



LIVING THE FUTURE

Urban rights and
territorial common good:
building an inclusive city
based on culture
and innovation

Produced for the World Urban Forum of Abu Dhabi,
February 2020, "Cities of opportunities: bridging culture
and innovation"



EDITORIAL

The French Partnership for Cities and Territories (PFVT – Partenariat Français pour la Ville et les Territoires) is a unique approach which brings together French actors in all their diversity: State actors, local authorities, companies, NGOs, professionals, researchers, with the goal to carry a shared message during great international events about sustainable urban development.

The 10th session of the World Urban Forum in Abu Dhabi is the occasion for French actors to present their positions and initiatives in regard to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and of the New Urban Agenda.

We support European values and commitments, in particular the Green Deal – new direction initiated by the President of the European Commission for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Hubert Julien-Lafferrière,
President of the PFVT



P F V T

Started in 2011, the **French partnership for cities and territories (PFVT – Partenariat Français pour la Ville et les Territoires)** is a platform meant for the exchange and valorization of the French urban actor's expertise at the international level. It is a multi-actor partnership headed by Hubert Julien-Lafferrière, Member of Parliament, supported by the Ministry of Europe and of foreign affairs, the Ministry of territorial cohesion, the Ministry of the ecologic and fair transition, and the Ministry of culture. It brings together close to 200 organizations representing the diversity of the French expertise (State, local governments, private sector, NGOs and research), contributing to the construction of a shared French vision based on a capitalization of exchanges and of innovative and sustainable experiences.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



PARTIE 1

ORIENTATIONS

1 WE'VE ENTERED THE AGE OF TRANSITIONS

We've entered the age of transitions. As polymorphic phenomena, these transitions convey the challenges that cities and territories will face regardless of where in the world they are located.

Demographic transition. In 2050, the humankind will have reached 9 billion people, of which 75% will live in cities. In the South and especially in Africa, this demographic explosion and the consequent exponential urbanization are followed by huge needs in terms of inclusion, employment, housing, public equipment, infrastructures and essential services. In the North, the unprecedented aging of the population leads to rethink inter-generational solidarities, health equipment networks and access, as well as to manage the decline of urban growth in some territories.

Climatic and ecologic transition. In order to conciliate the requirement of protection of our planet fragilized by climate change, and to face the demographic transition by ensuring well-being for everyone, the climatic and ecologic transition implies to embrace resilience, decrease vulnerabilities, search for new solidarities and economic models, and support a behavior change from all actors to reach carbon neutrality and adapt to climate change.

Food transition. This refers to the double necessity of an agriculture requested to feed more inhabitants, while decreasing its environmental impact (space consumption, soil protection, water resources). It must also answer the consumers' aspirations to get safer and healthier food, more easily trackable.





Energetic transition. It implies a structural modification of the ways we produce and consume energy. We must take action to both decrease the energy demand and promote hybrid energy, to do away with fossil energies, and to promote renewable resources and energetic solidarities.

Mobility transition. An integrated and sustainable approach of mobility guarantees access for all to territorial resources and allows for a better optimization of the movement of good. The point is also to address global mobility, especially by integrating the migration and of international traffic challenges.

Digital transition. As the promise of a more fluid and connected society, this transition changes the game of information access, technologic possibilities, economic models (collaborative economy, uberization). It also appears as a risk of exclusion for some populations or a threat to some fundamental freedoms. Its deployment at exponential speed raises questions about access equality, data.

Democratic transition. Current social movements that question political regimes as well as the needs for participative democracy that shake various parts of the world, both re-interrogate the role of local public action, communities and individuals in decision-making processes. These evolutions invite for new decentralized and differentiated approaches to facilitate inclusion and territorial solidarities.





2 EACH TERRITORY IS A COMMON GOOD

Each territory is made out of an ensemble of natural and material resources such as water, air, soil resources, energy sources, biodiversity, but also of the built heritage of this territory, its public spaces, landscapes, living and exchange places, etc. A territory also gathers a common capital, through its immaterial resources that allow to build “living togetherness”: its culture, creative resources, social link and exchanges. The question of how to enhance this “territorial common good” is the one that comes next.

The challenge of creating well-being for all while respecting the planet's natural resources leads to seek inspiration in this idea of common goods of cities and territories.

The idea of common goods is an old one, already existing in Roman law as the shared resource of a community (*res communis omnium*). We find it in examples as diverse as the British agricultural commons or the water management canals in desertic areas. It refers to material or immaterial resources that fall outside of the binary dichotomy between market-based management or classic public action-based management, to require more complex management means that call out for a contextualized and collaborative governance, and economic models that bring together public, private and citizen-led actions. This concept took a new proportion within the past 10 years, with the raise of ecologic challenges, of the digital economy challenges, and with the way economist Elinor Ostrom conceptualized it. (Economy Nobel Prize, 2009).

The challenge of creating well-being for all while respecting the planet's natural resources leads to seek inspiration in this idea of common goods of cities and territories, and to define governance regimes in adequation with the various types of goods, resources and services. This is for example the case with energetic management, which requires today a type of governance that involves very diverse actors: national and local public authorities of regulation, big production and distribution providers, as well as users and inhabitants themselves, who became producers as much as they are consumers. This is also true of territorial digital resources and of data of which the production relies on diverse global or local actors, public or private, and on individual digital data produced by individuals but which represent a common ground interesting to mutualize, in order to increase both knowledge and urban optimization, to benefit everyone.





3 CULTURE AS A TERRITORIAL CAPITAL

Each territory builds up an immaterial capital, fruit of its culture, learnings, relations and creativity. The cultural capital is based on shared values articulated around

Culture help cities and their actors to manage the link between the local and universal levels to build more inclusive and tolerant societies.

urban and natural heritage as well as around immaterial heritage, based on a living culture made of shared references, savoir-faire, events, rituals and celebrations that create a sense of belonging for the inhabitants as well as attractivity and differentiation that make a city or territory unique, not like any other.

In a context of globalization happening at great speed and of global circulations, culture allows to ground urban development in the territorial ecosystem.

