

Introduction



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Eco-city Augustenborg, Sweden

WINNER, WORLD HABITAT AWARD

This resource introduces the City of Malmö and the *Malmö Kommunala Bostadsbolag's* award-winning work, highlighting some of the key aspects of their Eco-city Augustenborg programme and information regarding our study visit activities in Malmö on inclusive and environmental urban regeneration.

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A word from the Building and Social Housing Foundation

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Silvia Yafai, Head of International Programmes, BSHF

The 2010 World Habitat Award for innovative and sustainable housing solutions was presented to the City of Malmö and *Malmö Kommunala Bostadsbolag* (MKB) housing company for their Eco-city Augustenborg project at the United Nations global celebration of World Habitat Day in Shanghai, People's Republic of China, on Monday 4th October 2010.

The Eco-city Augustenborg project on sustainable urban renovation involved various actors and departments within the City of Malmö including the Fosie City District Department and the Environment Department, as well as related stakeholders, including the municipal housing company MKB, community organisations and local non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The World Habitat Awards evaluation committee was enthusiastic in its endorsement of the work of the City of Malmö as a worthy winner of the World Habitat Award. The committee, made up of members of the Awards Advisory Group, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the United Nations University, recognised the project's significant achievement in transforming a run-down neighbourhood into an environmentally sustainable and attractive place to live.

Aspects of the Eco-city Augustenborg project that can be highlighted in particular include the energy-efficient renovation work carried out on 1,600 rental apartments; the development of an integrated open storm water management system to solve local flooding problems and the use of green roofs. Also important was the active engagement of residents throughout the planning processes, especially in respect of waste management, car-pooling, recycling and composting. These ideas and approaches, pioneered in Augustenborg, have since been applied elsewhere in Sweden as well as in other cities throughout the world.

Further details of the City of Malmö's Eco-city Augustenborg can be found in this report, as well as a presentation of the key lessons learned from this project and links to a range of additional related reports and resources.



Image Credit: City of Malmö



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Silvia Yafai, Head of International Programmes, BSHF

As part of the follow-up work carried out by Building and Social Housing Foundation (BSHF) with World Habitat Award winning projects to promote the exchange of knowledge and transfer of good practice, an international study visit was carried out to Eco-city Augustenborg in May 2011. It brought together a wide range of practitioners involved in urban upgrading, environmental sustainability and community development processes, representing local and national governments, international agencies, NGOs and academic institutions from 14 different countries.

The intensive, three-day visit provided an opportunity for participants to share knowledge, expertise and experience on issues related to carrying out environmental upgrading with community engagement, as well as meeting with residents and representatives of the organisations that have contributed to the success of the programme. Further details of the study visit activities, as well as analysis from the participants, can be found in this report.

BSHF would like to congratulate City of Malmö and all those involved in Eco-city Augustenborg on their outstanding work and wish them every success in their collective efforts to develop sustainable urban environments, which are socially welcoming and attractive places to live and which contribute to a significant reduction in carbon emissions.



Image Credit: City of Malmö



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In 1998 the City of Malmö initiated a comprehensive urban renovation process in the Augustenborg neighbourhood under the name of the Eco-city project. The Eco-city approach sought to regenerate this run-down area by treating the neighbourhood as a complex and integrated whole, and managing its transformation into an ecologically, socially and economically sustainable living space. It set working with the local residents as a high priority in this process, as well as with a range of stakeholders in the public and private sectors. The cost of the project was met primarily with local funds with some additional support from European institutions.

In terms of tackling physical and infrastructural problems, extensive renovation work was carried out to improve the energy efficiency of Augustenborg's 1,600 public rental apartments – representing 89 per cent of the total housing stock in the area. To improve environmental performance, 15 centres for waste collection, reuse, recycling and composting were built throughout the neighbourhood, recycling over 50 per cent of all the neighbourhood waste by 2009 whilst working towards a target of 90 per cent.

As for energy efficiency, surplus energy from the 400 m² of solar thermal collectors, 100 m² of photovoltaic cells and ground source heat pump feed directly into the district heating system. Thanks to this, the heat and hot water consumption has decreased by 25 per cent by 2009, and it is estimated that the carbon emissions from the neighbourhood have fallen by more than 20 per cent.

Recurrent flooding used to be a major issue in the area and caused significant damage. These problems were solved as part of this project with the addition of green roof vegetation and an integrated open storm water management system. The green roofs intercept half of the total runoff over the course of a year. A botanical roof garden now covers 9,000 m² of the industrial area and was opened to the public in 2001 as the largest green roof in Scandinavia. All new developments in the neighbourhood have green roofs, covering 2,100 m² and including public buildings and the properties owned by the municipal housing company - the *Malmö Kommunala Bostadsbolag* (MKB).



Image Credit: City of Malmö



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In addition to solving flooding issues, the open storm water management system with its many ponds has become a defining feature of Augustenborg's landscape and has increased biodiversity by 50 per cent by creating natural habitats.

As well as the physical improvements, close attention was paid to the development of community activities and services, for example, educational projects, social enterprises, meeting points for discussion. Residents' needs, expectations and perspectives were taken into account throughout the whole process of urban renewal.

As a result of these transformations, the neighbourhood once again became attractive, with the rate of turnover of rental apartments falling by 50 per cent and empty properties turning into a thing of the past. Nowadays, Augustenborg is a place of social integration and cohesion, and the Eco-city project is hailed as a model for community participation in planning and design. This was possible thanks to the engagement of the City of Malmö local authority through its decentralised and integrated approach, which strongly supported the project while allowing for flexibility and adaptability to citizen needs and requests.



Augustenborg
Image Credit: City of Malmö



Image Credit: City of Malmö



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Malmö is located in the south of Sweden and is the country's third-largest city, with a population of 286,000 inhabitants. Malmö used to be a successful industrial city until the 1970s oil crisis caused the closure of the shipyards and the textile industries, plunging the city in a situation of high unemployment. Nonetheless, starting in the 1980s the City of Malmö set out to create a new identity for the city, centred around environmental sustainability, cosmopolitanism and a knowledge-based economy.

Augustenborg is part of the district in Malmö called Fosie. The neighbourhood is home to 3,000 residents, and is about 32 hectares in size, containing 1,800 apartments, of which 1,600 belong to the MKB. The area was built between the late 1940s and early 1950s during Sweden's post-war prosperity and was then seen as a model for modern housing. In fact, at the time it was one of Malmö's first public housing developments and was almost self-sufficient in energy, thanks to its own coal-fuelled central heating power plant. The layout of the neighbourhood of Augustenborg was designed to ensure optimal conditions for sunlight and apartments were spacious by the standards of the time.

