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Topics:

Actions Required to Reach the Goals of the Paris Agreement and The Question of Adequate and Affordable Housing for All.



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Topic One: Actions Required to Reach the Goals of the Paris Agreement

I. Introduction

Established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015, the Paris Agreement has acted as a major development in international collaboration in regard to climate change for the past decade (UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)). The ultimate goal of the agreement is to keep global temperature increases to a minimum of 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The increases should be kept as close to 1.5 degrees as possible. As of 2025, nearly every participating member state of the United Nations has ratified the agreement, all pledging to reduce their nations' greenhouse gas emissions through Nationally Determined Contributions, otherwise known as NDCs. A vital part of the agreement is to ensure each nation adapts to the changing climate, which is crucial to ensure change, especially from the perspective of developing states, which are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Despite the pledges and NDCs from member states, the world strays from the overarching objectives of the Paris Agreement (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). This can be seen through the continuously rising global greenhouse gas emissions and the lack of implementation of policy in many states, which were promised in their submitted NDCs. There have been many challenges over the past decade, which have, in turn, set back the agreement's progress. Such as insufficient funding, unequal access to clean technology worldwide, and the economic implications of transitioning from fossil fuels. However, in recent years, the urgency for states to act has become increasingly clear. In order for a solution to be established requires multilateral decisions and cooperation (UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)).

II. Background Information

The Nationally Determined Contributions are the most vital aspect of the Paris Agreement, as each state formally declares their commitment to climate action and states its action plan in detail as to how it will reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and adapt to the inevitable implications of climate change. Under the Paris Agreement, each state is required to review and update its NDCs every five years; each update also requires each state to prove its improvement in comparison to its prior NDC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). While each state is given liberty and autonomy once ratifying the agreement, the system of the NDCs is based on trust and transparency between nations, rather than enforcement from well-developed nations. This system ensures international cooperation and accountability for all involved states.

Although the agreement has widespread ratification, the goals outlined by the Agreement are largely not being met globally. As suggested by the United Nations Environment Programme's Emissions Gap Report of 2023, in the case that every existing NDC were to be met, global warming would still be between 2.5 and 2.9 degrees Celsius by the end of the century (United Nations Environment Programme). However, the agreement poses a challenge for developing states as these states rely on fossil fuels for economic growth, and receive limited foreign funding to transition to renewable energy. Similarly, developing states also struggle to contribute to the promised annual 100 billion dollars in climate finance support.

The inevitable effects of inaction from states can already be seen globally, through rising sea levels, heatwaves, floods and droughts. These natural disasters pose threats to national stability, food security and livelihoods to all affected states. Areas such as South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are the most vulnerable and susceptible to the implications of climate change, despite producing the least amount of global emissions (United Nations Environment Programme). The continually increasing gap between international commitments and actions demonstrates the need for multilateral action and improved international policy regarding climate action.

In order for the terms of the Paris Agreement to be met, there must be significant changes to energy production, industrial processes, transportation, and global consumption. These areas should be prioritised in developing nations in an effort to encourage renewable energy and clean technology. This, in turn, ensures a viable transition for communities which heavily rely on carbon-intensive industries. While the Paris Agreement continues to be the most significant international framework in addressing climate change and ensuring global action, its success solely depends on states' individual commitment to convert action into solutions.

III. Definition of Key Terms

- UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change): An international environmental treaty adopted in 1992 to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations and form the foundation for subsequent climate agreements, including the Paris Agreement.
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Climate action plans submitted by each state which has ratified the Paris Agreement, outlining targets for reducing emissions and adapting to climate change.
- Climate Mitigation: Efforts to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.
- Adaptation: Adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems to lessen the harm caused by climate impacts.

