Providing Affordable and Adequate Housing Options for the Poor

Housing Policy Matters!

Claudio Acioly Jr.

claudio.acioly@un.org



United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Programme des Nations Unies pour les établissements humains - Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos

Session 2

The Concept and Meaning of Housing and its institutional and policy environments.

The Structure of the Housing Sector.

The Governance of the Housing Sector

Building a common understanding

What are the attributes of housing?

What Makes Housing Different from Other Commodities?

Decide on Type and Size

Decide on ocation Decide on how much to invest

Decide on the services

Heterogeneous

Inmovable

Durable

Expensive

Moving Costs

Dwellings differ in:

Size, location, age, floor plan, interior features. utilities.

Dwellings cannot be moved from one location to another

If properly maintained, dwellings can be used for many decades

Typical household must borrow a large sum of money

Monetary costs of moving are high plus costs of leaving neighbourhood: schools, stores, services, friends.

Dwelling Characteristics

Housing Bundle

Site Characteristics

Implications for Housing Markets

Based on Arthur O'Sullivan (2003), "Urban Economics". New York: McGraw-Hill/Irwin. 5th edition.

Housing costs

Affordability threshold

People's income

Volume of loans, credits, savings

Capital Markets

Finance

Institutions

Size

Available Space

Typology

Building Code

Planning Standards

Cultural suitability

Availability of land

Rental Law

Homeownership

Foreclosure & collaterals laws

Tenure

Rights & Obligations

Property rights

Services

Policy

Basic Infrastructure provision

Neighbourhood-City Facilities

Tariffs & User fees

Delivery capacity

Cost recovery

Location

Land

Accessibility

Price

Public Transport

Neighbourhood

Densities and Typology

Durability

Building Materials

Construction Technology

Year of construction

Quality of labour

Standards & quality control

Maintenance

Housing costs Affordability threshold People's income

Volume of loans, credits, savings

Capital Markets

Finance

Institutions

Property

Management = Companies

Size

Available Space Typology

Building Code

Planning Standards

Cultural suitability

Availability of land

Rental Law

Property rights

Homeownership

Foreclosure & collaterals laws

Rights & Obligation

Property Tenure Regime

Common

Location

Land

Accessibility

Price

Public Transport

Neighbourhood

Densities & Typology

Basic Infrastructure provision Neighbourhood-City Facilities

Tariffs & User fees

Cost recovery **Delivery capacity**

Services

Policy

Maintenance

Durability

Building Materials



Construction Technology

Quality of labour

Standards & quality control



Energy Efficiency

Maintenance

Links Housing - Urbanisation

Housing
Typology >
Urban Form and
Density, Laws

Housing
Finance >
Monetary and
Financial Sector

Housing
Construction >
Jobs,Skills,
Technology,

Housing
Markets >
Economy,
Investments

Up to 80% of land cover in cities.
Average of 55%



Up to 25% of capital formation and GDP production

Green Housing > Carbon Zero Environmental Sustainability

Housing
Ownership >
Property Rights
Legislation

Housing
Infrastructure >
User's charges,
Fees, Tariffs

Housing
Location >
Land, Registry,
Tax, Wealth

According to Nabeel Hamdi

(Small Change: about the art of practice and the limits of planning in cities. London: Earthscan, 2004).

Land

- + Credit
- + Owership
- + Services
- + Access to Resources
- + Minimal Acceptable Standards
- = HOUSE

But, how much does a house equal?

Process and Product: Qualitative results & opportunities

- + Wellbeing
- + Dignity
- + Status
- + Self-respect
- + Security
- + Entitlements
- + Skills
- + Employment
- + Enterprise
- + Privacy

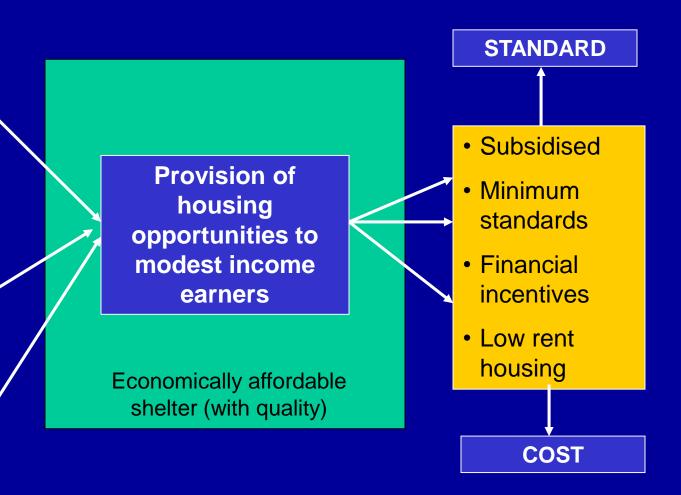
Affordable Housing:

Different Notions and Wide Differences in Terminology

Housing estates built (and managed) by government utilising generous state subsidy

Housing for sale and rent

Rented privately or from the state



Affordable Housing of Decent Quality and Adequate Standard:

