



Improving evidence-based policy-making for sustainable housing and urban development



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sustainable housing and urban development in Ukraine'
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Objectives of the presentation

- To outline key premises, objectives and structure of the ‘Guidelines to evidence-based policies for sustainable urban development with a focus on housing’,
- To explore selected approaches to production, management and use of data in evidence-based policy cycle,
 - To demonstrate how to apply them,
- To discuss opportunities for improving evidence-based policy-making for sustainable housing and urban development in Ukraine.



‘Guidelines to evidence-based policies and decision-making for sustainable housing and urban development’





Project ‘Evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development in selected countries with economies in transition’

Objective of the project is to strengthen national capacities for development of evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development by:

- elaborating a **policy paper and guidelines**,
- providing technical advice on development of evidence-based policies,
- promoting intersectoral cooperation and building capacity on sustainable housing through the provision of advisory services, training materials, organization of workshops and online trainings.



Structure of the guidelines

Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING FRAMEWORKS

Chapter 3. PRODUCING DATA FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES WITH A FOCUS ON HOUSING AND DECISION-MAKING

Chapter 4. FROM DATA COLLECTION TO DECISION-MAKING ON SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES WITH A FOCUS ON HOUSING

Summary and conclusions

Key recommendations



Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Key Challenges and Opportunities for evidence-based housing and urban development policy and decision-making
- 1.2 What is new about informing housing and urban development policy and decision-making
- 1.3 Objectives and Approach of the Guidelines



Chapter 2. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS (...)

- 2.1 The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda
 - 2.1.1 The SDG Implementation Monitoring Framework
- 2.2 The New Urban Agenda
- 2.3 Development Agendas in the EU
 - 2.3.1 Overview of the 2018 EU SDG indicator set
 - 2.3.2 Other policy monitoring frameworks at EU level



Chapter 3. PRODUCING DATA (...)

- 3.1 Data Sources at the Global and Regional levels
- 3.2. Data sources at National level
- 3.2 Data sources at Local level
- 3.3 New Data Sources



Chapter 4. FROM DATA COLLECTION TO DECISION-MAKING

- 4.1 Selected data collection and data analysis issues
- 4.2 Linking data analysis and decision-making
- 4.3 Bottom lines in evidence-based policy-making



Selected approaches to evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development





‘A robust follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders’.



‘Common’ practices in evidence-based policy-making

Evidence generation is driven primarily by a need to inform policy objectives and takes place after/during policy implementation (using ‘interim’/‘ex-post’ approaches).

Opportunities to improve evidence-based policy-making

1. Assessing long-term ‘impacts’ of policy interventions,
2. Combining various ‘types’ of housing data,
3. Overcoming ‘tunnel view’ on housing in data collection and analysis,
4. Complementing ‘ex-post’ appraisal with an ‘ex-ante’ appraisal,
5. ... A ‘regulatory’ shift.



1. Assessing long-term ‘impacts’ of policies

In evidence-based policy process, one should not only collect data/information about short-term, immediate ‘results’ of policies/programs (e.g. ‘increase in supply of affordable housing by X units’), but also data/information on long-term ‘impacts’ of policies.

‘Impact’ of policy is ...

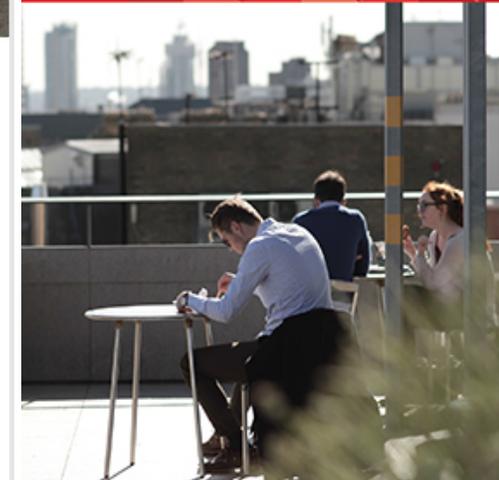
- a medium- to long-term ‘effect’ of housing policy with regard to a strategic issue (e.g. health, quality of life, migration)
- usually prepared by universities and research centres.



