



INNOVATION • SUSTAINABILITY • TRANSFER

25 Years of the World Habitat Awards

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25 Years of the World Habitat Awards



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Foreword

It gives me great pleasure to introduce this commemorative publication, celebrating 25 years of the World Habitat Awards. It is now more than a quarter of a century since I first met Peter Elderfield, founder of the Building and Social Housing Foundation (BSHF) and we discussed how his organisation could make a meaningful contribution to the forthcoming International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

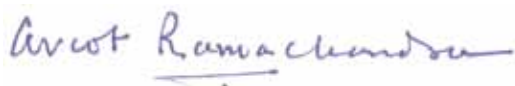
Being a very practically focused organisation, Peter and his team at BSHF wished to pioneer the search for positive and inspirational examples of good housing practice and to share those examples with others. The annual World Habitat Awards competition was started in 1985 as a means of doing just that.

As the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT and Under Secretary General of the United Nations, I was very pleased to act as one of the final adjudicators of the competition and to recognise the value of the Awards with their presentation annually at the global World Habitat Day celebrations. It was a pleasure to preside over the very first presentation of the Awards in London in 1986, when HRH The Prince of Wales presented the Awards to the first two winners of the competition. I am delighted that my successors at UN-HABITAT have continued to support BSHF's work in this way and that many worthy winners have received recognition for their excellent work.

Remarkable social, economic, political and environmental changes, have taken place during the last 25 years. Rapid urbanisation, an increasing and ageing population, climate change and globalisation have emerged as major forces influencing how and where people live. Many of the innovations identified through the Awards over the last quarter century are a response to the challenges faced by people, communities and governments as they have sought to improve their housing conditions.

Many of the excellent projects identified through the Awards are highlighted in this publication, as well as brief overviews on how they have been shared with other organisations around the world and an analysis of the key trends in housing over this time. A full list of winners and finalists is included, showing the breadth of innovation identified as well as providing an easily searchable resource of practical examples of housing solutions.

With its continuing commitment to ensuring that ever more people have access to decent housing, BSHF has made a significant contribution to the Habitat movement of adequate shelter for all. I wish it every continuing success and commend this publication to you.



Dr Arcot Ramachandran, Ph.D., Dr.Ing.(h.c.), DSc.(h.c.)
Executive Director UN-HABITAT, 1978 - 1993





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

Introduction

“There is no shortage of housing problems – what is needed are solutions.”

Peter Elderfield, founder, BSHF

The Building and Social Housing Foundation (BSHF) is an independent housing research organisation established in 1976. It works both in the United Kingdom and internationally to identify innovative and sustainable housing solutions and foster the exchange and transfer of good housing policy and practice. BSHF is committed to promoting access to decent housing for all – in other words, housing that:

- Provides durable shelter from the elements
- Is sufficiently affordable that other basic needs can be met
- Provides secure tenure without fear of eviction
- Has access to clean water and sanitation
- Is large enough for the household
- Is energy efficient and environmentally responsible
- Offers access to livelihood opportunities and health and education provision
- Promotes a sense of safety, well-being and belonging.

With the aim of making a positive contribution to the United Nations International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, BSHF established the World Habitat Awards (WHA) in 1985, with the first awards presented in 1986. At that time, there was a gap in terms of initiatives to identify and share good practice to help address housing problems, and the practical focus of the research carried out by BSHF led to the decision to bring forward inspiring examples of good practice to be highlighted during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

Originally intended to run for three years, the positive response received resulted in a decision to continue to run the competition, which now celebrates its 25th anniversary.

In addition to giving recognition to outstanding housing solutions, BSHF has always worked to actively promote and encourage the scaling up and transfer of good practice, delivering an active programme of activities to share the experiences identified through the Awards.

A major part of the organisation’s activities today is focussed on promoting the good practice identified through the Awards, organising and funding study visits, promoting peer exchange, coordinating seminars or workshops and providing a range of electronic and paper-based information in a way that is accessible and easy to use.

What are the World Habitat Awards? An annual international competition to identify innovative and sustainable housing practices worldwide that can be transferred to other countries and contexts. The term ‘habitat’ is interpreted broadly, acknowledging the many factors that have an impact on the way people live, in addition to the condition of their living space. Two winners and eight to ten finalists are recognised each year, from both the Global South and the North. A thorough assessment process is undertaken, comprising internal as well as external assessment by an independent advisory group. Evaluation visits are then made by BSHF representatives to some of the projects before putting forward recommendations to the external judges, which include the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and the Rector of the United Nations University in Tokyo. 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. The first awards were presented in 1986 in London by HRH the Prince of Wales and Dr Arcot Ramachandran, former UN-HABITAT Executive Director.

Over the years, a wide range of housing and habitat solutions have been recognised, of different types and scales and addressing a broad range of issues. They include self-contained projects as well as ongoing housing programmes or processes. A summary of some of the key housing issues noted over the last 25 years and solutions identified through the Awards to help address them can be found on page 11.

The guiding principles of the Awards are **Innovation**, **Sustainability** and **Transfer** and housing solutions are sought that incorporate these elements.

- The World Habitat Awards recognise innovative housing projects, programmes and processes that help people have access to decent housing. In the context of the Awards, **innovation** refers to substantial, positive change in existing housing practices, technologies or processes, leading to meaningful improvements in the quality of life of low-income or marginalised groups. It is always understood within the local, regional or national context and can relate to any aspect of housing provision, including new (or new-to-now) design or building materials, a different way of meeting the costs involved or a more effective way of engaging the community in the housing process.
- The concept of **sustainability** addressed in the Awards takes a broad focus. From its very earliest days, the work of BSHF has promoted environmental and social sustainability, ideas that have moved over time from being seen as radical to becoming part of mainstream government policy. The Awards recognise projects that will bring about long-term change, either by addressing the environmental impact of the way we live, by empowering and enabling people to take greater control of their housing or by establishing long-term funding mechanisms, which can grow and continue beyond the life of a single funding stream. The vast majority of the 50 winners recognised over the last 25 years continue their work to this day.



Presentation of the World Habitat Awards in Jakarta, Indonesia – World Habitat Day 2005



Presentation of the World Habitat Awards in Monterrey, Mexico – World Habitat Day 2007

- With BSHF’s focus on sharing the good housing solutions identified through the Awards, the capacity for **transfer and scaling up** is crucial. BSHF recognises the importance of ensuring that the impact of housing solutions can be, or has been, brought to scale. The impact of a project is determined not only by the number of people housed but also by the number of spinoffs it has created, the extent to which its guidelines are used in regional or national codes and the number of other groups or organisations that have adapted the approach and carried out similar work. Projects are sought that contain ideas and examples that are capable of being used by others to help address similar problems and most of the initiatives that reach finalist stage will have demonstrated not only the potential for transfer but also actual transfer of the approach.

The subsequent work carried out by BSHF and its partners to share good practice has shown that the transfer of innovative and sustainable housing solutions, when effectively adapted to the local context and conditions, can lead to lasting improvements in living conditions. Details of the activities carried out to facilitate the sharing and transfer of the housing solutions recognised through the Awards, including international study visits to winning projects, are set out on page 33.

With this 25th anniversary publication, BSHF would like to thank and acknowledge its partners in the World Habitat Awards, including UN-HABITAT, the United Nations University, previous and current members of the independent advisory group and partners in the dissemination and transfer of the winning practices, as well as celebrating the inspiring work carried out by the winning and finalist organisations over the last 25 years.



Photo by Dave Remes

Twenty-five years of housing innovation

Remarkable economic, social, political and climatic changes have taken place in the 25 years since the World Habitat Awards were established. New technologies also connect people and spread ideas and information in ways that could not have been imagined in 1985. Rapid urbanisation, an increasing and ageing population, climate change and globalisation have emerged as major forces affecting how and where people live.

Many of the innovations identified through the Awards over the last quarter century are a response to these challenges, which have been faced by people, communities and governments as they have sought to improve their housing conditions. Looking back over time, it is possible to see that many of the innovations and approaches recognised in the past have now become accepted mainstream practice. With the perspective of hindsight, it is possible to identify the following key themes in the housing solutions put forward for the Awards:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ■ i. Responses to urbanisation | ■ vi. Building materials and technologies |
| ■ ii. Changing demographics | ■ vii. Housing finance and affordability |
| ■ iii. Social inclusion | ■ viii. Community participation |
| ■ iv. Environmentally sustainable housing | ■ ix. Wider issues beyond housing |
| ■ v. Disaster risk reduction and response | ■ x. Housing and land rights |

The last 25 years have seen a rapid increase in the world's population, from 4.8 billion in 1985 to 6.9 billion in 2010, with it predicted to reach 9.2 billion by 2035.¹ People are also increasingly living in urban areas, with the percentage increasing from 41 per cent to 51 per cent in the last 25 years, and expected to be 62 per cent by 2035, with virtually all of this growth taking place in cities of the Global South.² This massive growth has led to an increase in the number of people living in slums, from 777 million in 2000 to 828 million in 2010, i.e. almost one in three of the urban population worldwide.³ This has inevitably led to increasing pressure on city authorities as they struggle to provide clean air and water, viable infrastructure and transportation systems and open space.

This theme is reflected in the type of submissions received for the Awards. In the early years, many of the winning and finalist projects, particularly those in certain parts of the Global South, addressed rural housing and development issues; for example, **Sonatala Milan Sangha**, India (1986), the **Rural Housing Programme**, Malawi (1987) and the **One Million House Programme**, Sri Lanka (1988) all sought to improve housing conditions for those living in rural areas.

Other projects look to find solutions to particular needs of communities in terms of their housing or infrastructure, for example Fundación Pro Habitat's **Water Solutions through Collective Management**, Bolivia (2009) where an organised community brought water to some of the most deprived areas of Cochabamba, **Self-help Housing in the Kambi Moto Community**, Kenya (2009) and Ciudad Saludable's approach to **Domestic Solid Waste Management**, Peru (2010) where social enterprises have been developed to remove solid waste from dense urban settlements.

Pressure on space in cities has led to an increasing polarisation of rich and poor. This either manifests itself in people living in different parts of the city, or where there is no option but to live more closely together, there is an increasing trend towards gated communities to protect the wealthy.

In more recent years there has been a marked increase in the proportion of projects that have an urban housing focus, seeking to address the pressures of living in congested urban spaces with inadequate or failing infrastructure. Some projects seek to address city-wide issues such as the **Kampung Improvement Programme in Surabaya**, Indonesia (1992), the **Indore Slum Networking Project**, India (1994) and **Urban Management in Curitiba**, Brazil (1997).

With gentrification becoming a phenomenon in cities all around the world,⁴ the **Ju'er Hutong Courtyard Housing Project**, China (1993) and **Housing Programmes in the Historic Centre of Havana**, Cuba (2009) present alternative approaches, which seek to retain low income communities in prestigious city locations.

In many countries, particularly those of the North and in parts of Latin America, there has been little distinction between rural and urban focus over 25 years, with submissions reflecting the relatively constant levels of urbanisation already existing in those countries.

1. United Nations Secretariat, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2011) World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.html>

2. *ibid*

3. UN-Habitat (2011) State of the World Cities 2010/2011: Bridging the urban divide, <http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=2917>

4. Atkinson, R., & Bridge, G. (2005). Gentrification in a Global Context: The new urban colonialism. London: Routledge.

Kampung Improvement Programme, Surabaya, Indonesia

The Laboratory of Housing and Human Settlements - Institut Teknologi Sepuluh
Winner 1992

The **Kampung Improvement Programme (KIP) in Surabaya** is a comprehensive slum upgrading initiative that provides a low-cost, innovative and sustainable method of transforming high-density urban informal settlements into green and clean neighbourhoods. Residents work in close collaboration with the municipal government to identify needs and priorities for action as well as implementing a range of improvements to basic physical infrastructure and public spaces within the community.

Kampungs are informal, low-income housing areas found throughout south-east Asia. They provide homes for 63 per cent of the population of Surabaya but cover only seven per cent of the area of the city.⁵ The Kampung Improvement Programme originally started in the 1920s when action was taken to prevent the spread of disease from the kampungs to the neighbouring better-off residential districts. The extensive programme in Surabaya was initiated in 1969 and by 1992 had improved over 70 per cent of the kampungs in the city, reaching over 1.2 million of the city's inhabitants.

The local communities take a leading role in the programme, thereby encouraging its sustainability. New pathways and roads are provided, flanked by side drains, for the disposal of waste water and rapid run-off of rainwater. Each house has its own septic tank which is emptied regularly. Public toilets and washing facilities are supplied, as well as a water supply network with stand-pipes. Trees, bushes and flowering plants line the streets and adorn the fronts of houses, cleaning dust and other debris from the air and cooling the hot dry climate in these high-density settlements.

Among the many KIP initiatives that have been carried out in over 500 cities throughout the country, the Surabaya example is particularly noteworthy due to its participatory approach and the strength of the partnership that has developed between the low-income communities and the municipal authorities, with the support of the Laboratory for Housing and Human Settlements. The programme not only creates improved living conditions for low-income families but also, by involving the local community in the process, ensures its long-term sustainability and ongoing improvement.

More: www.mukimits.com



“KIP has been transferred to many developing countries since it was one of the main experiences shared within the UN ECOSOC South-South Technical Cooperation. The Asian Coalition for Housing Rights is also active in sharing the Surabaya KIP to countries in this region... Surabaya continues to develop the KIP and we are now in the third generation where the emphasis is on economic and social development of the kampung inhabitants to ensure better sustainability”.

Professor Johan Silas, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh (ITS)

5. As of 1992, when the project was originally submitted



Earthsong Eco-Neighbourhood, New Zealand

In addition to the rapid increases in global and urban populations, there have been significant shifts in demographic and social patterns. Population ageing is a global phenomenon, found in every region and virtually every country in the world and the trend is set to continue during the course of the twenty-first century.⁶ Not only does this have consequences for the type of housing needed, but also the care and support systems associated with this, as people become increasingly frail and traditional social systems of family support begin to break down.

The structure of households is also changing dramatically, reflecting changing lifestyles and priorities. Well-established in the North, the trend towards single person households is also emerging in the Global South. Already in Sweden, one in four households is a single person household, with an even higher rate in the United States.⁷ There has also been a significant increase in the number of women-headed households due to a variety of social and economic factors, and it is recognised that women suffer disproportionately from inadequate housing.⁸

Some of the WHA submissions that seek to address some of these issues are those that include intergenerational living, such as **Setagaya-Ku Fukasawa Symbiotic Housing**, Japan (2002) and the **Earthsong Eco-neighbourhood**, New Zealand (2009), where a range of age groups are proactively brought together within a housing complex. Other housing projects specifically for older persons, such as **The Pelgromhof**, the Netherlands (1999), contain public spaces such as gardens, cafes, library and theatre facilities that enable the complex to be incorporated into mainstream town life. There is also an increasing number of projects demonstrating innovative ways in which older persons can determine their own future housing and care including **SeniorForum**, Sweden (2010). The **Wintringham Port Melbourne Hostel**, Australia (1998) provides an innovative approach to housing and care for former homeless persons and has helped influence state policy to ensure that older homeless persons are entitled to identical care and support as any other older person.

6. United Nations Population Division (2002) World Population Ageing: 1950-2050.

7. OECD (2011) One person households (most recent) by country, http://www.nationmaster.com/graph/peo_one_per_hou-people-one-person-households#source

8. UN-Habitat (2008) State of the World's Cities 2008/2009, <http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/presskitsowc2008/Woman%20headed.pdf>

Setagaya-Ku Fukasawa Symbiotic Housing, Japan

IWAMURA Atelier, Musashi Institute of Technology, Ichiura Planners & Architects
Winner 2002

Setagaya-Ku Fukasawa Symbiotic Housing, a public housing scheme in the Setagaya Ward of Tokyo, demonstrates how sustainable housing solutions can significantly improve the quality of urban living environments, not only physically but also socially. Environmentally sensitive design has led to the development of a comfortable living environment, interrelationship with nature and the neighbours, and a close-knit community of both older and younger residents.

The Fukasawa Symbiotic Housing Complex consists of five apartment buildings containing 70 housing units, 43 of which are for low income residents, 17 for older persons and 10 for middle income residents. The integrated social mix of the residents is very unusual in Tokyo. There is a range of incomes, ages and abilities. Some apartments are purpose built for wheelchair users and others for single older persons. One unit is reserved for a 'life support adviser' employed by the Ward to take care of her elderly neighbours. Spacious meeting rooms form part of the complex, as well as areas where children can play close to home; such initiatives have improved community integration.

Harmony is sought with the natural and man-made surroundings and residents are offered a healthy lifestyle and an opportunity to participate in creating and maintaining their living environment. Energy and building resources are conserved, as well as waste being reduced. Solar energy powers outdoor lamps and provides heating and hot water in the community day centre, for example, and water saving is achieved through rainwater collection and the use of permeable pavement for all streets and parking lots. Each block has its own House Committee and a Residents Committee holds well-attended meetings and organises cleaning, recycling and gardening activities.

The project seeks to bring back a greater social and ecological balance to urban housing. It has spearheaded debate on the future of sustainable public housing in Japan and demonstrates the values of smaller independent systems of water and energy supply as well as the value of living together in a close neighbourhood.

More: www.iwamura-at.com





Building Partnerships to Eradicate Poverty, Poland

iii Social inclusion

There has been an increasing recognition over the last 25 years of the role that can be played by those who have been traditionally excluded from society. In many societies, this includes women, as well as individuals with disabilities or groups excluded through discrimination. The World Habitat Awards have highlighted many inspiring examples of ways to address the problems faced by those who are homeless or socially excluded. There has been a changing emphasis over time, from that of simply addressing fundamental needs, to enabling people to have a role and place in society and a sense of belonging. This is sometimes achieved through community living, such as the work of Wintringham in its **Port Melbourne Hostel**, Australia (1998) and BARKA with **Building Partnerships to Eradicate Poverty**, Poland (2009). **The Prince George**, United States (2003) brought together formerly homeless persons and key workers in the city of New York, where both experienced problems of finding a decent place to live, and seeks to build skills where possible and develop social enterprise, as does the BARKA Foundation with its work in Poland.

There has been a very significant increase over 25 years in the role that women play in housing provision, as well as in their social standing and economic well-being within their communities. The Awards have identified many such programmes, where women have come together to improve their own living conditions; organising and carrying out the construction work, as well as initiating and managing the savings and credit systems to generate the necessary funds.

The **Cooperative UFAMA al SUR**, Uruguay (2006), set up by a group of women-headed households in Montevideo, restored a derelict building into 36 apartments; **IVDP Self-help Housing and Toilet Programme**, India (2010), typical of many other similar initiatives in South Asia where women establish savings and credit schemes, has built and improved over 25,000 houses. Other examples include the community-initiated **Programa de Vivienda Popular**, Mexico (2004) and **Habitat para la Mujer**, Bolivia (2008), which established legal title on a communal basis for low-income families, with a focus on women-headed households.

The **Rural Housing and Environment Programme**, India (2003) has successfully encouraged women to play a key role in the water, sanitation and housing upgrading carried out in remote poverty-stricken rural areas of India. The programme has also worked with the socially excluded adivasi, or aboriginal people, of India to ensure that they have greater access to services and facilities, as well as decent housing. A similar enabling approach has been used in the **Housing for Health** programme, Australia (2011) which works with indigenous communities throughout Australia to improve the living conditions of some of the most excluded in society.

Rural Health and Environment Programme, India

Gram Vikas

Winner 2003

The **Rural Health and Environment Programme** (RHEP) of the Gram Vikas non-governmental organisation demonstrates how rural communities can be involved in the sustainable and affordable development of their own village infrastructure and housing. This holistic approach starts with the provision of water and sanitation and moves on to the self-funded development of housing. By promoting processes which are sustainable, socially inclusive and gender sensitive, Gram Vikas aims to enable a critical mass of poor and marginalised people in rural areas to empower themselves to achieve a better quality of life.

