



Technical Assistance to Marginalized Communities and Sustainable Communities (Small Settlements Development)

The Role of Young Professionals in Human Settlements Development
DENR Training Center, Legazpi, Albay, Bicol Region
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Groups of Technical Professionals in Human Settlements in Asia



Comparative Statistics

Parameters	Cambodia	Thailand	Philippines
Capital	Phnom Penh	Bangkok	Manila
Location :	Long 13°N, lat 105°E	long 15°N, lat 100° E	long 13°N, lat 122°E
Land Area:	181,040 sq. km.	514,000 sq. km.	300,000 sq. km.
Land:	176, 520 sq.km.	511,770 sq. km.	298,170 sq. km.
Water:	4,520 sq.km.	2,230 sq. km.	1,830 sq. km.
Total Land boundaries:	2,572 km.	4,863 km.	None
Border	Countries:	Countries:	Water:
	Laos – 541 km.	Burma – 1,800 km.	Philippine Sea
	Thailand – 803 km.	Cambodia – 803 km.	South China Sea
	Vietnam – 1,228 km.	Laos – 1,754 km.	
		Malaysia – 506 km.	
Coastline:	443 km.	3,219 km.	36,289 km.
Land Use:			
Arable land -	20.44%	27.54%	19%
Permanent crops -	0.59%	6.93%	16.67%
Others -	78.97% (2005)	65.53% (2005)	64.33% (2005)
Irrigated land -	2,700 sq.km. (2003)	49,860 sq. km. (2003)	15,500 sq. km. (2003)
Population -	13,995,904	65,068,149 (2007)	91,077,287 (July 2007)
Population growth rate:	1.729% (2007 est.)	0.663% (2007)	1.764%
Unemployment rate:	2.5% (2000 est.)	2.1% (2006)	7.9%
Population below poverty line	: 40% (2004)	10% (2004)	40% (2001)
Inflation rate:	4.7% (2006)	4.6% (2006)	6.3% (2006)
Distribution of family income Gini index :	40 (2004)	51.1 (2002)	46.1 (2003)
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write	73.6% Male – 84.7% Female – 64.1%	92.6% Male – 94.9% Female – 90.5%	92.6% Male – 92.5% Female – 92.7%
Climate:	Tropical; rainy monsoon season (May –Nov); dry season (Dec-Apr); little seasonal temperature variation.	Tropical; rainy, warm, cloudy SW monsoon (mid-May-Sept); dry cool NE monsoon (Nov-mid-March); southern isthmus always hot and humid.	tropical marine; NE monsoon (Nov – Apr), SW monsoon (May – Oct)
Natural hazards:	Monsoonal rains (June –Nov), flooding; occasional droughts;	Land subsidence in Bangkok area resulting from depletion of water table; droughts.	Astride typhoon belt, affected by 15 and struck by 5 to 6 cyclonic storms per year, landslides, active volcanoes, destructive earthquakes, tsunamis

The Gini coefficient is a measure of statistical dispersion most prominently used as a measure of inequality of income distribution or inequality of wealth distribution. The Gini coefficient is equal to half of the relative mean difference.

Urban Poor Housing Situation



in the lake (boueng kok)



on the dyke (along tonle sap - tom nop moi)



rooftop houses



sanitation



Old high density housing



Urban Poor Housing Situation



Lumnoon - on the canal



Swamplu – property of the King



Baan Mankong Project



Under the bridge community



Along the river



Urban Poor Housing Situation



m a k a t i



t a n z a, n a v o t a s



b a s e c o



m a l i b a y, p a s a y



b a s e c o



p u n t a, s t a. a n a i n m a n i l a



p a r o l a

Initiatives and Approaches

Steps for community development



Roads and drainage improvement

Water supply



Wastewater Treatment



Toilet facility



Concrete and wooden foot bridges improvement



Solid Waste Management



Sahmakum Teang Tnaut

Initiatives and Approaches

Local building technology

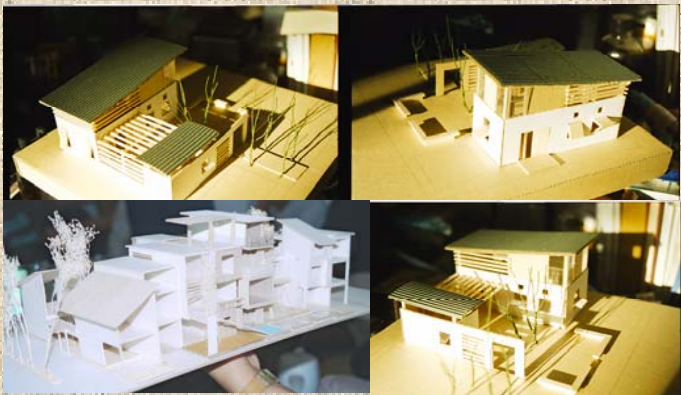


documentation of products, colors, patterns, rhythm and defining spatial character of a place



