

Understanding and Governing Cities & Regions

**2022
ACTIVITY
REPORT**





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EDITORIAL

Resonance. The Urban school resonates with the acceleration of social, political, technological, and economic change affecting cities and regions. 2022 was the year of the return of war in Europe. It was the year in which cities and regions, not only European, suffered droughts, famines, and floods. Vladimir Putin's Russia unleashed war in Europe: 8 million people were internally displaced. Just as many refugees sought refuge abroad, triggering the largest wave of refugees in Europe since the end of World War II. At the same time, in the five weeks following the invasion, Russia experienced the most extensive emigration since the October Revolution of 1917. Cities and regions were central to the concrete reception system, mobilizing solidarity, services, and innovations. The conflict in Ukraine triggered a series of chain reactions that affected the whole world, hitting it with an energy, economic, and food crisis. On 7 April 2022, the UN Food Price Index reached its highest level ever, with an increase of almost 20% in the cost of wheat and other grains, triggering a global food crisis.

Resonance: it is helpful to start here. On 22 August 2022, a report by the Global Drought Observatory stated that 47% of the European continent was in the red alert category, the highest alert level: according to some historical sources, this was the worst drought experienced by European territories in the last 500 years. What the Observatory called 'the worst drought in at least 500 years' was triggered by rising temperatures caused by the climate crisis, which created unprecedented stress on water levels across Europe. Entire rivers have dried up, and fires have devastated more than 400,000 hectares of meadows and forests. Droughts and rising energy and grain costs have opened up a profound and perilous food crisis worldwide, which is more discussed by citizens than states and on which cities and regions are proceeding to invent and coordinate new public policy measures.

Resonance: 2022 was also the year in which the women's movements in Iran testified to the whole world the need for gender equality, the fight against all discrimination, and the centrality of education and schooling in the processes of empowerment and citizenship. None of these events left us indifferent. As Christophe Robert, General Director of the Fondation Abbé Pierre, guest of honor at the Graduation Ceremony 2022, told us: 'The crises overlap and feed into each other. So here is the need to learn and deal with them together—the need to integrate economic and employment issues into the ecological transitions imposed on us. And therefore, to anticipate the risks of job destruction, train for these new jobs, accompany the change, and not wait until we are up against the wall to carry out the transformation. If we don't get everyone on board, we won't make it: the challenges are too great.' Get everyone on board: the Urban School is an open, porous, reflective center of intellectual effervescence. In 2022, we allowed ourselves to be profoundly questioned by the most dramatic events in cities and regions, and we wrote our severe road map for ecological transformation.

Resonance is a fundamental pedagogical principle for training in the professions of urban governance and strategy: it could be translated as keeping oneself open to the world, a relationship with the world whereby it is not techniques and procedures that define inertia but the ability to grasp change and imagine ways of intervening. We questioned our training, teaching, and learning methods. We took stock in the depth of how our teaching and team projects enable students to prepare and have a solid foundation for tackling the significant health, ecological, food, infrastructure, solidarity, and local welfare problems that cities face and will increasingly face in the years to come. And we have learned three things.

The first is that collegiality is the leading force for change in our Urban School. The foundations of this organizational style can be found in the tremendous pedagogical passion with which Patrick Le Galès founded and governed the Urban School. In 2022, we saw a transition of leadership, with new executive management and a new Dean, in a spirit of reflection and adaptation, without ruptures but with incremental innovations. A school that sees itself as a place of learning for all its components, not only the students but also the teachers themselves, with their research seminar, Cities are back in town.

In this continuous dialogue and co-production of public knowledge, we found the energy to give ourselves an ambitious one- and three-year plan for environmental transformation. For example, we have closed an executive education master and reopened it with a new program all about ecological transition and the latest financial instruments available for the housing sector ecological transition (Executive Master of Sustainable Real Estate Strategy and Finance). Likewise, we have partnered with the National Institute for

Urban Affairs and the Agence Française de Development to develop training for senior managers of Indian cities on ecological and digital transition policy instruments.

Secondly, we have learned that we are passionate about sobriety and understand our limits. We are a school full of resources and research, and we do not want to be self-sufficient or self-centered. In no way are we enough. We recognize our limits; we seek new teachers, partnerships, and associative ties with alums. We have opened the school to refugee colleagues from Ukraine, listened to our most committed alums, and invited some of the mayors most exposed to the search for new water policies and solutions to climate change (including the mayor of Jakarta, Anies Baswedan). We opened masterclasses, webinars, keynote lectures, and seminars with practitioners, planners, and project managers engaged in major health promotion issues, combating heat islands, fighting drought, contrasting gender-based violence in public spaces and transport, and battling energy and food poverty.

We took seriously the fundamental issue of the renovation of buildings and the problems related to building materials, questioning not only the techniques but also the policies that can make the sector evolve. We have also moved haphazardly and relentlessly to ensure two or three weekly seminars on these topics remain in resonance with the signs of transformation of our world. It is a real work on our limits, in the tradition of Sciences Po: a free school of political sciences, where not only credits and compulsory attendance count but also the set of seminars and opportunities for pluralist dialogue between researchers, students, and professionals.

The third thing we have learned is never to simulate. More than ever, exposing students to the changes in our world, with its tragic intensities, requires us to think of education as a form of co-production of urban public knowledge. Students learn best and recognize what they do not know about ongoing transformations by learning as they are engaged in service to the common good. Our strength is an active pedagogy that uses teamwork to articulate formal knowledge and co-production of public knowledge. Learning expeditions, teamwork, and capstones make sense because they produce a form of public knowledge that is open, accessible, and available.

Faced with the continuous acceleration of changes and crises that cities and territories have to deal with, to prepare students today, it is not enough to add courses and develop a new policy of comparative scientific research. This must be done; we are doing it and will not give it up! But more is needed: it is not only a question of themes but also the philosophy and method of education. In this direction, we renewed our commitment to the prize for the best short documentary by students on big cities within the MegaCities Shortdocs festival. For this, we set up and announced grants to help research-track master's students pay part of their travel and accommodation costs during fieldwork. And we co-organized our first short summer school on the themes of the city and aging to understand and govern the acceleration of demographic change in contemporary cities. This is how we conceived our lecture series on the Olympic and Paralympic Games, to think not only about budget and infrastructure issues but about the set of cultural, social, and political consequences in the Paris metropolitan area.

The co-production between teachers, professionals, and students of urban public knowledge allows for a meaningful, dynamic, and transformative rapport between students and their environment. As sociologist Hartmut Rosa (2016: 298) puts it, resonance constitutes an experiential relationship based on the response rather than echo!

Ilaria Milazzo and Tommaso Vitale
Executive Director and Dean, Sciences Po Urban School

PART 1

OVERVIEW OF THE SCHOOL

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FOREWORD

For 150 years, Sciences Po's mission has been to train independent leaders who act in the service of society.

To achieve this, our students benefit from a unique teaching model combining a multidisciplinary approach to the humanities and social sciences - essential for understanding an increasingly complex world - with fundamental knowledge and professional expertise. They learn to transform their knowledge into a capacity for action throughout their training.

Faced with the century's major economic, social, and political challenges, our institution has a fundamental role as an international research university. To enable them to make responsible decisions about the changes that are essential for the future of our society, our students are trained to deal with the major contemporary issues, the most important of which are environmental transformations and digital transitions.

The Urban School was one of the first schools to make these issues a major focus of its educational ambitions. It fully aligns with Sciences Po's ambition to bring disciplines into dialogue and promote a comparative approach to bring out new solutions. Offering professional training open to the international public, it takes an interest in all urban issues globally to train those who will act for cities and the common good.

Mathias Vicherat
President of Sciences Po



Highly knowledgeable professors-researchers and highly experienced professionals, attentive to the changing world around them...For the Urban School, this casting is a major comparative advantage. But active teaching is not satisfied with a division of learning between theory and practice. Reflexivity must be omnipresent, at all stages of training (in courses, during visits and trips, in internships and group projects): the social sciences question the realities in the field, which challenge the researchers; knowledge hybridizes.

These fine seams between different types of knowledge are certainly not obvious. They require attention and mobilization that the Strategic Council wishes to encourage and support. When we want to train leaders for the coming decades, how can we not make these intersections an intellectual imperative to *understand and govern cities and regions?*

Jean-Marc Offner
President of the Strategic Council



MEMBERS OF THE URBAN SCHOOL STRATEGIC COUNCIL IN 2023

Jean-Marc OFFNER, President of the Strategic Council

Mathias VICHERAT, President of Sciences Po

Gaëlle ANDRO, Local Councillor

Benjamin CADRANEL, General Manager of citydev.brussels

Sébastien CHAMBE, Deputy Director-General for Urban Planning and Mobility of the Métropole de Lyon

Christophe CHEVALLIER, Urban project manager, France and Urban international, AREP

Joan CLOS, Expert, former Mayor of Barcelona and former Executive Director of UN-Habitat

Emmanuelle COSSE, President of USH

Aude DEBREIL, CEO of the EPA Sénart

Karima DELLI, Chair of the European Parliament Committee on Transport and Tourism

Geneviève FERONE, President of Casabee

Nicolas FERRAND, CEO of SOLIDEO, the Olympic Works Society

Brigitte FOUILLAND, Sciences Po, former Executive Director of the Urban School

Audrey GUIRAL-NAEPELS, Deputy Manager of the Urban Development, Development and Housing Department, AFD

Lamia KAMAL CHAOUI, Director of the OECD Center for entrepreneurship, SMEs, regions and cities

Mathieu KLEIN, Mayor of Nancy

Olivier LANDEL, General Delegate of France urbaine

Philippe LAURENT, Mayor of Sceaux

Cécile LECLAIR, CEO of Avise

David MANGIN, Architect and Urban Planner, Grand Prix de l'urbanisme 2008

François-Antoine MARIANI, Deputy CEO for City Policy, ANCT

Uli PAETZEL, President of EGLV, a public sector entity of water management in Essen

Stefania PARIGI, CEO of ADOMA

Géraldine PFIELGER, Professor of urban policies and environment at the University of Geneva

Edouard PHILIPPE, Mayor of Le Havre

Antoine PICON, Professor of History of Architecture and Technology at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design

Jean-Luc POIDEVIN, Expert and former Head of Nexity Cities and Projects

Benoît QUIGNON, Consultant and former Chief Executive of Marseille

Michèle RAUNET, Associated Notary at Chevreux Notaire

Carine ROBERT, Managing Director in charge of Urban Synergies at Icade

Aurélien ROUSSEAU, Director of the French Prime Minister Office

Cristina TAJANI, Deputy Mayor of Milan

Sébastien TREYER, CEO of IDDRI

Pierre VELTZ, President of the IHEDATE Strategic Council, Grand Prix de l'urbanisme 2017

AFFILIATED PROFESSORS OF THE URBAN SCHOOL



Jérôme BARATIER

Director of the Nantes Urban Planning Agency



Frédéric GILLI

Director of the Grand Public Agency Economist specialized in urban issues and citizen participation



Jean-Marc OFFNER

Urbanist
Director of the Bordeaux Urban Planning Agency



Dr. Champaka RAJAGOPAL

Urban planner
Creator and leader of the «Open to TRANSITION Network»
Former Consultant at the World Bank

THE URBAN SCHOOL TEAM

LEADERSHIP



TOMMASO VITALE
Dean



ILARIA MILAZZO
Executive Director

URBAN PLANNING PROGRAMME



MARCO CREMASCHI
Academic Director,
Professor of Urbanism and
Urban Planning



BERTRAND VALLET
Academic Advisor



JÉRÔME MICHEL
Pedagogical Assistant
(Urban planning programme
& STU M2)

MASTER OF REGIONAL AND URBAN STRATEGY (STU)



ÉRIC VERDEIL
Academic Director,
Professor of Geography and
Urban Studies



IRÈNE MBOUMOUA
Academic Advisor



BÉATRICE SUSANA-DELPECH
Pedagogical Assistant
(STU M1 & GETEC M2)

MASTER IN GOVERNING THE LARGE METROPOLIS (GLM)



SUKRITI ISSAR
Academic Director,
Associate Professor of Sociology



PAULINE EMILE-GEAY
Academic Advisor



CRISTINA REYES-GARCIA
Administrative Manager
(GLM & GETEC M1); Follow-up of
international students

MASTER IN GOVERNING ECOLOGICAL TRANSITIONS IN EUROPEAN CITIES (GETEC)



GIACOMO PARRINELLO
Academic Director,
Associate Professor of History



CYRIEL PELLETIER
Academic Advisor

SUPPORT FUNCTIONS



SASKIA WALLIG
Communication and
Event Manager



SANDRINE BOISARD
Financial and Legal Officer

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE SCIENCES PO EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

