

Report No. 781
SEARCHING THE POSSIBILITIES OF NEW
HELPFUL ACTORS WITHIN THE LOW INCOME
HOUSING MARKET: THE PRIVATE
ENTREPRENEURIAL SECTOR.
Case Study: BOGOTA/COLOMBIA
By German RUIZ SILVA-COLOMBIA
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ACTORS WITHIN THE LOW INCOME HOUSING MARKET:
THE PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURIAL SECTOR.

CASE STUDY: BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA

GERMAN RUIZ SILVA



THE HOUSING DEMAND OF YEAR 2000 IS ALREADY WALKING THROUGH THE STREETS

Project Work.
35th course. D.I.E.
Project's tutors
PROFESSOR RUDOLF ATMAN
PROFESSOR HENK V.D. BORN

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT
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Introduction

THIS IS A ONE MONTH "PROJECT WORK" SUBMITTED TO THE 35TH INTERNATIONAL COURSE OF HOUSING PLANNING AND BUILDING, BOUWCENTRUM INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION ROTTERDAM, UNDER A FIVE MONTHS FELLOWSHIP OF THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT.

IT IS ADDRESSED TO THOSE PERSONS WITH SPECIAL INTEREST IN LOW INCOME HOUSING SOLUTIONS AND WITH POSSIBILITIES OF DIRECT ACTION AS PROMOTERS, DESIGNERS, BUILDERS, ... OF PRIVATE PROFITABLE ENTERPRISES.

IT IS A STUDY UNDERTAKEN AS A REQUIREMENT OF THE B.I.E COURSE, THAT BASICALLY ILLUSTRATES THE CONDITIONS WITHIN BOGOTA URBAN AREA CONCERN FOR PRIVATE PROFITABLE ENTERPRISES INSIDE THE "UNTOUCHABLE" LOW INCOME HOUSING MARKET.

IT IS A STUDY THAT STRONGLY BELIEVES IN THE VERY HIGH POTENTIAL OF LOW INCOME GROUPS / FAMILIES / INDIVIDUALS.

Acknowledge

MORAL SUPPORT : MY WIFE & SON & FAMILY

COLOMBIAN SPONSOR : MR. ANTONIO GAMBOA VILLEZ
GENERAL MANAGER. ESTUDIOS TECNICOS LTDA.

COLOMBIAN SUPPORT: MY FATHER ALFONSO RUIZ
OIEDA AND ASSOCIATES GDR. CAPT. CDS.

BIE'S SUPPORT:

BIE'S DIRECTOR MR. COL DURGAFF
PROJECT'S TUTOR MR. RUDOLF ATMAN
TECHNICAL GUIDANCE : MR. M. J. RODELL
AND MR. HENK VAN DEN BORN
EQUIPMENT RINEKE V.D.H. number: 2 61

CATERIEN J. B., JOYCE M., HANNY V.D.B.



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SUMMARY

MAIN ARGUMENTS DEVELOPED o THE LOW INCOME HOUSING PROBLEM

THE BOGOTA'S LOW INCOME SECTOR HAS LARGELY DEMONSTRATED VERY HIGH CAPACITY OF URBAN SETTLEMENT, HOUSING INVESTMENT AND BUILDING. IT IS NOT A SECTOR FOR PATERNALISTIC POLICIES CHARITY OR HELP, BUT A SECTOR FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION.

THE POOR ARE EXTRAORDINARILY RICH IN RESOURCES OF ANY KIND.

THIS COOPERATION COULD BE OBTAINED FROM THE PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURIAL SECTOR WHICH ALREADY HAS ALL WHAT THE SO CALLED LOW INCOME HOUSING SECTOR IS NEEDING: SKILLS, TECHNIQUES, ECONOMIC POTENTIAL, SPEED OF ACTION, ELASTICITY, VARIETY OF POSSIBILITIES IN ALL SENSE.

SCOPE

THE 35TH COURSE OF THE BOUWCENTRUM INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION GAVE A BIG AMOUNT OF SUBSTANTIAL MATERIAL USEFUL TO THE SUBJECT. UNFORTUNATELY IT DID NOT GIVE THE TIME TO MAKE USE OF IT. THIS STUDY IS BASICALLY SUPPORTED BY THE AUTHOR OWN INFORMATION.

LOOKING AT THE COLLABORATION LOW INCOME HOUSING DEMANDS - PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURIAL HOUSING OFFERS, THIS STUDY PRESENTS DETAILED INFORMATION OF THE LOCAL CONDITIONS (BOGOTA) FOR SUCH A COLLABORATION (APPENDIX 1 to 9) AND FIGURE OUT BRIEFLY FOUR POSSIBLE SPECIFIC TYPE OF PROJECTS FOR THAT PURPOSE. IT DOES NOT ARRIVE TO ANY DEFINITIVE CONCLUSION AND IT HAS MORE OPEN ANSWERS THAN CLOSED QUESTIONS.

