

Socio-economic dimensions of fragile housing in Algeria

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to explain the nature of socio-economic aspects of fragile housing in Algeria, furthermore the causes of fragile housing in Algeria. High population density has resulted into exerted pressure on demographic demands for housing thereby constraining resources and fueling propagation of poor housing. The quality of living for Algerian families is also another issue under discussion; due to high costs of living and decrease of purchasing capability, many families are occupied with brittle housing environments.

Also, variations in national income per capita also contribute to economic antineighborhood quality and the availability of affordable house to residents of low incomes. Internal and the external migration increases the problem as such migrants have little option but to live in the substandard accommodation. Lastly, the conversion of vast tracts of land for construction purposes as a solution for housing deficits often leads to the development of emergent urban areas without adequate basic infrastructure making the new housing structures more susceptible to disaster impacts.

Keywords

Fragile Housing; Demographic Growth; Standard of Living; Income Disparities; Urban Development

Introduction

1.1. Background of fragile housing in Algeria

Currently, Algeria appears to be in a bad standing looking at the challenges that continue to confront the economy such as overdependence on the oil sector, political stagnation, and the government's reluctance to undertake reforms. With in the previous decades of economic fluctuation and political instabilities, the managers of the economy tend to take a very careful approach towards new economic policies. Thus, the government also understands that the country needs a new economic model that will lessen the state's interference and reliance on oil income. However such attempts are hampered by vested interests and bureaucratic rigidities.

Despite the minimal cases of foreign debts and possibility of some form of external backing, Algerian leaders need to walk a tight rope in order not to make the same disastrous mistakes again. During the period of President Bouteflika's presidency, the country was comparatively stabilized and delivered sustainable development, economic recovery and rather social reconciliation. However, the political and economic stability of the countries have worsened in the recent past and this shows that earlier gains were not easily accomplished. As a result, the government of the country has offered subsidies and spent money for

constructions; yet, these approaches might not fully adapt to the potential demands of the society, especially for improving the quality of living spaces for the needful especial by the housing condition.

Population increment, reduction of the living quality, income difference, population mobility, and gap of houses are among the social and economical factors that influence the commodification of vulnerable housing in Algeria. These interrelated problems pose context where many people are unable to secure an appropriate housing accommodation hence highlighting how the issue is way beyond simple causal factors.

Problems and prospects of sustainable housing require an approach that will take into account historical difficulties, current economic issues and future orientations. This paper sheds more light on the approach to socio-economic factors in Algeria so that policy formulation and implementation can be informed by these big questions in addressing the living conditions of the Algerian families that are living in deplorable homes. Crisis Group. (2018, November 19).

1.2. Purpose of the research

Studies on the socio-economic causes of fragile housing in Algeria focuses on the emerging issues of demography, economic disparity and housing policies that affects substandard housing. Due to political stagnation and reduced oil revenues, the

country's economic model is exerting challenges that have led to this study to examine their impacts to the housing industry. The research seeks to explore challenges posed by population density and rising cost of living that force families to relocated to poorly fashioned houses.

The research also considers the problem of the non-uniform distribution of national income per capita, focusing on the following implications for obtaining housing by recipients of low income. This is because the study aims at establishing the connection between migration and informal housing in the vulnerable Algerian context by comparing internal and external migration patterns with the growth of the informal settlements. Besides, it explores the role of empty homes and their consequences and points to the secondary effects that are not always taken into consideration in the case of housing issues.

An evaluation of the existing programs implemented by the government to address concerns regarding frail living will be made with a view of understanding their efficacy and the strength and weaknesses that characterize the programs. It will also explain what encounters the vulnerability of the residents in terms of mental health, family and social impact of weak housing. Finally, the dissertation aims at identifying and suggesting the sustainable long-term solutions and policy measures on the Algerian housing conditions. This study seeks to achieve its goal by incorporating findings from different socio-economic factors influencing fragile housing with an ultimate aim of generating important knowledge that may be useful in designing sustainable solutions towards the improvement of living standards in the country (Dept., 2024) and Crisis Group. (2018, November 19).