However, in the 1960s and 1970s the area started to decline and it became a forgotten corner of the city. By the 1980s the 1,800 apartments in low-rise buildings had become physically dilapidated, the area was economically challenged and its residents socially deprived. Those who could afford to, moved out from the damp and poorly insulated apartments and into more modern flats, leaving many unoccupied.

The area also suffered from significant energy inefficiency in buildings, leading to high heating costs for residents and severe seasonal flooding problems due to an inadequate drainage system, clay soil and an increasing number of impermeable ground surfaces.

The inability of the old sewage drainage system to cope with the combination of rainwater run-off, household wastewater and pressure from other parts of the city resulted in extensive damage to underground garages and basements and restricted access to local roads and footpaths during heavy rainfall periods. In addition, untreated sewage often entered watercourses with significant concerns for health.

Augustenborg needed a new integrated approach to solve some of the greatest challenges in the area which deterred investment and interest from small businesses and residents alike. The Eco-city project started in 1998 when it was granted funding from the government's Local Investment Programme (LIP) to make Augustenborg a more socially, economically and environmentally sustainable neighbourhood. The direction of the urban regeneration initiative was partly dictated by the changes occurring at a city level towards greater environmental and social sustainability.



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Funding

Funding for the project came from a variety of sources at local, national and EU levels, as well as from the MKB. In total about SKr 200 million (US\$28 million) was invested in the area, half of which was spent by the MKB to improve housing stock. The project also received SKr 24 million (US\$3.4 million) from the LIP initiative as well as an additional SKr 6 million (US\$ 840,000) from EU funding in the LIFE-programme. The remaining SKr 70 million (US\$ 10 million) came from local government.

On-going management and maintenance work is jointly funded through the MKB through rent revenues, the water board through the water rates, and the City of Malmö's standard maintenance budgets.



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Actors involved and resident participation

The Eco-city project was developed in partnership with the municipal housing company MKB, the Fosie City District, certain technical departments of the City of Malmö - including the City District Department, the Internal Services Department, and the Environment Department - and the EU-programme URBAN Malmö.

Furthermore, community organisations, residents and local NGOs in Augustenborg played an integral part in the regeneration process. Approximately 20 per cent of the local residents in the area participated in dialogue meetings about the project and some became very active in the development of the area, both in terms of volunteering and through different forms of employment related to the development of the project. Residents were involved through a series of community workshops, formal design information sessions, festivals, cultural events and informal chats on street corners.

Examples of projects that were directly proposed or initiated by local residents include:

- the development of an open storm water system to circulate rainwater through a more natural process that enhances the area's urban biodiversity
- the Rabbit Hotel: an after-school centre teaching children how to take care of and respect animals
- active engagement in recycling and composting and energy consumption monitoring
- the creation and shaping of public space into parks, allotments, play areas for children, hubs for increased biodiversity
- the Café Summer, which functions both as a café and a space for residents to meet and share ideas
- Malmö's first car-pooling scheme



Image Credit: City of Malmö



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Impact

Augustenborg has become an attractive, multicultural neighbourhood in which the turnover of tenancies has decreased by almost 50 per cent and previously common environmental problems such as flooding have been significantly attenuated.

In addition to positive ecological outcomes, including increased recycling and composting rates, incorporation of green space, storm water management and energy efficiency improvements, the shift in attitude towards public participation in the design and planning process are key outcomes of the project. In fact, Augustenborg has become an international example for incorporating participatory solutions in urban regeneration.

Public involvement has had a significant impact as a means of finding adequate instruments to tackle complex issues in order to revitalise the neighbourhood and make it socially and economically more attractive. The benefits have reached beyond the neighbourhood and even beyond Malmö, as this has inspired sustainable change in other locations.



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Eco-building

The 1950s character of some of the buildings was lost during the 1970s, as the façades were covered with external insulation and steel sheeting. This also had a negative effect on the internal environment in certain houses, causing problems with dampness, ventilation and temperature control.

To respond to these issues, the retrofitting component of the Eco-city project aimed to refurbish the whole housing stock to meet high environmental standards and to guarantee greater liveability. The outer layer of the walls on some of the buildings was removed, and the newly added insulation layer was covered with a skimmed painted render. The appearance of the houses is now closer to the original and energy efficiency has increased by about 10 per cent compared with the 1998 status of the buildings – or approximately 35 per cent more efficient than the original status.

Another example of physical improvements to the neighbourhood is the construction of a new school using natural materials, with high levels of natural lighting, a ground source heat pump, solar thermal panels, composting toilets and a number of other finishes that were in line with what both students and teachers agreed would create a pleasant classroom environment. The building is a factory-made modular construction which can be removed and relocated to another school if student numbers in Augustenborg were to decrease in the future.

Improved accessibility for senior residents was achieved through the conversion of high-rise blocks and the construction of a new two-storey building specifically designed and earmarked for this age group. This was demanded by residents to solve the problems caused by the lack of lifts for older people. The building has a good environmental performance and is topped by green roofs.



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Energy efficiency and production

A number of initiatives have been undertaken throughout Augustenborg to increase resource efficiency by up to 20 per cent compared to 1995 levels, including optimising heating and hot water systems and cutting electricity use.

Hot water consumption and carbon footprint monitoring: It was found that a third of all heat generation was dedicated to heating water. Therefore tackling hot water consumption was identified as crucial. When the old plumbing system was replaced, the apartments were set up to individually measure hot water consumption. It was estimated that the potential energy saving effect from this operation could be considerable since residents would be able to entirely regulate their water consumption and hence also control their environmental impact. A pilot project for individual measuring was carried out in the early 2000s but the conclusion was that at the time there were greater gains from a central control system. In terms of carbon footprint monitoring, some residents have taken part in a programme to calculate their CO2 production and subsequently worked together to find ways of decreasing their impact.

Solar and wind power: Ideas from residents were behind the large solar energy project in Augustenborg - with 450 m2 solar panels and a number of demonstration photovoltaic systems placed in the industrial area, along with solar panels installed on the new school building. These are connected to the central heating system and produce between 10 and 15 per cent of the hot water in the area. In addition, the Augustenborg solar project was also the starting point for the Solar City Malmö plan which now operates all over the city. In early 2009, a wind power plant was also installed at the local school. As a result of these initiatives, renewable energy production now accounts for 80-85 per cent of energy used for district heating.



