



Group work summary

# AFFORDABLE HOUSING



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"Transforming our cities for a better urban future"



## Editorial

**S**ustainable affordable housing is one of the biggest challenges of the upcoming decades. The global health crisis that COVID triggered showed it pretty clearly: inclusive, affordable and adapted housing is the real answer to transform cities in a long-lasting way, and it is a great accelerator of social cohesion. According to UN-Habitat, close to 1.8 billion individuals (meaning more than 20% of the population) live in unsanitary, substandard housing. By 2050, the number of people living in slums is likely to reach 3 billion. To anticipate such challenges, we will have to bring together our thoughts and

means and agree on collective visions. This is what lies beneath the collective commitment taken by all the experts of this “Affordable housing” work group. Their prospective vision led to the creation of a booklet thought as a practical guide, a sort of toolbox to help with the global understanding of great housing-related issues. What this booklet tells us first and foremost, is that only through collective action taken by all actors involved will we be able to provide everyone with a decent and suitable roof.

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## Introduction

Started in June 2011 with the support of French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, the Ministry for Territorial Cohesion, the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Ministry of Culture, the French Partnership for Cities and Territory (PFVT) is the main platform to share and valorize the expertise French actors have in the field of urban development at the international level. The partnership gathers many actors, and it federates, supports and facilitates networks of urban experts. It conceives and coordinates collective propositions made for various international events, including the World Urban Forum on cities and sustainable territories organized by the UN every other year.

With the idea to identify what a more desirable future could be (since this is the theme of the 2022 World Urban Forum), this work group on “Affordable housing” relied on French experts of the field with strong experiences in France and internationally and it relied also on both previous works done on the topic and on the current context of global pandemic. The health crisis we are currently going through sheds lights on multiples kinds of inequalities and it shows that actors have the ability to be resilient and make projections. This crisis obviously calls for short term solutions, but it also requires mid and long term solutions.

Housing can be one of those, if not the main suitable one.

Housing shortage rises to billions of units around the world. What strategy should we adopt to help people access property and to promote social rentals? How can we better highlight the role of inhabitants in housing policies? Can we find better, cheaper, quicker ways to build new housing and rehabilitate run-down buildings? Should we urgently rethink tomorrow’s housing to adapt it to demographic, urban and health issues? Should we increase funds allocated to housing in places where the needs are greater, especially in Africa? To what extent can social and affordable housing answer crisis, any crisis: health-related, climate-related, linked to social issues, to insecurity, to the economy and to demographic growth?



## CHALLENGES

Given how diverse the situations can be and give the need there is to consider a broader range of parameters to deem housing acceptable and decent, people don't agree anymore on what "affordable housing" is. New terms emerged internationally, like suitable housing, a word that induces to take into consideration social and financial questions, people's well-being, and a more qualitative take on housing issues. In this context, wanting to assess housing quality only based on "affordability" considerations isn't enough anymore, because other questions matter and arise: who is affordable housing meant for? Who is affordable housing affordable for?

Such semantic debates reveal the variety of situations that exists and it reveals the great diversity of typologies, challenges and problematics related to housing, for which urban actors have to find answers. There isn't one kind of affordable, suitable and adapted housing; there are many. Amid this diversity, we find two main kinds of housing: social housing, and private housing.

- Social housing falls under the umbrella of public authorities, in charge of funding the construction of project at low costs, to ensure lower rents than market prices. Social housing doesn't belong to those who live in it, who are only tenants, they

belong to the companies that manage buildings.

- Private housing falls under the umbrella of the regular housing market. Construction costs and rent prices are established based on offer and demand – and on their fluctuations. However, public authorities often intervene to ensure that costs and offer quality matches the demand, to guarantee housing access for all.

Other initiatives and affordable housing models can be implemented and are being experimented. We must broaden our knowledge of the different kinds of affordable housing models that exist, or are possible, and on funding means there can be. To do this calls for more cohesion, so we can diversify the offer and make it more adaptable and resilient.

### **Who is affordable housing affordable for? Socio-demographic challenges that we face**

Seeing that cities attract more and more people, welcoming populations and granting access to affordable housing for all are key questions that cities will have to answer tomorrow. Developing affordable housing policies is a long term processes and implies to find planning strategies that match urban and demographic evolutions, to anticipate the needs drawing from changing housing patterns (aging, demographic structura-



tion, growth, family, youth, gender, etc.) and to guarantee that populations can be welcomed.

