



PRESENTATION OF THE WORLD
HABITAT AWARDS
WORLD HABITAT DAY 2010
SHANGHAI, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



PRESENTATION OF THE WORLD
HABITAT AWARDS
WORLD HABITAT DAY 2010
SHANGHAI, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Prepared by BSHF

© Building and Social Housing Foundation 2010

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

Cover photo by Dave Remes.



Contents

06	A World Habitat Day Message Mr Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General, United Nations
08	Better City, Better Life Ms Inga Björk-Klevby, Deputy Executive Director, UN-HABITAT
10	The World Habitat Awards Mrs Diane Diacon, Director, Building and Social Housing Foundation
14	World Habitat Award 2010 Winning Projects Local Housing Movement Program, Egypt Eco-city Augustenborg, Sweden
22	2010 Habitat Scroll of Honour Awards
24	World Habitat Award 2010 Finalists
29	Sources of Further Information
30	World Habitat Awards: An Invitation to Enter

The 2010 World Habitat Awards for innovative and sustainable housing solutions were presented at the global celebration of World Habitat Day in Shanghai, People's Republic of China on Monday 4th October 2010.

World Habitat Day is organised each year on the first Monday of October by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), providing a unique opportunity to focus attention on the importance of shelter in people's lives and the world's collective responsibility for the future of the human habitat.

This year's global celebration was hosted by the Chinese Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Urban and Rural Construction and Transport in collaboration with UN-HABITAT. Further celebrations took place across the world.

The theme for 2010 was 'Better City, Better Life', chosen by UN-HABITAT and the Shanghai World Expo to showcase exciting new ideas to make our cities much better places at a time when humanity is experiencing rapid urbanisation.



As our world grows predominantly urban, World Habitat Day provides an annual opportunity to reflect on how we can make our towns and cities better places for all.

With the theme “Better City, Better Life”, this year’s observance highlights the actions and policies that can improve well-being for the billion people who live in slums and other sub-standard housing around the world.

Typically living in developing countries, and largely powerless, disenfranchised and under the age of 25, the urban poor are too often condemned to a life without basic rights, hope of an education or decent work. Lacking adequate provision of fresh water, electricity, sanitation or health care, they suffer privations that all too often provide the tinder for the fires of social unrest. Vulnerable to exploitation and corruption, they need and deserve better cities and a better life.

The challenges of urban poverty – from pollution to criminal gang culture – are not insurmountable. Many cities are finding successful solutions. Smart cities recognize the importance of good governance, basic urban services for all, and streets and public spaces where women and children feel safe. They also recognize that better cities can help to mitigate global challenges, such as climate change, by promoting energy conservation and environmental sustainability.

