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The Building and Social Housing Foundation (BSHF) is an independent research organisation that promotes sustainable development and innovation in housing through collaborative research and knowledge transfer.

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

BSHF is committed to promoting housing policy and practice that is people-centred and environmentally responsible. All research carried out has practical relevance and addresses a range of current housing issues worldwide.

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PRESENTATION OF THE WORLD HABITAT AWARDS



WORLD HABITAT DAY 2006
NAPLES, ITALY AND KAZAN, RUSSIA

Prepared by Silvia Guimarães, Jennifer Neville and James Robinson

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A World Habitat Day Message

By the year 2050, some six billion people representing two-thirds of humanity will be living in towns and cities. Never before in history has the world witnessed such rapid urbanisation. Neither has it witnessed such a swift rise in the absolute numbers of people migrating. The two phenomena – migration and urban growth – are strongly linked, mainly because the majority of people on the move go for the bright lights of the city.

As we reflect on the theme of this year’s observance of World Habitat Day – “Cities, Magnets of Hope” – we must also bear in mind that cities can also be places of considerable despair. Never before has the world witnessed such a large proliferation of urban slums. Today, one billion people, or one of every three urban dwellers, live in slums. If municipalities and governments fail to manage urban growth and migration sustainably, this number is expected to double in the next 30 years.

Almost everywhere, cities are the destinations for people escaping poverty, conflict and human rights violations, or simply those looking for ways to build better lives. While many migrants head to the North, South-South migration also presents tremendous challenges. Major cities such as Dakar, Jakarta, Johannesburg or Rio de Janeiro, to cite just a few examples, are having trouble accommodating new migrants when so many long-standing citizens are already struggling.

These and other challenges came into sharp focus at the third session of the World Urban Forum held in Vancouver, Canada in June 2006. That meeting made it clear that UN Member States, along with non-governmental organisations, the private sector and citizens all over the world, need to galvanise their strength as never before in the quest for sustainable urbanisation and inclusive cities.



Mr Kofi Annan
Secretary-General, United Nations

On World Habitat Day, I urge all involved to work in partnership to manage one of the key challenges confronting humanity in the 21st century.

Cities: Magnets of Hope

Every year on the first Monday in October we use World Habitat Day to reflect on the state of the world's growing cities and our planet's rapid and irreversible urbanisation. We worry not only whether we can manage this growth, but how we can do it positively in a way that makes cities inclusive, welcoming places for all.

As populations increase and more and more people migrate, cities lure us to their bright lights. Like moths to a flame, we also worry about getting burnt. How many more people will end up in the developing world's growing slums? Will there be jobs, shelter, water, electricity, health services, for all? Will we be able to cater for their basic needs even if we cannot do the impossible and meet the aspirations of all?

Rapid and irreversible. Those are the trends today of the greatest rates of migration and urbanisation the world has known.

According to the latest UN research, international migrants numbered 191 million in 2005: 115 million lived in developed countries and 75 million in developing countries. Half of these people on the move, it is noted, are women.

As we reflect on the theme of World Habitat Day 2006, Cities, Magnets of Hope, I wish to draw your attention to some new facts about the urban world in which we live. These have just been published in our latest State of the World's Cities 2006/07 report: some time during the course of next year, demographers watching urban trends will mark it as the moment when the world entered a new urban millennium with the majority of people living in towns and cities for the first time in history.

The year 2007 will also see the number of slum dwellers in the world reach the one billion mark – when on average one in



Mrs Anna Tibaijuka
Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

every three city residents will be living in inadequate housing with none, or few, basic services. It is still unclear how this will influence government policies and actions, particularly in relation to Millennium Development Goal 7, Targets 10 on water and sanitation, and 11 aimed at improving the lives of slum dwellers.

But it is important to understand that the growth of cities is not just a phenomenon of migration from rural to urban areas. It also entails international migration – people seeking a better life in other countries both in the North and in the South. Whether they are fleeing conflict, disasters or simply seeking a better life somewhere else, the number of people on the move today is greater than ever before.

