



Measuring progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda in 12 commonwealth countries

Synthesis Report

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CHEC	Commonwealth Human Ecology Council
CL	Checklists
CMC	Colombo Municipal Council
CMHC	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
CMR	Colombo Metropolitan Region
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EI	Extensive Indicators
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
GOI	Government of India
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GOT	Government of Tanzania
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KI	Key Indicators
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
ROM	Republic of Malawi
ROZ	Republic of Zambia
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
STP	Sustainable Townships Programme
UDA	Urban Development Authority
UN	United Nations
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

1. Introduction

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat), the agency assigned responsibility for human settlements by the United Nations (UN) system defines slums as “physical and spatial manifestation of increasing urban poverty and intra-city inequality”. The agency also characterises slums as either areas of ‘hope’ (new self-built structures) or places of ‘despair’ (declining neighbourhoods, undergoing degeneration). With two billion people already living in urban areas of developing countries, UN Habitat has projected that this figure will double over the next 30 years (www.unhabitat.org). Such an increase will push the number of urban dwellers to approximately half of the world’s population. Already, in Least Developed Countries the urban population is estimated at 179 million (i.e., 26.2% of the global population), with urban slum dwellers being 140 million, representing 78.2% of urban population (www.unhabitat.org). The two major themes of UN HABITAT are (i) adequate shelter for all and (ii) sustainable human settlements development in an urbanising world (www.unhabitat.org). In June 2001, UN member states reported to the Special Session of the UN General Assembly (Istanbul+5) on their progress towards realising the Habitat Agenda.

2. Introduction to Research

ComHabitat has developed a research strategy to contribute towards the Commonwealth Consultative Group on Human Settlements (CCGHS) mandates of measuring and gauging progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda and providing practical assistance to Commonwealth countries in implementing the Agenda. The diversity of Commonwealth membership in terms of country size, geographical location, income and type of economy, combined with a largely common heritage in terms of legislation relating to human settlements, makes the Commonwealth a particularly useful arena in which to carry out research. Commonwealth countries offer a broad and rich spectrum of experience in human settlements issues.

ComHabitat has begun work on two research projects, which it hopes will contribute towards the objectives of the CCGHS. These projects are concerned with:

- Measuring progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda and achieving the related Millennium Development Goals.
- Ascertaining the availability of, and options for, urban development finance, which can support human settlements development.

A sample of 12 Commonwealth countries, selected to represent some of the diversity of the Commonwealth, has been identified for both research projects. These countries are Canada, Dominica, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Malawi, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Zambia.

Habitat Agenda and Millennium Development Goals Overview

The Habitat Agenda came out of the Habitat II conference in Istanbul (1996). Adopted by 171 countries, at what was called the City Summit, it contains over 100 commitments and 600 recommendations on human settlements issues. The Habitat Agenda contains commitments in the following areas: adequate shelter for all; sustainable human settlements; enablement and participation; gender equality; financing shelter and human settlements; international co-operation; and assessing progress.

The Millennium Development Goals came out of the commitments made in the Millennium Declaration, which was adopted unanimously in by United Nations member states in September 2000. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Targets most relevant to human settlements development are under Goal 7, which aims to ensure environmental sustainability. Table 1 shows the indicators for these targets. However, as the Sachs Report outlines, slum upgrading and urban planning are interventions that can contribute towards all eight Millennium Development Goals

(UN Millennium Project, 2005: 281 – 293). Indeed “funding to finance community-based slum upgrading and earmark idle public land for low-cost housing” are identified as “Quick Wins” to begin working towards the Goals (UN Millennium Project, 2005: 68).

Table 1 - Millennium Development Goal Targets most relevant to Human Settlements¹

Target	Indicators
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	Indicator 29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Indicator 30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation Indicator 31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure [Urban/rural disaggregation of several indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

Measuring progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda and achieving the related Millennium Development Goals.

The first research project, which is concerned with measuring progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, will produce both detailed country studies and thematic overview papers. The project is concerned what countries consider to be progress, how progress is measured and how this information is fed into strategies and implementation, rather than any detailed statistical analysis. It is hoped that this project will not only complement the work of UN-Habitat, but also enhance the ability of Ministers to advocate for inclusion of urban poverty and shelter data into national poverty alleviation strategies, such as PRSPs. In addition it is anticipated that the research will highlight practical examples of progress made in implementing the Habitat Agenda within different national contexts.

This report is an overview paper for the first research project. It synthesises existing information and indicators - produced both at country and international level- which measure performance in implementing the UN Habitat Agenda. Consistent with the Terms of Reference for this study, the documents reviewed (see Bibliography) include National Reports produced for Istanbul+5 (New York, 2001) and for other UN agencies, including the Commission for Sustainable Development - World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002), Ten-year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and low-lying coastal countries (Mauritius, 2005). Additional information sources were official websites of the countries², in-country sources, including and CHEC resources³ and websites of UN agencies such as UN Habitat (including the Global Urban Observatory) and the Commission on Sustainable Development.

3. Review and Synthesis Report for Countries

3.1 What is considered progress?

Progress is viewed as actions such as implementation of projects and programmes, enactment or amendment of legislation or formulation of strategies and policies. Initiatives in any of these areas can be placed into one or more of five broad categories, namely:

¹ From UNDP web site (<http://www.undp.org/mdg/Millennium%20Development%20Goals.pdf>)

² Government of Sri Lanka (www.priu.gov.lk)

³ See Bibliography in this report.

- i. Shelter
- ii. Social Development and Eradication of Poverty
- iii. Environmental Management
- iv. Economic Development
- v. Governance

In reporting of the various levels of performance achieved by any of the 12 Commonwealth countries, cognisance has been taken of legislative, infrastructure, policy and programme changes that influence human settlements. Review of the country reports was marked by an awareness of the absence of specific data by individual countries on specific national targets for indicators. Thus, it has not been possible to quantify the extent to which specific indicators were achieved. In general, however, measurements could have been made of indicators which recorded the proportion of the school age population that was in school, the percentage of the population with access to services such as safe water, electricity and sanitation.

The grouping of indicators of progress is merely for convenience to monitor performance in implementing the Habitat Agenda. It does not imply that a specific action on the part of government will lead to either a single outcome. Implementation of one project or programme may trigger several measurable performance results, and subsequently outcomes, across any number of categories.

3.1.1 Targets set by governments

In outlining progress towards realising the goals contained in the Habitat Agenda, the information reviewed was primarily qualitative, rather than quantitative. In none of the 12 Commonwealth countries in this study, was there detailed quantitative data for the key indicators and checklists suggested by UN Habitat. Below are examples of general targets set by three governments in implementing the UN Habitat Agenda.

Sri Lanka

- a. Promoting new growth centres with adequate infrastructure in north-central, northern, eastern and south-eastern areas.
- b. Establishing independent regulatory mechanism for water supply to deal with policies, standards, tariffs and recognise cost recovery in setting water tariffs.
- c. Involving local government in the distribution, operation and maintenance of water supply and implementing community-based water supply projects.
- d. Promoting government-private sector partnership (local and foreign).
- e. Reducing urban pollution.
- f. Promoting rental housing markets to cater for middle and low-income groups.
- g. Formulating National Spatial Strategy.

Zambia

- a. Allocating at least 15% of the national budget to support sustainable housing development programme.
- b. Making serviced land available for housing development.
- c. Providing an enabling regulatory framework for housing development.
- d. Encouraging the production and use of local building materials.
- e. Rehabilitating and expanding the infrastructure to enable efficient delivery of water by commercial water utilities.
- f. Reducing urban air pollution through mandatory environmental audits of industries and implementation of Environmental Management Systems.
- g. Reducing use of wood fuel and charcoal by the majority of urban households.
- h. Providing training in business management, production skills, quality control and marketing, to improve performance in micro enterprise development.

- i. Strengthening micro enterprise development through providing medium and long-term credit facility for women to own property.

India

- a. Creating sufficient housing stock either through rental or ownership basis to meet the future demand.
- b. Constructing 0.32 million semipucca houses and 8.87 million pucca housing units to meet housing shortage among different income categories.
- c. Encouraging participation in housing sector by private sector, Non Organisational Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs).
- d. Adopting low-rise, high-density urban form and providing statutory support for land assembly, land pooling and land sharing.
- e. Restructuring functions and activities of urban local bodies and other concerned agencies to improve cohesiveness and coordination in housing development.
- f. Implementing Site and Services Schemes to address rural landless.

3.2 Indicators used to measure progress

Indicators used by the 12 Commonwealth states to measure progress are consistent with those recommended by UN Habitat for reporting to the Istanbul+5 meeting at the United Nations General Assembly in June 2001⁴. UN Habitat recommended 20 Key Indicators (KI), 9 Checklists (CL) and 13 Extensive Indicators (KI) to monitor performances and trends in selected key areas in the implementation of the UN Habitat Agenda (Box 1). Specific achievements by States are shown in Appendix 1.

3.2.1 Shelter

In providing shelter, indicators considered as progress by Commonwealth states include:

1. Increased access to land for housing construction.
2. Construction of new housing units.
3. Increase in number of homeowners.
4. Enactment of legislation to regularise squatter/underserved settlements.
5. Upgrading of squatter settlements.
6. Implementation of sustainable township/cities initiatives.
7. Increased involvement by private sector in housing construction.
8. Enactment of legislation to facilitate security of tenure.
9. Greater access to affordable finance for housing construction.
10. Increase in households with access to safe water.
11. Improvement in households with access to sanitation facilities such as sewerage systems and water flush toilets.
12. Additional households with electricity connections.

⁴ UN Special General Assembly to discuss progress in implementing UN Habitat Agenda. Held in New York, June 2001. UN Habitat website (www.unhabitat.org).

