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.

Established in 1976, BSHF works both in the UK and internationally to identify innovative housing solutions and to foster the exchange of information and good practice.

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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Building and Social Housing Foundation
Memorial Square
Coalville
Leicestershire
LE67 3TU
United Kingdom

Tel +44 (0)1530 510444
Fax +44 (0)1530 510332
Email bshf@bshf.org
Web www.bshf.org

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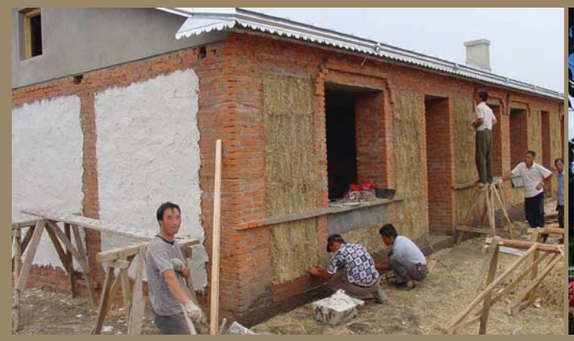

PRESENTATION OF THE

WORLD HABITAT AWARDS

WORLD HABITAT DAY 2005
JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Prepared by Diane Diacon and Silvia Guimarães

World Habitat Awards 2006 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?
- Which groups of people benefit from 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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Contents

A World Habitat Day Message

The theme from this year's World Habitat Day, "The Millennium Development Goals and the City", highlights the importance of managing rapid urbanisation and reducing urban poverty.

Recent research shows that by the year 2050, six billion people, or two thirds of humanity, will be living in towns or cities. If present trends continue, more than half of these people could be living in slums. On the other hand, the slums and pockets of poverty that exist in rich countries are located in well-defined spaces where all the Millennium Development Goals can be tackled together, where economics of scale can be realised, and where one intervention can have a multiplier effect.

The build-up of slums and informal settlements occurs in large part because of policies and exclusionary practices that deny public services and basic public facilities – including water, sanitation, health and education – to informal settlements that are deemed illegal. Moreover, community-based efforts to redress such problems often face political and bureaucratic obstacles. But evictions and demolitions are not the answer to the challenges of rapid urbanisation. We must have pro-poor, participatory urban development in which women and men are empowered to manage their communities, and where development is carried out with respect for human rights and in accordance with international law.

The lead city for this year's observance of World Habitat Day is Jakarta, chosen to highlight the cooperation that has bought relief to the survivors of last year's tsunami. In Jakarta, and Banda Aceh, and in all the Indian Ocean countries hit by the catastrophe, recovery efforts are moving beyond immediate disaster mitigation and

Mr Kofi Annan
Secretary-General, United Nations

humanitarian relief, and are now focused on establishing sound physical and land-use plans and using appropriate building technologies to protect new settlements and people from similar threats in the future. This approach encompasses land and property administration, local governance, institutional development, capacity building and the special needs and concerns of women. Amid the ongoing hardship, there are signs of hope that we can build new lives and opportunities.

We need to give the millions of slum dwellers who are suffering from the slow-motion tsunami of rapid urbanisation the same chance. On World Habitat Day, I call on the international community and all cities around the world to increase their efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals, and in particular to the target of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

Mrs Anna Tibaijuka
Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

The Millennium Development Goals and the City

The United Nations has designated the first Monday of October each year as World Habitat Day to reflect on the state of human settlements, especially the living conditions of the urban poor and their basic right to adequate shelter.

The theme of World Habitat Day this year is "The Millennium Development Goals and the City". If we can achieve the goals in our towns and cities, the impact will be enormous, especially in the burgeoning slums and informal settlements of the developing world. Already, almost half the global population lives in urban areas. And nearly a third of them, about one billion people, live in the unhealthy deprivation of slums. Trends show that 90 per cent of global population increase in years to come will be in the cities of Africa, Asia and Latin America, where large majorities live in slums, with little access to water, sanitation and other basic services. Cities, therefore, provide an important platform for achieving the Goals.

The Goals and their targets are aimed at eradicating poverty, achieving environmental sustainability and universal primary education, empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, fighting AIDS, malaria, and other diseases – all features of slum life. Slum upgrading and slum prevention are, therefore, critical to attaining the goals. People in slums are crying out for implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

Goal 7, Target 11 commits world leaders to achieving a "significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020". But UN-HABITAT considers this far too modest. It covers only a fraction – just 10 per cent - of the world's slum dwellers. Since it was set in 2000, the global slum population has already grown by 200 million people. If current trends continue, by the 2020 target deadline, the number of slum dwellers will have reached 1.6 billion. Furthermore, individual countries have no way of determining their

share of the 100 million people involved. This dictates a much broader and more ambitious approach to achieve the "Cities without Slums" target of the Millennium Declaration adopted by world leaders in September 2000.

UN-HABITAT's Slum Upgrading Facility is a new programme to unlock capital for pro-poor investment. It promotes and coordinates partnerships to mobilise domestic and international funding for low-income housing and urban infrastructure in the developing world. The quest for funding urban poverty reduction is also highlighted in our new Global Report on Human Settlements 2005 on Financing Urban Shelter. The report analyses the impact of current shelter financing systems on low-income households. By identifying the financing mechanisms that work for the poor this report will help governments at the central and local levels, as well as non-governmental and international organisations reduce urban poverty.

UN-HABITAT is launching the global celebration of World Habitat Day in Jakarta to remind the world that countless thousands of homes were destroyed last December by the tsunami killer wave that so devastated Indonesia's Banda Aceh coastline and other Indian Ocean countries.

To date, UN-HABITAT and UNDP have jointly mobilised more than $20 million for shelter and community rehabilitation in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Solutions to land tenure and relocation are central to long term recovery in these countries. UN-HABITAT remains committed to seeing this recovery through.

