

Villes en développement



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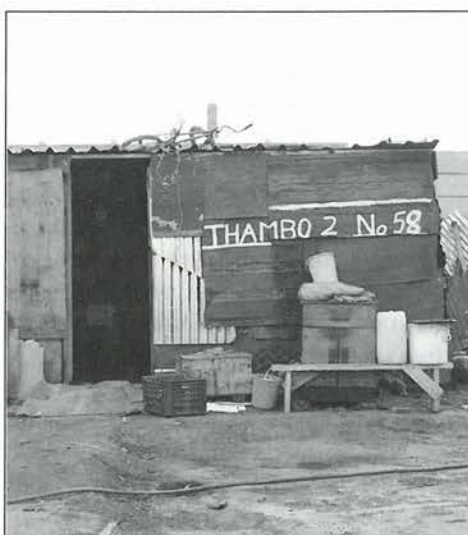
The cities of South Africa

Post-apartheid South Africa is undergoing a critical transition process, the outcome of which will depend, to a large extent, on how readily the will of the nation can be focused, and on the new government's ability to generate a period of dynamic development on an exceptionally large scale. In the course of history, very few countries have had to face up to such challenges. The greatest of these, without doubt, is the integration of a large part of the multiracial population into the process of economic and social development.

France is determined to encourage and facilitate current developments in all fields by responding positively to any requests that will be made by South Africa's new national leaders. The priorities currently include education, the training of local government officers, housing and social work.

Regenerating many urban areas, themselves products of the country's history, is indispensable for reducing economic disparities and unequal access to certain essential services such as housing, education and health. Moreover, greater involvement of the large majority of the population, which until today has been excluded from the decision-making process, naturally requires new types of urban organisation. Finally, the development of an open and competitive economy, incorporating South Africa's social and regional dimensions, also calls for new forms of urban development and the provision of urban services.

This issue of «Villes en développement» attempts to identify a few landmarks which will be useful for fostering co-operation in this field. Two of the articles describe some aspects of the very specific and particularly complex state of South Africa's cities. Then,



Tamboville



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there follows an analysis of current thinking on this subject, drafted before the elections to the National Housing Forum, a body that brings together a number of South African experts representing various schools of thought. Finally, two articles present several types of co-operation, i.e., the setting up of experimental projects that involve local inhabitants in the regeneration of their home districts; the teaming up of various French urban development players with a view as

efficiently as possible to meeting the range of needs expressed by their South-African partners. These first initiatives seem to have been fruitful. If they meet the priorities of South Africa's new leaders, they could be taken much further.

Pierre Vimont,
head of scientific and technical
co-operation,
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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French development aid to South Africa

France's «Ministère de l'Équipement» International Direction (DAEI), after having consulted its partners, has set up a steering committee composed of the main French organisations ready to take part in housing and urban services projects in South Africa. Marie-Claude Tabar-Nouval, who heads the permanent secretariat of this committee, talks about this to Claude Martinand, a director of the DAEI.

Marie-Claude Tabar-Nouval (MCTN)

In October 1992, an ACTIM delegation representing the DAEI, the ministry of housing, Caisse des dépôts et consignations, and Caisse française de développement visited South Africa. On its return, it was able to confirm that South Africa's top priority was housing.

In order to prepare and to co-ordinate French proposals for co-operation with South Africa in this field, a steering committee has been set up, of which the core members are the ACTIM delegates who visited South Africa in 1992, and whose other members include the ministry for foreign affairs, OCSAF and representatives of NGOs.

For what reasons did the DAEI initiate and support the formation of such a committee?

Claude Martinand (CM)

As soon as it was announced that apartheid was to be abolished and economic sanctions to be lifted, it was clear that a new South Africa was going to emerge. France owes it to herself to support this country's reconstruction efforts and to take her rightful place in bilateral economic relations with South Africa. Because of South Africa's traditionally closer ties with the English-speaking world, France is only its 41st largest client and 43rd largest supplier. When you consider that South Africa will sooner or later become the economic hub of southern Africa, or even of the whole of the African continent, you can better appreciate the importance of promoting French expertise with a view to presenting other solutions than those on offer today.

