Towards the implementation of the Right to the City

Guide for the implementation of indicators on municipal policies for the Right to the City

March 2022

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Authors: Sophia Torres and Marta Ribera Carbó

Layout: Oriol Moya Cànovas

Cover photos: Lu Gu Ziok and Callum Shaw / Unsplash

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Observatori DESC and Global Platform for the Right to the City

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1. Introduction

This guide intends to present a series of indicators that allow for monitoring the implementation of public policies at the municipal level, and that make it possible to advance in the concretion and implementation of the Right to the City.

We understand the Right to the City as the "right of all inhabitants, present and future, permanent and temporary, to inhabit, use, occupy, produce, transform, govern and enjoy just, inclusive, safe, sustainable and democratic cities, towns and urban settlements, defined as common goods for a dignified life, which should be shared and belong to all members of the community "1.

With its origins in the writings of Henri Lefebvre, the concept of the right to the city has been gaining strength in recent decades, driven by a strong articulation of social movements and grassroots organizations that have been adopting the Right to the City as a new paradigm towards the construction of more just, diverse and inclusive cities and settlements2. Following the work and struggle of such movements, the Right to the City has been progressively recognized by legislation at the local and national level, as is the case of the Constitution of Ecuador (2008)3 , the Statute of the Cities of Brazil (2001)4 and the Political Constitution of the City of Mexico (2012)5 , and also at the international level, having been included in the final text of the New Urban Agenda, following the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, Habitat III (2016)6.

As the Right to the City gains recognition and legal protection, more and more cities and local governments have adopted policies guided by and committed to the ideals of the Right to the City. In particular, the impetus given to the global municipal movement in the last fifteen years has allowed for the implementation of new and courageous policies committed to a city model that prioritizes the rights and well-being of its inhabitants over private profit and speculation. However, while efforts to advance in the theoretical and normative conceptualization of the Right to the City have proliferated, there is still a need to advance in the construction of a common repertoire of policies and initiatives that allow for its implementation.

This guide seeks to contribute to the construction of such a repertoire, gathering a series of public policies aligned with the principles of the Right to the City and offering some elements for their follow-up, to be applied in the city of choice. In this way, this guide does not have as its priority to offer a "static picture" of the current state of a city, but rather to identify where and how the foundations for its transformation are being built. In this way, this guide seeks to provide the elements for an assessment, not of the state of the art, but of the current state of the city. , but rather on the implementation of transformative policies committed to the Right to the City.

1. Global Platform for the Right to the City
2 World Charter for the Right to the City, 2004: https://www.right2city. org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/A1.1_World-Charter-of-the-Right-to-theCity.pdf
3 Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador. 2008, Article 31: https://www.oas. org/juridico/pdfs/mesicic4_ecu_const.pdf
4 Estatuto da Cidade, 2021, art. 2: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/leis_2001/l10257.htm
5 Political Constitution of Mexico City, 2017, Article 12: http://infocdf.org.mx/documentospdf/constitucion_cdmx/Constitucion_%20Politica_CDMX.pdf
6 New Urban Agenda, 2016, Paragraph 11: https://uploads.habitat3.org/hb3/NUA-Spanish.pdf

In this sense, the main objective of this exercise is not to measure the effects or results of the implementation of such policies in order to be able to measure their "effectiveness", but to be able to contribute with knowledge about the implementation of courageous, progressive and innovative policies. Similarly, it is not intended to provide a comparative matrix that allows to have a "ranking" of cities, under a competitive and simplistic vision; but to contribute to the dialogue and exchange between cities to identify meeting points that allow to advance in responses to common challenges, respecting the diversity and complexity of local contexts.

The construction of indicators: local initiatives to face global challenges Although the bases and principles adopted in the formulation of the set of indicators are explained in detail in the methodological section of this guide, it is necessary to underline 3 central elements for their construction:

I. The components of the Right to the City

One of the key characteristics of the Right to the City is its transversality; under this logic, the definition adopted by the Global Platform for the Right to the City is based on eight interconnected components. These have served as the basis for the construction and grouping of the public policy indicators and are defined in more detail in section 3.

These are:

(1)	**Non-discrimination**
(2)	**Gender equality**
(3)	**Inclusive citizenship**
(4)	**Political Participation**
(5)	**Fulfillment of social functions**
(6)	**Quality public spaces and services**
(7)	**Diverse and inclusive economies**
(8)	**Inclusive urban-rural linkages**

II. Global Agendas

Although the indicators are focused on policies at the local level, at the core of their conception is the concern to facilitate the exchange and articulation between initiatives and experiences at the global level. In this way, it is fundamental that they are framed and in dialogue with the commitments and agendas in force at the international level, especially the new Urban Agenda (which directly recognizes the Right to the City) and the Sustainable Development Goals (which directly question many of its components).

In recent years, progress has been made in terms of efforts by municipal governments to contribute to the localization of such agendas by connecting them with concrete public policies7. This guide seeks to support and deepen these efforts, identifying tangible connections between the identified public policies and the commitments of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda, based on the common framework of the Right to the City. As a collective human right anchored in the territory, the Right to the City is particularly opportune to help guide the localization of global agendas, offering a perspective of crystallization and realization of human rights in the territory.

III. Municipal policies

As mentioned above, this guide focuses on municipal policies implemented by cities and local governments committed to a profound transformation based on the Right to the City. The term "city" should be understood in a broad sense. It means any metropolis, city, town, village or urban settlement that constitutes a political community, and is generally (but not necessarily) institutionally organized as a local governmental unit with municipal or metropolitan characteristics.

IV. Project Background

The construction of this guide is the result of joint work between the Observatori DESC and the Global Platform for the Right to the City (PGDC), reflecting years of collaboration and collective construction. In this sense, the guide is based on some important antecedents, to be noted:

The Right to the City Agenda, developed by PGDC in 2018, which identifies the intersections between the components of the Right to the City and the commitments of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda;

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7 United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), (2021), Localizing the SDGs: a boost to monitoring & reporting. https://www.gold.uclg.org/report/localizing-sdgs-boost-monitoring-reporting.

