

**REPORT OF THE FOLLOW-UP ACHR MISSION
TO CENTRAL ASIA**

31 March to 07 April 1997

(Draft, April 12, 1997)

**By
Arif Hasan**

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1. PREAMBLE

In February and March of 1996, an Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR) Mission, consisting of Father Jorge Anzorena and Arif Hasan, visited Almaty and Bishkek at the request of DIA and HIC. DIA funded the Mission costs and fee. The Mission tried to understand the housing related situation in Almaty and Bishkek and the work that two Central Asian NGOs, Baspana and InterBilim, were doing in this connection. One of the purposes of the Mission was to develop programmes that could be implemented by the NGOs and which could change the situation in the two Central Asian cities in favour of the homeless people.

The Mission report gave a number of recommendations. Two of these are of relevance to the follow-up Mission. One, that the NGO activists and leaders of Baspana and InterBilim should visit Asian NGOs which were carrying out self-help housing related programmes so as to learn from their strategy and methodology. It was felt that without such an orientation and understanding, the Central Asian NGOs would not be able to develop and implement independent self-help or empowerment projects. And two, that further research was required to understand and quantify the sociology, technology and economics of the housing related process in the settlements and in the dormitories.

As a result of the first recommendation, a four member team and an interpreter visited the Orangi Pilot Project (OPP) in Karachi, Pakistan and spent two weeks at the OPP. The present visit of the ACHR Mission is to help in the implementation of the second recommendation which is to assist Baspana organise research through questionnaires and their analysis. This research and analysis will make it possible for Baspana (with ACHR's assistance) to develop programmes that are of relevance to the Central Asian situation and are sustainable. It is hoped that certain aspects of these programmes will initially be supported by donors.

Architect Wuria Karadaghy, a Dutch national of Kurdish origin, was included in the Mission and his participation was financed by the ACHR. Architect Karadaghy was in Almaty from 24 March to 08 April 1997. The reason for including him in the Mission was to involve him in future follow-up actions that may be required to help in the development and implementation of the programmes that will be formulated as a result of the research.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION

Simply stated, the objectives of the Mission are: one, to understand the current situation in Central Asia and the organisational structure and functioning of Baspana; and two, to help Baspana to initiate research regarding the existing housing related processes, leading to the development of relevant programmes.

Arif Hasan will be back after five to seven weeks to help Baspana analyse the results. On the basis of this analysis he will prepare a report which will propose and donors concrete programmes which Baspana and donors support.

3. OBSERVATIONS

3.1 BASIS FOR OBSERVATIONS

The observations in this section are based on discussions with Baspana members and staff; interviews with residents of informal settlements and dormitories; field visits; and discussions with Wuria Karadaghy on his own observations. Dates, timings and more detailed observations, of these discussions and site visits are given in the author's travel notes and marked as Appendix - 1 to this report.

3.2 CHANGES IN BASPANA

Since the visit of the last Mission in 1996, major changes have taken place in Baspana. Responsibilities among the staff members have been clearly divided and defined. In conceptual terms the organisation has moved from simply lobbying and agitation to linking up lobbying with self-help development concepts and empowerment actions. New people, who have considerable organisational skills, commitment and understanding of community-related issues, have been inducted into the organisation. There is an atmosphere of hope and expectancy rather than of despondency which the Mission encountered last year.

However, there are a few issues that need to be addressed. Minutes of meetings are not kept. There are no formal collective meetings of Baspana staff to review their work and plan together. As a result, they are not all on the same wave-length. Feedback from the field is not documented and there is no system of monitoring, evaluation and collective planning. Wuria Karadaghy has noticed that a number of visitors come to the Baspana office to register suggestions and complaints but these are not recorded and a lot of time of a number of Baspana members and staff was wasted in helping him with his airline and train bookings.

3.3 PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF BASPANA

When the ACHR Mission visited Almaty last year, Baspana consisted of nine organisations. Today, Baspana consists of three organisations which are Altyn Bisek, Social Housing Baspana Committee and the Otao Movement. The rest have died their natural deaths.

Baspana has a governing board which at present consists of Samad, who is chairman and receives a salary; Ensen who is not paid and Ernar who is also the executive director. Baspana wishes to enlarge the board and to enlist important personalities in it such as the Kazakh ambassador to Bishkek, the Minister of Culture, and an eminent sociologist along with international experts and local leaders.

Such a high profile board may win friends for Baspana in the corridors of power. However, experiences of similar boards in other Asian countries have been negative. The important personalities can seldom spare the time to attend meetings. They are usually on a different wave-length from NGO staff and community activists and leaders. In the case of a conflict between local level interests and the establishment, the board usually opts for compromise rather than negotiations and struggle. This weakens the process of self-reliance and social and political consolidation. International experts on the other hand, are far away and can play no positive role. If at all, they should be enrolled as advisers.

However, it must be stated that the above reservation may not be applicable to the Central Asian situation. It is up to the Baspana leaders to analyse their context and take a decision.

3.4 SITUATION IN THE SETTLEMENTS

A major change that has taken place in the settlements since last year is attempts at developing a five member Committee for Self Rule in each settlement. In one of the settlements, the Committee is trying to put up an electric transformer for 100 houses which will cost US\$ 2,500. The 100 houses are supposed to self-finance this effort. If this attempt is successful then the concept of committees for self rule will be consolidated and will take root in other settlements as well.

Water and electricity remain the major issues in the settlement. Electricity in most cases is still taken illegally from government installations. Meanwhile, electricity transmission and distribution has been handed over to a private Belgian concern and Baspana is in the process of negotiating with the company. However, it is necessary for Baspana to acquire the rules and regulations on the basis of which the company provides electricity and also the future physical and financial plans of the organisation. An understanding of these issues will make the negotiations easier and more precise. It will also help Baspana in preparing proposals for the company's involvement in providing electricity to the settlements.

Water also continues to be acquired informally. However, in one of the settlements visited by us, we were told that over 20 per cent houses had acquired water connections through informal extensions to the municipal system. But, the process through which this has been done or what the government intends to do in the future regarding these extensions, is not clear to Baspana members and staff.

In the case of the water supply system installed by Baspana at Altyn Bisek, we were informed that the charges recovered from the residents were not sufficient to operate and maintain the system. As a result, Baspana who is incharge of O&M, was subsidising costs.

Both from observation and from what the Baspana staff has said, there has not been a major house construction activity during the last year except in the Jeltukshan and Luchvastoke settlements. In addition, a number of people have sold their temporary houses to richer people and moved out. Where they have gone to is a matter of conjecture for no definite information regarding them is available. In the case of Tao Gul settlement, the majority of people have sold their plots to rich families who have built expensive villas on them.

In one of the settlements, Baspana has given plots to a contractor in exchange for building an access roads. This is an unfortunate development. Baspana should not give away its assets for providing free services to the residents of the informal settlements. This will result in the residents seeing Baspana is an organisation that provides free development to them. Such a perceived relationship will be detrimental to peoples involvement in development work in the future.

3.5 THE DORMITORY ISSUE

The major positive change that has taken place in the last year is related to the dormitories. Baspana members and staff have been able to successfully get the state to agree to hand over the state dormitories to the residents. In addition, enterprises who own dormitories that were provided by the state to them, will also hand over their dormitories to the residents. Baspana staff working on the dormitory issue are confident that they will force enterprises who have built their own dormitories, to follow the example of the state.

The positive achievement in the dormitory issue is the result of legal action, organising people, negotiating with the state from a position of relative power (support of organised people), and agitation. Agitation has consisted of demonstrations and for the future a hunger strike is also planned. All these actions have been possible because on the dormitory issue Baspana had a clear vision, correct information, a strategy, and the manpower to carry it out.

Baspana is also in the process of forming consumer cooperative societies in the dormitories. Four societies have already be formed and Baspana have developed close links with 30 dormitories. The objective of the cooperative societies is to make their members the owners of the dormitories, repair the dormitories and then maintain and manage them at the expense of the cooperatives.

In all the dormiroties that were visited, the vast majority of residents were unemployed and earn their living by "buying and selling". However, details of what and how they bought and sold, what they earned, and the difficulties in the process have not been clearly identified (although they are known) or quantified. If people are to be supported in this process of "buying and selling" then this information is necessary.

Last year the residents of the dormitories the Mission visited were full of anger and despair. This year the residents of the dormitories visited are full of hope and confident of the future. A major change that was observed was in a dormitory that was in a terrible state last year. This year it is much better both in social and physical terms. This is because through a DIA grant of US\$ 3,700 and peoples own investment in material and labour, its conditions have improved. However, there is no estimate of the investment the people have made in this effort themselves.

3.6 THE NEED FOR A NEW HOUSING POLICY

During our first briefing at Baspana we were informed that the demonstrations and hunger strikes demanding the handing over of dormitories to the residents would also demand the recinding of the government's present housing policy which is considered by Baspana as "unsuitable" to the ground reality in Central Asia. Experience in other Asian countries has shown that a demand for recinding a policy is never enough. Recinding a policy has often led to the imposition of another policy which, though seemingly attractive to the poor, is impractical or in reality detrimental to their long term interests.

It is therefore necessary that while demanding the recinding of the present housing policy, Baspana should propose a new housing policy and agitate for its acceptance. However, for proposing an outline for a new housing policy there is a need to understand and quantify the present process of housing related activity in the informal settlements and the economic and physical conditions in the dormitories.

In this context, it must be noted that Baspana is engaged in dealing with the problems of the settlements that have already been created at a result of its land-grabs in the early nineties. Since then no new settlements have been created although Baspana has a list of 12,000 families who require a plot of land to build a house. An outline of a new housing policy should take into consideration the needs of these 12,000 families on its waiting list and of future low income families that are created through natural growth and rural-urban migration.

3.7 PUBLIC RELATIONS

Baspana feels that its public relations process with the government, media and homeless people has been successful. Baspana publishes a newsletter about its activities in Russian and in Kazakh. 3,000 copies are printed in each language and from what we have been able to gather, the contents consist of news regarding Baspana activity. The newsletter is distributed among interest groups and to relevant government agencies. In addition, there has been a programme regarding Baspana and the problem of homelessness on the national television. A film is also being made on the subject with the financial assistance of DIA.

Baspana feels that as a result of its PR work government agencies understand the problems of the homeless much better than they did before and have become more sympathetic towards them. This is probably ture, but the newsletter can also be developed as an education and useful-information-supply tool for residents of informal settlements and dormitories and for government policy makers.

3.8 POSSIBLE PROGRAMMES

Based on the above observations a number of programmes can be developed if proper information related to them is developed. These programmes include: i) a housing programme; ii) micro enterprise credit programme; iii) dormitory management programme; and iv) a savings programme. Questionnaires for collecting information which is necessary for developing and sustaining these programmes have been prepared and form Appendix - 2 to this report. Appendix - 2 also contains notes on how the questionnaires are to be served and filled.