To be effective, and to avoid a piecemeal approach to co-operation with South Africa, we have supported the formation of such a committee. Its role will be to listen to our future partners so as to improve the quality of our dialogue with them, and to foster synergies between the major French institutions or companies involved.

MCTN

From this point of view, the steering committee has achieved its objective - only one year after it was set up. Would you agree that there is a difference between development aid methods in a country such as South Africa and those in other African countries?

CM

South Africa is different from other African countries, as it is a country where development and underdevelopment exist side by side. In spite of a difficult financial and economic climate, South Africa's GDP in 1993 was equal to the sum total of GDPs of all sub-Saharan countries. This is a new country which is going to start building itself on the basis of decisions taken after more than a year of talks. These took place at large «national forums» for exchanges between private business, the previous and the present governments, and the «civics» representing the inhabitants of the townships. Similar discussions took place at the National Housing Forum on housing and urban issues.

A new country calls for new methods of economic co-operation.

We are not going to be more «Mandelist» than Mandela. But during the run-up to their elections, the South Africans showed how they wished to manage their affairs. Their governing principles are: moderation and pragmatism, involvement of the whites (who remain the country's main economic strength) in decision-making, but also the requirement to take into account the whole population's demand to participate in decision-making, particularly through the «civics», who wish to choose their own style of housing.

For these reasons, we cannot just propose ready-made projects, as we have done in some other countries. Nor can we give unqualified support to undertakings without first testing and evaluating their quality and comparing them with what our South African partners want.

MCTN

The steering committee has decided to open itself up to French companies and academics who are actively involved in South Africa. Now operating under the name «groupe d'orientation et de projet pour le développement urbain avec L'Afrique du Sud»

(Urban Development Project Management Group for South Africa) its membership has been growing with new delegations from public- and private-sector organisations such as EDF, Lyonnaise des Eaux and Bouygues, as well as academics. With this new structure, how do you see future relations between France and South Africa in the field of urban development?

CM

Urban development is a term which encompasses many different areas - housing construction, urban organisation and the installation of urban services (water, sanitation, electricity, refuse collection, public transport etc.)

If we just consider the construction of social housing, we would be unable to provide sufficient financial aid to meet the huge current South African demand (200,000 homes a year) However, we can contribute by exchanging experts and giving South Africa the benefit of our experience. The original know-how acquired by France in the field of social housing (public and private-sector financing as well as mixed financing) is of interest to the South Africans.

South Africa could learn a great deal from the wealth of experience accumulated by France in urban planning, dating particularly from the post-world war II reconstruction period, when she encountered both success and failure in dealing with the post-war housing crisis. How was it that a simplistic interpretation of the Athens Charter led to such gross mismanagement of suburban development, for which France is having to pay so dearly today? These are questions which South African leaders and urban planners are asking us, as well as themselves, as they work on restructuring their towns and cities.

The South-Africans have expressed interest in French know-how in the field of urban services, which is quite different from the Anglo-Saxon system. They are particularly keen to learn more about the French ways of organising and financing partnerships between the private and public sectors.

So the wealth of experience accumulated by the organisations that have joined the Urban Development Project Management Group for South Africa will make French economic cooperation both more efficient and more effective.

Urban Reconstruction and Development : Durban

One of the major tests for South Africa's new government of national unity will be the success or failure of its policy of urban reconstruction and development. Urban apartheid was one of the major pillars of the racial society constructed in South Africa during the first 30 years of the Nationalist Party's rule. It was in the urban areas that the major political contests over the nature and direction of social change occurred during the 1980s, and it is in the urban areas that the main outlines of the new society will merge most clearly over the next decade.

What are the major legacies of urban apartheid that have to be overcome? What are the major forces reshaping the cities and what urban policy principles and frameworks are likely to be adopted over the next five to ten years?

While the ideas we examine have been developed at a national level, we shall illustrate both the problems and proposed solutions by looking specifically at the Durban Functional Region, the second largest metropolitan area in South Africa.

