houses, and need determines in what order families will be allowed to move in, education of the families concerning their financial obligations and their length of minimum tenure was carried out partly through group and partly on an individual basis.

5. Appropriate Materials and Technologies:

The majority of both NGO's and official delegations concurred in the opinion that the use of inexpensive materials indigenous to the area was by far the best means of housing the poor (although the term "indigenous" was debated). Sophisticated technologies were deemed inappropriate to the labor-intensive, low-skilled economies of the developing world. Numerous case studies were introduced to demonstrate the failure of overly sophisticated approaches to solving problems in the Third World. Yet, among the various proponents of intermediate technology, a small but vocal group questioned whether or not it is the role of experts in developed countries to be designing "appropriate" technology items. Everett Ressler (former director of the Appropriate Technology Unit in Ethiopia) feels that all the solutions to technical problems can usually be found within a country. Others supported his position on the grounds that any imported solution may have only a limited success/acceptance and that the people must go through the problem-solving experience them-selves if real technological advances are going to be made. Interestingly enough, this position was almost unanimously taken by field workers in development projects, while official delegates and representatives of the various intermediate technology organizations, architects and others from design professions challenged these statements.

6. Provision of Technical Assistance:

    The role of the professional in human settlements was examined at length.
    No one questioned the role of engineers and planners assisting in the
    design of infrastructure services as long as adequate community partici-
    pation in siting was achieved; but the overall role of planners and
    designers in developing settlements was a hotly debated issue. It was
    felt by the non-governmental organizations that the professionals too often
    see the government or financing agency as their client rather than the
    end-user of their product. In the general sentiment of the NGO's to
    reverse the system of top-down planning and management, it was felt that
    new approaches to integrating the technical assistance of professionals
    with the increase in popular participation must be developed.
    More difficult to decide is the role developed nations have in providing
    technical assistance to Third World countries. All participants agreed
    that technical assistance was the best form of aid, but arguments mentioned
    earlier (e.g. different methods used in effecting this form of aid) cloud
    even this approach.

7. Provision of Infrastructure:

    The non-governmental organizations urged that higher priority be given to
    the provision of adequate infrastructure systems, especially potable water.
    In a declaration of principles of the NGO's, a goal of safe water to all
    people by the year 1990 was declared.

LINKAGES

Information Networks:

American Institute of Planners
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.   20036

Appropriate Technology Network
c/o William Ellis
7410 Vernon Square
Alexandria, Virginia   22306

Emerging Professional International Conference (EPIC)
Gamal El-Zoghby, Director
313 West 87th Street
New York, New York   10024

Forschungslabor für Experimentelles Bauen
Dr.-Ing. Gernot Minke
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HABITAT National Center
1111 - 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.   20036

Intermediate Technology Development Group
Parnell House
Wilton Road
London S.W.1, England

International Association for Housing Science
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Clemson University
Clemson, South Carolina   29631

International Association for Self-Help Housing
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Avenida Libertador
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Low-Cost Housing Technology Network
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Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Town and Country Planning Association
17 Carlton House Terrace
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Key Individuals/Institutions:

Bihalla, Jai Rattan
President
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India

Ciborowski, Adolf
Research Institute on the Environment
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Correa, Charles
City Planner
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Daysh, Zena
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Development Workshop
(Allan Cain, John Norton, Farroukh Afshar)
224 Saba Shomali
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(INTERMET)

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Raghuramaiah, 2nd Hon. K.
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India

Ressler, Everett
(formerly director of Appropriate Technology Unit, Ethiopia)
Route 10, Box 4
Harrisonburg, Virginia 22801

Soysa, Chandra
Director, Marga Institute
Sri Lanka Centre for Development Studies
Sri Lanka

Terrazas, Dr. Eduardo
(expert on self-help housing, owner building techniques)
Mexico

Turner, John F.C.
London, England

Vichit-Vadakan, Vinyu
U.N. Institute for Asian Studies
Bangkok, Thailand

Whitelaw, A. B.
100 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

World Council of Churches
150, Rue de Ferney
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

KEY PRESENTATIONS

Date/Time	Location	Subject	Participants
National Settlement Policies:			
1 June 1900	Hangar 5, Room A	Quadra Islanders and the Building Code	
4 June 1445	Hangar 6, Room H	"Pahang Tenggara New Town 8"	John L. Taylor (Malaysia)
7 June 1300	Hangar 6, Room J	African Human Settlements Group	Chairperson: Dr. E.O. Adeniyi (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)
7 June 1500	Hangar 3, Theater A	India's Perspective on India	Ashish Bose; Mr. Mukherjee; 2nd Hon. K. Raghuramaiah
8 June 1100	Hangar 8, Theater2	Settlement Change in Papua New Guinea	
8 June 1300	Hangar 6, Room B	Nomadic Settlement Workshop	Centre for Endogenous Development Studies
9 June 1500	Hangar 5, Room D	"Modulos Sociales de Vivienda en Mexico"	E. Terrazas; E. Brito; A. Lopez; J. M. Ramirez
9 June 2000	Hangar 3, Theater A	"Rescue", National Settlement Policies for Nomadic Population in Somalia	
10 June 1800	Hangar 5, Room A	Human Settlement Problems in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	
Participation:			
3 June	Hangar 3, Theater B	Cooperative Housing Workshop	Ake Johnson (Institute for Cultural Affairs)
4 June 1015	Hangar 5, Plenary	People's Participation in Planning & Implementation	Chairperson: Prof. R. Radovic (Yugo.) Panelists: David Hall (T.C.P.A., U.K.) Donna Haldane (World Council of Churches); Nancy Rojas (Colombia); Andre Chaudieres (France)
4 June 1500	Hangar 5, Plenary	People's Participation... (cont'd)	

