

Commonwealth Human
Ecology Council
(CHEC)

ACHIEVEMENTS

The Commonwealth Human Ecology Council
International Headquarters
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HUMAN ECOLOGY

Human Ecology embraces the principles of natural and moral philosophy. It draws on knowledge and understanding from the sciences and humanities, to develop and promote holistic, integrative, sustainable initiatives, ideas and developmental projects to enhance and strengthen people's relationships with each other and the natural and built environment on which they depend.

Human Ecology operates at all levels of human co-operation, from families and communities to global initiatives such as those of the United Nations agencies. Human Ecology emphasises the contribution of the individual, the sharing of skills and experiences, and the dignity and insight of social and cultural and religious experiences. From this standpoint, human ecology works to create sustainable, lasting improvements in people's lives by fostering projects that engage and enhance the skills of local communities, involve all sectors of society, improve livelihoods and maintain environmental benefits.

Human Ecology is a philosophy and a process, constantly learning and adapting, but educating, encouraging and stimulating others. It has become an academic field of enquiry, a developmental philosophy, an approach to sustainability, and a new means of unifying political, economic and social endeavours to provide a meaningful future for rural and urban people everywhere.

CHEC

The Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC) is a humanitarian organisation that observes, identifies, interrelates and promotes action, through raising awareness, by relevant responsible organisations. It is an effective catalytic and operational force in the Commonwealth and United Nations spheres of influence. CHEC has provided the concepts and promoted the practical application of human and social ecological principles across government and civil society policies at local, national and international levels.

CHEC's precursor, the Committee on Nutrition in the Commonwealth (1951-59), took forward the 19th century concept of Human Ecology, 20 years before the 1972 Stockholm UN Conference on Environment.

In 1970, Prince Philip, at the First Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology held in Malta, said:

"No subject is causing such world-wide concern as Human Ecology. It may be referred to by a dozen other names but in effect it is the same concern for the future of mankind and the future of all life on this infinite globe. It is an immensely difficult subject as it involves value judgments, consciences and a mass of conflicting interests. I suspect that the sheer complexity of the problem has tended to discourage people from tackling it. I am therefore delighted that the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council is taking this important initiative and I hope very much that the first conference in Malta will trigger off a chain reaction of enquiries and discussions."

By 1970, CHEC emerged internationally with strong links to many Commonwealth Universities, penetrating long-established national scientific, planning and educational institutions throughout the Commonwealth, with the support of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings. By 2000, CHEC had delivered a strong sequence of practical machinery and programme extending and using the human ecology concept.

The valuable multi-cultural, multi-sectoral programme and support administration provided by CHEC since it was granted British international charitable status in 1969 has interpreted the Commonwealth in ecological developmental terms. This promotion of discussion and action programmes with emphasis on the responsibilities of the individual and the societal/global action to alleviate poverty and attention to a holistic approach is set out in this Record of Achievement. The CHEC strategy is based on the joint involvement of government, civil society, local government and the private sector. It also involves a high level of practical activity including priority projects: Bangladesh, Barbados, Canada, India, Indonesia (Bali), Kenya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda and other Commonwealth countries in Southern Asia, Africa, South Pacific and the Caribbean. As an NGO in Special Consultative Status with the United Nations ECOSOC since 1972, CHEC has participated actively in the UN's long series of developmental global conferences. In recent years, a close partnership has been established with UNEP/UNCHS Headquarters in Nairobi, focusing the combined programmes of the United Nations and the Commonwealth to implement the Habitat Agenda. Finally creating a pan-Commonwealth ministerial/senior official, NGO and professional collaboration as the Commonwealth *Consultative Group on Human Settlements (CCGHS)*.

CHEC's OBJECTIVES

“Raising awareness and matching capacities of human beings, communities and institutions for social and human betterment

by

Promoting collaborative activities (linked action for broad functional co-operation) between governments, non-governmental organisations, professional bodies, private sector and communities

to

Alleviating poverty and achieving integration of the biological inter-dependence of economic and social development, wise resource use and environmental sustainability

by

Creating a new synthesis of technological, cultural, intellectual and spiritual perspectives, which alone can promote holistic, well balanced evaluation and approach to development.”

THE ORIGINS AND GROWTH OF CHEC

The roots of CHEC were laid down in the 1940s in the wartime Ministry of Supply. The Deputy Minister, Lord William Rootes and the Chief Medical Officer, Sir David Munro were persuaded by a young Zena Daysh of the importance of widening the approach to human and social needs in wartime factories. A new developmental philosophy was to be forged and its principles brought to life in practical application.

An experiment was undertaken in a large aircraft factory emphasising the importance of the role of women, the family and health conditions, measured in the overall context of the flow of supplies, productivity and management. This proved a great success, reinforcing the changing attitudes to women and their social well-being in the workplace, releasing men for the armed forces and increasing productivity by some 17.5 per cent. As a consequence, Britain's Joint Industrial Councils (management and trade unions) were set up.

Returning to New Zealand immediately post-war, Zena Daysh soon interested senior Treasury officials and the Ministry of Labour of the value of these principles, both in the factory and in its application to agriculture. By the late forties, working conditions in New Zealand's primary and secondary industries (so readily adopted) had benefited from the British model and national legislation was enacted.

A Commonwealth "chain reaction" followed with the establishment of a community health/agro-economic/social ecological group at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, as the Committee on Nutrition in the Commonwealth. The members met regularly over the period 1951 – 57 laying down the principles and formulating a framework for a Commonwealth-wide human ecological pilot project.

Those involved in the early days of human ecological work included Sir Julian Huxley (first Director General, UNESCO) and Dr E.B. Worthington (International Biological Programme), with the First Committee covering a variety of disciplines. This was comprised of:

Chairman: Dr Andrew Topping (Dean, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)
 Convenor and Secretary: Zena Daysh
 Professor R.A. McCance (Cambridge)
 Sir D.P. Cuthbertson (Director, Rowett Research Institute)
 Dr Hugh Sinclair (Oxford, Magdalene College)
 Professor John Yudkin (Queen Elizabeth College)
 Dr J.D. Kershaw (Public Health Officer and WHO Consultant)
 Professor B. S. Platt (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)
 Dr. Dalziel Ward (Central Council for Health Education)

The committee was advised by leading industrialists, notably Lord Fleck, then chairman of ICI. Many of these joined with others to sign a letter published in The Times (28th April 1960) which argued that “ a Commonwealth Council cutting across – or rather embracing – many traditional separated fields of study could do much to bring together workers from different continents.”