But relying on cultural capital isn't synonymous with communities isolating themselves or with a return to the past. While preserving and valorizing heritage, a cultural capital also looks towards creativity, tolerance, respect of diversity, is open to the world and to the crossing of knowledge, arts and cultures. Culture help cities and their actors to manage the link between the local and universal levels to build more inclusive and tolerant societies.

Cultural and social resources are a real leverage tool for social inclusion, economic innovation, citizen participation and the resilience of territories.

Cultural and social resources must therefore be protected, enhanced and activated in all their diversity, because they are a real leverage tool for social inclusion, economic innovation, citizen participation and the resilience of territories. They have a role of driving force to reach international commitments of sustainable development, especially those in the Sustainable Development Goals and in the New Urban Agenda.





4

THE RIGHT TO THE CITY AND BUILD BETTER WAYS TO LIVE TOGETHER.

Defining a city as “common good” implies to put the right to the city (understood in its philosophical sense and not just legal), well-being and the use values of local actors at the heart of territorial action again, to build collectively better ways to live together.

In their contribution to the Habitat III Conference, French actors noted that the analysis and risks identified by sociologist Henri Lefebvre about 50 years ago in his book “Le droit à la ville” (Anthropos editions, 2009 – “The right to the city”) remain current, especially with the reinforcement of the idea of cities being a market value, trigger of urban inequalities at the cost of its use values: “The contemporaneous city can’t be reduced to the commodification of spaces, to land and real estate speculation, without taking into consideration the transformation of the traditional urban-rural relation, rural exodus, the formation of precarious neighborhoods and informality. Furthermore, the redistribution of growth benefit, if growth is insufficient, doesn’t allow to reduce economic, urban and social inequalities. These inequalities, then, are reinforced by the exposition of the poorest populations to environmental hazards and by the fact that most of the world’s population is being kept away from political decision-making processes.” (PFVT – French contribution to the Habitat III Conference).

A new model of urban citizenship develops, to which urban rights are associated, both universal and relying on this territorial common good.

In front of an increasing feeling of inequality that takes various shapes, a new model of urban citizenship develops, to which urban rights are associated, both universal and relying on this territorial common good. Urban citizenship is based on fundamental and access rights to territorial resources, but also on individual responsibilities that allow to draw the outline of an inclusive city where everyone can find his or her own place and build his or her own development.

Guaranteeing or facilitating individual rights implies a responsibility from all the parties involved: from local and national authorities of course, to build a solid legal framework and inhabitants-centered policies and ensure the accountability of their action; but also from private actors, for them to honor their societal responsibilities, as well as from individuals and communities, to avoid exclusion and avoid that communities turn to themselves, to boost social cohesion and cultural exchanges in the everyday life.





FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Right to live on a territory

Populations must be able to live safely on a territory and to enjoy fundamental rights, such as that of being acknowledged within an individual identity and within cultural values, but also to be a constitutive part of a resilient city which protects them, ensures safety and anticipates upcoming crisis (climate, social, etc.).

Right of expression

This right combines several aspects: acknowledgement of local traditions and cultures, reinforcement of social participation in the making of cities, and equality of all while making use of one's urban citizenship, especially for women, the youth, elderly people and minorities (cultural, disabled, migrants, 'invisible' people, etc.)

ACCESS RIGHTS

Right to food, healthy and balanced, basis of good health, and sourced from eco-friendly farming and distribution circles;

Right to health, through prevention from pollutions and risks, through access to essential goods (water, sanitation) and through access to healthcare;

Right to digital tools, both in terms of access to infrastructure and to digital uses (especially through training programs for all) and in terms of democratic challenge, with the development of civic tech;

Right to affordable and decent housing, guaranteed especially for people in the most precarious situations;

Right to mobility, through an equal and sustainable mobility offer, equal information access and non-prohibitive prices, so that all resources of a territory can be enjoyed;

Right to access culture, professional training and employment, to empower everyone to accomplish individual freedom and participate to collective decisions.





5

INNOVATION AS A CREATIVE SOLUTION PROCESS TO ANSWER URBAN CHALLENGES

Territorial and urban innovations are multiple, fast, unexpected; they come from companies, communities, global or local actors. Innovation can rely on the diverse technologic and digital tools available today, but these tools aren't an end in itself. Innovation shouldn't be understood as an injunction imposing a standardization onto territories, rather as processes and solutions which must be adapted to each cultural and territorial context, led by local actors and focused on the users' needs.

Innovation is first and foremost a red thread to lead change and to find creative solutions to organize social, cultural, technologic and economic resources, in order to successfully implement the various transitions needed to face sustainable development challenges.

Given the profusion of propositions and initiatives, innovation is first and foremost a red thread to lead change and to find creative solutions to organize social, cultural, technologic and economic resources, in order to successfully implement the various

transitions needed to face sustainable development challenges and to answer apparently antagonist challenges, such as that of combining carbon neutrality with urban development.

Innovation implies the right to experimentation, the evaluation of policies and creation of favorable conditions for its spawning.

The role of public action is to define goals and build the framework of modalities for an efficient territorial action led by all other parties involved. Innovation implies the right to experimentation, the evaluation of policies and creation of favorable conditions for its spawning.





6

COOPERATION AND COPRODUCTION AS AN ART OF MAKING THE CITY

Pioneering cities in terms development, attractivity and cohesion are the ones that know how to mobilize the actors of their territorial ecosystem within a common vision, culture and action, shared between actors and inhabitants. But inclusive and attractive territories

Inclusive and attractive territories are also the ones that know how to build inter-relations and alliances between territories

are also the ones that know how to build inter-relations and alliances between territories, based on the reciprocity between urban centers, peri-urban territories and rural territories. They are also the ones that know how to connect with their peers, from one territory to the other, and with the world, and to work in network, especially through actions of decentralized cooperation.

Horizontal and multi-level governance and subsidiarity, for which we advocate, imply a divide of legitimacies and responsibilities according to the actors' positions and to the level of action:

- **Global level**, for common awareness and commitments: regarding climate, health, migrations, regulations, etc.
- **National and regional level**, to ensure social and economic balances and fundamental solidarities between populations, especially the most vulnerable ones, and between spaces (urban, peri-urban, rural), and to offer the legal framework and resources needed to deploy territorial action in a logic of decentralization and subsidiarity.
- **Local level**, as a special place for the implementation of concrete urban solutions through the activation and participation of actors, to offer all citizens better living conditions and personal development means.