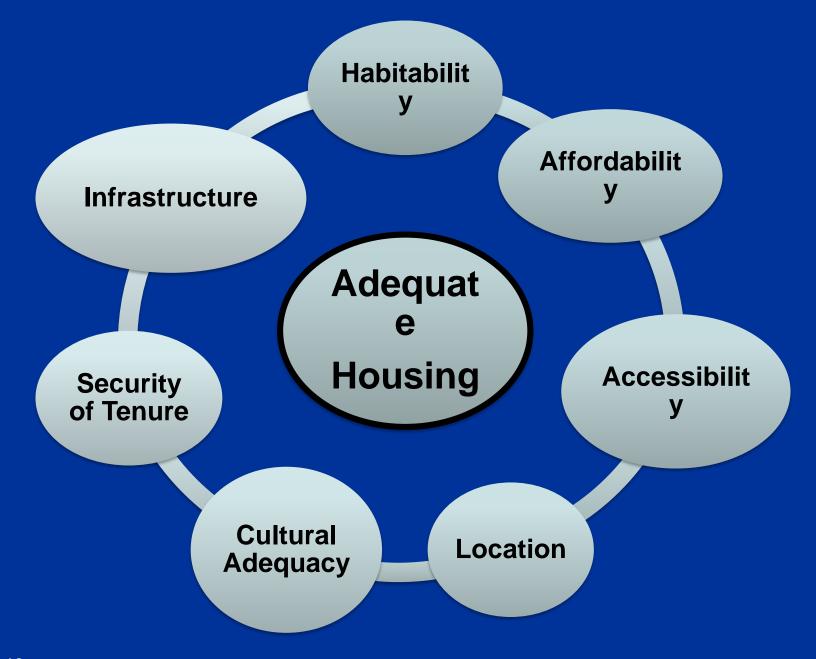
- 1. Financially accessible for low-income households & individuals
- 2. Quality and Standard in what society considers acceptable
- 3. Remains within reach of low-income households & individuals
- 4. Not differentiated by any means
- 5. Government support to ensure availability for all segments
- 6. Subsidized if needed to reach house price-to income ratio
- 7. Government support



What is the Right to Adequate Housing?

7 adequacy criteria according to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:

- 1. Security of tenure (and protection from forced eviction!)
- 2. Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure
- 3. Location
- 4. Habitability
- 5. Affordability
- 6 Accessibility
- 7. Cultural adequacy



The Right to Adequate Housing

The right to live somewhere in peace, safety and dignity, with access to basic infratructure, in a location that allows adequate access to jobs and opportunities and urban services, all at an affordable price.





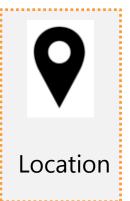




19

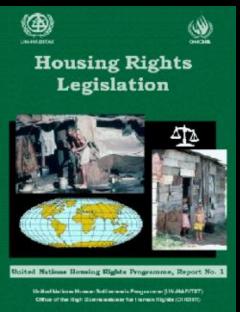


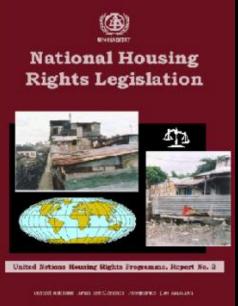


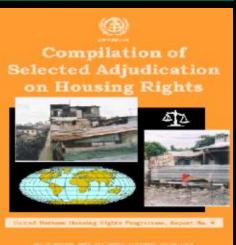


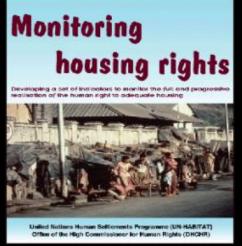


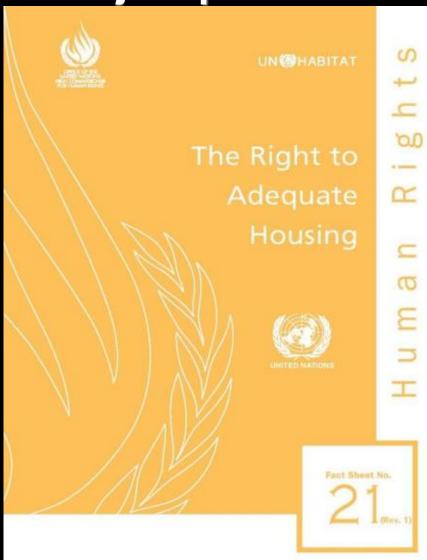
Housing Rights international evidences and jurisprudence









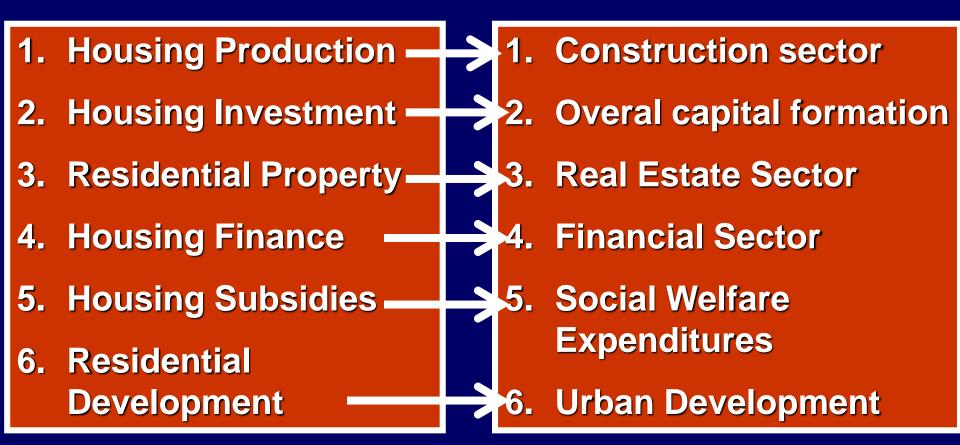


For UN-HABITAT, it is imperative:

- 1. Governments should promote the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing as defined in the Habitat Agenda and international instruments;
- 2. Adequate housing for all and cities free of slums can only be achieved if housing reforms are carried out and housing policies manage to bring solutions to scale, delivering a wide range of affordable housing opportunities in size, standard, typology, price and location.
- 3. Governments should address critical bottlenecks hindering the housing sector to perform its role in economic development & poverty reduction with well-informed and evidence-based housing policies.
- 4. Governments should establish mechanisms and apply instruments to monitor housing sector performance and housing policy outcomes