EXECUTIVE MASTER OF REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT



CHARLOTTE HALPERN
Academic Director,
Senior Researcher in Political
Science and Environment



ALEXIA KRIEF
Programs Manager

EXECUTIVE MASTER OF SUSTAINABLE REAL ESTATE STRATEGY AND FINANCE



NORDINE KIRECHE
Academic Director



AUDE VINCENT
Programs Manager

RESEARCH

CITIES AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CHAIR



ANTOINE COURMONT
Holder and
Scientific Director

CITIES, HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE CHAIR



BRUNO COUSIN
Holder and
Scientific Director

RESEARCH TRACK



LAURENT FOURCHARD
Research Director,
Research Professor of
Political Science

PROFESSIONAL DISSERTATION



GABRIEL FELTRAN
Research Director,
Professor of
Sociology

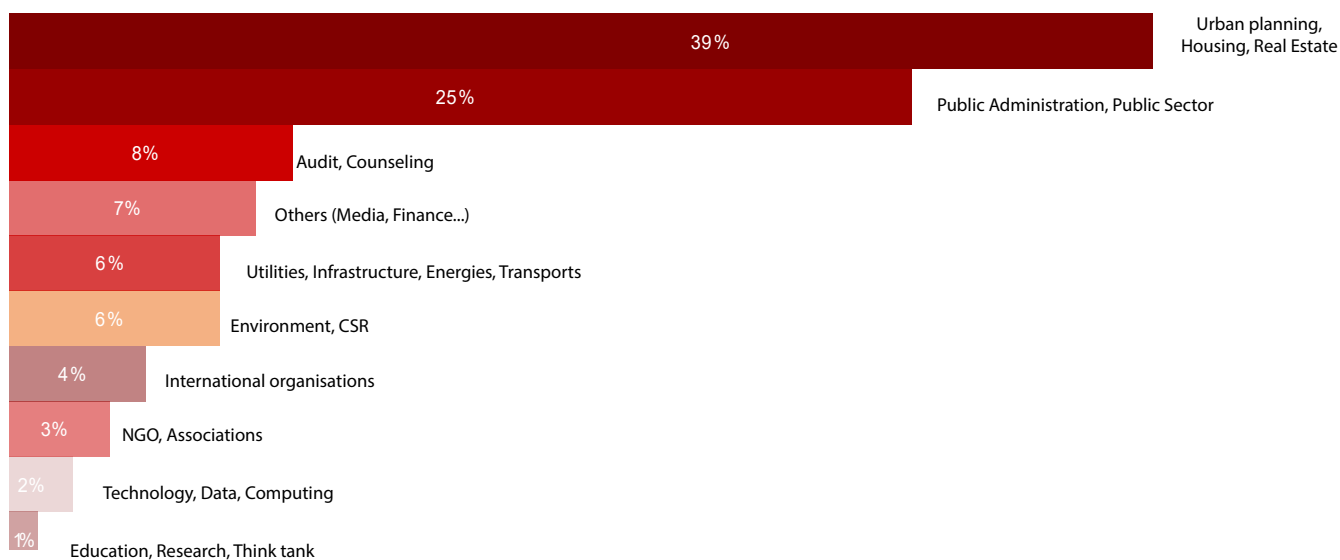
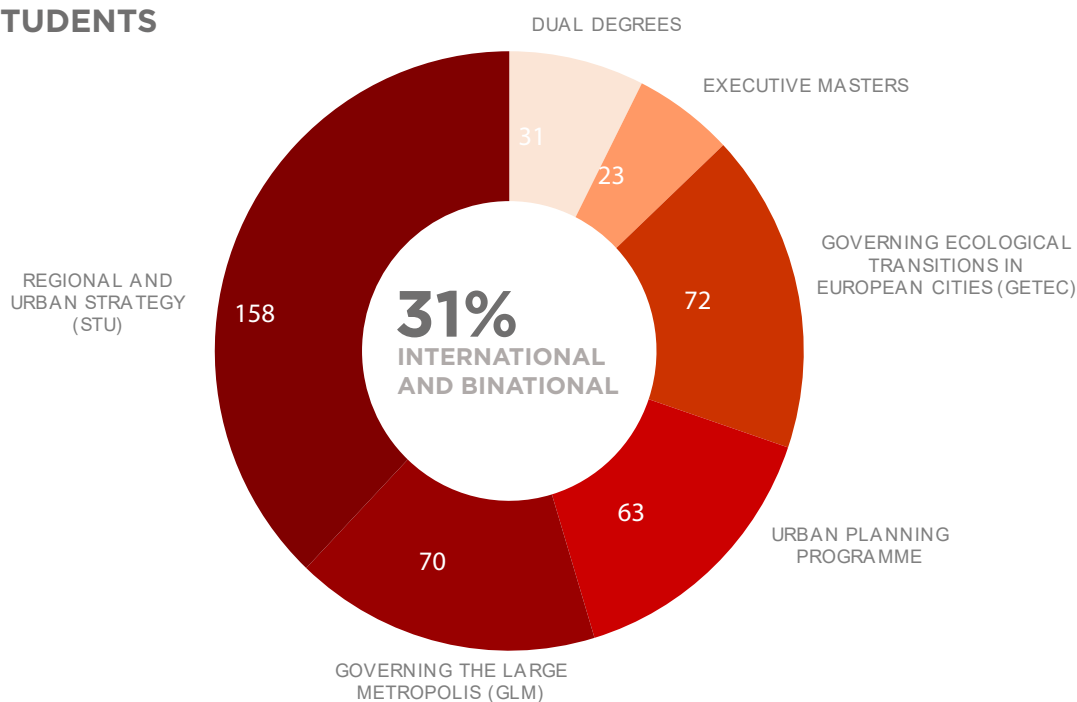
HEALTH AND TERRITORY GROUP



EVE PLENEL
Health and territory

2021/2022 KEY FIGURES

417 STUDENTS



68% IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

TYPES OF POSITIONS HELD

- Urban Project Manager
- International Development Manager
- Urban Policy Analyst
- Business Development Manager
- Innovation and Data Consultant
- Design and Planning Project Manager
- Junior Innovation Consultant
- Community Development Specialist
- Research Officer
- Climate Officer

OUR PROGRAMMES

	Master Regional and Urban Strategy	Urban Planning Programme
	This master prepares students for strategic and operational positions in urban and regional policy and planning, in France and Europe.	This course is aimed at students with at least one year of a Master's degree and young professional looking for a high-level specialisation in urban planning, development and real estate.
Duration	Four semestres	Three semestres
Internship	At least 14 weeks from January to August 31th	From July to December 31th
Group project	9 month from October to June (1,5 day per week)	9 month from October to June (2 days per week)

	Governing the Large Metropolis	Governing Ecological Transitions in European Cities
	A focus on large metropolises with a fast demographic growth	A focus on how european cities cope with the ecological transition
Duration	Four semesters	
Internship	At least 14 weeks from January to August 31th	At least 14 weeks from January to August 31th
Group project	5 months - January to mid-June (1.5 day per week)	9 months - October to June (1.5 day per week)

DUAL DEGREE

- The dual Master of Urban Policy with the London School of Economics (LSE, UK)
- The dual Master of Comparative Urban Governance with the the Centro de Estudios Demográficos, Urbanos e Ambientales (CEDUA) at El Colegio de Mexico
- The dual Master in Global and Comparative Urban Planning and Governance with the Urban Planning Department at UCLA (Los Angeles)
- The dual Master of Management of International and Public Affairs with Bocconi University (Italy)

EXECUTIVE MASTERS

- The Executive Master of Regional Governance and Urban Development
- The Executive Master of Sustainable Real Estate Strategy and Finance

Chloé Deparis graduated from the master in Governing the Large Metropolis in 2020. For the past two years she has been living in Cambodia and working as a project manager at Sevea, a think tank specialising in sustainable development.

What are your current role and responsibilities?

I am currently a project manager at Sevea, a hybrid company that is both a consulting firm and a think tank, specialising in sustainable development across four sectors: clean energy; water and sanitation; agriculture and rural development; and finance and support to SMEs. Sevea has been working in Cambodia for 10 years.

My role is fundamentally transversal – I work on a variety of subjects and missions ranging from project implementation to market research and business development across each of the four sectors. For me it's about putting my intersectional skills to work where they are needed, often by way of supporting employees who have technical expertise.

Why did you choose a career in Cambodia?

I did not specifically choose to pursue a career in Cambodia; I ended up here by chance through my end-of-studies internship. Initially, Sevea attracted me to Cambodia more than Cambodia itself, but I love the working and living environment, so I decided to stay. Cambodia is a very stimulating country from a professional point of view, especially in the development sector. It is an environment where everything is evolving very quickly, where the legal framework and the private sector are sufficiently developed to put things in place, but where entire sectors still need to be developed.



What do you enjoy most in your daily life?

What I find most rewarding daily is the opportunity that life in Phnom Penh gives me to meet people from many different cultures, both Khmers and expatriates. This is, of course, something that needs to be more specific to Cambodia. Still, the expatriate community in Phnom Penh has the advantage of being small enough to be easily navigable and large enough to offer the opportunity to meet people from diverse backgrounds. It is also an expatriate community where Khmers are relatively well-integrated, making Khmer friends very easy.

What advice would you give to students who want to work in Cambodia?

With so many opportunities in Cambodia, it's easy to start working here. My advice would be more about the state of mind in which you arrive; as in any experience of moving abroad, I think it's important to come to Cambodia with an open mind, ready to step out of your comfort zone, and without any ambition to change the world, because it is up to the Khmers themselves to change their country.

PROFILE

After a bachelor's degree at Sciences Po, including a third year at University College London, Raphaël Bonet joined the first class of our dual Master in Comparative Urban Governance with the Colegio de México. He graduated at the end of 2020 and is now working to secure housing for people fleeing the war in Ukraine.

What is your current job?

I have been a regional coordinator at SOLIHA Ile-de-France for over a year. I work with the Ile-de-France branches of the SOLIHA movement, supporting them in the regional partnerships and schemes we run to promote access to and retention in the housing. First, renovation support encompasses support for both energy improvements and home adaptations for older people and people with disabilities. Second, in housing: we help rehouse families as part of projects to combat substandard housing; we manage construction or renovation projects to produce very low-rent social housing; and we provide rental management services for the families we support through rental intermediation. The language is technical, but more simply put, we assist people in planning their renovation or adaptation project by helping them work out what their technical needs are and get the financial aid they are entitled to, and we help our public-sector partners to provide better access to housing for people who are poorly housed or without housing.

What do you like most about your job?

Regional coordination in the non-profit sector is a hybrid position involving a mix of operational monitoring and institutional prospecting and working with and for organizations you do not formally belong to. It sometimes feels like you're torn between two parties, but that ambiguity makes the job wide-ranging and rich and gives me a comprehensive and cross-cutting view of a complex world like the non-profit sector. Over its 80 years of existence, SOLIHA has specialized in the complex, multi-faceted domain of private housing, which historically fell outside the scope of public policy but is now an essential element of urban planning and development strategies. I do not only meet housing stakeholders. I also like the variety of tasks, skills, and interdependencies that I get to see, and which social action and the notion of social service of general interest are built on in a very practical way. This richness means that one day, I will be helping people return home after a hospitalization, and the next, I will be involved in finding housing for people who have fled the war in Ukraine. As providers of social services of general interest, the SOLIHA non-profit organizations and the non-profit sector as a whole operate as a laboratory for social action.

What are the main issues at stake in your work at SOLIHA?

Given my still limited experience, I do not have a firm opinion on that yet. Still, I would say that coordinating means starting with what exists, accepting what exists, and trying to adapt to new scenarios. In the case of hosting Ukrainian refugees, or rather those affected by the war in Ukraine, the challenge is to understand how rental intermediation, which is primarily a response to the problems that our region's vulnerable families face in accessing public and private housing, can serve as a valuable tool for housing families who do not have the same needs, resources, or background. More specifically, this entails defining, putting into practice, and readapting a tried-and-tested tool, with a group of stakeholders who are not necessarily used to it: new operators, landlords from outside the usual framework of solidarity renting, etc. Then, new avenues can be explored based on the limitations we observe.



Souhail El Fatih graduated with a Master of Regional and Urban Strategy in 2020, having done his second year as an apprenticeship. He is now a project manager at Carta-Reichen & Robert et Associés in Rabat.

What is your current job?

