An evaluation of low income housing project in developing countries case study: Tripoli-Libya


PDF - Submitted Version
Download (23MB) | Preview

Abstract

During the last few decades most developing countries have experienced a rapid growth in population which has resulted in a rapid urbanisation in the form of an expansion of existing towns, coupled with an increasing dependence upon developed countries for implementation of new housing programmes. The purpose of this study is to point out the problems of public housing, to identify the relationships between the physical elements and conceptual perspectives of housing functions. To resolve the housing problems, the Libyan government introduced a new policy, which recognised housing as a basic human need and provision of housing as the governments' fundamental responsibility. The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the public housing policy in Tripoli, the capital city of Libya. To achieve this aim both secondary and primary data were examined, and the required data was obtained through a questionnaire survey of households living in the three projects. Interviews were also conducted amongst government officials concerned with housing policy and implementation. This study is in general, concerned with the effects of the problems of the new social and physical environments on the residents' level of satisfaction with the housing projects. This study is mainly concerned with aspects of housing policy which might contribute to better housing satisfaction and which are responsive to changes in people's desires and preferences. After the evaluation process it is found that the Libyan housing policy has benefited large groups of people, particularly those on low-income. However, it also suggests that the adopted policy has not resolved the housing problems both in terms of quantity and quality. In particular, the dwellings provided have not met the needs of many Libyan families. Furthermore, the study found that there is a lack of housing management. This evident from some households living in the dwellings without permission in addition, the rate of sharing and occupancy shows that there is still a housing shortage. The study also shows that the dwelling and building construction types affect the resident attitudes to dwellings. Also shows that, most of the residents prefer new dwellings.

Item Type: Thesis (PhD)
Contributors: Ruddock, L (Supervisor)
Themes: Built and Human Environment
Schools: Environment

Depositing User: Institutional Repository
Date Deposited: 01 Aug 2011 14:41
Last Modified: 01 Dec 2015 00:03
URI: http://usir.salford.ac.uk/id/eprint/14847

Actions (login required)

Edit record (repository staff only)

Tools

EndNote Export

Altmetric

Statistics

Downloads

Downloads per month over past year

Loading...
The level of production of housing in a developing country like Nigeria is only 2 dwelling units per thousand people, compared to the required rate of about 8-10 dwelling units per 1,000 population as recommended by the United Nations (Anthonio, 2002). Residential real estate, especially for the low-income segment. The aim of this study is to evaluate the housing strategies deployed by LSDPC with a view to identify measures that are needed to improve housing supply.

In 2006, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development declared that the country needs about 10 million housing units before all Nigerians can be sheltered. Between 1975 and 1980, there were plans of deliver 202,000 housing units to the public but only 28,500 units, representing 14.1% was achieved. The paper illustrates how housing produced by the low income in Ogbere area of Ibadan is negotiated from the societal complex due to the inability of government to provide for them and low income housing not being attractive to the profit driven private sector.

Quantitative and qualitative methods were adopted while using the lens of Lefebvre’s theory of space to examine the people, the process and the houses produced.

The research firmament is not lacking studies on low income housing. The experiences of the Ogbere case study provide insights into the housing production practice of low income people in the context of a developing country like Nigeria. Measuring Improvement in Quality of Life in Community-Based Development Projects in Nigeria. Numerous studies have shown that children from low-income households lag behind in mathematical knowledge from the preschool period onward (N. C. Jordan et al., 2006; N. C. Jordan, Kaplan, Ramineni, & Locuniak, 2009; Klibanoff, Levine, Huttenlocher, Vasilyeva, & Hedges, 2006; Starkey, Klein, & Wakeley, 2004; Stipek & Ryan, 1997). At kindergarten entry, children from low-income families score 1.3 standard deviations lower than peers from more affluent backgrounds on tests of basic math skills (Duncan & Magnuson, in press). Low-income countries are often synonymous with underdeveloped countries, also known as developing countries, emerging markets, or newly industrialized countries. These counties receive development aid, which is financial aid given by governments or agencies to boost and support the economic, political, social, and environmental development in other countries. Bilateral aid is given directly from the donor country to another, and multilateral aid is given to an international organization which then distributes the aid to developing countries. World Bank and United Nations agencies such as UNICEF.