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The Building and Social Housing Foundation (BSHF) is an independent research organisation that promotes sustainable development and innovation in housing through collaborative research and knowledge transfer.

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BSHF is committed to promoting housing policy and practice that is people-centred and environmentally responsible. All research carried out has practical relevance and addresses a range of current housing issues worldwide.

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PRESENTATION OF THE WORLD HABITAT AWARDS



WORLD HABITAT DAY 2004
NAIROBI, KENYA

World Habitat Awards 2005 Entry Form

Please provide the following information relating to the entry that you are submitting.
At the preliminary submission stage this need only be in the form of a concise summary of the scheme, which contains the following information

Please note that entries can also be made directly on the BSHF website at www.bshf.org

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- When did the project commence?
- Who initiated the project?
- What is the main purpose of the project?

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- What are the key features of the project?
- Who are the main beneficiaries of the project?
- Describe briefly the costs and/or planned future funding of the project.
- What has been the involvement of the local community in the project (if applicable)?
- What future plans (if any) are there for the project?

INNOVATION AND TRANSFER

- What are the key innovative aspects of the project?
- To what extent has the project been transferred or adapted for use locally, nationally or internationally (if applicable)?

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

You are asked to submit the following supporting information, where possible:

- Photographs showing the key elements of the project.
- A plan of the main features of the scheme.

I CONFIRM

that the information contained in this entry is accurate to the best of my knowledge and there are no restrictions or fees payable on the publication of any material submitted.

Signed _____ Date _____

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WORLD HABITAT DAY 2004
NAIROBI, KENYA

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A World Habitat Day Message

The theme of World Habitat Day this year, Cities – Engines of Rural Development, was chosen to remind development policy-makers at every level not to think of ‘urban’ and ‘rural’ as separate entities, but rather as parts of an economic and social whole.

Cities interact with rural areas in many ways. Migrants living and working in cities send money to families in rural areas. Cities absorb excess rural populations, and offer markets for farm produce and other rural products. They provide services and amenities – such as universities and hospitals – that may not be available or feasible in rural areas. Cities are also the locus of most global investment, raising demand for goods, labour and other inputs from rural areas.

In the next 25 years, virtually all population growth will take place in the world’s cities, most of it in the cities of developing

countries. The fastest growing cities will be secondary and market towns, which are especially close to rural areas. This growth can help to improve rural life and ease the problems associated with mega-cities. But to do so, it will need to be well managed, with significant investments in communication, transport channels and other infrastructure, and with concerted efforts to ensure that all people have access to adequate services.

While there are obvious differences between urban and rural development that require different interventions, ultimately sustainable development cannot and should not focus exclusively on one or the other. On this World Habitat Day, let us recognize that cities have a crucial contribution to make to rural development, and let us pursue development in a comprehensive way that reflects that understanding.



Mr Kofi Annan
Secretary-General, United Nations

Cities – Engines of Rural Development

The United Nations has designated the first Monday of October each year as World Habitat Day. It is an occasion to reflect on the state of human settlements and the basic right to adequate shelter for all.

The theme of World Habitat Day on Monday 4th October this year is Cities – Engines of Rural Development. We chose this theme to underline the economic, social and environmental interdependence between urban and rural areas. Sustainable development can only be achieved in both areas if they are considered holistically as part of the same, integrated system.

The links between cities and the countryside depend on the infrastructure connecting them. Improve the infrastructure network, and rural production increases, giving people in the countryside better access to markets, information and jobs. Cities are

magnets for rural trade, and the gateway to national and international markets. They benefit from rural demand for their output.

The better the links between cities and their hinterlands, the easier it is for rural people to get jobs in cities, and thus ease the problem of rural unemployment. It is important that cities absorb excess rural labour. But in the developing world, poor development in urban areas has restricted the options that would normally be open to rural people.

A major hurdle to be overcome in developing countries is the fact that secondary and tertiary towns are under-supplied and under-developed. This can be remedied by improving the road, rail and other vital communications networks between them. Economic development in small towns can have a positive impact on



Dr Anna Tibaijuka
Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

the surrounding rural economies through a greater demand for rural produce from urban residents who normally have a higher purchasing power.

Intermediate towns provide natural destinations for rural migrants seeking better opportunities. They also help cushion the impact of major migration flows towards large cities.

In many poor countries, the scattered nature of rural settlements renders the provision of infrastructure and services to rural areas extremely costly. There is no doubt that a major cause of rural under-development is poor access to basic infrastructure and services such as roads, telecommunication, health care, education, credit, markets and information. Many of these can only be supplied and supported from within the more populous urban areas.

It is imperative, therefore, that if we are to achieve sustainable economic and social development nationwide Governments must integrate their country's urban and rural areas as a matter of policy. Stimulating balanced development between urban and rural constituencies means strengthening national, regional and local planning bodies.

On this World Habitat Day, we call upon all those concerned about rural growth to integrate urban development fully into their plans and to bring a more holistic perspective to our common future: Cities can be the engines of rural development.