I returned to Carta-Reichen & Robert et Associés, where I worked before my master's degree as a project manager. Reichen & Robert and Associés have extensive experience supervising and implementing many complex urban planning and architecture projects. These projects involve reflecting on changing existing buildings' use and integrating new buildings into occupied sites, where the notions of environmental quality and sustainable development are recurrent. I work on the design of architecture and urban development projects. I am involved in all levels of the project, from design to handover, including responding to calls for tender and site supervision. I also conduct forecasting and research, including urban renewal, regeneration, and development studies.

What do you like most about your job?

Architecture and urban planning is a fascinating profession. By definition, it entails working on living environments. The thinking that goes into a project must first take account of the architectural or urban heritage of the area concerned and anticipate future issues in light of current knowledge. It is a perilous exercise that involves imagining the city of tomorrow and how to live in it. You must consider new forms of housing and leisure, new ways of getting around and working. It is a job that involves having a clear vision, knowing how to translate it into a project, and having the passion to share it. I also like the cross-cutting aspect of the job and the fact that it calls on a whole range of concepts borrowed from disciplines as diverse as sociology, economics, history, and so on. I am also fortunate to be able to collaborate daily with a team of practitioners and experts who work together to bring about the transformation of our cities.

What did you think of your second year as an apprentice?

Apprenticeship training is undoubtedly the best way to clarify your career plan. It is an opportunity to leave your comfort zone and move towards new professional horizons. For my part, I chose to do my apprenticeship at TRANS-FAIRE, an engineering firm specializing in environmental quality. The experience gave me a better grasp of the issues involved in sustainable development and their impact on architectural and urban design. Thanks to that experience, I can now take a

cross-sectional view of urban planning with a particular awareness of environmental issues.

What did you gain from your education at the Urban School?

In addition to its recognised academic excellence, a Sciences Po education is a particularly enriching human experience that fosters the sharing of ideas, interdisciplinarity and collective intelligence.



After completing her Bachelor's degree at Sciences Po, which included a third year at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow, Garance Breuil joined the first cohort of the Governing Ecological Transitions in European Cities Master's programme. She graduated in 2022 and is now a consultant for the Ecorys consulting agency in Rotterdam.



What is your current job?

I am a consultant at Ecorys, a consulting agency in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. I am in the resilient economies team and work on environmental topics such as renewable energy and the circular economy. I also have projects related to the European Green Deal, the green pact for Europe, and policy initiatives spearheading the European Union's path to ecological transition. As a result, I work a lot with clients from the European Commission.

What do you like most about your job?

I like the ecological dimension, as that gives meaning to what I do. I also like the variety of missions – you never get bored. Moreover, the hierarchy in the Netherlands is somewhat horizontal, which I appreciate. What has been your career path since graduating? The summer after graduation, I became very involved as a Youth Ambassador for the Global Alliance of Universities for Climate (GAUC), where I developed a project called "Brace for Impact" to help citizens prepare for climate crises. I then moved to the Netherlands - to Amsterdam - and started with a casual job, only to pay for my living, until I found a position in my field. At the same time, I went to COP27 in Egypt to pursue my commitment to the climate. When I returned, I was hired by Ecorys and moved to Rotterdam.

What has been your career path since graduating?

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What did your education at Sciences Po bring you?

Studying at Sciences Po provides insights into many subjects, which is very practical for a consulting position. It also prepares us to find different approaches to an issue and teaches us to question preconceived ideas. Moreover, I am delighted to have taken a slightly more focused Master's degree in urban and environmental subjects, which gave me more specific expertise. I think the second-year professional workshops are the most helpful in preparing for professional life, and I would have appreciated more of them.

PROFILE

A Sciences Po Urban Planning Programme graduate, Philippe Rio was voted the World's Best Mayor by the City Mayors Foundation, a non-profit organization. As well as being the mayor of Grigny, a town south of Paris, Rio chairs the French branch of the international network Mayors for Peace. He has spent many years advocating for France's working-class suburbs. Marco Cremaschi, Academic Director of the Urban Planning Programme interviewed this trailblazing mayor.

What are the most significant challenges for the town of Grigny ?

Grigny is the poorest metropolitan town in France: 50% of its residents live below the poverty line, and half are classed as low-paid workers. The main features of Grigny are a 35,000-residence public housing estate, La Grande Borne; the A6 motorway, which bisects the town; and, on its other side, open fields and a 5,000-residence condominium complex, Grigny 2. Grigny typifies the authoritarian urban planning of the 1950s and 1960s in France. This nonsensical approach led to a poorly constructed city that now demands all our efforts to rectify it. The authoritarian plans of that period left a small village in the center of the town, which was still being cultivated 20 years ago. We plan to use that space to create a town center connecting each neighborhood.

Meanwhile, La Grande Borne is undergoing one of France's most significant urban renewal projects, which will demolish and renovate one whole part of the estate. Since 2016, Grigny 2 – for which we are continually innovating – has been the subject of France's largest government-led urban development program. Having previously lived in La Grande Borne, I now reside in Grigny 2. The neighborhood is the focus of our efforts at the town council: we will be undertaking 900 demolitions in Grigny 2, including 2,000 basement storage units, which pose a new and specific challenge.

You were recently voted the World's Best Mayor. In their statement, the jury referred to your "positive and pragmatic vision and your battle against poverty and social exclusion." Can you tell us more about that vision?

"World's best mayor" is a meaningless phrase. I do not believe in heroizing politics and public service; mayors are not superheroes. The prize is just a kind of crazy title that has shone a spotlight on a place rather than a person. Our projects in Grigny are certainly pragmatic, and there is definitely a clear vision behind them. More to the point, my pragmatism is obviously colored by a particular idea of politics and urban planning, which drives me to advocate for human rights within public policies. I would add that the Covid-19 pandemic –evident

almost immediately – intensified levels of poverty and vulnerability. Fortunately, in Grigny, we were able to pre-empt the food crisis. Like all other mayors, I launched initiatives with outstanding health professionals, local business owners, public servants, and charity workers, all of whom worked incredibly hard to support us. I may have been the spearhead, but I wasn't physically going out and distributing 500 meal boxes to families unable to eat. It was a group effort. The town mobilized against one particular intensifier of poverty.

I see that as a crucial feature of our approach to urban planning and development: it has to be collaborative. That's what being a mayor is all about building relationships in the local area and meeting the heads of community organizations, neighbors, and local services affected by the pandemic. We had to stand firm through the storm while innovating constantly. Through discussions with our colleagues, we found solutions and drew inspiration from one another. I

t was an incredibly intense time on a personal level, and we learned a considerable amount. We are actually in the process of reviewing how we run our services in light of what we learned from Covid-19 because there was so much knowledge-sharing, initiative-building, and grassroots organizing that all of that is now guiding the evolution of public services. It's fascinating for a mayor to see how community organizations adapted to the crisis and how when the next one comes, we'll have to adapt again.

You have previously said that more attention should be paid to towns and cities. Can you tell us about the appeal you made to parliament to that effect?

The Grigny Appeal was a response to the decision by Édouard Philippe's government in the summer of 2017 to remove resources from agencies in dire need of them – primarily community organizations and local authorities – solely as a blind, budgetary saving measure. From a government perspective, we're talking about peanuts, just 0.4% of the state's budget, but that would work miracles in our working-class towns.

So, around 50 mayors and community organization directors, including myself, appealed to Parliament. Over 1,000 of us met in Grigny in October 2018 to spearhead a cross-party movement. Throughout Emmanuel Macron's first term as president, we continued to stress our belief that the solution to significant issues could be found in local areas. The president eventually commissioned politician Jean-Louis Borloo to draw up a plan in response to the appeal.

A handful of highly active mayors and I collaborated with the central government to produce a report entitled "Communal Living and Large-Scale Living for National Unity" (Vivre ensemble, vivre en grand pour une réconciliation nationale). Published in April 2018, the plan was binned almost immediately, despite proposing many ideas.

However, in January 2021, Jean Castex announced that a little over 1% of the France Reliance recovery plan would be set aside for working-class neighborhoods as part of the Interministerial Committee for Urban Affairs. We had been heard, after all.

This is not the first time you have led an appeal on behalf of working-class neighborhoods.

We are frequently compelled to underscore that 15 million French citizens live in highly precarious urban areas with an intense degree of inequality: the suburbs of the major cities, peripheral towns, former industrial zones, neglected rural areas, and overseas territories. We have interests that are shared by these areas, namely ensuring that our residents benefit from the changing regional dynamics, that wealth is redistributed, and that the principles of communal living can be upheld across the country, which is not the case today.

We are still calling on the government to prioritize these issues. Nonetheless, they will only be achieved if we reach the media and set a timeline for our plans. So the Grigny Appeal, the Borloo Plan, and the Interministerial Committee were all ultimately introduced in response to political and civic organizing.

You graduated from the Sciences Po Urban Planning Programme in 1998. Tell us about your experience with the program.

Here in Grigny, there are endless opportunities to bring the social sciences to bear on urban planning, precisely what you teach students to do in the Master's program. One of the strengths of the Urban Planning Programme is the breadth and diversity of interdisciplinary dialogue, which made a big impression on me. I met people with the same background as mine and others with very different training. It gave me an extraordinarily international outlook, complementing my civic experience and amazingly rigorous academic teaching and professional training.

These days, I often come across alums of the program in ministerial offices, social housing services, planning studios, or when walking around cities.

Is there anything you would like to add?

I am a keen advocate of municipalism: unlike localism, which is more of a far-right view, municipalism champions openness to the rest of the world. Local authorities have a role to play in world affairs: think global, act local! In a global city like Grigny, this vision of the world is extremely important. The reason I get involved with international initiatives is both to revitalize my own work and because I can draw on the experiences of other cities like Quito or Santiago de Chile.



During the pandemic, I contacted the mayors of suburban towns to share best practices. I was lucky enough to speak with mayors in all four corners of the globe. I really believe in municipalism. I often quote an Amerindian fable about this hummingbird who keeps returning to extinguish a fire while all the other animals are fleeing. When the elephant asks what he is doing, the hummingbird replies: "Well, I'm doing the best I can with the means I have." That is what municipalism is all about.

GRADUATES WHO OBTAINED THEIR PHD IN 2022



FILIPE MELLO ROSE

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, LABORATORY OF KNOWLEDGE ARCHITECTURE, TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DRESDEN

Civil Society Involvement in Smart Cities: Citizen Participation or User Co-Creation?

Thesis supervised by Gernot Grabher (HafenCity University Hamburg (HCU))

The concept of smart city development has evolved significantly over the past decades. Once linked to governance practices in which large technology companies became indispensable providers of know-how and technological devices, smart city development increasingly also involves civil society actors in variegated – and understudied – ways. In this dissertation, I argue that diverging understandings of smart city development are linked to different forms of civil society involvement. On the one hand, smart city development represents a technologically-orientated urban planning instrument. Citizens are involved in this planning instrument as democratically legitimated stakeholders whose citizenship prescribes them a say in urban planning decisions.

On the other hand, smart city developments are also urban governance practices concerned with

creating and improving technology-orientated entrepreneurial ecosystems. As such entrepreneurial ecosystems, smart city developments involve civil society actors as value co-creating users who provide indispensable day-to-day knowledge to improve entrepreneurial activities. This dissertation thus disentangles two notions of civil society involvement – citizen participation and user co-creation. This way, I advance the debates on how and to what extent civil society actors are involved in the instruments of digital and algorithmic urban governance that smart city development implies. Furthermore, I propose new conceptualizations for the field of economic geography concerning the relational constellations in which value is co-created with users.



CASSANDRE REY-THIBAUT

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, GEOGRAPHY, LATTTS

“Living with it”: The emergence and challenges of integrated practices to deal with risks and crises at the local level. A study of the local risk scenes in the Nantes and Le Havre metropolitan areas.

Thesis supervised by Valérie November (LATTTS, CNRS)

This thesis focuses on the practices of integrating risk prevention and crisis management policies at the local level. While the cyclical representations promoted by disaster studies invite us to think about the coherence of all actions to reduce the effects of disasters, public policy to “deal with” risks and crises remains highly fragmented in France. The regulations, tools, and actors responsible for risk prevention coexist with those that prepare for potential crises. The analysis highlights common practice areas by following the activities of the leading local actors who tackle these subjects at the metropolitan area level (local government staff and decentralized state services) and describes their emergence and effects.

Integration is studied first regarding the political sociology of local government and organizations. These actors envisage and practice integration in

very different ways: through the institutionalization of collaboration between services on the one hand and the development of an integrated approach based on an endo-urban definition of risks (Gralepois 2,008) on the other. Integration is then examined through the linkages between public policy instruments and other local socio-technical apparatuses. These negotiated linkages between local actors ultimately transform how risks and crises are integrated into urban systems.