Each actor must play his or her role based on the general interest. But no one will be able to act on their own. The most adapted, ambitious and accomplished projects happen thanks to the synergy between actors. The role of public action is to define a direction and end goals, and to build the framework for efficient action modalities from other parties involved, especially private actors, for efficient public-private economic models.





TERRITORIAL COMMON GOOD AND THE ART OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE

We should enhance the coproduction capacity of actors through integrative approaches, using collective intelligence and networking.

The spirit of a place, or *genius loci*, is used metaphorically to refer to the unique identity and personality of a place, a city or a territory. Territorial identification and appropriation at different levels is essential for the psychological and social development of men and women: living spaces and workspaces, neighborhoods, public spaces and buildings, landscape, regional or national urban geography.

This calls out to enhance the coproduction capacity of actors through integrative approaches, using collective intelligence and networking, relying on key actors of cities and territories as well as on places and moments that are vectors of projects and driving forces of change. The key actors can be groups that facilitate common actions and citizen representation (NGOs, youth organizations, women collectives, neighborhood organizations, union of companies from a same sector, etc.). Key places can be places to share knowledge and local innovation (urban labs, urban agencies, third-party places mobilizing public and private actors around the digital transition). Key moment can be cultural events or celebrations that federate people (carnival), or even prospective workshops or project platforms.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN TERRITORIES

Cooperation and alliances between urban, peri-urban and rural territories is essential to build a territorial network, to address the various transitions and to reduce territorial inequalities. Rural territories must be able to access healthcare, education and employment, which all have their epicenters in urban areas. Likewise, cities can't be self-sufficient and face transitions on their own. They must work with their hinterlands to organize local networks of food production and distribution and networks of renewable energy production and mutualization. Local or regional public authorities are also pertinent scales to encourage territorial solidarities.

Cooperation and alliances between urban, peri-urban and rural territories is essential to build a territorial network, to address the various transitions and to reduce territorial inequalities.

"Solidarity between urban, peri-urban and rural territories appears today as an inherent condition for a harmonious development of territories. It has to be the basis for a redefinition of the competitiveness of territories which will lead territories to lean on each other to ensure their development, rather than to develop on their own without taking each other into consideration. The existing interdependencies between urban and rural spaces (natural resources, human resources, market





access, etc.) are great leverage tools to activate the implementation of cooperation forms susceptible to contribute to sustainable development.” (PFVT Kuala Lumpur 2018).

Medium-sized cities have a special role to play in the alliance of territories. They have a role of centrality for the rural areas, as a pool of accessible services (health, education, etc.), and as a central place of exchanges and of economic, commercial and mobility intermediation between cities and rural areas. Networked and polycentric urban development avoids rural devitalization and avoids the development of cities that are difficult to manage.

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National authorities have the responsibility to provide adequate institutional and legal tools for this territorial alliance (decentralization of powers, inter-city cooperation, contractual approaches, etc.); territorial authorities, on the other hand, have the responsibility to build their governance in order to efficiently mutualize the complementarity of their measures.

NETWORKS OF CITIES AND TERRITORIES, A POTENTIAL FOR EXCHANGES AND PROPOSITIONS

Territories have become central actors of the transition toward a sustainable society. Peer-to-peer network action has become a key vector to share knowledge, challenges and practices, and to compare, understand and stimulate innovations.

Decentralized cooperation between collectivities is a reciprocal learning and empowerment opportunity,

Decentralized cooperation between collectivities is a reciprocal learning and empowerment opportunity, such as networks of cities centered around similar issues.

Networks and diplomacy of cities have become international powers of change for the climate commitments and for the implementation of SDGs, and a power of international influence (United Cities and Local Governments, C40, Metropolis, etc.).





PROPOSITIONS MADE BY THE FRENCH DELEGATION AT THE ABU DHABI'S WUF10

Following the international negotiations led in the context of Habitat III and of the Paris Agreement, France defends strong positions regarding climate change and sustainable development challenges, both through its national policies and its local initiatives.

Relying on their experiences, French actors wish to willingly position themselves as a support for the initiatives and programmes driven by UN-Habitat in the context of the World Urban Forum of Abu Dhabi, mainly:

Culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development and as a major leverage tool for innovation and inclusion

A commitment to make territories more focused on carbon neutrality, by setting up tools for urban regeneration, especially through the assignment of new functions to historical neighborhoods and limiting its artificialization and optimizing the consumption of space resources.

Right to affordable and ecologic housing, which must be encouraged through urban planning, land policies limiting city financialization, social housing policies intended for the most underprivileged populations thanks to the priority given to tools that help innovative urban projects, and lastly through ways to promote a creative and ecofriendly architecture which favors organically-sourced materials.

An inclusive digital approach of territories that stimulates economic development, reduces territorial and social digital divides and protects personal and territorial data, by building a strategy for infrastructures, economic development and digital inclusion.





Satellite view of Paris by night, France

© Pixabay, 2015



View of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
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PART 2

KEY OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP

The ten working groups of the French Partnership for Cities and Territories presented recommendations followed by examples of concrete solutions, using the French expertise both in France and worldwide.

RECOMMENDATION 1

Activate all parties involved in local governance: local and national powers, private actors, communities and citizens.

Set up public-private partnerships that involve the population, to enable multi-actor and multi-scale governance of urban policies.

Ecoquartiers and Ecocités programs

Started 10 years ago by the Ministry of the Cohesion of Territories and of the Ecologic and Solidary Transition, this process aims to boost the creation of sustainable and innovative neighborhoods in different urban, peri-urban and rural contexts. It is

intended for project creators: local authorities, private companies, citizen-led collectives. It relies on a common toolkit of 20 commitments that promote sustainability and shared governance.





Make sustainable food a cornerstone of the development of territories that relies on the relocation of the food system, on the protection of resources and on the inclusive governance of local actors.