The constant growth of cities is a long term invariant. Although it varies from one continent to the next or one country to the next, even mid-size cities see their population grow exponentially. That growth keeps on having a significant impact on urban areas spreading out to the suburbs, a thing that public policies have difficulties planning. Urban planning strategies and long term housing strategies are two things needed to support the structuration of these spaces, to avoid their financialization and to avoid the spread of indecent housing.

### Housing as an urban "common" : a tool for urbanity

The health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic showed a need to return to spaces and tools that foster cohesion and sharing practices, within a home and within the environment surrounding it. Such needs impulse the development of coworking spaces, laundry rooms, relaxation areas, mediation and creation tools serving cohesion, etc., and they allow for the redevelopment of ground floors and rez-de-jardin in collective housing projects, especially within social housing buildings.

Including the "15-minute city" or "proximity city" concepts to housing planning strategies is a matter of growing interest today because considering new usages and development collective spaces within collective housing can answer people's need to live closer to services and to their social and urban environment. This is why housing should be thought as

an action tool supporting urbanity, to strengthen people's territorial, cultural and identity ties with the place where they live.

### Affordable housing and resilience

Interventions planned to improve the quality of a building should be done targeting a reasoned use of the land and to limit emissions induced by housing. Two examples:

- renovating and rehabilitating buildings, something that's essential to use land in a more reasoned way as everyone should now aim to do; something essential also to gather experiences on what kind of intervention is suitable for existing buildings (renovation and densification, also in informal cities) – we witnessed this in France with various national programs of urban renovation and of interventions in city centers
- choose for materials and for building processes that foster the creation of local chains, in order to increase local capacities to produce and reproduce materials, to foster the circular economy and the economy of means and resources.

Low-carbon housing is also connected to the health and well-being of inhabitants. Many deceases are proved to develop because of unsanitary housing situations, with little to no maintenance ensured. This is why we should make it a priority to support families with paying for housing maintenance, and even more so knowing that low-carbon housing limits energy consumption and energy costs.

Today, the housing projects we build as part of an urban plan should step away from an ideology that promotes the use

of concrete exclusively and advocate instead for bioclimatic housings, adapted and resilient to climate change and crisis. We have to make it mandatory for all building programs to include elements that limit energy consumption and allow to adapt buildings to climate change.

Implementing a tax on concrete buildings or another similar tax would limit the use of materials that have unsustainable production chains. This kind of tax could help with funding sustainable renovation projects or with funding the construction of low-carbon housing projects.

### Housing funding and housing financialization

Affordable housing funding is both a great challenge and major issue. The fact that public funding meant for housing and infrastructures has been decreasing, has left a lot of free room for private investors to step in and for the housing market to grew slowly more and more disconnected from the demand's real funding capacities. In France, the State plays a particular role in this regard because it controls investments with contracts established between public and private actors.

Taking action against the financialization of affordable housing implies to take into consideration real estate speculation. The fact that land is becoming less and less available and that public authorities have little control over it, results in speculative mechanisms happening at the cost of reasoned land planning and housing planning.

New models have emerged to fund

affordable housing, such as rental contracts inspired by *community land trust*. These collaborative and cohesive funding models have to be acknowledged and identified to support the development of more inclusive and diversified models and to answer the diversity of needs and of funding capacities there are for households.

### Governance and empowerment

The chain of actors in the housing field is a complex chain, because it gathers many different constitutive parts within one same ecosystem. We must identify and know these actors if we want to connect them and make sure that they mutualize their means and tools. The organizations that work with various kinds of actors are platforms can foster cooperation, enable transversal approaches, implement collective actions and collect and value experiences.

Educating actors from the field and inhabitants about affordable housing is an essential step to build affordable housing public policies that match people's needs. whether they are lessors, owners living in their house or tenants, inhabitants have to be able to know their rights and their obligations regarding their house and regarding the collective ensemble to which their house belongs.

Participatory and co-construction processes to build affordable housing projects are needed to make sure that housing and populations' needs remain in adequation on the long run. Participation and co-construction processes can also support housing education for the people, by the people.



Lastly, to discuss affordable housing issues, it also seems important to take into better consideration the international frameworks that exist – UN SDGs, New Urban Agenda – if we want the actors involved to acknowledge and consider the universal matters that

affordable housing should also answer. Including international goals would also allow for more cohesive strategies internationally while ensuring that each strategy is grounded in its local context.



Antananarivo



# 2050 SCENARIO

## **Guideline and prescriptions for international applications for urban actors to create affordable housing – The 2050 Edition**

We are in 2050. Estimations on population growth turned out to be true, with now more than 75% of the world's inhabitants living in urban areas.

