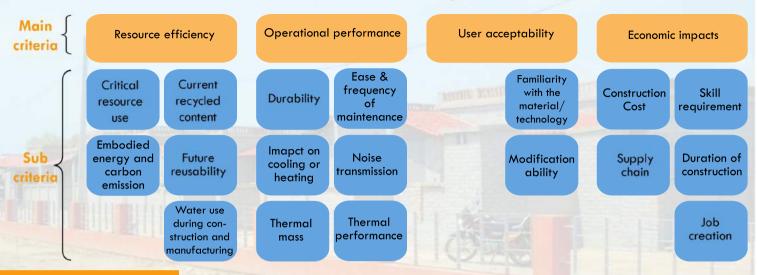
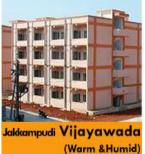
Attributes of MaS-SHIP Sustainability Assessment Tool (SAT)



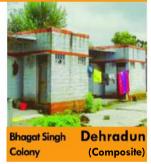
Case studies



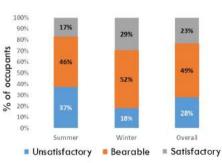








Key findings



The perceived thermal comfort by oc-

cupants across the five climatic zones

falls in 'bearable' range throughout

the year.

60% 50% 40% **5** 30% 20% % of households experiencing dampness

Dampness due to the poor quality of materials used, workmanship, poor design and plumbing emerged as a concern across all case studies.

Poor finishing/ workmanship 2% Inability to add/change electrical points Nailiability 95% Aesthetics/ material finishes reasons for the lack of acceptance of building materials

& technologies among residents.

'Nailability' - which is defined as the suitability [of a wall for being nailed, emerged as a major concern since the materials and quality of construction of these houses do not allow the occupants to make basic alterations to the interiors.

Funded by



MaS-SHIP

Mainstreaming sustainable social housing in India

(2016 - 2018)

www.mainstreaminasustainablehousina.ora



Partners









Why focus on social housing in India?

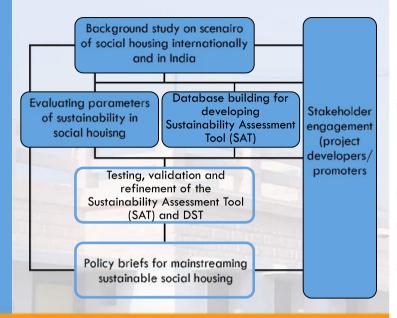
- Housing sector in India contributes to 24% of the total CO₂ emissions.
- Estimated housing shortage by end of 2017 is 18.78 million.
- 95% is this shortage is faced by Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG).
- Initiatives are been taken by the government, such as 'Housing for All by 2022'.
- This gives us an opportunity to provide a method for identifying the most optimal building materials and technologies, but it is not an easy task in an inherently data poor environment.

What is MaS-SHIP?



- Mainstreaming Sustainable Social Housing Project in India (MaS-SHIP) is a two year research developed to promote sustainability in terms of environment performance, affordability and social inclusion as an integral part of social housing.
- Funded by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) 10 Year Framework of Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP).

Workstreams



Aims and outputs

To enhance sustainability in social housing through adoption of sustainable building materials and construction technologies, as well as operations& management practices. To achieve this, the project is producing two major outputs-

- Sustainability Assessment Tool (SAT) to evaluate building materials and technologies based on a set of attributes (indicators) for social housing context.
 Attributes are developed in close consultation with the Government's Technology mission under Housing for All as well as India's leading experts in the field.
- Decision Support Toolkit (DST) which will provide guidelines at the conceptual stage of housing projects to enable the adoption of sustainable building practices by housing providers such as government bodies, private developers, and householders.

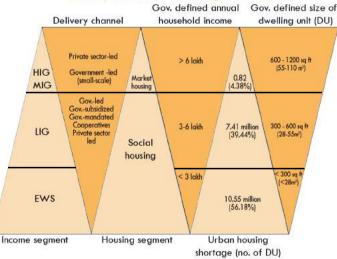
Background study

A background study report titled 'Sustainable Social Housing in India- Definitions, Challenges and Opportunities', was published.

The main findings from the report are:

- The project uses the term 'social housing' to signify housing which serves the housing needs of lowincome groups with the provision of ensuring access to physical, social, environmental and financial well-being.
- Current urban housing programmes do not focus on environmental & socio-economic impacts of housing.
- Fragmentation of green building certification market.
- Possibly limited impact of existing green incentives based on regulatory benefits and awards.

Reality of social housing in India



Contact us

Oxford Brookes University

Prof. Rajat Gupta (Project lead) rgupta@brookes.ac.uk

Development Alternatives
Zeenat Niazi
zniazi@devalt.org

TERI Sanjay Seth sanjay.seth@teri.res.in

UN-Habitat
Jesus Salcedo
jesus.salcedo@un.org