



Role of PPPs in housing

Diagnosis

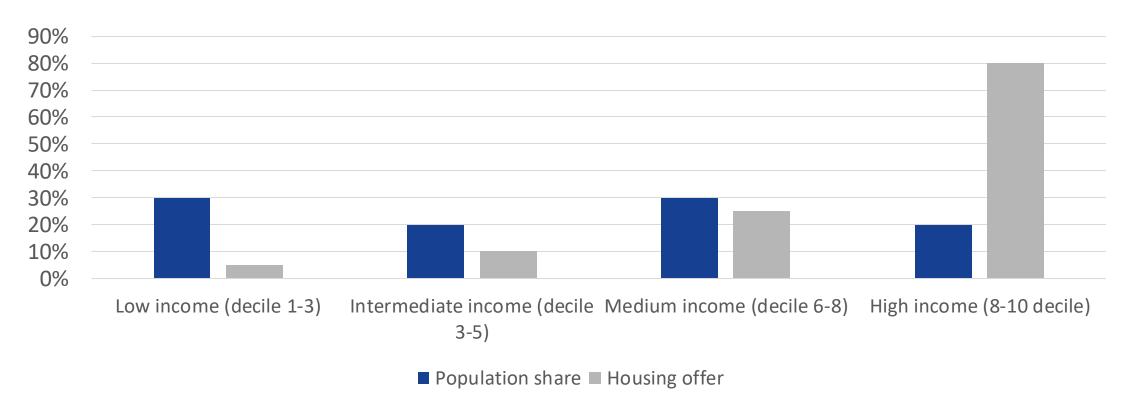
	1st decile	2nd decile	3rd decile	4th decile	5th decile
income	237	731	1,110	1,375	1,596
max rent	59	183	278	344	399
max loan pmt	71	219	333	413	479
max loan	18,000	57,000	86,000	107,000	124,000