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Mobility

Congestion was considered to be a problem in the area and a survey carried out by the residents themselves resulted in a review of the traffic situation. The restructuring of the neighbourhood was carried out with the aim of substantially diminishing traffic and a number of measures were taken to increase road safety in proximity to areas used by children, for example by changing the entrance to the industrial area so that heavy vehicles no longer passed in front of the school.

The Green Line: Two electric-powered trains were built and used as prototypes for two years and transported around 300,000 passengers to and from Augustenborg, linking the area to the surrounding neighbourhoods. The line was closed down when the trains manifested technical problems and the *Skånetrafiken*, the regional public transportation authority and operator, could not make it profitable.

Car-pool: Residents started a car-pooling scheme in 2001, to which residents of Malmö can sign up in order to use local community cars. This is now a part of the regional not-for-profit *Skånes* car-pool system. The cars run on environmentally-friendly fuel alternatives, such as ethanol or biogas, and are parked close to the main square where they are picked up by members from the area and from other parts of Malmö.



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The Green City

Residents, students and people working in the area have been involved in the design of the outdoor environment to create new habitats with increased amenities for local residents.

Open storm water management: The storm water system has gone through drastic changes. In order to avoid recurring flooding problems caused by excessive strain on the drainage system, one of the residents proposed and designed a system to disconnect the storm water from the traditional sewage system which it was part of, and to channel it through an open system. This was planned to effectively eliminate the combined sewer overflow. This system was inspired by the natural flow of water: rainwater seeps slowly off green roofs and other surfaces and then drains into small open channels that in turn lead into larger ones and ultimately feed a number of small ponds and wetlands, creating natural habitats for various animals. This system is landscaped so as to ensure an aesthetic use of infrastructure.

The open storm water channels - combined with green roofs - have effectively stopped the flooding in the area, in addition to increasing biodiversity and giving Augustenborg a unique and attractive feature. There are a total of 6 km of canals and water channels in Augustenborg, collecting 90 per cent of the storm water running off roofs and hard surfaces.

Green roofs: The MKB properties, houses and public buildings have a total of 2,100 m² of green roofs and Augustenborg is also home to a large facility known as the Botanical Roof Garden covering 9,000 m². In addition to reducing flooding and rainwater filtrating properties, green roofs provide insulation and can have a cooling effect during heat waves. They provide a habitat for migrating birds and are a hub for urban biodiversity. Green roofs are also highly appreciated for their contribution to the urban landscape in terms of creating beautiful, green spaces.

Landscaping: Flowering perennials, native trees, fruit trees and wetlands are key features of this initiative, and bat and bird boxes were placed on the housing estates. All the 30 gardens in Augustenborg have been renewed as part of the project. Overall, green space has increased by 50 per cent since the start of the project, attracting wildlife and significantly increasing biodiversity.



Image Credit: City of Malmö



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Waste management

To date there are 15 recycling sheds with full recycling and composting facilities for the 1,800 inhabitants of Augustenborg. By 2009, 50 per cent of Augustenborg's collected waste was recycled and reused, with an aim of reaching 90 per cent. In addition, 70 per cent of food waste went to biogas production. The recycling sheds were based on design ideas from some of the residents who had been involved in the initial recycling pilot and who visited recycling programmes in other Swedish cities. The traditional refuse chutes in the houses have been closed and today all inhabitants leave their waste at the recycling sheds instead. In the recycling sheds there are containers for paper, cardboard, coloured glass, clear glass, metal, plastic and batteries. There is also a collection of hazardous waste, electronics and fluorescent tubes.

Food waste: Composting food waste was established in the recycling sheds in the first years of the project. At the time this was the largest neighbourhood system for composting in Sweden. More than a third of the waste was turned into fertile compost in less than eight weeks. Augustenborg was chosen as a pilot area for separating food waste to make biogas. Within the pilot programme all of the waste flows in the neighbourhood were analysed and set the basis for a new information campaign.



Image Credit: City of Malmö



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Key achievements

When it was originally built in the 1950s, the Augustenborg neighbourhood was considered an avant-garde housing model. Through the Eco-city project, the area has once again regained its position as a leading example for urban development, based on sustainable practices and integrating innovative techniques and processes. The project presents several key achievements, namely in terms of environmental, social and economic sustainability.

First of all, it applied an integrated approach throughout the neighbourhood to address issues of **environmental sustainability**, ensuring both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Widespread community involvement guided the entire process, ensuring that these environmental innovations would in fact be adopted and appreciated. This is illustrated in the locally-crafted solution which improved storm water management or the creation of the world's first botanical roof garden – which have both become important landmarks in Augustenborg.

In addition, the project makes use of existing infrastructure and buildings, retrofitting them to high environmental standards and subjecting any new buildings to strict specifications, both in terms of energy efficiency and the use of sustainable materials. These physical changes were also accompanied by initiatives to raise awareness of environmental issues and sustainable lifestyles.

Secondly, in terms of **economic sustainability**, funding for the project was obtained from a range of sources thanks to which, the project has been running successfully since 1998. Augustenborg continues to be an important area in Malmö and future related projects have already secured funding. In terms of economic sustainability at a local scale, residents have initiated a number of small- and medium-sized enterprises, increasing employment opportunities.

Three new local companies were created as a direct result of the Eco-city project: Watreco - working on the open storm water management system, the Green Roof Institute, and Skåne's Car-Pool. In addition, the Local Agenda 21 office trained 40 people in sustainable practices and helped them find jobs. As an overall result of the project, the notoriously high unemployment rates in the district have dropped significantly. Finally, although the quality of life in Augustenborg apartments has increased, the rents have not risen substantially and the previous problem of abandonment has been replaced by a new sense of pride among both new and long-term residents.



Image Credit: City of Malmö



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Key achievements

Thirdly, the project strategically addresses the issue of **social sustainability**. In fact the residents of Augustenborg were highly involved and played a fundamental part in the process of shaping their community which meant that the process of urban regeneration received significant support. As an illustration of community engagement, participation in local elections increased dramatically during the project: from 54 per cent in 1998 to 79 per cent in 2002. Residents actively participated in the renewal process through several avenues, for example by making key decisions regarding improving infrastructure and community facilities, reducing the neighbourhood's environmental footprint and creating spaces for community interaction and dialogue.