The World Habitat Awards

The annual World Habitat Award competition was established in 1985 by the Building and Social Housing Foundation to identify innovative and sustainable housing solutions. The Foundation also works to ensure that the ideas and approaches developed in the winning projects are widely shared, by organising study visits, as well as publishing and disseminating information in a range of formats.

The winning projects receiving awards in 2004 are FUNDASAL's La Paz Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in El Salvador and the Eldonian Community-Based Housing Association's Eldonian Village in the United Kingdom. Despite the differences in the context of the two projects, one being located in rural El Salvador and the other in inner-city Liverpool in the United Kingdom, they have much in common. Both projects show how local communities can bring about

significant and lasting improvements, not only to their housing but to many other aspects of their lives. Details of the two projects are set out in the following pages.

His Excellency Hon. Mwai Kibaki, C.G.H., M.P., President of Kenya and Mrs Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-HABITAT presented a cheque for £10,000 and a World Habitat Award trophy to each of the two winners.

The sterling silver trophies are individually designed and crafted by students of 3D Design (Metalsmithing and Jewellery) within the School of Design and Manufacture at De Montfort University in Leicester, UK. Each year a competition is held for the silversmithing students to find the two best designs for the trophy, which must be predominantly crafted in solid silver and contain the symbol, in some form, of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

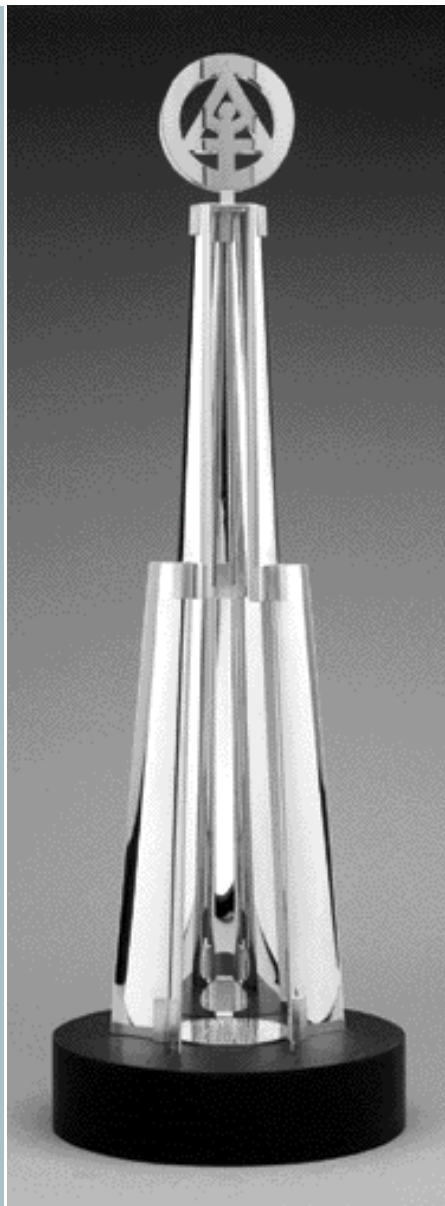
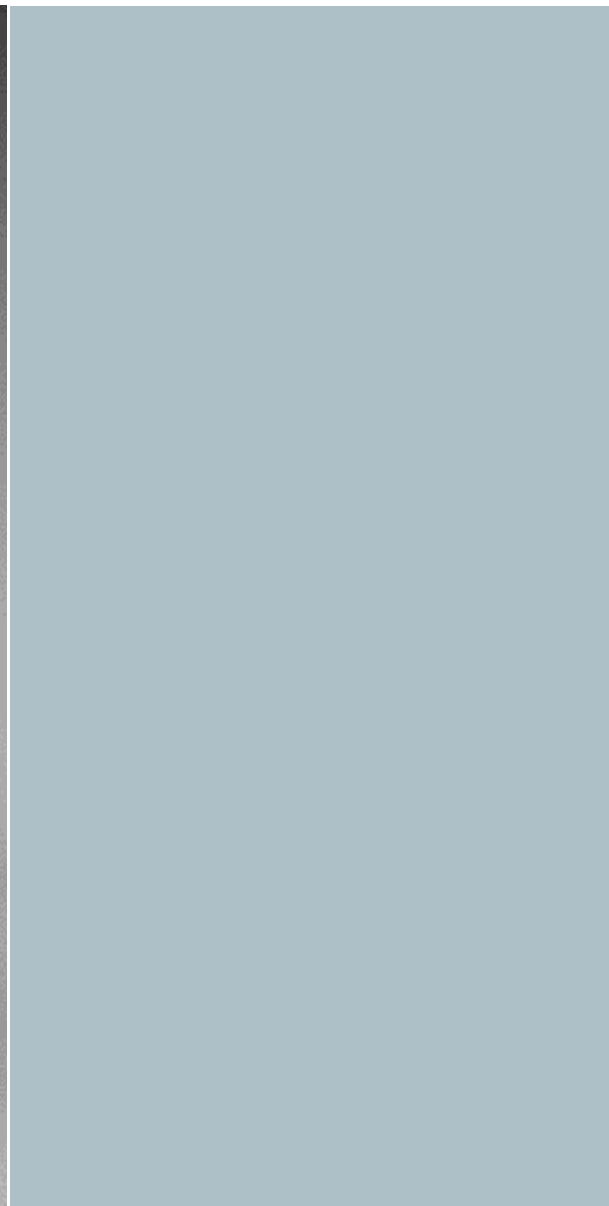
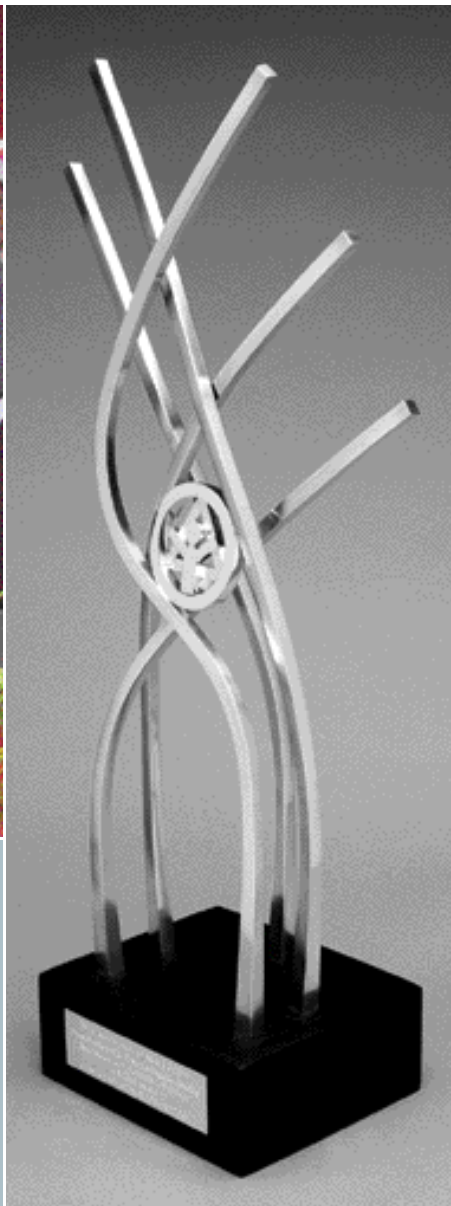