In addition, programmes for decentralised water and electricity supply can also be developed. Information required to develop them is given in Recommendations 4.2 and 4.3 below.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 DOCUMENTATION, MONITORING AND OFFICE MANAGEMENT

a) Recommendations

All meetings that are held between Baspana staff, visitors and government officials must be minuted and filed and their follow-up actions identified and taken up. A proper file of such minutes should be kept in chronological order. This should be the work of the office secretary.

Once a week on a fixed day and at a fixed time, a half or even full day meeting of the entire Baspana staff and members should be held. No other meeting should be held at this time; no phone calls should be answered during the meeting; and no visitors should be entertained. At this meeting each member of the staff must submit in writing and present a two to four page report on his week's activities. The report should also identify the problems he has faced in his work, the feedback he has received from people and the causes and the repercussions of what he has observed or what he has been told. He should also give his proposed work plan for the next week. Each report should be discussed and a course of collective action and coordination outlined. This weekly meeting should also be minuted. The responsibility for keeping the minutes and filing them should be assigned to one person. At the beginning of each meeting the previous week's minute should be read out and approved or rectified. It should be seen whether each member has performed the functions that were assigned to him in the minutes. The minutes of the weekly meeting will become Baspana's monitoring report. The reports written by each member should also be filed.

The above procedure, if followed religiously, will develop a common vision in the Baspana staff and members, a coordinated strategy and a refinement of thought. In addition, it will broaden their vision and introduce an element of self-assessment and self-criticism in their work. It will promote dialogue and a sharing and documentation of experiences from the field. It will lead to the establishment of a process of accountability. At each meeting a decision can be taken to invite relevant members of the community from the informal settlements or the dormitories at the next meeting.

b) Action by Baspana

Baspana to initiate minute keeping of all meetings and weekly meetings.

4.2 WATER FOR THE SETTLEMENTS

a) Recommendations

Baspana should not subsidise the operation and management (O&M) of water supply systems in any of the settlements. In this respect, it should hand over the O&M of the water supply system of Altyn Bisek to a consumer's cooperative which should operate and maintain it at its own cost which it should generate from its members.

A number of houses in the informal settlements have acquired water supply through the extension of the municipal system. In most Asian countries, such extensions eventually become legalised. More needs to be known about the process through which these extensions were established and their present status as far as the municipal authorities are concerned. This information may help the Committees for Self Rule and Baspana to press for the extension of the municipal system and its subsequent regularisation.

It is the conviction of the Mission members that potable subsoil water is available in all the settlements at a depth of 30 to 35 metres. A test bore to this depth should be made, and if successful, similar bores should be sunk. Initially, people should come and collect water from the bore and eventually through collective action and community fund raising, a piped system can be installed. Alternatively, the bore should be handed over to an entrepreneur and credit provided to him to develop a piped system. He can then recover his credit and profit from

charging the residents for water. This could be done as a test case. However, before doing this it is essential to know of government policy regarding permission to develop water sources and sell water. In addition, the costs of the bore and casing should also be known. Mr. Karadaghy has identified a Dutch NGO, SEVA, which supports drilling and development of water sources. The consumer's capacity to pay will be determined by the income and expenditure section of the questionnaires that are going to be used for the housing and dormitory survey.

b) Actions by Baspana

- i) Baspana will find out the concerns of the municipal authorities regarding the extension of water system into the informal settlements. They will also identify the process through it was done and propose a regularisation of the process through payment of water development and water use charges.
- ii) Baspana will find out what the policy of the government is regarding the development of water sources and sale of water by the private sector. The relevant laws should be acquired and the processes and procedures for getting permission for such activity should be clearly spelt out.
- iii) Baspana will investigate the costs of per metre boring for water along with the per metre costs of casing and small pump installation. They will also locate state or private sector agencies and contractors who are willing to do this work.

c) Action by DIA

DIA will contact SEVA to find out how they could be of assistance in sinking a water bore and installing a pump in one of the settlements.

4.3 ELECTRICITY

a) Recommendations

Presumably, the Belgian company that now transmits and distributes electricity to Almaty, has purely commercial interests. If its rules of business, future physical and financial plans and its "discretionary powers" could be known, then it is possible to negotiate meaningfully with it regarding supplying electricity to the informal settlements.

It is also possible as a test case, to give credit to an entrepreneur to install a small diesel or solar powered generator which can supply electricity to fifteen to twenty houses. The credit could be recovered by the entrepreneur through collecting user charges from the consumers. Again, it is necessary to know whether electricity generation and sale is permitted by law and if it is, how does one acquire permission to do this. The cost of generators should also be known. If the test case is successful, it can be multiplied.

The consumer's capacity to pay will be determined by the income and expenditure section of the questionnaires that are going to be used for the housing and dormitory survey.

b) Actions by Baspana

- i) Baspana should acquire the rules of business and the financial and physical plans of the Belgian company along with details of any "discretionary powers" that it may possess.
- ii) Baspana should locate the relevant law, rules and regulations, that define whether electricity production and sale is permissible in Kazakhstan on a small scale. If it is, then Baspana should find out how permission for this is acquired and on what terms.
- iii) Baspana must acquire the costs of small diesel operated generators that can serve 15 to 20 houses.

4.4 HOUSING

a) Recommendations

Three components can be developed for a housing programme. i) Providing design and technical support to the existing housing process along with tools, machinery, estimates, training and supervision; ii) providing in addition to the above, a small loan for some part of the house, (example, the roof); and iii) providing a house building loan that can be recovered in easy instalments.

It is not possible to plan for any of these possibilities without information. Through the housing survey questionnaire (Appendix - 2.1), material's questionnaire (Appendix - 2.2) and the dormitory survey (Appendix - 2.3), it will be possible to determine: i) investment people have made on their houses and its relationships to their income; ii) their housing requirements and costs per square metre; iii) their capacity to save for repaying credit; iv) their current expenditure for water, electricity, transport and accommodation in dormitories; and v) the amount of money that they spent on hiring or purchasing tools and machinery for construction purposes. This information will make it possible to propose a Baspana supported housing programme.

The housing survey and its analysis will also provide valuable information for the preparation of an outline for a realistic future housing policy.

b) Actions by Baspana

- i) Baspana will serve the housing survey questionnaire to 100 houses; complete the material cost and transport survey; and serve the dormitory survey questionnaire to the residents of at least one dormitory. These questionnaires will be served as per the notes given in Appendix - 2 and will be completed by May 16, 1997.
- ii) The housing survey questionnaire will be served by two teams. Each team will consist of one student of architecture and two Baspana members.
- iii) Each house that is surveyed will be marked on the plan of the settlement so that it can be identified in the future.
- iv) After the questionnaires have been completed, Baspana will analyse them with the help of Arif Hasan and develop a proposal for a housing programme.

4.5 SELF-MANAGED DORMITORIES

a) Recommendations

A savings programme can be developed by the residents of the dormitories on the model developed by SPARC in India. This model is being practiced in South Africa and other parts of Asia with considerable success. The dormitories that were visited seem to have developed a sufficiently cohesive organisation to make such a savings programme possible. For instance, in the Alma Gul Dormitory the coop has 170 members. If each member saves TG 20 per day they would save TG 1,241,000 per year !

The coop can identify persons within the dormitory whom it can employ as plumbers, electricians, cleaners and painters for maintenance and operation purposes. It could identify persons who could run day-care centres within the dormitory on a commercial basis. It could identify entrepreneurs who could run stores for household goods, food and entertainment. The entrepreneurs could be supported by a Baspana's micro enterprise credit programme which is being proposed in 4.6 below. In addition, the micro enterprise programme could also support people in the dormitory who are earning their livelihood by "buying and selling" and carrying out small scale manufacturing.

However, to develop the above programmes, it is essential to know how the residents of the dormitories earn their living; their incomes, expenditure and capacity to save; their skills and their future plans; and the perMissions they require to be able to operate as small entrepreneurs. This information will be generated by the Dormitory Survey Questionnaire.

b) Actions by Baspana

- i) Baspana will serve the dormitory survey questionnaires to the residents of at least one dormitory before May 16, 1997. The questionnaires will be served according to the process described in the notes to the questionnaires in Appendix - 2 to the report. These questionnaires will be analysed by Baspana with the guidance of Arif Hasan. Information gathered through them will also help in the development of Baspana's micro enterprise credit programme.
- ii) The dormirotly survey should be carried out by members of the dormitory under the guidance of Baspana staff and volunteers. This will generate a lot of interest in the community and as a result, it will be mobilised. In addition, the persons conducting the surveys are likely to become dormitory activists.

c) Action by Arif Hasan

Arif Hasan will contact ACHR and SPARC Bombay and determine whether SPARC members should visit Almaty with him in May or a team from Baspana should visit Bombay.

4.6 MICRO ENTERPRISE CREDIT PROGRAMME

a) Recommendations

A number of small businesses of various types are operating in the informal settlements. In addition, a number of people in the settlements and in the dormitories are doing "buying and selling". A micro enterprise credit programme can be launched to help these entrepreneurs with credit so that they can increase their activities and generate employment. The credit programme could initially give loans to about 10 to 15 entrepreneurs and Baspana could monitor their performance and its own performance as well for a 6 month period. If the initial programme is successful, it can be multiplied.

However, for such a programme to be properly planned, profiles of some existing entrepreneurs and businesses are required. In addition, government rules and regulations pertaining to the establishment of small businesses and procedures for acquiring perMission and permits for doing business, need to be acquired and understood.

b) Actions by Baspana

- i) Baspana will serve the enterprise questionnaire to at least 25 selected entrepreneurs. In addition, in the dormitory survey, it is possible that a number of businesses will be identified. On the basis of the data generated, it will be possible to initiate a pilot programme. The questionnaires should be completed by May 16, 1997. It will be analysed by Baspana with the guidance of Arif Hasan and a proposal for a pilot micro enterprise credit programme will be developed as a result.
- ii) Baspana will investigate and document government's rules, regulations and procedures related to acquiring a permit for establishing an enterprise or conducting small scale businesses such as "buying and selling".

4.7 BASPANA NEWSLETTER

a) Recommendations

The Baspana newsletter could give important information to residents of the dormitories and informal settlements. For example, it could describe the government's housing policy and the procedures required for making use of it. It could give the details of laws governing small business and "buying and selling" and give the details of the rules and procedures of getting permits for these activities. It could identify a good cheap house in the settlement and publish an interview with the owner explaining how he built it, at what cost and with whose assistance. It could have profiles and/or interviews of successful entrepreneurs and businesses and of people who have effectively solved part of their water and electricity crisis. Photographs of people who are interviewed or of activists would generate interest and involvement.