- Climate Finance: Funding provided by developed states to assist developing states in reducing emissions and strengthening resilience to the effects of climate change.
- Carbon Neutrality: Achieving a balance between emitting carbon and absorbing carbon from the atmosphere, often through offsets or renewable energy.
- Renewable Energy: Energy derived from sources that are naturally replenished, such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal power.
- Green Technology Transfer: The sharing of environmentally sustainable technologies between countries to promote clean development.
- COP (Conference of the Parties): The annual meeting of the 198 parties to the UNFCCC, where global climate policies and decisions are negotiated.
- Pre-industrial Levels: The baseline period (typically before 1850) is used to measure global temperature increases caused by human activity.
- Global Stocktake (GST): A process established under the Paris Agreement that occurs every five years to assess collective progress toward achieving the agreement's long-term goals.
- Net-Zero Emissions: The point at which the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere equals the amount removed, achieved through emission reductions and carbon removal technologies.
- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): A program introduced under the Kyoto Protocol allowing developed countries to invest in emission reduction projects in developing countries and count those reductions toward their own targets.
- Climate Adaptation Fund: A financial mechanism established under the Kyoto Protocol (and later linked to the Paris Agreement) to fund concrete adaptation projects in developing countries.
- Carbon Offset: A reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases made to compensate for emissions produced elsewhere.
- Carbon Pricing: A market-based approach that assigns a cost to emitting carbon dioxide, encouraging businesses and individuals to reduce emissions (e.g., carbon taxes or cap-and-trade systems).

IV. Case Studies

a. European Union (EU)

The European Union presented the European Green Deal in 2019. This deal proposed to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 (European Commission). This promotion relies heavily on the promotion of renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and stricter regulations in relation to climate action and ecological well-being, as well as many other initiatives. The EU

also updated their NDCs with a pledge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by a minimum of 55% by 2030, in comparison to the levels in 1990. The EU is responsible for the largest carbon market in the world, which is one of its most powerful tools. This market is known as the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS). ETS enables businesses to trade emission allowances and cap emissions. This system has proven successful in reducing emissions from heavily industrialised areas and power plants by over 40% since 2005 (European Commission). In order to mitigate “carbon leakage,” or the transfer of industries to states with lower climate measures, the EU has established the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). Despite their success, the EU continues to face internal challenges, as members vary in their dependence on fossil fuels and their ability to transition to renewable energy sources. The EU continues to build a low-carbon economy throughout continental Europe, regardless of the pressure to ensure social justice, industrial competitiveness, and energy security.

b. India

India is one of the most crucial states in the fight against climate change, despite being the third-largest greenhouse gas-emitting country and one of the largest economies in the world as of 2025. The fact that India is much further behind the global average in its per capita emissions, combined with the principle of the Paris Agreement that includes common but differentiated responsibilities, makes the nation vulnerable to its development complications. India has committed its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to reach 50 per cent of its total installed electric power capacity by non-fossil fuel-based sources, and it has committed to halve the intensity of its GDP emissions by 2030 by comparison to the year 2005 (Ordonez et al.).

The Indian Government has established many projects to accomplish these objectives. Proven by India being one of the fastest-growing renewable energy markets in the world, which is mostly due to the National Solar Mission. Established in 2010, the National Solar Mission aims to promote solar energy and solar power generation. Similarly, India is a co-leader and founder of the International Solar Alliance, otherwise known as ISA (European Commission). ISA is a collection of over a hundred states which work to encourage collaboration and the utilisation of solar energy (European Commission). India is also investing in clean technologies, such as green hydrogen, sustainable and efficient coal plants, and wind and hydroelectric power industries. However, India still has several obstacles to overcome. Fossil fuels, predominantly coal, remain to account for approximately 70% of its energy consumption and support a large portion of its industrial and economic activity (Press Information Bureau). The complexity of its transition to clean energy sources is highlighted

by the conflict between preserving economic growth and guaranteeing energy access for a population of over 1.4 billion, and cutting carbon and greenhouse gas emissions (Ordóñez et al.).

c. Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Small islands, being among the most vulnerable to climate change, developing states, which include nations such as Fiji, the Maldives, Tuvalu, and the Marshall Islands, have emerged as powerful moral voices in global climate talks (United Nations Development Programme). Despite accounting for less than 1% of global greenhouse gas emissions, these states face threats from extreme weather events, saltwater intrusion, coastal erosion, and rising sea levels. Rising sea levels are already endangering freshwater supplies, agriculture, and tourism, which are the main drivers of the economies of many of these states (Mycoo et al.).