Mrs Diane Diacon
Director, Building and Social Housing Foundation



Mr Edin Martínez and Mr René Zelaya receive the WHA trophy from His Excellency Hon. Mwai Kibaki, President of Kenya on behalf of FUNDASAL's La Paz Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Programme, El Salvador

Designed by Debbie Tang



Mr Tony McGann and Mr George Evans receive the WHA trophy from His Excellency Hon. Mwai Kibaki, President of Kenya on behalf of the Eldonian Community-Based Housing Association, Liverpool, United Kingdom.

Designed by Ed Hull

La Paz Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Programme El Salvador

This housing reconstruction Programme demonstrates how successful community development can result from rebuilding after a devastating earthquake. Appropriate earthquake-resistant house designs have been developed and training is provided in construction and maintenance techniques, as well as business and community leadership skills.

To date, over 7,460 houses have been completed with households providing the labour and secure title to their property has been established for those who did not previously have the correct documents. 1,400 small businesses have been established; many of them run by women. The local municipalities have been involved throughout and welcome the increasing citizen participation that has resulted from the Programme. Environmental concerns of deforestation and pollution of water supplies have been addressed and the approaches used in this Programme are now being transferred to areas experiencing similar problems.



With a population of 6.5 million, El Salvador is the smallest and most densely populated country in Central America. It has recently emerged from decades of civil war and is also prone to natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes. The earthquakes of 2001 left 10,000 dead and injured, 164,000 homes and 41,000 businesses totally destroyed and 105,000 damaged homes. The La Paz province was one of the worst affected with 59 per cent of the housing damaged or destroyed.

Reconstruction after the earthquake

The main aim of the Programme is to restore and improve the housing conditions of those affected by the 2001 earthquakes, through the strengthening of citizen participation and the organisation of those involved in development locally.

The Programme covers 18 of the 22 districts in the La Paz province. Eighty per cent of the 224 communities currently assisted are located in rural areas and many of them are in remote areas far from main roads. 55 per cent of households are women headed, and the average income of the families involved is \$124 per month.

Community workers initially mobilise the beneficiaries, and look after them during the construction phase. About seven families at a time are organised into one construction team that will construct the houses on a self-help basis with the support of a skilled bricklayer. The standard house of 27m² consists of hollow block walls and micro-concrete tile roofing, and provides for one sitting room and two small bedrooms. Experiments were carried out with a range of earthquake-resistant house designs to identify the safest, most cost-

effective and culturally appropriate means of construction.

Locally-produced materials are used for all construction. Cement, zinc and aluminium are sourced from local and national suppliers. Micro-concrete tiles and other prefabricated building components are produced in two small manufacturing plants that together employ 76 local people. Materials are also produced in these plants for other NGOs working locally, as well as for local households wishing to purchase building materials.

To date, over 7,500 of these homes have been built on a mutual help basis. A sense of hope has been established where previously there was none. The security of living in a house that will not be destroyed by a future earthquake has led to a blossoming of a wide range of activity and involvement.