Date/Time	Location	Subject	Participants
Land Use, Tenure:			
4 June 1030	Hangar 5, Room J	Address on Land Use Control and the Building Industry	Gardner McBride (B.O.M.A.)
7 June 1015	Hangar 5, Plenary	Land Use & Ownership	Chairperson: Mr. Honjo; Panelists: Dr. Darin-Drabkin (Israel); Charles Correa (India); George Manuel (Canada)
8 June 1015	Hangar 8, Theater B	Land Policies for Planned Human Settlements	Charles Correa (India); R.W. Archer (urban economist, Australia); Prof. Donald Hagman (prof. of law, Univ. of California); Dr. Darin-Drabkin (Israel); Dr. David Morley; Jorge Hardoy (Buenos Aires); Charles Weir
8 June 1230	Hangar 6, Room H	Landleases Without Landlords	Mr. Turnbull
Rural Development:			
7 June 1015	Hangar 6, Main Hall	"Housing the Poor"	Ms. Srinivasan (India); Shafiq el Hout (head of P.L.O. delegation to HABITAT); Ms. Grinwala (South African Liberation Front); Cypnian Bwanika (Mayor of Masaka, Uganda); John Turner (U.K.)
7 June 1800	Hangar 6, Room B	Swaziland Rural Education & Low Cost Housing	A. B. Whitelaw (Canada)
8 June 1900	Hangar 5, Room A	Rural and Agricultural Development (film, workshop)	
8 June 1900	Hangar 5, Room J	Housing and Settlement Planning in Rural Development	Melissa Burns
9 June 1015	Hangar 5, Plenary	Rural Development	Chairperson: Dr. Arturo Luis Berti (Venezuela); Panelists: Chandra Soysa (Sri Lanka); S. Benchimol (Venez.); Mr. C. Santos de Morais; Sally Findlay (U.S.A.); Vinyu Vichit-Vadakan (Bangkok)

Date/Time	Location	Subject	Participants
Rural Development (cont'd):			
9 June 1300	Hangar 3, Theater A	Models for Rural Housing (film)	Hassan Fathy (Egypt)
9 June 1345	Hangar 3, Theater A	"Rural Settlements in Developing Countries" (lunch lecture)	Hassan Fathy (Egypt)
10 June 1230	Hangar 8, Conf. Room	Village-Based Rural Development	Dr. Windey; A.A. Tokela
Urban Development:			
31 May 1015	Hangar 3, Theater A	Workshop: Metropolitan Growth Management	Chairperson: Dr. Ernest Weissman Panelists: Asghar Talaye-Minai (Iran); Alfredo Saravia (Peru); Masahiko Hongo (Japan); Michael Hough (Canada); Simon Miles (INTERMET)
1 June 1015	Hangar 3, Theater B	Workshop: Rural-Urban Migration: Alternative Responses	Chairperson: Pedro Sosa Franco (Venezuela) Panelists: Armando de la Cruz (INTERMET); Syed Abbas Hussain Shah (Pakistan); Chung Hyun Ro (S. Korea); Raul de Guzman (Philippines)
4 June 1015	Hangar 6, Room B	INTERMET Workshop: Rural-Urban Migration – Continuing Session	
8 June 1700	Hangar 6, Room F	INTERMET Workshop: Metropolitan Growth Management – Post-HABITAT Followup	
8 June 1930	Hangar 8	Singapore: High Rise Commitment vs. Quality of Life Standards	Contributed paper: Enid Holsopple

Indigenous Housing:

Date/Time	Location	Subject	Participants
31 May 1900	Hangar 3, Theater B	Development Workshop: Environmental Design and Indigenous Building	Allan Cain
1 June 1900	Hangar 6	Development Workshop: Film, paper on mudbrick dome construction	John Norton
4 June 1900	Hangar 6	Development Workshop: "Indigenous Cooling System"	Contributed paper: Allan Cain
7 June 1130	Hangar 6, Room B	World Council of Churches Storytelling: Two films on Zambia and Tondo squatter settlement, Manila	
7 June 1300	Hangar 6, Room B	Indigenous Settlements and Scarce Resources (Iran)	Nina Marefat
9 June 1300	Hangar 6, Room J	Swaziland Native Housing	A. B. Whitelaw
10 June 1900	Hangar 6, Room H	Development Workshop: Film, paper on indigenous building and the Third World	F. Afshar

Self-Help Housing: See separate listing for Self-Help Housing Symposium

Appropriate Technology:

Date/Time	Location	Subject	Participants
31 May 1900	Hangar 8, Conf. Room	Appropriate Technology Gathering	Chairperson: Dr. Allen Jedlicka
4 June 1800	Hangar 6, Room F	The Economics and Politics of A.T.	
6 June 1015	Hangar 5, Room J	Appropriate Technology	Chairperson: Dr. Edgar Ownes
7 June 0930	Hangar 5, Room I	"A.T. in Ethiopia" "A.T. in Zaire" "A.T. in Brazil"	Everett Ressler and R. Morgan L. Callan Johan van Lengen