The Municipal Agenda for the Right to the City, promoted by the Observatori DESC and the PGDC in collaboration with local collectives in Catalonia (2019) and France (2020) with the aim of building a political agenda for the right to the city in the framework of the municipal elections;

The Policy Paper on the Right to the City, elaborated by PGDC on the occasion of the 6th Congress of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) that took place in 2019, which presents concrete policy recommendations at local and regional level.

2. Methodological Note

2.1 Exercise approach

As has been pointed out, the objective of the set of indicators proposed in this guide is to allow for a framework under which public policies at the municipal level committed to the ideals of the Right to the City can be identified and constructed. In this sense, the proposed indicators are public policy indicators and not contextual or state of the question indicators.

In this way, the exercise developed does not propose to evaluate the current state of the Right to the City in a given territory, but rather the progress in the implementation of a series of policies anchored in the Right to the City. However, this does not prevent dialogue with existing efforts to measure the state of the question in concrete themes related to the components of the Right to the City. That is why, for each of its components, in addition to the policy indicators developed for this guide, some context indicators already existing and developed by other sources are pointed out, especially the indicators for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Many of the public policies listed in this guide are characterized by their innovation and recent implementation on a global scale. Because of this innovation and recent implementation, a general lack of concrete data on their implementation, scope and, above all, impact has been identified. Due to this lack of data, it has been decided not to formulate indicators that measure the impact or results of these policies, but rather their existence, scale and the extent of their implementation. It is proposed that the indicators presented in the guide allow for the identification of a series of policies committed to the Right to the City in a given territory, thus supporting the monitoring of their implementation.

Within this framework, this guide proposes to contribute to the construction of a common repertoire of these policies on a global scale, which does not compromise that, in the future, this effort will be updated to contribute to the monitoring of the effects and impacts of the implementation of these policies in the medium and long term. For the moment, the choice to frame this effort under a global framework seeks to contribute to the debate and collective learning on how to concretize the growing interest and commitment to the Right to the City through tangible public policies. However, although the global approach brings diversity and scope to the exercise, it also poses important challenges, mainly in terms of comparability between experiences.

Some specific elements pose difficulties in the comparative exercise. First, there is the challenge of the nature of the policies themselves and the diversity of the contexts of the different cities. This applies both to the challenges and problems that the policies identified seek to address, as well as to the actual capacities of different governments to develop and implement such policies. In this sense, we have sought to develop a set of indicators with respect to a diverse set of policies that are adapted to the different contexts in which they are implemented.different

realities but starting from some common challenges.

A second challenge is the diversity in the availability and type of data that can be found to contribute to a measurement of the scope and scale of implementation of a given public policy. In this regard, flexibility in data collection is proposed, so as to provide some parameters for monitoring selected policies but without excessive concern about comparability between cases from different countries. In this sense, it is reinforced that the objective of this exercise is not to allow the construction of a ranking of cities but to provide some elements for monitoring the implementation of policies in different contexts, opening paths for exchange and mutual learning.

Thus, in the same way that the Right to the City ideology opposes city models based on speculation, competition and exclusion, this exercise seeks to move away from efforts anchored in a logic of competition and rivalry between cities, which often minimizes and relativizes their particular contexts and challenges. Thus, this exercise is based on the values of cooperation and mutual learning, allowing different cities to exchange their experiences in order to build more effective public policies appropriate to their contexts.

With all this in mind, it is essential to point out that the proposed exercise is characterized by its open and incomplete nature, as an effort under construction and subject to revisions and new contributions.

2.2 Work developed and methodology

This guide and the indicators it presents are the result of a joint research and exchange work between the Observatori DESC, the PGDC and partner organizations. The starting point has been the cross-referencing work between the components of the Right to the City, the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda presented in the Right to the City Agenda, elaborated by PGDC (2018). Based on this analysis, the official monitoring indicators of these agendas89 have been evaluated, as well as indicators related to the localization of these commitments and their relationship with local policies, such as those presented by the Programa Cidades Sustentáveis of Brazil10.

Once the option of focusing on public policy indicators has been consolidated, an analysis of relevant policies has been made based on essential issues related to the eight components of the Right to the City. In this effort, the common repertoire and experience of public policy analysis consolidated by the Observatori DESC, the PGDC and its members around the world has been essential, as well as the public policy proposals collected by the Observatori DESC, the PGDC and its members around the world, as well as the public policy proposals collected by the Observatori DESC, the PGDC and its members around the world.

8 United Nations General Assembly (2020). Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/
9 Urban Agenda Platform (2021). NUA Monitoring Framework and related indicators. https://www.urbanagendaplatform.org/themes/custom-habitat/assets/Development_of_NUA_Monitoring_Framework_and_related_indicators_v1_1_March_2021.pdf
10 Programa cidades sustentáveis (2020) Guia de Indicadores para a gestão pública, https://www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/indicadores

The first two documents were presented in the Municipal Agenda for the Right to the City, developed by the Observatori DESC and the GPR2C in collaboration with local collectives, as well as thematic documents with concrete recommendations for local governments to implement policies related to the Right to the City, elaborated more recently by the GPR2C1[11][12][13][14][15].

Following these analyses, a first version of the indicators was drawn up, presented and assessed internally with some members of the GPR2C and externally with researchers from the Institute of Regional and Metropolitan Studies of Barcelona (IERMB). This group of experts has assessed and analysed the indicators presented, sharing specific recommendations for their development in a joint work session held online (on 15 April 2021). A number of IERMB researchers linked to key areas of the work to be developed, such as housing, political participation, mobility and environment, participated. The assessment followed four central parameters:

Relevance and relevance: do they indicate relevant aspects of the components and do they complement each other?

Clarity and interpretation: Is it clear what they measure, can it be easily interpreted, and can it be compared to other cities?

Availability and updating: At least in the case of Barcelona, does this indicator exist, could it be easily calculated and updated?

Concreteness: Once the indicator has been initially validated, is the level of concreteness of the data or information requested sufficient?

Based on the results of the working session, a second version of the indicators was developed, focusing mainly on their applicability and operability.

2.3 Time frame of analysis

The difficulty of finding data in each municipality that shows the development and scale of the policies analysed, as well as the lack of availability of continuous periods of time and recent data, make it a challenge to define the time frame of the indicators.