Inherited problems

Racial urban planning has played a decisive role in shaping South African cities, with most of the black poor relegated to the remote urban peripheries and the whites, Indians and coloured concentrated within the city core.

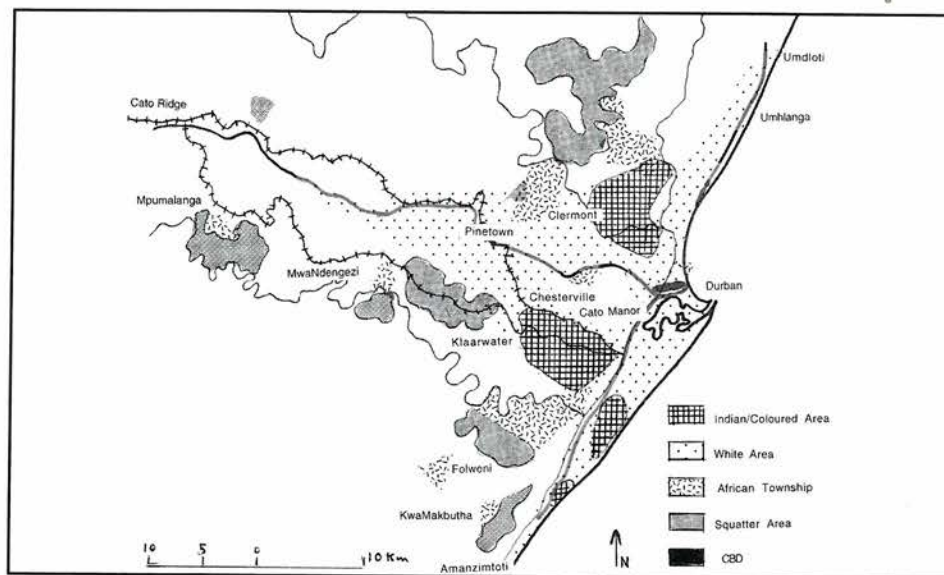
However, it is not only apartheid policies and inappropriate town-planning philosophies that have shaped South African cities.

The 1980s were characterised by the disintegration of local government and urban administration, in the face of mounting urban resistance and revolt. And there was the gradual deracialisation of the core in many black residential areas, historically dominated by whites, through the movement of black middle-income groups into high-rise flats in the Central Business District (CBD), and into the poorer white suburbs.

The inheritance of South African cities is summarily as follows

Physical. There are huge backlogs in housing and services, especially in Durban, where one half of the city's poor population live in shacks with no running water, electricity or sewerage system.

Spatial. South Africa's urban areas are extremely fragmented and disaggregated compared with other cities in the world of the



The Durban functional region

D.R.

same size. South Africa's metropolitan areas are among the least densely populated in the world. Yet there are very dense pockets scattered haphazardly within them - for example, in the informal settlements.

Economic. South Africa's cities are its engine of growth and opportunity, which is why people are moving into them. Within Natal Kwazulu, the Durban Functional Region produces over half of the gross geographic product.

Social. The principal social challenges facing South African cities, we would suggest, are those of building some coherence of local outlook, and a culture of inter-political and inter-racial tolerance and non-violence.

Towards a new city structure

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, a fragile consensus began to emerge about the principles of urban reconstruction and development and about a broad framework for urban policy. This consensus was forged in a number of metropolitan and national multi-party forums, such as the Interim Development Committee in the Durban Functional Region, the Central Witwatersrand Chamber, the National Housing Forum and the National Local Government Forum.

Broadly, the accepted principles are the following: Outward growth of South African cities should be stopped or curtailed, and future growth, especially in the medium term (3-5 years), should be reorientated towards underdeveloped areas. In particular, public

investment in housing and services for the poor should increasingly be redirected to the cities, to improve the access of the poor to employment and other opportunities which have historically been concentrated within the white-controlled city-centre and suburban areas.

