



Housing Market Needs and Solutions in Kigali City

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Overview of Urbanization in Rwanda[1]

79 % of Kigali city residents live in informal settlements



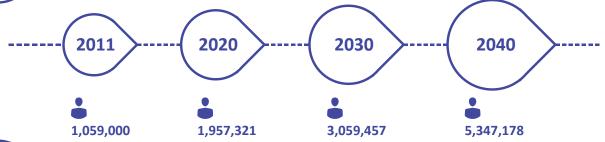


62.6 %

Countrywide, all households live in informal settlements



Kigali's population growth projections[2]





Kigali's housing demand by 2022[3]

458,265

Dwelling units (residential houses) will be needed in Kigali

31,000

Dwelling units will be needed per year up to 2022 from 2012



Assessment of Existing Housing Stock in Kigali City as of 2011[4]



42,710 dwelling units in good condition



71,487 dwelling units fit to be upgraded



108,803 dwelling units in

dwelling units in poor condition and should be replaced



Kigali's Housing supply per year as of 2011[5]

1,000

dwelling units are supplied every year

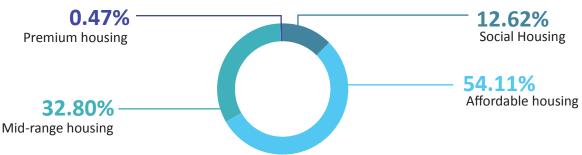


Kigali's demand for new dwelling news could be addressed in three general ways[6]

- 1. Through the market, using banking and mortgage finance;
- 2. Through special programs and incentives or other innovative means for reaching households that currently pay rent but do not qualify for mortgage finance (for example, rent-to-own);
- 3. Through policies for subsidizing housing provided by the government.



To meet Kigali's housing demand, four different housing categories based on household income and financing capacities have been proposed[7]





Kigali's New Housing Demand Composition based on income segement[8]

78 %	13%	5%	2%	1%
Demand for new housing concentrates in the lowest income quintile where households earn RWF 300,000/ month and less	Demand for new housing fall in the category where households earn between RWF 300,001 and 600,000	new housing fall in the category of households with income of RWF 600,001 to RWF 900,000	Demand for new housing fall in the category of the households which has a household income of RWF 900,001 to RWF 1.500,000	Demand for new housing fall in the category of households with income above RWF 1.500,001



Solutions proposed to address affordable housing challenges

- a. Engaging both academic and research institutions to devise for innovative ways, through empirical and applied research, to integrate affordable housing into microfinance schemes;
- b. Producing locally sourced low-cost construction materials;
- c. Adapting current construction technologies suitable for Rwanda's context in terms of its geophysical nature, culture, economic situation, etc.
- d. Reducing labour costs on affordable housing construction projects by involving the beneficiaries;