UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Enabling the Housing Sector to Work

The Housing Profile as tool to support evidence-based housing policies.

a step-per-step process to support evidence-based and well-informed housing policy

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0.

Defining a Common Understanding:

What is the meaning of Housing for each stakeholder and participant in the urban economy?

The Meaning of Housing

(results of a group discussion in an expert meeting)

- Shelter (house) + infrastructure + basic services
- Unit of human habitat
- It involves social processes
- Housing involves people & a house
- Housing is just a structure, a building
- A physical structure: construction, BM, Technlogy, Labour, $
- Home, a place to live but also a commodity (capital good)
- Housing is the use of a house for a certain period of time: rent
- Housing is a basic needs
- Housing is a human right to live in dignity and safety

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

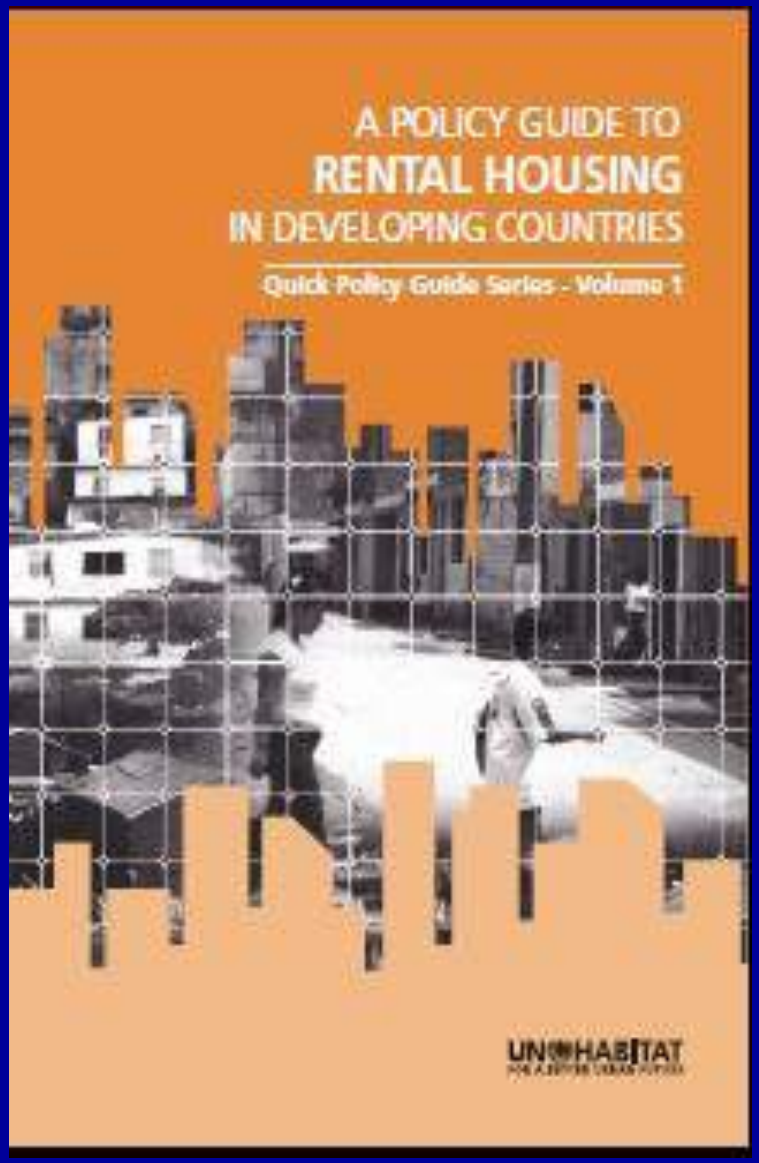
What is the meaning and concept of HOUSING?

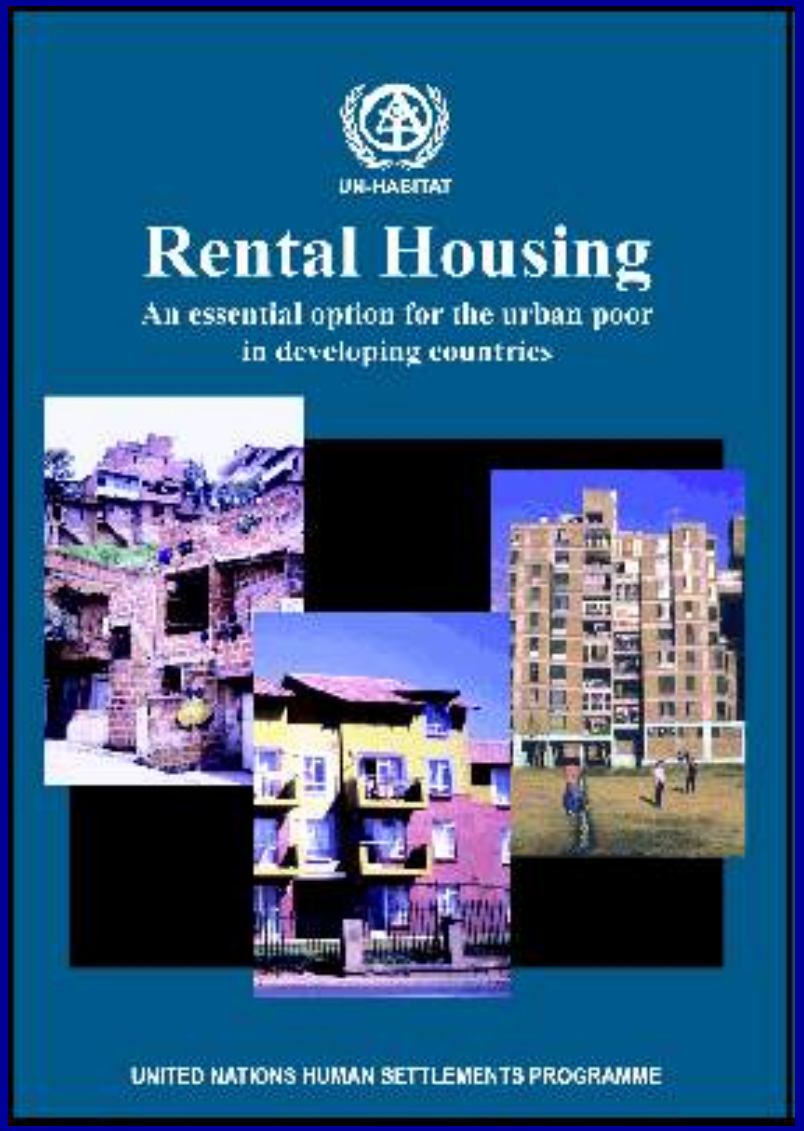
1. Housing does not mean houses;
2. Housing means more than shelter;
3. Housing is more than bricks and mortars;
4. Housing entails a combination of inputs and outputs such as land, building materials, technology, labour, basic infrastructure, finance, planning, etc. that result in the realization of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

Review of Regional Experiences:

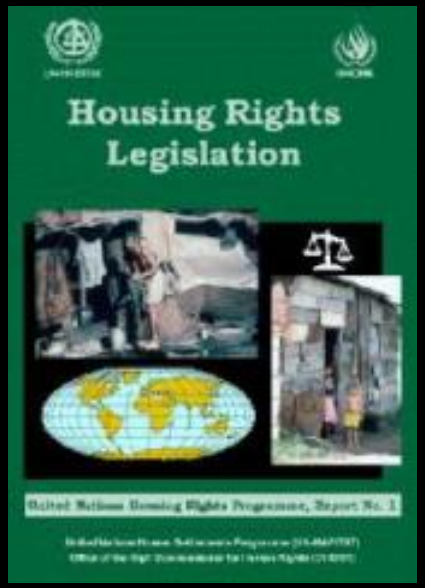
the state of housing in Africa, Asia, EU, LAC

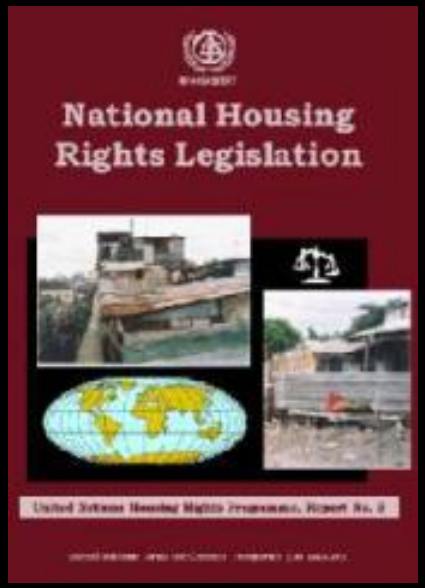
Review of Policy Options

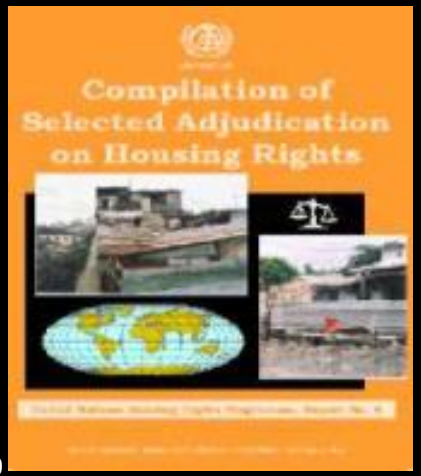


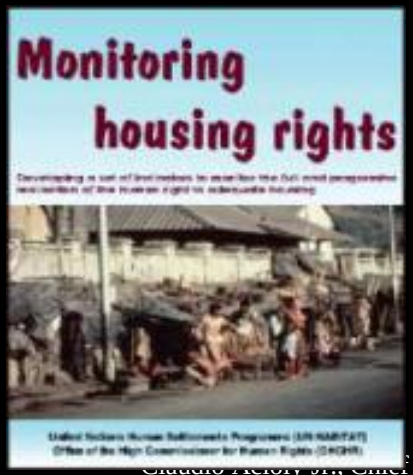


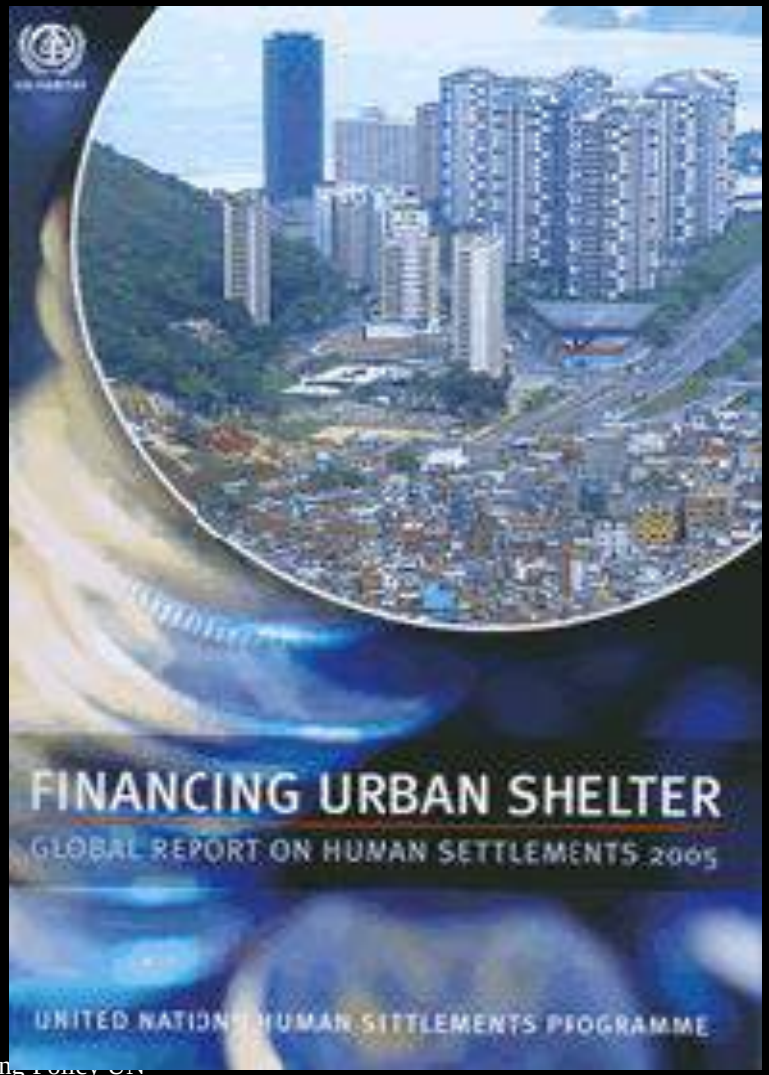
Looking at legal initiatives to recognize, protect and fulfil Housing Rights



