HOUSING

PRESENTATION

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Arif Hasan Email: <u>arifhasan@cyber.net.pk</u>

HOUSING

- Demand
- Land
- Capital
- Skill (artisanal, managerial, technical, administrative)
- Materials (mode of acquiring, processing and transporting them)
- Physical infrastructure (water, sewage, drainage, road, electricity, fuel)
- Social infrastructure for different ages (health, education, recreation, entertainment)
- Employment (local, if not local transport to it)
- Operation and management of the entire system (technical, financial, administrative, managerial)
- Relationship to a larger whole for all the above requirements

CRITERIA

- Demand-supply gap
- Rooms per house
- Persons per room
- Security
- Culture and religion
- Economic activity (surplus, caste)
- Building materials and skills
- Climate

HOUSING: The Welfare State Model

- The origin of the model (humanitarian and political pressures).
- Government's responsibility to provide, regulate and determine who does what.
- Capitalists/employers provide for their employees.
- State agencies provide for their employees.
- Banks, building societies, cooperatives (subsidized by the state) provide loans for land and housing.
- For acquiring loan, person must be loan-worthy (the repercussions of this).
- Land acquisition acts (land is not treated as a commodity).
- The subsequent O&M crisis.
- New Directions.
- The welfare state model and Third World societies (issues).
- The modernist paradigm.

THE MARXIST MODEL

- The origin (ideology, conflict and revolution).
- The state owns land and all assets.
- The responsibility of the state.
- Technology and its relationship to ideology.
- Housing education.
- Dormitories, apartment blocks and cooperatives.
- Restriction on migrations.
- The O&M issue.
- The emergence of balance of payment gaps and its repercussions.
- The process today.
- The Marxist model and Third World societies (issues).

THE NEO LIBERAL MODEL

According to the World Class City agenda, the World Class City.

- Should have ironic architecture by which it should be recognised (such as highest building of fountain in the world).
- It should be branded for a particular cultural, industrial or other produce or happening.
- It should be an international event city (competition).
- It should have high-rise apartments as opposed to upgraded settlements and neighbourhoods.
- It should cater to tourism (which is often at the expense of the local commerce).
- It should build flyovers, underpasses and expressways rather than restrict the production and purchase of automobile and manage traffic better (figures).
- Doing all this is an expensive exercise and for it the city has to seek DFI from IFIs and for that purpose it has to build "investment friendly infrastructure".

REPERCUSSIONS OF THE NEO LIBERAL MODEL

- Poverty is pushed out of the city to the periphery through massive bulldozing of settlements with disastrous results (increase in poverty, social and political fragmentation, violence and the creation of a new under-class). Numerous studies.
- For establishing the new image already unfriendly byelaws and zoning regulations (which are anti-street, anti-pedestrian, anti-mixed landuse and anti-dissolved space) are made even more unfriendly by permitting environmentally and socially unfriendly landuse conversions (numerous studies).
- Planning related repercussions:
 - Global capital increasingly determines the physical and social form of the city.
 - In the process projects have replaced planning.
 - Landuse is determined on the basis of land value alone and not on the basis of social and environmental considerations for land has unashamedly become a commodity.

- Politicians and government planners justify the high-rise redevelopment approach by:
 - The image they have of a "modern" city.
 - High densities cannot be achieved by upgrading and densifying existing settlements or planning of new low-rise neighbourhoods.
- Image is a debateable issue. However, numerous studies on the density issue point to a negation of the assertion of the high-rise lobby (density study lecture)

TAN HOA-LO GOM PROJECT RESETTLEMENT AND UPGRADING IN HOCHIMINH CITY













TAN HOA-LO GOM PROJECT

- Upgrading Cost: US \$ 325 per household (No one in debt)
- Apartment Cost: US \$ 5,400 per household
 (70% in debt after shifting. Previously none in debt)
- Reason for debt: Monthly Earning = US \$ 75 Utility = US \$ 08 Installments = US \$ 21
- No economic activity permissible in apartments.

