Through the 1960's the direction of interests involved in widening and consolidating the practical application of this concept expanded rapidly, which by the end of the decade involved thirty disciplines, laying the long term basis of the remarkable programme of today.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SOUND POLICIES

Upon this base, CHEC with the newly independent Malta and the support of the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Commonwealth Foundation, in 1970 convened in Valletta, the First Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology. This pioneering conference brought together representations from more than half the Commonwealth. Leading international organisations and scientific bodies participated, including UNESCO, IUCN, the British Medical Research Council, the British Government and Nature Conservancy. They devised an ambitious international plan of development for **Small Island States** and the **Commonwealth** generally. This was reinforced by the outstanding post-war research of British Universities, in particular by Durham's Department of Geography. In Malta, this led to the creation of national/international mechanisms of co-operation in the Malta Human Environment Council, later becoming the Foundation for International Studies. This Foundation continues to provide international study and programme, with a focus on human ecological principles.

Internationally, CHEC emerged and began the long-term extrapolation of the integrated structure of the Malta lesson. As this record unfolds, it will be seen that the Commonwealth countries as they are evolving, have, in a widening Commonwealth context, adopted the Malta model of human ecological administration and community grass root programmes. This gave a strength and base to the global programme of today, described in the following pages.

Based on the Commonwealth's cohesion, developmental interests and common legal systems, but diverse cultures, a new development paradigm has developed and extended to co-operation with the United Nations for the implementation and interaction with Agenda 21, and integrating globally with the Habitat Agenda. CHEC's international headquarters in London, has over thirty years, brought the UN and the Commonwealth together powerfully on a platform of human ecology and human settlements.

Today CHEC encourages and attains the involvement of governments, local authorities and business enterprises, charities and communities in those aspects that influence the quality of life of humanity - namely land use practices cultivation/production/marketing, health and education. Industrial activity focuses on communities experiencing poverty. The activities recorded include establishing pilot national case studies, international field study projects, University degrees, creating new institutions and linking national Commonwealth country chapters and programmes.

CHEC's Achievements in terms of Activities and Outputs in developing and influencing policy and projects in Commonwealth countries focus on:

- 1) Establishing influential "critical" groupings
- 2) Capacity building, infrastructural change and empowerment
- 3) Networking/Communication
- 4) Education/Training
- 5) Government, non-governmental and professional partnership
- 6) Governance assessment indicators
- 7) Projects to alleviate poverty provide finance and improve management.

The pages that follow set out the achievements of CHEC's programme to develop and influence policy and the wide range of projects it has undertaken.

MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF CHEC

- The concept "human ecology" was established and recognised academically between 1950 and 1970
- New Zealand adopted the human ecological lessons legislating to apply the British model to improving social/productivity work conditions.
- The Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC) was born in 1969, acquiring British Charitable Status.
- A national case study of Malta was carried out over 5 years and was presented as the central theme of the First Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, for international replicability.
- Institutions of higher learning were created viz. the Indira Gandhi Centre for Human Ecology, Environment and Population Studies at the University of Rajasthan, India. Other Universities were influenced and set up degree courses (e.g. in Bali, Newcastle Australia and Huddersfield UK).
- CHEC is granted Special Consultative Status with the UN Economic and Social Council in 1972.
- Commonwealth human environment and ecological influences taken to the UN Conference on the Environment at Stockholm, 1972.
- Attended the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Ottawa (1973) as the first operational NGO to do so; CHEC's/Commonwealth environmental interests recognised in the Final Communiqué.
- At the UN Human Settlements Conference in Vancouver 1976, CHEC participated; leading a team of Commonwealth professional/NGO institutions and individuals; CHEC was a member of the Board of the major NGO Forum, which was a formative influence in the creation of the new UN Centre for Human Settlements. (This Commonwealth support mechanism has continued to the present day).
- The Malta experience was extrapolated into further CHEC Chapters; Canada, Guyana, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, New Zealand, Australia and Kenya have developed practical programmes concerned with well - being of communities, maintaining an exchange of information and promoting practical grassroots community projects.

- Conferences and seminars demonstrating the practical value of the concept of human ecology in improving community human settlements quality of life, resources use and human responsibility - held in Auckland, Beijing, Bridgetown, Delhi, Dhaka, Edinburgh, Georgetown, Hong Kong, Jaipur, London, Manchester, Nairobi, Ottawa and Waterloo (Canada).
- Brought the dimension of human ecology in the Commonwealth to the (CHOGM) Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (biennial) through programmes of parallel meetings obtaining direct mention in the official Final Communiqué (Kuala Lumpur, Harare, Auckland (1995), Edinburgh (1997) and Durban (1999)).
- Partnership of CHEC and the UNCHS in 1997 for the first time brought the UN corporately to the CHOGM.
- Partnership of CHEC and the Commonwealth Secretariat in 1998 brought forward an integrated development programme on human settlements through the creation of a ministerial, professional and community based group, the Commonwealth Consultative Group on Human Settlements (CCGHS); an inter-governmental group influenced by a CHEC-led Commonwealth non-governmental support group.
- In CHOGM Durban 1999 the CCGHS was a priority item on the Agenda of the Committee of the Whole and recognised officially for future development.
- Research (1998 - 2003) into Community Sustainable Development Indicators (CSDI) and the value of Community Learning Information Centres (CLIC) promoted and co-ordinated, involving specialist groupings in the UK, India and South Africa and funded by the UK Department for International Development.
- Commonwealth Meetings (organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat and CHEC Partnership) resulted in resolutions at the sessions of the UN Centre for Human Settlements meeting for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in May 2000 in Nairobi (Istanbul + Five).