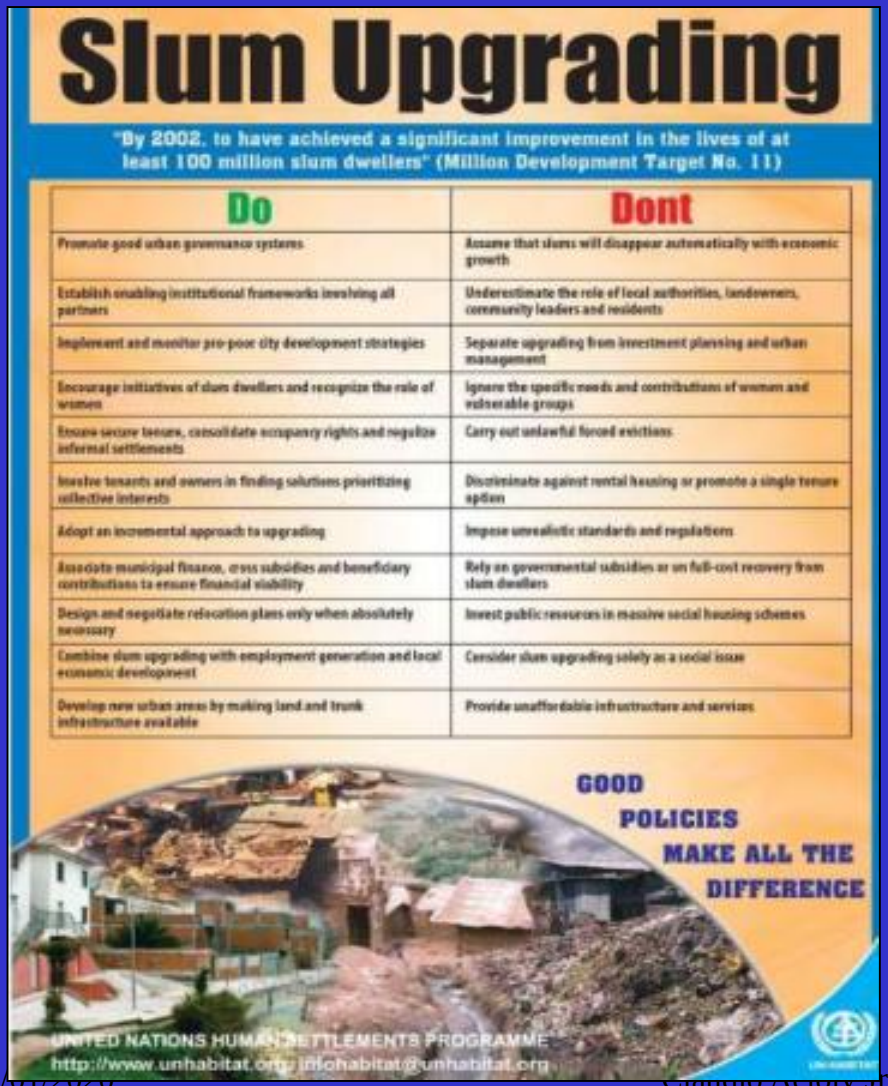


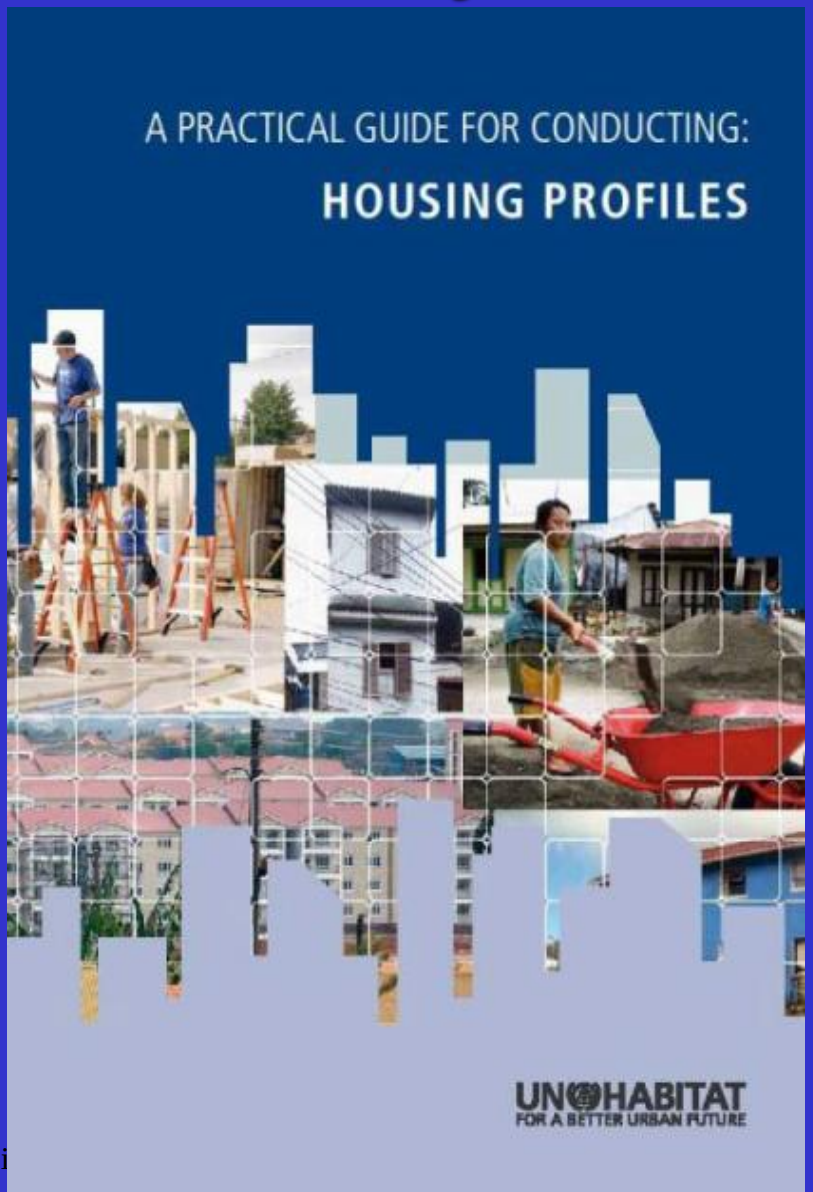


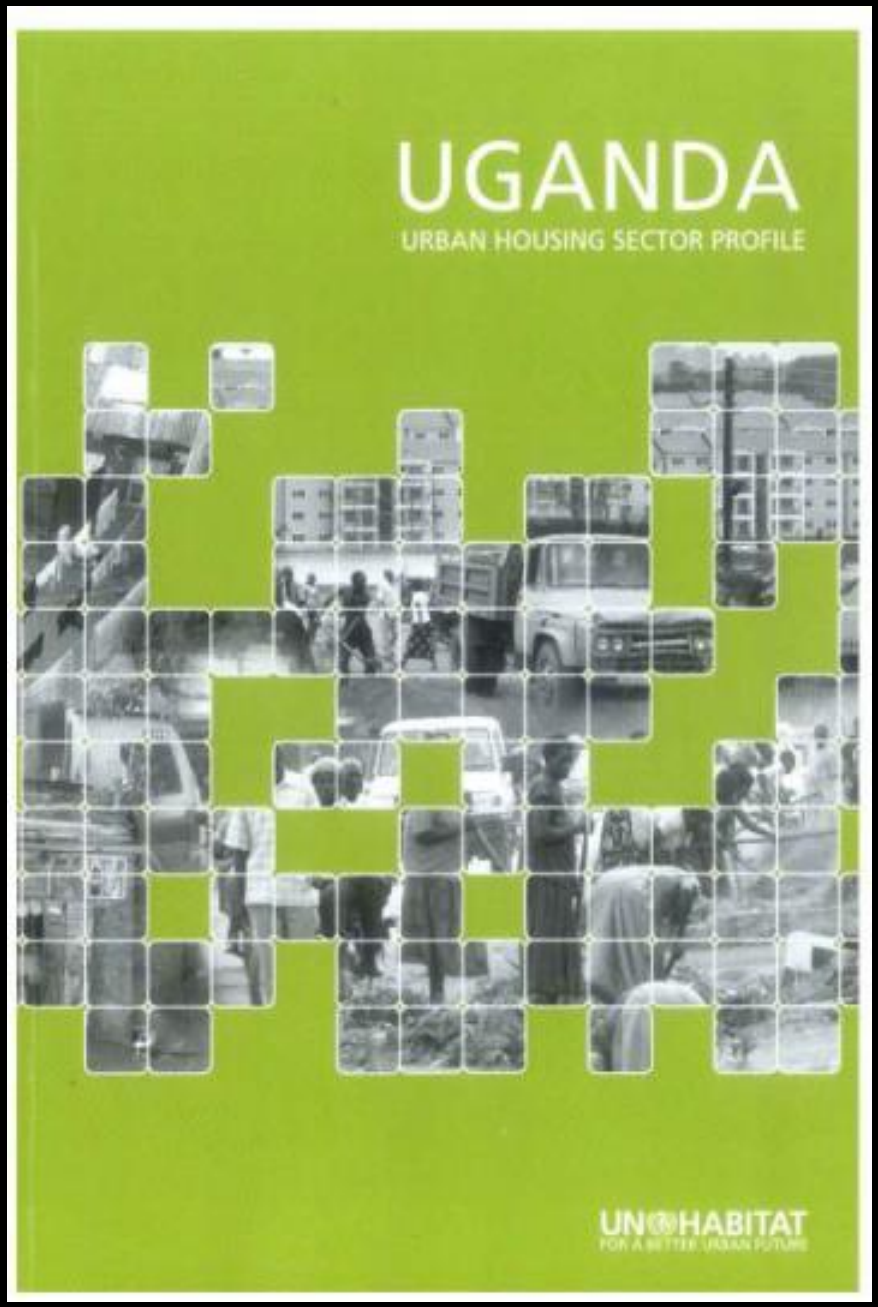


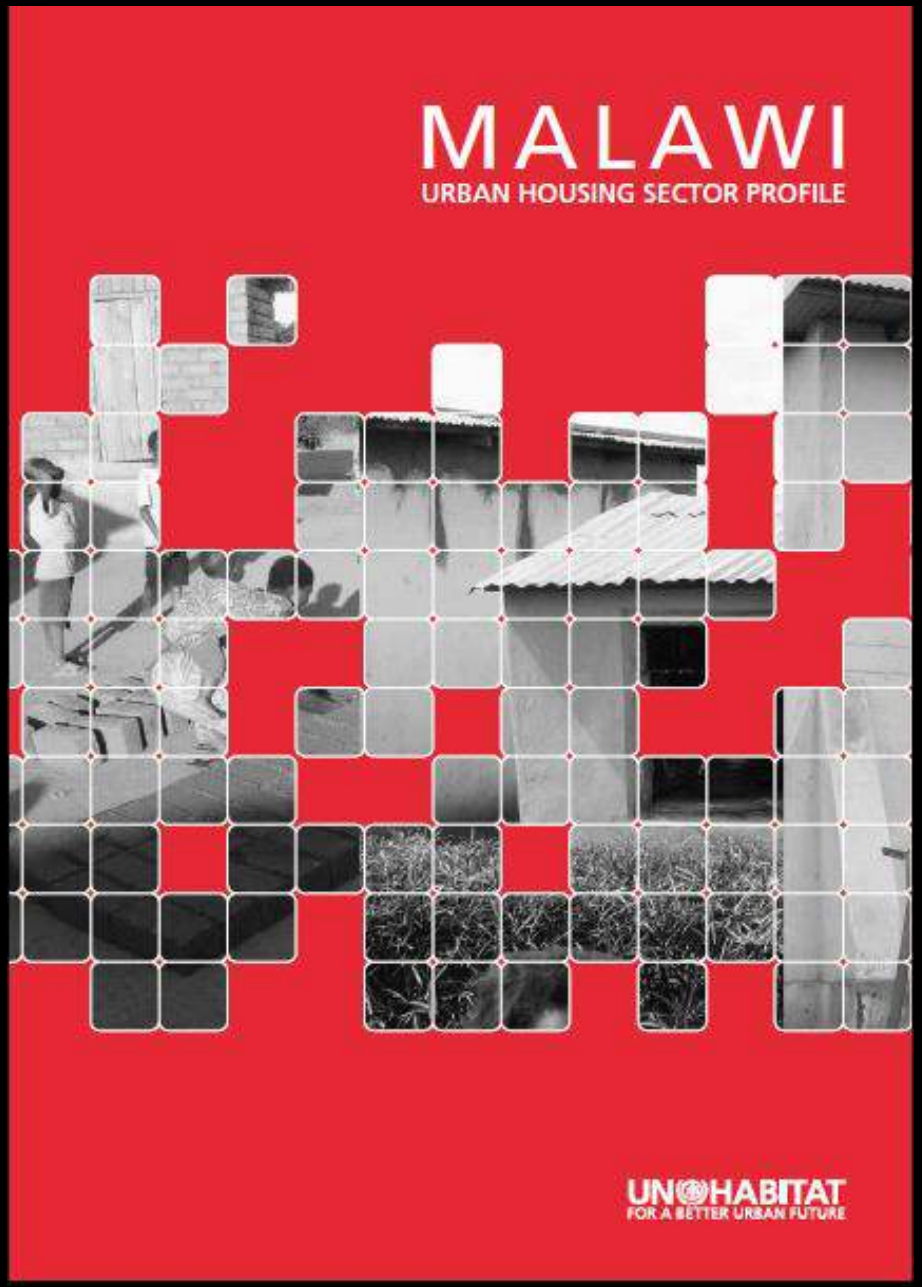


Generate practical guides to support policy work at country level





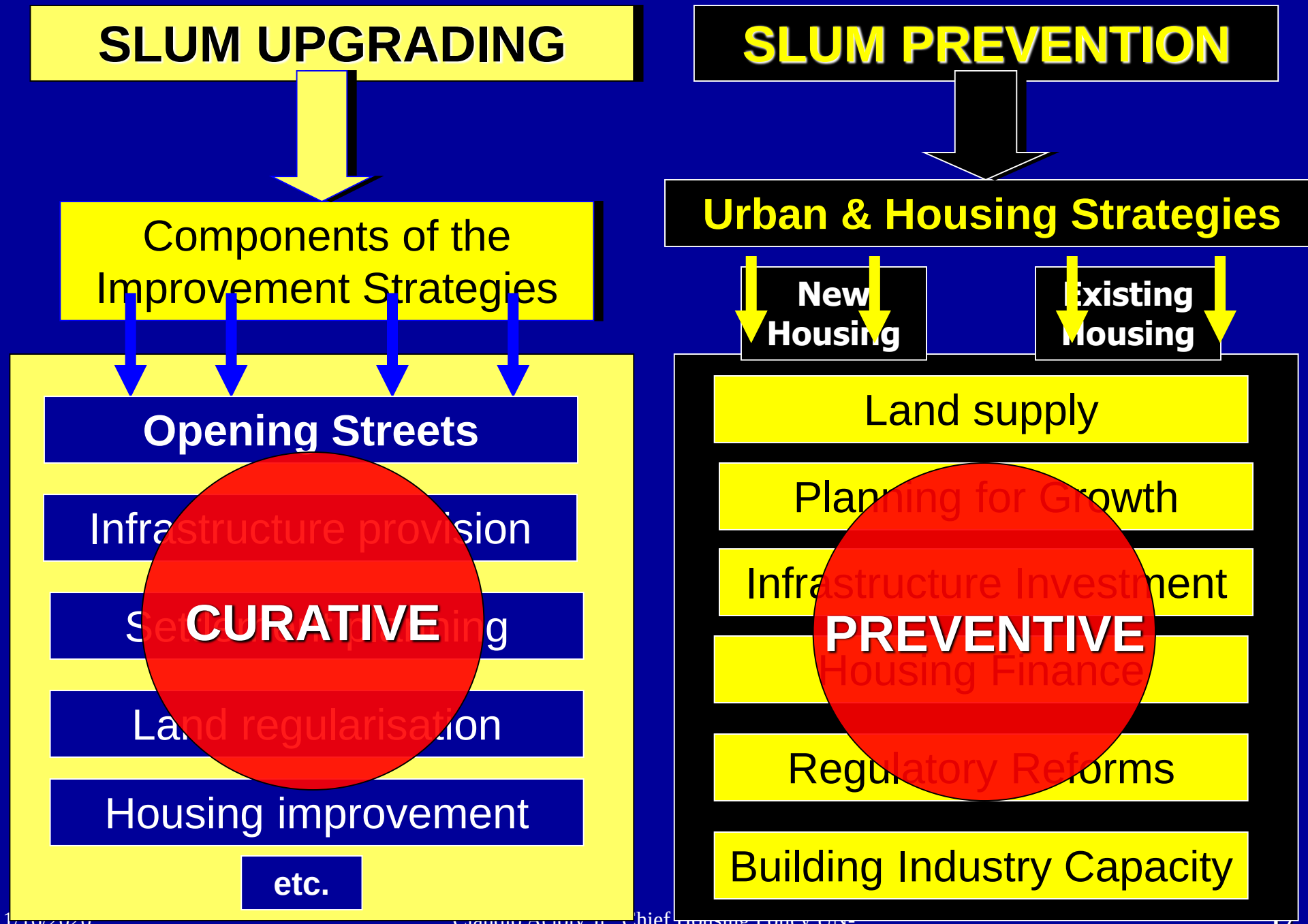

UGANDA
URBAN HOUSING SECTOR PROFILE
UN HABITAT


MALAWI
URBAN HOUSING SECTOR PROFILE
UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

1.

When UN-HABITAT engages in a policy dialogue at country Level:

1. Getting the right picture of the Problem
2. Understanding How the Housing Sector Works
3. Data & Information about the housing sector to inform policy decisions and enable evidence-based housing policy formulation & implementation


SLUM UPGRADING
Components of the Improvement Strategies
Opening Streets
Infrastructure provision
Settlement planning
Land regularisation
Housing improvement
etc.
CURATIVE
SLUM PREVENTION
Urban & Housing Strategies
New Housing
Existing Housing
Land supply
Planning for Growth
Infrastructure Investment
Housing Finance
Regulatory Reforms
Building Industry Capacity
PREVENTIVE

For UN-HABITAT,

preventing the multiplication of slums and informal housing is imperative:

1. Improving housing delivery and bringing **differentiated housing solutions** and opportunities for housing improvement to scale is sine-qua-non for curbing informal land development schemes and informal housing processes;
2. **SCALE and SUSTAINABILITY** are two vital elements of a housing strategy aiming at improving living and housing conditions of the population;
3. Governments should take the lead to improve the **institutional and regulatory frameworks** in the housing sector in order to take away bottlenecks and bring solutions to scale;
4. **Evidence-based Housing policies** must be formulated on the basis of a well-informed understanding of the problems hindering access to affordable and adequate housing and must involve all stakeholders;
5. In order to tackle slum formation, governments must not only bring solutions to **scale and affordable prices, but decentralise housing production** to other actors in society (private sector, cooperatives, etc.)

2.

Future Scenario for Cities & Societies:

Housing is an opportunity for the future of cities and the urban agenda of the 21st century! How?

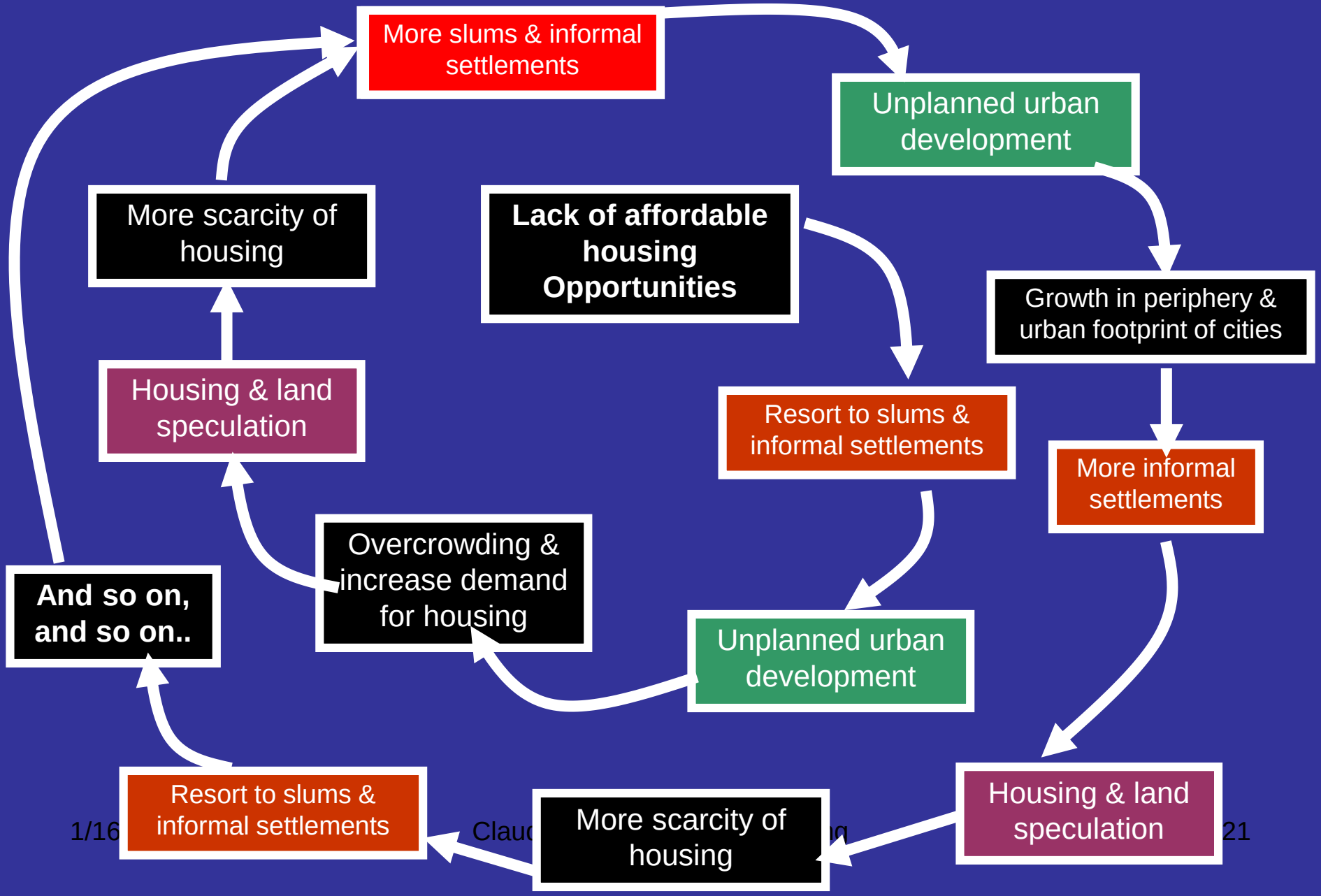
Scenario 1:

born in poverty, no perspective, continuing living in slums & subject to all sorts of deprivation.

- No alternatives for housing available
- Increasing scarcity of serviced land
- Rate of slum formation increases
- Severe health impacts
- Cities becoming slum cities & loosing governance of its territory
- Informality at all levels

- Increase social & economic vulnerability.
- Severe degradation of the urban environment.
- Climate change impacts become more severe.
- Poverty increases.
- Social unrest and politically explosive situations.
- More slums, more violence, more resources needed to fix problems.
- Cities dragged into a tsunami of informality & slums

The Housing's Vicious Cycle

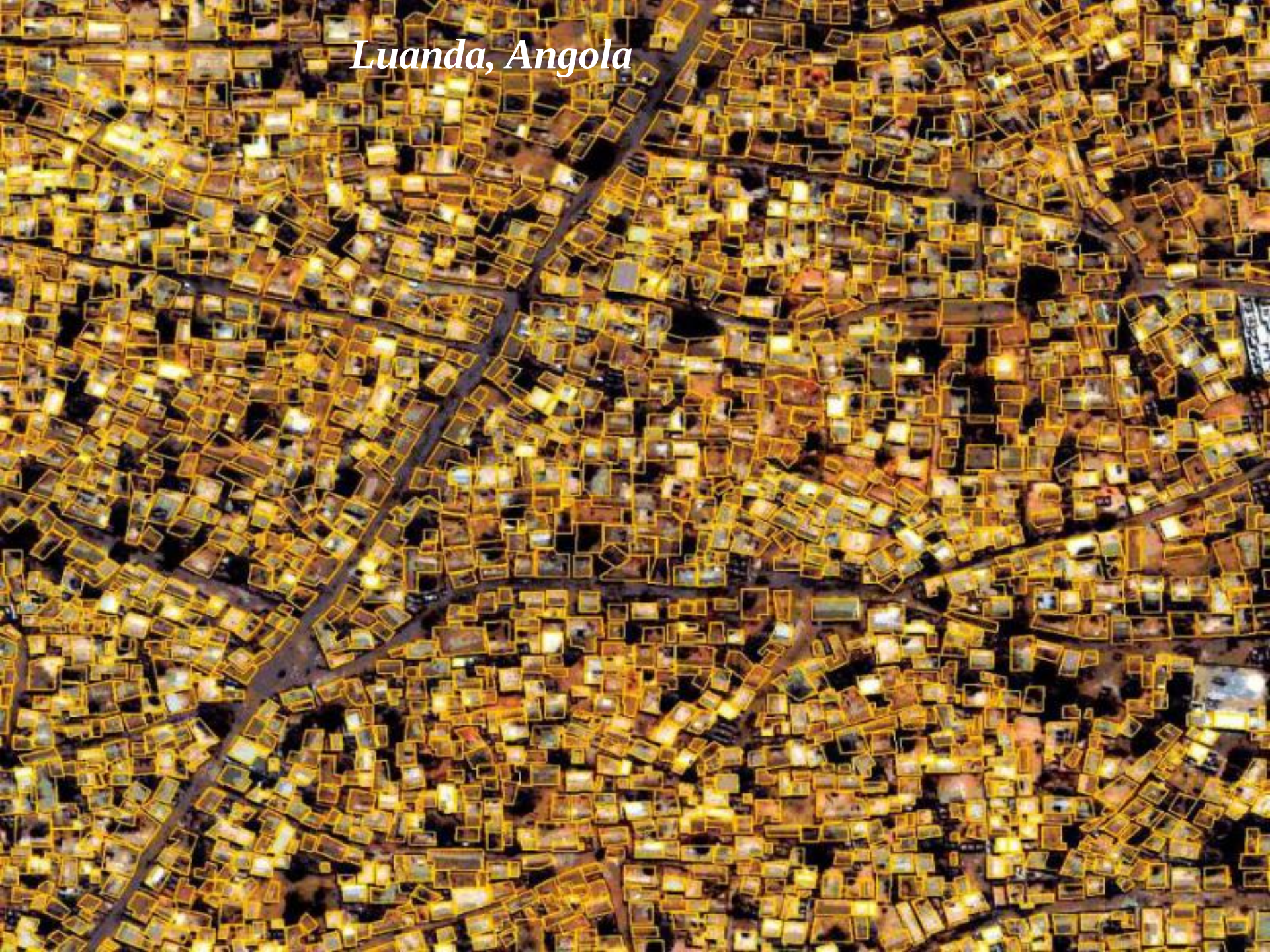


Sao Paulo, Brazil

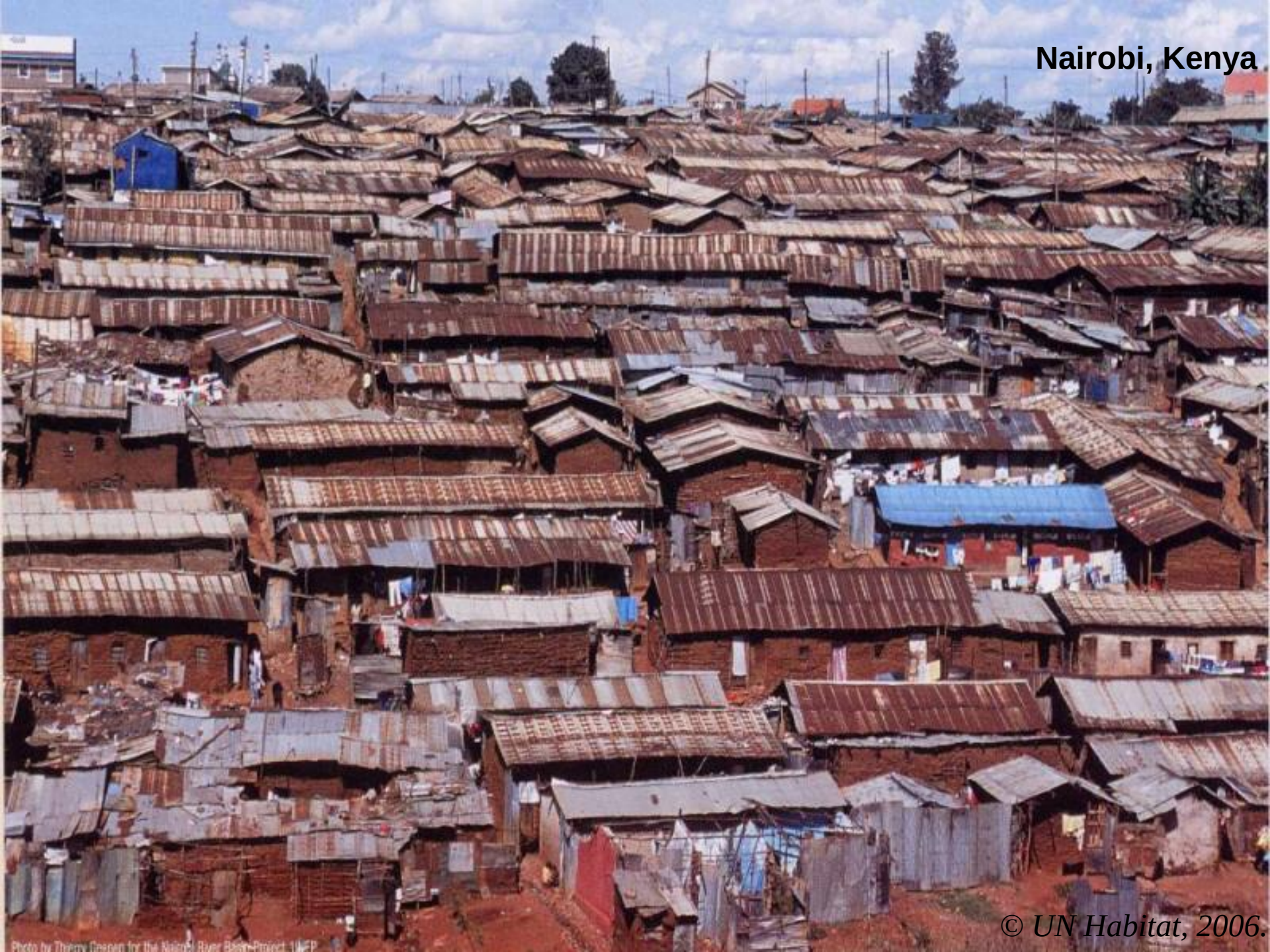
Trujillo, Peru, 1999

Trujillo, Peru, 2004

Caracas, Venezuela, 2008


Luanda, Angola

Kibera, Nairobi © UN Habitat, 2008.


Nairobi, Kenya
© UN Habitat, 2006.