More than just housing

Where necessary, households are helped to obtain formal tenure documents to prove their secure title to the land they have been living on. Over 1,800 of the houses built are capable of being dismantled if needs be.

Further Programme components address repairs to the water supply systems (wells, water pipelines, and water tanks), the construction of latrines, the provision of small credits to women groups and the improvement of local administration. Unlike many other disaster reconstruction Programmes, this Programme also seeks to assist those who were unable to purchase their own homes before the disaster. Local people are trained in construction techniques and maintenance, in the use and maintenance of the potable water systems that have been established



Aftermath of the 2001 earthquakes



Reconstruction



(benefiting 1,650 families) as well as in community administration and organisation to enable local communities to take greater responsibility for the management of their local communities.

Paying for the Programme

The families housed have lost all their possessions, and in many cases their livelihood, in the earthquake. There are no household resources of any kind, other than labour to help meet the costs. Eighty per cent of the capital cost is met by subsidy and 20 per cent of the contribution is from the local residents who provide their own labour to help build their new homes. In addition, families carry out transportation of supplies, excavate foundations, prepare mortars and concrete and prepare formworks, as well as placing the roof. They keep records of their

labour and care for their supplies and tools. If the householder cannot provide the labour personally then another family member has to be prepared to carry out the work.

The total cost of the three-stage Programme is \$14,500,000 of which 78 per cent was from a German donor organisation (KFW). The local municipalities also make a small financial contribution. The total cost of houses made of concrete block is \$2,384, and those made of dismountable metal panels cost \$1,343, including materials, qualified labour, and community labour contribution.

All households are trained in the maintenance of their homes and in how to extend them, typically by building covered verandas around the original house. Guidance is provided in the form of easy-to-understand booklets, using both words and pictures.



Community involvement and decision-making

An important element of the Programme is the involvement of local people and communities in the decision-making processes concerning their homes and in wider community issues. Institutional sustainability to ensure the long-term future and benefits of the Programme is a key aspect of this Programme. Formal agreements and working arrangements with local municipalities have been created in order to give a political voice to the local communities. The mayors of all the 18 municipalities and local legislative representatives are supporting these agreements. In some instances municipalities have entered into cooperation with their electorate in preparing municipal budgets, as a direct result of the confidence gained in working with trained local community

leaders. The Programme has won political support from mayors and local national representatives and is actively supported at the local level. This is reflected in the fact that, unusually, only four of the local municipal councils changed hands in the latest local elections.

Leadership training is provided to enable local communities to negotiate with the local authority regarding future infrastructure provision and other community services and facilities. To date over 180 community leaders have been trained and these are now involved in other training projects in the local community.

The long-term benefits

Although 80 per cent of the capital costs of the Programme have been met by donor



support, this is inevitable given the post-disaster situation of the Programme. However, future economic sustainability of the Programme is crucial and training is therefore provided in construction, administration and business skills.

Funds are made available to particularly vulnerable groups in order to help them start small businesses. Many Programme beneficiaries have joined together to form productive enterprises for the re-sale of micro-concrete tiles in the communities, the sale and purchase of meat, seafood, clothing and cooking, among other activities. To date over 1,400 such enterprises have been established, many of them by women.

Having secure tenure and a permanent home encourages the household to use the home as the basis for a micro-business to supplement the family income.

Environmental concerns of deforestation and pollution of water supplies have been addressed and the approaches used in this Programme are now being transferred to areas experiencing similar problems.



