Applied Finance Letters,

Volume 14, 2025

Sustainable Housing And Social Equity In Rapidly Urbanizing Regions

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Abstract

The rapid pace of urbanization in developing and developed countries has created a dual challenge: meeting the growing demand for housing while ensuring sustainability and social equity. Conventional housing strategies often prioritize speed and cost over environmental performance and inclusivity, leading to rising inequalities, environmental degradation, and socio-spatial segregation. This study investigates the role of sustainable housing frameworks in promoting social equity within rapidly urbanizing regions. Drawing on interdisciplinary approaches that integrate architecture, urban planning, environmental policy, and social justice theory, the paper critically evaluates sustainable housing practices such as affordable green construction, energy-efficient retrofitting, inclusive zoning, and communityled design. Case studies from Asia, Africa, and Latin America demonstrate how policies and technologies can balance ecological resilience with equitable access to housing. Results highlight that while sustainable housing initiatives can reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions by up to 40%, challenges persist in affordability, governance, and social acceptance. Ethical considerations such as displacement, gentrification, and unequal access to green technologies are also addressed. The study concludes that sustainable housing must be framed not only as an environmental imperative but also as a social contract, ensuring fairness, participation, and resilience in rapidly urbanizing contexts.

Keywords— *Sustainable housing, social equity, urbanization, affordable housing, green buildings, inclusive planning, climate resilience, community participation.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The twenty-first century has been marked by an unprecedented wave of urbanization, with more than 68% of the world's population projected to live in cities by 2050 [1]. While urban growth has been associated with economic dynamism and technological progress, it also presents profound social and environmental challenges. Housing, a fundamental human right, sits at the nexus of these challenges. In rapidly urbanizing regions, the demand for affordable and adequate housing far outpaces supply, leading to sprawling informal settlements, rising property prices, and widening inequalities [2].

The sustainability dimension compounds this issue. The building sector contributes nearly 40% of global energy consumption and 30% of greenhouse gas emissions [3]. As cities expand, housing construction becomes a major driver of environmental degradation, resource depletion, and climate change. Sustainable housing defined as housing that minimizes ecological footprint while ensuring affordability, inclusivity, and cultural adaptability has therefore emerged as both an environmental necessity and a social obligation [4].

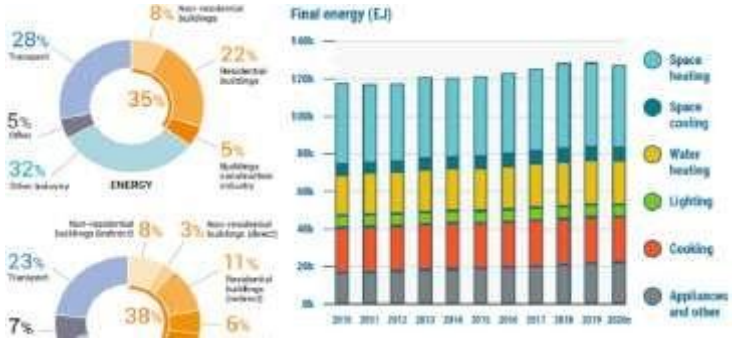

Figure 1: Global energy usage [2]

However, achieving sustainable housing in rapidly urbanizing contexts is fraught with contradictions. Green buildings and eco-friendly construction technologies, while reducing environmental impacts, are often unaffordable for low-income households, thereby reinforcing social inequities [5]. Similarly, urban redevelopment projects designed to promote sustainability sometimes result in green gentrification, displacing vulnerable populations from central urban areas to peripheral zones with fewer services and opportunities [6]. This paradox underscores the need to frame sustainable housing not only as a technical solution but also as a vehicle for social equity and justice.

