PARTICIPATIVE URBAN DESIGN METHODOLOGY

AWARENESS MATERIAL
Finally, I would like to stress the most important objective of this process: that we do take part in every decision and feel free to participate at every single moment.

LET'S GET INVOLVED!!!!!
1 SELF DIAGNOSIS

Firstly we need to get the community together, everyone of us, to make a DIAGNOSIS of our community, that is to speak about our main problems and assets.

¿PROBLEMS?

There is a lot of dust and diseases

We write down every problem and asset to get them classified.

7 COMMUNITY WORK

The success of our process of urban development depends on us and on our capacity of community work. We must remain united, men and women and work for it. To remain well organized and fight for a common future is in our hands!
Conversations should be in place all along the process of planning the technical solution, so that MODIFICATIONS and WISHES are met and incorporated into the final proposal.

We've realized that we need more parks for our children...

Now we're going to express our wishes: how we want our community to be in the future.

Ok, we will incorporate this into the final technical proposal.

To do so, we're going to participate in different methodologies, games... so we can imagine the future...
With the help of a technician and using our diagnosis of problems, assets and wishes, we are going to identify which subjects are related to urban planning and which aren't.

Taking into account the decisions we've made, a technician will make a planning proposal for our settlement.

From our wishes...

...to our vision of future
In order to be able to progress through the participative process quickly and fairly, we must agree a system for voting and breaking the deadlock. We can also use this system to make modifications over a more technical stage of the project.

**VOTING SYSTEM PROPOSAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of land</th>
<th>Voting</th>
<th>Run-off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>The community will have the 100% of the votes. This type of land containing their homes, every decision on it must be up to the settlers.</td>
<td>In case of unresolved conflict or insufficient majority, the SDFN will decide amongst the most voted options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-public</td>
<td>Each one of the three groups of voters has 1 vote ((\frac{1}{3}) of the weight of the decision).</td>
<td>In case of 3 different options, a second round will take place with only the options voted by both Local Authorities and Technicians. However, the community will take the final decision between these two alternatives at 100%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Each one of the three groups of voters has 1 vote ((\frac{1}{3}) of the weight of the decision).</td>
<td>In case of 3 different options, the Local Authorities will have the final word to break the deadlock, for they are the ones to finance the improvement of streets and infrastructures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Voters here are three: Community, Technicians (SDFN-Habitáfrica) and Local Authorities.*

And now we will make a list of alternative solutions for each of the problems and wishes we have in our list.

... THIS WAY WE WILL HAVE A LIST OF ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS SUCH AS:

- Regarding sanitation, we could have individual latrines (a) or communal ones (b)
With the help of a technician, we can organize the alternative solutions in groups and identify those which cannot take place at the same time. For example, it doesn't make sense to want to have a library if we don't foresee its maintenance and management.

**PRIVATE LAND**: The one containing our houses, shops, shebeens...

**PUBLIC LAND**: The one we all share: streets, pavements...

**SEMI-PUBLIC LAND**: The one containing squares, parks, public buildings, communal latrines...

**INFRASTRUCTURES**: They are the water distribution, sewage, drainage and power supply networks...

**RESTRICTED USES**: They are uses that can only be carried on in special areas, such as cattle farming, because they might disturb our neighbours.

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One of the main issues when talking about urban planning is management. We have to be clear on the responsibilities taken by the community, the local authorities, the local organizations, the enterprises, us as neighbours...

- **WHAT TYPE OF LAND PROPERTY DO WE PREFER?**
  - COMMUNAL
  - INDIVIDUAL
  - WOMAN
  - MAN
  - BOTH
- **WHO WILL BE THE OWNER OF THIS PROPERTY?**
  - BY DRAWING LOTS
  - BY PRIORITY
  - LOCAL AUTHORITIES
- **HOW WILL THE DISTRIBUTION OF PLOTS BE MADE?**
  - COMMUNITY
  - PRIVATE SECTOR
- **WHO WILL BE IN CHARGE OF THE MANAGEMENT OF FACILITIES?**
  - YES
  - NO
- **WILL WE ALLOW ANY KIND OF OCCUPATION OF PLOTS?**
INFRASTRUCTURES

Water and sanitation (sewage)

Now we will decide the type of water and sanitation service we would like, according to resources.

