

“Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all Levels” global project of the Habitat International Coalition (HIC)

Evaluated period: 2014 – 2019

Evaluation Report (2019)



Cooperative housing development in Nairobi (Photo: SUM Consult, 2017)

Submitted to MISEREOR and the Habitat International Coalition (HIC)

by

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

AFINUA	Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda
AR	Annual Report
ATI	Academic and Training Institution
BM	Board Meeting
CBO	Community based organisation
CEDaW	Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (UN)
CEIRPP	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (UN)
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (UN)
CFS	Committee on World Food Security (FAO)
CIDOB	Barcelona Centre for International Affairs
CISDP	Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (UCLG)
CLACSO	Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales
COP	Conference of Parties
CS&GO	Civil Society and Grassroots Organization(s)
CSCG	Civil Society Constituency Group (HIC WG)
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (UN)
CSM	Civil Society Mechanism
CSM4CFS	Civil Society Mechanism for relations with the UN Committee on Global Food Security
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSocD	Commission on Social Development
DCAM	Développement Communautaire et Assainissement du Milieu (Benin)
DESC	Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales (Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)
DIAUD	Global Network on Disability Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development
DPA	Division for Palestinian Rights (UN)
DPPA	Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UN)
ESCER	Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights
ESCR	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ESCR-Net	International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN)
FIAN	Food First Information and Action Network
FPH	Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme
GA	General Assembly
GAP	General Assembly of Partners (HIC WG)
GFHS	Global Forum on Human Settlements
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
GPR2C	Global Platform for the Right to the City
GS	General Secretariat (HIC)
HA	Habitat Alternativo
HIC	Habitat International Coalition
HLPF	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (UN)
HLRN	Housing and Land Rights Network (HIC)
HRAH	Human right to adequate housing
HRC	Human Rights Council (UN)
HRCAC	Human Rights Council Advisory Committee
HRHO	Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HIC)
IAI	International Alliance of Inhabitants
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICLEI	<i>International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives</i> – now: Local Governments for Sustainability
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development (UN)

ILO	International Labour Organization (UN)
IOM	International Organization for Migration (UN)
IPC	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
IPC4CSM	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty for participation in the CSM4CSF
IUT	International Union of Tenants
KZE	Katholische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe
LA	Latin America
LG	Local Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NUA	New Urban Agenda
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN)
ORU Fogar	United Regions Organization / Forum of Regional Governments and Global Associations of Regions
PPP	public-private partnership
R2C	Right to the City
RACG	Researchers and Academic Constituency Group
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SINA	Settlements Information Network Africa (West Africa)
SPH	Social Production of Habitat
SR	Special Rapporteur (UN)
SR-AH	Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing (UN)
TOC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UN	United Nations
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VDB	Violations Database
VIAT	Violations Impact Assessment Tool
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WSF	World Social Forum
ZG	<i>(MISEREOR reference to KZE in project numbering)</i>

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Finally, whereas the issues and information contained in this report are the product of both secondary data sources as well as primary information from informants cited above, the evaluators take ultimate responsibility for its contents, judgements and conclusions, and any and all errors of analysis or omissions that may be made in the report.

Executive summary

Habitat International Coalition (HIC), established in 1976, is the global network dedicated to action for recognition, defence and full implementation of the right of everyone to a secure place in which to live in peace and dignity, in all countries. The core of the Coalition is its global membership and their General Assembly (GA) held every year. The GA is a composite body of all HIC Members and holds the highest authority in HIC.

HIC is currently implementing the project '**Asserting people's habitat rights at all levels**' (project No. 600 600 2535 ZG), co-funded by MISEREOR-KZE, jointly with Ford Foundation, FAO and FPH (Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme). The partnership between HIC and MISEREOR began already in the year 1985. Currently, MISEREOR, through KZE, finances 56.72% of the HIC-GS (General Secretary) and HIC-HLRN (Housing and Land Rights Network) budget.

The HIC external evaluation of the MISEREOR projects implemented jointly by HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN took place between June 2019 and February 2020 and concentrated on the current project (03/2018-12/2020) and the two previous projects (600 600 2415 ZG and 600 600 2109 ZG) related to '**Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development**' (02/2017-02/2018) and '**Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy**' (01/2014-01/2017), thus covering the overall implementation period since January 2014 until December 2019.

