Land Tenure and Security and Creating Sustainable Housing Finance Schemes

Symposium on Cities and Slums Program

ADB

30 October 2013

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THAILAND-SOUTHEAST ASIA

- Population 65 million
- Bangkok-Capital city (30-40 times bigger than second city)
- Constitution Monarchy Party election every 4 years
- About 85% Bhuddist



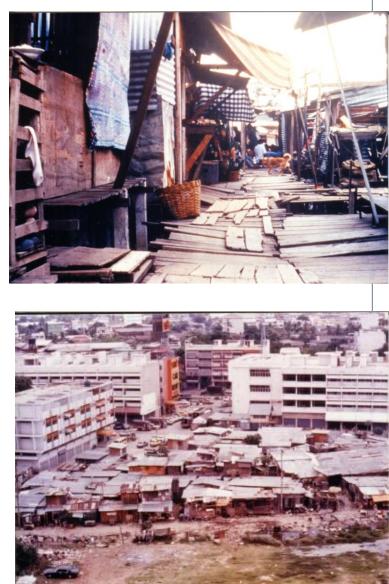
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Slums in Thailand

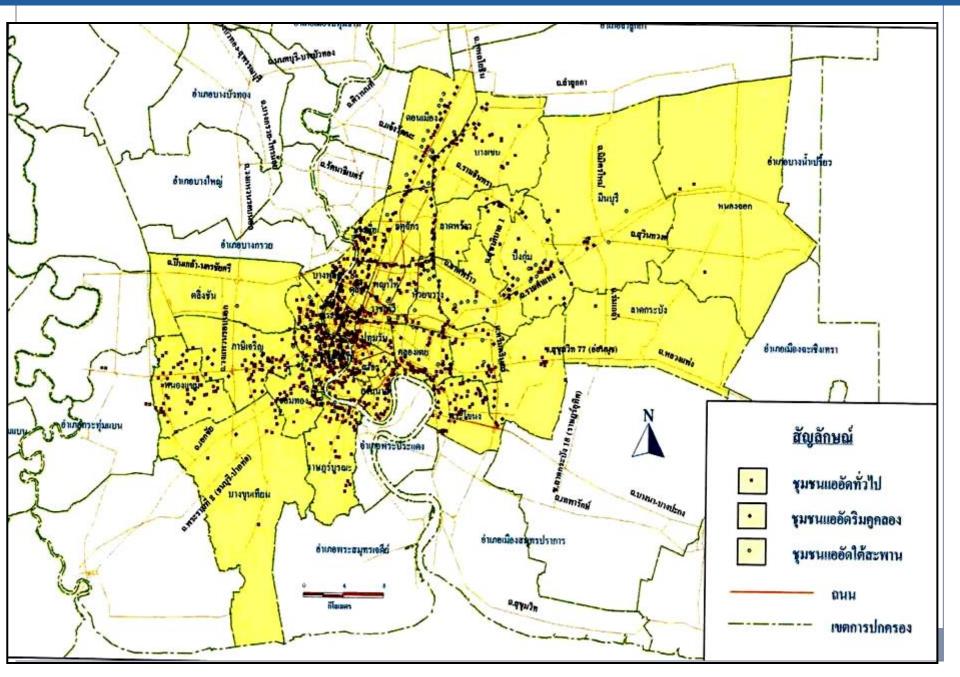




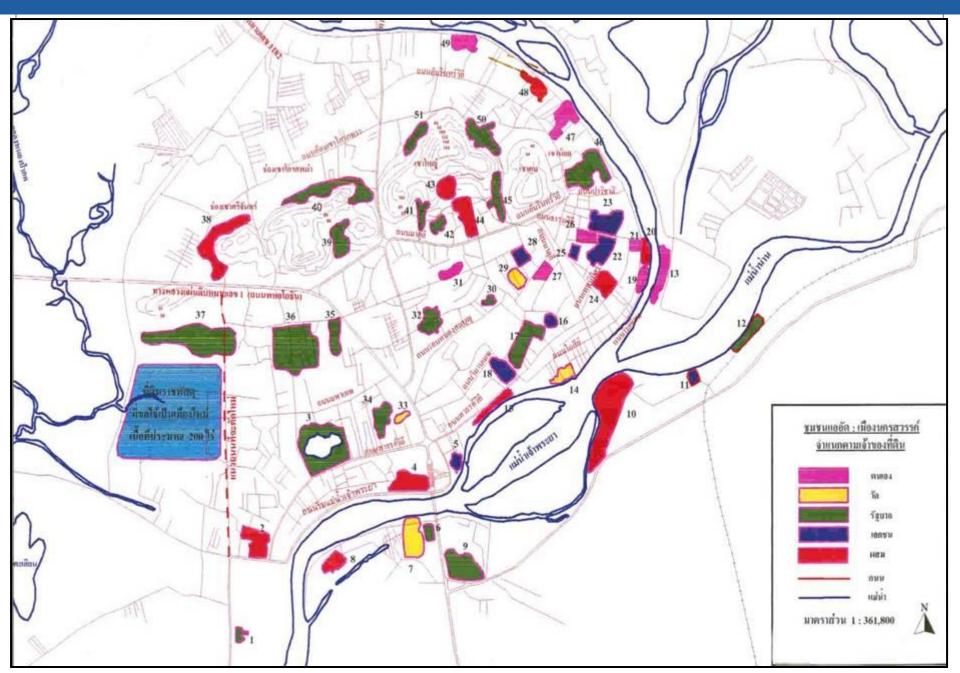
Slums and Squatter Settlements

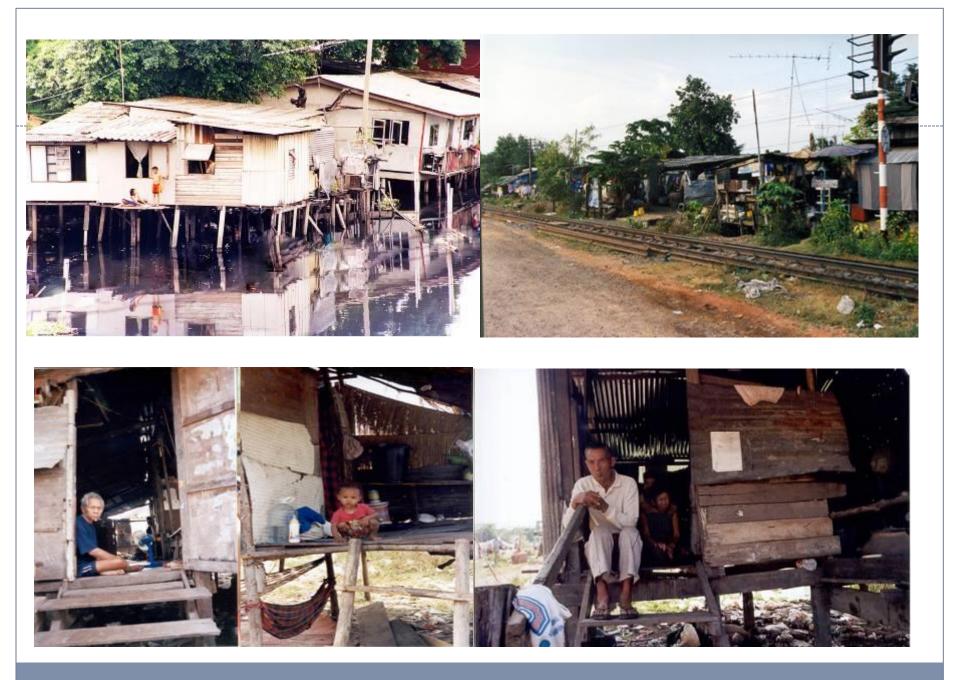
- Total 5,500 Low-income communities in
 300 cities, population 8.25 million
- 3,700 insecured land
 - 65% land rental with no secure contact
 - 35% squatting
 - 445 communities having threat of eviction
- * 70-80% cannot afford housing in market & public system

Location of Slums and Squatter Communities in Bangkok



Slums and Squatter Settlements in Nakornsawan





Thailand stance towards slum improvement

- History focused on physical improvement / conventional approach
- (NHA set up in year 1973)

History

- In 1992, the Thai Government established the Urban Community Development Office (UCDO) to address the problem of urban poor communities. UCDO was set up as a unit attached to the National Housing Authority of Thailand.
- The Government also granted THB 1250 mln.as Community Development Fund to support urban community development activities and provide low-interest loans to community organizations.

•1992 - began to involve slum dwellers in decisionmaking and developing process. A special fund for urban poor was created.

•2003 - Housing security is among the ten standards for the quality of life of Thai people endorsed by the cabinet in 2003 > In 2000, a Royal Decree was enacted to merge **UCDO with Rural Development Fund (a fund** managed by the National Economic and Social **Development Board) to create a new organization** called the Community Organizations **Development Institute or CODI. (Public Organization**)

CODI's Objectives To empower and strengthen community organizations

- to support and assist community organizations in the improvement of standard of living, income earning, housing and environment of their members
- To provide financial support to community organizations
- to assist in the development of community organizations and coordinate with governmental and private agencies for such purpose