The thesis puts local government staff and their actions at the heart of the analysis. Furthermore, exploring the spaces common to risk prevention and crisis management practices highlights the continuities and porosities between the notions of risk and crisis.



LÉA PALET

PROFESSOR, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, FRENCH MINISTRY

The making of professional value: a survey on the evaluation system of secondary school teachers in France (2012-2017)

Thesis supervised by Jérôme Deauvieu (ENS)

This thesis examines the overhaul of the evaluation system for secondary school teachers in France as part of a multi-faceted reform (2012-2017). Based on the study of this reform moment intends to renew the view of this professional group by placing it in a broader historical dynamic of neo-managerial modernization of the management of state employees. At the crossroads of the sociology of teaching work, professions, management, and public action, it aims to follow the path of the 'professional value' of secondary school teachers throughout the evaluation process by proposing to sociologize – and therefore deconstruct – this central notion of the administrative vocabulary of the civil service. To this end, a mixed empirical approach was developed to understand what is at stake at the various levels of public action. This thesis shows that the prescribed content of teachers

'professional value' is affected by institutionalizing a 'competence logic' within the historical model of disciplinary qualification, which is moving towards increasing individualization and standardization. The resulting upheaval of professional legitimacy, both on the part of the assessed (teachers) and the assessors (head teachers and inspectors), affects the act of measuring this 'value' as such. Finally, even if taking into account the latter in the determination of teaching careers and the organization of work within schools is accompanied by the beginning of a restructuring of the classifications that structure the social space of national education, it is far from putting an end to the hold of traditional modes of regulation of the teaching profession in secondary education, first and foremost the status.

RESEARCH

RESEARCH DISSERTATIONS IN 2022

Students of the Regional and Urban Strategy (STU), Governing the Large Metropolis (GLM) and Governing Ecological Transitions in European Cities (GETEC) Master's programmes, who intend to undertake doctoral study after their Master's degree can begin a research track in sociology or political science since the second semester of the Master's programme. Admitted students follow this track within their Master's programme, with specific courses and exercises. The track is organised in partnership with the School of Research of Sciences Po.

- "Governing the informal: An exploration of slum governance mechanisms in Old Fadama, Accra" by Joel ANSAH
- "From Idea to Action. Instrumenting the limits to growth. A study of policy change and advocacy coalitions interplay towards the City Doughnut in Amsterdam urban governance" by Hugo D'ASSENZA DAVID

PROFESSORS WHO OBTAINED THEIR PHD IN 2022



AGNÈS BASTIN

PROFESSOR, RESEARCHER AT SCIENCES PO

Territorial metabolism in transition ? Governing construction and demolition materials and experimenting new ways of recovering in the Paris and Brussels regions

Thesis supervised by Eric Verdeil (Sciences Po)

Construction and deconstruction materials represent a mass two to three times greater than that of household waste. However, they receive relatively little political attention from urban governments. Their management is carried out by building and public works companies through various economic channels ranging from storage to recycling into secondary materials, mainly for road construction and landscaping. European, national and local public policies are gradually tackling the issues raised by these materials. In the meantime, experiments testing new channels and new forms of reuse in construction are burgeoning. These collective actions intend to contribute transforming metabolisms towards greater circularity.

Based on the comparison between Paris and Brussels regions, the PhD thesis analyses

existing sociotechnical regimes and their factors of instability. Bringing together territorial ecology and transition studies, the dissertation shows that governance systems are being recomposed between adaptation to the existing spatiality of metabolisms and attempts at relocation. The experiments of new valorisations, whose quantitative effects are limited, contribute to exploring new material, economic and spatial arrangements for the actors of the existing sociotechnical regimes. The observed socio-technical reconfigurations share similarities between the two case studies, which allows to identify some characteristics of the possible transformations of the regimes, such as the flexibility of supplying and reusing materials circuits.



ROBERTO R. RODRIGUEZ

PROFESSOR, RESEARCHER AT SCIENCES PO

Coping with emissions. Institutions, ideas, and strategies in policy coordination processes: air quality and climate change policies in Mexico City and Paris

Thesis supervised by Patrick Le Galès (Sciences Po, CNRS)

The thesis analyzes environmental policy coordination processes in cities. Based on a comparative case study of air quality and climate change policies in Mexico City and Paris, the research demonstrates that policy coordination in cities is a dynamic, sequential process where actors from the four governance dimensions – urban, vertical, horizontal, and international – with different competences and perceptions on how their actions affect each other, interact strategically under particular institutional configurations and cognitive references. The thesis develops a theoretical framework based on historical institutionalism, that addresses institutions as changing, power distributional elements, and cognitive theories of public policy that explain the organization of policy processes around ideational paradigms or frames of reference. The main argument is divided into two parts.

First, policy coordination results from the interplay between institutions that shape governance arrangements by distributing competences and establishing frameworks for action, cognitive frameworks and ideational processes that define references, paradigms, and problems, and the strategic interactions taking place within. The three elements combine, leading to positive coordination, negative coordination, or conflict. Second, those arrays remain steady until changes in the institutional context, either abrupt or incremental, rearrange the interactions by altering the frameworks of action, leading to different coordination sequences. Hence, I argue that due to the changing nature of the institutional context, coordination processes are sequential, rather than one-shot interactions.

OUR STUDENT AND ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

Nearly 3421 students have graduated from the Urban School.

IN SITU

In Situ is the association of students and alumni of the Master's in Regional and Urban Strategy, the Governing the Large Metropolis Master's, the Governing Ecological Transitions in European Cities Master's, and the Executive Master of Regional Governance and Urban Development (since 2019).



The association plays an important role in facilitating the integration of the different year groups. Each year during welcome week, the association organises a big game for first year Master's students. Following this event, a convivial moment offers Master's students the opportunity to meet their M2 year sponsors from the In Situ sponsorship programme. The academic year is also rhythmised by festive events organised by the association. In Situ is also actively involved in assisting with student orientation. Its alumni hub organises several events each year, including 'meet and greets' with alumni who share insights into their career path with students. In addition, the association's website publishes internship offers, work-study placements and job opportunities relevant to its students and alumni members.

In Situ is also increasingly involved in researching and promoting new ideas related to regional governance issues. This move was initiated by the lecture series organised by the Executive Master hub in 2019-2020, and, with the reactivation of the research hub in 2020, it continues today.

Finally, the association organises a photographic contest each year. Trips conducive to discussion, exchange and discovery are also organised from time to time in France and further afield in Europe, to study particular or innovative urban or regional situations.

SCIENCES PO URBA

The Sciences Po Urba association represents the students and alumni of the Urban Planning Programme.



Since its inception, the association has advocated the following goals:

- To sustain the alumni network and strengthen ties between Urba members through events organised by the association
- To undertake any initiative that will help alumni update their knowledge of urban planning by organising visits, meetings, conferences, trips, etc.
- To contribute to the reputation of the Urban Planning Programme and to promoting the work carried out under its aegis
- To ensure the periodic distribution of the alumni directory and foster the professional development of alumni
- To ensure the representation of alumni in all professional organisations, administrations and institutions likely to influence the conditions of practice of the professions for which the Programme prepares students; to promote individual and collective interests
- To organise visits, meetings between urban planning professionals, lectures, trips and 'think-tank' workshops called the "Continuous Programme". It publishes feedback on these events in various formats (video, articles, etc.), notably via its website.

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SUPPORTING HOUSING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVE FOR ADOMA



PARTNER
ADOMA

STUDENTS OF THE URBAN
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ESPACITÉ



The project title to which students were invited to respond is rooted in Adoma's strategy of "opening up services to new target groups, particularly young professionals across France." Recognizing that some members of this group experience difficulties in accessing housing, which can lead to difficulties in accessing employment or professional training, Adoma has prioritized developing a housing offering tailored to the needs of young professionals. Adoma set the group several assignments to help tailor its housing portfolio effectively and research the conditions needed for a specific housing offering for young people. Students were asked to analyze young target groups and their housing and housing support needs. They were also asked to identify young people's needs in different regions regarding "youth housing products."

The finished report provides an overview of issues and concerns identified by the students. These are grouped and summarised under five major headings:

- Why do some young people experience difficulties in accessing housing?
- Who are the young people experiencing difficulties in accessing housing?
- What housing products should be prioritized for these target groups?
- Where is the need most significant, and which regions should be prioritized when developing these products for young people?
- How can we provide supported housing tailored to these young people's different profiles and needs?

To arrive at answers to these questions, the study built on a review of relevant academic literature, legislation, and existing institutional mechanisms about youth housing, cross-referenced with data from a statistical analysis of several databases. In coordination with

Adoma, students examined nine sites, which were representative of different areas of France (large and medium-sized cities, regions with a high student or a seasonal population, etc.). They allowed them to meet with Adoma residents and staff. These on-site visits were complemented by interviews with a wide range of stakeholders involved in housing and social support provision for financially vulnerable young people.

In summary, the study enabled Adoma to establish a clear and ambitious regional and real estate strategy for developing a housing offering tailored to the needs of young people. Acknowledging the diversity of young target groups characterized by low solvency and high mobility, a range of housing options (FJT, RSJA, RHVS-mobilités) should be developed to meet their various needs. This should also be accompanied by a new range of attractive services for young people (WiFi, bicycle loans, gyms, shared gardens) and a tailored social support service (linguistic support, information about the French administrative system, career guidance, medical advice, etc.). The study also identified regions where these services could be provided, i.e., those where young people have the most significant difficulty accessing housing. These may or may not be regions in which Adoma already operates. In addition, the



strategy could help regenerate Adoma's image among residents and elected officials, thereby facilitating the creation and management of its residences.

CROSS INTERVIEW : STEFANIE DEMEURE DIT LATTE, DIRECTOR OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT & STEFANIA PARIGI ACCOMMODATION MANAGER, ADOMA

How would you define the public housing problem for young people in France ?

A considerable number of young people in various circumstances are now directly affected by the housing crisis in France. These include young professionals; financially vulnerable young people (and by that, we mean all young people having to work to fund their studies); apprentices; interns; young people in precarious work or on part-time contracts; those for whom housing is a crucial condition for accessing employment, and so on. The under-30s are the most residentially mobile group in France by a large margin. Meanwhile, their share of state-subsidized housing is continually decreasing. This group occupies less than 15% of HLM housing in France, a proportion that will fall to 10% in 2030, under the weight of the increasing demand from senior citizens requiring supported housing. There is, therefore, a real need to devise new systems for housing and housing support provisions that are tailored to the difficulties experienced by this group.



What made the company decide to commission a study on housing for young people in 2021?

In a context of rapid economic change and intense pressure on the housing market, difficulties in accessing employment or training particularly impact young professionals who rely on housing for their independence, social life, and professional stability. In addition, the number of small, studio flat-style residences available in the areas of France, which have the highest density of employment or professional training opportunities, is far below the needs of young people in these areas.

To tackle these significant issues, ADOMA has prioritized developing a housing offering tailored to the needs of young professionals, particularly in high-demand areas. The housing will enable them to secure jobs or places in training programs. With that priority in mind, in 2021, ADOMA launched a global initiative to define its strategy on housing for young people and to offer a range of solutions tailored to financially vulnerable young people.

How did the study students conducted for their group project help to inspire your organization?

Students at the Urban School were tasked with conducting a rich and detailed survey, setting the parameters for a multiform housing offering tailored to the needs of young users, and tracing the outlines of a new development strategy targeting young people in all their diversity. In entrusting this process to the students, ADOMA gained an opportunity to question and contextualize its systems, to shake up preconceptions, and reevaluate tried and tested practices.

The finished study has enriched our analysis and brought a fresh and unbiased perspective on the systems we currently have in place.

Additionally, in very practical terms, the documents produced, which are of the highest quality, are now being used by ADOMA staff in their meetings with partners. The documents have helped to illustrate ADOMA's aims and strategy concerning support for young people.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON URBAN AGENDAS: FRANCE, EU, UN HABITAT

What is an urban agenda? The students have noticed that there seems to be no consensus on the definition of what is understood as an "Urban Agenda." Each urban actor appears to have a different vision of this document type. In general terms, the urban agenda can be defined as an instrument for articulating urban public policies and promoting the development of cities. It is a guideline document - not legally binding - for the actors involved. Starting from this first work of understanding and defining, the students tried to bring a curious, critical, and comparative point of view to the Urban Agendas, particularly the New Urban Agenda (NUA), the Urban Agenda for the European Union (UAEU), and French urban policies. They had the opportunity to meet many urban actors (project leaders, local elected officials, urban planners, etc.) with whom they had long discussions on the subject, allowing them to confront various and sometimes contradictory points of view.