The evaluation concentrated on the work done by the **HIC General Secretariat (GS)**, in charge of the global membership, communication, networking, global project implementation and reporting, and **HIC-HLRN** (Housing and Land Rights Network), a thematic reference centre focused on global human right advocacy, knowledge creation and training. HIC global bodies (HIC President, HIC Board, HIC General Assembly of Members), other HIC Reference Centres (HIC-Latin America and HIC-MENA), Focal Points and a selection of HIC Members and Allies participated in the evaluation process as key informants. The aim of the evaluation was to explain: (1) To what extent is **HIC fulfilling its mission through the MISEREOR projects**; (2) **Recent challenges** faced by HIC and ways to overcome them; and (3) **Recent achievements and advantages** from the current roles of the HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN.

After presenting the project context and main framework conditions, this evaluation report describes, in the first chapter, the project as planned referring to project target groups, project objectives and its intervention logic, HIC's structure and management, and the nature of cooperation with MISEREOR and the other donors. The second chapter details the evaluation process and data collection methods employed, which mainly included **documental review**, an **online survey with HIC Members** conducted between September and October 2019, and **key informants interviews**. In the third chapter the main results of data collection and evaluation are explored, including the description of main project action lines, results of the survey and of consultations with HIC structures and key informants. In chapter 4 the **collected information is assessed against the key evaluation questions** and project's **contribution to the five DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, impact, efficiency and sustainability are verified**. Finally, in chapter 5, conclusions and recommendations are made for the current and further implementation periods.

Context of the Project

The framework conditions that have favoured, challenged and continue to shape the work of HIC include:

- Habitat III Conference and the (unsatisfactory) implementation of Habitat II and the New Urban Agenda
- High-level Political Forum (HLPF) meetings on SDG implementation: Presentation of CSO statements, best practices and participation at the HLPF to discuss the implementation of SDGs and Agenda 2030
- Regular mechanisms and Special Procedures of the Human Rights System
- Presentation of CSO statements, organisation of side events and participation at the Commission on Social Development (CSocD)
- CSO meetings in the World Social Forums and the upcoming UN Habitat World Urban Forum in Abu Dhabi
- Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C) activities coordinated with its Members (including CSOs, networks, Foundations) as well as with local governments
- Coordination with partners in the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security (CSM4CFS), in the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) and in the Open-ended Working Group on Peasant Rights
- Presentation of CSO statements and participation at the Conference of Parties (COP) to the Paris Agreement on climate change
- Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) approach and presentation of parallel reports and SDG progress reviews grounded in the human rights of states under review.

HIC was involved with the above mentioned processes when sustaining and strengthening its role to defending habitat, housing and land rights, improving and integrating people's housing and land rights with sustainable development and

asserting people's habitat rights at all levels. A special collaboration with HIC Members was developed for each of the processes listed above.

Project objectives

The three evaluated projects follow a similar logic in terms of their goals. The overall goal of the current project is to achieve **"a world in which everybody has a safe place to live in peace and with dignity**, with coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity; defend the right to a healthy environment; promote and implement the Social Production of Habitat; fight against violations of all rights related to habitat; and where all government spheres recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat." The previous project phase was "forging coalitions and alliances at a local, regional and global level in cooperation with civil society initiatives for the purpose of **defending housing and land rights in urban and rural areas**, especially those of informal settlements dwellers threatened by eviction." The first evaluated project phase concentrated on the contribution "to coordinated global efforts from and to the civil society for the **recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights**, especially in favour of the demands of the poorest and most vulnerable social sectors in every region."

The project objectives indicate the expected improvement of HIC tools and services to its Members in order to enhance the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing and the improvement of their knowledge and advocacy capacities for the defence and realisation of housing and land rights; the establishment of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas; and the adoption of HIC recommendations by current global policy debates related to the New Urban Agenda (NUA), SDGs and Climate Agreements.

Project achievements

HIC's work is **relevant** for the target groups and partners HIC is working with and in the current global context. In particular, by confirming defence and full implementation of habitat, housing and land rights, HIC's work is consistent with the longstanding UN global goals related to human rights and the UN sustainable development goals (SDGs). HIC is recognised as a very unique organisation. There is no other NGO focusing on the integral approach towards habitat-related human rights.

The relevance of HIC for its Members is demonstrated from the fact that HIC builds up capacities developing and applying concepts, communication techniques and advocacy methods; most important topics are housing and habitat rights, then social production of habitat, then environmental sustainability; the gender topic has less emphasis during the review period, but is emerging more prominently in recent years. The emerging work around the right to the city developed by the GPR2C has gained traction in the last 6 years since the inception of this platform.