These stepping stones have given organisational and structural advances for interaction priorities on policy and management responsibility - to government, local government, civil society (NGO) and the private sector with the donors. This is a compelling co-ordination, which is giving sustainability a new growth to a long term Commonwealth.

**RECORD
of
Activities, Objectives,
Partnerships and Achievements
since 1970**

for which funding has been received from:

Allachy Trust
Beatrice Laing Trust
Comic Relief
Commonwealth Governments
Commonwealth Foundation
Commonwealth Professional Organisations
Commonwealth Secretariat
Human Ecology Foundation
NGO's in Commonwealth countries
Rowan Trust
Scott Bader Trust
Soka Gakkai International
United Nations
Universities

Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC) Record of Achievements

1970

Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
<p>First Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology: Malta Case Study; Multi-sectoral approaches to Integrative development strategies for the island.</p> <p>Malta</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote an understanding of human ecology (inherent interactions between human activities and the environment; with health and community orientation). • Create a linked National / Commonwealth / International mechanism to find solutions to problems associated with human ecology. 	<p>University and Government of Malta; University of Durham; Medical Research Council; National & International Agencies IUCN UNESCO CHEC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Created Malta Human Environment Council linking government departments, universities and civil organisations; first CHEC chapter – <i>today's Foundation for International Studies</i>. ▪ Human ecology study and institutional development of Malta accepted as a valuable pattern for future national human ecology governance. ▪ Showed the value of a 9-year research study (Durham University) into constant surveillance of effects of development processes on quality of life of human beings and on destructible assets of landscape and resources. ▪ Recognition of the value of linking Commonwealth information networks scientific, human, environmental, and development and of national groups as responsible NGOs.

1971

<p>Training of human ecologists Seminar.</p> <p>University of Huddersfield,</p> <p>England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a framework for education on human ecology, drawing on findings of first Commonwealth conference, in Malta. 	<p>University (Polytechnic) of Huddersfield; British universities; CHEC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publication: A survey of courses on Human Ecology offered at institutions of Higher Education. ▪ Led to a 3-year (now 4-year) Degree course in Human Ecology.
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Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
<p>Second Commonwealth Conference on Development & Human Ecology.</p> <p>(Royal Commonwealth Society). London,</p> <p>England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt an official position; give greater leverage and credibility to work carried out on human ecology. 	<p>Commonwealth Foundation; Commonwealth Secretariat; Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux; Commonwealth Association of Architects; University of Durham; CHEC; Royal Commonwealth Society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Representatives of 12 Commonwealth countries participated. ▪ Settled formation of CHEC ▪ Growing points for creation of six CHEC – national chapters.

1972

<p>Third Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology</p> <p>Human Ecology of the Peninsular City.</p> <p>Hong Kong</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a case study on Hong Kong (based on Malta conference). • Preparation for the United Nations Stockholm conference on the Environment. 	<p>Hong Kong Government; CHEC; Hong Kong and British universities; Australian National University; Commonwealth Foundation; United Nations (Rapporteur - General of Stockholm Conference).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hong Kong case study was central feature (pilot case study) for UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) programme, for the following two decades ; ▪ Australian National University set up a Centre for Human Ecology (taught the Hong Kong study); ▪ CHEC thereafter developed a series of critical mass groups; ▪ CHEC accredited as an NGO in special Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.
<p>UN Conference on the Environment. Stockholm,</p> <p>Sweden</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance to widen world conscience on importance of human beings in environmental problems world wide. 	<p>Commonwealth countries; CHEC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convened meeting Chaired by UN Rapporteur - General of Commonwealth leaders, to encourage widening awareness toward community and human settlement.

1973			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
Visit to Dhaka Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish high level political, scientific and educational contacts. 	World Bank; CHEC; Government of Bangladesh; Bangladesh. Atomic Energy Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established nucleus of CHEC Bangladesh. Started village empowerment based on control of water and emancipation of women aspects. Began processes for community land ownership near Dhaka (achieved 1990s). Preparation for a Pan – Commonwealth Conference
Visit to Jaipur, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop contacts and promote human ecology 	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foundations laid for creation of Indian Human Ecology Council (later CHEC - India).

1974			
Visit to Tamil Nadu. India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of Auroville activity settlement. 	Indian Govt., Auroville schools Governance of Auroville;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established first ecological public learning project. Laid foundation for future projects and financial support

1975			
Fourth Commonwealth Conference on Human Ecology and Development. The Human Ecology of Settlements. Auckland, New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight problems of organisation in multi-cultural urban settlements. Commonwealth preparation for Habitat I (Vancouver). 	Commonwealth Secretariat; Commonwealth Foundation; Commonwealth Association of Planners (National); Commonwealth Association of Architects (National); Jamaican Government; Auckland City Council; University of Auckland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressed a consensus on issues for Habitat, Vancouver Promoted widened planning studies, University of Auckland.

1976			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
<p>Commonwealth Workshops on Human Settlements at Habitat I.</p> <p>Vancouver,</p> <p>Canada</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Commonwealth lobby in the creation of UNCHS. 	<p>Commonwealth Professional Bodies;</p> <p>Commonwealth NGOs;</p> <p>Habitat International Council (HIC);</p> <p>University of Edinburgh;</p> <p>CHEC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established Joint Standing Committee of Commonwealth Associations to Habitat I. ▪ Member (1975-1984) of Habitat International Council; which organised Vancouver Forum (now called coalition). ▪ Ran 4 Commonwealth workshops. ▪ Laid the foundation for the intervention and later official partnership with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements ▪ Strengthening of Canadian links.
<p>Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology.</p> <p>Dhaka,</p> <p>Bangladesh</p> <p>[Sponsored by President of Bangladesh and Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission.]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop human ecology and self-reliant village improvement 	<p>President of Bangladesh;</p> <p>Commonwealth countries;</p> <p>Commonwealth Foundation;</p> <p>CHEC;</p> <p>UNDP;</p> <p>CIDA;</p> <p>UNESCO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dhaka Declaration ▪ CHEC-Bangladesh Chapter set up under President of Bangladesh ▪ Committee set up to manage land in two areas, in place of local government (leading to community acquired land rights) ▪ Report: Township development on a "self-help" basis ▪ Projects prevented deterioration of areas into slums; ▪ Identified schemes for restoring arid lands all of which achieved objectives.