The programme works to bring development opportunities to poor and marginalised communities of the rural population of Orissa, including adivasi (indigenous groups) and dalit communities (formerly untouchables), as well as other socially excluded groups. Initiated in 1992, Gram Vikas works with the entire community to provide clean water and sanitation; ensure access to basic education and adequate health services; develop sustainable building materials and techniques; promote a range of training, income generation and other community development projects and to work towards strong self-governing institutions with equal participation of men and women.

Gram Vikas has developed strategies to promote gender equity in a context of traditional, patriarchal communities and brings women together for training and income generation activities, increasing their economic power, which in turn impacts their social relations and status. Women take a leading role in decision-making processes as well as in the maintenance and monitoring of water supply and toilet blocks, in resolving conflicts and enforcing programme codes in the village. They have become confident in their dealings with banks and officials and have seen a loosening up of traditional roles and power relations.

The involvement of the villagers in each stage of project implementation has led to increased community cohesion. Residents come together not only to raise the necessary finances for the project but also for joint decision-making, initially with respect to water facilities, and eventually for all other decisions within the community.

More: www.gramvikas.org

“For us in Gram Vikas, winning the BSHF World Habitat Award was a watershed in the journey of Gram Vikas. We realised that our habitat approach with an all inclusive emphasis was the right way to go. We became confident of the approach of ‘all or none’, ‘all for one, one for all’. As at the end of March 2011, we have implemented the programme in 943 villages, reaching over 55,000 families and over 299,000 people. We have a long way to go, but now, more clear about the way ahead.”

Joe Madiath, Executive Director, Gram Vikas



Although the need to save energy was well known 25 years ago, this was driven primarily by a concern that we would run out of oil and gas to heat and light our homes,⁹ and not that carbon emissions were damaging a delicate climatic balance. There is now a much more sophisticated understanding of how the carbon emissions from energy use impact on global temperatures and weather patterns and national and international drives to reduce this now have a high political profile. Typically, housing accounts for 25 per cent of national energy consumption in the North¹⁰ and represents an opportunity to make significant carbon savings. Over the last 25 years, primary energy consumption has increased by 68 per cent,¹¹ reflecting not only the increasing world population but also the rising standards of living over that time. Extreme weather patterns are increasingly experienced in all parts of the world. Flooding, intense storms, drought and unpredictable weather patterns are now becoming recognised as part of the normal pattern and attention now has to focus on ways in which our homes, neighbourhoods and cities need to be adapted to meet these changing conditions.

For many years, projects submitted for the Awards have identified pioneering ways in which individual houses, as well as larger urban neighbourhoods can reduce their environmental impact and thus mitigate the impact of carbon emissions. Many of these pioneering projects came from Scandinavia where there has long been an advanced understanding of energy conservation. Initially these projects focussed on new-build developments, but in more recent years there has been an increasing focus on how to retrofit existing housing stock. Examples include **Skotteparken Low-energy Housing**, Denmark (1994), **Ecological Urban Renewal in Kölding**, Denmark (1997), **The Urban Ecology Project of Aalborg**, Denmark (1998), **Beddington Zero Energy Development**, UK (2002), **Twelve Urban Ecology Projects in Hedebygade**, Denmark (2004), **Solar Housing Renovation in Gårdsten**, Sweden (2005) and **Eco-city Augustenborg**, Sweden (2010), where sophisticated design has enabled buildings to use significantly less energy and water and generate less waste.

An emerging trend is noted in response to the recent understanding that how people live can have a significant impact on energy and carbon savings, and not simply how the house itself is designed. Projects that are working with residents to raise awareness and understanding of a low-energy lifestyle are now beginning to be received, such as the **GLOBE Community Champions Program** in Canada (2011).

With the recent emergence of high energy costs faced by owners of the privatised apartments in the post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, submissions are beginning to address possible solutions, including the **Energy Efficient Housing Pilot Project**, Lithuania (2005) and **Low Energy and Passive Housing in Ljubljana**, Slovenia (2010) which identify ways in which typical medium and high-rise apartment blocks can be retrofitted to reduce their energy consumption.

Many innovative eco-village settlements have been developed as pioneering approaches to reduced-impact living as well as improved social structures. These include the **Crystal Waters Permaculture Village**, Australia (1996), the **Ecovillage at Ithaca**, USA (1999), **Christie Walk Eco-city Project**, Australia (2005), the **Sieben Linden Ecovillage**, Germany (2007), **Ecobarrio Suerte 90**, Colombia (2005) and **Earthsong Eco-neighbourhood**, New Zealand (2010). Typically formed as intentional communities by committed persons wishing to develop more socially and sustainable ways of living, many of the communities also run courses and training to help others understand the issues they are seeking to address. Other approaches to reducing energy consumption have involved addressing urban sprawl by building to much higher densities than usual, as well as incorporating a range of other energy saving measures. Examples here have come primarily from North America where there is an abundant land supply, with the **Frank G. Mar Community Housing Project**, USA (1991), the **Tatry and Arbour Mill Non-profit Housing Complex**, Canada (1996), and **East Lake Commons Conservation Community**, USA (2001).

Eco-city Augustenborg, Sweden

City of Malmö Environment Department and MKB Public Housing Company
Winner 2010

The Augustenborg district of Sweden's third city, Malmö, had become physically dilapidated, economically challenged and socially deprived. The area suffered from recurrent seasonal flooding and a high rate of health problems. In 1998, the Augustenborg District authorities initiated an extensive urban renovation programme under the name **Ekostaden (Eco-city)** to address these issues and restore pride in the area.

A series of community workshops, formal design information sessions, cultural events and informal chats on street corners ensured that residents were at the centre of planning the renovation programme. Residents shaped the waste management system, the district's new green energy system and developed Malmö's first carpooling scheme. Reconfiguration of public spaces between housing blocks has provided allotments for residents, play spaces for children and increased biodiversity. The Local Agenda 21 office was set up by local residents to train people in sustainable practices and help them find jobs.

Extensive renovation work was carried out on Augustenborg's 1,600 public rental apartments (89 per cent of the total housing stock in the area) to improve their energy efficiency. Thirteen centres for waste collection, reuse, recycling and composting were built, with a target set to recycle 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. Flooding problems were solved with the addition of green roof vegetation and an integrated open storm water management system designed by a newly started local business. 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 have green roofs.

Augustenborg has also become an international example of retrofitting and incorporating participatory solutions and green space within a city, inspiring others both in Sweden and beyond to implement similar initiatives.

More: www.malmo.se/sustainablecity



"The [Eco-city Augustenborg] initiative has been a really exciting journey, breaking new ground in sustainable urban regeneration. There have been some great success stories, not least involving local individuals who have come to the fore as a driving force for a better future. It has also been a huge learning process for us in the city and other partners and we are building on that experience now in other neighbourhood regeneration initiatives. We are sharing our successes and failures with other cities and communities around the world and looking constantly for other good ideas to help us address the huge challenges ahead of us in creating a truly sustainable city."

Trevor Graham, City of Malmö

9. Meadows D. et al (2004) Limits to Growth, Club of Rome, 1972, Chelsea Green Publishing Company: Vermont

10. IEA (2009) World Energy Balances, http://www.esds.ac.uk/international/support/user_guides/iea/lea.asp

11. BP (2011) BP Statistical Review of World Energy, Historical data, 1965 – 2010, <http://bit.ly/qsmCQS>



Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing, Vietnam

v Disaster risk reduction and response

Natural disasters have always been a part of life in many parts of the world, with local populations experiencing earthquakes, tsunamis and massive storms leading to landslides and flooding. The strength and frequency of storms has increased in recent years as the changing climate begins to affect weather patterns globally. There is a recognition that we now need to adapt our housing and cities to meet the challenges of the new global climate patterns. Projects now being submitted for the Awards are pioneering ways in which adaptations can be made to make our homes and settlements to reduce disaster risks, for example **Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing**, Vietnam (2008) which has developed affordable improvements to roof design to ensure they withstand the increased strength and number of cyclones being experienced in Vietnam and the **Eco-city Augustenborg**, Sweden (2010) where the increasing problems of city flooding have been addressed with the use of green roofs and a storm water management system.

New ways of building back better after disaster are identified in a variety of projects and these include both social and technical approaches, as seen in the post-tsunami recovery work in Banda Aceh in **Integrated People-driven Reconstruction**, Indonesia (2007), the **Core Shelter Housing Project**, Philippines (1991) and **Post-tsunami Reconstruction and Rehabilitation**, Sri Lanka (2008). A community response to earthquake damage was promoted through the **La Paz Post-earthquake Reconstruction Programme**, El Salvador (2004) as well as in **Gandhi Nu Gam**, India (2004) where training and employment opportunities were developed, as well as stronger homes which would be better able to resist future earthquakes.

Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing, Viet Nam

Development Workshop France

Winner 2008

The **Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing** programme of Development Workshop France (DWF) has worked over many years with families and local governments in Vietnam to apply key principles of safe storm and flood resistant construction, both to existing and new homes, as well as to community buildings. Communicating these basic principles of disaster risk reduction to local people is an important part of the programme, with hundreds of local builders trained in the principles, as well as community leaders, school teachers and children to ensure a widespread understanding of damage prevention.

The purpose of the programme is to prevent damage to life and property and in particular, to reduce the vulnerability of the family and community to typhoon and flood damage to their homes and community buildings. This helps to address problems caused by the regular economic loss and persistent poverty caused by natural disasters, thus achieving a more stable basis for future development. The activity at the heart of the programme is encouraging families and communities to apply ten key principles of safe storm and flood resistant construction, the most important of which include securing the roof covering, being able to seal the house with doors and shutters and achieving a degree of stiffness and solidity in the wall and its structure. Over 2,500 typhoon-resistant homes have been built or strengthened directly as a result of the programme and many other households and communities, having seen the ability of these houses to withstand floods and typhoons, are choosing to apply the safe construction principles in their own homes. DWF also works with local commune governments 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.

The principles and building techniques developed through the programme are now being progressively adopted by local and provincial governments, NGOs and other agencies in Vietnam, as well as being adapted and transferred internationally to other countries facing similar conditions, including Haiti, Myanmar and Indonesia.



More: www.dwf.org/vietnam

“Twelve years after the start of the Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing programme in Vietnam, in 2011 DWF published the “Atlas of House Vulnerability & Strengthening for Vietnam” with a small grant from the European Commission. This extends the message and the example of preventive strengthening to all regions of Vietnam. Sadly this also marks the probable end of the project... the legacy remains, as does the project impact on the inhabitants of central Vietnam, and DWF continues to promote and share the preventive strengthening message both in Vietnam and worldwide.”

John Norton, President, Development Workshop France



Energy Efficient Straw-bale Housing Project, China

The last 25 years have brought major technological advances in all aspects of life, including how we build our homes and live in them. Awarded projects throughout the years have identified the use of new construction materials, building methods and designs. These projects are many and varied and include **Ecomaterials in Social Housing Projects**, Cuba (2007), **Energy Efficient Straw-bale Housing**, China (2005), **Straw-bale Housing in the Sieben Linden Eco-village**, Germany (2007) and **Appropriate Housing Technologies in Orissa**, India (2007). New technologies for preventing damage from natural disasters have been developed over the years by a range of winning and finalist practices such as those listed in the previous section. Working in collaboration with local communities to identify needs, the **Building and Construction Improvement Programme**, Pakistan (2006) developed a range of new and affordable technologies for home improvement products for those living in remote mountainous regions.

Many different ways of designing or renovating housing have been submitted over the years, for example adding an additional floor in the **Attic Flats Project**, Czech Republic (1991), **Promotion of Woodless Construction in the Sahel** (1999), which uses earth to build affordable and comfortable homes in those countries bordering on the Sahara Desert, and **Sandbag Shelters**, USA (2007), which pioneered an innovative, affordable and rapid building technology based on the use of sandbags. Some technologies and materials are in fact not new at all, but reflect the re-emergence of old technologies such as the Nubian vault and dome system in the Sahel and earlier house design and materials suitable for tropical climates, as in the **Improved Traditional Housing Systems**, Papua New Guinea (2003).

Energy Efficient Straw-bale Housing Project, China

One World Design Architecture and ADRA China

Winner 2005

An innovative straw-bale construction method is being used in northern China to build houses and other public buildings using waste rice straw. The benefits of the **Energy Efficient Straw-bale Housing Project** include significantly reduced coal consumption and CO₂ emissions, affordable warmth and reduced levels of respiratory disease for residents, much greater resistance to earthquakes and savings of precious top-soils due to reduced brick production.

Straw-bale construction is especially well suited to the local conditions and climate in north-eastern China. This project was first tested with a 1998 pilot project building a straw-bale school after a relatively minor earthquake had destroyed the original brick school. The new school withstood a subsequent earthquake of 5.6 on the Richter scale while other buildings around it collapsed. The relatively lightweight straw bale walls 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, but overall there is a reduction by two thirds in the number of bricks used compared to a normal brick construction. Forty to fifty per cent less coal needs to be burned to keep the straw-bale houses heated (in a region where temperatures reach as low as -40° C), which has reduced air pollution and improved health conditions.

The project operates only where there is commitment from the local people and local government. Homeowners work with the designer and are encouraged to modify the basic designs to meet their individual needs, so that the houses are culturally and aesthetically pleasing and the new technology is accepted. Both low-income and middle-income groups are included, to avoid the stigma of the straw-bale housing being seen as being appropriate for low-income groups only. Local construction teams are trained to carry out the work and technical trainers help them ensure that their homes meet basic quality standards.

More: www.one-world-design.com



Affordability has long been a major factor in preventing access to decent housing, although this was exacerbated in the last ten years, when house prices were booming in many parts of the world. Lack of affordability in the private ownership or rental sector inevitably puts enormous pressure on the social housing sector, where it exists, and with this pressure can come the associated problems of increasing residualisation, stigmatisation, social exclusion and in some cases homelessness. The **Johannesburg Housing Company**, South Africa (2006) provides a pioneering example of ways in which some of these issues can be addressed.

Homelessness continues to be a growing phenomenon in the North, where governments are beginning to dismantle welfare systems and withdraw social housing subsidies as part of packages of austerity measures that are being imposed in the wake of the near financial collapse in 2008, when the development of increasingly sophisticated and often exploitative financial instruments to support private home ownership eventually led to the sub-prime housing market debacle and the consequent global financial crisis.

Means of enabling people to provide themselves with good quality housing at an affordable price have been a recurring theme throughout the last 25 years. A variety of innovative construction, legal and financial mechanisms have been put forward, including self-build systems, community land trusts, co-housing models, savings and credit schemes and microfinance.

The World Habitat Awards have recognised many such pioneering models over the last 25 years, including the **Walter Segal Self-Build Housing Project**, UK (1987) where low-income households have been trained and supported to build their own homes; **The Grow Home**, Canada (1999), which has enabled many thousands of low-income households to access a low-cost home of their own by using innovative design and construction and giving the option of partial fitting out to reduce costs; **De Dichterlijke Vrijheid**, the Netherlands (2008) in which houses are given away for free to young households who are able to restore them; and **Champlain Housing Trust - Community Land Trust Innovation**, USA (2009) which pioneered the community land trust model throughout the United States as well as internationally; a model which preserves affordability in perpetuity through holding the land in trust and passing on only partial property value appreciation.

The development of microfinance by the Grameen Bank in the late 1970s has provided financial opportunities for those who were too poor to be considered credit-worthy for a conventional bank to build and improve their homes to millions around the world. **The Grameen Bank Housing Programme**, Bangladesh (1998) demonstrated how this could be achieved and microfinance is now widely available throughout the world. In 2009, 3,589 microcredit institutions reported reaching 190 million clients, 128 million of whom lived on less than US\$1.25 per day when they took their first loan. Eighty-two per cent of these poorest clients were women.¹²

Other financial mechanisms to improve affordability include shared appreciation second mortgages developed by **Home Ownership Alternatives**, Canada (2009) and the establishment of revolving funds and systems that combine microcredit with residents' savings, such as in the **PASO A PASO: Strategic Alliances for Better Housing Project** in Ecuador (2007) and the **IVDP Self-help Housing and Toilet Programme**, India (2010).

¹² Reed, L.R. (2011) State of the Microcredit Summit Campaign Report, <http://www.microfinancegateway.org/p/site/m/template.rc/1.9.50152/>

Community Land Trust Innovation, USA

Champlain Housing Trust

Winner 2008

The **Champlain Housing Trust** (CHT), originally established as the Burlington Community Land Trust in 1984, was an early pioneer of the community land trust approach of providing affordable housing in perpetuity. CHT's homes are, on average, affordable to households earning only 57 per cent of the area's median income and CHT has over 2,200 properties for low-cost home ownership and rental. Over 250 community land trusts have now been established throughout the United States, and the approach is being transferred internationally to Canada, Belgium, Australia and the UK, among others.

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.

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. An initial grant is always needed to ensure affordability, but this grant 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.



More: www.champlainhousingtrust.org

“As BSHF marks the 25th anniversary of the World Habitat Awards, the Champlain Housing Trust has reason to celebrate as well with the addition of the 500th shared equity home into our permanently affordable homeownership programme, a programme which has now served over 750 families.

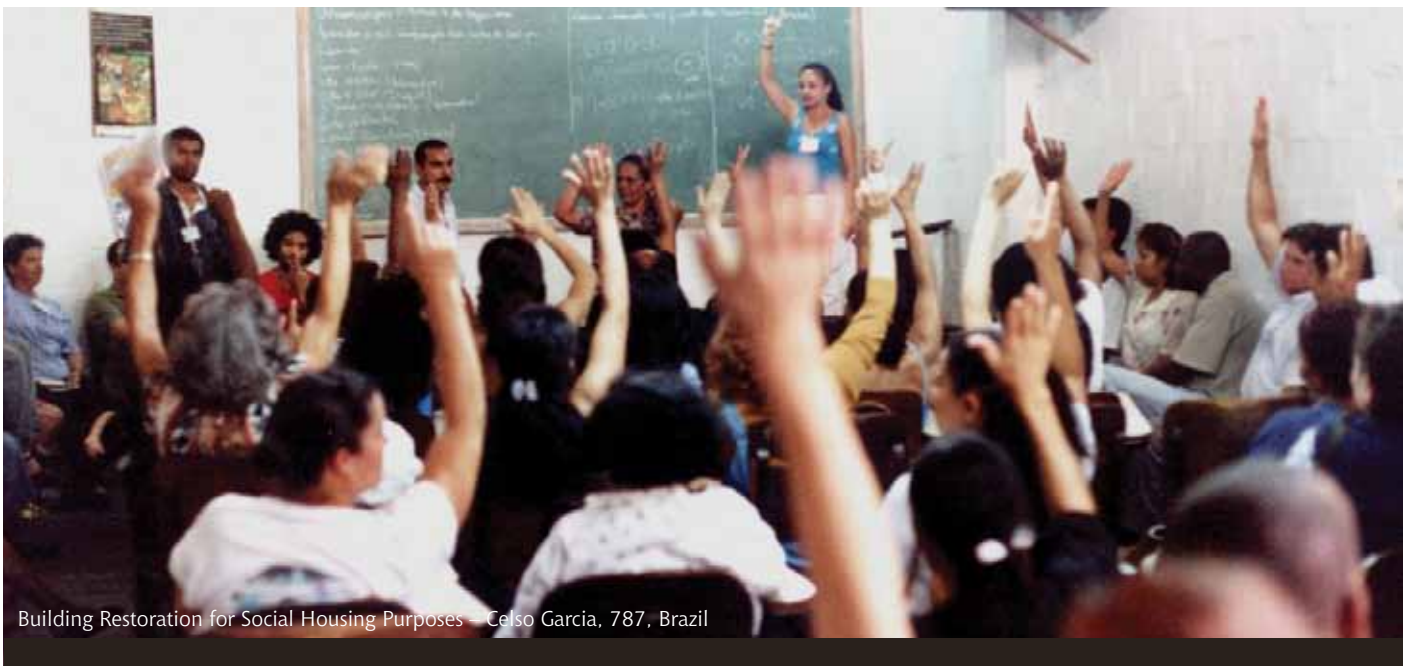
In September, 2012, we are also looking forward to sharing our innovations further by hosting the first international conference focused on CLTs here in Burlington, Vermont.”

