Encontro Internacional sobre o Direito à Cidade
Encuentro Internacional sobre el Derecho a la Ciudad
International Meeting on the Right to the City

SUPPORT MATERIAL FOR THE WORKSHOPS AND WORKING GROUPS OF THE GLOBAL PLATFORM RIGHT TO THE CITY

AXES THEMES STRUCTURE PROPOSAL

AND

AGENDA AND ACTION PLAN PROPOSAL – ORGANIZATIONAL AND MOBILIZATION

AXES THEMES STRUCTURE PROPOSAL OF THE

GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR THE RIGHT TO THE CITY *

*Proposal developed by the organizations representatives responsible for the Workshops at the International Meeting on the Right to the City, with the facilitation of Polis Institute, taking place in São Paulo, on 12, 13 and 14th November, 2015.

INTRODUCTION

The right to the city is opposed to the current model of urban development, in which prevails a neoliberal logic that benefits the economic interests of the elites. This logic allows the commercialization of the urban land, the gentrification of traditional and popular neighborhoods, the privatization of collective spaces and the use of public funds to promote major infrastructure, with the consequent marginalization, criminalization and expulsion of large sectors of the population. This opposition is proposed without excluding the development of decentralized, inclusive and sustainable cities that ensure job opportunities, health, education, leisure and culture in its different neighborhoods. This is to ensure a "good life" at the local level.

To do so, the struggles for the right to the city and for the urban reform defend: the social function of land and property; democratic management of the territory; the right to produce the habitat and economy for life (not for accumulation, speculation and profit); responsible and sustainable management of common (natural, energy, historic and cultural) assets; and equal enjoyment of public spaces and community facilities.

On the other hand, the right to the city also includes the need of a framework of a public administration decentralization (office, technical ability, resources) and an active role of local authorities, ensuring democratic and participatory mechanisms in decision-making processes.

During the next two years a new International Urban Book will be built due to processes underway to define the post 2015 agenda for the Millennium and the Sustainable Development Objectives and the Habitat III (United Nations Conference on

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Human Settlements). The topics here presented will be discussed during the Workshops of the International Meeting on the Right to the City in order to contribute to the process of building a Global Platform for the Right to the City, and creating international strategies for incorporating it into the new Urban International Agenda.

AXIS 1. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CITIES

1.1 Nature and content of the right to the city and its interface with human rights

The right to the city is the equitable usufruct of cities within the principles of sustainability, democracy, equity, and social justice; is a right that confers upon them legitimacy of action and organization, based on their uses and customs, with the objective to achieve full exercise of the right to an adequate standard of living. Like all human rights, the Right to the City is interdependent of all internationally recognized and integrally conceived human rights. Therefore, includes all the civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights.

The right to the city includes the respect, protection and guarantee of human rights at the local level, but certainly does not end there: as a new collective right, brings a full territorial human rights complex already legislated (and corresponding to authorities obligations in their different government levels). In turn, it opens the door and offers a "umbrella" to formulate new rights not yet recognized, that is, "emerging rights", such as: land / urban soil, energy, transport, public space, among others.

1.2 Non-discrimination and protection of vulnerable groups

Equality, non-discrimination, recognition of differences, social inclusion and justice, are important axes of human rights in the city. To implement them is essential to take policy actions addressed to different individuals and underrepresented, marginalized and vulnerable groups; such as: women, children, people with a disability, homeless, the

collective LGTBI, groups in poverty situation and in environmental risk or victims of violence.

These policies should be multisectoral and address problems that arise in different spheres of life (political, social, economic and cultural). It also must consider several types of measures: protection, integration, distribution of resources, access to basic services and non-discrimination. The effectiveness of these policies will depend on the budgetary resources provided by governments, as well as the existence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that include the effective participation of these individuals and groups. Still, it is essential to ensure the effective representation and incidence of these individuals and groups in all institutional spaces for social participation created by governments.

1.3 Accessible public services

To ensure public services with quality and effective participation of the population in decisions about urban issues is essential to ensure the right to the city and specifically women's safety in cities. The improvement in the life condition of individuals in the cities it is closely related to an appreciation of the right to the city through the implementation of urban policies as - transport, housing, education, recreation, street lighting, garbage collection, among others.

However, the precarious scenario in the urban public services offer has made the life of the urban population, especially poor women, a huge challenge. Real estate speculation that advances over the territories, the private conception of public transport and the difficulties in the administrations of basic public services has transformed the cities into a true "business desk" where the interests of the working classes is always the last topic considered. In this context, the city presents a great stage of dispute between those who now see it as a space to extract profit and those fighting for better living conditions and existence of the most vulnerable groups. It is very important to fight for the democratic management of cities that includes giving women greater dialogue with the public power.

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1.4. Cities that educate

The cities have numerous opportunities for education, for understanding not only the education that happens during formal and regulated educational stage, but also - and especially - that takes place in social, work, cultural and political throughout adult life and in old age. Cities that educate put special attention on training, promotion and development of all its residents so that they can be able to express, affirm and implement all their human potential. It also emphasizes the importance of values such as education, civics, democratic citizenship practices, intergenerational dialogue, the respect and recognition of diversity, appreciation of the customs and origins, and historical memory.

Cities that educate also recognize and promote the relationship between leisure, sports, culture and personal development. To conduct an educational project for the city, local governments need to provide to the cities with space, appropriate equipment and public services proper to the personal, social, moral and cultural development of all its residents, with special attention to children and youth. Still, they should organize the physical urban space according to the needs of accessibility, gathering, relationships, games and leisure, as well as spaces to connect with nature. Finally, a key element is the promotion of the association as a form of participation and civic responsibility, as well as citizen participation in social activities.

1.5. The role of art and culture in the construction of urban utopias

The right to the city constitutes a new paradigm that seeks to transform the current model of neoliberal urbanization. To shift the current paradigm, we need to focus on several levels: political, social and cultural. Starting with the politic, it is possible to change the legal system and the institutions. To do so, it is essential to mobilize the society, articulating social struggles and pushing governments. However, in order to this mobilization happen, it is necessary that society itself respond to the hegemonic paradigm based on other principles and values.

For this transformation to the collective subconscious to happen, it is essential to pay attention to it's cultural dimension. That is, we must stay away of the prevailing

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rational logic and deepen the field of creativity and utopia to imagine other possibilities for social emancipation. In this process, the art and the urban culture play a vital role, both in terms of creating a new collective imaginary, and in terms of forming new communities of emotion and action.

1.6 Safe Cities - Urban Violence and Public Safety

Public space does not consider the needs and desires of women. The cities are planned based on socially established roles: for women, the domestic, and the reproductive; for men, the public, and the productive. Women are unable to live fully in Their Own cities, often Do by insecurity or fear of harassment or violence Suffering. This is compounded further Top When it comes to women and girls living in poverty, or in outlying areas or if they are afro-descendants. Insufficient and Inadequate basic public services such as education, transport, security, lighting and health further Top attacking increase women vulnerability. In addition, there is the difficulty to access inclusive gender policies and effective programs to combat violence against women in public spaces.