WORKING METHOD

- A. BRIEF PUTTING OF INFORMATION UP TO DATE BOGOTA, DECEMBER 1979
- B. PRELIMINARY FORMULATIONS. BIE. JANUARY
- C. PUTTING TOGETHER ALL AVAILABLE MATERIAL
- D. PRELIMINARY FORMULATIONS OF THE PROJECT WORK. BIE. MARCH 1980.
- E. DISCUSSIONS OF WHAT TO DO AND HOW WITH BIE STAFF. APRIL.
- F. PROJECT WORK. MAY.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

THE POOR ARE NOT TOO POOR. THEY ARE THE RICHEST IN TERMS OF URBAN SURVIVAL CAPACITY.

THE LOW INCOME SECTOR IT IS NOT TOO LOW. IT IS THE HIGHEST IN TERMS OF CAPACITY OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT.

THE MIDDLE AND HIGH INCOME SECTORS OF OUR SOCIETY HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE LOW INCOME INVASION OF OUR CITIES AS THE PROBLEM OF SOMEONE ELSE. IT IS JUST THE CONTRARY. IT IS ONLY THE PROBLEM OF THEM. THEY ARE THE MOST AFFECTED.

BY PRETENDING THAT THOSE "POOR" FAMILIES ARE OUT OF OUR U.S.O.A. ORIENTED CAPITALISTIC URBAN SYSTEM, THE SYSTEM IS LOSING AN EXTRAORDINARILY RICH OPPORTUNITY OF EVOLUTION. HISTORICALLY UNIQUE. AND ANY WAY, SINCE THOSE POOR ARRIVED TO THE CITY, THEY ARE INTRODUCING SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES.

"SITE AND SERVICES", "UPGRADING", "SELF HELP", "COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION" ... ARE ALL 100% LOW INCOME URBAN FORMULAS.

IT IS TIME FOR THE CAPITALISTIC PRIVATE PROFITABLE ENTERPRISES OF THE URBAN HOUSING SECTOR, TO IDENTIFY THE SO CALLED LOW INCOME SECTOR AS THE NEW PROMISING FRONTIER OF COOPERATION.

THIS STUDY BELIEVES THAT THE ABOVE ARE REALISTIC ASSUMPTIONS THAT MUST BE WORKED OUT IN FULLY ... NOW.

Frans van der Valk

number: 3 GL

Point 2. Summary.



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THE PROBLEM. THE SITUATION.

the problem: How to obtain for the low income housing sector positive/helpful action from the private entrepreneur sector.

the situation → THERE ARE SPECIAL FAVORABLE CONDITIONS TO FIGURE OUT TODAY REALISTIC POSSIBILITIES OF PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIONS WITHIN THE LOW INCOME HOUSING MARKET.

specific characteristics
of the situation

→ THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECT: Housing construction in Bogotá is being performed by all kind of organizations: the family alone, the community, small and large contractors... A predominant percentage of the total production of dwellings is being produced illegally with no use of the well established legal instruments.

- What kind of private legal organization would be the proper one to deal with the problem?

THE LEGAL ASPECT: Since 1976, Bogotá has special regulations to deal with upgrading site and services projects. It allows to land developers legal subdivision of land and plots' sale with almost no investment in infrastructure.

Nevertheless, such regulations are being used mainly to legalize gradually already existing illegal settlements.

- What kind of private legal organization would be the proper one to use effectively the regulations related to low income housing production?

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT: After one year of arrangements the government approved in Nov. 79 a law that provides almost unlimited financial possibilities for "low cost housing projects".

The so called UPAC system (units of adjudicative constant power) which has been taken the savings of middle and high income urban population during the last six years, is committed by the new law to allocate a minimum of 20% of its total capacity of investment in "low cost housing projects".

- What would be the economic-financial structure of a private profitable company dealing with low income housing demands and the new UPAC legislation?



Point 3. the problem. the situation.

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THE PHYSICAL ASPECT & THE DWELLING QUANTITATIVE DEFICIT OF THE COUNTRY WAS 600.000 UNITS IN 1970 AND IS 850.000 UNITS IN 1980. THE DWELLING QUALITATIVE DEFICIT IS ALSO GROWING. ACCORDING WITH INFRASTRUCTURE DATA OF BOGOTÁ, THE CITY IS WITHIN ACCELERATED PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT DETERIORATION. POPULATION DEMANDS ARE GROWING FASTER THAN PROVISION OF DWELLINGS, UTILITIES AND SERVICES.

THOSE DEFICITS ARE TOTALLY CONCENTRATED IN THE LOW INCOME SECTOR. DUE TO A STRONG COMPETITION OF PRODUCTION, THE DEVELOPERS OF MEDIUM AND HIGH INCOME DWELLINGS IN BOGOTÁ, HAS TRANSFORMED THE CITY INTO A VERY RICH EXHIBITION OF ANSWERS TO THE HOUSING DEMANDS.

IN TERMS OF SKILLS, DESIGN SCHEMES, CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES, MATERIALS, DEVELOPMENT MODES, ... ETC THE HIGH AND MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING MARKETS ARE RICH. THE LOW INCOME REMAINS VERY POOR.