In order to establish a general framework, it is recommended that policy analysis and data from the last five years since the implementation of the guide be used to the extent possible. If data do not exist within this period, it is possible to extend the analysis to the last five years. The last 10 years. These recommendations of limitation are due to the fact that the aim of the guide is to show the recent progress and impact of such policies in the city, so extending the framework beyond this may generate an outdated picture of this progress.

11 Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C), (2019), Right to the City, #CitiesAreListening: Axis of Public Lobbying, https://www.right2city.
org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/EN_Righ-to-the-City_PolicyPaper.pdf.
12 Puertas Robina, A. (2021) Right to the City: the roadmap to Climate Justice, Coordination: Global Platform for the Right to the City Support Team, https://www.right2city.
org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Right-to-the-City-Climate-Change_EN_OK4_alta.pdf.
13 Garcia Chueca, E. (2021), The impact of COVID-19 on the right to the city, Coordination: Global Platform for the Right to the City Support Team, https://www.right2city.
org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Right-to-the-City-Covid_EN_OK2.pdf.
14 Fernandes, E. (2021) The City as a Common Good, Coordination: Global Platform for the Right to the City Support Team, https://www.right2city.
org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Right-to-the-City-Bien-Comun_EN-2.pdf.
15 Komatsu Agopyan, K. (2021), Inclusive citizenship in cities and human settlements, Coordination: Global Platform for the Right to the City Support Team, https://www.right2city.
org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Right-to-the-City_Inclusive-Citizenship-in-cities-and-human-settlements_.pdf.

For indicators where exact quantification is required (e.g., number of people served per 1000 population), use data from the latest year available (e.g., 300 people served per 1000 population in 2021), taking into account the recommended maximum time frames of five or even ten years. If data is not available for a specific year, totals can be added for the time of policy implementation (e.g. 80 popular initiative laws submitted in 8 years); however, data by year is prioritized to facilitate comparison between different cases.

Finally, indicators that explicitly show progress (such as an increase in the number of cases served) should focus on progress over the past five years. In the event that exact data do not exist for the first and fifth year, it is recommended that the deadline be shortened by looking for data that compare the evolution between the first data available since the preparation of the guide and the previous fifth year, or fourth, third or second year (in that order).

As this is a set of indicators on municipal policies, a final challenge regarding the time frame has to do with continuity in the implementation of policies, even more so given that many of the policies analysed are innovative and experimental in nature. In this sense, although the central objective is to analyse policies in the process of implementation throughout the ideal time frame defined as five years, two flexibilities in the application of the indicators are allowed:

The inclusion of policies that have been developed prior to the defined timeframe, provided that their implementation has been maintained over the last 5 years. The inclusion of policies that were implemented within the defined timeframe, but then discontinued, provided that this is made explicit and, if possible, the reasons for their discontinuation are stated.

2.4   Variability   of   competencies   and   limited comparability between countries

A challenge posed by the development and application of this guide is the variability of local competencies among cities in different countries. For the purpose of this document, which focuses on policies designed and implemented at the municipal level, it is understood that cities may have different degrees of competence that allow them to regulate or influence the aspects measured by the indicators. With this in mind, the implementation of the guide allows for a degree of flexibility, allowing for the application of each indicator according to the capacities that the city under analysis has to regulate, influence and take action on the specific issue addressed by each indicator.

However, cities can also carry out actions on issues in which they do not have direct competence. In this sense, the aim is to make these initiatives visible, as well as the different degrees of possibility of action from the municipal level in different countries. It is known that in many of the thematic areas of this guide there are relevant public policies from other levels beyond the municipal level. However, in order to preserve the original objective of the guide (to record and measure the scope of municipal policies committed to the right to the city), we have preferred to maintain the focus of the analysis on local policies.

2.5 Spatial and social justice: territorial breakdown and by groups targeted

One of the central points of the Right to the City is the relationship with the territory and the subsequent territorialization of rights. In this sense, it is fundamental in the development of these indicators to incorporate the spatial expression of the municipal policies to be analyzed. In this way, this exercise seeks to contribute an element of analysis that is often absent in the development of indicators related to cities and in the analysis of public policies. In this way, the indicators developed seek to identify in what way the policies analyzed are committed not only to social justice but also to spatial justice. In this sense, and whenever possible, the indicators developed will take into account two criteria:

The implementation of the policy throughout the territory, especially in the case of the provision of services and infrastructure. An analysis will be made of whether this is concentrated in certain areas, or whether, on the other hand, it has been designed to diversify and expand the attention and availability of services throughout the territory.

If the formulation and implementation of policies actively take into account their spatiality, in the sense that certain specific areas are prioritized due to their characteristics and those of their population with the objective of facilitating and promoting social inclusion.

Finally, in the same way that the indicators have been developed to take into account the way in which the policies analysed are committed to spatial justice, we have sought to identify whether the policies analysed help to promote greater social justice. This analysis focuses mainly on the groups served, prioritizing vulnerable groups. Thus, in the indicators that include the analysis of the number of people served, it is recommended that, whenever possible, and depending on the data available, a breakdown be made by groups served, particularly in relation to gender, sexual orientation or identity, race or ethnicity, age and citizenship

2.6 Absolute and relative data

Although the main objective of the exercise is not to promote comparison between cities, for the quantitative indicators, and whenever possible, the use of relative data (per 1000 inhabitants or in percentage) has been favoured, in order to contextualize the data under the scale of the city and its population.

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4. Indicators of policies

Following the previous presentation, the 22 indicators developed are described in detail below, grouped according to the components of the Right to the City. Each indicator has been broken down in terms of its objectives and application, with concrete instructions for its implementation. The indicators presented are characterized by their diversity in order to adapt to the diversity of contexts and policies to be covered. Thus, although the development of qualitative indicators is privileged in order to contribute to the knowledge and diversity of policies in the sphere of the Right to the City, other types of indicators are included, such as quantitative, scope, and variability.