1.3. Scope of the study

The Finally, the dissertation aims at identifying and suggesting the sustainable long-term solutions and policy measures on the Algerian housing conditions. This study seeks to achieve its goal by incorporating findings from different socio-economic factors influencing fragile housing with an ultimate aim of generating important knowledge that may be useful in designing sustainable solutions towards the improvement of living standards in the country.

Furthermore, our research work will discuss the migration both internally and externally and their effects on the informal housing settlements in Algeria. We shall also look at the issue of abandoned properties, how and why structures became idle and what this implies. In addition, we shall examine specific government policies and interferences to fragile housing problems to determine whether they contributed to enhanced housing situations.

In addition to physical risks involved, there are social aspects which may affect resident's mental health as well as family structure and thus show a comprehensive picture of the effects of having inadequate housing. Finally, this research project will outline viable long-term solutions and recommendation of policies that can improve Algeria's housing environment considering different socio-economic causes of vulnerable housing situations (Dept., 2024) and Crisis Group. (2018, November 19).

Demographic growth and housing demand

2.1. Impact of rapid demographic growth on housing demand

Demographic pressure is very felt in Algeria, which has a high birth rate thereby increasing the influx the demand of housing stock as compared to available resources. These include internal and external migration, economic imbalances and deteriorating living conditions The above increase is therefore due to a host of factors that include, internal and external migration, disparities in the economy, and deterioration of living standards. Many families are facing rising living costs and reduced purchasing power, resulting in fragile housing conditions due to limited access to suitable options.

The increase in population density has further bogged down the distribution of the national income per head and has put pressure on one another, especially the low-income earners in their quest of getting proper shelter. The economic characteristics give rise to formal Informal housing settlements mainly because most migrants cannot afford to secure any other better living standards.. Now the problem is compounded by the fact that there are abandoned buildings due to economic

instability and legal reasons. These empty houses exert a negative influence on the housing sector and also contribute to worsening of the already bad issues concerning shelter deficiency.

Hence, some socio-economic issues affecting the Algerian society require attention as far as fragile housing is concerned because most government policies and interventions address only the symptoms of the problems. Regarding the topic the current strategies and goals should be assessed in relation to their efficiency in offering sustainable solutions that will meet the needs of all people. This, in turn, calls for the long-term policies to enhance the living standards of people and guarantee them the access to quality but secure and relatively cheap housing.

It is recommended that policy makers promote integrated strategies that address various social, economic and environmental factors that define the Algerian housing market. Any way, it allows them to react on the requirements given by the fast demographic rate changes and to strive for stabilization of the housing situation for all Algerian people (Jaramillo et al., 2023) and (Dept., 2024).



Figure 1: Fragile and Conflict Affected States, FY2006-FY2024 (source (Jaramillo et al., 2023))

2.2. Strain on available resources

Physical climate change risks are very prominent in Algeria through threat to human settlements and economic practices. Temperatures increase and decrease while rainfall becomes irregular; the sea level rises and affects the availability of resources that are fundamental. This is well illustrated in agriculture and the energy, which are fundamental in the economy. Climate change affects the agricultural sector which is a major source of employment and income, as well as a significant component of gross domestic product; there is

water scarcity, deterioration of soil, and ecosystem any where you look.

The issues the energy sector also faces include the impacts of heat in reduction of hydrocarbon yields. High temperatures cause increased power usage and stress while distribution infrastructure may be affected, all of which point to problems concerning resources, again due to climate change. Intermittent shortages of water, coupled with increasing temperatures, mean that productivity of land, crops and labour is set to decline in the future.

These challenges increase resource pressure in Algeria therefore indicating the need to address the poor state of the dwellings. As a result, there is need for the policy makers to establish measures on the effects of climatic change on resource availability with an aim of developing appropriate policies with aim on encouraging sustainable and adequate housing for all Algerians (Dept., 2024).