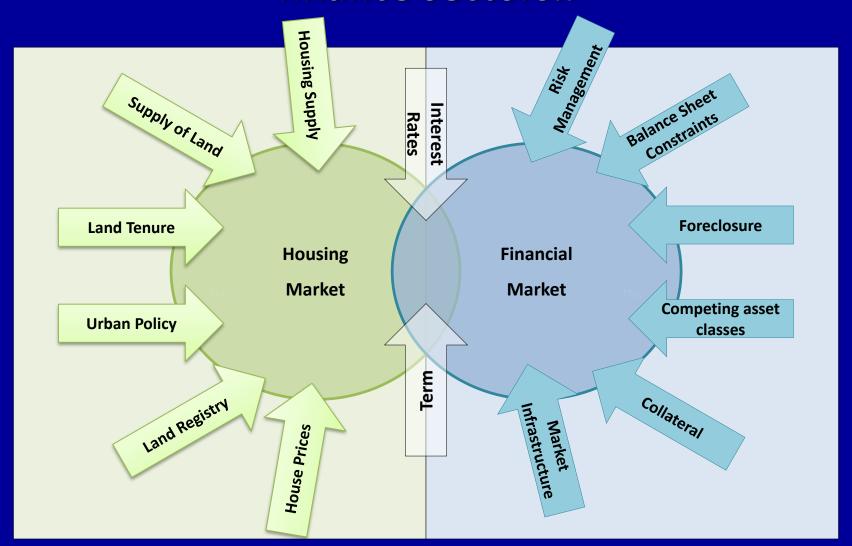
According to Solly Angel

(Housing Policy Matters, Oxford University Press, NY, 2000



The housing sector has an interface with every single dimension of the economy of a country.

Housing Finance is interface between housing and finance sectors..



8.

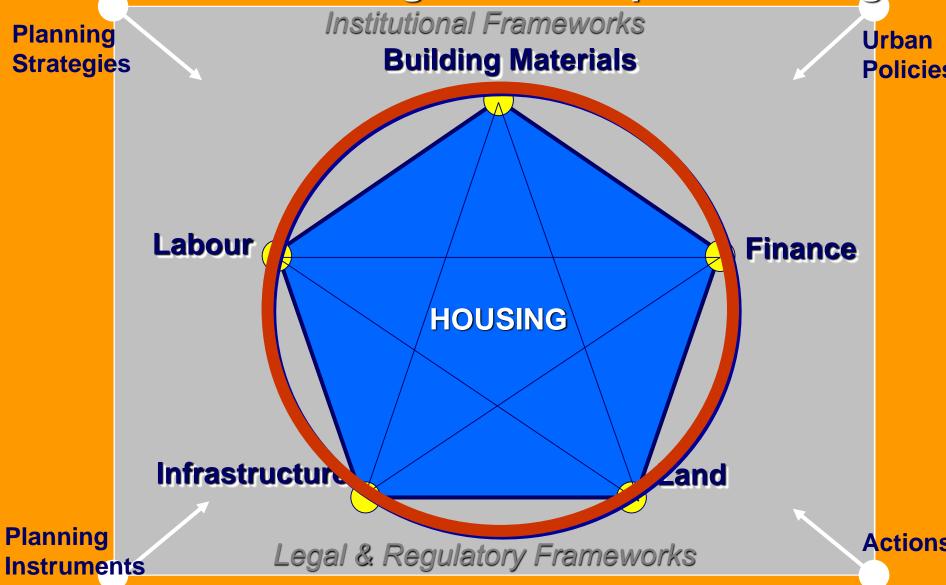
Building a common understanding

For UN-Habitat, housing is a human right & should be understood as a sector touching every single aspect of the economy of a country.

As Public Policy is concerned, what is the meaning of HOUSING?

- 1. Housing does not mean houses;
- 2. Housing means more than shelter;
- 3. Housing is more than bricks and mortars;
- 4. Housing entails a combination of inputs and outputs such as land, building materials, technology, labour, basic infrastructure, finance, planning, etc. that result in the realization of different types of housing e.g. houses, apartments, etc.
- 5. Housing is an economic sector that produces wealth, employment, prosperity and wellbeing;

What is the meaning and concept of Housing?