The land issue is crucial to housing. The newsletter could examine this issue and explain to people current land policies and their repercussions. This would help in mobilising people for action. In addition, people's opinion should be sought and letters from them should be published in the newsletter. Also, Father Jorge Anzorena should be asked to mark out relevant parts of his newsletter and those could be translated and published in the Baspana's newsletter.

b) Actions by Baspana

If Baspana agrees with the above, it can initiate actions to make it possible.

4.8 SURVEY OF EMPTY PLOTS IN THE SETTLEMENTS

a) Recommendations

At some stage Baspana will have to identify the empty plots in its settlements. When a housing programme has been initiated, the owners of the empty plots should be contacted so that they can avail of the programme. It is therefore necessary that a quick survey of the settlements should be carried out and the empty plots marked on the plans of the settlements.

b) Action by Baspana

Baspana should start thinking about carrying out this survey and should acquire all the necessary plans of the settlements required for it.

4.9 ARCHITECT WURIA KARADAGHY'S OBSERVATIONS

During his two weeks stay with Baspana, architect Karadaghy has made a number of observations on the basis of which he has recommended among other items:

- i) the employment of a guard for the Baspana office from 1800 hours to 0600 hours;
- ii) the installing of a white board in all rooms where meetings take place so that the salient features of the discussions are noted down while discussions are taking place. This will provide continuity of thought and sharpen the focus of the discourse;
- iii) the Baspana office should have a time and fare table of all airlines operating in Almaty and their international linkages. In addition, it should have a list of all hotels in the city and their prices. One person should be in charge of dealing with travel and accommodation related issues. Thus, time and effort will be saved and Baspana's functioning will not be disrupted for petty reasons;
- iv) a register should be kept in the office where residents of informal settlements and/or dormitories, who often visit the Baspana office to complain or suggest, should be able to write down their complaints and suggestions. These complaints and suggestions

should be taken up for discussion and action at the weekly Baspana staff meetings;
and

- v) the office layout should be changed become more functional and better related to the needs of the organisation.

4.10 EMPLOYMENT OF A PLANNER

In the opinion of the author of this report, Baspana would need the services of a planner experienced in dealing with participatory development so as to implement the programmes which have been suggested. Such a planner would also help in setting up systems of training, monitoring, documentation and evaluation. He would need to be assisted by a young Kazakh architect or planner who can take over from him after one or two years.

In the opinion of the author of this report, Architect Wuria Karadaghy should be employed as such a planner. He has the advantage of knowing the Turkish language and as such can converse with the Kazakh people. He has considerable knowledge and understanding of planning with people, appropriate technology issues and social dynamics and has worked on and contributed to many innovative programmes around the world. He understands people and can easily establish a rapport with them irrespective of their background. Soon-to-be architect Berick, could be architect Karadaghy's assistant and could take over from him on the completion of his term with Baspana. That means that Berick should also be employed by Baspana.

If the above suggestion is acceptable to DIA and Baspana, they should establish a dialogue on the subject with architect Karadaghy and the ACHR for whom he is currently working.

VISIT TO CENTRAL ASIA

31 March to 07 April 1997

Arif Hasan's Travel Notes

31 March 1997

I left Karachi by Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) at 0815 hours. The plane was almost empty but filled up at Islamabad where we stopped for one hour. The air hostesses, except for one, were all Russian or Uzbek since the plane was chartered from Uzbekistan airways by PIA. We reached Almaty at 1600 hours. There was chaos at the airport. It took ages to get through immigration and everyone was fighting and pushing. The Kazakhs, it seems, cannot stand in a queue.

From the air the country side around Almaty is brown but struggling to become green. The fields are long and unidirectional like in other parts of the old Soviet Union. There are no trees along their edges or elsewhere. There are no villages except for rows of barracks. The water channels are not visible from the air but the depressions are full of saline drainage water and water-logging surrounds them in a fairly big way.

On the edge of the town there are hundreds of tin or asbestos roofed shacks connected to each other and to distant metalled roads by dirt tracks. On the northern edge of the city one can identify the hot water factories that provide heating to Almaty and one can see the soil and air pollution that they create quite easily.

Ernar was at the Airport to meet me and with him was Myra, a 23 year old Kazakh girl who is the interpreter for Baspana in place of Boris who is now in the Philippines working for the Americans. Myra has studied English and Japanese at the Almaty University and has travelled all over the ex-Soviet Union.

Baspana has purchased a micro bus and so they do not have to depend anymore on hired taxis. Earnar claims that the bus is a major saving. I doubt it.

We checked in at the Almaty Hotel and then went to the Baspana office. Ganesh, Malik, Yarman were there and we discussed my programme for the next few days. Wuria has been here for the last week and has established a good rapport with the Baspana leadership.

Myra, Wuria, Earnar and myself went out for dinner at a rather posh eating place in typical Soviet state decor. Conversation was helped by vodka and revolved around the common Souses of Turkish, Arabic, Urdu, Kurdish and Iranian cultures. Wuria is very knowledgeable about culture and languages and that is not surprising but Myra knows all about Saadi, Hafiz, the Baghdad Khalafat and Islamic history, and that is surprising ! She also knows all about the ancient history of the region and about Zoraster. Then we discover that her father was in the KGB and had served for many years in Baghdad.

I returned to the hotel at 2330 hours and slept very badly.

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Ernar picked us up from the hotel at 1000 hours and we went to the Baspana office. Earnar, Ganesh, Malik, Wuria, Zena and Darya attended the meeting and Myra was the interpreter.

Zena is from the western part of the country. She is married with two teen aged sons. She wanted to study art but could not. She has worked with committee of human rights and is also the deputy of the Azat (freedom) Movement which is struggling, according to her, for the "freedom" of the Kazakh people. For the last six months she has been working as a volunteer on the dormitory problems.

There are 140 dorms in Almaty which have 150,000 persons living in them. Zena is trying to form consumer cooperatives societies in every dorm and to get them registered. This is a major legal battle for the local bodies try to stop the registration of these societies. Four societies have already been formed but the registration problem persists. The societies aim at making their members the owner of the dorms and then of repairing and maintaining these dorms at the coops expence. The local bodies on the other hand want to sell these dorms so that they can be turned into hotels in which case the residents will be thrown out. Zena says that they have developed close ties with 30 dorms.

The people in the dorms have no jobs left as the factories and institutions that own them do not function or produce anymore. People manage to survive by "buying and selling" food or other items that they manage to produce. If a dorm resident gets a regular job somewhere, he is no longer eligible to live in the dorm.

The dorm residents, supported by Baspana have carried out two demonstrations (on March 8 and 27) asking for their privatisation. They intend to go on a hunger strike in the future. They are also going to carry out demonstrations and lobby against the apartments "illegally" privatised by the government. Some of these apartments, I gather, were constructed not too long ago. The demonstrations will also demand the recinding of the governments present housing policy which is not suitable to the Kazakh situation housing policy. But what will they propose in its place is not clear.

Ernar says the dorms are a source of revenue for the government. Residents pay US\$ 40 to 100 to live in them. Zena gives the example of one dorm that pays US\$ 2,000 per month for utilities alone. It is inhabited by 67 senior mothers, 45 families and 62 single girls.

For registering a coop the fee is US\$ 140. They have decided that joining membership fee will be US\$ 50 per person. I think this is far too high ! No one will join. May be US\$ 5 per month is more reasonable.

Zena was taken to court by the government for her "illegal" activities related to the coop movement. The court found her guilty and fined her US\$ 50. Yet from what I gather the court has given a verdict in favour of not selling off the dorms to a third party for commercial purposes.

Malik spoke of his work at the Jeltukshan (December) and the Luchvastoka (Light of the East) settlements. When I came here last there were only 80 built houses but now 95 per cent of Jeltukshan and 45 per cent of Luchvastoka have been developed. In all, the two settlements contain 900 plots. About 10 per cent of the houses have become permanent and perhaps a total of 20 per cent have been purchased by rich persons. The settlement cannot expand because the agricultural cooperatives on the periphery of the settlements have been sold to private parties and they naturally do not want informal settlements of poor people on their land.

The major problems the settlements face are still the same - electricity and water. The settlements now have a 5 member Committee for Self Rule which is trying to get people together to purchase and instal a transformer. The transformer will cost US\$ 2,500 and will serve 100 houses. This means that each house will have to contribute US\$ 25 and this is manageable. Meanwhile electricity is still acquired illegally from state enterprises through informal payments. Electrical supply and distribution has been privatised in Almaty and is now managed by a Belgian company with whom Baspana is in touch. According to Wuria the Hakim whom he visited a few days back, says that they give free architectural plans to the poor under the new policy. They give land as well but will bulldoze all illegal settlements. According to the Hakim, Baspana is the reason for the failure of the policy. However, no new

land has been given since the 1993 land grab was legalised. Where do the people go to live then ? The Baspana members cannot give an answer although they agree that rural-urban migration is continuing.

Malik has also had an access road built in the two settlements. The road has been constructed by a contractor and payment for this work has been made by Baspana to him from money it has earned by selling off (or rather giving) plots in the settlement to the contractor as compensation ! There has been no contribution from the people for this item of work. Baspana must understand that it should not sell its assets for development purposes for this will make the people believe that Baspana is an organisation that provides development free of charge and they will continue to expect the provision of services from it free of charge.

Baspana has also returned the 9 dormitories it had been given, back to the state. Ernar says the dorm residents were not willing to do anything themselves or to spend from their money. They wanted Baspana to do every thing at its own cost. However, they did speak of a dormitory where people have done repairs and improvement works to their dormitory. US\$ 3,700 were provided by donors for this work but the people also invested in materials and labour. There is no estimate of the peoples' investment.

Ernar faces a problem with operation and maintenance (O&M) for the water supply system in Altyn Bisek. People do not pay the full cost of the system's O&M and as a result Baspana subsidises it. With the passage of time the O&M costs are bound to increase.

Bibi Gul clarifies that the psychological barrier of the people against paying for services and utilities is very deep. It needs to be broken but the Soviet legacy of getting everything free still persists.

Ernar also informs us of the change in Baspana. Instead of nine organisations it now consists of only three. These are Altyn Bisek, Social Housing Baspana Committee and the Otao Movement. Ernar would like to establish a Baspana board consisting of important personalities such as the Kazakh ambassador to Bishkek, the minister of culture and an eminent sociologist along with local leaders and representatives and international "experts" such as Father Jorge and myself. Thus he feels that Baspana will have friends in the corridors of power.

The board at present consists of Samad who is the chairman and receives a salary; Ensen, who is not paid; and Ernar. Ernar is also the executive director and he has two deputies. One is Yarman who is responsible for technical assistance and for the Tao Gul settlement; and Khair Jan who is responsible for the dormitories and consumer societies. Malik takes out the newsletter and Ganesh is responsible for public relations. Bibi Gul and Zena are fighting the legal and political battles for the privatisation of the dorms and against the "illegal" privatisation of apartments. This requires a lot of lobbying and paper work. Darya is dealing with the paper work related to acquiring and managing utilities. Zoya is the secretary of the organisation and has studied economics. Her mother is from the Baltic republics and her father is Kazakh but she does not speak the Kazakh language. And then there is Berik, who has two and a half months left to qualify as an architect and is currently working here as a volunteer. After his graduation he intends to work with Baspana.