Date/Time	Location	Subject	Participants
Appropriate Technology (cont'd):			
8 June 1015	Hangar 5, Room J	"A.T. in Tanzania" "A.T. in the Philippines" "A.T. in Chile"	Dick Stanley John Keller Joseph Valdez
9 June 0930	Hangar 6, Main Hall	"A.T. in India"	M. Hoda
9 June 1900	Hangar 8, Conf. Room	"A.T. Network in Canada"	B. McCallum
General:			
31 May 1630	Hangar 6, Room H	Population Factors Related to Human Settlements	Darrell Randell
31 May 1900	Hangar 5, Room A	Planners Network	Coordinator: David Gurin
1 June 1800	Hangar 6	World Settlement Problems – Global Overview	Professor E.A. Johnson-Mars
4 June 1200	Hangar 6, Room A	Physical Design for Human Settlements	
4 June 1215	Hangar 6, Room H	"Physical, Spatial Problems in Human Settlements"	Contributed paper: Shelley Naucaplan (Mexico)
4 June 1930	Hangar 8, Conf. Room	Waste Disposal in Third World Rural Settlements	
5 June 1015	Hangar 3, Theater B	Workshop: Government/Non-Government Cooperation for the Improvement of Human Settlements	
7 June 1015		Workshop: Government/NGO Cooperation for the Improvement of Human Settlements	Coordinator: Zena Daysh (C.H.E.C.); Dr. Otto Koenigsberger
7 June 1015	Hangar 6, Room F	A Third World Cultural Perspective on Human Settlements	F.A.C.E.
7 June 1730	Hangar 6, Room C	"The Sun is Not a Roof" (film)	International Cooperative Alliance

Date/Time	Location	Subject	Participants
General (cont'd):			
9 June 1430	Hangar 6, Room J	Spontaneous Settlements - Spontaneous Economies	Dr. J. Oestereichi
10 June 1115	Hangar 6, Room H	User-Oriented Planning & Design Decision Model for a Housing Agency	Subir Paul (India)

SELF HELP & LOW COST HOUSING SYMPOSIUM

Name	Organization/Location	Presentation
Ahier, Stuart	Swansea, U.K.	Paper on new iron and steel technology appropriate to producing low cost housing in developing countries
Allende, Pedro Gaston P.	Chile	Opening workshop
Anderson, Al	U.S.A.	Rural Self-Help Housing in California
Beebe, Rupert	Inventive Engineering, Canada	Paper on use of lava, ash or sand blocks in low-cost house construction
Bell, Dr. Mark	Biologist, Univ. of Victoria	Waterless toilet and household garbage treatment unit, the Clivus Multrum
Buranasiri, Pree	President, Association of Siamese Architects, Thailand	Display: diagrams, stills, slides on community structure and function of urban squatter slums. Paper: "Tradition and New Solutions to Slum Improvement"
Burian, Fred (and Lou Goodman, Ernie Tabahara, Sung Do Jong, Hassen Poerbo, Sing Lip Lee, Tongchat Hongladaromp)	East-West Technology & Development Institute (5 participants from Low-Cost Housing Network in Asian countries)	
Cain, Allan Afshar, Farroukh Norton, John	The Development Workshop	Indigenous Building Methods in Developing Countries
Carlson, Eric	Deputy Director, Financial & Technical Services, UNEP	Paper: "The Role of the Private Sector and Practical Aspects of Credit and Financing for Low Income Groups"
Correa, Charles	City Planner - Bombay, India	
Davis, Ian	U.K.	
Dluhoschand, Dr. Eric (and Ann Vernez-Moudon)	M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.	Supported and detachable system
Elder, Henry	Architect; Canada	Workshop leader for "The Role of the Professional"; Paper on self-help housing, "The Next Step"

Name	Organization/Location	Presentation
Everton, Robert	Chile Solidarity Committee	Discussion on film "Campamento", the story of Chilean squatters and the fate of housing programmes under the Junta
Fathy, Hassan	Architect; Egypt	Brick dome architecture, film
Fisher, Eric C.	Architect	Paper/slide show. Panel participant, "Low-Cost Housing in Swaziland"
Found, Alan	B.C. Council of Forest Industries, Canada	Paper/film (30 min.) on use of wood products in housing construction — preserved wood foundations and timber frame construction system. "In Which We Dwell"
Furth, David	East-West Technology & Development Institute	Community Design Centre — self-help house
Grey, Wilson (Robin Bush)	Devco Forest Products	Low-cost building projects in the Caribbean
Grenell, Peter	U.S.A.	Developing state legislation in support of self-help housing in California. Paper: Invisible People
Guptah, Sami	Architect; India	Film: "Chandegarh — A New City" (28 min.) + slides
Hai, Tan Soo	President, Malaysian Institute of Planners	Standards for housing and infrastructure for human settlements for the poor in S.E. Asia
Hardoy, Jorges E.	Head Researcher, Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Housing for the poorest
Herskind, Niels	Royal Danish Academy of Art, Copenhagen, Denmark	Slide lecture on "Christiania: Free City Experiment in Alternative Society"
Holsopple, Enid	Alaska; independent researcher	Slides: indigenous housing
Hwang, Dr. Myong Chan	Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand	Paper: Self-Help Site Development in Korea
Jain, A.K.	Architect/Planner; New Delhi, India	Paper/slide show on "India: Strategy for a Housing Revolution"
Jere, Harrington	Lusaka, Zambia	Chiwama self-help housing project, Lusaka, Zambia
Jorgensen, N.O.	Chief, UNEP Human Settlements Section	Housing finance