To promote safe cities for women includes a initially broader perspective about violence against women in the city. The problem is to look beyond the public safety issue, relating it to the poor quality of public services, which limit the right to the city. Therefore, to have safe cities for women, we need to promote promotion improvements in public services such as transport and lighting, and Preventing forms of harassment and sexism against women, Which Contribute to an unsafe city. Safe cities for women are safe cities for everyone.

1.7. Access to justice and the legal remedies

Access to justice is a human right, which effectively ensures the Safeguarding of individual, collective and diffuse rights, citizenship and, therefore, strengthens Democracy. The democratization of access to justice cannot be taken to social segments mere inclusion on the judicial process. We must ensure conditions for the population to be aware and to take ownership of their individual, collective and diffuse fundamental rights.

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Citizens must have access to information regarding constitutional remedies available for them to access the intervention of the Competent Authorities. Accesses this is in order to stop illegalities and abuses power against individual rights, collective and diffuse Interests.

The promotion of access to justice and constitutional remedies is fundamental to the realization of the right to the city, since the equitable usufruct of cities has its guiding principle the social justice. Therefore, it is up to the cities to take actions to Improve the access of all persons to law and justice; Ensure the access by Establishing special policies in support of vulnerable groups and strengthening the systems of free public defense; and to foster resolutions of civil, criminal, administrative and Labor Disputes through the Implementation of public facilities for conciliation, settlement, mediation and arbitration.

AXIS 2 - DEMOCRATIC AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE IN THE CITIES

2.1 Tools developed by local authorities to integrate citizen participation in decision-making processes

It is the local governments responsibility to ensure the right to the city to all citizens. To guarantee that s public policies reflect the needs and desires of the population, it is essential that local authorities have institutionalized public spaces to facilitate broad, direct, equitable and democratic participation of citizens in governance. To consult and integrate citizens should be part of all stages of the decision process: planning, preparation, approval, investing, managing and executing projects, and evaluation of public policies and budgets. Governments must also ensure transparency and access to information to the public to facilitate their monitoring and accountability.

It is necessary to analyze the main citizen participation models developed for local governments around the world (for example: collegiate bodies, hearings, conferences, consultations and public debates, participatory budgeting, open date, among others). As well as the way in which local authorities use new technologies to strengthen its bond with citizens. It is important to observe the challenges, in order to understand and overcome them.

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2.2 Civil society participation models - formal or informal - in territory management

In addition to institutionalized forms of participation, where local governments integrate citizens in decision making and public management process, there are "bottom-up" participation models initiated by civil society. Civil society and social movements participation in public governance is essential to define a comprehensive and integrated analysis of public policies for the territory: besides representing the interests of the government with population consultation processes, they may also play public management role of the public services along with the government.

Once the main existing models of civil society participation in territory management are identified (for example: popular initiative bills and urban development plans, citizen mobilization platforms, etc.), civil society interaction with local authorities can be assessed and how its actions will complement the institutional mechanisms developed by the government. It is important to realize which are the biggest obstacles for civil society to participate in public management to better understand how to overcome them.

2.3 Integrating economic agents in territory management

The "Right to the City" is also ensured by good cities governance, which brings together all local territory management stakeholders. In this sense, public authorities must cooperate with economic agents and especially with companies that can contribute to define the vision and development of the territory. The role of local companies can be particularly important in financing and managing public services.

It is necessary to identify the main forms of cooperation of local governments with local economic agents, to understand how they reconcile the interests of economic actors and civil society. And, also, to overcome the dichotomy between corporate interests and the public interest in decision-making and policy management.

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*2.4. Inter-municipal cooperation models for territory management*

The accelerated urban growth in the past decades reduced distances between cities and has created conurbations of millions of inhabitants. The population growth and urban sprawl lead to many problems and difficulties in securing access to all the basic services such as transport, housing, sanitation, among others. To address common problems and ensure the right to the city to the population, bordering municipalities must work together to seek solutions.

It is necessary to identify all the different kinds of institutional arrangements to facilitate a joint management of common problems (municipal consortia, metropolitan areas), as well as the differences that exist between countries in matters of inter-municipal cooperation. To point out the main difficulties for inter-municipal cooperation would also help to identify the best ways to overcome them and encourage this cooperation.

2.5 Forms of cooperation between different levels of government (municipal, state and national government)

The dialectic between different levels of government is essential to the proper functioning of public services. In this sense, the participation of local governments in defining state and national public policies is very important to ensure that it complies with local interests. Moreover, a good coordination between the different scales facilitates the funds transfer to sub-national units to meet the demands of its population.

Having identified the main tools that channel the participation of local actors (governments and civil society) in national public management, actions can be defined in order to strengthen the relationship between the various government levels.
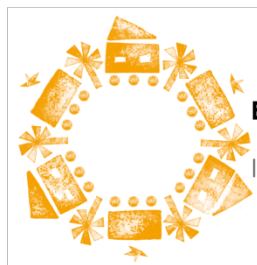
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AXIS 3. URBANIZATION, SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE TERRITORY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

3.1 Planning, management and sustainable social use of urban and rural territory in the cities

Cities need to solidify a new paradigm of integrated planning and management of urban development that fosters the promotion of diversified uses in the same territory and strengthening new centers. One must go beyond the inclusionary zoning and offer a wide inclusive plan for cities, definitely incorporating informal dynamics of both land use and economic activities in the city planning process; for both, it is essential to combine "official" data mapping and participatory diagnosis of the territory. There is still a need to break the classical process of planning more inclusive and sustainable services as urban mobility, not based on past dynamics. But, to base it on visions of a future from a social perspective, environmental, economic cities and urban design. Therefore, planning and management of the territory must incorporate a holistic view of it, taking into account economic, social and environmental factors such as the (i) existing concrete city and even with its imperfections; and (ii) the potential of urban growth from new productive and for housing developments.

To become increasingly inclusive, secure, resilient and sustainable, cities should regulate urban development through territorial policies that prioritize the fulfillment of the social function of public and private property in compliance with the collective social, cultural and environmental interests over individual interests. Additionally, the expansion of cities should occur in a comprehensive and sustainable manner, and not from housing enterprises or economic developments isolated. There is a need to maximize the potential of the real city that should be reinvented and rethought based on its cultural and environmental heritage, responding to new economic opportunities and social demands, which in turn, should guide the planning of mobility and expansion of network of services. Thus, the right to the city will be effective through strategic and more efficient public investments, which tax impact will be compensated by the social, economic and environmental return to society.

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3.2 Planning, management and use of social goods and public spaces in the cities

The traditional way of conceiving urban planning that provides goods and public spaces (such as parks and public gardens) meet all segments of society. However, often these spaces are exclusive and inaccessible to the poor and informal areas residents.

Given the importance of these spaces: (i) to the creation of inclusive cities, (ii) to strengthen the collective interests at the expense of the individual, and (iii) to respond to some of the challenges created by rapid urbanization seen in many contemporary cities, serving as places of social gathering and generation of income and employment for informal workers; planning and management of urban policy should be oriented to ensure the permanence and the creation of public goods and spaces throughout the city, both in the formal and in informal city and can be managed by the government or by the community itself.