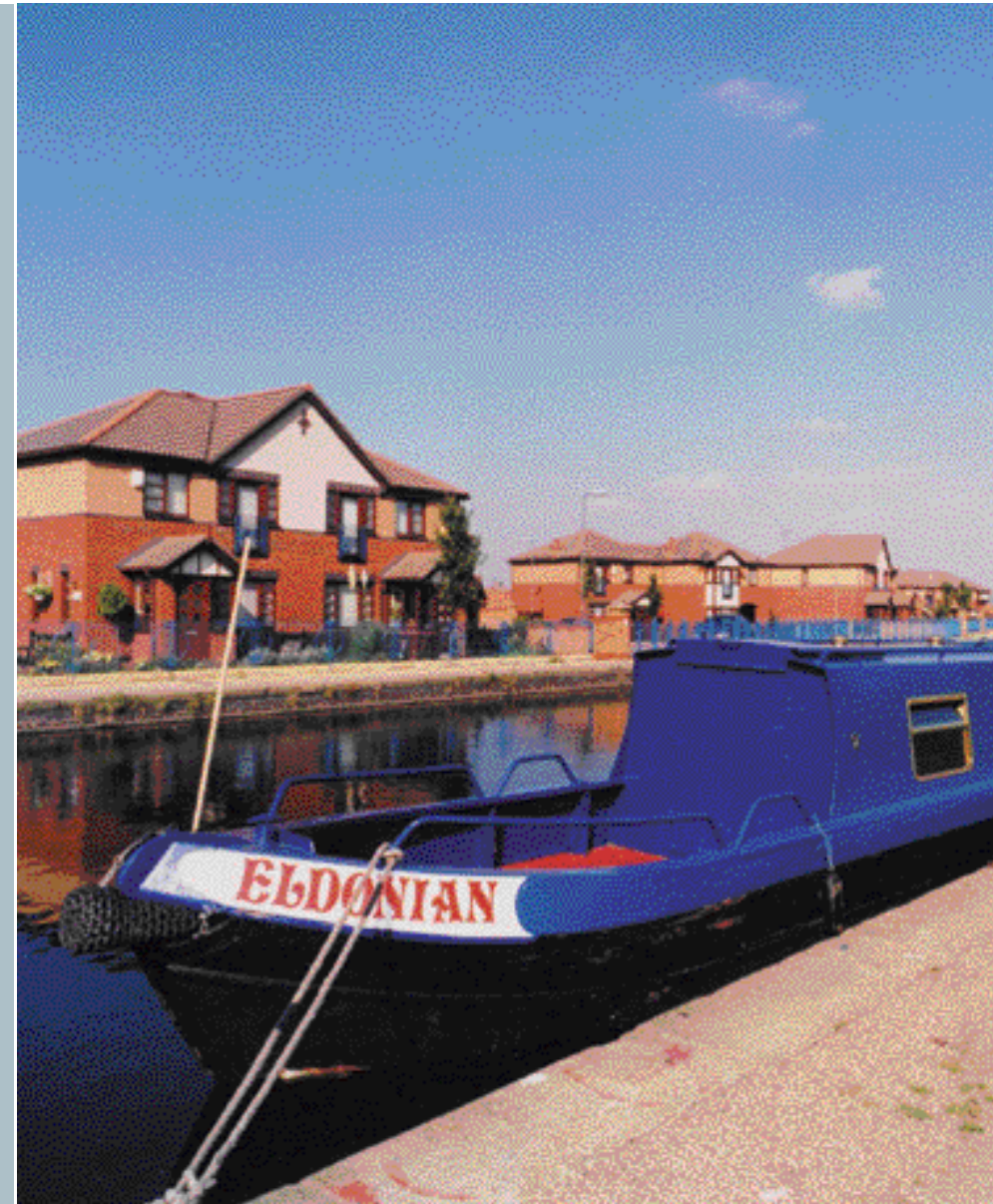
Educational poster on the use of dry composting toilets

The Eldonian Village

Liverpool, United Kingdom

The Eldonian Village was initiated in 1978 when residents of the inner-city Vauxhall area of Liverpool came together to fight against local authority plans to demolish their homes and disperse their community.

Twenty-six years later 400 affordable rental homes have been provided, 250 permanent jobs have been established, \$45 million of assets have been created and \$180 million of inward investment attracted. A range of local services and recreation facilities has been provided, all of which are owned and managed by the local community. Derelict and polluted land has been restored to form an attractive and secure living environment and the community now provides support and advice to other communities worldwide.



The Eldonian Village in the Vauxhall area of Liverpool began with the vision of a group of residents who were determined not to see their local community swept away by the bulldozers. The Vauxhall area had long suffered from the effects of long-term neglect: run-down housing, a declining environment, depopulation, high unemployment and poor local facilities. Attempts to regenerate the area in the 1970s involved the large-scale demolition of old housing and replacing it with high-density accommodation and new industrial spaces. This often resulted in the fragmentation of many established communities. However, the 150 year-old community based around the Our Lady of Eldon church in Vauxhall, Liverpool was not prepared to be moved so easily.

What was once 43 acres of polluted industrial land is now a green and attractive

setting for 400 affordable homes. The Village boasts a range of local facilities and has seen the creation of commercial and employment opportunities in a clean and safe urban setting.

No one visiting the Vauxhall area of Liverpool 25 years ago could have imagined how such a run-down area could now be providing 250 permanent jobs and could have generated \$45 million in assets and attracted \$180 million pounds of inward investment.

All of this has been achieved using a combination of public and private financing, enabling the community to own, design and manage its local area to meet the needs of local residents.

The confidence, empowerment and expertise gained through the successful

regeneration of the area has boosted the community at every level, encouraging new partnerships, attracting business and employment opportunities and supporting an ongoing contribution to regeneration across the whole of Liverpool.

Building the first homes

Despite many setbacks and opposition from the local authority, the Eldonians managed to form a housing co-operative to provide affordable, high quality social housing. Having raised \$18 million from grants, savings and loans, work began in 1983 on land purchased on the site of a disused sugar refinery. The site needed to be cleared and de-contaminated before work could begin, but by 1990 the co-operative had built 145 new homes to meet the

specific needs of the community’s residents. This included the creation of specially-designed accommodation for elderly and disabled people.

In 1991 the rest of the site was purchased to provide space for another 150 homes, which catered particularly for young families in the area. During the same period the canal running through the site was restored, creating attractive and affordable waterside accommodation.

Moving onto other local needs

In 1987 the Eldonians began to address local needs other than housing. The Eldonian Development Group was formed to raise funds for commercial, physical and economic projects in the area. It aimed to



Before



After



utilise commercial and private-sector expertise for the creation of social enterprises including office space, a day care nursery, elderly care facilities, a sports centre, community centre and a neighbourhood warden scheme to support the entire community.