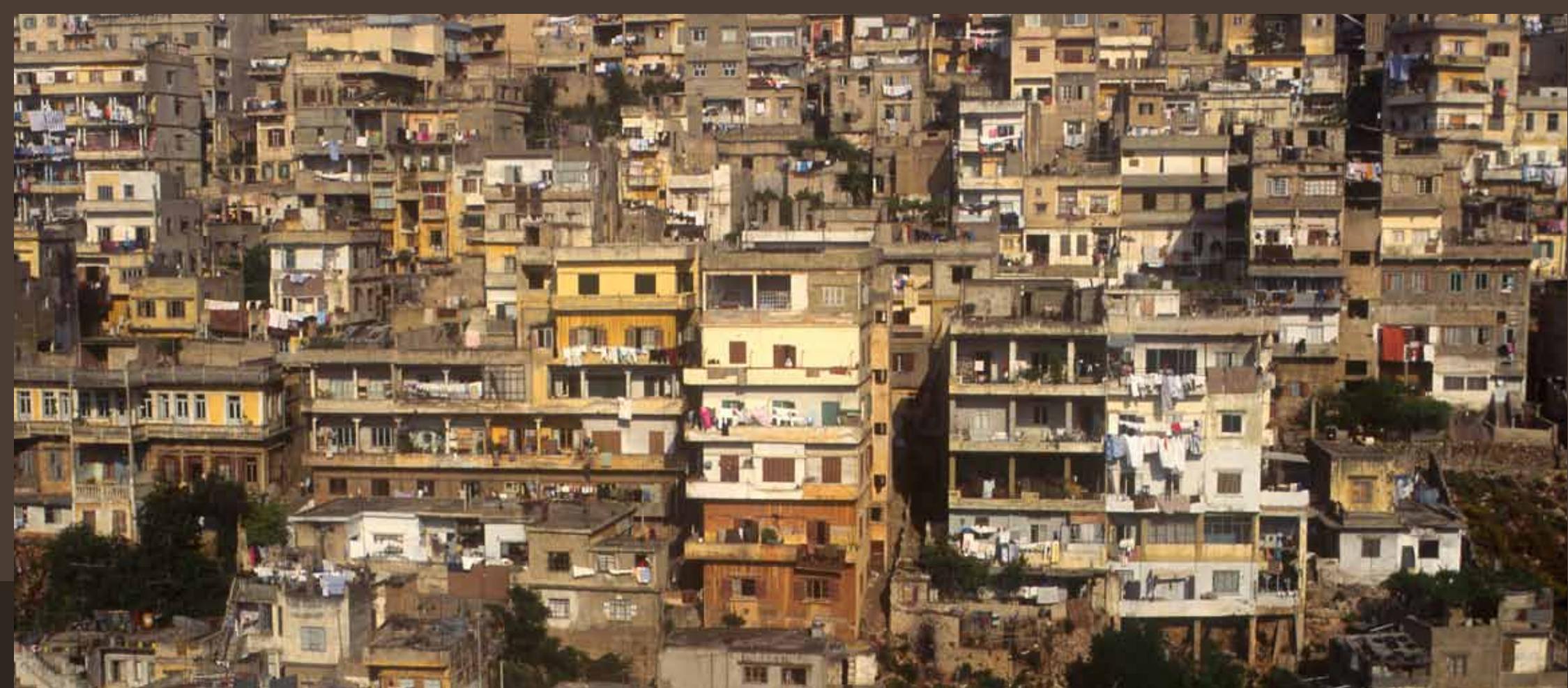
Creating better cities demands the combined efforts of national and local governments, civil society and the private sector, supported by the best efforts of the United Nations system.

▲ Shanghai, host of the global celebration of World Habitat Day



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

On World Habitat Day, let us pledge to join hands to make better cities for a better future for all.



Cities are the greatest legacy of humanity and the greatest achievement of our civilization. Around the world and through the centuries cities have endured and survived wars, famine, natural disasters, epidemics, crumbling empires, and the disappearance of the gods, kings and queens for whom they were built.

But we have to keep improving our cities, and doing that means making our cities better for those who live in them and for those yet to be born in a world that will be from here on forever urban. Today half of humanity lives in towns and cities, and the trends show that this figure will increase to two-thirds within the next two generations.

This is why the theme chosen for World Habitat Day, Better city, better life is so important to all of us. To that I would add the term smarter city, for it is only a smart city that can provide its citizens with a better life in our planet's new urban era. It is an era we are entering with many unknowns, especially when it comes to the global impact of climate change. We have all the tools at our disposal in good science to mitigate against most such problems. We also have the tools and knowhow for good governance, education –

especially for women and girls – health services, toilets for all, or energy efficiency. We are smart, but we have to be smarter. And World Habitat Day 2010 is an occasion to highlight five strategic steps that can be taken:

1. Improve the quality of life, especially for the estimated 1 billion people living in slums and other sub-standard housing around the world. Improved access to safe and healthy shelter, secure tenure, basic services and social amenities such as health and education are essential to a better life for every individual.
2. Invest in human capital. This is a condition for socio-economic development and a more equitable distribution of the urban advantage. This will also enable cities and regions to implement policies more effectively and to ensure that they are properly adjusted to local needs.

3. Foster sustained economic opportunities. Cities can stimulate sustained economic growth for the poor through labour-intensive projects. These include primarily public works and the construction industry. Cities in the developing world are starting to provide social security to give better access to economic opportunities for those traditionally excluded.