- to strengthen the cooperation among community organizations in all levels; local, provincial as well as national levels

Thailand's new National Housing Development Action Achieving Land Tenure Security and Upgrading Of urban Poor Communities At City-Wide Scale

Through Community-Driven and City Partnership Approach

Thailand Country-Wide Slum Upgrading

• In 2004 Thai Government announced new policy of housing one million houses for urban poor all over Thai cities in 5 years

- 1.Constructing of new 600,000 housing units by NHA "Baan Eua Arthorn"
- 2. Slum upgrading of 300,000 units by CODI "Baan Man Kong (BMK)"
- 3. 100,000 units through the "Government Housing Bank's finance scheme

(later revised to 200,218 units)

BMK concept

Poor communities are key actors, having the roles of;

- studying the physical problem in their settlements,
- developing their own plans for resolving these problems
- implementing those plans themselves
- Local authorities, NGOs, professionals, educational organizations collaborate in the planning process in order to solve the housing problems in a wider scale.

The government provides financial support for the cost of project planning process, infrastructure improvement and financial cost subsidies while long term financing is funded by CODI.

The new paradigm shift

For housing development by people in action

- Community organizations are the owners of projects / main actors (surveying, planning, designing, savings / management)
- **2.** Change from supply driven to "*Demand Driven by communities*"
- 3. Change the approach from construction management to *flexible financial management* allowing community and local partners to work together
- **4.** Urban land reform for urban poor housing by land survey and community negotiation
- holistic upgrading process to build strong and secured community organization and managerial capacity as a collective group for integrated physical, economic and social improvement
- 6. City-wide development process covering all communities in the city

UPGRADING ON A COUNTRY-WIDE SCALE

(PARADIGM SHIFT)

- **Solution** FLEXIBLE FINANCE (ACCESSIBLE TO COMMUNITY)
 - GRANT
 - LOAN
- **SAVINGS GROUPS**
 - (PEOPLE'S COLLECTIVE FINANCIAL BASE TO LINK TO FLEXIBLE FINANCER)

SOLLECTIVE

(DO THINGS TOGETHER, EVERYONE INCLUDED IN THE PROCESS, CREATE NEW STRENGTH)

MORIZONTAL SUPPORT

(LEARNS OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH PROJECT VISITS / EXCHANGES / WORKSHOPS / INAUGURATIONS)

*** TECHNICAL SUPPORT**

(SUPPORTS THE INVOLVEMENT OF COMMUNITY ARCHITECTS, PLANNERS, ARCHITECTURE FACULTIES etc.)