HIC is also relevant for many other local organisations and networks up to international platforms and UN processes. For instance, jointly with its Members, HIC is playing the role of gathering and sharing of information about local and global situations and participating in campaigns related to habitat rights and their violation. In addition, HIC is also important for other CSOs, grassroots organisations and social movements. For instance, HIC facilitated the incorporation of grassroots' and social movements' priorities in the Habitat III and NUA processes. Furthermore, HIC's relevance for the external stakeholders is confirmed from the fact that HIC contributes to international habitat and human rights related processes and provides relevant expertise, to UN bodies, to the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing (SR-AH), and also to municipalities and national to local governments. The involvement of HIC with UN allows to create spaces and to work systematically around habitat-related human rights or SDG issues.

HIC has been **effective** in achieving its set objectives. It develops its strategies in a realistic way, being at the same time very ambitious, and thoroughly follows the implementation of established plans and targets, but leaving sufficient space for flexibility in order to react to new conditions or urgent needs.

HIC has achieved many important **outcomes and impacts**:

- By orienting the Habitat III Conference and the New Urban Agenda (NUA), as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to habitat, HIC contributed to coordinated global efforts for the recognition, defence and implementation of housing and land rights, in favour of the vulnerable social sectors of the societies, despite of multiple obstacles to fully achieve them. The implementation of the NUA is very slow and the SDG fulfilment is behind track. But, only recently, the concepts have been taken up by local governments organised under UCLG, and received support and orientation from the GPR2C and HIC. There is improved understanding of the main concepts of habitat-related human rights (including right to housing, land and water) within the UN system, the GPR2C, and at the local government level through partnering with UCLG and Cities Alliance. HIC was one of the key players when establishing the Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C), leading together with other organisations its design and implementation; the Platform increases the international awareness for habitat rights and its violations but also the visibility of HIC.

- The results of the HIC Survey (2019) provide evidence that confirms HIC's contribution to relevant outcomes and impacts. For instance, HIC contributed to knowledge exchange and capacity building of its Members. It supported community-based efforts for the recognition, defence and implementation of housing and land rights. HIC Members confirm that civil society and social movements benefit from improved tools and services offered by HIC. HIC provides a unique expertise, links the grassroots knowledge and its reality with solid legal and academic knowledge. This constant back and forth process is highly valuable and enriches both the conceptual capacity and the strategic actions in the field.
- HIC is promoting coalitions and alliances and is establishing bridges from local grassroots to international levels; additionally to housing and land rights in urban and rural areas, HIC is highlighting the general inequalities faced by urban poor, the interlinkages with rural areas, and the necessity of holistic solutions. HIC is very efficient in establishing networks and in bridging organisations at different levels; it brings habitat-related human rights violations to the front line. Together with Members and partners HIC raises awareness for the needs of the marginalised and visualises human and habitat rights violations of the urban poor (e.g. when participating in the UN processes and when disseminating cases of habitat rights violations). HIC creates opportunities for Members to interact among each other and with local, national to international instances of governance.
- HIC uses the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) approach to align local and national processes with the SDG targets and to orient the development of concrete and measurable indicators. By monitoring the implementation of habitat-related SDGs, people's housing and land rights are being increasingly integrated with Sustainable Development (e.g. SDG 1, indicator 1.4.2 on tenure security, SDG 2 on human right to food and nutrition, SDG 5, target 5.a on women's equal access to, and control of land and productive resources, SDG 6 on human right to water and sanitation, SDG 11 on human settlements and human right to adequate housing, SDG 15 on human right to life on land). HIC is conceptually integrating people's housing and land rights with sustainable development and is pushing it's putting into practice. There was alignment of certain local and national processes with the SDG targets using the HRHO approach.
- HIC has influenced the management of urgent action cases, the management of habitat/human rights violation cases and a better commitment to habitat/human rights by certain governments. Examples are various social media campaigns with other partners, recently, for instance, the campaign for habitat human rights defenders. With its Members, HIC supports locally based campaigns, recently, for instance, the stop evictions campaign in Zimbabwe.
- Jointly with FIAN and other partners, HIC also oriented the FAO approach towards urban food security and food sovereignty.

Usually, HIC does not intervene alone (e.g. through its office staff or Board members), but together with its partners, Allies and affiliated Members. Therefore, all outcomes and impacts are joint effort achievements.