Box 1- Key Indicators for Monitoring Progress in Implementing Habitat Agenda

SHELTER

Promote the right to adequate housing

- Key indicator 1: durable structures
- Key indicator 2: overcrowding
- Check-list 1: right to adequate housing
- Extensive indicator 1: housing price and Rent-to-income

Provide security of tenure

- Key indicator 3: secure tenure
- Extensive indicator 2: authorized housing
- Extensive indicator 3: evictions
- Provide equal access to credit
- Check-list 2: housing finance

Provide equal access to land

- Extensive indicator 4: land price -to-income

Promote access to basic services

- Key indicator 4: access to safe water
- Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation
- Key indicator 6: connection to services

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY

Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

- Key indicator 7: under-five mortality
- Key indicator 8: homicides
- Check-list 3: urban violence
- Extensive indicator 5: HIV prevalence

Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups

- Key indicator 9: poor households

Promote gender equality in human settlements development

- Key indicator 10: literacy rates
- Check-list 4: gender inclusion
- Extensive indicator 6: school enrolment
- Extensive indicator 7: women councillors

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Promote geographically balanced settlement structures

- Key indicator 11: urban population growth
- Key indicator 12: planned settlements

Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner

- Key indicator 13: price of water
- Extensive indicator 8: water consumption

Reduce urban pollution

- Key indicator 14: wastewater treated
- Key indicator 15: solid waste disposal
- Extensive indicator 9: regular solid waste collection

Prevent disasters and rebuild settlements

- Check-list 5: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments
- Extensive indicator 10: houses in hazardous locations

Promote effective and environmentally sound transportation systems

- Key indicator 16: travel time
- Extensive indicators 11: transport modes

Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives

- Check-list 6: local environmental plans

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Strengthen small and micro enterprises, particularly those developed by women

- Key indicator 17: informal employment

Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment

- Key indicator 18: city product
- Key indicator 19: unemployment

GOVERNANCE

Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities

- Key indicator 20: local government revenue
- Check-list 7: decentralization

Encourage and support participation and civic engagement

- Check-list 8: citizens participation
- Extensive indicator 12: voters participation
- Extensive indicator 13: civic associations

Ensure transparent, accountable and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas

- Check-list 9: transparency and accountability

It is widely recognised that achieving affordable shelter requires consideration of quantity, quality and access to services to support human settlements. Four of the 12 Commonwealth countries (Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zambia, India) had implemented fully-fledged housing construction programmes aimed at providing durable structures for housing (GOSL, 2001, ROZ, 2001, GOT, 2002, GOI, 2001)

While a single initiative, it resulted in the measurement of several key performance indicators. For example, implementation of the Sustainable Townships Programme in Sri Lanka led to a measurable change in the durability of structures for housing (KI11) providing security of tenure (KI 13) with conversion of tenants to home owners and relocated former squatters to compact townships (high rise apartments) where they became owners (GOSL, 2001). Under this programme, at least 144,000 families benefited from durable structures, either directly from additional housing as part of the Sustainable Townships Programme or from improved security of tenure through conversion of 78,000 tenants in State-owned schemes to owners in the said schemes. Security of tenure was further strengthened through issuing 30 and 50-year leases to low-income families. Therefore, the process of creating sustainable townships in Sri Lanka resulted in improvements in durability of houses, security of tenure and access to water and sanitation.

The issuance of fiscal incentives to private sector developers for home construction and providing low cost land for housing construction were approaches used by Sri Lanka (GOSL, 2001, 2002) and Zambia (ROZ 2001). Specific groups of citizens benefiting from such initiatives include government employees, artists, scientists, fishermen and plantation workers in Sri Lanka. Linked with secure tenure was an increase in access to financing for housing construction. This was a consequence of being able to use long-term leases and permanent titles as collateral for obtaining loans.

In Tanzania, a similar Sustainable Cites Programme increased housing stock at a much lower level (1,200 houses) but demonstrated the usefulness and importance of forging working partnerships among government NGOs, CBOs and private sector agencies.

In their Istanbul+5 country reports, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zambia and India reported on specific legislation that had been enacted to strengthen security of tenure (GOSL, 2001, ROZ, 2001, GOT, 2002, GOI, 2001). Sri Lanka and Zambia enacted legislation to facilitate conversion of State tenants to homeowners, while Tanzania and India applied legislation to regularise unplanned and underserved urban settlements. In Zambia, legislation (Housing Statutory and Improvement Areas Act) to provide security of tenure had been introduced since 1974. It was only in 1996, however,

that the right of citizens to hold land under customary tenure was first legally recognised⁵.

In measuring the performance of countries to access finance for housing, Sri Lanka and Fiji reported a lowering of interest rates to access mortgages (GOSL, 2001). In Malawi, the interest rate for mortgage loans was a staggering 48% (ROM, 2000).

Other approaches to improve countries' performance in providing access to housing finance include offering fiscal incentives to private developers (Sri Lanka, India), initiation of concessionary credit schemes, additional lending institutions, loan funds (Tanzania, Zambia, Fiji, Nigeria) and promotion of community-led thrift and credit societies (India)⁶.

Performance measures of access to safe water varied in countries for urban and rural residents and between countries. For example, although Malawi and Nigeria improved access to safe water the proportion of urban residents with such access remain under 70% (FGN, undated, ROM, 2000). Unclear, however, was the distinction between access to piped water and delivery of safe water to homes or to communal sources. Increasing access to safe water entailed the laying of additional distribution lines, e.g., Tanzania while in others, e.g., Zambia, it became necessary to revise the institutional framework for water delivery. Changes in the institutional framework have led to roles for the private sector, participation of communities in delivery of water and promoting the payment of user fees to realise cost recovery in Tanzania (GOT, 2002).

Access to sanitation facilities included installation of new sewerage systems for new urban developments (Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Fiji) and upgrading of sanitation facilities from pit latrines to pour flush toilets in India. In countries where sewer systems are not widespread the use of septic tanks by individual households is the alternative.

3.2.2 Social Development and Eradication of Poverty

Aspects viewed as progress in social development and eradication of poverty include:

1. Lower levels of under-five/child mortality.
2. Fewer poor households.
3. Lower crime levels, especially violent crime.
4. Minimising the spread and having fewer deaths from HIV/AIDS.
5. More women involved in politics at the local levels (serving as councillors).
6. Higher life expectancy at birth.

Infant mortality (per 1000 live births) ranged from below 0.5% in Canada, less than 2% in Sri Lanka, approximately 10% in Tanzania to as high as more than 30% in Malawi (GOT, 2002). While life expectancy at birth varied between 60 and 72 years for most countries, it was less than 50 years in Malawi and Nigeria (ROM, 2000, FGN, undated).

The relationship between high levels of poverty and low levels of illiteracy and life expectancy was evident from the country report of Malawi (ROM, 2000). Zambia reported illiteracy levels of 60%, 73% of its population living in poverty and 20% of the population infected by HIV/AIDS (ROZ, 2001).

3.2.3 Economic Development

The three main areas reported on in respect of economic development are:

1. Number of micro entrepreneurs.
2. Levels of employment (reduced unemployment).
3. Promotion of public-private sector partnerships.

⁵ 2001. Country Report on the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda (Istanbul+5). Republic of Zambia.

⁶ See Istanbul+5 country reports for Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zambia, Nigeria, India.

Although several initiatives to promote and support micro enterprises have been established, e.g., Zambia, the cost of micro credit is high (approx. 6% in 2001) with short repayment periods. High levels of employment in the informal sector were reported by Zambia and Nigeria. This was evident from the report of 99% of the workforce in Zambia and in 75% in Nigeria being in the informal sector (ROZ, 2001, FGN, undated).

3.2.4 Environmental Management

Indicators used to monitor performance in environmental management include:

1. Improved facilities for wastewater treatment.
2. Higher levels of cost recovery from the provision of safe water.
3. More frequent and regular collection of solid waste.
4. Establishment of systems to implement Local Agenda 21 plans.
5. Preparation and implementation of National Environmental Management Plans.
6. Improved access to transport.
7. Greater use of environmentally sound and energy efficient transport systems.
8. Relocation of citizens from disaster prone areas.

The extent of urbanisation varied from as high as 71% in Dominica (Paul, 2004), 67% in Zambia (ROZ, 2001) and 80% in Canada (GOC, 2002). At the other extreme, urbanisation was only 24.9% in Malawi (ROM), 38.2% in Guyana (UN, 2002) and 43.3% in Nigeria (FGN, undated).

Inefficient waste management systems were reflected in the high levels of uncollected domestic waste. For example, 85% of the waste was uncollected in Zambia (ROZ, 2001) and 50 – 60% in Sri Lanka (ROSL, 2001).

3.2.5 Governance

Aspects viewed as progress in improving governance are:

1. Greater decentralisation of government –from central ministries to local authorities.
2. Enactment of legislation to increase the role of and participation by local and municipal authorities in the governance of communities.
3. Increased capacity of local authorities to provide services and generate revenue.
4. Greater participation of citizens in decision making, through the employment of participatory approaches.

As part of measures to promote decentralisation, local government legislation was enacted by Ghana (1993), Zambia (1996) and Malawi (1998)⁷. For its use of a participatory and innovative approach in the formulation of its national housing policy, Zambia was recognised by UN Habitat and received the Habitat Scroll of Honour (ROZ, 2001).

4. Source and Collection of information for country reports

Varied strategies were employed by countries in the preparation of Istanbul+5 country reports. Sri Lanka's Istanbul+5 report reflected the suggestions made and outcome of a national workshop on 'Sustainable Human Settlements Development in the Next Decade' organised by the National Habitat Steering Committee. Reports used by Nigeria in preparing its Istanbul+5 report include its vision for development

⁷ See Istanbul+5 reports for Zambia and Malawi (ROZ, 2000; ROM, 2001) and WSSD report for Ghana (GOG, 2002).

of the country (to 2010) and guidelines for implementation of the federal poverty alleviation programme⁸.