It is very difficult to stop the flow of people into cities and towns. It is estimated that 93 per cent of the future urban population growth will occur in the cities of Asia and

Africa, and to a lesser extent, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Cities make countries rich. Countries that are highly urbanised have higher incomes, more stable economies, stronger institutions. They are better able to withstand the volatility of the global economy than those with less urbanised populations. Urban-based economic activities account for up to 55 per cent of Gross National Product in low-income countries, 73 per cent in middle-income countries and 85 per cent in high-income countries.

And major contributors here are the migrants who helped build many of the world's greatest cities, the people who had the courage to pack up and move. We need to look at ways of making our cities inclusive places able to provide for all.

Instead of building fortresses, we need to build more bridges.

The World Habitat Awards

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

The winning projects receiving awards in 2006 are the Building and Construction Improvement Programme of the Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, Pakistan and the Johannesburg Housing Company in South Africa.

Despite the differences in the context of the two projects – one comes from the remote mountainous areas of northern Pakistan and the other from the poor inner-city areas of Johannesburg, South Africa – they have much in common. Both projects use a social enterprise approach to help build the

capacity of local people and to ensure the project's ongoing financial sustainability. They have both moved to scale and continue to extend their activity, bringing very real improvements to the lives of thousands of low-income households. Details of the two projects are set out on the following pages.

Ms Rosa Iervolino Russo, Mayor of Naples and Mrs Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-HABITAT presented a cheque for £10,000 and a World Habitat Award trophy to each of the two winners.

The World Habitat Award trophies are predominantly crafted in solid silver and contain the symbol, in some form, of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. This year's sterling silver trophies have been individually designed and crafted by the students of the Jewellery Industry Innovation Centre, University of Central England, Birmingham, United Kingdom.



Mrs Diane Diacon
Director, Building and Social Housing Foundation

Mr Murphy Marobe and Princess Zahra Aga Khan receive the World Habitat Award trophies from Ms Rosa Iervolino Russo, Mayor of Naples and Mrs Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-HABITAT on behalf of the **Johannesburg Housing Company**, South Africa and the **Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, Pakistan** at the global celebration of World Habitat Day in Naples, Italy.

Trophy designed by Ms Zoe Youngman and Ms Kate Thorley.

Princess Zahra Aga Khan, Mr Asif Merchant and Mr Hafiz Sherali receive the World Habitat Award trophy at the global celebration of World Habitat Day in Kazan, Russia on behalf of the **Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, Pakistan** for the Building and Construction Improvement Programme (BACIP).

Trophy designed by Ms Zoe Youngman and Ms Kate Thorley.



Photo courtesy of AKDN/Gary Otte.



Photo courtesy of UN-HABITAT.



Building and Construction Improvement Programme Pakistan

The Building and Construction Improvement Programme (BACIP) of the Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, Pakistan works with local communities to develop and manufacture a range of affordable, environmentally- and regionally-appropriate home improvement products. Over 60 different products have been tested and applied to date, having a major impact on health and living conditions by reducing in-house smoke and air pollutants by 80 per cent.

A 'no-subsidy' approach means that households pay for the products they wish to use. This ensures financial sustainability and creates income-generating opportunities for community entrepreneurs who receive training in the selling and installation of the products. To date, nearly 70,000 people across 125 villages in the Northern Areas and Chitral regions have benefited from the programme.



The Northern Areas and Chitral regions are situated in the remote, mountainous area of northern Pakistan. Living conditions are harsh, with an average income of only US\$0.50 per capita per day and an unemployment rate of around 65 per cent. The housing in the earthquake-prone region is unable to withstand a major seismic jolt and the susceptibility to damage means that communities live under constant threat.

Housing conditions reflect the level of poverty in the region. Construction is of poor quality, requiring regular maintenance expenditure. Poor insulation and ventilation create living conditions that are cold, dark, damp and dusty and have led to major health-related problems. Pneumonia, acute respiratory infection and eye soreness are common, particularly affecting women and young children who spend the majority of their time indoors.

The Building and Construction Improvement Programme (BACIP)

BACIP was created by the Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, Pakistan (AKPBS) as the result of in-depth community studies which sought to identify the needs and aspirations of local communities. The programme works to develop, manufacture and deliver a range of products which provide practical and imaginative solutions to inadequate living conditions.