HIC and its Member and partner networks operation is highly **efficient**. HIC is efficient in its use of personnel and financial resources. It gets all managerial tasks handled, in spite of operating globally in a 24 time zone with minimum staff and resources. It produces relevant reports and documents on time and in good quality. HIC is efficient in serving its Members: The majority confirmed to be satisfied with HIC's services and also HIC's efficiency in providing capacity building to its Members has been rated positively. HIC is not very efficient in collecting membership contributions, however, and some other areas of improvement have been identified, for instance related to internal communication, organisation and announcement of meetings, transfer of knowledge and responsibilities to lower-level staff and to new generations.

The initiated processes are sustainable through the strong involvement of Members and partners but the institutional and financial **sustainability** of HIC is not assured without external funding; e.g. the MISEREOR support. HIC will increasingly have to look for additional sources of finance, especially if it wants to expand its activities towards Africa and Asia, and in view of the high Member expectations. HIC is expected to continue raising international awareness about the continuous and deepening of violations of human rights associated to habitat; to continue building strength and solidarity across grassroots and members; to be part of processes finding strategies and alternatives for the social production of habitat; and to continue its role as a strong global coalition leading struggles for the human right to adequate housing and other habitat-related rights.

Conclusions and recommendations

The **answers to the three evaluation questions** are the following:

1. To what extent is HIC fulfilling its mission through the MISEREOR projects?

MISEREOR has particular importance for HIC's mission related to strengthening of solidarity, networking and support for social movements and organizations and for the promotion and realisation of human rights related to housing and to habitat. MISEREOR's support to HIC has promoted important global initiatives and campaigns as well as the participation of Members at significant global events.

MISEREOR is helping HIC to better structure its global efforts. It is an important discussion partner, frequently questioning HIC's actions in order to bring HIC back, if necessary, to its own objectives and tracks. MISEREOR has been also putting HIC in contact with other likeminded organisations external to HIC Membership and current HIC Allies, thus expanding the scope of HIC's work and helping in the construction of new alliances and partnerships. MISE-REOR continues to be the most important donor and ally for HIC when fulfilling its mission.

2. *What recent challenges are faced by HIC and what ways are applied to overcome them?*

A main challenge for HIC is the fact that its sheer mandate is huge but the available resources are not sufficient to completely fulfil it. HIC needs to consistently develop strategies where and how to engage in the best way. HIC is facing a particular challenge with regard to its Asia related involvement. The outreach of the HLRN India office to other Asian countries and the interaction with Asian Members is limited. HIC is trying to balance this weakness through stronger GPR2C participation in Asia.

Current opportunities, which at the same time are challenging HIC, are the increasing global recognition of the importance of a human rights approach, of climate change and of housing issues. HIC has to show presence at the important fronts (OHCHR, COP, UCLG, HLPF, CSocD...), to provide its expertise, to receive acknowledgement – and HIC is doing so, adapting to the upcoming opportunities in a flexible way.

There are many other challenges faced by HIC, and particularly by its Members: changing political situations and available spaces to work; instrumentalisation of civil society engagement in international development efforts; increasing violation of human and of habitat-related rights; shrinking spaces to civil society actors; or scarce funding to support HIC Members' daily operations. These are huge threats affecting directly Member organisations, and subsequently making the network much more fragile and vulnerable. An important mean to confront these threats is their worldwide publication and dissemination.

3. *What recent achievements and advantages exist from the current roles of HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN?*

During the evaluated period 2014-2019, the General Secretariat of HIC concentrated on the recognition of the R2C approach, through its involvement with the GPR2C. Increasingly, issues of affordable housing, habitat rights and gender topics have been included or specified in the work of GPR2C. The fact to be located in Barcelona has been a big advantage for HIC-GS, as it could establish closer relationships with important Barcelona-based partners (Barcelona Municipality, UCLG, Metropolis, CIDOB, ...). Moreover, HIC-GS focused on the implementation of the action research with HIC Member organisations in Europe, Africa and Latin America, in addition to its usual communication, administration and membership management tasks.

HIC-HLRN has continued to concentrate on awareness and capacity building in habitat-related human rights and its violation (including a right to land), on the respective advocacy work with UN bodies and on UPR reviews. Increasingly, it included gender issues in its work, e.g. when supporting CSOs in Kenya and Uganda in the development and implementation of research and advocacy related to the women's housing and land rights strategy. Moreover, the work with FIAN related to food and nutrition and in supporting the CSM4CFS and the IPC have become increasingly relevant. HIC-HLRN ensures that HIC does not lose its integral approach towards habitat; e.g. tackling the important urban-rural linkages issue. Regionally, it develops many activities related to the Middle East and African region.