Although the Istanbul+5 report for Canada was not available for this study, a detailed country report had been prepared for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (UN, 2002). However, details of the country's human settlements programme, including water and sanitation, can be sourced through the Federal Government's website and the country profiles prepared for the World Summit on Sustainable settlement and the Commission on Sustainable Development 12 meeting⁹. In Jamaica, although the MDG report indicated that squatting in the Kingston Metropolitan Region (KMR) was less than 1%, this value is contested, as a high level of squatting occurs in some areas (UN, 2002).

Documents used in preparing the respective Istanbul+5 Country Reports ranged from national poverty reduction strategy documents, demographic and population data from census and situation analyses of specific sectors or disadvantaged groups (Table 1).

Table 2 - Documents used in preparing Istanbul+5 and other UN reports for a sample of three Commonwealth countries

<p>Canada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GOC (2003) Human Settlement Country Profile. Canada. Human Settlement 2003. Canada. ▪ GOC (2003) Commission on Sustainable Development. CSD 12 -Report on Sanitation. Canada.
<p>Ghana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation Analysis of Women and Children 2000, UNICEF ▪ Ghana Human Development Report 1999, UNDP ▪ Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy 2002 ▪ Ghana Vision 2020 ▪ Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, 1993&1998 ▪ Ghana Living Standards Survey, 1999
<p>Sri Lanka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central Bank of Sri Lanka (1998) The Annual Report. Colombo. ▪ Central Bank of Sri Lanka (2000). Sri Lanka Economy in 1999 and medium-term prospects. Central Bank. Colombo. ▪ Deheragoda, CKM, Wanasinghe, YADS and Krunanayake, MM (1992) Urban growth in Sri Lanka: Implication for Regional Development. UNCRD Working Paper no. 92-4, Nagoya, Japan. ▪ Deheragoda, CKM (1998) Regional development perspective of the devolution of power with special reference to Sri Lanka (unpublished paper). Department of Geography, University of Sri Jayawardenepura, Sri Lanka. ▪ Department of Census and Statistics (1998) Statistical profile of Sri Lanka, A statistical compendium to commemorate the 50th anniversary of independence in Sri Lanka, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Sri Lanka. ▪ IFAD (1992) The state of world rural poverty: an inquiry into its causes and consequences, International Fund for Agricultural Development. ▪ IRDP (1995) 15 years experience in Sri Lanka, Integrated rural development programme. Ministry of Finance and Planning, Sri Lanka. ▪ Sustainable Townships Programme (1999) Socio-economic survey of under served settlements in the city of Colombo, Ministry of Urban Development Housing and Construction, Sri Lanka.

⁸ Federal Environmental Protection Agency (1995) Corporate Profile Abuja: FEPA.

Federal Environmental Protection Agency (1995) Sustaining Environmental Quality of Cities in Nigeria. Lagos: FEPA.

FGN (1997) Report of the Vision 2010 Committee Main Report Abuja: FGN.

FGN (2000) Guidelines for the implementation of poverty alleviation programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

⁹ GOC (2003) Human Settlement Country Profile. Canada. Human Settlement 2003. Canada. GOC (2003) Commission on Sustainable Development. CSD 12 -Report on Sanitation. Canada.

4.1 Process of preparing Istanbul+5 country report

Commonwealth countries applied various processes in preparing their Istanbul+5 country reports. For example, in Sri Lanka, India, Tanzania and Malawi, local Habitat committees were involved in the process (GOSL, 2001; GOI, 2001; GOT, 2001; ROM, 2000). The National Habitat Steering committee in Sri Lanka organised a meeting with stakeholders' and the feedback from that forum formed the basis of the Istanbul+5 report. The workshop, which was held in March 2000, had been coordinated by the Ministry of Urban Development, Human Settlement and Communication

In Tanzania, a local consultancy firm was contracted to prepare the country's Istanbul+5 report. The government agency with overarching responsibility was the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development.

In Malawi, the National Habitat Committee was resuscitated to facilitate preparation of the Istanbul+5 report (ROM, 2000). The committee consisted of 32 organisations representing six defined groupings (local authorities, statutory corporations, private sector NGOs, government ministries and departments, international agencies). Each of the seven chapters of the Istanbul+5 report was assigned to a government ministry or department, which was required to consult with its respective stakeholders in preparing its report. The interest specific reports were then consolidated by a core team of six institutions represented on the National Habitat Committee¹⁰. Responsibilities assigned to each government Ministry or Department were:

1. Ministry of Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Surveys (Shelter)
2. National Economic Council (Social development and eradication of poverty)
3. Department of Environmental Affairs (Environmental management)
4. Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Economic development)
5. Ministry of Local Government and District Administration (Governance)
6. Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance (International cooperation)

5. Agencies involved in human settlements issues

Dedicated central government ministries are responsible for housing in the various Commonwealth countries (Table 2). In Sri Lanka, for example, it is the Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply -the principal ministry for human settlements, and its two implementing agencies, the Urban Development Authority and National Housing Development Authority. In Canada, both the federal housing agency and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) can introduce housing policy and programmes for mortgage loan insurance, assisted housing and research and would improve housing quality and affordability (GOC, 2003).

Canada has also 13 provincial and territorial governments with responsibility for regulating urban and rural development (GOC, 2002, 2003). This is done by way of planning legislation and regulation of standards (for building and housing) and codes, for building and health. Municipal governments also have considerable powers to regulate land use zoning, land and housing development, transportation and infrastructure services.

5.1 Relationships between human settlement agencies

In general, the central government ministries with responsibility for housing in the various Commonwealth countries were supported by departments within those ministries or quasi-governmental organisations or statutory bodies (Table 2). Thus,

¹⁰ Ministry of Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Surveys, Ministry of Local Government and District Administration, Department of Environmental Affairs, National Economic Council, Malawi Housing Corporation, Lilongwe City Assembly.

while in cities and towns the municipalities and local authorities would have responsibility for issuing planning permission, they were not always responsible for developing the infrastructure to support the delivery of services such as water and sanitation.

In addition to the varied roles played by governmental agencies and other statutory bodies, NGOs and international development organisations also participated in providing services for water, sewerage and solid waste management and in supporting the development of planned human settlements (Table 3).

5.2 Ministries and departments responsible for housing, water, sanitation, local government and related human settlement issues

As outlined above (Section 5.1), in the 12 Commonwealth countries under consideration, there were specific agencies identified for the related aspects of human settlement. In countries such as Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Guyana, Nigeria, the same agency played multiple roles, e.g., had responsibility for both water and sanitation services.

Table 3 -Government Ministries and Departments responsible for housing, water, sanitation, local government and other agencies

Country	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Local Government	Other agencies
Sri Lanka	-Ministry of Urban Development, Construction and Public Utilities -Centre for Housing Planning and Building -Ministry of Estate Housing, Infrastructure and Community Development -Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority -Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation	-Ministry of Urban Development, Construction and Public Utilities	-Ministry of Urban Development, Construction and Public Utilities -Ministry of Forestry and Environment. -Central Environmental Authority.	-Urban Development Authority. -Provincial councils, municipal and local authorities, including CMR	-Housing Development and Finance Corporation
Tanzania	-Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development -National Housing Corporation	-Urban Water and Sewerage Authorities -Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority -Water Users Association (local)	-Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority	-Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government	-Ministry of Communication and Transport -Ministry of Works
Ghana	-Ministry of Works and Housing -Building and Road Research Institute -Town and Country Planning Dept -Ministry of Finance and Economic Development -District Assemblies	-Ghana Water Company Ltd. -Community Water and Sanitation Agency -Water Resources Commission	-Environmental Protection Agency - National Environmental Sanitation Policy Council	-Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development - Greater Accra Regional Administration - Greater Accra Metropolitan Authority	-Ministry of Roads and Transport -Ministry of Tourism and Modernisation of the Capital City

Country	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Local Government	Other agencies
Zambia	-Ministry of Local Government and Housing	-National Water Supply and Sanitation Council	-Environmental Council of Zambia	-Ministry of Local Government & Housing	-Energy Regulation Board (energy)
Fiji	-Ministry of Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlement and Environment. - National Squatter Council - Housing Authority	-Department of Public Works -Water and Sewage Section of the	-Department of Public Works -Water and Sewage Section of the	Ministry of Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlement and Environment	- Public Rental Board
Canada	-Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative -Canadian Housing and Mortgage Corporation	-Environment Canada -Provincial and municipal authorities. -National Water Research Institute.	-Environment Canada -Provincial and municipal authorities.	-Federation of Canadian Municipalities	-Office of the Auditor General (Commissioner of Environment and Sustainable Develop.)
Guyana	-Ministry of Housing and Water -Central Housing and Planning Authority -Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission	Guyana Water Inc.	-Guyana Water Inc. -Ministry of Health -Environmental Protection Agency -Municipalities and village councils	-Ministry of Local Government	-Ministry of Public Works and Communication
Jamaica	-Ministry of Environment and Housing - National Planning Council -Planning Institute of Jamaica	-National Environment and Planning Agency -National Water Com -Water Resources Authority	-National Environment and Planning Agency	Ministry of Local Government and Works	- Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport
Malawi	-Ministry of Lands, Housing, Physical Planning & Surveys. -City Assemblies -Malawi Housing Corporation - New Building Society	-Ministry of Water Development -Blantyre Water Board	-Department of Environmental Affairs	-Ministry of Local Government and District Administration -Local Government Finance Committee	-Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi -Ministry of Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Rehabilitation