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have been at the forefront in international advocacy of more ambitious global climate goals. Being aware that a higher level might make many islands uninhabitable, their uncompromising performance at COP21 made the difference in making sure that the 1.5 °C temperature goal was included in the Paris Agreement. Nevertheless, with limited resources, many SIDS have set the goal of becoming carbon-neutral by 2050 (Mycoo et al.). As an example, the Maldives has committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2030 (United Nations Development Programme), and Fiji has a national low-emissions development strategy (Ministry of Economy, Republic of Fiji).

However, these states are facing significant financial and infrastructural problems. Even though various developed countries have provided aid using the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other international initiatives, the available USD100 billion per year of global climate change adaptation and mitigation is not being achieved by the available funds. Another major diplomatic victory of the SIDS was the Loss and Damage Fund that was initiated by COP27 (2022), where the irreversible climate impacts were recognised as a way to find compensation (Mycoo et al.). The experiences of these small island countries illustrate the human nature of the problem of inaction and the need to make sure that international climate efforts are both fair and inclusive.

V. Past UN Action

Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in 2015, the UN has undertaken many initiatives to improve global efforts towards mitigating climate change and achieving the agreement's goals, specifically the 1.5 °C limit. The agreement established

the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), where all parties must submit nationally determined contributions (NDC's). To ensure transparency and accountability in climate change and emission statistics, the UN passed the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) at COP24 (Katowice, 2018), which helps to standardise the process for reporting emission data and progress towards individual NDC targets. This framework and enhanced accountability helped to build mutual trust between member states and allowed for consistent statistics, which better allow for understanding of each country's emissions on a worldwide scale.

The UN has also strengthened many climate finance mechanisms to help achieve the goals outlined in the Paris Agreement. The Green Climate Fund (GCF), established under the UNFCCC after the Paris Agreement, serves as the primary fund for financing to assist developing countries with climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. Similarly, the Adaptation Fund and Global Environment Facility (GEF) also provide resources and funding towards climate resilience and sustainable development initiatives. This funding has allowed for the implementation of a variety of projects, such as UN-REDD (United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), which has helped restoration as well as conservation efforts of forests in more than 80 countries worldwide. Funding from the GCF and GEF has also helped implement smaller, state-level projects, such as building new renewable energy plants in less developed countries and helping lower-income countries adopt more sustainable farming and manufacturing practices.

In addition to the Paris Agreement, other UN agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have launched further initiatives, including the UNDP Climate Promise and the UNEP Emissions Gap Report, to assist member states in updating NDCs, strengthening implementation, and monitoring global emissions trends, working towards the aims of the Paris Agreement.

However, the majority of initiatives and policies must be made on a governmental level by each country, as they all individually work to achieve their specific goal and help globally achieve the Paris Agreement.

The collective and continuous action by the UN and its partner organizations has shown the continued effort and commitment towards meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement, even though additional programs and further decreases in carbon emissions are still required.