Financial Framework

to support community upgrading projects (1 US.\$ = 30 Bhts)

1. **Grant from Government** for regular physical/social infrastructure (25,000 – 45,000 Bht.) and housing improvement (25,000 Bht./families)

- 2. Subsidy for local administrative and joint management cost 5% of (1)
- **3. Subsidy** for capacity building, learning, exposure trips, meetings, seminars, broadening, coordinating, linking process, information dissemination, and administration

4. Housing loans to community organizations to purchase land or for housing construction

Total subsidy per unit 80,000 Bht.

Providing Flexible Financial Support for City-wide Upgrading by Communities

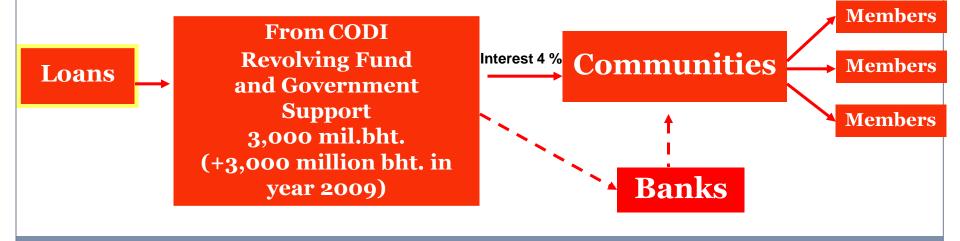
1) Upgrading of Infrastructure and Social Facilities 25,000 – 35,000 Bht. x No. of Families

2) 5% of 1) for Local Management

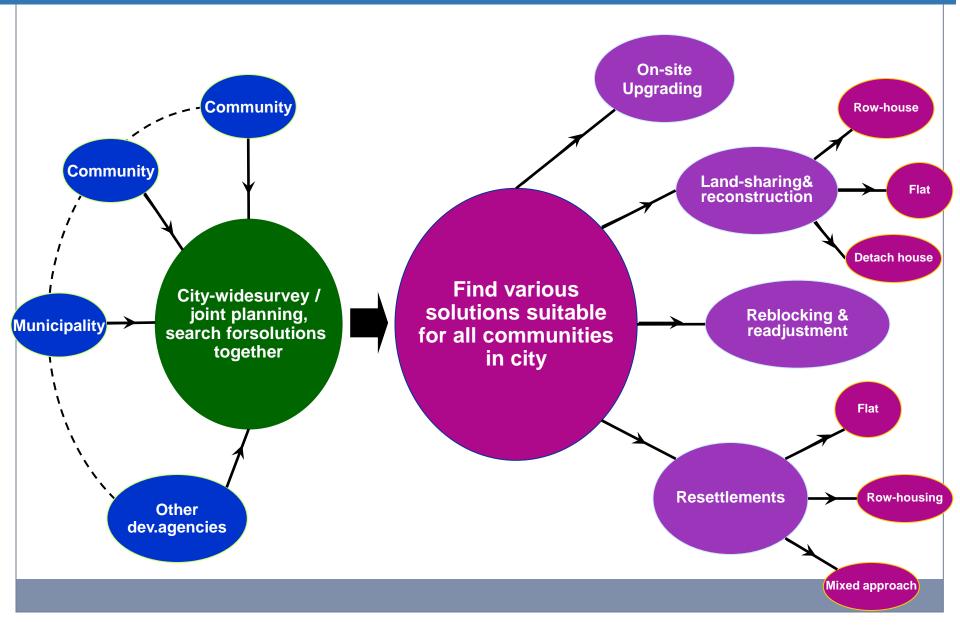
Grant

3) Support for Community Exchange, Capacity Building, Seminars, Coordinator

4) 20,000 Bht. (Support housing improvement)



City-wide upgrading involving many possible city development actors and find various secured housing solutions for all communities in the city



Baan Mankong: sustainable solutions for land tenure insecurity

Several solutions have been reached through negotiations between land owners and slum dwellers. For example;

- minimum 30-year lease for stateowned land
- land sharing between private land owner and slum dwellers
- relocate to new plot legally acquired by slum dwellers

Baan Mankong: physical and social environment upgrading

Once land tenure issue is dealt with, people are eager to improve physical conditions of their housing and surrounding environment;

- newly built or reconditioned housing
- upgraded infrastructure; wider paths, proper drainage, legal connection to tap water and power grid
- community center, welfare house, playground, etc.

Community participation throughout the process



Community Survey all communities in districts and city

Community survey of all households In the community and all communities in the city carried out by community people