The zones identified by the National Housing Forum are the following: high-density inner-city areas; transitional areas moving towards mixed and high-density land use such as activity corridors; low-density lower middle-income suburbs;

low-density middle- and upper-income suburbs; public and private strategic areas used little or not at all;

middle-income black housing estates; "matchbox" townships; hostels and informal settlements. In the Durban Functional Region it has been estimated that between 250,000 and 300,000 people can be accommodated in mixed-income development within Cato Manor, which provides by far the largest opportunity for low-income development within the city core. However, this constitutes a relatively small fraction of the estimated 1.2 million people living in shacks on the peripheries, not to mention the estimated one million people living in overcrowded «matchbox» houses within the black townships.

Immediate priorities in the post-election period

An urgent requirement that can be met quite rapidly is the formation of new local

development institutions and vehicles. Such vehicles would require public private/community partnership around urban development and redevelopment projects with a specific, post-apartheid focus.

This may involve the rapid setting up of local non-profit companies, community development corporations, consortia.

Neither the physical and the lake challenges the urban scale can be met without the development local non-racial government

structures. The Interim Measures of the Local Government Act of 1994 facilitate the emergence of local forums to negotiate such local government forum and many such forums are now meeting. New sources of financing must be sought, again on a co-operative basis between public, private and community sectors, and possibly involving international aid much. Relatively scarce public sector resources must be attracting private sources of investment.

Whilst it has become a dirty word in some circles, deregulation will have to become an important ingredient of any energetic programme of urban reconstruction.

Rapidly reducing internal violence is of critical importance as, today, it is one of the major detractions from the low-income housing industry.

**Doug Hindson,
Jeff McCarthy,
University of Durban**

Cato Manor - an exemplary case

By virtue of its physical and symbolical features, the Cato Manor zone, which is at the heart of the metropolitan area of Durban, provides an extremely revealing case-study highlighting both the problems and the potentialities of urban development in South Africa in the aftermath of apartheid. Cato Manor is a vast (2,000ha) tract of practically unused land near the city centre and close to employment areas. Its symbolical significance lies, on the one hand, in its being a legacy from the past: it was an exemplary victim of the urban policy implemented under apartheid. But, on the other hand, its symbolical significance also lies in the future: it constitutes an important test of the new government's will to revamp «post-apartheid» urban policy completely.

Cato Manor was incorporated into the city of Durban in 1932. Most of the land was owned by Indian families, who let and sub-let it to other Indians, people of mixed race and to blacks attracted by industrial growth. In the 1930s and 1940s, its population shot up from 2,500 in 1936, to 17,000 in 1943, 50,000 in 1950 and 120,000 in 1958!

This development could only worry the whites that lived in the neighbouring suburbs. Indeed, it was precisely concerns such as these that had given rise to the apartheid policy, designed to check the «dangers» of the large-scale urbanisation of blacks. Thanks to the Group Areas Act (1950), which divided urban areas into different zones according to race, it became possible to pursue a policy of «ethnic cleansing» of metropolitan areas by evicting the «non-white» population, who were transferred to townships on the outskirts. In June 1958, Cato Manor was declared a «white» zone, and within seven years its entire population was evicted, except for 300 Indian families and a handful of black families.

Until the 1980s, Cato Manor remained completely derelict. In 1983, a constitutional amendment handed responsibility for housing over to each racial community. As a result, the Indians who had remained in Cato Manor were allowed, with the support of their government (through the House of Delegates or «HoD») to declare part of the zone as «Indian», and to build housing estates. In addition, the repeal of the Group Areas Act in 1986 led to a steadily increasing influx of blacks and people of mixed race to that part of the zone known as Cato Crest. In 1990, the neighbouring white population successfully took action to prevent Cato Crest from being declared an «unrestricted» zone. In spite of a series of agreements officially recognising the rights of those squatters already living there, in exchange for a ban on new squatting, the influx of new inhabitants continued and no further development was undertaken there.

Negotiations finally began between the city council, the HoD, the community «civics» and the provincial authorities. A development committee and, later, a development forum were set up, from which a consensus emerged on the principle of a concerted, holistic approach, involving all sections of the population, in order to prevent the land from being split up and the zone from being administratively broken up. In fact, all of the following were involved: six institutions-owners-municipalities from Durban and Westville, the Province's HoD, the «white» parliament, Natal University. To these can be added a long list of other interested parties: former Indian landowners, the residents of Chesterville township, the neighbouring white suburbs, the HOD housing estates, as well as urban squatters from «Greater Durban»...