1977			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
<p>Programme on self-reliance and co-operation with local communities, NGOs and government.</p> <p>Bangladesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train villagers in income generating activities including Action on water control – crops, sewing, knitting and cottage crafts. • Develop a CHEC Bangladesh 	<p>Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies; CHEC; CIDA; Bangladesh Government; Dhaka City Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional rice crops harvested in Hasnabad village. ▪ Income gain by women's co-operative society. ▪ Solar and electricity generating site for Bamichar community. ▪ Slum conditions improved, and total land ownership management by villagers in Shahjadpur achieved after 15 years lobbying local government. ▪ Second village action, Shahjadpur set in motion.
<p>Seminar on Policies for Human Settlements.</p> <p>(Marlborough House). London,</p> <p>U.K.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop knowledge on Human Settlement Development; Follow up to Habitat I. 	<p>UNCHS UN Centre Housing, Building and Planning; UNEP; UNESCO; UN Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation; Commonwealth countries; NGO delegates; Commonwealth Foundation; Commonwealth Secretariat. CHEC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consolidated CHEC's role and activities in partnership with the UN and its member organisations. ▪ Role of CHEC in the implementation of the Vancouver Habitat recommendations on Human Settlements. ▪ Value of membership of Habitat International Council.
<p>Kibwezi township development Project (1977 – 2000).</p> <p>Kenya</p>	<p>Purchase of honey production equipment and training women in community bee-keeping – basis of future growth of a thriving settlement</p>	<p>Local government; Laing Trust CHEC. CHEK-Kenya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kibwezi township development through improved marketing. ▪ Became self-supporting. ▪ Prize for best project in Africa ▪ International charities supported related projects including leather tanning, fish and fruit farming, securing of new schools, social centres and small businesses

1978			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
<p>All Indian Women's Congress; Calcutta,</p> <p>India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of CHEC - Bangladesh to promote regional interests. 	<p>Indian Government, CHEC - Bangladesh and CHEC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted regional networking. • Widening NGO base of CHEC's human ecology interests in India.
1979			
<p>Seventh Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology:</p> <p>Study Jaipur City Master Plan on occasion of 250th Anniversary of its Founding.</p> <p>Jaipur,</p> <p>India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form plans for a future integrated development of Jaipur. • Establish further education courses in human ecology. 	<p>Jaipur City Council; University of Rajasthan; Indian Government; Indian Human Ecology Council; CHEC; Commonwealth Foundation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in 250th anniversary of the founding of Jaipur; • Delivered revised Master Plan • Now implemented University Grants Commission, funded the establishment of the Indira Gandhi Centre for Human Ecology, Environment and Population Studies, (30 Diploma-Master PhD students annually). Now seeking status as a full Department. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Indian Human Ecology Council became CHEC –India.
<p>Sixth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology:</p> <p>Environment and Dynamics of Rural and Urban Settlements. Georgetown,</p> <p>Guyana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote importance of collaboration between governments and NGOs. • Promote Malta pattern 	<p>President of Guyana; University of Guyana; Commonwealth Secretariat; CHEC; Commonwealth Foundation;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CHEC chapter in Guyana set up. ▪ Laid foundations for Caribbean linkages. ▪ Guyana Science Research Council widened ecological principles and programmes. ▪ Strengthened ecological research – led to work in Barbados (1980)
<p>Consultation with Kenyan Government.</p> <p>Nairobi,</p> <p>Kenya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of the Council for Human Ecology, Kenya (CHEK); introduce integrated women's development programmes. 	<p>Kenyan Government; CHEC; CIDA; Laing Foundation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council for Human Ecology, Kenya (CHEK) set up. ▪ Land acquired from government. Integrated township (Kibwezi) and total settlement development embracing honey and leather production, fish ponds, etc. Won prize for best project in Africa.

1980			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
<p>Seventh Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology:</p> <p>Bridgetown,</p> <p>National socio-economic development, agriculture, health and industry.</p> <p>Barbados</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harness community efforts and work of NGOs to strengthen programmes that encompass major areas of life in island communities. 	<p>Government of Barbados; CHEC</p> <p>(Chaired by Governor General, Sir Hugh Springer: Chairman of CHEC; formerly Deputy Sec-Gen. Com. Sect. and Sec-Gen. of Association of Commonwealth Universities)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CHEC chapter in Barbados to be considered. ▪ Started multi-sectoral programmes (agriculture, health, and industry) ▪ Caribbean case studies left healthy growing points/ influences from and to CHEC through to present day

1981			
<p>Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). Melbourne,</p> <p>Australia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance political support for human ecology. 	<p>Heads of Government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wider acceptance of human ecology and direct mention of human ecology in the CHOGM Communiqué.
<p>Eighth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology.</p> <p>Waterloo,</p> <p>“Planning with people” and Caribbean case studies.</p> <p>Canada</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of inter-regional approach to aid Canada and the Caribbean to consider their affairs in an ecological context. Consideration of eight Caribbean case studies, and one Canadian study on urban development. 	<p>Caribbean Governments; Waterloo University; CHEC; CIDA; IDRC; Community Groups; Commonwealth Foundation; Commonwealth Secretariat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened ties between Canada, the Caribbean and the Commonwealth. ▪ Strengthened ties between Canada and CHEC, which led to formation of Canada - CHEC.