In each village that BACIP partners with, workshops explore and seek to understand the particular issues and challenges faced by that community. An emphasis is placed on community participation and participants give input into the research, design and refinement of each BACIP product. The flexibility of this approach allows individual community needs in different regions and

socio-economic conditions to be addressed. As part of this strategy, BACIP identifies women who then network with other local women to identify needs and contribute to product development.

To date, 60 products have been developed. These range from small-scale items such as double glazed windows, water-warming facilities and fuel-efficient stoves to building methodologies such as earthquake-resistant, energy-efficient housing construction and insulation techniques. Since 1997, over 17,000 products have been installed in over 8,000 homes.

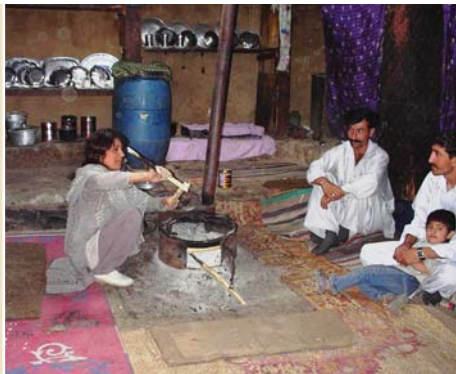
Community empowerment

The project has engaged the youth, women, the elderly and other marginalised groups in the planning and design of a range of

activities such as outreach, advocacy, social support and the establishment of vibrant communities. Partnering with women in the research, design and decision-making processes has utilised their expertise and given them a greater voice in their homes and in the community.

The most powerful indicator of social and economic sustainability is that the quality of life for the residents has been greatly improved through the provision of employment generation opportunities.

Over 438 entrepreneurs and artisans have been trained by BACIP in the design, manufacture and installation of BACIP products. Micro-credit loans have been arranged with local financial institutions and 22 small entrepreneurial establishments have been set up. The programme has increased the income of community entrepreneurs and



craftsmen by 25 per cent through its training and skills enhancement programmes.

The feedback provided by those that use the products, as well as those who choose not to, plays an important role in evaluating, monitoring and improving the BACIP products. Further feedback comes from community organisations and entrepreneurs taking part in the BACIP programme.

Funding

BACIP operates on a ‘no subsidy’ basis, and this ensures that the project is economically sustainable. Households must pay for the end product but in most cases the associated savings in expenditure quickly pay for the initial product costs. For example, the implementation of BACIP products has led to annual household savings of 50 per cent in fuel wood, and a 25 per cent saving in

health-related expenditure. The cost of products is based solely on materials, labour and manufacturing costs, as research and development is fully funded by AKPBSP with financial support from donors and the Aga Khan Foundation. The approach initially presented a challenge, as the local communities regularly receive subsidies from other NGOs. However, the provision of micro-credit through partnership with the First Micro Finance Bank has allowed households to purchase BACIP products, increasing affordability for the target communities and maintaining financial sustainability.

Funding for research and development has been provided by the Canadian International Development Agency, USAID, the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme and the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund. Total donor investment has amounted to \$1.5 million since 1997.



Environment and health

The programme has worked to minimise any adverse environmental impacts through the conservation of natural resources and the use of building materials that are locally sourced and produced.

Internal and external impact assessments have shown that BACIP stoves, windows, water-warming facilities, insulation and construction technologies have reduced annual household biomass consumption by up to 60 per cent. The smoke-free stoves and insulation techniques have reduced household greenhouse gas emissions by over 50 per cent and reduced in-house smoke and air pollutants by 80 per cent. As a result, there has been a tangible improvement in living conditions. Reported cold and smoke-related illnesses have decreased by 50 per cent and children are better able to read and do homework in the house due to improved lighting and indoor air quality.



Transfer

The success of the project has resulted in the provision of funding from UNDP and the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, facilitating the expansion of BACIP into another 15 villages in the region. The participatory process of the programme has enabled the easy adaptation and transfer of the approach to the south of Pakistan, where different cultural and climatic conditions prevail.

Internationally, AKPBSP has engaged in a number of knowledge-sharing measures to disseminate the techniques developed through BACIP to a range of civil society organisations.