With 65 per cent of its residents from non-Swedish backgrounds, public participation was key to understanding and addressing the area's social challenges – such as unemployment, abandonment and segregation - and to finding ways to support social integration. Thanks to this process of community-based place-making, Augustenborg is now considered to be a vibrant and attractive neighbourhood.



Image Credit: City of Malmö

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Challenges

As with most projects, engaging various stakeholder groups in a common process presented several challenges in the initial phases of the project. While cultural diversity is considered an inherent strength in Malmö and amongst Augustenborg residents in particular, it also creates challenges such as language and communication barriers or in terms of continuity of the project and trust among residents. Nonetheless, finding a way to get the various groups on board and challenge social segregation was seen as essential to the project and to the future development of the neighbourhood.

Importantly, having residents actively participating from the beginning helped to ensure that a diverse range of views were included. Continuity was achieved by keeping up the residents' level of awareness and informing the newcomers to the area about what had been done so far and how. Throughout the project, reaching agreements between various stakeholders on what would be beneficial for Augustenborg's transformation also presented several difficulties. Though challenges remain, engaging the stakeholders on a regular and constant basis helped to ensure a higher rate of acceptance of the project.



Image Credit: Yalla Trappan



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Critical success factors

- The initiative, leadership and commitment of the City of Malmö and the MKB housing company was key. Strong engagement by individuals from these organisations transmitted the enthusiasm to other actors.
- The decentralised structure of Malmö's governance system allowed for flexibility and adaptability throughout the planning, development and perpetuation of the project.
- The effective coordination and collaboration between different departments translated into the development of a comprehensive project. The holistic character of the Eco-city enabled joint management of related issues, for example in terms of co-ordinating housing projects with public space development.
- The participative nature of the project and the involvement of the residents in the planning and design of different components meant that there was little opposition and resulted in a sense of ownership and raised awareness of environmental and social issues among the residents.
- The extensive financial commitment by public authorities and the MKB was crucial for long-term planning.



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Map of the neighbourhood. Image Credit: City of Malmö



Välkommen till Augustenborg! Welcome to Augustenborg!



One of the ponds created through the open storm water system



Gnistan after school project



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Discussions with the community around the future of Augustenborg



Activities involving young children



Green roofs



Green roofs and solar panels



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Recycling programme



Recycling shed



Open storm water management



Playground in Augustenborg



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About the study visit

The City of Malmö and the MKB municipal housing company were awarded the World Habitat Award in 2010, recognising the potential for the Eco-city project to inspire other sustainable and inclusive municipal projects. As a way of achieving this objective, BSHF co-ordinated and funded an international study visit to Malmö between 18th and 20th May 2011, bringing together 20 participants from 14 different countries including representatives from local government, international agencies, NGOs and academic institutions as well as practitioners involved in urban renovation, environmental sustainability and community development processes.

The visit provided an opportunity for participants to share knowledge, expertise and experience on inclusive and environmental urban regeneration, to become part of a community of practice and to gain an in-depth understanding of the key aspects of this award-winning programme.

The three day visit was structured as a series of presentations and field visits, both to Augustenborg and to other areas of the city that had applied lessons from the Eco-city project, or that had shown features of environmental and social urban regeneration, such as Lindängen, Rosengård and the Western Harbour.

The Eco-city Augustenborg project was one of the first steps in Malmö's restructuring plans, which were designed to change the face of the city from its post-industrial state to an international example of environmental sustainability, social inclusiveness and economic revitalisation. As these neighbourhoods were progressively renovated, various lessons and good practices were borrowed from successful projects and transferred to other areas. This process of comprehensive and flexible planning was illustrated by guiding the residents through areas at different stages of urban renewal, starting from Augustenborg where the project has been on-going for over ten years and leading onto other neighbourhoods that have adopted or are in the process of being inspired by the Eco-city's outcomes.

The participants had many opportunities to discuss with residents and representatives involved in the programme and to be part of the everyday life in the transformed Malmö. This created the opportunity for those that have contributed to the success of the programme to discuss broader issues related to their experiences, as well as to demonstrate methodologies, tools, ideas and designs for the study visit participants to adapt and adopt in the context of their own work.



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Study visit schedule

International study visit to the Augustenborg Eco-city 18-20 May 2011

DAY 1: Introduction to the Eco-city Augustenborg project

- Visit to the **green roofs** of Augustenborg
 - Presentation of the background and history of the Eco-city Augustenborg project
 - Visit to Augustenborg's botanical garden and tour of the **open storm water management** system
- Visit to the remainder of the neighbourhood and to different community activities (waste recycling system, sustainable school, housing for older people, local youth organisation)
- Presentations of participants' work and sharing of experiences

DAY 2: Expanding Beyond Augustenborg

- Introduction to *Fosie*, the city district to which Augustenborg belongs and the **local democracy system**,
 - Presentations, questions and discussions on the developments within **Fosie**
- Presentation of Area Programme for a Socially Sustainable City
 - Tour of **Lindängen and Rosengård**

DAY 3: Exploring other areas

- Visit to **Drömmarnas Hus** in Rosengård.
 - **Rosengård City District** presents a vision for the area's sustainable future
 - Walk & talk: walking tour of Rosengård with three short visits.
- **Herrgården area**
 - **Rosengårdsstråket area**
 - **Workshop at Yalla Trappan**
- Social Innovations: participatory processes in regeneration projects
 - **Sustainable Hilda**
 - **Panel Discussion:** shared learning and experiences from the visit in Malmö



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Throughout the visit, the participants had the opportunity to express and share their views on the Eco-city Augustenborg project and of the work of the City of Malmö. This resulted not only in the recognition of positive outcomes but also in a series of reflections, contrasting opinions, suggestions and criticism. All of these inputs led to a better understanding of the impact of the project, both locally and when considering the transferability of the ideas from Malmö to different contexts.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Environmental Infrastructure and Innovation

The work that the City of Malmö and the MKB are doing to address social and environmental sustainability in Augustenborg is impressive. Most impressive is the systemic and integrated response taken to the threat of flooding. Rather than implementing a stop gap measure, they have looked at the community as a whole and addressed an overburdened waste water system in a way that will not cause new problems somewhere else. Their solutions not only address this immediate need, they simultaneously tackle the larger issues of climate change and environmental aesthetics.

