



HOUSING AND LAND RIGHTS NETWORK

Habitat International Coalition

National Habitat III Parallel-reporting Tool

Evaluation of Habitat II Implementation

Following the commitments of Habitat II, the structure of the outcome documents [ID = Istanbul Declaration, H2 = Habitat II Agenda] actually provide an outline of the needed evaluative reporting to assess the implementation of the commitments agreed upon by states and other stakeholders.

Any Habitat III report should describe what of their Habitat II Agenda commitments your state's various spheres of government (including the central government, municipal and regional [authorities and governments](#), if they exist) have fulfilled, in partnership with stakeholders. In doing so, also describe any challenges experienced and lessons learnt through success or failure of those effort.

*The Istanbul Declaration is an acknowledgement of the current issues and challenges in 1996 and a pledge to “cooperate in a spirit of global partnership” in resolving them as a function of countries’ “common but differentiated responsibilities.” At the same time, it introduced and summarized the more-detailed “Global Plan of Action” (Habitat II Agenda) of operational commitments. The diagnosis of the problems and the promised efforts to resolve them are organized in the set of principles are organized from general to specific. Its articles 3–15 set out the general purpose of the Habitat II process: **better standards of living in larger freedom for all humankind** (ID: 3) by improving the quality of life within human settlements (ID: 4, 10). The states meeting at Istanbul in 1996 addressed the common issues and challenges, identified as:*

- unsustainable consumption and production patterns, particularly in industrialized countries;
- unsustainable population changes, including changes in structure and distribution, giving priority consideration to the tendency toward excessive population concentration;
- homelessness;
- increasing poverty;
- unemployment;
- social exclusion;
- family instability;
- inadequate resources;
- lack of basic infrastructure and services;
- lack of adequate planning;
- growing insecurity and violence;
- environmental degradation; and
- increased vulnerability to disasters.

Habitat II established the operational principles necessary to guide the remedial and preventive efforts at achieving Habitat II's general purpose, including:

ID: 6: Rural and urban development are interdependent

- Promote comprehensive rural development through a geographically balanced human settlements structure, including such measures as equal access to land, land improvement, economic diversification, the development of small and medium-scale cities in rural areas and, where appropriate, indigenous land settlements (H2: 43k, 75, 76m, 107, 109, 156, § 10: 163–69).

ID: 7–8: Promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and to provide for basic needs, in particular, through:

- The full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as provided for in international instruments (61 cites in ID and H2)
 - **Protecting from, and redressing forced evictions** (H2: 40n, 61b, 98b)

ID: 9: Expand the supply of affordable housing by:

- Enabling markets to perform efficiently and in a socially and environmentally responsible manner,
- Enhancing access to land and credit and assisting those who are unable to participate in housing markets.

ID: 10: Sustain our global environment, through:

- Sustainable patterns of production, consumption, transportation and settlements development;
- Pollution prevention;
- Respect for the carrying capacity of ecosystems;
- Preservation of opportunities for future generations;
- Conserving, protecting and restoring the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem
- Promoting healthy living environments, especially through the provision of adequate quantities of safe water and effective management of waste.

ID: 12: Principles of partnership and participation as the most democratic and effective approach for the realization of our commitments:

- Democratic local authorities as “**our closest partners**”
- Parliamentarians,
- Private sector,
- Labour unions
- Nongovernmental and other civil society organizations
- Women

The Reporting Criteria and Questions

Among all the promises of the Habitat II Agenda and its “Global Plan of Action” was the quintessential contribution, progressive commitment and practical efforts pledged to deliver democratic **Governance** and realize the **Human Right to Adequate Housing**. The states, governments and UN specialized agencies’ focus on governance and human rights remained consistent throughout the Agenda, organized by operational themes that provide a set of reporting criteria and questions for the evaluative parallel report:

A. Adequate shelter for all

1. Prohibit any discrimination (ID: 7, 8; H2: 15–16, 26–27, 34, 39, 40, 43, 50, 61, 79, 81, 96, 116, 118–19160, 182, 194, 201–02, 204);
2. Legal security of tenure and equal access to land; Recognize and legitimize the diversity of land delivery mechanisms (H2: 75, 76.a, 78);

3. Ensuring habitable, affordable and accessible housing (infrastructure, services and transport): Community-based, cooperative and nonprofit rental and owner-occupied housing programmes; services for the **homeless**; Mobilizing innovative financial and other resources; Creating and promoting market-based incentives to encourage the private sector to meet the need for affordable rental and owner-occupied housing; Sustainable spatial development patterns and transportation systems (H2: 61; ID: 8–9; H2: 39–40, 60–61, 68, 75, 85, 88, 90–91, 96, 121, 126, 132, 136, 142, 147, 150–51, 56, 206).