As we come together like never before for the tsunami victims, so must we join hands and forces in making urban poverty history. We must keep the Millennium promise and give all our support to the new global partnership for development – the eighth goal – between rich and poor countries.

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 2005 are the Straw-Bale Energy Efficient Housing Project in the People's Republic of China and the Solar Housing Renovation project in Gårdsten, Sweden.

Despite the differences in the context of the two projects, they both show how local communities can be involved in improving their housing conditions, as well as providing easily transferable examples of how to reduce carbon emissions by building and renovating housing to high environmental standards. Details of the two projects are set out on the following pages.

Mr Jusuf Kalla, Vice-President of Indonesia 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 the students of Silversmithing and Jewellery at Loughborough University School of Art and Design, United Kingdom. Each year a competition is held for students to find the two best designs for the trophy, which is predominantly crafted in solid silver and contains the symbol, in some form, of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

Mrs Diane Diacon
Director, Building and Social Housing Foundation

Mr Christer Nordström and Ms Stina Fransson receive the WHA trophy from Mr Jusuf Kalla, Vice-President of Indonesia on behalf of the **Solar Housing Renovation Project** in Gårdsten, Sweden.

Trophy designed by Ms Julia Fiona Lewis

Ms Kelly Lerner and Ms Linda Zhu receive the WHA trophy from Mr Jusuf Kalla, Vice-President of Indonesia on behalf of the **Straw-Bale Energy Efficient Housing Project** in the People's Republic of China.

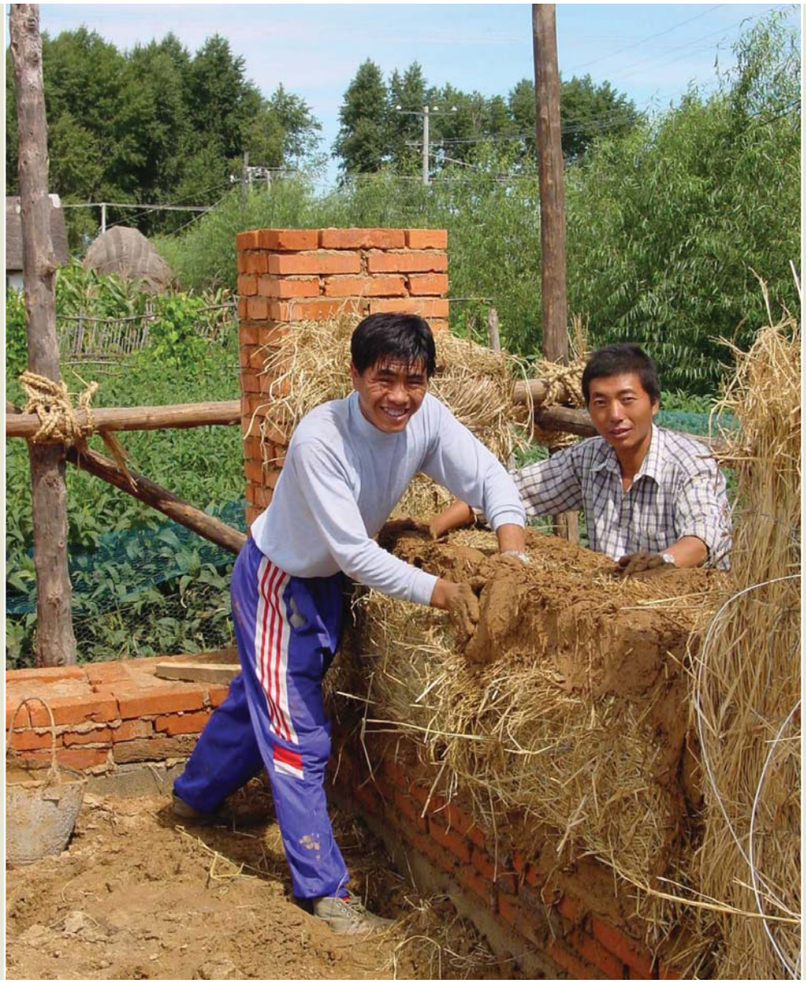
Trophy designed by Ms Charlotte Louise Jones

Photos courtesy of UN-HABITAT

The Straw-Bale Energy Efficient Housing Project
People's Republic of China

This housing construction programme demonstrates how straw bales can successfully be used to build homes for low-income farmers in the cold northern provinces of China. To date over 600 homes have been completed as well as schools and other public buildings using the abundant supplies of waste rice straw.

Benefits include significantly reduced coal consumption and CO_2 emissions, affordable warmth and less respiratory disease for residents, much greater resistance to earthquakes and savings of precious topsoil due to reduced brick production. Training in the simple construction methods has been provided to over 500 people, with local governments and communities involved throughout the project, ensuring its cultural acceptability.



There is a severe need for adequate housing in north-eastern China, exacerbated by the large numbers of environmental refugees fleeing desertification. Existing housing is frequently damaged by snow, flooding, or earthquakes and a significant proportion of the 160 million population lives in substandard and dangerous housing. Often built of mud and rocks, the houses offer little protection from the severe cold of the region with temperatures as low as –40ºC. These mud, stone and rubble houses collapse easily even during a minor earthquake and force families to rebuild a house that is even poorer in quality than the original. As a result, residents are prone to illness and bad health, especially during the winter. Any new construction is carried out using locally made bricks, which adds to the removal of scarce topsoil, increases the already high levels of air pollution and provides poor seismic performance.

Using straw to build strong and healthy homes

Straw-bale construction is especially well suited to the local conditions and climate in north-eastern China. It was first tested in China with a 1998 pilot project straw-bale school after a relatively minor earthquake had destroyed the original brick school. The new school has been very successful with much reduced heating costs and it has withstood a subsequent earthquake of 5.9 on the Richter scale while other buildings around it collapsed.