Scenario 2:

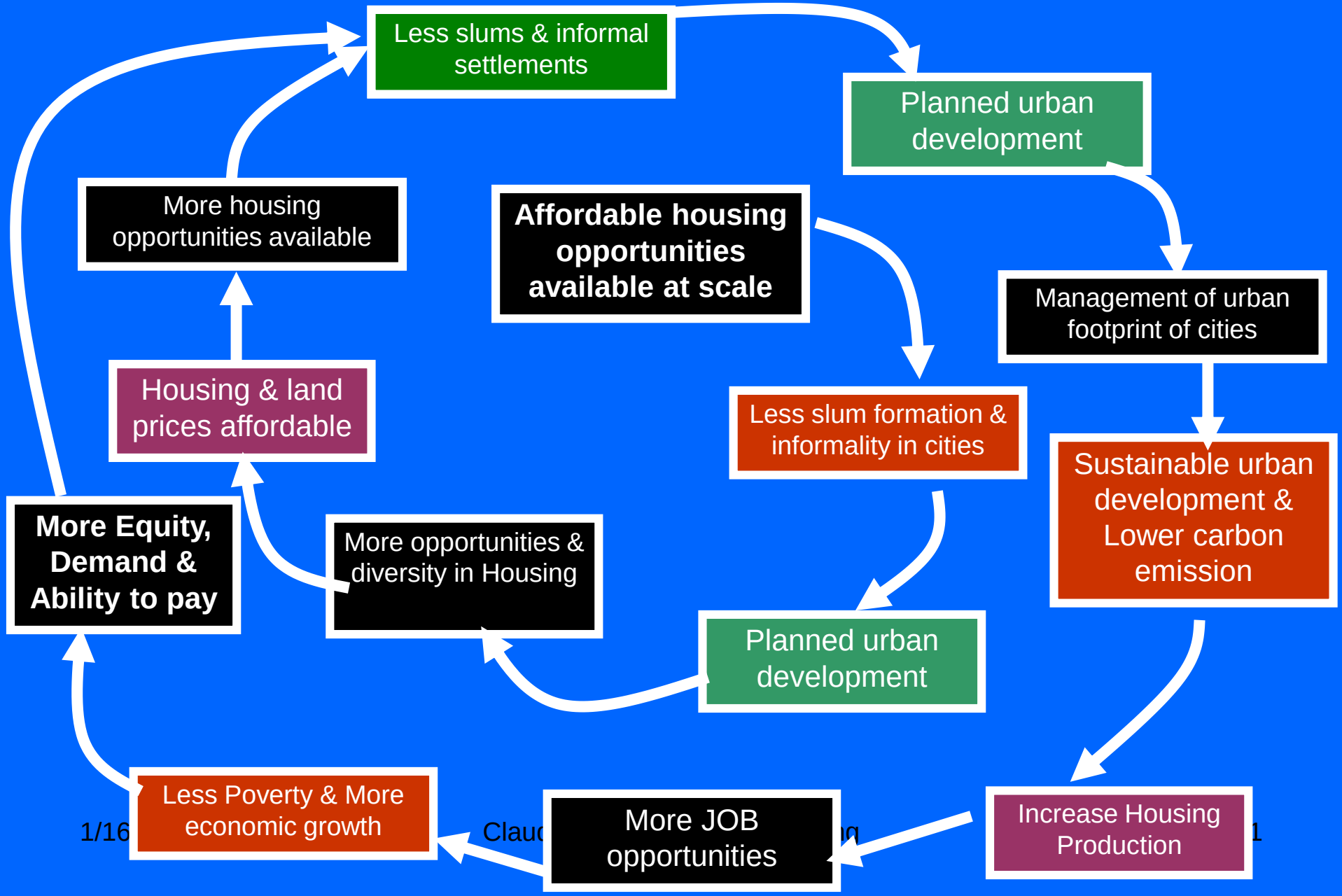
born in poverty, housing opportunities available at scale, levels of deprivation resolved, less slums, housing & income generation opportunities available

- Data supports well-informed and evidence based policy decisions
- Housing sector plays its role in poverty reduction & employment generation
- Wide variety of housing opportunities is available
- Backward and forward linkages of the housing sector with other parts of the economy generates more JOB opportunities
- Housing production increases and cities anticipate planning, land delivery

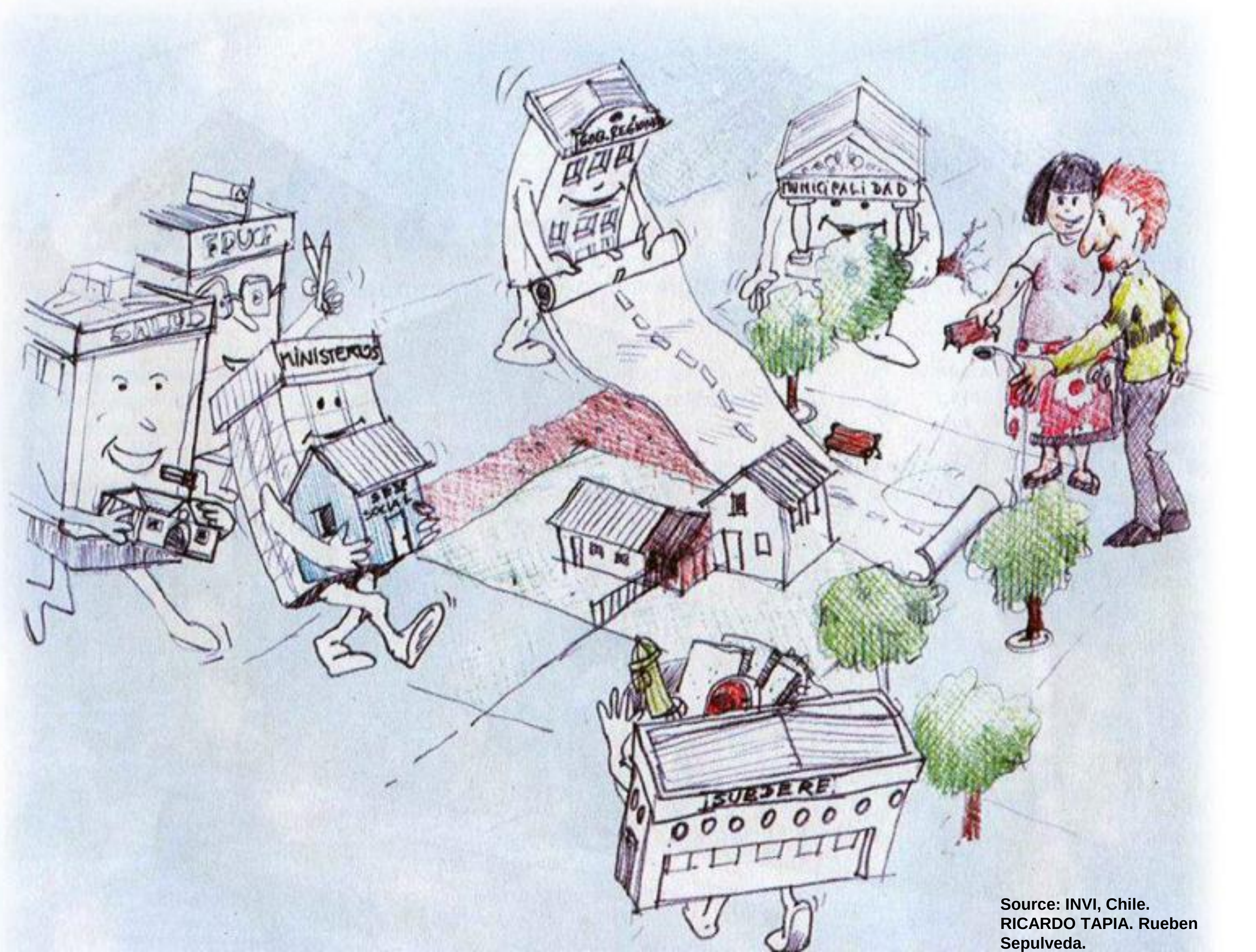
- Adverse impacts of urbanisation properly tackled.
- Ecological & urban footprints of cities contained.
- More social cohesion and less poverty.
- Rate of slum formation significantly decreased
- Less slums and informal land development.
- Cities better planned & managed.
- Sound urbanisation and sustainable urban development patterns are accomplished.

Source: INVI, Chile.

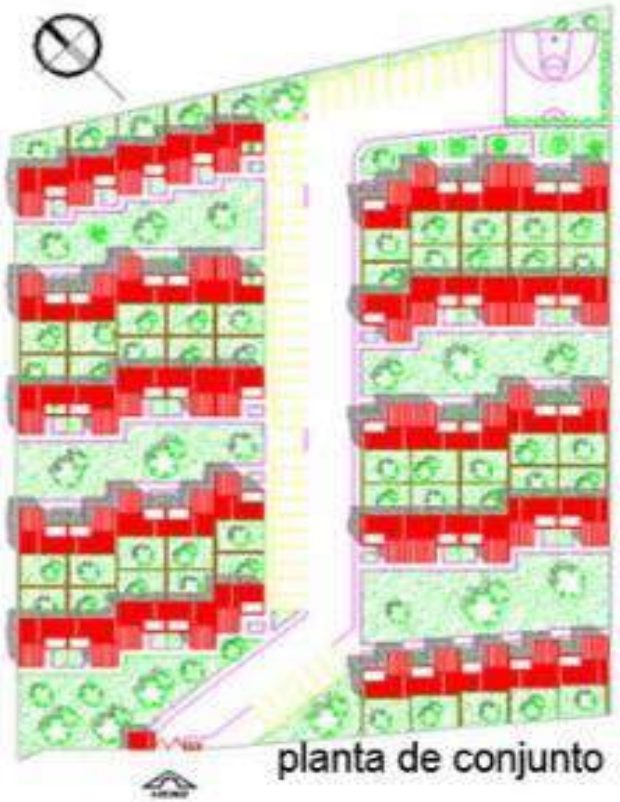
The Housing's VIRTUOUS Cycle



Source: INVI, Chile.



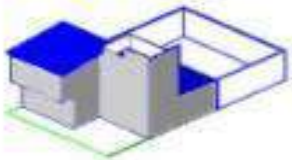
Source: INVI, Chile. RICARDO TAPIA. Rueben Sepulveda.

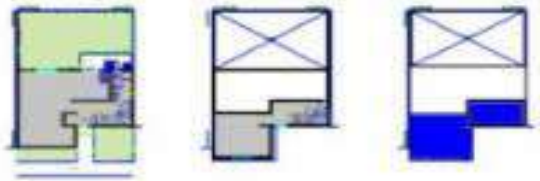


planta de conjunto

p. baja | p. alta | azotea

primera etapa





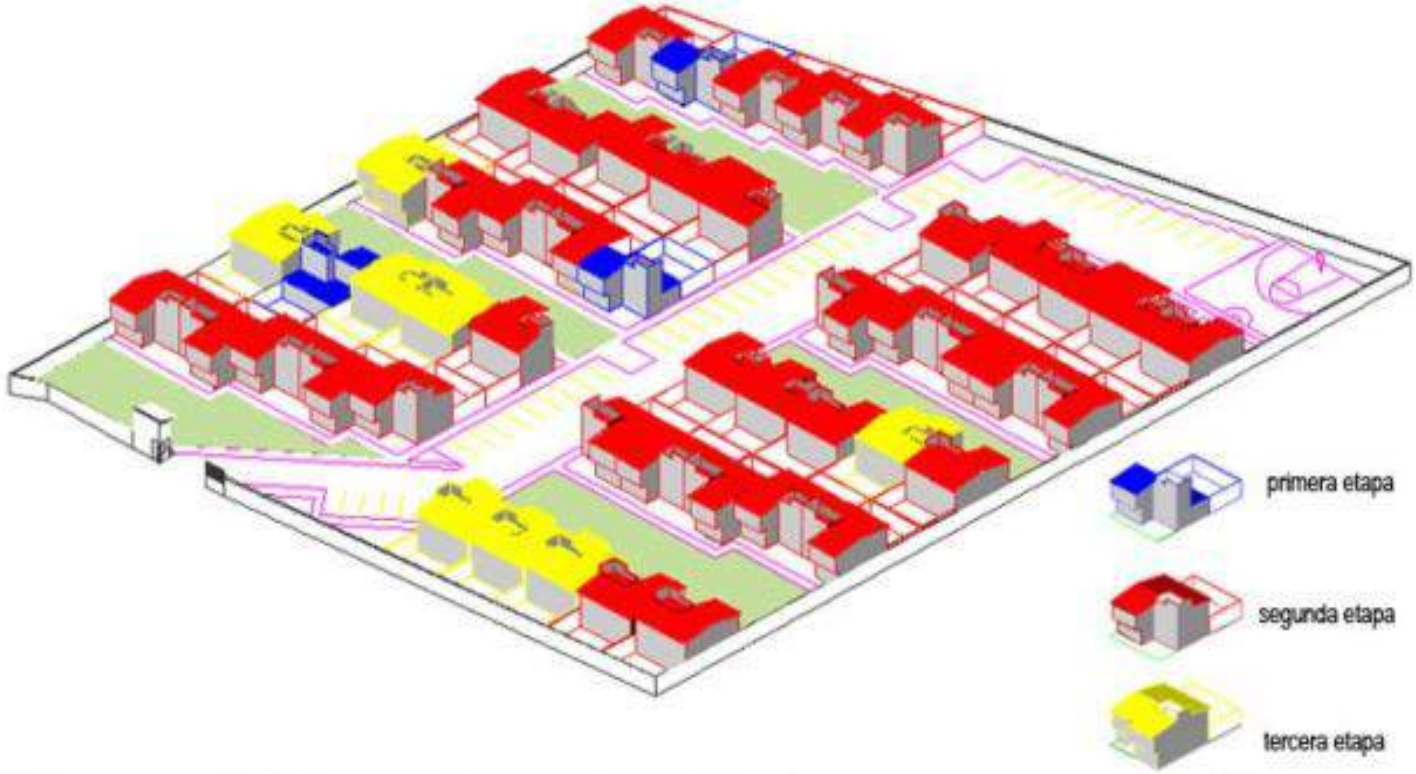
área construida
68.80 m^2

segunda etapa

área construida
93.30 m^2

tercera etapa

área construida
118.45 m^2



1998

2003

SENOR
FROGS

2.a

Understanding How the Housing Sector Works:

What is happening in the market and what roles government and other stakeholders can play to fix some of these problems.

Housing costs

Affordability threshold

People's income

Volume of loans, credits, savings

Capital Markets

Rental Law

Property rights

Homeownership

Foreclosure & collaterals laws

Rights & Obligations

Basic Infrastructure provision

Neighbourhood-City Facilities

Tariffs & User fees

Cost recovery

Delivery capacity

Finance

Tenure

Services

Institutions

Policy

Size

Location

Durability

Available Space

Typology

Building Code

Planning Standards

Cultural suitability

Availability of land

Land

Accessibility

Price

Public Transport

Neighbourhood

Densities and Typology

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

Rental Law

Property rights

Homeownership

Foreclosure & collaterals laws

Rights & Obligat

Basic Infrastructure provision

Neighbourhood-City Facilities

Tariffs & User fees

Cost recovery

Delivery capacity

Finance

Tenure

Common Property Regime

Service

s

Institutions

Property Management Companies

Policy

Maintenance

Size

Locatio

n

Durability

Available Space

Typology

Building Code

Planning Standards

Cultural suitability

Availability of land

Accessibility

Price

Public Transport

Neighbourhood

Densities & Typology

ng Materials

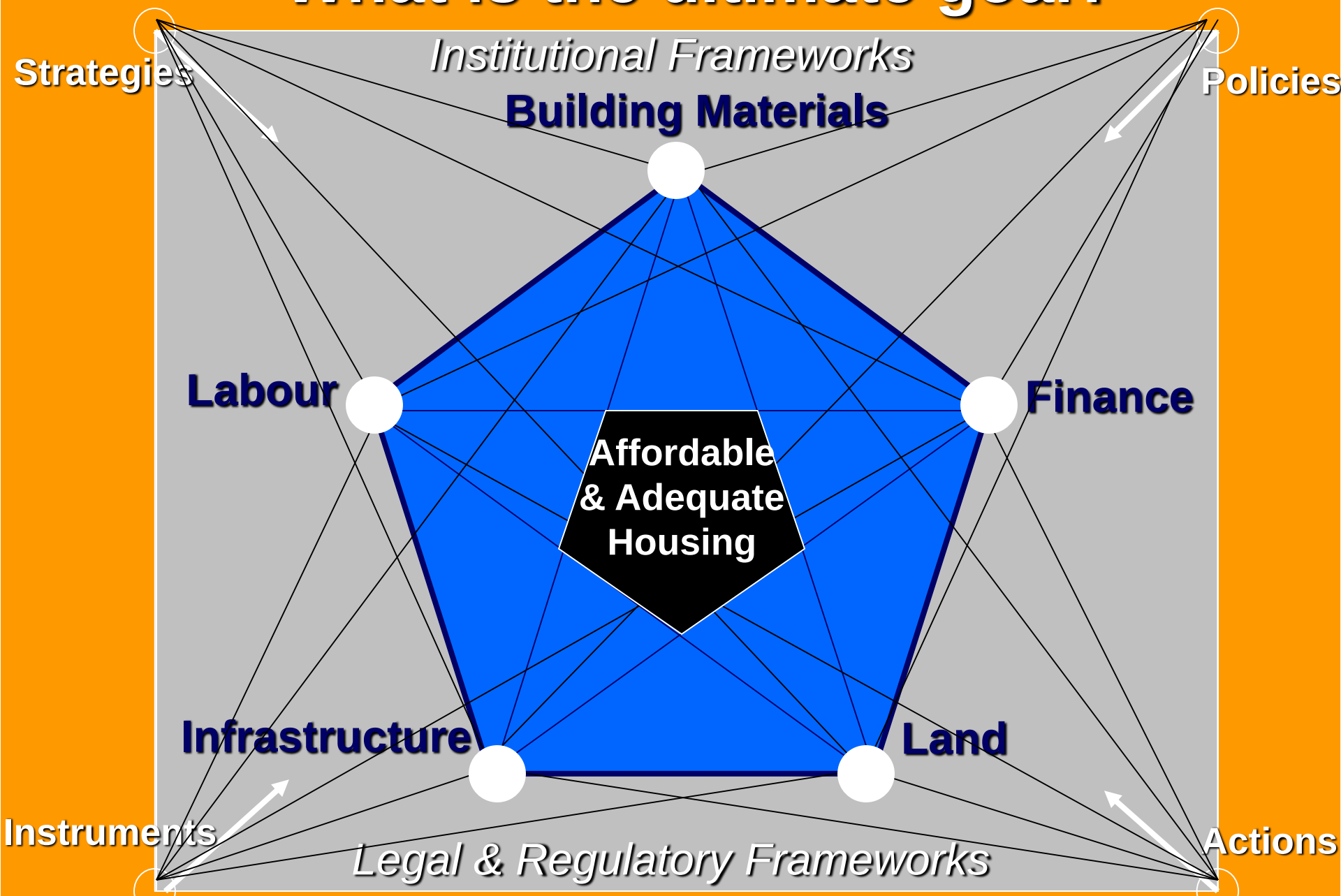
Construction Technology

Quality of labour

Standards & quality control

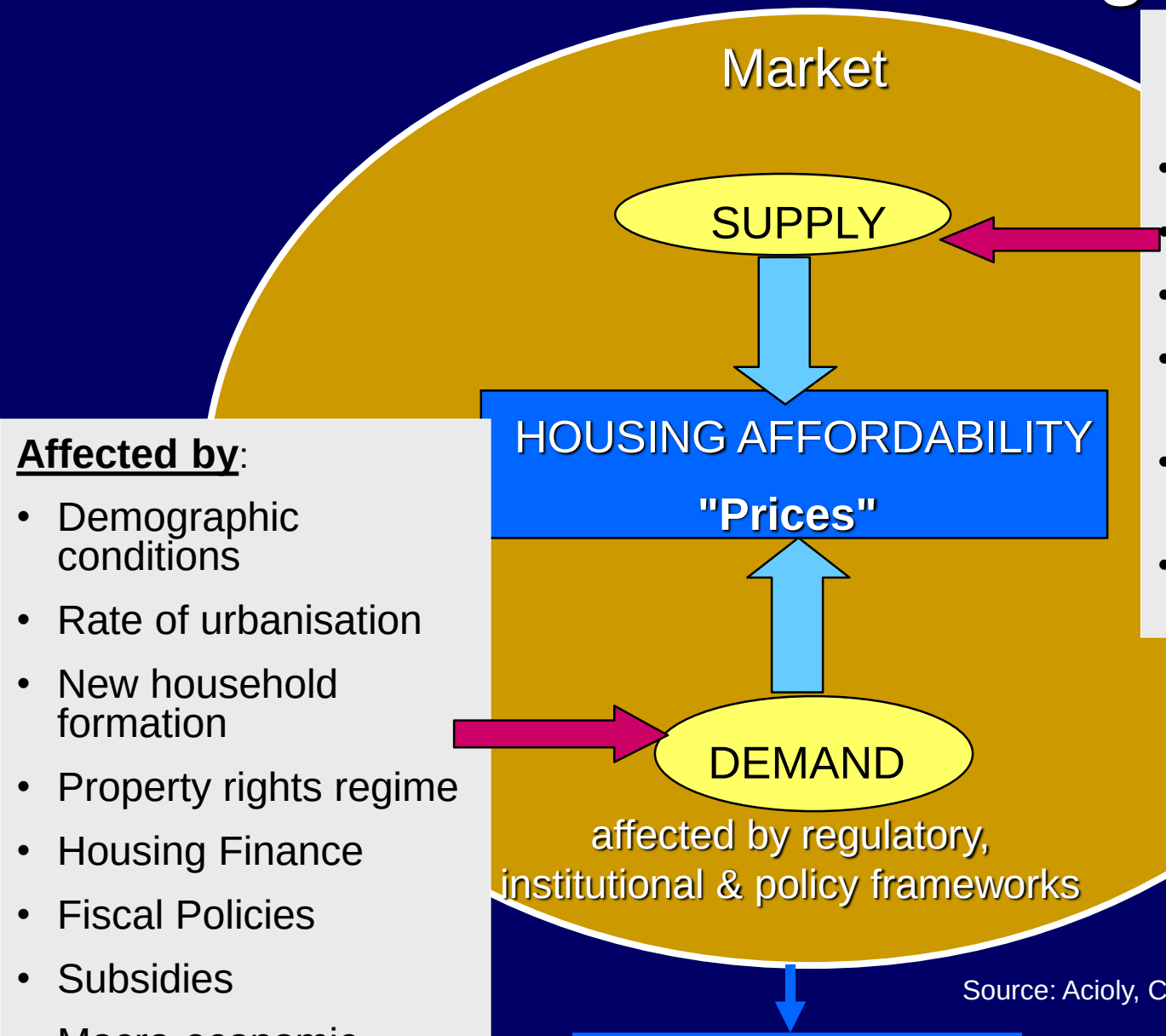
Energy Efficiency

What is the ultimate goal?



Source: Acioly, C. IHS: 1994 2003.;

The Context of Housing Policy



Affected by availability of:

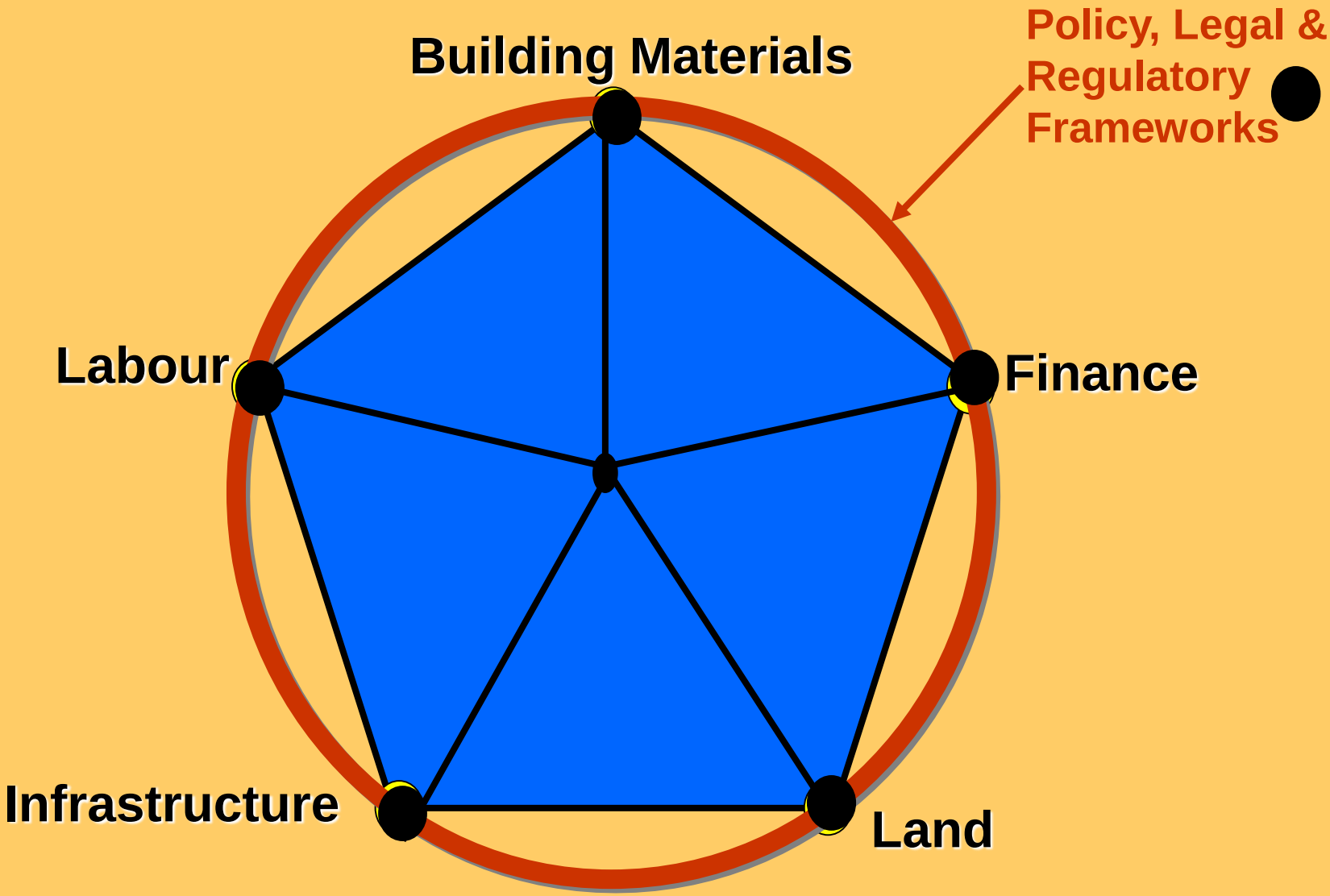
- land
- Infrastructure
- Building Materials - BM
- Organisation Building Industry
- Skilled & Productive Labour
- Self-reliance BM production

Affected by:

- Demographic conditions
- Rate of urbanisation
- New household formation
- Property rights regime
- Housing Finance
- Fiscal Policies
- Subsidies
- Macro-economic conditions

Source: Acioly, C. IHS: 1994 2003.; World Bank, 1993.