B. Sustainable human settlements

1. Integrate shelter policies, employment generation (labour-intensive construction), environmental protection, preservation of cultural heritage, resource mobilization and the maximization of resource efficiency (expenditure, taxation, monetary and planning policies), and environmental protection;
2. Apply appropriate fiscal measures, including taxation, to promote the adequate supply of housing and land (H2: 72.f);
3. Facilitating community-based, self-built production of housing (H2: 72.b; 73; 74).

C. Enablement and participation

1. Broad-based participatory and consultative mechanisms that involve representatives from public, private, nongovernmental, cooperative and community sectors, including representatives of groups that are considered to be living in poverty, at all levels in the policy-development process (ID: 7, 8, 12; H2: 4, 7, 13–18, 27, 30, 32–33, 36, 43–46, 48, 59, 61, 63, 67–68, 74, 78–79, 81, 84–85, 87, 90–92, 96–98, 100, 103, 113–16, 118–126, 135, 139, 141–42, 144, 153, 159, 160–61, 164–65, 167, 169, 172, 174–75, 177, 179–82, 189, 192, 195, 197–98, 201, 204, 213, 220–21, 228, 231, 237, 241);
2. Processes for coordination and decentralization that define clear local-level rights and responsibilities within the policy development process (H2: 68.b);
3. Governments create an enabling framework for a well-functioning housing market (H2: 71);
4. Avoid inappropriate interventions that stifle supply and distort demand for housing and services (H2: 72b);
5. Develop appropriate cadastral systems and streamline land registration procedures in order to facilitate the regularization of informal settlements (H2: 76j);
6. Promote awareness campaigns, education and enabling practices (H2: 78b).

D. Gender equality

1. Assess housing supply and demand on a gender-disaggregated basis (H2: 72a);
2. Implement the right to inheritance and the ownership of land and other property, credit, natural resources and appropriate technologies (H2: 45f, 46, 72e, 78);
3. Gender sensitive approaches, policies, planning, assessments, legislation, institutions and data collection (disaggregation) (H2: 45–46, 57, 60, 67, 72, 74, 78, 119, 182, 184, 186, 189, 191, 193, 208, 239, 241).

E. Financing shelter and human settlements

1. Facilitate investment in the supply of both rural and urban shelter by the private sector (H2: 68c);
2. Adopt of innovative instruments that capture gains in land value and recover public investments (H2: 76h).

F. International cooperation

1. International cooperation and universal solidarity, guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in a spirit of partnership, are crucial to improving the quality of life of the peoples of the world (H2: 1);
2. The preservation of the natural heritage and historical human settlements, including sites, monuments and buildings, particularly those protected under the UNESCO Convention on World Heritage Sites (H2: 30),
3. Assist in the implementation of national plans of action and the global plan of action and in the attainment of the goals of the Habitat Agenda by contributing to and participating in multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation programmes and institutional arrangements and technical and financial assistance programmes; by promoting the exchange of appropriate technology; by collecting, analysing and disseminating information about shelter and human settlements; and by international networking (H2: 49, 171, 210, 212);
4. Promoting responsive international cooperation between public, private, non-profit, non-governmental and community organizations (H2: 49, 50c, 197, 198);
5. Recognize the essential role of local authorities in international cooperation among municipalities and communities (H2: 102, 108, 180, 197);
6. The shift from aid to trade clearly points to the need for the participation of the private sector in the shaping of international cooperation (H2: 195);
7. Encourage international cooperation in order to address relevant impacts of international migration through, inter alia, technical assistance, management know how and exchange of information (H2: 202);
8. Cooperation in monitoring and reporting progress of Habitat II Agenda implementation (H2:220, 222).