In 2005, the Alcan Prize for Sustainability of US\$1 million was received by AKPBSP. It will be used to strengthen the BACIP programme and to apply elements of the approach in the reconstruction of communities devastated by the earthquake that struck Northern Pakistan in October 2005.



Johannesburg Housing Company South Africa

The work of Johannesburg Housing Company (JHC) involves the adaptive re-use of abandoned city-centre buildings as well as construction on brownfield sites to deliver mixed-tenure, affordable rental housing whilst acting as a trigger for the regeneration of the surrounding area. JHC is a not-for-profit social housing organisation, established in 1995 to provide good quality homes for low-income city workers in Johannesburg.

Cross-subsidisation has allowed JHC to move away from a grant-funded model. Rental income has covered operating costs since 2003, and a surplus is now being generated which is reinvested in staff and buildings. To date, nearly 3,000 homes have been provided for over 8,000 men, women and children in 21 buildings, adding a further eight per cent to the residential stock of Johannesburg's inner city.



Over the last two decades there has been a significant change in the inner-city profile of Johannesburg, both economically and racially, as rich white-owned industry and commerce moved out of the city centre, leaving empty or squatted buildings in their wake.

Many buildings were abandoned to slum landlords and gangsters who collected rent from these under-maintained and overcrowded units that were also used as centres for criminal activity.

Neighbourhoods deteriorated with the absence of basic social services including health facilities and policing. Non-payment for services led to the discontinuation of water, electric and sanitation services. Increasing corporate debts to banks led to the refusal of loans for property development or ownership as the inner city area was considered too high a risk.

This became known as ‘red-lining’, and the area was in spiralling decline.

JHC was initiated in response to this situation and began working to deliver affordable housing and regenerate the inner city, re-creating an environment of order, trust and dignity in the inevitable turmoil of the transition to democracy.

Redressing the legacy of apartheid

JHC’s approach has been underpinned by a commitment to redress the destructive legacy of apartheid. There is a strong emphasis on the empowerment of black people, and this is reflected in the procurement policies for contractual work. Maintenance, cleaning, security, plumbing and electrical services are provided by over 1,000 contractors through the

development of an innovative contract allowing the direct employment of its own professionals. Forty-eight per cent of service providers are those that were particularly disadvantaged under the apartheid administration, earning about 82 per cent of building management expenditure. A further 300 people have also found training and jobs created through JHC’s partnerships within the building industry.

Recognising that just because families were poor they did not have to be housed in poor-quality homes, JHC set out to provide decent, affordable rental housing for mixed-income households.

Half of the residents fall within the government’s subsidy entitlement income, their affordable rents being subsidised by wealthier tenants. This mixed-income approach has reversed the apartheid geography once seen in the area.

Community empowerment

The emergence of a dedicated community development programme and sustained tenant involvement has seen over 1,000 tenants completing courses that include childcare, HIV/AIDS awareness, financial planning and home maintenance. After-school care is currently being piloted and JHC provides additional social support including crèches to help working mothers. Social interaction and integration is further enhanced through inter-building football and netball leagues involving over 400 young people, and JHC’s policy of housing different ethnic groups as well as non-South Africans has successfully encouraged multi-cultural integration.

All buildings have a tenants’ representative committee, which enables genuine participation in monitoring processes and the identification of needs.



The work of JHC has contributed to a culture of cleanliness, order, and prompt payment of rent ensuring the continuing quality of housing developments. In 2004, arrears were only 0.03 per cent and vacancy rates 1.24 per cent.

A great success has been to increase the levels of safety within the buildings and across the wider neighbourhood.

In an area where JHC owns three buildings on one street, it has encouraged the owners of 26 of the other 33 buildings in the area to work together, in partnership with the City of Johannesburg to bring about a safe, clean and well-serviced neighbourhood.

In comparison to their previous living conditions, informal follow-up with residents suggests that people feel safer and more secure.

Funding

The project began with a grant from the European Union of R62.6 million (US\$8.3 million) and has received a donation of R13 million (US\$1.73 million) from the Flemish Regional Government. Commercial bank loans of R55million (US\$7.33 million) were provided for a new-build development in 2000.