- WHAT KIND OF PROJECTS OR PHYSICAL COMPONENTS OF PROJECTS ARE THOSE SUITABLE FOR TO BE PROVIDED BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO THE LOW INCOME HOUSING USERS?

THE LABOR ASPECT

BOGOTÁ HAS A STRONG TRADITION OF HOUSING PRODUCTION PRIVATE FIRMS. THE TENDENCY WITHIN THEM DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS HAS BEEN TO REACH THE LEVEL OF THE LUXURIOUS HIGH INCOME HOUSING MARKET: A MINIMUM OF US \$1.000/SQ. M. SALE PRICE JANUARY 1980.

SINCE THE PRODUCTION OF HIGH INCOME DWELLINGS IS REACHING LEVELS OF SATURATION AND THE ACTUAL PRODUCTION OF MIDDLE INCOME IT IS NOT ABLE TO ABSORB ALL THE AVAILABLE LABOR FORCE (UNEMPLOYMENT IS GROWING AT ALL LEVELS OF THE HOUSING MARKET), THE LOW INCOME HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO ABSORB THAT AVAILABILITY. COULD HAVE

THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ASPECT. IS THE LOW INCOME SECTOR ABLE TO PRESENT EFFECTIVE DEMAND OF THE MENTIONED AVAILABLE RESOURCES? APPARENTLY YES. IF IS WELL ABLE TO DO SO.

A DOMINANT-GROWING PERCENTAGE OF COLOMBIAN URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS IS SELF-MADE UPGRADING LOW INCOME. THAT IS AN EXTREMELY STRONG EVIDENCE OF THE GROWING HIGH POTENTIAL-CAPACITY-RESOURCES-HABITABILITY-HEALTH OF THE LOW INCOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECTOR.

- WHAT KIND OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATION AND HOW IS ABLE TO REACH THE LOW INCOME HOUSING PROFITABLE MARKET?
- QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY THE PROJECT WORK.



THE PROPOSAL. FRAME OF REFERENCE.

ASPECTS	ACTIONS	ROLES	PROPOSAL
ADMINISTRATIVE	1. THE DISTRICT → PROVIDES REGULATIONS 2. MUNICIPALITY → CONSTRUCTION LICENCES 3. UPAC SYSTEM → FINANCIALISATION 4. PRIVATE → FINANCIALISATION 5. THE COMPANY → PROMOTION / DESIGN / CONSTR. 6. SUPERINTENDENCY → SALES' LICENCE 7. THE USER'S → UPGRADE - DESIGN / CONSTRUCTION.		INSTEAD OF LARGE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, A LITTLE PRIVATE COMPANY, PROFITABLE, ELASTIC FINANCIAL, POWERFUL IN TERMS OF CAPACITY OF USE OF EXISTING RESOURCES: ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL, FINANCIAL, ECONOMICAL, PHYSICAL, SOCIAL.
LEGAL / DEVELOPMENT	1. DISTRICT → URBANISATION SUPERVISION 2. MUNICIPALITY → CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION 3. UPAC SYSTEM → INVESTMENTS CONTROL 4. PRIVATE → MANAGEMENT SUPERVISION 5. THE COMPANY → PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION 6. SUPERINTENDENCY → SALES' CONTROL 7.		"THE COMPANY": A LINK BETWEEN RESOURCES AND THE ALREADY BIG, GROWING, COMPETED, POWERFUL LOW INCOME HOUSING SECTOR.
ECONOMIC	UPAC SYSTEM → PROVIDES 70-80% CASH ACCORDING WITH CONSTRUCTION STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS → PROVIDES 20-30% OF REQUIRED FINANCIALISATION ACCORDING WITH PRELIMINARY PROJECT'S COSTING THE COMPANY → INVESTMENT EXECUTION THE USERS → PAYMENTS		INSTEAD OF COMPLEX-LARGE PROJECTS OF 4-5 YEARS OF PRELIMINARY STUDIES AND LEGALISATION, WITH LIMITED OR NONE USER'S PARTICIPATION ... MANY SIMPLE SMALL PROJECTS OF 1 YEAR-STUDY-IMPLEMENTATION AND LARGE USER'S INVOLVEMENT AS IN THE ACTUAL PIRATE SETTLEMENTS. "THE COMPANY", A LINK BETWEEN EXISTING FAVORABLE REGULATIONS AND EMERGENCY HOUSING NEEDS.
PHYSICAL NEIGHBORHOOD	COMPANY / USERS → PROVISION OF LAND COMPANY → URBAN DESIGN COMPANY → LAND SUBDIVISION / ALLOCATION MUNICIPALITY → GRADUAL PROVISION OF UTILITIES AND SERVICES. MUNICIPALITY / USERS → MAINTENANCE / ADMINISTRATION		INSTEAD OF LARGE GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION, LARGE INVESTMENTS - SUBSIDIES, HIGH % OF UNRECOVERED INVESTMENTS ... PROVISION OF MINIMUM BASIC ELEMENTS WITH INTENSIVE PRIVATE PARTICIPATION, LIMITED INVESTMENTS, LIMITED-UNLIMITED SUBSIDIES, FULLY RECOVERED COSTS. "THE COMPANY" AS AN EASY-TO-USE PROFITABLE INSTRUMENT OF CHANNELIZATION OF PRIVATE ECONOMIC RESOURCES INTO THE LOW INCOME HOUSING MARKET.
PHYSICAL ASPECTS	THE COMPANY → DWELLING DESIGN PLOT'S CLEANING / SETTING UP FOUNDATIONS STRUCTURE MAJOR INFILL ELEMENTS MINOR INFILL ELEMENTS WATER / SEWER INSTALLATIONS ELECTRICITY / TV INSTALLATIONS ROOF / CEILING FINISHING MAINTENANCE THE USERS →		INSTEAD OF PROJECTS ... PROJECTS FROM LOCATION → FRINGE / CORE LOCATION COMPLETE - HOMOGENEOUS → PROGRESSIVE / HETERO-THEORETICAL → REALISTIC RATIONALIZED → HUMANIZED LOW DENSITY → HIGH DENSITY "THE COMPANY" AS A LINK BETWEEN ADVANCED URBANISATION TECHNIQUES (UPGRADING, SITE & SERVICES) AND LOW INCOME SETTLEMENTS NECESSITIES.
SCENARIOS	THE MUNICIPALITY → GRADUALLY TAKES CARE OF THE COMMUNITY AS A PART OF THE CITY POPULATION THE COMPANY → TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		INSTEAD OF "DESI PLANNING", HOMOGENEOUS, PASSIVE COMMUNITIES ... PROGRESSIVE, HETEROGENEOUS, ACTIVE, UNPREDICTABLE ONES. NON REPRESENTED COMMUNITIES. THE COMPANY AS A LINK BETWEEN THE AGGRESSIVE CITY AND THE AGGRESSIVE-CAPABLE-ANXIOUS LOW INCOME SETTLERS.