Name	Organization/Location	Presentation
Khalih, Moira Moser	Tehran, Iran	Panel participant; interest: integration of self-help housing into urban master plan
Khalili, E. Nader	Tehran, Iran	Slide-talk on Iran's low-cost housing conditions, needs, programmes, experiences - rural and urban
Lari, Yasmeen	Lari Associates, Karachi, Pakistan	Exhibition on low-cost and self-help housing in Pakistan; disaster housing
Laquian, Apradicio	I.D.R.C.	Role of international organizations
Leonard, David	Anjomark Research Company Denver, Colorado	Paper and slide show/film: Habicon Village
Lewin, A.C.	German Development Assistance Association for Social Housing, Cologne, Germany	Results and conclusions of a manual on "Co-op and Self-Help Housing Organization"
Marroquin, Hermes	Planificador Urbano Regional, Guatemala	Financing and design of low-cost housing
Mattock, Chris	Canada	Paper/slide show on application of solar heating systems to self-help and low-cost housing; Workshop: build your own solar heater
Orton, Nick	Springridge Co-op	Self-help housing case study; problems of finance, organization - slides and talk
Palmer, Frank	International Housing Ltd., U.S.A.	Poured form houses; slides and paper
Paul, Subir	Architect; New Delhi, India	"A Design Strategy for Urban Low-Cost Ownership Housing"; low-cost housing delivery systems
Pinney, Neil	Earth/Life System Design	Papers and slide show on "Frameworks for Self-Help Housing"
Psomopoulos, P.	Center for Ekistics, Greece	
Randall, John	Canada	Rural housing in Sudan
Rojas, Nancy	I.V.I., Colombia	Exhibition of photos and documentation of costs, mats, space, etc. Theme: poor can provide better, cheaper homes for themselves than those provided by massive plans. Paper and slides

Name	Organization/Location	Presentation
Samper, German	President, Sociedad Inter-americana de Planificación, Bogotá, Colombia	Slums, squatters in Latin America
Schmidt, Klaus	Switzerland	Experimentations in housing
Seelig, Michael (et al)		Manila competition; paper and panel discussion with winners and others
Shaahan, A.K.	California, U.S.A.	Two papers on work in Iraq; one paper on Navajo housing on U.S. Indian reservations
Shah, Kirtee	Amnedabad Study Action Group, India	Presentation on integrated urban development project; slide show and display materials
Sierig, J. and E. Ribbeck	Institute for Tropical Building and Planning, Darmstadt, Germany	Two papers/programmes: "Minimum Residence Infrastructure for Low Income Groups in Developing Countries"; "Climactic Analysis of West African Courtyard Houses and Possibilities of Improvement"
Soon, Tay Kheng	Architect-Consultant; Singapore	Slide show: Low rise alternatives to high-density housing in Singapore
Soysa, Chandra	Director, Marga Institute, Sri Lanka Centre for Development Studies, Sri Lanka	The role of housing in improving rural habitat
Sudra, Thomasz	Mexico	Paper on low income housing in Mexico
Taylor, John	Lecturer; U.S.A.	Slide talk: "The Slums and Squatter Settlements of Southeast Asian Cities" (Malaysia, Thailand, India)
Terrazas, Eduardo	Mexico	Ruralization of the urban
Thom, Bing	Architect; Canada	Self-help and self-reliance (China)
Turner, John F.C.	U.K.	Planning and development of squatter settlements and low-cost housing
Ural, Oktay	President, International Association for Housing Science, U.S.A.	Summary of I.A.H.S. Atlanta symposium on problems of international housing

Name	Organization/Location	Presentation
Van Der Rest, Josse	SELAVIP, Santiago, Chile	Slide show on the provisory house; participation in panel discussions
Van Der Rhoer, G.A.	Consulting engineer; Netherlands	"A Methodology for Slum Improvement Studies" based on study in Dakar
Van Hoffen, Peter	University of Rhodesia	Short paper with slides on brick-arch construction; photos/model
Yeung, Yue-man	Senior Programme Officer, I.D.R.C., Singapore	Location of housing in urban development plans in Southeast Asia

Information and proceedings of the Self Help & Low Cost Housing Symposium are available from:

Bruce Fairbairn
P.O. Box 4134
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada

SECTION II: POST-DISASTER HOUSING/SHELTER

Background

While only one official meeting at HABITAT Forum was devoted to the topic of post-disaster housing, there were several unofficial, formal meetings and numerous ad hoc meetings. Unfortunately, no proceedings of these meetings will be published, but a list of the participants is attached. The three key meetings were:

1. The Workshop on Post-Disaster Housing, June 2, HABITAT Forum: The workshop, chaired by Jean-Paul Levy of UNDRO, consisted of a series of 20-minute presentations by persons working in the field. Discussions were limited to questions posed to each presenter.

2. The Carnegie-Mellon University/INTERTECT-sponsored forum on Emergency Shelter, June 6, Gage Residence, University of British Columbia: This meeting, limited to persons actually involved in emergency shelter work or research, was an open discussion of common issues and problems.

3. Ad hoc meeting of delegates, June 10, HABITAT Forum: This meeting was called by the Guatemalan and Bangladesh delegates to provide an open forum to discuss common issues and problems, to discuss information-sharing, and to learn more about the developing role of UNDRO.