2.3. Promotion of inadequate housing

Effects of substandard housing in Algeria are therefore caused by several socio-economic influences hence highlighting it as a serious concern. Unprecedented population density has lent a higher demand for shelters to the population as several families are cramped in dilapidated structures due to lack of adequate stocks to house them. In addition to increases in living expenses and reduction in the buying power, the quality of life has deteriorated further making households vulnerable to housing insecurity.

Disparities are responsible for income distribution inequality; thus, limited housing for the less fortunate persons. Also too, migration either internally or externally has brought about the evolution of the squatter and slum houses to help in solving the problem of housing in Algeria. It gets worse when properties lay idle; most of the homes are abandoned because of the tough economic times or legal issues, and this makes them deteriorate and become security risks in the society. Despite the efforts made by the government in adopting different policies that seeks to address the poor and fragile living conditions of living, however there is still a lot of potential. One should make an assessment of the current approaches with a view to establishing the efficiency of the solutions that they offer.

The consequences of poor housing are not only restricted to the physical standards of sheltering people or provision of dwelling units. In regards to human social features, the sociopsychological consequences that present in the residents' setting affect the stability of families and the community at large. To tackle these issues, it is necessary to have holistic sustainable approaches that deal with the problem in the long run. The policy implication should, therefore, focus on the socio-economic factors that lead to substandard housing being developed aiming at improving the general well-being of Algerians. (Dept., 2024) and (Kaplan, 2024).

Declining standard of living for Algerian families

3.1. Rising living costs and reduced purchasing power

Increase in the cost of commodities and reduction in purchasing power in Algeria remain a major factor affecting families especially when it comes to housing. Issues have been raised over some approaches such as quantitative easing that may bring about more inflation and discourage foreign direct investment thus exerting even more pressure on the affordability of the social contract for families. This is especially because the ability to obtain shelter When living standards drop so does the availability, and quality of housing.

As was evidenced by the case of East Lake Meadows located in Atlanta, Georgia, acknowledging dilapidating housing standards may result to rampant criminal activity, illiteracy, and break down of morale fabric. Algerian families live in unsuitable and overcrowded accommodations due to social and high costs of living and more so economic imbalances that readily worsen the lives of residents.

It is necessary to apply an elaborate strategy to address these challenges and make a shift from simple attempts at making the housing conditions better to being sensitive to the social factors that have to do with the vulnerability of such tenements. Improving the availability of affordable housing, supporting the integration of low-income population and providing necessary community facilities, it is possible to interrupt the generations

of poverty and create health communities for people with children.

Strategies that would be aimed not only to assist the Algerian families to overcome the economic challenges but also to facilitate eradication of the social factors that perpetuate vulnerable housing conditions are likely to provide lasting solutions. Probably such efforts could enhance the living conditions and increase the rate of social mobility amongst all the residents hence enhancing equity in the society (Kaplan, 2024) and Crisis Group. (2018, November 19).

3.2. Factors forcing families into fragile housing conditions

About housing situation in Algeria, it might be mentioned that families are experiencing weakened housing conditions in nowadays partly owing to socio-economic factors. The other factors that this group of people is likely to be vulnerable in the quest for adequate housing include; The cost of living, and therefore, reduced purchasing power. These economic forces in conjunction with the industrial distribution of the national income mainly exert great pressure on the low-income earners in regard to housing needs.

They also contribute towards the housing shortage because internal and external migration results in the development of squatter area with poor living standards. Moreover, the presence of idle homes aggravates the situation; sometimes, due to poor economic conditions and legal cases, these empty homes are not used for habitation, adding on the list of unaffordable and good homes.

While there are interventions that have been put in place particularly focusing on fragile housing, they may not comprehensively cover all the factors that are necessary for eradication of the problem completely. They should embrace strategies of dealing with the issue in the long-run by finding a way of dealing with socio-economic inequalities so that people can afford houses. Further, preventative measures must be put in place so that there is a check on growth of the slum areas.

