

## SOME LESSONS LEARNED IN COLOMBIA

LUIS TRIVEÑO Itriveno@worldbank.org



### Housing deficit: **36.59%** of the total stock.



## In cities, **75%** of households in deficit need a better home, not a new one.



### **82%** of the households in deficit earn less than 2 minimum wages (USD 462 per month)



# Families in the bottom-40 are overburdened by mortgage and rental payments.

Mortgage payments: **47%** of their income. Rental payments: **43.3%** of their income.



# Before **COVID-19**, the only have 2 options to get housing support from the government:

Free Housing, **USD 16,170** per unit. This program was discontinued due to its high cost.

Informal workers had to save for more than 1 year to be eligible for a mortgage and an average upfront subsidy of **USD 7,890**.



# The **COVID-19** pandemic has revealed that the layout, financing, ownership and legal characteristics of a home matter less than its quality.



#### What matters is the house's capacity to operate as a shelter, an online school, a virtual workplace, and a space where the sick and vulnerable can feel safe.



Free Housing	USD 44.8 billion
Upfront subsidies + CCF	USD 35.8 billion
Upfront subsidies	USD 24.6 billion
Home improvement subsidies (including structural strengthening)	USD 8 billion
Home improvement subsidies combined with microloans (1/3 subsidy and 2/3 microloan)	USD 1.8 billion

\* Net present value.\*\* 2,360,525 units with 1-5 sources of qualitative deficit.

Source: Fedesarrollo (2020).



## Identifying the option that creates more jobs for the most vulnerable.

Total multiplier for self-construction and home improvement: **3.645**. Total multiplier for large scale new construction: **1.977**.

Jobs created for young and adults with low qualifications: >80%



### Home improvement can save lives, protect assets and shield economies.



### #BuildBetterBefore, not after.



### **THANK YOU!**

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