The Housing Diamond of Perfect Equilibrium



Source: Acioly, C. 1994; 2003.

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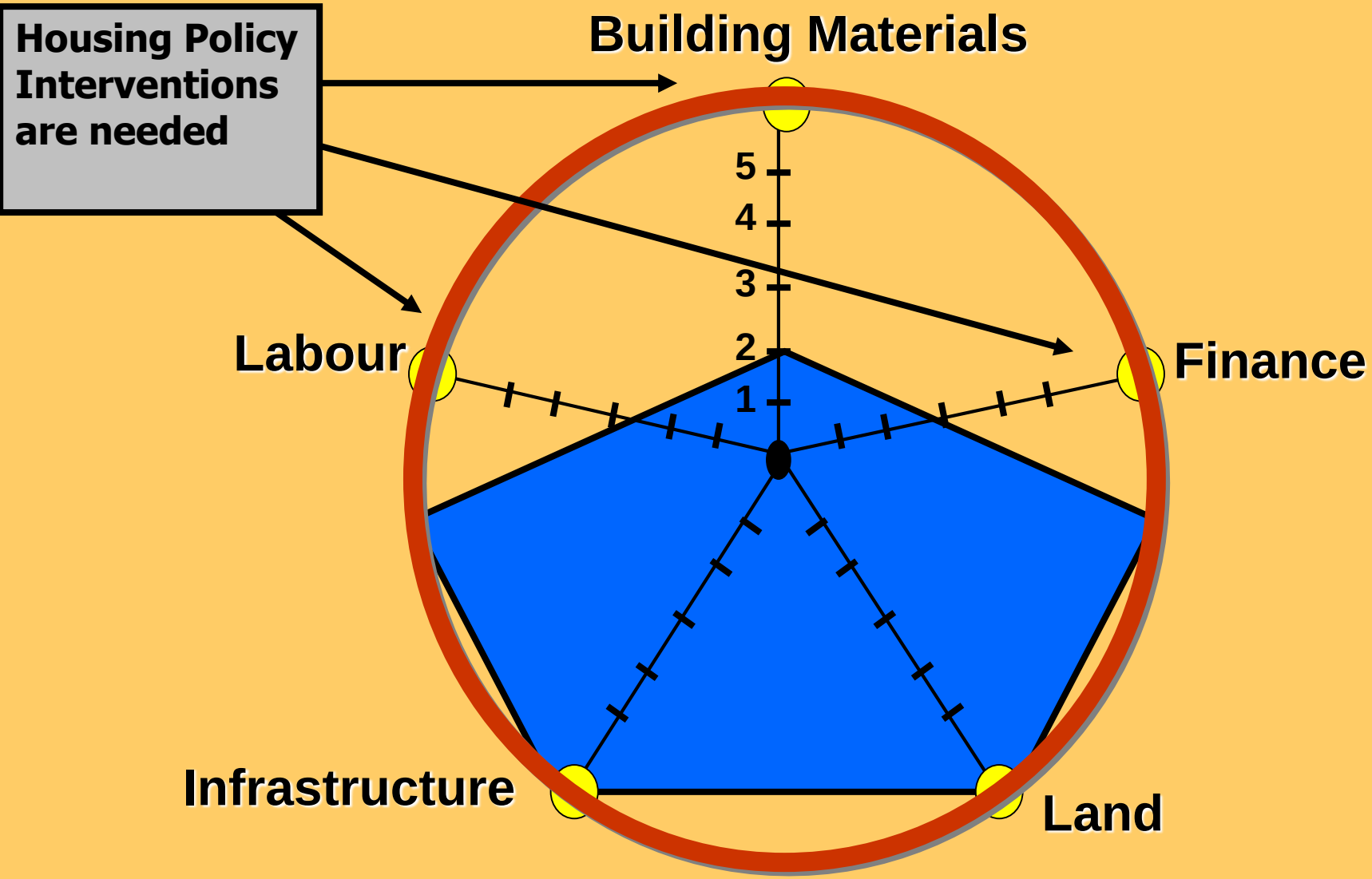
Scarcity of one Component brings Disequilibrium



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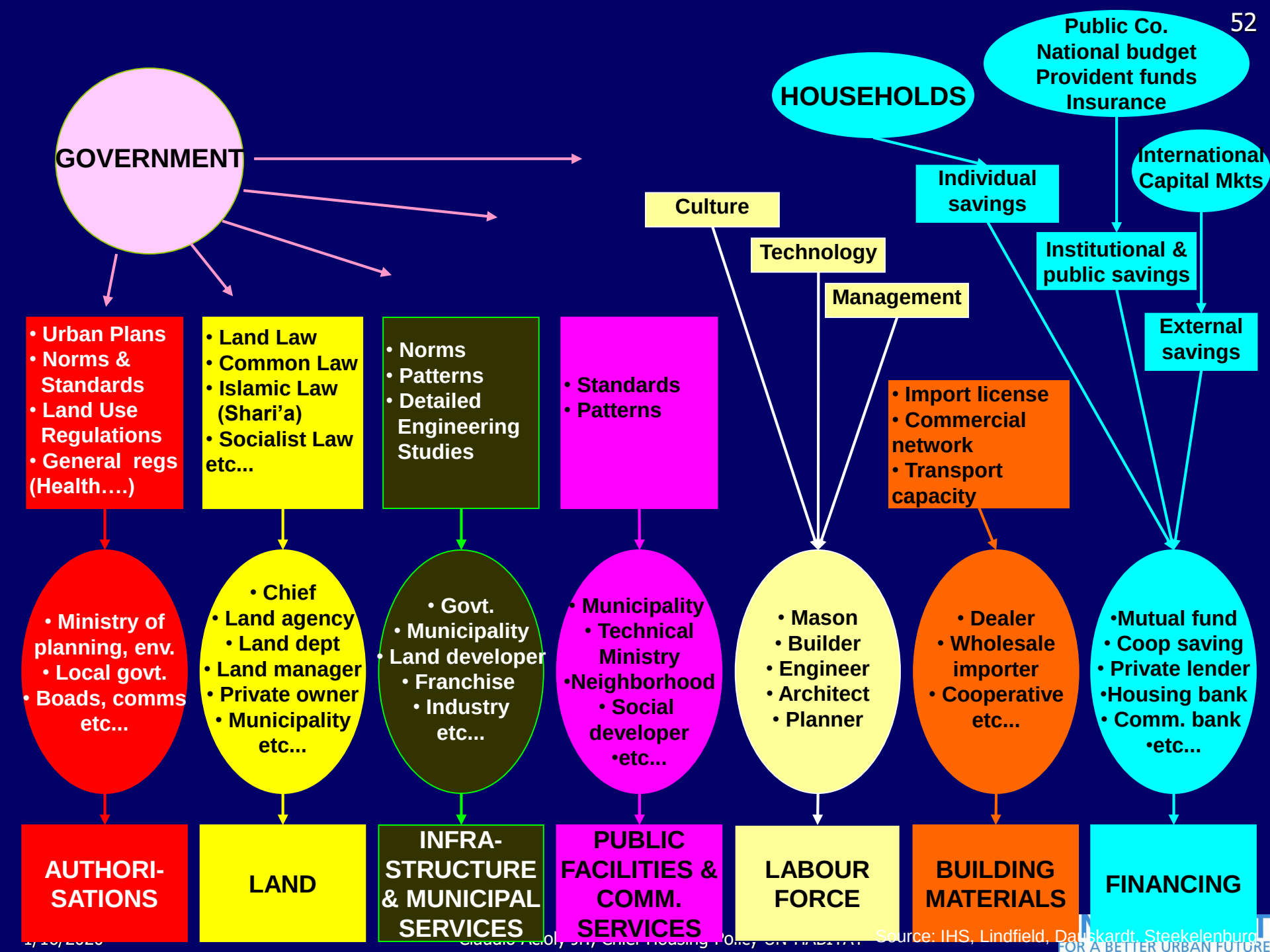


Source: IHS, Lindfield, Dauskardt, Steekelenburg

AUTHORI-SATIONS

LAND

INFRA-STRUCTURE & MUNICIPAL SERVICES

PUBLIC FACILITIES & COMM. SERVICES

LABOUR FORCE

BUILDING MATERIALS

FINANCING

DEVELOPER

- public
- private
- social housing
- housing company

etc...

BUILDING ENTERPRISE

Contractor

HOUSEHOLD

Self help construction

Construction Credit (short term)

Developer Credit (medium term)

Purchaser Credit (long term)

Purchase

HP

Rental

Occupy

Source: IHS, Lindfield, Dauskardt, Steekelenburg

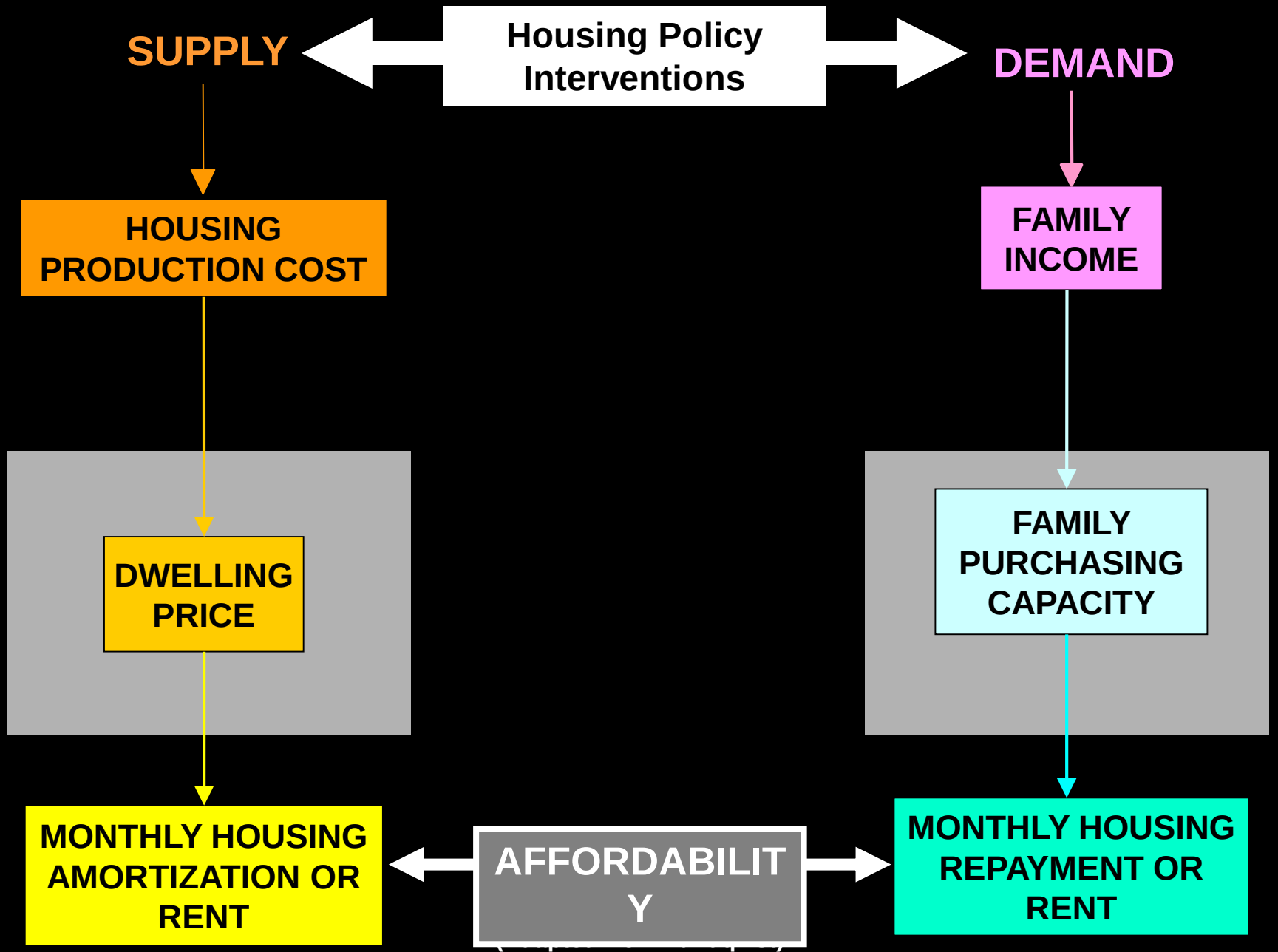
3.

Housing Policy matters!

Good baseline information, stakeholders participation and sound market analysis for policy decisions are vital.

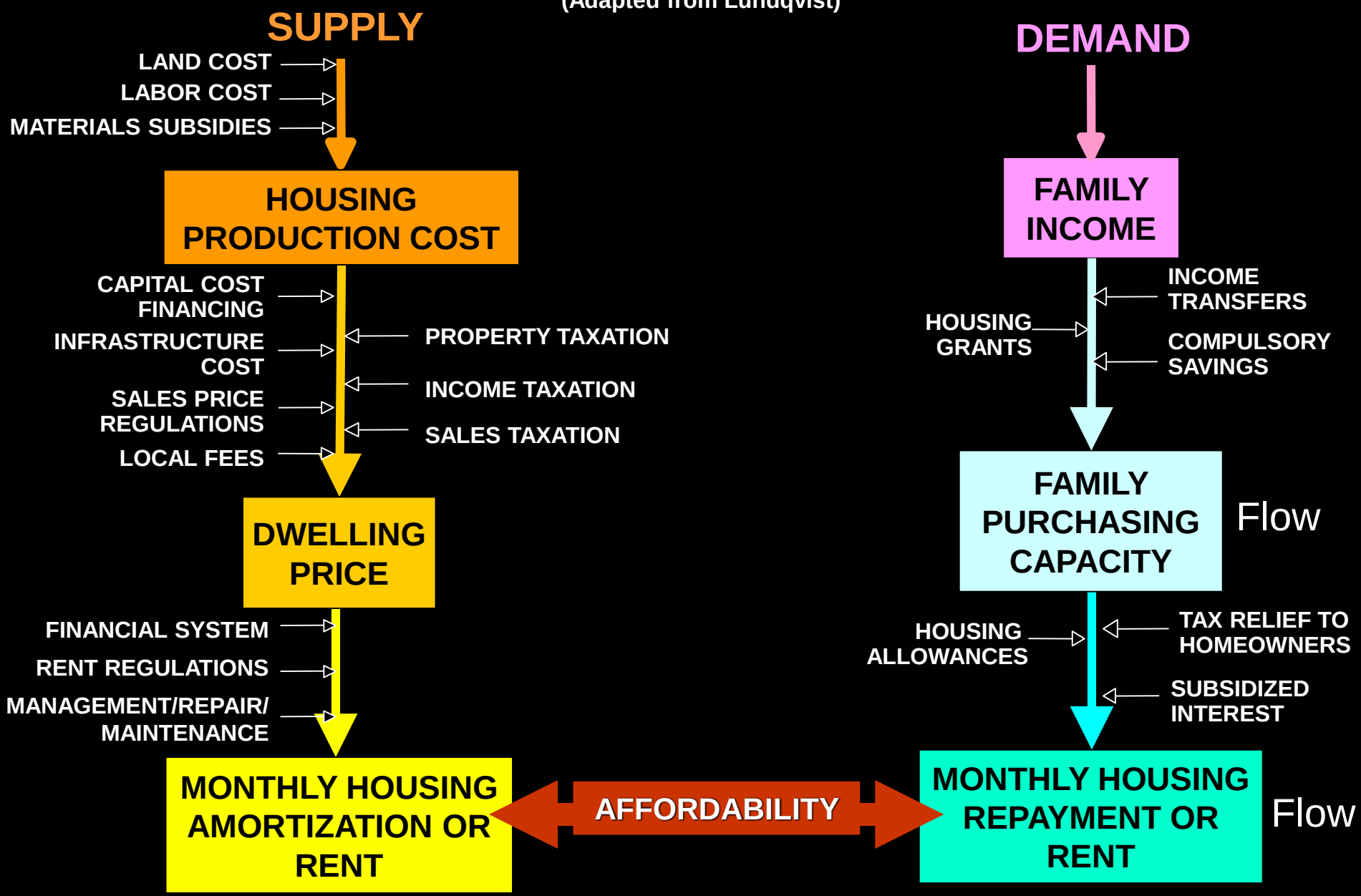
The Housing Profile can help in supporting critical housing policy decisions.

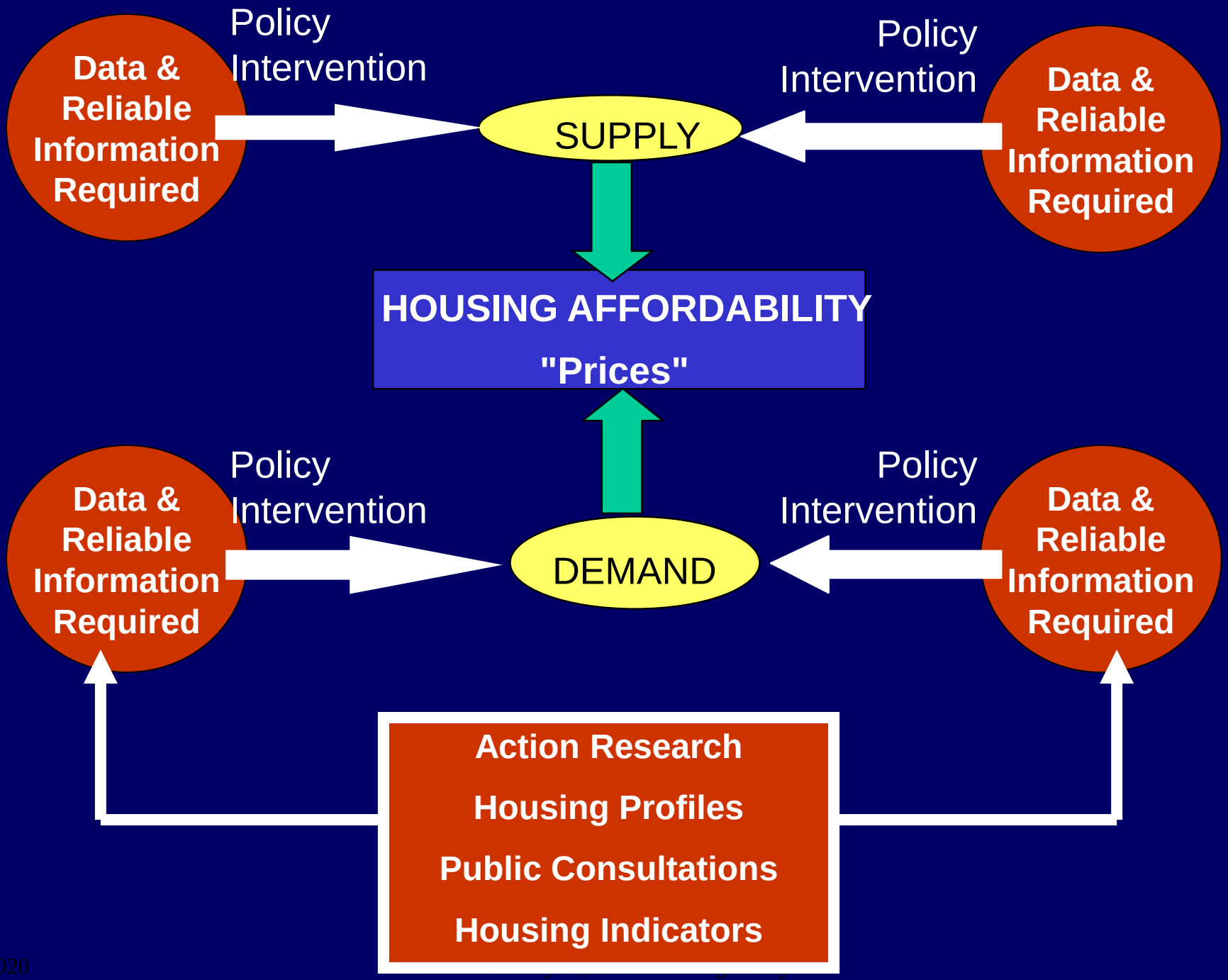
GOVERNMENT & POLICY INTERVENTIONS



POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

(Adapted from Lundqvist)



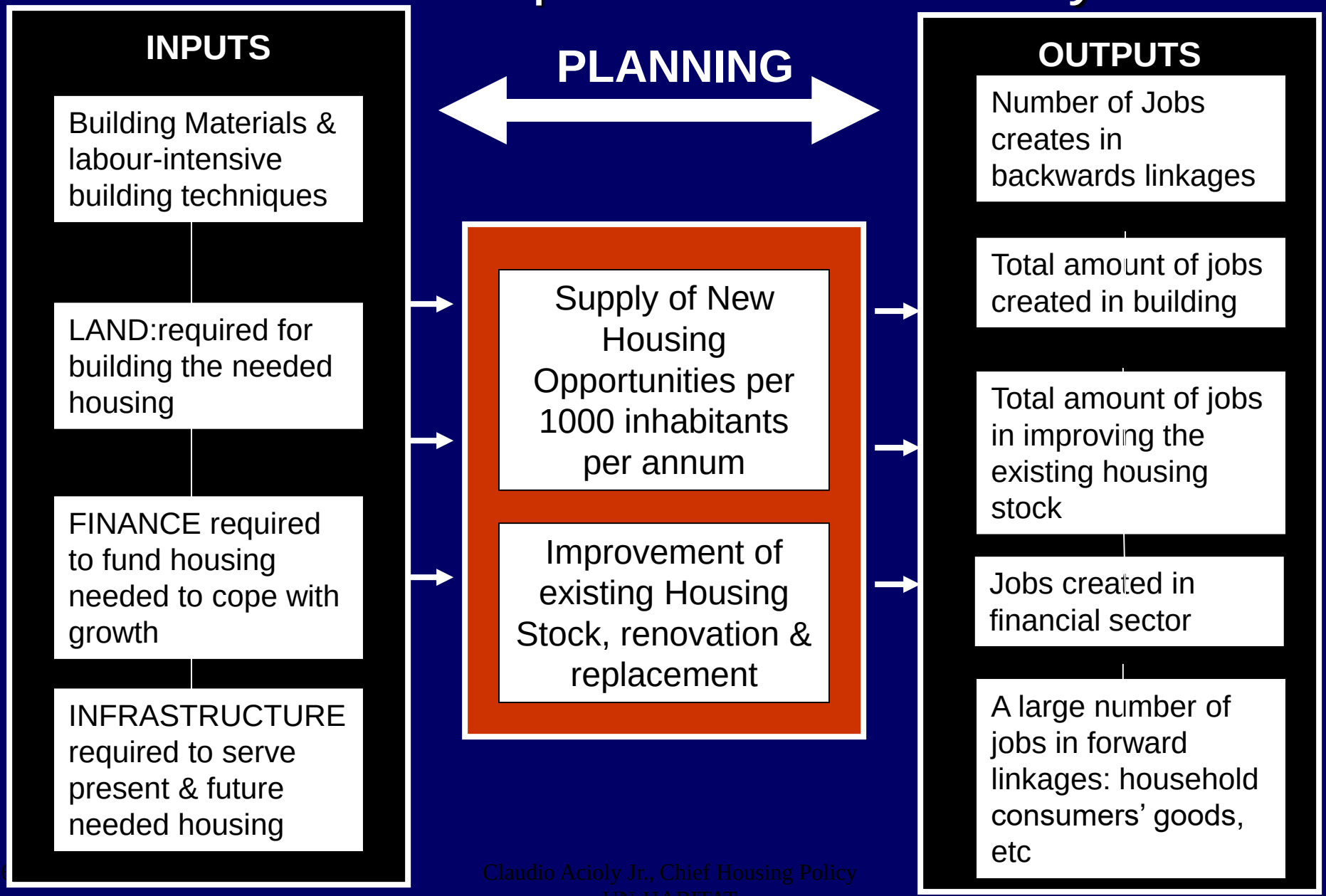

Data & Reliable Information Required
Policy Intervention
SUPPLY
Policy Intervention
Data & Reliable Information Required
HOUSING AFFORDABILITY
"Prices"
Data & Reliable Information Required
Policy Intervention
DEMAND
Policy Intervention
Data & Reliable Information Required
Action Research
Housing Profiles
Public Consultations
Housing Indicators

The Need to Unlock Housing Supply & create a conducive Environment for the housing sector to work and play its role in economic development

Establish an Evolving Policy Framework

- Global Policy Debate for concerted actions
- Housing policy at the intersection of fiscal, financial, social, and even energy policy
- The legal basis of Private, Community, Cooperative Housing to emerge
- Land markets properly monitored & boost land delivery systems
- Housing Utility Subsidies Reviewed e.g. tariffs, cost, recovery
- Financial Sector Development: more housing finance
- Revolution in the building industry

Backwards & Forward Linkages of the Housing with other parts of the economy



4.

