

Conceptualizing Inclusive Social Housing with A Modern Local Orientation

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Abstract

With the growing housing crisis and the exclusion of marginalized segments of society, and the disparity of social housing from one country to another in terms of types, models, providers, and the targeted categories it serves, and with the emergence of local legislation to include it in the housing projects of the new cities planned to be established in Iraq, and with the newness of the country's with it and the absence of a specific conceptual basis for local social housing, it was deemed necessary to develop a conceptual framework closer to a local profile for social housing, to define its criteria and make it possible to distinguish it from other housing categories, and to understand its roots and stages of development, from following the modern approach to designing cities that support mixed use and density without overcrowding, based on the principle of design for everyone. The research methodology relied on data collection, inventory, and analysis for comparison, addressing the most significant problems faced by social housing and proposing solutions through calls for renewal and adaptive use of social housing in a contemporary style. The research concluded with a specific knowledge framework, formulating a clear and integrated definition of local comprehensive social housing and identifying its main types and the most important targeted categories served by the general targeting approach.

Keywords: Adaptive use of social housing, Active inclusion, Cities for all, Comprehensive social housing, Social housing system.

1-Introduction

There is no fixed and specific definition of the concept "social housing" in all European that refers to ownership from the point of view of the law, the target groups, or the rental system depending on the country [1] However, looking back over the centuries, what we now call social housing has been provided by religious communities, charities, or employers of certain groups EU provisions that state that government subsidies for housing provided to middle- and high-income families are contrary to EU competition law [2]. Such housing shall be affordable, accessible and adapted to the needs of low-income and highly vulnerable groups experiencing or

at risk of such situations [3]. The roots of the "quantitative" housing problem began to emerge before the Second World War, with the beginning of industrialization and the emergence of modernization trends in most European cities with the increasing need for housing, which was characterized at the time by its loss of quality due to the mechanisms used to accelerate the construction and delivery of migrant workers and their families. Typical examples of workers' housing style (Back to back housing). The opinions of critics such as Jane Jacobs, Louis Mumford, Christopher Alexander, Kevin Ling, the role of Russia and others came to explicitly clarify their rejection of some aspects and aspects of "modern urbanization" [4] from a feasible perspective of the urban context. The renovation of "social housing neighborhoods" is seen as a reuse strategy in which it mediates between conservation works, as a historical testimony to the identity of the twentieth century after the war. Adapting changes to energy requirements appropriate to the new climate and reuse procedures also contribute to the "quality of life" and "well-being" of individuals and communities [5].

In the Iraqi housing sector, there is no social housing in its customary sense, and if there were targeted housing projects, they were limited to employees and on the basis of income in (1977), the law "obliging housing cooperative societies to construct residential buildings"[6] was enacted. In the 1980s and 1990s, trends began to change due to the conditions of war and the economic siege at the time, which weakened the purchasing or construction power of housing, leading to a shortfall in the production of housing units to be implemented (1989-1996) by about (97.5%) (Abdullatif and Farouk, 2010). In (2022), the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs announced that the total number of people covered by the social protection subsidy reached seven million people, noting that the number of families classified under the poverty line according to the statistics of the Ministry of Planning amounted to (52081) families [7]. Iraq is also one of the most countries in which people with special needs are increasing. According to housing projections for 2016, the Central Statistics Agency estimated the number of people with special needs for 2016 to be more than one million and (357053) people in Iraq. This is one of the reasons for the worsening housing need as the housing deficit for the year (2023) reached (3 million and 681053) housing units and (3 million and 898864) for the year (2024) [9]. At the end of 2023, the Ministry of Construction and Housing and the public municipalities called for the provision of social housing and the development of the inclusiveness of these groups within the project of new sustainable cities with amendments to the legal controls and on the vision of the Ministry of Construction and Housing and the public municipalities on solving the housing crisis for the year (2023) included within the first axis the provision of residential land and the production of housing units through activating the principle of building housing units for rent (social housing)[10].

