



bshf

# Building and Social Housing Foundation

- Established in 1976 as an independently-funded housing research organisation
- Guiding principles
  - Innovative and forward looking
  - Identifying solutions rather than problems
  - All research to have practical relevance
  - People centred – building people as well as houses
  - Sustainable development – looking to the long-term
- Sixteen members of staff and annual expenditure of \$1,300,000
- Special Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council

## Main areas of activity

- Identifying innovative housing solutions
- Fostering exchange of knowledge and information
  - International study visits, Power House Europe
  - Web-based directory of housing projects, including World Habitat Award winners and finalists
  - Written reports, CDs, information service
- Influencing UK housing policy
- Collaborative research programme
  - Building a more sustainable future
  - Sharing and transferring good housing practice in North and South
  - Innovative housing policy and practice in Europe
- Acting locally
- Annual internships

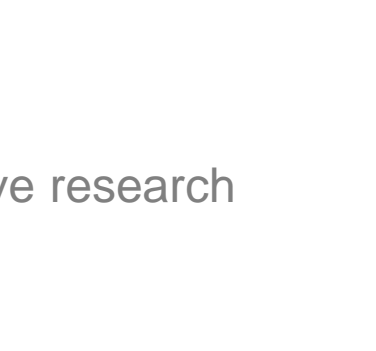
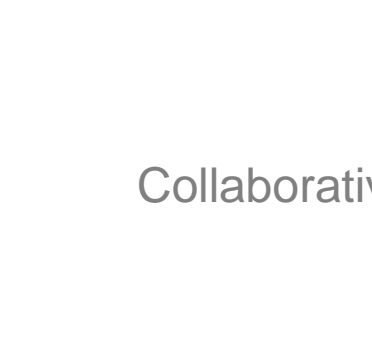


International Programme

## World Habitat Awards



## International study visits



## Collaborative research



## Good practice transfer



# World Habitat Awards

- Established in 1985 – contribution to the United Nations International Year of Shelter for the Homeless
- Two awards: global South and North
- Presented at the annual UN global celebration of World Habitat Day
- Prize: £10,000 / trophy / recognition
- Criteria
  - Innovation
  - Sustainability
  - Transfer