Major Issues

Relief in the Development Context: Much of the discussion at both the official Conference and the Forum dealt with the growing awareness that "relief" programs cannot be regarded as separate and distinct from "development"

programs. Various speakers underscored the interrelationship of the two and gave examples of how improperly run relief operations actually retarded the development process. As housing or emergency shelter programs are often the most costly -- and visible -- relief projects, they provide an excellent measure of the success or failure of various approaches and philosophies of relief. From the discussions at all the meetings, it became apparent that the vast majority of organizations, including some of the most advanced development groups, lose their perspective following a disaster and concentrate their energies on delivery of items such as emergency shelter rather than on developing or supporting social systems and helping these to deliver the necessary items. Once again, many field staff found comfort in the fact that they were not the only ones to have experienced a high degree of failure in top-down approaches.

What became apparent to all was the lack of professional assistance available to governments and voluntary agencies, especially at field level, following a disaster; the lack of hard data on approaches and projects in disaster relief; and the lack of a central co-ordinating agency or information clearinghouse on disaster-related data pertaining to the Third World.* There was special concern that much of the effort and funding in disaster work is concentrated at the upper levels of the international relief system; and it was universally felt that the upper levels are completely out of touch with the realities at the field level. It was felt by most non-governmental organizations that there needed to be an extensive re-examination of the traditional approaches to both disaster relief and post-disaster housing.

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* In fact, several sources of disaster information exist, notably the INTERTECT information-sharing program. UNDRO is currently setting up an information clearinghouse; and Carnegie-Mellon University is setting up a resource network.

Defining Emergency Shelter and the Shelter Need: At each discussion on post-disaster housing, the question of whether or not emergency shelter should be provided after a natural disaster received extensive debate. Vidyadhar Chavda of India (who surprisingly enough was winner of the UNESCO Prize for designing an emergency shelter system) declared that there was no such thing as emergency shelter. He and others pointed out that in a housing-deficient society, all structures become permanent, and efforts should be devoted to providing rapidly-built low-cost housing, eliminating all efforts at providing emergency or temporary shelters. Frederick Krimgold of M.I.T. and UNDRO, however, offered perhaps the best framework for deciding on whether or not emergency shelter is required. He pointed out that the issue can usually be decided as a function of the time necessary to build a house under normal circumstances (which incidentally increases with the country's scale of development). For example, in Bangladesh where people can normally construct a structure in a day, it is useless to attempt to provide shelters post-disaster, as by the time they or the materials arrive, they are already unnecessary. In a more advanced society such as Greece, where the time required for construction of housing is much longer, some form of emergency shelter would be applicable.

The other situation in which emergency shelter is required is the refugee camp. If refugees have been evacuated from an area and cannot be absorbed by the local community or do not have formal access to normal housing resources, emergency shelter can be applicable.

Extensive debate focused on what form of assistance an emergency shelter program should take. While most agreed that use of indigenous materials was the only logical approach, there was considerable disagreement on how much technical assistance should be offered and how best to offer it. The Carnegie-Mellon design team pointed out that even in the high density refugee camps of

Bangladesh, cultural resistance to new forms of housing limits the effectiveness of the designer; and that even in the high exposure risk environments, a _housing_ program -- as opposed to _shelter_ -- must involve residents in the planning and execution of the project. Again, it was apparent from the NGO discussions that the normal development approaches cannot be discarded in emergencies. David Hopkins of Save the Children Federation/Community Development Foundation probably best summed up the discussions in his remark that NGO's and governments must stop viewing shelter as an item to be designed and built, and begin thinking of shelter as a process.

A peripheral issue to the question of technical assistance was: what is the proper role of colleges and universities in providing help in post-disaster situations? The Carnegie-Mellon team related how their program had undergone a change in approach from a design-oriented program to one of research on methodologies and strategies for response. Ian Davis, a consultant to UNDRO, related the failures of college- and competition-inspired emergency shelter designs, and the helpfulness of in-depth studies such the the University of Tennessee study on housing provision after the Nicaraguan earthquake. It was generally agreed that the best role for colleges and universities is to conduct research studies in such areas as housing policy, land reform and land tenure issues, and to conduct case studies of shelter programs. INTERTECT pointed out the difficulties in getting hard data on philosophies behind emergency shelter programs, stating that the majority of studies are analyses of structures, not programs.

Operational Issues

In all the various discussions at HABITAT, the following issues concerning post-disaster housing operations emerged:

Evacuation: The evacuation of areas in the aftermath of natural disasters

was seen as a grave mistake by the majority of both delegates and NGO's.

Numerous field workers discussed the difficulties of re-establishing development

programs following an evacuation and the difficulty of getting the much-needed

citizen participation going again. Many people who had worked in Managua after

the 1972 earthquake pointed to the problems of rebuilding the city due to the

dispersal program. Australia, in its excellent film on Darwin, cited the

evacuation as the single biggest mistake in its relief program. The fear that

disease can be spread by the bodies of the dead -- a fear that has often been

used as a justification for evacuation -- was debunked as a real threat by

representatives of several disaster relief organizations. INTERTECT cited its

recent work in Guatemala, where some towns were evacuated and others began

immediate reconstruction, as an example of the wisdom of the latter approach.