Table - 1.1

Pakistan: Population Size, Rural - Urban Ratio and Growth Rate, 1901-1998

Year	Population (in '000)			Proportion		Annual Growth Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	16,577	14,958	1,619	90.2	9.8	-	-	-
1911	18,805	17,116	1,689	91.0	9.0	1.27	1.36	0.42
1921	20,243	18,184	2,058	89.8	10.2	0.74	0.61	2.00
1931	22,640	19,871	2,769	87.8	12.2	1.13	0.89	3.01
1941	28,244	24,229	4,015	85.8	14.2	2.24	2.00	3.79
1951	33,740	27,721	6,019	82.2	17.8	1.79	1.36	4.13
1961	42,880	33,240	9,640	77.5	22.5	2.43	1.80	4.84
1971	65,309	48,715	16,594	74.6	25.4	3.67	3.33	4.76
1981	84,253	61,270	23,583	71.7	28.3	3.10	2.58	4.38
1998	130,580	87,544	43,036	68.5	32.5	2.61	2.2	3.5

Source: Environmental Profile of Pakistan, Government of Pakistan as quoted in Environmental Repurcussions of Development in Pakistan, by Arif Hasan and Ameneh Azam Ali

HOUSING DEMAND-SUPPLY

• Total demand per year (Population growth):

700,000 units

 Urban Rural Lower income groups Lower middle income group Higher/upper middle income group 	350,000 units 350,000 units 65 % 25 % 10 %
Formal supply per year	250,000 units
– Urban	150,000 units
– Rural	100,000 units

DEFINITION: FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS

- Formal sector operates within rules and regulations established by the state and consist of the following actors:
 - Federal Ministry of Planning and Development

- Environment and Urban Affairs Division of the Ministry of Housing and Works

- Provincial Physical Planning and Housing Departments
- Municipal Corporations / TMA
- WASA / KWSB
- HBFC
- Private developers
- Individual builders (70 per cent of all houses)
- Informal sector operates outside government rules and regulations and does not formally involve any of the above actors in the housing process.

DEMAND-SUPPLY GAP

• Demand-supply gap per year

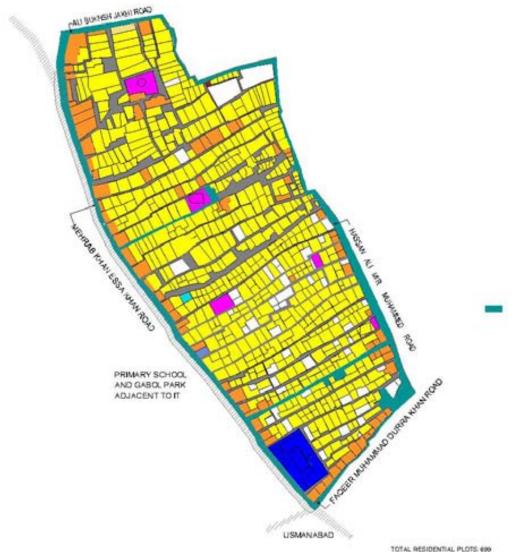
550,000 units

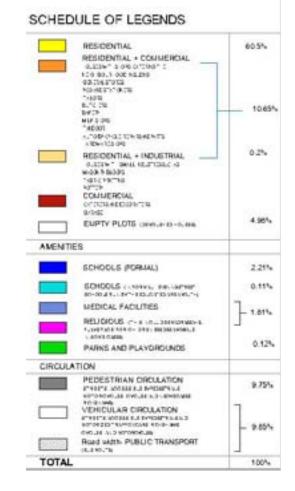
- Gap met through:
 - Katchi abadis
 - Subdivision of agricultural land
 - Densification (all areas)
 - Squatting in exchange for labour (rural areas)
 - Slums in the inner cities
- Statistics difficult to work out

HOUSING URBAN: PRESENT POSITION

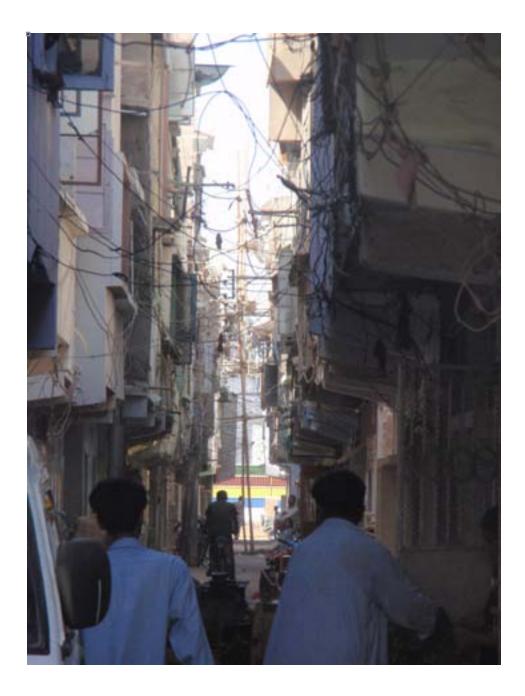
•	Population in katchi abadis	09 million
•	Population in agricultural subdivisions	15 million
•	Inner city "slums"	? Million
•	Karachi: Case and process Demand 	80,000 units per year
	 Building permits 	27,000 units per year
	– Katchi abadis	32,000 units per year
	– Densification	?
•	Faisalabad: Case and process Demand 	12,000 units per year
	 Building permits 	800 units per year
	 Agricultural subdivisions 	3,500 units per year