We were also informed that a survey was conducted and a meeting of residents of some neighbourhoods were held in connection with a proposal from the HIVOS foundation from Holland, who wanted to set up a credit programme for small enterprises. People who attended the meetings wanted to set up schools for computers and Arabic, support for the manufacture of musical instruments, furniture production, pharmacy and consumer stores. HIVOS wanted Baspana to manage the programme. But Baspana refused.

The question of micro-credit brought us to the subject of government permits for businesses. Nobody in the room was clear about the rules and regulations regarding the subject but all agreed that it was not easy to acquire it.

Ganesh then spoke about the public relations work than Baspana has been doing. The Baspana newsletter is printed in Russian and Kazakh, 3,000 copies in each language and circulated not only among interest groups but also to relevant government agencies. In

addition, there has been a programme regarding Baspana and the problem of the homeless on the national TV channel. A film is also being produced that will project the problems of the homeless and Baspana's involvement in dealing with them.

The feeling among the members is that the public relations work has been successful and that people and government agencies have responded. They have acquired a better and a more sympathetic understanding of the problems faced by the poor and unemployed.

We also discuss the land issue in Almaty. As I have mentioned before, it seems that no more land has been given by the state to the poor since the Baspana movement land grab. There are no plans to do so either for the foreseeable future. Baspana does not know of the government's land policy or of the local bodies land use plans. However, land conversions have been carried out by the government against its own plans. Even the officials admitted this the last time I visited Almaty.

Meanwhile, Baspana has a list of 12,000 persons/families requiring homes. What is being done about providing them access to land ? Is Baspana's role now only to develop the settlements that have been established or to also fight for more land and the formation of more settlements ? These issues need to be discussed.

Yarman and Ernar say that they would like Baspana to operate like the Orangi Pilot Project (OPP). They have certainly understood the OPP concept and methodology but do not have the means and expertise to make it operational. Yarman quite rightly feels that they need the support of an experienced planner for a one year period.

The issues that emerge from our discussions relate to

1. Baspana's board and structure.
2. Housing policies: demonstrations are all right but what does Baspana offer as concrete recommendations ?
3. Dormitories: a lot of progress seems to have been made but the need is for a socio-economic survey and a savings programme leading to a management strategy.
4. The water O&M situation in Altyn Bisek: an alternative to the present O&M strategy needs to be found.
5. Electricity: concrete proposals need to be put before the electrical company. Alternatively, the rules governing private electric power need to be investigated and if possible a proposal for establishing a small electricity producing enterprise for a neighbourhood needs to be explored.
6. Water supply: the sinking of a neighbourhood shallow well must be undertaken.
7. Micro-enterprise: investigation into rules and regulations regarding the establishment of businesses need to be undertaken along with a survey of existing businesses and skills in the settlement.
8. Organisation of 5 member committees in the settlements. Must ask more about them.
9. In the psychological warfare between the people and Baspana, it seems the people are winning in the settlements. In the dorms the warfare seems to have ended. However, this is just an impression. I will have to wait till tomorrow to find out.
10. The development of a process to document and monitor Baspana's work.

Another thing Baspana wishes to involve itself in is rural development so as to prevent rural-urban migration and help the people of the rural areas. However, this is a far more difficult venture than the work they are doing in the urban settlement and something in which almost no south or south-eastern NGOs or governments have had any success. Samad is now

involved in the seminar business dealing with rural development and has recently attended a PRA workshop.

Baspana has become high profile in the last year. This has increased its responsibility. But has it also moved closer to the people? Baspana's work is now being funded by DIA, ECO Dutch and Christian Aid.

In the evening Wuria took me to dinner at the pavement restaurant near the hotel. We sat under the sky and had Shahki and bread. There was a slightly chilly wind and the smell of spring.

02 April 1997

1030 hours: Arrived at the Baspana office and had a small discussion on programme for the next few days.

1100 hours: Visit to Jeltukshan and Luchvastoka settlements

Many new houses have been built in the settlement in the last year. A number of houses now have illegal water connections from extensions to the municipal system. Most of the new houses are of clay, either in-situ or applied to a timber and cane surface. In talking to residents, contradictory replies are given. Some say that compact clay houses are cheaper while others say that timber frame ones are cheaper. One resident even said that concrete blocks were cheaper than clay walls. A lot of material purchase it seems, and labour as well, was done on barter.

1230 hours: Altyn Bisek

Ganesh explained on the way to Altyn Bisek that only two houses were constructed in the settlement during the last year and three house owners sold their houses to outsiders. In addition, he informed us that the residents of Altyn Bisek are all artists, men of letters and professors. Most of them are unemployed and unlike most other people, they do not know how to do business or commerce or do not wish to do it. We visited the two new houses. Nothing remarkable. In one year, the settlement, unlike Jeltukshan and Luchvastoka has not changed.

1400 hours: Academy of Architecture

On the way to the academy, we passed by Tao Gul settlement. It is now full of large impressive houses. Wuria and Ganesh inform me that the people have sold their plots and homes to rich people for about US\$ 2,000 and moved out. Rich people like this area because it has the mountains behind it and it is beautiful and the air is clean. Where did the people who sold their plots go to? No one knows. They could not have purchased apartments since the cheapest apartment costs about US\$ 8,000.

At the Department of Architecture, we met the Dean. He informed us that the resident was visiting the Academy the next day. He showed us the exhibition of the student's work that had been prepared for the visit. It was impressive but most of the work was in the international style and monumental.

The Dean described the course at the Academy. It was similar to what courses were in Europe in the sixties. He thinks that the course is appropriate for the needs of the country. This is very different view from what was expressed when we visited the Academy last year.

1530 hours: Visit to a dorm

The dorm has 100 families. It is much better than the dorms we visited last year. The members of the dorm committee were gathered at the office of the dorm. They explained that there are two types of dorms. One type are owned by the state and the other by enterprises.

The state has agreed to give its dorms to the residents. In addition, where it has provided dorms to the enterprises, it has also forced the enterprises to agree to give the dorms to the residents. However, the residents pointed out that there is a big gap in agreeing to something and in actually doing it.

The people at this dorm worked for the Municipal Construction Enterprises. Seventy per cent of them are officially "unemployed" but they survive by "buying" and "selling".

Almost all the persons present are women. Pancyat, for example, sells food. She buys in the morning at one market and sells in the evening at another market. However, she can only sell at fixed places and that too if she has a permit. There are, it seems, three categories of places and for each there is a different price for acquiring a permit. However, she sells without a permit and because of that she has to pay the police and the tax department informally. The women also inform us that many women knit and sew and sell what they make. They respond very favourably to the SPARC savings programme, which I explain to them.

1630 hours: Second dorm

This is the terrible dorm I visited last year. It has been transformed although the plumbing systems still require a lot of work before they can become functional. But the floors are clean, the walls are painted and the residents have improved their homes. For this US\$ 3,700 were made available to Baspana by DIA. The people have also invested money and labour in transforming the dorm. They are not angry like last year, but full of hope.

1730 hours: Alora Gul dorm

This dorm has been organised by Zena and Khair Jan. It has 350 persons living in it. The dorm belongs to the carpet industry and the women living here can do nothing but carpet making. For two months they have not been paid. They, however, pay 5,000 TG per month to live here. A coop society has been formed with 170 members and the decision to give the dorm to the residents has been taken in principle. In this connection the municipal councillor visited the dorm and also the enterprise head.

Zena has elaborate plans for the dorm. They want to set up a kindergarden, lease out the empty rooms on a commercial basis and make a mosque in one of the rooms.

I explain the savings concept to these women as well. They are interested and ask questions. I ask if any of them had ever seen the Indian film Shri 420. They have and they remembered the songs of the film and they remembered Nargis and Raj Kapoor, the actress actor. They hummed the songs and said they had grown up singing them. The film was about the power of poor people if they saved collectively. They understood. May be they should see the film again. I further explain that if each member of their coop saves TG 20 per day then 170 members would save TG 3,400 per day or TG 1,241,000 per year. What power !

1830 hours: Return to the Baspana office.

I am tired. We visit a nearby cafe, Wuria, Myra and myself and try and relax but how can we ? We discuss Islam. Myra is very worried about its resurgence and Wuria believes that it is harmless unless confronted. Myra is upset about the fact that Zena wishes to establish a mosque in the Alma Gul dormitory and Wuria does not see anything wrong with it.

1930 hours: Return to Baspana office.

We see the film that is being prepared about the conditions in Kazakhstan by Baspana. The director is Jano, a woman trained in Moscow. She has been to Pakistan and loved it. She is expressive and flamboyant. The producer of the film is Marina. During the film we discuss Kazakh history. Our understanding of the events in Central Asia leading to the establishment of the Soviet Union are very different and both our views clearly show the dichotomy between our emotions and the demands of pragmatism and this dichotomy makes things somewhat unclear.

2130 hours: Open air restaurant

Ernar, Wuria, Myra and myself have shachlic at an open air restaurant.

2230 hours: Back at the hotel.

03 April 1997

I spend the whole day making the questionnaires for the housing survey, entrepreneurs survey, survey for the residents of the dormitories, and the building materials bill of costs and quantities. Wuria and I also discuss in detail the possibility of introducing his inter-locking block system in Kazakhstan. However, I think we should not take such a decision until we have understood the paying capacity of people and the cost of raw materials in Kazakhstan.

1800 hours:

Meeting with Riffat Cassim and Nona who works with him. He is Palestinian with links with George Halbash and she has studied business in the United States. She has a Kazakh father and a Russian mother.

We ate at a Russian restaurant and spent all out time discussing Palestine, Central Asia, Kurds and Islam and Islam's relationship with alcohol. The same old discussions once again and the same Middle Eastern sense of humour and cynism.

2230 hours: Back at the hotel.

04 April 1997

All morning and afternoon were spent in having the questionnaires typed and translated. It was slow going because Myra had to not only translate the questionnaires but also translate the discussions that Ernar, Yarman, Wuria and myself had on the advantages of the survey and its many uses. We also decide that we will make two teams for serving the housing questionnaires. Each team will consist of one student of the Architecture Academy and two members of Baspana. The building materials costs and quantities survey will be carried out by two students of the Academy and will be completed within a week. Yarman will carry out the survey related to micro-enterprise credit and Zena and Khair Jan will carry out the survey of at least two dormitories. By six o' clock the questionnaires had been translated and typed.

In the evening Wuria and I had dinner with Karel Righters and his Danish colleague in a rather stuffy Russian eating place which was frightfully expensive.

Later Karel, his colleague, Wuria and myself sat outside in the cafe near our hotel and discussed their experiences in Eastern Europe.