While all agreed that evacuation after a natural disaster should be

avoided if possible, the official government delegations of many countries

stopped short at condemning forced mass evacuations of slum and squatter settle-

ments. India and Bangladesh, especially, defended their forced removal of

squatters into Bustee camps. (Bangladesh even went so far as to laud their

own policies in their official HABITAT film.) These policies were brought to

the fore during HABITAT by the actions of India in the attempted clearance of

Janata Colony, a 25-year old squatter settlement in Bombay, to build a park.

The majority of NGO's condemned the action and called it a man-made disaster,

while a number of delegations supported the action on the basis of the govern-

ment's obligations to all the people to build a decent urban environment.

Refugee Camps: The main by-product of evacuation -- refugee camps --

was discussed at length. While all agreed that they should be prevented at

all costs, the reality of having to deal with them was rarely discussed. The

Carnegie-Mellon team discussed its work on shelters for camps in Bangladesh; and INTERTECT touched briefly on its on-going study of refugee camps and camp planning techniques. It was agreed that camps are in fact very similar to squatter settlements, especially the Bustee camps, and work in the camps must utilize the same developmental approaches.

Infrastructure: Numerous field workers described the lack of adequate provision of and attention to infrastructure systems, especially water and sewage, in post-disaster housing programs. The case of housing being installed long before water and sewers were available was the rule, not the exception. In a presentation to the Self-Help and Low-Cost Housing Symposium, Mrs. Yasmeen Lari of Pakistan cited the success of planners when adequately reacting to the community priorities in the provision of sites and services in reconstruction of a sector of flood-stricken Karachi; while the failure to so react was cited in films by Mauritius and Greece as a prime reason for large-scale housing projects remaining vacant in the aftermath of their disasters.

Salvage and Rubble Clearance Following Disasters: Several challenges to the traditional response of governments in immediate clearance of rubble were offered at HABITAT. Carlos Santos, an engineer working in Managua following the earthquake, cited the need for governments to go slowly and give people time to salvage all their building materials. He noted that millions of dollars worth of valuable materials were bulldozed and dumped into the lake, thus depriving the very poor of critically-needed building resources. INTERTECT supported his arguments by noting that the reason that structures collapse is rarely because of failure of the materials, but rather because of the way in which they have been used. Santos stressed that most clearance should be done by hand to maximize the recapture of salvageable materials.

Community Disaster-Response Mechanisms: Various discussions centered on the ability of most societies to respond themselves to disasters. A. A. Sultan (an Egyptian currently with the Graduate School of Architecture, University of Tokyo) pointed out that most communities have both formal and informal mechanisms which respond to disasters. There is a great danger in not recognizing and building on these mechanisms, for not only can an opportunity to facilitate delivery be lost, but the mechanisms themselves can be destroyed by an outside-directed relief operation. It is necessary to solve the problem of how to relate outside help to the built-in mechanisms of a society; i.e., how can we encourage this collective response? It was agreed by all the NGO's that not enough data is currently available on these mechanisms and how they work.

Change: A number of discussions revolved around the question of how much change can be introduced following a disaster. While all agreed that a disaster presents an excellent time to introduce change in settlement patterns, construction techniques and structural improvements, the question of how much change can reasonably be expected and how to best effect this change evoked a wide range of responses. Many representatives of voluntary agencies and delegates felt that people should be provided with new, safe housing which would represent a substantial improvement over the previous unit. Many field workers challenged this approach, however, noting that for real change to occur, an atmosphere for change must be created first; changes are then introduced slowly, gradually building people's acceptance of change. Ron Sawyer of Save the Children Federation/Community Development Foundation related how this approach was used following the earthquake in Guatemala -- how people there were taught to rebuild their homes in an extensive training program where simple changes were introduced slowly, getting the people used to the changes, then expanding the program gradually to encompass larger and larger objectives,

the ultimate aim being a complete integrated rural development program tailored to the local community. The training is offered at all levels of the housing program but concentrated at the materials distribution activities. This evoked the comment by Frederick Krimgold that permanent changes in building techniques are dependent on the availability of the materials necessary to effect that change and the continued access of the people to those materials.

Land Reform and Tenure: The one issue which almost everyone avoided as much as possible was land reform. Delegates of Third World countries and many of the NGO representatives politely sidestepped the topic each time it came up. Privately, many voluntary agencies said that in relief operations they do not even address the subject in many countries because of fears that local governments will kick them out. Several speakers, however, pressed the point that unless these issues are properly addressed, little real change can be accomplished. INTERTECT related several cases where voluntary agencies, anxious to help rebuild housing for short-term safety goals, had in fact served to reinstitute problems that existed before and had set back the chances for land reform by destroying the groundwork of self-help programs which had existed before the disaster.

The problems associated with land tenure issues were also discussed, particularly at the Forum. It was felt that too little data on how disasters affect land tenure issues was available; there is also a lack of data on successful approaches to addressing tenure problems in post-disaster programs.