A plan was drawn up based on all these considerations, including the aim of providing

affordable housing for the poor. The forum gave rise to a development association. But numerous splits between the parties involved, conflicts of interest and political electioneering, legal quibbles and bureaucracy hindered the project. Thus, in April 1994, the plan had still not been implemented.

Everybody hopes that the transition period that began with the April elections will finally get things moving again. But the overall restructuring of local and metropolitan bodies will redefine the roles of all urban development players. This could again delay any actual developments in the field. And the urgent need to get results might increase the risk of recourse to technocratic solutions. This risk is already inherent in the project: although what the planners have drawn up looks good on paper, the residents and other interested parties, particularly «the poorest sections of the population», have no clear idea of what will happen to them. True, technocratic and authoritarian decision-making makes for swift action, whereas democratic procedures are time-consuming, cumbersome and complex. Moreover, the aim of accommodating the special needs of «the poorest sections of the population» will have to be reconciled with market forces, the logic of socio-economic differentiation, and the interplay of social and political collusion. Thus, what happens at Cato Manor will say a great deal about the ability of «the new South Africa» to remove the most striking feature of the urban geography inherited from apartheid: the expulsion of the majority of blacks, and hence also of most of the poor, to the remote outskirts of the cities.

**Antoine Bouillon,
Grd 846 «Afrique Australe» du CNRS**

Johannesburg: towards a complex, compact city

The urban system in South Africa was designed for a minority. Apartheid planning was based on racial segregation and unequal allocation of resources.

While apartheid laws have been removed, the urban system they created remains cast in brick and concrete. This system cannot satisfy the needs of the vast majority of the people who live in the urban areas. The system, like apartheid itself, is not sustainable, and has begun to collapse as a result of the flaws in its design.

Both the system and the institutions which run it must be restructured in the interest of all. However, successful restructuring is much more than a set of political agreements. It must result in changes to the face of the city and the surrounding areas.

To do this effectively, we must make every effort to understand how the current urban system works, and the different needs of the people it serves. We must recognise the different requirements of the formal and informal sector.

Above all, we must make the most of what is good in the present system and ensure that we create rather than limit opportunities. The spatial form of "Greater Johannesburg" is characterised by :

- a sprawling, inefficient city;
- town planning legislation which restricts rather than promotes development;
- large distances between where people live and work;
- unequally distributed services;
- a rapidly growing population;
- acute shortage of housing .

The central thrust behind the thinking around the future of the region is to try and achieve a more compact and better integrated city.

The compact city is a city which displays increasingly intense development patterns that tend to limit the horizontal extend of the city and in so doing brings city functions into close proximity to one another and maximises the use of the infrastructure and social facilities.

Planners of the past had planned for a divided city. The objective is to find practical ways to stitch the city together using the actual patterns of growth and development as the thread.

The policy approach is to intensify development around already developed areas and growth points.

The major focus points are :

- within the inner city
- in the development corridors where most of the development are taking place and where many people are already employed
- around open spaces and on select vacant land
- in areas where there are low population densities but high levels of service and facilities.

Certain areas within the existing urban system have been kept at very low levels of population density and activity due to past legal fiscal and policies practices. To enable growth to take place, it is proposed that these restrictive policies be reviewed. One of the effects of the policy will be to increase residential densities overtime. However, exactly how and where this would take place will depend on the outcome of detailed local planning which will take all the relevant issues into account.

While there is vacant land available that can be used for new development, it is important to recognise that it must be well located in terms of infrastructure and employment facilities.

Vacant land must contribute to the development of a compact city within a short term, and also as part of a framework which sees the city growing several times its present size. In this process, it will be important to reverse the trend of using vacant land for the sole purpose of providing people with shelter. It should be clear that locating people on land that is far from places of work and which lacks infrastructure may deepen rather than resolve the problems in the region. In this regard much of the land beyond the edges of the urban areas is not currently suitable to meet the needs of the growing urban population.