2-The Social Housing System And Other Housing Categories

2.1 Social housing and other housing categories

housing is simply classified into two main groups – market housing and social housing. "The housing market" It is the housing that makes profit for individuals and is offered on the market either for sale or rent for the purpose of investment. (Malpass and Victory, 2010) social housing explains that it is the type of housing that depends on its central features and its price on its strictly binding need and not on the forces of supply and demand. Social housing [11] "Social

housing" can be distinguished from the most comprehensive term, "affordable housing", which refers to rented housing that have become accessible to families through a wide and varied support set in the aspect of supply and demand (including subsidies, and housing allowances) [12]

2.2 Social housing as a system

In all the European Union member states, what distinguishes the "social housing" sector is a variety in terms of: first of the organizational and legal forms of service providers; Second, the form of social tenure such as: cooperative housing, co-ownership, affordable property, rental housing, etc., thirdly the size of tenure and fourth, the framework of the comprehensive housing policy of the actors working in it. These characteristics led to the emergence of various definitions of social housing, [11] So no attempt has been made to find a common definition in the wider housing sector in general. According to the source, the following five main criteria for social housing have [13] been identified: target group, form of tenure, type of provider, public intervention and subsidies [12]. Therefore, the research sought to collect the definitions of social housing and compare them with its five criteria as shown in Table(1):

Table 1. Clarifies the definitions that dealt with the concept of social housing according to the criteria Source: Authors

Source	Standard
	Target group
[14] (Platform, 2023)	- Housing for low-income people, housing for people with educational, physical or other disabilities, housing for homeless people, people fleeing domestic violence, asylum seekers.
[15] (Cambridge Dictionary, 2017)	People with low incomes
[16] (Oxford Dictionaries. 2017)	- Low-income, people with special needs
[13] (Granath Hansson and Lundgren, 2019) The Construction Industry(2014) Blessing(2010) Haffner(2010) Oxley et al(2010)	- Low-income people Limited resources - Need. Definite
[11] (Oyebanji, 2014)	-Degree of need
[17] (Umber, 2013)	- (physically and/or mentally handicapped, low-income households, asylum seekers, ethnic minorities, migrants)
[18] (Yates, 2013)	-Low-income people, people with special needs
Tenure	
[15] (Cambridge Dictionary, 2017)	- Accommodation for rent
[11] (Oyebanji, 2014) Durdy and punch(2002) Oyebanji(2014)	- Rents not determined by the market - Accommodation for rent or property guarantee

[13] (Granath Hansson and Lundgren, 2019) Blessing(2010)	- Temporary or continuous possession
[19] (Wikipedia. 2017)	-Different types of tenure
[18] [18]	-Rental dwellings
Provider Type	
[15] (Cambridge Dictionary, 2017)	- Government
[16] (Oxford Dictionaries. 2017)	- Non-profit organizations;
[19] (Wikipedia. 2017)	-State-owned and operated by non-profit organizations or a combination of the two
[13] (Granath Hansson and Lundgren, 2019) The Construction Industry,2014 Blessing(2010)	- Owned by non-profit companies -Public,private not-for-profit ,private for-profit entities
[11] (Oyebanji, 2014) Durdy and punch(2002) Oyebanji(2014)	- Owned by non-profit or cooperative community, or the government agencies, government - General agencies, non-profit organizations
4. Public Intervention	
[20] (Pittini, 2012)	- Strongly linked to public policies at local level
[11] (Oyebanji, 2014)	-Social mandate determined by the state
[13] (Granath Hansson and Lundgren, 2019) Blessing(2010)	- A form of housing organized by the government

2.2.1 Social Housing Models

Social housing models vary by country Social housing accounts for more than 20% of all housing in three countries (the Netherlands, Denmark and Austria), while it It occupied between 10% and 19% of the total housing in five countries (France,the United Kingdom, Iceland, Ireland and Finland). In general, countries with a medium or high level of social housing belong to the group of the rich European welfare state [2]. While Haffner (2010) presented four models Four models based on integration in the provision of social housing from the public and private sectors, self-help social housing and marketised social housing [11] The Netherlands belongs to those countries described by Kemeny (1995) as “the integrated social rental market”. These markets are characterized by, inter alia: (having a relatively large number of social housing, security of tenure and rents that cover costs and combining with the good quality of most rented social units) [21]

2.2.2 Historical Social Housing

European countries that the first attempts to ensure the availability of social housing before being affected by the results of the Second World War in Europe was limited to the working classes with low and middle income exclusively with the failure to improve the housing conditions of the poor in all central urban areas with a working majority with the urgent need to

housing citizens (Musterd, 2009, p.7) in general as a result of the [2] Since (1979) The construction of council housing was limited in Britain and the Right to Buy Act was introduced, resulting in a large proportion of public housing stock turned into private property for its residents [22]