Component	Indicator	Typology
Gender Equality	1.1 Care for victims of gender violence	Reach
	1.2 Care policy	Qualitative, territoriality and reach
Inclusive Citizenship	2.1 Policies for the extension of citizenship rights	Binary, territoriality and qualitative
	2.2 Exclusion from the electoral roll	Binary, quantitative and qualitative
Non-discrimination	3.1 Anti-discrimination offices	Quantitative, territoriality and reach
	3.2 Affirmative actions in municipal hiring	Binary, quantitative and qualitative
Political participation	4.1 Participatory budgeting	Binary and qualitative
	4.2 Popular initiative laws	Binary, quantitative and qualitative
Social function	5.1 Protection of the right to adequate housing	Binary, territoriality, qualitative and qualitative
	5.2 Anti-speculation measures	Binary, territoriality, qualitative and qualitative
	5.3 Policies to strengthen the affordability of public transportation	Binary, territoriality and qualitative
Public spaces and quality services	6.1 Diversity of use of public space for informal economy activities	Binary, territoriality and qualitative
	6.2 Remunicipalization of basic services	Binary and qualitative
	6.3 Public-community partnerships	Binary, territoriality, qualitative and qualitative
	6.4 Diversity and representativeness of the historical memory of/in the city	Binary, territoriality, qualitative and qualitative
Diverse and inclusive economies	7.1 Social and Solidarity Economy	Binary, territoriality, qualitative and qualitative
	7.2 Local trade	Binary, territoriality, qualitative and qualitative
Urban-rural linkages	8.1 Support for agro-ecological initiatives, urban gardens and proximity markets	Binary, territoriality, qualitative and qualitative
	8.2 Measures for the pacification of streets and public spaces	Binary, territoriality and qualitative
	8.3 Specific policies to promote the use of bicycles	Binary, territoriality, qualitative and qualitative
	8.4 Expansion of parks, green areas and natural conservation areas	Quantitative and territoriality
	8.5 Recycling	Binary, quantitative and qualitative

Detailed definitions of the type of policies to be covered in the study have also been included, as well as examples of concrete public policies already implemented around the world. Finally, in some cases, the possibility of breaking down the indicators into subindicators has also been considered.

4.1 Equality of gender

4.1.1 Attention to victims of male violence

Objective: The objective of this indicator is to show the number of women attended to in municipal or public services for victims of male violence. It is a scope indicator.

Application: For the application of this guide, the number of services provided to women in absolute and relative terms in municipal services for the care of victims of male violence should be noted, showing the number of total services and per 1000 women per year (last year with available data). In the case that the care data is only given by family units attended to, only the absolute number of services will be displayed and the population of the city will be indicated in a footnote for comparative purposes. If possible, disaggregate by characteristics of the women attended to, such as sexual orientation or identity, race or ethnicity, age, citizenship, etc.

4.1.2 Care Policy

Objective: This indicator aims to provide an overview of the type of care policies in a city and the different services offered at the municipal level, as well as the number of people who have accessed them. It is therefore a qualitative, territorial and scope indicator.

What is meant by care policies?

A broad definition of care refers to "Activities linked to the daily management and maintenance of life, health and well-being of people", involving both a material/corporal and an immaterial/affective/relational dimension of people's daily life, health and well-being" involving both a material/corporal and an immaterial/affective-relational dimension" (Plan Madrid Ciudad de los Cuidados, 2017)16.

For the practical purposes of this exercise, a more restrictive definition is adopted, which defines care policies as "all those goods, services, values and affections involved in the attention of the population with some level of dependency (children, older adults and people with disabilities) (ILO, 2018)17 aiming to guarantee their daily physical and emotional wellbeing and considering "both the care recipients and caregivers, and including measures aimed at both guaranteeing access to services, time and ensuring access to services, time and resources to care and be cared for, as well as ensuring their quality through regulations and monitoring" (ECPD, 2018). through regulations and supervision" (ECLAC)18.

Application: For the application of this indicator, the following should be shown:

- The number of municipal services or initiatives in the city dedicated to care;
- A brief qualitative explanation of each service offered, especially those of an innovative nature, noting whether they are one-off initiatives or whether they form part of an integrated care policy.

care at the municipal level;
• A small weighting on the territorialization of available services, indicating their distribution throughout the territory or if spatiality has been taken into account in the formulation and implementation of services, prioritizing certain areas;
• If the data exists, enter the absolute and relative number (per 1000 inhabitants) of persons attended to through these services in one year (last year with available data). If the care data is given only by family units attended to, only the absolute number of attendances will be displayed, and the population of the city will be indicated in a footnote for comparative purposes. If possible, disaggregate by characteristics of the population served, such as gender, sexual orientation or identity, race or ethnicity, age, citizenship, etc.

District Care System, Bogotá

Led by the Secretariat for Women, the system articulates various services to meet care needs in a coresponsible manner among 13 sectors of the District Administration, with special attention to people who already perform caregiving tasks. Particularly noteworthy are the "Care Blocks", which bring together, in a single space, services such as equal opportunities centres, laundries, kindergartens, care centres for persons with disabilities, feeding spaces, community-defined spaces, and other care services. The location and installation of a Care Block in a specific locality and neighbourhoods depends on 4 variables. 1) The demand for care: what percentage of children under 5 and over 80 there are in the territory and what dependency relationships there are. 2) The presence of caregivers: the % of women aged 15 and over who only do household activities and the % of single-parent female households. 3) Poverty: with the Women's Monetary Poverty Index. 4) Whether the locality asked in participatory budgets for resources to be allocated to care.

Find out more: https://bogota.gov.co/mi-ciudad/mujer/sistema-distrital-de-cuidado-en-bogota-sitio-web
https://bogota.gov.co/mi-ciudad/integracion-social/primeras-manzanas-del-cuidado-en-ciudad-bolivar-y-bosa

4.2 Inclusive Citizenship

4.2.1 Policies to extend citizenship rights

Objective: This indicator aims to show the existence of municipal policies for the extension of citizenship rights, and if they exist, to describe which ones. Therefore, it is a binary, territorial and qualitative indicator.

What do we mean by policies to expand citizenship rights?

These are policies that, in the face of rights, goods and services that are formally recognized only to people with citizenship or legal residence, seek to expand access to services and public attention to people excluded by their migratory status. For example, offering health care to undocumented persons, offering stays in municipal shelters for undocumented and homeless persons, etc.