05 April 1997

We had to serve 10 questionnaires today but when we saw the finished questionnaire it was full of faults and there were problems of formatting. Zoya had problems with using a programme that was new for her. As a result, Wuria had to sit down and format it. Zoya is very intellegent. She quickly picked up programme system and Wuria is an excellent teacher. But then there were problems with the computer and what should have normally been a two hour work simply dragged on. At last by 1430 hours the questionnaires were ready and by 1530 hours we were at Tao Gul to serve them.

The first house we visited was a two room affair. The owner lives there with his wife, a young daughter who goes to school, and a nephew who is studying computers, whatever that means. He spent US\$ 2,000 on his house. He refused to give the price in TG. He has a lovely garden

where he has planted vegetables and fruit trees and built a small kennel for his dog. He works in the telecommunication department but his wife does not work. He gets electricity illegally and without payment. He fetches water from an old tap some distance from his house. This tap belonged to the water system that used to serve an old garden at Tao Gul. However, this water was not meant for drinking but the family drinks it. After we had served the questionnaire we were invited for tea. The wife made the tea, but remained in the background and did not speak.

The second house belonged to a person who had purchased the plot from an original allottee. The house is not yet complete but the owners are living in it. It has been under construction for two years. The family moved on to the plot, put up a yurt and started living on it. Then they started building their house.

The family consists of the couple and their two children. One is 15 years old and is in school. The other is studying at the Business school in Almaty. The family has built this house themselves without any help from an artisan or contractor. They have had to hire "machinery" such as an excavator and transport and have had to purchase construction tools.

The wife dominates the house. She is an extrovert and clear headed. It is undoubtedly because of her that this house has been built. The initial money for building the house, we are told, came from selling the 100 sheep that the family owned in the countryside. The rest of the money has come from savings.

After the questionnaire was completed the owner of the house insisted that we have tea and something to eat. Like in rural Pakistan it is impolite to refuse, so we had to sit down again for tea. This time it was not only tea but bread (*nan*), *kishmish*, jams and fruit. We stayed for a long time discussing conditions in Almaty and Wuria discussing the common Kazakh, Urdu, Arabic and Kurd vocabulary. It has been interesting being with him because he knows so many languages of our region and I have learnt from talking to him that there are numerous words and even verbs that are common between Kurdish, Turkish and Urdu but are not used in Persian or Arabic. Obviously this is because of the Saka link between India, Kurdistan and Central Asia. While sitting listening to and participating in this discussion, I have an uncomfortable feeling. If every questionnaire is going to be followed by tea and "*nan*", it will take ages to complete this survey and the people carrying out the survey will die of overeating.

After stuffing ourselves for over an hour, we beg leave of our host. But he has a request. He asks that Wuria or myself recite a "*dua*" (prayer) from the Quran so as to bless his *dastarkhan* or "tablecloth". The word *dastarkhan* is common to Kazakh, Kurdish and Urdu. I and Wuria recite from the Quran and all of us then offer "*dua*". I had never imagined that I would ever have to perform the functions of a *mullah*. Our host bids us good bye saying that if he had known of our coming, he would have slaughtered a chicken or a sheep for us. It all sounded familiar.

In Tao Gul, near the main road, Wuria pointed out to a line on which the carcasses of a number of sheep were hanging. He had visited the place earlier and discovered that the people were doing a roaring business selling meat "illegally" and also by "illegally" rearing sheep in Tao Gul.

At 1930 hours we returned to the Baspana office and Yarman, Wuria, Berick and myself discuss the changes that are required in the questionnaire. We also discuss the materials' questionnaire and Yarman suggested some important changes in it. I would have been upset that instead of 10 we have served only 2 questionnaires but for the fact that Berick and Yarman had no problems in serving the questionnaires and identifying problems with them. They will manage if they organise themselves well for it.

Later at night Emar, Berick, Myra, Wuria and myself go to eat at the Pizza Cafe at the Circus. It is a good change from the stuffy restaurants where we have eaten for the last two days. The place is full of young people. There is life, laughter and casualness and the food is cheap. The atmosphere at this place is very different from the atmosphere at similar places in other Asian countries although the food and decor is the same. The atmosphere here is European although the faces are Mongoloid.

At 1130 hours we arrive back at the hotel.

06 April 1997

We get to Baspana at 0930 hours. The Baspana members want us to come to the Nauroze celebrations at one of the dormitories but we refuse as we have to make modifications to the questionnaires and get parts of them retranslated. As a result some of the Baspana members decided to stay on with us although we explained to them that it was not necessary. But then, how could they be so impolite as to leave their *mehmans* alone ?

The changes in the questionnaires were completed by 1245 hours and this time Zoya did it all by herself and very fast and then we left to Zena's dormitory to participate in the Nauroze celebrations. At the dormitory we were received by Zena. She was dressed in traditional Kazakh clothes. We were presented with small carpets, since the dorm is inhabited by carpet weavers.

Outside the dormitory a yurt had been set up. Outside the yurt there was dancing going on supported by two "sitar" players who were also singing. The music was similar to the music of the Pathans of northern Pakistan and Afghanistan and so was the form of singing. The movements, especially the movement of the hands, arm and head were very subcontinental. A number of women were dressed in traditional costumes.

After about half hour we were asked to come into the yurt where a feast had been set up. Bread, *haleem*, *kishmish*, dry fruit were spread out. Fermented mare's milk was served. Low tables were arranged in a U-shape. We sat cross legged on the floor and Wuria and myself were asked to sit in the centre (as we were honoured guests) along with an old Kazakh who had a lovely white beard and wore a traditional cap. Wuria insisted on referring to him as "haji" and he loved it. Yarman was worried about our getting tired sitting on the floor. If he only knew how often we have to sit on the floor and cross legged at that.

Later traditional Kazakh soup, similar to our *haleem* was served followed by sheep's meat. The most delicious parts of the meat are reserved for the guests and "honoured" persons. So we got the best parts I suppose. *Haleem* was followed by *pulao*. Like us they call it *pulao* and not *pilaff* like the Turks. During the feast the chairman of the Azat Movement visited us. He did not sit on the floor or take off his shoes. A stool was placed for him. He explained the objectives of his party to us and we discussed those objectives for about five minutes. He left after this short discussion and after repeatedly welcoming us and assuring us that we would always be welcome to his city, his country and to and by his people.

During the feast Bibi Gul introduced me to a lady whose husband is a well known journalist and writer. He has translated Abbaye into French and French poems into Kazakh. He now has nowhere but the dormitory to live and no source of income. However, he continues with his translation work. We arrange to meet with him at the Baspana office. He speaks French, so I will at last be able to converse with a Kazakh directly, apart from Myra.

Wuria kept talking to the Haji in a mixture of Turkish and all the other languages he knows. They explored new common words and one of them was "*mazkhara*" which amused the Kazakhs no end. The word, with the same meaning, is used in Urdu as well. When the Haji discovered that Wuria was single, he said he would find him a Kazakh wife and immediately suggested that he marry Myra. The ladies present were very amused by this and said that getting Wuria a wife was no problem. Wuria on his part said that he would call his first child Baspana.

The high point of the feast was the performance of a musician singer. He played the two string "*tambura*" and alternatively recited and sung a number of verses in a very husky voice. The poems were obviously funny for the audience laughed. We were also informed that he was a "*shair*" and much of his poems were spontaneous or "*fil-badi*". Although there are many similarities between subcontinental rendering of such poems and the way the Kazakhs render

them, there are also major differences. The manner in which the "tambura" is held, the musician sits, the angle at which he holds his head and the manner in which he receives the applause of the audience, are all different.

In all our conversations during the feast, and even with the leader of the Azat movement, the Kazakhs stressed the importance of their traditions and culture to them. They wish to revive them. According to them, they were not allowed to practise them during Soviet rule. For instance, Nauroze has been celebrated only since 1992.

The feast ended by the "haji" reciting a "dua" from the Quran. He asked us if he had done it correctly and we said yes, he had done it very well. We came out of the yurt after this powerful dose of Kazakh culture and what do we see ? Young Kazakh children doing "disco" dancing to Indian pop music !

I spoke to our musician and singer. I asked him where he received his training. He said he got it from his father who got it from his grand-father before him. He received no formal training for it. He was very polite and repeated that we would be welcome at any time to his house and could stay for as long as we wish. Pakistanis said these things and meant them when I was a child. They do not do it anymore and if they do, they seldom mean it. It seems we have changed much more than the Kazakhs although the Russians did not colonise us.

From the Nauroze celebrations, Ernar took us to the rural areas since we had expressed a desire to understand what were the problems that Samad had to deal with. The first stop was at the farm of one of Ernar's relatives in the mountains, about 40 minutes from Almaty.

The relative is an important man in government. He is building his house on the farm. For the time being he spends his weekends in a yurt to which we are invited. The rest of the time he spends in Almaty. He is obviously very rich.

It is his wife's birthday today so we celebrate it in the "yurt" by eating and drinking. There is the customary round of toasts and inbetween we discuss Timur and Ulug beg and Babar's conquest of India and the sophistication of Babur Nama. Our host likes to talk about history and culture and talks with the confidence of knowledge and position. Meanwhile, the lady whose birthday it is does not participate in these celebrations but sits on a separate table watching us quietly.

Our host is breeding horses, both for meat and for riding. He wishes to have horses that can participate in races of upto 200 kilometers like the horses of his ancestors. I wonder where he will find men today with the stamina of his ancestors that they can ride 200 kilometers in one stretch. He also has an apple orchard which will bear fruit this year. Farming he says is his hobby. The marketing of his produce and its transportation is all managed by him through hired labour.

The visit was educative. The Almaty region I am sure will be dominated by farms such as this within a decade. I did not ask him, but I am sure he purchased these lands directly from the government or from poor farmers who got them when their collectives were privatised and could not afford to develop them. They are now perhaps working for him or are living in one of the Baspana settlement or in the shacks or "yurts" that one sees from the air on the periphery of the city.

Next we drive through flat land and stop at the house of a farmer Samad knows. The name of the farmer is also Samad. He owns 300 square meters of land but in addition he cultivates 40,000 square meters of additional land that belongs to his sister. He hires a tractor from an entrepreneur and his seasonal expences for the hire are 10,000 TG for 10,000 square meters. He transports his produce himself to Almaty where he sells it to shops. For transporting his produce he hires transport from the same entrepreneur from whom he hires the tractor. He purchases seed, fertiliser and pesticide fom the shops against cash payment. He hires 4 labourers on a seasonal basis to help him.

As I question him further, a picture emerges that is not too different from that of Pakistan when capitalist farming replaced our feudal system. Samad tries to save money for the inputs required for agriculture. It is difficult but he manages. Then, he needs money for surviving between the sowing and harvesting season. He earns US\$ 10,000 a year and says he could double this if he had access to seasonal credit.