Planning with the people

ideas to enhance quality of space



3-dimensional translations



Community Architects for Shelter and Environment



Initiatives and Approaches

Research, documentation and Planning with community



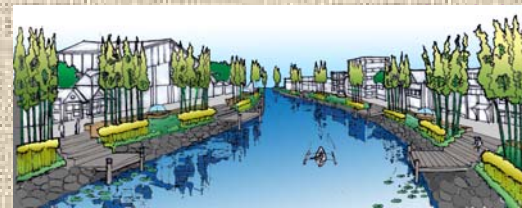
alternative dev't plans



Community-based solid waste management



Org'l development



Concepts for development



technical training & technology development



3-Dimensional tools



volunteer mobilization

Technical Assistance Organization - Pilipinas



Summary

Technical Needs	Responses
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	with local savings mobilization
Muddy/flooded road	Road construction
No drainage	Community-initiated drainage canal construction
Broken, unsafe bamboo bridge	Community-initiated construction of wooden/concrete foot bridge
Unhealthy, uncollected garbage, open dumps	Garbage collecting carts, community-based solid waste management, garbage segregation, recycling
Difficult access to water	Piped in water connection
SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	
Informal settlement	Securing tenure
Unplanned settlement	Community planning and design of settlements Self-help infrastructure and house development
Makeshift, dilapidated houses	Technology development and alternative materials production
	Site development and House construction
Weak organization and leadership	Technical trainings and organizational development

Roles of Asian YPs in HSD

Role	Task	Objectives
Researcher/ Documentor	Socio-economic survey, ocular site inspection, structures mapping, land research	To gather baseline data on the community, site
Facilitator/Translator/ Integrator/ Devil's advocate/trainor/educator	Identify community problems and possible solutions, advantages and disadvantages, possible actions to take.	Help the community make informed decisions regarding problems/issues confronting them.
Architect Planner	Formulate, translate solutions into technical documents/tools (scaled models, required plans and design to implement the project)	Prepare necessary documents to show how the project will be implemented, quantify exact number of families can be accommodated in a site, quantify costs of land acquisition and development.
Negotiator	Support the community in dialogues and negotiations with the land owner, the government, and possible funder.	Convince the owner/government/funder that the community proposal is feasible and can be realized based on their affordability and other strategies to realize the project.

Why the Initiatives and Approaches???

- Sustainable Development
- Sustainable (Small Settlements) Community Development

Global Initiative towards Sustainable Development

1992	Earth (Rio) Summit, in Rio de Janeiro	Action Agenda for Sustainable Development the 21 st Century – Agenda 21
26 Sept 1996	Philippine Agenda 21, Phil Council for Sus. Dev't. under Memorandum Order No. 399.	Philippine blueprint to sustainable development, vision, action plan
1997	Rio +5	
25 Jan 1999	Local Agenda 21, under Memorandum Order No. 47.	Springboard for the formulation of local development agenda (regional, line agencies)
2002	Rio +10, WSSD - World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg	
2007	Rio +15	

What is Sustainable Development? (Likas-Kayang Pag-unlad)

"development that meets the **needs** of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to **meet** their own needs". 1987 Brundtland Commission Report, World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED)

two key concepts:

1. **'needs'**, refers to the essential needs of the world's poor, to which priority should be given;
2. idea of **limitations** imposed by the state of technology and social organizations on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs – **finite resources**."



Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development

1. Integration of environment considerations in decision-making
2. Proper pricing of natural resources
3. Property rights reform
4. Conservation of biodiversity
5. Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems
6. Strengthening of residuals management (pollution control)
7. Control of population growth and human resources development
8. Inducing growth in rural areas
9. Promotion of environmental education
10. Strengthening citizens' participation

Sustainable human settlements development

Ensures economic development, employment opportunities and social progress, in harmony with the environment.

It incorporates,

- the principles of the precautionary approach,
- pollution prevention,
- respect for the carrying capacity of ecosystems,
- and preservation of opportunities for future generations.

Production, consumption and transport should be managed in ways that protect and conserve the stock of resources while drawing upon them.

Science and technology have a crucial role in shaping sustainable human settlements and sustaining the ecosystems they depend upon.

Entails balanced geographical distribution or other appropriate distribution in keeping with national conditions,

promotion of economic and social development, human health and education, and

the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, and

maintenance of cultural diversity as well as air, water, forest, vegetation and soil qualities at standards sufficient to sustain human life and well-being for future generations.

