



PRESENTATION OF THE WORLD HABITAT AWARDS

WORLD HABITAT DAY 2008
LUANDA, ANGOLA



Prepared by Diane Diacon, Jennie Neville, Jim Robinson and Silvia Yafai

© Building and Social Housing Foundation 2008

Extracts from this publication may be reproduced without further permission provided that the source is fully acknowledged.

PRESENTATION OF THE WORLD HABITAT AWARDS

WORLD HABITAT DAY 2008
LUANDA, ANGOLA



Contents

06	A World Habitat Day Message Mr Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General, United Nations
08	Harmonious Cities Mrs Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director, UN-HABITAT
10	The World Habitat Awards Mrs Diane Diacon, Director, Building and Social Housing Foundation
14	World Habitat Award 2008 Winning Projects Champlain Housing Trust – Community Land Trust Innovation United States of America Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing in Central Viet Nam Viet Nam
22	2008 Habitat Scroll of Honour Awards
24	World Habitat Award 2008 Finalists
29	Sources of Further Information
31	World Habitat Awards 2009/2010: An Invitation to Enter



Urbanisation changes forever the way we use land, water and energy. Done well, it can bring people choices and help them thrive. Done poorly, it reduces safety, despoils the environment and exacerbates the marginalisation of those who are already suffering and excluded.

The theme of this year's World Habitat Day is 'Harmonious Cities'. Our rapidly urbanising world cannot claim to be harmonious if slum dwellers do not enjoy opportunities to find jobs and improve their living conditions. Nor will it be harmonious if the growth and expansion of urban areas comes at the expense of the natural environment.

The Millennium Development Goals call for a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. As of 2005, slightly more than one third of the urban population in developing regions lived in slum conditions. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion was over 60 per cent, meaning that large investments will be necessary, for example

to provide access to water, sanitation, durable housing or sufficient living space. But even in that region, and in others where deprivation is not as acute, simple, low-cost interventions could go a long way.

Cities have tremendous potential to be places where balanced development prevails, where diverse people live in harmony, and where healthy living conditions coexist with low levels of energy consumption, resource use and waste. As we observe World Habitat Day, I call on all partners and stakeholders to do our utmost to realise this potential, and to build decent living conditions for all women, men and children in a way that also preserves our natural heritage and promotes greener and smarter growth.



▲ Ibirapuera Park,
São Paulo, Brazil



▲ Mr Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-
General, United Nations

Cities have tremendous potential to be places where balanced development prevails, where diverse people live in harmony, and where healthy living conditions coexist with low levels of energy consumption.



Today we mark World Habitat Day at a time when the majority of the world's people are living in towns and cities. And the process is accelerating. This transformation has a direct bearing on the strategies we must adopt to attain the Millennium Development Goals.

The other historic turning point is that the number of urban slum dwellers around the world is moving above the one billion mark, making it clear that the urbanisation of poverty is arguably one of the biggest development challenges.

This is why we chose the theme 'Harmonious Cities' for World Habitat Day 2008. We need to raise awareness about the problems of rapid urbanisation, its impact on the environment and the consequences and challenges of rising urban poverty. No longer can we ignore the plight of slum dwellers who live in life-threatening conditions. Nor can we hide from the fact that urban poverty and urban inequalities are rising around the world, in developed and developing countries alike. We have both a moral and ethical responsibility to make our cities more harmonious by making them more inclusive.

It is a societal imperative that we fight urban poverty and squalor if we are to secure urban safety and security. Our experience working with governments, local authorities, communities and the private sector around the world gives us some good insights to meeting these challenges. Even if we do not have all the answers it enables us to ask some of the right questions.



It is also no coincidence that climate change is now emerging at the forefront of international debate at the same time, and virtually at the same pace, as the world becomes urbanised. Cities consume upwards of 75 per cent of all energy and contribute to an equally substantial amount of greenhouse gas emissions. Cities must therefore be an integral part of any mitigation efforts.