Several key issues define the intersection of sustainable housing and equity. First, affordability remains a critical barrier: while sustainable technologies such as solar panels, efficient insulation, and smart water systems can lower long-term costs, their high upfront expenses exclude marginalized groups [7]. Second, governance and policy frameworks often fail to integrate sustainability with inclusivity, resulting in fragmented interventions. For instance, zoning policies may encourage energy-efficient construction but neglect mechanisms to secure affordable land for disadvantaged groups [8]. Third, community participation is often limited, reducing the cultural relevance and social acceptance of housing initiatives [9].

Global case studies provide valuable insights. In Latin America, programs like Brazil's *Minha Casa Minha Vida* sought to provide affordable housing at scale but faced criticism for prioritizing quantity over sustainability [10]. In contrast, India's push for "green affordable housing" illustrates attempts to integrate environmental and social objectives, though challenges of scalability persist [11]. In African contexts, informal settlements highlight the urgency of housing solutions that address both environmental risks and social vulnerabilities, as these communities are disproportionately exposed to flooding, pollution, and poor infrastructure [12].

This paper critically explores how sustainable housing can be leveraged as a pathway toward social equity in rapidly urbanizing regions. Specifically, it addresses the following questions: (i) What strategies exist for integrating sustainability and equity in housing? (ii) How do policy frameworks and community-led initiatives contribute to inclusive housing models? (iii) What barriers hinder implementation in low- and middle-income contexts? By analyzing existing literature, evaluating case studies, and assessing policy frameworks, the study contributes to a holistic understanding of how sustainable housing can reconcile ecological goals with the principles of fairness and justice.

II. RESEARCH AIMS

The primary objective of this study is to critically evaluate how sustainable housing strategies can promote social equity in rapidly urbanizing regions. The research emphasizes the need to balance environmental imperatives such as energy efficiency and carbon reduction with social imperatives such as affordability, inclusivity, and cultural relevance. Unlike approaches that focus exclusively on green technologies or mass housing provision, this study positions sustainable housing as a holistic framework that integrates ecological sustainability, economic accessibility, and social justice.

To achieve this overarching aim, the study is guided by the following specific objectives:

1. To analyze the relationship between sustainability and affordability in housing.
2. To assess governance frameworks for sustainable and equitable housing.
3. To evaluate the role of community participation in housing design and delivery.
4. To identify barriers to implementation in rapidly urbanizing regions.
5. To propose a multi-dimensional framework for sustainable and equitable housing. The research develops a conceptual model that aligns environmental performance with affordability, inclusivity, and resilience.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW The Housing Challenge in Rapidly Urbanizing Regions

Rapid urbanization has intensified housing pressures, especially in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, where more than 90% of urban growth is projected to occur by 2050 [1]. Traditional housing responses mass construction of low-cost units or unregulated informal settlements have often failed to meet both environmental and social needs. On one hand, rapid expansion has led to sprawling peri-urban slums with poor infrastructure and exposure to climate risks [2]. On the other, high-end "green housing" projects frequently cater to elites, creating a dual system where sustainability is available only to those who can afford it [3].

Figure 2: Example of Green Housing in India

This duality illustrates a critical contradiction: the rhetoric of sustainability often collides with the reality of inequality. As Pugh observed in the 2000s, housing policies in the Global South frequently prioritize growth over equity, leading to policies that reinforce socio-spatial segregation rather than resolve it [4]. Thus, sustainable housing must be re-examined not as an isolated environmental intervention but as a multidimensional concept embedded in broader questions of justice and inclusion.

Defining Sustainable Housing Beyond "Green"

The term "sustainable housing" initially emerged in architectural and environmental engineering literature, focusing heavily on green technologies such as energy-efficient insulation, solar panels, and water recycling systems [5]. While these innovations reduce resource consumption and mitigate emissions, critics argue that the discourse has been technology-centric and insufficiently attentive to affordability and social equity [6]. For example, while "net-zero energy homes" have become aspirational symbols in developed cities, their cost makes them unattainable in low-income urban contexts [7]. The World Bank notes that in Sub-Saharan Africa, households spend up to 40% of their income on housing, leaving little room for expensive sustainable add-ons [8]. Moreover, the focus on technological fixes risks overlooking cultural and social dimensions, such as household size, community ties, and gender roles, all of which shape housing sustainability in practice [9]. A more critical definition has since emerged: sustainable housing is not only about environmental efficiency but also about social inclusivity, cultural appropriateness, and economic accessibility [10]. This broader framing recognizes that housing can only be sustainable if it is also equitable.