At first sight, it would be easy to think that Urban Agendas could be more valuable since they are non-binding documents used voluntarily and without significant funding of their own. However, Urban Agendas are meaningful. Developing a shared urban vision for desirable, sustainable, and just cities is essential as the world's population becomes increasingly urbanized. Above all, they allow us to formalize a specific vision, an ideal urban area for a territory or a region. Thus, the Urban Agendas help to identify the main urban issues and to set a roadmap for responding to them in an urban project. One can also perceive these UAs as a panoply of operational tools, principles, and initiatives from 56 Comparative studies of Urban Agendas in which the city's actors can draw inspiration to respond to their specific problems and concretize their projects.

Finally, the AUs and the associated events are a means of promoting know-how in terms of urban planning, architecture, and governance for a given space. It allows a great diversity of urban actors to meet and dialogue: urban governance is complex and composed of a multitude of actors and levels who sometimes act in silos.

Similarly, urban issues intersect with countless policies and challenges, often needing better integration. This study has enabled the students to observe that the strength of the Urban Agendas lies in their governance and the attempt to combine the needs, skills, and solutions of all these urban actors. The

difficulty, therefore, lies in the capacity of these Urban Agendas to produce a global and inclusive vision of the urban while remaining coherent and comprehensible. Similarly, integrating the different urban agendas is challenging for those who formulate and use them.

Urban Agendas represent an effective tool for introducing new sustainable urban ideas in the global debate of sustainable cities. UAs increase the visibility of sustainable urban issues and promote their inclusion in multilevel governance processes. They have put through a vision for a sustainable city that is now spreading not only within public institutions but also within the private sector. Thanks to the dissemination of this vision, UA's become a tool for raising interest and attracting funding for sustainable urban projects. Their capacity to share knowledge and connect urban actors is essential for empowering local authorities and citizens.

Despite the visible achievements of Urban Agendas, these documents still face some challenges that may reduce their impact. The lack of legal competence from the international bodies that create these agendas regarding urban development reduces their action. There is a lack of influence from local or national UAs in developing international urban agendas, which may limit the dialogue around these documents. Finally, the group has seen how the lack of inclusion of certain urban actors (mainly rural or more minor city actors) may reduce the diversity of focus of the UAs.



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CAPSTONE

OUR CONFERENCE “CITIES FIT FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION? LESSONS FROM THE NEW IPCC REPORT”



THE URBAN SCHOOL ORGANISED A CONFERENCE ON APRIL 2022 ABOUT THE GIEC REPORT

Cities are at the forefront of climate change. The recently published sixth assessment report by the Working Group II of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), devoted to adaptation, leaves no doubts: the risks faced by people and assets because of climate change have increased in urban and rural settlements alike. Adaptation, however, is not keeping pace. Chapter 6, devoted to “Cities, Settlements and Key Infrastructure”, highlights the existence of an “adaptation gap”: measures for cities, settlements and infrastructure to adapt to the unavoidable consequences of climate change are still falling dramatically short of what is needed. Existing and planned measures, moreover, do not always avoid the risk of entrenching inequalities and thus enhancing vulnerability among the most disadvantaged groups.

The panel will discuss policy solutions, urban governance potential, and the failures so far.
Speakers

Arancha Gonzalez, Dean of the Sciences Po's Paris School of International Affairs

Alexandre Magnan, Researcher at IDDRI - Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales

Tadashi Matsumoto, Head of Sustainable Urban Development Unit at OECD

Mark Pelling, professor at King's College London, Coordinating Lead Author of Chapter 6 “Cities, Settlements and Key Infrastructure” of the 6th IPCC Assessment Report - Working Group II

Noémie Fompeyrine, Head of Resilience, Prospective, Research and Innovation Division at the City of Paris

Moderation

Charlotte Halpern, director of the Executive Master of Regional Governance and Urban Development at the Urban School and senior research fellow at the Centre for European Studies and Comparative Politics, Sciences Po

Giacomo Parrinello, academic director of the master Governing Ecological Transitions in European Cities at the Urban School and assistant professor at the Centre for History, Sciences Po

OPERATIONAL ISSUES OF THE URBAN VILLAGE AND QUARTER-HOUR CITY CONCEPTS

Numerous initiatives are flourishing in cities and neighbourhoods around the notion of «common good» and collective management of resources: collective vegetable gardens, exchange of services, circular economy, neighbourhood events, participatory housing, etc. Indeed, our society seems to evolve towards a more collective, horizontal, and participative way of managing territories, in which citizens get involved.

This movement catalyses the issues of spatial and relational proximity, mobility, inclusiveness, and sustainability. Governance is intended to be multidimensional and multi-actor, moving away from the paradigm of public action ensuring the collective interest as opposed to private initiative promoting individual interest.

This work highlights the levers and obstacles to the creation of conviviality and makes it possible to identify the governance that is most conducive to the emergence of a



convivial territory, based on an inhabitant community. It identifies the different networks of actors who can implement this conviviality through citizen action in eleven survey areas



chosen for their uniqueness. The project integrates numerous recommendations for thinking about the professionalization of a conviviality agent, proposing a prototype job description, and summarizing the expected skills and missions. A case study is proposed to look back at the successful implementation of a conviviality agent in a fictitious neighbourhood. Finally, it describes the conditions of governance favourable to the success of its implementation.

The study focuses on the factors that accelerate conviviality and looks at the different forms that conviviality can take, both because of the singular terrain and because of the practices and uses that are put in place. Whether on the scale of a neighbourhood, a district, or a city, the levers, and obstacles to the emergence of a convivial territory have been identified and analysed to consider their replicability within various environments and scales.

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HYPERVOISINS

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«BI-RESIDENTIAL» IN THE POST-COVID ERA

NEW ISSUES, NEW MODELS, NEW POLICIES



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muvo

The Covid-19 pandemic, which saw a range of lockdown and curfew measures introduced over two years, has spotlighted an aspiration among French households towards substantially higher housing standards. For individuals whose experience of the lockdown was particularly challenging, housing quality indicators, including comfort, surface area, location, access to open space, etc., are now considered a crucial additional priority. Multiple weak signals have indicated an increase in the number of French households moving out of large cities and into second residences located in smaller towns or the countryside, with a preference for individual houses instead of flats or house shares.

While the phenomenon of living between two homes, referred to as “bi-residential” (bi-residentialité) in France, predates the pandemic, it has since shot to particular prominence. For that reason, the urban planning company MUVO wanted to study the phenomenon of the past two years’ events. By interrogating difficulties experienced by bi-residents and identifying trends in their lifestyles and housing preferences, the company hoped to gain a deeper understanding of dividing one’s time between two homes.

Via a detailed study of the phenomenon of bi-residential, this project aimed to trace the outlines of new models that could be invented. In order to understand trends and trajectories among bi-residents, students conducted qualitative, socio-anthropological field research in the conurbations of Nantes and Saint-Nazaire and the Île-de-France region. The project was divided into three distinct phases: a literature review of current research on bi-residential, providing the basis for a typology of different

groups of individuals residing between two homes (e.g., seasonal workers, remote workers, students, etc.). This was followed by a series of extended and intensive interviews with bi-residents to determine their housing needs and, by implication, the limitations of current provisions within the real estate market. Finally, a third phase involved conducting interviews with local housing professionals (local authorities, landlords, urban planning agencies, etc.) to identify measures that could be implemented to improve conditions for bi-residents.

Through the project, students developed a series of proposals for responding to bi-residents’ arrival in a region. Grouped into five key areas, these proposals encompass the full range of challenges bi-residents face (housing, mobility, reception in the region, etc.). The five proposals are as follows:

- Improve access to information and communication between stakeholders
- Utilise and enhance the existing housing offering
- Develop a specific housing offering
- Promote flexible housing
- Improve local integration for bi-residents



OPERATIONAL MEASURES AND SHORTCOMINGS IN THE PROMOTION OF BIODIVERSITY WITHIN REAL ESTATE PROJECTS



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CHARLOTTE MOISAND
ATELIER RUELLE



What significant issues influence the integration of biodiversity in real estate projects? What tools and indicators can be used to measure biodiversity? What are the current best practices? The students with Nexity, their partner company, attempted to answer these questions during their nine-month group project.

The preservation of biodiversity is a complex issue that cuts across all spatial and temporal scales. Defined as all living species, their interactions with each other and their environment, biodiversity is being eroded at an intense pace. There are multiple reasons for this: climate change, as subsequent scientific reports have repeatedly highlighted; the destruction and fragmentation of habitats; soil, air, and water pollution. The need to protect biodiversity is now widely acknowledged, given the countless ecosystemic services it provides and our dependence on it. Existing tensions between humans and their environment have, at times, already reached a point of no return,

as with freshwater resources, the most recent planetary limit to have been reached. If we are to continue to live on our planet, we must take urgent action to preserve biodiversity.

The real estate sector has played its part in the erosion of biodiversity through urban sprawl, the destruction of ecosystems, soil sealing, etc. These are all challenges that the real estate sector must now resolve if it is to protect and guarantee access to biodiversity-rich areas, particularly in the long term.

The students identified numerous “pro-biodiversity policies” already in place on some Nexity projects, including effective water management and efforts to limit fragmentation. In addition to these visits to Nexity’s projects, students produced a benchmarking study of other real estate providers and visited particularly inspiring projects launched elsewhere. This enabled them to identify tools that could be developed to render Nexity’s pro-biodiversity measures more sustainable in future projects. One principle emerged with particular clarity: there are numerous ways of approaching the issue! Each project can promote biodiversity preservation by adopting measures tailored to conditions on the ground and the allocated budget, even when the latter is limited or without favorable public policies. The students recommend that Nexity standardize its pro-biodiversity measures across all projects. They also recommend extending its strategy further by adopting some innovative measures from the benchmarking study. These measures, which were identified in the cities of Paris, Muret, Barcelona, and Freiburg, included testing to achieve zero-waste site maintenance; prioritizing ground as opposed to pot planting; leaving space between buildings to avoid cutting off wildlife corridors; using more relevant indicators of biodiversity (this list is not exhaustive).

The preservation of natural habitats is a still more significant challenge for Nexity’s staff since it impacts, among others, the (future) addressees of the projects they design. Street interviews by the students suggested that biodiversity is an issue of increasing importance for citizens and that the latter would welcome more pro-biodiversity measures near their homes. Cultural prejudices against areas with high biodiversity can be overcome by adopting inclusive initiatives and taking communication and education as guiding principles: we accept the measures whose utility we understand.



CAPSTONE



INTERVIEW WITH LOU D'ANGELO, GROUP PROJECTS 'TUTOR AND ALUMNA

MEETING WITH LOU D'ANGELO, A 2017 GRADUATE OF THE «GOVERNING THE LARGE METROPOLIS» MASTER'S DEGREE, BACK AT SCIENCES PO AS A TUTOR FOR A COLLECTIVE PROJECT WITH NIUA AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT FOR GROUPE HUIT.

What has been your career path since graduation?

I did my Master 2 internship at the Groupe Huit design office, which then hired me. Since 2017, I have been working in this structure, which supports urban and territorial planning and the preparation of urban projects in developing cities. Our clients are generally donors (World Bank, French Development Agency...), or sometimes directly the cities or ministries of the countries where we work.

Tell us about some of the projects you have worked on

I have had the opportunity to work on a wide variety of projects, for example:
Preparation of multi-sectoral urban projects (parks, river renaturation, markets, roads, drainage, transport terminal...) in 4 secondary cities in Uganda;
The preparation of a major urban and rural investment program in the western regions of Mongolia, as well as the territorial planning of the 21 Mongolian regions;
The preparation of multi-sectoral urban projects in secondary cities in Jordan.

How did you experience your return to the Urban School as a tutor?

I was delighted to be able to reconnect with the Urban School by being involved as a tutor in a group project. The partner was the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) in India, and the work consisted of capitalizing on three major urban redevelopment projects around watercourses, carried out with funding from the AFD under the CITIES program. Expectations were high on the part of the partner and the team of students rose to the challenge with flying colours.
My role was to guide the students by providing methodological advice and explanations on the development aid sector, which I know well, and by regularly monitoring and critically reviewing the reports. This allowed me to take a step back from my practice by confronting it with the student's questions and remarks.

What did the role of a tutor teach you?