Eric Brown, Canada

The technical and technological solutions that were demonstrated to us, in particular green roofs, seem very reasonable. This is sure to be an inspiration for countries of similar climate. Open canals to drain excess rainwater brings us back to a solutions of a couple of millennia ago but at the present technical level. It's awesome.

Aleksej Milovski, Latvia

Green roofs improve the quality of the air, prevent dust, reduce variations in temperature decreasing the energy consumption for indoor cooling and heating, provide a habitat for birds and insects, promote prevention of run-off [...], decrease the city noise and rain noises and can be used for inhabitants' recreation. It was really interesting to see the real green roofs after an exciting presentation about their promotion in Augustenborg. In addition, it was interesting to explore the technical solutions for flood prevention developed in Augustenborg. Augustenborg's storm water management is not only an effective solution against floods, but by fulfilling this project beautiful canals and ponds were developed. This idea integrates efficiency, sustainability, beauty and biodiversity increase.

Lana Puntusa, Latvia



Image Credit: City of Malmö

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In terms of green roofs I was expecting something more developed. Maintenance problems and the disappointment with the green wall were surprising... I also was expecting more knowledge about food production on roofs. In Portugal, although traditional green roofs exist and it is quite a well-known technique, it is an expensive solution. In addition, there is a widespread preconception that green roofs cause humidity problems in buildings. Instead, the fact that green roofs are a weapon to tackle climate change and have many health advantages could be the turning point to change the Portuguese negative perception towards them.

Cecília Delgado, Portugal

Green roofs and open storm water management - I have been reading about these for some time now and I was pretty excited to see them in practice. These two are applicable in the Philippines because of the tropical climate. Since it can get quite hot, air conditioning uses up a lot of energy and green roofs could contribute to reducing cooling costs. I think there is a need for more experimentation though on what materials, plants, roof slope, etc. can work here. The open storm water management was an aesthetically attractive way of retaining storm water in the site. My main concern is how to redesign it for a much higher volume of rain like we have in the Philippines and finding the right technical expertise.

Amillah Rodil, Philippines

Urban Regeneration - Housing and Public Space:

The work that has been done by the MKB on housing maintenance and management deserves respect. [...]

The housing stock is in good shape.

Alena Kasyanenko, Belarus

I learned about certain key elements of urban revitalisation based on what Malmö did in Augustenborg and their plans for other housing areas such as *Rosengård* and *Lindängen*. One is integrating the area with the larger city through public transit and bikeways, which is the plan for Rosengård. The other is promoting more mixed uses, especially when it is a single-use housing area. Thirdly is the improvement of public space, to promote greater activity and to make them safer and more useful for the residents. There are opportunities for introducing these ideas in the redevelopment/urban revitalisation plans of cities in the Philippines.

Amillah Rodil, Philippines

The urban renewal program offers an interesting experience. In Latin America, cities have been expanding in an exponential way, with negative consequences on the environment (due to transport) and quality of life (due to long commutes to work and back). In order to encourage families to live near their work, many cities in our region are trying to recover central areas which have been abandoned.

Raquel Szalachman, Chile



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ENVIRONMENTAL BELIEFS

I think the involvement of residents in the project, especially children, is amazing and very clever. Children are our future generation and their understanding of the protection of nature and responsibility towards the environment will form the way of human thinking in the future and gradually the whole world will become wiser. I believe the Eco-city Augustenborg [...] proves that environment and economics can exist side by side.

Lana Puntusa, Latvia

The environmental behaviour change aspect of the Study Visit is something that we could easily apply in Honduras through our work in schools and with young people in general. For example, the idea of the horse collecting rubbish in the neighbourhood attracts people's attention especially from kids, making it easier to generate awareness about the environment. In my country 'low cost and high impact' is what makes a successful initiative and I saw lot of this in Malmö.

Milton Funes, Honduras

Awareness of what people do and think can drive the process of change. When the MKB took up the challenge of installing organic waste holders on cupboard doors this showed a genuine knowledge of people's behaviour [...]. In addition, behaviour change can result from having a genuine example to follow, like through the use of bikes and biogas cars by the City of Malmö staff. We definitely need to learn from Malmö.

Cecília Delgado, Portugal

My previous impression and understanding [of Malmö as a sustainable city] was more focussed on the Western Harbour and the use of various technologies to address energy efficiency, transport and waste/recycling. I was therefore delighted to see first-hand the number of regeneration projects which had embraced sustainability in its widest sense to address some serious economic and social problems.

Adam Broadway, UK

From what I saw in MKB's development, you need not have high-tech solutions to implement waste management. The Philippines has a very good law on waste management which requires everyone to segregate and manage their waste, but implementation has been slow. What I saw in the housing developments in Malmö is a very practical idea of implementing it. But the key is continually educating people on how to use the system, so they are responsible enough to bring the sorted waste to the centre. This is really not complicated and it can be implemented even in informal settlements.

Amillah Rodil, Philippines



Image Credit: City of Malmö



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SOCIAL ASPECTS

Leadership and Engagement of Public Authorities

I think Malmö is a city that is committed to innovation and the urban renewal policies of the southern suburbs we were introduced to were interesting. The public authorities and municipal agencies involved are highly motivated. I think they have a good knowledge of the physical and social reality of these neighbourhoods.

Juan Rubio del Val, Spain

There is a pleasant impression that local authorities in Malmö are open to citizens' needs and try to do their best to involve different groups of communities in the process of district planning and management.

Alena Kasyanenko, Belarus

The institutions are very strong. The city has a clear vision, and the city mayor and the district heads and department staff understand this vision and are working towards it. You get the sense that even if the people change, the city will continue on this path.

Amillah Rodil, Philippines

It is quite clear that due to the huge social challenges faced in Malmö there was a need for strong and robust leadership to drive the vision forward. Leadership was shown not only by leading politicians, but city council staff and importantly within the community. I regularly get frustrated in the UK by the lack of leadership... too often our politicians will not stand for new ideas and ways of thinking, playing back on party lines and following typical public concerns. Malmö appeared to demonstrate leadership at various levels, from the mayor's involvement to Gnistan's after school programmes.

Adam Broadway, UK

Public Participation and Social Cohesion

The solutions they are implementing are grounded in community participation and local knowledge, encouraging local ownership and sustained participation and compliance.

Eric Brown, Canada



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In terms of solving the problem of flooding, the solution was elaborated within the neighbourhood. This is one interesting detail that demonstrates the positive effect of community involvement to find solutions to their problems.