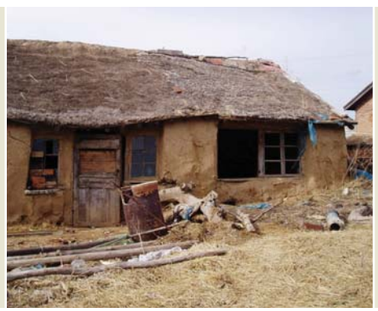
The houses built under the programme have so far withstood all earthquakes in the area since construction without damage. This is due to the relatively lightweight straw-bale walls which resist earthquake loads and absorb seismic energy through deformation. Some brick is retained in the design, mainly to convince homeowners of the strength of the construction. Overall there is a reduction by two thirds in the number of bricks used in the exterior walls compared to a normal all-brick construction.

Involvement of the local communities is a key element of the project. The project only works in communities that have serious housing needs and have expressed interest in the project. Interested communities are invited to visit an existing project village to talk to straw-bale home owners and members of the local project management office. This is highly effective in addressing any concerns that people have about using this new building material. In order to participate in the project there must be local political commitment to provide matching funds, to establish and support a local project management office and to manage the project with complete transparency.

Training in construction with straw bales

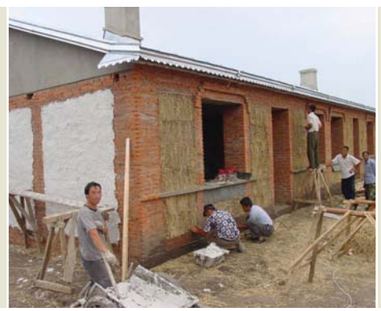
The China office of the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and One World Design Architecture provide the training for local construction teams who work with the technical trainers to make sure the homes meet basic quality standards. Homeowners work with the designer and are encouraged to modify the basic designs by moving doors, windows and interior partition walls to meet their individual needs. It is important that the houses are culturally and aesthetically pleasing in order for the new technology to be accepted. A post occupancy survey of 159 families has shown 90 per cent satisfaction with layout and design.

Technical training has empowered local designers, builders and construction foremen by giving them new design and construction



Before

After



skills. Members of the local Project Management Office have gained extensive management experience and new home owners have learnt how to take care of their homes and also have a greater understanding of their impact on the natural environment.

More than just housing

To date the project has trained over 500 people and built 603 houses in 59 villages in five provinces of north-eastern China. In 2004 and 2005, an additional three schools were completed, together with associated dormitories.

The direct beneficiaries of these developments have been farming families. These include low-income as well as middle-income groups. Those on middle income are included to avoid the stigma of the straw-bale housing being seen as appropriate for low-income groups only.

Decent housing is a great social equaliser and is affordable to all income groups through labour contributions and low cost loans.

There are very high rates of lung cancer and respiratory disease amongst the population in north-eastern China, which have been rapidly increasing in the last ten years due in part to the extremely high levels of air pollution caused by the burning of highly sulphurous coal for household use. 40 - 50 per cent less coal needs to be burned to keep the straw-bale houses heated and health has improved, especially for the young and old.

Homeowners report that there is stable, more even warmth in their homes and they have fewer respiratory ailments.

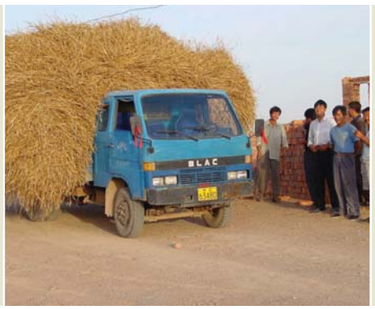
Paying for the programme

Construction costs range from $2,000 - $3,500 for a 50 - 80 m^2 house with higher income families choosing to have more expensive designs. The price range per m^2 is $36 - $44. House size depends on the needs and wishes of the owner and the local custom. The total project cost in the period 1999 - 2004 is $1.7 million, i.e. $2,820 per house. ADRA (through donations from the Kadoorie Foundation and others) provides the funding for training, technical support and a subsidy per house. The local government pays an average of $725 per house either in cash, in kind (e.g. building materials) or in labour from contractors at a special negotiated rate.

The project is funded by a combination of external funding matched with internal funding from local government housing departments and a contribution from the homeowners. The external funders use a progressively diminishing subsidy system. In the first year direct subsidies equal approximately 40 per cent of the house construction cost to encourage the first families to invest in the new technology. In subsequent years, subsidies diminish to approximately 20 per cent of the house construction cost as confidence in straw-bale technology grows.

The houses are simple enough to be built by local construction teams without continuing external inputs. Fuel costs are significantly lower than in brick houses, thus reducing households' expenditure.

Many of the local governments offer low rate financing for the owner's part of the construction cost and this is typically taken up by the poorest households in the programme. Owning good quality homes for the first time in their lives has increased the wealth and sense of well-being of the households.



Long-term benefits

The use of straw bales has resulted in a two-thirds reduction in the number of bricks used in construction of the exterior walls and hence a reduction in pollution levels and use of scarce soil. Whilst technically this could be reduced much further, there is a cultural preference for some brick to be retained in the structure. Monitoring surveys have shown that on cold days five kg less coal is burned in a straw-bale house than a brick house. The straw-bale houses are 68 per cent more energy efficient than similar size brick houses and CO_2 emissions per house are reduced by 0.6 - 1.2 tonnes per year. Walls built from straw bales offer tremendous insulation value, thereby reducing fuel costs, CO_2 emissions and air pollution. Straw-bale walls have very low embodied energy and a CRSI value of 5.8 compared to 0.33 for walls made from solid brick.