Important conceptual elements and lessons learnt of HIC-GS's work have been taken over by HLRN and vice versa, although the interaction and conceptual exchange between the two offices could still be improved.

Among the **major lessons learnt**, identified by the evaluators, are:

- In order to reach out to the realities at the ground, it is important to maintain a close and personalised relationship with Members and involve them into the concrete project work (e.g. doing joint research, developing local action plans, highlighting habitat rights violation issues)
- It is important to adapt the developed concepts to local conditions, again in joint efforts with local Members and Allies
- It is important to be flexible, adapting the concepts and methodologies to new upcoming opportunities, but also to existing challenges and threats
- In order to maintain a thriving membership, it is important to reach out to new organisations and to the new generation of organisations with a personalised attendance.

HIC is performing very well. Therefore, the following **recommendations** are not based on a general critique of HIC's activities and outputs nor do they attempt to reorganise HIC's work. They rather provide additional conceptual orientation and ideas to the current lines of action. They were shared with HIC during the final workshop and later validated by HIC-GS, regional offices and Board representatives:

A. **Related to HIC structures**

1. Assure a sustainable location of the next HIC-GS office, look for a proximity to strategic Members and Allies
2. Focus on strategic partnerships (see also recommendation 2)

3. Institutionalise relevant partnerships
 4. Further improve HIC's visibility
 5. Assure the maintaining of democratic structures
- B. Related to **communication and coordination with Members and Member and grassroots involvement**
6. Focus HIC's activities on Africa, and become more visible in Asia, balancing HIC's work and impact in all global regions
 7. Improve communication with Members
 8. Develop a capacity building and knowledge transfer strategy
 9. Develop joint project proposals with interested Members and partners (refer also to recommendation 12)
 10. Improve the contribution level of HIC Members and Friends
- C. Related to **communication between Members**
11. Foster Member interaction (North-South, South-South, regionally)
 12. Support HIC Members in elaborating own projects (refer also to recommendation 9)
- D. Related to **HIC strategies and central objectives**
13. Strengthen the denunciation reporting and dissemination
 14. Double down on housing focus
 15. Straighten and popularise the R2C approach
 16. Strengthen holistic approaches towards habitat
 17. Foster the establishment of a global HIC Women and Habitat Network
- E. Related to **administration and management**
18. Allow the General Secretariat to be stronger (refer also to recommendation 1)
 19. Improve administrative and management processes efficiency
- F. Related to **cooperation with MISEREOR**
20. Envisage more time for the next evaluation to allow for several feedback rounds
 21. Hold at least yearly joint (MISEREOR-HIC) planning and monitoring meetings in Aachen

1. Description of the evaluated project

1.1. Evaluation subject

The evaluation concentrates on the current and the last two funding periods of the HIC-MISEREOR project carried out through the HIC-GS (General Secretariat) and HIC-HLRN (Housing and Land Rights Network) offices:

Overview 1 – Evaluated projects (evaluation phases 1 – 3)¹

	Project 1 = Phase 1	Project 2 = Phase 2	Project 3 = Phase 3
Name	Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy	Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development	Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all Levels
Number	600-600-2109 ZG	600-600-2415 ZG	600-600-2535 ZG
Period	01/2014 – 01/2017 3 years + 1 month	02/2017 – 02/2018 13 months	03/2018 – 12/2020 34 months (2 y. and 10 m.)

1.2. Project context and framework conditions

1.2.1 Institutional context

The Habitat International Coalition (HIC) is the global network dedicated to action for the recognition, defence and full implementation of the right of everyone to a secure place in which to live in peace and dignity, in all countries, both in urban and rural areas. It is supporting people's habitat rights at all levels, including housing and land rights and human settlements' upgrading, and therefore boosting the realisation of social and economic rights. HIC emerged from a civil society committee in 1976 (Habitat I), being today a membership organisation composed of 347 civil society organizations, social movements, community-based groups, professional bodies, voluntary agencies, and research, scientific and educational institutions working in 82 countries.² Moreover, it interacts with more than 200 partner organisations and allies from all global regions (see [Annex 9](#)). Through solidarity, networking and support for social movements and organizations, and influencing the public policies and the international agenda, HIC works to achieve social justice with focus on four central areas of HIC's Member competence (HICompetence): **gender equality and equity; healthy environment; social production and management of habitat; human right to an adequate standard of life.**