Application: For the application of this indicator, the following should be shown:

- The existence (Yes/No) of municipal policies for the extension of citizenship rights;
- In case they exist, list the existing services.
- If possible, make a small weighting on the territorialization of these services, identifying their distribution throughout the country.
  their distribution throughout the territory, or if spatiality has been taken into account in the formulation of the
  taken into account in the formulation and implementation of services, prioritizing certain areas;

Foto: Jon Tyson/Unsplash

Flexibility in access to emergency accommodation in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Local Governments in the UK

In response to national recommendations under the "Everyone in" initiative, which aimed to accommodate as many homeless people as possible in emergency accommodation, many local governments (councils) in the UK relaxed the criteria for access to these facilities (which normally restrict access on the basis of immigration status).

Find out more:

http://www.nqdo.org.uk/publications/lessons-learnt-councils-response-rough-sleeping-during-covid-19-pandemic#issues
https://www.nrpfnetwork.org.uk/-/media/microsites/nrpf/documents/guidance/factsheet-covid-19.pdf?la=en&hash=-384C93A8E46B59D83CF1BC0204469292681971JE

4.2.2 Exclusion from the register

Objective: This indicator aims to show the existence of public data or approximations on the number of people excluded from the administrative register (or census), as well as active policies to reduce it. If they exist, a brief explanation of these policies should be provided. It is therefore a binary indicator, quantitative and qualitative. Looking at access to the census19 is fundamental, given that in many territories it is a fundamental condition for access to basic services.

Application: For the application of this indicator, the following should be shown:

• The existence (Yes/No) of public data or official approximations of the number of people living in the city excluded from the administrative register (or census).
  - If data are available, indicate the number of persons excluded from the administrative register (absolute and per 1000 population) for the latest year for which data are available.)

• The existence (Yes/No) of inclusion policies or active registration.
  - If there are active inclusion policies, a short description of each should be added.

4.3 No discrimination

4.3.1 Anti-discrimination offices

Objective: This indicator aims to show the municipal services offered to citizens to denounce discriminatory acts. It is a quantitative, territorial and scope indicator.

What do we mean by anti-discrimination offices and services?

These are understood to be in-person, telephonic, electronic, etc., complaint services that offer complaint channels, legal or psychological assistance, mediation and conflict resolution services, awareness campaigns, training for public servants, workshops or entities, representation of cases, systematization of data or publication of reports on discrimination in the city.

By discrimination, we mean discrimination based on gender, age, health status, income, nationality, ethnic origin, migratory status, or political, religious or sexual orientation, among others.

Application: For the application of this indicator, the following should be shown:

- The number of municipal anti-discrimination offices or services in the city, absolute and per 1000 inhabitants, for the last year with available data.
- In case the complaint channel service is offered and public data is available,
absolute number of complaints received and number relative to the city's population, in cases per 1,000 inhabitants per year (latest available data).
  - If the service is offered, and if data is available and disaggregated by
characteristics of the victim, such as gender, sexual orientation or identity, race or ethnicity, age, citizenship, etc., indicate that breakdown.
- Carry out a small weighting on the location of the offices or services available, noting their distribution throughout the territory, or if spatiality has been taken into account in the formulation and implementation of the services, prioritizing certain areas;

4.3.2 Affirmative action in municipal contracting

Objective: The objective of this indicator is to determine whether there are positive discrimination (or affirmative action) policies in municipal hiring, with the reservation of vacancies and promotion of the hiring of under-represented groups based on their gender, race, sexual orientation, origin or others. If they exist, it should be indicated whether they are a general hiring policy in the municipality and, if data is published, what portion of the positions are reserved for this type of policy. Therefore, this is a binary indicator, qualitative and quantitative.

Application: To apply this indicator, it must be displayed:

• Existence (Yes/No) of municipal policies reserving hiring quotas for a certain group of people. Some examples of quotas are gender, race or ethnicity, or for people with disabilities.

    - If they exist, determine to which groups they apply and whether they apply generally in municipal procurement or only to specific sectors.
    - If they apply only to certain sectors of municipal procurement, specify how many and which ones they apply to.

• In case they exist and there is public data, % of the reserved places.

4.4 Political Participation

4.4.1 Participatory budgeting

Objective: This indicator aims to determine whether participatory budgeting processes exist in the municipality, and if they do, to provide a brief explanation of the policy. Therefore, it is a binary and qualitative indicator.

Application: For this indicator it should be noted:

• Existence (Yes/No) of participatory budgets
  - If they exist, add a brief explanation. This can summarise aspects such as their periodicity, whether the policy is new or has existed for some time, whether citizen participation is limited to voting or whether it also has a propositional capacity, who has the capacity to vote, whether the result is binding or not, whether they are defined for the entire municipal territory or by neighbourhoods/districts, etc.

Foto: OIDP/CGLU

International Observatory on Participatory Democracy (IOPD)

The IOPD is an international network open to all cities, organisations and research centres interested in learning about, exchanging and applying experiences on participatory democracy at the local level. On its website it gathers a series of initiatives related to participatory budgeting around the world.

Find out more: https://oidp.net/es/about.php

4.4.2 Popular initiative regulations

Objective: The objective of this indicator is to show whether or not there are regulations that allow for the pre-setting of popular initiatives at the municipal level, provided that it is within the competence of the municipality to develop such regulations. If the competence is outside the scope of the local administrative level, this indicator should be left blank. In case it is a municipal competence and exists, a brief explanation of the requirements and process, and the number of initiatives submitted in the time period for which data is available, preferably five years or less, should be added. It is therefore a binary indicator, qualitative and quantitative.

Application: To apply this indicator, it must be displayed:
• The existence (Yes/No) of regulations allowing to present popular legislative initiatives at municipal level.
    - If there is one, include a short description. Some aspects that can be summarized are the number of signatures needed (in relation to the population of the city), the time it takes to be admitted or if there are any other formal requirements or restrictions on the content of the initiative.
    - If available, number of initiatives submitted and approved in the last five years with available data.

4.5 Social Function

4.5.1 Protection of the right to adequate housing

Objective: This indicator seeks to determine whether there are specific municipal initiatives to ensure the right to adequate housing, and if so, to determine what types of problems are addressed and how many people have been served. It is a binary, territorial, qualitative and quantitative index.

What do we mean by protection of the right to adequate housing?