NAWALANE: EXISTING LANDUSE





TOTAL RESIDENTIAL PLOTS: 609 TOTAL COMMERCIAL PLOTS: 1 UNITS EXISTING DENSITY 1350 PEOPLE PER ACRE



© 2009 Google Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe

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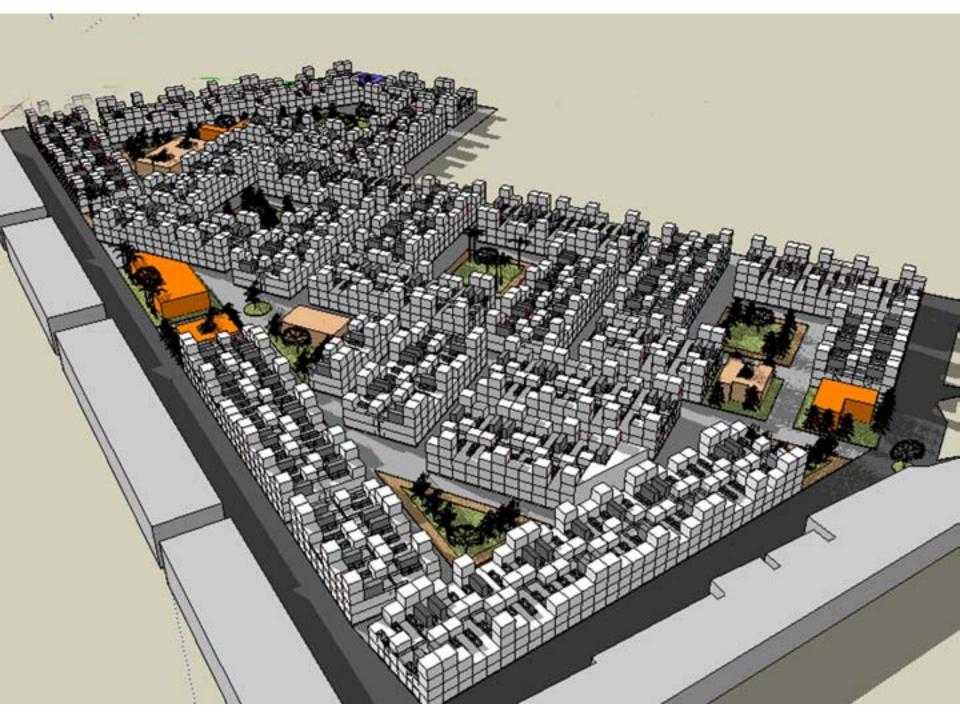
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URBAN AREAS: FORMAL SECTOR ROBLEMS

PROBLEMS WITH FORMAL PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

- Product of conceptually wrong policies
 - Too few
 - Too expensive
 - Complicated procedures
 - Infrastructure issues
 - Bye laws
 - Credit issues

 Loan worthiness
 No loan for land
 No small item loans
 Need for intermediate organisations

- Problems with upgrading of katchi abadis
 - Complicated problems
 - No community participation
 - Integration of infrastructure with the rest of the city not done
 - No technical advice
 - The OPP-RTI methodology (empowerment)
- Problems with private formal sector
 - Done only for large profits
 - Do not wish to deal with the poor
 - The issue of subsidies
 - Incentives

URBAN AREAS: INFORMAL SECTOR ROBLEMS

PROBLEMS WITH INFORMAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- Katchi abadis
 - Too far away
 - Insecurity / bulldozing
 - Integration into city plans
 - Bhatta
 - Absence of technical advice on house building
 - Slow development
 - Cut off date issue

- Agricultural subdivisions
 - Corridor development
 - Considered non-urban
 - No infrastructure (social / physical)
 - Environmental degradation due to high cost of land
 - Absence of technical advice
- Inner city developments
 - Expansion of markets / trade
 - Environmental degradation
 - Heritage

INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

- Kumpung Improvement Programme (KIP) Indonesia
- Community Mortgage Programme (CMP) Philippines
- CODI (Community Development Institute)