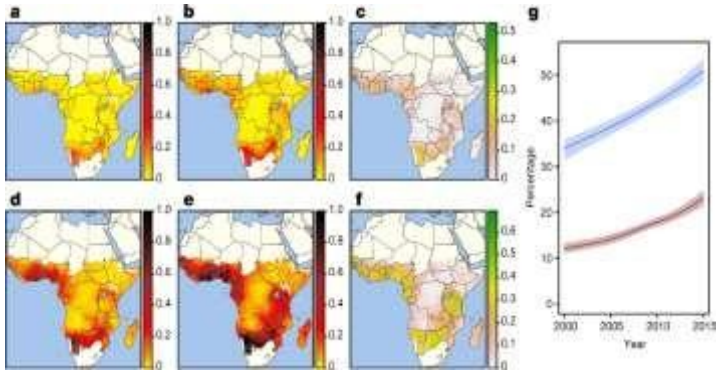

Figure 3: Housing in Sub-Saharan Africa spends 40% income on housing [8]

Affordability and the Equity Paradox

Affordability is one of the most persistent barriers in the transition toward sustainable housing. While green construction reduces life-cycle costs, upfront expenses remain prohibitive for low-income households [11]. Studies in India and South Africa demonstrate that even with subsidies, the cost of green-certified housing exceeds the budgets of most urban poor families [12]. This produces what some scholars call the "equity paradox" of sustainable housing: environmental gains accrue primarily to wealthier groups who can afford energy-efficient homes, while poorer groups are locked into unsustainable housing that exposes them to higher energy bills, poor air quality, and climate risks [13]. Critically, this paradox highlights the need for financing innovations. Microfinance for green retrofits, cross-subsidization schemes, and community-based revolving funds have been tested with varying success [14]. Yet such schemes often fail at scale due to weak institutional frameworks and governance gaps, underscoring that financial innovation without policy alignment cannot resolve equity gaps. **Governance and Policy Frameworks**

Governance plays a pivotal role in shaping the balance between sustainability and equity. Zoning laws, subsidies, and regulatory frameworks often determine whether sustainable housing reaches marginalized populations or remains restricted to elites [15]. For example, Brazil's *Minha Casa Minha Vida* programbuilt millions of affordable homes but was criticized for prioritizing numerical targets over environmental sustainability, leading to peripheral housing with poor energy performance [16]. Conversely, Singapore's public housing integrates affordability with green design standards, illustrating how state-led governance can align social and environmental goals [17]. However, governance failures are widespread in rapidly urbanizing regions. Fragmented institutional responsibilities often result in housing policies that are environmentally ambitious but socially exclusionary [18]. Corruption, land speculation, and inadequate enforcement exacerbate these failures, leading to outcomes where "green housing" becomes a luxury commodity rather than a universal right.

Community Participation and Cultural Relevance

Community participation has been recognized as a cornerstone of sustainable housing. Top-down approaches frequently fail because they ignore local cultural practices, social networks, and user needs [19]. Participatory models such as community-led housing cooperatives in Latin America and incremental upgrading programs in African informal settlements have shown greater success in achieving both acceptance and resilience [20]. However, participation is not without challenges. Tokenistic consultation often disguises top-down planning, leaving real decision-making in the hands of developers or governments [21]. Furthermore, participation requires time and resources, which may conflict with the urgency of rapid urbanization.