3.3. Protection and use of cultural assets - historic, artistic and cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) and environmental

The cultural and environmental heritage of the cities portrays their historical trajectory and contributes to the construction of the population's identity. Planning and land management should, therefore, enhance the urban, natural and built environment in relation to cultural heritage and landscape. Strategies for protection and safeguarding of cultural and environmental assets should be geared to improving access of the population and the humanization of natural heritage and built in the cities.

The effort to provide the city with quality, housing, sanitation and urban mobility must be complemented with greater access to culture and the environment, with greater access to monuments, public spaces equipment, such as theaters, libraries, museums and urban parks.

The planning and urban development should maximize the potential of the real city, it must be reinvented and rethought based on their cultural and environmental heritage, responding to new economic opportunities and social demands, in order to minimize problems such as empty and underutilized properties, population

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circumvention, loss of economic dynamism and quality of the urban environment. Planning and urban development should produce more democratic cities preserving memory and promoting social, economic and cultural inclusion of the whole population, avoiding segregationist and elitist uses of cultural and environmental assets and the expulsion of the poor areas submitted to processes of redevelopment and urban renewal.

3.4 Urban infrastructure, equipment and services - urban mobility and environmental sanitation

Cities should guide urban services planning due to visions of a more inclusive and sustainable future from a social, environmental, economic and urban design perspective, in an efficient and dynamic way, breaking with the classic process of planning services based on past dynamics. Planning urban mobility and the expansion of the service network must occur in a consistent manner with the use and occupation of the territory, seeking to connect social demands with economic opportunities to minimize the tax impact on investment and ensure the return to society. In terms of accelerating economic momentum and rise to social development, expanding the right to the city should have more strategic and effective investments.

Planning and land management should be guided by (i) increasing participation of safe and efficient public transport collective and non-motorized transport, (ii) universal access at affordable prices, to clean and safe water and to adequate sanitation, and (iii) increased coverage of drainage and rain water management in the cities, seeking treatment and reuse.

3.5. Sustainable forms of natural resources use and production of energy and food - productive cities

Planning, regulation and urban-environmental management should ensure a balance between urban development and the protection of natural heritage. Thus, cities must promote the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, especially water and natural heritage, flora and fauna, consistent with urban life. Whenever possible they

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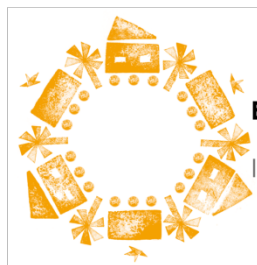International Meeting on the Right to the City

should also encourage densification and the intensive use of the land, seeking to integrate green spaces, services and housing, as well as a model of cities with pedestrians and discourage motorized transport.

In addition, as to food production, cities should encourage the development of structured partnerships between small producers and distributors of food staples in rural areas and distributors in the cities. It is important to promote greater equity and balance between rural production and urban consumption, thus as the creation of green for the self-production of food, especially in urban areas of greater social and economic vulnerability spaces. Finally, cities should actively promote among households and companies access to low-energy technologies, and to facilitate the installation of systems for the generation of household or individual power for consumption (solar or otherwise), whose surpluses may contribute with the global economic and recognized system.

3.6. Management and sustainable use of water resources - right to water

Cities should guarantee equitable access for all citizens to an adequate supply of drinking water in terms of quantity, frequency and quality to meet the basic needs of human consumption. They must also ensure access to basic sanitation, garbage collection, sources of energy and telecommunications even in cases of privatization of services - social tariffs should be available to ensure the provision of adequate service to all people, and especially to vulnerable groups. Cities must ensure the sustainable use and exploitation of water resources through its control over the production, use and disposal of water for human consumption. It should be promoted, for example, the installation of individual capture technologies of water (rain, snow) at the household level, as well as promoting responsible drinking and the use of energy efficient technologies that allow home or industrial reuse to various uses.

In settlements that failed to even have access to water and sanitation networks, cities should support the installation of systems with appropriate collective, progressive and intermediate technologies that facilitate immediate access to water for domestic use and for future connection to formal systems. It is essential that the right of access to key basic services such as the provision of water and energy is recognized and made effective

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through investments throughout the city and especially in vulnerable areas characterized by land use informality.

3.7. Forms of prevention and remediation of impacts resulting from climate change

First, cities should do or access studies on the risks of climate change to predict the likely impacts on the population and activities, as well as the areas that are most at risk. Therefore, cities should also articulate and develop strategies and participatory plans to mitigate the impacts of climate change, involving communities and the private sector in carrying out those actions. Strengthen the capacity of groups and organizations representing vulnerable and low-income populations, as well as partnerships with local governments, is also key to promote urban adaptation strategies. It is noteworthy that the most vulnerable and when it is necessary, cities can relocate families to new housing units, following sustainable and fair guidelines for resettlement, in order to preserve the social fabric and the sources of income and services.

Reducing deficit provisions of basic services and building resilient infrastructure, in fact, reduces the exposure and vulnerability to climate change, especially for vulnerable populations at risk.

3.8. Urbanization and land regularization of informal settlements

The recognition and realization of the right to the provision of public services, infrastructure and regularization for residents in informal settlements should be recognized through robust regulatory framework to replace obsolete laws and regulations in relation to reality. Therefore, an institutional arrangements and management can be establish to enable effective investments and processors of local realities in the physical, social, environmental, economic and urban perspective. Resettlement or displacement of populations' processes must be regulated by policies and inclusive and sustainable guidelines, restricting it to cases of risk and in the event of deployment of essential infrastructure essential for the welfare of the population as a whole, only after the exploration of all possible alternative techniques.

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3.9. Forms of knowledge production in the cities - diagnosis and participatory mapping, participatory community readings

The involvement of the cities population in rescuing the city's memories and the restoration of information about the territory and its occupation help to subsidize more coherent and sustainable interventions. Diagnostics, mapping and participatory community readings, in addition to producing detailed information, helps to recovery local identity and strengthening the daily struggles for better living conditions. In this sense, participatory processes of knowledge production should be prioritized and supported by public and private actors who build the city, with methodologies and tools suitable to each context, strengthening the ownership of its results by the communities.

3.10. Social production of adequate housing - social renting

Besides information production, the organization of the population to build their own solutions has been established as an important empowerment tool and to guaranteed rights. The search for appropriate solutions to the context of each reference group has been, in many cases, to policies and programs readjustments to make them more flexible and accessible by organized groups.

In this context, there is the social production of housing as a way to build more appropriate solutions to each context, strengthening individuals and their organization and bonds of solidarity, based on self-management of the processes of houses construction. However, for a more structured and expanded action, is necessary to support the creation and strengthening of associations and cooperatives that can take over the management of the processes and structure and prioritize programs that allow access to public resources by those entities. And, to prioritize alternative forms of production, with the regime of joint construction effort by the social renting and models of cooperation and collective ownership. A diverse range of housing programs to be able to meet the social and regional diversity of the population and support organized groups

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is essential to ensure the necessary scope of public policy, as well as more sustainable enterprises.