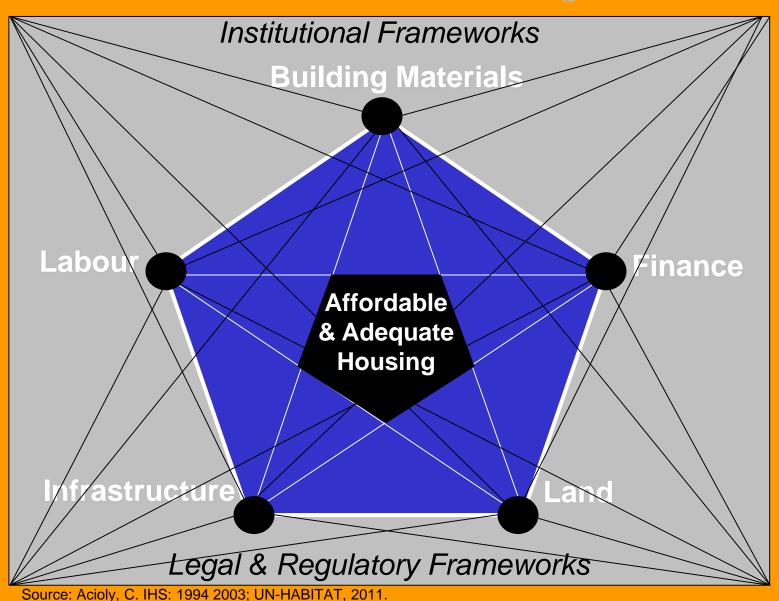


Source: Acioly, C. IHS: 1994 2003.; UN-HABITAT, 2011

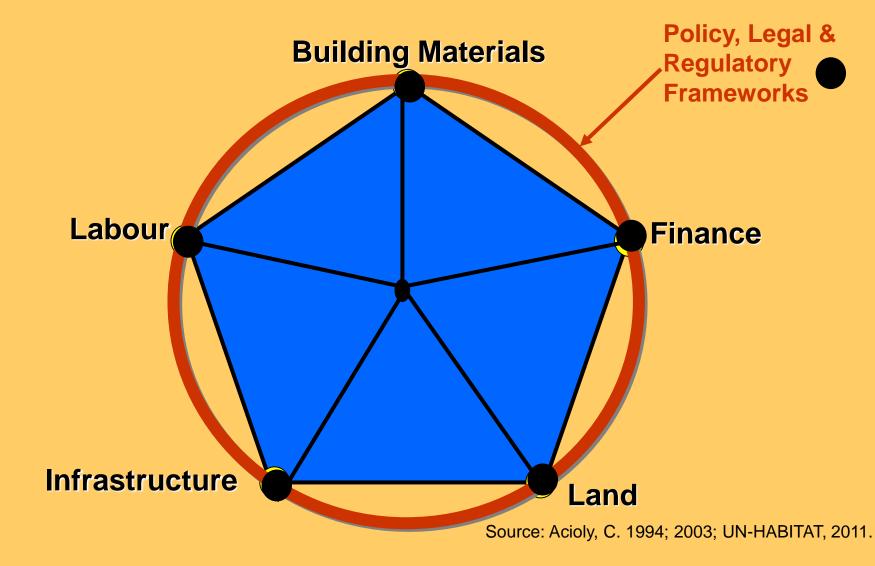




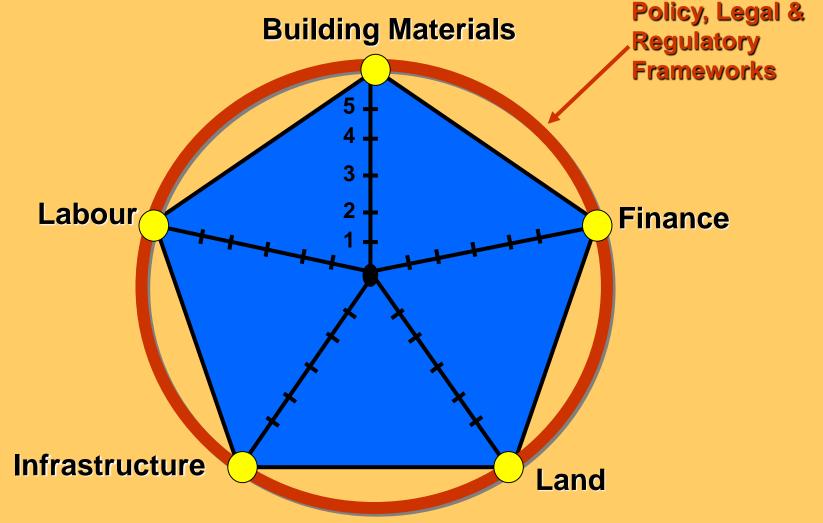
What is the ultimate goal?



The Housing Diamond of Perfect Equilibrium

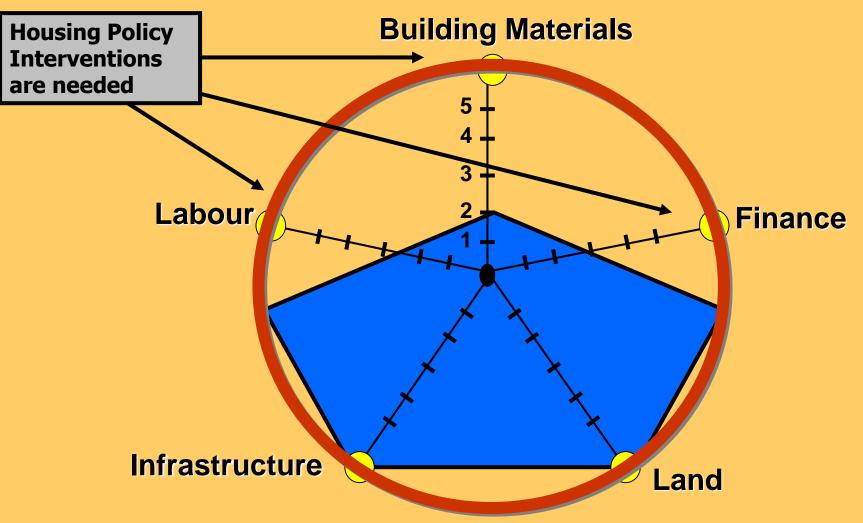


The Housing Diamond of Perfect Equilibrium of Inputs



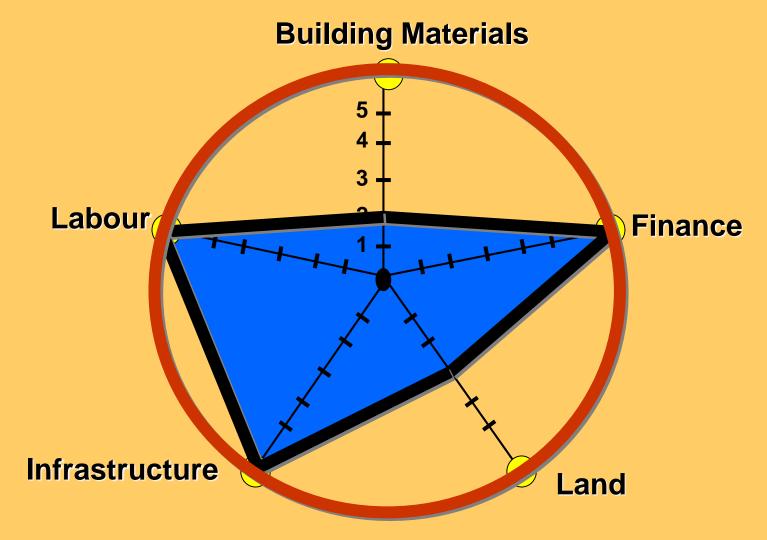
Source: Acioly, C. 1994; 2003; UN-HABITAT, 2011.