Reducing the contribution of cities to climate change and the vulnerability of cities to the effects of climate change must be viewed as a historical opportunity to improve the living conditions of all women and men, including the most vulnerable segments of our urban populations. Both adaptation and mitigation efforts require improved land use planning, more robust infrastructure and smarter construction.

I can think of no better initiative than to combine these efforts to make our cities and towns greener and safer and more equitable. My message to you today is that the challenges of climate change and urban poverty are inextricably linked; they both depend on making our cities more harmonious.

▲ Informal settlement in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia



▲ Mrs Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

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

The two winning projects this year are concerned to address problems faced by those on low incomes – natural disasters in Viet Nam and housing finance problems in the United States. In both projects the role of the community is crucial to its success.

Development Workshop France works with families and local governments in Central Viet Nam to apply key principles of safe storm- and flood-resistant construction, helping to address the persistent poverty caused by typhoons and floods.

The Champlain Housing Trust pioneered the community land trust approach of guaranteeing long-term affordability, providing a model for responsible lending to those on low incomes and a successful means of community engagement and decision taking.

The lessons from both of these projects have been transferred, both nationally and internationally, and details are set out on the following pages.

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 World Habitat Award trophies are predominantly crafted in solid silver and contain the symbol, in some form, of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. This year's sterling silver trophies have been designed by Mrs Kate Thorley and Ms Zoe Youngman, designers at the Jewellery Industry Innovation Centre of Birmingham City University, United Kingdom and crafted by Mr Andrew Macgowan.

Trophy designed by Mrs Kate Thorley and Ms Zoe Youngman and crafted by Mr Andrew Macgowan. Photo by Mr Graham Oakes.



▲ Mrs Diane Diacon, Director, Building and Social Housing Foundation







▲ Ms Brenda Torpy and Mr Richard Kemp receive the World Habitat Award trophy from Mrs Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-HABITAT at the global celebration of World Habitat Day in Luanda, Angola on behalf of Champlain Housing Trust, United States of America.



Mr Guillaume Chantry receives the World Habitat Award trophy from Mrs Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-HABITAT at the global celebration of World Habitat Day in Luanda, Angola on behalf of the Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing in Central Viet Nam project.

Trophy designed by Mrs Kate Thorley and Ms Zoe Youngman and crafted by Mr Andrew Macgowan.



Champlain Housing Trust – Community Land Trust Innovation

United States of America

Established in Burlington, Vermont in 1984, the Champlain Housing Trust (CHT) was an early pioneer of the community land trust (CLT) approach of providing affordable housing in perpetuity, as well as acting as a successful means of community engagement and decision taking.

CHT's homes for sale are affordable to households earning only 57 per cent of the area's median income and it has over 2,200 properties for low-cost home ownership and rental. Over 200 community land trusts have now been established throughout the United States, with pilot schemes currently being carried out in Canada and the UK.

A highly attractive region of small farms and towns to the north of New York City, the state of Vermont is highly popular for second homes and recreational use. It has the nation's tightest rental housing market and the third lowest vacancy rate in homes for sale. This translates into a significant housing-wage gap for average income Vermonters. In 2006, 67 per cent of Vermonters did not earn the income needed to purchase the average priced home and 59 per cent of