This work, however, was only the beginning of the urban regeneration process and their success encouraged the Eldonians to become more ambitious in their efforts to regenerate the whole area. They encouraged more partnership and inward investment, attempting to move beyond a focus on housing to a broader Programme of economic and community-led regeneration. Using their existing good practice as a foundation, the Eldonians now have plans to develop the entire Vauxhall area with retail developments and industrial workspaces.

Pushing the boundaries even further, the Eldonians are now working in partnership with the private sector, community and voluntary groups and the statutory regeneration agencies to apply their knowledge and expertise to other parts of Liverpool, contributing to the wider regeneration agenda. They are also aiming to continue to build upon the sustainability of the Eldonian community through the creation of employment and business opportunities.

Creating a successful long-term future

The success of the Eldonian Village project over two and a half decades is testimony to its long-term sustainability and it has deservedly become an internationally recognised model of community-led sustainable urban regeneration.

Built to the current building standards and upgraded to improve resource efficiency, the housing is designed to contribute to environmental sustainability. The development of the Leeds-Liverpool Canal in the centre of the project has also made a contribution to the environment by encouraging wildlife into the area, providing opportunities for local children to experience nature first-hand.

An emphasis upon training and the creation of local employment has provided a boost to the economy. Small and medium enterprises are thriving and encouraging major companies into the area, contributing to the local economy, employment and training opportunities. A Neighbourhood Warden Scheme, alongside careful design and management strategies has enabled crime and anti-social behaviour to be minimised in the area, creating safe and

accessible spaces for all residents. New transport links that have been encouraged into the area are enabling residents to gain a wider access to the city.

A focus on the broader community has ensured that facilities and opportunities exist for all ages in the local community. From day care nurseries, community and sports facilities, to elderly care homes there is support at every level, ensuring the social inclusion of all. New supermarkets and other commercial enterprises attracted into the area are providing more choice and access to the community.

Having been established using a combination of grants, savings and private loans totalling around \$18 million, the Eldonian Village has managed to become financially self-supporting. The costs of maintaining and running the housing and



local facilities are met by tenants' rents. Although all the facilities are self-financing (and in some cases income-generating), rents continue to remain low. Crucially the attraction of outside investment, built through a strong relationship with the private sector, has helped to ensure that long-term financial sustainability is secured, by encouraging the development of a more diverse and mixed community.

Innovations

Much of the knowledge and expertise developed by the Eldonians has been pioneering, and its success has contributed to the development of regeneration policy at a national level. Some of these innovations include:

- Community-led involvement: a uniquely 'bottom-up' project that has involved the needs of the local community at every level of decision-making. The parent organisation, the Eldonian Community Trust is run by elected local people.
- The use of Leeds-Liverpool Canal as an urban feature: this has provided desirable and affordable waterside accommodation for local residents.
- Designing out crime: The layout of the village has been achieved in such a way as to ensure that traffic crime and anti-social behaviour are minimised with measures that include speed-bumps and properties that overlook one another.



- Neighbourhood Warden's Programme: Neighbourhood Wardens have successfully contributed to the low levels of crime and anti-social behaviour and similar models are now being widely implemented.

Elements of success

The Eldonians attribute their success to five key factors:

- Community ownership: overall ownership by the Eldonian Community Trust Ltd ensures that local people are in control of decision-making.
- Design and good practice: community input into need-based design, with collective responsibility for the overall layout of the village has ensured a sense of ownership and improved quality of life.
- Innovation and business enterprise: the Eldonian village has been at the cutting edge of urban regeneration, often proving to be a leader in the development of good practice. An emphasis on the need for economic sustainability has resulted in crucial links with the commercial sector whilst maintaining an emphasis upon the needs of the community through the development of sustainable social businesses.
- Partnership: utilising the expertise of professionals and key stakeholders has created strong, sustainable and dynamic partnerships.
- Leadership: strong leadership and shared goals has united the community and enabled it to take control of its own destiny.



2004 Habitat Scroll of Honour Awards

The Habitat Scroll of Honour Awards were initiated by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) in 1989 to honour and encourage individuals and organisations making outstanding contributions to the cause of shelter for the poor and the improvement of human settlement conditions around the world.

Presented by His Excellency Hon. Mwai Kibaki, President of Kenya and UN-HABITAT Executive Director Mrs Anna Tibaijuka, the 2004 Habitat Scrolls of Honour were awarded to:

- President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique
- The Centre for Development Communication, India
- Xiamen Municipal People's Government, China
- The Big Issue Foundation, UK

President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique

For his tireless efforts to uplift the poorest of the poor in Africa.



Xiamen Municipal People's Government, China

For the way it works tirelessly to ensure that everyone has adequate shelter.



The Centre for Development Communication

For improving the living conditions of slum dwellers in Jaipur, India.



The Big Issue Foundation

For helping the homeless to help themselves through the production and selling of a current affairs magazine.



Recommendations of the Inter-Regional Conference on Urban-Rural Development Linkages

An international conference was hosted in Nairobi in the days prior to the World Habitat Day celebrations and was attended by many leading academics and influential practitioners from around the world.