Country	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Local Government	Other agencies
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Housing and Urban Development Corporation -District Urban Development Agency -Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation -Ministry of Rural Development - Town and Country Planning Organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Central Groundwater Authority -Ministry of Water Resources -National Water Resources Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ministry of Environment and Forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maharashtra Housing and Areas Development Authority -Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Dev Authority -State Urban Development Authority -Urban Local Bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Housing Bank -National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corp. -India Habitat Centre -National Institute of Urban Affairs -Housing and Urban Development Corp.
Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Federal Ministry of Works and Housing, Lands, Urban and Regional Planning Division -Ministry of Works and Housing, Finance and Economic Development -Federal Housing Authority -Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development -Federal Ministry of Health -Federal Environmental Protection Agency -National Council on Water Resources -National Water Resources Institute -River Basin and Rural Development Authorities -National Inland Waterways Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Federal Ministry of Environment -Federal Environmental Protection Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Federal Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Matters -Ministry of Local Self Government -Directorate of Foods, Roads and Rural Affairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Electric Power Authority

Table 4 - Examples of NGOs involved in human settlements

Country	Non Governmental Organisations	International agencies
Sri Lanka	-Real Estate Exchange Ltd -Sevanatha	-UN Habitat, ADB, GTZ, JICA, World Bank
Tanzania	-Building Research and Development Services -Hanna Nassif Community Development Association	-UN Habitat -Canadian International Development Agency
Ghana	-Ghana Real Estate Developers Association -Habitat for Humanity -National Council on Women and Development -Ghana Association of Private and Voluntary Organizations in Development	-UN Habitat -Canadian International Development Agency
India	-Self-Employed Women's Association -SPARC -National Cooperative Housing Federation -Association for Voluntary Action Services -Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action	-Swedish International Development Agency -UNEP -UN Habitat -USAID
Zambia	Africa Housing Fund	-UN Habitat -Canadian International Development Agency
Fiji	-Housing Relief and Assistance Trust -Habitat for Humanity	-UNDP -UN Habitat
Guyana	-Habitat for Humanity -New Building Society	Inter-American Development Bank
Jamaica	-Construction Resource & Development Centre -Food for the Poor	Inter-American Development Bank
Malawi	-National Building Society, -National Construction Industry Council -Surveyors Institute of Malawi, Landed Property Agents, -Habitat for Humanity - Centre for Community Organisation & Development	DANIDA, USAID, ADB, FAO, DFID, UN Habitat, CIDA, World Bank, UNDP.

6. Legislation, Policies and/or Strategies Relevant to Human Settlement

National framework documents for Poverty Reduction, policies for environmental management and governance are among those implemented in the 12 Commonwealth countries in this study. Other reports and strategy documents address issues such as natural disaster management, community development, land use, water and human settlements (GOSL, 2001; GOT, 2001; ROZ, 2001; ROM, 2001). Examples of relevant human settlement frameworks, policies and other documents for four of the countries are listed below.

Sri Lanka

- A Framework for Poverty Reduction (2000) -External Resources Department, Sri Lanka.
- Act No. 2 of 1999 (amendment, Apartment Ownership Law No. 11 of 1973).
- Act No. 30 of 1999 (amendment to NHDA Act No. 17 of 1979). Regularised unauthorised occupation of government-owned apartments -occupants can self-manage housing complexes.

- Act No. 7 of 1997 –converting the Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd to a building society.
- Natural Policy Framework of the (former) Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Forestry (1995)
- National Water Resources Policy (2000)
- National Environmental Action Plan (1994, 1995, 1998)
- Natural Disaster Management Plan (1999)

Tanzania

- National Village Land Act (No 7 of 1999)
- National Land Act (6 of 1999)
- National Poverty Reduction Strategy (1998)
- National Environmental Policy (1997)
- Community Development Policy
- National Human Settlements Development Policy (1999)
- Development Vision 2025
- National Land Use Policy (1999)
- Local Government Reform Programme (1999)
- National Water Policy (2001) -decentralised management of water services

Zambia

- Town and Country Planning Act (1994)
- Local Government Act (1991 and amendments -1992, 1993, 1995)
- Lands Act (1999)
- Statutory and Improvement Areas Act
- Water Supply and Sanitation Act (1997)
- Water Act (2001)
- Ratings Amendment Act No. 9 of 1999
- National Water Resources Master Plan (1995)
- National Sanitation Strategy (1998)
- National Environmental Action Plan (1994)
- National Urban and Peri-Urban Settlement Programme (1995)
- National Housing Policy (1996)
- Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (1998)
- National Poverty Reduction Action Plan (2000)

Ghana

- Local Government Act
- New Planning System Act
- Environmental Protection Agency Act (1994)
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (1999)
- National Development Policy Framework –Ghana Vision 2020
- Coastal Zone Management Indicative Plan National Land Policy
- National Land Use Policy (1999)
- National Environmental Policy
- National Sanitation Policy
- Environmental Action Plans –National and Local (1991)
- Environmental Sanitation Policy (1999)
- Human Development Strategy (1999)
- National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2002)
- Land Policy Strategic Plan for Greater Accra Metropolitan Authority

7. Key resource centres –potential case studies

There are national and municipal initiatives already recognised by UN Habitat as demonstrating Best Practice (www.unhabitat.org). Some initiatives target disadvantaged persons while others sought to improve the environment and community infrastructure. Potential case studies include large-size (national or

regional) projects funded by international development agencies and financial institutions. Participation of local residents and CBOs and the forging of partnerships with the private sector also characterised some potential case studies (GOSL, 2001, ROZ, 2001). Still others do not address human settlements directly, but target judicial and land reform.

Sri Lanka

- i. Central Council of Disabled Persons
- ii. Community-based Housing at Bhatiya Mawatha
- iii. Craigingilt Housing Scheme, Kandy District
- iv. Metropolitan Environmental Improvement Programme, Colombo
- v. Rush and Reed Conservation and Diversification Programme
- vi. Sanitary Composting for Urban Solid Waste Management
- vii. Sustainable Townships Programme

Tanzania

- i. Community Infrastructure (Upgrading) Programme
- ii. Hanna Nassif Community Development Association
- iii. Ibungilo Community Clean Water Supply Project
- iv. Justice System Reform through Re-establishment of ward of tribunals in Dar es Salaam
- v. Mwaloni Open Market Environmental Improvement Project
- vi. Mwaloni Open Market Environmental Improvement Project
- vii. Safer Cities Dar es Salaam
- viii. Support to informal construction workers in Dar es Salaam
- ix. Sustainable Moshi Programme
- x. Sustainable Mwanza Programme
- xi. Tanzania-Bondeni Community Land Trust Project
- xii. The Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project

8. Conclusions

This report gives an indication of measures taken by some of the Commonwealth countries considered in this study. Although not exhaustive, the specific measures listed in the Appendix demonstrate how varied the measures taken by governments were, e.g., ranging from improving security of tenure and improving the quality of housing to promoting partnerships between community, private sector and government. In general, countries formulated many policies, framework documents and action plans and enacted or amended many pieces of legislation as part of their action to achieving the targets of the Habitat Agenda. There was, however, no evidence to demonstrate a correlation between the extensive and all encompassing nature of measures at the policy and legislative levels with improvements in the quality of settlements in urban areas or cessation of the practice of constructing houses in underserved areas. While legislation to secure land tenure exists in the countries considered in the study, access to land and securing suitable tenure is complicated by issues of gender and traditional/customary land rights. In Zambia, for example, traditional land accounted for 96% of the country while the State owned a mere 6%.

While datasets are limited and not readily accessible, available information on the countries suggest that higher levels of progress have been arrested by three main elements, namely financing, capacity of human resources and the rate of rural migration continuing to exceed the level of services in urban areas. Taking cognisance of the fact that the immeasurable benefits from implementation of some projects, e.g., water and sanitation, and the rapid pace at which technologies are adopted, e.g., telecommunication (including internet and cellular/mobile phones), it is accepted that some types of data would become dated even before they can be analysed. Systems for data management (collection, storage, retrieval and analysis)

are scarce and in the case of Zambia, even land ownership records are not available in some from some village councils. Absence of data or use of unreliable data would, nonetheless, make a mockery of informed decision-making.

The paucity of resources and capacity (human and technologies) for urban waste management systems, management of natural disasters and utilisation of international financing within agreed timeframes were all highlighted in the country reports of several of the Commonwealth countries in this study. A recurrent theme is that of managing waste from domestic and commercial sources in urban areas, and to a lesser extent providing safe water and adequate systems for sewage.

Access to credit for home ownership was another common occurrence in developing country Commonwealth members. This was so even for government employees, but was more pronounced among low-income households. Paradoxically, while unable to efficiently absorb foreign financial commitments, many have expressed a need for more foreign investment, including grants and private sector capital.

Doubtless many challenges remain, as implementation of the UN Habitat Agenda is a long-term process. This is compounded by not only the continued burgeoning of urban populations in most of the developing countries in this study, but also the vulnerability of some (especially the island states) to natural hazards, extremities in climatic conditions, and growing incidence of HIV/AIDS in populations in the African states. An understanding of the extent to which the measures have contributed to improving human settlement in both urban and rural areas was stymied by the absence of quantitative targets for the various indicators. While policies, strategies, action plans, legislation and regulations are necessary to provide a framework in which to implement specific projects and programmes, those also cannot be relied on to measure progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda.