Therefore, the approach used should be an all-inclusive approach that is geared at improving the living conditions of the families in Algeria. This involves remedy of concentration of the Lens on economic differentials, improvement of the access to appropriate accommodation and the dealing with

of the causes of unsatisfactory accommodation. That way, it is possible to work toward improving the state of families that are currently in very vulnerable situations and creating more stable housing conditions in Algeria (Kaplan, 2024) and Crisis Group. (2018, November 19).

Economic disparities and access to suitable housing

4.1. Unequal distribution of national income per capita

The figures of national income per capita explain a large divergence of economic development in Algeria mainly because of the country's dependence on the income generated from oil and gas. This has led to two clear wealth divides and citizens cannot be able to afford decent homes to live in. Moreover, it encourages the conditions of an enclave economy in which rent seeking dominates and there is little public disclosure of information since the government has limited obligations toward its people.

It became significantly worse when the oil price dropped in the middle of the year 2014 which, in turn, affected the state revenues drastically and aggravated the threefold increase in fuel import costs. This downturn highlighted the weaknesses of the Algerian economic model, which otherwise is characterised with low diversification and overdependence on oil and gas. Moreover, the use of energy resources is a threat that will affect the world in the long-run given extracted possibilities for one or two generations.

These dynamic economic strains point toward the need and necessity for more liberal reforms in Algeria's policies. While the government has introduced measures such as budget cut and expansionary monetary measures, critics are of the view that these measures do not have the right planning towards sustainable development. Lack of transparency and people's exclusion when decisions are being made also pose a major challenge towards the pursuit of change.

This paper examines the research question of how to address the issue of inequality in national income per capita in a broad sense and from both the short-run and structural perspective. In creating higher levels of accountability and participation in policy

making, Algeria can set the social transformation process that ensures that all citizens get proper housing and other employment opportunities for a better future (Crisis Group. (2018, November 19).

4.2. Limitations for low-income individuals in accessing suitable housing

People with lower income status in Algeria receive many difficulties in getting proper housing because of economic differences and unequal distribution of national income. The government has become reliant on the exports of oil and thus has maintained a rentier state that is not pressured to respond to public opinions, hence worse off the low income earners is their effort to acquire housing.

This is further complicated by dwindling energy resources which are expected may reach their extraction limit within one or two generations. From this aspect, the shortage of resources added to the lack of international investment in the hydrocarbon sector causes macroeconomic fluctuation to occur in the country. For this reason, low-income earners are hard-pressed to get good and cheap homes for residential purposes due to all these factors.

Government officials are also concerned with previous economical failures which results into concerns of social instability if the same mistakes are made. Due to self-interest and non-disclosure of information, they have failed to adopt major and complex reforms particularly in the provision of housing for the low-income earners. What is more, it is especially vulnerable for the existing inefficient economic model affecting those who have less funds at their disposal.

To remove these barriers, annual reforms based on high standards that are likely to reduce tunnels of transparency, accountability, and inclusion should be made. Thus, social housing expenditure for families at the lower end of the income scale would enhance the economic and social wellbeing of the nation; and with the government paying attention to the improvement of the overall income distribution and diversifying the economy away from its over dependence on hydrocarbons, such schemes will reach their maximum potential. Therefore, it is crucial that the policymakers of a nation take social effects of the structural changes into account and ensure that the proposed changes for economic reforms are ones that benefit the

bottom percentiles of society (Crisis Group. (2018, November 19).

Migration and informal housing settlements

5.1. Internal migration patterns in Algeria

Internal migration especially in Algeria contributes to the general housing requirements and the patterns of human settlements in line with those brought about by international migration. There are many factors which have contributed to this movement including economic forces, social demographics that are characteristic of the country as well as region and across the globe. Recent statistics have indicated that about 740 million people moved internally globally in 2009 and therefore stressed on the prevalence of internal migration.