AXIS 4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN CITIES

4.1 Formal and informal economy - challenges and perspectives of the informal economy

From a macroeconomic perspective and analysis of the connections between the two systems (supply chains and consumption, financial system), one can understand the relationship with the informality of the territory and support the gradual and inclusive transition to formality. It will be necessary to overcome the dichotomy of the formal and informal economy and work on the transition culture. This transition should support and complement both systems, as well as the importance of the informal economy to macroeconomic indicators (income, employment).

In 2009, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that one in five workers throughout the world –around 630 million people– live with approximately $1.25 dollars per day in conditions of poverty with their families. The vast majority of these poor workers make their income in the informal economy without being recognized for their important role in economic development and where the invisibility and vulnerability of working and housing conditions and of access to public services and even the public space prevail. Furthermore, the rights of these workers are constantly violated.

The informal economy workers are frequently the object and preferred targets of privatization and revitalization policies (in other words hygienization, in the majority of the cases), which are detrimental to the right to the city. While it is important to recognize the need for a "negotiation" regarding the occupation of the public space by workers on the streets, so that the rights and needs of all of those who make use of the urban public space are met, it is important to recognize the extent of the process of privatization of the public sphere by groups of elites in various countries. The streets are the primary and most essential component of the public sphere and where a great deal of the informal economy (particularly for waste pickers and street vendors) makes its livelihood. Assuring the rights of informal workers is assuring the right to the city.

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In addition, it is essential to decrease the present gap that exists between the formal and informal economy, including the chains of supply and consumption and the financial system in a way that both encourages connections and complementarities between these two systems and supports the gradual and inclusive transition of the informal economy to the formal urban economy. All in all, the objective is for the informal economy to have a legal and fiscal status that considers the interests of informal workers as legitimate and reduces the risks associated with their jobs, thus avoiding the exploitation of the workers by others.

4.2 Large projects and real estate expansion - impacts and proposals for a more sustainable and inclusive future

There is a dilemma that surrounds urban sprawl, which involves the question of how to ensure that it occurs in a sustainable and inclusive manner. We must answer the questions of how to (i) expand the city and " reurban it" sustainably with more equitable access to land use, without the isolated role of the housing market (and what are the mechanisms for that), and if (ii) large economic enterprises are capable of promoting sustainable development of small urban centers from a social, environmental and urban point of view.

In the entire developing world, the speed of population and territorial expansion in cities continues to occur without adequate and corresponding urban planning. In general, the processes of urban growth have been distorted by the strength of the real estate market and not less frequently by big government and private ventures, which do not necessarily prioritize the social, cultural and environmental interests or assure everyone the right to the city.

Given that all citizens have the right to participate in the ownership of the urban territory within democratic parameters, with social justice and within sustainable environmental conditions (World Charter for the Right to the City, 2005, p. 3), cities should encourage an urban expansion guided by collective interests, thus creating the potential for socio-environmental sustainability and the equal access to the use of the soil. In order for

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this to occur, cities should adopt norms for just distribution of the burdens and benefits generated by the urbanization process and adjust economic, tributary and financial policy instruments, as well as public spending policies to the objectives of equitable and sustainable urban development.

In addition, the extraordinary income (surplus) generated by public investment should be redirected in favor of social programs that guarantee the equitable access to the use of the land, the right to housing and to a dignified life for the sectors living in precarious conditions and risk situations, and the sustainable development of small urban centers according to a social, environmental and urban point of view.

Thus, it is fundamental to institutionalize mechanisms of participatory and democratic urban planning with robust and effective instruments in the sense of guaranteeing both the sustainable use of the urban land and spaces for the production of housing with prices for acquisition or rent that is compatible with the incomes of those living in the city. In addition, this planning should be holistic and integral, prioritizing the integrated development of the territory, taking advantage of existing areas that could potentially be reconverted and guaranteeing sustainable densities according to an urban, environmental and economic perspective. The expansion of the real estate market and productive ventures should converge with economic opportunities and social needs, such as the provision of accessible housing, which works as a stimulus for development and growth in cities, but also responds to the interests of its inhabitants in order to establish a better quality of life and opportunities for all.

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WORKING GROUPS

*AGENDA AND ACTION PLAN PROPOSAL – ORGANIZATIONAL AND MOBILIZATION**

*Proposal developed by the organizations representatives responsible for the working groups at the International Meeting on the Right to the City, with the facilitation of the Polis Institute, taking place in São Paulo, on 12, 13 and 14th November, 2014.

Under the scope of the "International Meeting on the Right to the City" will be organized meetings of the Working Groups on (1) Forms of Incidence, (2) Research, Training and Capacity Building on the Right to the City, (3) Communication, Raise-Awareness and Cultural Dimension and (4) Articulation and Alliances of the Global Platform on the Right to the City seeking an international articulation around the right to the city.

The dynamic and content to be used during the working groups meeting were prepared by institutions co-organizing the International Meeting taking as its starting point the outcome of the international workshop *"Avanzando hacia la implementación del Derecho a la Ciudad en América Latina y en el plano internacional"*, held in Mexico City, in October 2013. It is expected that all individuals and institutions interested on the subject or participating in the working groups will collaborate to stimulate and support the strengthening of the international debate on this theme through participation in the debate, design and implementation of the action plans and through the organization and/or participation in national, regional and international events.

Besides seeking to create an international action plan and clearly define the concepts used in the movement for the right to the city, this labor must be accompanied by an ongoing effort to adapt to local realities, allowing for the emergence of campaigns with specific content regarding concepts, regions, themes and audiences. After all, the subject of right to the city and the responsibility for its dissemination is shared among multiple actors. On one side there is the civil society, such as social movements, universities, NGOs and citizens in general, demanding proper implementation of this right and, on another side, there are actors with political power – therefore we believe to be necessary to have a relationship with governments at all levels (local, national, regional and international), as well as seek to be present in regional associations working on specific aspects of the right to the city and at the UN system (such as rapporteurs on Human Rights, UN-Habitat, specific programs and regional and local offices).

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1. GROUP 1 – FORMS OF INCIDENCE OF THE GLOBAL PLATFORM RIGHT TO THE CITY

1.1 Specific objective of the WG:

This working group aims to discuss the issues, actors, forums and strategic moments to disseminate and strengthen the international movement for the right to the city, as well as contribute to the recognition of this right by the United Nations bodies and local and national governments. Furthermore, it will produce an action plan to carry out the activities defined as strategic, including information on goals, activities and those responsible for implementing them.

To carry out this purpose, the working group commits itself with general guidelines, such as the promotion of good governance and citizen participation, because we believe it is necessary to involve different actors, such as NGOs, civil society, governments at all levels, universities and etc., both at local and international levels; and directing our actions to Habitat III and the creation of a working group on the World Charter of the Right to the City with members from different countries to modernize it, improve it and create a common message.