Pre-Disaster Planning: If there was one issue at HABITAT upon which everyone agreed, it was that if adequate resources were devoted to pre-disaster planning, the terrible tolls extracted each year could be substantially reduced. But the question of where to concentrate the pre-disaster planning effort --

at governmental level before a disaster or at the field level after a disaster --
was heavily debated. UNDRO and most of the official delegates felt that if
more resources (money) are devoted to the preventative measures (not to be
confused with preparedness), the disaster-prone countries could cut their
losses. But a vocal minority of NGO's challenged this assumption. They noted
that many of the factors most necessary to making pre-disaster planning
effective are issues of development, such as land reform -- issues to which
existing governments and institutions have consistently failed to respond,
usually because of vested interests. They pointed out that even if a country
wants to change, it usually doesn't have the funds, the legal framework or
the human commitment until a disaster strikes. They argued that the emphasis
should be placed on developing methods of building in disaster prevention
during the reconstruction, i.e., take advantage of the impetus to change when
it is at its highest peak. Those opposed to this approach countered by saying
that things are too disorganized after a disaster to institute these changes.
This statement was challenged in turn by noting that organizations and committees
set up following disasters are often more effective than their pre-disaster
counterparts, and that many organizations operate more effectively in providing
goods and services on a crisis basis. Furthermore, the emergency powers granted
to many disaster relief committees enable them to slash through red tape.

All agreed, however, that more emphasis should be placed on pre-disaster
planning at all levels, and that measures of pre-disaster planning should be
incorporated into all national development plans.

State of the Art: All the discussions and issues which were debated at
HABITAT seem to prompt a brief discussion on the current state of the art in
the newly-emerging "discipline" of post-disaster housing. Perhaps the best
framework for explaining it is offered by a team of UNDRO consultants who are

preparing a study of emergency shelter provision.

They point out that a disaster can be defined as a temporary gap in the continuum of normal housing; but unlike other gaps, the actions conducted during the disaster affect what normal housing becomes when the gap is closed. In order to develop appropriate responses to close the gap (i.e. emergency shelter, temporary housing or rapid reconstruction of permanent housing), it is necessary to understand two things:

1. What strategies are available for closing the gap? There are three generally accepted strategies. First, the performance of normal housing can be extended, mainly through pre-disaster planning and disaster preparedness programs. Second, a variety of temporary solutions can be used to fill the gap, such as emergency shelters or temporary housing. And last, the gap can be filled by rapid reconstruction of normal or improved temporary housing.

2. What factors control the gap? Several of the factors are "repeaters" in each disaster, but each is unique in every situation. Factors include such things as uncertainty in the refugee population, availability of financing, market instability (inflation), cultural acceptance of new housing types or styles, availability of materials, etc.

In order to understand the strategies and factors, it is necessary to know what "normal" housing was before the disaster. A complete understanding of housing form, building sequences, financing, settlement patterns, and other issues must be gained in order to predict what degree of change can be reasonably expected when a return to normal is effected. The failure to comprehend this is the largest single cause of delivering an inappropriate response.

LINKAGES

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KEY PRESENTATIONS

Date/Time	Location	Subject	Participants
2 June	Hangar 3, Theater B	Post-Disaster Housing Workshop	Coordinator: Jean-Paul Lévy (UNDRO)
6 June 1500	Gage Residence, University of British Columbia	Post-Disaster Housing Meeting	Coordinators: Fred Cuny, Ian Davis, Fred Krimgold (consultants to UNDRO)
4 June 0930 (on-going)	Gage Residence, UBC	"Building Human Community"; films, workshops on community development projects: Jamaica Guatemala Bangladesh	Coordinator: Chris Srinivasan (Communications Development Service) Carlene Gardner (Jamaica) Ron Sawyer (SCF/CDF) David Hopkins (SCF/CDF)
1 June 1000	Hangar 8, Conf. Room	World Council of Churches Storytelling, "The Asian Delegation: Korean Refugees in Sakhalin"	
8 June 1000	Hangar 8, Conf. Room	World Council of Churches Storytelling, "Forced Resettlement of Peoples: Janata and the Pacific"	
4 June 1330	Hangar 8, Self-Help Room	"Janata Colony Story" (Bombay)	

APPENDIX A:

HABITAT PUBLICATIONS

1.   Pergamon Press has been designated official publisher for the HABITAT
Conference.   Publications include:

"Human Settlements. National Reports: Summaries and Reference Guide",
prepared by the International Institute for Environment & Development.

"Human Settlements: An Annotated Bibliography", prepared by the Inter-
national Institute for Environment & Development.

"HABITAT: An International Multidisciplinary Journal" (bi-monthly).

A Global Review of Human Settlements & Statistical Annex (2-vol.), pre-
pared by the U.N. Centre for Housing, Building & Planning and the
Statistical Office of the U.N.

"Proceedings of the United Nations HABITAT Vancouver Conference" (avail-
able on microfiche and microfilm).

For information on these and other related publications, contact:

> Pergamon Press
> Fairview Park
> Elmsford, New York 10523

2.   "To Shelter Humanity", Summary Report on Symposium on World Housing
Needs and Environment, prelude to HABITAT sponsored by the International
Development Conference and the School of International Service, American
University, November 1975; copies available from:

> World Human Needs Program
> School of International Service
> The American University
> Washington, D.C. 20016

3.   "HABITAT Bulletin", a monthly newspaper summarizing major happenings
of both the official Conference and the Forum; available from:

> Canadian HABITAT Secretariat
> Luc Sicotte, Information Officer
> Lord Elgin Plaza
> 66 Slater Street
> Ottawa K1P 5H1, Canada

4.   A large selection of audio-visual materials and information packets is
available from:

> Nicholas Raymond, Information Officer
> HABITAT Secretariat
> 485 Lexington Avenue
> New York, New York 10017