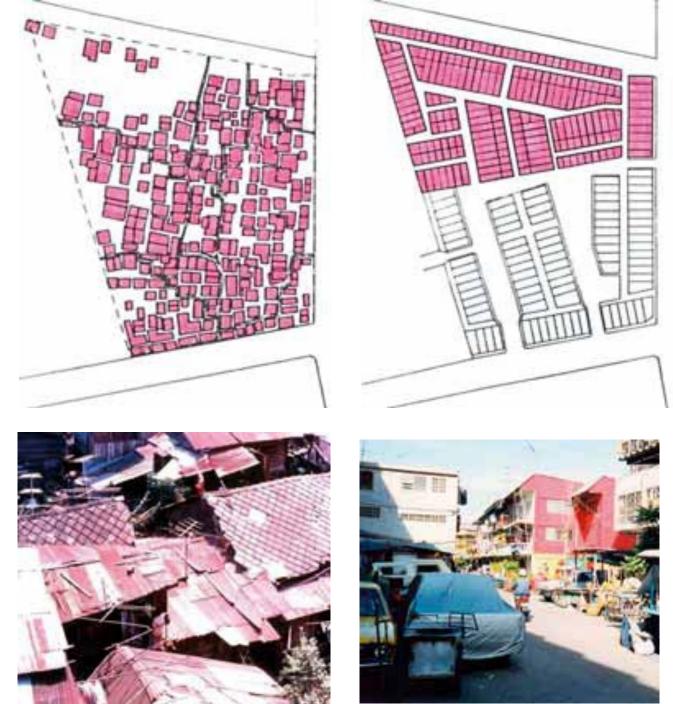
BAAN MANKONG NATION WIDE SLUM UPGRADING PROJECT OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CODI) OF THE THAI GOVERNMENT

- Under the project communities (organised through a process of savings and credit) identify and acquire land for their housing and house building or upgrading through a government system of subsidies and loans through revolving funds.
- They organize to manage and construct their settlement with support from CODI architects and academia.
- To prevent speculation the strategy of collective rather than individual ownership has been adopted.
- A search is also on to find ways to develop new social systems on the basis of the relationship established in the process of the savings process and that of land acquisition.
- Local governments, professionals, universities and NGOs are involved with poor communities in the CODI process.
- Between January 2003 and March 2008, over 1,100 communities (53,976 households) in 226 Thai cities had benefited from the programme.









BEFORE

AFTER

ARKARN SONGKHORA





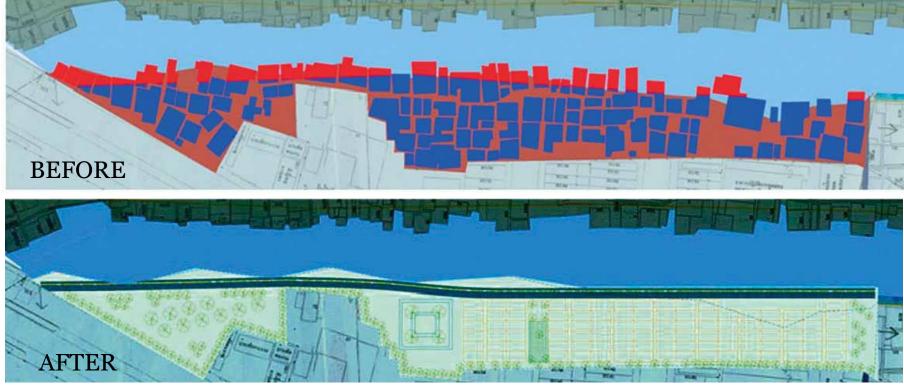
BEFORE







KLONG BANG BUA NETWORK



SUAN PHLU



BEFORE





AFTER

RURAL AREAS

- The old system is dead
 - Shamlaat / aisaish / gowcher is encroached
 - Caste system / artisans: their migration
 - Non-availability of land
 - Building materials
- Building on farmlands
- Building material / technology
- Infrastructure issues
- Environmental issues
- Data / information

SPECIAL GROUPS

- Government employees
 - Small cooperatives
 - Credit
- Formal sector labour
 - Land at appropriate places
 - Incentives to employers
- Interest group organisations
 - Transporters
 - Shopkeepers' associations
 - Others
- Technical support / advice

MAIN ISSUES

• Land

- At appropriate places
- Only possible if not considered a commodity
- Master plan and its implementation
- Land listing
- Master planning