City of Rennes, 2019, 1-person household



Diagnosis

City of Rennes

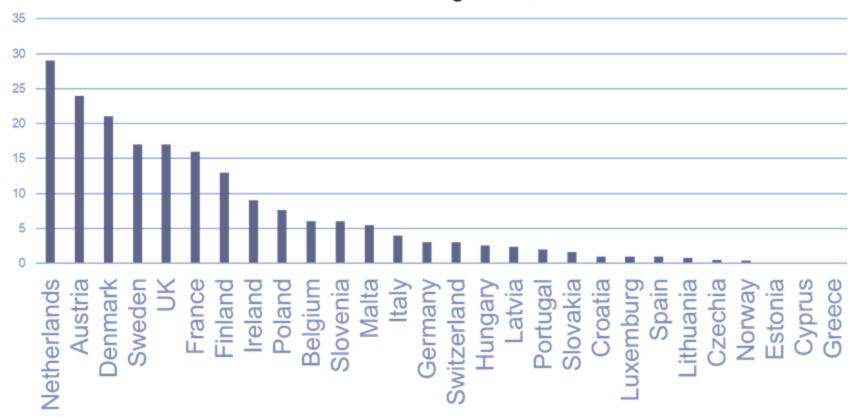




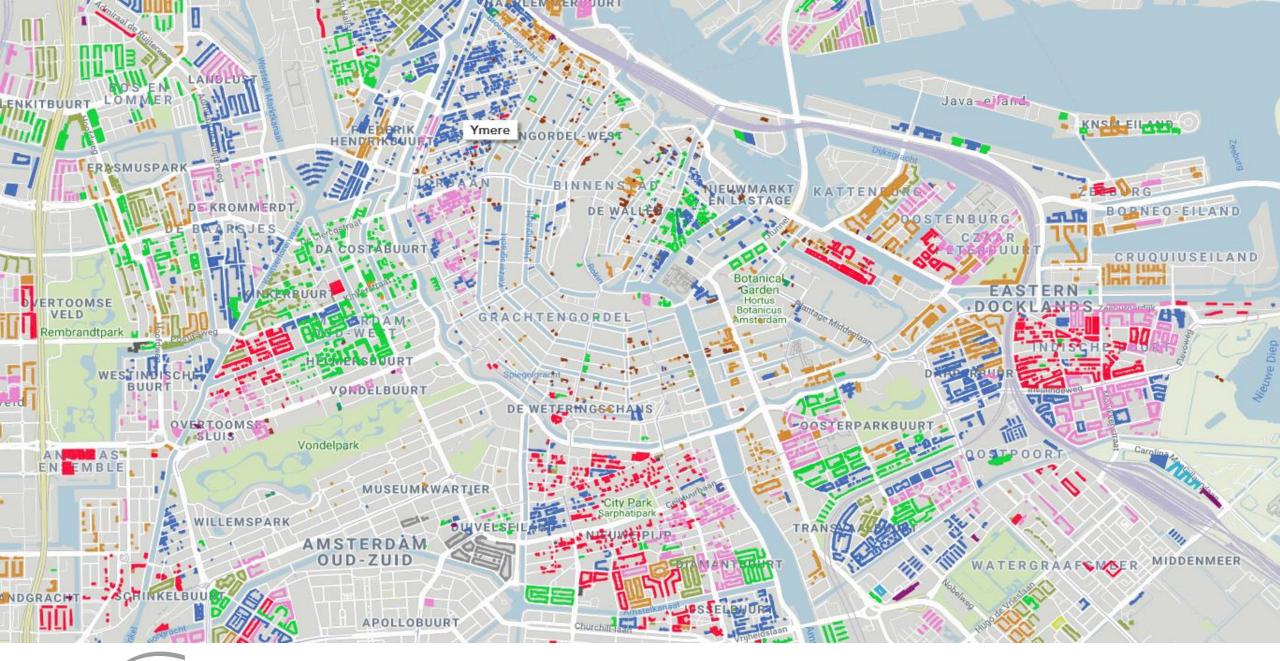
Response

Social rental housing in European countries

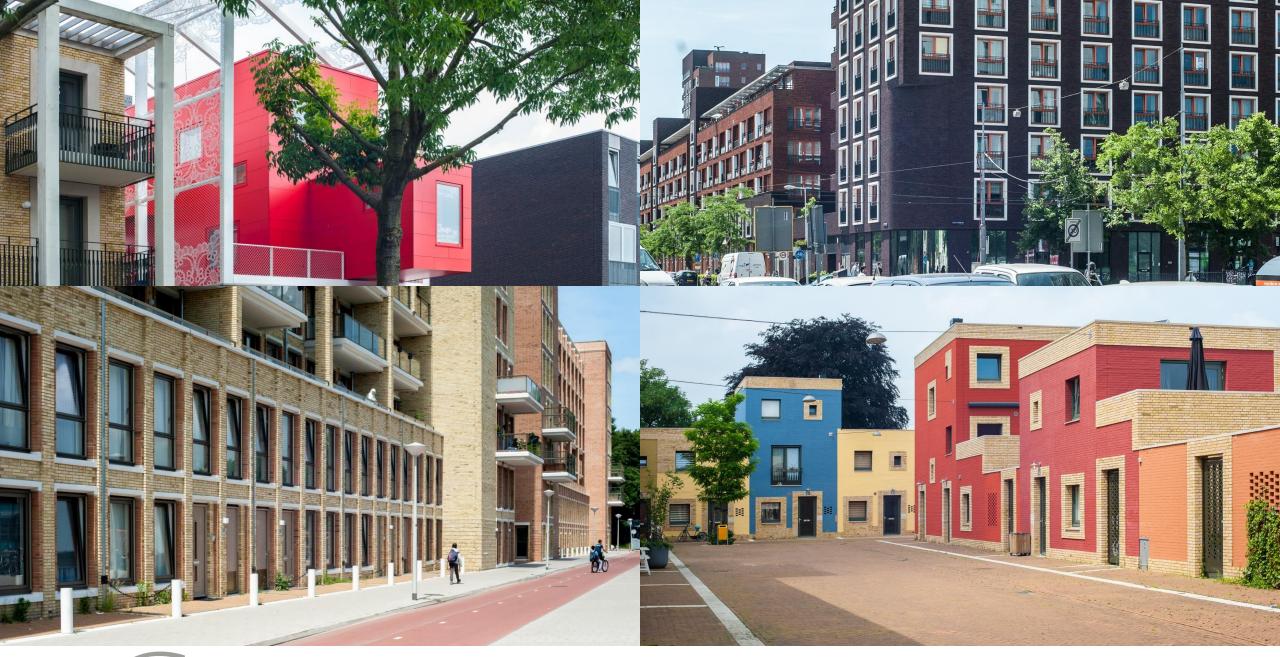
% of total housing stock, 2020











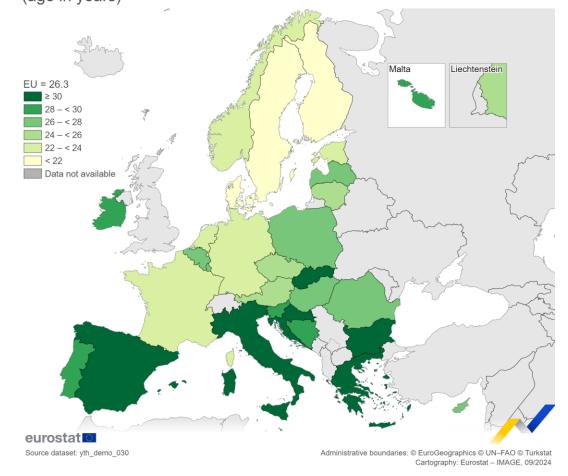


Best practice

- Predominantly rental
- Eligibility based on income or universal
- Allocation typically based on waiting list
- Rent level 20-80% of market or based on income
- Typically ban on distribution of profit
- Planning-led development
- Social inclusion
- Tenants' involvement in decision making







Best practice

- Wide eligibility (increases financial sustainability and social mix)
- Smart allocation
- Long-term financing mechanism able to transform private, non-budgetary financing into public or non-profit private assets

Plus:

- Good legislation
- National regulation, local delivery
- Democratic land management
- Transparency and public control















Role of PPPs in delivery of housing

- Additional to established housing delivery system
- Off-budget debt treatment
- Additional implementation capability
- Leverage of private capital
- Leverage of private sector organizational skills and innovation

BUT

Can be a part of the solution but not the solution