Cecília Delgado, Portugal

If residents feel that they can influence the development of their life quality, they will become active in generating ideas and will be ready to implement necessary actions. That is a positive part of a local democracy system in Malmö.

Lana Puntusa, Latvia

I was surprised with people's attitude and engagement with the project. The enthusiasm they showed was really contagious!

Raquel Szalachman, Chile

There are many lessons learned during the study tour that can be brought to other cities. The ideas I found particularly transferable were around social cohesion, "meeting places" and asset-based community development. It is powerful to have a strong example of how these ideas can be implemented in an integrated way.

Eric Brown, Canada

What I appreciate is the striving towards social integration. In the Philippines I do not hear this phrase much. Informal settlements have a lot of negative stigma. If you ask a person who does not live there if he would like these to be "integrated" to the city, he will probably give you a confused look. 'Integration? What? Just relocate them to another place, somewhere farther away, not in my backyard!' - so I really appreciate the care that the City of Malmö and the MKB have for people in these communities. There is a real effort to get them to participate in development, especially the young people. In the Philippines there are progressive city governments who try to engage the urban poor in productive ways, but some are just neglectful or patronising.

Amillah Rodil, Philippines

There is an effort to get people together to promote interaction and understanding among citizens, but I was surprised not to see, for example, a soccer field where young people and/or adults can get to know each other or where young people and their parents could develop stronger relationships through training sessions and tournaments. I think this could have a significant impact [...]. This interaction is advised not only within the district but amongst districts to reduce any possible stigma about a specific neighbourhood.

Milton Funes, Honduras



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Specific groups: immigrants, young people, older people

Latvia is in a situation where it is starting to experience immigration for labour, although currently the share of newcomers in the country is very small. Problems of integration of these workers in our environment will be very difficult. [...] During the visit, social integration was discussed in the context of urban development - it is an aspect that cannot be neglected. In Latvia we must start addressing these issues – [...] we will have something to borrow from the experience of Sweden.

Aleksej Milovski, Latvia

Approaches and methods used are interesting especially with respect to the involvement of young people. It is important to give young people of different cultures a feeling that they can influence the life of the area they settle in and also change their behaviour to be more calm and creative. Unfortunately I do not know such examples of partnership in the residential area in Minsk where I live.

Alena Kasyanenko, Belarus

The idea that older people matter is crucial, as we know that Europe is aging. Hopefully we will learn from the Swedish approach. A weak welfare state is the key issue in Portugal and only a few can afford housing care for older people; therefore illegal homes are springing up.

Cecília Delgado – Portugal

In Metro Manila there are a growing number of organisations of architects and planners who promote green development. But the discussion often focuses on environmental sustainability – on the design and technology. Social sustainability is not a main topic, but it should be. What I really like in Sweden [...] is the emphasis on equality, social inclusion, and access. Cities in the Philippines are highly fragmented – you can see clearly where the rich, the middle class and poorest people live. Although there are areas which are more diverse and integrated, most of the time you can see class distinctions. It is good that this problem is recognised and acted upon in Sweden

Amillah Rodil, Philippines



Image Credit: Yalla Trappan



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ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Affordability and Economic Sustainability

A central tenant of social sustainability in Augustenborg is the affordability of housing. Rents were not increased after the improvements were made to the neighbourhood, thus ensuring that residents were able to remain in their homes. This is an important indicator of social sustainability from an equity stance. Augustenborg is less impressive in terms of economic sustainability. The MKB is a profitable crown corporation, but much of the work they have done to improve the environmental sustainability of their developments has relied on cash infusions from donors. If there is a barrier to transfer of their model to other communities, this might be it; if donor money cannot be secured, how is a community to implement these important environmental initiatives?

Eric Brown, Canada

Reflections on Unemployment and Entrepreneurship

Unemployment rates in the district of Malmö seemed astonishing high to all of us. We needed to ask the question several times to confirm the figures, which was around 50 per cent. We understood that a big effort is being made in order to attract new companies to Malmö to generate employment. However, I wonder if the effort is big enough to get all the unemployed economically active within a certain time in the future. I would advise the City of Malmö and the MKB to look at entrepreneurship as an option. [...] People aiming to become self-employed entrepreneurs may or may not need financial assistance, but other tools such marketing and legal assistance have to be considered. Practical and cost-effective programs need to be developed to address people's needs. Self-employment could indeed represent an important aspect of economic revitalisation and social integration.

Milton Funes, Honduras

I think the various community based projects we saw really struck us all. We saw some really great examples of local social enterprise led by some really charismatic characters delivering what appeared to be real change and hope at a local level.

Adam Broadway, UK

When looking at initiatives such as *Yalla Trappan*, it seems to me that the question is not to find something new. Those kinds of activities exist all over the world in a more or less formal way. What makes all the difference is that in Malmö they are encouraged and appreciated by decision-makers. As a result they can grow and become well-established. In Portugal it is the opposite way around. It seems that there is a trend to kill everything that communities try to build. Laws are very strict, and corruption is an issue, which makes innovation and creativity difficult to pursue. Job creation is a significant problem in Portugal as we are dealing with an enormous crisis. The idea of stimulating people to create their own jobs could be part of the answer.

Cecília Delgado, Portugal



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PLANNING APPROACH

The main positive aspect that we would like to implement in our policies of urban regeneration in neighbourhoods similar to those visited in Malmö would be coordinated and integrated work in a particular territory, as conducted by the MKB for these neighbourhoods, which would include matters of education, social action and health care.
Juan Rubio del Val, Spain

I found the creation of the MKB housing company to administrate the municipal housing stock very strategic. It is also interesting how the MKB's staff work jointly with district officials to promote social integration and environmental consciousness amongst its citizens.
Milton Funes, Honduras

In terms of urban regeneration, the City of Malmö demonstrated a clear understanding of what they wanted and of how and when they were going to make it happen. Goals are monitored and evaluated. In comparison, in Portugal there is too much flexibility: no goals, schedule and programme definition. Things seem to happen based on personal willingness or political mood. On the other hand in certain cases rules are very restrictive, but there is a lack of control on the implementation side. One of the lessons learned in terms of planning is the importance of a holistic approach. Cities are made to live, to work and to play in and everything should be together. On this point Bennets Bazaar (combining shops with apartments) was a good example of mixing functions as a way of making the area vibrant and dynamic.
Cecília Delgado, Portugal