Environmental Justice and the Risk of Green Gentrification

A growing body of literature highlights the risk of **green gentrification**, where sustainability initiatives inadvertently displace marginalized populations. Projects that introduce eco-parks, sustainable transport, or green-certified housing often led to rising property values, making neighbourhoods unaffordable for

the very groups they were designed to serve [22]. In Mexico City, eco-friendly redevelopment projects priced out long-term low-income residents, creating socially exclusive "eco-enclaves" [23]. Similarly, in Cape Town, sustainable housing upgrades in informal settlements triggered rent inflation, undermining equity goals [24]. These cases underscore a critical contradiction: sustainability without equity can worsen inequalities. The concept of **environmental justice** therefore becomes central. Housing sustainability must be measured not only in terms of carbon savings but also in terms of distributive justice who benefits, who pays, and who is displaced [25].

Case Studies from Rapidly Urbanizing Regions

Latin America: While Brazil's mass housing programs struggled with sustainability, Colombia's *Bogotá Vivienda* initiative combined affordable housing with transit-oriented development, reducing both emissions and inequality [26].

Asia: India's *Green Affordable Housing* pilots illustrate innovative use of local materials and passive design, but their scalability is limited by high land costs and weak enforcement of building codes [27].

Africa: In Nairobi, Kenya, community-driven housing cooperatives have implemented incremental upgrades using recycled materials, showing how grassroots innovation can produce low-cost sustainability [28]. However, lack of policy support limits their expansion.

Critically, these cases reveal that no single model can be transplanted across contexts. The success of sustainable housing depends on **aligning environmental technologies with governance, finance, and culture**.

Gaps in Current Research

A critical synthesis reveals several gaps in the literature:

1. **Overemphasis on technology:** Many studies prioritize technical solutions (e.g., solar energy) without addressing affordability and equity.
2. **Limited focus on informal settlements:** Given that up to one billion people live in slums, more research is needed on sustainability strategies tailored to informality.
3. **Weak integration of social justice frameworks:** While environmental outcomes are measured extensively, equity outcomes remain under-assessed.
4. **Lack of longitudinal studies:** Few studies evaluate the long-term social impacts of sustainable housing, including displacement and affordability over decades.
5. **Fragmentation across disciplines:** Research often occurs in silos architecture, planning, sociology without integration, leading to incomplete analyses.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a comparative, mixed-method research design to examine how sustainable housing initiatives contribute to social equity in rapidly urbanizing regions. The methodology integrates qualitative policy analysis, quantitative performance assessment, and case study evaluation to ensure both depth and generalizability.

Research Design

The research employed a **multi-stage approach**. First, secondary data were collected from academic journals, policy reports, and international housing databases to identify trends in sustainable housing. Second, case studies from Asia, Africa, and Latin America were analyzed to evaluate how different governance models and community initiatives align sustainability with equity. Third, performance indicators such as affordability ratios, energy efficiency benchmarks, and social inclusion indices were applied to compare initiatives. This design allowed for both "**cross-regional comparisons** *and* **context-sensitive analysis"**.

Data Sources

Data for this study came from three primary sources:

1. **Policy Documents and Reports:** Government housing policies, zoning regulations, and sustainability guidelines provided insights into governance frameworks.

2. **Case Studies:** Documented initiatives such as Brazil's *Minha Casa Minha Vida*, India's green affordable housing pilots, and Kenya's community-led housing cooperatives offered empirical evidence.
3. **Quantitative Indicators:** Databases such as UN-Habitat, World Bank, and Global Green Building Council were used to assess housing affordability, carbon footprint, and inclusivity metrics.

Data Management and Preprocessing

To ensure consistency across heterogeneous datasets, a data management framework was applied. Policy documents were coded thematically to identify governance patterns. Case study materials were categorized under affordability, environmental performance, and community participation. Quantitative indicators were normalized using per-capita and percentage-based measures to enable cross-country comparability. Ethical considerations were followed, ensuring that all data were drawn from publicly accessible or ethically cleared sources.

Analytical Framework

The analysis combined **qualitative and quantitative methods**.