Bang Proang : Household Survey











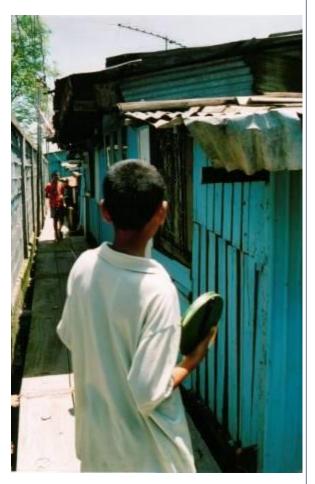




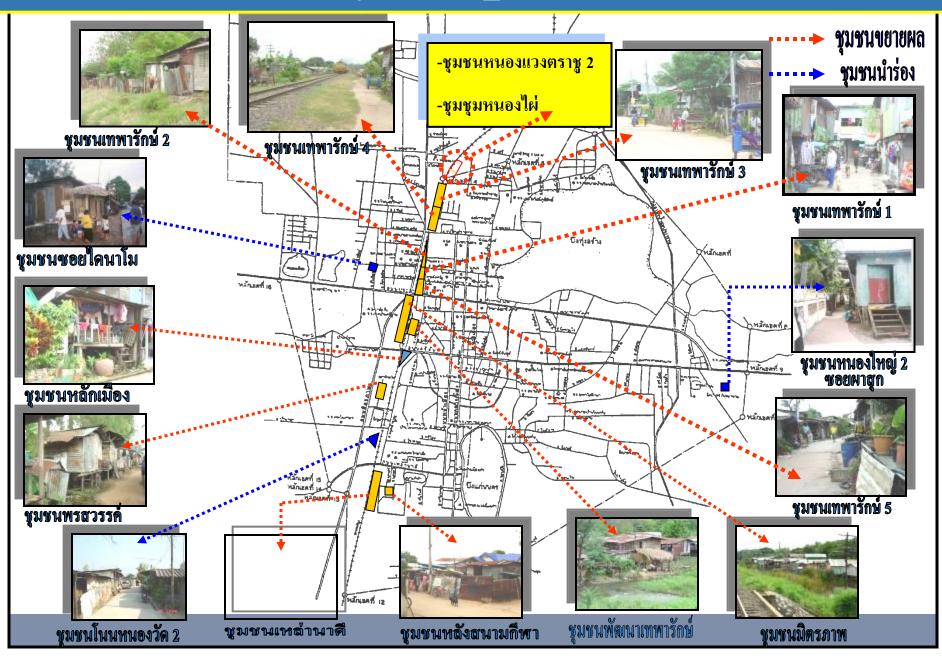
KONG PROGRAM







Community Map: Khon Kaen







Housing Model : by Community

Types of up-grading

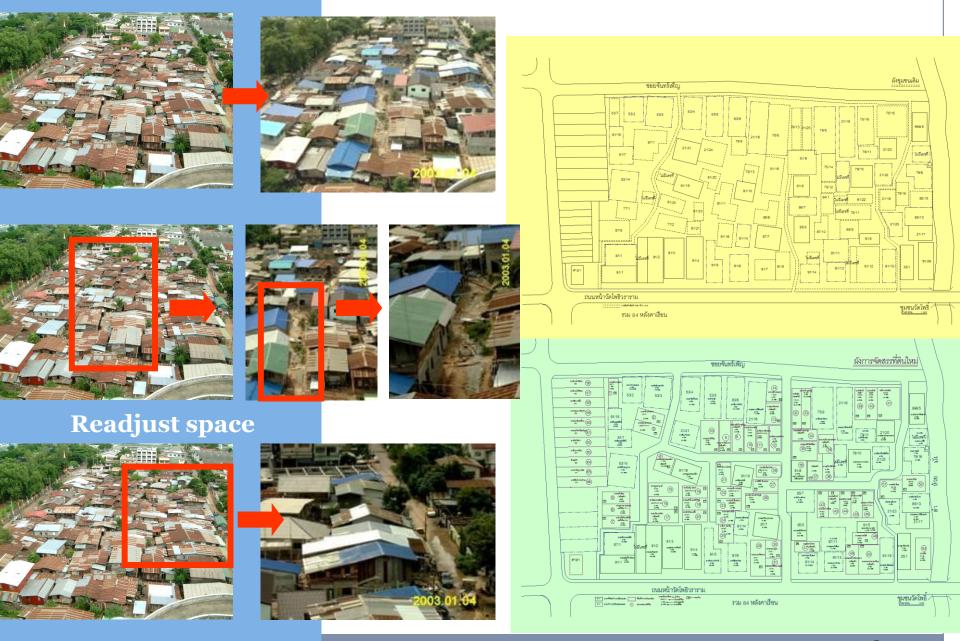
- On-site improvement by way of land tenure security improving the physical environment, land tenure security and basic services in existing communities
- Reblocking-by improving the infrastructure and physical conditions in existing communities such as making some adjustments to the layout of houses and roads to install sewers, drains, walkways and roads.

Land sharing – a strategy which the landowner and the community people living on that land agree to share the land.

A portion of the land is either given, sold or leased to the community where housing is to be reconstructed, and the rest of the land is returned to the land-owner to develop.

- Reconstruction existing communities are totally demolished and rebuilt on the same land, after the community has secured the land
- Relocation either to nearby or not nearby area

Wat – Pho Community



Cut / Reduce house size

Baan Mankong Udonthani

Charoenchai Nimitmai Reconstruction Project





Charoenchai Nimitmai : Bangkok

Community of 41 families on 2 acre of land.

After facing eviction, community organized to negotiate and purchases existing land from private landlord taking loan from CODI under the community cooperatives.

Then plan and reblock the old community.

<u>ผังเดิม ชุมชนเจริญชัยนิมิตรใหม่</u>

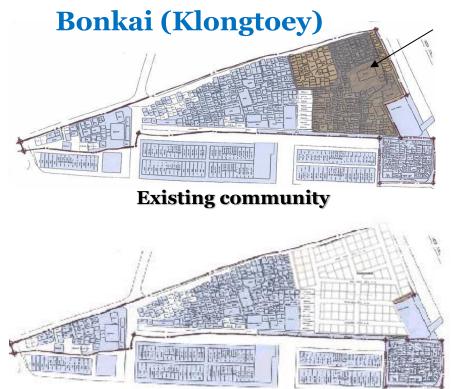
 House on existing plots





Before

Bonkai Slum Reconstruction



Area affected by fire to be reconstructed.