VI. Useful Sources

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): [UNFCCC](#)
- The Paris Agreement: [Paris Agreement text English](#)
- Explanations of mechanisms of the agreement: [The Paris Agreement | UNFCCC](#)

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): [IPCC](#)
- Emissions Gap Report (2023): [Emissions Gap Report 2023 | UNEP - UN Environment Programme](#)
- CAT: [Climate Action Tracker](#)
- OECD: [Environment | OECD](#)
- Our World in Data: [CO₂ and Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Our World in Data](#)

Topic Two: The Question of Adequate and Affordable Housing for all

I. Introduction

Adequate and affordable housing for all is considered a fundamental Human Right by the UN, seen under Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and further supported and initiated by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically Goal 11, which aims to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” by 2030. However, despite this commitment, over 1 billion people across the globe live in inadequate and unattainable housing, such as slums, informal settlements, or homelessness. The increase in gross urban population, as well as the overall rising cost of land, living and construction, means that housing is widely unaffordable and inaccessible for low-middle income groups. Within recent years, issues such as COVID-19 have also exposed the major issues for those without a safe and secure living environment, all together this highlights the desperate need for coordinated global action.

However, this issue is not limited to just developing and LICs, in high-income countries it is just as relevant, this is driven by economic factors such as market speculation, lack of social investment and widening income inequality. In order to address this issue, there must be integrated urban planning, social protection and sustainable financing while also ensuring that households can be upheld with security and equality for all individuals.

II. Background Information

In the past, access to adequate and affordable housing for all has been consistently recognized as a vital need for social and economic stability. The UN first highlighted it in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and later maintained it through the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966). Despite these many commitments, the housing crisis remains persistent and relevant. In accordance with UN-Habitat, over 1.6 billion people currently lack adequate housing, with more than 100 million experiencing homelessness.

This issue has evolved and increased due to increased urbanization, population growth, and widening income inequality; these issues have made adequate and affordable housing increasingly inaccessible and unavailable to groups of low-middle income. Furthermore, in many developing regions, informal settlements, which more often than not lack basic services such as clean water, sanitation, and electricity, have expanded rapidly. Even in developed cities, rising property prices, gentrification, and insufficient social housing have led to worsening affordability crises, particularly in major cities with increased population density. Additionally, climate change, natural disasters, and armed conflicts have displaced millions, worsening the global housing deficit.

The UN has made several attempted efforts to tackle this issue, the First and Second UN-Habitat Conferences (1976 in Vancouver and 1996 in Istanbul) created the foundation for global cooperation on sustainable urban development, The New Urban Agenda, adopted at Habitat III in 2016 and The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also prioritizes housing through Sustainable Development Goal 11, however this issue continues to expand.

While regional and national programs have been created to address local housing crises, including social housing schemes, rent control, and public-private partnerships. Many efforts face obstacles related to limited funding, weak governance, and a lack of coordination and communication between international and local relationships. As the urban population continues to grow, however, the challenge of ensuring that adequate housing is affordable and accessible is a crucial test of global sustainable development.

III. Definition of Key Terms

- **Adequate Housing:** Housing that provides more than just shelter, it must guarantee security, peace, and dignity. According to the UN, adequate housing includes protection from the elements, access to basic services (such as water and sanitation), affordability, habitability, and security of tenure.
- **Affordable Housing:** Housing that is reasonably priced so that individuals or families can afford to pay for it without compromising their ability to meet other basic living expenses, typically defined as costing no more than 30% of a household's income.
- **UN-Habitat (United Nations Human Settlements Programme):** A UN agency established in 1978, responsible for promoting socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities and adequate shelter for all.
- **Urbanization:** The process by which an increasing proportion of a country's population moves from rural to urban areas, often resulting in the expansion of cities and increased demand for housing and infrastructure.

- **Informal Settlements:** Unplanned and often illegal residential areas where housing is not built according to official planning or construction regulations. These areas frequently lack basic infrastructure such as clean water, sanitation, and electricity.
- **Gentrification:** A process of urban renewal where higher-income groups move into previously low-income neighbourhoods, often leading to increased property values and the displacement of long-term residents due to rising costs.
- **Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG 11):** One of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals, it aims to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable,” including the target of ensuring access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services for all by 2030.
- **The New Urban Agenda (2016):** An outcome document adopted at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) that provides a framework for sustainable urban development and the promotion of adequate housing worldwide.
- **Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Collaborative agreements between government entities and private sector companies aimed at financing, building, and operating projects—such as housing initiatives—that serve public needs.
- **Housing Deficit:** The gap between the number of adequate housing units available and the number of households that require them. It measures the shortage of safe, affordable, and liveable housing in a country or region.
- **Displacement:** The forced movement of people from their homes or regions due to factors such as armed conflict, natural disasters, or development projects, often leading to homelessness or inadequate housing conditions.