A
- COMMUNAL WATER
  - COMMUNAL LATRINE
  - INDIVIDUAL LATRINE

B
- COMMUNAL WATER BY BLOCK
  - COMMUNAL LATRINE
  - INDIVIDUAL LATRINE

C
- WATER BY PLOT
  - WITHOUT SEWAGE NET.
  - WITH SEWAGE NET.

Power supply

Regarding power supply, we can decide whether to improve current street lightning or to try to upgrade the service to individual provision.

A
- IMPROVE CURRENT STREET LIGHTNING

B
- IMPROVE STREET L, + INDIVIDUAL PROVISION

3 CHOICE OF FINAL SOLUTIONS

Now we will see examples of the solutions we can obtain. For each case, we will choose the alternative we think the most appropriate one for our community.

When choosing any solution, we always have to take into account the resources we have (money, labour force...) and the time we need to reach it.

We can divide solutions into different stages, so we can reach at least a minimum goal first and keep on improving afterwards.

We will take each decision together and look for technical support when needed.
PRIVATE LAND (HOUSING)

We will choose whether we want the new land to be distributed amongst current residents or we want to keep it for new families or for future uses.

A. 100% OF NEW LAND FOR CURRENT RESIDENTS
   - Type of distribution
     - BY POPULATION
     - BY FAMILIES

B. X% OF NEW LAND FOR RESIDENTS + Y% OF NEW LAND FOR FUTURE USES
   - Type of distribution
     - BY POPULATION
     - BY FAMILIES

C. 100% OF NEW LAND FOR NEW RESIDENTS
   - Type of distribution
     - BY POPULATION
     - BY FAMILIES

Cattle farming

Breeding creates odours and might disturb our neighbours. In case this activity already exists, we can decide whether to restrict it or not.

A. IN THE HOUSES
   - ALLOWED
   - ZONIFIED

B. FORBIDDEN

Waste recycling business

Recycling activity creates noise, pollution and intense traffic of lorries. In case this activity already exists, we can decide whether to restrict it or not.

A. IN THE HOUSES
   - ALLOWED
   - ZONIFIED

B. FORBIDDEN

Our plots make the private land
RESTRICTED AND CONFLICTING USES

Alcohol business (Shebeens)

Bars have been identified as a conflict. That’s why it would be wise to decide what to do with them.

A
- IN THE HOUSES
  - ALLOWED
  - ZONIFIED

B
- FORBIDDEN

PUBLIC LAND (STREETS)

We will choose whether we want our current streets to be respected, just some of them or we prefer all the streets to be redesigned again.

A
- EXISTING STREETS + NEW STREETS
  - JUST SIDE DRAINAGE
  - SIDE DRAIN. + ASPHANTING

B
- NEW STREETS
  - JUST SIDE DRAINAGE
  - SIDE DRAIN. + ASPHANTING

Heavy industry

Industrial activity creates noise, pollution and intense traffic of lorries. In case this activity already exists, we can decide whether to restrict it or not.

A
- IN THE HOUSES
  - ALLOWED
  - ZONIFIED

B
- FORBIDDEN
SEMI-PUBLIC LAND (PARKS + FACILITIES)

Public spaces

We will choose the amount of public spaces we want to have for gathering, sports and leisure. We have to take maintenance into account.

A

PUBLIC SPACES AROUND WATER POINTS + LEISURE SPACES

B

IMPROVED PUBLIC SPACES AROUND WATER POINTS + LEISURE SPACES

C

IMPROVED PUBLIC SPACES AROUND WATER POINTS + LEISURE SPACES + SPORTS FACILITY

Facilities

Facilities are public buildings. We will choose the amount of public facilities we want. We have to take cost and maintenance into account. We have to decide whether we prefer a market or not.

A

MARKET

B

CHILD CARE + COMMUNITY HALL + PRIMARY SCHOOL

C

CHILD CARE + COMMUNITY HALL + PRIMARY SCHOOL + HEALTH CENTER

Communal land for agriculture

We will choose whether we want to save some space for a common land for agriculture or we prefer to cultivate in our own plot.

A

IN THE PLOT

B

ZONIFIED COMMUNAL LAND

Waste points

We will choose whether we want to keep the waste points as they are or we prefer to improve them in order to avoid the odours.

A

EXISTING

B

IMPROVED

Employment is one of the main issues we can bring up to discuss. Here we can choose to reserve some land for employment activities.