After the COVID-19 crisis, the world grew more aware and pushed cities to develop more toward resilience, toward a better consideration of the environment, the climate, of social and territorial inclusion. Although cities have to adapt to demographic growth, and based on global goals, they became more diverse in shape so to limit their spread, and to include and protect natural and agricultural land. Mid-size cities have become more attractive thanks to the better quality of life that they offer and to cooperation systems between local authorities that resulted in a more balanced repartition of the population on the territory. Intercity commutes and international travels have been made easier and carbon-free. Residential geographic mobility is very important in 2050. For a part of the population, cities have become places of passage where people usually stay shortly, especially young people and professionals.

Cities' climate and demographic transitions were and still are some of the biggest issues they've been facing since 2020. Knowing how important housing is for world cities and territories to deal with, the right to housing and the obligation for cities to decently accommodate populations were both added to international law and have become a binding legal framework. An international affordable housing agreement has been signed. It defines the conditions for public policies to better support housing construction and to improve life and access conditions to urban amenities, thanks to making urban operators and public decision-makers accountable for it. With this agreement, tools were developed to be applicable worldwide and to support the development of affordable, adapted and sustainable housing.

This guideline describes more significant prescriptions to be included to each project having to do with affordable and adapted housing development in 2050. It deals with the conditions needed to adapt to the environment and the climate, to ways of life, to identities and to local needs. It also includes conditions to match funding and maintenance capacities. The goal is to include herethe pathways set by the UN-Habitat Urban Agenda in order to reach the housing-related UN SDGs and foster the urban transition currently happening. This guideline relies on three main

pillars, deemed essential to answer people's affordable and adapted housing needs: securing land use; managing the cost and quality of housing production; ensuring access to financial resources. In 2050, the fact that we framed and defined such prescriptions allowed for urban demographic growth to be absorbed qualitatively and continuously (especially in Africa), reduced social and urban inequalities, and limited greenhouse emissions.

## **Funding**

### **Prescriptions for a shared knowledge on funding means for housing**

In 2050, actors now have the obligation be trained about the tools and mechanisms existing that exist to fund housing projects.

Economic models are chosen based on an in-depth diagnosis of their financials effect and risks in the short and long run for the parties involved in the project and for the inhabitants living in the place target by the project.

A market study gets done to set the right price for the land, for construction, housing sales and rentals. Each housing unit has to be adapted to its inhabitant's economic situation, especially for families and household who depend on the informal economy to make a living and do not have savings, or do not have the will nor capacity to save money.

### **Prescriptions to diversity funding models**

In 2050, housing is funded by a pallet of tools that were developed based on how urban societies, governance, capacities and needs have evolved, but making sure to never lose sight of local funding capacities. These tools help with developing innovative financial set-ups that tackle social, environmental and climatic issues related to affordable housing development in 2050.

## **Governance and project management**

### **Prescriptions for systemic housing governance and to include basic competences to affordable housing production in 2050**

Formal housing

Building affordable housing should be done based on a cross-disciplinary approach so that each construction, rehabilitation, development or tracking operation encompasses a broad range of actors: economists, sociologists, climatologists, pedologists and specialists of soil sciences, actors involved with environmental health (doctors, research and training institutions, experts).

This way each project gets assessed by a scientific committee made of the hereabove experts who can point the various kinds of possible impact: on the climate, on health, on the environment, on the socio-economic and socio-urban sectors.

Each project is subject to an assessment by the neighborhood committee or by the organization that represents people living in the neighborhood (given that the



neighborhood scale varies from on territory to the next). If such a committee or organization doesn't exist, the idea is to lead an investigation among the population and make sure that information is shared (communication and meetings) properly and that opinions are collected.

#### DIY / informal housing

Observation processes and systems allow to keep a constant eye on the development of urban pockets or informal neighborhoods. Specialized structures are created and trained to intervene quickly on location and they make sure to support these new constructions – technical, architectural, urban, legal, land management means – by means of visits, investigations, in situ trainings, communication, and by connecting populations with actors from the housing sector.

### Project usage and expertise

#### Prescriptions for affordable housing to be adapted to social conditions

In 2050, affordable housing is best defined by the hybridity of its shape, of its building process and of its financial accessibility. It can adapt to its inhabitants' needs and socio-economic situations. Each new affordable housing project undergoes a diagnosis of practices and usages that guarantees an adequation between this project and the needs and ways of life of inhabitants. Plus, the great variety of housing typologies that exist (especially for collective housing) helps support social diversity.