The countries are newly established. In early 1970, a “non-traditional” social housing model was introduced with a contribution The population benefiting from the construction, administration and maintenance of public housing, which is commonly called “self-help” in housing policies in most countries, in addition to the construction of “traditional” public housing that has been penetrated by the governments and municipalities of developing countries. with change in model and policies accompanied by the prevalence of urban (NGOs) and international non-governmental development organizations (NGDOs), mostly origins in Europe and North America. The organized self-help movement did not last long because it failed to achieve its basic objectives. In fact, it differs only from “traditional” public housing that contractors build through the use of unpaid labor [23]

2.2.2.1 The effects of the modern approach in the design of social housing complexes

1-Functional separation

In (1933) and since then, the principles of modernity have been adopted as the basis for planning cities after the Second World War to become the document a reflection of what cities will be in the twentieth century and by adopting the establishment of modern multi-storey housing manufactured according to environments characterized by functional separation of daily life events. Residential spaces were counted as social spaces. With regard to shopping centers, the consensus was to sign them in the center in nearby areas and spaces that have industrial and productive functional qualities were concentrated in other areas far from residential areas because they are a source of noise and environmental pollution, oblivious to what the idea of integrating them near residential areas can offer in several aspects, especially the reduction of the distance between the housing area and work sites and the extent of its impact on the daily lifestyle of workers [4]. On the other hand Prosperous constructions need permanent rehabilitation and maintenance. The deterioration and functional obsolescence of these buildings is due to their being built according to building systems based on speed of completion and low cost, as well as lack of maintenance and a gradual change in the requirements of the nature of use[5].

2-Marginalization and spatial segregation

Marginalization means "placing obstacles that prevent individuals, groups or specific groups from obtaining the available opportunities, resources and rights according to their circumstances, capabilities and abilities on an equal footing with the rest of the individuals, which avoids deprivation, poverty and despair and achieves social justice." The word marginalization is applied to groups that suffer from social exclusion and economic, psychological and political deprivation, which generates a sense of helplessness and hatred of others [24] .

Spatial segregation is defined as "geographical allocation along the social, economic, ethnic or racial characteristics of families, in cities and regions" and thus increasing the risk [12] of social and economic segregation in social housing areas. The allocation of housing projects to a specific social or economic group (such as: poor and low-income people) and/or their implementation independently of urban areas makes them bear a negative stigma associated with the low economic or social level of the population residing in them and/or associated with the low quality of implementation of their buildings. As a result, they become neighborhoods or residential areas with a bad reputation and may have contributed to the promotion of the concept of poverty and worked to incubate crime. Residents of social housing complexes in city centers of central and eastern Europe after the Second World War [22] suffered from neglect, lack of basic services, lack of green spaces and open outdoor spaces [4].

2.2.2.2 Contemporary Social Housing

At the end of the 20th century, the Department of Housing and Federal Urban Development in the United States launched the (Hope Vr.). To address the deterioration and damage of public housing buildings, work to renovate them, reduce their population density, and encourage the presence of residents of different income levels. In (2005) and beyond, housing associations have worked to offer to increase their investments in urban renewal, and reduce rents for low-income groups.[2]

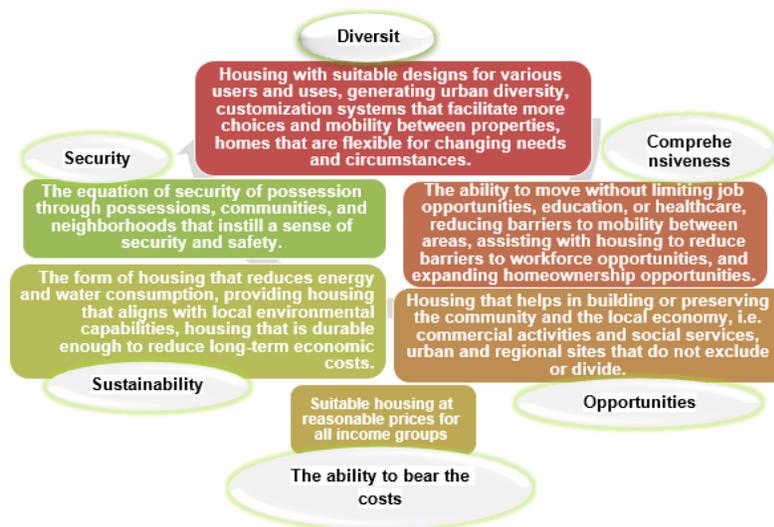


Fig. 1. Contemporary social housing objectives

Source : based on the opinion of (Berkey, 2005) [11]