Housing destroyed by fire

Reconstruction plan of 72 units





New housing being rebuilt

Community people participated in designing a 2.75 row house, cost 200,000





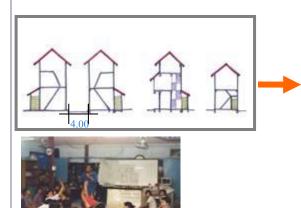
(6,600 us.\$)

Bon Kai Community





Location : Bangkok Land Owner : Crown Properties Bureau Situation : Fired Area size : 1.94 ha. No. of Units : 202 Type House : Row house Type of improvement : Reconstruction Size : 3.5 X 6.50 m. Price : 200,000 baht (5,000 U\$) per unit Repayment : 900-1,209 bht. (22-30 U\$) per month (30-40 us.\$)







People participation in the design process

Bon kai Sub-group System

Interest Rate 2% per year

Sub-group

Sub-group

CODI

Community Credit

Unionon lend to

members at 4 %

interest using

development,

management and

margin for community

welfare

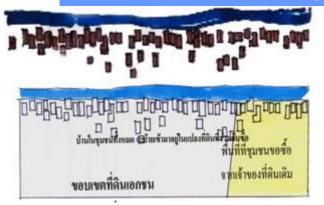
Bon kai Patanna Cooperative

Sub-group

- Sub-group system
- Group guarantee
- Collaborative work
- Land rent and loan repayment
- Sub-group management system
- Sub-group funding
- Daily money collection
- Monthly meeting
- Deliver the collected money to the Cooperative

Klong Lum Noon

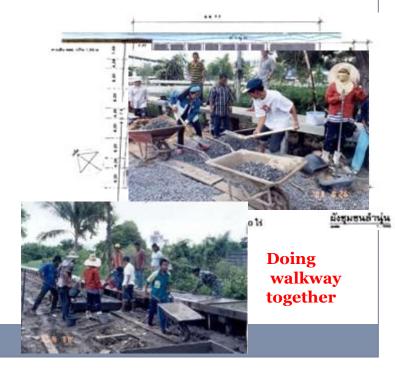
Plan of former community

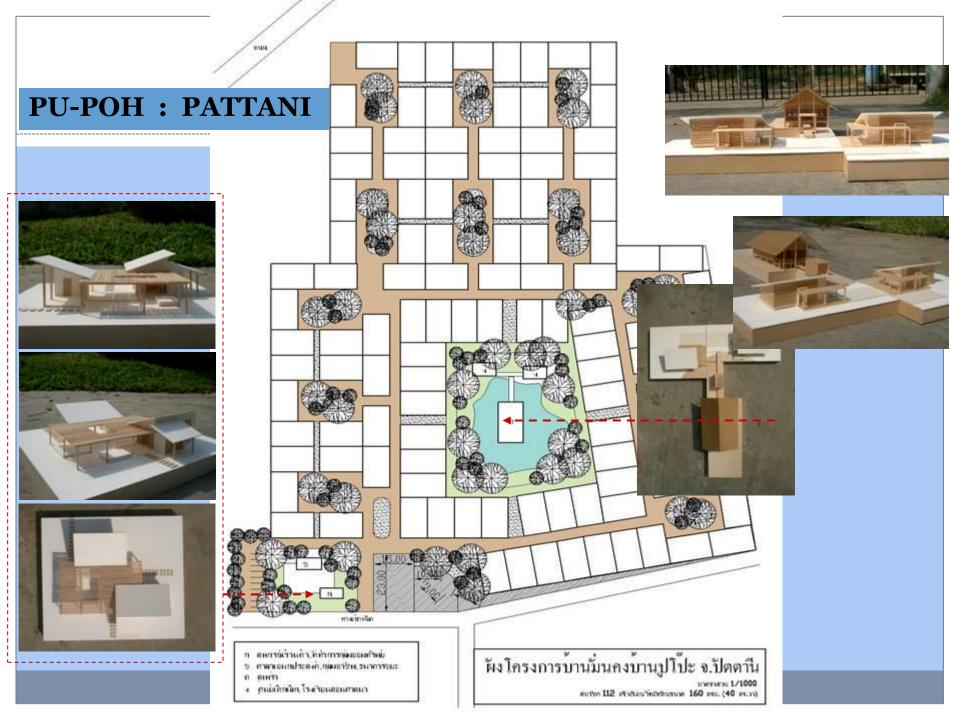




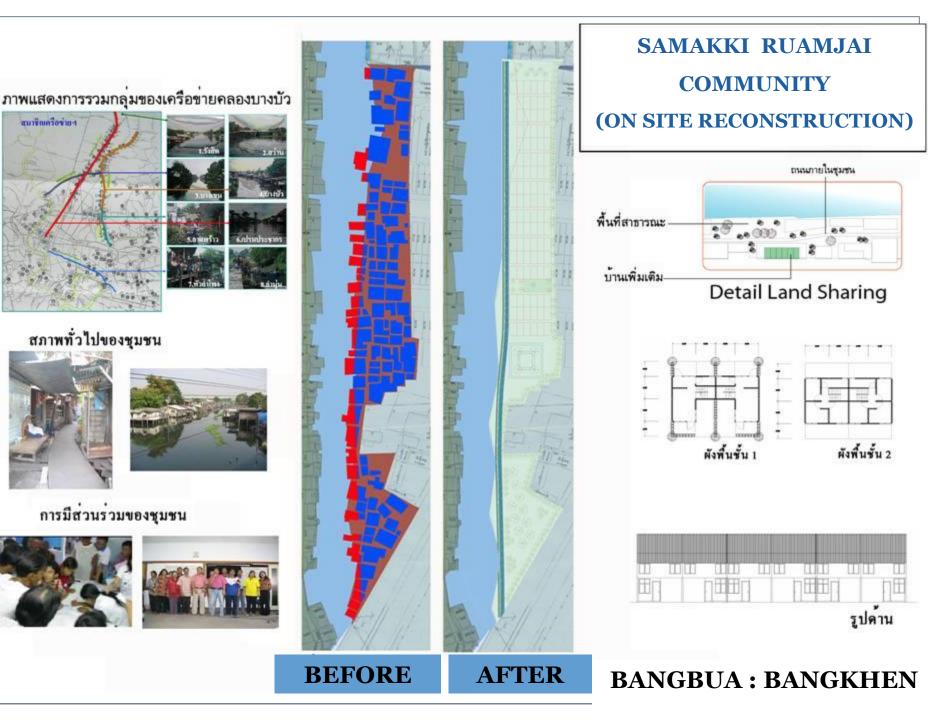
Former slum Location : Bangkok Land Owner : Cooperative Situation : Eviction Area size : 0.35 ha. No. of Units : 49 household Upgrading : Land Sharing Plot Size : 27-50 m Unit price : 100,000-150,000 bht. (3,300-5,000 us.\$) Repayment : 600-900 baht² (per month (20-30 us.\$)