Malmö clearly gets and delivers on the sustainability and climate change debate - though the City of Malmö's key drivers did not seem to be climate change driven. To me it was the wider social regeneration debate which drives their sustainability measures, which then make use of environmental solutions as part of the remedy. Increasing the energy performance of existing homes, setting challenging but deliverable targets for new homes and shifting the whole city to energy independence were almost side agendas. I am not sure whether this was conscious or just brilliantly planned. In Malmö you can clearly map the learning: from each scheme positive solutions and ideas were moved to the next project. A major criticism I have in the UK is that organisations often innovate especially around building technology and then when it comes to the next project, they revert to the norm.
Adam Broadway, UK

I really like the way that different departments are working together to achieve the same goals [through an] integrated approach to development... They started by asking, what can we do to revitalise this area? - then identified the actions that would achieve their goals and then brought in the people who could help [...]. The planning process in the Philippines is usually very sectorial; each department is doing its own thing. So an area-based approach is one way to integrate the various functions.[...] Starting with a smaller area, like Augustenborg and then replicating it in other areas when it becomes successful is a good model, it allows you to test ideas first on one place. When this is done together with the integrated approach, the improvement is more widely felt, and then the whole area can be a showcase development.
Amillah Rodil, Philippines



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PROBLEMS WITH TRANSFERABILITY

Different Political and Socio-economic Context

I can split the material resulting from the study visit into two parts: what I imagine can be implemented in Latvia and what seems to be unrealistic due to significant differences in levels of prosperity and in the level of social consciousness.

Aleksej Milovski, Latvia

We do need to remember that Sweden and Malmö are small places in comparison and therefore some of the renewable options are more affordable and deliverable at such scale and in a compact city.

Adam Broadway, UK

Evidently Sweden and the Philippines have vastly different contexts. I realised it was not even fair to compare. But the truth is that a strong state and a stable political climate really is one of the factors that contribute to sustainable development and this is one of the main things that I appreciated about Malmö. [...] Most of the Philippines have been relatively stable since the 1990s, so there is an opportunity now to push ideas for growth and renewal in its cities.

Amillah Rodil, Philippines

Different approaches to public engagement

Augustenborg's examples of public involvement in decision-making with creative and positive results would be desirable to follow, although apparently this is a very difficult process to organise. In my country's experience of collective decision-making, people almost always focus on the denial of progress, which hampers development.

Aleksej Milovski, Latvia

It should be noted that in Belarus public participation is very weak. Belarus is a mono-cultural and mono-religious country, but even in this case it is difficult to agree and find a compromise. People are used to the situation where the municipality or city district authorities do everything themselves. [...] People do not trust the local authorities and are not satisfied with service provided, [and] think they cannot influence the process. On the other hand they are not motivated to participate in the process of housing maintenance and management because it takes their time, money and energy.

Alena Kasyanenko, Belarus



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Ownership

A barrier to transfer would be the unique position that the MKB finds itself in as the sole property owner in the area. The MKB is able to implement initiatives such as it has because it is the only stakeholder at play and it is politically supported by the City. Implementing integrated sustainability initiatives is much easier to do under these circumstances than in a community with multiple property owners that are independent of the municipal government.

Eric Brown, Canada

Another thing I appreciated about Malmö is the presence of the MKB. In the Philippines the housing provider is the National Housing Agency (NHA). Though it has regional offices there is no equivalent housing company at the city level. The advantage of localising housing provision is that it can adjust better to the needs of the people. In the Philippines, however, many cities do not yet have the capability to provide housing on their own. [...] Most people in the Philippines meet their housing needs through private developers or by building on their own, whether permitted or not. This situation makes urban revitalisation a challenge because you are either facing a multitude of private owners or informal settlers with no security of tenure. In Augustenborg, development is a lot simpler because there is only one main owner: the MKB.

Amillah Rodil, Philippines



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Areas visited in addition to Augustenborg

Lindängen and Rosengård: The residential areas of *Lindängen* and *Rosengård* in Malmö were built as a part of the *Miljonprogrammet*. Today, these areas are faced with social challenges such as high unemployment and low income levels. In response, the City of Malmö has decided on a five year long project centred on finding ways to create a more socially sustainable environment in five areas of the city including *Lindängen* and *Rosengård*. The project is called *Områdesprogram för ett socialt hållbart Malmö* (Area Programme for a Socially Sustainable City). As part of this programme a regeneration plan was launched in 2010 for the *Rosengård* district, where about 23,000 people live. A wide range of initiatives aim to increase the attractiveness of the area, improve the socio-economic situation and the living environment, while decreasing the overall environmental impact. This includes the Sustainable Hilda project, the *Rosengårdsstråket* pedestrian and cycling path and the installation of wind power plants.

Western Harbour: The closure of the *Kockums* shipyard presented a real opportunity for the transformation and creation of a new district in the city: *Västra Hamnen* (the Western Harbour) - the City of Tomorrow. The Western Harbour has been hailed as a solution to the need for a new attractive part of the city which would inspire the environmental, economic and social rebirth of Malmö and provide hope to other cities. The former shipyard area covers about 140 hectares and is now characterised by a vibrant atmosphere, as one can find students, business people and residents undertaking a range of activities. It is probably most famous for its environmental features, as it has become a leading international example of sustainable development with interconnected and holistic solutions for energy, traffic and waste. In fact, it is powered by 100 per cent local renewable energy, local buses are powered by biogas from residents' waste, rain is skilfully channelled and one can see numerous green spaces and very few cars. Some of these features, such as green roofs and open storm water channels were inspired by the Eco-city project.



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Governance, Administration and Functioning of Malmö

Local democracy in Malmö: The City of Malmö was split into ten city district administrations in 1996: Centrum, Fosie, Husie, Hyllie, Kirseberg, Limhamn-Bunkeflo, Oxie, Rosengård, Södra innerstaden and Västra innerstaden. The purpose was – and still is – to develop and strengthen local democracy, thereby increasing the citizens' opportunities to influence conditions within their own area. The work is based on a holistic view of the population of the city district and their service needs.

Local Investment Programmes: The Swedish Government allocated SKr 6.2 billion (around US\$ 1 billion) for Local Investment Programmes aimed at achieving sustainable urban development. This is the largest investment in environmental sustainability in Sweden, through which over half of all municipalities across the country received grants between 1998 and 2002 to move towards eco-friendly development.