At the Arab level, the Tunisian government approved in 2012 the establishment of the Special Program for Social Housing, which was revised in 2021 to take into account the needs of low-income social groups. The program includes two elements in which the economic dimension is combined with the social dimension through the provision of social housing and the promotion of social harmony and urban integration. The first element: the removal of primitive housing and

its replacement with new, renovated or expanded housing and the second: the completion and provision of social housing [25].

3- Methodology

The data was collected, analyzed and limited with the adoption of comparative analysis and the conclusion of solutions to build a clear conceptual framework for local totalitarian social housing through the calls for sustainable urban renewal and building the structure of the inclusive program extracted from the previous studies of social housing in its modern directions and from the study of 'the comprehensive approach to social housing' within within The European Union support for social housing and active integration.

4- Inclusion as a Approach In Social Housing

4.1 Inclusion as an economic term

It is a term that has been termed by many of the most important definitions, the most important of which is “introduction or integration of the low-income groups, which are called financially marginalized or which are not allowed to contribute to the banking system process by dealing with the banking system using mobile Complete all financial transactions electronically through the digital work system”[26] . A holistic approach to sustainable economic growth in developing countries refers “To build an integrated and comprehensive methodology to address various challenges these countries face economic, social and environmental and create a strategy that considers all aspects of the economy, including social, environmental and cultural factors.” This approach aims to balance sustainability, economic growth, equity and inclusion to achieve the SDGs [27]

4.2 Inclusive Design

It is about creating places that are used by everyone. The way these places are designed effectively affects our ability to move, hear, see and communicate. So that everyone can participate in daily activities on an equal and independent basis. The holistic approach to design provides new insights on how we interact with the built environment[28]. Holistic design is about keeping everyone in mind when designing, and it focuses on people. It is the path of any design process and not a design method. In terms of sense of responsibility, user direction The overall design and the green design are the same as the green design movement provides solutions to design problems based on the basic value of environmental responsibility. However, the green design focuses on environmental sustainability and the overall design on social sustainability at various developmental stages [29].

4.3 Inclusive Social Housing as a Program

4.3.1 Targeted Groups

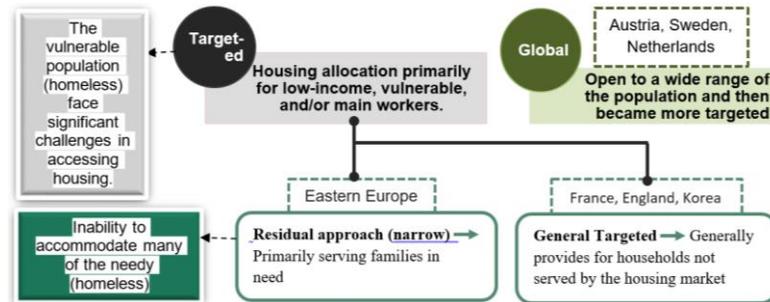


Fig. 2. Targeting models in European countries for social housing eligibility

Source: Authors based on [12]

The policy of allocating social housing has main objectives: priority for people in social housing through a fair and transparent system, discrimination of the population with long association with communities, assistance of those in most need of housing, contribution to access to employment and training opportunities for the population, strengthening the development of sustainable mixed communities, maximum utilization of social housing stock. [11] Definitions of the most important target groups mentioned and terms with broader concepts for these relevant groups will be addressed:

“The basic need for housing” means households have one or more of the three housing problems, based on the applicable housing standards. In addition, the family has enough income to solve this problem without assistance. The three criteria used in the basic needs assessment are: (Fitness: According to national occupancy standards to determine if the family has sufficient number of bedrooms (which is a measure of overcrowding), adequacy: A standard that measures the condition of the housing if it is safe, qualified for housing, contains basic plumbing, and affordability: A standard based on the ratio of housing expenses to total household income; a household paying more than (30%) of its household income is in need) [30]