Housing Profile: what is it?

a systemic, participatory and action-oriented auditing of the Housing Sector in support to evidence-based housing policy making.

The Housing Profile helps disclose critical bottlenecks in housing delivery and the overall functioning and structure of the housing sector in a given a country.

Road Map to Housing Sector Reform

Housing Profile: reality check, knowledge & information on housing sector performance

Capacity building & expertise development

Multi-stakeholders consultation & knowledge gap verification

Public debate on final problem identification & priority setting

Working Group on Policy Response: drafting measures, policies, programmes, action plan

Public & Institutional debate on Housing Policy Responses

Adoption of Policy and Housing sector reform agenda

Set up Housing Policy Task Force

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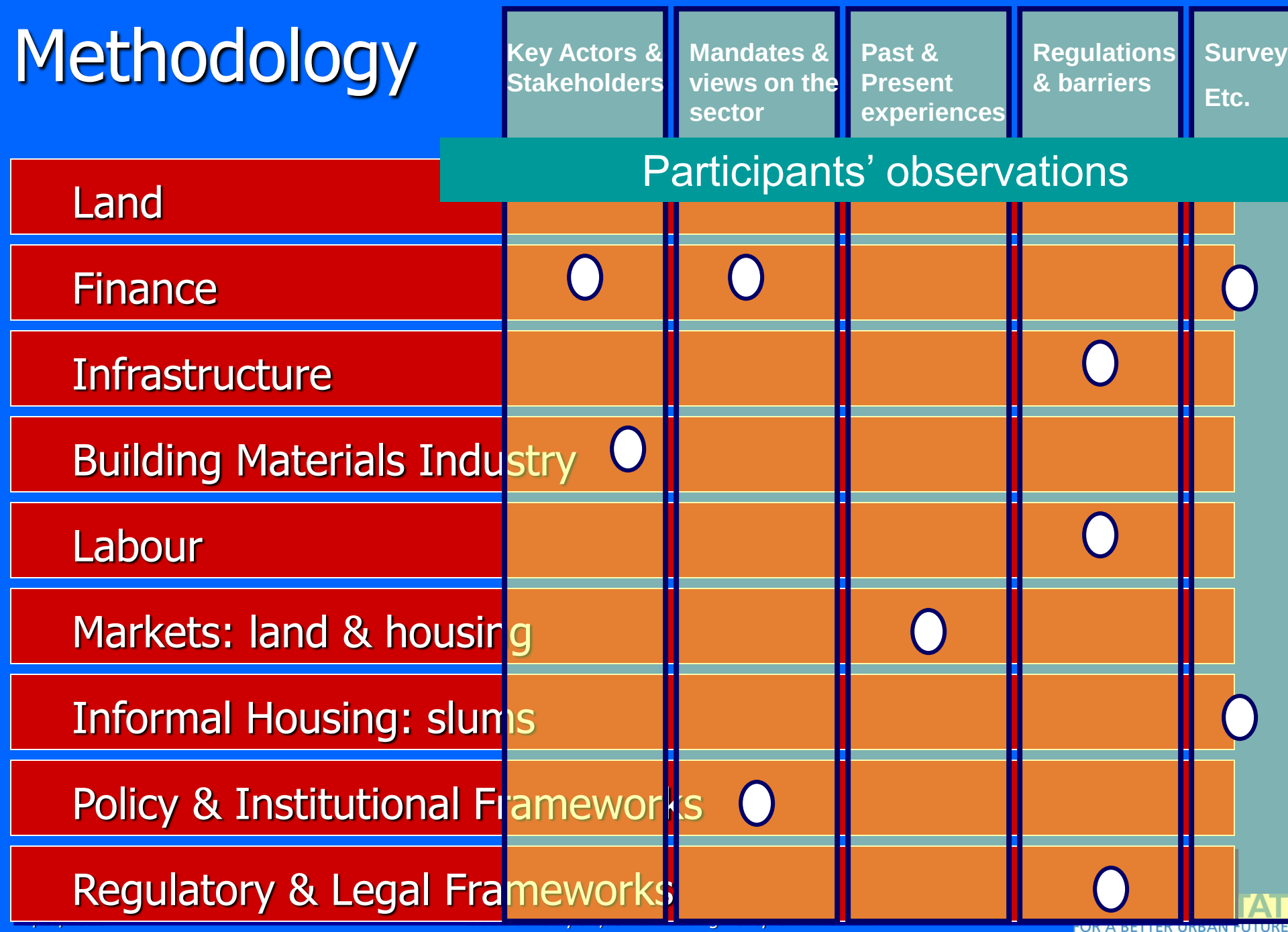
Methodology



Key Issues of the Housing Profile

Cross-cutting issues: capacity; youth; gender; HIV/AIDS

Theme 1	Policy & Institutional Frameworks
Theme 2	Current Housing Stock
Theme 3	Housing Needs and Demand
Theme 4	Housing Supply
Sub-Theme 1	Urban Land Supply Systems
Sub-Theme 2	Infrastructure/Basic Services
Sub-Theme 3	**Building Materials, Construction Technology, Labour**
Sub-Theme 4	Housing finance and markets

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Basically the Housing Profile:

- Assesses the functioning of the housing sector in a country;
- Analyses institutional framework for housing delivery
- Unfolds bottlenecks hindering housing delivery and housing markets
- Generates knowledge and data for well-informed housing policy making
- Supports decision making and critical housing policy options
- Involves all stakeholders that have interface with the overall housing industry
- Provides evidences and suggestions for furthe government action
- Becomes a tool for all stakeholders from the community, private, public sectors

Vital Support to Housing Policy

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5.

Housing Profile:

The experience of UN-HABITAT to support national housing policy formulation and implementation.

Countries undergoing Housing Profiles as per 5 March 2011

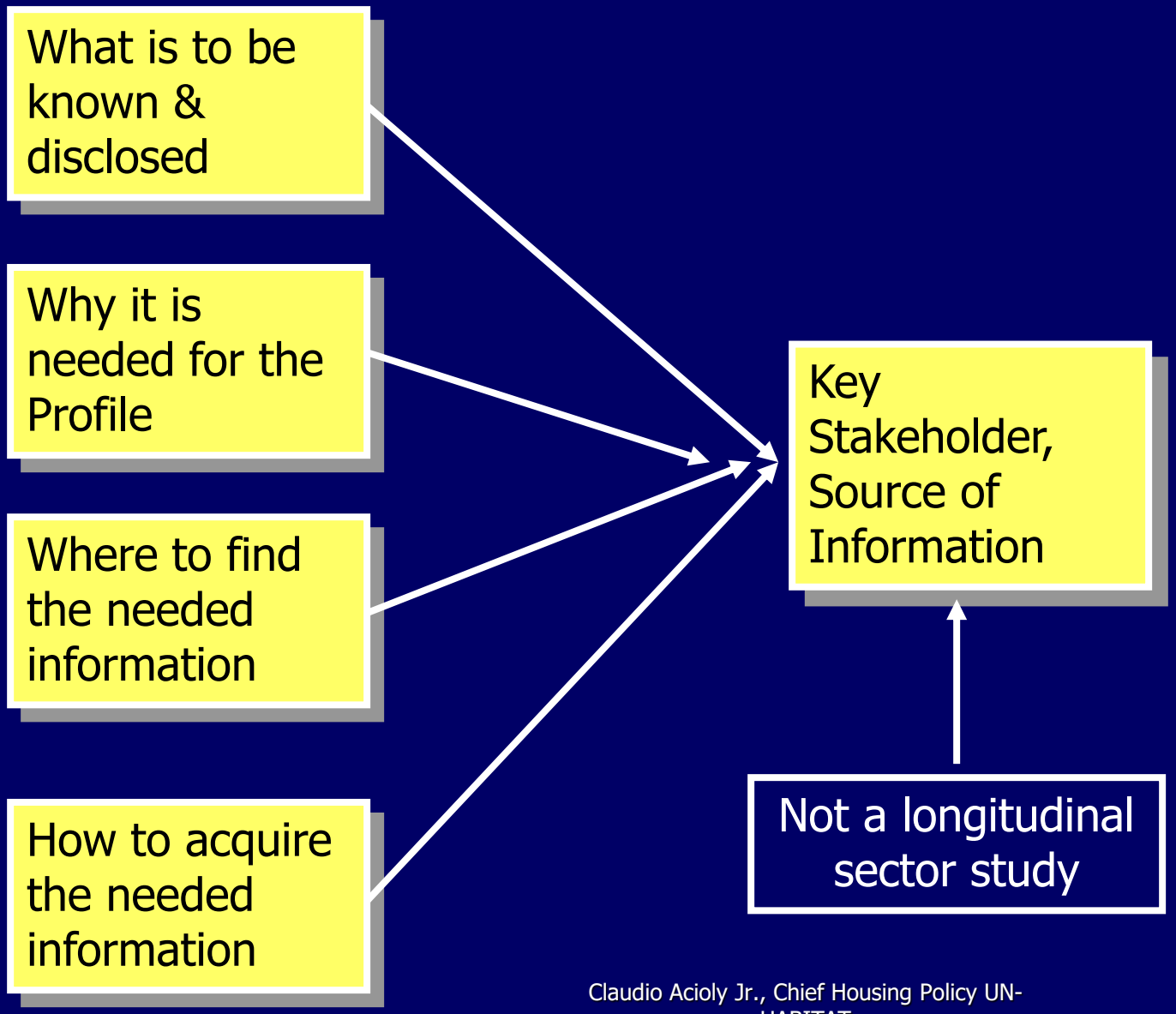
- Malawi (finalised and housing reform processes initiated)
- Uganda (finalised & published, no launching planned)
- Nepal (Finalised & published, launched in June 2011)
- Vietnam (final report ready under revision by government & experts)
- Senegal (Reporting phase, final consultation in June 2011)
- Ghana (Finalised, published, final National consultation in May 2011, launching regionally after AMCHUD)
- Tunisia (Finalised)
- El-Salvador (Initiated, first public consultantion and workshop April 2012)
- Tanzania (earlier request but never initiated)
- Ecuador (Launching workshop End of April 2011, final public consultation in may 2012)
- Zambia (Public Consultation early 2012, final report, publication ongoing)

6.

Housing Profile:

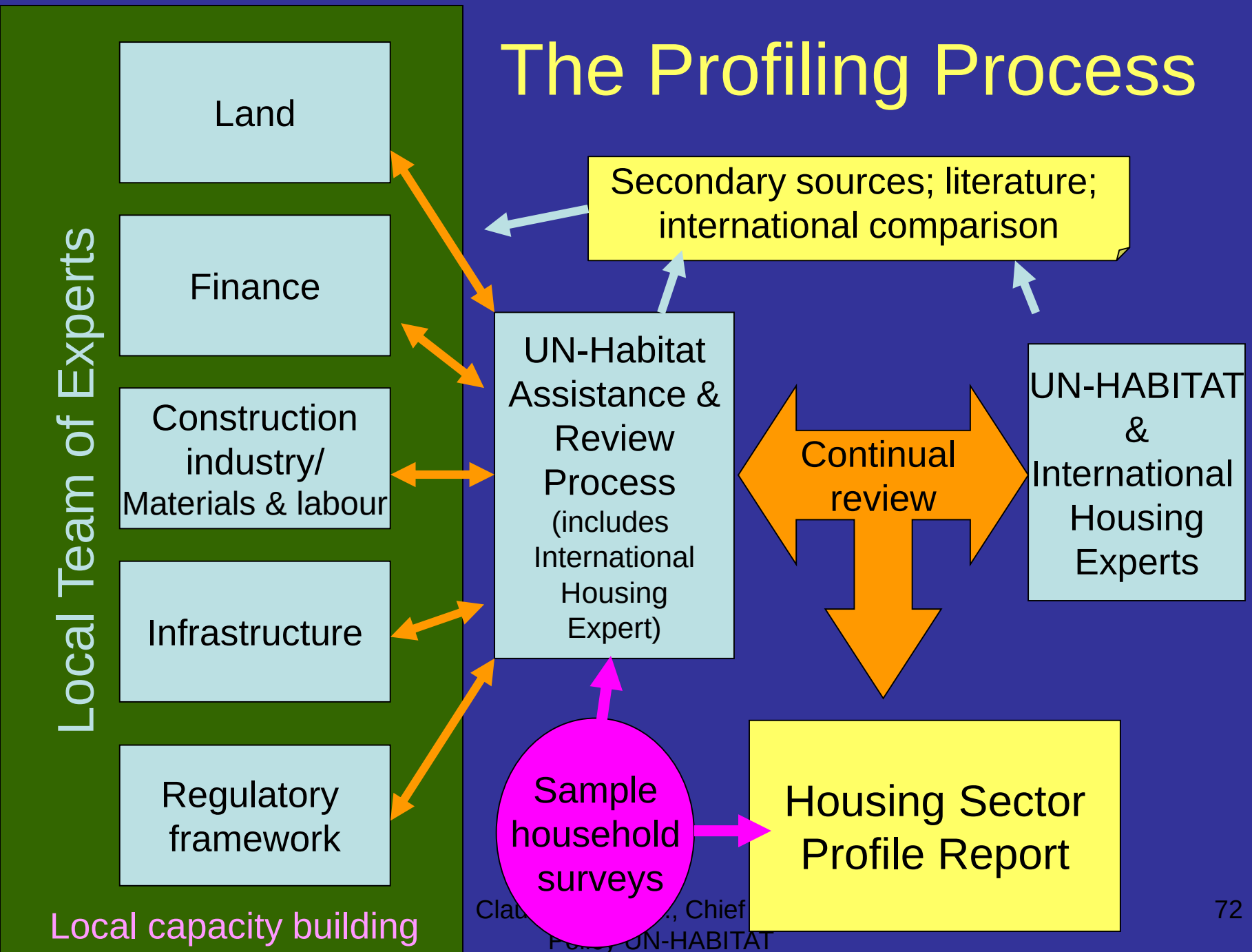
a timeline and step-per-step approach

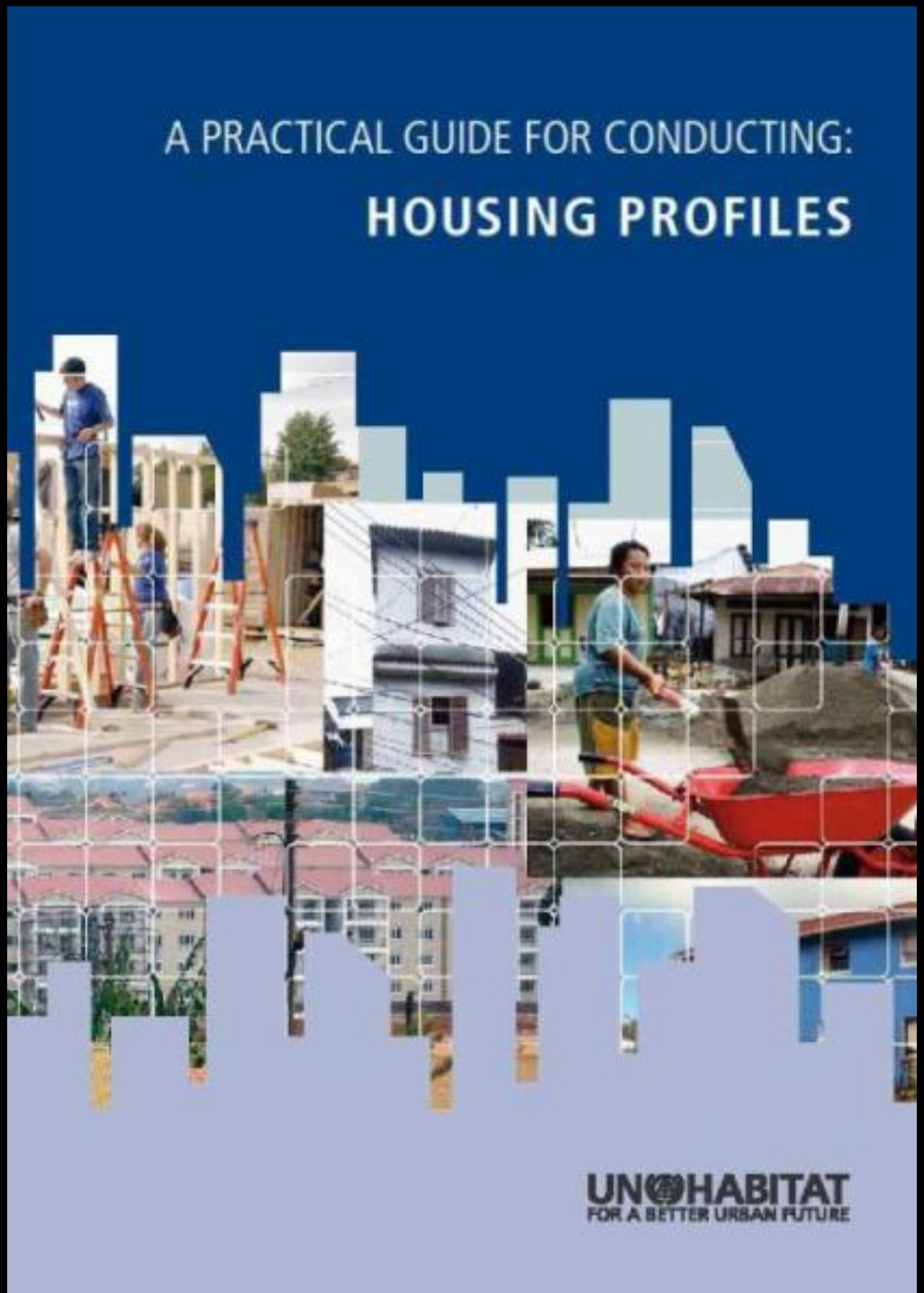
Searching for the Right Data and Information

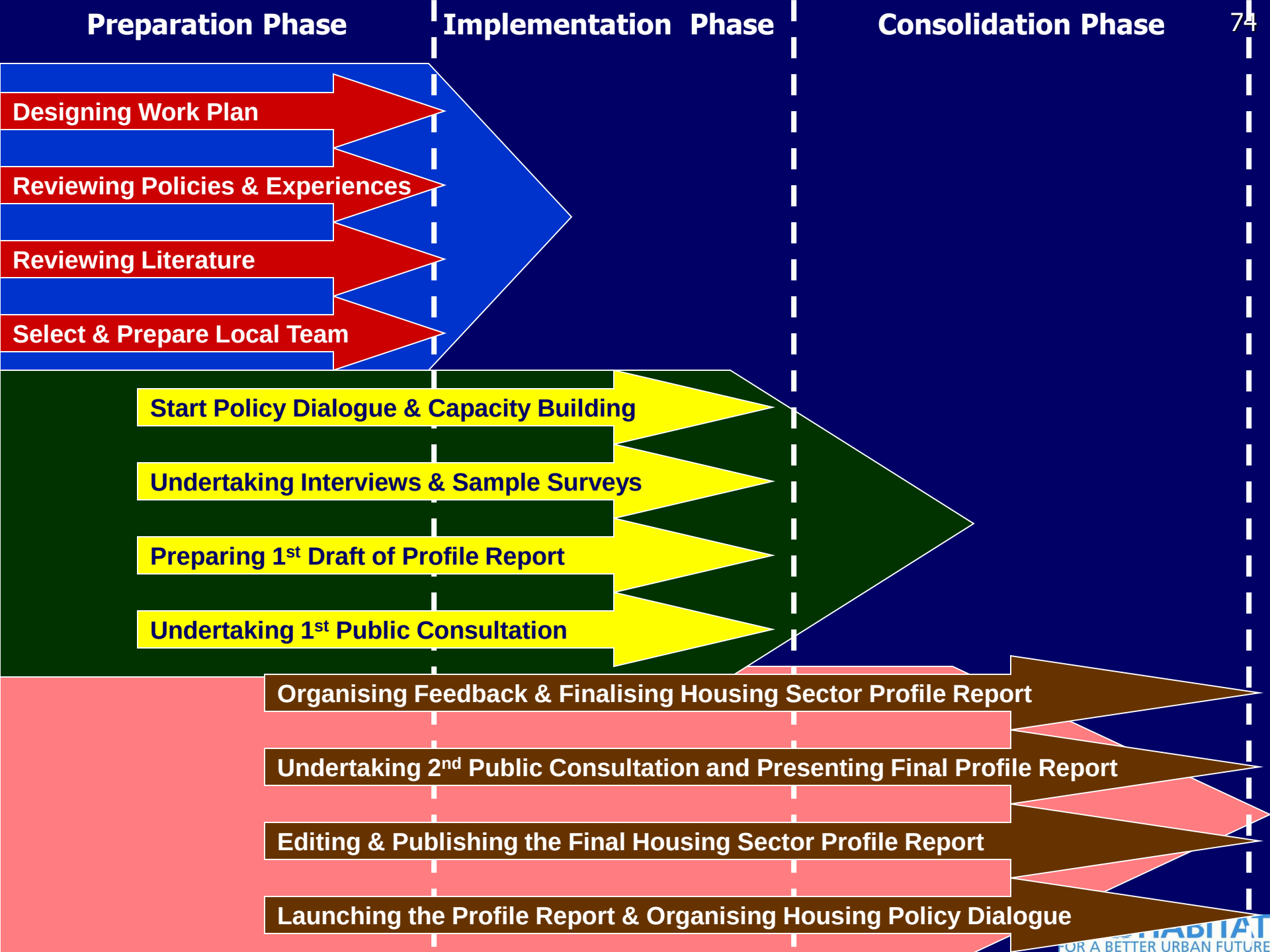


Those who best contribute to improvements in the sector and those who have direct impact on the sector's performance, & those who makes public opinion.