Brenda Torpy, CEO, Champlain Housing Trust



Over the years there has been an increasing recognition of the need for active community participation in housing projects and processes. Most of the practices that have reached winner or finalist stage, whether led by local or national governments, NGOs or grassroots organisations, and particularly in recent years, have incorporated high levels of community involvement at various stages, including design, general decision-making or implementation.

People's movements and community initiatives have always played a key role in housing provision, particularly in the Global South and increasingly in the North. Capacity building, training and development of skills are crucial elements in the success of these projects. The expansion of social movements in Latin America, the growth of participatory budgeting and other decision-making and the opportunities for social networking and connections established across the internet are just a few examples of processes that have helped people to organise themselves more effectively. In Mexico City, in the **Community Programme for Neighbourhood Improvement** (2011), the city government has given communities the opportunity to plan, budget and manage improvements to their local neighbourhoods, providing much-needed improvements to urban spaces and living conditions. The **Eldonian Village**, UK (2004) demonstrated how a group of committed local people were able to save their community from demolition, rebuild to a high standard and provide a range of excellent community facilities. The **Innovative Rural Housing and Habitat Development in Kuthambakkam Village**, India (2005) has established itself as a nationally recognised role model for integrated rural habitat and economic development, through the engagement of the local community in decision-making and governance. The community-initiated **Monteagudo Housing Project**, Argentina (2008) has created over 400 permanent jobs, as well as carrying out the mutual-help construction of 326 housing units for formerly homeless members of a worker's social movement in Buenos Aires. In addition to these locally-focused initiatives, there are other grassroots initiatives that are much larger, for example the '**Caprichando a Morada**' project, Brazil (2009) has assisted over 25,000 rural farmers to build or improve their homes, the **Orangi Low-cost Housing and Sanitation Programme**, Pakistan (2001) mobilised the local community to improve the water and sanitation systems for over one million people and the **Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia** (2007) is working with more than 22,000 low income households to help them improve their housing conditions. Originating in Cuba in 1994, the **Architect in the Community Programme** (2002) saw trained professionals working with local community members to help them improve the design and layout of their homes on a self-help basis at minimal cost, and has since spread to other countries in Latin America.



Building Restoration for Social Housing Purposes – Celso Garcia, 787, Brazil



Community Programme for Neighbourhood Improvement, Mexico Social Development Secretariat of the Mexico City Government (SDS) Winner 2011

The **Community Programme for Neighbourhood Improvement** (PCMB) of the Federal District government of Mexico City is a community-initiated neighbourhood improvement programme established in 2007. It aims to reverse socio-spatial segregation and improve urban living conditions in the city's most marginal areas using a participatory approach to improving public spaces in informal settlements and low-income neighbourhoods, particularly those with high levels of social conflict, marginalisation or urban decay.

PCMB is a clear example of communities taking a leading role in improving their living conditions. It involves the upgrading of public spaces, urban infrastructure and community facilities in informal settlements through self-management of the process and of the resources by the communities.

The city residents are not passive subjects but are involved in all aspects of the decision-making process of the project's development and are provided with training, capacity-building workshops and support by the programme. Residents become active participants, who diagnose their own problems, set priorities, design plans, receive resources, carry out works, hire service providers and are held accountable to the community and the Social Development Secretariat (SDS) – the city government body responsible for programme operation.

Proposals are presented by community members for consideration by the community and SDS. For the selected projects, the funds are distributed directly to the communities, who elect their own administration, supervision and community development committees and make all decisions as to how the funds should be allocated. The elected committee representatives receive training in financial and project management. These committees oversee the construction process and are responsible for receiving and accounting for the public funds and for the follow-up post implementation. Social and technical assistance for the projects is provided to the communities by the government, as well as by a range of academic institutions, NGOs and other organisations. Public space is recovered as a key resource for the improvement of social integration and as a focus for further development and investment.

More: www.programabarrialsds.df.gob.mx

Housing provision is increasingly seen as part of a wider set of activities designed to address social and economic development. The 1980s saw the beginning of a more comprehensive understanding of how to address housing problems. There was an emerging recognition that the quality and availability of housing options was as much affected by the availability and cost of housing finance, the prevailing land tenure systems and the local construction industry as by government housing policy or subsidy and that addressing these issues would help to ensure better housing for the population. By the early 1990s sustainability had become an overarching framework for development, and housing provision was increasingly required to include benefit to the environment by way of reduced carbon emissions.

Whilst in the early days of the Awards, many projects submitted tended to have a sole housing focus, those that were selected as finalists and winners typically involved some other benefit or advantage for the residents. Today housing is often included as part of an integrated programme that also seeks to address wider issues linked to employment, energy saving, community building and/or wider neighbourhood improvement.

Sustainable livelihood opportunities, safer neighbourhoods, affordable transportation, low energy design to help reduce fuel poverty and affordable financing mechanisms are increasingly incorporated with housing as part of an integrated approach to reduce poverty and improve quality of life. Many of the projects already mentioned are typical of this pattern and others that look to address particular needs include **ZukunftsWerkStadt Leinefelde**, Germany (2007) which sought to address multiple problems of the shrinking city in former East Germany, the **Building and Construction Improvement Programme**, Pakistan (2006) which works in remote mountainous areas of northern Pakistan to improve the energy efficiency in people's homes and provide employment opportunities and **Chagas 2000**, Bolivia (2000) which virtually eradicated the lethal Chagas disease in the high Andean areas of Bolivia through the improvement and renovation of local housing.



ZukunftsWerkStadt Leinefelde, Germany

ZukunftsWerkStadt Leinfelde, Germany

Municipality of Leinefelde-Worbis

Winner 2007



The municipality of Leinefelde-Worbis in former East Germany has engaged with the challenges of depopulation, a failing economy and large numbers of empty and deteriorating houses, through an integrated, participatory approach. Jobs have been created, the urban infrastructure and living environment have been upgraded, and over 2,500 apartments have been refurbished to high environmental standards.

The **ZukunftsWerkStadt (Future Workshop)** project was conceived as an integrated urban development and regeneration strategy addressing the environmental, economic, social and organisational challenges facing the shrinking town of Leinefelde-Worbis.

Architectural competitions were held for all key projects and high environmental standards applied throughout, whether for new construction, refurbishment or demolition of surplus apartments. Care was taken during demolition and dismantling, to ensure that as much of the prefabricated concrete slab constructions as possible could be reused in both construction and landscaping.

Different housing types and sizes were developed, to encourage diversity and avoid the exclusion of low- or higher-income groups. The reorganisation of parking, building accesses and courtyards has improved the usability for residents of all ages.

Combining supportive regulatory processes and attractive locales has created a positive climate for new investment. An empty textile factory building has been subdivided and renovated to accommodate new businesses, and newly designated industrial areas offer further possibilities. Specialist support and accessible jobs have been provided for recovering alcoholics and new jobs have been created through the building and development process.

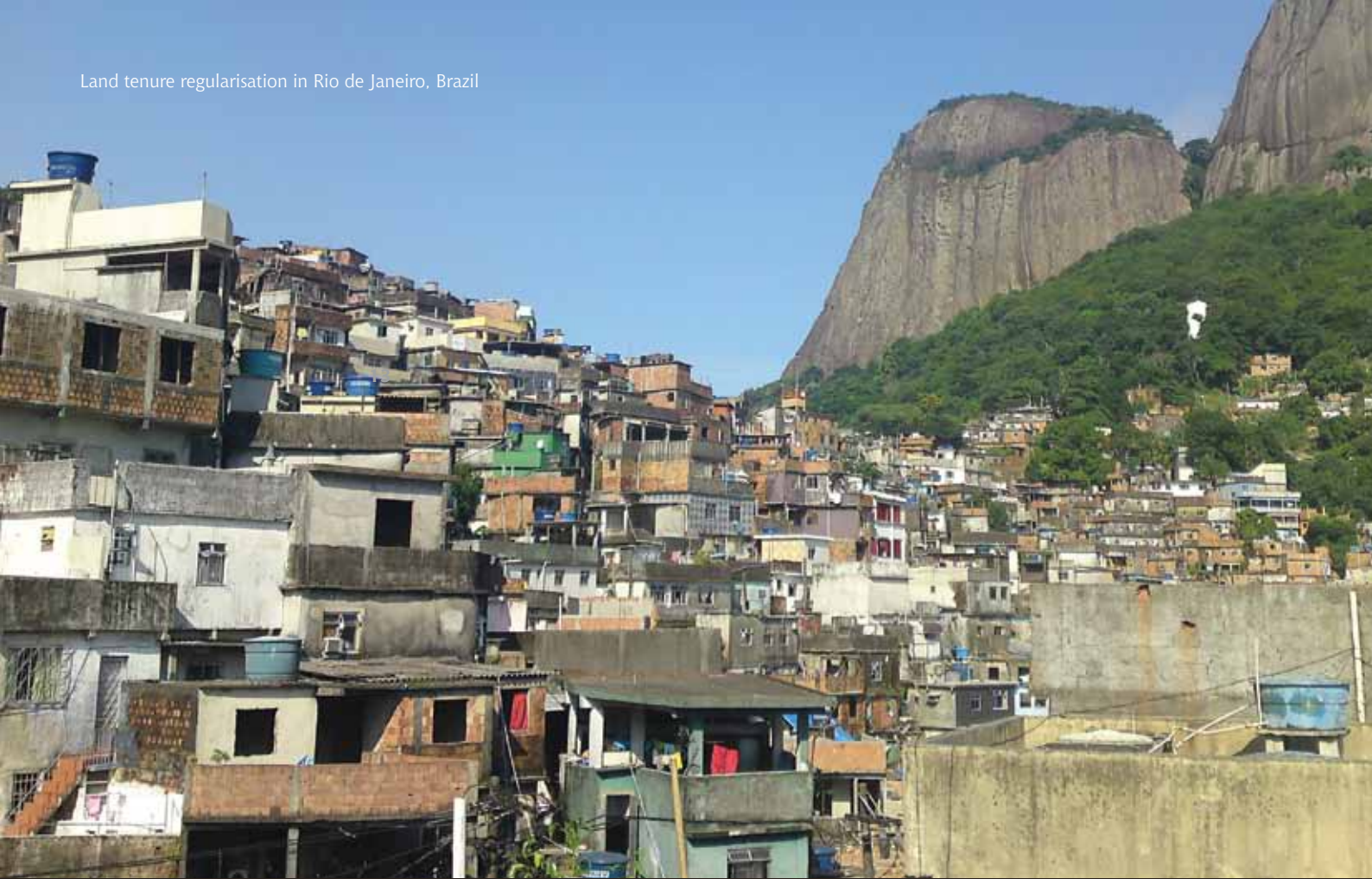
High quality public services and infrastructure, including access to good schools, an efficient and convenient public transport system and sports and leisure facilities have removed the primary reasons for tenant migration.

Leinefelde-Worbis currently hosts 1,200 businesses, and its unemployment figures are significantly lower than the regional average. Over 1,300 people commute regularly into the town, and the increase in population in 2006 indicates that people are returning to the area.

More: www.leinefelde-worbis.de

“The speed of housing refurbishment has slowed down since 2007 due to the advanced state of the project and a good balance between offer and demand. Current activities have thus concentrated on the improvement of green space and infrastructure. Further projects are in preparation, including the construction of 40 rental apartments replacing a former accommodation for apprentices and a new home for the elderly in the centre of the quarter. In order to facilitate the information of visitors to the ZukunftsWerkStadt, an information centre is going to be built on the central square near the restyled lake. The “ZukunftsWerkStadt” is on its way towards stability.”

Hermann Straeb, Municipality of Leinefelde-Worbis



x Housing and land rights

The right to adequate housing, enshrined in international instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, has gained increasing recognition, particularly during the 1990s. Following the Second United Nations Conference of Human Settlements (Habitat II) in 1996, the Habitat Agenda was established, linking human settlements development to housing rights and a number of governments have since revised or adopted housing policies to include the right to adequate housing as well as other human rights. In 1999, UN-HABITAT established its Global Campaign for Secure Tenure to promote security of land tenure and access to affordable land.¹³

Forced evictions have become increasingly common as pressures and tensions increase in these heavily disputed urban areas. Attention has increasingly been given to the regularisation of informal settlements, granting the residents legal rights to the land on which they have built their homes, as demonstrated in the **Land and Housing Programme** in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (2005), **Rosario Habitat**, Argentina (2010) where the municipality has worked with local communities to regularise their land tenure and the **Local Housing Movement Program**, Egypt (2010) which works with low income communities to improve their housing situation as well as raise awareness of their rights to land and housing. Other excluded and pressured groups include the Gypsy, Irish Traveller and Roma communities worldwide and the **Ballybane Neighbourhood**, Ireland (2007) demonstrates how settled and travelling communities can live alongside each other in harmony.

13. UN-Habitat (2003) Guidelines on how to undertake a National Campaign for Secure Tenure, <http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=24>

Land and Housing Programme, Brazil

Fundação Bento Rubião

Finalist 2005

The **Land and Housing Programme** of the Bento Rubião Foundation (FBR) in Rio de Janeiro has developed innovative approaches to issues of land tenure and urban regularisation as well as housing provision through its Right to Land and Right to Housing projects. In addition to empowering communities to improve their living conditions, FBR also works successfully to influence both local and national government policy to ensure the right of the poor to decent housing and secure land tenure.

Established by a group of slum leaders and technical professionals in 1986, FBR seeks to address the lack of access of households coming from the poorest sectors of the population to housing and basic infrastructure through traditional market systems. The programme carries out direct action on two fronts:

The 'Right to Land' project involves the provision of legal, social and urban advice and access to secure land tenure to groups who are either homeless, under threat of eviction, or eligible for land tenure regularisation under modern legislation that has been developed at national level. The project also involves lobbying and strengthening policies within the national legal framework that guarantee the social function of land and the right to decent housing. The project is active in a large number of informal settlements in Rio de Janeiro and has enabled over 20,000 low income families to obtain security of tenure.

The 'Right to Housing' project involves the formation of cooperatives and housing construction through mutual aid and self-management processes. Technical assistance is provided by the Foundation's interdisciplinary team and the aim is to keep land in collective ownership for the community. With housing that is higher in quality and significantly lower in cost than private-sector housing built for low-income families, the project has led to substantial improvements in the living conditions of over 2,000 low-income families.

FBR plays a key role in the National Forum for Urban Reform and works on both ends of the spectrum, from direct grassroots action in conjunction with social movements to the formulation and monitoring of public policies both at local and at national level.

More: www.bentorubiao.org.br

"Since its submission to the Awards, the Land and Housing Programme has expanded to include a pioneering land tenure regularization process in the Rocinha settlement, which enables administrative regularisation in place of long-term judicial processes, benefiting 5,000 families. FBR continues to advise groups threatened with forced eviction – in many cases now linked to the various megaprojects and upcoming mega-events taking place in Rio de Janeiro, reaching an additional 2,000 families. Other activities include securing vacant public land in central areas, providing an institutional advisory service to local governments for the development of Municipal Social Housing Plans and formulating public policies both at local/state level and nationally through the National Council of Cities."

Ricardo Gouvêa Corrêa, Executive Director, Fundação Bento Rubião



Promoting the transfer of knowledge and good practice

Whether developing new technologies, housing finance mechanisms, community organisation processes or urban development programmes, the winning and finalist practices over the last 25 years have achieved outstanding results in their efforts to address a range of housing issues and it is hoped that each of these experiences can serve as an inspiration to others facing similar issues in different parts of the world.

As well as giving recognition to innovative and sustainable housing solutions worldwide, a key aim of the World Habitat Awards is to facilitate the dissemination and transfer of the award-winning approaches to groups facing similar situations in different countries and contexts.

In 'Guidelines for Transferring Effective Practices: A Practical Manual for South-South Cooperation', transfer is defined as 'a structured learning process based on knowledge derived from real-world experience together with the human expertise capable of transforming that knowledge into social action.'¹⁴ Simply put, the transfer of good practice is a process of learning and exchange between two or more parties, either within a country or between countries, which leads to positive change in practice.

Whilst there are a number of ways in which transfer can take place, the efforts of BSHF are centred on the premise that in order for the transfer to be effective, it should not involve the 'cloning' of a good practice but should rather involve a demand-driven process of exchange, adaptation to local conditions and appropriation by the receiving groups or organisations. Good practice transfer goes beyond the simple exchange of information, but is rather a set of processes which, in order to be considered successful, results in concrete action and sustainable change.

This section will examine ways in which previous award winners and finalists have transferred their approaches to other contexts, as well as providing information on the international study visits carried out by BSHF to the Award-winning practices and additional activities undertaken by BSHF and its partners to promote the transfer of knowledge and good practice. This is followed by some of the key lessons that have emerged from the peer exchange activities carried out by BSHF and its partners.

Innovation • Sustainability • Transfer

One of the key criteria of the evaluation process for the World Habitat Awards is the transferability – as well as demonstrated transfer – of the approach. Many of the previous winning and finalist organisations have transferred their approaches to other cities, countries and contexts in a variety of ways, significantly increasing the impact of their work. The types of mechanisms they have used to carry out the transfer are varied and include, for example:

- Exchange visits, including study tours, peer exchange and community networking
- Secondments of staff to receiving organisations
- Formal cooperation agreements (e.g. at city or national level)
- Provision of comprehensive advisory services, technical information sheets and support
- Materials for capacity building
- Establishment of a dedicated transfer unit within the organisation.

¹⁴ CityNet, UNDP, UN-HABITAT Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme (1998) Guidelines for Transferring Effective Practices: A Practical Manual for South-South Cooperation.

The slum upgrading approach developed through the **Kampung Improvement Programme in Surabaya**, Indonesia (1992), for example, has been widely transferred to other cities in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond through city-to-city cooperation, with the support of CITYNET (Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements), as well as the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights and other networks. The Experimental Centre for Economic Housing (AVE/CEVE) in Argentina, through its **Technological Transfer Processes for Popular Habitat** (2009), has developed a dedicated transfer, monitoring and evaluation unit to support the international transfer of a range of building systems, sustainable building components and tools for community organisation to more than 12 countries across Latin America. A similar transfer unit was set up by **Common Ground Community**, USA (2003) in New York City to work with groups across the United States, in Australia and the UK to transfer its innovative approaches to addressing homelessness. With support from the EcoSouth Network and Grupo Sofonias, **Ecomaterials in Social Housing Projects**, Cuba (2007) has been adapted to a range of very different contexts and transferred to eleven countries in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

These are just a few of the many examples of successful transfer carried out by winning and finalist organisations. Looking back over the last 25 years of the World Habitat Awards, one of the key ways in which good housing practice has been transferred with lasting results has been through peer-to-peer exchange, including on-site visits and focused interactions between communities, practitioners and/or policymakers.

In addition to incorporating transfer and scaling up as one of the key criteria in the evaluation process of the Awards, BSHF also carries out a range of follow-up activities to facilitate further take-up of the winning approaches, including international study visits, workshops and other peer exchange opportunities.

International study visits

As a follow-up to the Awards, international study visits are carried out each year to the two winners of the previous year's competition in order to encourage the dissemination of innovative housing practice around the world and to facilitate the transfer of knowledge, expertise and experience. Bursaries are made available by BSHF, enabling participants from a range of countries to attend.