Homelessness related to physical diseases And mentality, it's a complex social issue that is often exacerbated by the inaccessibility of affordable housing and the lack of appropriate support services. The ETHOS-European Typology on Homelessness and Housing Exclusion classifies the living conditions that constitute homelessness (such as sleeping in harsh conditions, staying in homeless housing). There is also a relationship between homelessness and domestic violence, as this is the main driver of homelessness among women. Exclusion from housing (e.g. unsafe housing due to eviction; physically inadequate or overcrowded housing). The EU national organization working with homeless people (FEANTSA) tries to accommodate the exclusion of housing at the European level by focusing on the following indicators available in the EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) (overburdened cost of housing, total housing costs, costs of mortgage / rent arrears, severe deprivation of housing, difficulty in maintaining a suitable family) [3]. The term at-risk In the 1990s, to identify vulnerable families and individuals, but they have official shelter, their envelopes are at risk for several reasons –

they are at risk of being evacuated because the cost of the shelter consumes a large part of their income; they do not have permanent housing, they are staying with a friend or relative temporarily, so they are personally at risk of mental or physical harm: or have disabilities that may lead to their loss of shelter[31]. "Persons with disabilities" are defined as persons with a congenital or acquired disability, physically, sensorially, intellectually or emotionally, who, due to social or other barriers, do not have the ability or limited possibilities to participate in community activities at the same level with others, regardless of whether they can accomplish these activities using technical assistance or support services [32]. The term "persons with special needs" is defined as persons who are totally or partially unable to ensure a normal personal and social life as a result of a congenital and/or non-congenital lack of their physical abilities [33]. People with disabilities continue to face challenges that put them at risk of forced eviction such as discrimination when seeking housing, or greater challenges in securing resources for decent housing, improper housing conditions, and homelessness. [34]. By comparing the local community groups below to the new cities established by the National Housing Council (2012) with the community groups in the sources below and according to the broader and implicit term of the previously defined groups, the targeted community groups for local inclusive social housing were extracted as shown in Table(2)

Source [35]				
1	Families of the martyrs of the Ministry	12	Displaced within Iraq	
2	Families of Ministry of Interior Martyrs	13	Non-employee citizens of the governorates	
3	Families of the martyrs of the PMF	14	Personnel(Civil/Military)	
4	Families of Martyrs of Martyrs Foundation	15	Families of deceased employees through work or boldness	
5	Martyrs of terrorist operations and acts of sabotage and Military Mistakes	16	Retired(Civil/Military)	
6	Ministry of Defense	According to the percentages of physical disability according to the approved criteria	17	ACCESSIBILITY
7	Ministry of Interior		18.	Graduate degree holders (Masters and PhD non-employees)
8	Popular Mobilization Forces		19	Non-employee union members
9	Victims of terrorist operations		20	Outstanding Athletes (Sports Achievers)
10	Widows, divorced women and wives of missing persons Unmarried (age 35 and above)	21	The Prime Minister	
11	The Political Prisoners Foundation			