Flows in Algeria are for the most part, internal hence the migration is as a result of regional variations in economic development, inability to find work in the rural areas and most importantly, the concentration of resources in urban areas. They make individuals to look for better opportunities in other more developed areas of the countries. In the long-run, economic, geographic and demographical factors have created natural migration channels which show where particular regions draw migrants.

It should be pointed out that social and political factors also have a significant influence on internal migration processes. Hypothesis four related to the access to basic facilities like education and healthcare since these are some of the areas that define an individual's readiness to move to another area. Also, the government policies regarding the land and its usage, upgrading infrastructure as well as generation of job opportunities plays a crucial role in controlling the movement of human traffic within the country.

It is essential to study these internal migration patterns to be able to solve the housing difficulties observed in people's everyday lives from Algeria. In this work, by identifying and describing the internal migration promotion factors, its consequences for housing demand, and settlement patterns, it is possible to provide recommendations for targeted improvements in access to permanent

housing for the population (World Migration Report 2022. (2023)).

5.2. External migration impact on informal housing settlements

As it is with internal migration, external migration greatly affects the growth of informal housing settlements in Algeria. According to the figure given in the 2022 World Migration Report, various routes of migration to Algeria are observed to be somewhat influenced by the economic, geographic and demography factors making the migrants stay in urban areas and grow the informal sectors of human settlements.

The latter indicates that with more migrants coming into a society it becomes a catalyst to increase tensions and open wide gaps within hosts' communities. Some people are forced to migrate because of climate change and related effects, they may seek refuge in IDP camps this increase competition for available resources. This situation adds further pressure on still relatively stable housing conditions, because migrants from highly populated areas cause high density and low-quality dwelling places.

Furthermore, unequal access to resources compounded by climatic changes and inadequate measures of coping with such changes increases competition for appropriate accommodation between the floating population and other people. The refugee crises in such regions such as Algeria exposes the vulnerable population to economic injustices and high cost of living, whereby external migration only increases the pressure on a broken housing system.

Therefore, this study concludes that external migration significantly influences the informal housing settlements in Algeria through influencing the population distribution as well as accessing resources. Thus, the specific patterns of migration within cities should be more comprehensible for policymakers to develop more meaningful and targeted regulation of socio-economic aspects inherent in fragile living conditions and inadequate housing for all inhabitants (Jaramillo et al., 2023) and World Migration Report 2022. (2023).

Exploitation of vacant properties

6.1. Causes for vacant properties in Algeria

The role of abandonment is multifaceted in the Algerian context as it may stem for various reasons that create the absence of people in certain areas. One of them is the low availability of national income capitol in most countries, which leads to the development of economic discrepancies that handicap low-income earners to provide for reasonable shelters thereby having undeveloped and unoccupied houses.

Also, a high growth in population density and the internal migration within the country of Algeria greatly influence the existence of vacant properties. It also implies that some regions may have over-supplied housing stock that may go without occupants as a result of such changes in demography. Besides, the trends of external migration can also affect the informal housing settlement and the rate of vacant buildings.

Absence of proper policies and measures make the issue of vacant properties worse in the government sectors. If regulation does not target concerns to do with housing deficiency and housing surplus, properties may remain vacant for the simple reason that there are no constructive ways of occupied.

To sum up, one may conclude that both economics differences, demographic growth, migration and more than all, inefficiency of governmental politics that do not useful to solve this problematic are the main causes of the presence of idle properties in Algeria. Addressing these issues requires integrated approaches that would seek to address the supply constraint of appropriate housing across the population of the nations (Dept., 2024) and International Monetary Fund. (2021, July 2).

6.2. Consequences of leaving properties vacant

Also related to the homeless people issue, there are numerous empty houses and flats, in which individuals can squat and vandalize, and the latter puts the already blighted communities at risk of becoming even more dangerous with crime and occupants' safety threats. Such negligence leaves communities feeling P Abandon which leads to poor property value and quality living standards of the inhabitants in such areas.