Point 6. → The proposal. Frame of reference.

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THE PROPOSAL.		FOUR POSSIBLE TYPE OF PROJECTS COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS				colombian PESOS 1979		
PROPOSAL TYPES	PROJECT	PRODUCT, TARGET GROUP	PRODUCT PRICE	PRODUCT FIRST PAYMENT	DEBT + INTEREST TERM	MONTHLY PAYMENT	INCOME TARGET GROUP.	PAYMENT % INCOME
PROPOSAL TYPE ONE.	NPDP	RENTED ROOMS DOWNTOWN. UNSETTLED YOUNG COUPLES?	-	\$675.00	-	-	\$2700.00 ↓ \$9000.00 ← 30	60 ↓ 30
PROPOSAL TYPE TWO	PCIFP	"LARGE", INTENSIVE FARMING PLOT OUTSIDE THE CITY. LITTLE FARMERS?	\$308.000	10% \$30.800.00	\$277.200 ↓ \$5564	2% 30 months	\$9.240.00 + INTEREST APPROX \$14.000.00	30 ↑
PROPOSAL TYPE THREE	PSSP	URBAN MINIMUM PLOT WITH PROVISIONAL UTILITIES WORKERS / LOW GRADE EMPLOYEES	\$90.000.00	\$9.000.00	\$81.000.00 ↓ \$1620	2% 30 months	\$2.700.00 + INTEREST APPROX \$4.300	\$13.000.00 33
PROPOSAL TYPE FOUR	PPD	1 MINIMUM ROOM. PLOT OWNERS	\$38.192.00 WITHOUT FINANCING COST		\$30553.00 + FINANCING COST	1.5 ↓ 180 months	\$458.30	\$13.000.00 3.5
	PPD	2 COMPLETE MINIMUM DWELLING PLOT OWNERS	\$40331.50 WITHOUT FINANCING COST.		\$322654.00 + FINANCING COST	↓ ↓	\$4839.81	\$13.000 37.2
SEE APPENDIX 3 PAGE 25.	SERVIMINSA	ASBEST CEMENT DWELLING. plot OWNERS	\$21.300 → \$10.000	\$11.300	2% \$226	6 months	APPROX. \$2.600	\$13.000 16.15
PASSING DWELLING PROTOTYPES	INDUFERES	PREFABRICATED WOOD DWELLING plot OWNERS	\$181.888.00		No	FOR A FAMILY OF 2 \$10.000.00 MONTHLY INCOME AND 2 \$1000.00 MONTHLY SAVING IT WOULD TAKE THIS TIME TO BE ABLE TO BUY THE PRODUCT.		
	PRETEC	PREFABRICATED CONCRETE DWELLING plot OWNERS	\$116.500.00		No	117 months		
	MODUTEC	PREFABRICATED ASBEST CEMENT DWELLING plot OWNERS	\$251.700.00		No	252 months		
	IMPATEC	PREFABRICATED COAL CONCRETE DWELLING plot OWNERS	\$360.000.00		No	360 months		
	H.C.T	PREFABRICATED CONCRETE DWELLING LOW GRADE EMPLOYEE.	\$250.000.00	10% \$25.000	\$225.000.00 ↓ \$3375.00	1.5% 180 months	\$5000.00 ↓ \$11.250.00 ← 30	67.5 ↓ 30
POINT 5. THE PROPOSAL. FOUR POSSIBLE TYPE OF PROJECTS.							number:	7 61
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THE PROPOSAL. PROJECT TYPE ONE. N.P.D.P. NON PERMANENT DWELLING PROJECT.