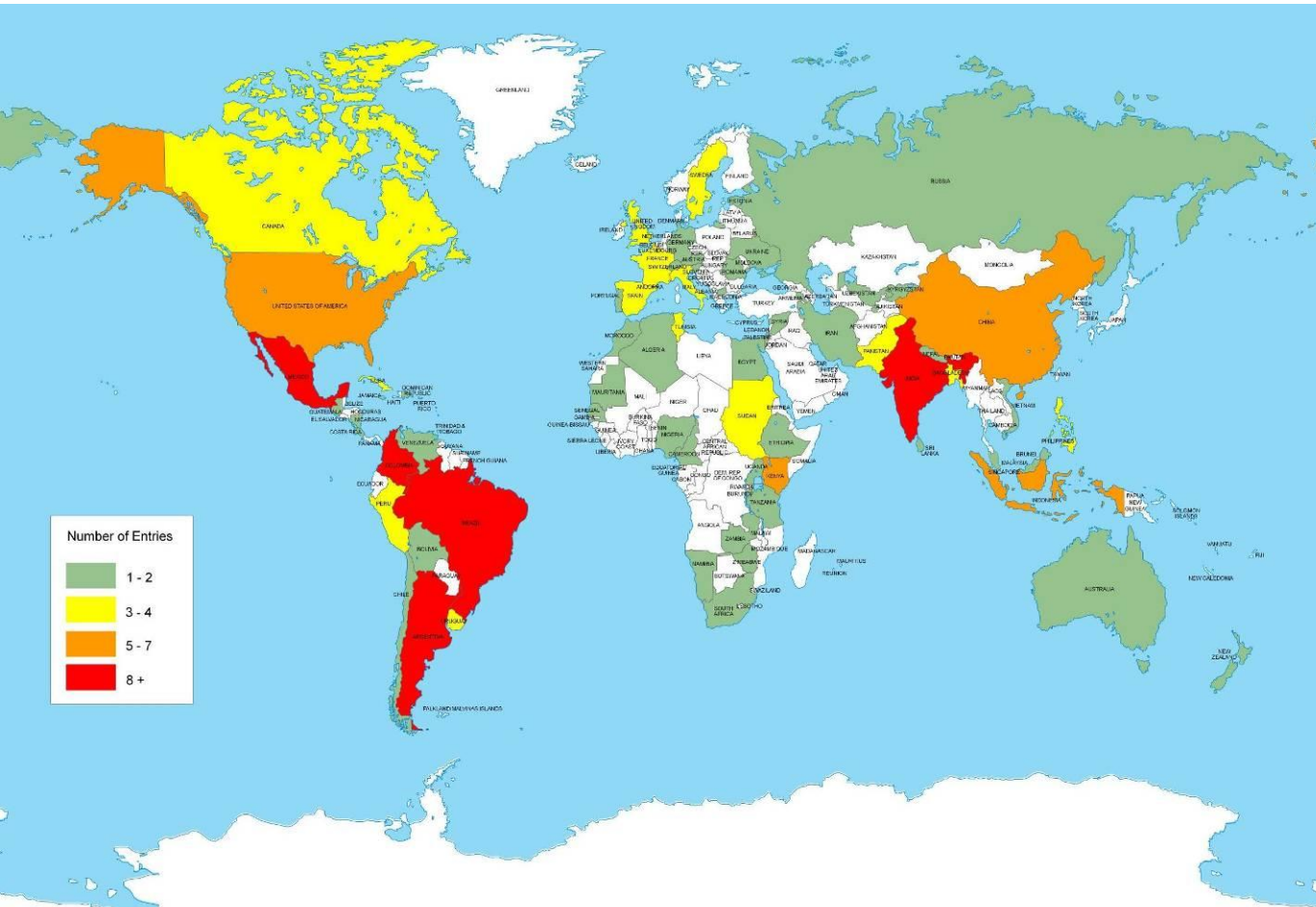


# World Habitat Awards

- WHA Entries Distribution Map 2009
- Winners 2010
- Study Visit 2011



2010

Ekostaden Augustenborg,  
Sweden

2010

## Local Housing Movement Program, Egypt



# International study visits

- Carried out each year to the two World Habitat Award winning projects (2011: Sweden and Egypt)
- In-depth understanding of technical, social and financial aspects of each award-winning programme
- Opportunity to interact with residents and exchange experiences
- Transfer of knowledge and experience to different countries / contexts



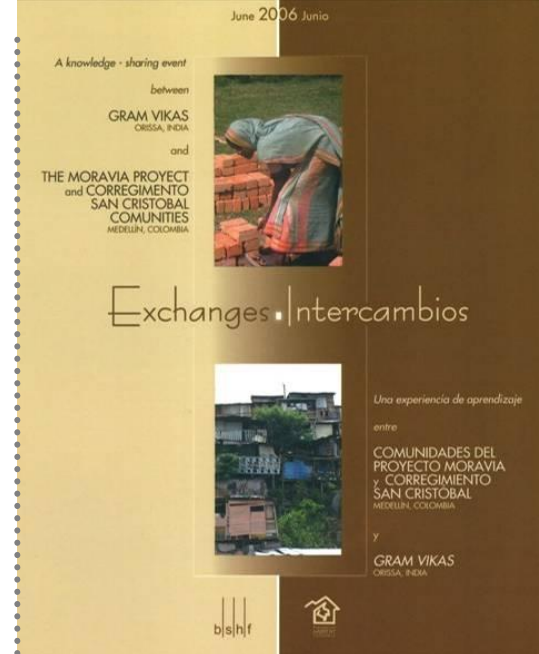


- **Fundación Guillermo Toriello – Guatemala**
  - Assessing the Impact of the Housing Solutions for Peace Programme
- **Development Alternatives – India**
  - Participatory Rural Habitat Processes
  - Framework for a Rural Habitat Policy for India
- **Fundação Bento Rubião – Brazil**
  - Land and Housing Rights (Vol. I and II)
- **Development Planning Unit, UCL – UK**
  - How people face evictions
- **Development Workshop - France**
  - Developing Local Capacity to Reduce Vulnerability and Poverty in Central Viet Nam
- **In-house research** – participatory governance, analysis of WHA winners and finalists, climate change adaptation



# Good practice transfer

- International Study Visits: follow-up
- Basin-SA Knowledge Sharing Platform
- Workshops: Post-tsunami reconstruction with Panchayati Raj Institutions, India
- Power House Europe: exchange of good housing practice in Europe
- Community exchange / good practice transfer: Colombia (Medellin, Neiva)
- Regional programme for the transfer of good practice in Latin America
- Sharing experiences and strategies on facing forced evictions at grassroots level



Project supported by:

Intelligent Energy  Europe



# Past World Habitat Awards Winners in Reconstruction

- La Paz Post-earthquake Reconstruction Programme, Fundasal, El Salvador, 2004
- Preventing Typhoon Damage to Housing, Development Workshop, Central Vietnam, 2008



# LOOKING BACK AT RECONSTRUCTION

- Most of what we know about reconstruction dates from the end of projects. Only rarely do we go back to a project site to assess longer-term impact.
- BSHF is planning to revisit and assess past WHA winners and finalists in the field of reconstruction and disaster mitigation, to better understand that impact.
- So far, 9 of those have agreed to become partners in this research; we have also had offers of others outside the WHA cycle to do a study of 3 more projects.
- 4 projects are in South Asia; 3 in East Asia; 4 in Central America; and one in South America.
- BSHF already has a 'baseline' describing the end-of-project status and assessment contained in the projects' submissions for the WHA
- Because of constraints in time and money, we will not attempt to compile quantitative data, via questionnaires etc. Instead, we will gather qualitative information through individual interviews with households and key informants, focus groups, and lots of pictures of changes that occurred.