1982			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
CHEC Lecture Series (1982-1984). Ministers, Scientists and UN personnel. London, England	Open minds to the many issues of human ecology.	CHEC; United Nations; London University; FAO; Chief Justice of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chaired by Lord Gough, introduced by Chief Justice of India ▪ Lectures by Minister of Environment, Jamaica and FAO representative to Bangladesh Government, Prof. Roberts, New Zealand ▪ Strengthened the interests of government scientific community and the United Nations in the value of the human ecology concept.
Visit to Suva. Fiji	Establishing institutional base for human ecology and educational programme	Dr. James Maraj Vice Chancellor University of South Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established SPACHEE (South Pacific Action Committee on Human Ecology & Environment) continues today with a participatory and management role in South Pacific education and development

1983			
Regional Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. Suva, Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance political support for human ecology. • Upgrading curriculum for community participation 	Heads of Government Fiji University of South Pacific. CHEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wider acceptance of human ecology. ▪ University initiated research on multi-disciplinary working groups in international context. ▪ Promoted CHEC Information services for publication of six CHEC bibliographies. ▪ Established Commonwealth report, a curriculum for community participation in urban and rural affairs ▪ Achieved foothold in South Pacific core subject development in health and world citizenship

Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
UN/ESCAP Invitation visit for CHEC to Meeting. Bangkok, Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring NGOs into planning stages of inter-regional programmes. 	CHEC (delegation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs roles strengthened in regional planning of ESCAP meetings.
World Bank 1983-1985 visits of CHEC founder. Washington D.C., USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing ties with World Bank programmes. 	CHEC; World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Researched linkages with World Bank programmes in Commonwealth countries focused on education.

1984

1984			
Human Ecology Degree course. North India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Faculty of Human Ecology in University of North India. 	University of North India CHEC North India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up CHEC-North India programme. Creation of a Degree in Human Ecology.
National Seminar. Delhi, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted human ecology and child development. 	Gov't of India Min. Social Welfare; Indian Human Ecology Council; Commonwealth Foundation CHEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document on role of parents and schools for curriculum for teacher- training on psycho-spiritual development of the child.
Palmyra Project Auroville (1984-1998) Tamil Nadu, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building aspects, afforestation and community development. 	CHEC; ODA (JFS) Gov'ts of India and Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept established of CHEC's operational mode. First support from the ODA (JFS) Joint Funding Scheme Matching funding from Australian and Indian Governments

CHEC Achievements

Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
Visit to Centre for Human Development and Social Change. Madras, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced human ecology to communities. 	CHEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasised the value of human ecology concept in deforestation, settlement development and science technology training in rural development. Laid foundations for micro-credit project.
Visit to University of South Pacific. Suva, Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widen network in South Pacific Region 	University of South Pacific. CHEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widened Pacific economic network to include “Women in Science and Technology” a project of South Pacific Action Committee on Human Ecology and the Environment (SPACHEE)

1985

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). Nassau, Bahamas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation to advance political support for human ecology. 	Heads of Government.: CHEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wider acceptance of and political backing for human ecology.
Further CHEC Lecture series UNESCAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widen scope of Commonwealth Forestry Institute. 	Commonwealth Forestry Institute; CHEC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecture on deforestation and desertification in Asia.
Visit to WHO. Geneva, Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with Working Group on Human Ecology and Health. 	WHO; CHEC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration ongoing between Commonwealth (Official and Unofficial) & WHO.

1986

Visit to Tokyo. Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecture on Human Ecology 	University of Tokyo, Soka Gakkai International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddhists called a National meeting to understand human ecology integration and donated one million yen to CHEC
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Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
Collaboration with Buddhists (Soka Gakkai International U.K.). London, England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund raising from theatre production of outstanding merit. 	CHEC; Soka Gakkai International.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raised £10,000 from one performance.

1987			
Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. (CHOGM) Vancouver, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance political support for human ecology 	Heads of Government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wider acceptance of human ecology. ▪ New partnership with Commonwealth Science Council ▪ Recognition given to human and social development issues highlighted by CHEC referred to in Final Communiqué.
College of Human Ecology Bar Harbor. Maine, USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish co-operation and ongoing relations 	CHEC-Lead Speakers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broadened degrees ▪ Gave International support to living case study of human ecology

1988			
Seminar; Cumberland Lodge, London. England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in identifying respective roles of government and non-government. • Strengthening ties and role of government and non-government. 	UK Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Ecology principles inputs strengthened between government and non-government through widening of attitudes.
CHEC Lecture Series in London and Oxford, England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underpinning Human Ecology with legal aspects. 	Forestry Institute, Oxford University of London CHEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lecturer support from ESCAP (UN) ▪ Improved CHEC's international catalyst role on forestry ▪ Highlighted legal aspects

Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Objectives
<p>CHEC sponsored visitor; First Director Indira Gandhi Centre for Human Ecology.</p> <p>London and Salford.</p> <p>England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widen experience of human ecology education • Visit UK Institutions. 	<p>CHEC; Rajasthan University; Commonwealth Foundation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rajasthan University studies upgraded from Diploma to degree level.

1989			
<p>Ninth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology.</p> <p>Edinburgh,</p> <p>Human Ecology Environmental Education and Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Scotland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote development of post-graduate education in a deepened understanding of human ecology. • Increased role of NGOs at Heads of Government Biennial meetings. • Promote importance of regional groups' priorities. 	<p>Centre for Human Ecology, University of Edinburgh</p> <p>Patrick Geddes Centre CHEC Commonwealth Secretariat Commonwealth Governments Commonwealth Foundation World Bank</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ President Hoyte of Guyana promoted importance of human ecology over wide ranging issues ▪ Identified international willingness to foster human ecology. ▪ Obtained interest in the value of regional seminars on linkages between the three aspects of the conference.
<p>Project: Housing development (1989 - 1999)</p> <p>Kenya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support GDZ (German aid) projects. 	<p>GDZ; CHEK – Kenya CHEC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CHEK – Kenya responsible for all GDZ housing projects.

Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Objectives
Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation to advance the importance of the views of NGOs. 	Heads of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CHEC named in the CHOGM Final Communiqué – rare event for an NGO. ▪ Channel through which Government of Guyana gifted 1 million acres of pristine rainforest to the Commonwealth for special study. ▪ Iwokrama Planning Group had CHEC representative and Human Ecology as a basic principle of management

1990

Intecol '90 Quadrennial Conference. Tokyo, Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation to include a session on Human Ecology in the conference • Establish a Council for Human Ecology 	International Association for Ecology University of Tokyo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Held the first session on Human Ecology at these conferences. ▪ Promoted close relationships between the natural and human ecologists.
Inaugural Seminar, Council for Human Ecology. Freetown, Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop education and training, curriculum development for human environment of Sierra Leone. 	Government of Sierra Leone CHEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established CHEC-Sierra Leone under chairmanship of former Government Chief Education/Officer ▪ Identified human ecology programme to be developed (including radio-education courses on human ecology and development). ▪ Assisted ties between government and non-government from which came funding for CHEC-SIL. ▪ Laid plan for field project (now funded and completed)

1991			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
<p>Series of three Regional pre-UNCED (RIO) Seminars:</p> <p>i) Caribbean Georgetown Guyana</p> <p>ii) Asian Jaipur India</p> <p>iii) University of Learning Synthesise of three Seminar: Commonwealth and environmental management. Vancouver Canada</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher priority for environmental education (formal & informal) and human ecology. 	<p>Governments in Regions; CHEC;</p> <p>Commonwealth of Learning;</p> <p>CIDA;</p> <p>Commonwealth Secretariat;</p> <p>Commonwealth Foundation;</p> <p>University of Guyana;</p> <p>University of Rajasthan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted importance of formal/informal education linkages. Promoted awareness of relevance of human ecology concept in development programmes. Widened links with Commonwealth funding sources. 3 publications

1992			
<p>Pre-UNCED Rio Pan-Commonwealth Consultative Conference: Sustainable Development through a Dialogue of Cultures.</p> <p>Taplow Court, England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlighting values, which might be overlooked at Earth Summit: economics and ethics of natural resource development, priorities for environmental education, ethical basis of monetary systems to govern debt relief. 	<p>Commonwealth Secretariat CHEC UNESCO Soka Gakkai International U.K: Commonwealth Governments (30 countries)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlighted value of partnerships, NGOs, UNESCO, Soka Gakkai, Commonwealth professionals, Governments, media, for identifying Earth Summit action priorities. Created "Taplow Court Declaration" for submission to Rio Earth Summit. Promoted dialogues on Ecological, Economic, Ethical and Cultural influences and sustainable development. Publication "A Dialogue of Cultures for Sustainable Development". Promoted human ecology interpretations in CHEC Chapters and in religious faiths

Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
United Nations Earth Summit. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation to promote the proven capacity for consensus of the Commonwealth. 	Commonwealth Governments CHEC UN Commonwealth Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organised major Commonwealth workshop. ▪ Strengthened human responsibilities and cultural ecological approaches in the UNCED Rio Conference, especially through the "Taplow Court Declaration" and the discussions created.

1993

Post-Rio Commonwealth Partnerships Day Conference. Manchester, England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonwealth “curtain raiser” Conference to the UK Government’s post-UNCED global NGO Conference “Partnerships for Change” 	UK Government; Department of Environment Commonwealth Foundation CHEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened ties and with the United Nations. ▪ Established local government committee chaired by CHEC chairman.
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1994

Post-Rio Global Environment Forum. Manchester, England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of UNCED priorities on cities and sustainable rural development. 	City of Manchester; UK Government; CHEC; UNESCO-UNEP University of Manchester; Commonwealth Secretariat Commonwealth Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commonwealth “curtain raiser” on coping with the external footprints of cities. ▪ Identified some 60 projects from participants for a promoted programme.
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1995			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
United Nations 4 th World Conference on Women. Beijing, China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a Commonwealth approach to Humanising Sustainability: women in human ecology and environmentally sustainable development. 	Government of China; Commonwealth countries; CHEC; Foundation for Ethnobiology; C.P. Ramaswami Ayer Foundation; Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ran a Commonwealth Conference workshop (1- day). Highlighted the use of a Commonwealth input to world problems of women. Manned a Commonwealth PR stall at Forum. Widened Commonwealth Network. 5 person delegation
Pre-CHOGM Meeting Commonwealth High Commissioners Marlborough House. London, England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Co-operation of Commonwealth Governments for CHEC Forum-New Zealand 	Commonwealth High Commissions; CHEC; Commonwealth Foundation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up CHEC's first Ministerial Pre-CHOGM Forum
Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. CHOGM. Auckland, New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-CHOGM Seminar : Establish the value of the views of Commonwealth NGOs on matters on the CHOGM agenda 	New Zealand Government; Commonwealth countries; CHEC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First pre-CHOGM Forum at which unofficial NGOs worked with Prime Ministers and Senior Cabinet Members. Promoted the influence of human ecology principles in sustainable development programmes. Strengthened political support for NGOs and CHEC's role in New Zealand. CHEC-New Zealand set up.
Project Microbanks for Women (1995-2000) India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in income generation to establish small-medium enterprises. 	Centre for Development Alternatives, Madras; CHEC; ODA (JFS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microbanks developed in 30 villages, establishing 72 groups with weekly savings schemes. Microbanks now loan money to women (for income generation and consumption purposes).

1996			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
UN Habitat II Conference. Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonwealth workshops and consultations organised. 	UN ECOSOC; CHEC; Commonwealth Association of Architects and Association of Surveyors and Land Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHEC as a UNECOSOC NGO addressed Plenary Session; given recognition by the UN Habitat Secretariat of a functioning partnership between the UN and the Commonwealth CHEC/UNCHS partners, ran separate NGO and Ministerial Forums Conceived the need of a Commonwealth Plan of Action for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.
Project Tourism Development. Bali, Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the role of the Bali Human Ecology Group in the development of tourism. 	University of Udyana Bali; DPU, London University; CIDA; Waterloo University Canada; Canada-CHEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHEC set the basis for the project through visits to Bali and two inter. University visits to the UK for a British Council funded a continuing Higher Education Link programme.
Project: Women's Tree Planting Movement. Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering the role of women in village activities in natural resource management (1996 - 1998) 	Women's Movement Kampala CHEC ODA (JFS) British Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In six districts, women's groups instructed in and developed tree nurseries and planting, soil conservation, environmental awareness and improving agricultural productivity – workshops.