4. Enhance political inclusion. Today, more and more municipal and national authorities share the same basic philosophy: bringing government within the reach of ordinary people through enhanced mutual engagement. This means engaging people and their neighbourhoods in dialogue and participation in decision-making as a fundamental aspect of local democracy.

5. Promote cultural inclusion. Culture has historically been left out of the conventional international development agenda. More and more local development policies take into account the cultural dimensions of urban life, such as social capital, tradition, symbols, a sense of belonging and pride of place. This helps integrate ethnic minorities, preserve regional values, safeguard linguistic and religious diversity, resolve conflicts and protect the heritage.

As we move into a world of better cities with smarter policies, these are the five essential catalysts for success and a better life for all.

▲ Tripoli, Lebanon



▲ Ms Inga Björk-Klevby
Deputy Executive Director,
UN-HABITAT

The annual World Habitat Awards 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 with helping low income communities to improve their housing situation in ways that are financially and environmentally sustainable.

The Local Housing Movement Program empowers low-income communities in north-central Egypt to improve their housing and access to water and sanitation. The project's activities include the provision of micro-loans and advocacy. The project is coordinated by Better Life Association for Comprehensive Development, a local non-governmental organisation.

Ekostaden ('Eco-city') is an urban renovation project in Malmö's Augustenborg District. Since the project was initiated by the City of Malmö and MKB Housing Co, Augustenborg has become an attractive, multicultural neighbourhood in which the turnover of tenancies has plummeted

and previously common environmental problems such as flooding have been overcome.

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

Ms Inga Björk-Klevby, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director of UN-HABITAT presented an award of £10,000 and a World Habitat Award trophy to each of the two winners.

The World Habitat Awards 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 Zoe Youngman and Kate Thorley and crafted by Andrew Macgowan.

Trophy designed by Zoe Youngman and Kate Thorley and crafted by Andrew Macgowan. Photo by Dave Remes.