#### Cultural and identity prescriptions

Affordable housing isn't just a house; it is a system that supports individual and collective urban identities. In 2050, housing fosters the expression of urbanity because it is such a big part of a neighborhood's life and landscape. Affordable housing in 2050 creates the conditions for people to be open to encounters and open to their public space, using street paths.

#### Prescriptions for cohesion and for housing collective management

Housing is more sustainable in 2050. This means that long term management is ensured so that housing remains decent. In housing units, including in collective housing, occupants can set up self-organize and they arbitrate conflicts internally. Affordable and adapted housing ensure its own sustainability thanks to inhabitants' collective involvement, them being the first actors and managers of the collective and urban environment.

Housing units and especially collective housing provide many communal areas. Junction spaces such as ground floors can be used in different ways based on people's needs, from meeting points to service areas, even to spaces for commercial activities. Such spaces are managed collectively. The creation of shared, collective and communicating areas helps organize with organizing paths through collective habitations, encourages people to meet each other, appropriate their living environment their beyond the limits of their house.

## Focus

### Investments from diasporas

Considering the fluxes of growing population, diasporas play an increasingly important role in 2050 to fund affordable and adapted housing. These funds should be used as an important resource to support and foster DIY-constructions and land servicing and to increase the funding capacities that local authorities and organisms can allocate to affordable housing. Such fluxes need to be controlled by organizations that should have to supervise how and where funds get allocated.

### Habitat coop

A habitat coop gets initiated by a group of inhabitants; it creates cohesive financial guarantees, enhances collective cohesion and supports the structuration of local networks.

### Community land trusts

These leasing systems are based on the split between building ownership and land ownership. They bring down prices down and make it easier for households to become owners.

### Tax on concrete

Taxing concrete limits the use of this non-renewable material and encourages the use of renewable materials instead. Money collected with this tax serves to fund the use of local and bio-sourced materials.

### Green funds for the climate

Implemented for instance in Africa, these funds use and capitalize the investments related to sustainable development and they emphasize the role of local investors in the process of funding housing projects.

### Prescription for affordable housing acculturation

All inhabitant and city inhabitants are now trained about housing matters, whether they are individuals or collectives. This kind of training about collective life helps people make housing challenges their own and feel accountable for it. On the other hand, it helps to create a collective and shared culture of housing. This acculturation process is a dialogue generator between inhabitants and actors of the urban development.

Citizens get educated at a young age and keep on receiving training through their life, based on where people live and on how public policies and societies evolve. Such life-long learning is done with trainings and tools focused on housing management, on inhabitants' duties and rights, and on the responsibilities that fall upon them.

### Project execution

In 2050, Habitat relies on an idea of "vernacularity". It means that housing development is conditioned by the local context, especially by the climate and local practices. This way, housing can adapt to current and future needs while taking into account the history, identity and urban and natural environment of the place where projects are developed. This vernacularity principle applies to building and rehabilitation processes as well as to urban development projects.

### Prescriptions on climate and resilience

In 2050, housing is adapted to local climate conditions and to local environments. Climate conditions and environmental risks are diagnosed prior to housing development and this diagnosis gets renewed and revised if needed, based on local climatic evolutions and on the likelihood of risks or not.

Any construction or renovation project becomes a reason to use in priority local materials (though the definition of "local materials" will depend on each context). This helps with the development of local construction industry branches and it supports a significant use of bio-sourced materials (depending on each context's conditions). Recycled and upcycling materials are put first, which helps structuring another branch.

### Urban, landscape and development prescriptions

Housing projects funding models allow to service and develop land to ensure access for all to basic services. This happens in parallel to fostering urban development in a way that aligns with the urban and natural environments where such developments take place.

The landscape and urban environment of project gets defined by inhabitants who live in the neighborhood concerned by the project, to make sure that this environment remains in harmony with the one preexisting. Such an environment prioritizes green spaces and agricultural production, especially in the case of urban infills.

Such an environment also gives the priority to public spaces.

Housing and especially collective housing provides public lighting to the neighboring public spaces. This helps making streets and paths safer, especially for women, children, the elderly and people with a handicap.



# PATHWAYS AND TOOLBOX

## Ensuring housing for all

- Use microfinance to enable households' a funding capacity
- Support housing costs, for instance for tenants living in collective housing, to make sure that buildings remain sustainable
- Implement funding means to finance a climate-oriented approach of affordable housing.