Some examples of what we understand as policies and initiatives committed to the protection of the right to adequate housing include those that ensure that people with problems in their housing, or in their access to and permanence in housing. Among other measures, this includes mediation services between the evicted person and the landlord to reach an agreement; effective rehousing systems; legal assistance for young people to access housing; assistance for repairs and renovations to ensure habitability of housing; and public housing construction at the municipal level or municipal subsidies for the payment of rent.

Application: For the application of this indicator, the following should be shown:

- Existence of initiatives at the municipal level that seek the protection of the right to adequate housing (Yes/No).
adequate housing (Yes/No).

    - In case they exist, list the type of initiatives developed.
    - A small weighting on the territorialization of the initiatives being developed, pointing out their distribution throughout the territory or whether spatiality
has been taken into account in the formulation and implementation of the initiatives, prioritizing certain areas;
    - In case they exist and are available, show data on the persons or family units served, absolutely in the last year and relative to the population (with data from the last year).
to the population (with data for the last year available, and in case of showing relative data, per 1000 inhabitants). If possible, disaggregate by characteristics of the population served, such as gender, sexual orientation or identity, race or ethnicity, age, citizenship, age, gender identity, sexual orientation or orientation, race or
ethnicity, age, citizenship, etc.

4.5.2 Anti-speculation measures

Objective: The objective of this indicator is to determine whether there is a policy of anti-speculation measures in the municipality in the area of housing, and if so, to briefly assess its implementation or quantify its scope. It is, therefore, a binary, territorial, qualitative and quantitative indicator.

What do we mean by anti-speculation measures?

Anti-speculation measures" are understood as public initiatives that regulate or intervene in the housing market, with the aim of reducing speculative practices in order to ensure access and affordability of housing. Some examples of this type of policy are the existence of policies to penalise empty flats, the regulation of tourist flats, reservations for affordable housing, the regulation of rental prices and others.

Application: To apply this indicator, you must:

• Determine if there are (Yes/No) municipal anti-speculation measures related to housing.

- If they exist, specify and briefly assess their implementation and/or quantify their scope (e.g., absolute and relative number of people benefited in the last year with available data; absolute number of fines or notifications issued, among others, in the last year with available data).
- Briefly consider the territorialization of the initiatives being developed, pointing out their distribution throughout the territory or if spatiality has been taken into account in the formulation and implementation of the initiatives, prioritizing certain areas.

Proyecto Fincas Abandonadas

Hacia una política departamental
de recuperación de inmuebles abandonados

Intendencia
de Montevideo

Program "Abandoned Buildings" - Montevideo

The Fincas program recovers abandoned, deteriorated and indebted properties located in central areas of the city of Montevideo, with the aim of restoring their social function. The recovered properties are destined for social housing, as well as other possible community and civic uses. Some of the instruments used are dation in payment, expropriation and public auction.

Find out more:
https://montevideo.gub.uv/areas-tematicas/ciudad-y-urbanismo/programa-fincas-abandonadas
https://montevideo.gub.uv/sites/default/files/biblioteca/proyectofincas20919web.pdf

4.5.3 Policies to strengthen the affordability of public transport

Objective: The objective of this indicator is to determine whether there are municipal policies to make public transport more affordable, and if so, to briefly explain them. It is a binary, territorial and qualitative indicator.

What do we mean by policies to strengthen the affordability of public transport?

Examples of policies that seek to enhance affordability include discounts for certain groups, fare integration or policies that benefit people who use public transport more often or over longer distances.

Application: To apply this indicator, you must:

• Determine if there are public transport affordability policies in the municipality (Yes/ No).

- In case they exist, introduce a brief description of their implementation, including the territorial dimension (distribution throughout the territory or if spatiality has been taken into account in the formulation and implementation of policies, prioritizing certain areas).

4.6 Public spaces and quality basic services

4.6.1 Diversity of use of public space for informal economy activities

Objective: The objective of this indicator is to determine whether there is institutional support, regulation or penalization at the municipal level of certain informal economic activities in the public space (especially street vendors), to see in what sense they are regulated and what type of activities. It is, therefore, a binary, territorial and qualitative indicator.

Application: To measure this indicator, you should:

• Establish whether there are (Yes/No) municipal ordinances that regulate informal economic activities in public spaces.

  - If they exist, see what type of activities are regulated and in what sense: positive (e.g. only a certain type of product can be sold) or negative (prohibition of the sale of a delimited group of products). Note whether the regulation has a spatial component, regulating or permitting activities in specific areas of the territory.

4.6.2 Remunicipalization of basic services

Objective: This indicator aims to determine whether there are remunicipalization projects for public services that have been privatized in the past, and if any have been carried out, to detail the process. It is therefore a binary and qualitative indicator.

Application: To apply the indicator, the following must be determined:

• Whether remunicipalisation projects have been proposed by the municipality (Yes/ No).

• Whether remunicipalisation projects have been carried out in the time period of analysis (e.g. 5 years) 20 (Yes/No).

• If yes, briefly describe the remunicipalisation process and specify the scope of remunicipalised services (or remunicipalisation projects).

"The future is public" - Transnational Institute Under the initiative

"The Future is Public", the Transnational Institute has been collecting successful cases of remunicipalization of basic services around the world. The definition of "remunicipalization" adopted refers to both "reclaiming public ownership of services and creating new public services". More than 1,400 successful cases of remunicipalisation have been identified in over 2,400 cities in 58 countries around the world.

To find out more: https://www.tni.org/en/futureispublic?content_language=en https://publicfutures.org/[

4.6.3 Public-community partnerships

Objective: The objective of this indicator is to determine whether there are experiences of public-community partnerships for the management of municipal public spaces or facilities, and if they exist, to quantify them, determine whether there is a regulatory framework or policy that promotes them and detail them. It is a binary, quantitative, territorial and qualitative indicator.

What do we mean by public-community partnerships for the management of public spaces or facilities?