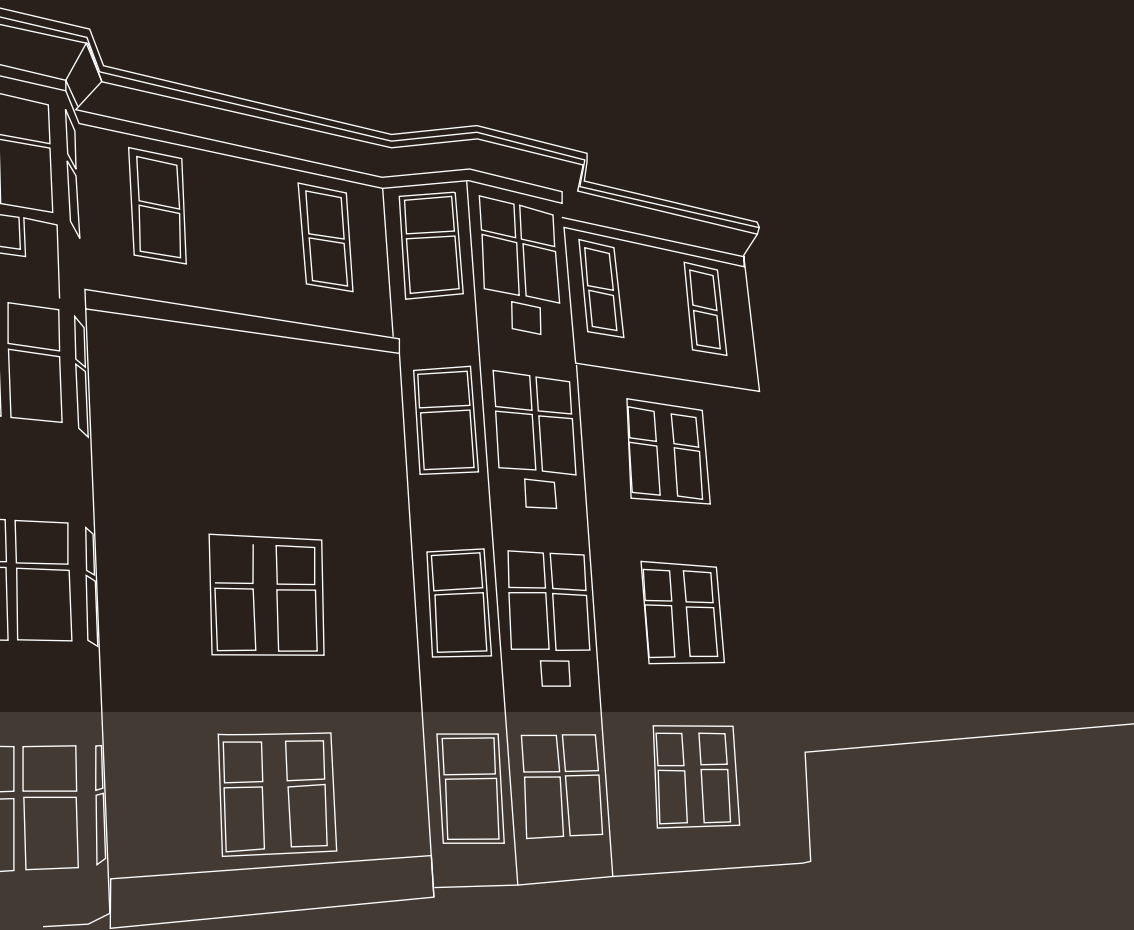
households did not earn enough to afford the average priced rental.

Originally established as the Burlington Community Land Trust in 1984, the organisation merged with another rental housing provider in the locality to form Champlain Housing Trust in 2006 and continues to provide a wide range of affordable housing for both rent and home ownership through the community land trust model.

Community Land Trusts

Community land trusts are locally based not-for-profit organisations that own land and property in trust for the benefit of the community. Not only do they guarantee long-term affordability and preservation of housing subsidy, they also provide a model for responsible lending to those on low incomes and a successful means of community engagement and decision taking.

To date, CHT has 430 homes in its single-family and condominium owner-occupied portfolio, as well as 1,500 rental properties, 115 cooperative



homes and 6,000m² of commercial, retail and office space. A further 120 apartments are under development.

CHT acquires land and properties and sells or rents the property or other community facilities to an individual or corporate entity whilst retaining ownership of the underlying land.

Through a perpetual ground lease CHT gives owner-occupiers full rights to the land for the duration of their occupancy (and that of their heirs), but requires that equity is shared on resale, thus ensuring permanent affordability. Under the resale formula, only 25 per cent of any appreciation in the property value goes to the occupier.