Understanding the likely poverty impacts of the extension of Right to Buy to housing association tenants

by Anna Clarke, Michael Jones, Michael Oxley and Chihiro Udagawa

This report explores the impact of Right to Buy (RTB) on housing association tenants in need of low-cost rented homes. It also explores the likely impact on housing supply.





2. Overcoming ‘tunnel view’ on housing in data collection and analysis

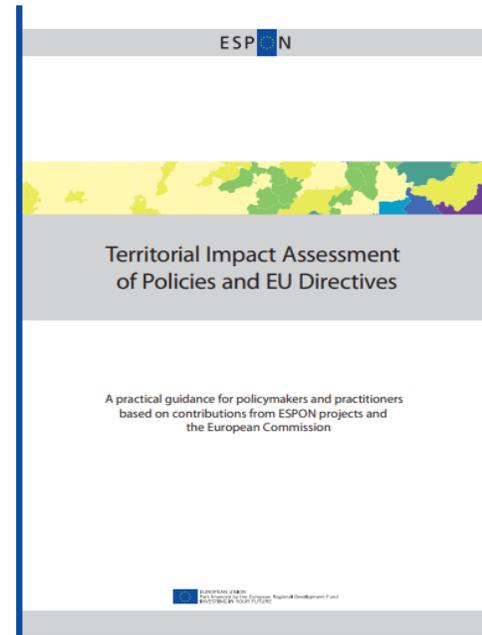
‘Tunnel view’ on housing (applying a ‘singular’ approach to housing) limits:

- the amount and the type of evidence that ‘enter’ policy process, and
- the number of viable solutions to housing problem(s).

Applying ‘universal’ approach to housing means that data is collected and analysed in a way that reflects multiple - social, economic, environmental and ‘other’ dimensions of housing at the same time

- improves understanding of housing problems and solutions to the problems.

E.g. Territorial Impact Assessment framework and methodologies allow combining spatial and ‘other’ dimensions of housing during data analysis and can be effectively used for better evidence crafting.





3. Combining various ‘types’ of housing data

Type of data	Useful to portray	Examples
Quantitative (numerical) data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scale and/or extent, • to generalize results from a sample population, • to quantify attitudes, opinions, behaviours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population/household growth, • demand for new housing, • number of homeless persons, • density of persons per residential unit, • housing cost.
Qualitative (non-numerical) data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • context (e.g. social, cultural, institutional), • practices, realisation of processes, • reasons, opinions, motivations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • household residential satisfaction, • quality of neighbourhoods, • barriers in accessing housing finance, • type of public support for housing.



4. Complementing ‘ex-post’ with an ‘ex-ante’ appraisal

Generation of evidence only through appraisal of the actual effects of policies (so called ‘ex-post’ appraisal) can limit opportunities for a timely response to policy problems.

Using frameworks, methodologies and tools oriented at predicting future effects of policies (so called ‘ex-ante’ approaches) allows:

- better risk management - using data about ‘the past’ to predict ‘the future’; and
- prohibits ‘losing’ evidence in policy process.

E.g. LUISA (Land Use-based Integrated Sustainability Assessment) allows understanding future effects of policies (relationship between land and the provision of housing), based on various ‘scenarios’

- is used in France, Ireland, the United Kingdom and at EU level.