Local community members are involved in areas of house design, materials acquisition and village education. The acceptance of the local community is recognised as essential for the long-term benefit of the project and it is important that the technology is not seen as belonging to any one income group.

In some provinces the project is related to income-generating opportunities, with straw-bale construction methods being used to build hothouses and pig housing adjacent to people's homes, enabling incomes to increase by up to a factor of six.

Transfer of the technology

The project originally started with 21 houses in 1999 and has now spread to 59 villages and has 603 houses, due to the demand from local people. It covers five provinces of north-eastern China where there are large rice straw surpluses.

There is evidence of transfer of straw-bale construction outside the scope of the project as five duplexes totalling 504m^2 in Tangyuan County, Heilongjiang and one school in A Qi Banner, Inner Mongolia were built using straw bales in 2004 and 2005. More straw-bale buildings are planned in Tangyuan.

The Rural Construction Office of the Heilongjiang Provincial Construction Department plans to initiate a five-year plan to develop, disseminate and promote standardised plans for straw-bale houses and prescriptive standards for straw-bale building throughout rural counties in the province.

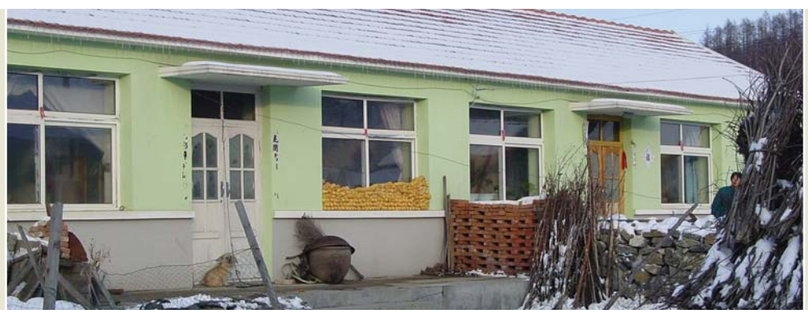
Professor Kuang at Jianxi University is carrying out a research programme into the use of straw-bale technology in southern and central China and will be building demonstration straw-bale houses on the university campus.

Local building codes have been modified to include provision for straw-bale construction by some local governments.

Other NGOs in China have adopted the straw-bale technology and it is also being used in the Huangbaiyu Ecologically Sustainable Model Village in Benxi, Liaoning.

A range of other NGOs including World Vision, UNDP and ADRA have similar projects in Mongolia, Mexico, Iraq, Belarus, South Africa and Argentina.

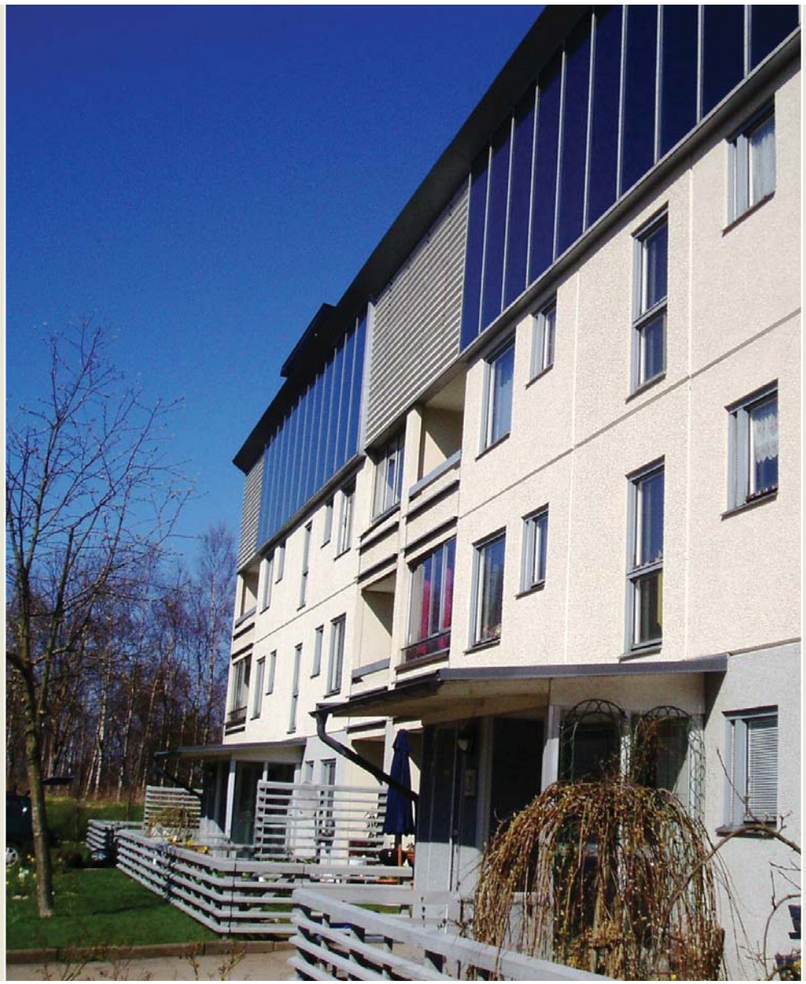
The Chinese Government is currently building a further 400 such homes and will be closely monitoring them as part of its national research programme into sustainable construction methods.



The Solar Housing Renovation Project
Gårdsten, Sweden

A range of innovative environmentally and socially sustainable approaches were used in the renovation of this former ‘sink’ estate in Gårdsten, near Göteborg, Sweden. Constructed using a concrete panel block system in the 1970s the estate had become difficult to let with many empty apartments, crime and social problems. Residents of the 255 apartments were involved throughout the design process and continue to be involved in the ongoing management and maintenance.