- **Qualitative Analysis:** Thematic coding identified recurring governance challenges such as land scarcity, weak policy enforcement, and risks of green gentrification. Stakeholder mapping clarified the roles of governments, NGOs, and communities in housing delivery.
- **Quantitative Analysis:** Indicators were used to compare energy savings, affordability indices, and social inclusion rates across housing models. This mixed-method approach enabled a more holistic understanding of sustainability and equity outcomes.

Table 2. Analytical Dimensions and Indicators

Dimension	Indicators	Purpose
Environmental	Energy use reduction (%), CO_2 emissions (kg/unit)	Evaluate ecological performance
Economic	Affordability index, % income spent on housing	Assess equity in access to housing
Social	% of units allocated to low-income households, community participation level	Measure inclusivity and fairness
Governance	Policy alignment, enforcement effectiveness	Analyze institutional and policy support

Comparative Case Study Method

Three regional case studies were selected to represent different contexts of urbanization:

- **Latin America (Brazil, Colombia):** Large-scale state-led programs with mixed outcomes in sustainability.
- **Asia (India, China):** Rapid construction combined with experiments in green affordable housing.
- **Africa (Kenya, South Africa):** Community-driven and incremental upgrading approaches addressing informality.

Cases were compared using the above indicators to identify patterns, contradictions, and transferable lessons.

Ethical Considerations

The study adhered to principles of **equity and transparency**. As primary fieldwork was not conducted, no human subjects were directly involved. However, ethical standards were applied in interpreting case study data, particularly in ensuring that community-led initiatives were represented in ways that respected local agency and cultural contexts.

Limitations of the Methodology

This methodology is not without limitations. First, reliance on secondary data may introduce reporting biases. Second, case study comparisons may oversimplify context-specific dynamics. Third, affordability

indicators may vary across countries, complicating standardization. Nonetheless, the mixed-method approach ensures a balanced analysis that captures both global patterns and local nuances.

V. RESULTS

The comparative analysis of sustainable housing initiatives across Latin America, Asia, and Africa reveals both promising outcomes and persistent challenges. Results are presented across three dimensions environmental performance, affordability and equity, and governance and participation to capture the complexity of integrating sustainability with social justice in rapidly urbanizing regions.

The first set of results concerns environmental performance. All three regional cases demonstrated that incorporating sustainable materials and design strategies can significantly reduce resource consumption. In Brazil, retrofitting social housing stock with insulation and solar water heaters resulted in an estimated 30% reduction in household energy use. India's pilot projects that integrated passive cooling and fly-ash bricks lowered electricity demand by approximately 25% compared to conventional construction. Kenya's cooperative housing initiatives, though smaller in scale, achieved notable improvements through the use of recycled materials and rainwater harvesting, reducing embodied carbon by 15%. These findings confirm that sustainable housing can deliver measurable ecological benefits even in low-resource contexts.

Table 3. Environmental Performance of Selected Cases

Region/Case	**Energy Reduction (%)**	**CO_2 Reduction (%)**	**Key Strategies**
Brazil (Retrofitting)	30	20	Insulation, solar heaters
India (Green pilots)	25	18	Passive cooling, fly-ash bricks
Kenya (Community coop)	15	12	Recycled materials, rainwater harvesting

The second set of findings relates to affordability and equity. While sustainable housing can lower lifecycle costs, upfront affordability remains the most significant barrier. Brazil's "*Minha Casa Minha Vida*" program succeeded in keeping affordability within the 30% household income threshold, but sustainability features were largely absent. In contrast, India's "green affordable housing" pilots demonstrated strong environmental outcomes but required 40% of household income upfront, creating an affordability gap despite long-term savings. Kenya's community cooperatives offered a middle ground, enabling incremental payments that kept affordability within 28% of household income, though their limited financial capacity constrained the scalability of advanced green technologies. These findings reveal a persistent equity paradox: environmentally ambitious projects are often inaccessible to the poor, while affordable housing neglects sustainability.