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



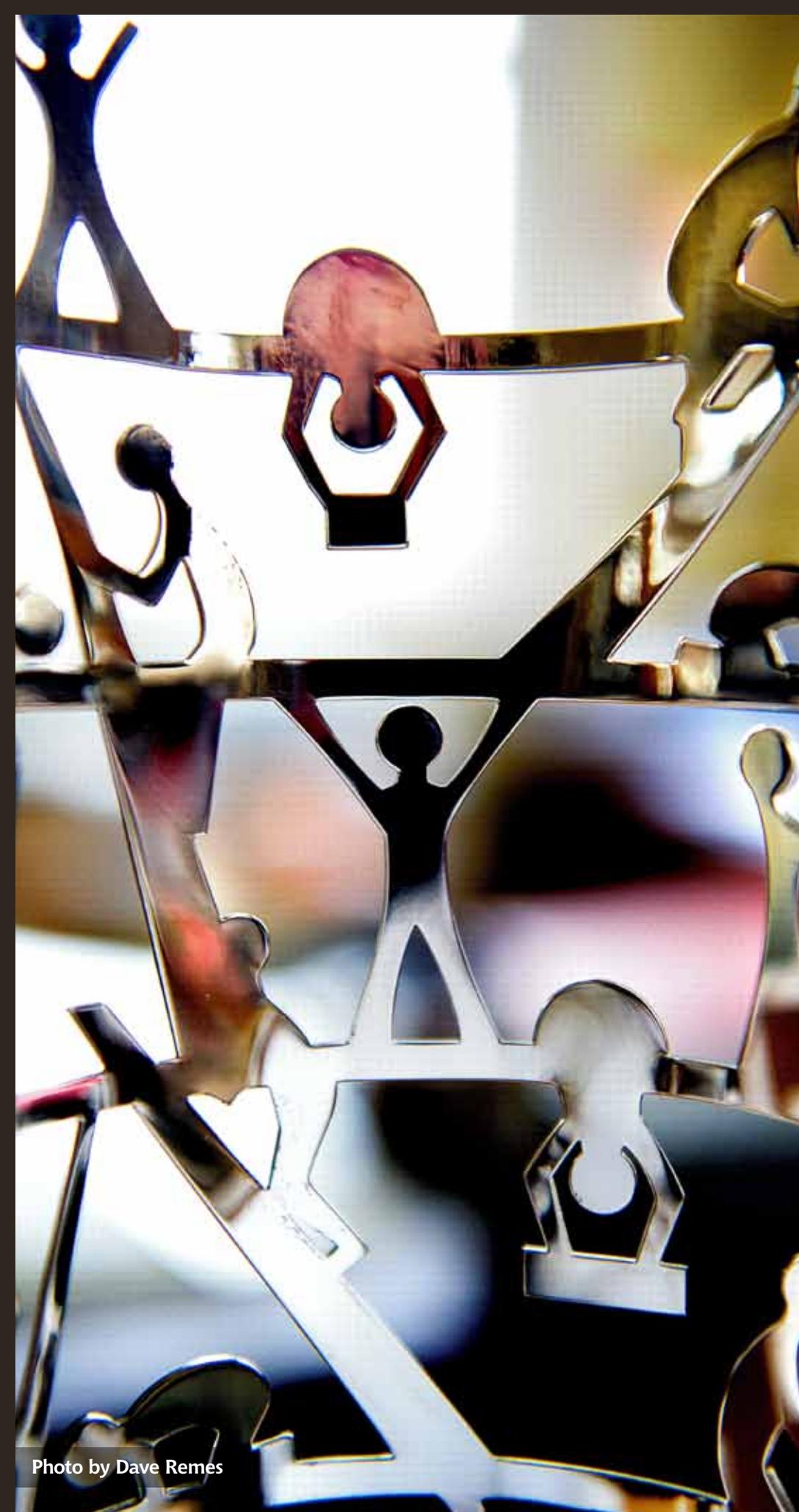


Photo by Dave Remes



▲ Mr Anders Nilsson and Ms Safija Tempel receive the World Habitat Award trophy from Mrs Inga Björk-Klevby, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director of UN-HABITAT at the global celebration of World Habitat Day in Shanghai, China on behalf of the City of Malmö, Augustenborg and MKB Housing Co, Sweden.



Mr Maher Bushra Henein and Mrs Reham Abdel Shaheed receive the World Habitat Award trophy at the global celebration of World Habitat Day in Shanghai, China on behalf of the Better Life Association for Comprehensive Development, Egypt.

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



Local Housing Movement Program

Egypt

The Better Life Association for Comprehensive Development (BLACD) is an NGO established in 1995 in the Minia Governorate in Upper Egypt. It carries out a range of programmes to improve the quality of life for poor and marginalised people, using a rights-based approach. It works in three main villages and several small affiliated villages, bounded by the River Nile on the west and the Eastern Desert in the east.

Minia is one of the poorest areas in Egypt, with high unemployment and poor quality housing, much of which was constructed from mud over 50 years ago. Many houses do not have potable water, sanitation or electricity and are in poor condition, unable to provide adequate protection from the cold in winter or the heat in summer. The lack of adequate housing particularly affects women who have the arduous task of collecting water and the absence of sanitation facilities affects their health, as well as increasing their vulnerability to violence. Improving housing and sanitation conditions is part of BLACD's integrated approach which also seeks to improve livelihoods and health, reduce pollution and

encourage communities to organise around their own needs and rights. Other areas of concern being addressed include the exclusion of women from decision making processes, the prevalence of the practice of female genital mutilation and problems with security of tenure and land ownership.

Improving housing

Initiated in 1997, the Local Housing Movement Program works with local communities to improve and develop their housing, basic services, security of tenure, construction skills and training opportunities. Working with quarry workers, fishermen, low-income farmers and female-headed households in Minia, 400 new houses have been built to date and nearly 600 houses have been improved.

Improvements made to houses include separation between the living quarters of people and their livestock, construction of ceilings, and installation of electricity, doors and windows. Many households are also extending their homes by

adding another storey, as their families increase in size. The programme has also seen over 5,900 households gain potable drinking water and latrines in their homes.

Local construction workers from the communities are trained to design and build environmentally appropriate, safe and healthy houses using locally available materials that reduce construction costs. They carry out the repair and construction work with the assistance of the owners of the houses and their neighbours in line with the social solidarity principles promoted by BLACD.