How the resale formula operates

Assuming a property is purchased for US\$200k of which US\$160k is mortgage and US\$40k is CHT grant. After some years the owner decides to sell and the property is valued at US\$260k. The seller gets US\$15k (25 per cent of the US\$60k appreciation) plus the value of any mortgage

repayments made e.g. US\$10k, thus giving them a deposit of US\$25k towards the purchase of another property. CHT buys the home for US\$175k and takes its six per cent stewardship fee of US\$15.6k and the remaining US\$29.4k surplus value is added to the value of the original grant, giving a total of US\$69.4k. CHT sells the home to a new owner for US\$260,000 with a US\$190.6k mortgage and a US\$69.4k grant.

An initial grant is always needed to ensure affordability, but is recycled on resale. Permanent affordability also serves the public interest by recycling any public investment that creates the initial affordability and allows CHT to serve generations of homeowners without additional government subsidy.

Funding

Although given a start-up grant of US\$200k from the city authorities in 1984, CHT's current funding strategy is no different from any other social housing provider in the USA. CHT uses every federal, state and local government grant



source and below-market financing available, as well as private investment, donations and foundation grants.

Recent problems in the sub-prime housing market have served to highlight the value of CHT's approach of responsible lending to those on low incomes. It is estimated that the trust can reduce the cost of home ownership by 25 per cent and CLT homeowners are therefore 30 times less likely to go into foreclosure when compared with the national rate. CHT aims to be much more than just a resale mechanism. It is an inclusive and democratically governed entity with a constitution that brings diverse elements of the community together to protect its mission over time. It is governed by a board of 15 trustees, of whom one third represent the interests of people who live in the counties served but who do not live on trust land; one third is made up of public representatives from local governments or agencies serving them and one third of the members are elected by home owners, renters and coop members living in properties on CHT land.

Regenerating Burlington

Located on the shore of Lake Champlain, the city of Burlington had seen its waterfront and nearby neighbourhoods fall into decay. Previous urban renewal programmes in the city had swept away close-knit communities and in 1984 the incoming city government was mandated to deliver urban renewal that would preserve communities and improve the housing stock without displacement.

CHT led the regeneration of the poorest neighbourhood of Burlington, with its renovation of over 500 properties and the provision of community services to assist those on low incomes. One example where CHT has worked with other non-profit organisations is the Food Shelf Centre which receives food donations from the community and provides emergency groceries and prepares hot meals for families and homeless people.

CHT also seeks to establish affordable properties in areas prone to gentrification in order to retain a social mix. Its 40 apartment building on the

CHT affordable housing
development and renovation
- before



CHT affordable housing
development and renovation
- after



regenerated lake waterfront, for example, is the only rental housing in the area, as well as being the state's first residential 'green' building.

CHT has always seen itself as part of a larger land reform movement and has remained committed to contributing to building that movement by sharing experience as far as possible.

The project has had a major impact locally where permanent affordability is now state housing policy and some non-CLT agencies now use the CLT resale restrictions on their homes for sale.

Over 200 other CLTs have been developed in the United States using the example of Burlington. Half of these have been developed in the last seven years in response to the surge in house prices and they are flourishing particularly strongly in the more costly real estate markets (for example, California and Florida). The city of Washington is currently establishing a city-wide CLT, with 1,000 homes planned in the first stage and Nebraska is looking at a state-wide initiative.

CHT has assisted a group of native Hawaiians to protect access to land that has rapidly gentrified for tourism and the second home market. The group has recently passed a state-wide housing and conservation trust based on the Vermont model. CHT has also taken a leading role in the national CLT network formed in 2005.

Internationally, there have been visits from groups in the UK and Canada where the approach is now being piloted with the support of the national housing agencies

For further details of Champlain Housing Trust, please see the contact information on page 29 or visit the World Habitat Awards website at www.worldhabitatawards.org



Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing in Central Viet Nam

Viet Nam

Central Viet Nam is hit each year by an increasing number of floods and cyclones. This Development Workshop France (DWF) programme has worked over many years with families and local governments to apply key principles of safe storm- and flood-resistant construction, both to existing and new homes, as well as to community buildings.