The visits aim to provide a practical, in-depth understanding of the technical, social and financial aspects of each award-winning programme through a combination of field visits, seminars, peer exchange and hands-on activities. In addition to meeting with residents and others responsible for the programme's success, participants are able to bring their own experiences to the group. As a result, many of the participants in study visits carried out over the years have been adapting and transferring these approaches – or relevant elements within them – to their own particular contexts. A few examples of the transfer that has taken place, including the transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies, participatory processes and mechanisms to ensure housing affordability, are illustrated in the cases below.





Case study 1: Technology transfer - vertical shaft brick kiln

During an international study visit carried out in 2004 to the Rural Health and Environment Programme in Orissa, India, participants Marcos Macanche, Programme Director of Grupo Sofonias in Nicaragua and Professor Pedro Seijo of CIDEM, Cuba worked with winning organisation Gram Vikas to adapt and transfer the vertical shaft brick kiln (VSBK) technology to Latin America. Five years after the visit, Mr Macanche gives an update on their progress:

“The exchange visit with Gram Vikas was of vital importance to our organisation, as it has provided the fundamental basis for developing an innovative technology for the production of bricks that allows for a reduction in the amount of timber used, contributing ultimately to a reduction in deforestation.

I say innovative, as up until then vertical shaft brick kilns (VSBK) had never been built in Latin America for the simple reason that in Asia coal is used for firing, which isn't available in Latin America. For this reason we had to modify the VSBK from India and use timber instead... the first experience was carried out in northern Nicaragua with the support of Prof. Pedro Seijo from CIDEM in Cuba. Based on the discussions with the technical team from Gram Vikas

in India, the on-site visits to their vertical shaft brick kiln during the international study visit and also using the photographs and plans that they had provided, we were able to design and build the first VSBK in Nicaragua.

Naturally there were ups and downs, as with any new research, but after a great deal of effort and teamwork we were able to produce more than 90,000 bricks for a rural housing project developed by Sofonic. Based on this experience, various members of the EcoSouth network decided to take this forward through a multidisciplinary approach, adapting and fine-tuning the details in order to develop four VSBKs in Ecuador and two in Cuba, of which two are already up and running in Ecuador and the others are under construction.

We are currently in discussions with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation to carry out an assessment of the brick manufacturers in Central America in relation to the firing of bricks (reduced energy consumption), family economy (social aspects) and commercialisation of the product, with a view to formulating a project that will improve the current conditions within existing brick manufacturers and proposing the development of various VSBKs in the region.”



Case study 2: Participatory design - Architects in the Community

In May 2003, a study visit was carried out to the Architect in the Community Programme in Cuba, winner of the 2002 World Habitat Award. Among the participants were three representatives of the Architects in the Community in Uruguay, where a similar programme had recently been established by the Society of Architects. Following the visit, architects Laura Ballo, Cecilia Olivera and José Pedro López said:

“This has been a very rich experience for each of us in various aspects of our professional practice and particularly in terms of giving us the opportunity to examine and reflect upon our own experience in Uruguay in light of what we have learned in Cuba. The programme of the study visit, both in the presentations and in our discussions allowed us at each step to identify similar conditions as well as differences and possibilities in terms of the Uruguayan context, which without a doubt has enriched our own experience with the Architects in the Community in Uruguay. To observe the Architect in the Community Programme in Cuba presented in such an open and comprehensive way by its members, to be able to visualise its various stages and contexts for development, is an experience which has allowed us to step back and examine the Uruguayan experience, feeding into the process, which is in the early stages of a long journey.”

Since then the Cuban award winners and the Uruguayan Architects in the Community have shared their experience widely with other groups and organisations across Latin America through exchange visits, workshops, staff secondments and formal cooperation agreements with local and national governments, universities and architects’ associations.

For example, colleagues from both Cuba and Uruguay took part, with the support of BSHF, in a peer exchange event in Neiva, Colombia in November 2007 to share the experience of the Architects in the Community with Colombian universities, local government and professionals at the Society of Architects.

The First Latin American Conference of Architects in the Community took place in Montevideo in October 2010. Organised by the Architects in the Community in Uruguay, the event brought together representatives of the various Architect in the Community initiatives across the region, including Rodolfo Livingston who originally developed the methodology used in the programme. Representatives from Uruguay, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Colombia and Argentina shared experiences from their respective countries, each with its specific context, and participants at the conference also included other organisations from the Latin America and the Caribbean region that are interested in adapting and implementing the approach.



Case study 3: Community Land Trusts

Following the international study visit to Champlain Housing Trust in Burlington, Vermont, USA in October 2009 four Belgian participants have been working together to establish the first community land trust (CLT) in Belgium.

Geert De Pauw, of the Periferia Bonnevie civil society organisation, provides a brief update on their progress:

“Since the study visit, we have worked to promote the CLT model and obtain NGO and political support for the project to materialise. To date, we have developed a series of tools to disseminate the model and have made a dozen or so presentations to a variety of organisations. An important event that we held was a symposium in late October 2009, organised by the Brussels Alliance for the Right to Housing, where CLTs were the central subject... We have organised meetings for stakeholders in Brussels and from these, a special committee to take forward the initiative was born. In May 2010, 15 associations signed a charter to create a CLT in Brussels. Several applications for funding and political support have been submitted and a number of sites and partners have been identified for the first projects to be developed in Brussels. Working groups have also been established in two other regions of Belgium... The study visit has clearly played a key role in this process: it helped us to better understand how community land trusts operate and, now back in Belgium, to recognise that the CLT approach is not simply a good idea, it is a concept that really works.”

Fellow study visit participants Loïc Géronnez of Belgian NGO Periferia, Prof. Yves Cabannes of the Development Planning Unit / University College London and Michel Renard of the Commune de Molenbeek-Saint-Jean have also played an active role in the process. Mr Renard adds,

“I have been working to lobby local authorities, and especially the mayor of Brussels, who is also vice-chairman of the Belgian Socialist Party, in order to establish favourable conditions for starting a CLT.”

Thomas Dawance, an advisor to the Minister of Housing in Brussels, has also played an important role in creating political will for the idea. The study visit participants have now prepared a report on how the Burlington approach can be adapted and applied to the Belgian context and drafted a charter for the creation of a CLT in Brussels.

One of the hosts of the study visit to Champlain Housing Trust and a leading figure in the national and international CLT networks, John Davis, has since been to Belgium to provide technical assistance in setting up the community land trust and the collaboration is ongoing.

Regular monitoring is carried out with participants both immediately following the visits and after two years, in order to obtain an understanding of the outcomes of the international study visits. Of 150 respondents who took part in study visits between 1998 and 2009, 91 per cent reported that the knowledge gained on the study visit had subsequently been applied to their own work. Examples of this application range from policy recommendations to direct technology transfer to the design and implementation of programmes that incorporate elements of the award-winning initiatives:

“After recent cyclones in the coastal areas of Bangladesh, BRAC (development NGO) and BRAC University supported by different funding organizations built and helped build stronger houses with the community people where we focused on the 10 points learned in Vietnam and contextualized those in our context... After the earthquake in 2010 in Haiti I stayed with a community for four months to understand how to take the message, “building stronger houses by/with the community”, to the people efficiently and effectively ... I shared my experiences of the study visit, good practices of Vietnam and the inclusive management strategy of DWF. Now BRAC Haiti and Fonkoze (Haitian NGO), together with the local community, are building and strengthening houses in different areas of Haiti.”

Khondaker Kabir, study visit to Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing, Vietnam (2009)

Participants have also highlighted some of the key challenges they faced in the transfer process, including insufficient funding for implementation, lack of political will, administrative barriers and socio-cultural differences. Most participants reported sharing the award-winning approach with groups outside their place of work, as well as through print or electronic media. The opportunity to see the projects first hand and spend time with people on the ground was identified as a key element in the learning process, with field visits clearly identified as the aspect of the study visits that participants found most useful, followed by presentations by the award winning organisation, the exchange of information amongst the participants and meetings with residents and other stakeholders.

Peer exchange initiatives such as these can also help to build strong networks: sixty-seven per cent of respondents were still in contact with fellow participants two years after the study visit and 35 per cent remained in contact with the host organisation.

“What the project has to share is particularly relevant to our work in Turkey... the innovative combination of a brick structure with straw-bale infill was one solution that we had been attempting to adapt to a rural context on the Anatolian Plateau. Practical details are however very difficult to grasp from magazines and photos, thus the BSHF visit provided a unique opportunity to understand the concept as well as the technical details needed for the construction... we have learned so much, not only from the Award winning team but also from all the other participants who shared their expertise and knowledge with such generosity.”

Françoise Summers, study visit to the Energy-Efficient Straw Bale Housing Project, China (2006)

Whilst the responses received from previous participants indicate very positive outcomes, BSHF is continuously seeking feedback from participants and looking for ways in which to increase the effectiveness and impact of the international study visits, such as working with participants to develop clear objectives prior to the visit based on their particular needs and a detailed plan of action following the visit, developing partnerships to fund implementation, or arranging with the host organisations to set time aside to provide technical assistance to organisations interested in adapting and transferring the approach to their own contexts.

Additional activities to promote the transfer of knowledge and good practice

In addition to the study visits carried out to the World Habitat Award winning projects, BSHF is involved in a number of collaborative efforts to promote and facilitate the transfer of knowledge and good practice, such as community exchange, workshops and structured exposure visits to examples of good housing practice, including, among others, winners of the World Habitat Award. Carried out in partnership with a range of organisations and networks, a selection of these is set out below:

Sharing and transferring good practice in Neiva, Colombia (2007/08)

Partners: Fundación Hábitat Colombia, UN-Habitat BLP, City of Neiva

Ten award-winning practices from different parts of the world were invited to share their experience through workshops and community exchange with ten communities in the city of Neiva, Colombia. Each of the practices – which included winners of the World Habitat Award, the Dubai International Award, the UNDP Urban Governance Programme and the Latin American Award for the Transfer of Good Practice – was selected to match specific areas of demand identified by the communities. The participants in the exchange had the opportunity to share and learn from solutions successfully applied in other contexts, identify potential areas for adaptation and transfer of these approaches and establish lasting relationships to enable collaboration in future initiatives. A report summarising the results of the exchange was launched at the World Urban Forum in Nanjing, China at a special event entitled ‘Transferring Best Practices: Lessons from Latin America and the Caribbean,’ and a range of additional transfer activities have been carried out as part of a Regional Programme for the Transfer of Good Practice in Latin America.

More: www.fundacionhabitatcolombia.org/buenaspracticass

POWER HOUSE EUROPE (2008-2011)

Partners: CECODHAS Housing Europe and Intelligent Energy Europe

BSHF is a partner in the POWER HOUSE EUROPE project, which promotes the exchange of knowledge among housing practitioners in Europe with a view to scaling up existing good practice in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy in housing. In addition to providing information on relevant financial, technical and legal measures for social housing providers, the initiative highlights and facilitates visits to pioneering examples of retrofitting and low-energy housing construction. A recent study visit to the **Eco-city Augustenborg** project in Sweden was carried out as part of the Power House Europe programme.

More: www.powerhouseeurope.eu

Housing and Urban Development South-South Transfer Award (2010)

Partners: UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation and UN-Habitat

In 2010 the Housing and Urban Development South-South Transfer Award, a joint initiative of the UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, UN-HABITAT and BSHF which seeks to recognise housing and urban development practices that have been successfully transferred to other countries in the global South, was presented to **Un Techo Para mi País** (A Roof for my Country), Chile, awarded for mobilising thousands of youth volunteers and extending its innovative approach to 19 countries across Latin America. A special mention was also awarded to Development Workshop’s **Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing** programme in Vietnam, whose key principles of disaster risk reduction have been **adapted** and transferred to Indonesia, Myanmar and Haiti. The award was presented at the Global South-South Development Expo in Geneva, Switzerland, a platform for showcasing successful Southern-grown development solutions.

More: www.southsouthexpo.org

Exposure visits to sustainable habitat initiatives (ongoing)

Partner: basin-South Asia Regional Knowledge Platform

BSHF provides core funding to the basin-South Asia Regional Knowledge Platform (basin-SA) to support the transfer of innovative housing solutions. The platform works with a range of organisations in South Asia to develop knowledge systems, transfer good practice and promote collaborative action within the region to enable access by the poor to sustainable habitat and livelihoods. Basin-SA is currently carrying out exposure visits to socially and environmentally sustainable habitat initiatives across India with the participation of local leaders, artisans, government representatives and members of civil society.

More: www.lokawaasyatra.net

Peer exchange: key lessons

A number of lessons can be drawn from the international study visits and other peer exchange activities carried out by BSHF and its partners to promote the transfer of knowledge and good practice:

- The exchange and transfer process should be **flexible and demand-driven**. Where possible, the process should be initiated prior to the visit and participants should have a clear idea of what they would like to achieve and what elements of the approach are applicable to their own contexts.
- The transfer of good practice should not be a one-way process but rather a **mutual exchange** of knowledge and experience.
- It is important to **communicate and understand why and how the good practice works** in one context in order to adapt it to another. This includes an understanding of the tacit knowledge, cultural and political limitations and failures or problems faced.
- The technology, skills, knowledge or processes being transferred should not only be **adapted** to local conditions but should also be **appropriated** by the 'receiving' community or organisation in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the initiative.
- Whilst local and regional exchanges can benefit from similar contexts and shared backgrounds and knowledge, much can be learned from exposure to experiences from further afield. In these cases, **overcoming language barriers** is crucial and simultaneous translation, even with small groups, can help make the most of the exchange process.
- The exchange and transfer process provides an opportunity to **strengthen local capacities** and achieve lasting improvements to living conditions. Where possible the **local community and end users should drive the process**, identifying the demand and selecting the approach to be adapted and transferred.
- How the message is delivered is key. It is important to have committed individuals or teams who can **champion their good practice, communicate effectively and inspire others**.
- Political will is important in terms of supporting the final implementation stage, linking transfer processes to local development plans and creating an enabling policy environment; however, care must be taken to **ensure that the process does not become politicised**. Active community involvement and ownership is necessary to ensure continuity.
- **Intermediary organisations** can play a key role in good practice transfer, facilitating the exchange process, providing support and assistance to the receiving organisation or group and helping to secure funding for knowledge transfer, implementation and follow-up.
- It is important to **ensure that sufficient funding is in place** not only for the knowledge transfer and exchange process but also for **implementation and subsequent monitoring and evaluation**.



Peer exchange: Rural Health and Environment Programme, India

Many of these lessons can be applied not only to similar peer exchange activities but also to other forms of good practice transfer beyond direct local influence, including wider processes of city-to-city cooperation or formal cooperation agreements at national level.

Whether the exchange and transfer process is carried out between communities, practitioners, policymakers or a combination of these; at local, national or international level, the aim should ultimately be to scale up the approach and its impact to create positive change. This includes working to ensure that an enabling environment is created, for example through coordinated action at policy level, the modification of building codes, the development of wider capacity building opportunities or the establishment of funding mechanisms to support transfer and implementation. International networks, social movements and federations can also provide an effective support structure for ideas to grow and move,

In these rapidly changing times, there is both a need and an opportunity to build partnerships, share knowledge and experience, learn from proven solutions to common problems and achieve a lasting impact, as demonstrated by the experiences of scaling up and transfer of innovative housing solutions by previous World Habitat Award winners and finalists over the last 25 years.



Independent impact study on the World Habitat Awards: key findings

In 2010, in anticipation of the 25th anniversary of the World Habitat Awards, BSHF commissioned an independent review of the impact that the Awards have had for winning organisations and projects.

The specific objectives of the review were to evaluate:

- **Organisational impact:** what benefits (if any) winning the Award brought to the winning organisation and its work.
- **External impact:** whether the project has subsequently been scaled up and/or transferred by other organisations as a result of winning the Award.
- **Knowledge transfer:** what the value has been of the international study visits to the winning project/organisation, in the cases where these have been carried out.

An independent consultant was recruited to carry out the study, interviewing 25 previous award winners using a semi-structured interview format. Below is a summary of the key findings of the study in terms of the organisational impact of the Awards, the external impact and transfer of knowledge:

Organisational impact

- Due to the external recognition and validation of a project's achievements that they represent, the Awards have a tremendous impact on the morale and self confidence of the winning organisation. Sometimes this serves to reinforce the forward momentum of an organisation that has already achieved some prominence in the sector. In other cases the Award has come at critical period in the project's development and serves to bring its people together and spur them on.
- Winning organisations have often been led by inspiring innovators and the Award has played an important role in reinforcing the self-confidence and determination of pioneering individuals to continue to innovate in the sector.

External impact

- The international recognition and publicity associated with the Awards often lead to a corresponding increase in the status and credibility of the organisation or project with key stakeholders. In some cases it acts as a proxy indicator of programme quality and innovation for institutional donors.
- There is evidence that Award winners are subsequently able to exert increased leverage over government bodies to help generate an enabling policy environment to scale up their operations. Other Award winners have been able to scale up their activities directly or through partnerships with other agencies.
- In some cases, winning the Award has served to encourage further innovation – for example, by further developing the winning concept or developing new initiatives.

Knowledge transfer


- Award winners were positive about the usefulness of the international study visits, though they reported little follow-up activity. In a separate follow-up study carried out by BSHF with participants of previous study visits the vast majority of respondents reported sharing knowledge gained from the visits with colleagues and applying it directly or indirectly in their work.
- Award winners made a number of suggestions as to how the Awards might continue to promote innovation and knowledge transfer in housing. There was considerable interest in BSHF further supporting ongoing contact among award winners and finalists to establish a network of innovation and excellence to promote good practice in housing.


15. Extracts from the independent impact study "World Habitat Awards 1985-2009: An Impact Study", by Cowan Coventry. The full report can be downloaded from www.worldhabitatawards.org/resources

Winners and finalists 1986-2011

The following pages contain details of all World Habitat Award winners and finalists from 1986-2011, along with a brief summary, keywords and a link for further information. The projects are listed in reverse chronological order, with the winners highlighted at the top of each year, but can also be searched by theme and/or keyword.

The ten key housing themes noted over the last 25 years of the Awards and highlighted in the previous pages are listed below, with selected keywords included within each of the themes.

To search by **theme**: look for the relevant coloured box(es) alongside each of the winners and finalists. For example, to search for examples of building materials and technologies see all projects containing one or more yellow boxes ().

To search by **keyword**: look for the relevant colour and number within the coloured boxes alongside each of the winners and finalists. For example, to search for 'Technical assistance' see all projects containing yellow boxes with the number '6' ().

Full details of the Award winners and finalists are available at www.worldhabitatawards.org

Responses to urbanisation

- 1 Rural housing and development
- 2 Infrastructure and services
- 3 Slum upgrading
- 4 Urban management and development
- 5 Reuse of empty properties
- 6 Refurbishment

Changing demographics

- 1 Ageing population
- 2 Housing for older persons
- 3 Care and support services
- 4 Intergenerational initiatives

Social inclusion

- 1 Disability
- 2 Gender
- 3 Homelessness
- 4 Refugees and IDPs
- 5 Social integration
- 6 Indigenous people
- 7 Supportive housing

Environmentally sustainable housing

- 1 Eco-village
- 2 Energy efficient housing
- 3 Passive thermal control
- 4 Recycling and waste management
- 5 Sustainable lifestyles
- 6 Renewable energy

Disaster risk reduction and response

- 1 Climate change adaptation
- 2 Community resilience
- 3 Disaster-resistant construction
- 4 Temporary shelter
- 5 Post-disaster reconstruction
- 6 Disaster risk reduction

Building materials and technologies

- 1 Appropriate technology
- 2 Conservation and heritage
- 3 Construction techniques
- 4 Sustainable building materials
- 5 Vernacular construction
- 6 Technical assistance

Housing finance and affordability

- 1 Affordable housing
- 2 Savings schemes
- 3 Micro-finance
- 4 Rental housing
- 5 Shared equity
- 6 Public private partnerships
- 7 Mixed tenure

Participatory approaches

- 1 Cooperatives
- 2 Grassroots initiatives
- 3 Community participation
- 4 Self-help and mutual aid
- 5 Self-management of resources
- 6 Participatory design and planning

Wider issues beyond housing

- 1 Education
- 2 Health
- 3 Income generation
- 4 Training and capacity building
- 5 Urban regeneration and renewal
- 6 Sustainable livelihoods

Housing and land rights

- 1 Advocacy
- 2 Governance and citizenship
- 3 Forced evictions
- 4 Land tenure and security
- 5 Rights-based approaches
- 6 Housing policy

Housing for Health

Healthabitat | Australia



Improving the health of indigenous people by ensuring access to safe and well functioning homes and an improved living environment.