Appendix 1 Summary of Indicators from 12 Commonwealth Countries

(based on Submissions in Istanbul+5 Country Report and Country Profile Prepared for World Summit on Sustainable Development)¹¹

Indicator ¹²	SRI LANKA	TANZANIA
1. SHELTER		
Promote the right to adequate housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 1: durable structures • KI 2: overcrowding • CL 1: right to adequate housing • EI 1: housing price and Rent-to-income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implemented Sustainable Township Programme to provide adequate housing for approx. 66,000 families in 1,500 underserved State-owned settlements in Colombo. -Established management corporations to allow for housing units to be managed by former State tenants themselves. -Encouraged participation of private developers to invest in housing through provision of 7 and 10 year tax holidays, duty free imports, reduced stamp duty on trade in houses and sale of State-owned lands at 4% of market cost. -State-owned land at 50% of market price to government employees, artists and scientists for home construction. -Under 30-year lease of land to low-income families. -Finance materials for fishermen and plantation workers to construct homes. -Housing price and rent-to-income was 80% (2001). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Housing Corporation constructed 100 houses in Dar es Salaam. International NGO constructed 1,100 houses across the country. Increased housing stock as a result of partnership among public, private and NGO sector together with involvement of new homeowners in housing construction. -Upgraded unplanned and unserved areas through ongoing implementation of Sustainable Cities Programme. -Introduced development corridors in disadvantaged areas to stem rural-urban migration. -Established Retention Scheme in government ministry to cover costs of surveying lands in urban areas.

¹¹ Commonwealth countries considered in this report –Canada, Dominica, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Malawi, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zambia.

Istanbul+5 reports for some countries were dated 2000 and others 2001. United Nations Country Profiles containing comprehensive overview of the status of implementation of Agenda 21 at the national level, coincides with World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, September, 2002).

¹² KI –Key indicator. EL –Extensive indicator. CL –Check list.

Indicator ¹²	SRI LANKA	TANZANIA
Provide security of tenure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 3: secure tenure • EI 2: authorised housing • EI 3: evictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tenants in State-owned housing schemes converted to owners (approx. 80% of 78,000 housing units). -50-year lease -tenants in low-income State settlements. -Squatters not evicted, those on State lands given market value for land (trade-off for relocation to new State units). -Legislation enacted to allow for ownership of housing by former State tenants and for regularisation of ownership by squatters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adopted new land policy. -Enacted legislation to address land acquisition and ownership for urban and rural areas. -Adoption of national human settlements development policy. -Enactment of legislation to regularise settlements in unplanned urban areas.
Provide equal access to credit CL 2: housing finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Easy payment terms offered to tenants in State-owned units to facilitate their conversion to home ownership. -Established specialised housing finance bank to improve lending capacity, decreased interest from 20.5% to 10-15% and increased value of loans. -Decreased interest for housing loans at commercial banks from 19 to 15%. -Reduce income tax from 35 to 15% for local construction firms. -Established stock exchange for real estate to enable trade in real estate and raising of financing. -Established national contributory housing fund for employees -required 1% monthly contribution. -Recognised land permits as acceptable collateral for housing finance. -Increased mobilisation of resources by provincial councils and cooperatives, to provide credit to low-income families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conducted feasibility study on establishing national housing mortgage facility. -Housing construction done incrementally, using personal savings, as mortgage facilities are lacking. -Initiated Loans Fund for women and youths through compulsory contribution (10%) by local authorities.
Provide equal access to land EI 4: land price -to-income		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Enacted legislation to provide access to land by all groups, while recognising traditional land rights and promoting participatory village land use management.

Indicator ¹²	SRI LANKA	TANZANIA
Promote access to basic services KI 4: access to safe water KI 5: access to improved sanitation KI 6: connection to services	-More than 90% of households in urban areas had access to water, but a small proportion to piped water connections. This increased from 9.5% in 1997 to 12% by the end of the 1990s. -24% of population receives 24-hour water service. -Ancient sewage system, incapable of dealing with densely populated urban areas.	-50% of water supply is piped; remainder is sourced from privately and publicly owned wells. -Established community-owned water systems, with community based operation and management, through a Community Infrastructure Programme. -67% of urban households, and 485 of rural residents, had access to clean and safe water. -Established urban water and sewage authorities in 18 regional centres and Dar es Salaam Water & Sewerage Authority. -Established water users associations (water supply and sewage) in rural areas -cost recovery basis. -Rehabilitation of water supplies and sewerage systems in 8 municipalities (Urban Sector Rehabilitation Prog.)-Undertook research in rainwater harvesting.
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY		
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 7: under-five mortality • KI 8: homicides • CL 3: urban violence • EI 5: HIV prevalence 	-Infant mortality decreased from 37.1 per 1000 live births in 1979 to 16.1% in 1999.	-Infant mortality 96 per 1,000 live births.
3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 13: price of water • EI 8: water consumption 		-Established water users associations (for water supply and sewage) in rural areas involving cost recovery for services.

Indicator ¹²	SRI LANKA	TANZANIA
<p>Reduce urban pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 14: wastewater treated • KI 15: solid waste disposal • EI 9: regular solid waste collection 	<p>-Levels of sulphates and ozone exceeded nationally acceptable standards. -Particulate matter (PM-10) exceeded US-EPA standards. -Sewage accounted for 50 – 60% of waste load discharged into waterways. - Recycled 8.5% of garbage in Colombo.</p>	<p>-Drafted standards for air and water pollution control. -Introduced traffic management measures to reduce vehicular air emissions. -Established project on persistent organic pollutants and adopted national environmental policy. -Constructed sanitary landfill sites. -Procured vehicles for solid and liquid waste management. -Rehabilitated sewerage systems in municipalities. -Promoted recycling.</p>
<p>Prevent disasters and rebuild settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 5: disaster prevention & mitigation instruments • EI 10: houses in hazardous locations 		<p>-Implemented capacity building programme in disaster management and strengthened disaster coordination department. -Relocated citizens from disaster prone areas to safe ones. -Amended disaster management legislation.</p>
<p>Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 6: local environmental plans 		<p>-Implemented multi-sectoral participatory approach for urban development, using an Environmental Planning and Management process. -Established Urban Authorities Support Unit to oversee implementation of Environmental Planning and Management process in municipalities.</p>

Indicator	GHANA	ZAMBIA
1. SHELTER		
Promote the right to adequate housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 1: durable structures • KI 2: overcrowding • CL 1: right to adequate housing • EI 1: housing price and Rent-to-income 	-Upgrading of seven slum communities. -Real estate developers involved in providing housing for middle income households.	-Housing stock 1.3 million dwelling units for population of 10 million. Only 31% of housing stock meets minimum development and housing standards, i.e., 69% is substandard. -36% of dwelling units in urban areas. -Construction of more than 2,000 houses (since 1996).
Provide security of tenure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 3: secure tenure • EI 2: authorized housing • EI 3: evictions 		-Sitting tenants purchased dwellings owned by government, council or para-statal organisations. -Regularisation of unplanned settlements and issuing of land titles. -Approximately 94% of land is customary/traditional lands. Lands Act (1995) led to legal recognition of citizens' right to own land under customary tenure.
Provide equal access to credit CL 2: housing finance	-Expansion of mortgage system by 25%. -3.2% of houses in Kumasi obtained through mortgages.	-Introduction of Presidential Housing Initiative to facilitate construction of conventional houses and upgrading of unplanned settlements. -Additional lending institutions, credit schemes and employer housing loan schemes established to provide housing finance. -Establishment of special loan schemes for public service employees and through Pension Boards.

Indicator	GHANA	ZAMBIA
Promote access to basic services KI 4: access to safe water KI 5: access to improved sanitation KI 6: connection to services	-Access to safe water increased from 49% in 1990 to 74% in 1998. -Access roads provided in some parts of Accra in unplanned settlements.	-Creation of Lusaka Water & Sewerage Co. -Involvement of local authorities and private companies in providing basic services. -Water & Sanitation Act (1997) led to establishment and operation of commercial water utilities. -National Water Supply & Sanitation Council (regulates water supply & sanitation service providers).
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY		
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 7: under-five mortality • KI 8: homicides • CL 3: urban violence • EI 5: HIV prevalence 	-Life expectancy was 56.3 years (1995 – 2000), projected to increase to 57.2 (2000 – 2005). -Infant mortality 108 per 1000 live births (2002), having decreased from 155 in 1990. -64% of HIV AIDS cases in the 20 – 39 years age group, with women accounting for 58% of total cases. Estimate that 3% of adult population (15 – 49 years) HIV infected.	-500,000 HIV/AIDS orphans (1999) -20% of population (over 15 years) infected with tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.
Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 9: poor households 	-In 1998/1999, 39.5% of population below poverty line, compared to 51.7% in 1991/1992. Extreme poverty was 26.8% (in 1999). -High levels of poverty in north and central regions. -Food crop farmers (mainly women) had the highest incidence of poverty.	-National Trust Fund -provides loans to persons with disabilities. -Provision of selective subsidies to poor to ensure equitable access to services. -In 1996, 73% of population considered poor.

Indicator	GHANA	ZAMBIA
Promote gender equality in human settlements development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 10: literacy rates • CL 4: gender inclusion • EI 6: school enrolment • EI 7: women councillors 	-50% functional literacy in adults. -Gender disparities in school greater in poverty stricken northern regions. Fewer females (82% of male students) attend school in 1990, and this increased to 87% in 1996. -Drop out rates are 20% for boys and 30% for girls at the primary level, and at the secondary level 15% of boys and 21% of girls drop out of school.	-10% of land offered by State is reserved for women. -In 2001, illiteracy was 60%, with the majority being women.
3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Promote geographically balanced settlement structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 11: urban population growth • KI 12: planned settlements 	-Urban population doubled (1984 – 2000), estimated at 38% in 2000.	-Two-thirds of population living in urban areas and along main economic centres (Lusaka, Livingstone, Copperbelt). -Employers exempt from mandatory provision of housing to employees.
Reduce urban pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 14: wastewater treated • KI 15: solid waste disposal • EI 9: regular solid waste collection 	-Vehicle exhaust analyser testing introduced. -Bicycle tracts constructed in some urban areas. -By 2001, the importation of 10-year old vehicles banned and higher tariffs imposed on vehicles with large engine capacities. -National Environmental Action Plan (1990-2000),	-85% of domestic waste uncollected (1996). -Community involved in street cleaning and waste management (Urban Self Help Programme, private companies, local residents). -Enactment of Environmental Protection and Pollution Control legislation (1990).
4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
Strengthen small and micro enterprises, particularly those developed by women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 17: informal employment 		-99% of labour force in informal sector. -Micro credit schemes (for women, disabled, HIV/AIDS victims, for small-scale enterprises processing urban solid waste) established. -MicroBankers Trust for women. -Adoption of Grameen Bank model for micro-credit.