Fosie: Fosie is one of Malmö's ten city districts, in which Augustenborg is located. With its 43,000 inhabitants, it is one of the largest districts in the city. It is characterised by its diversity, with residents representing nearly 50 different nationalities.

Miljonprogrammet (the Million Programme): *Miljonprogrammet* is the common name for an ambitious housing programme implemented in Sweden between 1965 and 1974 by the governing Swedish Social Democratic Party. The aim of the programme was to build a million new dwellings in a 10-year period. At the same time, a large proportion of the older un-modernised housing stock was demolished. Most of the areas talked about or visited during the Study visit were originally built as part of this programme.

Malmö Kommunala Bostadsbolag (MKB): Malmö's municipal housing corporation is also the city's largest rental housing provider, covering 29 per cent of the market. The MKB aims to contribute to Malmö's positive development and it has the responsibility to follow the vision for the city.



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Initiatives and places visited

Drömmarnas hus (the House of Dreams): *Drömmarnas hus* is a non-profit organisation active in *Rosengård* since 1990 that introduces children and young people to different types of art, aiming to 'use culture, nature, creative pedagogy and the individual creativity as tools in efforts towards changing society'. In addition to working in schools, they also organise leisure activities such as free evening classes open to the public.

Gnistan and the Rabbit Hotel: *Gnistan* (Spark) is an after school club based in Augustenborg supported by the MKB for children up to the age of 13. It was born out of the realisation that immigrant parents did not have a place to leave their kids when looking for work or taking Swedish classes. Over time, it has also evolved into a training centre, as a result of cooperation between employment agencies and social services, providing a link between education and the labour market. In addition, it has become a place of dialogue over scholastic and educational issues with the presence of a parents' organisation. Here, the parents can learn more about the Swedish educational system, while children receive help with their homework and have access to other activities. Some of these activities are based around themes that are designed to generate a greater understanding of ecological, economic and sustainable development. One example of this is the Rabbit Hotel. The Rabbit Hotel is an initiative set up to actively involve children in the creation of learning spaces in Augustenborg. The children drew up a budget, purchased everything needed and formed an organisation with a chairperson, an accountant and a secretary. At weekends, children and parents look after around 15 rabbits. The children grow carrots for the rabbits outside and fertilise them with the droppings. The natural cycle is made very visible and the children have renamed the project "From poop to carrot". The children also decorated the space and take care of all the administrative work.

Sustainable Hilda: The residents of shared-equity housing association of Hilda, a large 1960s housing estate located in *Rosengård*, have designed a major renovation programme inspired by the work in Augustenborg. This is a flagship renovation project among a whole range of public and private initiatives which have been established as part of the Sustainable *Rosengård* programme. Sustainable Hilda includes numerous retrofitting components such as energy-saving ventilation, re-plumbing, renewal of all radiators, reconstruction of interior walls, etc. The extensive investment in environment and energy optimisation and in technological solutions is one of the strong points of this project – although members' commitment and participation is its underlying strength. The renovation project was designed and agreed by the members of the housing co-operative with the objective of significantly improving the living conditions of the 2,400 inhabitants, while focusing on energy efficiency, renewable energy, water, transportation and lifestyle. This would raise the status of the housing estate from energy-intensive to a climate-friendly model for social, economic and environmental sustainability.



Image Credit: City of Malmö



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Waste management with horse, Holma: The MKB in Malmö has started to collect the waste in the area of Holma with the help of horses. Holma was created in the 1970s as part of the *Miljonprogrammet*. Here, the idea developed that those living in the neighbourhood should have a certain responsibility over keeping the neighbourhood clean. The spaces between the houses are quite narrow, making garbage collection by trucks quite challenging. While the City of Malmö set out to substitute them with smaller garbage vans, the MKB came up with an innovative alternative solution: waste collection with a horse and carriage. This became a very popular feature of the neighbourhood, as it is seen as a climate friendly and original initiative. The presence of the horse helps engage the children in picking small litter from the ground, as they then approach and stroke the horse.

Yalla Trappan: *Yalla Trappan* is a social enterprise initiated by *Herrgården* women's association, incorporating a number of different enterprises such as a community café, catering and clothing design and production. Staffed solely by immigrant women, the Middle Eastern-themed menu attracts clients of all nationalities.





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Visit to the Yalla Trappan café. Image Credit: Yalla Trappan



Hej Rosengård! initiative – dialogue with residents around how to improve the neighbourhood



Presentations to the study visit participants



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Sustainable Hilda housing estate in Rosengård. Image Credit: Sustainable Hilda



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About the World Habitat Awards

About the World Habitat Awards

The World Habitat Awards is an annual international competition that recognises innovative and sustainable solutions to key housing challenges in the global South as well as the North.

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

Every year an award of £10,000 is presented to each of the two winners at a UN-Habitat event. In addition to the prize and international recognition, peer exchange activities are carried out with each of the winners to promote the international transfer of the approach.

Further information about the Awards, including related study visit or peer exchange activities and assessment procedures can be found by visiting www.worldhabitatawards.org.



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About BSHF

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 believes that everyone should have access to decent housing and is committed to promoting housing policy and practice that is people centred and environmentally responsible.

Further information on the research, publications and other activities of the Building and Social Housing Foundation are available at www.bshf.org.



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Malmö is a city which is undergoing a transition from being an industrial city to a city of knowledge. This process is guided by the **City of Malmö**, which is working on enhancing the business environment and transforming Malmö into a dynamic city.

Within this municipal structure, the Environment Department, which has been one of the main actors in the formulation and implementation of the Eco-city Augustenborg project, is responsible for the city's environmental strategy. Through the supervision and monitoring of air pollution, noise and environmentally sensitive operations, as well as the handling of services and water, it works to prevent damage to people's health and to the environment. It also takes sustainability into consideration in new housing construction and social planning and carries out projects for sustainable development in the municipality.

In addition to the Eco-city Augustenborg project, the Environment Department has carried out the award-winning¹ Western Harbour project (100 per cent renewable energy neighbourhood in Malmö) and the other neighbourhood development projects mentioned throughout the report.

The **Malmö Kommunala Bostadsbolag** (MKB) is Malmö's municipal housing corporation and is also the city's largest rental housing provider, covering 29 per cent of the market and owning 89 per cent of the housing stock in the case of Augustenborg. The MKB aims to contribute to Malmö's positive development and it has the responsibility to follow the vision for the city.

¹Special Mention award at the Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize, 2012