Scarcity of one Component brings Disequilibrium



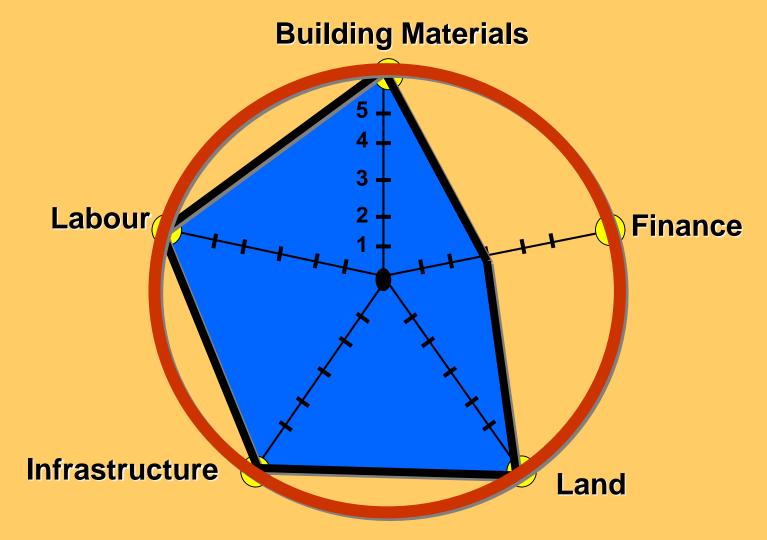
Source: Acioly, C. 1994; 2003; UN-HABITAT, 2011

Scarcity of Land & Building Materials

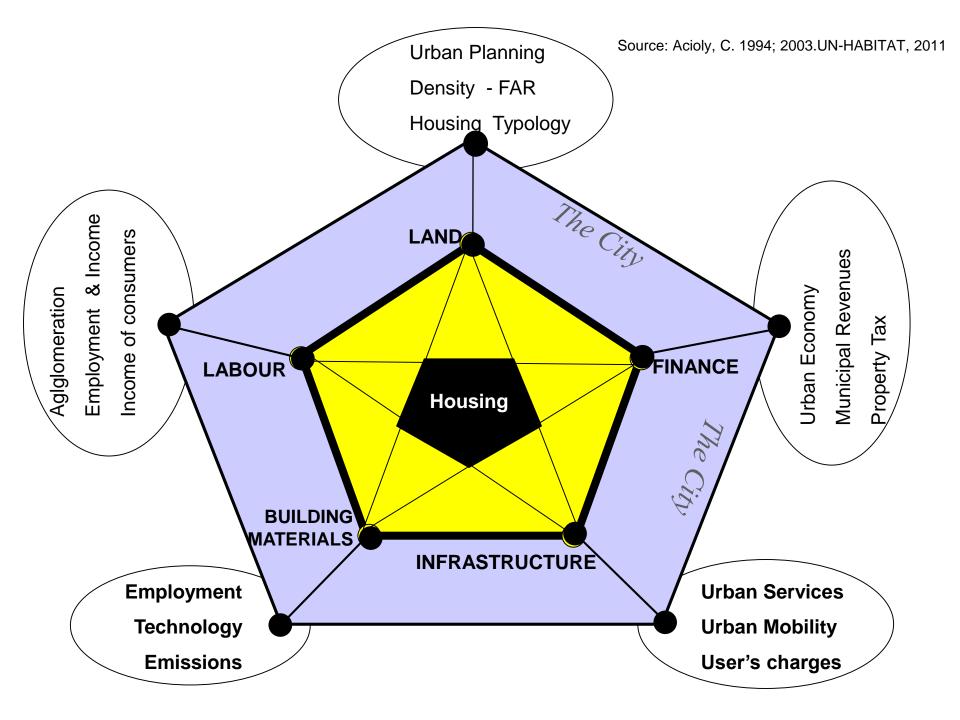


Source: Acioly, C. 1994; 2003; UN-HABITAT, 2011.