The concept of "public-community alliance" arises in contrast to the overvaluation of the model of "publicprivate alliances", placing value on instances of collaboration between public bodies and organized citizenship. For the purposes of this study, the definition adopted by La Hidra Cooperativa and Artibarri is taken as a reference: "From areas such as the so-called "social innovation", reference has been made to community management to define initiatives led by local communities aimed at addressing basic rights, but also as a more participatory way of providing public services (Moulaert, 2009). According to this perspective, community management can mean putting the governance of a facility, project or public resource in the hands of citizens through different participatory bodies"(La Hidra Cooperativa and Artibarri, 2018)21.

Examples of such partnerships include community management of publicly owned gardens, encouragement and support for self-management or urban stewardship of public spaces and private spaces, and the general provision of public spaces for community self-management.

Objective: The objective of this indicator is to determine whether there is a policy of anti-speculation measures in the municipality in the area of housing, and if so, to briefly assess its implementation or quantify its scope. It is, therefore, a binary, territorial, qualitative and quantitative indicator.

Application: To measure this indicator, it must be displayed:

• The existence of public-community experiences for the management of municipal public services or equipment (Yes/No).

    - If they exist, quantify the number of initiatives that have been carried out in the last five years22. · Present a small weighting on the territorialization of the public-community experiences developed, indicating their distribution throughout the territory or if spatiality has been taken into account, prioritizing certain areas; · If they exist, determine whether there is a general regulatory framework for this type of partnership (Yes/No).
    - If such a regulatory framework exists, outline its main provisions.

4.6.4 Diversity and representativeness of the historical memory of/in the city

Objective: The objective of this indicator is to determine if there are municipal policies in place that promote the diversity and representativeness of historical memory in public spaces of the city. If they exist, some can be explained. It is a binary indicator, of territoriality and qualitative.

What do we mean by policies that promote the diversity and representativeness of the historical memory of/in the city?

Cities and territories are defined by both their material and symbolic components. In this sense, a series of policies and initiatives have been identified that seek to advance representativeness and diversity in the construction of identity, memory and narrative related to the city, its territory and its population. Examples of such efforts are the revision of street names, equipment, monuments and public spaces; the creation of centres and spaces of memory and representativeness for discriminated groups; and initiatives for the rehabilitation, reappropriation and re-signification of spaces associated with traumatic events and processes.

Examples and references:

https://montevideo.gub.uy/areas-tematicas/ciudad-y-urbanismo/urbanismo-feminista/plaza-de-la-diversidad

https://www.mapasdememoria.com/proyecto/

https://unesdoc.unesco.org/in/documentViewer.xhtml?v=2.1.196&id=p_usmarcdef_0000245999&file=/in/rest/annotationSVC/DownloadWatermarkedAttachment/attach_import_864f0f57-f2ce-436f-a846-290175a833ff%-JE_%3D245999eng.pdf&locale=en&multi=true&ark=/ark:/48223/pf0000245999/PDF/245999eng.pdf#%5B%-3%22num%22%3A784%2C%22gen%22%3A0%7D%2C%7B%22name%22%3A%22XYZ%22%2C%7D%2C0%2C842%2Cnull%5D

Application: To apply this indicator, you must:

• Determine if there are (Yes/No) municipal policies that promote diversity and representativeness of the historical memory of the city.

  - If they exist, summarize some of them, specifying if they are specific efforts or if they are part of a structured municipal policy on the theme of memory.

  - Make a brief assessment of the territorialization of the initiatives or policies related to promoting the diversity and representativeness of historical memory, indicating their distribution throughout the territory or whether spatiality has been taken into account in the formulation and implementation of the initiatives, prioritizing certain areas.

4.7 Diverse and inclusive economies

4.7.1 Social and Solidarity Economy

Objective: This indicator aims to determine the existence of municipal programmes to support the social and solidarity economy. If they exist, a brief description should be made, and if data is published, a quantification should be made. It is, therefore, a binary, territorial, qualitative and quantitative indicator.

Application: To apply this indicator, it must be displayed:

• If there are (Yes/No) municipal policies to support the social and solidarity economy.
  - If they exist, a brief description of the policies should be provided, specifying whether they are specific actions or whether they are part of an articulated policy for the promotion of the social and solidarity economy.
  - If possible, give a short assessment of the territorialization of the municipal initiatives being developed in terms of social and solidarity economy, indicating their distribution throughout the territory or if spatiality has been taken into account in the formulation and implementation of the initiatives, prioritizing certain areas;
  - Where data are available, quantification should be made regarding the scope of such policies, either in their entirety or with respect to specific cases and initiatives. Examples of quantification include the number of people, entities or businesses reached by the policy in the last year for which data is available. If possible, present absolute and relative data per 1000 inhabitants for the last year.

4.7.2 Local commerce

Objective: This indicator aims to determine whether there are municipal policies that promote or support local trade. If they do exist, a brief description should be made, and if data is published, a quantification should be made. It is, therefore, a binary, territorial, qualitative and quantitative indicator.

Application: To apply this indicator, it must be displayed:

• If there are (Yes/No) municipal policies to support local commerce.
  - If they exist, a brief description of the policies should be provided, including the territorialization of the initiatives being developed, indicating their distribution throughout the territory or whether spatiality has been taken into account in the formulation and implementation of the initiatives, prioritizing certain areas.
  - Where data are available, a quantification should be made of the extent of such policies, such as the number of people or countries in which they are implemented.
  - The number of establishments reached in the policy in the last year for which data are available. If possible, show absolute and relative data per 1,000 population (data for the latest year available). If possible, disaggregate by characteristics of the population served, such as gender, sexual orientation or identity, race or ethnicity, age, citizenship, etc.

Local currencies

Based on the impulse of local movements and organizations, a number of cities and neighborhoods around the world have been promoting the development of local currencies as a way to foster trade and the local economy. Most of these initiatives have been implemented independently, based on community organization; however, in some areas (such as Brixton, London) they have had the support and encouragement of the local administration.

Find out more:
https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/55414/7-cities-have-their-own-currencies https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20200427-how-community-currencies-help-keep-businesses-afloat
https://love.lambeth.gov.uk/apply-free-support-local-businesses-brixton-pound/
https://www.shareable.net/this-currency-is-designed-to-benefit-the-local-community/
https://love.lambeth.gov.uk/apply-free-support-local-businesses-brixton-pound/
https://www.shareable.net/this-currency-is-designed-to-benefit-the-local-community/

4.8 Rural-urban linkages

4.8.1 Support for agro-ecological initiatives, urban gardens and local markets.

Objective: The objective of this indicator is to determine whether there is municipal support for this type of initiative, and if there is, to briefly explain the diversity of the different initiatives and quantify the policies based on available data. It is therefore a binary, territorial, qualitative and quantitative indicator.