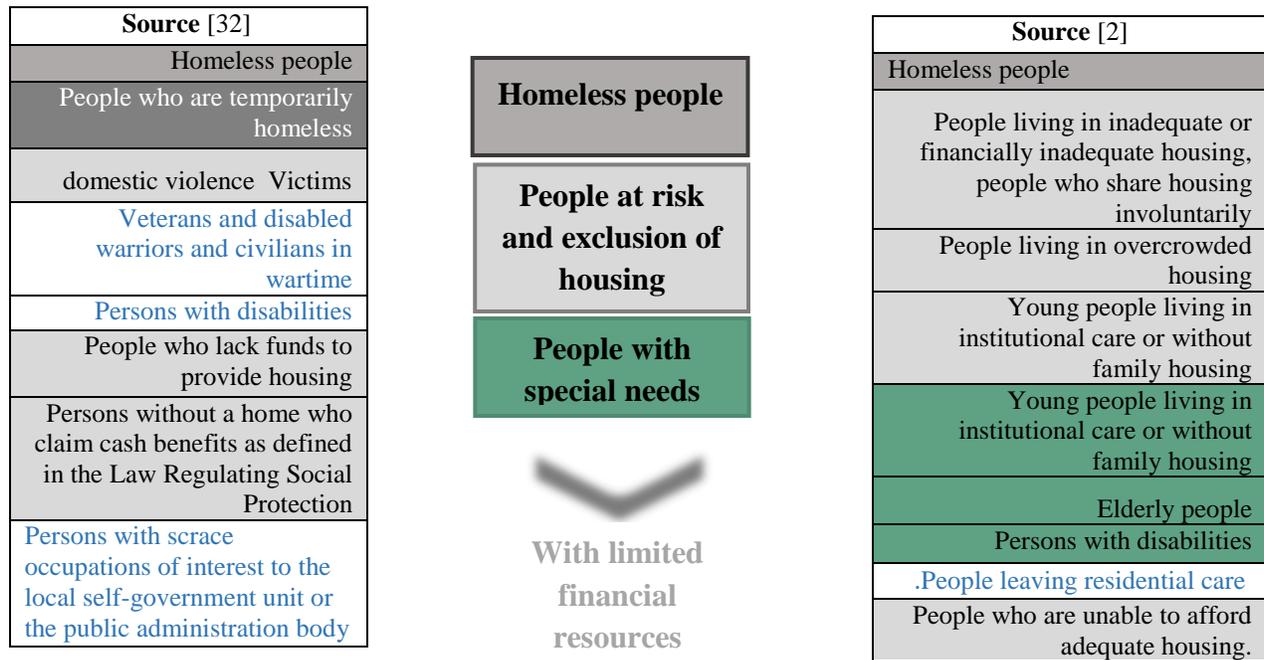


Fig. 3. Comparison of the target groups according to the three sources with the concepts of the broader terminology to reach a comprehensive and brief diagnosis of the target groups

Source: Authors

Table 2. Community Groups Targeted for Local Inclusive Social Housing and their Classifications

Source: Authors

Target groups					
1	Martyrs' families	A-Ministry of Defense	5	Those with limited financial resources in general from employee	
		B-Ministry of Interior	6	The Political Prisoners Foundation	
		C-Popular Mobilization Forces	7	People with rare occupations *	
		D-The Martyrs Foundation		Outstanding athletes with sports achievements	
		E-Martyrs of terrorist operations, sabotage and military mistakes	8		
2	People with special needs	A- Socially sponsored	According to the percentages of physical disability according	9	Families of deceased employees through work or boldness
		B- Civil disabled in wartime		10	Retired(Civil/Military)
		C- Wounded			

	-Ministry of Defense -Ministry of Interior -Popular Mobilization Forces -Victims of terrorist operations	to the approved criteria		
			11	Unemployed A-Graduate degree holders (Masters and PhD non-employees) B-Non-employee union members
3	Displaced within Iraq		12	Outstanding Athletes (Sports Achievers)
4	Powers of the Prime Minister		13	Widows, divorced women and wives of missing persons and Unmarried (age 35 and above)
14	Homelessness*.			
15	At risk and housing exclusion *	A-Subject to evacuation		
		B-Who do not have a permanent place of residence		
		C-People living in inadequate or overcrowded housing		
		D-People living in institutional care		
16	Victims of domestic violence*			
17	People leaving residential care *			
* The broader term and/or the implicit term for community groups added to the community groups included in the distribution of housing units or serviced land specified by the Ministry of Construction and Housing in the new residential cities 2023				

4.3.2 Housing Support

Housing support “is any form of housing assistance for people who are unable to meet the housing need for themselves and their families under market conditions with their own money for social, economic and other reasons.” Supported social housing or supported living housing has been described as (Social housing in a supportive environment) It is a housing and social care program for the most vulnerable people and their families. It consists of two elements: providing (building) housing units of an appropriate level and providing support services according to the needs of the beneficiary. There are five basic types of housing support (renting real estate, buying and other forms of obtaining ownership of an apartment, improving housing conditions, helping to legalize an apartment or family house, providing housing) [32]. The efficiency of spatial and urban planning in terms of determining the location of housing units from the housing support stock near existing residential buildings, public services and other compatible functions, roads and infrastructure of facilities in order to avoid spatial separation. Intervention in social housing comes in three forms: Subsidies and provision of social housing by public agencies or companies affiliated with the public sector, regulation and/or association with public policies [13].