Empowering communities

The programme trains local volunteers and active community leaders to manage the programme in their respective villages and works to empower women and ensure their social and health rights. Communities are provided with information and skills to maintain their properties and the surrounding streets. Residents are involved throughout the programme, from the planning

and design stage, through to implementation and subsequent management.

The programme also works to increase awareness amongst local people of the legal right to own their homes and land. BLACD provides legal assistance to families in cases of land tenure disputes and has prepared a widely distributed poster on legal rights with regards to housing. BLACD also organises meetings where beneficiaries can ask questions and receive answers about various legal issues, and local community groups have emerged that advocate for their rights to housing and land.

Covering costs

The Local Housing Movement Program was initiated using a Novib grant (US\$60,000) and a loan from Habitat for Humanity (US\$68,500), which was repaid in five years. The programme funds its housing improvement work through a combination of grants and loans that helped to establish a revolving fund from which the participating households are entitled to borrow to



carry out improvements on their house. The maximum size of the loan is EL6,000 (approximately US\$1,000), payable in two stages of EL3,000, the amount being determined based on the cost of the work needed. While repayment normally takes place over one to three years, there is sufficient flexibility to help families cope with any short-term difficulties. The repayment rates to this fund are 98 per cent.

Other funding has been received to facilitate subsequent phases of the programme, as it has increased in scale and geographical scope, with the current funding amounting to US\$1.25 million. Grant funding is also used for training and for provision of potable water and latrines for those unable to afford it. More recently, funding relationships have been developed with the private sector.

Impact

The programme has enabled marginalised households to significantly improve their housing

conditions, reducing the prevalence of disease and achieving a sense of stability. In a region of the world where privacy and dignity are fundamental considerations, the provision of running water and latrines has had an immeasurable impact. This is particularly true for women, who spoke of the shame and embarrassment of having to ask for water from their neighbours or wait until nightfall to relieve themselves outdoors, risking their personal safety. Local doctors have noted that diarrhoea, dehydration and digestive system diseases have decreased noticeably, especially among children.

The capacity of local civil society has been greatly increased such that organised movements made up of local residents now exist to advocate for the right to adequate housing and land. Whilst the government has not had involvement in the programme, the effectiveness of the approach has led to a change in local government practices.

Local authorities have stopped preventing the installation of electricity and potable water in villages and informal settlements where previously they had done so and are now taking seriously the need to improve poor quality housing. The Minia Governorate has begun, in some villages, to provide potable water for those who cannot afford it. In addition, some local government taxation policies have been abolished, exempting the poor from paying arbitrary taxes and fees.

Scaling up and transfer

The programme began in 1998, working on improving conditions for 350 families. It has since been extended and to date, housing has been improved for nearly 1,000 families and potable water and latrines provided for over 5,900 families. The programme now works in 18 rural villages and a wider housing movement has been formed and is gaining momentum.



Documentation of the experience and two guidance manuals have been produced to enable other households within the communities to construct their own houses and improve existing housing conditions, using their own funds and locally produced materials, with very little outside training. These guidance manuals address the use of low cost environmentally sustainable building materials and the design of safe and healthy rural housing and have been very well received and used by other organisations in the country.

Three community-based organisations in Nazlet Faragallah (Minia) and Abou Gharir (Bani Swief governorate) have adopted the BLACD approach to improving housing conditions.

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



Eco-city Augustenborg

Sweden

In 1998 the City of Malmö in Sweden initiated an extensive urban renovation programme in the Augustenborg neighbourhood under the name of Ekostaden (eco-city) which has successfully brought about the transition from an area facing significant social, economic and environmental problems to one that is pioneering an integrated approach to sustainable urban development.

Augustenborg was built during Sweden's post-war prosperity in the early 1950s. At the time it was one of Malmö's first public housing areas and was almost self-sufficient, supported by its own coal-fuelled central heating power plant. The 32ha neighbourhood featured an overall layout designed to ensure optimal conditions for sunlight and the 1,800 apartments in low-rise buildings were spacious by 1950s standards. By the 1980s it was a very different city neighbourhood, having become physically dilapidated and suffering severe social and economic deprivation.