- Are residents happy with their houses, having lived in them for a while?
- Are the houses of adequate quality?
- What do they particularly like about the house?
- What do they think should have been done differently?
- Have they actually made any changes in how their houses are being used?
- Have they made changes to the materials or technologies used?
- Did the increased safety of the houses reduce subsequent damage?  
Did that liberate money previously spent on repair and reconstruction?

- Has the health of residents improved? If so, in what ways? Did improvements in housing lead to reduced health bills?
- Did housing designs adequately accommodate income-generating requirements of residents?
- In how far did the availability, accessibility and abilities of project managers and staff affect how far residents felt their needs and requirements were met by the projects?
- If certain components (e.g. of infrastructure) could not be accommodated in the original projects, were these added later, and if so, how was this funded?

# LOOKING AT REPLICATION -1

- Have residents expanded their houses or built additional ones, using the techniques or innovations introduced? How were these works funded?
- Have residents expanded their houses, or community members built additional houses using different designs and technologies? What were their reasons for doing so?
- Have non-beneficiaries of the projects copied the examples?
- Who could afford to do so, and who could not?
- Did those who did replicate have the knowledge and skills to continue building in the same way and, if not, where did they get the required help?
- Have other organisations replicated or disseminated the projects or some of their innovations? If yes, what enabled them to do so?

## LOOKING AT REPLICATION - 2

- Are the materials or equipment required to replicate or maintain the houses readily available?
- Has there been any uptake of the innovations into local building codes, local policies, etc.?
- Has the implementing organisation incorporated the lessons learned into their other projects? If so, in what ways?
- Did awareness raising and communication about safety in building raise general knowledge about the need for safer building after the project ended?
- Were financial mechanisms put in place by the project to facilitate building? Did these continue to offer services to households after the project was over?



- How well have the houses stood up to the impact of subsequent hazards? What made them perform like they did?
- Are they sufficiently durable, e.g. did they withstand the weather or insect attack?
- Did the residents make any alterations affecting the resistance or durability of their dwellings? If so, what were they, and explain why they made them.
- In relation to their performance, were standards or guidelines set by projects adequate, too high, or too low?

# IMPACT ON LIVELIHOODS

- Have projects led to lasting benefits (jobs, increased incomes etc.) in the construction sector?
- Were the projects helpful in reducing the workload of women?
- Did projects result in any changes in the balance of power (e.g. on the basis of gender)
- Have projects increased social capital, e.g. the links within families, with neighbours, or others in the communities?
- Did beneficiary communities initiate and undertake other development activities after the reconstruction project? If so, what were these activities, and what enabled them to do so?
- Have individual residents and communities been empowered and become more resilient themselves? E.g. is there evidence of them negotiating with agencies or authorities on their own initiative?
- Are residents and their communities now better able to deal with risks and changes in the environment, the economy, and the socio-political context?

Reconstruction:

- Post-earthquake reconstruction in Chincha, Peru, 2010
- La Paz earthquake reconstruction programme, El Salvador, 2009
- Post-tsunami reconstruction and rehabilitation, Sri Lanka, 2008
- Integrated people-driven reconstruction, Indonesia, 2007
- Gandhi Nu Gam, India, 2004
- Reconstruction after hurricane Mitch in Honduras, 2000
- Reconstruction after hurricane Mitch in Nicaragua, 2000
- Insitu rehabilitation of disaster victims in Latur district, India, 1997

Disaster Risk Reduction:

- Preventing typhoon damage to housing, Central Vietnam, 2008
- Building and Construction Improvement Programme, Pakistan, 2006
- Clay Houses that have resisted earthquakes, Salama, Baja Verapaz, Guatemala, 2002
- The Core Shelter Housing Project, The Philippines, 1991

Time	Output
<b>May – July 2013</b>	Fieldwork, producing reports with observations of change and impacts, and pictures showing these
<b>August 2013</b>	Powerpoint presentations for each case
<b>September 2013</b>	International meeting to discuss results among partners and with others
<b>October – November 2013</b>	Elaboration of case studies, describing changes since the projects ended and long-term impact. These will draw from the ‘baselines’ and the fieldwork reports; will be made available to partners for their web sites.
<b>November – December 2013</b>	Writing and production of a position paper based on the conclusions and recommendations from the research
<b>Early 2014</b>	Editing and printing a hard version of the book. Production of a pdf file for free access on the internet
<b>Spring 2014 onwards</b>	Production of additional communication outputs after that; these have not yet been defined but could include an e-book version; summaries for newsletters; articles by BSHF and partners.





Thank you for your attention!

For further information:

Theo Schilderman: [theo@bshf.org](mailto:theo@bshf.org)

Jelly Mae Moring: [jelly@bshf.org](mailto:jelly@bshf.org)

**Building and Social Housing Foundation**

Memorial Square

Coalville, Leicestershire

LE67 3TU

UNITED KINGDOM

Tel +44 1530 510444

Fax +44 1530 510332

Email [bshf@bshf.org](mailto:bshf@bshf.org)

Web [www.bshf.org](http://www.bshf.org)

[www.worldhabitatawards.org](http://www.worldhabitatawards.org)