• Support

- Credit for land purchase to small groups / intermediate organisations
- Technical advise / guidance for house building, infrastructure and services development and management
- Simplification of procedures and bye laws
- Items small credit from intermediate organisations







• Understanding of micro level issues

- Needs, standards and resources
- Professional education
- Database of appropriate indicators
- Evictions and their reasons
 - Development projects (Lyari Expressway)
 - Developer-politician-bureaucrat nexus
 - Badly planned urban renewal
 - Selective application of incomplete decrees
 - Unclear land title

REASONS AND REPERCUSSIONS OF EVICTIONS

Reason for Evictions:

Unclear land title

•	Development projects	52%
•	Developer-politician-bureaucrat nexus	31%
•	Badly planned urban renewal	17%
	Selective application of incomplete decrees	

Repercussions of Evictions and Relocation:

- Reduction in income as women have difficulty in getting work
- 30 to 200 per cent increase in transport costs and travel time
- Loss of investment in the building of a home and acquiring utilities
- Disruption of children's education
- Adverse effects on family life and social relations
- Distance from better health, education, entertainment and recreational facilities

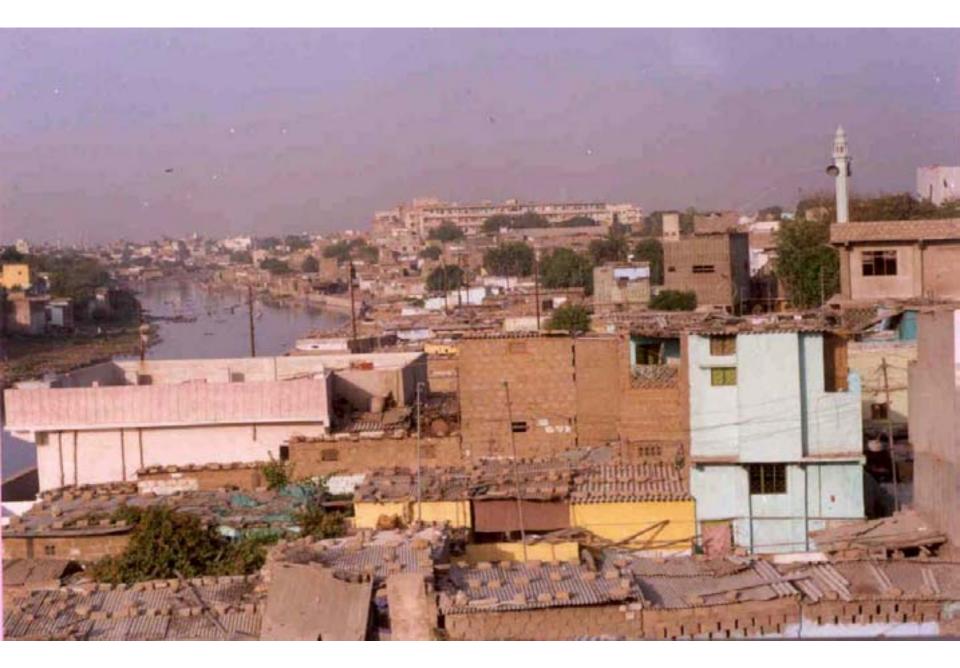
Source: Worked out from URC data

















Vational Bank/State Life Distance - 687



Distance - 40'



Mehak Garden Distance - 647



Progressive Plaza Distance = 607



Beaumont Plaza Distance = 68⁺





Jama Goth Distance ~ 30"



23 Wonder Tower Distance = 40'



Distance = 35'



Distance = 25°













Godewn Distance ~ 20'





27 Manila Shopping Cit. Distance - 40°



29 RJy Housing Jashar Distance = 40' 35 HONDA Muties Distance = 5°



Distance ~ 307



34 National Motors 'Distance = 30'

-

29 PAK Chemical

Distance = 25'

-

10 Uzsia Apartonista

Distance = 607

of the lot of the lot

......