Territorial food project in Lorient

The city of Lorient set up a “territorial food project” (PAT - projet alimentaire territorial) with the intent to “grow quality food, of which the responsibility incurs to all actors along the food chain, from producers to consu-

mers.” It relies on an open governance process through the agriculture and food council that brings together economic actors, professional organizations, citizen organizations and social organizations.

Formalize health objectives in a local health contract set between national and local authorities and health actors.

The Local health contract

This process allows to contractually formalize actions between a regional health agency (ARS – Agence Régionale de Santé, decentralized service of the Ministry of Health), cities, local actors of the health sector (hospitals, GPs, etc.) to the organize

healthcare offer and healthcare access by taking into consideration the needs and by defining actions that include all determining factors of health, especially within urban planning (pollutions, nuisances, mobility).

Territorial data are a “common good”: local authorities must make sure to build a common knowledge ground accessible to everyone, in order to improve knowledge about the territory and about urban management, to facilitate transparency and to stimulate economic innovation.

Digital ecosystem and system of data of metropolitan interest in Rennes

The digital ecosystem of Rennes currently counts 35 000 jobs in the Ille-et-Vilaine region, divided between 4 200 companies. The city of Rennes

now has a data service that mobilizes, organizes and provides digital data of metropolitan territorial interest. It is backed up by the European Union.





Strengthen the role and means of local authorities as “public authorities for the organization of mobility”, so that they are able to coordinate mobility policies in a systemic and intermodal vision and organize funding for infrastructures and mobility services in a coordinated way.

Authority of mobility and Plan for Sustainable Urban Mobility of Yaoundé – Cameroon

The MOBILIZE YOUR CITY initiative, supported by the French and German development banks, (AFD and GIZ), aims to guide local and national governments with ways to improve urban mobility in order to decrease greenhouse gas emissions caused by urban travels, by 2050. This guidance

strengthens governance skills and resources and mobility planning. This includes, among other things, the creation of authorities to regulate mobility and transportation, as well as sustainable urban mobility plans (PMUS – “Plans de Mobilité Urbaine Soutenable”).

Set up urban engineering tools to help with the command of public infrastructures in order to support local authorities with the implementation of their urban strategies. Engineering is essential to planning and to urban projects, to ensure the execution of missions of general interest.

Urban planning agencies

In France, urban planning agencies are mutualized engineering platforms initiated by local authorities and involving local actors to support territorial planning. Urban planning agencies exist around the world,

like in Morocco (Majal network), in Mexico (AMIMP network). They are developing in Africa. A global network of urban planning agencies, the MTPA, was started during UN-Habitat III.





RECOMMENDATION 2

Place the inclusion of urban and territorial rights at the heart of public policies.

Advocate for the right to housing as a fundamental right by ensuring inhabitants access to housing and ensuring that their right to remain.

Develop economic models that increase the financial resources that households have left to live, thanks to an global costs -based approach including housing-energy-digital. Put inhabitants in a position of actors of their living environment.

Triple Play Sociale, Paris Habitat

TPS (Triple Play Social) was implemented by Paris Habitat in 2009 to offer cheap prices and promote access to telecommunication services (landline telephone, internet, TV) for low-income households who live in

social housing. This action helped to follow these households in their inclusion to housing and is part of a will to provide everyone with digital tools.

Promote the right to mobility as a fundamental inclusion and social link challenge that calls out for an adapted transportation offer, for affordable information and pricing for all, and that allows to share public space.

Free transportation in Dunkirk

After a period of experimentation, free transportation was generalized to all bus lines. The results after one year showed very positive impacts on users' mobility. Free transportation was a trigger for most of them to

switch from individual cars to free bus rides. Populations who wouldn't move around before started going around again. Buses became places encouraging social link.





Facilitate universal healthcare accessibility by developing e-health. Make outpatient medicine and telemedicine tools to access basis care.

Digital health systems in the Gourma County – Burkina Faso

Led by the GRET NGO in association with Djantoli, the project combines mobile technologies, micro-health insurances and preventive guidance

to fight youth mortality. New tools are being set up: “the electronic health book” and an insurance system, to facilitate access to healthcare.

Set up a right to digital tools for all and mediation actions to decrease digital divides, and create an inclusive digital culture.

‘Société Numérique’ and digital check in France

Société Numérique, a digital program powered by the French State, experiments a system of Digital Check with local authorities that enables people who have limited access to

digital tools to benefit from trainings and guidance. The goal is to rely on intermediary actors (non-profit organizations).



Free public transport system of Dunkirk, France



Encourage the urban projects that catalyze citizen innovations in order to push citizens to be actors of the construction of their own city.

Urban incubator “La pépinière urbaine” in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Implemented by the GRET NGO and funded by the French development bank (AFD), this participative system must allow residents, users and civil society to propose and test temporary

and evolutive urban projects that have a positive impact (social, cultural and environmental), envisioned and sometimes implemented by the inhabitants themselves.

Set up decision-making organizations at the local and supra-local levels that allow the youth to take position and to become a decision driving force of the elaboration of public policies.

The Paris Youth Council

Since 2003, 100 young Parisians (50 young women and 50 young men) come together throughout the year to draw up propositions about topics related to the political programs of the ongoing year. It allows to gather

members' opinions about various subject matters, opinions which are then presented to elected leaders during the preparatory commissions of the Paris City Council's sessions.





RECOMMENDATION 3

Make the transformation of informal spaces a priority of urban policies and an innovation pool.

In developing countries, especially in Africa, the informal sector counts for about 60% of urbanization, which represents a great part of the economy and of services. It is a public policy challenge of anticipation and of progressive transformation.

Ensure the inhabitants' right to exist with a legal protection.

Set up simple and reliable tools to collect socio-economic and physical data in informal neighborhoods, to direct projects based on objective needs and priorities.

Secured and simplified property titles: a legal tool

Defended by the high council of French notaries (Conseil Supérieur du Notariat) and voted by the parliamentary Assembly of Francophony (Assemblée Parlementaire de la Francophonie), this secure and simplified property title is meant to compensate the absence

of land register in territories where lot ownership remains unknown. This title, even though not equaling classic property titles, allows lot users to secure their usage rights, and gets delivered quickly, and at low cost.