I also find the tutor's role very interesting: it is not a question of leading a team by assuming the quality of the production and taking charge of the exchanges with the client, but of helping the students to progress while remaining in the background. In the end, we are more in the role of coaching and advising the students, who must assume the final quality of their work. This was not always easy for me (as I was used to being in production or directing studies), but it is much more enriching for the students, and I am also learning to adopt a new posture!

I also took great pleasure in seeing the progress of the students, their growth through the project, and the pride they could take in their final output.

I am repeating this experience this year, supervising a group of students working on sobriety for the Palladio Foundation.

FRAMEWORK FOR ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION THROUGH URBAN WATERFRONT PROJECTS

The development of this framework is inscribed in the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) – Urban School partnership. It is intended as an operational tool for practitioners involved in the development of urban waterfront infrastructure in developing countries. It aims, first, to provide recommendations for achieving sustainable transitioning. Secondly, it aims at opening a communication channel between public officials, policy-makers, academics, designers, engineers, and tenders of all types in order to be a guideline for future waterfront projects, particularly those resulting from the CITIIS 2.0 program.

Launched in 2018 by the Government of India, the City Investments To Innovate Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) programme is one of the largest urban development projects at the national level. Twelve cities were selected based on four main themes: develop sustainable mobility, increase the amount of public open spaces, implement technology to improve e-governance and drive social and organizational innovation in low income settlements.

The first work of the group consisted of the appropriation of the general contents of urban waterfront infrastructure and ecological transition, the specificities of the CITIIS program, and 3 urban waterfront projects of the programme: The Haora River Front Development (Agartala), Green Mobility Corridor (Hubballi-Dharwad) and the Biodiversity Park (Surat). The information compiled was used to make a comparison across the selected projects using the same axes of analysis: (i) Institutional Framework, (ii) Project Design Features and Ecological Transition, and (iii) Community engagement and Integration Into the Neighborhood. A comparative table was constructed and a



synthesis exercise was then produced, with the aim to capitalize on the challenges and lessons learned.

Then, the students realised an international benchmarking from low and middle income countries. They studied five urban river rehabilitation projects in Cairo (Egypt), Eskisehir (Turkey), Amsterdam (Netherlands), Ahmedabad (India), and São Paulo (Brazil) from one of the three axes, in addition to a cross-cutting project lifecycle analysis. The comparative exercise was done in light of the lessons learned from the waterfront regeneration projects of the CITIIS program. In that way, these new inputs seek to validate or qualify the hypotheses accumulated in the previous stages, seeking to inform the final framework for ecological transition through urban waterfront projects.

Together, the scaling up of these insights resulted in the recommendations that built up an operational framework that has been disseminated at the Katowice UN World Habitat conference for sustainable urbanization from the 26th to the 30th June 2022.



PARTNER
NIUA

STUDENTS OF THE MASTER
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ALEJANDRO LERMA
ANDRÉ DA VILA
CLÉMENCE RAFFARD
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MATHILDE ROUVILLOIS

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LOU D'ANGELO
GROUPE HUIT



HOSTING AN INDIAN DELEGATION FOR A LEARNING EXPEDITION



THE URBAN SCHOOL WELCOMED TWENTY HIGH OFFICIALS OF INDIAN CITIES FROM SEPTEMBER 12 TO 16 FOR A LEARNING EXPEDITION. CO-ORGANIZED WITH OUR PARTNER NIUA (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS), THE WEEK FOCUSED ON SMART CITIES AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION IN FRANCE.

The Learning Expedition was designed as part of the collaboration agreement between the Urban School and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), the India's leading national think tank on urban planning and development. The participants were high officials from the 12 cities within the CITIIS program. This joint program of the Housing & Urban Affairs Ministry of India, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the European Union and NIUA is focused on building innovative, inclusive and sustainable urban infrastructure across 12 cities in India with an investment of around €140 million.

During a week, participants met several speakers and organisations: state agencies such as the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the Métropole de Lyon as well as the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, the Research and Development Institut Efficacy, associations such as AirParif and CODATU, the urban planning agency Institut Paris Région, the company Fraicheur de Paris and the MEDEF syndicate (mettre la trad anglaise). They also made field visits (Ecoquartier Clichy Batignolles, Quartier Lyon Confluence, New City of Marne-la-Vallée) and attended various thematic conferences with professors and academics from Sciences Po.

CULTURE AS A CATALYST OF URBAN CHANGE

PERSPECTIVES FOR SAINT-DENIS, EUROPEAN CAPITAL OF CULTURE 2028



PARTNER
CITY OF SAINT-DENIS

STUDENTS OF THE URBAN
PLANNING PROGRAMME
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NOÉMIE CAMBLONG
ABDEL-RAHIM CHEKROUN
PAULINE CHOLET
PEDRO SAINZ DE VICUNA

TUTOR
ALEXANDRA COHEN
CUESTA

Saint ★
Denis

The city of Saint-Denis has applied to hold the title of European Capital of Culture (ECC) in 2028 and intends to capitalize on the urban component of the category.

The students aimed to understand how cultural dynamics can positively influence the urban development of an evolving territory and, conversely, how urban development can foster and support cultural programming in that territory. It is neither habitual nor easy to consider both urban and cultural factors when developing cities, and the students' study attempts to put forward proposals for building dialogue between the two fields.

The students began by defining their research methodology. They opted for an innovative and varied procedure using a wide range of tools to understand the territory: interviews; a sensitive mapping workshop; study trips to Eleusis in Greece, Rijeka in Croatia, and Marseille to study comparable experiences. Once they had gathered this wealth of material, the group decided to establish landscape as an overarching and interconnecting principle of the study. It also identified a need to think, innovate and experiment within public spaces to connect better large and small scales (i.e., the town vs. its public spaces and their uses). Finally, it noted a need for better cohesion between strategic vision and operational proposals.

The next step was identifying public spaces in Saint-Denis and providing the conditions necessary for implementing cultural projects. The students proposed two ways of identifying and using sites:

- Development of a linear route: create a route divided into segments where different kinds of initiatives could be planned between now and

2028, depending on the urban and cultural issues needing to be addressed in each segment.

- Development of ad hoc viewing platforms across the town: set up 12 viewing platforms to allow stakeholders to survey the landscape, which could also be used for various purposes (sports, leisure, cultural activities, practical uses, etc.).

In different ways, these two approaches satisfy the same ambition: one allows for networking between sites through the linearity and continuity of an interconnected route; the other involves different sites dispersed across the territory, which nonetheless form a network. When superimposed, the two approaches become a meshwork fostering the urban and regional cohesion the region needs. They simultaneously undergird the development of cultural projects, provide a means of categorizing those projects, and lay the foundations for future site use.



THE INDUSTRIALISATION OF EARTHEN CONSTRUCTION IN THE ALULA VALLEY

The redevelopment of AlUla, a region in northwestern Saudi Arabia, is part of the strategic framework Vision 2030, which Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman introduced. The prince aims to transform the oasis of AlUla, with its 2,000-year-old architectural and archaeological heritage, into a global capital of high-end cultural and landscape tourism. The Saudi government recommends using the earth to construct new buildings in a series of architectural design and urban planning guidelines issued as part of the project. Having developed its own earthen concrete technique, the French construction company Saint-Gobain can offer its services in AlUla. The company was interested in evaluating the pertinence of potential involvement in the project. The central aim of the study commissioned from Sciences Po students was to scope out the conditions needed for Saint-Gobain to be involved in such a project.

The students began by analyzing the general background of the AlUla project: the objectives of the Vision 2030 framework and the specific political, economic, and climatic situation in Saudi Arabia. After this, based on secondary research, a series of interviews, and several site visits, the students determined the status of the AlUla project and its roadmap for the coming years. They also indicated the terms and scope of Saint-Gobain's involvement in the development project. They provided an overview of the normative and regulatory framework governing earthen construction in Saudi Arabia. The context of this study was particularly challenging due to the historical lack of codification of Saudi Law and because the



country is currently reinforcing its normative framework for construction, bringing it closer to standards in Western countries.



Finally, students conducted a benchmarking study of different contemporary earthen construction processes in France, internationally, and in the context of Saudi Arabia to establish the number of competitors in the market and the state of supply and demand.

The finished study concludes that an involvement in the AlUla redevelopment project would be pertinent for the Saint-Gobain Group. Of all the significant projects launched as part of Vision 2030, AlUla is one of the most advanced and seems reliable. There is a space in the framework's master plans for using a new industrial earthen construction technique like Saint-Gobain's earth concrete, which has the benefit of being quick to apply, water efficient, and low maintenance after construction. Therefore, Saint-Gobain's expertise in the technique gives it a significant competitive and persuasive advantage in residential project management. To prove its prowess in the field, the group could also pursue an involvement in tourism-related developments by supplying materials to restore iconic sites in the Cultural Oasis or the tourist facilities in Al Jadidah (hotels, restaurants, etc.).

In the longer term, Saint-Gobain's involvement in AlUla would provide an opportunity for the group to optimize its concrete earth technology and establish itself as a leader in industrial earthen construction on the Arabian Peninsula while also developing its earth-related activities in France. That being said, Saint-Gobain will still need to find ways of sourcing materials as locally as possible to convince the Royal Commission for AlUla (RCA) to accept the collaboration.



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BARCELONA : THE CHALLENGE OF A JUST TRANSITION

Is it possible to combine a radical agenda for social a redistributive justice with an ambitious agenda for climate change mitigation and adaptation? GETEC students asked this question to a broad array of actors in the city of Barcelona during the learning expedition of 2022.

Governed since 2015 by Barcelona en Comú, a leftist coalition led by former housing rights activist Ada Colau, Barcelona showcases a number of ambitious programmes that seek to transform the city's physical and social environment. It also confronts some major challenges linked to adaptation and mitigation measures as well as to tensions in the housing market and access to basic services such as drinking water and domestic energy. Our learning expedition focused on the most significant programs and challenges, meeting with municipal officers, elected representatives and political



leaders, but also business actors, grassroots activists and researchers.

Two major themes stood out of our trip. First the transformation of the built space of Barcelona, and in particular the creation of green corridors and superblocks. Superblocks, or "superillas" in Spanish are pedestrianized sections of Barcelona designed to favor inclusivity and social cohesion all while limiting CO2 emission and traffic pollution and creating more greenery. We visited the first such "superblocks" with some municipal officers in charge of their implementation, and learned about the large-scale plan for greening the city and reducing traffic pollution from the city's chief urbanist. These operations,

while surely beneficial for climate change adaptation and mitigation, have been hotly contested by some residents, and are considered by some a driver of gentrification. We learned more about this process by meeting with professor Isabel Anguelovski, who presented her research on what she calls "green gentrification" in Barcelona and led us to consider the costs and benefits of such iconic examples of ecological transition in the



making. We also visited La Borda, an experimental housing cooperative that sought to explore alternative ways to address the twin challenges of ecological housing and housing accessibility in a tight real estate market such as Barcelona.

In the remainder of the expedition, we focused on the challenges of energy and water provision. Over the last decade, a growing number of households in Barcelona has faced difficulties to access water and energy services due to financial constraints. Deputy Mayor Elia Badias, a former activist against energy poverty now deputy mayor to the climate emergency and ecological transition, has discussed with us the establishment of a municipal energy company, Barcelona Energia. Badia told us how this municipal company was designed to facilitate access to cheap renewable energy for low-income households, all while explaining the major constraints that limit the effectiveness of this company. We then investigated the ecological and social tensions around water supply in Barcelona. We visited the water treatment plant along the Llobregat River, owned by the private company which manages water in Barcelona

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and learned about the major ecological, technical, and financial challenges in providing the Catalan metropolis with drinking water, heightened by the climate crisis. We also investigated the social tensions around private management of water in Barcelona through a rich exchange with professor David Sauri and grassroots activists which campaigned for the municipalization of water supply in Barcelona and elsewhere in Catalonia.

The picture we gathered from this inquiry was that of a city full of contradictions, at the same time bustling with inspiring experiments but also not entirely capable of scaling them up or dealing with the unwanted social repercussions. While we did not find definitive answers, in summary, we certainly learned a lot about the challenges of a just transition, in Barcelona and elsewhere.

To learn more about our learning expedition, see the report about it written and published by the GETEC students.



Giacomo Parrinello
Academic Director of the Master





SAINT-BRIEUC

The study trip for students in the first year of the Master in Regional and Urban Strategy (STU) took place in Saint-Brieuc from 4 to 6 April 2022. These annual trips to regions and urban areas in France are an educational opportunity designed to bring students into contact with the territorial reality on the ground through meetings with local stakeholders, residents, and businesses in various sectors. These meetings give them a deeper understanding of the places where stakeholders live, the issues they face, and their responses to them.