## Training and empowering inhabitants and housing actors

- Strengthen knowledge, capacities and frameworks related to housing challenges through the creation of training programs that target inhabitants and actors and through the inclusion of the topic and of the related implication to school programs
- Trainings should also be developed in partnership with inter-territorial and international actors.
- Strengthen capacities through producing and constantly assessing territorial public data, to keep track of how housing-related issues evolve and to be able to act efficiently.

## Structuring integrated and systemic governance and project management

- Implement national and local public policies for affordable housing. Local measures should align with national policies but remain specific to each territorial context.

## Focus

### 1% housing

In France, Action Logement contributed to developing new funding tools such as the “1% logement” incentive. Insisting on the connection between employment and housing, this tool represents a singular approach due to its national dimension (investment in the whole of the country) and to its universal aspect (all companies of 20+ workers). It strengthens territorial economic dynamism and provides funding to fund affordable housing.

### “Habitat et francophonie” network

RHF connects actors from the affordable housing sector in French speaking countries and it fosters the creation of partnerships. RHF is the main French-speaking platform to exchange knowledge and know-how's on affordable housing. This is why RHF uses and develops skills and expertise between social housing organizations.

<https://habitatfrancophonie.org/>

### Énergies 2050

An international exchange network, Énergies 2050 provides a variety of tools, including a manual about sustainable buildings in tropical regions (Guide du bâtiment durable en régions tropicale). This manual aims to answer the lack of content about affordable housing in tropical areas, where design and conception methods are often copied and pasted from situations in temperate areas. The manual also intends to provide professionals from the field and decision-makers with technical elements to design and conceive new buildings (volume 1) and to renovate existing buildings (volume 2).

### “Habitat and francophonie” network (RHF - Réseau Habitat et Francophonie)

RHF intends to produce and publish a “Dictionary of French terms about affordable housing” to bring a basic concept pool and create a declination of those words based on their specific applications and meanings in French-speaking countries.

### Affordable housing project tracking methods with MRV (measure, report, verify)

A fundamental principle to adapt buildings and housings to climate change, MRV sets principles to limit greenhouse emissions. The United Nations Environment Programme created learning documents that focus on MRV to provide housing actors (among others) with tools to use.

<https://tinyurl.com/3j5w84ze>

### Habitat universities

A project led by the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) to share French experiences on how to support co-ownership organization (a topic with operational, legal and technical aspects, considering the growing demand on the matter internationally). UEOMA does trainings about sustainable cities in partnership with France, for instance.



## Considering project usage

- Support studies done to develop precise elements of knowledge on the various usages of housing, in relation to ways of life, capacities and needs.
- Define a product in conversation with its beneficiaries, right from the programming phase
- Ensure that the set up and development of a project involve the holder, lessors and beneficiaries of this project.
- Develop programs to grow awareness and education about public spaces and about how to manage them.

## Ensuring social support

- Setting up partnerships dedicated to inhabitants' specific needs
- Setting up programs at various scale (from living units to the environment around collective and individual housing) to discuss different topics, like safety.

## Adapting to climate conditions and limiting the impact on the environment

- Ensure and set up measurement tools to assess how housing and construction impact greenhouse emissions, especially in the planning phase of a housing project. Create tools to track down a project's environmental impact.
- Provide funding support to initiatives that push housing projects toward less environmental impact.
- Ensure the implementation of support systems for people who renovate their house, and activate the necessary funding tools for it.

## Securing land management

Managing land use is a priority for any country that wants to enable its economic development and support an inclusive social organization for its urban life. Securing land use management is the first thing needed to ensure housing for all as it is a necessary condition to get populations to stay on that land and to develop decent housing.

## Diversifying affordable housing types

- Encourage and support micro-projects
- Ensure that inhabitants-led projects are supported

## Focus

### UN-Habitat in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Scouting work done by associated partners within the housing field. This action is part of a collaboration between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the province of Kinshasa for the implementation of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and of the provincial development plan of Kinshasa. The action aims to define what priorities are in terms of urban public services development and housing development.

<https://tinyurl.com/324y3xxv>

### Tenants consultation

Paris Habitat created a dialogue framework (such as for instance "tables of concertation") involving tenants who can this way get involved with topics related to collective living, like housing safety. Ensuring the safety of places located near housing that people visit daily is one of the main brainstorm's focusses.