Over the years, JHC has been able to move away from a grant-funded model to one which allows for a funding mix, including self-generated income and capital.

The initial start-up grant has been grown into a mix of assets worth R262 million (US\$34.9 million), and rental income has covered operating costs since 2003, to the extent that a surplus is now being generated and reinvested in staff and buildings.

City-wide impact

JHC developments are now making a wider contribution to the City of Johannesburg. Paying R5.4 million (US\$895,000) for rates and services in 2005, they have become one of the city's largest residential ratepayers. Previously run-down inner-city areas are being transformed through clean, well-maintained buildings that have led to the regeneration of the area. The company's impressive track record over time has led to greater investor confidence in the City of Johannesburg, and a reversal of the investment strike by major financial institutions and investors not willing to run the risks associated with inner-city residential letting.

Renovating abandoned inner-city properties makes use of existing urban infrastructure and residents' proximity to their places of work has resulted in significant reductions in transportation costs and energy use.

Energy consumption in the JHC buildings has been reduced and a solar energy system has been installed in one 118-apartment development, supplying the energy required to heat water.

Transfer

A high priority has been placed on the training and development of JHC staff and this is delivered through ongoing training and exchange programmes with social housing institutions in Europe and North America. JHC's financial model and management practices allow for continued provision of affordable housing and rehabilitation of abandoned city-centre buildings. Its highly respected, pioneering work in the urban development context has been recognised as good practice and is being used elsewhere in South Africa and in other parts of the world.



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

The National Cities Conference Programme, for the Ministry of Cities in Brazil
For the impressive efforts in promoting the participation of ordinary people in urban policy-making.



Veolia Environment and the Governorate of Alexandria
For exemplary public and private sector collaboration in managing the collection and treatment of the city's solid waste.



2006 Habitat Scroll of Honour Awards

Presented by UN-HABITAT Executive Director Mrs Anna Tibaijuka, the 2006 Habitat Scrolls of Honour were awarded to:

- **The National Cities Conference Programme, for the Ministry of Cities in Brazil**
For the impressive efforts in promoting the participation of ordinary people in urban policy-making.
- **The Yangzhou Municipal People's Government in China's Jiangsu Province**
For improving the residential environment whilst conserving the old city's heritage.
- **Veolia Environment and the Governorate of Alexandria**
For exemplary public and private sector collaboration in managing the collection and treatment of the city's solid waste.
- **Cardinal Renato Martino, President of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace**
For his personal commitment and tireless work as an advocate of UN-HABITAT's mandate since the agency's birth in 1976.
- **Pag IBIG Fund from the Philippines**
For ensuring the provision of excellent public services within their housing programme.
- **Yaroslavl City Administration in Central Russia**
For their sustained ten-year urban conservation and water provision plan (1995 – 2005).

The theme chosen for World Habitat Day 2006 is “Cities: Magnets of Hope”. Today, half of humankind lives in cities. The world is experiencing the largest migration of people into towns and cities in its history, and by 2050 two-thirds of the world’s population, or six billion people, will live in cities.

The 2006 International Migration and Development Report of the UN Secretary-General highlights the fact that migration, if well managed, can be good, both for the migrants themselves and for the societies and cities they join.

The theme of World Habitat Day 2006 draws attention to issues surrounding global migration and urbanisation. All residents have a right to decent, inclusive living conditions and cities can act as a catalyst to turn this right into a reality.

The Latest Facts on Migration

- International migrants numbered 191 million in 2005: 115 million lived in developed countries, and 75 million in developing countries. Between 1990 and 2005, high-income countries registered the highest increase in the number of international migrants (41 million).
- Three-quarters of all migrants lived in just 28 countries in 2005, with one in every five migrants in the world living in the United States.
- Migrants constitute at least 20 per cent of the population in 41 countries, 31 of which have less than one million inhabitants.
- Female migrants constitute nearly half of all migrants worldwide, and they are more numerous than male migrants in developed countries.
- Nearly six out of every ten international migrants live in high-income economies. These include 22 developing countries, including Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates.
- About a third of the 191 million migrants in the world have moved from one developing country to another, and another third have moved from a developing country to a developed country.
- Migrants with tertiary education constituted just under half of the increase in the number of international migrants aged 25 or over in OECD countries during the 1990s. Nearly six out of every ten highly educated migrants living in OECD countries in 2000 came from developing countries.