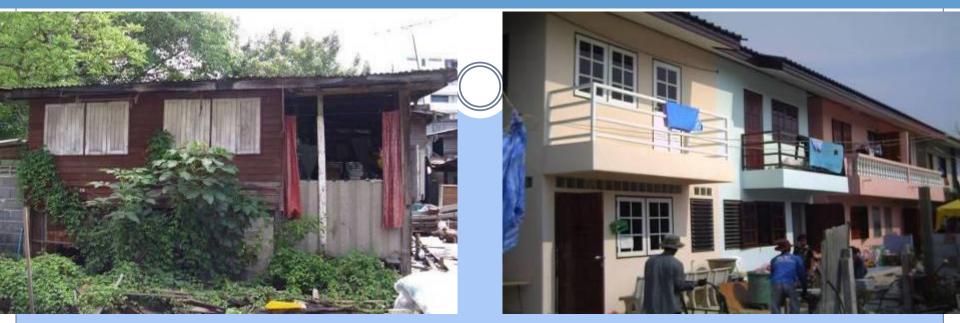








Reconstruction Project : Klong Bang Bua



BEFORE









Every house has its own water treatment and children/youth participation in water clean up

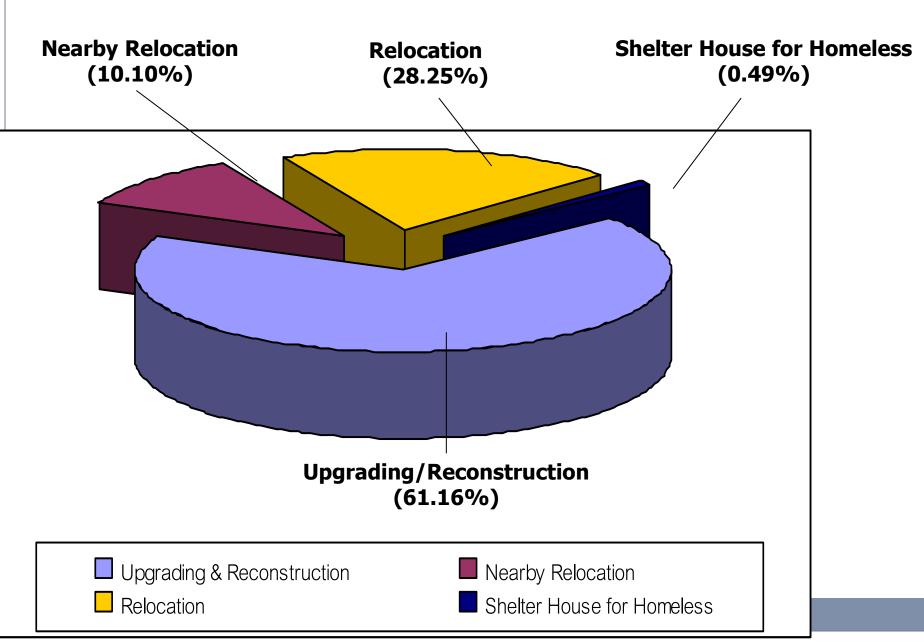




Project Progress : From Jan. 2004 to Aug. 2013

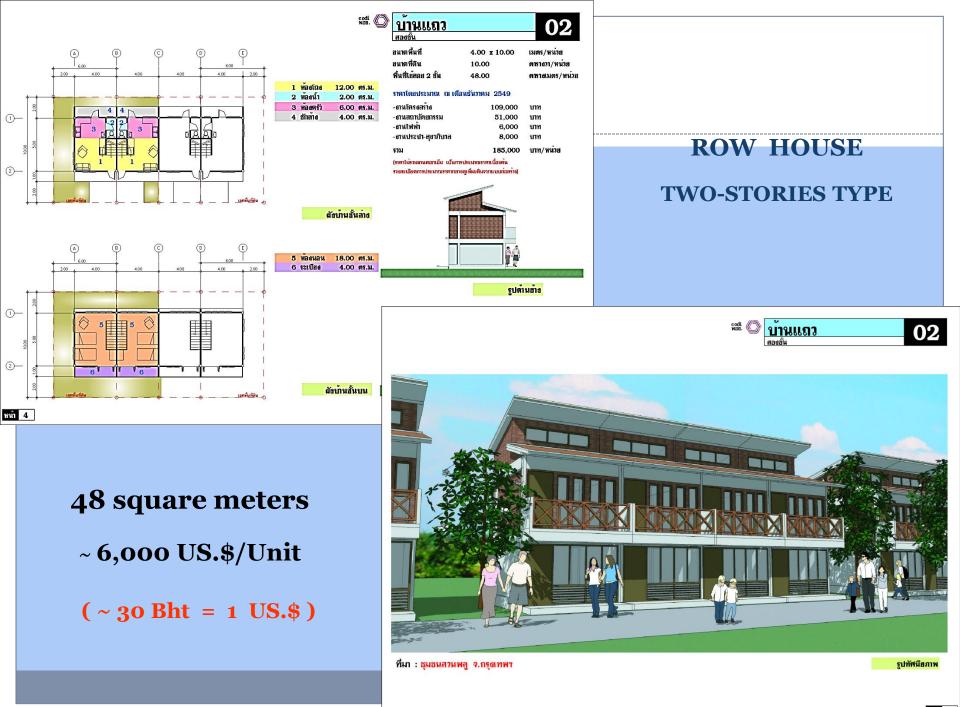
Project Progress	Number
1.Total number of cities/districts operated	293 cities/districts 73 province
2.Total number of cities/districts approved	293 cities/districts 73 province
3.Total number of projects approved	846 projects
4.Covering no.of communities	1,660 communities
5.Total number of families	88,742 families
6.Total budget approved : -Grant for Upgrading	4,563 mil. Baht
-Loans for Housing	<i>5,717 mil. Baht</i> (~ 30 Bht = 1 US.\$)