Accra Mobile – AFD and Transportation department

A mapping project was started based on the observation that 70% of the home-work commute gets done by “tro tro”. The goal of the project was to quickly and cheaply collect information

about informal transportation services (roads, levels of information and services about circuits). A smart phone application and investigators on the field helped to collect data.





Connecting neighborhoods and promoting alternative innovative solutions for basic services: a first step toward universal servicing of all inhabitants and toward the structuration of neighborhoods.

Café Lumière in Madagascar

This project led by Electricians without borders, GRET NGO and Positive Planet is designed as a multi-service energetic platform mainly powered by solar energy. This tool is meant to answer the development needs in Malagasy rural areas, by

enabling the development of market services (sector, food transformation, craftsmanship, etc.), of individual services (charging points for phone, stationary, lighting), and it will ensure energy provision for less financially balanced public services.

Restructure informal neighborhoods by maintaining part of their urban and social urban structure, opening up such neighborhoods to the road grids of 'formal' neighborhoods, opening up public spaces, green roads and green space, so to offer a structured grid of built and free spaces and to limit urban pocket heats.

Sabra El Horch, informal neighborhood, Beyrouth suburb, Lebanon

The population density in Sabra is five times higher than that in Beyrouth. This project from ALBA University won 1st prize of the USF's (Urbanistes Sans Frontières - urbanists without borders) sustainable development prize, based on its green restructuration strategy: opening up of a main street

in the direction of the prevailing winds; connections to streets from formal neighborhoods; urban development of open public spaces; re-accommodation in adequate habitations of the population present on site.

Include all citizens – including the most vulnerable ones – to resilience governance and to prevention processes. Populations who live in informal neighborhoods often face the consequences of natural catastrophes the most violently.





RECOMMENDATION 4

Renew and diversify the economic models that enhance a mixed economy that brings together public, private and citizen resources.

Make the moderate use of energy and space and the circular economy two keys of resilience to face climate change. To do so, encourage practices of recycling, of reuse and of urban regeneration to save resources.

Be Circle web platform

This is a web platform of geographic data, designed to rethink and reorganize territories to create cycles of resources at the local level (water, energy, materials). The objective

is to improve the competitiveness and environmental performance of activity zones and of cities, by encouraging their functioning as real ecosystems.

Develop public-private economy tools between public authorities and private actors for urban development, to enable a public pilotage of urban operations in accordance with a logic of general interest. The French legal framework developed a series of legal tools in relation to the public-private economy: delegation of public service (DSP – délégation de service public), public-private company of urban development (SEM – société d'économie mixte), area of concerted urban development (ZAC – zone d'aménagement concertée), operation of urban revitalization (ORT – opération de revitalisation urbaine).

The energetic performance contract of the Grand Dijon area

This performance contract adopted in Dijon has to do with the energetic renovation of several buildings. Agreed upon by the project manager and the provider, such contracts define goals and ways to make sure that these goals do indeed get reached, in accordance with the contract terms. The expected results are quantified and regularly assessed to measure the extent to which these goals get reached.

Public-Private Companies (SEM - Sociétés d'Economie Mixte)

Since the decentralization process, public-private companies represent one of the local authorities' main tools for operational development. Thanks to their status and funding, these companies allow for a mixed funding from public and private actors to serve the general interest, most of their capital being owned by the public authority involved - State or local authority.





Develop land property tools and social housing funding to promote affordable housing and limit financial speculation and city financialization.

France – Social rental loan

The PLS (Prêt Locatif Social) is a funding tool developed by the French State and the Caisse des Dépôts, intended for investors, to facilitate the acquisition of new housing or of housing meant to be rehabilitated and

intended to be rented out as social housing. It can be granted to any investor, whether a physical person or a legal body of public or private right. This measure boosts social housing rentals thanks to a financial incentive.

Community Land Trust and solidary lease

A tool to access affordable land, the first Community Land Trust (CLT) and the “solidary lease” (bail réel solidaire) grant households access to housing at a reasonable cost which only applies to the real estate part, in return for a rent

paid for the land, which itself remains owned by a public structure. Resale prices are regulated to make sure that housing units remain sustainably affordable and aren't subject to any real estate speculation.

Use digital resources in an innovative way to stimulate urban innovations and to optimize public tax collection and urban services management.

Townpay: facilitating tax collection in Senegal

It was initiated by the startup Sudpay, which develops service platforms and electronic payment platforms adapted to the African economy. The Townpay application, on the other hand, is intended for Senegalese municipalities to facilitate the monitoring of the tax collection process on the city's side and to facilitate payment on the business side.

TUBA platform in Lyon

This third-party place of innovation and experimentation for the city of tomorrow is led by the Lyon Urban Center association. As a place of encounter between local authorities, big companies, small-to-medium size companies, startups, researchers and citizens, it enables the implementation of collective and participative approaches to design and experience innovating urban solutions.





Include participative funding tools or microcredit tools to put users in a position of decision-makers and actors of their urban space.

Les Co-citoyens (“co-citizens”), civil crowdfunding website

A crowdfunding organization that supports local citizen-led initiatives focused on building sustainable and inclusive cities. It is a tool

to facilitate the empowerment of inhabitants through the amplification of local dynamics, thanks to the digital environment.





RECOMMENDATION 5

Empower all actors by Professional training and networking.

Professional training, an essential leverage tool to develop urban development actors and allow them to fully play their role: local authorities, companies and citizens.

Manual: “Smart cities and local authorities: leading a digital transition” (AFD – IDDRI)

The French development bank wants to provide local authorities, in particular those in developing and emerging countries, with tools to control their digital transition and to have methods

and tools adapted to their context. This manual presents recommendations, methods and concrete examples from local communities, especially in emerging and developing countries.

Mobility must be learned!

Works developed by City on the move (IVM, the “Institut de la Ville en Mouvement”) about ways to learn about mobility, lead to the realization of “En route !”, an educational video game that aims to develop a range of actions and to improve people’s mobility autonomy, whether for socially or economically vulnerable adults or for

the youth involved in learning phases. Today, the game is used by a wider public: middle school students, high school students, apprentices and the general public interested in mobility. It is circulated by IVM-VEDECOM to non-profit organizations, mobility platforms, job centers, school networks of green mobility, etc.