Scarcity of Housing Finance



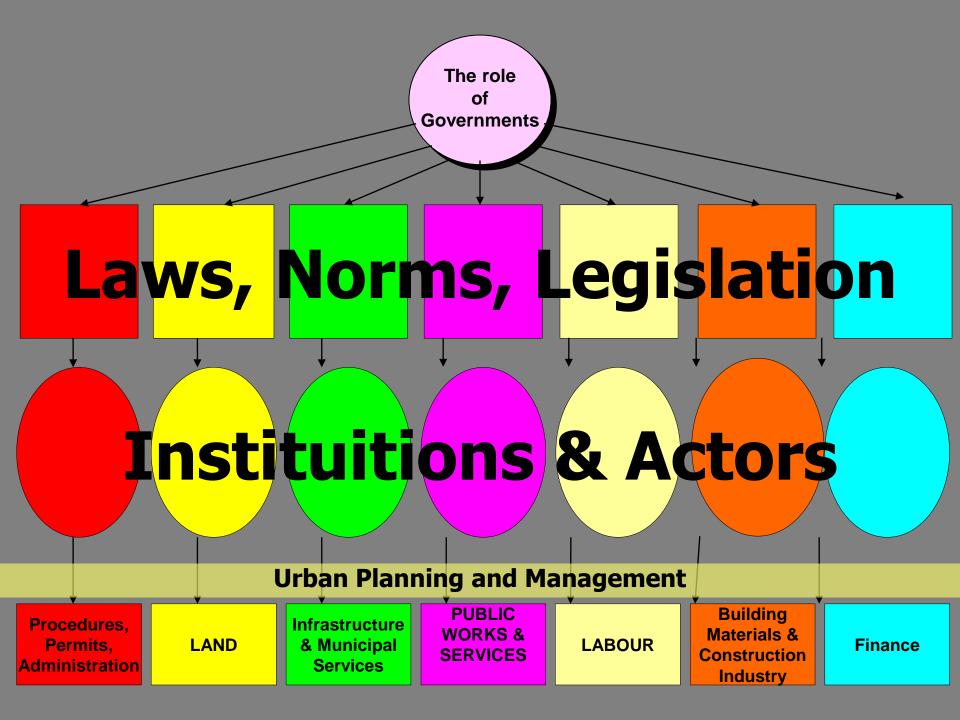
Source: Acioly, C. 1994; 2003; UN-HABITAT, 2011.



9.

Understanding the Housing Sector:

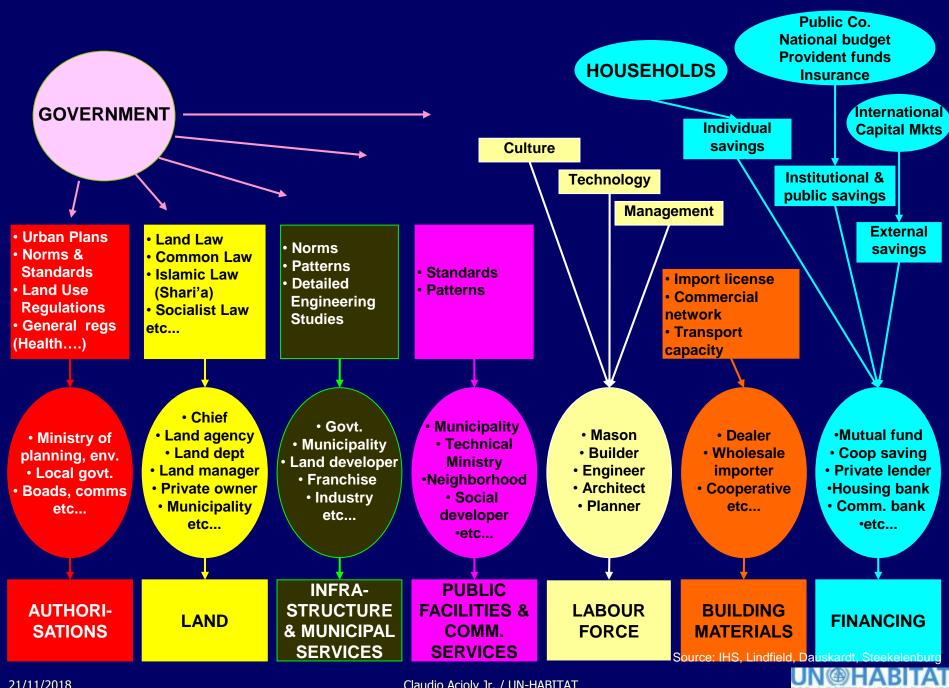
Understanding the governance and institutional structure of the Housing Sector is a condition to capture its policy and institutional environments.