1997			
UN Commission on Human Settlement: Commonwealth Sessions. Nairobi, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlighting values of human ecology. Establishing the Commonwealth as a major system supporting the UN. 	CHEC; UNCHS; Commonwealth members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonwealth countries convened by CHEC at the biennial UN Commission. Established critical mass of Commonwealth National programmes supporting Habitat Agenda. Funding by Commonwealth Secretariat and Foundation

CHEC Achievements

Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
<p>Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM): Edinburgh, Scotland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHEC pre-CHOGM Forum on “Sustainable Communities through Partnerships: The Commonwealth Implements the Habitat Agenda”. • Develop a Commonwealth Plan of Action for the Habitat Agenda. 	<p>Commonwealth countries (33); CHEC; UNCHS; DFID; Commonwealth Foundation. BEPIC ACU University of Edinburgh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided the basis of a Commonwealth Plan of Action for capacity building to the Habitat Agenda. ▪ Creation of the Built Environment Professionals in the Commonwealth (BEPIC). ▪ Encouraged multidisciplinary action and establishment of a Commonwealth Task Force. ▪ Called for support by Government and Civil Society. ▪ Call for a strategic review of the progress on the Habitat Agenda led to the creation of the Commonwealth Consultative Group on Human Settlements (CCGHS). ▪ Support by British Government
<p>Post- CHOGM Group of Joint Commonwealth interests Partnership Meetings. London, England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and co-ordinate networking and joint approaches to Human Settlements development operation (up until 1999). • Institutional building 	<p>CHEC; BEPIC; DFID; UNCHS; Commonwealth Secretariat; Commonwealth Foundation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing a Commonwealth Plan of Action for promotion and implementing the Habitat Agenda. ▪ Laid basis for the Commonwealth Consultative Group on Human Settlements (CCGHS) and new CHEC/Commonwealth Secretariat partnership
<p>Project: Self Help Village Improvement Auroville, India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop community capacity building and institutional strengthening in groups of villagers. • (1997-2000) 	<p>Auroville Action Group, Tamil Nadu; CHEC; DFID; Indian Govt.; Scott Bader Commonwealth Trust; Rowan Trust.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Village improvements with enhanced quality of life for villagers. ▪ Building programmes. ▪ Youth and Family strengthening groups. ▪ Schools and crèches re-established.
<p>Project: Alternative Technologies. Tamil Nadu, India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of wind power for water pumping, of biogas plants, solar cooking stoves and low cost housing. 	<p>Centre for Scientific Research, Auroville Tamil Nadu; CHEC DFID (JFS).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved water pumping, cooking facilities and use of ferrocement for building construction. ▪ Participation improved quality of life for villagers. ▪ U.K. funding over 10 years matched by India, Australia, Canada and others

Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
Project: Displaced Women Grafton. Freetown, Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate and encourage, especially women, to develop tree nurseries and plant fast growing trees for local energy needs and commercial purposes. 	CHECSIL; CHEC; Comic Relief; Sierra Leone government; UNICEF Allachy Trust (£7,000).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through CHECSIL educational programmes; reduced deforestation. Military coup brought project to a halt, now resumed.
<i>Project:</i> Strengthening Emergent Craft Businesses. Grahamstown, South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a network of producers in Eastern Cape Province to enable stronger negotiation machinery and economic use of resources. (1998-2000) 	Eastern Cape Rural Industries (ECRI); CHEC; DFID (JFS); Scott Bader Commonwealth Trust; Rowan Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network of rural craft producers identified and established. Workshops on product development arranged and held. Access to market and new materials improved.
Project: Health Centre. Rajasthan, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of local health services to villages. 	CHEC-India; CHEC; Beatrice Laing Trust; German NGO;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13,000 villagers provided with health service by the establishing Khejri Sarvaodaya Health Centre.
International Conference on Environment and Economic Development. Ajmer, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of a socio-economic model for development and preservation of the Pushkar Valley. 	CHEC-India; CHEC; Six Indian Universities; University Grants Commission, India. UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic model tested Applying results to Aravalli Hills, to regenerate sustainable development of communities. CHEC-India widens dimensions for operational programmes.
Project: Income Generation, Training and Literacy. Ayubia, Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy training using teaching materials on environmental awareness for women. 	CHEC-Pakistan; CHEC; Scott- Bader Trust; Rowan Trust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Group established. Communities too far from schools provided with literacy training to develop education. Set- up waste disposal system.

1998			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
<p>Project: Primary Education. Auroville, India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train local youth to go into government schools. (1998-2000) 	<p>Auroville Action Group Tamil Nadu; CHEC; DFID (JFS) (£70,000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Made learning more accessible and enjoyable.
<p>Project: Applied Research: Community Learning and Information Communication (<i>CLIC</i>). India & South Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop new programmes of community learning and information communication (centres) in sustainable development of human settlements. (1998-2000) 	<p>DFID; CHEC; University of London (DPU); CHEC-India; SPARC – India; HUDCO.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-ordinated a multidisciplinary approach to research in India and South Africa. ▪ Change in attitude in participants establishing Housing Settlement programmes. ▪ Accelerated improved housing conditions. ▪ Replication in South Africa and inter-linking with India.
<p>Project: Rural Training Centre. Palavakkam, India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish training centre for youth leaders 	<p>Centre for Human Development and Social Change, Madras CHEC; DFID (JFS).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carried out research on population, increased community organisation and development works. <p>Ran nursery and livestock training schemes for income generation.</p>
<p>Project: Traditional Medicine for Primary Healthcare. Auroville, India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train women and children in traditional medicine and in creating nurseries and herbal gardens for forest revitalisation in Auroville. (1998-2000) 	<p>Pitchmandikidu Bioregional Resource Centre Auroville; CHEC; DFID (JFS) (£104,000).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structure created and maintained for the preservation of traditional knowledge of local doctors in support of primary health care and built on a 25 year program of afforestation on desert land.
<p>Project: Kottakarai Demonstration Village for Alternative Technology Centre Scientific Research. India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of wind power for water pumping • Biogas generation • Use of solar stoves • Low cost housing • Tree planting • DIY latrines 	<p>DFID (JFS) Government of India CHEC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved quality of life for villagers participating in work; ▪ Improved water supplies, cooking facilities, use of ferro-concrete in building; ▪ tree planting in Tamil Nadu ▪ model-type latrine dissemination