Indicator	GHANA	ZAMBIA
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 18: city product • KI 19: unemployment 		-In 1991, national labour force had 1.74 million males and 1.48 million females. -By 2001, VAT taxation introduced. -By 2000, 239 parastatal companies privatised.
5. GOVERNANCE		
Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 20: local government revenue • CL 7: decentralization 	-Enactment of Local Government Act (1993).	-Local Government Service Regulations (1996) gave powers to local authorities for staffing, auditing of accounts, etc. -Rate Amendment Act (1999) -rating and valuation of rateable property.
Encourage and support participation and civic engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 8: citizens participation • EI 12: voters participation • Extensive indicator 13: civic associations 	-Several groups serve on various inter-Ministerial Policy Advisory Committees to advise government on issues relating to international cooperation. Groups include women, lawyers, trade unions, science and technology professionals, farmers and voluntary organisations.	-Participatory and innovative approach to formulation of national housing policy (1996).

Indicator	FIJI	CANADA
1. SHELTER		
Promote the right to adequate housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 1: durable structures • KI 2: overcrowding • CL 1: right to adequate housing • EI 1: housing price and Rent-to-income 	-46 - 52% of population urban, including 17% squatters. -94% of households own their homes. -Growth of squatter population in urban and peri-urban areas estimated at 10% annually. -Fiji Housing Authority built flats of various sizes (pre 2002), Habitat for Humanity built 570 houses since 1993. -Policy on squatter settlement approved in 1995 and National Squatter Council established.	- 25000 housing units (in 400 housing projects) developed through public - private partnerships (1997 - 2002). -Improvement in 12,000 houses on Aboriginal reserves and construction of 13,549 houses (1997 - 2002). -Implementation of affordable rental housing in 2001 (Affordable Housing Framework).
Provide security of tenure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 3: secure tenure • EI 2: authorized housing • EI 3: evictions 	-Land Resources Planning & Development Department established (2000) to resettle agriculture Landlord and Tenants Act leaseholders. -13,140 land leases to expire by 2028. Customary (native) land accounts for 90% of lands, freehold 8.06%, State land is 1.7% and communal lands less than 1%.	-Slow pace of settling land claims by Aboriginal people, e.g., in 1992, 92% of claims of pervious 20 years remain unsettled.
Provide equal access to credit CL 2: housing finance	-Fiji Development Bank received Government funding to administer concessionary loans. -Government Housing Authority site and service cooperatives provide loans for housing improvements, primarily for higher income households.	-Initiation of Homelessness Initiative of CAN\$753 million over three years

Indicator	FIJI	CANADA
Promote access to basic services KI 4: access to safe water KI 5: access to improved sanitation KI 6: connection to services	<p>-Sewer connections absent from squatter settlements. The 71 sewage systems in Suva settlements non-functional (inflow of groundwater, blocked sewers, broken and exposed mains, faulty sewage pumps).</p> <p>-Between 70 and 90% of urban population with access to clean piped water.</p> <p>-98% of households access improved sanitation (1996).</p> <p>-Nasinu town, 91% of dwellings had toilets, 21% pit latrines.</p> <p>-Asian Development Bank provided loan to replace 50km of leaking mains, 15000 pipes and 27000 malfunctioning meters, construct 15km of new sewer mains and install 6,3000 new sewerage connections.</p> <p>-15% households with treated sewerage facilities (2003).</p> <p>-New tarmac road constructed through squatter settlement in Suva.</p>	<p>-Both federal and provincial government responsible for water resource management with many of these being sector specific. Federal government has direct responsibility for aboriginal and federal lands and with water resources shared with the United States.</p> <p>-There are more than 200 environmental quality guidelines for water.</p> <p>-Renewable energy sources (primarily hydropower) provide 18% of energy requirements.</p>
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY		
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 7: under-five mortality • KI 8: homicides • CL 3: urban violence • EI 5: HIV prevalence 		<p>-Infant mortality 4.88 per 1000 live births.</p> <p>-Population of 32,207,113</p> <p>-Life expectancy at birth is 79.83 years.</p>

Indicator	FIJI	CANADA
Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 9: poor households 	-In 1996, 25% of households were living in poverty and this was estimated to increase to 33% by 2002, with levels as high as 71% in squatter settlements. Poverty line -below US\$58 per week. -Government providing grants to Housing Assistance and Relief Trusts (NGO) to aid destitute, disabled, elderly, deserted, widows and single mothers.	-Assistance for renovation to 4000 low and moderate-income households. -11.5% poor households (1999). -Aboriginal Peoples Royal Commission launched in 1991 to improve social and economic conditions (life expectancy, employment, education, household income).
Promote gender equality in human settlements development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 10: literacy rates • CL 4: gender inclusion • EI 6: school enrolment • EI 7: women councillors 	-In 1996, 9.4% of councillors were female and only 2 of the 70 parliamentarians were women. In contrast to 1992 position when 42% of parliamentarians were women and only 4% of councillors were female.	-Number of aboriginal students in post-secondary education doubled between 1988 and 1998.
3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Promote geographically balanced settlement structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 11: urban population growth • KI 12: planned settlements 	-182 squatter settlements with population of 82350 persons in 13725 households.	-11% population growth between 1990 and 1999. -More than 80% of population in urban areas.
Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 13: price of water • EI 8: water consumption 		-350 litres of water consumed daily (2002). -Provincial water management authorities approve and issue licences for water use in provincial boundaries.

Indicator	FIJI	CANADA
<p>Reduce urban pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 14: wastewater treated • KI 15: solid waste disposal • EI 9: regular solid waste collection 	<p>-High level of urban air pollution caused by industries (odour nuisances, emissions, particulate matter).</p>	<p>-Most households (except aboriginal areas) served by wastewater collection and treatment systems. -System to categorise hazardous domestic substances in place. -Application of Accelerated Reduction/ Elimination of Toxics framework led to 316 facilities reducing emissions of 117 toxic substances (by 67%). -Provisional/territorial governments regulate intra-country movement of hazardous waste, federal government regulates international and inter-provisional / territorial movement.</p>
<p>Prevent disasters and rebuild settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 5: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments • EI 10: houses in hazardous locations 	<p>-vulnerable to natural hazards such as tropical cyclones, storm surges, floods (coastal & riverain), drought, earthquake, landslides, and tsunamis. -Inventory of Persistent Organic Pollutants prepared.</p>	<p>-Ground level ozone/smog challenging air pollutant. -In 1995, Federal Government established tax credits programme, for donors of properties certified as ecologically sensitive (EcoGifts).</p>
<p>Promote effective and environmentally sound transportation systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 16: travel time • EI 11: transport modes 		<p>-Federal regulations to reduce sulphur content in diesel and sulphur and benzene in gasoline. -Introduction of vapour pressure limits for gasoline.</p>
<p>Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 6: local environmental plans 	<p>- National Environmental Strategy endorsed by Fiji Cabinet (1993).</p>	<p>-City of Edmonton developed 30-year Waste Management Strategic Plan, based on consultation with stakeholders. -Canadian Sustainable Cities Initiative uses integrated approaches to urban transport, waste management, clean energy and urban planning.</p>

Indicator	FIJI	CANADA
4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
Strengthen small and micro enterprises, particularly those developed by women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 17: informal employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Centre for Small and Micro Enterprise Development receives funds from Government. -Fiscal incentives (150% tax deduction, duty free vehicles) provided for capital expenditure by commercial banks in setting up rural banking. 	
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 18: city product • KI 19: unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -HART –urban focused housing organisation of the Fiji Council of Churches has built housing for 615 families. -FCOSS –housing NGO. -Youth employment 16.4% (1992). -Private sector involved in providing housing for high-income households. -Creation of Department of Land Planning & Development (2000). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retrofitting of 450 buildings created 3800 person years employment (partnership between Federal Government and Toronto Atmospheric Fund).
5. GOVERNANCE		
Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 20: local government revenue • CL 7: decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -12 municipal councils, including city councils (Suva, Lautoka). -Several incorporated towns. -Provincial councils responsible for protecting indigenous peoples' rights. -Rural advisory councils. -Municipal councils raise revenue mainly through rates and fees (rather than disbursement from Government). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Municipal/local governments and regional bodies responsible for municipal transit, parking fees and bicycle lanes. -Various levels of partnership between municipal and regional governments and federal government. -Federation of Canadian Municipalities support information sharing and networking among municipalities.

Indicator	FIJI	CANADA
Encourage and support participation and civic engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 8: citizens participation • EI 12: voters participation • Extensive indicator 13: civic associations 	-Peoples forum on social housing hosted by Fiji Council of Social Services (2004).	-Government and civil society play major role in development of human settlements and provision of housing. -Implementation of Homeless Initiative to provide CAN\$753 million, over three years, allows for development of the Supporting Communities Initiative.