Half of the residents are from other countries and community involvement and provision on the estate has ensured a successful integration of Swedish and immigrant families. A particularly successful innovation is the provision of community greenhouses on the ground floors of the blocks which provide an opportunity for social interaction as well as production of a wide range of fruit, herbs and vegetables.



Located 10 km north of Göteborg, the Gårdsten estate of 2,700 apartments was built in 1970 as part of the Swedish government's drive to produce large numbers of social housing apartments. From its earliest days, the estate was characterised by continuous problems of high unemployment, alienation, insecurity, poor maintenance and was used as a sink estate for housing non-Swedish residents. All space outside the apartment was described as 'no man's land' and the design was brutal, grey and raw, creating a feeling of hopelessness. Technical problems with the construction led to poor quality accommodation and health problems for the residents.

In 1996, the city authorities started a process of social and physical regeneration of the estate and this project was the first renovation project carried out in that process.

Renovating dilapidated urban housing in an environmentally sustainable manner

Gårdstensbostäder is the city-owned housing company that carried out the renovation of the 30-year old estate.

Existing structures and materials were retained wherever possible in this environmentally sustainable renovation project. Some additions were necessary, including the provision of glazed balcony spaces, new pitched roofs using pre-fabricated solar energy roof modules and external insulation. All new building materials were selected for their health and environmental qualities with guidance from EU experts. Existing windows were used wherever possible with the glazing upgraded to low emissivity glass.

In one three-storey block, an innovative solar air double envelope system is used for solar air heating and prefabricated solar collector roof modules provide pre-heating of domestic hot water. This achieves a further 30 per cent reduction in energy demand. Heat is stored in the thermal mass of the original concrete façade elements. The joints between the elements, which before renovation resulted in large heat losses, now allow the warm air into the apartments. When the cooler air reaches the bottom of the wall cavity, it is returned to the solar collector to be reheated. The system is closed and separate from the ventilation system.

An integrated community project

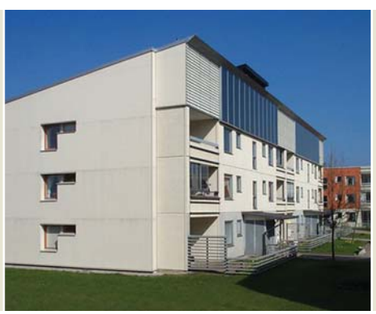
The Solar Housing Renovation project in Gårdsten involved the restoration of 255 apartments in ten buildings arranged in courtyard formation. The courtyard design was specifically carried out to create greater opportunities for community interaction and integration. Each courtyard was defined as a 'social and technical unit' for the 80 - 90 households living in the buildings surrounding it and the courtyard spaces were developed to facilitate greater interaction and cooperation between the residents. The involvement of all local residents was an important element of the project and they were involved from the earliest stages, with an empty apartment set aside for liaison with the architects and housing company about their future homes and living environment. The residents were organised into groups to deal with special tasks such as safety issues, community rooms and facilities. The architects cooperated with the residents during the design phase, especially with respect to

community areas and facilities. The internal layout of the individual apartments was not altered, although they were upgraded with new windows, finishes and appliances after discussions with individual residents. Landscaping and external painting have transformed a previous grey and gloomy environment into an aesthetically pleasing and sought-after place to live. There is no longer any litter or graffiti to be seen and no damage to the common areas, problems that were endemic prior to the renovation work.

Approximately half of the residents are Swedish and the others are recently arrived immigrants from a range of countries. There are extremely good relations between all residents, with high levels of integration between the different nationalities. One of the reasons for the good integration is that Gårdstensbostäder, the city housing company that owns the apartments, manages the estate with the active involvement of the tenants. Community rooms are provided and there is good attendance from all groups at community events and meetings. Residents are encouraged to take joint responsibility for the management and maintenance of their estate and are especially involved in maintaining the communal areas and the outdoor environment.

Plans are in place to extend the involvement of residents still further in light of the recognition of the value of these activities.

Community greenhouses have been provided on the ground floors of some of the blocks, which provide an opportunity for social interaction as well as the production of a wide range of fruit, herbs and vegetables. Composting and recycling facilities have been provided for each courtyard.



Paying for the project

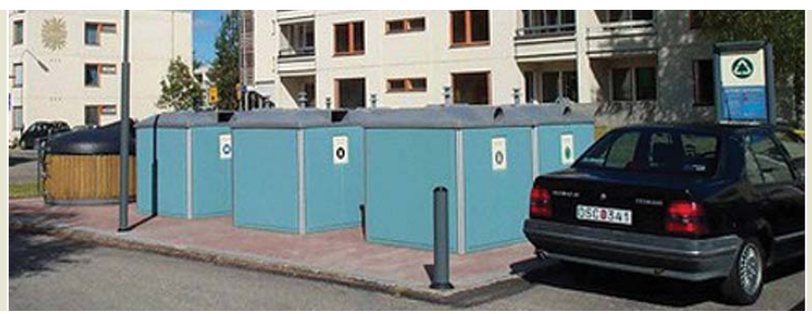
The total cost of the project was €11.7m ($15.5m), i.e. €624 per m^2 ($828 per m^2). Costs relating to the energy/sustainable building elements were €2.2m ($2.9m). The cost was primarily met by the housing company, Gårdstensbostäder (€11m or $14.6m), with €400,000 ($530,480) coming from the EU and €300,000 ($397,860) from the national government.

Prior to the improvement work the costs for water, heating and electricity were met by the housing company and a standard charge was made to the tenants in the rents. After improvements these utility costs are now 40 per cent lower and costs of use in individual apartments are identified on the monthly charge and met by residents as part of their monthly payment.