HIC has a longstanding consultative status with UN-ECOSOC (since 1993). The strength – and core challenge – of the Coalition reside in its centrally managed worldwide membership and in the fact that it brings together a diverse range of kindred civil society groups.³ Specifically, according to its Constitution, "HIC acts as an international **collective of civil society organizations, social movements and individuals** that mobilizes and advocates in defence, promotion and enforceability of the human rights of homeless, evicted, displaced, landless and inadequately housed people and communities, including those under occupation, in urban and rural areas. HIC seeks to empower people and communities to improve their conditions based on the principles, norms and standards of human rights, diversity, gender equality, social production and environmental sustainability. HIC promotes public awareness about habitat issues and serves as a platform for the formulation of programs, policies and strategies for constituent social movements and civil society organizations working to promote the human rights to housing, land, and the city, and acts as their representative to public, national, regional and international bodies and forums."⁴

¹ Source: HIC-MISEREOR project approval, contract and financing documents (600-600-2109 ZG, 600-600-2415 ZG, 600-600-2535 ZG)

² As of September 25, 2019. Information provided by HIC-GS.

³ See HIC Annual Report 2017.

⁴ Constitution of Habitat International Coalition, 2013. Article 2.3. See also HIC Annual Report 2015, page 2.

The important work realized by HIC in the current global processes and agendas, promoting a common global action in pursuit of a “Right to the City in a Human Rights Habitat”, is included in the “**Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO)**”, promoted by HIC-HLRN. This HIC HRHO is a new initiative to integrate and synergize current research and advocacy tools in line with the concurrent normative global frameworks to pose solutions and influence national and international debates and efforts to implement, monitor and evaluate the new global agendas, including the **2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and its goals (SDGs)**, the **Paris Agreement on climate change** and the **New Urban Agenda (NUA)** with states’ human rights obligations.⁵

The HIC Allies and Partners provide the external institutional context to the Coalition. They comprise, among others (see [Annex 9](#)):⁶

- International Allies,
- Many other regional and national Allies, mainly from MENA, Latin America and Europe,
- International forums HIC is advocating before,
- Partnering multilateral organisations,
- HIC funders, currently including MISEREOR, Ford Foundation, Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l’Homme (FPH), Wellspring Philanthropic Fund, FAO and Rosa Luxemburg Foundation.

1.2.2 Socio-economic and political context

The HIC Annual Report (AR) 2017 and the preliminary AR 2018 present the work of HIC during 2017 and 2018 in defence of human dignity, social justice, equity, diversity, solidarity and peace. Many HIC Members and several Allies are actively involved in this task in all continents. Particularly relevant are HIC efforts to advance in social mobilization and public policies to promote the security of tenure and a wide range of alternatives to guarantee the right to housing, including public provision, social renting, cooperatives, community land trusts and other collective forms; the recognition and support of processes of social production, re-construction and collective management of habitat; and the social function of property, the right to the city and the creation of adequate and violence-free housing and public spaces for women, girls and other groups requiring priority attention.⁷ Moreover, HIC – particularly HLRN – tackles issues of food security in urban areas, climate change, as well as the specific problems of people who live in occupied territories.⁸

HIC continues to seek and promote real, community-based and people-centred solutions to the multiple crises facing human habitat, prioritizing local innovation so that the costs and correctives are not deferred to today’s youth and future generations. In the current project outline document presented to MISEREOR in February 2018⁹, HIC highlights the necessity of following up the diverse global processes on habitat issues and the other related forums which also demand greater coordination with Members, Friends and Allies, more capacity building of Members, and more resources to achieve those ends.

In [Annex 5.1](#) we briefly summarise the results of the relevant global framework processes HIC is related to, in particular:

- Habitat III Conference and the New Urban Agenda
- High-level Political Forum on SDG implementation
- Regular mechanisms and Special Procedures of the Human Rights System
- Commission on Social Development (CSocD)
- World Social Forum
- World Urban Forum

⁵ See HIC Annual Report 2016, page 21, and HIC AR 2018, Report of the HIC Housing and Land Rights Network.

⁶ Source: HIC Annual Report 2017, pages 32-36.

⁷ See HIC Annual Report 2017, page 2, and HIC Annual Report 2018 (preliminary version of Oct. 10, 2019).

⁸ HIC Annual Report 2018, HIC structures’ reports, page 3 and 9 (preliminary version of Oct. 10, 2019).