Many residents had moved out to more modern flats leaving unoccupied apartments. The area also suffered from unemployment, energy inefficiency in the buildings and severe environmental problems, particularly seasonal

flooding due to an inadequate drainage system, clay soil and the increasing number of impermeable ground surfaces.

In addition to the costs associated with the regular periods of flooding, there were also significant health problems related to untreated wastewater. By the mid-1990s Augustenborg needed a new, integrated approach to solve some of the greatest challenges in the area.

Sustainable renovation

In 1998 the Malmö City authority and the MKB Housing Company initiated the Eco-city Augustenborg project, which sought to address problems in the area as an integrated whole and to transform it into an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable city neighbourhood. It sets high priority on working with the local residents in this process, as well as a range of stakeholders in the public and private sectors.

Extensive renovation work was carried out on Augustenborg's 1,600 public rental apartments, which account for 89 per cent of the total housing stock in the area, including significant

improvements to their energy efficiency. Thirteen centres for waste collection, reuse, recycling and composting were built throughout the neighbourhood, with a target of recycling 90 per cent of all neighbourhood waste. Surplus energy is fed into the district heating system as a result of 400m² of solar collectors, a ground source heat pump and 100m² of photovoltaic cells. The cost was met primarily from local funds with some additional funding from Europe.

The flooding problems were solved with the addition of green roof vegetation and an integrated open storm water management system. The green roofs intercept half of the total runoff over the course of a year. A botanical roof garden covers 9,000 m² of the industrial area. It was opened to the public in 2001 and is the largest green roof in Scandinavia. All new developments in the neighbourhood are now built with green roofs.

Community participation

The residents of Augustenborg have played a fundamental part in the process. A series of community workshops, information sessions,

festivals, cultural events and informal chats on street corners were carried out initially to involve residents. Approximately 20 per cent of the local residents participated in dialogue meetings about the project and some have become very active in the development of the area, both in terms of volunteering and through different forms of employment related to the development of the neighbourhood. Participation in local elections increased dramatically during the project, from 54 per cent in 1998, to 79 per cent in 2002.

Residents have shaped the whole waste management system and designed the arrangement of outdoor open spaces for water collection.

Other ideas emerging from residents' suggestions include Malmö's first carpooling scheme and the neighbourhood's new green energy system. Reconfiguration of public spaces between housing blocks has provided allotments for residents, play spaces for children and increased biodiversity.



Covering costs

Funding for the project came from a variety of sources at local, national and EU levels, as well as from MKB. In total about SKr 200 million (US\$28 million) has been invested in the area, half of which has been by the MKB in improving housing stock. The project also received SKr 24 million (US\$3.4 million) from the LIP initiative (Local Investment Programme) as well as an additional SKr 6 million (US\$840k) from EU funding in the LIFE-programme, and the remaining SKr 70 million (US\$10 million) came from the local government.

Ongoing management and maintenance work is jointly funded through the housing company (which incorporates costs into rents), the water board (through the water rates), and the city council's standard maintenance budgets.

Impact

Waste separation, reuse, recycling and composting is conducted on a large scale with 60 per cent

of all neighbourhood waste currently recycled. The neighbourhood has once again become attractive and empty properties are a thing of the past and the turnover of tenants has halved. The heat and hot water consumption has decreased by 25 per cent and carbon emissions from the neighbourhood have fallen by more than 20 per cent.

The frequent flooding problems experienced in the past have now been virtually eradicated. In addition to the physical improvements, there has been a major improvement in the social and economic indicators of the area. The quality of life has improved significantly, with much more attractive public spaces as well as more comfortable apartments that are easier to heat.

Residents have initiated a number of local enterprises, increasing employment opportunities. The Local Agenda 21 office has trained 40 people in sustainable practices and helped them find jobs. The notoriously high unemployment rates in the neighbourhood have dropped by 15 per cent.