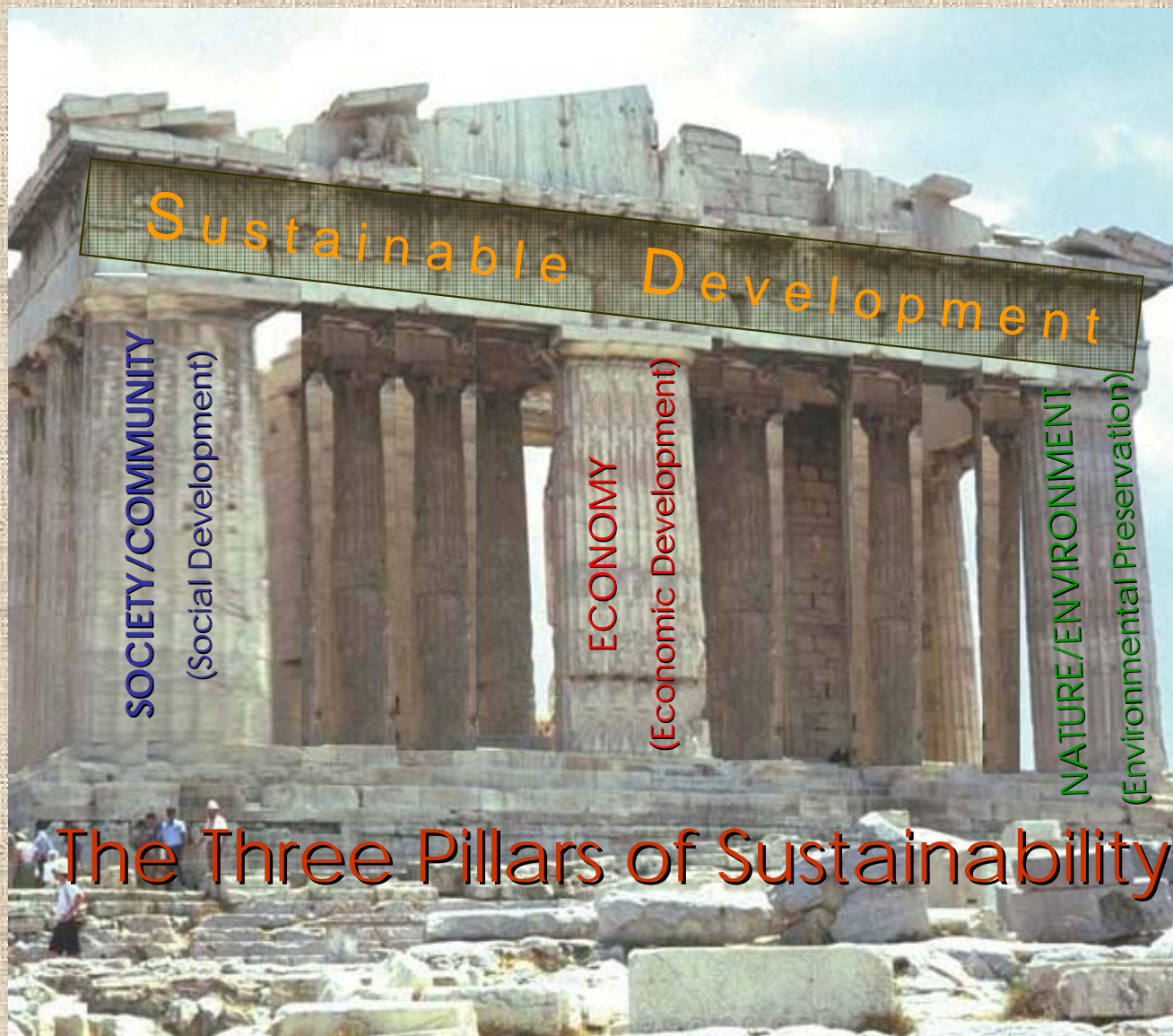
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Agenda 21 Target Areas for Sustainable Human Settlements Dev't

Sustainable Human Settlements Development

1. Adequate shelter for all.
2. Improve human settlements management
3. sustainable land use planning & management
4. integrated provision of env't'l infrastructure
5. Control of human resources development
6. Sustainable energy and transport system in human settlements
7. Human settlements planning and management in disaster-prone areas
8. Sustainable const'n industry activities
9. Human resource dev't and capacity-building

How Do We Develop a Sustainable Community?



Challenges in Small Settlements (Community) Development

Threat of Eviction Expensive land in city centers	Weak organization, or absence of community organization	Lack of community infrastructure
Poverty	Lack of awareness on sustainable settlements development	Unhealthy environment Inadequate solid waste management
Lack of livelihood	High birth rate, population	Accessibility
Lack of humane, decent and affordable shelter	Low educational attainment Lack of marketable skills Lack of basic services	Lack of sanitation system
High incidence of diseases (respiratory and water-born)	Vices, gambling Prevalence of crime Bad relationship between neighbors	

Indicators of Sustainable Community Development Initiatives

Community/ Society

- **Socially enabling community-based processes and decision-making.**
- **Integrative and not independent initiatives, entails coordination with other stakeholders.**
- **Active community management.**
- **Values Formation**
- **Harmonious social relations.**
- **Intergeneration**

Economy

- **Security of tenure and adequate shelter.**
- **Active local resource mobilization – savings initiatives.**
- **Recognizes ecological carrying capacity.**
- **Promotes balanced/equitable distribution and use of resources.**
- **Facilitate economic empowerment.**

Environment

- **Ecologically friendly activities with respect for nature.**
- **Zero-waste management**
- **Clean and healthy environment and community/people.**
- **Use of renewable materials and technologies in construction and production processes.**

Maraming Salamat po.