> and

> HABITAT National Center
> 1111 - 18th Street, N.W.
> Washington, D.C. 20036

5.   The final text of the official NGO Statement is available from:

> J. G. van Putten
> Chairman of the NGO Committee for HABITAT
> 45 Wassenaarsewag
> The Hague 2018, Netherlands

6.   Several hundred hours of audio and video tapes are contained in the Forum archives. For information, contact:

> ACSOH
> P.O. Box 48360
> Bentall Centre
> Vancouver, British Columbia
> Canada

APPENDIX B:

HABITAT FILMS

LOW-COST HOUSING AND RELATED ISSUES:

"The Experiment of 1,000 Villages", Official U.N. Film - Algeria (ALG106)

"The Improvement in Rural Habitat in Kaganda", Official U.N. Film - Burundi (BDI093)

"Volta Dam/Tema Resettlement", Official U.N. Film - Ghana (GHA197)

"Bardo", Official U.N. Film - Ivory Coast (IVC038)

"A Shelter for All", Official U.N. Film - Kenya (KEN125)

"The Improvement of Rural Habitat", Official U.N. Film - Rwanda (RWA129)

"Sand Dune Fixation", Official U.N. Film - Somalia (SOM210)

"Resettlement of Illegal Squatters in Port Sudan Town", Official U.N. Film - Sudan (SUD122)

"The Badia Awakens", Official U.N. Film - Jordan (JOR019)

"Low Cost Housing in the Solomons", Official U.N. Film - Solomon Islands (SOL114)

"A Home of Your Own", Official U.N. Film - Sri Lanka (SRL072)

"Shelter", Official U.N. Film - U.S.A. (USA119)

"The Fight for a Shelter", Official U.N. Film - Colombia (COL003)

"Spontaneous Settlements", Official U.N. Film - Colombia (COL002)

"National Policy Strategy in Human Settlements", Official U.N. Film - El Salvador (ELS091)

"Chawama", Official U.N. Film - World Bank (WOB231)

"The Key", Official U.N. Film - PLO (PLO235)

"Campamento", IDERA

"Kashima Paradise", Pacific Cinematheque

"Beyond Shelter", Pacific Cinematheque

"Land is the Culture", IDERA

"The Club of Rome", National Film Board (Canada)

"Self-Reliance", IDERA

"Tale of Two Cities", University of British Columbia

"Destination City", Official U.N. Film - India (IND152)

"Two Plus Two", Official U.N. Film - Chile (CHI071)

"Jibanak", Official U.N. Film - Gambia (GAM133)

"Transmigration to a Better Life", Official U.N. Film - Indonesia (INS100)

"Self-Help in Port Loko", Official U.N. Film - Sierra Leone (SIL135)

"Stemming the Sands", Official U.N. Film - Somalia (SOM210)

EMERGENCY SHELTER:

"Our One and Only Home", Official U.N. Film — Mauritius (MAR207)

"This is Bangladesh", Official U.N. Film — Bangladesh (BGD005)

"Living with Disaster", Official U.N. Film — Australia (AUL170)

"Reconstruction and Redevelopment of Tashkent", Official U.N. Film — USSR (USSR188)

"Human Settlements in Guatemala", Official U.N. Film — Guatemala (GUA163)

"Human Settlements and Natural Disasters: The Guatemala Earthquake", Official U.N. Film — Guatemala (GUA198)

"Managua Earthquake: Resettlement of a People", Official U.N. Film — Nicaragua (NIC139)

"Ulyankulu — Creating a Refugee Settlement in Africa", Official U.N. Film — UNHCR (HCR234)

"Cry Bangla", World Vision International

"Hurting Ones", World Vision International

"Search for Survival", World Vision International

"Hunger", National Film Board (Canada)

"Reconstruction of Rural Settlements", Official U.N. Film — Greece (GRE073)

A film library is being set up at the University of British Columbia (Vancouver) to house all the films shown at the UN Conference and at HABITAT Forum.   For further information, Contact:

<div align="center">

Dr. Peter Oberlander
Professor of Regional Planning
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</div>

FOOTNOTES

1. Lecture by E. Paul Mwaluko, Director of the U.N. Centre for Housing, Building & Planning, HABITAT Forum, May 28, 1976.

2. Maurice D. Kilbridge, "Factors in Providing Shelter for Humanity", To Shelter Humanity: A Prelude to HABITAT, The U.N. Conference on Human Settlements, Ed. Darrell Randall and Frances Richardson (American University, Washington, D.C., 1976), p. 9.

3. Lecture by Hassan Fathy, "Rural Settlements in Developing Countries", June 9, 1976, HABITAT Forum.

4. Statement of the HABITAT Forum Symposium on Self-Help and Low Cost Housing, HABITAT Forum, June 8, 1976.

5. Campamento, Chilean film, IDERA.

6. Discussion led by Michael Seelig and others on the development of the Tondo Foreshore, HABITAT Forum, June 5, 1976.

7. Interview with Bard McAllister, A.F.S.C., June 10, 1976.

8. For accounts of land policies in Southeast Asia, see Yue-man Yeung, "Location of Housing in Urban Development Plans in Southeast Asia: A Paper Presented at the Low Cost Housing Workshop at the HABITAT Forum", June 3, 1976.

9. Interview with Bard McAllister.

10. Discussion led by Michael Seelig.

11. N. O. Jorgensen and others in panel discussion on financing, June 5, 1976.

12. Lecture by Harrington Jere, June 6, 1976.