-







Distance = 307



Distance = 157



Distance ~ 57



12 Army Supp Elistance ~

13 P.E.C.H.

Distance ~

THE KARACHI CIRCULAR RAILWAY

Al Habib Pride

Distance ~ 607

18

28 Wahid Colony

Distance = 25°

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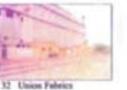


Distance -

Distator -

33 COCA COLA Distance = 20^o

18 Pak. Housing Auth. Distance = 607



15 PAF Shahes Distance = 1



30 TOYOTA Indus Motor



ISSUES

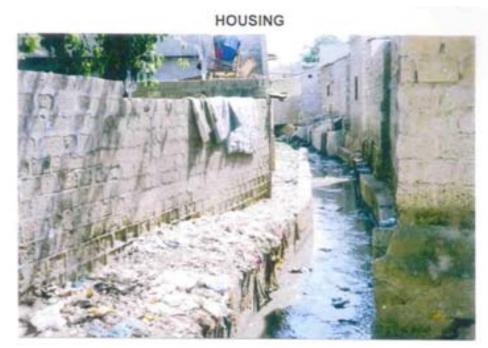
- Density (What does it mean when & where)
- Size of Community (Is there an Optimum Size)
- Neighborhood, sub-sector, sector, town/city
- Education (requirements for primary, secondary, higher institutions)
- Health (preventive versus curative health, tertiary versus primary units, infant mortality and morbidity, fertility, different age groups)
- Transport (persons per seat)
- Larger environment issues (noise and air pollution, water quality, climatic considerations, solid waste management, sewage treatment, local and through traffic segregation, vehicular and pedestrian segregation)
- Human Development index (UNDP Human Development Report)











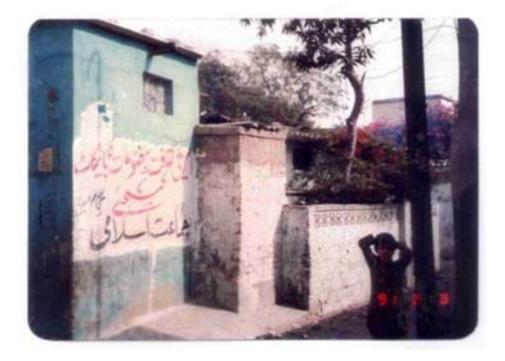


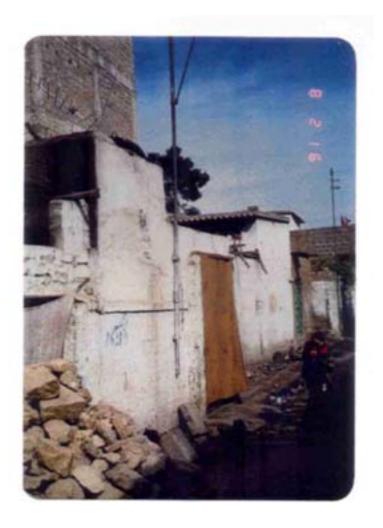


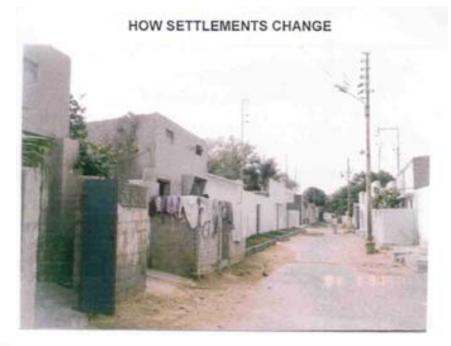
Pumping sewage into open drains, is a normal WASA practice in the absence of proper disposal points



Most agricultural subdivisions settlement dispose their sewage into cesspools

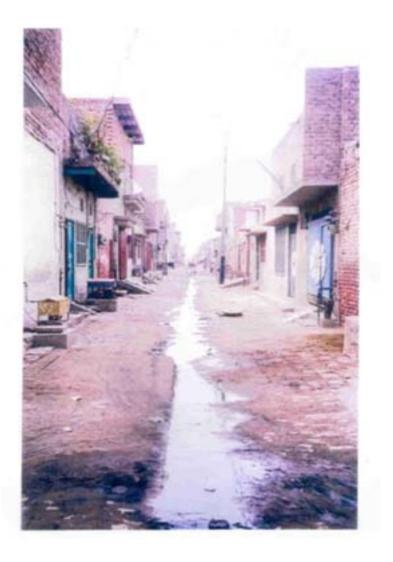




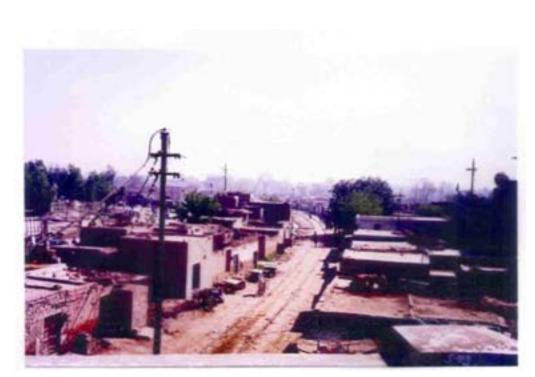




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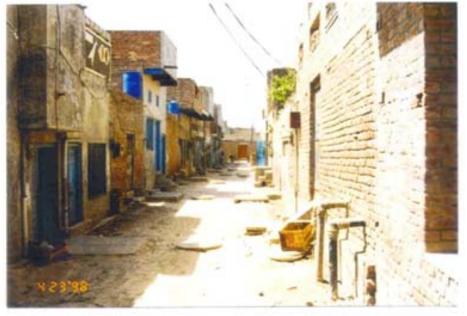