Source: *International Migration and Development: Report of the Secretary-General*. New York, A/60/871, United Nations, June 2006.

World Habitat Award Finalists

Lighthouse Wien

Austria

Initiated by a self-help association, the Lighthouse Wien project involves the refurbishment of existing buildings using environmentally-sustainable principles to provide high-quality accommodation for 60 vulnerable persons with special needs, many of whom have been homeless for years.

The environmentally-responsible design includes the use of solar thermal insulation, passive solar design and greywater recycling.

Residents participate in the design of their living space, and the integrative care concept allows residents to remain living in one place and receive care and support.

With a focus on the preservation of health through substitution and HIV therapy, the project provides residents with a wide range of medical and social support services as well as training opportunities.



Lighthouse Wien, Austria

Healthy, Natural, Low-energy and Inexpensive Houses

Belarus

150,000 environmental refugees were created in Belarus by the Chernobyl disaster in 1986. In the wake of this, the Belarusian Division of the International Academy of Ecology has developed natural, low-energy housing using straw-bale construction methods in order to provide for this and other vulnerable groups in the region.

The entirely natural straw possesses none of the health risks associated with modern insulation materials and residents report healthier living in the straw-bale homes.

The straw-bale homes are three to four times cheaper to build than conventional brick houses and the involvement of local communities in all stages of the project has provided a range of opportunities for capacity building and income generation.



Straw-bale housing, Belarus

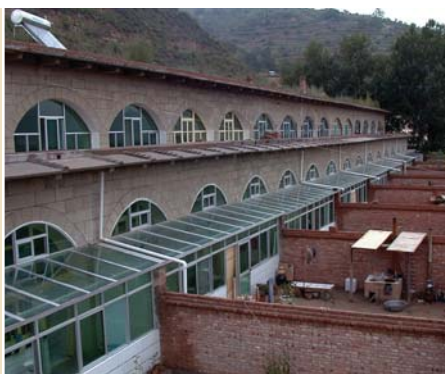
The New Generation of Yaodong Cave Dwellings in the Loess Plateau

China

Over 1,000 environmentally-sustainable dwellings have been developed by the Green Building Research Centre in the Yaodong cave area of the Loess Plateau in China using traditional energy saving methods and vernacular housing design.

The use of earth-sheltering design, innovative solar energy systems and natural ventilation methods has helped to reduce energy consumption to a minimum.

The pioneering design has been developed in cooperation with the local community and the low-cost houses are built through self-help construction. The new yaodong housing maintains connection with local roots and traditions whilst meeting the rapidly changing social and economic expectations and conditions in China.



Yaodong cave dwellings, China

Shelter Development Programme for Palmyrah Workers

India

Initiated by the Palmyrah Workers' Development Society, this programme works to enable families to build their own secure, fire-resistant homes whilst improving their livelihoods.

To date, over 11,000 homes have been built through a participatory, mutual-help process and community-based financial institutions have provided credit services to 2,400 self-help groups.

The programme has influenced national policy on micro-financing and housing loans for the poor and has spread into 24 districts in the Tamil Nadu region. The housing movement continues to grow and extend itself through community solidarity and social networks, enabling the continued transfer of the innovative approach.



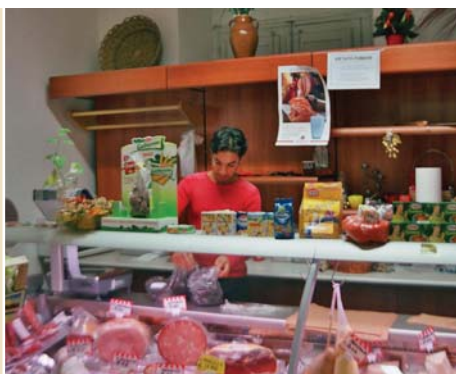
Shelter for palmyrah workers, India

U Focularu: The Home Village

Italy

Initiated by the Italian Council for Refugees and the Badolato Municipality, this project provides decent, safe accommodation for asylum seekers through the restoration of abandoned buildings in the historic centre of the depopulated medieval town of Badolato, restoring dignity and re-unifying families separated at the moment of arrival in Southern Italy.