Many areas in the urban fabric need an urgent programme of upgrading and renewal. There is not enough housing, services or facilities to meet the demands of the people. The difficulty is knowing where best to concentrate your efforts to ensure that resources are not wasted. For example, while there is an urgent need to upgrade housing and services in townships, shack settlements in isolated areas on the edge of the city, the crucial role of the inner city must also be recognised. The inner city is in serious danger of slipping into decay. The health of much of our urban systems depends on this core.

In addressing the issue of the spatial restructuring of post-apartheid cities, it has become common to refer to zones of opportunity. This typology of zones classified in terms of geographical characteristics related to their relative positions in the urban system and the potential they hold for being developed in a way defining a spatial basis on which you may proceed with policy implementation.

Yet there are inherent shortcomings that need to be guarded against in applying policies based solely on the spatial emphasis given by zones of opportunity. Therefore, the importance of this approach is in the extent to which it ensures that each sector of the urban system is considered systematically in terms of the strategic concerns on which the policy is based.

This policy should ideally be action relation and the following approaches have been investigated and implemented :

- the preparation of strategies and policies dealing with the intensification and infill of the existing urban system
- the detailed investigation of high-priority vacant land and strategies for assimilating this into the urban system
- the identification of approaches to the upgrading and renewal of urban areas under stress.

The Greater Johannesburg is the most important urban centre from an economical point of view in Africa. It is clear that there is a will to confront problems of the area based on the belief that the fundamental purpose of cities is to nurture human dignity and culture.

While the policy is deeply involved with the crises that now face us, it looks to the essential framework within which this city purposes will be realised and it is hoped that each stakeholder will embrace the spirit and intentions of the concept of a complex, compact city in forging the new directions indicated.

Community involvement in Tamboville

Recently millions of South Africans stood in queues to vote for a democratic state, in which access to wealth and resources would be more evenly spread.

The challenges to meet these expectations, and in particular that of access to land and housing, are immense, both in terms of finance and delivery. The shortage of formal housing is estimated at between 1.4 M and 3 million units. At least 200,000 houses, mainly for those on very low incomes, need to be built each year to overcome the housing shortage by 2010 (68,000 formal houses were built in 1992).

The issues of supply and affordability are closely linked to programmes for community participation and economic development. There, the Civics, local community organisations, are getting geared to play an increasingly important role.

Community participation

The Wattville Civic (WCRC) is innovative in its approach to community participation in land and housing development. This civic represents many of the residents of Wattville, a black township unique in its proximity to the central business district of Benoni, near Johannesburg, and close to a major industrial belt.

The area is overcrowded: In 1992, there was an average of 10 people per 50m² house. Forty per cent of the economically active population are unemployed, and over 3/4 of households have monthly incomes of less than R1,000 (FRF1,700).

Occupation of land

In 1989, in response to the overcrowding, Wattville residents, through the civic, organised an invasion of land. The area was named Tamboville after the former president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo. Having won the right to occupy the land, the civic involved the community in a planning exercise to design the township layout. From there, the civic has moved to obtain financing for the servicing of the land and is developing a community-based housing association. With funding from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the civic launched a programme to build an initial 84 houses, as a base to develop a community institution, the Wattville Housing Association, to be

responsible for the future development and management of housing in the area.

The project is run by a Management team composed of representatives of the Civic with technical support from CRIAA, a French non-governmental organisation and Planact, a South African NGO working on urbanisation. The project is still in progress, but has already highlighted some issues relevant to the debate on future housing provision.

Community involvement

Historically, the development and management of social housing has rested with the state and local authorities. The state has now withdrawn from that direct involvement, and existing rental stock is part of a sales programme. The voluntary, non-profit sector, is very little developed for social housing. The innovative decision of the Civic to establish a community-based Housing Association has the potential not only to mobilise funding but is an approach which places a high commitment on community involvement in housing development.