Unlike him the poorer farmers have no money to invest in development and production. So they hire out their lands to richer farmers and also work for them on the farms. Eventually they sell their lands to rich persons and move out.

Samad says that in three or four years there will be no collective farms left. So far only 10 to 15 per cent of the small farmers have sold their lands and the rest hire them out at a ridiculous rate of 2 TG per square meter per year. According to him, when a collective farm is privatised, not only the land but also the machinery and tools are divided between the workers. Ninety per cent of this machinery cannot be used as there are no spare parts available for it and 90 per cent of the land has fallen into disuse for lack of funds for development, production and marketing. In some places, people from the city do come to purchase the product and take it to the city markets but they offer very low prices.

I ask him about animals and the marketing of milk. A cow he says costs TG 30,000 and gives about 20 to 30 litres of milk per day. A lot of milk goes to Almaty from the poorer farms. I ask him if people can afford to purchase a cow now? He says no and in a few years poor people will not have cows and will not be able to sell milk. Worse still they will have to buy milk so that they and their children can drink it.

After our conversation, which was held in his garden, we are invited into the house for the customary "chai", "nan" and jam. We discuss the possibility of supporting 10 small farmers with credit and training them in marketing and production. The idea excites Samad and he is sure it will work and if properly managed, I am also sure that it will.

We return to the Baspana office at 1930 hours and have another round of discussions. Later in the night the Baspana members and staff and the film crew drive us up into the wilderness in the mountains. We stop our cars on the almost unused road. A small stream trickles along side the road but the big boulders on both sides of it indicate that after the snow melt the stream becomes a raging torrent.

The night is beautiful and the sky is full of stars. The atmosphere, the fragrance of wet earth and grass remind me of northern Pakistan. Our Kazakh friends put on pop music full blast and drink and dance away many hours. Later we have Shacklic on the way back to Almaty and discuss the future of Kazakhstan.

We get back at the hotel at 0130 hours.

07 April 1997

We were supposed to meet at the Baspana office at 0930 hours with Baspana staff and members but due to last night's revelry only Zoya and Myra turned up in time. The others came in instalments but by 1100 hours they were all there. However, by then Golymzhar Mukanov, the writer and journalist whose wife I had met yesterday turned up, along with his wife, and I first had a meeting with him.

Golymzher Mukanov speaks excellent French. He told me of his work in detail. He said that his country was young and was therefore in no position to support his work as the Soviet's did. As such he had no money and no home. There was no bitterness in his tone, no anger.

We spoke of Kazakh history and language and about the future directions it was likely to take. He was very optimistic about a cultural and intellectual revival. He knew of the socialist poets of Pakistan such as Faiz and Jalib and had read their work in Russian translations. He knew of Iqbal and his importance in the political movements in the Islamic world.

Finally, he asked if I could arrange some financial help for him so that he could continue his work, and if I could, then he would "recognise" it in his writings. I felt very very small at his suggestion and told him so, and furthermore I told him that I have no access to finances. However, I promised to contact some organisations in Pakistan, such as the Central Asian Society, and see if they could do something useful for a change instead of simply holding seminars. Together we explored avenues whereby Pakistan could also benefit from his work and if it could, this would be an incentive for a Pakistani organisation to support it. Finally, he suggested that he could live in Pakistan for one year, learn Urdu and translate Pakistani poets into Kazakh. I promised to put this proposal to the relevant Pakistanis I know but then why should he do this just to survive for a year? There has to be an other way out.

The Baspana crowd are very respectful towards Golymzher Mukanov. It is a deeper and more genuine respect than that they show to government officials. It is good to see that knowledge is still more respected in their culture than power. But will this respect last?

Finally, we hold the debriefing meeting and I present my observations and recommendations for Baspana members and staff. My observations relate to the changes that have taken place in Baspana in the last year and the fact, that although they have developed and accepted new concepts, they have no system of documenting and self monitoring their work. They have no system of keeping minutes and of having collective meetings for self assessment and evaluation. Such meetings I explain, would give them a common perspective and would help them to develop collectively. I explain how such a monitoring system could be developed and how meetings could be conducted and minuted.

In addition, I speak of the four questionnaires I have developed and how they should be served and analysed. I explain also the importance of the questionnaires and how the information developed by them could be used for planning a housing, micro-enterprise and savings programme. They understand. I promise to either arrange for SPARC to come to Almaty the next time I am here or for them to visit Bombay so as to understand how the savings programme functions.

Finally, I suggest that they need a planner to work with them for a year so as to set up the programmes and train people to manage them after he leaves. They agree. I suggest that Wuria should be the planner, if the DIA, ACHR and they can come to an agreement. They are enthusiastic. Berick can be Wuria's assistant and the subsequent Baspana planner. I emphasise that everything now depends on the research and its results and that the research should be well done. At this point, there is a phone from Berick who is at the Academy. He says that the Dean has refused permission for the students to participate in the survey. I had anticipated this. Deans of many Asian institutions would have done the same. However, Berick thinks that Baspana could make an individual agreement with the students, by-passing the Academy. If that is not possible, Berick and two Baspana members could carry out the housing survey and Yarman could easily do the materials cost and quantity survey. But the link with young professionals that this process would have created would not be possible. An alternative process needs to be developed to create this link.

Next, Wuria gives his recommendations. They are very simple and practical and would go a long way to making Baspana function more efficiently and better. They include employing a guard; putting up white boards in all rooms where meetings are held; a computer training course for Zoya; keeping a list of hotels and their rates for ready reference along with a time and fare table for buses, trains and planes; proper indexed filing systems; and I think he mentioned something about a better layout for the office. The present layout and its impracticality has been upsetting him since I came.

I say good bye to my hosts and Wuria, and Ernar and Myra drive me to the airport. There I discover that I cannot be permitted to board the plane since I had not registered with the police within 3 days of my arrival. However, Ernar has an identity card showing him as some sort of a state official and because of that I was permitted to go.

The airport of Almaty is full of people. Central Asians from China going for Haj, Chechens, Afghans, Azeris, Tajiks, Persians and Pakistanis. It is the silk route all over again and I feel like a modern Ibn Batuta. Many of the passengers waiting at the airport have beards and wear skull caps and many women wear the *hijab*. When it is time to pray, the men pray together. Above the departure lounge, however, there is a bar and there members of all these nationalities sit together discussing money business over glasses of beer and there are no beards and no skull caps.

I strike a conversation with one of the Pakistani *mullas*. He is returning to Pakistan after 6 months of preaching in Moscow, Kiev, Baku, Bishkek and Almaty. I ask him how he can preach when he does not know the language and he says it is very simple. You just have to get the people to recite the *kalma*, stand in a row and follow the movements of prayer. He says that the people of Central Asia have a longing to return to Islam and he feels that *Inshallah* they will.

QUESTIONNAIRES

Directions for Filling in Questionnaires

- 1. Directions That Apply to All Questionnaires**
 - 1.1 All questionnaires should be numbered and the date and time when they were served should be marked on the first page.
 - 1.2 "Yes" should be marked with a tick (✓).
"No" should be marked with a cross (X).
"Not relevant" should be marked with a dash (-).
 - 1.3 A red ink pen should be used for filling in the questionnaire so that the answers are easily readable.
 - 1.4 The questionnaire should be filled in a relaxed manner. There is no need to hurry through them.
 - 1.5 Any other information that comes up during the serving of the questionnaire and is of relevance, should be noted.
 - 1.6 Every attempt must be made to acquire figures, even if approximate, from the respondents.
- 2. Housing Survey Questionnaire (Appendix 2.1)**
 - 2.1 The housing survey questionnaire should be served by two teams. Each team should consist of two Baspana members and one student of architecture.
 - 2.2 The houses that have been surveyed should be marked on the map of the settlement.
 - 2.3 Special attention should be given to getting the accurate prices of tool purchased and machinery hire for construction purposes.
 - 2.4 Photographs of the house should be taken in a manner that clearly shows the materials that have been used for construction and the design of the house.
- 3. Materials Cost and Transport Survey (Appendix 2.2)**
 - 3.1 The materials cost and transport survey should be done by a Baspana member and the cheapest prices available in the market should be quoted.
 - 3.2 Two students of architecture should be associated with the survey and they should be asked to transform the price of materials into unit costs.
- 4. Dormitory Survey Questionnaire (Appendix 2.3)**
 - 4.1 The dormitory survey questionnaire should be served by three or four teams of two persons each. The team members should be residents of the dormitory.
 - 4.2 A Baspana member should test serve the questionnaire with the teams so as to become acquainted with the questions and make the team members acquainted with them as well.
 - 4.3 One Baspana member should be made incharge of the survey.

Housing Survey Questionnaire
Анкета жилищного исследования

1. Address/ Адрес1.1. Name of Settlement/ *Наименование массива*1.2. Plot No/ *Номер участка***2. Family Data/ Данные о семье**2.1. Name of Head of family/ *Имя главы семьи*Age of head of family / *Возраст главы семьи*2.2. Family members/ *Члены семьи*a) Name of wife/ *Имя жены*Age of wife / *Возраст жены*b) Children/ *Дети*

	Name/Имя	Sex/Пол	Age/Возраст	Occupation/Род занятий
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

c) others/ *другие члены семьи*

	Name/ Имя	Sex/ Пол	Age/ Воз- раст	Occupation/ Род занятий	Relationship with head of family/ В каких отноше- ниях состоите с главой семьи
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

2.3. Origins/ Происхождениеa) Are you a migrant?/ *Вы мигрант?* _____b) If yes, when did you come to Almaty? / *Если да, то когда вы прибыли в Алматы?* _____c) Where did you come from?/ *Откуда вы прибыли?*

d) What did you do over there?/ *Чем вы занимались там?*

3. Occupation, Incomes and Expenditures/ *Род занятий, Доходы и Расходы*

3.1. Number of earning member in the family/ *Количество работающих членов семьи* _____

3.2. Details/ *Детали*

	Member/ <i>Член семьи</i>	Previous occupation/ <i>Предыдущий род занятий</i>	Dates/ <i>С какого по какое время</i>	Present occupation/ <i>Род занятий в настоящее время</i>	From when/ <i>С какого времени</i>	Monthly earnings/ <i>Ежемесячный доход</i>
1						
2						
3						
4						

3.2. If engaged in buying and selling/ *Занимаетесь ли вы куплей-продажей*

a) What do you buy and sell?/ *Что вы продаете и покупаете?*

b) Where do you buy and sell?/ *Где вы покупаете и продаете?*

c) What is your daily investment?/ *Сколько вы ежедневно тратите на покупку товара?*

d) What are your daily earnings?/ *Каков ваш ежедневный заработок?*

e) Do you manufacture your sale item yourself?/ *Производите ли вы сами продаваемую продукцию?*

f) Is the demand for your product greater than you can supply?/ *Спрос на ваши товары больше чем вы можете предложить?*

g) Do you have a business permit?/ *Есть ли у вас лицензия на предпринимательскую деятельность?*

h) If no, why not?/ *Если нет, то почему?*

3.3. Do you or your family members have any special skills?/ *Владеете ли вы или члены вашей семьи специальными навыками?*