Social	<p>TARGET GROUP</p> <p>RECENT IMMIGRANTS AND UNSETTLED FAMILIES, WITH JUST FEW SAVINGS. WITH NO RELATIVES TO BRING THEM EFFECTIVE HELP. WITH JOBS UNSTABILITY. WITH NO CLEAR PLANS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, BUT THE DECISION OF STAYING IN THE CITY.</p> <p>USUALLY RECENTLY MARRIED YOUNG COUPLES AND SMALL FAMILIES OF 2-3 CHILDREN.</p> <p>TWO PERSONS AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME: \$ 4500 PESOS. US \$100. YEAR 1979.</p>	<p>PROJECT'S ADVANTAGES TO THE TARGET GROUP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROVISIONAL URBAN RESIDENTIAL STABILITY • JOB OPPORTUNITIES DOWNTOWN. • TIME FOR URBAN AND NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENTS • NO NEED FOR DOCUMENTS. • ELASTICITY 																
Physical	<p>THE PRODUCT</p> <p>WHAT IT IS ACTUALLY CALLED "INQUILINATO". A GOOD ONE.</p> <p>THE COMPANY WILL PROVIDE ROOMS FOR WEEKLY RENT WITHIN A RESTORED DWELLING OR DWELLINGS OF DETERIORATED (CHEAP) OLD DOWNTOWN SECTORS. WITH CLEANING, UTILITIES IMPROVEMENTS AND STRUCTURE REINFORCEMENT AND MAINTENANCE, SEVERAL AVAILABLE DW. COULD BE A NEW HOME.</p>	<p>TYPICAL CASE: SANTA BARBARA NEIGHBORHOOD.</p> <p>A DW. OF TOTAL AREA $6 \times 21 \rightarrow 126 \text{ sq.m.}$</p> <p>ROOMS, 5, $3 \times 3 \text{ m} \rightarrow 45 \text{ sq.m.}$</p> <p>KITCHENS, 2, $2 \times 2 \text{ m} \rightarrow 8 \text{ sq.m.}$</p> <p>BATHROOM, 1, $3 \times 2 \text{ m} \rightarrow 6 \text{ sq.m.}$</p> <p>PATIOS (OPEN AREAS) $\rightarrow 2 \text{ units.}$</p> <p>SHOPS, 2 $\rightarrow 22 \text{ sq.m.}$</p> <p>UTILITIES: COMPLETE.</p> <p>MAIN DETERIORATION: THE ROOFS STRUCTURE.</p>																
Economical	<p>DIRECT COSTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DWELLING COST (PRICE) $\rightarrow \\$ 252.000 \text{ p.} \rightarrow \\$ 200 \text{ sq.m.}$ 2. STRUCTURE REINFORCEMENT $\rightarrow \\$ 50.000 \text{ p.} \rightarrow (\text{CEILING-STRUCTURE-ROOF})$ 3. UTILITIES IMPROVEMENTS $\rightarrow \\$ 20.000 \text{ p.} \rightarrow (\text{WATER NETWORK})$ 4. CLEANING / PAINTING $\rightarrow \\$ 6.000 \text{ p.} \rightarrow$ 5. ADMIN./MAINTENANCE $\rightarrow \\$ 36.000 \text{ p.} \rightarrow 5 \text{ YEARS, } \\$ 600/\text{month}$ 6. "THE COMPANY" (20% of 1-5) $\rightarrow 72.800 \text{ p.} \rightarrow 5 \text{ YEARS PROJECT'S IMPLEMENTATION.}$ <p>TOTAL DIRECT COST $\rightarrow \\$ 360.800 \text{ p.}$ US \$ 9.706.66 dollars.</p> <p>INDIRECT COSTS. FINANCIALIZATION</p> <p>70% DIRECT COST \rightarrow UPAGE SYSTEM $\rightarrow 60 \text{ MONTHS, } 1.1\% \text{ INTEREST} \rightarrow \\$ 205.801.40$</p> <p>30% DIRECT COST PRIVATE INVESTORS $\rightarrow 2.0\% \text{ INTEREST, } 24 \text{ MONTHS} \rightarrow \\$ 62.899.20$</p> <p>Project total cost $\rightarrow \\$ 701.500.00$</p>	<p>ILLUSTRATIVE NON MATHEMATICAL DIAGRAM OF THE PROJECT'S CASH FLOW.</p> <p>BENEFITS GO TO THE FINAL OWNER OF THE DWELLING</p>																
Administrative	<p>BENEFITS. 5 YEAR OPERATION</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ONE ROOM WEEKLY RENT $\rightarrow \\$ 675 \text{ PESOS} \rightarrow \\$ 15$</td> <td>20% INCREASE ANNUALLY</td> <td>$\rightarrow \\$ 1'053.543 \text{ PESOS}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHOPS MONTHLY RENT $\rightarrow 9000 \text{ PESOS} \rightarrow \\$ 200$</td> <td>YEAR 2 $\rightarrow 168.080$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>100% MONTHLY RENT $\rightarrow 11.700 \text{ PESOS} \rightarrow \\$ 260$</td> <td>3 $\rightarrow 204.690$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ANNUAL RENT $\rightarrow 140.400 \text{ PESOS} \rightarrow$</td> <td>4 $\rightarrow 245.620$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5 $\rightarrow 294.753$</td> <td>$\rightarrow \\$ 352.042 \text{ PROFIT'S}$</td> </tr> </table>	ONE ROOM WEEKLY RENT $\rightarrow \$ 675 \text{ PESOS} \rightarrow \$ 15$	20% INCREASE ANNUALLY	$\rightarrow \$ 1'053.543 \text{ PESOS}$	SHOPS MONTHLY RENT $\rightarrow 9000 \text{ PESOS} \rightarrow \$ 200$	YEAR 2 $\rightarrow 168.080$		100% MONTHLY RENT $\rightarrow 11.700 \text{ PESOS} \rightarrow \$ 260$	3 $\rightarrow 204.690$		ANNUAL RENT $\rightarrow 140.400 \text{ PESOS} \rightarrow$	4 $\rightarrow 245.620$			5 $\rightarrow 294.753$	$\rightarrow \$ 352.042 \text{ PROFIT'S}$	<p>RELATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT IS ASSUMED 100% RENTING DURING THE ENTIRE OPERATION • OPERATIONS 1 TO 6 ARE THE BUSINESS RISK OF "THE COMPANY". 	<p>ADMINISTRATIVE BODY</p>
ONE ROOM WEEKLY RENT $\rightarrow \$ 675 \text{ PESOS} \rightarrow \$ 15$	20% INCREASE ANNUALLY	$\rightarrow \$ 1'053.543 \text{ PESOS}$																
SHOPS MONTHLY RENT $\rightarrow 9000 \text{ PESOS} \rightarrow \$ 200$	YEAR 2 $\rightarrow 168.080$																	
100% MONTHLY RENT $\rightarrow 11.700 \text{ PESOS} \rightarrow \$ 260$	3 $\rightarrow 204.690$																	
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	5 $\rightarrow 294.753$	$\rightarrow \$ 352.042 \text{ PROFIT'S}$																
	<p>POINT 5. PROJECT TYPE ONE.</p>	<p>SOURCES: RUIZ SILVA GERMAN PERSONAL ON SITE RESEARCH.</p>	number: 8 61															