The main findings of this meeting are set out below.

1. Critical urban-rural development linkage issues were identified as:

- (a) The unnecessary dichotomy between urban and rural development in the national development process. A rural-urban continuum exists that must not be divided into separate policy and development domains.
- (b) The environmental ramifications of the urban-rural development relationship, and how best to internalise negative externalities.
- (c) The need to minimise the gap between urban and rural areas in terms of income-earning opportunities and livelihoods.

2. Governments at all levels and their development planners should recognise and internalise the inseparable social, economic and environmental linkages between urban and rural areas and cease treating their development as mutually discrete and distinct processes, but rather take account of these linkages in their investment Programmes. Cities as engines of rural development can work more effectively if there are complementary investments in rural areas. This calls for a more holistic and integrated regional-planning approach to investment decision-making.

3. Development/improvement of urban-rural transport and communications links, especially trunk and access road networks, is a very potent tool for the urban-rural linkages development strategy. This facilitates access of people to goods, services, jobs and other income-earning opportunities in both areas, as well as adding value to produce and reducing transaction costs. This also stimulates growth of small and medium-sized towns, thus attenuating the concentration of population in the few major cities that often results in the growth and intensification of slums.

Small and medium-sized towns are also an effective mechanism for providing services to rural areas, including educational, health and financial services. Thus, if properly formulated and implemented, such policies and strategies can contribute to the attainment of several of the Millennium Development Goals.

4. A cross-sectoral institutional structure/framework should be created for integration of urban-rural development. Planning of economic and social Programmes as well as development of physical infrastructure should take account of the need to protect the ecosystem. Effective environmental planning and management, including legislative frameworks, need to be strengthened.

5. Market facilities should be developed to enhance the exchange of both agricultural produce and non-agricultural products.

Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme

The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP), an initiative that aims to improve the housing and living conditions of informal settlement residents in cities throughout Kenya, was officially inaugurated during the global observation of World Habitat Day 2004.

The World Habitat Day celebrations were held on a 5-acre decanting site, adjacent to the Kibera slum in Nairobi, where the first phase of the upgrading programme is due to begin.



With a population of 500,000 and a density of over 2,000 people per hectare, Kibera is one of the largest and most densely populated informal settlements in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Most residents of Kibera do not have access to toilet facilities: in an area of 235 hectares, there are only 2800 toilets¹, i.e. an average of 178 persons per toilet. The lack of appropriate sanitation and drainage systems has created serious problems in terms of environmental pollution and exposure to life-threatening diseases such as typhoid, malaria and diarrhoea, a situation which is particularly exacerbated during the seasonal rains of April/May and December.

Insecure land tenure is a key constraint to the delivery of services in the settlement, the obtaining of resources for economic development and the well being of residents. An estimated 66 per cent of Kibera residents live in rental accommodation,

spending up to 40 per cent of their income on the extortionate rents charged by structure owners, who are often large-scale absentee landlords.

A range of interventions have been carried out by non-governmental and community-based organisations in Kibera on a small-scale, ad hoc basis. Until recently, however, there had been a lack of a clear policy to facilitate and guide urban development in Kenya and a general lack of political will to improve conditions in the informal settlements.

In January 2003 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the government of Kenya and UN-HABITAT, demonstrating a commitment to tackling this issue and initiating a collaborative effort to formulate policy guidelines and seek funding for the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme.



¹ UNEP International Source Book on Environmentally Sound Technologies for Wastewater and Stormwater Management, 2002

Aims and Objectives

The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme is designed to upgrade the living environment of people living and working in informal settlements by improving access to basic services such as shelter, water and sanitation, education, health, employment and income generation opportunities. Other interventions will include the regularisation of tenure and the provision of physical and social infrastructure through a people-centred approach that aims to involve residents at all stages of the process.

The programme will commence in the Soweto area of Kibera, where a committee of area residents has been formed to work with the Government and the City Council of Nairobi to implement the project, and will eventually be extended to other urban areas throughout the country.

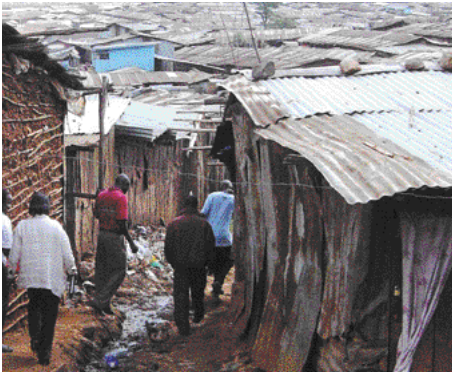
Nairobi Situation Analysis

Initial funding for project planning and preparation has been provided by the Cities Alliance, a joint initiative of UN-HABITAT and the World Bank which includes 10 bilateral donors. As part of the activities carried out in the preparatory phase of the programme, a Nairobi Situation Analysis was produced in consultation with a number of working groups comprising both the public and private sectors, NGOs, grassroots organisations and donor agencies. According to the report, the city of Nairobi contains 133 informal settlements which, whilst occupying only 5 per cent of the total land area, are home to over 60 per cent of the city's population. This initial research provides the basis for a detailed analysis of a number of settlements that could be selected for upgrading.