Scaling up and transfer

Augustenborg has become an international example of how to renovate a deteriorated city neighbourhood socially and environmentally as well as economically. Key features first piloted in Augustenborg have since been applied in other areas of Malmö, including the use of green roofs on new buildings, green points in urban areas, production of biogas to fuel city buses, incorporation of open storm water management, car-pools and the installation of renewable energy systems.

Nationally, the innovations and strategies implemented in Augustenborg and other parts of Malmö stand as an example of sustainable urban development and the city provides guidance and support to help push forward similar programmes both nationally and internationally.

Over 15,000 study visits have been carried out to the neighbourhood. Visits to the Green Roof Institute have influenced roof design and demonstrated possibilities for architects and developers in different parts of the world. Augustenborg was featured as a case study for good practice in urban climate adaptation at the United Nations COP15 climate change conference in Copenhagen in December 2009.

For further details of Eco-city Augustenborg, please see the contact details on page 29 or visit the World Habitat Awards website at www.worldhabitatawards.org

2010 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 human settlements and the quality of urban life.

Presented by Mrs Inga Björk-Klevby, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director of UN-HABITAT, the 2010 Habitat Scrolls of Honour were awarded to:

Sustainable Urban Renewal Programme (Austria)

For putting people and their views first in a model urban renovation programme it is imparting to other cities in Eastern Europe.

Kunshan Municipal People's Government (China)

For an innovative approach to granting migrants the right to essential services in the city.

The City of Medellin (Colombia)

For the successful implementation of three programmes to reduce urban poverty, provide health care for children and give citizens a say in urban services.

The Kingdom of Morocco (Morocco)

For delivering one of the world's most successful and comprehensive slum reduction and improvement programmes.

Housing and Development Board (Singapore)

For providing one of Asia's and the world's greenest, cleanest and most socially conscious housing programmes.

The Johannesburg Social Housing Company (South Africa)

For providing tens of thousands of affordable housing units, improved living conditions and basic services to poor families.



▲ Presentation of the 2010 Habitat Scroll of Honour Awards



▲ Presentation of the Chinese Habitat Environment Awards

World Habitat Award 2010 Finalists



Rosario Habitat
Argentina

The Rosario Habitat programme, developed by the Public Housing Service of the City of Rosario in collaboration with a range of partners, works to improve the living conditions of low-income families living in informal settlements through a holistic, participatory process.

In particular, the programme aims to ensure the rights of citizens to decent housing, secure land tenure and basic services by addressing social exclusion and promoting the physical integration of informal settlement residents into the formal city. To date, the programme has helped 5,298 families to upgrade their homes, strengthen their local economy and enhance the living environment.



Homegrown Homes
Canada

Homegrown Homes (HH) is a non-profit organisation with a mandate to provide accessible, sustainable housing for low-income individuals and families, as well as to carry out a range of other supporting activities. HH acquires and renovates older, city centre buildings and rents them to low-income individuals and families, providing safe and comfortable accommodation at less than market rents for equivalent housing.

HH develops one project at a time. From its initial provision of two homes HH now provides accommodation for 53 persons in 21 units and is continuing to expand its activities. HH has developed partnerships with local businesses, non-profit organizations and volunteers to make each new home affordable, without ongoing subsidies.



From Slum to Neighbourhood
(‘Del Campamento al Barrio’)
Chile

Un Techo para Chile is an NGO that takes an active role in addressing the country’s deplorable slum conditions. The initial work involved students helping slum dwellers build small wooden transitional houses to meet their immediate shelter needs.

Having scaled up transitional house building nationally, social inclusion programmes were established as a second stage of activity, with volunteers helping slum dwellers improve their economic position. A third phase is currently underway with the provision of permanent accommodation. The main beneficiaries are 10,000 families in Chile who will obtain permanent housing, along with the thousands of young volunteers whose understanding of poverty and inequality has increased.



Housing Programmes in the Historic
Centre of Havana
Cuba

The Office of the Historian of the City of Havana (OHCH) has successfully developed a comprehensive, financially sustainable management model, in which the earnings from its profit-making companies in the real estate and tourism fields are ploughed back into social programmes and housing rehabilitation.

