

PROCESS

Clear guidelines and criteria for participatory production of the Habitat Agenda

1. Participation in the national reporting process:

This asks in what way civil society groups are involved in the reporting process--for example, if they are involved in decisions around what the content of the report should be, or if they are merely consulted at a later stage, etc. This looks at whether there is a participatory space that respects diverse voices and knowledges and creates space for the voices of marginalised groups, but also whether there is the possibility for civil society groups to have a meaningful impact on the national report and in decisions related to Habitat III in their country.

3. Transparency and accountability for mutual benefit:

This refers to the extent to which the Habitat III process is transparent, whether a record is made of meetings and events, and whether relevant documents are made easily accessible. It also asks whether the process is accountable to those involved and commitments are followed through.

2. Balanced civil society representation:

This asks whether there is a diverse representation of civil society members represented in the national reporting process, in terms of social identity (gender, age, ability, etc.), geography (inhabitants of different areas in the country including urban/rural, inner-city and peripheral areas, different municipalities), and groups (representatives from different types of groups such as social movements, NGOs, academia, etc.). FAO's model dictates that the following must be present for balanced civil society representation: 75% of all constituents, 50% women, one third youth, 75% of all regions concerned, and diverse types of organisations (FAO).

4. Continual learning and improvement on current participation processes:

This asks whether there is a commitment to ensure conditions are in place that facilitate meaningful participation of civil society groups, and if there is a willingness to learn and continually improve on current participation practices.

CONTENT

A commitment to a coherent vision towards social justice and urban sustainability based on the principles of the Right to the City

1. Social function of land and property:

- Management of land and real estate speculation to ensure redistribution of benefits based on principle of equity: prioritising collective goods over private interests;
- Recognition of the use value of land and property towards equitable outcomes.

3. Full exercise of citizenship and democratic management of the city:

- Right to inclusive participation that takes into account differing abilities and unequal power relations, creating space for the voices of marginalised groups;
- Right to meaningful participation where constituents are able to affect policy and planning as well as modes of production.

5. Right to a Healthy Environment and to Equitable and Sustainable Development:

- Reduction of risk (including environmental and physical risk/safety);
- Protection of the commons, including valuable natural areas and historic/cultural heritage;
- Equitable management of environmental commons/resources.

2. Right to the Social Production of Habitat:

- Recognition and support of community-led/people-led housing;
- Right to adequate and secure housing, including the recognition of diverse types of tenure.

4. Right to a just economy:

- Recognition and valuing of different types of work and economies (e.g., informal, care, and solidarity economy);
- Redistribution of economic output (e.g. taxation going towards benefits) as well as input (e.g. mode of production), in a manner that absorbs labour and provides decent work.

6. Spatial justice:

- Equitable distribution of environmental goods, e.g., good-quality services and public spaces, and equitable prevention of environmental risks and hazards;
- Right to inclusive public transport and urban mobility;
- Confronting socio-spatial segregation.