Also, cases of idle properties encourage urbanization as people are compelled to search for shelter outside the central business district because of the scarcity. This trend overloads the available infrastructures and resources as it reinforces socio-

economic disparities that residentially compartmentalize people based on money.

Implementing the management of vacant property is recognized as the important priorities concerning the existing state and future development of Algerian households' living conditions. Measures should be adopted which will convince the property owners to properly utilize their property resources and there should be policies for effective management and development of properties. (Jaramillo et al., 2023) and (Dept., 2024).

Government policies and interventions

7.1. Current government efforts to address fragile housing

Algerian government has embarked on several measures to try and deal with the problem of weak homes in the country. One of them is the modernization of energy and housing subsidies, about which has been said in the 2022 budget statement. The money saved from the above subsidy reforms will be used by the government to minimize the social cost of increasing energy prices thereby cushioning the energy price hikes' impact on the disadvantaged section of the population.

Furthermore, proposed fiscal measures aim at sustaining the efficiency of strategic sectors in the economy including cement, metals, agriculture and fishery. This government wants to put policies that will maintain these industries and at the same time achieve emission reductions thus creating employment. Infrastructure together with human capital investments are also regarded as significant to promote sustainable development and to improve climate change resilience.

A second focus is to abolish and develop some sort of informal sector into the formal system. Despite the importance of its contribution to the Algerian economy, the informal sector usually works outside the legal frameworks. In this way, the government sought to enhance economic stability, higher collection of tax revenues which help in better assessment of its economy, which is important for planning.

Thus, these governmental actions could be considered as a comprehensive approach to tackling the deficiencies in the Algerian housing

situation. With the help of the mentioned priorities that include the rejuvenation of targeted programs for low-income population, protecting firm competitiveness, and enhancing the formalization of the informal economy, the government is doing its best to urge the qualitative change of the existing housing conditions and to stimulate socio-economic development (Dept., 2024) and Crisis Group. (2018, November 19).

7.2. Effectiveness of existing policies

Therefore, the efficiency of related policies for managing the issue of fragile housing in Algeria plays the key role in raising the living conditions and the socio-economic situation. One needs to pay attention to the ability of climate change in exerting pressure on resources of SOEs and banks and consequently, raising more or perhaps higher support from the government. It is necessary to introduce the fiscal measures like energy subsidy reforms to protect the interests of low-income families and to guarantee the competitiveness in certain sectors. Besides, one can discuss the investment into infrastructure and human capital as the tools of development along with acting as the fiscal insurance against future shocks and risks.

But uncertainly, which surrounds formulation of economic policies in Algeria complicates effective policy implementation. Even though attempts have been made to reduce the expenditures on the social sector and diversify the economy other than the hydrocarbons, adequate headways have not been made. The increasing clout of the private sector coupled with the argument that requires policy makers to be more transparent call for the illusion of new voices needed when crafting policies for the economy.

Moreover, the consequences of the previous economic crises and political changes speak for itself, which manifest the necessity for systematic approaches toward solving the problems that lead to vulnerable housing situations. The opinions of different groups such as the current critics of the current administration could be incorporated to policy making changes and foster sustainability (Dept., 2024) and Crisis Group. (2018, November 19).

Social impact of fragile housing

8.1. Psychological effects on residents

Living in unsecured housing environments has a great impact on the mental health of people. Poor living conditions cause stress and anxiety that increases helplessness and thus affects the psychological well-being. People become hopeless concerning their shelter, which aggravates mental health disorders.

Lack of security and safety featured in most cases of fragile housing enhances the aspect of fear and feeling vulnerable. These aspects entail issues to do with safety and those of the loved ones, which are likely to cause different mental ailments such as depression and emotions oppress.

Poor hygiene and overcrowding result to the substandard living conditions that lower the self-esteem and general well-being of the residents. Such environments can in turn create feelings of low self-worth or being underappreciated, thus causing negative impacts on physical and psychological well-being as well as other interpersonal relationships.

In addition, this lack of privacy in these places erodes the integrity of families and the relationships that people share. The Japanese houses are small, and the inhabitants of one home do not have their own private space, and this causes fighting and misunderstandings in the family.