Indicator	MALAWI	DOMINICA
1. SHELTER		
Promote the right to adequate housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 1: durable structures • KI 2: overcrowding • CL 1: right to adequate housing • EI 1: housing price and Rent-to-income 	-2,549 urban residential plots services and allocated by Government of Malawi. -1,189 urban plots developed by Malawi Housing Corporation. -6,5000 plots serviced by Lilongwe City Assembly. -Formulation of National Housing Policy (1996 -2000)	
Provide security of tenure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 3: secure tenure • EI 2: authorized housing • EI 3: evictions 	-Establishment of Presidential Commission of Enquiry into review of land problems (1996). -Formulation of Land Policy (1999).	-No security of tenure in Carib Territory, as land is owned communally.
Provide equal access to credit CL 2: housing finance	-Building society -major source of housing finance, interest rate 48% (2000).	
Promote access to basic services KI 4: access to safe water KI 5: access to improved sanitation KI 6: connection to services	-In urban areas, 60 - 70% of households had access to safe water (2000). -Formulation of National Water Resource Management Policy (1994). -In 2000, 96% of households had access to sanitation facilities.	-Nationally, 97% have access to safe water, and in urban areas there is full access (100%).

Indicator	MALAWI	DOMINICA
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY		
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 7: under-five mortality • KI 8: homicides • CL 3: urban violence • EI 5: HIV prevalence 	-Child mortality 324 per 1000 live births. -Life expectancy 43.8 years (1990 - 1995), 40.7 (1995 - 2000) and estimated at 39.3 (2000 - 2005). -14% of population infected with HIV/AIDS.	
Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 9: poor households 	-More than 60% of population living below the poverty line.	-Implementation of EU-funded Social Investment Fund (EC\$14 million) -Approx. 39% of population and 29% of households live below the poverty line ¹³ . -70% of poor live in area reserved for Carib community and more women headed households are poor.
Promote gender equality in human settlements development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 10: literacy rates • CL 4: gender inclusion • EI 6: school enrolment • EI 7: women councillors 	-55% of population illiterate and 69% of women. -Implementation of National Adult Literacy Programme (1986). -Enactment of Inheritance Act (1998) to protect widows from property grabbing.	
3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Promote geographically balanced settlement structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 11: urban population growth • KI 12: planned settlements 	-Urban population of 1,781,000, in 1995 which increased to 2,723,000 in 2000. -Level of urbanisation 18.4% in 1995, 24.9% in 2000. -Annual population growth of 8.5% (1995 - 2000) and 7.2% between 2000 and 2005.	-Urban population of 49,000 in 1995 increased to 50,000 in 2000 and projected to increase to 51,000 in 2005. -Level of urbanisation 69.3% in 1995, 71% in 2000 and projected at 72.7% in 2005. -Annual population growth of 0.4% (1990 - 1995) and 0.5% between 1995 and 2000.
Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21	-Enactment of Environ. Management legislation (1996).	

¹³ 2003 Poverty Assessment survey. NB. Poverty defined as Income Poverty in Dominica since indicators such as access to Potable water and some of the other international indicators do not apply in Dominica.

Indicator	MALAWI	DOMINICA
initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 6: local environmental plans 	-National Environmental Action Plan adopted by Government in 1994.	
4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
Strengthen small and micro enterprises, particularly those developed by women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 17: informal employment 	-More than 1 million people employed through small and micro enterprises. -2,298 persons (60% women) trained through Enterprise Development and Employment Creation Programme. -4,000 women trained in business and credit management.	
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 18: city product • KI 19: unemployment 	-Enactment of Privatisation legislation (1996). -11,000 jobs created directly through establishment of Export Processing Zone.	
5. GOVERNANCE		
Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 20: local government revenue • CL 7: decentralization 	-Management of traditional housing area transferred from Malawi Housing Corporation to City Assemblies. -Enactment of local government legislation (1998). -5% of national revenues transferred to local councils. -50% of value of Government rateable property paid to local authorities.	

Indicator	GUYANA	JAMAICA
1. SHELTER		
<p>Promote the right to adequate housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 1: durable structures • KI 2: overcrowding • CL 1: right to adequate housing • EI 1: housing price and Rent-to-income 	<p>-Central Housing & Planning Authority responsible for allocation of State Land. -Lands in Amerindian areas are held communally. Land distribution is done in the community by the Head (Touchau) and Council.</p>	<p>-Approx. 2.6 million people (2002), about 52% urban. -Capital city (Kingston) with 716,000 residents (2000)¹⁴. Special Indigent Housing Project to construct, repair or rebuild dwellings and sanitary facilities for indigent persons (private & sheltered housing). -Government-owned lands sold at less than market prices to low-income earners. New homeowners develop infrastructure, incrementally. -Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) -14.5% semi-detached, 7.1% apartments and townhouses, 65% built of concrete, stone or brick. Greater Montego Bay Metropolitan Area (GMMA) has 80% residents in detached housing units, 3% in semi-detached and less than 1% in apartments and town houses. -60% of housing units (lived in by owners), 28% rented, 13.2% rent-free and 2% by squatters. -GMBA, with 17 major unplanned settlements. -Residential land conversion in more than half of properties in unplanned settlements.</p>

¹⁴ GOJ (2003) Jamaica National Assessment Report (2003) A Ten Year Review of the Implementation of the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States Ministry of Land and Environment. December 2003

Indicator	GUYANA	JAMAICA
Provide security of tenure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 3: secure tenure • EI 2: authorized housing • EI 3: evictions 	-Privately owned land in the form of freehold, long-term land leases, for housing construction. -20,000 land plots allocated by Central Planning & Housing Authority (1993 - 1998).	-KMR -45.7% housing units lived in by owners, 37.7% rented from private landlords, 14.7% rent free dwellings, 1% squatters ¹⁵ . Approx. 50% of lands without titles. -120 of 1150 towns and villages selected for concentrated urban development of infrastructure and services.
2. SHELTER		
Promote access to basic services KI 4: access to safe water KI 5: access to improved sanitation KI 6: connection to services	-94% of population with access to safe water (1999). -87% of population with adequate access to sanitation (1999). -5.34 telephones per inhabitants (1995). -Aging (>70 years) sewage system in capital city. -Households in peri-urban areas and secondary towns use septic tanks and pit latrines for sewage disposal. -Privatisation, then re-nationalisation, of electricity supply. -Management contract for clean water supply with foreign company.	-86.2% of households with access to safe water. -58% of GMBA residents have toilet to facilities, incl. about 57% with water closets linked to sewers. -Water Resources Authority (manage, protect, allocate national water resources (Water Resources Act, 1995), - 64.8% of households (nationally) have electricity. -Inner City Renewal Programme (since 2001) -physical upgrading and development of 48 communities, cleaning and repair of drains. -Drafting of integrated Sustainable National Transport Policy -Liberalisation of telecommunications sector (2003)
3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY		

¹⁵ UN. 2002. WSSD Country Profile for Jamaica.

Indicator	GUYANA	JAMAICA
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 7: under-five mortality • KI 8: homicides • CL 3: urban violence • EI 5: HIV prevalence 	- Under five mortality, 72 per 1000 live births. -Life expectancy of 62.4 years (2000 - 2005), 63.7 (1995 - 2000).	-Infant Mortality -24.5 for 1000 live births (1997-2000). -Life Expectancy -approx. 72 years. -HIV/AIDS -54% are females. Leading cause of death in 30 - 34 age group ¹⁶
Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 9: poor households 	-Establishment of quasi-governmental organisation, with project funding from Inter-American Development Bank, to cushion the impact of economic and structural readjustments on vulnerable groups. -35% of population below poverty line (2000).	-Approx. 12.6% of KMA households live in poverty (1999) and by 2001, 16.9% households. -Jamaica Social Investment Fund provides infrastructure support to needy communities (organisational development, social services). -Micro-investment Development Agency funds for small and micro-enterprises. -Approx. US\$498 million spent on poverty eradication projects and programmes (mid-1990s -2000/2001 financial year) -National Poverty Eradication Programme. -Disadvantaged -50% of poor are children under 18, 10% are elderly. -Female headed households most vulnerable. -Micro-investment Development Agency provides funding to small and micro-enterprises. -15.1% unemployed (2002) -18.2% living in poverty (2002)
Promote gender equality in human settlements development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 10: literacy rates • CL 4: gender inclusion • EI 6: school enrolment • EI 7: women councillors 	-Total enrolment in primary schools 98.4 % (1999). Nationally, illiteracy at 1.5% (2000), with a higher level among females (1.9%). -Ratio of girls to boys in primary education 97.4% (1999).	-School enrolment at 95.5% in public education system and 4.5% in private institutions (1999). -Near universal enrolment for early childhood education. -Tertiary level enrolment increased by 55.0% to 6.2% of total enrolment at the end of 1999. National literacy rate (end 2001) 79.9%. -Jamaica Social Investment Fund supports New Horizons for Primary Schools Project.

¹⁶ Presentation at the workshop - "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Caribbean", Port of Spain, Trinidad, September 2004

Indicator	GUYANA	JAMAICA
4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Promote geographically balanced settlement structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 11: urban population growth • KI 12: planned settlements 	-38.2% urbanisation (2000), projected at 41.5% in 2005. -National population estimated at 874,000 (2000) and 918,000 in 2005. -Population density 42 per 1000ha. -Urban population at 334,000 (2000) and 381,000 in 2005. -Urban population growth -2.6% (1995 - 2000) and 2.54% (2000 - 2005).	-Population growth estimated at 1% per year. -Population density -236 km ² . The GMBA population is growing at 2.25% annual increase, outstripping the national average of 0.88%, resulting in inadequate capacity to provide additional employment to meet population increase.
Reduce urban pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 14: wastewater treated • KI 15: solid waste disposal • EI 9: regular solid waste collection 	Implementation of programme to ensure gasoline run vehicles fitted with catalytic converters. -Surface water contaminated by agricultural runoff and pollution from industrial and municipal sources.	-Phasing-out of leaded gasoline in 2000. -Implementation of Integrated Wastewater Programme, including use technological capacity to treat and recycle wastewater. -Implementation of National Solid Waste Management Project (re: disposal sites, recycling). -Creation of Ministry of Land and Environment (2000)
Prevent disasters and rebuild settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 5: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments • EI 10: houses in hazardous locations 		-455 million litres sewage generated daily in Jamaica. -Approx. 2726 tonnes of domestic waste is generated per day. -Inadequacy of disposal systems.