Over 1,300 cyclone-resistant houses have been provided to date through the programme, with many other households choosing to use the construction techniques when rebuilding their homes. The building techniques are now being progressively adopted by local and provincial governments, as well as other NGOs and agencies, both in Viet Nam and Indonesia.

With 53 per cent of its population of 44 million living in coastal lowlands and delta regions, Viet Nam is the continental country most exposed to sea level rise and its associated hazards. It is hit each year by an increasing spate of floods and cyclones and there are indications that the scale and frequency of these events is increasing, due to climate change as well as direct human

intervention (deforestation and urbanisation). The Thua Thien Hué Province where the programme is located is one of the most disaster-prone provinces in the country and some 60 to 70 per cent of the population regularly face severe damage or loss of their homes, with consequent economic loss and persistent poverty.

Two groups are particularly at risk: the extreme poor who live in extremely fragile conditions and those who have improved their housing through their own efforts, but without applying the basic rules of storm-resistant construction. Although the immediate disaster relief system in the area is well organised by the Government, after each disaster families are left to cope with reconstruction of their homes and livelihoods using their own meagre resources.

Storm-resistant construction principles

The activity at the heart of the programme is encouraging families and communities to apply the ten key principles of safe storm- and flood-resistant construction, both to existing and new homes and to community buildings.



The ten safe construction principles promoted are essentially generic, applying to the shape of the building, location, roof angle, reinforcing, closable doors, good connections between structural elements and tree planting. Most important of these are keeping the roof covering on the roof, being able to seal the house with doors and windows/shutters and achieving a degree of stiffness and solidity in the wall and its structure. Households are urged to include these, even if the other measures are not included, either for reasons of cost or appearance.

Almost all the techniques and principles existed and were applied in some form in traditional housing, but have since been lost with increasing reliance on 'modern' materials.

The houses of 1,300 low-income households have been strengthened directly as a result of the programme. However, having seen the ability of these houses to withstand floods and typhoons, many other households in the local communities are choosing to use the safe construction principles in their own homes.

The value of communication

Communicating these ten basic principles is an important part of the project, with hundreds of local builders trained, as well as community leaders, school teachers and children to ensure a widespread understanding of damage prevention.

The programme works to raise community awareness of storm and flood damage prevention methods, as well as building capacity in the local communities so that effective and coordinated action can take place when disasters strike.

A high emphasis is placed upon spreading messages of safe house construction and disaster prevention and this is carried out through a variety of media, including children's theatre, painting competitions, sharing and exchanging information with the commune authorities and the establishment of the first and only website dedicated to flood and storm control in Viet Nam.



DWF works with local commune governments (each covering four or five villages) to develop five-year Commune Damage Action Plans for the whole community as well as strengthening existing public infrastructure and building safe new schools, markets and health facilities.

DWF promotes democracy in the village decision-making process to ensure equitable selection of partner families and a balanced gender approach. Of those households benefitting directly from the project, 35 to 40 per cent are women-headed.

The programme has seven key areas:

- ▶ Demonstrating building strengthening methods.
- ▶ Developing skills in safe construction methods through training of local builders.
- ▶ Making damage prevention a priority through participative awareness raising using theatre, concerts, community events and displays.
- ▶ Promoting affordable credit for improvements aimed at house strengthening.
- ▶ Building schools using the recommended storm-resistant methods and training teachers and children about disaster prevention.
- ▶ Developing the institutional environment, through the creation of Commune Damage Prevention Committees in each community.
- ▶ Preparing commune damage prevention action plans together with local communities.