The choice of Saint-Brieuc was a departure from previous years when we typically visited large metropolises. Here, students examined a medium-sized town in Brittany, a region with a predominantly agricultural economy and an aging demography characterized by stagnation in city centers versus significant peri-urban development.

The choice resulted from an ongoing dialogue with local stakeholders in Saint-Brieuc, specifically the General Directorate for Planning, Housing, and Nature, for whom students in the previous cohort had completed a study in 2020-2021. The first study was part of a workshop entitled "Balancing Territorial Attractiveness Between Central Cities and Peripheral Towns: A Case Study of Saint-Brieuc, Plédran, and the ORT and ZAN Tools."

The focus of meetings and site visits organized for the trip was on how Saint-Brieuc, a medium-sized city in a transition period, responds to current and future regio-

nal, economic, and ecological issues—looking beyond Saint-Brieuc, the trip aimed to give students an understanding of the processes of political recomposition and the urban, economic, and territorial dynamics at work in the conurbation and its rural hinterland.

On the topic of governance, the meetings highlighted two salient points. Firstly, more than inter-municipal cooperation within a conurbation community and regional expertise-sharing via an urban planning agency is needed to mask broad differences in political attitudes and development interests between the city of Saint-Brieuc and its peripheral towns. Secondly, through the prefecture and its departments, the state appears to wield considerable influence in the region and can shape its development through calls for projects.

Stakeholders in the area now have to respond to the introduction of Zero Net Artificialisation (Zéro artificialisation nette). This new national policy has called into question local efforts to expand housing in peripheral zones and compelled all stakeholders to revise their approach to the issue of regenerating urban and village centers. The long-standing prioritization of motor vehicles over other modes of transport was discussed. Still, while we did note some progress in the development of public transport, this remains glaringly inadequate in the face of urban expansion in the region.

From an economic perspective, our meetings were an opportunity to discuss areas of inactivity among local stakeholders (particularly regarding the environment) and a significant restructuring of agrifood systems in the





We want to thank all those who contributed to organizing this study trip, particularly Pierre Bessin, Eric Parize, Priscille Ghesquiere, Julie Verre, and Jean-Philippe Orveillon.

Eric Verdeil,
Academic Director of the Master

region. Local stakeholders are funding new organic and tech-driven industries at an inter-municipal and regional level. The students were particularly interested in the region's innovations about energy transition, which are both essential and highly limited. Higher education is another critical issue for Saint-Brieuc, home to the University of Rennes campus. It will be crucial in responding to the challenges of the regional reconfiguration underway. Local stakeholders have also explored the avenues of culture and tourism.

All in all, this study trip allowed the students to discover a territorial scale with which many were unfamiliar. While there was a positive element in the drive to change the existing model, the case study also revealed local stakeholders' limited capacity to determine structural processes that are largely beyond their control.





CAIRO

Governing the Large Metropolis (GLM) master's program goes on a study trip every year. In 2022, our study trip was in Cairo, and in 2023 it will be Amman, Jordan. Our aim is to take the theory we learn in the first few months of the degree (urban economics, law, data governance, housing, research methods, regional comparisons) and juxtapose it with reality on-the-ground – how do our theories about informality, about housing production, about social conflict, about urban regulations, about the link between urban development and national economic policy play out in different contexts?



We saw a dazzling arc of urbanism in Cairo - moving from our hotel in Zamalek on the banks of the Nile, visiting the new suburbs and American University of Cairo, seeing the sewage treatment plant outside the city, understanding the commercial model behind the new hip co-working spaces in downtown, and ending our trip at the astounding Sphinx and Great Pyramids. Cairo is constantly changing and on the move. The houseboats on the Nile are now dwindling in number or being repurposed for bars and clubs, attempts are being made to rejuvenate the downtown after the events of Tahrir Square, the lively street life and cafes continue to attract locals, civil society actors are working in the informal neighborhoods to re-vitalise the local economy

and involve local talent. These are similar processes as what we see elsewhere, here refracted through the history of the region and nation.

Through conversations and site visits with local architects, parliamentarians, urban officials, academics, engineers and our own GLM alumni, we learned about the ongoing redevelopment of the city. Cairo is comprised of what is often termed a 'deteriorating urban core', large tracts of informal housing, the creation of new cities in the suburbs and desert, the heterogeneous transport infrastructure (bus rapid transit, informal last mile connectivity, overloaded vans at highway hubs). The building boom is evident in Cairo, and Egypt at large – new cities, new highways, new American-style suburban neighbourhoods, 'slum' redevelopment, but also very visually evident empty, unfinished and abandoned constructions. Will all this new construction find a market? Will the new cities be populated? What will the future bring for Cairo and Egypt?

Sukriti Issar,
Academic Director of the master



“

We had the chance to visit an old and traditional house in the Old Cairo neighborhood, which its owner, a local architect, has rehabilitated. Besides the building's visit (incl. its courtyard), the owner introduced us to the history of his house and the process he had gone through to start the renovation works in his home. His renovation efforts had been undermined by multiple challenges, such as local and political opposition when buying the house and announcing his wish to renovate it. However, he overcame such issues by thoroughly explaining his thoughts and intentions for the building and the positive impact such works could have on the neighborhood and its residents, among other things. Throughout the renovation process aimed at revealing and restoring the historical heritage and until today, the owner has involved the community and fostered knowledge capitalization and exchange by organizing workshops with locals but also international students, such as Japanese architecture and design students. Besides the renovation, the architect has engaged in a UNESCO Heritage classification process for the neighborhood and initiated a heritage renovation movement in Old Cairo. Taking a step back, this visit was beneficial to understand heritage renovation resistance and the power relations at play in such projects.

Mathilde Rouvillois, GLM Master's student



“

The trip to Cairo was one of the most impactful and memorable learning experiences of my life. I'm genuinely grateful for the wide range of actors and sites the Urban School team gave us access to. Particularly striking was the visit to the New Administrative Capital and seeing first-hand this radical development policy that he only read about up to that point. Just as exciting was sharing about the whole experience with friends and family afterwards. It is something I'll remember forever!

Luke Borkowski, GLM Master's student





ANTWERP: ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE HEART OF ITS DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Together with their course leaders, students of the Executive Master of Regional Governance and Urban Development went on a Learning Expedition to Antwerp from 21 to 24 September 2022. It was an opportunity for the students to immerse themselves in a city where climate change is at the forefront of its model of urban development.

The cohort reported on their discussions and site visits as part of the trip and considered what questions it raised regarding how climate change adaptation strategies can help redefine public policy objectives and approaches to regional governance.



Antwerp is one of Belgium's foremost economic centers, with a population of 1.25 million in the wider urban area. Located on the right bank of the Scheldt River, the city has developed mainly out of its port. The Port of Antwerp offers a global industrial hub, revealing the ambiguities of an urban development plan grounded in ambitious objectives for cutting carbon emissions and adapting to climate change.

The City-Port Interface: An Impossible Union?

The city-port relationship played a significant role in the development of Antwerp. New docks were constructed, and several provinces were annexed to create a sizeable industrial-port complex. A central logistical and petrochemical hub, the port now covers a surface area of approximately 130km². Through their urban attractiveness

policy, local authorities in Antwerp support the expansion and modernization of the port, often at the price of its integration with the broader region. Two distinct and monofunctional areas now cohabit, with the port providing for industrial and economical production and the city for residential use and economic consumption. The port authorities and their public guardians have recently sought to make compromises to compensate for the port's expansion by developing protected natural areas, a decarbonization strategy, and improved regional integration in terms of employment and access.

In response to the port's expansion, one constant in the urban development of Antwerp has been a bid to combat sprawl by prioritizing the renovation of former docks and links with neighboring municipalities. The city's master plan, developed by architects and urbanists Bernardo Secchi and Paola Viganò in the 2000s, established a few guiding principles that remain valid today: a commitment to integrating housing, public spaces, facilities, and transport, together with a metropolitan approach rooted in polycentrism. Plans for a new eastern bypass will open space for new parks, public spaces, and soft mobility links.

A Political Test Bed for the New Flemish Alliance

The city of Antwerp enjoys a high degree of political, institutional, and financial autonomy. It has been seen as a political test bed for the nationalist party, the New Flemish Alliance (N-VA), and is firmly committed to the "smart and zero carbon" agenda. A climate plan was adopted in 2020, with a specific governance structure and an external committee composed of Antwerp residents, businesses, and various public and private stakeholders in the wider area. An increasing number of new environment-related initiatives are being trialed in the city, either by the city council or community groups. Since 2005, the climate agenda has been a significant issue in public policy and urban governance.

Although Antwerp remains subject to objectives set by the Flemish Region and depends on the latter for financial support, the city has shown an evident willingness to make its ambitious investment in green initiatives. These include the development of infrastructure for cyclists, improved flood resilience, and the covering and revegetation of the city's eastern bypass.

Climate Strategy: What Are the Transformative Initiatives?

Transformative projects have been initiated at all levels (street, neighborhood, city, etc.) and in all sectors in

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Antwerp. A vast urban heating network is currently being developed, fuelled almost exclusively by energy from waste heat recovery (a municipal incinerator, industries in the port, and a wastewater treatment plant). The Garden Streets initiative, launched by the council in 2017, champions a “green-blue transformation” of the road network in Antwerp, with more than 20 streets selected for planting. To complement this, the city encourages private owners to use the same tools to redevelop their blocks.

Finally, private initiatives are helping to redevelop wastelands and public spaces in collaboration with smaller-scale cooperative organizations.

Ambiguities and Limits of the Governance Model in Antwerp

The municipality's initiatives have been criticized by resident groups who want to “restore the public interest” to the forefront of urban activities. Their activities aim to accelerate the transformation of public spaces for socio-ecological purposes and have been accepted, or even re-adapted, by the city council itself. Creating new spaces for participatory public policy design has allowed the council to co-opt these resident groups while providing a powerful vector for legitimizing its governance model.

Even as they revealed the limitations of the city-port interface and Antwerp's relationship with other institutional stakeholders, the discussions and site visits in which

students participated during the study trip confirmed the dynamic and transformative nature of the city's climate change adaptation agenda.





THE CYCLE VISITS CHICAGO: "SOUR HOME"!

When the US expanded in the 19th century, Chicago was a strategic traction point. Known for hosting the first skyscrapers, the city's business center, the Loop, epitomes the modern capitalist model implemented by many architects, including the notable Mies Van Der Rohe. In contrast, low-rise suburbs like the leafy and posh Oak Park, marked by pavilions designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, surround downtown along the railways and tram lines.

Chicago was the 2022 destination of the one-week study trip of the Cycle's students, the Master in Urban Planning of Sciences Po. It took place from 10 to 15 October at the invitation of the cultural office of the French consulate. The program was particularly dense and diverse, with several meetings, an Internal conference, and field visits with local communities, public actors, students, and researchers from the University of Illinois, thanks to an exchange with Prof. Rachel Weber. The activism of local communities was one of the surprising aspects of this first introduction to the development of the city of Chicago.



An intense preliminary discussion involved the choice of the means of transport. Given the density of the program, its scientific nature, and the exceptional nature of the call, as well as other compensatory commitments during the year, students agreed on an exception to the rule for train travel. Also, students met with researchers from APUR, the Parisian Urban Planning Workshop, for a presentation of the new Bio-climatic PLU. Dr. Clément

Boisseuil, from APUR, presented his Ph.D. research on Chicago and gave a socio-economic and geographical overview of the city.

The city is characterized by numerous social, environmental, sanitary, and ethnic inequalities that Mayor Lori Lightfoot, elected in 2019, addressed through the We Will Chicago plan in 2022, after almost 25 years without an actual city planning program: the reduction of ethnic inequalities is a central concern, and Numerous studies highlighted the dramatic consequences of socio-spatial segregation in Chicago. Regarding resilience, the program is part of an incremental approach to public policy that is progressively adjusted by considering the needs of citizens invited to participate throughout the implementation process.

For instance, a prominent local actor Elevated Chicago introduced students to a Community Land Trust that buys and sells land plots to households without making a profit. Instead, the scheme is financed by philanthropic funds, municipal grants, and an incremental land tax (ILT). The developers' projects are part of a «Community Benefits Agreement,» in which the project leader commits to hire part of the community's perspective employees and allocate a share of housing to households from the district. Unfortunately, the arrival of gentrifiers often results in the displacement of the original inhabitants, less affluent and primarily Latin American. A more institutional look came from the visit to City Hall in the offices of the Planning and Development Department (CPD): they insisted on the pronounced socio-economic and racial imbalances, a legacy from which the city is struggling to break free, and which now guide almost all public action in Chicago.