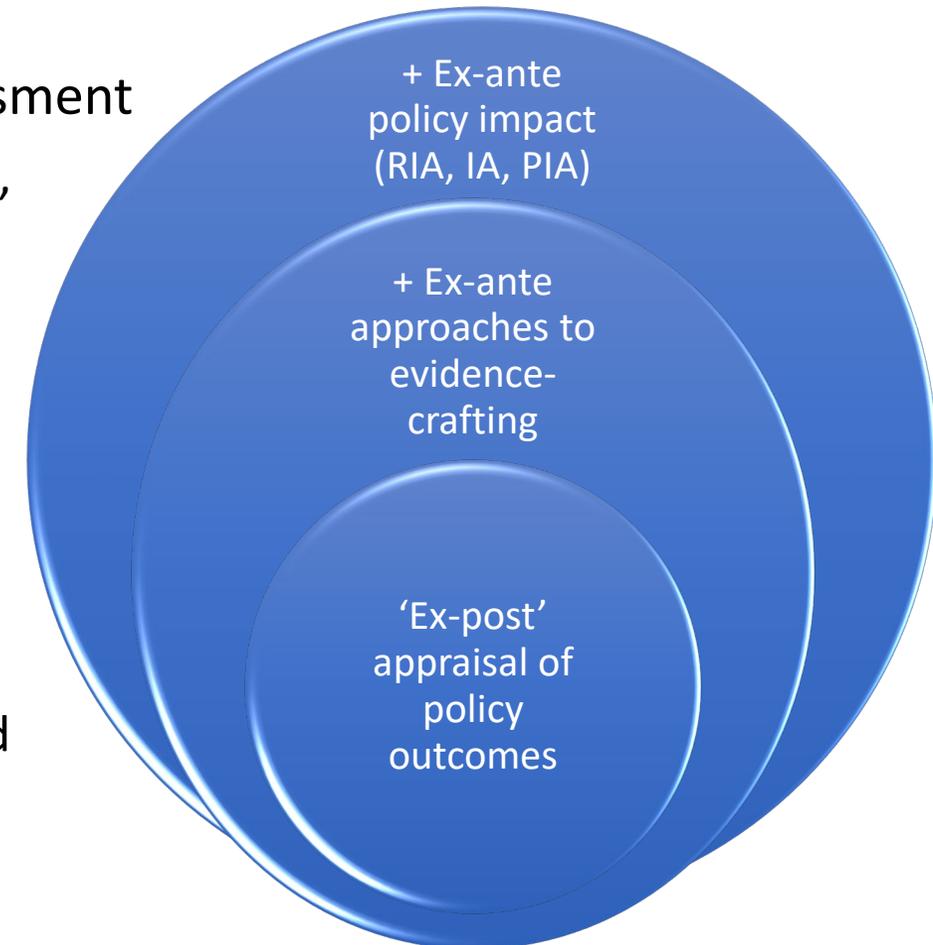
5. A regulatory shift

From the appraisal of actual policy outcomes (during/after policy implementation) to the ('ex-ante') Policy Impact Assessment

- appraisal of various policy 'options' with regard to their potential, future impact,
- evidence is crafted in advance to decisions-making about character and scope of policy interventions.

E.g. PIA is commonly used by the EC and the EU MS in policy development

- considered a 'better regulation' tool – facilitates improvement of the quality of policy proposals; promotes universal principles of policy- and law-development: accountability, transparency and institutional learning.





Take-aways

1. Focusing on Identifying the long-term effects ('impacts') of policy interventions.
2. Quantitative and qualitative data provide equally important insights into housing problems and relevant solutions.
3. Applying 'universal' approach to evidence-crafting (data collection/analysis) is associated with a greater quality and reliability of evidence.
4. 'Ex-ante' approaches support a better risk management.
5. Collection and management of data should support development of 'policy' options.



Summary and conclusions

Against the objectives of improving quality and reflectiveness of policy proposals, presented approaches can be used to generate high quality policy proposals in a timely manner.

Applying 'holistic' approach housing in data collection to decision-making is essential for improving the depth and the quality of evidence used in policy.

Change is a long-lasting processes. Understanding whether and to which extent policy interventions address and/or mitigate challenges in the field is of utmost importance as it allows generating 'synergy' effects in housing policy and supports a long-term investments in sustainable housing and urban development.



Resources

Justin Parkhurst, 'The Politics of Evidence: From evidence-based policy to the good governance of evidence' (2017), http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/68604/1/Parkhurst_The%20Politics%20of%20Evidence.pdf

Kevin Krizek, Ann Forysth & Carissa Schively Slotterback, 'Is there a role for evidence-based practice in urban planning and policy?', Planning Theory & Practice, Vol 10., No. 4 (2009), p. 460.

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ESPON, 'Territorial Impact Assessment of Policies and EU Directives' (2013), https://espon.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/actualites/2013/03/10_ImpactsTerritoriaux/10_TIA-publication.pdf

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Thank you

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