[health, indigenous people, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/psmNfb>

2 6 4

Federal Housing and Habitat Improvement Programme for Indigenous and Rural People

Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda | Argentina



Working with indigenous groups and low-income rural households to provide improved housing and infrastructure and promote sustainable livelihoods.

[indigenous people, rural housing and development, infrastructure and services, sustainable livelihoods]

<http://bit.ly/ovA2dh>

6 1 2 6

La Cité de la Pierre

Le Logis Tournaisien | Belgium



Preservation and renovation of ex quarry workers' dwellings for social housing provision, following a campaign led by the local community.

[reuse of empty properties, conservation and heritage]

<http://bit.ly/o0Hn26>

5 2

GLOBE Community Champions Program

Green Light on a Better Environment | Canada



Community champions work with fellow residents to reduce energy consumption and utility costs through simple behavioural and attitudinal changes.

[energy efficient housing, training and capacity building, sustainable lifestyles]

<http://bit.ly/n2tkMB>

2 4 5

Sustainable Village: Post-earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation in Da Ping Village

Green Building Research Centre | China



Post-earthquake reconstruction of a village using a socially and environmentally sustainable approach to improving housing, infrastructure, sanitation and livelihoods.

[post-disaster reconstruction, sustainable building materials, sustainable livelihoods, construction techniques]

<http://bit.ly/qGfG26>

5 4 6 3

Community Programme for Neighbourhood Improvement

Secretaría de Desarrollo Social, Ciudad de México | Mexico



Community initiated neighbourhood improvement programme using a participatory approach to improving public spaces in informal settlements and low-income neighbourhoods.

[grassroots initiatives, slum upgrading, self-management of resources, governance and citizenship]

<http://bit.ly/pXEaUh>

2 3 5 2

Dissemination of Passive Solar Housing in the Cold Desert of the Indian Himalayas

GERES | India



Establishing the conditions for sustainable scaling-up of passive solar housing technologies and improving winter livelihoods in the Indian Himalayas.

[energy efficient housing, passive thermal control, training and capacity building, rural housing and development]

<http://bit.ly/mUeXtb>

2 3 4 1

Home Improvement in Depressed Neighbourhoods of Antananarivo and its Suburbs

Enda Océan Indien | Madagascar



Establishing a savings and micro-credit scheme enabling low-income families in Antananarivo to access adequate housing and sanitation.

[slum upgrading, savings schemes, micro-finance, infrastructure and services]

<http://bit.ly/ohGUA>

3 2 3 2

Rental Mediation Programme

Asociación Provivienda | Spain



Providing rental guarantees and mediation between property owners and vulnerable individuals previously excluded from the private rental market.

[rental housing, refugees and IDPs, social integration, reuse of empty properties]

<http://bit.ly/pdGZP4>

4 4 5 5

990 Polk Street

Tenderloin Neighbourhood Development Corporation | USA



Providing safe, affordable housing with support services for a diverse group of formerly homeless and low-income older persons.

[homelessness, housing for older persons, care and support services, public private partnerships]

<http://bit.ly/om9jHx>

3 2 3 6

Local Housing Movement Program

Better Life Association for Comprehensive Development | Egypt



A rights-based approach to improving housing conditions, livelihood opportunities and access to clean water and electricity for marginalised groups.

[rights-based approaches, micro-finance, infrastructure and services, gender]

<http://bit.ly/91pJk4>

5 3 2 2

Rosario Habitat

City of Rosario | Argentina



Participatory process to improve the living conditions of low-income households living in informal settlements in the city of Rosario.

[slum upgrading, land tenure and security, self-management of resources, infrastructure and services]

<http://bit.ly/p2WVUW>

3 4 5 2

Homegrown Homes

Homegrown Homes | Canada



Renovation of disused buildings in central areas to provide low-income and vulnerable groups with affordable, energy efficient rental units.

[affordable housing, rental housing, reuse of empty properties, energy efficient housing]

<http://bit.ly/pe96Yy>

1 4 5 2

From Slum to Neighbourhood

Un Techo para Chile | Chile



Mobilising thousands of young volunteers and developing public private partnerships to deliver permanent housing for families living in informal settlements.

[public private partnerships, training and capacity building, participatory design and planning, advocacy]

<http://bit.ly/oYA4S1>

6 4 6 1

Housing Programmes in the Historic Centre of Havana

Office of the Historian of Havana City | Cuba



Rehabilitating historic buildings in central Havana to provide adequate housing for local residents and implementing strategies to avoid gentrification.

[conservation and heritage, urban regeneration and renewal, training and capacity building, housing for older persons]

<http://bit.ly/owADqf>

2 5 4 2

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

Integrated Village Development Project | India



Mobilising 120,000 women to form self-help savings groups, improving economic conditions and enabling the construction of housing and sanitation.

[savings schemes, gender, infrastructure and services, micro-finance]

<http://bit.ly/obNyw0>

2 2 2 3

Ekostaden Augustenborg (Eco-city Augustenborg)

City of Malmö Environment Department | Sweden



Extensive urban renovation programme in the Augustenborg district of Malmö following a holistic, participatory approach to sustainable urban development.

[energy efficient housing, urban regeneration and renewal, climate change adaptation, recycling and waste management]

<http://bit.ly/90gukl>

2 5 1 4

Alternative Approach to Domestic Solid Waste Management in Cerro el Pino

Ciudad Saludable | Peru



Developing a community-based solid waste management system to reduce waste, improve living conditions and create opportunities for income generation.

[recycling and waste management, income generation, sustainable livelihoods, health]

<http://bit.ly/qamQT2>

4 3 6 2

Low Energy and Passive Housing in Ljubljana

Municipality of Ljubljana | Slovenia



Reducing the energy consumption in rental apartments by both retrofitting existing housing stock and by building passive housing.

[energy efficient housing, passive thermal control, rental housing, refurbishment]

<http://bit.ly/ndGix9>

2 3 4 6

SeniorForum: A whole concept

Mirum AB | Sweden



An innovative approach to providing affordable accommodation and care for older persons, including both residential care and local support services.

[housing for older persons, care and support services, ageing population, affordable housing]

<http://bit.ly/pPQpQT>

2 3 1 1

Walker Landing

Eden Housing | USA



An innovative solution to the challenge of providing affordable housing through the use of an inclusionary housing partnership model.

[affordable housing, public private partnerships, rental housing, energy efficient housing]

<http://bit.ly/rqvzWl>

1 6 4 2

Caprichando a Morada: Living well is part of human dignity

COOPERHAF | Brazil



Community-led rural housing initiative providing support and technical assistance to rural families to build, improve and expand their homes.

[rural housing and development, grassroots initiatives, technical assistance, micro-finance]

<http://bit.ly/nNqj5x>

1 2 6 3

Technological Transfer Processes for Popular Habitat AVE/CEVE | Argentina



Developing processes for the scaling up and transfer of integral building systems, sustainable building components and tools for community organisation.

[appropriate technology, sustainable building materials, participatory design, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/qZt0j5>

1 4 6 4

Water Solutions through Collective Management Fundación Pro Hábitat | Bolivia



Extending access to affordable water in peri-urban areas of Cochabamba, Bolivia, through an innovative public-private community partnership.

[public private partnerships, infrastructure and services, micro-finance]

<http://bit.ly/nXmzqa>

6 2 3

St. Anthony's Square

Zonnige Kempen | Belgium



An energy-efficient social housing project that has implemented innovative approaches to reducing fuel poverty, including a solar asphalt collector.

[energy efficient housing, renewable energy, passive thermal control, rental housing]

<http://bit.ly/rlycfa>

2 6 3 4

Earth Roofs in the Sahel Programme

Association la Voute Nubienne | Burkina Faso



Developing local capacity, generating income and promoting the construction of vaulted earth brick houses using the Nubian vault technique.

[construction techniques, training and capacity building, appropriate technology, income generation]

<http://bit.ly/qPMYdo>

3 4 1 3

Home Ownership Alternatives: A new financing paradigm for affordable home ownership

Home Ownership Alternatives | Canada



Providing early financing loans to development partners and shared appreciation second mortgages to low and moderate income homebuyers.

[affordable housing]

<http://bit.ly/okWEgr>

1

Building Partnerships to Eradicate Poverty

The Barka Foundation for Mutual Help | Poland



Supporting homeless and marginalised persons in securing housing and employment, developing partnerships and facilitating social enterprise in post Communist Poland.

[homelessness, social integration, public private partnerships, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/qtc1Sq>

3 5 6 4

Technical Team Planning for Self-Help Housing in the Kambi Moto Community

The Technical Team | Kenya



Providing technical assistance to informal settlement residents to build their own homes and ensuring access to secure land tenure.

[technical assistance, self-help and mutual aid, participatory design and planning, land tenure and security]

<http://bit.ly/nQjFy2>

6 4 6 4

Earthsong Eco-Neighbourhood

Earthsong Eco-Neighbourhood and Earthsong Centre Trust | New Zealand



Environmentally and socially sustainable cohousing community comprising a diverse group of residents with established community decision-making processes.

[sustainable lifestyles, eco-village, intergenerational initiatives, community participation]

<http://bit.ly/p6tTDE>

5 1 4 3

Social Housing in Supportive Environments

The Housing Center | Serbia



Building decent housing for refugees and internally displaced persons and creating a supportive environment through the provision of 'host families'.

[refugees and IDPs, social integration, public private partnerships,]

<http://bit.ly/neaOcU>

4 5 6

ecoMOD Project

University of Virginia School of Architecture | USA



Building partnerships between university students and social housing providers to deliver innovative, environmentally-sustainable prefabricated housing for low-income families.

[passive thermal control, energy efficient housing, construction techniques, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/nXrF5h>

3 2 3 4

Champlain Housing Trust: Community land trust innovation

Champlain Housing Trust | USA



Establishing community land trusts to provide affordable housing in perpetuity, holding land in trust for the benefit of the community.

[shared equity, affordable housing, governance and citizenship, land tenure and security]

<http://bit.ly/8YmoAH>

5 1 2 4

Monteagudo Housing Project

Cooperativa de Vivienda, Crédito, Consumo y Construcción "eMeTeLe" | Argentina



A community-led housing project in Buenos Aires, promoting access to adequate housing, employment and the right to the city.

[grassroots initiatives, income generation, rights-based approaches, cooperatives]

<http://bit.ly/pUt6z6>

2 3 5 1

'Habitat para la Mujer' – the Maria Auxiliadora Community

Centro de Planificación y Gestión | Bolivia



A community land trust-style model of collective land ownership and housing construction for low-income families in Cochabamba.

[shared equity, grassroots initiatives, gender, land tenure and security]

<http://bit.ly/oNo6lc>

5 2 2 4

Sustainable Land Tenure Regularisation as an Instrument for Social Transformation

Terra Nova Regularizações Fundiárias | Brazil



Land tenure regularisation and the upgrading of informal settlements through partnerships between residents' associations, government agencies and the private sector.

[land tenure and security, slum upgrading, public private partnerships]

<http://bit.ly/ffcRBd>

4 3 6

Streets to Homes

Toronto City Council | Canada



Working to end street homelessness by providing permanent housing and extensive support, enabling people who are homeless to stay housed.

[homelessness, supportive housing, public private partnerships, social integration]

<http://bit.ly/resEhz>

3 7 6 5

Sustainable Housing Europe – Moving from Extraordinary to Ordinary

Federabitazione Europe | Italy



Encouraging the development of sustainable homes in France, Italy, Denmark and Portugal through an integrated and transferrable approach.

[energy efficient housing, passive thermal control, renewable energy, housing policy]

<http://bit.ly/naGDIA>

2 3 6 6

Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing

Development Workshop France | Viet Nam



Developing disaster risk reduction strategies and promoting the application of ten key principles of safe storm and flood resistant construction.

[disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, training and capacity building, community resilience]

<http://bit.ly/qaymxC>

6 1 4 2

Cheap and Clean Electric House Heating for the Poor in Bishkek

Habitat Kyrgyzstan Foundation | Kyrgyzstan



Use of a traditional cane reed and clay construction technology, combined with an innovative coiled circuit under-floor heating system.

[construction techniques, energy efficient housing, sustainable building materials, micro-finance]

<http://bit.ly/oViqHV>

3 2 4 3

Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia

Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia / Namibia Housing Action Group | Namibia



Network of community-led savings groups working to secure affordable land, shelter and infrastructure services for low-income urban households.

[saving schemes, grassroots initiatives, land tenure and security, infrastructure and services]

<http://bit.ly/oSgcci>

2 2 4 2

De Dichterlijke Vrijheid

Rotterdam Development Corporation | Netherlands



Disused apartment building given away by the authorities, on the condition that the new owners met the cost of renovation.

[urban regeneration and renewal, reuse of empty properties, affordable housing, refurbishment]

<http://bit.ly/qGmf99>

5 5 1 6

Bydel St. Hanshaugen – Housing for vulnerable groups

St. Hanshaugen District Administration, City of Oslo | Norway



Provision of highly specialised housing to meet the complex and acute needs of extremely vulnerable and homeless persons.

[supportive housing, social integration, homelessness, health]

<http://bit.ly/pzE94I>

7 5 3 2

Post-tsunami Reconstruction and Rehabilitation in Sri Lanka

Practical Action South Asia | Sri Lanka



Post-disaster reconstruction of houses using cost-effective appropriate technology, with a focus on improving livelihoods, infrastructure, sanitation and health.

[post-disaster reconstruction, appropriate technology, training and capacity building, community resilience]

<http://bit.ly/nqT21X>

5 1 4 2

Ecomaterials in Social Housing Projects

Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de Estructuras y Materiales | Cuba



Innovative, transferable system for the local production and distribution of environmentally and economically sustainable building materials at municipal scale.

[construction technique, sustainable building materials, post-disaster reconstruction, micro-finance]

<http://bit.ly/qgo8hL>

3 4 5 3

Azerbaijan Integrated Community Shelters

Relief International | Azerbaijan



Providing security and stability for refugees and internally displaced persons, rebuilding homes and infrastructure and establishing small enterprises.

[refugees and IDPs, income generation, gender, social integration]

<http://bit.ly/p4y50A>

4 3 2 5

Self-managed Vertical Housing

USINA | Brazil



Supporting community-led, high-density urban housing initiatives, providing technical assistance and developing technologies for secure self-built construction.

[rights-based approach, technical assistance, self-help and mutual aid, self-management of resources]

<http://bit.ly/qGIYZZ>

5 6 4 5

PASO A PASO: Strategic Alliances for Better Housing

CIUDAD | Ecuador



A self-sustaining housing finance system combining savings with micro-credit through a revolving fund, facilitating access to public funding.

[savings schemes, micro-finance, community participation, public private partnerships]

<http://bit.ly/pWmL7W>

2 3 3 6

Straw-bale Housing in the Sieben Linden Ecovillage

Freundeskreis Ökodorf | Germany



Community-initiated eco-village that facilitates a more sustainable lifestyle; includes the largest straw-bale building in Europe.

[construction techniques, eco-village, sustainable lifestyles, cooperatives]

<http://bit.ly/9hYua7>

3 1 5 1

Appropriate Housing Technologies in Orissa

Orissa Development Technocrats' Forum | India



Providing technical support, training and expertise in the use of alternative, cost-effective, disaster resistant building technologies in Orissa.

[appropriate technology, training and capacity building, construction technique, disaster risk reduction]

<http://bit.ly/oAyqKp>

1 4 3 6

ZukunftsWerkStadt Leinefelde

The Municipality of Leinefelde-Worbis | Germany



Integrated, participatory approach to urban development addressing a range of issues including depopulation, a failing economy and deteriorating housing stock.

[urban management and development, urban regeneration and renewal, refurbishment, energy efficient housing]

<http://bit.ly/qcWj8d>

4 5 6 2

Integrated People-Driven Reconstruction

Urban Poor Linkage | Indonesia



Working with communities affected by the 2004 tsunami to rebuild their homes and strengthen community cohesion using a pro-poor approach.

[post-disaster reconstruction, grassroots initiatives, sustainable livelihoods, advocacy]

<http://bit.ly/nnSpd3>

5 2 6 1

Ballybane Neighbourhood

Galway City Council | Ireland



A mixed tenure development in a high-density area including bespoke accommodation developed in partnership with the local Traveller community.

[social integration, urban regeneration and renewal, mixed tenure, community participation]

<http://bit.ly/pAvq5T>

5 5 7 3

Prince Salman Charity Housing Project

The Prince Salman Charity Housing Trust | Saudi Arabia



Providing affordable rental housing, communal facilities and support for low-income families, ensuring opportunities for income generation and community integration.

[affordable housing, rental housing, training and capacity building, social integration]

<http://bit.ly/r5cZgJ>

1 4 4 5

Plaza Apartments

Leddy Maytum Stacy Architects & Paulett Taggart Architects | USA



An environmentally sustainable mixed-use development providing homes and support to low-income individuals, many of whom were chronically homeless.

[homelessness, supportive housing, renewable energy, health]

<http://bit.ly/qmGpu2>

3 7 6 2

Sandbag Shelters

The California Institute of Earth Art and Architecture | USA



A 'superadobe' construction system using sandbags filled with compressed earth, providing earthquake-resistant emergency shelter as well as permanent structures.

[construction technique, disaster-resistant construction, temporary shelter, sustainable building materials]

<http://bit.ly/nLUr8f>

3 3 4 4

Building and Construction Improvement Programme Aga Khan Planning and Building Service | Pakistan



Working with local communities to develop and manufacture environmentally- and regionally-appropriate home improvement products and disaster-resistant construction techniques.

[rural housing and development, sustainable livelihoods, disaster-resistant construction, health]

<http://bit.ly/oKAqCO>

1 6 3 2

Lighthouse Wien Lighthouse GmbH | Austria



Refurbishment of buildings based on environmentally sustainable principles to provide high quality accommodation for chronically homeless and vulnerable persons.

[homelessness, refurbishment, supportive housing, energy efficient housing]

<http://bit.ly/pECv2>

3 6 7 2

Healthy Natural, Low-energy and Inexpensive Houses Belarussian Division of International Academy of Ecology | Belarus



Use of straw-bale construction methods to provide low-income households in Chernobyl with healthy, low-energy and inexpensive shelter.

[sustainable building materials, construction techniques, community participation, energy efficient housing]

<http://bit.ly/pUELn1>

4 3 3 2

The New Generation of Yaodong Cave Dwellings, Loess Plateau Research Centre of Green Building | China



Environmentally sustainable housing built in the Loess Plateau in China using traditional energy-saving methods and vernacular housing design.

[vernacular construction, renewable energy, energy efficient housing, construction techniques]

<http://bit.ly/n34JNf>

5 6 2 3

Shelter Development Programme for Palmyrah Workers Palmyrah Workers Development Society | India



A large-scale grassroots initiative enabling Palmyrah workers (rural artisans) to build secure, fire-resistant homes whilst improving their livelihoods.