<https://tinyurl.com/2p8rb4pv>

### "Urban village" project of Mali Yango in Mali

The goal of this community organization is to test five pilot housing per village – modules that are a compromise between private accommodation and individual accommodation. This project was created based on a formatted pre-program (based off of a precise study and knowledge of local housing usage) and it takes into account the idea of supporting the framework definition of a project or product by involving some beneficiaries. This helps to promote an adequation between beneficiaries needs and modern management methods that apply to situations of shared building ownership. This implies project holders, lessors, and beneficiaries. This project also includes a mission to grow awareness about shared areas and about the environment, through brainstorm about how to associate ancestral construction methods with technical innovation.

### "Soliha" movement, "Solidaires pour l'habitat" (united for habitat)

Soliha, a network of which activities are recognized to be a social service for the general interest, works to improve housing conditions of people living in precarious, vulnerable and fragile conditions. It does so by facilitating access to decent housing and by supporting maintenance operations, by fighting substandard and unsafe housing, by providing households with social support mechanisms and by supporting co-ownership organizations and local authorities to renovate old buildings in a way that targets sustainable development.

<https://soliha.fr/>

### Exchange and inhabit

"Échanger et habiter" is a platform conceived by Paris Habitat to enable tenants to exchange houses in social housing buildings and facilitate this way a more evolutive adequation between people's living needs and the kind of house where they live.

<https://www.echangerhabiter.fr/>



## Focus

### Facilitating the circulation of reclaimed building elements in Northwestern Europe

Paris Habitat partners up with the interregional European project FCRBE (Facilitating the Circulation of Reclaimed Building Elements in Northwestern Europe) which gathers France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Ireland and the Netherlands. The project focusses on reclaiming construction materials. It started in 2019 and provided money to fund experiments on various demo sites of Paris Habitat. Other initiatives followed, led by the organization called Bellastock, experimenting using sustainable and bio-sourced materials on different sites. <https://tinyurl.com/2e2ux4e9>

### A partnership between Paris Habitat and APHP

This partnership aims to identify and support tenants with mental health issues and make sure that they can access health services that match their needs.

### Co-ownership management kit for international application

The High Council of French Notariat created a free access co-ownership kit. It targets all actors involved with the housing field, especially those involved with land management. It is a practical tool that includes a plan for a framework law, as well as an example of a declarative deed setting-up co-ownership management on a house, an example of co-ownership rules, and management rules (especially for funding rules). <https://tinyurl.com/eefpwfcu>

### Task force climat en Afrique

Créé par la Banque ouest-africaine de développement, le fonds pour les changements climatiques en Afrique concerne notamment la réduction de l'impact du logement sur les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et l'adaptation du logement aux évolutions du climat. <https://tinyurl.com/57je8deu>

### Eco-neighborhood projects in Africa and around the world

The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs and the Ministry for the Ecological Transition support an eco-neighborhood project in the suburbs of Dakar to highlight local know-how's and to promote an eco-friendly and responsible development project. Several other projects around the world are inspired by the eco-neighborhood label "à la française" which provides a reference framework about how to envision sustainable cities and how to direct decisions to make urban projects target more sustainable goals. <https://tinyurl.com/zkaxpyvm>

### Urban agriculture

Paris Habitat supports urban agriculture initiatives, to help with the development of roof terraces and shared gardens, and with the goal to make food more sustainable, organize short supply chains and foster social cohesion.





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## Conclusion

To think about tomorrow's affordable housing implies to reassert the importance of urban planning, of the articulation of big scale public transportation projects and of basic services access (water, sanitation, energy, waste management, mobility, etc.). These are all fundamental questions today that will matter even more in 2050. This is why inhabitants must so importantly be put at the heart of public housing policies and why we must take continuous action to ensure that these policies lead to positive impacts.

Housing can be an excellent answer to face the different crisis our world is going through, whether these are political, economic, social, health-related, climatic, technologic, etc.

Other topics will grow even more impor-

tant within the upcoming decades, like the subject of funds we allocate to housing, of training and empowering actors, of governance and of project management, of usage management, of projects' social support and tracking, of the environment and climate, of land management, etc.

About all these topics French actors and urban professionals take part, at the international level, to implementing concrete, ambitious and precise solutions, in order to support national and local governments with reaching the Sustainable Development Goal #11.1: "By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums."



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 JulienLaferrière, 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, contributing to the construction of a shared French vision based on a capitalization of exchanges and of innovative and sustainable experiences. <https://www.pfvt.fr/>

Food



International and cross-border cooperation



Informal City



Affordable housing



Mobilities



Digital technologies



Resilience



Health



Cities and Biodiversity



Creative city



Women and city

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Realisation :