G. Assessing progress (H2: 51–52)

1. Effective monitoring and evaluation of housing conditions, including the extent of **homelessness** and inadequate housing, and, in consultation with the affected population (H2: 61d);
2. Formulating and adopting appropriate housing policies and implementing effective strategies and plans to address those problems (H2: 61d);
3. Disaggregated quantitative and qualitative indicators at the national and local levels (shelter-related information systems, including gender-disaggregated data) (H2: 46, 51, 67, 72, 119, 127, 180, 208, 239);
4. Monitor the impact of macroeconomic policies on shelter delivery systems (H2: 40, 62, 65, 67, 115, 186, 189, 201).

H. Indicators

Provide data for your country for the following human settlement indicators. Data should be for 1996, 2006 and 2013, when possible disaggregated by gender, ability, work and descent, migration and residency status and any other relevant criterion:

- i. Numbers, percentage and distribution of people living in informal settlements meeting the criteria of a slum,
- ii. Numbers, percentage and distribution of urban population with access to adequate housing;
- iii. Numbers, percentage and distribution of people with access to safe drinking water;
- iv. Numbers, percentage and distribution of people with access to adequate sanitation;

- v. Numbers, percentage and distribution of people with access to regular waste collection;
- vi. Numbers, percentage and distribution of people with access to clean domestic energy;
- vii. Numbers, percentage and distribution of people working in informal employment;
- viii. Numbers, percentage and distribution of people with access to adequate public transport
- ix. Level of effective decentralization for sustainable urban development measured by:
 - (i) Policies and legislation on urban issues in the formulation of which local and regional governments participated from 1996 to the present;
 - (ii) Percentage and distribution of both income and expenditure allocated to local and regional governments from the national budget;
 - (iii) Share of local authorities' expenditure financed from local revenue, central budgets.
- x. Numbers, percentage and distribution of city, regional and national authorities that have implemented urban policies supportive of local economic development and creation of decent jobs and livelihoods;
- xi. Numbers, percentage and distribution of city and regional authorities that have adopted or implemented urban safety and security policies or strategies;
- xii. Numbers, percentage and distribution of city and regional authorities that have implemented plans and designs for sustainable and resilient cities that are inclusive and respond to urban population growth adequately;
- xiii. Share of national gross domestic product (GDP) that is produced in urban areas;
- xiv. Share of national gross domestic product (GDP) that is produced in rural areas;
- xv. Any other urban-related data relevant to the National Report;
- xvi. Inventory of treaty obligations to respect, protect and fulfill the human right to adequate housing and related commitments current at 1996, and at 2016.¹

I. Case Studies and Policy Documents

Authors are encouraged to submit case studies, action plans, and policy documents etc. on successful approaches to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. These documents should be illustrative of the achievements mentioned in the Habitat III national report. However, these documents should not be submitted as part of the national report, but as additional material.

Looking Forward

The purpose of this section is to provide the elements of the New Habitat Agenda that reflect the priority commitments of various spheres of government to achieve the bundle of habitat rights and improvement of living conditions as guaranteed by states, as well as realize emerging rights (e.g., energy, land, transport, collective right to the city) within the New Habitat Agenda. This outline closely follows that provided in the UN-Habitat Guidelines for National Habitat III Reports. However, it includes some adjustments to allow for civil society priorities and self-expression, while maintaining the dual approach of evaluating fulfillment of the Habitat II commitments (in the previous section), and then projecting here the priorities and commitments sought over the coming Habitat Agenda period (2016–36).

I. Demographic Issues and Challenges for a New Habitat Agenda

Taking into consideration any lessons learnt, describe what you prioritize as issues and expectation you perceive for the central, local and any other subnational spheres of government in your country to do over the coming period of the New Habitat Agenda (2016–36). Provide any scenarios of optimum partnerships with stakeholders in the fields and on the issues listed below. Be as comprehensive as you can, basing your vision on experiences and lessons learnt, as well as identify

any emerging and/or likely future challenges and issues that should be addressed through a New Habitat Agenda:

1. Managing rapid urbanization and population dynamics (XXX words)
2. Integrated planning for balanced rural and urban development, particularly considering current and anticipated patterns of housing, labor, transport, city-region food systems (XXX words)
3. Addressing the needs of rural and urban youth in human settlements (XXX words)
4. Responding to the needs of the aged in human settlements (XXX words)
5. Integrating gender equality and diversity in rural and urban development (XXX words)
6. Project the population, ethnic, religious, cultural, language, income and other diversity questions that will affect human settlement development for the coming bi-decennial, including any forms of discrimination, polarization or social integration dynamics (XXX words)