[grassroots initiatives, self-help and mutual aid, micro-finance, sustainable livelihoods]

<http://bit.ly/qM8UQX>

2 4 3 6

U Focularu: The Home Village Italian Council for Refugees | Italy



Provision of decent, safe accommodation for asylum seekers through the restoration of abandoned buildings in the historic centre of a medieval town.

[refugees and IDPs, reuse of empty properties, social integration, sustainable livelihoods]

<http://bit.ly/nYr35x>

4 5 5 6

Johannesburg Housing Company Johannesburg Housing Company | South Africa



Development and adaptive re-use of city-centre buildings to deliver mixed-tenure, affordable rental housing and facilitate urban regeneration.

[reuse of empty properties, urban regeneration and renewal, mixed tenure, rental housing]

<http://bit.ly/p9gWab>

5 5 7 4

Tuindorp Kethel biq Stadsontwerp | Netherlands



Renovation of a post-war garden village of 241 low-cost single-family houses built using pre-fabricated construction systems.

[participatory design and planning, energy efficient housing, conservation and heritage, refurbishment]

<http://bit.ly/pTuS1u>

6 2 2 6

Integrated Shelter Delivery Programme Julio & Florentina Ledesma Foundation, Inc. | Philippines



Integrated programme combining housing and services with livelihood programmes, the provision of micro-finance and access to secure land tenure.

[micro-finance, land tenure and security, training and capacity building, sustainable building materials]

<http://bit.ly/pwM3k4>

3 4 4 4

Windy Hill Apartments Rural Opportunities Inc. | USA



Providing affordable rental housing with support services whilst transforming previously neglected buildings into a positive part of the local community.

[affordable housing, rental housing, reuse of empty properties, participatory design and planning]

<http://bit.ly/ptu6vs>

1 4 5 6

Cooperative UFAMA al SUR, Montevideo Ciudad y Región | Uruguay



Conversion of a derelict building in central Montevideo into 36 apartments by a cooperative of Afro-Uruguayan women-headed households.

[gender, self-help and mutual aid, cooperatives, reuse of empty properties]

<http://bit.ly/pFvbTI>

2 4 1 5

Energy Efficient Straw-bale Housing Project

One World Design Architecture | China



Developing safe, healthy, sustainable and energy-efficient straw-bale construction practices in north-eastern China using waste rice straw.

[construction techniques, sustainable building materials, energy efficient housing, disaster-resistant construction]

<http://bit.ly/mSXVyC>

3 4 2 3

Hábitat y Desarrollo Rural en Valle Azul

Asociación Civil "Un Techo para Mi Hermano" | Argentina



A participatory rural housing initiative to improve the living conditions of low-income rural families and to strengthen social networks.

[rural housing and development, self-help and mutual aid, training and capacity building, gender]

<http://bit.ly/p9uMXm>

1 4 4 2

Christie Walk EcoCity Project

Ecopolis Architects | Australia



An urban ecological development in Adelaide using sustainable building materials and demonstrating an ecological, community oriented urban lifestyle.

[sustainable lifestyles, eco-village, sustainable building materials, participatory design and planning]

<http://bit.ly/rrBR8o>

5 1 4 6

Land and Housing Programme

Fundação Centro de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos Bento Rubião | Brazil



Rights-based approach addressing issues of land tenure, urban regularisation, developing innovative approaches to housing provision and influencing housing policy.

[rights-based approaches, self-help and mutual aid, forced evictions, land tenure and security]

<http://bit.ly/qvSeRF>

5 4 3 4

Ecobarrio Suerte 90

Federación Nacional de Vivienda Popular | Colombia



Environmentally and socially sustainable eco-village including 222 low-cost, earthquake-resistant homes built by residents through mutual help construction.

[eco-village, self-help and mutual aid, sustainable building materials, disaster-resistant construction]

<http://bit.ly/mOvLu5>

1 4 4 3

Innovative Rural Housing and Habitat Development in Kuthambakkam Village

Trust for Village Self Governance | India



An integrated rural habitat and economic development approach to improving living conditions in rural Indian villages and strengthening governance systems.

[governance and citizenship, rural housing and development, training and capacity building, social integration]

<http://bit.ly/p74TDY>

2 1 4 5

Solar Housing Renovation in Gårdsten

Christer Nordstrom Arkitektkontor AB | Sweden



Renovation of a former problem housing estate in Göteborg using solar energy, community greenhouses and an integrated, participatory approach.

[energy efficient housing, renewable energy, social integration, refurbishment]

<http://bit.ly/pLaRcq>

2 6 5 6

Energy Efficiency - Housing Pilot Project

Central Project Management Agency | Lithuania



An innovative and affordable financing system enabling homeowners to upgrade, maintain, and improve the energy efficiency of their apartment blocks.

[energy efficient housing, affordable housing, refurbishment, community participation]

<http://bit.ly/r2nAV6>

2 1 6 3

Solar Energy Support Programme (SSP)

Alternative Energy Promotion Centre | Nepal



A national public-private initiative providing stand alone solar energy systems to homes in remote rural areas throughout Nepal.

[renewable energy, public private partnerships, rural housing and development]

<http://bit.ly/qicDAL>

6 6 1

Ocean View Shelter Access

Ocean View Development Trust | South Africa



Mutual help construction and improvement of homes in one of the overcrowded Western Cape townships using innovative finance mechanisms.

[grassroots initiatives, self-help and mutual aid, income generation, affordable housing]

<http://bit.ly/p4aN5q>

2 4 3 1

Beaufort Court

Feilden Clegg Bradley Architects LLP | United Kingdom



A high density mixed-tenure prefabricated housing scheme, including accommodation for shared ownership, key-workers and former rough sleepers.

[mixed tenure, affordable housing, shared equity, construction techniques]

<http://bit.ly/ofwmUg>

7 1 5 3

La Paz Post-earthquake Reconstruction Programme FUNDASAL | El Salvador



Post-earthquake reconstruction using innovative construction methods, building the capacity of local communities and strengthening citizen participation.

[post-disaster reconstruction, self-help and mutual aid, governance and citizenship, construction techniques]

<http://bit.ly/oH0gmm>

5 4 2 3

Technologies for Social Habitat, CEVE's Practice AVE-CEVE | Argentina



Developing and transferring building systems and sustainable building components, as well as management and financial systems, through a participatory approach.

[construction techniques, appropriate technology, community participation, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/n46aCZ>

3 1 3 4

Building Restoration for Social Housing Purposes – Celso Garcia, 787

Integra – Cooperativa de Trabalho Interdisciplinar | Brazil



Working with an urban popular movement to convert a derelict commercial building in the centre of São Paulo into affordable housing.

[reuse of empty properties, grassroots initiatives, technical assistance, rights-based approaches]

<http://bit.ly/o6hveJ>

5 2 6 5

Twelve Urban Ecology Projects in Hedebygade SBS Byfornyelse | Denmark



Demonstrating a range of innovative urban ecology solutions in the renewal of the dilapidated mixed tenure Hedebygade urban block in Copenhagen.

[energy efficient housing, recycling and waste management, renewable energy, urban regeneration and renewal]

<http://bit.ly/q1DGsP>

2 4 6 5

Maasai Integrated Shelter Project

Practical Action, formerly ITDG | Kenya



Providing technical skills and assistance to pastoral communities in Kenya on appropriate technologies, durable building materials and income generation.

[appropriate technology, training and capacity building, gender, income generation]

<http://bit.ly/nUWOg2>

1 4 2 3

Gandhi Nu Gam

Vastu-Shilpa Foundation for Studies and Research in Environmental Design | India



Post-earthquake redevelopment maintaining the socio-cultural traditions and building systems of the local area and improving economic opportunities.

[post-disaster reconstruction, participatory design and planning, income generation, vernacular construction]

<http://bit.ly/pOpTKY>

5 6 3 5

Eldonian Village

Eldonian Community Association | UK



Community-led urban regeneration initiative in Liverpool providing high quality affordable rental housing and improving economic conditions in the area.

[urban regeneration and renewal, grassroots initiatives, income generation, community participation]

<http://bit.ly/qGjIFG>

5 2 3 3

Programa de Vivienda Popular

Unión de Colonos, Inquilinos y Solicitantes de Vivienda de Veracruz (UCISV-VER) | Mexico



A community-initiated incremental housing programme using traditional joint savings schemes to enable families to build or improve their homes.

[grassroots initiatives, savings schemes, gender, self-help and mutual aid]

<http://bit.ly/pGUIMH>

2 2 2 4

The Pelgromhof

Algemene Stichting Woningbouw Zevenaar | Netherlands



Integrated care for older persons promoting independent living in the community and incorporating a range of sustainable construction features.

[housing for older persons, care and support services, social integration, energy efficient housing]

<http://bit.ly/oVhrsh>

2 3 5 2

Toa Payoh Town Renewal

Housing and Development Board | Singapore



Government-led initiative to revitalise the early new towns built in Singapore that are now in need of refurbishment.

[urban regeneration and renewal, refurbishment, ageing population, housing for older persons]

<http://bit.ly/pOcjZE>

5 6 1 2

Sunflower Way

New York City Housing Partnership | USA



Encouraging the inclusion of energy-efficient, high performance design into affordable housing through a range of energy and water saving features.

[energy efficient housing, affordable housing, income generation, urban regeneration and renewal]

<http://bit.ly/qhPxOq>

2 1 3 5

Rural Health and Environment Programme Gram Vikas | India



Comprehensive rural development approach involving the provision of water and sanitation, self-funded housing construction, capacity building and income generation.

[rural housing and development, infrastructure and services, training and capacity building, gender]

<http://bit.ly/rcaoXZ>

1 2 4 2

Housing Solutions for Peace and Development Fundación Guillermo Toriello | Guatemala



Nationwide housing programme working to improve housing conditions and restore communities that have been damaged by the hostilities of civil war.

[refugees and IDPs, indigenous people, rural housing and development, governance and citizenship]

<http://bit.ly/r79QT2>

4 6 1 2

Jaunapur Slum Resettlement Scheme Anangpur Building Centre | India



Cluster design for low-cost housing on degraded highland near the city of Delhi with community-managed water and sanitation systems.

[construction techniques, infrastructure and services, self-help and mutual aid]

<http://bit.ly/oiU4cA>

3 2 4

First-time Homes for Young Couples ANDRIA - Cooperativa di Abitanti | Italy



Providing state of the art, low-cost single family dwellings for young people which can be partly self-built.

[affordable housing, self-help and mutual aid, cooperatives]

<http://bit.ly/ofdeHz>

1 4 1

The Prince George Common Ground Community | USA



Restoration of a derelict hotel building to provide permanent supportive housing for 416 low-income key workers and formerly homeless individuals.

[homelessness, supportive housing, reuse of empty properties, conservation and heritage]

<http://bit.ly/m55JHx>

3 7 5 2

Improved Traditional Housing Systems Assai: Culture Driven Projects | Papua New Guinea



Adapting traditional design and construction systems to meet modern housing needs, with a focus on affordability, durability and buildability.

[vernacular construction, sustainable building materials, participatory design and planning, renewable energy]

<http://bit.ly/pUvNEI>

5 4 6 6

Fairfield Housing Co-operative GAIA Architects | UK



Regeneration of a deprived housing estate by a tenant-run housing cooperative, providing good quality, affordable rental housing.

[urban regeneration and renewal, cooperatives, passive thermal control, rental housing]

<http://bit.ly/obCM6q>

5 1 3 4

Colorado Court Pugh Scarpa Kodama Architects | USA



One of the first energy-neutral buildings in the USA, providing affordable, environmentally sustainable housing in the Santa Monica area.

[affordable housing, energy efficient housing, public private partnerships, renewable energy]

<http://bit.ly/pCy42T>

1 2 6 6

Architect in the Community Programme

Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda | Cuba



Providing affordable technical support to households who are building or renovating their homes on a self-help basis.

[participatory design and planning, technical assistance, self-help and mutual aid, affordable housing]

<http://bit.ly/qpDS2B>

6 6 4 1

Renovation of Neighbourhood 37 of Suzhou

Suzhou Real Estate Industry | China



Restoring and rebuilding dilapidated houses whilst maintaining traditional architectural styles, using a participatory approach and stimulating the local economy.

[urban regeneration and renewal, community participation, conservation and heritage]

<http://bit.ly/qa7NtV>

5 3 2

Quayside Village Co-housing

Ms Elizabeth MacKenzie | Canada



Creating a modern village in an urban setting with a mix of environmentally sustainable housing types and communal facilities.

[participatory design and planning, energy efficient housing, social integration, sustainable livelihoods]

<http://bit.ly/oeP9ya>

6 2 5 6

Lebensgarten Steyerberg

Lebensgarten Association | Germany



Founding member of the Global Eco-village Network, this international community seeks to establish environmentally and socially sustainable living practices.

[eco-village, renewable energy, sustainable lifestyles, social integration]

<http://bit.ly/p93RUi>

1 6 5 5

Clay Houses that have Resisted Earthquakes, Salama, Baja Verapaz

Grupo Sofonias | Guatemala



Demonstrating how adobe construction can be safely used in earthquake zones, providing training and enabling people to rebuild their homes.

[disaster-resistant construction, appropriate technology, construction techniques, technical assistance]

<http://bit.ly/ozm5VO>

3 1 3 6

Capacity Building of Construction Workers in Cost-effective and Disaster-Resistant Technologies

Mr Rajesh Patel | India



Providing training in cost-effective and disaster-resistant building and repair systems and technologies to construction workers, entrepreneurs and communities.

[disaster-resistant construction, disaster risk reduction, construction techniques, technical assistance]

<http://bit.ly/qg6XBL>

3 6 3 6

Setagaya-Ku Fukasawa Symbiotic Housing

Faculty of Environmental and Information Studies, Musashi Institute of Technology | Japan



Socially and environmentally sustainable housing in a dense urban environment, with the social integration of older and younger age groups.

[ageing population, intergenerational initiatives, energy efficient housing, renewable energy]

<http://bit.ly/nY9Pzv>

1 4 2 6

Kaantabay sa Kauswagan

Mr Wilfredo B. Prilles Jhr | Philippines



Pooling resources and capabilities of private landowners, city and central government and the poor to improve urban living conditions.

[slum upgrading, infrastructure and services, land tenure and security, public private partnerships]

<http://bit.ly/q1iYHt>

3 2 4 6

Missionvale Community Housing Initiative

Missionvale Housing Development Trust | South Africa



Developing high-density houses to create a replicable model of low-cost housing and promote functional, economic and social integration.

[social integration, training and capacity building, sustainable livelihoods, housing for older persons]

<http://bit.ly/qFu3tz>

5 4 6 2

Beddington Zero-Energy Development

The BedZED Centre | UK



A carbon neutral mixed urban development of residential and office space located on a brownfield site in south London.

[urban management and development, energy efficient housing, renewable energy, recycling and waste management]

<http://bit.ly/q5Zkhg>

4 2 6 4

Austin Energy Green Building Programme

Green Building Program for the City of Austin Texas | USA



Working to accelerate the integration of sustainable building projects and practices into mainstream building through marketing, education and technology transfer.

[energy efficient housing, renewable energy, training and capacity building, education]

<http://bit.ly/oXZcpc>

2 6 4 1

Longview Neighbourhood

City of Phoenix Neighbourhood Services Department | USA



Integrated approach to the physical, economic and social deterioration of central city neighbourhoods, including training, youth programmes and infrastructure improvements.

[urban regeneration and renewal, public private partnerships, training and capacity building, community participation]

<http://bit.ly/qSoLDY>

5 6 4 3

Orangi Low-cost Housing and Sanitation Programme

Orangi Pilot Project and Research and Training Institute (OPP-RTI) | Pakistan



Working in partnership with communities to provide sanitation on a massive scale with national and international impact on the living environment.

[slum upgrading, infrastructure and services, self-help and mutual aid, micro-finance]

<http://bit.ly/nY2kOt>

3 2 4 3

The Macquarie Fields Community Renewal Strategy

The NSW Department of Housing | Australia



Renewal of a large social housing estate, involving refurbishment, implementation of safety measures and mixed tenure, through a participatory approach.

[urban regeneration and renewal, participatory design and planning, training and capacity building, mixed tenure]

<http://bit.ly/rbRUZk>

5 6 4 7

East Baiyutan Residential District

Huzhou Real Estate Development Co. | China



Attractive redevelopment of the Huzhou City which provides high-quality, affordable homes using innovative design, planning and management systems.

[urban regeneration and renewal, affordable housing, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/nGoCe0>

5 1 4

Horizontal International Co-operation among Latin American NGOs

SERVIVIENDA | Colombia



Transfer of an innovative housing programme to other countries in Latin America, fostering international collaboration and improving living conditions.

[construction techniques, training and capacity building, self-management of resources]

<http://bit.ly/qVMDMb>

3 4 5

Solar Housing through Innovation for the Natural Environment (SHINE)

ArchiMEDES | France



Demonstrating innovative solutions to energy conservation and efficiency, whilst at the same time improving social conditions and architectural quality.

[renewable energy, recycling and waste management, energy efficient housing, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/ojo15k>

6 4 2 4

Wekssiedlung Piesteritz

Dipl-Ing-Architect BDA/DWB | Germany



Restoration of a historic worker's village in the former East Germany, involving local people at all stages of the process.

[conservation and heritage, urban regeneration and renewal, refurbishment]

<http://bit.ly/q26VWH>

2 5 6

East Lake Commons Conservation Community, Atlanta Preston & Associates, Inc. Village Habitat Design

Architecture Planning | USA



High density energy and water saving new development in Atlanta, carried out in a socially, ecologically and economically sustainable manner.

[sustainable lifestyles, energy efficient housing, participatory design and planning, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/qmwb1G>

5 2 6 4

Vikas Community at Auroville

Auroville Earth Institute | India



Eco-friendly design and self-build construction programmes with communal living systems, renewable energy and advanced water management techniques.

[appropriate technology, renewable energy, self-help and mutual aid, construction techniques]

<http://bit.ly/nDxYq7>

1 6 4 3

Comprehensive Housing Program of Puerto Princesa City

The City of Puerto Princesa | Philippines



Providing affordable low-cost housing alternatives for low-income families previously living in informal settlements.

[homelessness, urban management and development, cooperatives]

<http://bit.ly/oOuVEo>

3 4 1

Assisted Self-help Housing Project

CHF International | South Africa



Self-help housing on a cooperative basis for low-income households in South Africa, including the provision of technical assistance.

[self-help and mutual aid, technical assistance, cooperatives, affordable housing]

<http://bit.ly/pX1OEp>

4 6 1 1

INTEGER Intelligent and Green Housing Project, Lyttleton Street, West Bromwich

Intelligent and Green (INTEGER) | UK



Application of intelligent and green technologies to housing provision, including a range of energy- and water-saving measures.

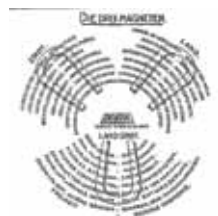
[renewable energy, energy efficient housing, recycling and waste management, sustainable building materials]

<http://bit.ly/p52z0W>

6 2 4 4

Towards Sociable Cities

Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) | UK



Sustainable planning approach to respond to the pressures of increasing urbanisation based in the Garden City concept of Ebenezer Howard.

[urban management and development, public private partnerships, social integration, sustainable lifestyles]

<http://bit.ly/nVfjZU>

4 6 5 5

New Living Program

Department of Housing and Works | Australia



Successful approach to removing social stigma and crime from urban areas through a state government and private sector partnership.

[urban regeneration and renewal, urban management and development, refurbishment, public private partnerships]

<http://bit.ly/o4bBiX>

5 4 6 6

Slum Dweller's Self-help Housing, Bombay

P-A-T-H- Professional Alliance for Technology of Habitation | India



Self-help housing scheme to improve the living conditions of slum and pavement dwellers, carried out through an integrated approach.