The Profiling Process




A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CONDUCTING:
HOUSING PROFILES
UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE


Preparation Phase
Implementation Phase
Consolidation Phase
Designing Work Plan
Reviewing Policies & Experiences
Reviewing Literature
Select & Prepare Local Team
Start Policy Dialogue & Capacity Building
Undertaking Interviews & Sample Surveys
Preparing 1st Draft of Profile Report
Undertaking 1st Public Consultation
Organising Feedback & Finalising Housing Sector Profile Report
Undertaking 2nd Public Consultation and Presenting Final Profile Report
Editing & Publishing the Final Housing Sector Profile Report
Launching the Profile Report & Organising Housing Policy Dialogue

Housing Profile: process timeline

1	2	3	4	5
Designing Work Plan & Review Literature	Review policies & experiences & recruit local Team	Undertaking Sample Surveys	Preparting 1st Draft Report	1st Public Consultation
				½ month

1 month

1.

Basic Inventory, review of literature & preparation of main TOR, identification of knowledge gaps

1 month

2.

Capacity building and knowledge sharing, training government and partners on principles of enabling the housing sector to work. Recruitment of national & intern experts

1.5 months

3.

Field survey, interviews, sample household surveys, collection of additional materials and evidences based on participants' observations

1.5 months

4.

Preparation of first draft reports, section chapters, analysis of data, development of consolidated draft report for public consultation. Checking data; calibrating findings. Preparation of Matrix of Housing Sector Performance Constraints Matrix.

5.

Organisation of Consultative workshop, presentation of first final draft report, calibration, questions and answers, comments. Finalisation of Report based on comments and suggestions from consultation, incorporating consultations.

UN-HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Housing Profile: process timeline

6	7	8	9	10
Feed-back & Finalising Profile Report	2nd Public Consultation & Debate	Launching Final Profile Report	Working Groups Housing Policy Formulation	Housing Reform Process
				X months

1 month

6.

Preparation, review, editing and finalisation of Final Housing Profile Report, including Housing Sector Performance Priority Action Plan.

½ month

7.

Organization of Public Meeting for Final Presentation of Final Housing Profile and Matrixes, for multi-stakeholders endorsement.

1 months

8.

Organisation of a housing policy consultation; review of policy implications of Profile; review of results of profile; launching profile publicly

3 months

9.

Organisation of working groups; broad public consultations; review of policy strategy and priorities as fed-in by profile.

10.

Process institutionalised; housing reform initiated; task force housing policy active;

UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

2008-2011

Housing Profile: **Demonstration**

4 countries:

Malawi, Uganda, Tunisia, Senegal

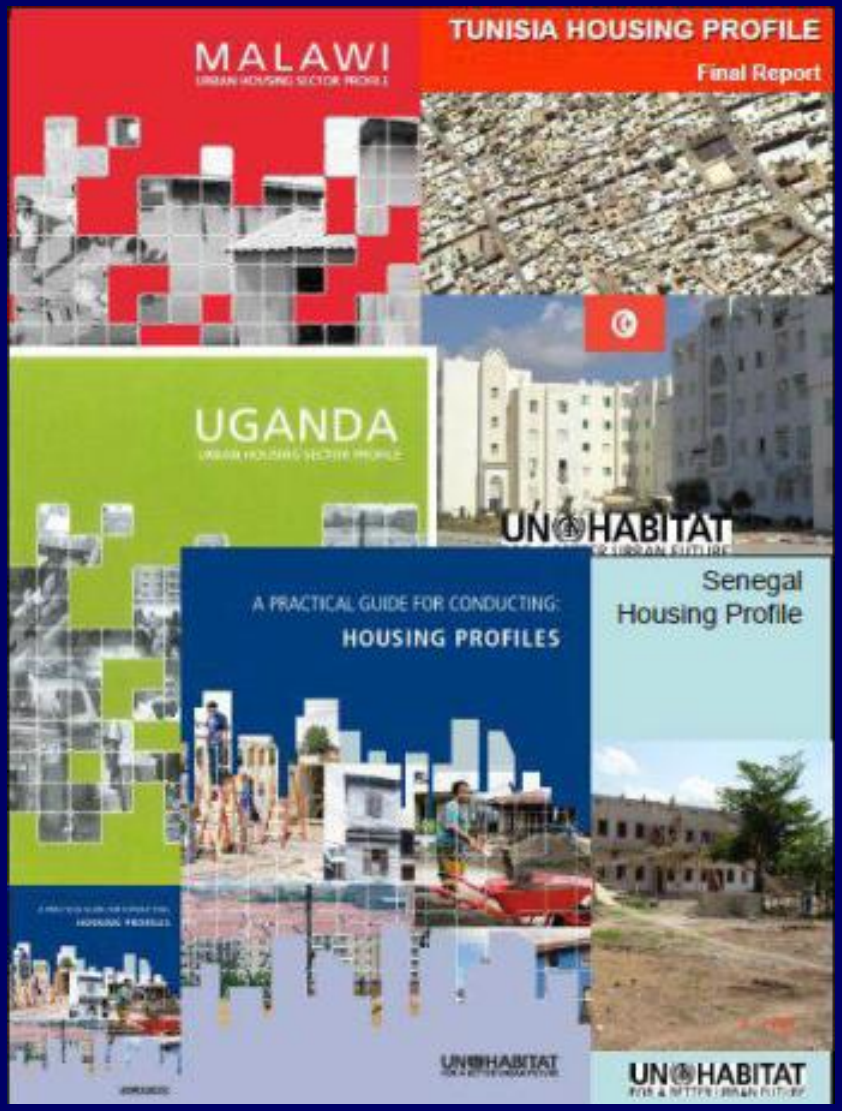
METHODOLOGY

2010-2011

Multiplication: 6 countries

Ghana, Ecuador, Nepal, Vietnam, El-Salvador, Zambia

Institutional, Regulatory and Policy Reforms to enable housing opportunities at scale & alternatives to slum formation



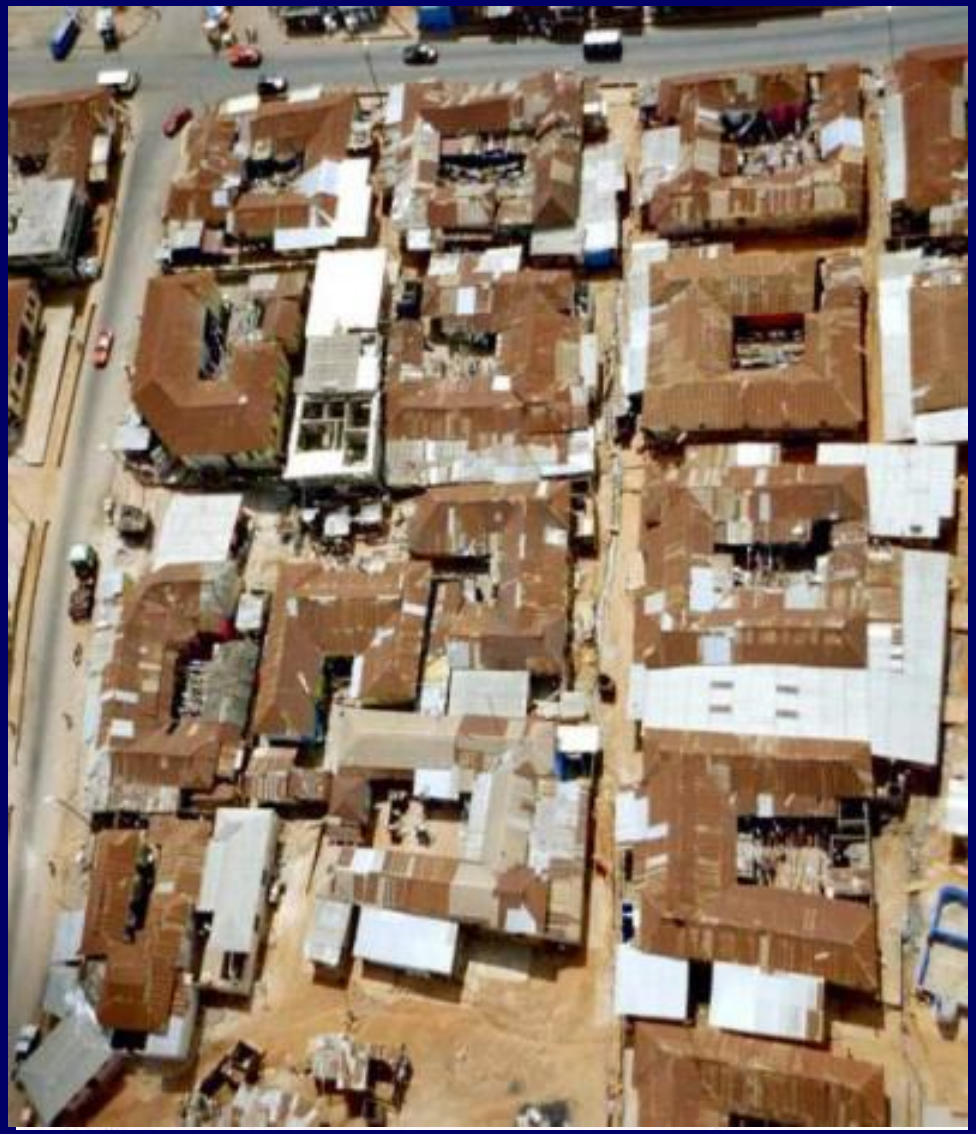
6a

Ghana Housing Profile:

GHANA HOUSING PROFILE

Policy dialogue established with Gov't of Ghana and contributions to on-going review of National Housing Policy.

- 3 multi-stakeholders consultations attended by 120 representatives each.
- 1 capacity building workshop for housing researchers.
- 1 capacity building workshop for policy makers
- Household surveys in 4 cities.
- Minister of Housing decided to roll-out consultations in all urban centres of Ghana and recruited the national profile team of experts.
- Sessions with Parliament planned for Review of building codes.



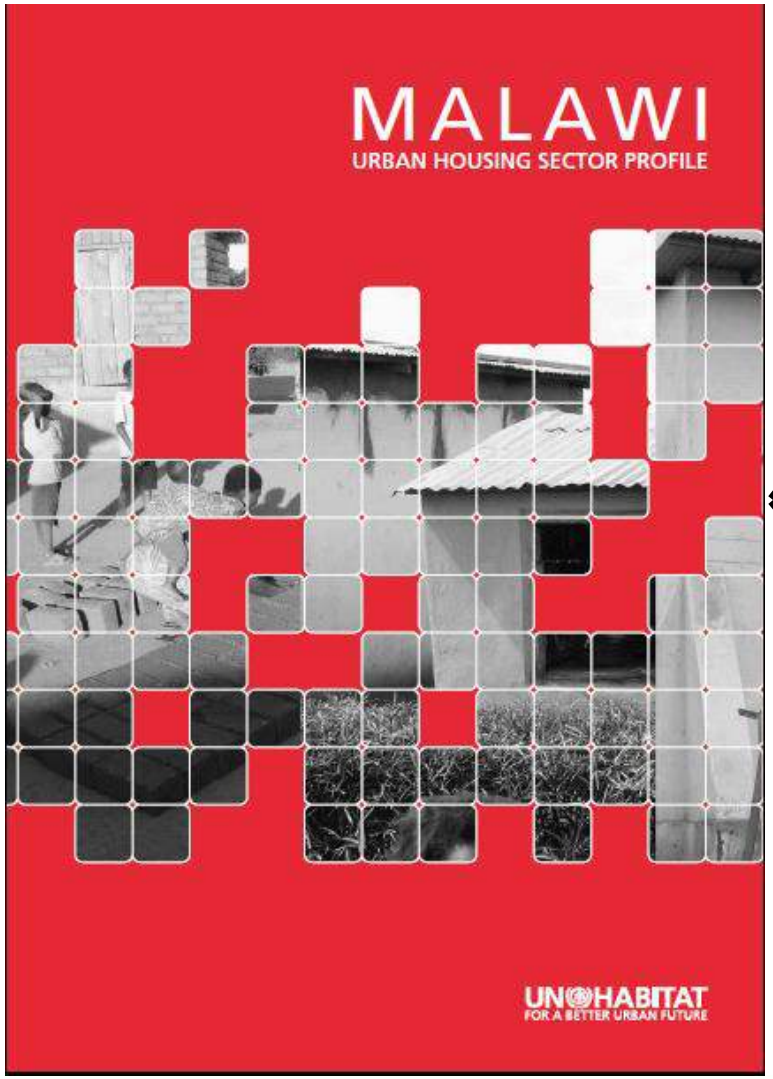
Key issues emerging from the Housing Profile of Ghana

- Affordability: incomes are low, interest rates are high, financial institutions risk averse and large scale exclusion from formal housing finance;
- Most families living in rooms, with high occupancy rates (overcrowding): housing needs translates as a need to build between 170 and 300 new rooms every hour of the working day between 2010 and 2020
- Tenure: customary land ownership and traditional practices leading to multiple transactions on same parcel of land and multiplication of court cases on land, bringing more risks to investments in housing;

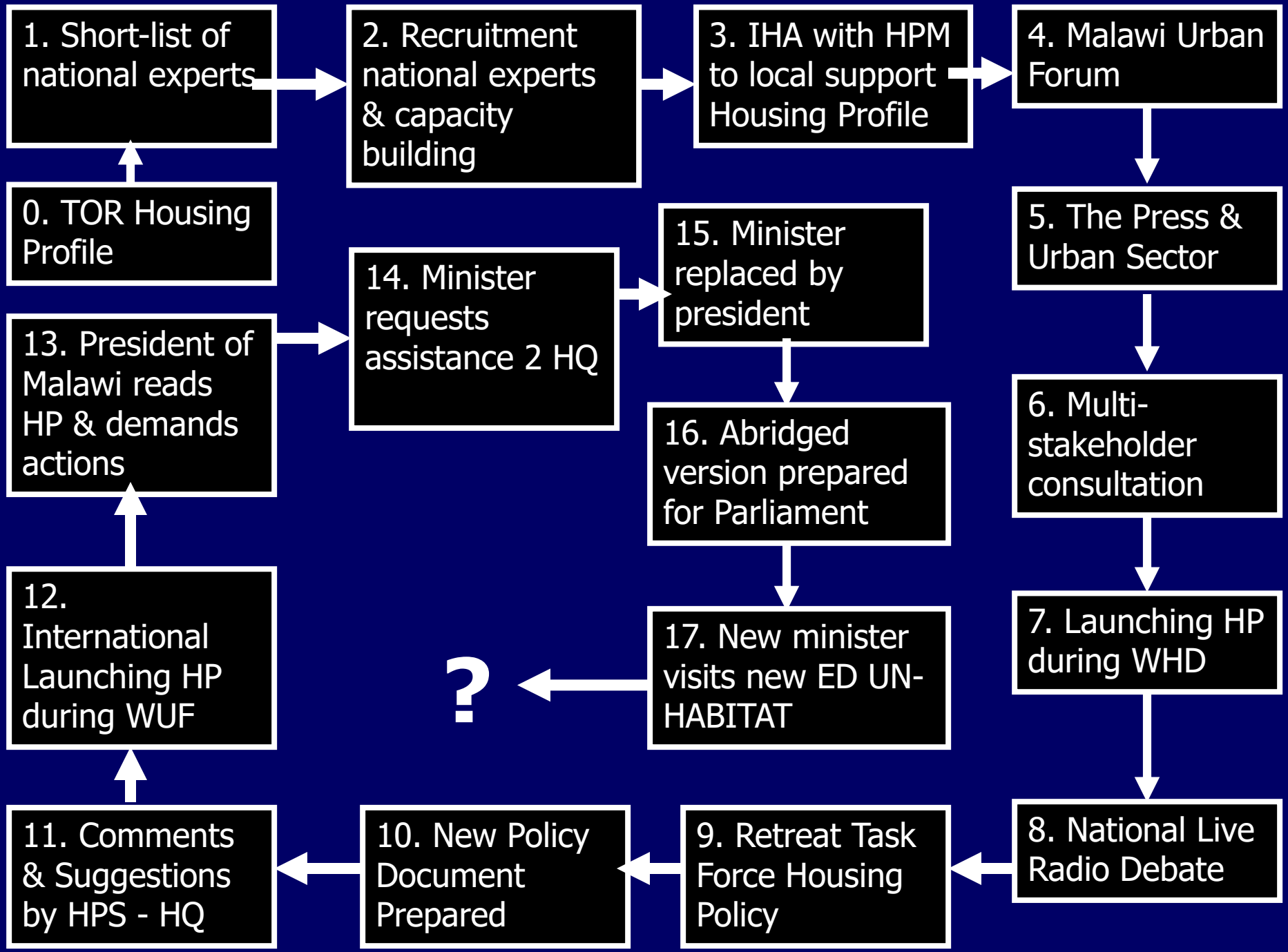
6b

Malawi Housing Profile:

Key issues emerging from the Housing Profile of MALAWI

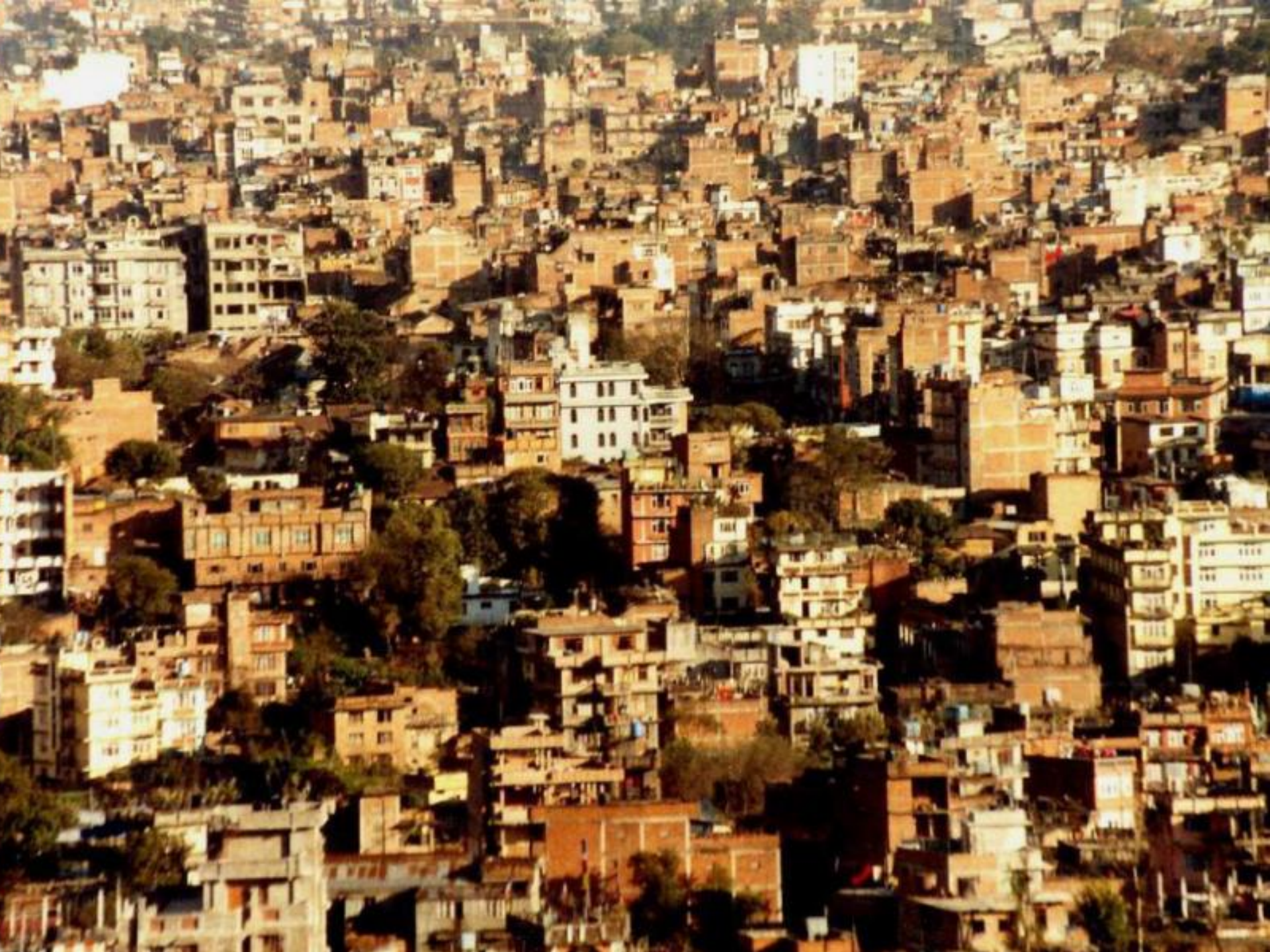


1. Great impact in public opinion & government circles
2. Dissemination of knowledge and information places problems & alternatives in public discussion
3. Becomes reference. Housing needs highlighted: 21,000 housing solutions per annum till 2020 are needed: 2 units per hour
4. President of the country reads and demands action & mobilises political support