⁹ Version of 8 February 2018

- Global Charter and Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C)
- Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security (CSM4CFS)
- International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC)
- United Nations Declaration of Rights of Peasants
- Conference of Parties (COP) to the Paris Agreement on climate change.

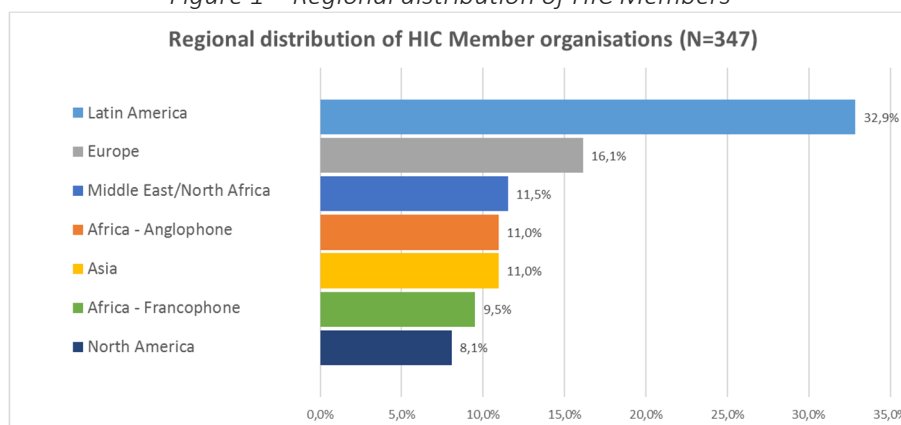
In [Annex 5.2](#) we present a timeline overview of the most relevant processes since 1976.

1.3. Project target groups

1.3.1 Direct target groups and intermediaries

The direct target group of the evaluated HIC projects are the member organisations (“Members”) of HIC. According to last available information, the Coalition reaches out to 347 Members from 82 countries, out of which 33% in Latin America, 32% in Africa and Middle East, and only 11% in Asia (see graph 1 below). An important percentage of 24% are from the Global North – Europe and North America (see also [Annex 2](#), Inception Report, Table 2 on page 5). Through its Reference Centres, HIC connects Members, local movements, academic centres and organisations to global Human Rights and standard-setting processes. It supports Member initiatives and links them with each other.

Figure 1 – Regional distribution of HIC Members¹⁰



In addition, HIC reports 69 Friends¹¹ – individuals who make contributions to the Coalition¹² – and 174 Allies or partner organisations, as well as 31 supporters and other actors with whom it interacts¹³. These are important stakeholders and intermediaries of HIC activities, particularly in the advocacy work. HIC’s regional and national Allies concentrate in the MENA and Latin American regions whereas representation in Asia and Africa is lower. Regional and national Allies mainly reach out to local and national target groups (see [Annex 2](#), Inception Report, Table 3 and 4 on page 6).

Altogether, HIC reaches out to roughly 1,807 organisations and individuals (Social Base)¹⁴ in more than 125 countries.¹⁵ This HIC Social Base¹⁶ is a composite of:

- Partners and Allies
- Members that have applied to HIC membership, have been approved but have never activated their membership through contributions

¹⁰ Numbers provided by HIC-GS, as of September 25, 2019.

¹¹ As of 31 December 2018; source: HIC Annual Report 2018 (preliminary version of Oct. 10, 2019). According to registries at the HIC-GS website, there were 83 Friends (<https://www.hic-gs.org/membersandfriends.php> – accessed 1 July 2019).

¹² Definition of contributions in the document “Habitat International Coalition (HIC) By-Law”, section “A. Members – a. Members’ Assessment”

¹³ HIC Annual Report 2017

¹⁴ As of 31 December 2018; source: HIC Annual Report 2018 (preliminary version of Oct. 10, 2019). Meanwhile, HIC-HLRN maintains a contacts database of over 14,000 entries, mostly civil society contacts and partners.

¹⁵ Evaluators’ estimate.

¹⁶ Information provided by HIC-GS on 28.06.2019.

- Ex-Members
- Rejected applicants to HIC membership
- Subscribers to HIC News/Bulletin
- Applicants to HIC membership that have not been approved yet.