4.3.2.1 Adequate Housing Standards

Adequate human housing, as defined by the Human Settlements Organization (Habitat) in the term "Adequate Shelter" or "Adequate Shelter ", is "not limited to the availability of a shelter or roof as housing, but includes the following in its integrated sense [34]:

1. The need for a safe housing that enjoys privacy, ownership and proportionality in different spaces and with appropriate living standards according to the daily basic needs of man
2. Ensure the existence of a safe structural system and the adoption of all elements of lighting, ventilation and sound natural heating in the dwelling
3. Availability of basic engineering infrastructure such as the availability of (water network, electricity, and sewage)
4. Achieving environmental sustainability
5. There is an easy proportional relationship between the location of the residence and the work site and the logistics and social , educational, commercial and health services. "

Table 3. Adequate housing by spatial area and by number of family members [32]

Net Living Area (m ²)	Accommodation	Number of Family Members
22-30	Studio or One Bedroom	1
30/48	1, 1.5, or 2 bedrooms	2
56-40	One and a half bedrooms, two bedrooms or two and a half bedrooms	3
50- 64	2 bedrooms, 2 ½ bedrooms or 3 bedrooms	4
56-77	2 bedrooms and a half or 3 bedrooms or 3 bedrooms and a half	5
64-86	2 bedrooms and a half or 3 bedrooms or 3 bedrooms and a half	5 and over

Table 4. Comparison of the total area of mandatory internal spaces (minimum) for a multifamily category

Source: Authors based on the two studies mentioned in the table

the study	Household size (number of individuals)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Urban Housing Standards Manual (2010) [36]	57 – 63	69-75		93 -99		114		138-147	
Urban and Rural Housing Standards (2018), [9]	58	64	77	80	87	94-103	120	131	138

4.3.3 Active Integration and Community Justice

The concept of community justice (**Justice Social**) is defined as "the fair distribution of wealth and material benefits within society" [37]. Access to adequate housing is a public right guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The United Nations General Assembly decided in 1982 that 1987 would be the "International Year for Sheltering the Homeless" [22]. The right to housing includes ensuring access to appropriate services, especially for specific groups such as refugees, workers, displaced persons and the elderly. Therefore, it can be said that a person's awareness of his right to live in adequate housing depends entirely on his awareness of other rights such as the right to live in an adequate standard of living, his rights to full infrastructure, the right to a health system, the right to an integrated education system and freedom of expression , the right to healthy food and property and protection from abuse , the right to privacy , and finally the right to work [34] . It is important to pay attention to the specific situation of individuals and groups, especially those in vulnerable situations to effectively protect the right to housing. Housing is supported through programs that are developed and implemented in line with the following principles: rationality in providing housing support, equity, financial sustainability, institutional sustainability, transparency of the flow of funds in the housing support program [20], social sustainability in terms of providing adequate social protection measures and services so that housing costs do not threaten the livelihoods of the beneficiary [32].

4.3.4 Investing in Innovative Housing Solutions

According to the investment plan (2021-2027), the program (Sustainable Investment in the European Union - InvestEU) is designed to be demand-driven. However, it also aligns more clearly with EU policy priorities. This is reflected in its four investment windows: 1) sustainable infrastructure; 2) research, innovation and digitization; 3) SMEs; and 4) social investment and skills. Innovations in areas such as construction techniques, stock mobilization and vacant land, community and cooperative housing, conversion of existing buildings (such as homeless shelters, offices, old churches, main street units, tourist properties, etc.) also have an important role in providing housing solutions for the "disadvantaged" [3]. He suggested that the provision of housing to the target groups by housing associations be distinguished from the activities in which they compete in the market to refrain from using state aid in an effort to make Dutch social housing "resistant to Europe". [2].

5. Discussion

Local holistic social housing knowledge framework

From what was previously mentioned, there is no social housing in Iraq in the sense recognized in other countries, which was characterized by variation and diversity in the models, types and definitions of social housing according to the country's need. It is a system characterized by diversity (tenure , service provider, beneficiaries , method of financing and support), but it shares in terms of adopting adequate housing standards (minimum) without overcrowding. We note that the minimum standards for internal spaces of local Iraqi standards have been reduced in the standards of urban and rural housing (2018), but compared to the standards of the source [32] It has given more well-being in the areas of occupied living spaces