So, in the light of the forgoing discussion, this study Open PHD Database reveals that, especially when the housing conditions are fragile, residents' psychological condition can be significantly affected. To tackle these effects, one cannot only speak about the changes of physical conditions at the housings but also about the deliverance of services that aim to support the mental health of the people. These two problems are correlated and policymakers should acknowledge them hence deal with the complications of healthy living environments within all residents (Kaplan, 2024).

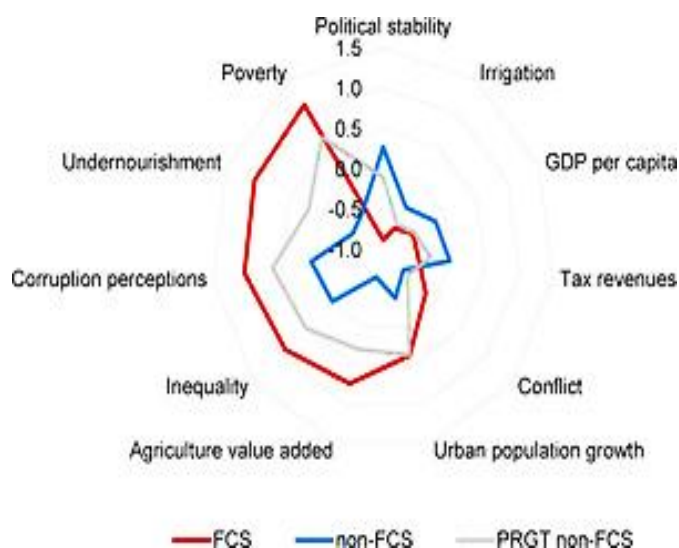


Figure 2: Different Structural Characteristics across FCS and Non-FCS (Median across country group; all variables are standardized) (source: (Jaramillo et al., 2023))

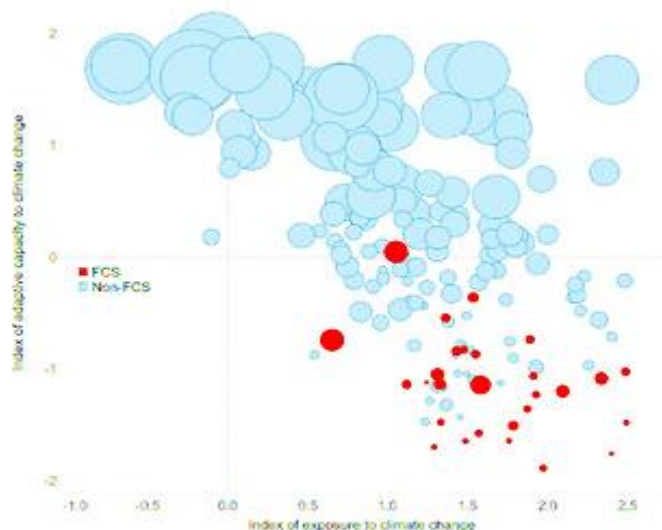


Figure 3: Exposure versus Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change (Bubble size represents GDP per capita of the country) (source:(Jaramillo et al., 2023))

8.2. Impact on family dynamics

In Algeria the effect of poor quality and/or lack of housing on families is a complex one in terms of changes in family relationships. Several issues confront families dwelling in places that are deemed unfit for human habitation and, they often impact on the interpersonal activities of the subjects involved. The homemaking is characterized by unstable living conditions, which magnify existing struggles and thus results to increased stress levels and poor mental health.

Lack of stable housing can make family members and especially children feel insecure which is humiliating to them and therefore affects their quality and well-being. This not only exposes the members to different diseases but it also brings about strained relations between the members, this is because members may have to share limited space and the structures may not be well built.