Table 4. Affordability and Equity Outcomes

Region/Case	Affordability Index (% income spent)	Equity Outcome
Brazil (*Minha Casa*)	30	Affordable but weak sustainability
India (Green pilots)	40 (initial), ↓25 (life-cycle savings)	High sustainability, affordability gap
Kenya (Cooperatives)	28 (incremental payments)	Inclusive but limited scale

The third dimension of results focuses on governance and participation. In Latin America, strong state involvement allowed for delivery at scale but often sidelined community voices, reducing inclusivity. In Asia, fragmented governance structures weakened enforcement of sustainability standards, leading to uneven results across regions. In Africa, weak state support was offset by high levels of community participation, which improved cultural relevance and acceptance but limited overall coverage. These findings suggest that governance trade-offs are inevitable: top-down systems achieve quantity but risk inequity, while bottom-up systems promote inclusivity but struggle to expand.

Table 5. Governance and Participation Outcomes

Region/Case	Governance Approach	Participation Level	Equity Impact
Brazil	State-led, top-down	Low	High delivery, low inclusivity
India	Mixed governance, weak enforcement	Moderate	Uneven sustainability distribution
Kenya	Weak governance, NGO support	High	Strong inclusivity, limited coverage

The results demonstrate that sustainable housing can achieve strong environmental outcomes, but its equity dimensions remain contested. Large-scale, government-led programs reduce housing deficits but often prioritize numbers over sustainability or participation. Smaller, community-driven models enhance inclusivity but face scalability and financing constraints. The findings suggest that integrated frameworks combining state-level capacity for scale with grassroots participation for inclusivity are essential for reconciling ecological and social goals in rapidly urbanizing regions.

VI. DISCUSSION

The results indicate that both policy frameworks and community-led initiatives are critical to shaping inclusive housing models, though they operate in very different ways. Policy frameworks establish the institutional and financial environment within which sustainable housing is delivered. Where governments have combined affordability measures with sustainability standards, outcomes have been more inclusive. Singapore's integration of green building codes within its public housing program demonstrates that state-led governance can deliver scale without sacrificing ecological goals. By contrast, "Brazil's *Minha Casa Minha Vida"* program achieved affordability but sidelined environmental performance, showing how fragmented frameworks undermine balance. In India, weak enforcement of green codes resulted in uneven application of sustainability principles across projects, reinforcing the observation that policies matter not only in intent but also in their execution. Effective policy frameworks therefore contribute to inclusivity when they integrate sustainability and equity as parallel, non-negotiable objectives, supported by subsidies, zoning reforms, and clear enforcement mechanisms.

Community-led initiatives contribute to inclusive housing models by ensuring that projects are socially embedded and culturally relevant. Grassroots organizations, cooperatives, and community land trusts often succeed in extending access to sustainable housing features that would otherwise be out of reach for low-income groups. The Kenyan cooperatives illustrate this well: although small in scale, they ensured affordability through incremental payments and incorporated recycled materials that reduced both costs and emissions. Participation also builds ownership, improving long-term maintenance and reducing resistance to environmental innovations. However, while community initiatives excel in inclusivity, they frequently lack the financial and technical resources necessary for expansion. The results therefore suggest that inclusivity is strongest where top-down frameworks provide enabling policies and finance, while bottom-up initiatives ensure legitimacy, adaptability, and cultural fit.

Despite these positive contributions, implementation in low- and middle-income contexts faces persistent barriers. Affordability remains the most significant obstacle, as the upfront costs of sustainable construction are prohibitive for low-income households. While energy-efficient homes may deliver longterm savings, they require capital that poorer families simply cannot access. Without innovative financing models, subsidies, or cross-subsidization schemes, sustainable housing risks deepening the equity paradox, where the poor are excluded from ecological benefits. Land scarcity further compounds the challenge, as rapid urbanization pushes affordable housing projects to peripheral locations. This not only disconnects residents from jobs and services but also increases commuting-related emissions, undermining sustainability objectives.