as shown in Table(3) and(4). From the modern definitions of social housing and the structure of the inclusion program prepared by the researcher, we find that it has become more comprehensive and broader in order to ensure inclusiveness in the actual targeting and benefit of families in need of housing and coinciding with the housing situation of the country. Therefore, The research suggests including and adopting "families with limited financial resources" in diagnosing the targeted local community groups (B and C in category 2, categories 6 to 13) in the diagnosis of the targeted local community groups to ensure targeting and to achieve justice and equal opportunities. See Table(2) with emphasis on the importance of electing the served residential site and its proximity to neighborhoods and taking a new approach In the provision of social housing by adopting the path of sustainable urban renewal of neighborhoods by adopting the principles of sustainability to achieve active integration, which contributes to improving the quality of life and well-being of peoples. Thus, two types of inclusive social housing were reached: 1) facilitated social housing with financial support, whether on non-profit or for-profit commercial social conditions 2) within a supportive social environment through supporting two types of subsidies and social support by providing housing through privatization without exposure .Finally, a clear, integrated and unambiguous definition of local inclusive social housing " is housing that aims to enable support to acquire adequate housing in accordance with the principles of universal design in various forms of tenure in line with the needs of the target groups that the housing market does not serve groups with limited financial resources in general from employee, And the community groups specified above (from 6 to 13), those at risk and exclusion of housing, internally displaced persons, People with special needs, victims of domestic violence, people who leave housing care, and the authority of the Prime Minister) and its two types: financially supported facilitator (with social or non-profit profit terms) and social housing with a proactive approach within a diverse social environment and supportive of the most vulnerable groups accompanied by social support (social protection) and active intervention measures to establish them socially with the aim of their independence and facilitate their integration into society with the adoption of the principle of adaptive use in increasing supply by investing in existing infrastructure within innovative housing solutions "

6. Conclusion

The housing situation in Iraq necessitated the need to introduce the social housing system, especially with the recent calls. As mentioned in the introduction, the country has no experience in this system. Although the housing complexes that serve the target community groups were limited to the complexes implemented by the Housing Department that serve the groups approved by the National Housing Council in (2012), it was necessary to analyze in depth the definitions and models of various social housing and its standards in countries with a long history in this field and keep pace with modern trends. Accordingly, the research concluded the structure of the inclusion program for contemporary social housing and its impact on achieving the quality of life and finding the correlation of quality of life indicators with both well-being and livability, and to reach a comprehensive diagnosis of seven types of targeted local community groups with their subtypes, thus reaching a specific and clear local definition that distinguishes it from the rest of other housing categories.

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الخلاصة

مع تنامي ازمة السكن واستبعاد شرائح مهمشة في المجتمع وتزامنا مع التوجه العالمي نحو الاسكان الاجتماعي وباسلوب حديث وتباينه من بلد لآخر من حيث انواعه ونماذجه ومزوديه وشكل الحيازة والفئات المستهدفة التي يخدمها وبظهور التشريعات المحلية لتضمينه في المشاريع السكنية للمدن الجديدة المقررة انشائها في العراق ومع حداثة عهد البلاد به و عدم وجود قاعدة مفاهيمية محددة للاسكان الاجتماعي محليا لذا ارتأى البحث الى ضرورة وضع اطار مفاهيمي اقرب لملف تعريفي محلي للاسكان الاجتماعي وتحديد معاييرها والتي تجعل من الممكن تميزه عن فئات السكن الاخرى واكتشاف برامجه وفق نهج الشمول عبر الاستفادة من تجارب البلدان السابقة والتعرف على جذوره ومراحل تطوره من اتباع المنهج الحداثوي وصولا الى تصميم مدن تدعم الاستخدام المختلط والتكثيف دون الاكتظاظ باعتماد مبدأ التصميم لاجل الجميع وبالتالي مساهمة المجتمع في تشكيل مدنهم متناسمة بالعدالة الاجتماعية والوصول العادل وتحسين جودة الحياة . اعتمدت منهجية البحث على جمع البيانات وحصرها وتحليلها للمقارنة بينها واهم المشاكل التي عاني منها الاسكان الاجتماعي واقتراح الحلول عبر دعوات التجديد والاستخدام التكيفي لاسكان اجتماعي باسلوب معاصر ضمن نهج شمولي مبرمج. استخلص البحث الى اطار معرفي محدد من صياغة تعريفية واضحة ومتكاملة للاسكان الاجتماعي الشمولي المحلي والتوصل الى اهم انواعه وتحديد اهم الفئات المستهدفة التي يخدمها نهج الاستهداف العام بالتخصيص .

الكلمات الدالة: الاسكان الاجتماعي الشمولي، نظام الاسكان الاجتماعي، الاستخدام التكيفي للاسكان الاجتماعي، التخطيط التشاركي، المدن للجميع، الادمج النشط.