Promote bilateral, national and international cooperation actions between local authorities at different levels to facilitate mutual learning.

The Milan Agreement

Started in 2015, the Milan Agreement invited cities of the world to develop innovative agroecological policies and food policies. Initially signed by 47 cities, the agreement now counts more than 200 signatories from all

continents. Each year, a summit is organized for cities to exchange and identify good practices, in order to develop resilient, sustainable and diversified food systems accessible to all.





International workshop for the command of urban planning works

This workshop initiated by the city of Clergy takes place each year and brings together about 20 students and young professionals from the urban sector. For a period of 3 to 4 weeks, they work together on a subject and a territory, chosen in concertation with

our partners and some elected leaders, and supervised by our partners, expert members and the teams of the Ateliers de Clergy. Thanks to this international experience, these young people join a global network that provides them with many opportunities.

Project of rainwater drainage, Douala, Cameroon

GESCOD, in link with the City of Strasbourg, Strasbourg Eurometropole and their partners, collaborates with the urban community of Douala for the construction-rehabilitation of 47km of rainwater drainage. This project aims to strengthen the authorities' capacities to command infrastructures

and their local governance capacities in the field of urban sanitation. This assistance to infrastructure command also supports the creation of the SIG, focused on data sharing tools and processes, providing technical support to the drainage project.

Develop relations and cooperation to facilitate exchanges about sustainable and creative urban planning.

The “France Volontaires” network

“France Volontaires” is a French platform of which the objective is to develop and promote international volunteer commitments. The goal is to create partnering relations with

other countries to develop exchanges among the youth, with an objective of reciprocity with the partnering countries.







PART 3

TERRITORIAL STORIES

Cities and territories are special places and contexts where concrete actions take place to face global transitions. Each city and territory build a “story”, allowing it to shape its future. Such examples from French territories show how these territories take ownership of challenges of economic, social and environment development, by relying on their territorial cultural capital.

1 BUILDING THE LEGACY OF THE 2024 PARIS OLYMPIC GAMES

PARIS, PLAINE COMMUNE, ÎLE-DE-FRANCE REGION

“The games going for gold for the planet”. Paris and its region will welcome the Summer Olympic Games of 2024 and want to put ecology at the heart of the Games, to raise awareness among 1 person of 2 about the great challenge of the planet, during the biggest international event. The organization of the Olympics activates all actors of a territory around one same ambition: local authorities, the City of Paris, as well as the other surrounding cities that will welcome the sites, such as Seine-Saint-Denis in the North of Paris, the Île-de-France Region and the departments, the State, committees, companies, non-profit organizations, inhabitants, etc.

“THE AMBITION OF CARBON NEUTRAL GAMES”

The City of Paris, like the Île-de-France Region, set carbon neutrality and 100% renewable energy in 2050 has ambitions for their Plan Climat (climate plan). The Olympic Games are like a lab of the ecologic transition, to answer the goals of the Paris Agreement. The objective is to put ecology at the heart of the games, using one method: estimating its impact upstream to prepare for it and control it, reducing its carbon impact at every stage, and offsetting any impact that cannot be avoided.

The Olympic Games are like a lab of the ecologic transition, to answer the goals of the Paris Agreement.





The vast majority of sport sites will use existing buildings from the capital's Region. Only two new sites will be built: the aquatic center and the Olympic and Paralympic Village. The latter is designed as a eco-district for the inhabitants of the towns and cities from the Seine-Saint-Denis area, which are territories hosting a great part of the underprivileged populations of the Greater Paris area. A public organization dedicated to the creation of these equipment was created: Solideo. Other sport installations will use existing heritage buildings: fencing at Grand Palais, horse-riding in the Park of Versailles, etc.

“ LEAVING A LEGACY AFTER THE OLYMPICS ”: BRING MORE SPORT INTO THE LIFE OF FRENCH PEOPLE

Tony Estanguet, president of the Olympic Games 2024: “Paris 2024 must leave a legacy. The main challenge is to develop the role of sport in the country. Today, about one French person out of 2 doesn't do any sport”. Developing sport practices is a leverage tool for well-being and health, a tool of education, of transmission, a way to exchange perspectives, to include and to move forward for/between men and women.

Terre de Jeux 2024: put sports at the heart of the health sector

All local authorities that wish to participate to this movements and encourage their inhabitants to 'move' more can apply to Terre de Jeux 2024. The point is also to support sports clubs, so they come out of their

usual fields of action and reach out to schools, companies, public space, etc. The “classe active” experimentation (active classroom) will implement 30 minutes of sports per day.





URBAN AND SOCIAL INCLUSION LEGACY OF THE OLYMPICS

The Olympic Games are an opportunity to build 5000 housing units for athletes and medias, which will then be turned into an eco-district for the Seine-Saint-Denis inhabitants, to become an inclusion factor for this cosmopolitan territory, characterized by low incomes and high unemployment rates. The goal is to be able to make use of local jobs and companies of all sizes, big and small, and part of the social economy.

Solideo: company in charge of the Olympics' construction sites, Paris

SOLIDEO (Société de Livraison des Ouvrages Olympiques) is the public organization in charge of funding and delivering the buildings and urban development operations for the Games. These projects are thought out and designed with the perspective of the

Games' heritage as a legacy, which will be converted into equipment and housing intended for inhabitants – in accordance with the low carbon requirement and that of French excellence.

BUILD PROJECTS COLLECTIVELY

The mobilization of habitants from these cities is one of the stakes, so that they take ownership of the Games as an opportunity to build their paths and their living space.

The “Rêve de scènes urbaines” project (dream of urban stages), Plaine Commune

This project aims to create a collaborative platform with the local authority, open to all actors from the urban field, allowing to use the expertise needed to think collectively about new design and management methods for the city; stimulate the emergence of and coordinate innovative solutions

aimed at supporting the reconstruction of the city over itself. The project is led by two companies, Vinci, Veolia and Artalia, together with Plaine Commune, and supported by the State, as the Demonstrateurs Ville Durable label (sustainable city demonstrators).