Furthermore, the role of this working group will also be oriented by the mapping, previously conducted by the institutions co-organizing the WGs, of outreach events and strengthening opportunities for the right to the city in local, national and international arenas. For clarity of purpose and strategies, such events were divided into 4 blocks, which will be quickly presented here:

a. Local, regional and national events with participation of governments and civil society - dissemination and incorporation of the right to the city on the national and regional level;

b. Civil society events for governance and citizen participation - dissemination and incorporation of the right to the city in national and international level;

c. National and regional preparatory process and international events - incidence and direct participation;

d. Dissemination campaigns (general or linked to specific issues) due to celebratory dates linked to the right to the city.

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It is noteworthy that the occasion for the creation of this group is extremely timely: within the next two years there will be very important events to help strengthen the international movement for the right to the city, as well as opportunities to participate and influence on the content of Habitat III (UN-Habitat Governing Council - April, 2015; Heads of State or Government will participate in the Special Summit on the Millennium Development Goals – September, 2015; Preparatory consultations for Habitat III, etc.).

These reflections are in no way exhaustive, rather, they are intended to provoke strategic thinking amongst the participants of this conference to support the movement towards further definitions with regards to the action plan and coordinated incidence strategy.

The group discussion will be guided by the following key issues and based on knowledge acquired over the last days at the International meeting and of the purpose of the Global Platform on the Right to the City:

i. What are the main difficulties that your organization faces in implementing the right to the city?

ii. Identify most convenient moments and strategies to have an impact at the local and regional level and what tools and mechanisms we can use to implement them (consider (a) spaces/actors, (b) strategy: messages/topics and links to other areas/actors and (c) implementation and monitoring).

iii. Identify most convenient moments and strategies to have an impact at the international level and what tools and mechanisms we can use to implement them (consider (a) spaces/actors, (b) strategy: messages/topics and links to other areas/actors and (c) implementation and monitoring).

iv. What are the incidence strategies and/or goals for a participatory and representative campaign on the right to the city?

v. How can we form a small group of organizations (collaborative, operational and representative network) to monitor the progress of the discussions and events concerning Habitat III and/or any other relevant forums to the Platform?

1.2   ACTION PLAN PROPOSED

See events table attached.

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2. GROUP 2 – RESEARCH, TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING ON THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

2.1 Specific objective of the WG:

The discussions in this WG will focus on strategies to a) empower the general public on core issues to the right to the city, b) stimulate the production of knowledge about this topic by academics and researchers, c) create an international observatory to monitor performance against the commitments made by/at international forums and d) form a network of researchers to exchange information and knowledge and definition of issues/themes to be investigated. The purpose of this exercise is at the end of the discussions to develop an action plan for the area of research and training that will guide the activities of the Global Platform on the Right to the City.

2.2 ACTION PLAN PROPOSAL

ACTIONS AND THEMES

A.TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

a. Map existing educational materials for training purposes, disseminate and raise-awareness about the right to the city that have been developed by non-governmental organizations, educational and research institutions and national and local government agencies.

b. Carry out training activities on the right to the city at events defined as strategic at the International Meeting on the Right to the City for the development, discussion and dissemination of the Global Platform Right to the City for the period of 2015 – 2017, as well as in national events that are tied to the strengthening of the Platform.

c. Develop a guide for the organization of international specialization and graduate courses on the right to the city.

d. Stimulate the creation of UNESCO Chairs on the right to the city at universities. Encourage educational institutions to adopt in its human rights programs a module on the right to the city.

e. Constitute a Training and Capacity Building Group of the Global Platform on the Right to the City formed by organizations that have in their mission to promote education and training activities in issues related to the right to the city and that can act as focal

points in Latin America, Europe, Africa and Asia regions.

B. RESEARCH

    a. Organize an international observatory on the right to the city as a means of monitoring compliance against the commitments undertook that relate to the Global Platform of the Right to the City at the post-2015 Millenium Agenda - the Sustainable Development Goals, sustainable cities and human settlements and the Global Urban Agenda to be adopted at Habitat-III in 2016.

    b. Constitute a network of researchers aimed at an ongoing exchange of content/information that has been investigated relating to the theme of right to the city.

    c. Constitute a working group that can consolidate the concept of "right to the city" to Habitat III, considering the diversity of meanings adopted in different regions and countries of the world to this same concept.

    d. Define strategic research topics that can help advance the movement for the right to the city.

    e. Develop a roadmap to guide researchers/organizations analysis of their countries national reports for Habitat III. Define strategy for socialization and systematization of countries analysis to consolidate a Platform defending the right to the city in Habitat III.

C. PROPOSED TOPICS FOR RESEARCH

    a. Identify the major debates and demands that exist regarding right to the city issues in countries being developed by NGOs, social movements, networks and civil society organizations, detecting the processes that are under development, theories that have been created or even existing claims over this topic.

    b. Identify different meanings and concepts applied to right to the city in different countries that use the concept officially or unofficially.

    c. Map the existence of organizations and academic, research, and advocacy institutions that work with the right to the city in the analyzed countries and cities.

    d. Map limits and obstacles to the implementation of the right to the city as well as practices and forms of struggle developed by grassroots movements and civil society organizations to its implementation.

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e. Elements that can be investigated:

   i. Definition and characterization of the right to the city
   ii. Guiding principles and values
   iii. Fundaments and normative content (with emphasis on collective aspects and related to economic, social, cultural and environmental development of the city)
   iv. State/municipality obligations (respect, protect, guarantee)
   v. Non-state actors obligations
   vi. Beneficiaries of the right (right-holders)
   vii. Mechanisms for implementation and enforcement of this right
   viii. Violations
   ix. Implementation indicators
   x. Administrative and legal remedies

3.   GROUP 3 – COMMUNICATION, RAISE-AWARENESS AND CULTURAL DIMENSION OF THE GLOBAL PLATFORM ON THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

3.1   Specific objective of the WG:

The objective of this WG is two folded: 1) define lines of communication and raising-awareness aimed at key stakeholders concerning promotion of knowledge and understanding about the right to the city and about the Global Platform on the Right to the City work itself and 2) deliberate about internal communication strategies for the Platform. To do so, we must take into consideration the different audiences/public, medias and spaces/forums that will be targeted by the communication and raise-awareness strategies that will be implemented in a collective effort that will lead to the advancement of the right to the city recognition at the international, national and local level.

We must also take into account the characteristic that makes this WG stand out from the others: its transversal aspect. The communication, raise-awareness and cultural dimension area must incorporate aspects discussed and addressed by the other WGs so it can fully support the development of their activities, besides focusing on internal communication coordination and promotion of the visibility of the right to the city and the Global Platform. At the end, the Platform's communication action plan will be developed in a

way to provide support and promote strategic actions.

These reflections are in no way exhaustive, rather, they are intended to provoke strategic thinking amongst the participants in this conference to support movement toward further definition with regards to the action plan and communication strategy.

The group discussion will be guided by the following key issues based on knowledge acquired over the last days at the International Meeting and about the goals of the Global Platform on the Right to the City:

Internal communication:

a. What are the main capabilities and difficulties to coordinate the Platform's internal communication?

b. What are the main capabilities and difficulties the Platform will face to coordinate collective communication strategies about the Right to the City?

c. How can we build a collaborative, representative, and operational network for the Platform?