If yes/ *Если да*

	Members/ <i>Член семьи</i>	Age/ <i>Возраст</i>	Skills/ <i>Специальные Навыки</i>
1			
2			
3			

Are you practicing them?/ *Используете ли вы их?*

a) If no, why not?/ *Если нет, то почему?*

3.4. Expenditure per month / *Ежемесячные расходы*

	ITEM / <i>Наименование</i>	TG/ <i>в тенге</i>	% of income/ <i>% от дохода</i>
a	Food/ <i>Питание</i>		
b	Transport/ <i>Транспорт</i>		
c	Water/ <i>Вода</i>		
d	Electricity/ <i>Электроэнергия</i>		
e	Health/ <i>Здравоохранение</i>		
f	Education/ <i>Образование</i>		
g	Entertainment/ <i>Развлечение</i>		
h	Others (specify)/ <i>Другие</i>		
	Total/ <i>Всего</i>		100

4. Infrastructure/ *Инфраструктура*

4.1. Water/ *Вода*

a) Where do you get your water from and how? *Откуда и как вы берете воду?*

- b) Do you pay for it?/ *Платите ли вы за нее?*
- c) If yes, how much per day?/ *Если да, то сколько?*
- d) To whom?/ *Кому?*
- e) Did you pay an initial connection charge?/ *Платили ли вы за проведение водоснабжения?*
- f) If yes, how much?/ *Если да, то сколько?*
- g) To whom?/ *Кому?*
- h) Is the water enough?/ *Достаточно ли воды?*
- i) Is the water portable? \ *Питьевая ли вода, которую вы потребляете?*

4.2. Electricity/ Электроэнергия

- a) Where do you get your electricity from?/ *Откуда вы получаете электроэнергию?*
- b) Do you pay for it?/ *Платите ли вы за нее?*
- c) If yes, how much?/ *Если да, то сколько?*
- d) To whom?/ *Кому?*
- e) Did you pay an initial connection charge?/ *Заплатили ли вы за подключение электроэнергии?*
- f) If yes, how much?/ *Если да, то сколько?*
- g) To whom?/ *Кому?*
- h) Is the supply satisfactory?/ *Удовлетворяет ли вас обеспечение электроэнергией?*

i) If no, why not?/ *Если нет, то почему?*

4.3. Transport/Shopping/ *Транспорт/ Покупки*

a) What transport do you and your family use?/ *Какой транспорт вы и ваша семья используете?*

our car/ *собственный автомобиль*

public transport/ *общественный транспорт*

any other/ *другое*

If public transport, how far do you have to walk?/ *Если общественный транспорт, то как далеко расположена остановка?*

b) Transport is used for/ *Транспорт используется для того чтобы:*

taking children for work/ *подвозить детей*

going to work / *ездить на работу*

going to buy house hold goods/ *покупать бытовые товары*

c) Is there a shop for purchase to consumer and food items in your neighborhood?/ *Есть ли поблизости магазин потребительских товаров и продуктов питания?* ___

if yes, please identify it/ *Если да, то укажите где и какой.*

do you prefer to buy from it than from the city?/ *Предпочитаете ли вы делать покупки в этом магазине или в городе?*

if yes, why?/ *Если да, то почему?*

is it more expensive than the city bazar?/ *Дороже ли там товары, чем на городском рынке?*

if yes than by what percent?/ *Если да, то на сколько процентов?*

5. Plot and house costs/ Стоимость участка и дома

5.1. Plot/ Участок

a) **When did you get this plot?/ Когда вы приобрели этот участок?**

b) **How did you get this plot?/ Как вы приобрели этот участок?**

free allotment from Vaspana/ бесплатно от Баспаны

Purchase/ Купили

if other, specify/ Если другое, уточните.

c) **If purchase then/ Если купили, то:**

■ when?/ когда?

■ how much?/ За сколько?

■ from whom?/ У кого?

d) **if other, then specify/ если другое, поясните**

5.2. House/ Дом

a) **When did you build this house?/ Когда вы построили этот дом?**

b) **How much did the construction cost you?/ Сколько затратили на строительство дома?**

c) **How much did the infrastructure cost you?/ Сколько вы заплатили за проведение инфраструктуры?**

d) **Where did you get the money for construction?/ Где вы взяли деньги на строительство?**

from selling my and family assets/ от продажи личного и семейного имущества

from my savings/ личные сбережения

from borrowing/ взяли в долг

e) **If from sale of assets what did you sell?** / *Если от продажи имущества, то что вы продали?*

f) **If from borrowings, then from whom?** / *Если взяли в долг, то у кого?*

g) **What are your future house building plans?** / *Каков план строительства вашего будущего жилища?*

6. HOUSE BUILDING PROCESS \ Строительство дома

6.1. Did you

build the house yourself? \ *Строили ли вы дом собственными силами?*

did you hire people to do it? \ *нанимали ли вы людей для строительства дома?*

If yes then for what items? Specify \ *если да, то уточните для чего?*

did you give it to a contractor to make? \ *нанимали ли вы подрядчиков для этого?*

6.2. Machinery or tools hired during construction / Техника и инвентарь арендованное при строительстве

a) Excavator / Экскаватор

■ rate of hire / *стоимость аренды*

■ total cost of hire / *полная стоимость аренды*

■ Where was it hired from? \ *Где вы взяли его в аренду*

b) Electric saw / Пилорама

■ rate of hire / *стоимость аренды*

■ total cost of hire / *полная стоимость аренды*

■ Where was it hired from? \ *Где вы взяли его в аренду*

c) **Electric generator \ Электрогенератор**

- rate of hire/ *стоимость аренды*

- total cost of hire / *полная стоимость аренды*

- Where was it hired from? \ *Где вы взяли его в аренду*

d) **Transport/ транспорт**

- rate of hire/ *стоимость аренды*

- total cost of hire / *полная стоимость аренды*

- Where was it hired from? \ *Где вы взяли его в аренду*

e) **Construction tools /Строительное инвентарь**

- Did you purchase or hire tools for construction? \ *Покупали ли вы или арендовали инвентарь для строительства?*

- hire \ *арендовали*

- purchase \ *Покупали*

- If hired, what did it cost you? \ *Если арендовали, то укажите стоимость аренды.*

- If purchased, what did it cost you? \ *Если покупали, то за какую цену?*

- Where was it hired from? \ *Где вы взяли его в аренду*

6.3. Design Assistance / Содействие в оформлении дома

- Did you get a plan for your «permanent» house from the local government? /*Получили ли вы план вашей времянки от местных властей?*

- And an estimate? / *И смета?*

- Do you have ownership papers of your plot? / *Есть ли у вас акт собственности на земельный участок?*

- Who supplied you with them? / *Кто выдал вам его?*

- Do you have a plan of your temporary or permanent house? / *Имеется ли у вас план вашей времянки или постоянного дома?*

- If yes, who made it for you? / *Если да, то кто сделал его для вас?*

Who was responsible for the design of your «temporary» or permanent house? / Кто был ответственен за оформление вашей временки или постоянного дома?

Did you know how much your house would cost you when you began construction? \ Знали ли вы предварительную стоимость вашего дома когда начали строительство?

6.4. What was the most difficult part of house construction \ Что было самым трудным в строительстве дома:

the foundation \ фундамент

the walls \ стены

the roof \ кровля

the floor \ пол

6.5. What was the most expensive part of house construction \ Какая часть дома является наиболее дорогостоящей?

the foundation \ фундамент

the walls \ стены

the roof \ кровля

the floor \ пол

**7. DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSE FROM OBSERVATION/ ОПИСАНИЕ ДОМА
ВМЕСТЕ С:**

7.1. Area of house (m²) \ Площадь (в м²)

7.2. number of rooms/ количество комнат

7.3. material of foundation/ материалы для фундамента

reinforced concrete \ железобетон

precast concrete panels \ заводские бетонные панели

monolithic concrete \ монолитный бетон

concrete block \ бетонные блоки

brick \ кирпичи

any other, specify \ если другое, уточните

7.4. material of floors/ материалы для пола

7.5. materials of wall construction/ материалы, использованные при строительстве стен

- clay/ глина
- clay and bamboo/ глина и камыш
- clay and timber/ глина и лес
- concrete block/ железобетонные блоки
- any other specify/ если другое, то уточните

7.6. material of false ceiling \ материалы для перекрытия потолка

- timber \ доски
- hard board \ ДВП
- card board \ картон
- plywood \ фанера
- any other specify \если другое, уточните

7.7. material of roof insulation/ изоляционные материалы для кровли

- clay/ глина
- any other specify \если другое, уточните

7.8. material of roofing/ материалы для кровли

- tin sheet/ металлические листы
- asbestos sheet/ асбестовые листы
- any other specify/ если другое, уточните

7.9. Sanitation / Санитарно-гигиенические условия

Is there a latrine with a pan / *Есть ли санузел вместе с унитазом?*

Is the soak pit sealed / *Есть закрытая или отстойное яма?*

Is there a vent pipe / *Есть ли вентиляционная труба?*

Is there a water seal / trap for waste water in the kitchen? / *Есть ли у вас на кухне канализационная труба или смеситель для стока воды?*

■ Where does the waste water go to? / *Куда сбрасывается вода?*

7.10. type of fire place and fuel used / тип печки и используемого топлива

8. SKETCH OF HOUSE PLAN/ Эскиз плана дома

8.1. Area of the house sq.m / Площадь дома в кв.м.

8.2. Number of rooms/ Количество комнат

9. SKETCH OF HOUSE SECTION \ ЭСКИЗ КОМНАТ ДОМА

10. PHOTOGRAPHS \ ФОТОГРАФИИ

MATERIAL: COST AND TRANSPORT
 МАТЕРИАЛЫ: РАСЦЕНКИ И ТРАНСПОРТ

№	ITEM \ НАЗВАНИЕ	RUSSIAN \ РУССКИЙ	UNIT \ КОЛИЧЕСТВО	COST IN TG \ СТОИМОСТЬ В ТЕНГЕ	TOTAL COST \ ОБЩАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ
1	Clay a) Material b) Transport	Глина 1) материал 2) транспорт	m ³		
2	Concrete block	Железобетонны е блоки	each \ один		
3	Crush stone a) material b) transport	Щебень 1) материал 2) транспорт	m ³		
4	Dust stone a) material b) transport	Каменные порошок 1) материал 2) транспорт	m ³		
5	Sand a)material transport	Песок 1) материал 2) транспорт	m ³		
6	Cement	Цемент	bag \ мешок		
7	Uncut timber a) cost b) transport	Необрезанная доска 1) цена 2) транспорт	m ³		
8	Cost of timber cutting	Стоимость обрезки доски	m ³		
9	Cut timber a) cost b) transport	Обрезная доска 1) цена 2) транспорт	m ³		
10	Asbestos for roof a) cost b) transport	Асбест для крыши 1) цена 2) транспорт	m ²		
11	Tin corrugated (roof) a) cost b) transport	Коррегированна я металлическая кровля 1) цена 2) транспорт	m ²		
12	Flat metal (roof) a) cost b) transport	Листовой металл 1) цена 2) транспорт	m ²		
13	Felt a) cost b) transport	Войлок 1) цена 2) транспорт	m ²		
14	Polythene sheet a) cost b) transport	Рубероид 1) цена 2) транспорт	m ²		