Governance: The processes and structures used to make decisions, implement policies, and manage public resources. Weak governance in housing refers to ineffective institutions, corruption, or a lack of accountability that hinder progress in addressing housing issues.

IV. Case Studies

a. Brazil – The Favela Upgrading Programs

Rio de Janeiro has seen the rise and expansion of favelas, or unofficial communities, since the end of the 19th century. Numerous attempts have been made to urbanize or perhaps completely destroy these villages. These strategies have typically not been implemented for the benefit or best interest of the actual inhabitants of the villages. Furthermore, many programs launched have been unsuccessful, due to the fact that most favelas occupy central regions and are in a permanent state of tension with the so-called *asfalto* or asphalt city, also known as the formal city.

However, Brazil's Favela Upgrading Programs were created to begin the integration of public services like sanitation, infrastructure, and legal land registration into informal settlements, known as favelas. The government launched programs such as a “Favela-Bairro” in Rio de Janeiro during the 1990s, and while the initiative improved living conditions for thousands, it faced challenges related to funding, maintenance, and long-term community engagement. The outcome and positive effect of these programs lead to the expansion and integration of similar programs, such as Bairrinho, for favelas with fewer than 500 houses, and Grandes Favelas, for communities with more than 2,500 residences.

Although the Favela-Bairro programs and the multiple other attempts at dealing with, as well as eradicating the issues and conflicts that were experienced by the population within the favelas, lead to some success in important aspects, it failed in others, there must be some sort of coming to grips with the growth of informal settlements that is not a short term issue, rather an issue that must be dealt with in an international context.

b. Singapore – Public Housing Success

During British colonial rule, Singapore had an underdeveloped housing infrastructure that led to overcrowding and poor living conditions. Model public housing was first built by the government in the 1920s. This implementation was intended to house people who had been displaced due to the clearance of unsanitary buildings or by town improvement schemes.

Starting in the 1930s, the country's first public housing was built by the Singapore Improvement Trust (SIT). In the 1960s, under the SIT's successor, the Housing and Development Board (HDB), public housing consisting of small units with basic amenities was constructed as quickly in order to produce the most amount of housing for as cheaply as possible. However, from the late 1960s, housing programs focused more on quality; public housing was built in new towns, and a scheme allowing residents to lease their flats was introduced. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, more public housing options were provided for the middle class, and efforts to increase community cohesion within housing estates were made.

In the 1990s, public housing began to be introduced on a large scale, upgrading the scheme as assets. The program began loosening regulations on the resale of public housing, while additional housing programs for the sandwich classes and the elderly were also being introduced. By the 2000s, public housing was being seen as an investment due to the rising housing prices and new technologies and features were being incorporated into the houses.

Singapore's public housing initiatives are considered a major success. They are highly affordable, high-quality, and integrated into well-planned towns that include all the basic needs and

amenities. This has resulted in 80% of the population living in public housing, with the most being homeowners.

c. Kenya – The Affordable Housing Programme

Kenya's housing problem is a severe crisis characterized by a significant shortage of affordable and decent housing, driven by a rapid population and urbanization rate, and a deficit of over 2 million units. In order to combat this, Kenya launched an Affordable Housing Programme aims to build 250,000 affordable homes annually to address a growing housing deficit and stimulate economic growth.

The programs targeted low and middle-income groups, which it did so by contracting units of housing with various financing options, which also included long-term instalment payments. The program also focused on creating jobs and using locally sourced materials to boost the economy.