Communication about the Right to the City and visibility of the Global Platform:

a. What are the specifics that must be taken into consideration when publicizing and disseminating information on the subject of the right to the city?

b. What actions can we develop for specific audiences and key stakeholders that we wish to reach?

c. What are the challenges and how can we develop dissemination and communication strategies to provide support to the areas of Incidence, Articulations and Alliances and Research and Training?

3.2   ACTION PLAN PROPOSAL

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

A. Coordinate internal communications of the Global Platform:

a. Systematize the communication among organizations of the Global Platform.

b. Create a communication and coordination channel for the activities of the Global Platform's organizations.

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c. Coordinate a collective communication strategy for the Global Platform.

d. Identify organizations responsible for coordinating the collective communication activities.

B. Promote the Right to the City and activities of the Global Platform:

a. Disseminate knowledge and raise-awareness of the general public about principles and strategic foundations of the right to the city through the promotion of interaction and mobilization activities.

b. Assist in the development and dissemination of activities undertaken by the axes of i) Incidence, ii) Articulation and alliance and iii) Research and Training (such as disseminate events and strategies; create a forum/communication channel to facilitate interaction among partners; disseminate research and training opportunities; support the construction and coordination of an international observatory on the right to the city, etc.).

c. Expand the dialogue with key actors that can help advance the Platform's goals.

d. Carry out campaigns on the right to the city and increase the Platform's visibility using different tools and initiatives, with specific content about concepts, themes and for regions, audience (development of principles that convey the meaning of the right to the city, but with strategies for different situations).

e. Gain space and visibility before local and national governments.

f. Produce and disseminate knowledge on best practices among organizations, communities, cities, and/or countries.

g. Promote and/or publicize events related to the subject of right to the city.

h. Encourage citizen participation (Occupy the city with activities to engage the population; Understand the right to the city from everyday situations – to provoke a change through individual and collective efforts focusing on issues close to the population, such as access to parks/plazas, schools, kindergartens, decent housing, etc.; Involve people, particularly women, children, youth, local communities and indigenous populations; Using cultural venues, urban collectives and alternative forms of communication, such as theater, children's stories).

C.   Communication and raise-awareness tools:

   i.   Social Networks
  ii.   Corporate website of the Global Platform
 iii.   Traditional and alternative Medias
 iv.   Campaigns

D.   Audience:

    i.   Residents and citizens
   ii.   Women, youth, children and the elderly
  iii.   Civil society in general (especially the most disadvantaged who should be involved in proposals and initiatives)
  iv.   Social Movements
   v.   Universities
  vi.   Local and national governments
 vii.   UN and other social forums

4.   GROUP 4 – ARTICULATION AND ALLIANCES OF THE GLOBAL PLATFORM ON THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

4.1   Specific objective of the WG:

In this WG, we will identify partners and ways to build strategic alliances with major key players that can have an important role in the defense and implementation of the right to the city, with the purpose of articulating a collective action that will lead to the advancement of the right to the city at the international, national, regional and local levels. Strategic alliances will be built in different ways depending on actors' involvement and spaces in which the platform will choose to participate. Thus, a preliminary mapping of the major events over the next two years (2015-2016) was conducted in which the Global Platform' on the Right to the City might act. Both exercises will support the preparation of the Platform's action plan to secure the partnerships defined as strategic.

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SOME PRINCIPLES RELATED TO EFFECTIVE ALLIANCES AND COORDINATION OF COLLECTIVE WORK

Any approach to forming alliances and coordinating collective work must be grounded in a definition of key actors and the spaces that have been identified as opportunities for advancing the objectives of the right to the city campaign. Alliances around a process that aims to prompt a result out of UN-Habitat, for example, will necessarily look differently from alliances that aim to secure commitments from local government officials with regards to a specific urban issue in a certain place. At the same time, depending on the actors involved in this planning process, the spaces, or opportunities for action, will also look differently. Accordingly, it is necessary to address the following, interconnected questions of: (1) What are we trying to achieve? (2) Where can this change occur? (3) Who needs to be a part of this process? and (4) How can they collaborate effectively to achieve their collective objectives?

It has been generally recognized that the broad array of actors interested in a right to the city are highly diverse. There exist real differences between, for example, NGOs and social movements, government actors and UN bodies, among others. In addition to differences in structures, mandates, styles of work and ambits for action, there are also power and resource imbalances between many potential allies, which further complicates the work of forging effective working relationships. Alliance-building in this context must necessarily seek to mitigate these differences without ignoring them, all the while, building a shared analysis and vision for the work ahead.

In efforts to advance with the articulation of alliances and a coordination mechanism for this work, we might draw some lessons from other networks or broad coalitions. For example, learned experience suggests that any plan to cement alliances must necessarily start with clearly defined objectives and strategies for the short, medium and longer term, because some actors may be central to certain steps in the process and much less relevant in others. It is important to recognize that not all allies have to be equally engaged in all parts of the process. Second (and related), each strategy will require that different allies play different roles. Some actors are decision-makers (in human rights terms, we would call them "duty-bearers"); their job is to make decisions that, hopefully, support progress toward the stated objectives of the campaign. Other actors are skilled advocates who work closely with these decision-makers to influence their deliberations. Yet other actors dedicate themselves more to generating the broad-based social pressure necessary to compel decision makers to advance, or permit, positive social change. A recognition of the differentiated roles played by the various actors in any alliance is critical to focusing each group or individual on the part of

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the wider strategy where they have the most to contribute, and where they see the greatest resonance with their own work, outside of the campaign. A mutual respect for each other's roles and care to avoid imposing agendas on one's allies appears to be an important principle. Finally, effective alliances have often been achieved in situations whereby collaborating groups are able to agree on some core values or political motivations, while respecting each other's' differences.

These reflections are in no way exhaustive, rather, they are intended to provoke strategic thinking amongst the participants in this conference to support movement toward further definition with regards to the action plan and alliance-building strategy.

On the morning of November 14, the Working Group on Articulation and Alliances will therefore focus on the following key questions:

i.   Given the specific objectives of the right to the city campaign, what would be the short-, medium- and long-term benchmarks? (or, if they haven't been clearly defined, then the question should be: Who should be at the table when the short-, medium- and long-term objectives and strategies are defined?)

ii. How can we ensure the meaningful participation of grassroots perspectives in these definitions – i.e. the views of people whose daily lives reflect experiences related to the absence of a recognized right to the city?

iii. What types of actors should be involved in each of these phases, and what roles will they play?

iv. In each stage of the campaign, how will these potential allies interact?

v.   What conditions must be in place to ensure effective collaboration between allies in each given stage, and overall?

vi. How can alliances be built to last over time and sustain gains made by this campaign?

4.2   ACTION PLAN PROPOSAL

ACTORS AND STRATEGIES

A.   UNITED NATIONS

a.   Identify agencies, programs, sectors, rapporteurs or officials supportive (or potentially supportive) of the right to the city.