The project makes use of the existing physical assets in the town and all materials used were locally sourced. Refugees and local residents have been employed in the restoration work and the town as a whole has benefited from increased economic activity. Currently 60 asylum seekers and refugees have settled in Badolato and the project has been instrumental in the development of the National Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees.



U Focularu: The Home Village, Italy

Tuindorp Kethel

The Netherlands

This project involves the renovation of Tuindorp Kethel, a post-war garden village of 241 low-cost single-family houses built using pre-fabricated construction systems.

Rather than demolishing the deteriorated estate, a sensitive refurbishment process was carried out by Rotterdam-based BIQ Statsontwerp, improving energy efficiency and addressing the needs of individual properties. Residents were involved throughout the renovation process and the refurbishment was carried out only after extensive consultations with tenants.

The project acknowledges the emotive value of a dwelling from a tenant's perspective, providing an alternative to demolition that places residents at the centre of the process whilst avoiding great environmental and social costs.



Tuindorp Kethel, The Netherlands

Integrated Shelter Delivery Programme
The Philippines

The Integrated Shelter Delivery Programme (ISDP) was developed by the Julio and Florentina Ledesma Foundation to provide an integrated solution to the housing, land, health and livelihood problems faced by socially excluded families in the city of San Carlos and surrounding areas.

The comprehensive approach combines the provision of basic services with livelihood programmes, the provision of micro-finance and access to secure land tenure.

The development of all programme approaches was carried out through a participatory planning process that involved people's organisations, local government and national financing institutions. Since its inception in 1987, the ISDP programme has provided assistance to over 45,000 low-income families.



Integrated shelter delivery, The Philippines

Windy Hill Apartments
United States of America

With guidance from low-income communities, Rural Opportunities, Inc. develops and operates programmes that empower low-income rural families throughout seven states including the New York State area, promoting the responsible development of the communities in which they live.

The Windy Hill Apartments project involved the redevelopment of a foreclosed, blighted apartment complex in the village of Clyde, providing affordable rental housing for 30 families earning 60 per cent of the area median income.

The establishment of a Local Advisory Board helped to rebuild trust and ensure the involvement of the wider community in the planning, design and management of the project.



Windy Hill Apartments, USA

Cooperative UFAMA al Sur, Montevideo
Uruguay

This mutual-help housing project involves the conversion of a derelict building in central Montevideo into 36 apartments by a cooperative of Afro-Uruguayan women-headed households. Initiated by the local community-based organisation Mundo Afro in partnership with local NGO Ciudad y Región, this innovative project addresses the issue of derelict buildings in central areas of the city, allows for the incremental improvement of flats and promotes social integration as well as racial and gender equity.

Particular attention has been paid to natural daylighting and ventilation, and the layout of each flat can be modified to adapt to changing family needs through the addition and reconfiguration of internal subdivisions.



Cooperative UFAMA al Sur, Uruguay

International Study Visits 2007

As a follow-up to the World Habitat Awards, international study visits are carried out each year to the two winning projects.

The purpose of the visits is to provide an in-depth understanding of the technical and social approaches used in the award-winning projects and facilitate the transfer of knowledge and experience.

International study visits will be carried out in 2007 to the Johannesburg Housing Company in South Africa and the Building and Construction Improvement Programme in Pakistan.

Contact details and further information on each of the winning projects and finalists is available on the BSHF searchable database of innovative housing projects at www.bshf.org.



International Study Visit 2006



Sources of Further Information

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Johannesburg Housing Company

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*Left: World Habitat Award 2006 trophies
Photo by Kate Thorley*

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World Habitat Awards 2007

An invitation to enter

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

Two awards are given annually to projects that provide practical and innovative solutions to current housing needs and problems in countries of the global South as well as the North.