However, the program has faced obstacles such as bureaucratic delays, high construction costs, and insufficient infrastructure. The program has faced legal challenges, such as the High Court ruling that deemed the affordable housing levy unconstitutional in November 2023, which led to the passage of the Affordable Housing Act, 2024. The program's financial structure has faced challenges, with limited opportunities for investor contributions to the National Housing Development Fund. This initiative is a good example of how developing countries might struggle in balancing affordability with quality and sustainability.

V. Past UN Action

The UN has long recognized access to adequate housing as a fundamental human right in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966). Adequate housing as a fundamental human right also connects to the UN Sustainable Development Goal number 11 - “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.”

The United Nations' involvement in housing issues began with the UN conference on Human Settlements (Habitat I), which was held in Vancouver in 1976, and led to the creation of a United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), which was later renamed to UN-Habitat. Subsequent UN-Habitat conferences (Habitat II (Istanbul, 1996) and Habitat III (Quito, 2016) reaffirmed the UN and international commitment to adequate shelter and sustainable urban development. The new urban agenda, adopted from the Quito 2016 conference, is a detailed framework for how affordable housing, urban planning, and slum upgrading are to occur. It states that adequate housing is a basic human right and a foundation and necessity for sustainable urban

development. It relies on national and local governments providing housing as a key component of urban policy, and encourages the adoption of more inclusive housing policies, such as social housing, rental, cooperative, and incremental housing strategies. Furthermore, it also recognizes that over a billion people live in slums/informal settlements, and urges governments to do slum upgrading to improve the living conditions without displacing their residents. It also calls for efficient land use policies, mixed-use zoning, and compact city design to reduce suburban sprawl and ensure equal access to urban opportunity. Finally, it encourages housing finance and affordability mechanisms to make housing more affordable and accessible through measures such as promoting an inclusive mortgage system and encouraging investment from both the private and public sectors.

More information about the New Urban Agenda (2016) and the full report – Adopted at Habitat III can be found [here](#).

The Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 11, were also a big step towards achieving adequate housing for all. The goal gives the UN efforts a manageable target and highlights the importance and acknowledgement of the housing issues through its status as one of the goals. This highlights the UN's continued commitment to the issue and how it is still something they aim to address today.

The UN has implemented other initiatives, such as the UN-Habitat strategic plan, which was adopted in 2025 and commits to strengthening housing access, land governance, and upgrading slums/informal settlements. This includes a strong focus on climate resilience, government partnership, and financing.

The UN has also experimented with Reimbursable Seeding Operations (ERSO), which is meant to provide loans for pro-poor housing and infrastructure in several countries (such as Kenya, Nepal, Uganda, Bangladesh, etc) with partner financial institutions. This would help support housing construction and home improvement in low-income populations.

Additionally, there have been many policies implemented on a national level by the governments of different countries to aim to improve their housing quality, affordability, and access, to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 11 and Adequate and Affordable Housing for All.

Meanwhile, the UN has continuously been reporting and monitoring the housing situation worldwide, releasing statistics and reports as well as data on the housing inadequacy, global homelessness numbers, and informal settlement populations.

VI. Useful Sources

- UN-Habitat — [“Global State of National Urban Policy 2024”](#)
- UN Habitat - [Home page](#)
- UN Stats SDG 11 — [Sustainable cities and communities](#)
- UN World Summit for Social Development Blog/Report — [Homelessness and lack of adequate housing statistics](#)
- Housing 2030 Initiative — [Website + Information](#)
- UN ECE — [Ensuring decent and affordable housing for all](#)
- Habitat for Humanity — [EU Manifesto 2024 — Strategies for affordable housing and thriving communities.](#)
- United Nations University — Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability — *Summary of new UNU-IAS policy brief* — [Affordable Urban Housing for Achieving the SDGs](#)
- UN-Habitat Synthesis Report — [Impact Evaluation of UN-Habitat’s Housing Approach to Adequate, Affordable Housing and Poverty Reduction 2008-2019](#)