Financing affordable housing

Providing housing to those on very low incomes cannot be done without some subsidy linked to affordable loan finance. On this project, affordability has been achieved through the application of two separate subsidies to meet the development costs of R 22,500 (FRF 38,000) for the serviced site of 160m² and a basic unit of 42m²: a capital subsidy of R 7,500 for the servicing of the land, and individual tenure rights from a national subsidy scheme (IDT); an interest subsidy through the Housing Association providing a 20 year fixed interest loan of R 15,000 at 10%.

A small, additional levy contributes to the running costs of the Housing Association, and to insurance on the houses. Through this approach, monthly repayments average approximately 15% of household income, which is considered affordable.

Forms of tenure

For many years, Blacks have been excluded from ownership of land and housing in «white» areas - i.e., in 80% of the country. New legislations are giving Black people

more secure forms of tenure in those areas, the focus being on individual ownership.

The WCRC has highlighted the problems arising from the stringent pursuit of only this form of tenure. The IDT capital subsidy scheme is geared towards individual ownership. The WCRC has negotiated a compromise with IDT that allows individual ownership, but requires that residents wishing to sell do so to the Housing Association, ensuring that the advantage of the subsidy remains within the community.

Types of basic housing

In the national debate about «provision of housing», two approaches are under discussion: spreading available subsidies as widely as possible through the provision of serviced sites for low income households, as a basis for incremental housing provision, or the provision of at least a serviced site and a basic housing structure.

The Wattville Civic has worked on the principle of providing a basic housing unit. Intensive consultations with the local community have come up with an agreement for a four-roomed unit of 42m² with a small bathroom.

Community participation in economic activity.

The implementation of the IDT capital subsidy programme showed that the major economic benefit to local communities was confined to the provision of unskilled labour to projects.

In the Tamboville project, the conditions of funding have called for microeconomic development in the local area, and for meeting the training needs of local building teams. The development of other micro-enterprise activities in the area has proved more difficult because of the competition from numerous large building supply companies. The project has highlighted the cost of this developmental approach and the need to separate the cost of micro-enterprise training and support from that of houses passed on to the residents.

This project is testing on real soil some of the issues uppermost in the housing debate in South Africa.

Malcolm MacCarthy

Development Aid News

◆ Resources

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◆ JVE

The JVE bureau has been operational for more than a year. Through an invitation to tender, with a budget of FFfr2M, 12 teams have been selected, working in eight different countries: Burkina Faso, Senegal, The Ivory Coast, Benin, Cameroon, The Congo, Madagascar and Mali. One of the criteria used for selecting the teams was to strike a balance between research experts and field workers from both the North and the South, for the purpose of evaluating the concrete action undertaken.

After 12 months' work due to start at the end of June 1994, this invitation to tender will make it possible to draw on a wealth of experience, to improve evaluation tools and to open up new prospects for action. At the same time, a project support programme has been launched. Three themes have been identified: social integration, integration into the world of work, and support for the creation of city-related activities.

The JVE bureau finances projects in Africa at their identification and financial packaging stages, but is not directly involved in their implementation.

The second stage of this project, for which FFfr 6 M have been earmarked, will make it possible to finance around 30 projects between now and the end of the programme. These two project stages will make it possible to build up a data-base accessible from Africa.

Contact : *ISTED - Secrétariat permanent Jeunes, Ville, Emploi (JVE), Fanny Chauveau, 6 rue Talleyrand, 75007 Paris, France. Tel.: (33 1) 45 55 75 64; fax: (33 1) 45 55 72 82.*

◆ MED URBS

Launched in April 1992 by the External Relations Directorate (DG1) of the European Commission, the MED URBS programme is part of the new development aid policy (a revamped Mediterranean policy).

Beyond the level of intergovernmental relations, this programme opens up new prospects for co-operation, at the very heart of civil society, by mobilising European local government authorities and their counterparts in non-EU Mediterranean countries.

The aim is to promote closer co-operation on both sides of the Mediterranean between municipalities, elected representatives and technical experts, as well as to foster a greater exchange of ideas between North and South on what action to take in the field of urban development.

The consolidated component of the MED URBS programme provides funding for 42 Pan-Mediterranean networks for co-operative ventures in all areas related to municipal management and development, i.e., urban planning, urban transport, protection of the environment, local taxation, human resource management, municipal management, energy resource management, social work, and culture.