Every year an award of £10,000 is presented to each of the two winners at the annual United Nations global celebration of World Habitat Day.

CRITERIA FOR SUBMISSION

Projects are sought that:

- Demonstrate practical, innovative and sustainable solutions to current housing issues faced by countries of the global South as well as the North.
- Can be transferred or adapted for use as appropriate.
- View the term habitat from a broad perspective and bring other benefits as well, such as energy or water saving, income generation, social inclusion, community and individual empowerment, capacity building or education.

ENTRY PROCEDURE

The World Habitat Awards competition has a two-stage entry process:

Stage I submissions need only comprise a concise summary of all aspects of the project. From these preliminary submissions, twelve projects are selected by an assessment committee to go forward to Stage II of the competition.

Stage II submissions are evaluated by an independent advisory group before being put to a panel of international judges. Evaluation visits will be carried out to some of the projects prior to the final judging.

Stage I submissions can be made using the entry form in the back of this booklet or online at **www.bshf.org**.

SUGGESTED AREAS FOR SUBMISSION

- Provision of low-cost, affordable housing for low-income households
- Environmentally sustainable housing
 - Promotion of sustainable lifestyles in urban and/or rural areas
 - Provision of resource- and energy-efficient housing
 - Development/use of sustainable building materials and technologies
- Restoration of existing housing
 - Restoration of areas of decayed housing and environmental degradation
 - Upgrading/improvement of slum dwellings and informal settlements
- Provision of housing designed to withstand natural disasters
- Housing provision for those with special needs
 - Provision of housing for homeless people
 - Housing specifically designed to meet the needs of older persons and those with other special needs
- Technical innovation
 - The use of information and communication technologies in housing
 - Innovative design and/or construction materials
- Housing developed and managed on a cooperative or other socially-sustainable basis

Please note that the project subjects listed above are suggestions only. Projects relating to other housing issues may be submitted if desired.

TIMETABLE

1st June 2007	Deadline for receipt of Stage I submissions
June - August 2007	Evaluation of Stage I submissions
1st September 2007	Notification of results for Stage I submissions
1st December 2007	Deadline for the receipt of entries selected for Stage II submissions
January - June 2008	Evaluation of Stage II submissions
August 2008	Announcement of winners of the World Habitat Award
6th October 2008	Presentation of the awards on World Habitat Day

World Habitat Awards 2007 Entry Form

Name of project _____

Current stage of project In progress ☐ Completed ☐

Location of project _____

THE ABOVE PROJECT HAS BEEN ENTERED BY

Name _____

Position _____

Organisation _____

Address _____

Postcode _____ Country _____

Tel _____ Fax _____

Email _____

Web _____

Contact point (if different to above) _____

If you are entering a submission relating to the work of another organisation, please attach a letter of permission for entry from that organisation. Thank you.

HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE AWARDS?

Direct Mailing ☐ Brochure ☐ Email

Website ☐ BSHF ☐ Other *

Journal ☐ *

Conference ☐ *

Recommendation ☐ *

Other ☐ *

* please specify _____

All entries must be received by 1st June 2007 and should be sent to:

World Habitat Awards 2007
Building and Social Housing Foundation
Memorial Square
Coalville
Leicestershire LE67 3TU
UNITED KINGDOM

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

World Habitat Awards 2007 Entry Form

Please provide the following information relating to the entry that you are submitting.
At the preliminary submission stage this need only be in the form of a concise summary of the scheme, which contains the following information.

Please note that entries can also be made directly on the BSHF website at www.bshf.org

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- When did the project commence?
- Who initiated the project?
- What is the main purpose of the project?

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- What are the key features of the project?
- Which groups of people benefit from the project?
- Describe briefly the costs, sources of funding and/or planned future funding of the project.
- What has been the involvement of the local community (if applicable)?
- What future plans (if any) are there for the project?

INNOVATION AND TRANSFER

- What are the key innovative aspects of the project?
- To what extent has the project been transferred or adapted for use locally, nationally or internationally (if applicable)?

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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

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

I CONFIRM

that the information contained in this entry is accurate to the best of my knowledge and there are no restrictions or fees payable on the publication of any material submitted.

Signed _____ Date _____