Application: For the application of the indicator, you must:

• Determine whether there are (Yes/No) policies to support agro-ecological initiatives, urban gardens and/or local markets.

   - If they exist, briefly describe the variety of policies, including the territorialization of support policies, indicating their distribution throughout the territory, or whether spatiality has been taken into account in the formulation and implementation of policies, prioritizing certain areas;

   - If data exist and are published, quantify the scope of the policy. Some ways to quantify would be to establish the number of people involved in the initiatives, establishments and businesses supported by the policy, gardens supported or markets established (in the last year, and where data is available, on a relative basis per 1000 inhabitants).

4.8.2 Measures for the pacification of streets and public spaces

Objective: This indicator seeks to establish whether there are municipal policies for street and public space pacification. If they exist, a brief description should be included, in particular on the degree of implementation: whether they are specific measures or whether they represent large-scale implementation plans. This is a binary, territorial and qualitative indicator.

What do we mean by pacification policies?

By "street and public space pacification measures" we mean initiatives and policies that seek to reorganize and democratize the use of public space for mobility, focusing mainly on streets and the promotion of active mobility. Examples of initiatives in this field are: pedestrian priority streets, pedestrianization, low-speed traffic (e.g. "Zones 30"), incorporating speed reducers in streets, modifying the alignment of roads and intersections, planting trees and placing planters in the middle of streets with the aim of reducing traffic speed[23,24].

Application: For the application of the indicator, you must:

• Determine the existence (Yes/No) of municipal pacification policies.
  - If they exist, briefly describe the policies, their degree and scale of implementation, including their territorialization. This analysis would include indicating the distribution of municipal peace initiatives throughout the territory, or if spatiality has been taken into account in the formulation and implementation of policies, prioritizing certain areas.

  - If data on this application exist, please provide them (number of public spaces created, square kilometres of area pacified, etc.). Where possible, present data for the last year in absolute and relative terms per 1000 inhabitants.

Foto: Ajuntament de Barcelona ©[...]

Superblocks - Barcelona

Starting as a pilot project of pedestrianization and restructuring of sections of streets in some neighborhoods of Barcelona, the "Superilla Barcelona" initiative has gained scale from 2020, with interventions planned throughout the city in order to recover part of the space occupied by private vehicles, encouraging other uses and the development of green axes and squares.

Find out more : https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/superilles/es/

4.8.3 Specific policies to promote the use of bicycles

Objective: The indicator shows the implementation of municipal policies to promote the use of bicycles, including the construction of bicycle lanes, the availability of bicycle parking, the existence of municipal public bicycle programs, as well as visibility and awareness programs for bicycles as a mode of transport. It is therefore a binary indicator of territoriality, qualitative and quantitative.

Application: For the application of this indicator, you should:

• Determine the existence (Yes/No) of municipal policies to promote the use of bicycles.

• In case they exist, briefly describe the policies implemented, including their territorialization, indicating the distribution of initiatives to promote cycling throughout the territory, or if spatiality has been taken into account in the formulation and implementation of policies, prioritizing certain areas.

• If data is available, quantify the progress in the extension of cycle lanes in the municipality in the space of five years25 in total kilometres extended and in relative terms, per 1000 inhabitants.

4.8.4 Expansion of parks, green areas and natural conservation areas.

Objective: The objective of this indicator is to establish what progress has been made in the protection of green areas and conservation spaces and the creation of parks in the municipality in the last five years26. It is a quantitative and territorial indicator (indicate if there is any instance of intervention by the local municipality for the planning of green areas at the metropolitan level).

Application: For the application of this indicator, the increase in parks and green areas created in the city should be shown, as well as the increase in the number of areas that are considered natural conservation areas. The unit of measurement for this indicator will be areas and should be presented in total and relative terms, per 1000 inhabitants. The distribution of these new green areas and parks throughout the territory should also be briefly considered, indicating whether spatiality has been taken into account in the expansion, prioritizing certain areas. Also assess whether there are initiatives to connect with supra-municipal ecological corridors, promoting planning and protection connected to the agro-natural or peri-urban territory.

4.8.5 Recycling

Objective: This indicator aims to determine whether a recycling policy exists in the city, characterize it and estimate its scope in terms of the percentage of waste recycled. It is therefore a binary indicator, qualitative and quantitative.

Application: To apply this indicator you should:

• Determine the existence (Yes/No) of municipal recycling policies.
- If they exist, briefly describe the policies implemented (how many years ago, if it is restricted to some areas or applicable to the whole city, type of collection -by containers, door-to-door or other- and types of waste recycled, among others).

- If data is available, quantify the evolution of the percentage of recycled waste in relation to the total waste generated in the city over the last five years[27].

5. Conclusions

Among the efforts carried out to achieve the right to the city for the construction of more just, diverse, and inclusive cities and settlements, this guide represents a novelty. The innovation and relevance of this work lies in the absence, until now, of guides and indicators that capture the progress and scope of public policies focused on the realization of the Right to the City. With this guide we intend to make up for the need for a support to guide the progress of cities in this sense, in an applied, useful and synthetic way in this field.

The process of elaboration of this guide has been carried out through different research and consultations. This process has considered both the diversity of policies being implemented in the field of the Right to the City, as well as the plurality of texts and conditions in which different municipal governments find themselves in order to implement these policies. In this way, this exercise proposes to contribute to the identification and weighting of such policies, characterized by its open character, serving as support for processes of exchange, learning, and advocacy.

In this sense, and although the difficulties in terms of data collection and comparability between different contexts are evident, it is hoped that the guide can contribute to the strengthening, improvement and adaptation of the public policies analysed, especially when taking into account that many are defined by their innovative and experimental nature. In the same way, following the approach of openness and adaptability of the exercise, the guide can be updated after its implementation based on the analysis of different cities, with the possibility of complementing it in the future in order to evaluate the impacts of the implementation of the policies analysed.