



Policy	State / City
Authorisation of religious organisations to host encampments in their properties	State of Washington, Fresno, CA, St.Petersburg, FL
Revision of zoning laws to permit temporary encampments on public or private property for short-term period	Seattle, WA, Sarasota, FL
Commitment of municipalities to ensure adequate provision for sanitation and hygiene needs in existing encampments through ordinances	San Francisco, CA, Seattle, WA
Authorisation of encampments until new units of low-income housing will be built to cover homeless population	Los Angeles, CA
Integration of encampments as permanent transitional housing alternatives with adequate hygiene conditions and co-located services in the property	Las Cruces, NM
Initiation of pilot programs that permit/subsidise individuals to host tiny-houses for homeless in their private property	Seattle, WA, Portland OR
Authorisation of religious and non-profit organisations to establish tiny-house villages in public or private property	State of Oregon, State of Washington, Fresno, CA, Austin, TX, St.Petersburg, FL

**1 prohibition on tent cities**

Number of people experiencing homelessness per 10,000 people, by state, 2018

**2 supporting policies**

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**3 tiny house movement**

Tiny-house living is a social movement that promotes financial prudence, economic safety, shared community experiences, and a shift in consumerism-driven mindsets to create more conscious and self-sufficient communities. The recent financial crisis fueled the growth of the tiny-house movement offering an affordable option to a vast part of the population that lost their homes. Since then, the relevant legislation has assisted a number of American cities to contribute to the solution of shelter and affordable housing crisis by offering the opportunity to their citizens to live a more simple, cheap and sustainable life. Tiny house villages represent cottage-houses communities built by their residents, volunteers and skilled builders with the support of local governments, external organisations and social service institutions. A tiny house in the US can be any residential structure under 400sqm. The communities usually include sharing facilities but offer the privacy and character of a single-family home. They often incorporate renewable energy systems, agricultural activities and water management systems so that they create a sustainable and self-sufficient environment for their residents.

**4 tent city urbanism**

During the recent economic crisis and the simultaneous growing phenomenon of Tent cities several encampments formed around Tiny-house communities, initiating a dialogue on implementing tiny-house villages as a solution to homelessness. The concept of 'Tent City Urbanism' explores the intersection of the 'democratic tent cities' organized by the unhoused and the 'tiny house movement' led by people looking to simplify their lives by downsizing their environmental footprint. It promotes the local support of tent cities and the progression from unsanctioned camps to sanctioned tiny house villages, as well as the physical and social organization that occurs along the way. Tent City Urbanism is a key solution for infilling the gap between the street and conventional housing options. By building small and sharing resources within a village model, financial costs and environmental impact are minimized while opportunities for casual social interaction are maximized. This low-cost housing option can potentially appeal to a vibrant mix of people blurring the line between the housed and the unhoused.