Proposed Interventions

Physical Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water supply and sanitation• Access roads• Storm water drainage• Electricity and street lighting/urban safety
Social Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Schools• Health centres• Community centres• Recreational facilities
Employment/Income Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Markets and kiosks• Skills enhancement centres• Power supply for income generating activities• Micro-financing and credit systems
HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Counselling and testing centres• HIV clinics• HIV management• Education and awareness-raising
Shelter Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security of tenure• Housing development and improvement• Cost recovery and subsidy• Contribution through corporate social responsibility
Environmental and Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refuse collection and treatment• Cleaning of the Ngong river



The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme was officially inaugurated during the global observation of World Habitat Day 2004 in Nairobi. The celebration took place on the 5-acre decanting site adjacent to Kibera, where the first phase of the upgrading programme is due to begin.

Preliminary designs and costing of the housing to be developed on the decanting site have been prepared and resources are currently being mobilised to complement government funding for the project.

The programme will be carried out as a collaborative effort among the Kenyan Ministry of Lands and Housing, the Ministry of Local Government, the City Council of Nairobi and UN-HABITAT.

The upgrading of informal settlements is an issue of global significance. According to UN-HABITAT, the total number of people

currently living in slums is estimated at nearly one billion people, or 32 per cent of the world's urban population, a figure which will grow at an accelerated rate if no policy action is taken immediately. The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme will contribute toward Goal 7, Target 11 of the Millenium Development Goals established by the recently adopted United Nations Declaration, which aims to eradicate poverty and hunger and significantly improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020.



Sources of further information

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La Paz Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Programme

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The Eldonian Village

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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

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Ministry of Lands and Housing

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World Habitat Awards

An invitation to enter

The World Habitat Awards were established in 1985 by the Building and Social Housing Foundation as part of its contribution to the United Nations International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

Two awards are given annually to projects that provide practical and innovative solutions to current housing needs and problems: one from the global South and one from the North.

Every year an award of £10,000 is presented to each of the two winners at the annual United Nations global celebration of World Habitat Day.

CRITERIA FOR SUBMISSION

Projects are sought that:

- Demonstrate practical, innovative and sustainable solutions to current housing issues faced by countries of the global South as well as the North.
- Can be transferred or adapted for use as appropriate.
- View the term habitat from a broad perspective and bring other benefits as well, such as energy or water saving, income generation, social inclusion, community and individual empowerment, capacity building or education.

ENTRY PROCEDURE

The World Habitat Awards competition has a two-stage entry process:

Stage I submissions need only comprise a concise summary of all aspects of the project. From these preliminary submissions, twelve projects are selected by an assessment committee to go forward to Stage II of the competition.

Stage II submissions are evaluated by an independent advisory group before being put to a panel of international judges. Evaluation visits will be carried out to some of the projects prior to the final judging.

Stage I submissions can be made through the entry form in the back of this booklet or online at www.bshf.org.

SUGGESTED AREAS FOR SUBMISSION

- Provision of low-cost, affordable housing for low-income households
- Environmentally sustainable housing
 - Promotion of sustainable lifestyles in urban and/or rural areas
 - Provision of resource- and energy-efficient housing
 - Development/use of sustainable building materials and technologies
- Restoration of existing housing
 - Restoration of areas of decayed housing and environmental degradation
 - Upgrading/improvement of slum dwellings and shanty settlements
- Provision of housing designed to withstand natural disasters
- Housing provision for those with special needs
 - Provision of housing for homeless people
 - Housing specifically designed to meet the needs of older persons and those with other special needs
- Technical innovation
 - The use of information and communication technologies in housing
 - Innovative design and/or construction materials
- Housing developed and managed on a co-operative or other socially sustainable basis

Please note that the project subjects listed above are suggestions only. Projects relating to other housing issues may be submitted if desired.

TIMETABLE

1st June 2005	Deadline for receipt of Stage I submissions
June - August 2005	Evaluation of Stage I submissions
1st September 2005	Notification of results for Stage I submissions
1st December 2005	Deadline for the receipt of entries selected for Stage II submission
January - June 2006	Evaluation of Stage II submissions
August 2006	Announcement of winners of the World Habitat Award
3rd October 2006	Presentation of the awards on World Habitat Day

World Habitat Awards 2005 Entry Form

Name of project _____

Current stage of project Design stage ☐ In progress ☐ Completed ☐

Location of project _____

THE ABOVE PROJECT HAS BEEN ENTERED BY

Name _____

Position _____

Organisation _____

Address _____

Postcode _____ Country _____

Tel _____

Fax _____

Email _____

Web _____

Contact point (if different to above) _____

If you are entering a submission relating to the work of another organisation, please attach a letter of permission for entry from that organisation. Thank you.

How did you hear about the awards?

Journal ☐ Poster ☐ www ☐ Email ☐ Newsletter ☐

Other (please specify) _____

All entries must be received by 1st June 2005 and should be sent to:

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Building and Social Housing Foundation
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Leicestershire LE67 3TU
UNITED KINGDOM

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