The increase in the rent from the improvements is offset by a reduction in the energy charge, with the result that, on average, the monthly payment has not increased.

Residents are able to see the amount of energy and water they are using and know that reducing or increasing it will affect their rental payment accordingly.

The housing company now has increased income from rental payments as all apartments are occupied and its operational costs for energy and water have been reduced by 40 per cent. Prior to the renovation, the estate had been very difficult to let, with 35 per cent of all



apartments empty. However a clear indicator of the success of the project is the fact that soon after the project was completed in 2000, every vacant flat was rented out to new tenants and there is now a waiting list of residents wanting to live there.

The project has turned a former 'difficult to let' estate into a popular housing area, reducing voids from 35 per cent to zero. It is therefore much more economically viable than it was before the renovation was carried out and all maintenance and management costs can now be met from the rental income.

Gårdstensbostäder's policy is that as far as possible all maintenance being done either indoors or outdoors on the estate should be done by contractors, the majority of whose employees live in the local area.

Long-term benefits

Energy consumption has reduced by 40 per cent as a result of the project. Energy and water use are monitored and charged to individual apartments so creating greater awareness of consumption. All waste is now sorted on site and organic waste is fed into special composting units in the community greenhouses. Public awareness of the need to save energy and water has been raised as a result of the demonstration aspects of the project.

The flats are now warmer and do not suffer from condensation, with a corresponding improvement in the health of the residents. Reduced energy costs, better facilities and greater opportunities for social interaction have all led to an overall improvement in quality of life. Skills are acquired by residents in a range of areas due to their involvement in the design and management processes of the project.

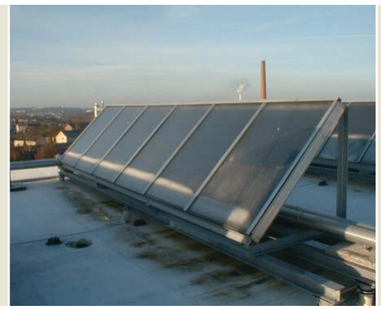
Knowledge transfer

There is extensive scope for the adaptation and transfer of the approaches used here throughout Europe, and particularly Central and Eastern Europe, where very large numbers of similar concrete-panel blocks of flats exist. The social approach used in this project provides a valuable example of how to achieve the integration of large numbers of immigrant households. This is an issue that needs to be urgently addressed, both in Europe and elsewhere in the world. The methods used in the project are not complicated and do not require complex or expensive techniques.

The project is included as one of the EU renewable energy demonstration projects under the SHINE programme – a series of Europe-wide examples of environmentally sustainable refurbishment of existing housing. The experience of these projects has been transferred widely throughout Europe.

The project was also selected as one of the three outstanding national housing examples to be demonstrated at the bi-annual Swedish housing exhibition and attracted much attention both during and since the event in September 2005.

Other housing companies in Sweden are now using some of the innovations pioneered within the project and there has been a range of visits from other cities to see the work that has been carried out.



2005 Habitat Scroll of Honour Awards

The Habitat Scroll of Honour Award was initiated by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) in 1989. Its aim is to acknowledge initiatives which have made outstanding contributions to various fields such as shelter provision, highlighting the plight of the homeless, leadership in post conflict reconstruction, developing and improving the human settlements and quality of urban life.

Ms Rose Molokoane of South Africa
For her tireless struggle to bring land and homes to the poor

The Municipal People's Government of Yantai in China
For transforming Yantai into a safer, greener and better serviced city

Presented by Mr Jusuf Kalla, Vice-President of Indonesia and UN-HABITAT Executive Director Mrs Anna Tibaijuka, the 2005 Habitat Scrolls of Honour were awarded to:

- **The Municipal Basic Information Research Programme of Brazil**
  For keeping Brazilians informed of the progress on achieving the Millennium Development Goals
- **The Municipal People's Government of Yantai in the People's Republic of China**
  For transforming Yantai into a safer, greener and better serviced city
- **The Municipality of Kazan City of the Russian Federation**
  For providing new housing and infrastructure for its poorest residents
- **Ms Rose Molokoane of South Africa**
  For her tireless struggle to bring land and homes to the poor
- **The Sarvodaya Shramandana Movement of Sri Lanka**
  For the immediate rescue and rehabilitation of those worst affected by the tsunami
- **Professor Johan Silas of Indonesia**
  For years of research and work dedicated to providing affordable shelter for the poor
- **Jakarta Metropolitan City**
  For building new infrastructure to create an inclusive, cosmopolitan city
- **The late Governor of North Sumatra, Tengku Rizal Nurdin**
  For showing unstinting, tireless leadership in bringing relief to tsunami and earthquake victims

The Millennium Development Goals

The theme chosen for World Habitat Day 2005 is "The Millennium Development Goals and the City", to remind us all of the commitment made by world leaders in 2000 to achieve a set of eight goals that aim to reduce poverty, hunger, illiteracy, disease, unsafe water and environmental degradation. All 191 United Nations Member States have pledged to meet the Millennium Development Goals by the year 2015.

UN-HABITAT is actively working with governments and civil society organisations to achieve Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 11: to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020, and Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 10: to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water.

1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	• Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day • Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
2 Achieve universal primary education	• Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling
3 Promote gender equality and empower women	• Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015
4 Reduce child mortality	• Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five
5 Improve maternal health	• Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio
6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	• Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS • Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
7 Ensure environmental sustainability	• Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse the loss of environmental resources • Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water • Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020
8 Develop a global partnership for development	• Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory, including a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction-nationally and internationally • Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction • Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States • Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term • In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth • In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries • In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies – especially information and communications technologies

Reconstruction in Aceh
The work of UN-HABITAT

"This is a critical moment of transition for the tsunami affected areas, from an emergency phase to sustainable recovery. Humanitarian aid now faces the challenge of ensuring that recovery efforts are more effectively managed and delivered with a view to long-term development, not only towards physical reconstruction of shelter and infrastructure, but also in integrating local governments in the process. This involves community participation in decision-making, and restoring livelihoods of the affected people.