Finally, students presented a review of innovative planning tools under approval in Paris and the region to a conference, the «City/Cité Chicago x Paris,» a transatlantic cooperation based on city-making organized by Villa Albertine, a program of the French Consulate in Chicago. This moment of exchange allowed researchers from both cities to reflect on the evolution of the regulatory framework in urban planning. Students produced a press review on the city public and a poster presentation of a few current urban projects in Grand Paris. The first conclusion is that In Paris, public institutions initiate all urban projects at different levels: State, EPCIs, municipalities, etc. This results in various land management modes that show public actors' involvement in real estate operations. Second, calls for innovative urban projects (APUI) involve increasingly private developers in planning local decisions. Finally, urban projects started to foster a new vision of nature and the environment

STUDY TRIP



although public actors play an essential role; in Rome, both state and the market struggle to fulfill their roles. The comparative understanding of the three cities allowed students to broaden their critical capacity to dwell with different contextual mechanisms and policy frames.

Marco Cremaschi,
Academic Director of the Master

beyond the reservoir of biodiversity and material flows. This vision opens a new approach to environmental engineering and an integrated approach to the complex socio-technical systems that enable the city to function, a water collection and filtration circuit or a biomass heating system based on waste combustion.

In parallel, three students spent a week in Rome to study affordable housing production, particularly by a contraction of public finances and a loss of momentum in the private sector.

Chicago is a city of extreme segregation where private actors shape change; in Paris, inequalities increase



THE CITIES AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CHAIR

The Cities and Digital Technology Chair is a teaching and research chair founded in 2017 inside the Urban School in partnership with the Centre for European Studies and Comparative Politics of Sciences Po. It is supported by three firms since 2020: La Poste, RTE and La Caisse des dépôts et consignations. Focused on the digital transformation of the metropolis, this chair develops researches and teachings on this topic.



6 EVENTS

- 27 January: Webinar organised with the PUCA, "Quels nouveaux enjeux de la transition numérique des villes ?". A cross-dialogue between researchers and community stakeholders.
- 17 March: Webinar organised with the PUCA, "Les infrastructures de la ville numérique : enjeux politiques et environnementaux".
- 7 April: Webinar "How Data Is Transforming Cities? A discussion with the Data Officers of London, NY and LA?".
- 28 June: Webinar organised with the PUCA, "Circulation, usage et maîtrise de la donnée : l'exemple de l'immobilier".
- 12 October: Round-table organised with Urban AI, "Geopolitics of smart cities: expression of soft power and new order".
- 30 November: Webinar organised with the PUCA, "Les acteurs privés de la ville numérique et la construction du marché (français) de la smart city".

2 WORKING PAPERS

- Le marché de la donnée au service de la transparence du marché du logement ? by Alexandre COULONDRE and Claire JUILLARD
- Quand la mobilité électrique fait sa transition numérique. Une analyse des fonctionnalités connectées des stations de recharge et leurs effets sur le projet urbain by Julia FROTEY

THE CITIES, HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE CHAIR

The aim of the Cities, Housing and Real Estate Chair, launched in 2020, is to contribute to analysis of changes within the real estate sector, from the unique perspective of an approach rooted in the theoretical and methodological tools of the social sciences. Three sponsors have agreed to support the chair over the course of a three-year partnership: CDC, EIFFAGE, FPI France and Gecina.



5 EVENTS

- 1st June: Workshop “L’investissement résidentiel en Ile-de-France”, organised as part of the ANR research project ‘WHIG’ at Sciences Po.
- 5 July: Participation in the debate “Vers une financiarisation du résidentiel français ?”, organized by the Real Estate Group of Sciences Po Alumni, in the presence of Xavier Musseau, President of Hines France.
- 8 July: Speech at the 50th FPI Congress in Strasbourg on the theme “Peut-on construire durable et abordable ?”
- 24 novembre : Organisation de la conférence “Politiques environnementales et politiques du logement : quelle (s) cohérence (s) ?”
- 29 novembre : Audition à l’Assemblée nationale sur les prix du logement

2 WORKING PAPERS

- Cohérence ou contradiction ?
Les effets des réglementations environnementales sur le secteur du bâtiment. Une analyse à deux niveaux by Roberto RODRIGUEZ R.
- La financiarisation à petits pas du logement social et intermédiaire en France by Matthieu GIMAT, Antoine GUIRONNET and Ludovic HALBERT

1 STUDY

Produced in partnership with Meilleurs Agents and Se Loger: L’impact de la loi “Climat et Résilience” sur le marché immobilier en France : premières tendances by Barbara CASTILLO RICO, Carmelo MICCICHE, Killian POULAIN, Imane SELMANE and Pierre VIDAL

OUR CHAIRS' GROUP PROJECTS

THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL AND DIGITAL POLICIES IN EUROPEAN CONTEXTS. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BARCELONA, GENEVA, LYON AND TALLINN

Laia CANAVAGGIA, Winnky CHEN, Mathilde LARIVE and Avigail LEVY

How do cities adapt their digital tools to their ecological transitions? The student study first looks at the interaction of digital and environmental policies at the European level. It then presents a timeline of policies and policy changes at the local, metropolitan, regional, and state levels. Finally, this study reviews a table of criteria used to construct the typology of each city following an illustrative example.



CONSIDÉRATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES ET PRODUCTION IMMOBILIÈRE : UNE COMPARAISON EUROPÉENNE

Elisa PERROT, Francesco PIRRI, Lou TRYSTRAM and Rain GIRARD

The purpose of this comparative work was to add to existing research on financing affordable housing in Asia by private institutional investors and compare these systems to the French case. Through case studies in Seoul, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Singapore, as well as two field studies in Seoul and Singapore, the objective was to analyze how to attract private investors in producing and managing affordable rental housing.



RESEARCH

LA PRODUCTION DE LOGEMENTS ABORDABLES DANS LES MÉTROPOLIS ASIATIQUES

Eva BOSSUYT, Berta FERNANDEZ GALLEGO,
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The purpose of this comparative work was to add to existing research on the financing of affordable housing in Asia by private institutional investors and to compare these systems to the French case. Through case studies in Seoul, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Singapore, as well as two field studies in Seoul and Singapore, the objective was to analyze how to attract private investors in producing and managing affordable rental housing.



L'INTÉGRATION DES POLITIQUES DU LOGEMENT INTERMÉDIAIRE À L'ÉCHELON LOCAL : QUELLES PISTES D'AMÉLIORATION ?

Luisa DEQUATTRO, Simon DURAND, Ruben ERTL and Louama MES-TROT

Created in 2014, intermediate rental housing (LLI) is gradually taking hold in the Ile-de-France real estate markets. It aims to provide a financially accessible offer for households penalized by high rents and prices in the private sector, but ineligible for social housing. The recent measures adopted and the public money mobilized for LLI call for redoubled attention to ensure that this new offer facilitates residential mobility and diversifies the local real estate markets.



THE CITIES ARE BACK IN TOWN RESEARCH GROUP

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"Cities are Back in Town" is the name of the network of academic and applied researchers teaching at the Urban School who work on urban and territorial-based comparative research. With the support of Nexity, the group convenes a seminar that has become a meaningful conversation for discussing urban research in France and worldwide. Through nurturing robust empirical research on urban issues, it contributes to the foremost debates of contemporary social science. At its core, the Cities are Back in Town research group is structured by researchers from Sciences Po's various research centers and departments with a proactive team of Ph.D. candidates and postdoctoral researchers. It is coordinated by Prof. Tommaso Vitale and administered by Fatoumata Diallo and Marcela Alonso Ferreira (CEE). Beyond this core, the group closely integrates scholars from other research centers in Europe and beyond. It further counts on collaborating with a network of urban practitioners contributing to teaching at the Urban School.

We organize **two cycles of seminars**:

- Cities Webinar. Our online seminar series focused on papers and books already published or nearing publication.
- Cities WIP. Our in-person seminar series focused on works-in-process (WIP).

We also organize the following:

- special training and conferences for Ph.D. students and not tenured scholars once a semester.
- a special half-day meeting once a semester to discuss the state of research on a controversial subject.

Researchers are active in all social sciences (criminology, economics, geography, history, law, planning, political science, and sociology). The research discussed covers a wide range of issues around a shared interest in collective action in urban and metropolitan contexts in Europe and across the world: the spatialization of inequalities and urban segregation, socioeconomic and categorical inequalities (race, gender, ethnicity) in cities, migration dynamics, housing, regional infrastructure, flow and metabolisms, informality, violence and policing, urban politics and state-city relations, urban political economy and its articulation to economic globalization, as well as social, environmental, educational and economic urban public policies.

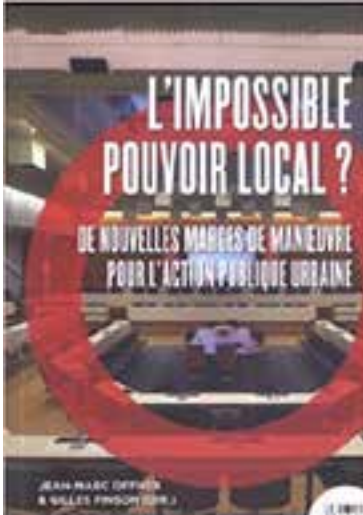
NEW BOOKS

CULTURE AND POLICY-MAKING: PLURALISM, PERFORMATIVITY, AND SEMIOTIC CAPITAL

MARCO CREMASCHI, TERRI MANNARINI, SERGIO
SALVATORE, CARLOTTA FIORETTI

This book advances the understanding and modelling of sensemaking and cultural processes as being crucial to the scientific study of contemporary complex societies. It outlines a dynamic, processual conception of culture and a general view of the role of cultural dynamics in policy-making, drawing three significant methodological implications: pluralism, performativity, and semiotic capital. It focuses on the theoretical and methodological aspects of the analysis of culture and its dynamics that could be applied to the developing of policymaking and, in general, to the understanding of social phenomena. It draws from the experience and data of a large-scale project, RECRIRE, funded by the H2020 program that mapped the symbolic universes across Europe after the economic crisis. It further develops the relationship between culture and policy-making discussed in two previous volumes in this series, and constitutes the ideal third and final element of this trilogy. The book is a useful tool for academics involved in studying cultural dynamics and for policy-oriented researchers and decision-makers attentive to the cultural dimensions of the design, implementation and reception of public policies.





L'IMPOSSIBLE POUVOIR LOCAL ? DE NOUVELLES MARGES DE MANOEUVRE POUR L'ACTION PUBLIQUE URBAINE

Jean-Marc OFFNER et Gilles PINSON (dir.)

The fortunes of cities are often reduced to the genius of mayors and a handful of advisors to the Prince; this book shows that the constitution of political capacity in territories follows more complex paths and more collective logic. Are urban and metropolitan dynamics similar? Are our big cities governed in the same way? What do comparative studies say? Do permanent features outweigh ruptures? Do the determinisms of systems prevail over interdependence? Differentiation over standardization? Is it possible to organize ecological, economic, social, and political transitions in urban contexts driven by myriad actors, flows, processes, and interests? This book aims to

understand the constraints that shape local public action to clarify the scope for manoeuvre and the margins of movement of local political leaders.

It examines how those who are supposed to govern the city - elected officials, administrations, and agencies - try to positively influence the course of urban affairs. The constraints are there, but when the political will is there when the engineering is available and effectively mobilized, and when the actors take the time to agree on the problems before already thinking about the 'solutions,' cities and territories can develop a genuine propensity for innovation and an actual 'political capacity.'



LA PROMESSE DÉMO-CRATIQUE: PLACE AUX CITOYENS !

FRÉDÉRIC GILLI

A world is being invented before our eyes that seems to escape us. Whether it's climate, globalization, the health crisis, or digital technology, these new issues are giving rise to an unprecedented distrust of democratic systems, which can be seen in the record abstention rates, the Yellow Vests crisis, and the demonstrations against the health pass. The models forged over the last four centuries seem exhausted.

Yet the way to go beyond them exists, we have never been so close to realizing the democratic promise of individual and collective emancipation and control over our lives and our future.

Starting from the observation that there is a clear gap between the speeches propagated on the withdrawal of citizens from all political spaces and the fact that, on the ground, the French have rarely done so much politics, this book presents a completely different face of citizens,

outlining a different way to govern our societies.

A work that is both uncompromising on the diagnosis but also very optimistic about the possibility of inventing a way out and hopeful.

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