Therefore, it became inherent that I understand economic differentiation as a critical factor in family organisation in these precarious conditions of housing. The problem of suitable housing due partly to skewed income distribution means that low income earners live in substandard houses or in unsuitable areas hence adding the pressure on finances. This economic strain is usually overwhelming because as families strive to manage with their situation, relations become strained.

The social impacts of the poor housing are also very much felt in the society today. Psychological impacts of unsuitable and insecure housing conditions, have negative impacts in people's well-being and quality of life. Due to the challenges that families face as a result of poor shelter; the family ties are severed thus reducing household cohesion. Finally, it can be stated that the issue of poor housing and its influence on the family relationships in Algeria described in the paper has a rather negative impact. There is the necessity to consider socio-economic status factors like income differences, housing availability and social aspects of such disorders so as to enhance living standard and family status in the course of the country (Kaplan, 2024).

Future prospects and recommendations

9.1. Long-term strategies to improve housing conditions

To attempt at the improvement of the offering housing conditions of Algerian context, the following must be taken into account: Achieving the above goal to alleviate the root causes of fragile housing in Algeria must therefore be done taking into account the relevant socio-economic factors. One of the strategies is viable city planning that will address the increasing population challenge, and housing. This includes balancing the population density on the land and coming up with

better ways of usage that will help in avoiding over exploitation of resources hence eradicating inadequate housing.

Furthermore, economic status has to be addressed in order to improve the number of appropriate residences one gets to find within the buildings they are hunting for. This involves redressing the issue of the skewed income distribution in the country as well as coming up with measures to ensure that the Low-income earners have access to affordable and decent housing. It is also important not to allow the usage of vacant properties since this only contributes to the worsening of the housing crisis that Algeria families go through.

Internal and external migration patterns have a clear impact on the existence and development of the informal housing settlements. That way, social and political action can be put in place to offset the continual prevalence of fragile housing, as seen by helping the migrants to move into formal houses if at all possible.

Policies form the basis of influencing the habitability of homes, which means that there is need to evaluate the existing policies and recommend theoretical policy changes that address the problem and eliminate the need for frequent intervention. It is also necessary to underline that fragile housing can have negative social implications that affect people's psychological state and family relations.

Thus, long-term measures should include: proper approaches to urban development, combating economic inequality, absence of property speculation, needs to cope with migration challenges, assessing the effectiveness of government's policies, and recognizing social consequences. Thus, by implementing these actions, Algeria can advance a lot in the systematic enhancement of living conditions for its population (Dept., 2024) and Crisis Group. (2018, November 19).

9.2. Policy recommendations for addressing socio-economic dimensions

In the present paper attention is paid to the socio-economical examination of housing in the

conditions of Algeria and correspondingly to the perspectives of increasing the rates of sustainable development of the countries. Some of these are: putting measures and building capabilities for institution to respond to emergencies; other measure other which some countries with whom they have adequate financial base to bounce back to normality from more extraordinary natural calamities have showed. It is crucial to reinforced the social protection frameworks that safeguard vulnerable HH from climate risks and still more in the high informality areas or those with high poverty levels.

Environmental trust funds can be of significance especially to the fragile nations since various challenges towards climate financing might be present. The national climate policies that are in sync with the respective country's developmental objectives can help secure international funding for endeavours designed to enhance climate vulnerability. Thirdly, there is a necessity to strengthen the development of sovereign disaster risk insurance for making the optimal use of donors' funds and having a guarantee of the required funding after disasters.

To address all these issues it is only advisable to reform the frameworks for dealing with public investments in Algeria and incorporate climate change policies into the financial planning. Improving fiscal risks areas will help to increase resilience of public finance to shocks among them being climate shocks. Its, therefore, important to reduce this reliance and achieve more fiscal space for adaptation measures as well as important social expenditure.

In summary, urgent international assistance through concessional funding is needed to aid Fragile and Conflict-affected States (FCS) in adapting to climate change effectively. Without ongoing support, these fragile nations risk facing worsening consequences due to their limited capacity to efficiently use and allocate climate finance. (Jaramillo et al., 2023) and (Dept., 2024).

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