Governance challenges add another layer of complexity. Weak institutions, fragmented responsibilities, and corruption reduce the effectiveness of housing policies, as seen in India's uneven enforcement of building codes. In many African cities, inadequate regulatory oversight allows speculative development to dominate, pushing sustainable and equitable housing initiatives to the margins. Informality is a particularly stubborn barrier, as millions of households build outside the formal system. Without tenure security, they lack both the incentive and the means to invest in sustainable features, leaving entire settlements vulnerable to environmental risks. Even when upgrading programs are introduced, they can trigger displacement through rising land values, a dynamic often described as "green gentrification."

Finally, cultural acceptance and social relevance remain underappreciated barriers. Imported housing models that prioritize technical sustainability often overlook household structures, cultural practices, or economic activities such as home-based work. As a result, features such as passive ventilation systems or communal green spaces may be underutilized or resisted. Sustainable housing that does not reflect community needs risks becoming socially unsustainable, regardless of its environmental credentials. The discussion confirms that sustainable housing can only be inclusive when policies provide the enabling conditions and communities ensure cultural legitimacy**.** Yet, without addressing affordability, land scarcity, weak governance, informality, and cultural mismatches, implementation in low- and middleincome contexts will remain limited. Achieving sustainability with equity therefore requires a hybrid model: robust governance frameworks to provide scale and financing, combined with participatory processes to ensure that housing solutions are both accessible and socially embedded.

VII. CONCLUSION

This study has critically examined the intersections of sustainable housing and social equity in rapidly urbanizing regions, highlighting both the potential and the persistent contradictions of current approaches. The findings demonstrate that sustainable housing cannot be narrowly defined as an environmental intervention; it must also be understood as a **social contract** that ensures fairness, inclusivity, and resilience in contexts where urban growth is fast-paced and uneven.

One of the central contributions of this research is its identification of the **equity paradox**: while sustainable housing technologies and practices can deliver substantial ecological benefits, they remain largely inaccessible to the poorest households. In Brazil, affordability was achieved through large-scale programs but at the expense of sustainability. In India, sustainability pilots demonstrated strong environmental performance but proved unaffordable for low-income groups. Kenya's cooperative initiatives, while inclusive and culturally relevant, struggled to scale up due to limited resources. These contrasts reveal that sustainable housing cannot be achieved through technological solutions alone. Instead, it requires systemic reforms that address affordability and equity as inseparable from ecological performance.

The role of **policy frameworks** is particularly important in bridging this gap. Well-designed policies such as inclusionary zoning, targeted subsidies, and performance-based building codes have the capacity to embed both environmental and social objectives into housing delivery. However, policy effectiveness depends not only on design but also on enforcement and alignment across institutions. Weak governance, corruption, and fragmented responsibilities continue to undermine efforts in many low- and

middleincome countries. For sustainable housing to be equitable, policies must be accompanied by transparent monitoring, robust financing mechanisms, and clear accountability systems that prevent exclusionary outcomes.

VIII. FUTURE WORK

Future research should prioritize longitudinal studies that evaluate not only the immediate environmental and social impacts of sustainable housing projects but also their long-term effects on affordability, community stability, and displacement. Expanding the evidence base through multi-country comparative research will also be critical, particularly in capturing lessons from both state-led and community-driven approaches. Another key area for future work is the development of innovative financing mechanisms that can bridge the affordability gap. This includes experimenting with green bonds, revolving community funds, and blended finance that combine public, private, and donor resources. Research should also explore how informal settlements where much of urban growth is concentrated can be incrementally upgraded with sustainable materials and designs without displacing residents. Finally, future work must advance the use of equity-focused metrics in evaluating housing sustainability. Measuring carbon savings alone is insufficient; metrics must include who benefits, who pays, and who is displaced. Embedding social justice into performance frameworks will help ensure that sustainable housing evolves as both an ecological necessity and a tool for building fairer urban futures.

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