Funding

Funding for the programme is provided in part from international funds, together with local organisations and the households themselves. Families contribute approximately 60 per cent of the cost of the strengthening works to their houses, with the remainder coming from DWF. In reinforcement work, labour is provided by the households, and when new houses are built the household contributes cash and materials. Local lending institutions are expected to take an increasing role in the future in providing credit.

Prior to the DWF programme, families frequently lost part or all of their homes and each time the cost of recovery was huge, with the family having to borrow to meet this cost. Strengthening the house means that when a natural hazard hits the region, families no longer have to bear this cost of



recovery and this enables them to channel their budget to other, more productive activities.

They are beginning to improve their homes, since they now feel they are secure and permanent structures. There has also been a reduction in the number of people killed and injured in floods and storms as a result of the living in houses that now provide substantial protection.

The Commune Damage Action Plans developed as part of the programme benefit all members of the community, not just those who receive direct support for their house improvement.

Transfer

The programme has contributed to changing provincial and national understanding about the role that families and communes can play in reducing vulnerability in general and in reducing the level of damage to their homes in particular.

The policy and strategy has changed, with the techniques and the approach taken by DWF being adopted by local and provincial governments,

other NGOs and agencies, both in Viet Nam and Indonesia.

Safe house designs and training have been provided to other NGOs working in Viet Nam. The provincial Department of Construction is working on the formal approval and dissemination of the DWF techniques and a guidance publication has been produced by the Department based on DWF designs and it has asked DWF to train its staff in safe construction methods.

Future phases from 2008 onwards will extend the programme to additional provinces in Central Viet Nam through collaboration with the Association of Vietnamese Cities.

For further details of DWF's programme in Viet Nam, please see the contact information on page 29 or visit the World Habitat Awards website at www.worldhabitatawards.org

2008 Habitat Scroll of Honour Awards

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



► Presentation to the city of Juarez, Mexico

Presented by Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos and UN-HABITAT Executive Director, Mrs Anna Tibaijuka, the 2008 Habitat Scrolls of Honour were awarded to:

The city of Shaoxing, China

For preserving a unique cultural and historical heritage at a time of rapid urbanisation.

The city of Zhangjiagang, China

For setting a new trend in integrated urban-rural development and management through an initiative to improve the quality of life for farmers and other residents.

The city of Bugulma, Russia

For transforming its contaminated water system into cheaper, safer water for its citizens.



► Presentation to the city of Kigali, Rwanda

The city of Kigali, Rwanda

For many innovations in building a model, modern city symbolised by zero tolerance for plastics, improved garbage collection and a substantial reduction in crime.

The city of Juarez, Mexico

For the innovative steps taken to help thousands of flood victims rebuild their homes and lives after the Arroyo del Indio burst its banks following heavy rains in 2006.

The 2008 Habitat Scroll of Honour Special Citation was awarded to:

The Nanjing Municipal Government, China

For its bold, distinct, exemplary and comprehensive redevelopment, revitalisation and improvement along the Qinhuai River which runs through the city of Nanjing.

World Habitat Award 2008 Finalists



Monteagudo Housing Project

Argentina

Complejo Monteagudo is a community-led and managed housing project involving the construction of 326 housing units for formerly homeless members of the MTL Territorial Liberation Movement in Buenos Aires. Located on the site of an old paint factory, the project comprises a multi-use group of buildings that, in addition to the housing units, includes retail facilities, communal areas, a day nursery and community radio station.

The residents have been at the centre of the process and are responsible for the ongoing management of the project. With over 400 permanent jobs generated to date, the project represents a symbolic victory in the struggle of low-income families for housing, employment and the right to the city.



'Hábitat para la Mujer' – the Maria Auxiliadora Community

Bolivia

This community initiated and managed project involves a community land trust-style model of collective land ownership and housing construction for low-income families. It emphasises the role of women, who are trained in construction skills, as well as community leadership, activism and negotiation with public authorities.

Funding is provided through a combination of residents' savings, micro-credit loans and a revolving fund. To date, a total of 152 houses have been built by the community through a mutual-help process, as well as a range of community facilities and a recycling centre. The approach is now being used by community groups elsewhere in Bolivia.