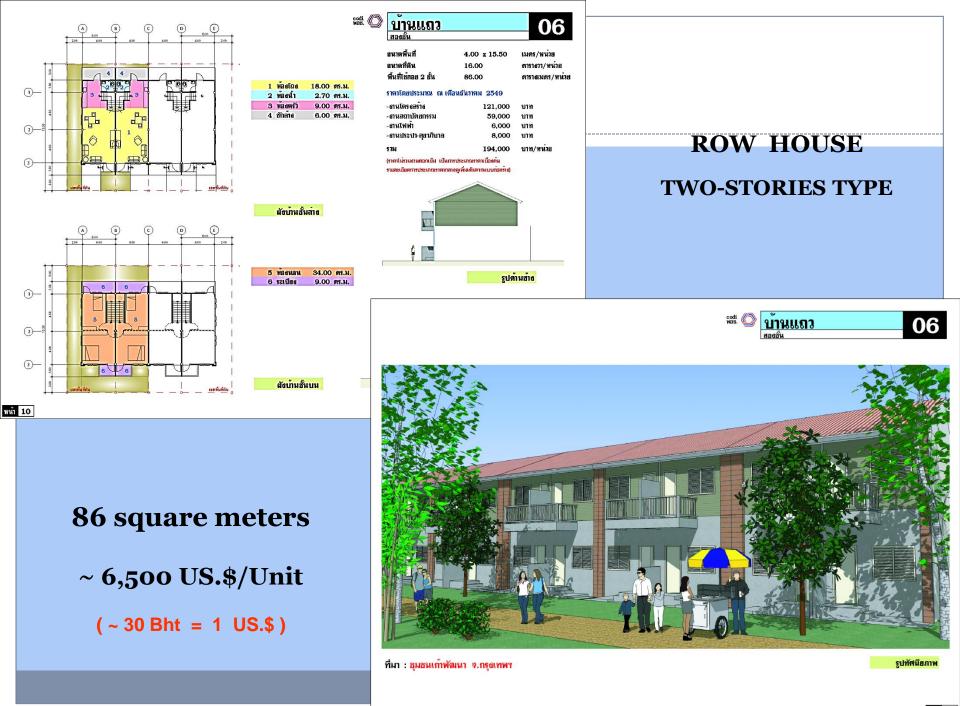
Type of upgrading

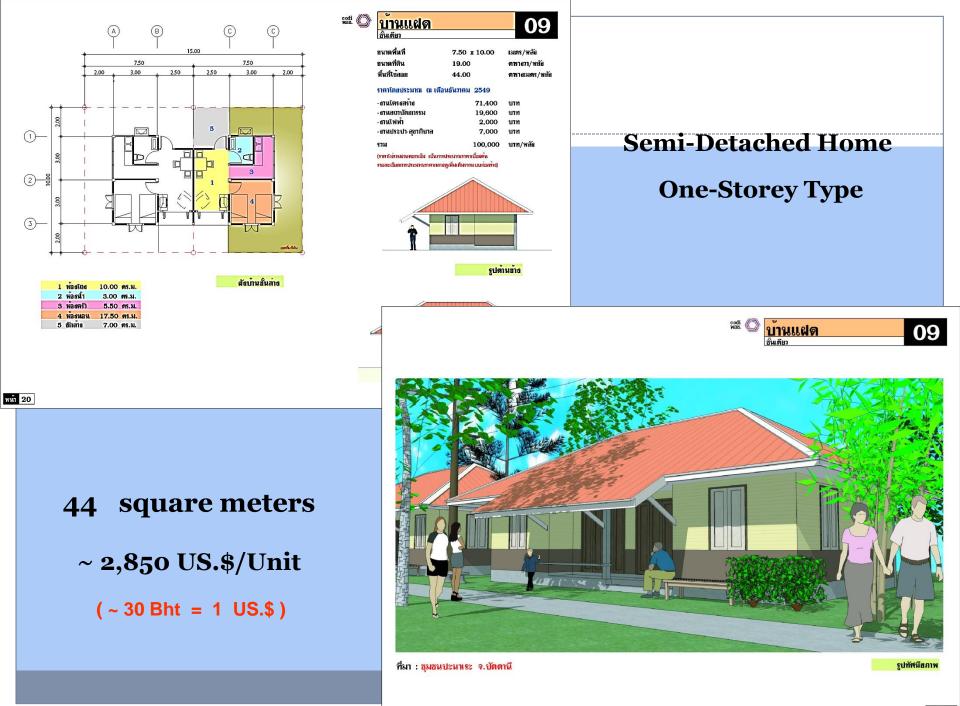


Affordable Housing

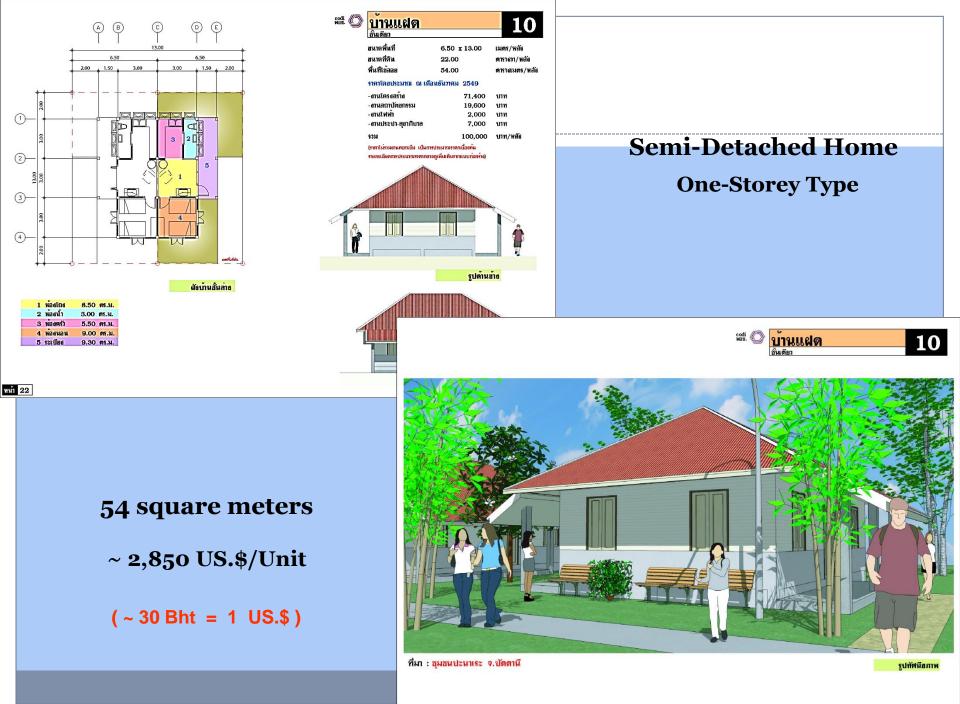
Designed by People



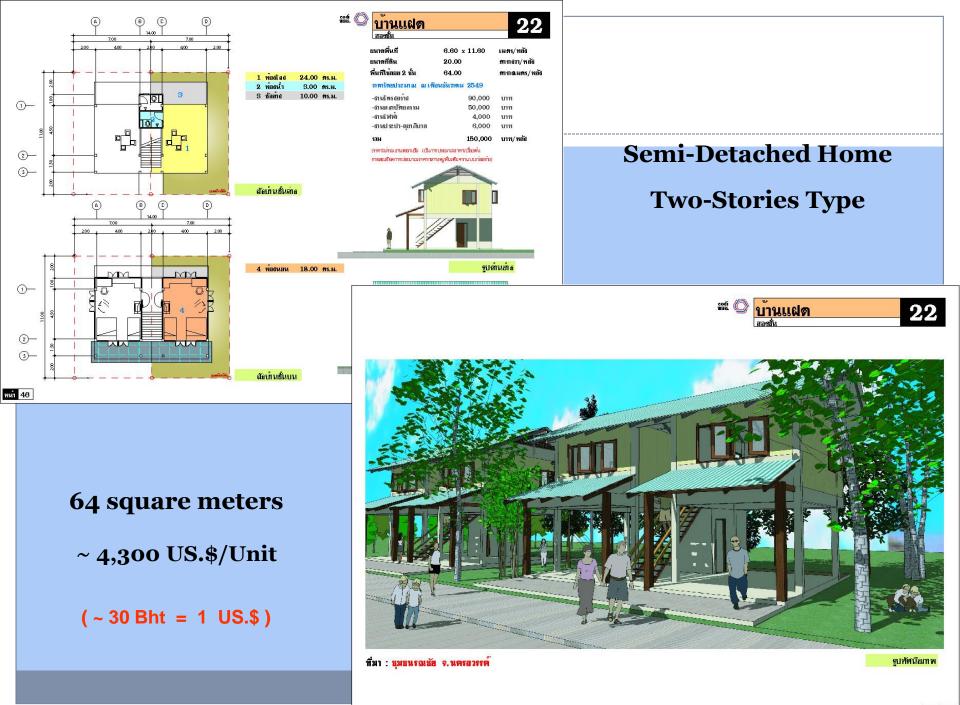




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"Baan Mankong" a mean to empower the urban low-income community

• DEMAND – DRIVEN & HOLISTICS DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

• FINANCE IS A TOOL TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS TO HAVE SECURE HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

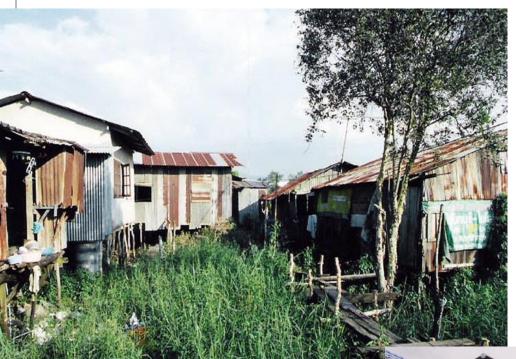
Social achievements

- Apart from improved housing settlement for slum dwellers, Baan Mankong also delivers
- Legal and social recognition through proper house registration, entitling access to several public welfare and services
- Access to utility connection which significantly reduces the poor's household expense
- Strengthened community-based partnership, led to better and safer society, less conflicts, less crimes, drug-free
- More job opportunities for adults, and higher education for children
- Further development activities; community welfare, etc.

Economic achievements

- Benefits to slum dwellers: Increased property values Income generated from project during construction period More job opportunities
- Benefits to government:

 Direct income from tax, rent, VAT
 Indirect income from growing economic activities
 Reduced public expenses on healthcare, social crimes, etc.



Baan Mankong in Chantaburi Province



WAT PHOTHI WARARAM COMMUNITY

BEFORE







AFTER







Housing cooperatives of the Rafters in Pitsanuloke