UN-HABITAT also wants to assist in building more resilient communities to prepare for future disasters. With support from the international community, UN-HABITAT is committed to promote sustainable relief and reconstruction of tsunami-affected areas."

Mrs Anna Tibaijuka
Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

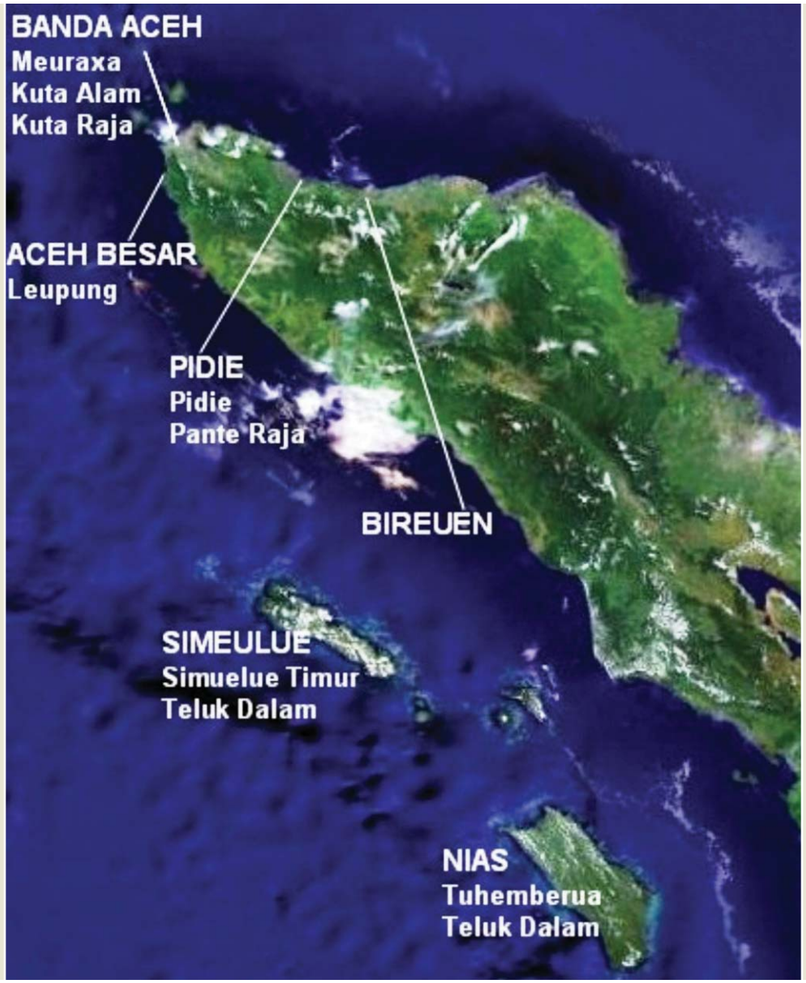


Photo courtesy of UN-HABITAT/ANSSP

The devastating Indian Ocean tsunami and earthquake that struck the coast of Sumatra, Indonesia on 26 December 2004 brought destruction to thousands of communities throughout the region. Hundreds of thousands of survivors left homeless, landless and displaced are now faced with the daunting task of rebuilding their lives, homes and communities.

In support of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme in Aceh, Indonesia, UN-HABITAT has developed the Aceh-Nias Settlement Support Programme (ANSSP) with the Government of Indonesia.

The programme responds to the shelter, infrastructure and community rebuilding needs of the population and is being implemented in six affected districts in Aceh and North Sumatra.

The ANSSP works not only in physical reconstruction but also in re-establishing social networks, rebuilding community institutions and restoring livelihoods through a community-based participatory process. The approach addresses critical issues of spatial planning, risk reduction and security of tenure by engaging communities in a participatory needs identification and planning process.

The programme provides technical support to communities and local governments as well as direct financial support to 40 targeted communities through community infrastructure grants and housing grants. Programme costs at present are $36.1 million and implementation is expected to take place over a period of 36 months from April 2005. The reconstruction of 1,400 houses is currently underway, and over the course of the programme a total of 6,100 homes will be reconstructed or rehabilitated[1].

Photo courtesy of Mr Dandhy Dwi Laksono

Photo courtesy of Mr Heinz Kull

[1] UN-HABITAT Aceh-Nias Settlements Support Programme Report, 'Bersama Membantu Sesama [Helping Others Together]', Banda Aceh, Indonesia, October 2005. Photo courtesy of UN-HABITAT

Guidelines and training

In partnership with the Government of Indonesia, UN-HABITAT has developed a series of guidelines for housing and settlement reconstruction with an emphasis on community organisation, participatory planning, community land mapping and land consolidation.

Implementation and Community Action Planning guidelines have also been developed at community level.

Recognising that human resources are critical to the reconstruction effort, UN-HABITAT is training technical consultants and facilitators to support the community-led reconstruction process and has established a co-operation agreement with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to provide apprenticeship training for carpenters and masons.

Engaging communities and local governments

As an essential first step in ensuring transparency, knowledge-sharing and coordination within and between communities, UN-HABITAT works to engage communities as well as local authorities in discussions about the programme approach. Once community support for the programme has been established, social contracts are signed, community councils are re-established and the participatory planning process can be initiated.

The participatory approach is supported by international best practice. Post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation is a complex and sensitive issue, however, and each situation has brought challenges to community leaders and UN-HABITAT teams, such as finding ways to ensure and enable the participation of all community members, as many are often occupied with addressing daily survival needs.