1999			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
UN Commission on Human Settlements. Nairobi, Kenya	Hold official Commonwealth meeting for the Ministerial Commonwealth Consultative Group on Human Settlements.	CHEC; Commonwealth Secretariat; Commonwealth Governments; UNCHS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commonwealth Consultative Group on Human Settlements (CCGHS) with 23 Commonwealth members. ▪ All Commonwealth Governments signatories. ▪ Submitted draft of Report on “Focus on the Habitat Agenda”
Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) Durban, South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-CHOGM CHEC Forum; Commonwealth Development Framework for Human Settlements. • Presentation of CCGHS Report to Committee of the Whole. 	CHEC; Commonwealth Secretariat; Commonwealth Foundation; South African NGOs and government; UK government (DFID) Commonwealth NGO’s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting of the Commonwealth Consultative Group on Human Settlements (CCGHS). ▪ Presentation of the Commonwealth Development Framework for Human Settlements “Focus on the Habitat Agenda”. ▪ Official recognition of the CCGHS in the final Report of the Committee of the Whole.
Commonwealth Business Forum. Johannesburg, South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to invitation to participate in Forum; Making Globalisation Work: Economic advance and social development. • International business event to promote practices and policies for enhancement of trade and investment. 	CBC; CHEC (international HQ); Private Companies; CCGHS Members (Ministers and Senior Officials).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within the Forum, CHEC was responsible for three sessions – Natural Disasters, Human Settlements and Environment; Micro-credits. ▪ 6 National Programmes submitted to CHEC ▪ Generated private sector interest generated in Commonwealth development problems. ▪ Base laid for promoting partnership between businesses, NGOs and Governments for Commonwealth development
Project: DFID/CHEC Applied Research: Community Sustainable Development Indicators (CSDI). India & South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote awareness of indicators of sustainable development recognised to be used by communities in their quest for alleviation of poverty and for empowerment. (1999 - 2003). 	Indian Govt.; DFID; CHEC; Environ; New Economics Foundation; Social Development Studies (SDS) India CHEC-India; HUDCO India; University of the West of England.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identified the importance of Sustainable Development Indicators and co-ordinated the works of the main implementing partners. ▪ Established a CHEC / Environ partnership. ▪ Communities (groups formed) awareness of and solving local problems.

2000			
Activity	Objectives	Partnerships	Achievements
First Prep-Com Commonwealth session on Habitat Agenda Istanbul +5. CCGHS Action Programme. Nairobi, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert the priorities of the Commonwealth countries by the CCGHS at CHOGM '99 into national action projects. • Promotion of the lessons learned from the <i>(CSDI)</i> and <i>(CLIC)</i> projects to be replicated in several Commonwealth countries. 	DFID CHEC (International HQ); Commonwealth Secretariat; CBC; UNCHS; Commonwealth Foundation DFID.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Projects received from seven Commonwealth governments. ▪ Funding support sought from Commonwealth governments. ▪ Co-ordinating the experience of the partner organisations and selecting extensions outside India and South Africa. ▪ Pilot applied research project agreed and support given
2001			
Second Prep-Com Commonwealth session on Habitat Agenda Istanbul +5. CCGHS Action Programme. Nairobi, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widen Commonwealth participation in UNCHS activities • Engage the "official" and "unofficial" Commonwealth in dialogue 	CHEC (International HQ); Commonwealth Secretariat; CBC; UNCHS; Commonwealth Foundation DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide links with NGO organisations supporting UNCHS; • Strengthen partnership with UNCHS
United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Habitat Agenda. New York USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CHEC convened session within NGO-Forum to widen partnerships between Governments, private sector and civil society ▪ CHEC contributions to International Research Foundation for Development Conference ▪ Enhanced collaboration between CHEC and UNCHS 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major role on NGO-Forum ▪ CHEC addressed plenary session of the General Assembly ▪ Major input to the CCGHS meeting in New York.

PUBLICATIONS

1970 – 2000

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CHEC Achievements

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- 1978 Hale, L.J. (Ed.). 1978. *CHEC Auckland Documentation No. 15: The Human Ecology of Settlements*. Papers presented at the Third Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, Auckland - November 1975. Frankfurt, Winckelmann Verlag KG.
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- 1981 Gertler, L.O. (Ed.). 1981. *Planning with People: Conclusions and Action Proposals*. Report on the Sixth Commonwealth Conference on Human Ecology and Development – University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. May 24 –29, 1981.
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- 1984 Planning with People. *Main Plenary Statements and Case Studies*. Human Ecology and Development in Canada and the Carribean. University of Waterloo, December 1984.
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Past and Present Presidents and Chairmen of CHEC

Years	Chairmen of Precursor Groups	Honorary Presidents of CHEC
1951 – 1954	Dr Andrew Topping Chairman Pioneering Research Group Dean, London School of Hygiene and tropical Medicine	
1954 – 1960	(Joint) Dr J.D. Kershaw, Public Health Officer, WHO Consultant/ Dr Dalziel Ward, Central Council for Health Education.	
Chairmen of CHEC		
1968 -1970	Stephen Kemp CBE Secretary General, Royal Commonwealth Society, London, Registered Office of CHEC	
1970 – 1984	Sir. Hugh Springer Assistant Secretary-General, Commonwealth Secretariat.	
1984 – 1988	Professor Donald Denman Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge.	H. E. Sir. Hugh Springer Secretary- General Association of Commonwealth Universities; Governor General of Barbados.
1988 – 1992	Professor Robert Steel CBE Vice Chancellor, University of Wales.	↓
1992 – 1995	Dr. James Maraj Assistant Secretary-General, Education Commonwealth Secretariat; President, Commonwealth of Learning, Vancouver.	His Excellency Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Formerly High Commissioner of India to the United Kingdom); Member of Upper House, Delhi
1996 – 1998	Dr. David Hall (Acting) Formerly Environmental Adviser, Overseas Development Administration.	↓
1999 – 2008	Emeritus Professor Ian Douglas School of Geography, University of Manchester.	Hon. Levi Oguike CHEC Nigeria, Nigeria
2008 - present	Caryll Stephen, Foundation for Water Research	