15	Bitumen a) cost b) transport	Битум 1) цена 2) транспорт	kg \ кг		
16	Asbestos sheet flat a) cost b) transport	Асбестовый лист гладкий 1) цена 2) транспорт	m ²		
17	Hard board a) cost b) transport	ДВП 1) цена 2) транспорт	m ²		
18	Plywood (minimum 15 mm) a) cost b) transport	Фанера 1) цена 2) транспорт (минимум 15 мм)	m ²		
19	Card board a) cost b) transport	Картон 1) цена 2) транспорт	m ²		
20	Polystyrene a) cost b) transportation	Пенопласт 1) цена 2) транспорт	kg \ кг		
21	PVC 10 cm pipe non pressure a) cost b) transportation	Трубы пластиковые 10 см не прессированные 1) цена 2) транспорт	m		
22	Asbestos concrete pipe 10 cm a) cost b) transportation	Бетонные трубы 10 см 1) цена 2) транспорт	m		
23	Cane a) cost b) transportation	Камыш 1) цена 2) транспорт	kg \ кг		
24	Tool hire a) excavator b) electric saw c) concrete hand mixer	Техника на прокат 1) экскаватор 2) электролопа ты 3) бетономеша лка ручная	per day \ каждый день		
25	Skills a) mason b) carpenter c) unskilled	Рабочая сила 1) каменщик 2) плотник 3) подсобные рабочие	per day \ каждый день		
26	Glass 3 mm	Стекло 3 мм	m ³		
27	Gypsum a) cost	Гипс 1) цена	1 ton \ 1 тонна		

	b) transportation	2) транспорт			
28	Angle iron a) 2 cm x 2 cm b) 3 cm x 3 cm c) transportation	Железные уголки 1) 2 см x 2 см 2) 3 см x 3 см 3) транспорт	1 m		
29	Tee iron (I) a) 7,5 x 12,5 cm b) 10 x 15 cm c) transportation	Железные уголки T- образной формы 1) 7,5 x 12,5 см 2) 10 x 15 см	1 m		
30	Toilet pan	Унитаз	one \ один		
31	Doors with door frames	Двери с дверными рамами	m ²		
32	Windows with glass	Окно со стеклом	m ²		
33	Glass wool 10 cm thick	Войлок для стекловаты	kg m ² кг м ²		
34	steel reinforcement a) cost b) transport	Металлическая арматура 1) цена 2) транспорт	ton тонна		
35	Bricks a) cost b) transport	Кирпичи 1) цена 2) транспорт	1000 numbers 1000 штук		
36	Felt blanket a) cost b) transport	Войлок 1) цена 2) стоимость	m ²		
37					

DORMITORY SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
АНКЕТА ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В ОБЩЕЖИТИЯХ

1. Dormitory Information \ Информация об общежитии

1.1. Name of dormitory \ Название общежития

1.2. Location \ Местонахождение

1.3. State owned \ Государственное ____ Enterprise owned \ Принадлежит
предприятию ____

1.4. If enterprise owned, then name of enterprise \ Если принадлежит
предприятию, укажите его название

2. Marital Status \ Семейное положение

2.1. Name \ Имя

2.2. Age \ Возраст

2.3.

Single \ Не замужем (не женат)

Married \ Замужем (женат)

With children or wife \ Есть дети или жена

2.4. If married does husband \ wife live with you? \ Если замужем, живет ли ваш
муж с вами?

2.5. If with children do they live with you? \ Если есть дети, то живут ли они с
вами?

Detail of children \ Информация о детях:

	Member \ Член семьи	Sex \ Пол	Age \ Возраст

3. Residence and Employment \ Место жительства и работа

3.1. How long have you been employed in the enterprise? \ Сколько времени вы
занимаетесь предпринимательством?

3.2. How long have you been living in the dormitory? \ Как долго вы живете в
общежитии?

- 3.3. How long have you not \ *Как долго вы не:*
- a) worked at the enterprise? \ *работали на своем предприятии?*
 - b) been paid by the enterprise? \ *получаете зарплату от своего предприятия?*
- 3.4. How much do you pay for \ *Сколько вы платите за:*
- a) staying at the dormitory? \ *проживание в общежитии?*
 - b) for utilities? \ *коммунальные услуги?*
- 3.5. How do you earn your living now? \ *Как вы зарабатываете себе на существование?*
- 3.6. If it is by buying and selling then \ *Если куплей-продажей, то*
- a) what do you buy and sell? \ *что вы продаете-покупаете?*
 - b) where do you buy? \ *где вы покупаете?*
 - c) where do you sell? \ *где вы продаете?*
 - d) Do you manufacture what you sell? \ *Вы производите то, что вы продаете?*
 - e) How much do you invest every day in your business? \ *Сколько вы вкладываете каждый день в ваш бизнес?*
 - f) How much profit do you earn each day? \ *Сколько прибыли вы получаете каждый день?*
 - g) Is there a greater demand for what you sell than you can take care of? \ *Существует ли на ваш товар более высокий спрос, чем вы можете предложить?*
 - h) What problems do you face from the police \ tax department for buying and selling? \ *Какие проблемы у вас возникают с милицией \ с налоговой инспекцией при купле-продаже?*

4. Skills \ *Навыки*

4.1. What skills do you and your husband \ wife possess \ *Какими навыками владеете вы \ ваша жена?*

4.2. What would you require to practice your skills \ *Что вам нужно, чтобы применить свои навыки?*

5. Income and expenditures \ *Доходы и расходы*

5.1. Income \ *доходы*

a) What do you earn per month \ *каков ваш ежегодный доход ?*

b) What does your husband \ wife earn per month? \ *Сколько зарабатывает ваш муж \ ваша жена ?*

5.2 Expenditure \ *Расходы*

Item \ <i>Наименование</i>	Expenditure \ <i>Расходы</i>	Percent \ <i>Процент</i>
1. Food \ <i>Питание</i>		
2. Transport \ <i>Транспорт</i>		
3. Clothes \ <i>Одежда</i>		
4. Rent \ <i>Аренда</i>		
5. Utilities \ <i>Коммунальные услуги</i>		
6. Health \ <i>Здравоохранение</i>		
7. Education \ <i>Образование</i>		
		100

6. Future Plans \ *Будущие планы*

6.1. Do you wish to stay in the dormitory or would you like to move if you had a choice? \ *Хотели бы вы остаться в общежитии или переехать, если у вас будет возможность?*

6.2. Have you thought about your future source of income? \ *Задумывались ли вы о вашем будущем источнике доходов? _____*

6.3. If yes, what have you thought? \ *Если да, то что вы думали?*

7. Plot ownership \ *Владение земельным участком*

7.1. Do you own a plot in one of the settlements? \ *Имеете ли вы земельный участок в одном из массивов?*

If yes, give the plot number and the name of the settlement \ *Если да, то назовите номер участка и название массива.*

7.2. How much can you invest on building a house? \ *Какую сумму вы можете вложить в строительство дома?*

8. Savings \ *Сбережения*

How much can you save in one month \ *Какую сумму вы можете сэкономить в течении месяца*

less than 500 tg \ *меньше 500 тенге* 1000 tg \ *1000 тенге*

500 tg \ *500 тенге* 1500 tg \ *1500 тенге*

750 tg \ *750 тенге* 2000 tg \ *2000 тенге*

ENTERPRISE QUESTIONNAIRE
АНКЕТА ДЛЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В ОБЛАСТИ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА

1. Enterprise data \ Данные о частном предприятии

1.1. Name of entrepreneur \ *Ф.И.О. предпринимателя*

1.2. Type of enterprise \ *Тип частного предприятия*

1.3. Address of enterprise (and of home if different) \ *Адрес предприятия (и дома, если они отличаются)*

1.4. Distance of enterprise from the place of residence \ *Расстояние от вашей работы до места жительства*

1.5. Date since operational \ *Дата открытия предприятия*

1.6. Does it have a permit? \ *Есть ли у вас разрешение*

a) if no, then why not? \ *если нет, то почему?*

b) if yes, what steps were required to get it? \ *если да, то что вы сделали чтобы получить его?*

1.7. Description of business \ *Описание бизнеса.*

2. Data regarding entrepreneur \ Данные о предпринимателе

2.1. Marital status \ *Семейное положение*

Married \ *Замужем (женат)*

Single \ *Не замужем (холост)*

With children \ *с детьми*

2.2. If married, then what does the husband / wife \ *Если замужем (женаты), работает ли ваш*

муж (жена)?

work separately? If yes, then as what? \ *отдельно? Если да, то кем?*

work at the enterprise? \ *работают в этом же предприятии?*

2.3. If with children \ *если с детьми*

	Number \ <i>Член семьи</i>	Sex \ <i>Пол</i>	Age \ <i>Возраст</i>

2.4. What were you doing previously, with dates? \ *Чем вы занимались раньше, укажите даты?*

3. Economics of the enterprise \ *Экономические данные о частном предприятии*

3.1. What investment did you make to establish the enterprise if any? \ *Какие вложения вы сделали для открытия своего частного предприятия?*

3.2. What investment do you have to make daily /weekly/ or monthly to keep enterprise going? \ *Сколько вы вкладываете вы делаете ежедневно /еженедельно/ каждый месяц чтобы поддерживать деятельность вашего предприятия.*

3.3. What are your returns on your investment daily /weekly/ or monthly? \ *Каковы ваши доходы от ваших вложений ежедневно / еженедельно/ каждый месяц?*

3.4.

Is there a demand for your products / enterprise? \ *Есть ли спрос на вашу продукцию?*

3.5. If yes, then what are the problems in your expanding the enterprise? \ *Если да, то какие проблемы у вас существуют при расширении предприятия?*

3.6.

Do you employ anyone in your enterprise? \ *Нанимаете ли вы кого-нибудь себе на предприятие?*

3.7. If yes, how many? And how much do you pay them? \ *Если да, то сколько? И сколько вы им платите?*

3.8.

Do you have any assets? \ *Есть ли у вас другие источники дохода?*

3.9. If yes, what are they? \ *Если да, то какие?*

4. Comments \ *Дополнительные сведения*