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THE PROPOSAL. PROJECT TYPE TWO.

PCIFF. PROGRESSIVE COOPERATIVE, INTENSIVE FARMING PROJECT

1. Social <p>TARGET GROUP DIRECT MIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS. LARGE FAMILIES OR GROUP OF FAMILIES WITH STRONG RURAL TRADITIONS; INTERESTED IN THE CITY AS A BETTER MARKET FOR THEIR ECONOMICAL-FARMING ACTIVITY. WITH ENOUGH SAVINGS FOR GOING INTO LITTLE FARMING ENTERPRISES. IT COULD BE ALSO, CITY FAMILIES WITH ACKNOWLEDGE/EXPERIENCE/INTEREST ON URBAN MARKETING OF FARMING PRODUCTS. AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME: \$ UNKNOWN</p>	<p>PROJECT'S ADVANTAGES TO THE TARGET GROUP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THE POSSIBILITY OF A VERY SOLID, ECONOMIC FUTURE • NOT URBAN-CULTURAL TRAUMA; WELL KNOWN LIVING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. 	<p>KEY TO THE CHART</p>														
2. Physical <p>THE PRODUCT "LARGE" PLOTS OUTSIDE THE LITTLE TOWNS NEAR BOGOTA. SEE MAP, PAGE 10. WITH COMMON AREAS OF EXPLOITATION IF COOPERATIVES ARE ORGANIZED AND EASY CONNECTIONS TO LOCAL UTILITIES NETWORKS. THE COMPANY WILL PROVIDE THE PLOTS, UTILITIES AND DWELLINGS IF REQUIRED BY THE USERS. TYPICAL CASE Study: TENOJOTOWN. A SITE OF 110 x 140 m → 15400 sq.m. Plots: 10 UNITS. 6 of 30x50 m → 1500 sq.m. 2 of 30x40 m → 1200 sq.m. 2 of 20x55m → 1100 sq.m</p>																
3. Economic <p>DIRECT COSTS 1. LAND → \$ 1'540.000 → \$ 100 PESOS SQ.M. (978) → 154.400 → 154.400 → PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING (6 MONTHS) 2. PLOTS SUBDIVISION → \$ 4.000 → TOPOGRAPHIC WORK 3. "THE COMPANY" (10% OF 1-2) 154.400 → PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING (6 MONTHS) TOTAL DIRECT COST → \$ 1'698.400 →</p> <p>UNDIRECT COSTS. FINANCIALISATION 100% DIRECT COST → PRIVATE INVESTORS → 6 MONTHS → 4% INTEREST → \$ 407.616 (MONTHLY PAYMENT OF INTEREST - FINAL PAYMENT OF CAPITAL). TOTAL PROJECT COST → \$ 2'106.016</p> <p>BENEFITS: 15.400 sq.m. × \$ 200/sq.m → \$ 3'080.000 PESOS</p> <p>PROFITS: \$ 973.984 PESOS US \$ 21.644 DOLLARS. 1979</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>MONTH</th> <th>ACCUMULATED COST</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1706.326</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>1834.292</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>1930.144</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>2033.080</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>2106.016</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	MONTH	ACCUMULATED COST	0	0	1	1706.326	2	1834.292	3	1930.144	4	2033.080	5	2106.016	
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4. Administrative <p>MAIN OPERATIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lots (sites) SURVEY 2. PROJECT DETAILED STUDY 3. PROJECT PRESENTATION TO INVESTORS 4. COMPANY TO INVESTORS AGREEMENT 5. Lot Acquisition 6. Lot Subdivision 7. Municipal Licence 8. Plot's Sale, 1st. STAGE 9. Plot's Sale 2nd. STAGE 10. Road/Utilities (if required by users) 11. Dwelling Components ← (provision of ...) 	<p>RELATIONS</p> <p>DAY ZERO</p> <p>OPERATIONS 1 TO 4 AND FIRST PART OF 7 ARE THE BUSINESS RISK OF "THE COMPANY".</p> <p>• THE FIRST PART OF SALES' OPERATION IT IS DONE WITHOUT LICENCE.</p> <p>• 10 AND 11, OPTIONAL.</p>	<p>ADMINISTRATIVE BODY</p>														

