SUSTAINABLE UPGRADEING AND INCREASED RESILIENCE OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION WEBINAR SERIES
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BUENOS AIRES CITY ARGENTINA
Agenda

01. INTRODUCTION
02. WHAT WE DO AND HOW WE DO IT?
03. BIGGEST CHALLENGES
04. LESSONS LEARNT
Population: 3MM
Population of Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires: 16 MM
Per capita GDP: US $ 24,812
Unemployed people: 99,000

- Population decline in the rest of the city
- Population growth in the settlements
Housing deficit BA: approx. 10% of population

38 Informal Settlements

Informal Settlements population in CABA: +300.000

Working with more than 50% of the households living in slums in the city
02.

**OUR GOAL**

Our vision

Reduce the “housing problem“

Reduce the quantitative and the qualitative housing deficit

Integration of neighbours

Improve our process to do it
Participatory Slum Upgrading Process ("Villas" and "Settlements")
- Social, Urban and Economic Integration
- Respect for the cultural identity of each villa

Maintenance and Formalization of Home-Ownership in Public Housing Units
- Regeneration of urban complexes
- Maintenance
- Consortium training
- Participation scheme

Improve the Housing Market: Homeownership and rental Housing
- Affordable Housing
- Improve access to loans
- Rental Guarantee
- Improve access to housing rental
WHERE DO WE WORK

Villas and Settlements:
Barrio 20
Rodrigo Bueno
Playón de Chacarita
Carrillo
1-11-14
Camino de Sirga
Lamadrid

Complex of housing:
Piedrabuena
02.

WHAT WE DO & HOW WE DO IT

Social and Urban Integration
  Housing integration
  Urban integration
  Socio-Economic integration

Participatory Slum Upgrading Process
  sustainability of the process
  social support/social capital

- Opening of streets
- Infrastructure for Public services
- Public spaces - greening
- Transportation
- Garbage collection
- Cleaning services
- Public led-lighting system
- Building construction
- House improvements
- Property titling
- Housing loans
- Consortium training

Public spaces - greening
Urban Integration
Cultural identity
Housing Integration
Socio-economic integration
Participation
Basic infrastructure
Transportation
Public spaces

Productive profile of the city
Private sector NGOs
and civil society
Government

Adequate housing
Land tenure

Health
Education
Employment
MITIGATION

-Mitigation actions on new housing projects and housing improvements to contribute to reduce and mitigate the climate change
-Sustainable and human scale mobility
-Risk reducing infrastructure and public services (water, electricity, etc)
-Thermal insulation materials
-Solar panels
-greening/arborization/public spaces

ADAPTATION

-Development of environmental awareness and skills in population (environment device, communication, training and promotion courses)
-Process with key stakeholders for the management articulation. Catalyze actions together for a resilient and environmentally friendly city (local, national, private, third sector, academic and community stakeholders).
-Transformative Urban Coalitions
The “process” as a first step
The “project” as a social result

Need of alternative:
Methodologies (from technocratic to participative)
Planning instruments
Regulations/legislations (current-creation)
Stages (Design-Execution-Evaluation)
Resources and institutional organization

PROCESS AND PROJECT

Process > Project
Project > Process

Complexity /Integral
Chaos / Uncertainty

Open Process
Local Decision-Making (Participation)

Definition of the Social and Urban Integration Program
RE-URBANIZATION PROCESS

Ten step for re-urbanization

4 “housing solution” options:
- New housing (built by the State)
- Access to credit (for houses outside the villas)
- Housing swap (inside the villas)
- Housing improvement (historic part of the villas)

Flexible home loans
More than 20 participatory devices:

- **Surveys and diagnostic** (census, RELSE, etc.)
- **Consensus generation and agreements** (MGP, MTGP, PIRU workshops, etc.)
- **Award/housing solution** (different housing solutions definition, etc.)
- **Query Spaces** (open dialogue spaces)
BIGGEST CHALLENGES

-Social Process
-Strengthen Trust
-Technology and Innovation

-Budget
-Long-term political backup
-Administrative+Political+Social Timing
LESSONS LEARNT

Involvement of local communities and organization

Political support and decision-making

Participatory social and urban process as a tool
LESSONS LEARNT

Addressing dimensions which come under tension

Social and community

_Construct social capital
_Promote local decision-making between involved stakeholders

Institutional and administrative

_Rethink government and social institutions processes
_Strengthen management articulation between the different ministries

Planning/Projecting as a process

_Manage the complexity of slums and the re-urbanization processes
Thank you

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