Sustainable Land Tenure Regularisation as an Instrument for Social Transformation

Brazil

Established in 2001, the work of Terra Nova Regularizações Fundiárias involves land tenure regularisation and the upgrading of informal settlements through an innovative partnership between residents' associations, government agencies and the private sector.

Terra Nova negotiates directly between landowners and residents currently under threat of eviction, working only in cases where a judicial order in favour of the landowner has been issued. The objective is to keep families on the land they have occupied and land tenure agreements between residents and private landowners have been negotiated in 28 informal settlements across the country, benefiting a total of 22,120 low-income households to date.



Streets to Homes

Canada

Based on a 'housing first' strategy, this municipal programme aims to end rather than manage street homelessness in Toronto. The programme provides permanent housing and extensive support to help people stay housed and begin to address long-term issues, such as health, addictions and poor mental health.

Working in partnership with community service providers and private sector landlords, a variety of housing options are available for people to choose from throughout the city. Housing outreach workers work one-on-one with their clients to create individualised housing plans that respect clients' personal preferences. To date, 2,000 people have moved directly from the streets to permanent housing, nearly 90 per cent of whom remain housed.



Sustainable Housing Europe (SHE) – Moving from Extraordinary to Ordinary
Italy

This European project involves a public-private partnership between social housing organisations, building companies, technical organisations and public decision-makers. The programme seeks to demonstrate an integrated approach to the construction of sustainable housing for all social groups, focusing on transferring existing and easily implemented sustainable energy technologies, rather than developing new ones.

Ensuring stakeholder participation, promoting sustainable approaches in local and national policies and developing practical guidelines are all important parts of the programme. To date, 600 environmentally sustainable housing units have been built in Denmark, France, Italy and Portugal.



Cheap and Clean Electric House Heating in Bishkek
Kyrgyzstan

Developed by Habitat Kyrgyzstan Foundation, this housing project provides affordable, environmentally-sustainable homes for low-income families using a traditional cane reed and clay construction technology, combined with an innovative coiled circuit under-floor heating system. The houses are seismically stable and meet local building codes.

The houses are 40 per cent cheaper to build compared to conventional housing and energy costs are 75 per cent lower. Forty-eight houses have been built to date, using self-build and volunteer labour to reduce costs. Low-cost housing loans help to ensure affordability and each family is responsible for the ongoing management and maintenance of its property.



Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia
Namibia

Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia (SDFN) is a network of community-led savings groups working incrementally to secure affordable land, shelter and infrastructure services for low-income urban households across all 13 regions of Namibia. More than 22,000 households are currently participating in 434 saving groups enabling these low-income households to access finance, knowledge and understanding of housing processes. At every stage the process is community-driven and women play a lead role in the programme. To date, 3,200 households have secure tenure and 1,350 houses have been constructed at one third of the cost of conventional housing. The national government now accepts this community participatory approach and is working with SDFN providing funds and access to land.



De Dichterlijke Vrijheid
The Netherlands

In order to address the severe social and economic problems in Rotterdam's Spangen neighbourhood, Rotterdam Development Corporation decided to give a 1930s-built apartment block away for free, on condition that the new owners met the cost of renovation of the architecturally valuable building and continued to live in the area for two years.

Young local professionals, who could not afford to buy a house, were given priority and the prospective residents each participated in one or more of the numerous working groups addressing issues relating to design, finance, mortgages etc. The average cost for the 40 participating households was US\$183,000 and the work has acted as a trigger for local regeneration. Other cities are now using the same approach.



Bydel St Hanshaugen – Housing for Vulnerable Groups
Norway

Developed by the local housing authority in collaboration with a range of different partners and homeless individuals, this programme meets the needs of extremely vulnerable street dwellers, providing highly specialised housing to meet their complex and acute needs. Recognising and respecting these unusual lives, there are no requirements in terms of sobriety, rehabilitation or employment.