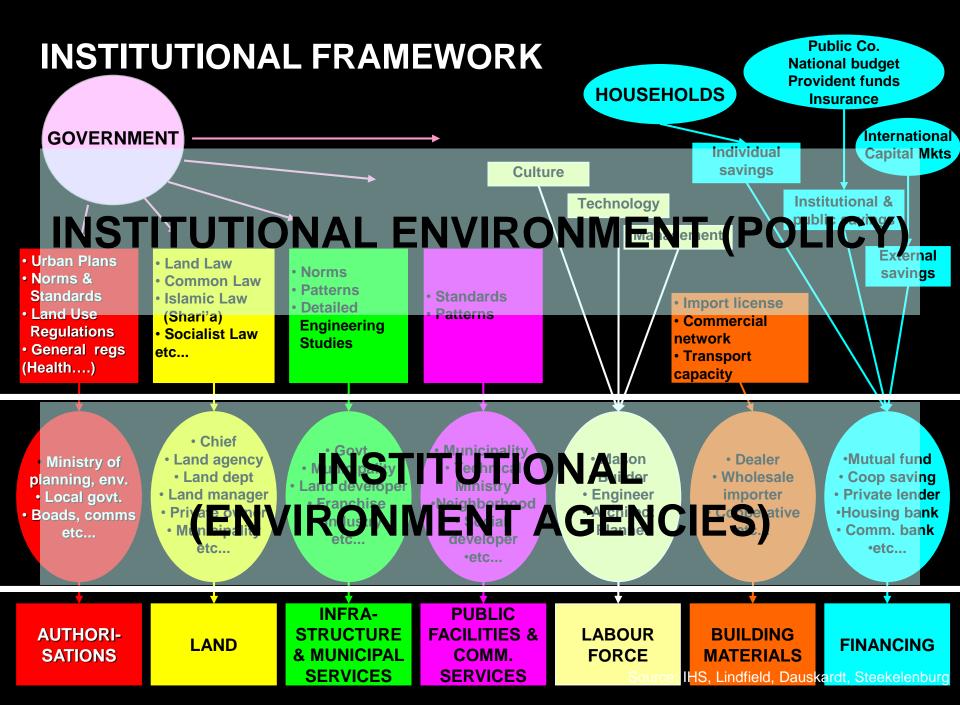


THE SEVEN COMPONENTS OF A HOUSING DELIVERY SYSTEM

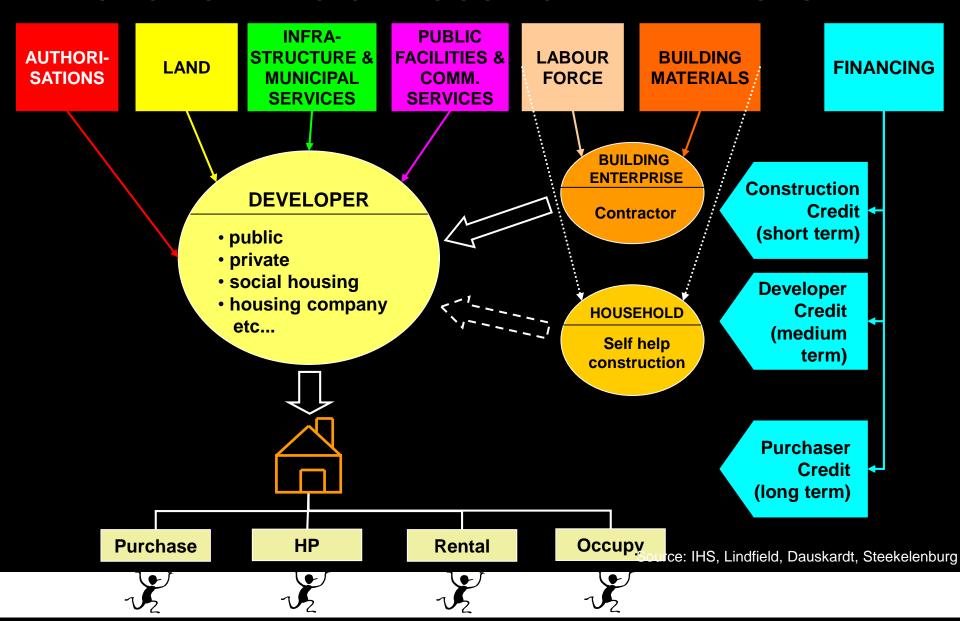
AUTHORISA- TIONS	LAND	INFRA- STRUCTURE MUNICIPAL SERVICES	PUBLIC FACILITIES COMMUNITY SERVICES	LABOUR FORCE	BUILDING MATERIALS	FINANCING
 Land subdivision permit Residency/ Occupancy permit Building permit Planning / Zoning permission Concession etc 	 PUBLIC PRIVATE Freehold Leasehold Waqf Cooperative Customary Land Trust etc 	 Roads Water supply Sewerage Electricity Drainage Gas Garbage collection etc 	 Schools Clinics Mosque / church Police Post office Playgrounds Open spaces Civic center Cultural center etc 	Intellectual (architect engineer) Manual (builders)	 Wood Concrete Cement Sand Steel Corrugated iron Adobe PreFab etc 	 DEBT EQUITY Land acquisition loan Construction loan Enterprise loan Mortgage loan Public subsidy etc