By mobilising local means of action, cities can become the levers needed to promote development and hubs of constructive international relationships.

Contacts : - *Commission des Communautés européennes DG1H, Mme PIZZARDI, 200 rue de la loi, 1049 Bruxelles, Belgium. Tel.: (32 2) 295 55 94.*

- *Cellule «Entreprise-Marché Unique», M. FATRAS, tel.: (32 2) 511 49 95.*

Nov. 7 - Dec. 9 1994

Seminar on «Mastering urban restructuration projects».

This seminar is being organised by various bodies specialised in urban restructuration in France or abroad, including the ENPC, the National Federation of PACT ARIM and SCIC Gestion. It has been designed for decision-makers, restructuration project managers, and people actively involved in social and economic life.

Theme : how to master one or several restructuration initiatives throughout the project (identification, definition, design, preparation, development, monitoring, adaptation).

Fee : FFfr 39,000 excl. VAT (five-week course).

Contact : *ENPC, Jean-François GUINET, 28 rue des Saints Pères, 75007 Paris, France. Tel.: (33 1) 44 58 28 26. Fax: (33 1) 44 58 27 06. Telex: AENPC 216 278F.*

Symposia

October 16-21 1994
Fès - Morocco

What urban policy for tomorrow? 18th annual conference of the International Urban Development Association (INTA).

Contact: INTA/AIVN, Nassau Dillenburgerstraat 44, 2596 AE, The Hague, The Netherlands. Tel.: 31 70 324 4526. Fax: 31 70 328 0727.

October 17-21 1994
Paris - France

Tools for urban and regional planning: remote sensing and geographical information systems. A continuing training session organised by IAURIF with the support of ENPC designed for technical managers and senior technicians from developing countries.

Contact: Catherine Gazanois, Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme de la Région Ile de France, 251 rue de Vaugirard, 75740 Paris Cedex 15, France. Tel.: 33 1 40 43 79 91. Fax: 33 1 40 43 76 02.

November 7-11 1994
Ibadan - Nigeria

International symposium on urban planning and urban violence in Africa.

Contact: IFRA, Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, PO Box 21540 University post office Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Book Review

La participation communautaire à la gestion municipale.- Cotonou : Municipal Development Programme (MDP), 1994.- 261 p. (Coll. Séminaires PDM, I)

The aims of this seminar designed for municipal officers and local voluntary organisations were to clarify and study in detail the dynamic relationships that should exist between municipalities, voluntary organisations and national, regional and local authorities.

All the proceedings of seminars organised by the MDP programme will be published shortly : **Municipalités africaines et développement économique locale (Vol. II).**

Contact : Programme de Développement Municipal - Module Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale, BP 01-3445, Cotonou (Bénin).

L'urbanisation du monde depuis 1950, by F. Moriconi-Ebrard.- Paris : Anthropos, 1993.- 372 p. (Coll. Villes).

Thanks to use of GEOPOLIS, an unique and exhaustive data-base focussed on changes in the population of 26,000 towns and cities over 10,000 inhabitants, from 1950 to 1990, this book provides the first-ever global view of the gigantic upheavals that have occurred in our days. The study combines a classical analysis of the main traditional indicators of urbanisation with a theoretical approach to urban systems, identifying similarities and regularities in the process of urban growth.

Contact : Anthropos - Diffusion Economica, 49 rue Héricart, 75015 Paris-France. Price : FFr 198.

Les transports dans les villes du Sud. La recherche de solutions durables, edited by Xavier Godard.- Paris : Karthala - Codatu, 1994.- 358 p. (Coll. Economie et Développement).

The search for sustainable solutions to the problem of how to keep control over urban development raises the question of the respective roles of the various means of transport, be they public or private, to take people from one place to another in the towns and cities of developing countries. In this respect, there are major regional differences between the Maghreb, eastern Europe, south-east Asia, Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, etc.

Contact : Karthala, 22-24 bd Arago, 75013 Paris-France. Price : FFr 160.

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