II. Planning

Incorporating any lessons learnt, describe the principal land, water and natural resource use issues priorities, commitments and challenges that the various spheres of government face, in partnership with stakeholders, in development (spatial and public administration) planning for a New Habitat Agenda (maximum XXX words inclusive of tables and illustrative material):

7. Ensuring sustainable human settlement planning and design (XXX words)
8. Improving land administration, including equitable distribution and use, and addressing urban sprawl (XXX words)
9. Enhancing urban and peri-urban food production and consumption within a city-region food system (XXX words)
10. Addressing urban and rural mobility challenges (XXX words)
11. Improving technical capacity to plan and manage human settlements (XXX words)
12. Improving resources to plan and manage human settlements (XXX words)
13. What is to be done to ensure the optimum degree of capacity and effective stakeholder participation in the various spheres of planning?

III. Environment and Urbanization: (maximum of XXX words inclusive of tables and illustrative material)

Assess the trends in the environmental impact of urbanization in your country, and identify the policy and program priorities for the New Habitat Agenda. Incorporating any lessons learnt, take into consideration also the heightened risks and consequences of climate change since Habitat II, describing the priorities, commitments and challenges that the various spheres of government face in mitigating and/or adapting human settlements, in partnership with stakeholders, in your country.

15. Addressing climate change (XXX words)
16. Disaster-risk reduction (XXX words)
17. Reducing traffic congestion (XXX words)
18. Air Pollution (XXX words)
19. Sanitation and waste management (XXX words)
20. Developing and sustaining local food systems (XXX words)
21. Other environmental hazards or policy priorities (XXX words)

IV. Governance and Administration: (maximum of XXX words inclusive of tables and illustrative material)

Considering any lessons learned, what priorities, commitments and challenges do the various spheres of government face, in partnership with stakeholders, to operationalize the right to the city (or human rights in the city, urban rights, human rights habitat, human rights city, etc.) in your country:

22. Social function of the city/human settlement, land and property (XXX words)
23. Democratic management of the city/human settlement (XXX words)
24. Improving local government constitutional and legislative framework (XXX words)
25. Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities (XXX words)
26. Social production of the city/human settlement (XXX words)
27. Enhancing urban safety and security (XXX words)
28. Improving social inclusion and equity (XXX words)
29. Any emerging or anticipated priorities and challenges in governance and administration (XXX words)

V. Urban Economy (maximum of XXX words inclusive of tables and illustrative material)

Taking note of lessons learnt, what priorities, commitments and challenges do the various spheres of government face, in partnership with stakeholders, to ensure equitable economic performance of the city/human settlement in your country, including:

30. Improving municipal/local finance (XXX words)
31. Strengthening and improving access to housing finance (XXX words)
32. Supporting local economic development, including social production of habitat (XXX words)
33. Creating and sustaining decent jobs and livelihoods (XXX words)
34. Alignment of the urban and rural economy with national development policy (XXX words)
35. Measures to be taken to realize resource sharing and social function of the economy, including via land-value sharing, *plusvalía*, etc. (XXX words)
36. Any emerging or anticipated priorities and challenges in ensure equitable economic performance of the cities/human settlements in your country (XXX words)

VI. Housing and Basic Services (maximum of XXX words inclusive of tables and illustrative material)

What are the priorities and commitments that the various spheres of government need to take up in order to respect, protect and fulfill the human rights to adequate housing for all rural and urban human settlements in your country, including:

37. Slum upgrading and prevention (XXX words)
38. Improving access to adequate housing, including a range of secure tenure options (XXX words)
39. Ensuring sustainable availability, access, affordability and acceptability (safe) drinking water (XXX words)
40. Ensuring adequate, affordable and sustainable basic sanitation, drainage and solid-waste management (XXX words)
41. Improving access to clean sustainable and affordable energy for household and public use for all (XXX words)
42. Improving access to adequate, available, affordable and sustainable means of transport for all (XXX words)
43. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt in realizing effective public control and management of public goods and services (780 words)
44. Any emerging or anticipated priorities and challenges in ensure equitable access to and enjoyment of housing and basic services in your country (XXX words).

¹ Indicators i–xv are taken from the “UN Habitat’s National Habitat III Reporting Guidance,” at: <http://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Guidelines-and-Format-for-the-Preparation-of-National-Reports-On-Six-Key-Topics-Thirty-Issues-and-Twelve-Indicators.pdf>; indicator xvi is additional.