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b. Participation in the Post-2015 and HABITAT III processes for the recognition of the right to the city in resolutions adopted at these summits.

c. Political pressure to define the necessary commitments at the international level that will prompt national governments to incorporate the right to the city as part of their urban policy.

d. Monitoring of the work initiated by the UN's Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on the role of local governments in the field of human rights. Insert the right to the city in discussions, reports and recommendations.

B. NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

a. Identify national governments committed to the right to the city, or some of its key elements (Brazil, Colombia, etc.), to play a mediating role between the Platform and other national governments.

b. Organize an international meeting of national governments for the right to the city to allow (i) to exchange experiences and (ii) expand the range national governments committed to this issue.

c. Forge an advocacy strategy at the United Nations to advance the right to the city recognition on the international scene.

d. Develop a guide with policies, tools and indicators necessary for the implementation of the right to the city at the national level.

C. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

a. Identify local governments and local governments networks committed to the right to the city (government of Mexico City, Gwangju, São Paulo, Vienna, CGLU, FALP, etc.).

b. Organize regional meetings for the right to the city to allow (i) exchange of experiences; (ii) expand the range of local governments / network of cities committed.

c. Launch a campaign to publicize the existing human rights charters / right to the city to add more local governments to the right to the city cause.

d. Development of a guide with policies, tools and indicators necessary for the implementation of the right to the city locally.

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D. CIVIL SOCIETY

a. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

    i. Mobilize local, national, and transnational groups of citizens.

    ii. Launch dissemination / incidence campaigns for the right to the city.

    iii. Organize local / regional / international seminars or meetings aimed at exploring possibilities of bringing together sector movements under the banner of the right to the city.

    iv. Collaborate with the academia to carry out a global mapping of policies, experiences, and relevant actors from the perspective of the right to the city or some of its elements.

b. PROFESSIONALS

    i. Raise-awareness of their respective corporate groups regarding the right to the city.

    ii. Professional intervention in the event of legal, urban (or otherwise) cases infringing the right to the city (legal advice, filing lawsuits, challenging urban planning e etc.).

c. ACADEMIA

    i. Global mapping and documentation of policies, experiences, and relevant actors from the perspective of the right to the city or some of its elements.

    ii. Implementation of training programs on the right to the city aimed at the academic community and civil society in general, as well as elected officials and officials from local, regional and national administrations.

    iii. Development of lines of research on the right to the city.

    iv. Organize conferences and call for papers on the subject.

CRITICAL PATH									
DATE	**KEY MOMENTS AND EVENTS**	**PLACE**	**LEVEL**	**THEMES**	**ORGANIZATIONS / MOVEMENTS /NETWORKS LEADING**	**KEY PLAYERS**	**PARTNERS AND ALLIANCES**	**ACTIVITIES**	**COMMUNICATION**	**EXPECTED RESULTS**
(i) Local, regional and national events with participation of governments and civil society - dissemination and incorporation of the right to the city on the national and regional level										
12 December 2014	UCLG World Council	Paris, France								
24 to 26 March 2015	XV Conference of the International Observatory on Participatory Democracy	Madrid, Spain	International	International Observatory on Participatory Democracy http://www.oidp.net/es/inicio/	UCLG					
8 to 12 April 2015	ICLEI World Congress			Local Governments for Sustainability http://www.iclei.org/	UCLG					
May 2015	5th Human Rights Cities Forum	Gwangju, Korea	International	Right to the City, equal rights and non-discrimination, inclusion and diversity, participatory governance	Local governments, international networks, members of the political realm, academia actors	Representatives of cities that are understood and implemented human rights and the right to the city	Organizations working on issues of social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights (eg UCLG)	Symposia, participation in debates, building alliances	web pages, newsletter, e-mail groups	Identify actors internationally experts in the implementation of human rights in cities as well as cities that have made progress in implementing the right to the city
June 2015	10th Aniversary of Montreal Charter	Canada								
1st Semester 2015	International Seminar of Local Governments for the Right to the City	Mexico City, Mexico	International							
October, 2015	IX Brazilian Congress of Urban Law	(place to be defined)	National							
1 to 5 December 2015	7th Edition of the Africities Summit	Johannesburg, South Africa		Coorganizada por la sección africana de UCLG	UCLG					
May 2016	6th Human Rights Cities Forum	Gwangju, Korea	International	Right to the City, equal rights and non-discrimination, inclusion and diversity, participatory governance	Local governments, international networks, members of the political realm, academia actors	Representatives of cities that are understood and implemented human rights and the right to the city	Organizations working on issues of social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights (eg UCLG)	Symposia, participation in discussions, build alliances, present achievements	web pages, newsletter, e-mail groups	Identify actors internationally experts in the implementation of human rights in cities as well as cities that have made progress in implementing the right to the city
date to be determined	International Seminar of Local Governments for the Right to the City (or Human Rights in the City; tbc)	Vienna, Austria								
	Events of local government networks	(different cities/countries)	Local and regional							
(ii) Civil society events for governance and citizen participation - dissemination and incorporation of the right to the city in national and international level										
26-28 November 2014	Triennale of Inhabitants on the theme: Make the right to the city a preliminary right to adequate housing.	Yaoundé, Cameroun	National and Regional	Discuss the philosophy, principles and strategy at national and regional levels to earn the right to the city as a prerequisite for the realization of the right to adequate housing.	Cameroon's National Network of People	inhabitants organizations	support organizations, local authorities, special guests, institutions to support the development, private companies	Triple Forum "people, local authorities, professional of the city" including diferent activities (workshops, African Court on Housing Rights, African Centre for Housing Rights)	Webpage, newsletter	It has been adopted an urban strategy to win the right to the city, improving the precarious habitat, social housing alternativs promoting and defending the rights of the victims of the neoliberal policies of funding and land grabbing. RNHC has established a national grassroots movement for the right to the city as a prerequisite to the right to adequate housing.
				Right to the City and popular mobilization for national incorporation				dissemination campaigns - What is the concept? - Incidence and geographical criteria targeted at specific actors		