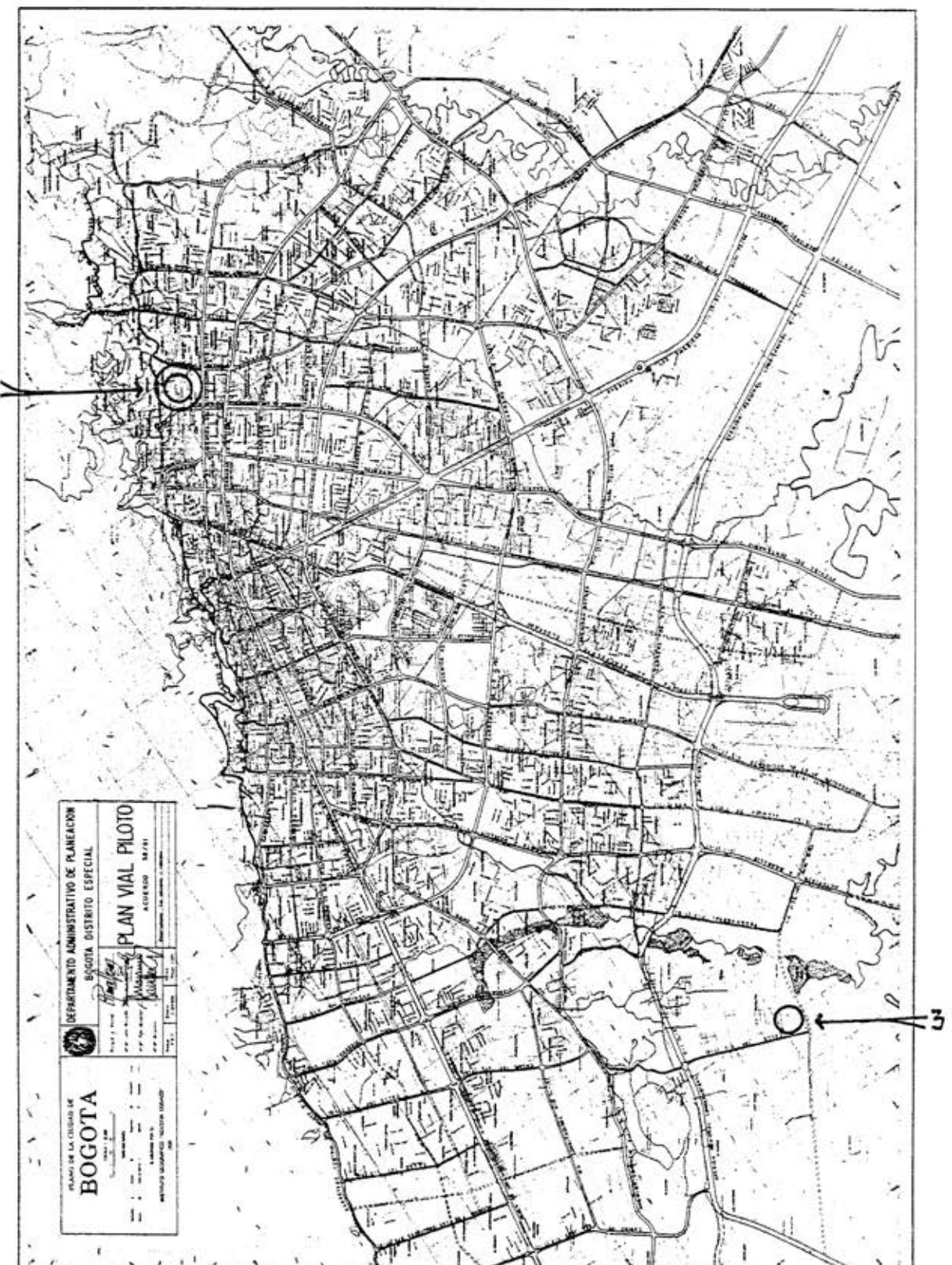
Point 5. Project type two

SOURCE: RUIZ SILVA GERMAN.
PERSONAL ON SITE RESEARCH.

number: 9 61



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Point 5. Project types ONE and THREE. Location.

number: 11 c1



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THE PROPOSAL. PROJECT TYPE THREE.		PSSP	PROGRESSIVE SITE AND SERVICES PROJECT
Social	<p>TARGET GROUP ALREADY URBANIZED FAMILIES, PAYING RENT TO WELL SETTLE OWNERS. FAMILIES LIVING WITH RELATIVES AND TRYING TO BE INDEPENDENT.</p> <p>FAMILIES WITH MORE THAN ONE PERSON'S INCOME AND RELATIVELY INCOME'S STABILITY. RELATIVELY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS OR INHERITANCE OF RURAL PROPERTIES OR LOAN POSSIBILITIES SUPPORTED BY THE JOB/EMPLOYMENT. ALSO, ENLARGED FAMILIES LOOKING FOR EXTRA SPACE AND BUSINESS ORIENTED PERSONS LOOKING FOR LAND/LOCATION OPPORTUNITIES.</p> <p>AVERAGE TWO PERSONS MONTHLY INCOME \$13.000:-</p>	<p>PROJECT'S ADVANTAGES TO THE TARGET GROUP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POSSIBILITY OF A NEW/INDEPENDENT LIFE • URBAN RESIDENTIAL STABILITY IN A NEAR FUTURE. • INCOME IMPROVEMENTS. INVESTMENTS. 	
Technical	<p>THE Product. SMALL PLOTS (90 sq.m) IN FRINGE LOCATIONS WITH IN LEGALLY URBANIZED VACANT PRIVATE LAND. PERMANENT INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDED GRADUALLY BY THE MUNICIPALITY.</p> <p>THE COMPANY WILL PROVIDE THE PLOTS, UNPAVED ROADS, PUBLIC LIGHTS, PUBLIC WATER FAUCETS.</p> <p>Typical case, "EL PANTANO" → (LATER "LA GAITANA") BOGOTÁ.</p>		DEC. 1979