1. Short-list of national experts
2. Recruitment national experts & capacity building
3. IHA with HPM to local support Housing Profile
4. Malawi Urban Forum
5. The Press & Urban Sector
6. Multi-stakeholder consultation
7. Launching HP during WHD
8. National Live Radio Debate
9. Retreat Task Force Housing Policy
10. New Policy Document Prepared
11. Comments & Suggestions by HPS - HQ
12. International Launching HP during WUF
13. President of Malawi reads HP & demands actions
14. Minister requests assistance 2 HQ
15. Minister replaced by president
16. Abridged version prepared for Parliament
17. New minister visits new ED UN-HABITAT
?
0. TOR Housing Profile

6c

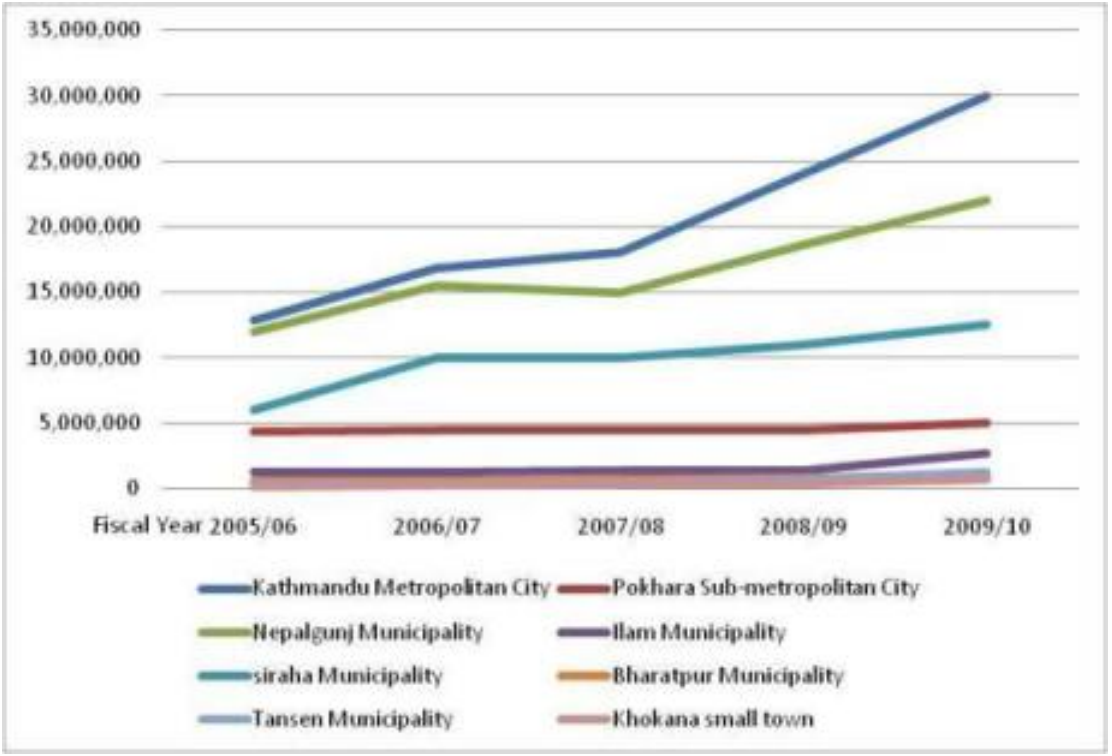
Nepal Housing Profile:



Land & real estate prices sky-rocketted

- Land prices have risen by 300% since 2003 (Nepal land and Housing Developers association)
- Land prices and # of transactions doubled in 2009 compared to 2008 (Dept of Land Reform)

LAND PRICE DEVELOPMENT (OFFICIAL FIGURES)



Source: Department of Land Reform

And continue to rise

- Demand largely speculative in absence of other investment alternatives and fuelled by security situation
- Preferred channel for investing remittances
- Central bank measures have had cooling effect but underlying market forces continue to exert upward pressure
- Making land increasingly unaffordable for lower income groups

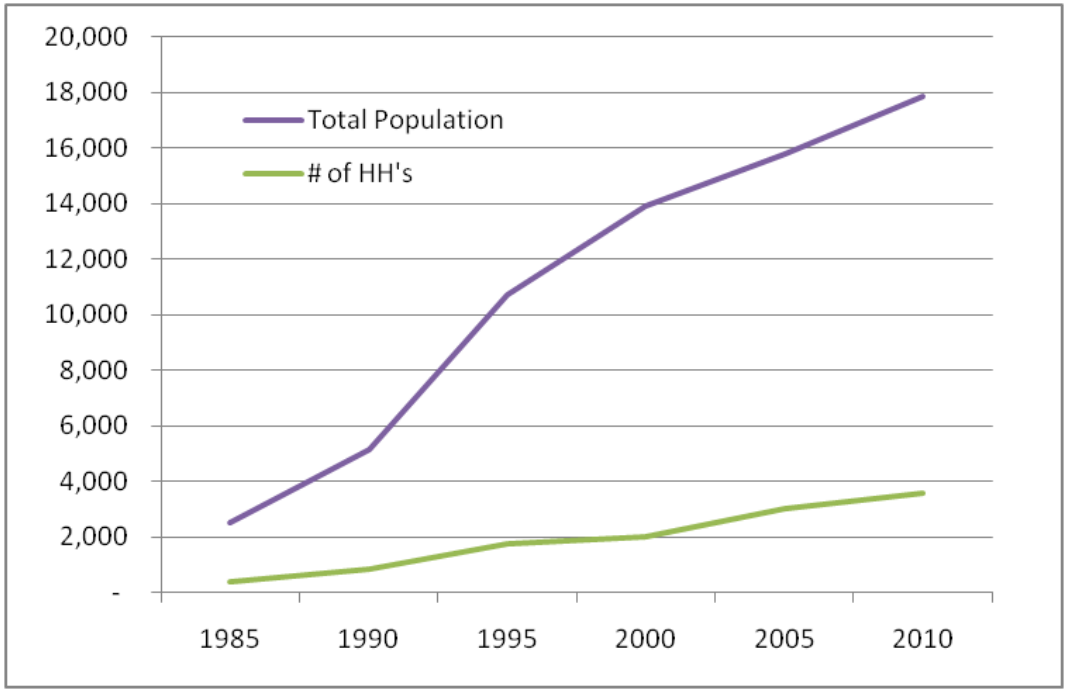
Housing Development Finance Company

- No preferential lending policies for lower income groups
- No attractive saving-lending schemes
- Limited catchment area, Kathmandu Valley only
- Average loan size is NPR 150,000, minimum house price NPR 830,000
- Shareholders are now banks and insurance companies
- In fact similar to commercial banks

Dramatic increase in squatter settlements

- 1985-2010 # of settlements tripled & population rose by tenfold
- In Nepal 10% of the urban population now live in squatter settlements

GROWTH OF SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS IN KATHMANDU VALLEY



Source: Lumanti

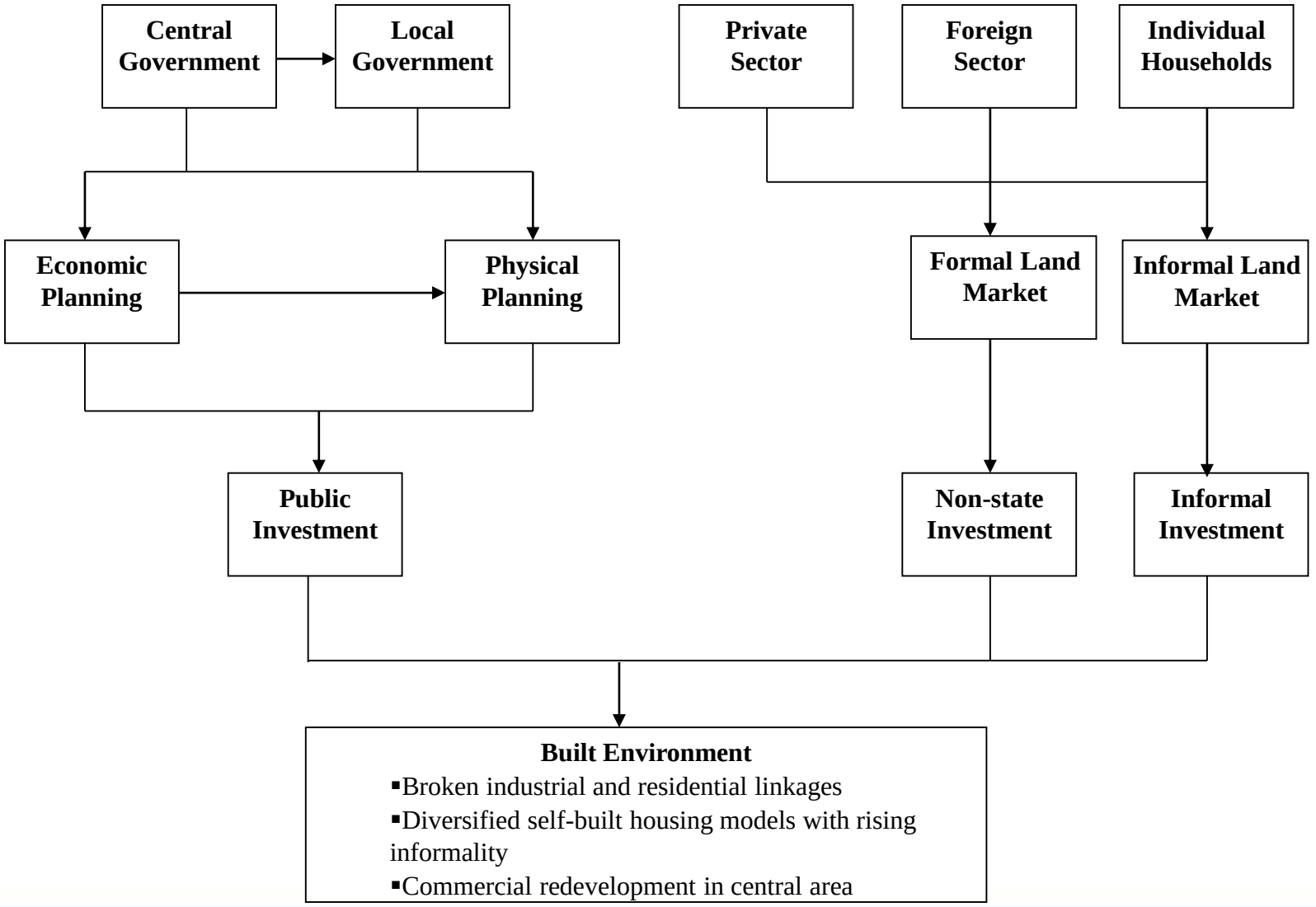
Key Issues emerging from Nepal Housing Profile

- Fast urban growth rate (7%) but largely still a rural country;
- Growing population living in slums and informal settlements
- Affordability is a serious bottleneck: incomes are low and housing prices are too high;
- Land and rent prices have risen to such a point that many are unable to afford;
- Land prices have risen by 300% since 2003
- Land prices and number of transactions doubled in 2009 compared to 2008
- Population of squatters in Nepal is far less compared to that of neighbouring countries but the situation is quickly worsening and turning into a serious social problem.

6d

Vietnam Housing Profile:

Urban Development Process in the Transitional Economy of Vietnam *Post Doi Moi* (after 1986)



Types of development in Ha Dinh ward

State sponsored housing project

Uncompleted development of state housing projects

Construction of temporary tents for land retention

Squatter settlement

Rich households are also squatters

Narrow road access and … unhygienic drainage

Village's densification

Construction of renting houses for migrants

New dwelling units are in-filled beside traditional houses

Urban Land Supply

- Urban land delivery systems
  - Under reform, practically the introduction of 1993 Land Law, land use rights become commodities with commercial value but state ownership
  - Land use rights include among others: long-term use, transfer, in-heritage, lease, mortgage, and compensation for expropriation
  - Emergence of two kind of land markets
    - Primary market: land is allocated and leased directly by state to land users
    - Secondary market: land transaction among land users themselves
  - Land is more economically used

Urban Land Supply

- Legal and regulatory framework
  - Land Law 1988 allows grant of land use rights to organization / individuals. Constitution 1992 then, Land Law 1993 recognize the land use rights are transferred. New Land Law 2003 strengthen state management over land.
  - State keeps absolute power over land management including centralized decision for land allotment and use.
  - Direct but discretionary control over using purposes and transaction
  - Discriminative policy toward commercial use
  - Administrative control over land price

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Urban Land Supply

- Urban land market
  - As land use rights are priced and freely transferred, a property / land market emerged
  - Discretionary decision for allocation, registration, user's rights and prices and cumbersome administration block the official land development.
  - As a result, large amount of informal land use surge, particularly in urban fringe, where the encroachment in agricultural land and unregulated housing development led to the extension of urban sprawls
  - Clearance /resettlement are real challenges where housing relocation is not linked with livelihood, and conflicting interest in compensation, eviction and environment decay are common

Flooding by polluted wastewater occurs regularly

Slum areas with public toilets exist in cities and canals are heavily polluted

Decayed Walk-up Apartment in Hanoi

Decayed Walk-up Apartment in Hanoi

Decayed Walk-up Apartment in Hanoi

Decayed Walk-up Apartment in Hanoi

Decayed Walk-up Apartment in Hanoi

Decayed Walk-up Apartment in Hanoi

Decayed Walk-up Apartment in Hanoi

7.

The National Housing Policy:

An instrument to support government intervention and promote access to affordable housing

UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

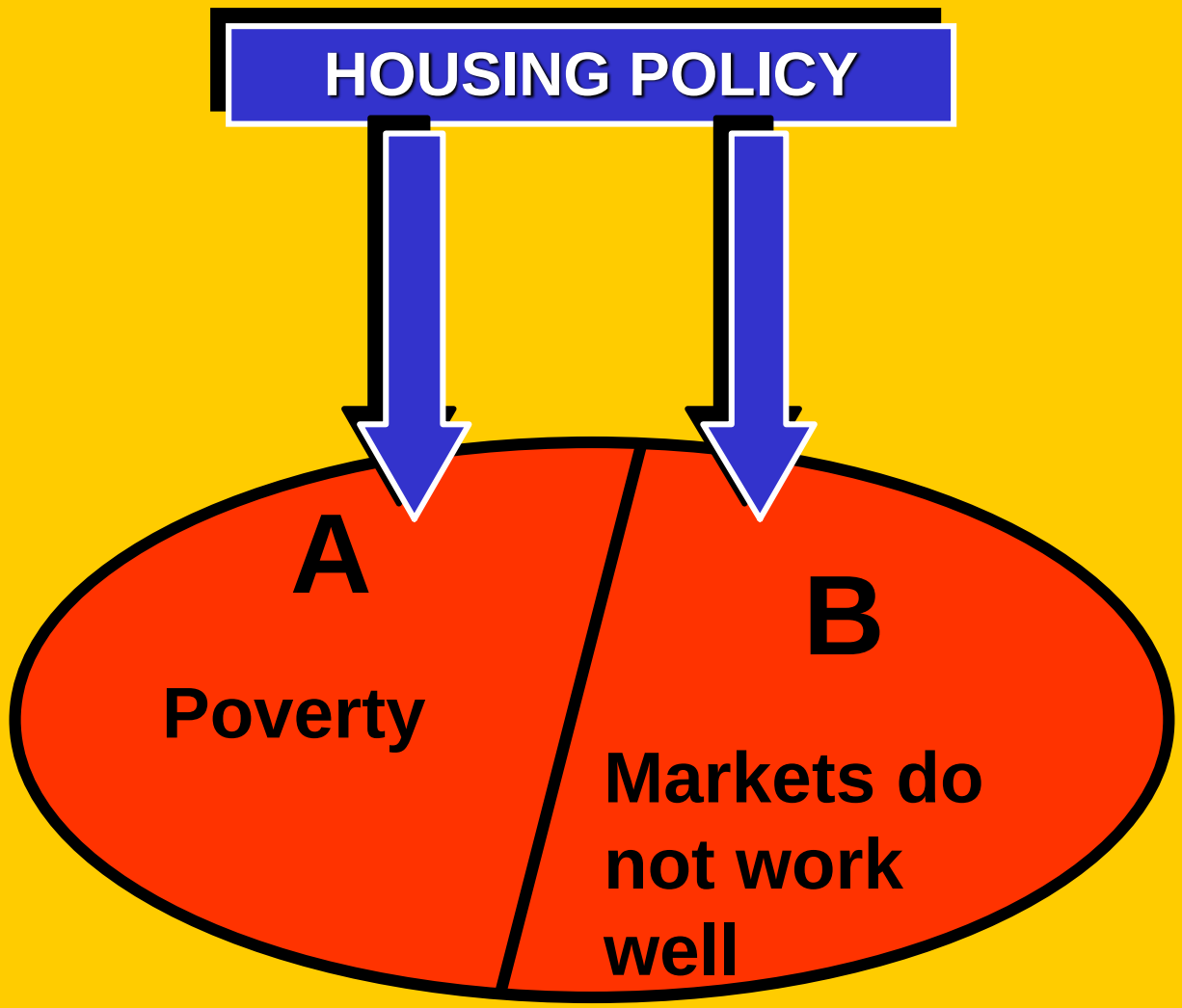
For UN-HABITAT, it is imperative:

1. Governments should promote the full and progressive realisation of 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.

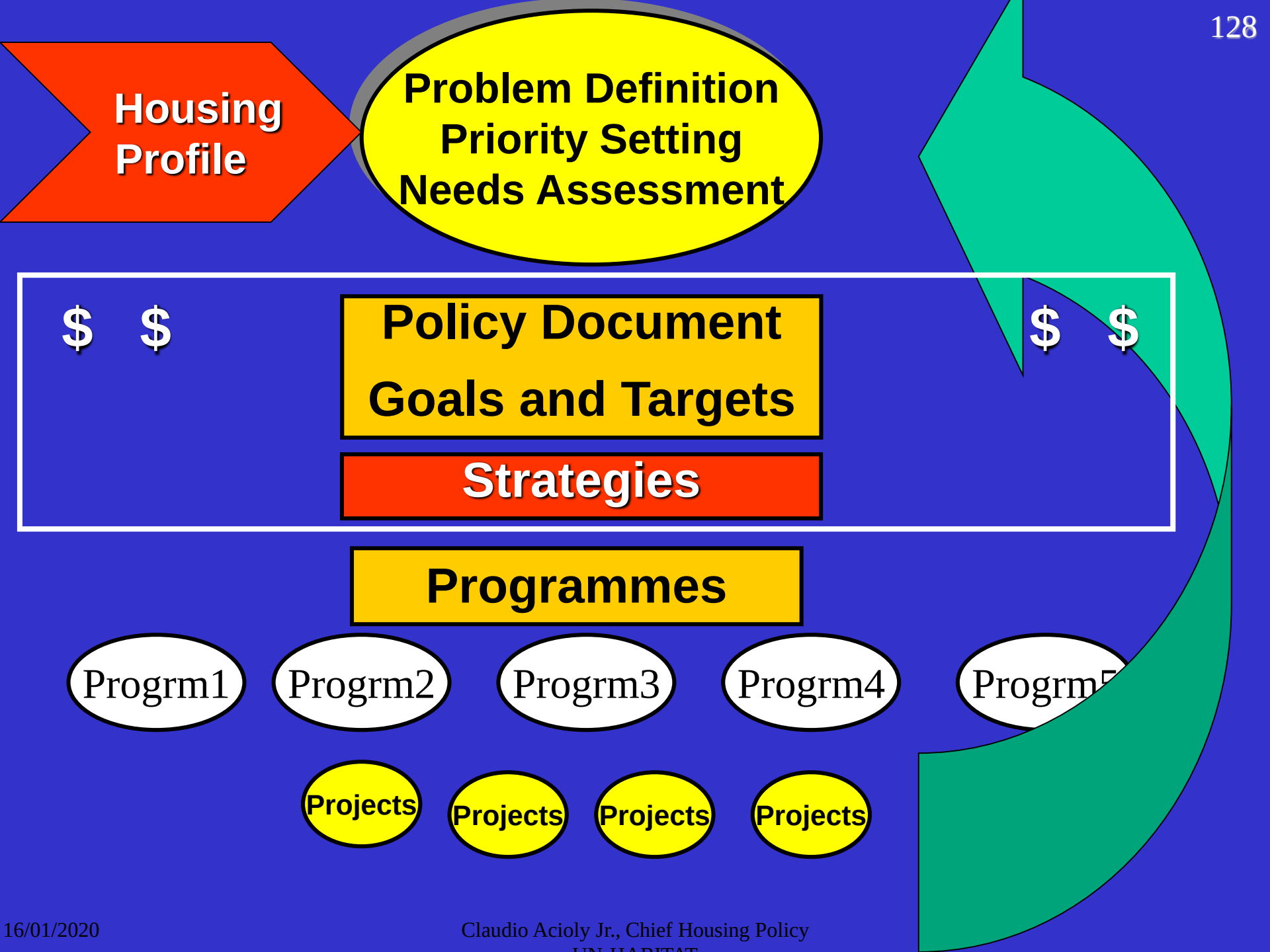
What is the Right to Adequate Housing?