OHCH works with local communities to repair and rehabilitate residential buildings as well as financing community facilities and social programmes and building new homes. To date, decent housing has been provided for nearly 3,900 low-income families living in high-risk or overcrowded conditions and over 13,000 jobs created.



Housing and Toilet Provision for Women Self-Help Group Members of IVDP
India

The Integrated Village Development Project (IVDP) is a not-for-profit organisation, which has built a financially sustainable network of 6,700 women's self-help groups (SHGs). Currently the network of 120,000 SHG members has saved an equivalent of US\$27.7 million, which will continue to provide funds and leverage credit for ongoing work.

Each SHG is made up of 12-20 disadvantaged women and IVDP has sourced affordable credit lines for them from national banks, enabling the construction of 24,705 houses and 17,000 toilets. Awareness-raising campaigns help improve wider community understanding of water, sanitation and personal hygiene practices.



Alternative Approach to Domestic Solid Waste Management in Cerro el Pino
Peru

In order to address the lack of municipal waste collection services in the Cerro El Pino informal settlement in Lima, the NGO Ciudad Saludable developed a community-based solid waste management system, in collaboration with the local government and a range of grassroots organisations.

The project uses motorbikes for waste collection and has benefited over 23,000 residents, reducing waste volume in streets and landfills and triggering the creation of income generation opportunities for waste collectors and recyclers. A Committee for Local Environmental Management and community-based monitoring system have been set up to oversee the work of the waste collection micro-enterprises.



Low Energy and Passive Housing in Ljubljana
Slovenia

The majority of the housing stock in Ljubljana is low quality, concrete panel construction, with very poor energy performance. The Public Housing Fund of the Municipality of Ljubljana seeks to improve the energy consumption in rental apartments in the city, by both retrofitting existing housing stock and by building new low energy/passive housing.

To date, 137 homes have been refurbished and 234 new passive homes will be completed in 2011. Fuel consumption has been reduced by 40 per cent and there is a greater awareness of the need to save energy. All projects carried out have been in rundown areas of the city.



SeniorForum: A whole concept
Sweden

The SeniorForum concept for modern living for elderly people aims to resolve the housing and social integration problems faced by the increasing number of elderly people in Sweden and other countries, by providing improved well-being, greater safety and better services at a reasonable cost.

The concept involves the provision of affordable accommodation and care for older persons within a cooperative housing association which all older persons in a town are entitled to join. All members of the cooperative association have the opportunity to influence the design of the project and the contents of the activities. The SeniorForum concept is currently being implemented by Mirum Koncept AB in five different municipalities in the south of Sweden.



Walker Landing
United States of America

Established by Eden Housing, a not-for-profit affordable housing provider, in partnership with a local, private sector homebuilder, the Walker Landing project seeks to address the critical housing need in the area through the provision of affordable, high quality, energy-efficient housing for low-income families in the city of Hayward, Northern California.

The project employs an innovative inclusionary housing partnership model and creatively utilises the local regulations on provision of affordable housing by local developers. Seventy-eight rental units have been provided for families earning between 15 and 50 per cent of the Area Median Income and a series of regular community meetings and comprehensive community planning efforts has ensured the active participation of residents.

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

Ekostaden Augustenborg

Mr Trevor Graham
Head of Sustainable Urban Development Unit,
City of Malmö
Malmö Miljöförvaltningen
Bergsgatan 17
20580 Malmö
SWEDEN

Tel +46 403 42029
Email trevor.graham@malmo.se
Web www.malmo.se/miljo

Local Housing Movement Program

Mr Maher Bushra Henein
Director, Better Life Association for
Comprehensive Development (BLACD)
53 Adnan El-Malky Street
Ard Sultan
Minia 61111
EGYPT

Tel +20 86 233 0661
Fax +20 86 232 9575
Email blacd@link.net / info@blacd.org
Web www.blacd.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 2010/2011

An invitation to enter

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 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, health 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, ten 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, which include the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT and Rector of the United Nations University, Japan. Evaluation visits will be carried out to some of the projects prior to the final judging.

For further information and an online application form please visit www.worldhabitatawards.org

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 978-1-901742-28-2
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