[cooperatives, self-help and mutual aid, technical assistance, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/rdtWmT>

1 4 3 4

Manara Sub-projects

Housing and Urban Development Corporation | Jordan



Sustainable sites and services programmes working to create local jobs and improve the level of female participation in the labour force.

[infrastructure and services, gender, training and capacity building, sustainable livelihoods,]

<http://bit.ly/nqyJlt>

2 2 4 6

Jamaica Urban Poverty Project

Kingston Restoration Company | Jamaica



Integrated poverty alleviation programme involving the provision of training, infrastructure improvement and maintenance, housing restoration and construction.

[urban management and development, urban regeneration and renewal, recycling and waste management, participatory design and planning]

<http://bit.ly/qO6REt>

4 5 4 6

Bureau de Projet d'Assistance aux Collectivités pour l'Habitat Social

Ministry of Town Planning and Housing | Senegal



Establishing cooperatives for housing provision, using local materials in construction and savings/credit schemes to increase affordability for the poorest.

[cooperatives, savings schemes, self-management of resources, micro-finance]

<http://bit.ly/oNE4vi>

1 2 5 3

Chagas 2000

Red Nacional de Asentamientos Humanos | Bolivia



Improvement of housing so as to reduce the incidence of the Chagas disease, which affects the rural poor throughout Bolivia.

[health, training and capacity building, appropriate technology, self-help and mutual aid]

<http://bit.ly/ozQQjB>

2 4 1 4

Affordable Shelter Using Timber Poles

TRADA Technology | Sri Lanka



Promoting the use of timber poles in the construction of sustainable, affordable housing without the need for special tools or skilled labour.

[appropriate technology, sustainable building materials, technical assistance, self-help and mutual aid]

<http://bit.ly/nCzc12>

1 4 6 4

41 Plantamour

Cooperative de l'Habitat Associatif (CoDHA) | Switzerland



Renovation of an empty property by a Cooperative Housing Association in partnership with squatters who had been formerly occupying the building.

[reuse of empty properties, cooperatives, self-help and mutual aid, urban regeneration and renewal]

<http://bit.ly/qGSoH7>

5 1 4 5

Focus Foyer

Focus Housing | UK



City centre foyer with close links to the surrounding community, providing accommodation for 80 young persons aged 16 to 25.

[urban regeneration and renewal, public private partnerships, participatory design and planning, supportive housing]

<http://bit.ly/ppekIT>

5 6 6 7

Indian Wells Senior Affordable Housing

Studio E. Architects | USA



Complex for older persons which seeks to reduce energy consumption and social isolation, establishing a strong sense of community.

[housing for older persons, energy efficient housing, passive thermal control]

<http://bit.ly/pTWXUD>

2 2 3

The Grow Home, Montreal

McGill University School of Architecture | Canada



Providing affordable homes for first-time buyers and reducing costs through the use of innovative design and construction methods.

[affordable housing, construction techniques, energy efficient housing, self-help and mutual aid]

<http://bit.ly/qyCf6r>

1 3 2 4

Condamine Court Redevelopment Project

ACT Housing | Australia



Redevelopment of dilapidated housing blocks creating ecologically sustainable urban developments, including public and private housing and commercial activity.

[urban regeneration and renewal, energy efficient housing, recycling and waste management, climate change adaptation]

<http://bit.ly/qr07wj>

5 2 4 1

Rehabilitation of Community Las Palmas

FUNDASAL | El Salvador



Participatory rehabilitation of a large informal settlement, ensuring access to secure land tenure and improved water and sanitation.

[slum upgrading, infrastructure and services, participatory design and planning, land tenure and security]

<http://bit.ly/nvVtXg>

3 2 6 4

Azadpura Rural Housing Programme

TARA | India



Improving and modernising vernacular building systems using local materials and local skills and involving the local community.

[vernacular construction, appropriate technology, participatory design and planning, self-help and mutual aid]

<http://bit.ly/pvWaVY>

5 1 6 4

The Academy for a Better World

Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University | India



A global village developed primarily as an educational centre with a strong emphasis on ecological development practices.

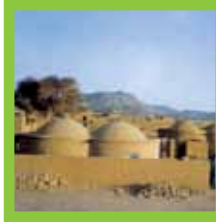
[sustainable lifestyles, social integration, renewable energy, education]

<http://bit.ly/qH8TAZ>

5 5 6 1

Promotion of Woodless Construction in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger

Development Workshop France | Niger



Implementation and transfer of woodless construction techniques - vault and dome roofing using hand moulded bricks - in response to increasing desertification.

[construction techniques, sustainable building materials, training and capacity building, income generation]

<http://bit.ly/oyOdBY>

3 4 4 3

Vigs Angar

Chalmers University of Technology | Sweden



Accommodation for older persons in southern Sweden using the latest environmental design and construction principles based on anthroposophic techniques.

[housing for older persons, energy efficient housing, recycling and waste management]

<http://bit.ly/o4Fqxc>

2 2 4

Self-Help Co-operative Housing in Uruguay

Federación Uruguaya de Cooperativas de Vivienda por Ayuda Mutua (FUCVAM) | Uruguay



Cooperative housing movement in Uruguay, providing new and rehabilitated housing through a system of mutual aid and self-management of resources.

[cooperatives, self-help and mutual aid, affordable housing, self-management of resources]

<http://bit.ly/n81X4c>

1 4 1 5

Ecovillage at Ithaca

EcoVillage at Ithaca | USA



Ecovillage combining densely clustered, energy efficient housing with the preservation of open space, organic agriculture and the conservation of natural resources.

[eco-village, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable lifestyles, energy efficient housing]

<http://bit.ly/p8FjJ6>

1 6 5 2

Urbanización Nueva Casarapa

Urbanización Nueva Casarapa | Venezuela



Prefabricated housing and low-cost mortgage system, facilitating affordable homes for low- to middle-income households and encouraging social integration.

[affordable housing, social integration, urban management and development]

<http://bit.ly/q3PB99>

1 5 4

Wintringham Port Melbourne Hostel, Melbourne Wintringham Port Melbourne Hostel | Australia



High quality housing and care for older homeless persons, designed to high environmental standards and encouraging a sense of community.

[housing for older persons, homelessness, care and support services, energy efficient housing]

<http://bit.ly/qkNN53>

2 3 3 2

Programme of Housing and Urban Environment Fundación Carvajal | Colombia



Private sector initiative working in partnership with government and local communities to improve informal settlements and access to affordable credit.

[self-help and mutual aid, slum upgrading, public private partnerships, gender]

<http://bit.ly/oLNvE1>

4 3 6 2

Fundación Promotora de Vivienda (FUPROVI) SIDA - Urban Development Division | Costa Rica



Self-help housing programme with a gender focus, involving the use of revolving funds, social development activities and initiatives for income generation.

[self-help and mutual aid, gender, micro-finance, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/n9dqj>

4 2 3 4

Cayo Hueso Ward Conservation Project Office of Rehabilitation and Development for the Municipality of Centro Habana | Cuba



Rehabilitation of a dilapidated historical area in the centre of Havana, with the involvement of local people in the construction and improvement process.

[urban regeneration and renewal, conservation and heritage, income generation, self-help and mutual aid]

<http://bit.ly/nNXsIV>

5 2 3 4

Strandparken Frederiksen & Knudsen Architects | Denmark



A new construction system for low-cost housing providing safe, simple and functional living arrangements for older persons whilst ensuring a diverse social mix.

[housing for older persons, disability, community participation, intergenerational initiatives]

<http://bit.ly/rIzNg2>

2 1 3 4

The Urban Ecology Project of Aalborg City of Aalborg | Denmark



Integrating ecological solutions in urban renewal on a large scale, this project focuses on energy and water saving and the use of sound building materials.

[urban regeneration and renewal, energy efficient housing, renewable energy]

<http://bit.ly/pp4Vvy>

5 2 6

The Grameen Bank Housing Programme Grameen Bank | Bangladesh



Affordable housing loans to enable poor rural families to own permanent and cyclone-proof homes, with a focus on gender issues.

[micro-finance, savings schemes, gender, disaster-resistant construction]

<http://bit.ly/nuYzpx>

3 2 2 3

Integrated Slum Clearance - Program in Oued Zem Town Programme Pilot de Lutte Contre la Pauvrete | Morocco



Comprehensive approach to slum improvement, rehousing residents on serviced housing plots and involving the local community throughout the process.

[self-help and mutual aid, technical assistance, affordable housing]

<http://bit.ly/pnB7Ee>

4 6 1

Barcelona Pretty-Up Urban Landscape Agency | Spain



Comprehensive refurbishment of an entire city, improving the urban landscape and quality of urban life and generating a strong sense of identity.

[urban regeneration and renewal, community participation, public private partnerships]

<http://bit.ly/oCW4ml>

5 3 6

The Human Development Centre The Human Development Foundation | Thailand



Rapid response programme to forced evictions to enable the poorest of the poor in Bangkok to keep their homes and protect their rights to land and housing.

[forced evictions, self-help and mutual aid, land tenure and security, temporary shelter]

<http://bit.ly/r6Kcbo>

3 4 4 4

Swansea Foyer The Gwalia Housing Society Trust | UK



Accommodation, support and training for young and unemployed persons in an energy-efficient and radically different type of hostel accommodation.

[homelessness, income generation, conservation and heritage, supportive housing]

<http://bit.ly/mYGH0I>

3 3 2 7

Urban Management in Curitiba: Building Full Citizenship

Institute of Research and Urban Planning | Brazil



This innovative city planning approach has created a sustainable urban environment and a strong sense of citizenship, inspiring similar initiatives in many cities.

[urban management and development, recycling and waste management, public private partnerships, infrastructure and services]

<http://bit.ly/oVJ1Ew>

4 4 6 2

Wodonga Group Self-build

Office of Housing, Home Finance | Australia



Self-build scheme established by the government of Victoria to help lower-income families have access to decent housing at low cost.

[self-help and mutual aid, land tenure and security, technical assistance, affordable housing]

<http://bit.ly/o3ToPJ>

4 4 6 1

Dispersed Users Housing Programme

SERVIVIENDA | Colombia



Enabling slum dwellers to live in improved housing conditions by providing prefabricated houses and ensuring access to affordable credit.

[construction techniques, affordable housing, self-help and mutual aid, micro-finance]

<http://bit.ly/mZNdVG>

3 1 4 3

Ecological Urban Renewal in Kölding

Housing and Urban Planning Division, City Hall | Denmark



Comprehensive ecologically oriented retrofit of a dilapidated housing block, showcasing how traditional urban renewal can be adapted to meet ecological requirements.

[urban regeneration and renewal, energy efficient housing, recycling and waste management, renewable energy]

<http://bit.ly/qyGeO5>

5 2 4 6

Insitu Rehabilitation of Earthquake Victims in Latur District

Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd | India



Post-earthquake reconstruction involving local people and using improved technology, with the establishment of building centres to provide training and employment.

[post-disaster reconstruction, training and capacity building, income generation, vernacular construction]

<http://bit.ly/nw4kfc>

5 4 3 5

Tanzania Bondeni Community Land Trust Project

Ministry of Local Government | Kenya



Community land trust project empowering local communities to improve their own housing, providing technical assistance and promoting communal ownership of land.

[land tenure and security, self-help and mutual aid, shared equity, technical assistance]

<http://bit.ly/mPCuuv>

4 4 5 6

The Europahaus Project, Langenhagen

Gundlach Housing Company | Germany



Low-cost social housing built to high social, architectural and environmental standards, including high levels of insulation, rainwater collection and a cogeneration system.

[rental housing, energy efficient housing, social integration, community participation]

<http://bit.ly/ohOGAr>

4 2 5 3

Infrastructure Development Fund

Ministry of Land, Surveys and Physical Planning | Lesotho



Large-scale low-cost financing scheme to assist local communities in peri-urban and rural areas to improve their infrastructure and housing.

[affordable housing, savings schemes, grassroots initiatives, micro-finance]

<http://bit.ly/qKsSvV>

1 2 2 3

Residential Energy Management in the Mediterranean Area

BCN Cambra Logica Projectes S.L. | Spain



New build housing project aimed at low energy consumption and low CO² emissions, using a comprehensive energy management system.

[energy efficient housing, renewable energy, passive thermal control]

<http://bit.ly/qWVvFH>

2 6 3

Homes for Change

Homes for Change | United Kingdom



Integration of housing and workspace in a community oriented project with an environmental focus, reducing CO² emissions and unrecycled waste.

[sustainable lifestyles, cooperatives, recycling and waste management, income generation]

<http://bit.ly/n96jZW>

5 1 4 3

The Wise Group

The Wise Group | United Kingdom



Providing training and education to young people in carrying out urban regeneration projects in Glasgow and in ten other British cities.

[urban regeneration and renewal, education, training and capacity building, energy efficient housing]

<http://bit.ly/nL6128>

5 1 4 2

Tatry and Arbour Mill Non-Profit Housing Complex

Quadrangle Architects Ltd | Canada



Energy efficient and affordable social rental housing for mixed income and ethnic groups, creating a denser urban form in a sprawling suburban area.

[affordable housing, energy efficient housing, urban regeneration and renewal, grassroots initiatives]

<http://bit.ly/nSqiv>

1 2 5 2

Crystal Waters Permaculture Village

Global Eco-Village Network (Oceania) | Australia



Demonstrating new ways of low-impact sustainable living through the establishment of the world's first intentional permaculture village.

[sustainable lifestyles, recycling and waste management, eco-village, self-help and mutual aid]

<http://bit.ly/qRZ541>

5 4 1 4

Housing Improvement and Densification

Taller Norte | Chile



Improving and expanding homes in Santiago and building new ones on existing sites, in order to increase density in this sprawling city.

[slum upgrading, community participation, income generation, participatory design and planning]

<http://bit.ly/nVoRDa>

3 3 3 6

Solar Low-energy Project

CENERGIA Energy Consultants | Denmark



Rehabilitation of an old inner-city housing block using a range of innovative energy features including a large solar wall with transparent insulation.

[refurbishment, energy efficient housing, passive thermal control, renewable energy]

<http://bit.ly/ot792y>

6 2 3 6

Low-income Communities Infrastructure Project

Imtiaz Inayat Elahi, Project Management Unit | Pakistan



Improving living conditions of low-income communities by providing basic amenities in conjunction with health and hygiene education.

[community participation, health, education, infrastructure and services]

<http://bit.ly/oGzg0p>

3 2 1 2

Viviendas del Hogar de Cristo, Guayaquil

Viviendas del Hogar de Cristo | Ecuador



Low-cost housing made of bamboo prefabricated panels; houses are simple and easy to construct and affordable credit is provided to families.

[affordable housing, self-help and mutual aid, sustainable building materials, income generation]

<http://bit.ly/qyGODS>

1 4 4 3

Khao Kho Resettlement Housing Project

Asian Institute of Technology | Thailand



Creating a sustainable rural settlement using local materials and labour and sustainable agricultural methods on land being used for reforestation in Thailand.

[sustainable building materials, rural housing and development, self-help and mutual aid, sustainable lifestyles]

<http://bit.ly/q8eRUS>

4 1 4 5

21 Years of Community Architecture

Rod Hackney Associates | UK



Organising local groups and residents to fight slum clearance proposals and helping people improve their own housing, pioneering community architecture in the UK.

[participatory design and planning, self-help and mutual aid, governance and citizenship, technical assistance]

<http://bit.ly/p1Q6dR>

6 4 2 6

Women Headed Household Cooperative

Unidad Permanente de Vivienda | Uruguay



Restoration of old inner-city buildings to provide homes for low-income women-headed households organised into a self-help cooperative.

[gender, self-help and mutual aid, reuse of empty properties, cooperatives]

<http://bit.ly/pvk8hD>

2 4 5 1

Habitat for Humanity International

Habitat for Humanity International | USA



Innovative housing schemes on a non-profit basis including volunteer self-build and community build development, with the establishment of revolving funds.

[self-help and mutual aid, training and capacity building, affordable housing, technical assistance]

<http://bit.ly/r2D2MH>

4 4 1 6

Build Together Programme

Ministry of Regional, Local Government and Housing | Namibia



Meeting large-scale housing needs through an enabling approach to housing provision for low-income households throughout Namibia.

[housing policy, self-help and mutual aid, affordable housing, gender]

<http://bit.ly/nY6uLv>

6 4 1 2

McLean Lodge

Allen Kong Architects | Australia



Hostel accommodation for frail, low-income older persons designed to encourage the independence of residents.

[housing for older persons, care and support services, health, energy efficient housing,]

<http://bit.ly/nPWw82>

2 3 2 2

Cuidadela Nueva Tibabuyes

Asociación de para la Vivienda Popular (AVP) | Colombia



Housing developed on a large scale, encouraging public participation in the process, a well-kept environment and the generation of employment.

[self-help and mutual aid, education, community participation, income generation]

<http://bit.ly/qWDL4P>

4 1 3 3

Jystrup Sawmill Housing Co-operative

Tegnestuen Vandkusten Architects | Denmark



Housing cooperative consisting of private housing units and a large common area, facilitating an alternative and ecologically sound form of living.

[cooperatives, energy efficient housing, sustainable lifestyles]

<http://bit.ly/oGY7ki>

1 2 5

Mariendalsvej Housing Project for the Elderly

Box 25 Arkitekter Store | Denmark



Co-housing project combining sustainable design with the provision of high quality accommodation for older persons.

[housing for older persons, social integration, passive thermal control, renewable energy]

<http://bit.ly/p4ui48>

2 5 3 6

Ecological Housing at Geroldsacker

Bohning Freie Architekten | Germany



Ecological housing project demonstrating the importance of participation and collective self-determination, with residents involved throughout the process.

[cooperatives, renewable energy, energy efficient housing, sustainable building materials]

<http://bit.ly/qC4wiH>

1 6 2 4

Tent City, Boston

Tent City Corporation | USA



Creating an affordable, mixed-income, racially and ethnically integrated housing community to replace housing lost to urban renewal clearance in the city of Boston.

[affordable housing, urban regeneration and renewal, public private partnerships, social integration]

<http://bit.ly/pa2CEq>

1 5 6 5

Participative Planning in the Refugee Settlement of Thebes

Praxis-Europil- Greece



Regeneration of a refugee settlement with full participation of the inhabitants and addressing issues of unemployment, health and education.

[refugees and IDPs, community participation, income generation, health]

<http://bit.ly/o5sEp8>

4 3 3 2

Nirmithri Kendra (Building Centre)

Nirmithri Kendra | India



Providing cost-effective, eco-friendly houses for the rural poor, developing new building materials and techniques and training programmes.

[construction techniques, appropriate technology, sustainable building materials, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/pMu7xe>

3 1 4 4

Global Program for Shelter Upgrading in Taza

Agence Nationale de Lutte Centre l'Habitat Insalubre | Morocco



A comprehensive approach to the eradication of sub-standard housing in Taza, providing decent housing for over 30,000 low-income households.

[urban management and development, self-help and mutual aid, technical assistance, social integration]

<http://bit.ly/oHDsvf>

4 4 6 5

Self-help Scheme, Villa Madrid

Consejo Nacional de la Vivienda del Paraguay | Paraguay



Self-help housing scheme for families from squatter settlements, including the creation of a revolving fund to scale up the approach.

[community participation, public private partnerships, training and capacity building, self-help and mutual aid]

<http://bit.ly/mScDf>

3 6 4 4

1995

Cooperative Housing in a Market Economy

CHF International | Poland



A cooperative housing project in Warsaw showing new organisational, technological and policy approaches to the provision of attractive and affordable housing.

[participatory design and planning, cooperatives, income generation, affordable housing]

<http://bit.ly/preoSb>

6 1 3 1

The Autonomous House

The University of Nottingham | UK



Houses making as few demands as possible on non-renewable resources, with low pollution levels and encouraging sustainable living.