BOOST THE LINKS BETWEEN THE GREATER PARIS AREA AND THE ÎLE-DE-FRANCE REGION

The Olympic Games boost the realization of big public transport infrastructures, especially with the Grand Paris Express metro network.

Grand Paris Express, the biggest project of transportation network in Europe

The Grand Paris Express network is meant to grid and interconnect the Île-de-France Region, by expanding the current metro network and creating

new lines between peripheral areas, with 88 new stations that are structuring centers of urban development.





2 TERRITORIES IN TRANSITION OF THE 3RD INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

HAUTS-DE-FRANCE REGION, COAL MINING BASIN, LILLE, DUNKIRK, SAINT-OMER

The Hauts-de-France Region is a former industrial area which was strongly impacted by deindustrialization and urban precarity, even though Lille European Metropolis, the regional capital, benefits from a good attractivity. Local authorities, regions and cities started actions of urban and economic regeneration by relying on the ecologic and digital transitions and on culture, with a strong focus on social inclusion.

REV3 FOR A SUSTAINABLE AND CONNECTED ECONOMY IN THE HAUTS-DE-FRANCE REGION

REV3 is a collective movement powered by the Hauts-de-France Region aimed at transforming this former region of industrial tradition into one of the most advanced regions in terms of energetic transition and of digital technologies.

REV3 in Hauts-de-France

Inspired by the theories of Jérémy Rifkin, REV3 is a collaborative mobilization of all actors of the territory (elected leaders, companies, researchers, non-profit organizations, citizens, etc.), around a shared vision of the 3rd industrial revolution, to operate a change of economic model and of territorial development. This

project targets economic development by relying on circular economy models and on Product-Service Systems (PSS), articulated around 5 main pillars: the shift toward renewable energies, energy-producing buildings, energy storage, the energy Internet and the reinvention of people and goods' movements.





INSCRIPTION OF THE NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS MINING BASIN AS UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

The mining basin suffered a significant deindustrialization and increasing social and financial insecurities, with the closing of mines. The inscription to the UNESCO World Heritage list mobilized all actors within this project of territorial regeneration.

The Nord-Pas-de-Calais Mining Basin listed as World Heritage, as a “living and evolutive cultural landscape”

The registered site spreads over 87 towns and cities and concentrates technical heritage (mine shafts, mine-waste tips, etc.), social heritage which includes workers' housing and garden cities just as much as manor houses and public amenities which used to structure the social life; and cultural heritage, characterized by the blend of

various immigrations. The inscription to the World Heritage list and its management plan mobilized all the actors of the territory and triggered a cultural and economic renewal, which became the vector of a territorial regeneration and of an appropriation of the project by the inhabitants, for them to propel themselves into the future.

THE LOUVRE LENS MUSEUM AND THE REGISTERING TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST AS A WAY TO REGENERATE THE BASSIN MINIER THANKS TO CULTURE

The Louvre Lens museum: a renewal hope for the Mining Basin, carried by both its inhabitants and its local authorities. This fundamentally unique project answers an unheard-of museum responsibility: to contribute to the social and economic revitalization of a territory. In 2020, the Louvre-Lens' new scientific and cultural project, written by a thousand hands, precisely defines its responsibility in regard to the Mining Basin and to the Hauts-de-France Region.

The Louvre-Lens museum

By sharing the wonderful national collection of the Louvre museum, the Louvre-Lens museum commits to an artistic and cultural policy that goes beyond the usual fields of cultural actions and expands to urban planning, to the social sector, to the economy, to health and to the human aspect. Social and solidary commitments were

expressed with conviction, aimed at triggering the inhabitants' will to make culture their own, by including all publics and their diversity, encouraging encounters between them, thanks to a museum that is both actor of its territory and a place where stories about this territory are being told.





LILLE EUROPEAN METROPOLIS: WORLD DESIGN CAPITAL IN 2020

After Turin, Seoul, Cape Town, Taipei and Mexico, Lille European Metropolis is World Design Capital in 2020. Major exhibitions will be organized to explain the role of design in the comprehension of today's challenges: climate change, housing improvement, search for a more inclusive society.

Lille European metropolis, World Design Capital

For 2 years, companies, local authorities, universities and students have been experimenting about design projects. We count several hundreds of such projects today. This is where the originality of this project lies, being a transformation that contributes to the territory's metaphors. These POCs (Proofs of Concept) deal with topics as diverse as housing, circular economy or collaborative cities. These experimentations have been thought out to improve services for urban inhabitants. Here, it has to do

with the development of a green area; there, with the construction of an agroecological urban farm; elsewhere, it can be experimentations led to fight urban congestion. Up until now, never had all actors of a same territory gathered to co-build a path for change with their active contributions and the implementation of innovative solutions and experimentations at the level of all towns and cities. A collaborative and virtuous ecosystem was thus created: the "République du Design" (the Design Republic).

DUNKIRK: "INNOVATIVE TERRITORY OF GREAT AMBITION" LABEL, TO BOOST THE ECONOMY

In France's most northern part, neighboring Belgium, Dunkirk is a city from the reconstruction era after WW2, and an industrial harbor characterized by energetic and heavy industry challenges (nuclear plants, methane terminal). The city boosts the ecological and energetic transitions by developing the circular economy and hydrogen to store renewable energies. But the city relies also on its culture.

Carnival: vector of social cohesion

A festive wind blows through Dunkirk for several weeks during Carnival. Tens of thousands of costumed people take part to the craziness that takes over the entire city. Carnival is a strong vector of cohesion, bringing together inhabitants, regardless of social divides.

World network for cities of memory

The city of Dunkirk, destroyed during WW2, started a "world network for cities of memory" to share ways for cities to integrate their painful memories into their urban history and to organize their resilience and rebirth. This network brings together cities as diverse as Hiroshima, Guernica, Volgograd, Gdansk, etc.