Economic	<p>THE COST/BENEFITS 1974 PRELIMINARY CALCULATION DIRECT COST → \$5'370.180:- INDIRECT 830.120:- TOTAL PROJECT COST \$6'200.300:- GROSS \$6'300.000:- BENEFITS, GROSS, OUT OF 1546 PLOTS OF 90 SQ.M. \$14'600.000:- PROFITS \$8'300.000:- 21 MONTHS. SEE NEXT PAGE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION.</p>		DEC. 1979
Administrative	<p>MAIN OPERATIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COMPANY & INVESTORS AGREEMENT 2. DETAILED STUDY OF THE GENERAL PROJECT 3. DETAILED STUDY OF UTILITIES 4. MUNICIPAL PRELIMINARY OK TO THE PROJECT. 5. SITE SUBDIVISION 6. MUNICIPAL LICENCE 7. SALES LICENCE 8. ROAD CONSTRUCTION 9. UTILITIES (PROVISION OF) 10. UTILITIES CONNECTIONS 11. PLOT'S SALE - 1st STAGE 12. PLOT'S SALE - 2nd STAGE 13. DWELLING COMPONENTS 14. DWELLING CONSTRUCTION 	<p>RELATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 → THE COMPANY IS CONTRACTED BY THE INVESTORS (OWNERS OF THE LAND) • 11 → SALES WITH NO LICENCE • 13, 14 → OPTIONAL TO THE USERS. TO BE PERFORMED BY THE COMPANY. 	<p>ADMINISTRATIVE BODY</p> <pre> graph TD Municipality --> Company Company <--> Investors Company --> SalesTeam SalesTeam <--> Superintendency Superintendency <--> Users </pre>
Point 5. Project type THREE.		SOURCE: RUIZ SILVA GERMAN. "EL PANTANO". Bogota. Feb 74.	number: 12 61



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