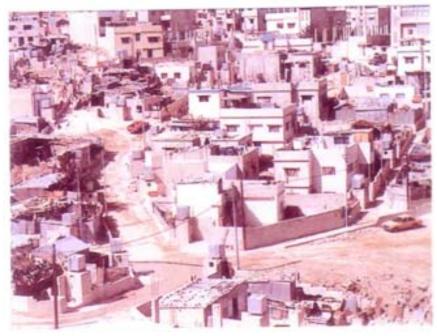


ASB Project Area: Conditions before community work began



After laying its sewage system, a lane awaits being paved





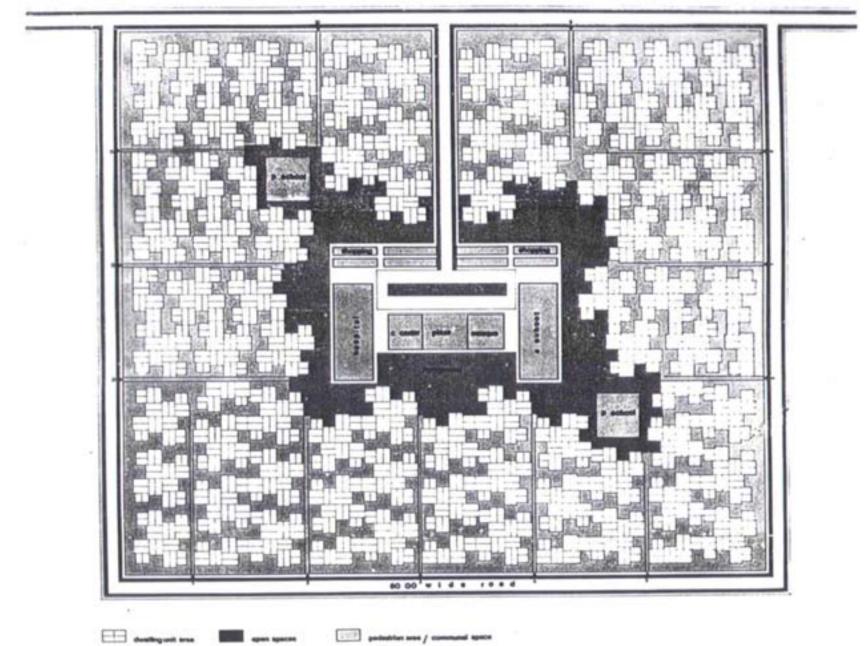
East Wahdat, Amman, Jordan



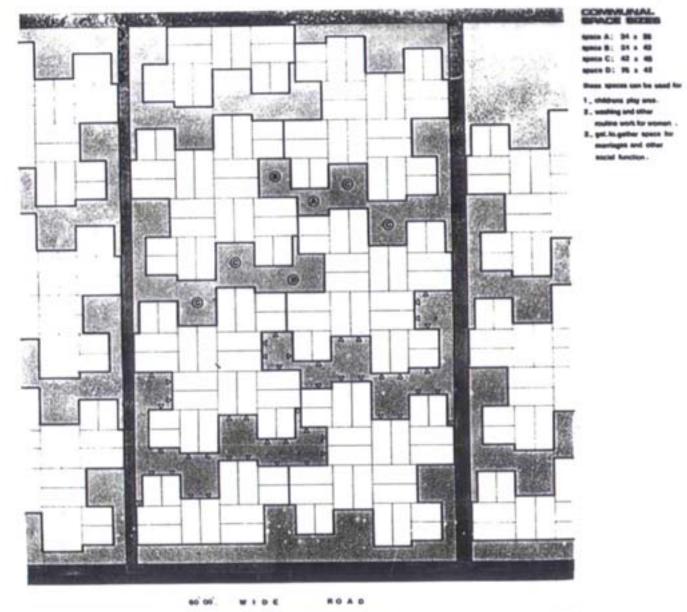
KRAING ANG KRAUNG SETTLEMENT PHNOM PENH