Indicator	GUYANA	JAMAICA
Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 6: local environmental plans 	-National Environmental Action Plan prepared and presented in Parliament.	-Sustainable Development Council established - Preparation of the Jamaica National Environmental Action Plan (1992) -NEPA (merger of LDUC, NRCA and Town Planning Department (2000.))
5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
Strengthen small and micro enterprises, particularly those developed by women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 17: informal employment 	-Initiatives to support small and micro-enterprises through donor supported, non-governmentally managed programmes. -Provision of loans to small and micro-entrepreneurs through Institute of Private Enterprise and Development. -Training of micro-entrepreneurs through Guyana Volunteer Consultancy Training Voucher Programme.	-141.6% growth of Micro and Small Enterprise Sector (1983 - 1996). -Employment in micro and small enterprise sector at 18.3% of labour force (1990), proportion at 18.1% in 1996. -65% of economic players are small, medium-sized firms (transport, tourism, craft production, etc).
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 18: city product • KI 19: unemployment 		-In 1990s, use of participatory approach involving the private sector, professional bodies, NGOs to assist in preparation of policies, plans, projects and programmes. -GMBA workforce at 46,000 (1993), i.e. 66.3% of resident population. High in-migration and youthful population, is likely to increase to 74% of residents by 2002. Unemployment (17%) exceeds national average of 15%, projected to rise to 20% by 2002. -30-35% unemployment in seven of 17 informal settlements surveyed (GMBA 2014 plan, 1997).
6. GOVERNANCE		

Indicator	GUYANA	JAMAICA
Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 20: local government revenue • CL 7: decentralization 	-Municipal and village councils receive annual subvention received from Government. Local authorities authorised to value properties and collect rateable taxes.	-Local governance affected by global changes in public sector management.

Indicator	INDIA	NIGERIA
1. SHELTER		
Promote the right to adequate housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 1: durable structures • KI 2: overcrowding • CL 1: right to adequate housing • EI 1: housing price and Rent-to-income 	-56,93,645 houses constructed (1985 - 2002). -Housing shortage estimated at 8.23 million (1991), 7.57 million units (1997) and 6.64 million (2001). -In 2001, 15.02 million units (low income) and 1.74 million (high income) 2001 required for urban housing. -Implementation of National Slum Development Programme (1996 - 2001) -1,918 towns, 47,124 slums, representing 27 million beneficiaries.	
Provide security of tenure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 3: secure tenure • EI 2: authorized housing • EI 3: evictions 	-Regularisation of slums -Amendment of Act, Calcutta Tenancy Acquisition & Regulation (approx. 2.1 million slum households regularised). -150,000 <i>pattas</i> /tenurial rights conferred, benefiting 0.8 million people (State of Madhya Pradesh, Patta Act.	-Creation of scheme to provide land for housing construction that has infrastructure for water, sanitation, roads, etc. (1986 - 2000). -25,000 plots of State land distributed.

Indicator	INDIA	NIGERIA
Provide equal access to credit CL 2: housing finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Thrift and Credit societies (for community savings). -Fiscal incentives and enlarging the resource base. -National Housing Cooperative Society responsible for delivery of shelter through network of over 90,000 societies (with membership of 6.3 million). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of long-term capital. -Poor unable to obtain loans from formal lending system. -Federal Mortgage Bank created in 1977 (from Nigerian Building Society). Funds for capital market given to primary mortgage lenders and estate developers. -National Housing Fund (established in 1992) to provide loans for middle and high income workers who are required to contribute a fixed proportion of their salaries.
Provide equal access to land EI 4: land price -to-income		
Promote access to basic services KI 4: access to safe water KI 5: access to improved sanitation KI 6: connection to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road sector has been declared an industry to facilitate borrowing on easy terms and to permit floating of bonds. -53% urban slums with access roads. -85% of population with access to protected water supply. In slums, 65% have access to protected water. -49% of urban population with toilet facilities. In slums, 46% have access to "shared" toilet facilities. -Water Supply Programme in 330 towns (since 1994). -Initiation of scheme for conversion of existing dry latrines into low-cost, waterseal pour-flush latrines, and construction of new sanitary latrines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water Resources Management Strategy (1997). -50% of population with access to safe water.
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY		

Indicator	INDIA	NIGERIA
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 7: under-five mortality • KI 8: homicides • CL 3: urban violence • EI 5: HIV prevalence 		-38% of population without access to primary health care. -Life span 40 years.
Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 9: poor households 	-Assistance to urban poor women groups to set up self-employment ventures (Urban Self-employment programme). Special provision of 30% for lower castes women and 3% for disabled persons. -Urban poor estimated at 76.36 million, 32.36% of urban population. -32.36% of urban population below poverty line (1993-94), 28% in 2001.	-More than 60% of urban population living below the poverty line. -Implementation of Poverty Alleviation and Job Generation Programme (2000).
Promote gender equality in human settlements development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 10: literacy rates • CL 4: gender inclusion • EI 6: school enrolment • EI 7: women councillors 	-Assistance to set up self-employment ventures, 30% for women from lower castes and 3% for disabled persons. -Opening of 383 primary schools, upgrading of 227 primary schools to upper primary schools, opening of 2,326 non-formal education centres and school mapping activity in 4006 villages. -Reservation of seats for women and weaker sections of the society at municipal level.	-57% literacy (1991 census). -Implement Universal Basic Education scheme (2000). -Establishment of National Commission for Women. -Creation of Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development (1999).
3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Promote geographically balanced settlement structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 11: urban population growth • KI 12: planned settlements 	-Urban population estimated at 300 million (2001), 62 million living in slums. -11.5 million families living in urban slums.	-National population 88.9 million (census, 1991), of which 43.3% in urban areas. -Population Density 102km ² . -Lagos is megacity (more than 10 million people). -Urban population estimated at 47.2% in 2005.

Indicator	INDIA	NIGERIA
Reduce urban pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 14: wastewater treated • KI 15: solid waste disposal • EI 9: regular solid waste collection 	-Central Pollution Control Board monitor water quality through network of stations on rivers, groundwater, lakes and canals. -Community participation promoted by constituting Citizens' Monitoring Committees in towns covered under the National River Conservation Project. -Urban local bodies contracting out primary collection of household wastes.	-Estimated that 25 million tonnes of waste is generated daily, only 10% disposed at designated landfill sites. -2% of waste recycled.
Prevent disasters and rebuild settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 5: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments • EI 10: houses in hazardous locations 	-Natural disasters cause more than 3,600 human lives and damage 2.63 million houses annually. - 80% of human lives lost due to houses collapsing. -Hazard Mapping and Vulnerability Assessment of buildings identify areas prone to various hazards.	-Localised disasters, e.g., floods along coastal areas, desertification, oil spillage, and erosion.
Promote effective and environmentally sound transportation systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 16: travel time • EI 11: transport modes 	-Average two-wheeler ownership in metropolitan cities expected to grow from 112% per 1,000 population (1994) to 250 by 2001. -Car ownership almost doubled, 14 to 27, between 1994 and 2001. -Enforcing stringent emission norms for manufacturers. -Promoting cleaner fuel. -Phasing out 15-year old commercial vehicles.	-12 units per 1,000 persons (1996). -Federal Urban Mass Transport Programme (1988) established with operational project sectors for road, water and rail-based transport.
Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 6: local environmental plans 		-Ministry of Environment established in less than 20% of 744 local governments address environmental matters, apart from local governments. -Local Agenda 21 programmes prepared and adopted.
4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		

Indicator	INDIA	NIGERIA
<p>Strengthen small and micro enterprises, particularly those developed by women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 17: informal employment 	<p>-Implementation of employment generation programme (Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana). Special schemes (Urban Self Employment & Urban Wage Employment Programme).</p> <p>-Training for upgrading and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills.</p> <p>-Approx. 0.15 million people assisted in setting up micro enterprises (by 1999).</p> <p>-5,037 urban women assisted to set up joint self-employment ventures (for women and children).</p> <p>-Approx. 0.12 million people (skill upgrading).</p> <p>-Revolving fund set-up to assist thrift and credit societies, to promote savings and entrepreneurship</p>	<p>-More than 75% of workforce in informal employment.</p> <p>-70% of women have earnings form informal employment sector.</p> <p>-Size of workforce 45.429 million (1996).</p>
5. GOVERNANCE		
<p>Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI 20: local government revenue • CL 7: decentralization 	<p>-Property tax reform –simplification allows for urban local bodies to source revenue.</p> <p>-Fiscal decentralisation in Kerala State (allocation of approx. 40% of plan resources), urban local bodies share proportionately to population. In other States, local bodies receive 12%.</p> <p>-Participatory Planning for municipal affairs -ward committees (with > 300,000 persons), promote decentralisation and participation of people.</p>	<p>-37 States, including Federal capital.</p> <p>-776 local authorities.</p>
<p>Encourage and support participation and civic engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 8: citizens participation • EI 12: voters participation • Extensive indicator 13: civic associations 	<p>-Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana - Neighbourhood Groups, Neighbourhood Committees, Community Development Societies.</p> <p>-Establishment of three-tier community structure (20 families' neighbourhood group, 200 families then group with 2,000 families).</p>	

Indicator	INDIA	NIGERIA
Ensure transparent, accountable and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 9: transparency and accountability 	-Finance Commission constituted in all States. -Devolution of capital grants to urban local bodies for operations and maintenance of core municipal services (2000-2005).	

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