Date	Event	Place	Scope	Theme/Focus	Actors/Partners	Target audience	Strategy/Activities	Media	Expected results
March 2015	World Assembly of Inhabitants	Tunisia	International	Strengthening an independent space for debate and advocacy organizations of people to contribute effectively to win the right to the city	Organizations and networks of people involved the process of the World Assembly of Inhabitants (WAI) and the World Urban Social Forum	inhabitants organizations	International networks for the right to housing, NGOs, universities, foundations and local authorities	Different events (workshops, seminars, etc.) to contribute to the AMH (final convergence Assembly)	Webpage, newsletter	It has been defined one position and common strategy of organizations and networks of people, to prepare the Social World, alternative to Habitat III in particular on the issue of the right to ciudadd the commitment to building a World Social Forum Urban Forum 2016 in 2016, alternative to Habitat III.
March 2015	World Social Forum	Tunisia	International	Right to the City and popular mobilization for national incorporation (Sensibilização of Governos nacionais and locais quanto ao + internacionais Organizações topic à Cidade do Direito; increase rede allies)		Regional partnerships on specific thematic Universities Networks of local governments and social movements.		dissemination campaigns - What is the concept? - Incidence and geographical criteria targeted at specific actors		
				Rights related to habitat: Focus on the Right to the City	Platform R2C Actors, networks and their member organizations, grassroots organizations	Actors of civil society active in the defense of the rights relating to habitat	Networks based organizations (eg No Vox)	Workshops, seminars, distribution of training materials and dissemination	web pages, newsletter, e-mail groups	Multiply the number of actors who know or deepen their knowledge of right to the city and incorporate it into their agendas
May 2015	Latin American Housing Forum	Mexico	Regional	Right to the City and popular mobilization for national incorporation (Sensibilização of Governos nacionais and locais quanto ao + internacionais Organizações topic à Cidade do Direito; increase rede allies)	Organized by Habitat for Humanity, UN-Habitat and others	Regional partnerships on specific thematic Governments at all levels - local, state and national Networks of local governments and social movements.		dissemination campaigns - What is the concept? - Incidence and geographical criteria targeted at specific actors		
February & September 2015 and 2016	CLACSO/FLACSO Latin American regional seminars on R2C	(different cities/countries)	Regional			Academia			webpage, newsletter, publications	Incorporate the right to the city to the subjects taught by these networks and the scope of the academy, outreach
2017 (fecha de definir)	World Assembly of Inhabitants	(place to be defined)	International	Strengthening an independent space for debate and advocacy organizations of people to contribute effectively to win the right to the city, monitoring the implementation of commitments made at the World Social Forum and Urban Habitat III	Organizations and networks of people involved the process of the World Assembly of Inhabitants (WAI) and the Social Forums Urban	inhabitants organizations	International networks for the right to housing, NGOs, universities, foundations and local authorities	various events (workshops, seminars, etc.) to contribute to the AMH (end convergence Assembly)	Webpage, newsletter	It has been consolidated and common space and separate strategy of organizations and networks of people, and ascertained the implementation of commitments made at the World Social Forum and Urban Habitat III in 2016.
(iii) National and regional preparatory process and international events - incidence and direct participation									
April 2015	UN Habitat Governing Council	Nairobi, Kenya	International	Rights related to habitat, Habitat Agenda, participation of civil society		Members of the working group of civil society (Huairou Comission, Communitas, Habitat for Humanity, etc.)				Work on track until Habitat III
September 2015	Millenium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals and the Agenda Post 2015	New York, USA	International	Instrumento internacional – ver la carta adoptada en Hábitat III		Actors who participated in the preparatory meetings of these topics (eg Communitas Coalition)		Incidence and direct participation in Agenda 2015 Post		inclusion of human rights related to habitat in MSG
May 2015, June 2016	Preparatory Committee- issues for the New Urban Agenda		International	Rights related to habitat, Habitat Agenda, participation of civil society				Incidence and direct participation in the preparation towards Habitat III (UN Habitat event)		Reflection on Habitat I and II, high participation of civil society, including the expectations of civil society including R2C in Urban Agenda (Habitat Agenda)

September, 2014-2015-2016	UN General Assemblies 69, 70 and 71	New York, USA	International							
June 2016	World Urban Social Forum (Alternative Summit)	(place to be defined)	International	Construction of an alternative World Urban Forum Habitat III, an independent space inhabitant organizations for discussion and advocacy to contribute effectively to win the right to the city.	Organizations and networks of people involved the process of the World Assembly of Inhabitants (WAI) and the Social Forums Urban	inhabitants organizations	International networks for right to housing, NGOs, universities, foundations and local authorities	various events (workshops, seminars, etc.)	Webpage, newsletter	has been defined one common position and strategy of organizations and networks of people, alternative to Habitat III in particular on the issue of the right to the city.
				Rights related to habitat, Habitat Agenda, participation of civil society	In general society organizations working on issues related to habitat	Members of the working group of civil society (Huairou Comission, Communitas, Habitat for Humanity, etc.)	Multiple actors, previous identified in the processes	Symposia, participation in discussions, presentation / process where we have implemented the R2C, submit specific documents	web pages, newsletter, e-mail groups	Reflection on Habitat I and II, high participation of civil society, including the expectations of civil society including R2C in Urban Agenda (Habitat Agenda)
June 2016	Habitat III	(place to be defined)	International	International Instrument - see the charter adopted in Habitat II				Incidence and direct participation in the preparation towards Habitat III (UN Habitat event)		
				Rights related to habitat, Habitat Agenda, participation of civil society	In general society organizations working on issues related to habitat	Members of the working group of civil society (Huairou Comission, Communitas, Habitat for Humanity, etc.)	Multiple actors, previous identified in the processes	Symposia, participation in discussions, presentation / process where we have implemented the R2C, present concrete proposals	web pages, newsletter, e-mail groups	Reflection on Habitat I and II, high participation of civil society, including the expectations of civil society including R2C in Urban Agenda (Habitat Agenda)
	Regional & National Preparatory process (1)	(different countries)	Nacional	International instrument - see en la carte adopted Habitat II (monitoring and expanding the work plan of the global platform of the Right to the City)		Governments at all levels - local, state and national Networks of local governments and social movements.		Incidence and direct participation in the preparation towards Habitat III (UN Habitat event)		
				national reports for Habitat III	civil society in each country	civil society in each country		participate and / or monitor national reports submitted to Un-Habitat	e-mail group, webpage, social networks	Include the expectations of civil society and revision of content in national reports
	Conferences of the Parties - Climate									
(iv) Dissemination campaigns (general or linked to specific issues) due to celebratory dates linked to the right to the city										
2014-2015-2016	World Zero Evictions Day	(different cities/countries)	International	Fight against evictions and security of tenure	International Alliance of Inhabitants, citizens organizations and networks involved in the fight against evictions	inhabitants organizations		Different mobilizations (marches, debates, defending evicted, etc.)	Webpage, newsletter	the fight for security of tenure is considered essential to win the right to the city
2014-2015-2016	World Habitat Day	(different cities/countries)	International	Right to the City and popular mobilization for national incorporation		Universities / Networks of local governments and social movements.		Local development agendas with the right to the city center - made by citizens - Red on the right to the city with internal groups in each country		
				Campaigns about Habitat rights	Networks and their member organizations, grassroots organizations	Actors of civil society active in the defense of the rights relating to habitat		Dissemination of materials, campaigns, training events	web pages, newsletter, e-mail groups	Multiply the number of actors who assert their right to the city and join your advocacy
2014-2015-2016	World Cities Day	(different cities/countries)	National	Right to the City and popular mobilization for national incorporation		Universities / Networks of local governments and social movements.		Local development agendas with the right to the city center - made by citizens - Red on the right to the city with internal groups in each country		
To be defined	Training events (HIC)	(different cities/countries)	National and Regional	It includes at least 2 regional (more than 3 countries), 2 national events and 2 training events in Latin America, Africa, Europe and Asia.						