Source: IHS, Lindfield, Dauskardt, Steekelenburg

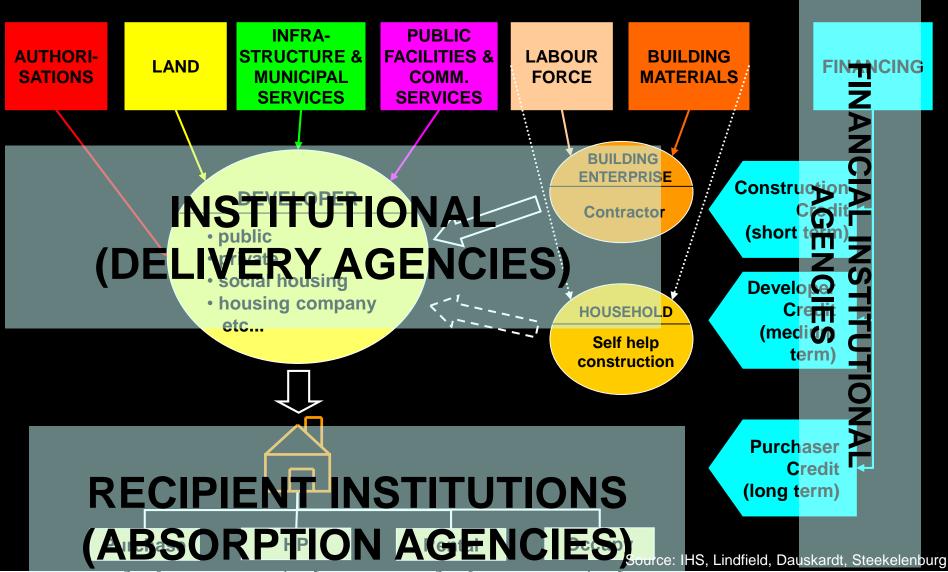




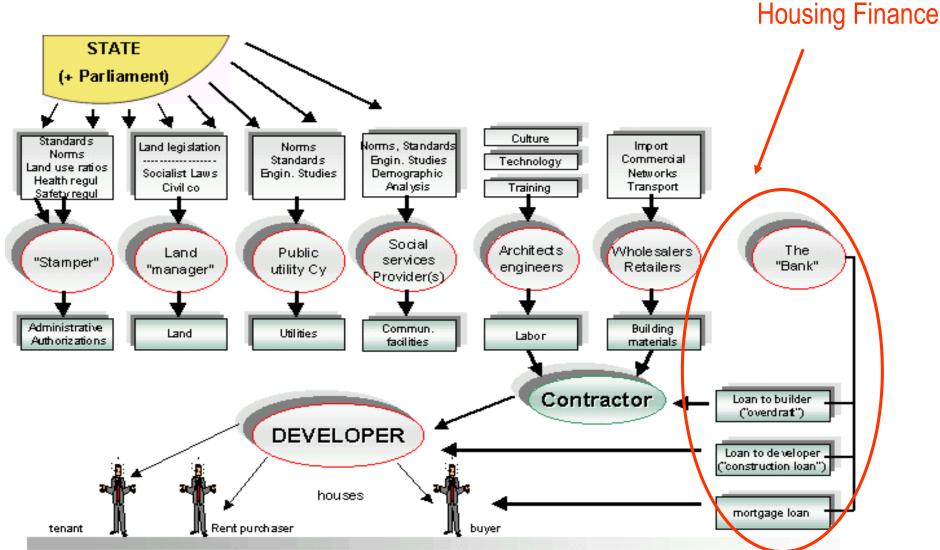
FUNCTIONNING OF HOUSING DELIVERY SYSTEM



FUNCTIONNING OF HOUSING DELIVERY SYSTEM



The housing delivery system



Source: E. Stekeleenburg, IHS

KEY PLAYERS IN THE DUTCH HOUSING MARKET 2001

Central Government

Ministry VROM

Housing Directorate General

RAVO-Council for Housing

Housing Associations

761

Federation of Housing Associations

AEDES

WSH:Social Rental Sector Guarantee Fund

Central Fund

Mortgage & Financial Institutions

12 Provinces

Provincial Planning Department

Consensus

&

Active Government Role

Netherlands Residential Federation

Residents/Tenants

504 Municipalities

Municipal Housing Agencies

Physical Planning Departments

Construction Actors

Builders Industry Developers & Brokers

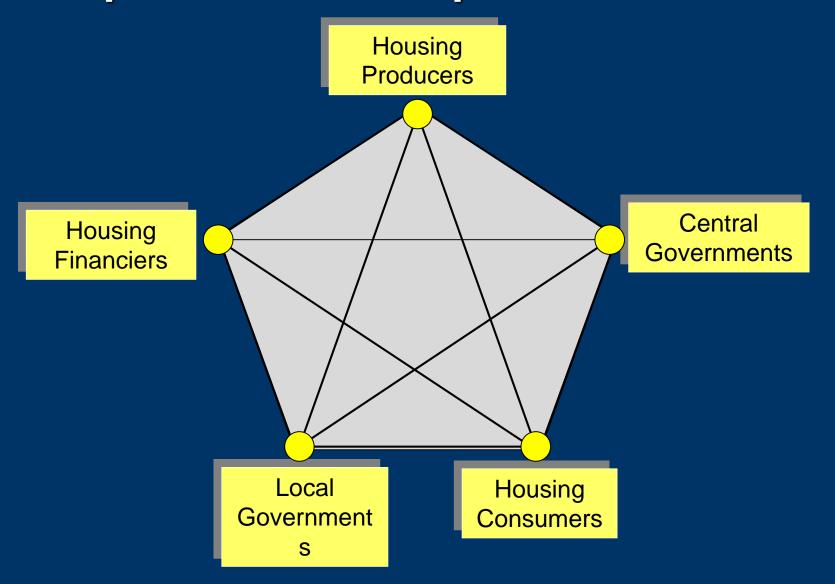
Cadastre Agency

Notarial Offices

Tenants-Landlords
Committees

Owners Associations

Multiple Actors and Specific Motivations



What are these actors' motivations?

- Consumers
- Producers
- Financiers
- Local Governments
- Central Governments



Based on World Bank, 1993.

ACTORS & ISSUES

Building Materials

Standards & quality

financial

institutions

Contstruction

Companies

local government

land

finance

legal Support

Utilities infrastructure

Technology

CBOs

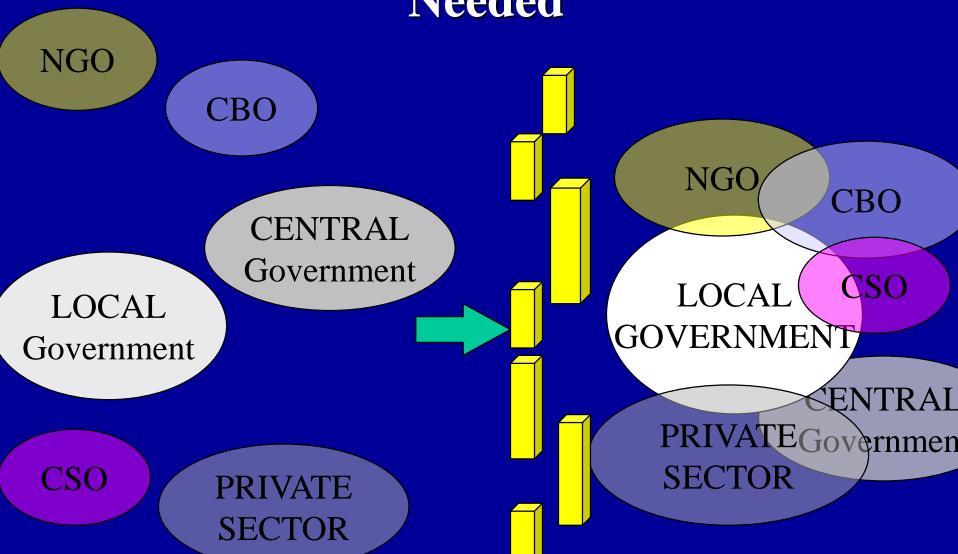
NGOs

Property
Management
Companies

Cooperatives Associations

Individual Owners Tenants Renters

At Country Level Change in Relations is Needed



Different interest & different needs