[energy efficient housing, renewable energy, sustainable lifestyles, construction techniques]

2 6 5 3

1994

Skotteparken Low-energy Housing

KAB Building and Housing Management | Denmark



Innovative energy-saving rental housing project using advanced energy design and management methods and fully involving residents in energy saving.

[energy efficient housing, sustainable lifestyles, renewable energy, community participation]

<http://bit.ly/pM72J7>

2 5 6 3

Indore Habitat Project

Consulting Engineers | India



Innovative city-wide approach to urban upgrading through slum networking, including physical improvements and community development.

[infrastructure and services, community participation, slum upgrading, land tenure and security]

<http://bit.ly/pR4PiR>

2 3 3 4

Frog Shaped Housing

South West Architectural Design Institute of China | China

Seven-storey housing blocks with four flats per floor; 'frog' shape saves land and provides privacy, sunlight and ventilation.

[appropriate technology, energy efficient housing, affordable housing]

1 2 1

Passive Solar Family Houses

Koprojekt | Croatia

Innovative approach to housing design and energy efficiency incorporating a range of passive solar features to maximise solar gain.

[passive thermal control, energy efficient housing, renewable energy]

3 2 6

SOS Village, Aqaba

SOS Kinderdorf International | Jordan

High quality housing and foster care for orphaned children using new design and building techniques.

[homelessness, education]

3 1

Khuda-Ki-Basti Project

Saiban | Pakistan

Providing affordable shelter on an incremental basis for low-income households, gradually increasing the provision of infrastructure and services.

[infrastructure and services, micro-finance, land tenure and security, self-help and mutual aid]

2 3 4 4

Nueva Vida

Ministerio de Vivienda | Panama

Programme including reforestation, training, income generation, educational activities and an innovative funding system to ensure affordability.

[rental housing, training and capacity building, income generation, housing policy]

4 4 3 6

Association for Voluntary Action and Services

Women's Voice | India

Organising, educating and mobilising women to obtain their rights to housing, land and education and creating alternatives to eviction.

[forced evictions, advocacy, gender, education]

3 1 2 1

Solar Electricity in Lebak

Province of North Holland | Indonesia

Provision of solar powered electricity for low-income households in Lebak, as well as public buildings, shops, workshops and streetlights.

[renewable energy, energy efficient housing, public private partnerships]

6 2 6

Solar Cell Houses in North Holland

Province of North Holland | Netherlands

Applying solar photovoltaic technology to supply the whole house with electricity through a solar cell system and the use of low-energy equipment.

[renewable energy, energy efficient housing, housing policy]

6 2 6

Acorn Televillages, Crickhowell

Acorn Televillages | UK

Developing tele-cottages and tele-villages which encourage people to carry out high-value work from home with the aid of modern technology.

[sustainable lifestyles, income generation]

5 3

Dorward Gardens, Montrose, Angus, Scotland

Margaret Blackwood Housing Association | UK

Specialist housing facilitating independent living for persons with a disability, integrated with a standard housing project in Angus, Scotland.

[disability, social integration, participatory design and planning, rental housing]

1 5 6 4

1994

Barrio de Outeiro, Manteigas

Ministério de Planeamento e da Administração de Território | Portugal

Providing low-cost housing using local building traditions, locally available materials and energy-efficient design in North Portugal.

[energy efficient housing, sustainable building materials, affordable housing, construction techniques]

2 4 1 3

1993

Ju'er Hutong Courtyard Housing Project, Beijing

School of Architecture and Urban Studies, Tsinghua University | China



Renovation of traditional courtyard housing to preserve low-cost accommodation in Beijing's historic city centre.

[urban regeneration and renewal, affordable housing, urban management and development, conservation and heritage]

<http://bit.ly/nRJ4Wh>

5 1 4 2

Welcome Home Workshops

Melbourne Urban Land Authority | Australia

Community education resulting in housing design and layout which maximises energy efficiency in urban layout.

[energy efficient housing, education, training and capacity building, sustainable lifestyles]

2 1 4 5

Phylos Homes Project

Phylos Homes Support Group | Australia

Independent living accommodation designed by those with physical disabilities to enable them to live on their own, with carer support.

[disability, self-help and mutual aid, social integration, supportive housing]

1 4 5 7

Participatory Residential Rehabilitation

Société d'Habitation et de Développement de Montréal | Canada

Rehabilitation of dilapidated inner city blocks, involving local residents, who have taken over management duties.

[urban regeneration and renewal, cooperatives, training and capacity building]

5 1 4

The Sanhaja Project

Ibrahim Boolaky and Ibrahim Horchani | Tunisia

Large-scale development project encouraging residents to participate in comprehensive development projects.

[income generation, infrastructure and services, rural housing and development, community participation]

3 2 1 3

Housing Cooperative Ludwig-Frank

Gesamtverband der Wohnungswirtschaft | Germany



Transformation of dilapidated apartment blocks by its residents of different social and ethnic groups.

[cooperatives, social integration, urban regeneration and renewal, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/nvje3L>

1 5 5 4

Energy Efficient Housing

New Delhi | India

Comprehensive approach to improving energy use and efficiency in both urban and rural areas of India.

[energy efficient housing, passive thermal control, rural housing and development]

2 3 1

Housing Project for Gas Victims at Bhopal

Housing and Urban Development Corporation | India

Sensitive approach to rehousing of disaster victims of Bhopal, using a traditional cluster form housing model.

[post-disaster reconstruction, vernacular construction]

5 5

The Alto Mayo Reconstruction Project

Intermediate Technology Development Group | Peru

Housing improvement and disaster prevention in earthquake zones of Peru, using improved technology and reforestation.

[disaster risk reduction, sustainable building materials, construction techniques, training and capacity building]

6 4 3 4

Tir Gaia Solar Village

Tir Gaia Solar Village | UK

Facilitating a comprehensive sustainable lifestyle with 90 low-energy houses, renewable energy and a sustainable economy.

[sustainable lifestyles, renewable energy, sustainable building materials]

5 6 4

1992

The Kampung Improvement Programme, Surabaya

The Laboratory of Housing and Human Settlements | Indonesia



City-wide upgrading, greening and cleaning of low-income residential areas with extensive community engagement.

[recycling and waste management, infrastructure and services, community participation, slum upgrading]

<http://bit.ly/qz1Tzp>

4 2 3 3

The Four Sisters Co-op

Downtown Eastside Residents' Association Housing Society | Canada

Social housing project of 153 homes for older and families, from diverse backgrounds and cultures in Vancouver.

[cooperatives, social integration, rental housing]

1 5 4

El Barrio Compartir Soacha

Fundacion Compartir | Colombia

Large-scale successful integrated new settlement with emphasis on employment and provision of social housing.

[infrastructure and services, training and capacity building, urban management and development, income generation]

2 4 4 3

Lesotho Urban Upgrading Project

The Lesotho Housing and Land Development Corporation | Lesotho

Upgrading of two secondary urban centres in Lesotho with provision of 500 improved homes and associated infrastructure.

[slum upgrading, urban management and development, infrastructure and services, urban regeneration and renewal]

3 4 2 5

Villa El Salvador

Miguel Romero Sotelo, Architect | Peru

Rapid creation of a new town as a self-administered urban territory with community ownership of land.

[urban management and development, income generation, land tenure and security, community participation]

4 3 4 3

1991

Attic Flats Project

2 SBDO | Czechoslovakia



Providing additional accommodation and improving energy saving by adding an extra storey to existing blocks of flats.

[construction techniques, affordable housing, energy efficient housing, cooperatives]

<http://bit.ly/ps3pKi>

3 1 2 1

The Core Shelter Housing Project

Department of Social Welfare and Development | Philippines



Provision of an extendable core shelter as a means of providing typhoon resistant housing and greater economic self-reliance.

[disaster risk reduction, community resilience, sustainable building materials, construction techniques]

<http://bit.ly/ra7dwD>

6 2 4 3

Tampines Town

Housing and Development Board- Singapore



A well-planned new town providing high quality homes and comprehensive facilities, infrastructure and amenities.

[urban management and development, affordable housing, infrastructure and services, governance and citizenship]

<http://bit.ly/mPBSON>

4 1 2 2

Halkali New Settlement Project

Konutbirlik- Turkey

New urban settlement of 2000 homes organised on a cooperative basis to help meet housing needs in Istanbul.

[urban management and development, cooperatives, community participation]

4 1 3

Namuwongo Upgrading and Low Cost Housing

Ministry of Housing and Urban Department | Uganda

Comprehensive upgrading of an informal settlement, where tenants have security of tenure and build/improve their own homes.

[slum upgrading, land tenure and security, gender, training and capacity building]

3 4 2 4

Project Urban Self- Help, PUSH

Human Settlements of Zambia | Zambia

Linking on self-help urban improvement with provision of food rations, improving skills as well as nutrition levels.

[self-help and mutual aid, infrastructure and services, income generation]

4 2 3

The Frank G. Mar Community Housing Project, Oakland

MacDonald Architects | USA



Mixed-use, high density development for low income and older persons, financed through internal cross subsidy.

[rental housing, affordable housing, urban management and development, energy efficient housing.]

<http://bit.ly/psDGeu>

4 1 4 2

1991

Hogar de Cristo

Fundación de Viviendas Hogar de Cristo | Chile

Incremental improvement of housing in informal settlements, through temporary provision to permanent accommodation.

[slum upgrading, supportive housing]

3 7

Sophisticated Roof-building with Simple Means

Communication Centre for Scientific Knowledge for Self-Reliance | India

Innovative approach to facilitating self-reliance, including self-building, particularly of roofs, using local materials and skills.

[self-help and mutual aid, education, construction techniques]

4 1 3

East Wadhat

Ministry of Public Works and Housing | Jordan

New approach to shelter needs of low income people, with secure tenure, infrastructure and community facilities.

[slum upgrading, infrastructure and services, income generation, land tenure and security]

3 2 3 4

The Introduction to Niger of Nubian Domes and Vaults

Development Workshop | Niger

Alternative technology based on traditional designs and local materials for roof construction in the Sahel area of Africa.

[sustainable building materials, vernacular construction, construction techniques, training and capacity building]

4 5 3 4

Tronco Building Systems

Tronco Companies | USA

A building system using lightweight metal hollow tubes to achieve low cost low rise construction.

[construction techniques, affordable housing]

3 1

Two Worlds Project

MacDonald Architects | USA

Financially sustainable mixed use high density housing, providing both living and working environments in the suburbs.

[urban management and development, income generation]

4 3

1990

National Housing Programme 1986-1990

Minister of the Environment, Finland | Costa Rica



Government programme to improve the housing conditions of 80,000 families with increased access to mortgage finance.

[affordable housing, housing policy, infrastructure and services]

<http://bit.ly/oQF1u3>

1 6 2

Housing Assistance for Antyoday

Ahmedabad Study Action Group | India

Low-cost housing using local materials and self-help and provision of biogas, solar energy and wind-powered pumps.

[self-help and mutual aid, income generation, renewable energy, sustainable building materials]

4 3 6 4

Energy Efficient, Enterprise and Employment

Neighbourhood Energy Action | UK

Improving energy efficiency, housing quality and employment opportunities through energy-efficient refurbishment.

[energy efficient housing, training and capacity building, income generation]

2 4 3

Danbara Redevelopment Project

Hiroshima City Office | Japan



Redevelopment of an old run-down area in Hiroshima in cooperation with the residents to improve the urban facilities.

[urban regeneration and renewal, post-disaster reconstruction, infrastructure and services]

<http://bit.ly/pcG8jK>

5 5 2

Self-help Housing Cooperative Project

Karl Gowaseb | Namibia

Self-development of a mainly black township on the periphery of Windhoek, with 1500 people involved daily in the activities.

[self-help and mutual aid, infrastructure and services, cooperatives, urban management and development]

4 2 1 4

St. Basil's Centre

St. Basil's Centre | UK

Comprehensive approach to meeting the needs of and providing advice to young homeless people in large cities.

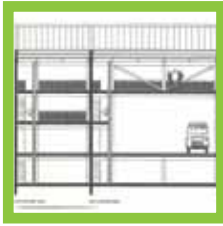
[homelessness, social integration, training and capacity building]

3 5 4

1989

Industrial Habitat Project, Givisiez

Rudolfe Luscher | Switzerland



Design for the use of an innovative modular building system to construct a settlement appropriate for future housing needs.

[sustainable building materials, energy efficient housing]

<http://bit.ly/qyFiKc>

4 2

Dry Walling Technology

Drupos Brno | Czechoslovakia

Simple and low-cost dry walling technology used to build houses at lower cost, well suited to self-build projects.

[appropriate technology, construction techniques]

1 3

Quality Shelter for the Rural Poor

Sahakari Society Ltd | India

Quality shelter for the rural poor, based on a labour intensive rather than capital intensive production process.

[rural housing and development, sustainable building materials, cooperatives]

1 4 1

Ismailia Development Projects

Culpin Planning Ltd. | Egypt



Innovative self-financing 'sites and services' and urban settlement upgrading projects.

[slum upgrading, urban regeneration and renewal, infrastructure and services, affordable housing]

<http://bit.ly/ntmCTP>

3 5 2 1

Mupfurudzi Housing Project

Ministry of Public Construction and National Housing | Zimbabwe

Low-cost affordable housing programme providing good quality homes and adequate infrastructure for rural people.

[rural housing and development, infrastructure and services, self-help and mutual aid, cooperatives]

1 2 4 1

1988

One Million House Programme

National Housing Development Agency | Sri Lanka



Large-scale national housing policy where all planning, programming and implementation is done at the village level.

[rural housing and development, infrastructure and services, participatory design and planning, housing policy]

<http://bit.ly/qwdDh5>

1 2 6 6

Reaching the Unreached of Village India

Reaching the Unreached | India

Integrated scheme for improved living conditions for destitute, ill and homeless people in 19 villages in South India.

[rural housing and development, infrastructure and services, social integration]

1 2 5

Emergency Shelter for the Homeless

St. Vicent the Paul Centre, San Diego | USA



Permanent shelter for homeless individuals and families, with a focus on improving health and education and rebuilding self-respect.

[homelessness, social integration, training and capacity building]

<http://bit.ly/r5x6yf>

3 5 4

Self-Help for Slum Dwellers

Marian Housing Foundation | Philippines

Cooperative self-help project with income-generating loans available to help prospective residents pay the deposit required.

[income generation, cooperatives, self-help and mutual aid, slum upgrading]

3 1 4 3

1988

Sou Sou Land Project

IYSH | Trinidad and Tobago

Bold and imaginative private land reform initiative to provide land for a large number of landless people.

[land tenure and security, self-help and mutual aid]

4 4

Buyuksehir Project

Buyuksehir Housing Construction Cooperative | Turkey

Satellite town to Istanbul; emphasis on participation, provision of employment and integrated energy supply.

[self-help and mutual aid, income generation, infrastructure and services, community participation]

4 3 2 3

Lightmoor Project

Tony Gibson | UK

A pioneering community of 12 households with self-management, co-operation and partial self-sufficiency as its aims.

[self-help and mutual aid, self-management of resources, participatory design and planning, affordable housing]

4 5 6 1

Sheltered Housing and Workshops

Shaw | UK

Job creation and training opportunities for people with learning difficulties to facilitate independent living.

[disability, social integration, training and capacity building, sustainable livelihoods]

1 5 4 6

Convertible Shelter Prototype

The Stein Partnership | USA

Emergency shelter for homeless and destitute people that can be converted to permanent housing stock at low cost.

[homelessness, construction techniques, affordable housing]

3 3 1

Mutual Aid Cooperative Movement in Uruguay

Centro Cooperativista Uruguayo | Uruguay

Cooperatives responsible for building houses and maintaining them, as well as providing health and education services.

[self-help and mutual aid, cooperatives]

4 1

1987

Rural Housing Programme

Government of Malawi | Malawi



Enabling rural families to improve their housing conditions and livelihoods by making and using low-cost building materials.

[rural housing and development, training and capacity building, sustainable building materials, income generation]

<http://bit.ly/qCZtwk>

1 4 4 3

Walter Segal Self-build Housing Project, London

Walter Segal Self Build Trust | UK



Self-build houses by low income households, using a participative design process and Walter Segal construction methods.

[self-help and mutual aid, construction techniques participatory design and planning, technical assistance]

<http://bit.ly/puNaHK>

4 4 6 6

Colquhoun Street Self Build Cooperative

Rod Hackney, Architect | UK

Thirty-six apartments and small houses being restored/built by self-builders on community architecture principles.

[self-help and mutual aid, self-management of resources, cooperatives, urban regeneration and renewal]

4 5 1 5

Neighbourhood Revitalisation Scheme

National Home Improvement Council | UK

Local public-private partnerships developed to facilitate essential repair and improvements to privately owned dwellings.

[public private partnerships, urban regeneration and renewal]

6 5

Cromartie Road, Islington

ECD Partnership | UK

A community-based cooperative with a focus on developing homes which address issues of energy conservation.

[cooperatives, participatory design and planning, energy efficient housing, self management of resources]

1 6 2 5

Sonatala Milan Sangha

Gesamtverband der Wohnungswirtschaft | India



Long term integrated rural development programme, providing housing, sanitation, education and employment for the rural poor.

[rural housing and development, infrastructure and services, post-disaster reconstruction, sustainable livelihoods]

<http://bit.ly/n1X8Ny>

1 2 5 6

Mirhas

Plantation Workers' Cooperative | Costa Rica

A cooperative for the production of goods and services, including self-help housing, run by former banana plantation workers.

[grassroots initiatives, cooperatives, income generation, self-management of resources]

2 1 3 5

Rural Housing Improvement Programme

Centro Sinchaguasin | Ecuador

Innovative houses built and connected to mains sewerage, water supply and electricity, independently of external aid.

[rural housing and development, infrastructure and services, vernacular construction, recycling and waste management]

1 2 5 4

Demonstration Projects in Rural and Urban Areas

National Cooperative Housing Federation of India | India

Provision of low-cost good quality homes for low income households, plus water supply, sanitation and drainage.

[infrastructure and services, cooperatives, sustainable building materials, appropriate technology]

2 1 4 1

Village Bethel

Interlock | India

Helping urban migrants rebuild improved homes in their rural villages, improving livelihoods and reducing city pressures.

[social integration, rural housing and development, sustainable livelihoods]

5 1 6

The Growing Home

Israel

Small single housing unit on its own plot of land, which allows for independent expansion by residents.

[participatory design and planning, self-management of resources, self-help and mutual aid]

6 5 4

Batikent Project, Ankara

Kent-Koop, The Union of Housing | Turkey



A new approach to large-scale housing for lower and middle-income groups organised on a cooperative basis.

[cooperatives, self-help and mutual aid, participatory design and planning]

<http://bit.ly/nlkU0N>

1 4 6

Chinangali Self Help Housing Project

Chinangali Housing Cooperative | Tanzania

Sites and services scheme for both houses and workshops, developed with strong participative community involvement.

[participatory design and planning, self-management of resources, self-help and mutual aid, technical assistance]

6 5 4 6

Crownhill Village

Crownhill Village Association | UK

Plans for an innovative community and renewable energy project to be created on a self-help basis by its residents.

[self-help and mutual aid, renewable energy, rental housing, sustainable livelihoods]

4 6 4 6

Liverpool Housing Cooperatives

Wilkinson Hindle Halsall Lloyd Partners | UK

New build housing cooperatives in Liverpool developed with the participation of the members of the cooperatives.

[cooperatives, shared equity, self-management of resources, participatory design and planning]

1 5 5 6

St Andrew's Community Project

Birmingham Association of Churches | UK

Voluntary community project attached to an inner city church running a variety of community development initiatives.

[grassroots initiatives, social integration, sustainable livelihoods, self-help and mutual aid]

2 5 6 4

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.



Photo by Dave Remes

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ISBN 978-1-901742-38-1

Price £10.00

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