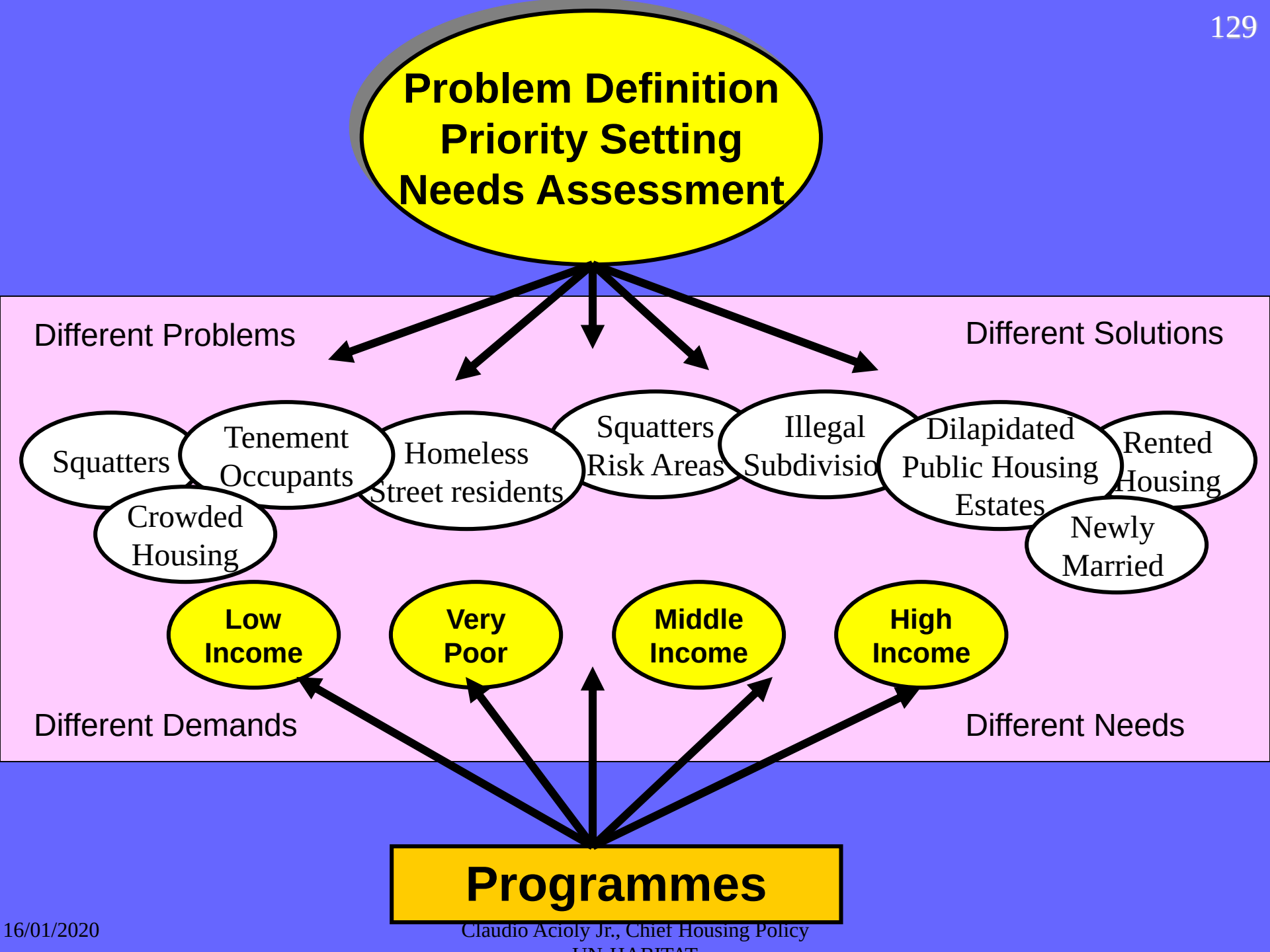
7 adequacy criteria according to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:

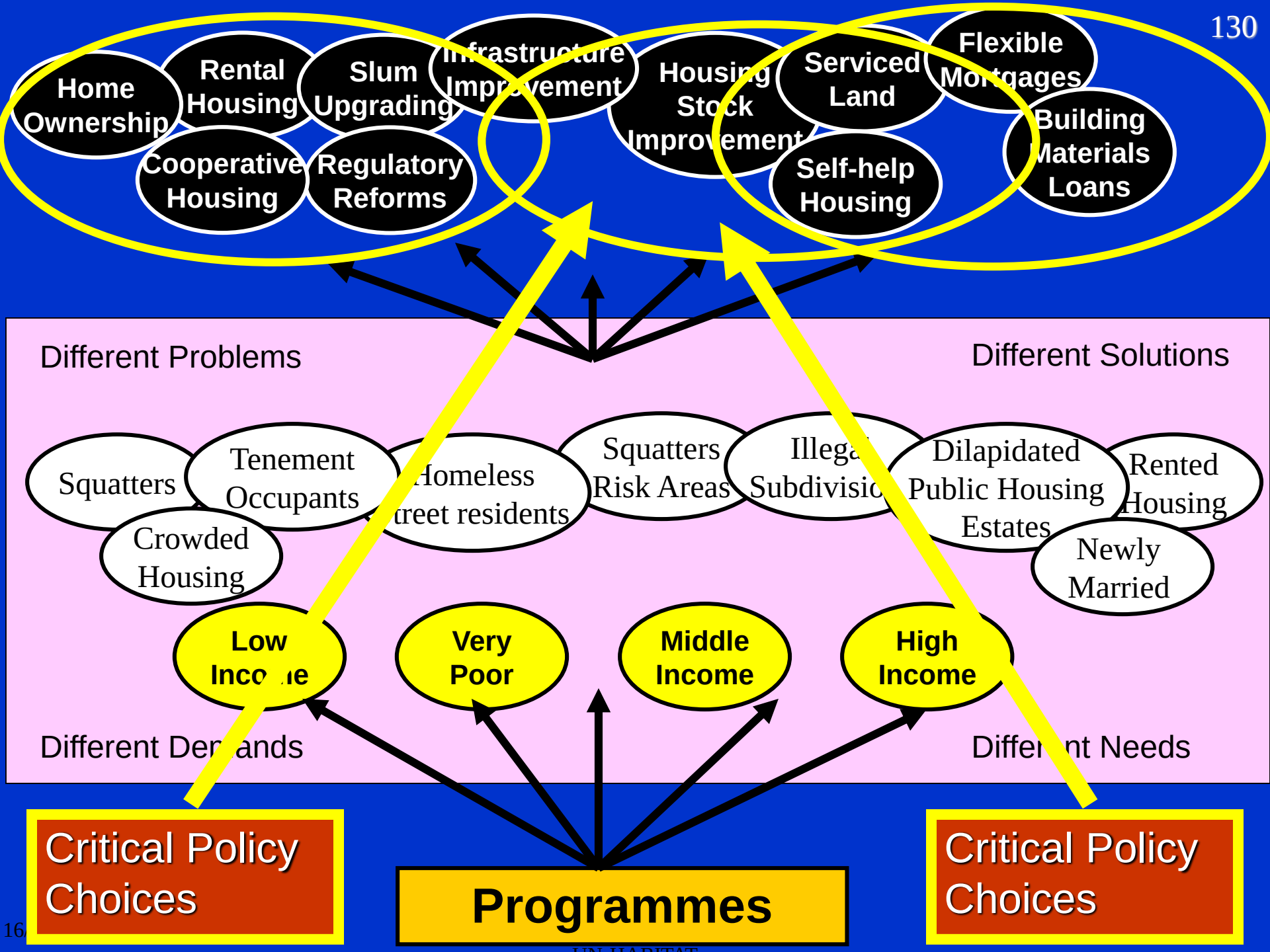
1. Security of tenure *(and protection from forced eviction!)*
2. Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure
3. Location
4. Habitability
5. Affordability
6 Accessibility
7. Cultural adequacy


HOUSING POLICY
A
Poverty
B
Markets do not work well

The Housing Policy Document


Housing Profile
Problem Definition
Priority Setting
Needs Assessment
$ $
Policy Document
Goals and Targets
$ $
Strategies
Programmes
Progrm1
Progrm2
Progrm3
Progrm4
Progrm5
Projects
Projects
Projects
Projects


Problem Definition
Priority Setting
Needs Assessment
Different Problems
Different Solutions
Squatters
Tenement Occupants
Homeless Street residents
Squatters Risk Areas
Illegal Subdivisio
Dilapidated Public Housing Estates
Rented Housing
Crowded Housing
Newly Married
Low Income
Very Poor
Middle Income
High Income
Different Demands
Different Needs
Programmes


Home Ownership
Rental Housing
Slum Upgrading
Infrastructure Improvement
Housing Stock Improvement
Serviced Land
Flexible Mortgages
Building Materials Loans
Self-help Housing
Cooperative Housing
Regulatory Reforms
Different Problems
Different Solutions
Squatters
Tenement Occupants
Crowded Housing
Homeless
treet residents
Squatters
Risk Areas
Illega
Subdivisio
Dilapidated
Public Housing
Estates
Rented
Housing
Newly
Married
Low
Inco e
Very
Poor
Middle
Income
High
Income
Different Der ands
Differ nt Needs
Critical Policy Choices
Programmes
Critical Policy Choices

7.

WHERE DO ALL THIS FIT?

From knowledge to policy and institutional reforms coupled with evidenced-based policies and a push to a radical paradigm change.

10.

UN-HABITAT STRATEGY based on a Twin-track Enabling Aproach:

Citywide slum upgrading simultaneously being implemend with policies to bring housing options to scale in diversity of size, standards, price, location...

Improvement Policies

1. Planning for development
2. Strategies to improve existing slums
3. Approaches to improve the quality of life

HOUSING SUPPLY
Well-informed Policies,
Evidence-based Responses
Scaled-up,
Anticipated,
Social Pact,
Institutional Articulation
Urban & Housing Policies

SLUM UPGRADING
Strategies to create social & economic capital.

Opening of streets, planning the layout, Infrastructure, regularisation

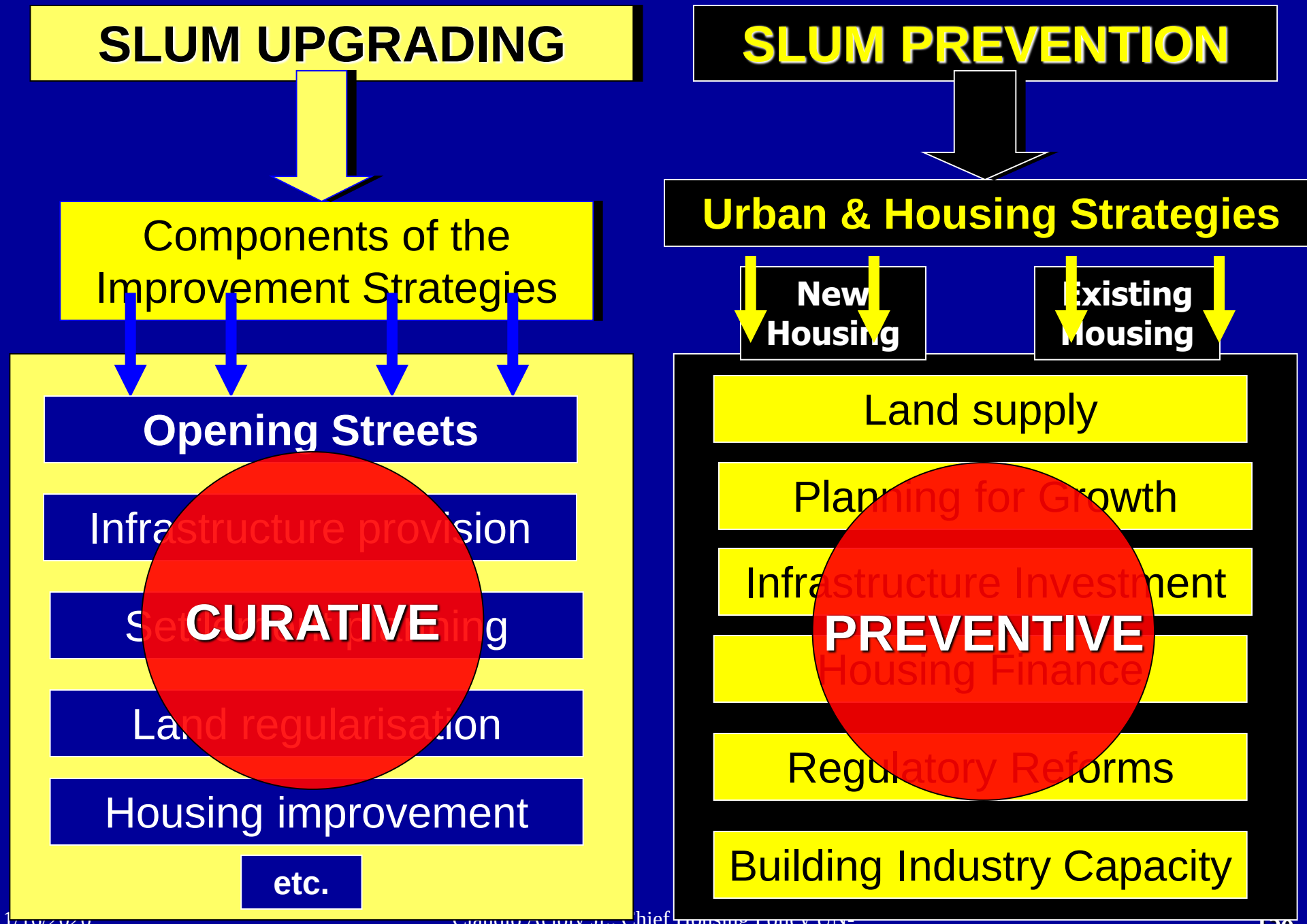
Preventive Policies

Plannning BEFORE development

Solving land delivery bottenecks, planning & anticipating urban growth

Housing Reforms, Urban & Housing Policies

4. Measures to access inputs to housing: diversified policies to bring solutions to scale.
5. Connecting housing to income

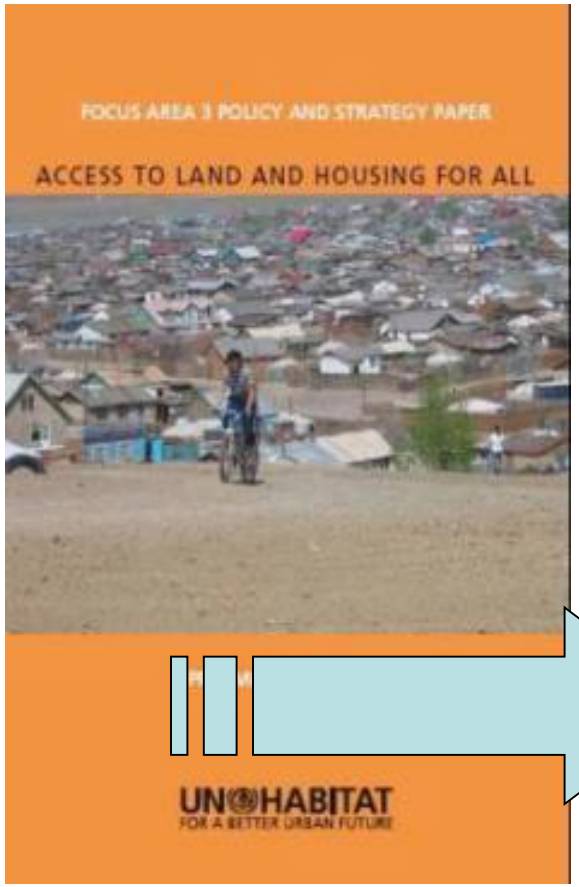

SLUM UPGRADING
Components of the Improvement Strategies
Opening Streets
Infrastructure provision
Settlement planning
Land regularisation
Housing improvement
etc.
CURATIVE
SLUM PREVENTION
Urban & Housing Strategies
New Housing
Existing Housing
Land supply
Planning for Growth
Infrastructure Investment
Housing Finance
Regulatory Reforms
Building Industry Capacity
PREVENTIVE

11

Global Housing Strategy:

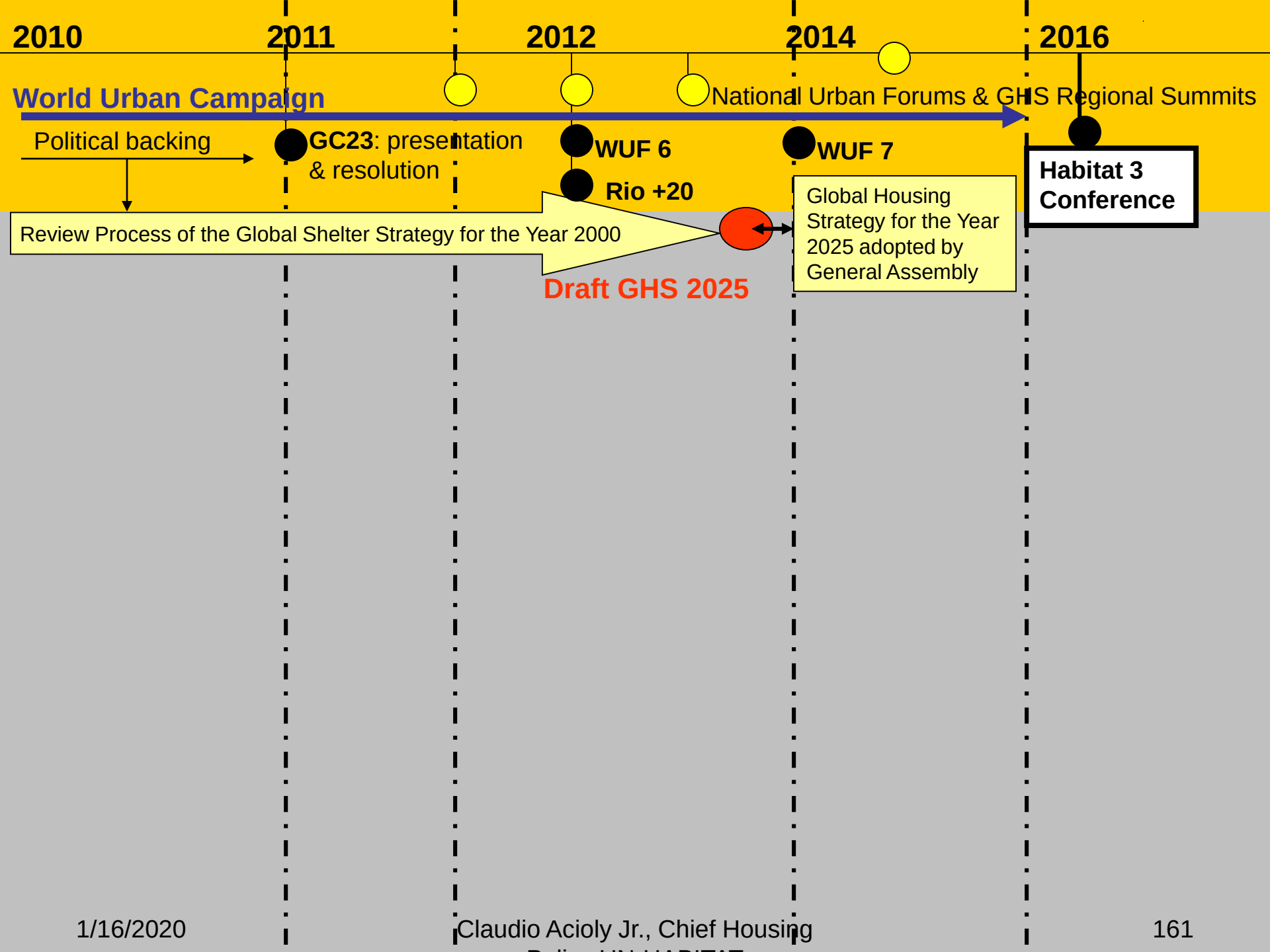
The need for a paradigm change, incorporating lessons learned & the wealth of experience at country-level

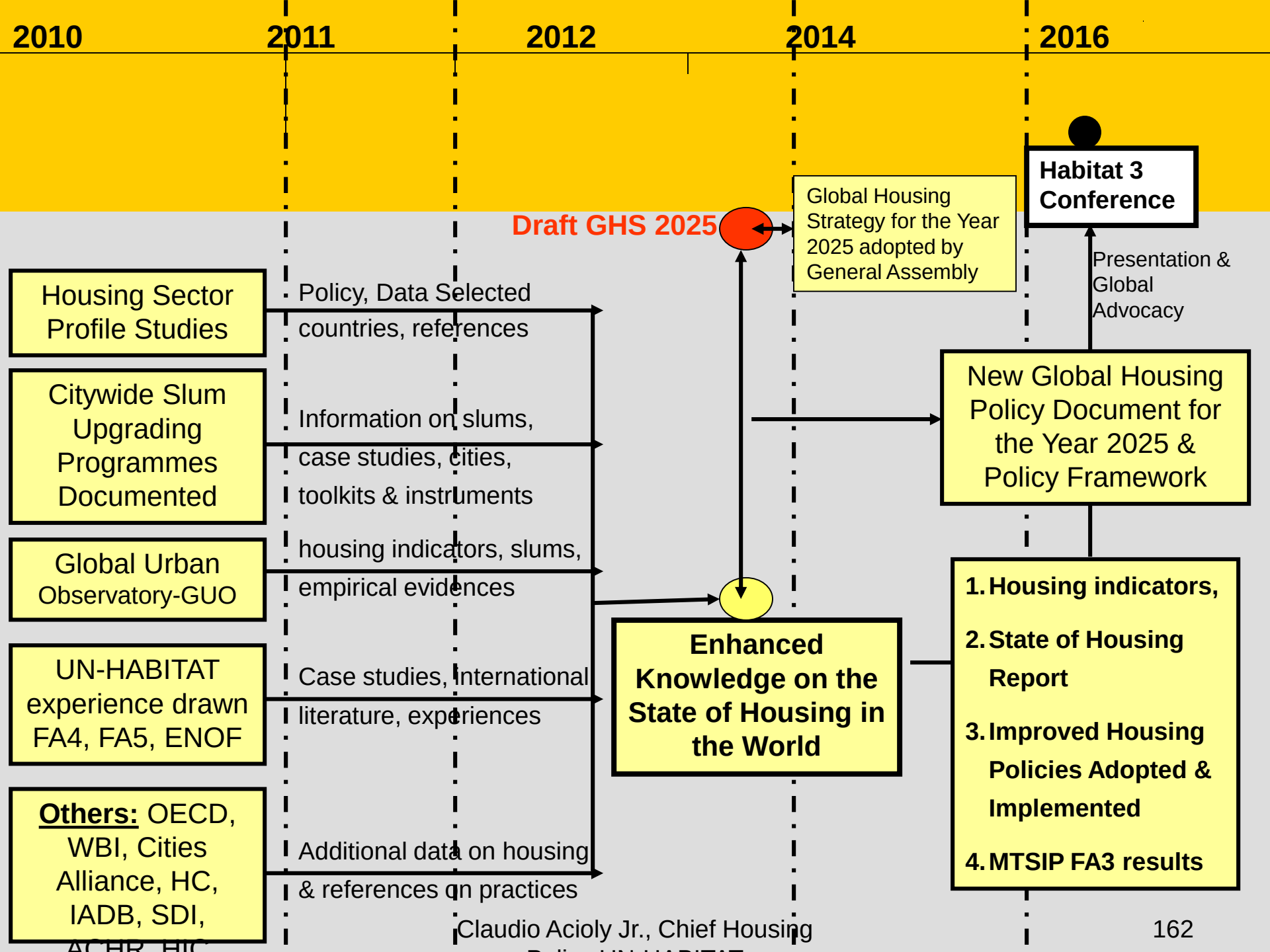
MTSIP-FA3: From Strategy to Programme Response



Global Housing Strategy

To the Year 2025


2010
2011
2012
2014
2016
World Urban Campaign
National Urban Forums & GHS Regional Summits
Political backing
GC23: presentation & resolution
WUF 6
WUF 7
Rio +20
Habitat 3 Conference
Review Process of the Global Shelter Strategy for the Year 2000
Draft GHS 2025
Global Housing Strategy for the Year 2025 adopted by General Assembly


2010
2011
2012
2014
2016
Habitat 3 Conference
Draft GHS 2025
Global Housing Strategy for the Year 2025 adopted by General Assembly
Presentation & Global Advocacy
Housing Sector Profile Studies
Policy, Data Selected countries, references
Citywide Slum Upgrading Programmes Documented
Information on slums, case studies, cities, toolkits & instruments
Global Urban Observatory-GUO
housing indicators, slums, empirical evidences
UN-HABITAT experience drawn FA4, FA5, ENOF
Case studies, international literature, experiences
Others: OECD, WBI, Cities Alliance, HC, IADB, SDI,
Additional data on housing & references on practices
New Global Housing Policy Document for the Year 2025 & Policy Framework
Enhanced Knowledge on the State of Housing in the World
1. Housing indicators,
2. State of Housing Report
3. Improved Housing Policies Adopted & Implemented
4. MTSIP FA3 results

Change in Paradigm

- Roles of Governments
- Modes of Housing Finance
- Land supply
- Building codes
- Green building process & sustainability
- Typologies e.g single, multi-family
- Policy options e.g. rental, cooperatives
- Maintenance & management of existing stock
- Incentives to suppliers, producers, consumers
- Change in technology, design, use…

EL CHISME
CAFE

THE END

Thank you.

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