Photo courtesy of UN-HABITAT/ANSSP

Photo courtesy of UN-HABITAT/ANSSP

Additional challenges identified include difficulties in mobilising the community, co-ordinating the various agencies working in a particular settlement and dealing with the loss of enthusiasm for discussion resulting from the 'assessment fatigue' of communities who have been visited by a number of aid agencies seeking information.

Community Action Planning

The participatory process of village and neighbourhood planning is facilitated by UN-HABITAT through a series of community gatherings and the identification of community assets and needs:

- Community Land Mapping – communities and facilitators prepare village land maps to begin discussions and negotiations on plans for community reconstruction.
- Land Consolidation – public and private land is re-consolidated to enable the implementation of improved community infrastructure and enhance disaster preparedness and emergency response capabilities.
- Technical Plans Preparation – with the assistance of technical experts, community needs and priorities are translated into technical plans and specifications.
- Community Agreement – following the preparation of technical plans, the design and planning options are discussed within the community. Once agreement has been reached, resources are identified and mobilised for physical implementation and community-level sub-projects are developed. Technical staff provide support throughout the one- to three-week planning process.

Photo courtesy of UN-HABITAT/ANSSP

To increase confidence among community members, three prototype houses have been developed and constructed in communities at their request and will later be converted into community centres.

Technical support across districts

As part of the ANSSP, UN-HABITAT is working with the Government of Indonesia through its Kecamatan Development Programme (KDP) and Urban Poverty Programme (UPP) to provide technical support to affected communities on a range of issues related to housing, land and disaster response.

The approaches taken by UN-HABITAT include the identification and verification of land claims to restore tenure security and the establishment of community-based risk protection infrastructure – such as escape routes – to better prepare communities in the event of another similar disaster.

Advisory support at national and provincial levels

UN-HABITAT has agreed to a request by the Government of Indonesia to provide further support in the development of housing policy for affected areas, monitoring and enforcing programme implementation and developing a live information system to track the progress of housing reconstruction.

In addition, UN-HABITAT is cooperating with a number of UN agencies for the discussion and implementation of policy as well as actively leading the government-chaired Shelter Working Group to ensure effective coordination and knowledge-sharing amongst the various actors involved in the reconstruction process.

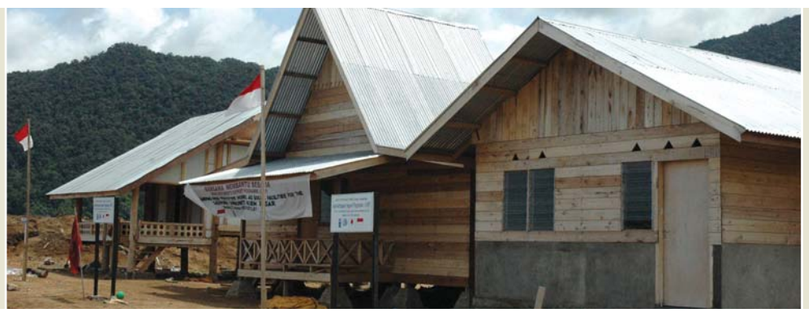


Photo courtesy of UN-HABITAT/ANSSP

Source: UN-HABITAT Aceh-Nias Settlements Support Programme Report, 'Bersama Membantu Sesama [Helping Others Together]', Banda Aceh, Indonesia, October 2005.

Sources of Further Information

Building and Social Housing Foundation
Mrs Diane Diacon
Director, Building and Social Housing Foundation
Memorial Square
Coalville
Leicestershire
LE67 3TU
UNITED KINGDOM

Tel +44 (0)1530 510444
Fax +44 (0)1530 510332
Email bshf@bshf.org
Web www.bshf.org

The Straw-Bale Energy Efficient Housing Project, People's Republic of China
Ms Kelly Lerner
Architect, One World Design
744 West 12th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99204
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel +1 509 838 8812
Fax +1 509 838 8806
Email klerner@one-world-design.com
Web www.one-world-design.com

The Solar Housing Renovation Project, Gårdsten, Sweden
Mr Christer Nordström
Christer Nordström Arkitektkontor AB
Åsstigen 14
S-436 45 Askim
SWEDEN

Tel +46 31 282864
Fax +46 31 681088
Email cna@cna.se
Web www.cna.se

Ms Stina Fransson
Managing Director, Gårdstensbostäder
Kastanjgården 3
SE-424 39 Angered
SWEDEN

Tel +46 31 3326000
Fax +46 31 3326001
Email stina.fransson@gardstensbostader.goteborg.se

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
Ms Jane Nyakairu
Information Services Section
UN-HABITAT
PO Box 30030
Nairobi
KENYA

Tel +254 20 623120
Fax +254 20 623477
Email infohabitat@unhabitat.org
Web www.unhabitat.org

Aceh Nias Settlements Support Programme
UN-HABITAT
JL. T.M. Pahlawan No. 3A
Banda Aceh
INDONESIA

Tel +62 651 7412525
Fax +62 651 25258

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 North as well as the South.
- 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 informal 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 2006	Deadline for receipt of **Stage I submissions**
June - August 2006	Evaluation of Stage I submissions
1st September 2006	Notification of results for Stage I submissions
1st December 2006	Deadline for the receipt of entries selected for **Stage II submission**
January - June 2007	Evaluation of Stage II submissions
August 2007	Announcement of winners of the World Habitat Award
2nd October 2007	Presentation of the awards on **World Habitat Day**

World Habitat Awards 2006 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 2006 and should be sent to:

World Habitat Awards
Building and Social Housing Foundation
Memorial Square
Coalville
Leicestershire LE67 3TU
UNITED KINGDOM

Fax +44 (0)1530 510332
Email wha@bshf.org
Web www.bshf.org