SAINT-OMER: RECLAIMING THE HISTORIC “CITY HEART” (COEUR DE VILLE) OF A MEDIUM-SIZED CITY

Many small-to-medium-sized French and European cities witnessed the devitalization of their historic city centers. Many of them got involved with global actions of urban regeneration. They are financially backed-up by a national program led by the French government: the “Plan Action Coeur de Ville” (heart of cities action plan).

Saint-Omer, Coeur de ville

Saint-Omer is a medium-sized city that bets on culture and on the valorization of its Gallo-Roman, medieval, classic and industrial heritage for its urban regeneration. Registered as “Pays d’Art et d’Histoire” (land of arts and

history), the city multiplied places and discovery courses about heritage sites, and assigned new functions to heritage sites by developing new uses and by using the major public spaces of the city as places of urban interactions.

La Station (the Station), workspace and innovation space with a train station inside

The rehabilitated train station still include a mobility center. Bringing together public actors, private actors and user communities for a collective management, the city developed in this station a co-working space, an incubator

and a Fab Lab, a place dedicated to prototyping and training which provides a professional community of artists and craftsmen with 3D printers, laser-cutter, programming.



La Friche Gourmande (The Gourmet Brownfield), Lille, France
© Eric Gagnaire, ADULM, 2013



Aerial view of Marseille, France
© Hélios



3 THE TRANSFORMATION INTO A SUSTAINABLE MEDITERRANEAN CITY

MARSEILLE

The Mediterranean city of Marseille, second biggest city of France, went through a profound transformation over the past 10 years: urban regeneration of the harbor districts and of industrial and urban brownfields, reclaiming of public spaces and of the waterfront, creation of emblematic cultural institutions, especially the MUCEM museum. Marseille also transformed its attractiveness by becoming Europe Capital of Culture in 2013.

“Euroméditerranée” project: reclaiming the waterfront

“Euroméditerranée” is an urban regeneration project of the harbor’s industrial and central districts, to realize a vast urban project for a sustainable Mediterranean city of tomorrow, which combines a financial district, residential, cultural and touristic neighborhoods. For about 20 years,

urban regeneration has been led by a unique too, a public institution for urban development (Etablissement Public d’Aménagement), shared by various local authorities: City of Marseille, Aix Marseille Provence urban area, the Department, the Sud Region and the State.

Open innovation: industrial demonstrators for sustainable cities (DIVD: “Démonstrateurs Industriels pour la Ville Durable”)

Euroméditerranée structured an open innovation strategy with a competition, called the Med’innovant, and with the Euroméditerranée Metropolitan Urban Lab. The local authority grants the

lab a right for experimentations in the context of “industrial demonstrators” program (Démonstrateurs Industriels), which allows it to test innovations in relation with companies.





4

THE HUMAN DIMENSION IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT (" L'HUMAIN DANS L'URBAIN ")

LYON METROPOLE

Lyon is a city of 1 400 000 inhabitants, located in an urban area that counts more than 3 million of them. A heritage city, Lyon enhanced cultural creativity as a vector of social cohesion and of outreach, by taking into consideration the diversity of artistic forms. These are all opportunities to give substance to the city, by linking the human dimension to its urban environment.

Artistic biennials

Lyon organizes many biennials. The Contemporary Art Biennial serves also for the re-appropriation of industrials brownfields, and the Dance Biennial facilitates encounters between inhabitants of very socially diverse neighborhoods. Important to note

as well are the co-organization of the Design Biennial with the city of Saint-Étienne, the Nuits Sonores or Nuit de Fourvière festivals, as well as the film festival named after the Lumières brothers, lyon-based industrial figures who "invented" cinema.

Light festival

The city of Lyon, together with a network of local companies and designers, developed a specific urban lighting savoir-faire.. A network was created, named LUCI (Lighting Urban Community International), which gathers 70 members who exchange about the ways to light cities around

the world. Lyon thus supported Ho Chi Minh and Quito. Each month of December, the Light Festival becomes an occasion for ambitious artistic creations and serves as the window of the LUCI network. This festival attracts 2 million visitors every year, and benefits from an international aura.





Light Festival, Lyon, France
© Jilliane Pollak, 2019



5 CANDIDATE FOR THE 2028 EUROPE CAPITAL OF CULTURE

CLERMONT-FERRAND

Clermont-Ferrand is the heart of the Auvergne Region, surrounded by rural areas and small towns. The city of Clermont-Ferrand is candidate to become European Capital of Culture in 2028. It is an opportunity for this territory to mobilize actors and referenced projects around a shared territorial story.

The cultural project: a collective and participative city story

The story of this city is diverse. In the cultural project of Clermont-Ferrand, a bigger role is given to inhabitants and to their memories, to contribute to the city's story about the valorization of its antique history (Roman), about

its industrial past and about other dimensions related to the constitution of a local heritage. The goal of this cultural project is also to grant families free access to cultural infrastructures, thanks to a "culture pass".





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires Etrangères
Ministère de la Cohésion des Territoires et des
Relations avec les Collectivités Territoriales
Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire
Ministère de la Culture
ANCT, Agence Nationale de la Cohésion des Territoires
AFD, Agence Française de Développement
ADEME
Cités Unies France
France urbaine
Les Eco Maires

MEDEF International
Engie
France Ville Durable
Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
Institut pour la Ville en Mouvement
La Fabrique de la Cité
Les Ateliers de Cergy
RHF, Réseau Habitat et Francophonie
USF, Urbanistes Sans Frontières
AFEX, Architectes Français à l'Export
FNAU, Fédération Nationale des Agences d'Urbanisme

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Maud Lelièvre, Les Eco Maires
Kader Makhoulouf, France urbaine
Henri Rouille d'Orfeuil, RESOLIS
Michel Sudarskis, INTA
Camille Waintrop-Boyon, France Ville Durable

PFVT's Members for their contribution and participation to the PFVT's events

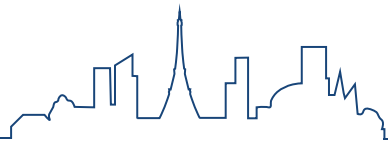
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Cover : Dunkirk Carnaval, France

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ISBN : 979-10-90777-19-4

Realisation :