To date, over 150 dwelling units have been developed in six different projects and residents have increasingly stable lives with shorter spells of hospitalisation. The projects have inspired other district administrations and municipalities to think creatively and venture into non-traditional accommodation types.



Post-tsunami Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
Sri Lanka

This Practical Action post-tsunami reconstruction and rehabilitation project has worked with affected communities to reconstruct housing and improve livelihoods, infrastructure, sanitation and health.

Over 160 homes have been built in partnership with local NGOs and community groups using cost-effective appropriate technologies that have reduced the amount of construction materials required for each house by one third. Over 300 masons have been trained in the building technologies and six demonstration units have been built. Further income generating opportunities have been created, including the manufacture of eco-sanitation toilets, and business training has been provided for over 200 small business entrepreneurs.

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
www.worldhabitatawards.org

Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing in Central Viet Nam

Mr Guillaume Chantry
Project Coordinator
Development Workshop France
91/44A Phan Dinh Phung
Hué
Thua Thien Hué Province
VIET NAM

Tel +84 54 84 82 31
Email guillaume.chantry@dwf.org
Web www.dwf.org

Champlain Housing Trust – Community Land Trust Innovation

Ms Brenda Torpy
Chief Executive Officer
Champlain Housing Trust
PO Box 523
179 South Winooski Avenue
Burlington, VT 05402-0523
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel +1 802 862 6244
Fax +1 802 862 5044
Email btorpy@champlainhousingtrust.org
Web www.champlainhousingtrust.org

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

Ms Jane Nyakairu
Chief, Information Services Section
UN-HABITAT
PO Box 30030
Nairobi
KENYA

Tel +254 20 762 3124
Fax +254 20 762 4060
Email whd@unhabitat.org
Web www.unhabitat.org

World Habitat Awards 2009/2010

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 in countries of the global South as well as 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 using the entry form in the back of this booklet or online at www.worldhabitatawards.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 cooperative 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 2009	Deadline for receipt of Stage I submissions
June - August 2009	Evaluation of Stage I submissions
August 2009	Notification of results for Stage I submissions
1st November 2009	Deadline for the receipt of entries selected for Stage II submissions
January - June 2010	Evaluation of Stage II submissions
August 2010	Announcement of winners of the World Habitat Award
4th October 2010	Presentation of the awards on World Habitat Day

World Habitat Awards 2009 Entry Form

Name of project

Current stage of project ☐ In Progress ☐ Completed

Location of project

THE ABOVE PROJECT HAS BEEN ENTERED BY

Name

Position

Organisation

Address

Country Postcode

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?

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Direct Mailing: | <input type="checkbox"/> Brochure | <input type="checkbox"/> Email |
| Website: | <input type="checkbox"/> BSHF website | <input type="checkbox"/> Other website* |
| Journal: | <input type="checkbox"/> * | |
| Conference: | <input type="checkbox"/> * | |
| Recommendation: | <input type="checkbox"/> * | |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> * | |

*please specify

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY 1ST JUNE 2009 AND SHOULD BE SENT TO:

World Habitat Awards 2009/2010
Building and Social Housing Foundation
Memorial Square
Coalville
Leicestershire LE67 3TU
UNITED KINGDOM

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

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 World Habitat Awards website at www.worldhabitatawards.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, sources of funding and/or planned future funding of the project.
- What has been the involvement of the local community (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

Where possible, you are asked to submit photographs showing the key elements of the project.

Please note: Full plans, costings and feasibility studies are NOT required at this stage, although they may be supplied if you so wish.

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 _____

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.



ISBN 978-1-901742-08-4
PRICE £10.00

Building and Social Housing Foundation
Memorial Square

Coalville

Leicestershire

LE67 3TU

United Kingdom

Charity Number 270987

Tel + 44 (0)1530 510444

Fax + 44 (0)1530 510332

Email bshf@bshf.org

Web www.bshf.org

www.worldhabitatawards.org