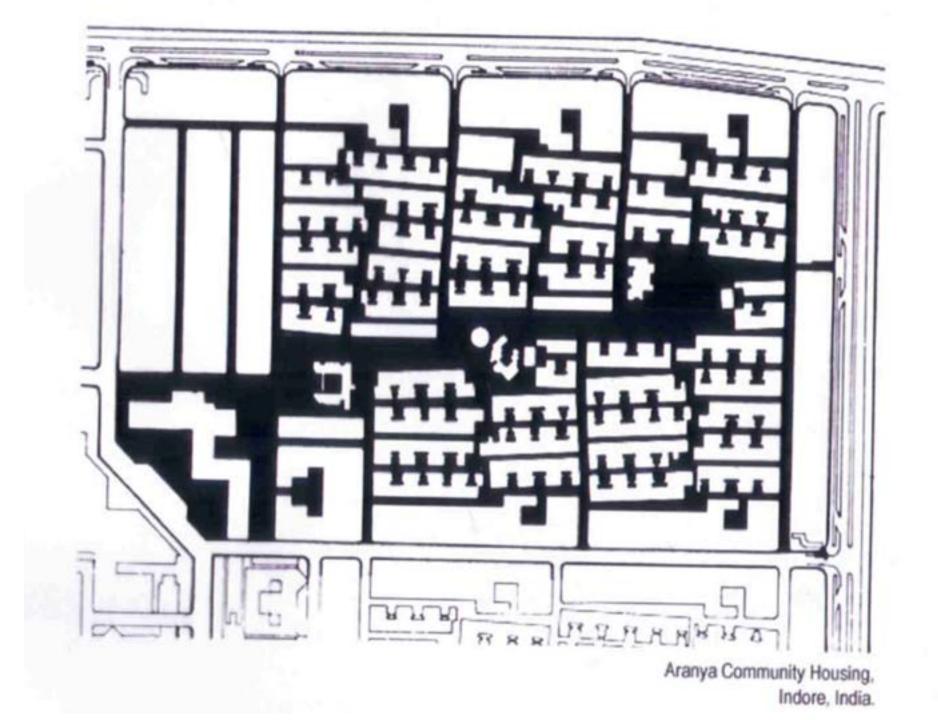


4.COMMUNAL SPACE







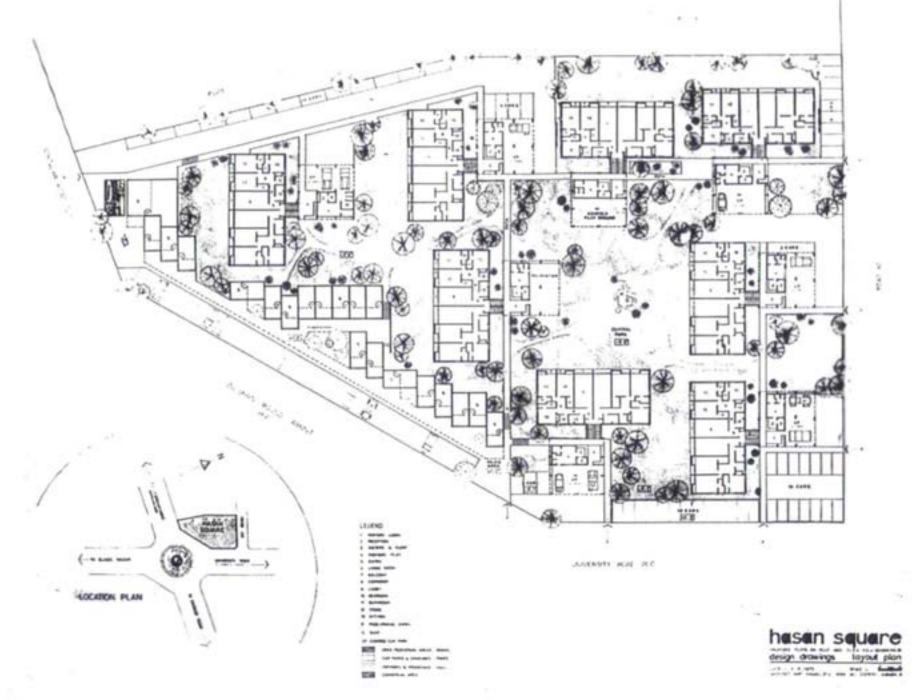




Over time, residents decorate and alter the demonstration houses.



Spaces designed between houses provide areas for social interaction.



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