1.3.2 Indirect target groups

Through its Members, Social Base, attached grassroots organisations and Allies, HIC reaches out to marginalised people who are homeless or live in slums or squatter settlements worldwide. This concerns a potential target group of about 1 billion people or more, considering that, as reported by the United Nations for 2016:¹⁷

- over 1 billion people live in slums or informal settlements (with over half, 589 million, living in East, South-East, Central and South Asia),
- 2 billion people do not have access to waste collection services
- 3 billion people lack access to controlled waste disposal facilities
- 3 billion people lack basic handwashing facilities at home
- close to 3 billion people still rely primarily on inefficient and polluting cooking systems
- 4 billion people are not covered by any social protection cash benefits
- air pollution, both ambient and household, led to some 7 million deaths worldwide, and
- land degradation is affecting one fifth of the earth's land area and the lives of 1 billion people.

1.4. Project objectives and intervention logic

1.4.1 HIC's mission and central objectives

The objectives of the evaluated HIC-MISEREOR projects are in line with HIC's general mission:

Through solidarity, networking and support for social movements and organizations, HIC struggles for social justice, gender equality, and environmental sustainability, and works in the defence, promotion and realization of human rights related to housing and land in both rural and urban areas.¹⁸

At its new website, HIC specifies its mission as follows:¹⁹

- Strengthen networks between members, among them and with other networks and organizations, to promote the HIC mission through democratic practices and transparent management and in the spirit of gender equality and generational renewal.
- Accompany and support community processes in building alternatives towards a good living with dignity for all people by promoting gender equality and the social production of habitat, defending the right to a healthy environment, and fighting against violations of the rights to housing, land, and the city.
- Influence public policies related to housing and habitat at the local, national and global levels based on human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability.

In this respect, HIC's work aims to meet four central objectives (HICompetence):²⁰

1. Advance towards gender equality and equity
2. Defend the right to a healthy environment
3. Promote and implement the Social Production of Habitat (SPH)
4. Fight against violations of all rights related to habitat and to an adequate standard of life (including land, housing, water and food).

¹⁷ United Nations Economic and Social Council (2019): Special edition: progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Report of the Secretary-General. 2019 session, 26 July 2018–24 July 2019, Agenda items 5 (a) and 6. E/2019/68, 8 May 2019.

¹⁸ <https://www.hic-gs.org/mission.php> - accessed 1 July 2019.

¹⁹ <https://www.hic-net.org/coalition/mission-and-strategy/> - accessed 20 December 2019.

²⁰ Ibidem.

The HIC-MISEREOR projects' objectives, as summarised in the sections below, are embedded in these central objectives. They are also in line with the specific objective defined in the HIC-HLRN registration:

To better inform public opinion and increase the number of actions aimed at achieving genuine respect for the human dignity of those suffering from deprivation, by fighting for the respect, promotion, protection and enforcement of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, and in particular the right to adequate housing and its components.²¹

1.4.2 Overview of project objectives

Project 1 (2014-2017):

Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy

Overall goal:

To contribute to coordinated global efforts from and to the civil society for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights, especially in favour of the demands of the poorest and most vulnerable social sectors in every region.

Specific Objectives:

1. HIC global services have improved to support community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights.
2. HIC members and allies uphold the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing (HRAH).
3. HIC global coordination in Cairo is strengthened with a common plan articulating capacities and resources of the General Secretariat and the Housing and Land Rights Network.

Project 2 (2017-2018):

Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development

Overall goal:

HIC (Habitat International Coalition) pursues the goal of forging coalitions and alliances at a local, regional and global level in cooperation with civil society initiatives for the purpose of defending housing and land rights in urban and rural areas, especially those of informal settlements dwellers threatened by eviction.

Specific Objectives:

1. The Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas – established by Habitat International Coalition and Members – is channelling efforts that influence national and international debates about the implementation of new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21 etc.) and the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System. A relevant number of civil society initiatives in several countries operate within the HRHO to fight against violations of habitat-related human rights and to advocate their fulfilment.
2. HIC members substantially increase and make better use of the interaction areas and tools offered by HIC, the networking opportunities and the creation and exchange of knowledge to improve their local and national advocacy capacities for the defence and realisation of housing and land rights.

Project 3 (2018-2020):

Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all Levels

Overall goal:

A world in which everybody has a safe place to live in peace and with dignity, with coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality

²¹ Translated from French by DeepL.com. Source: HIC-HLRN registration document, 28 October 2003, Geneva. The original French version reads: « But: mieux informer l'opinion publique et d'accroître le nombre des actions visant à un véritable respect de la dignité humaine de ceux que souffrent de privation, et ce en se battant pour le respect, la promotion, le protection et l'application des droit de l'homme, notamment économiques, sociaux et culturels, et en particulier le droit à un logement suffisant et le éléments qui le composent. »

and equity, defend the right to a healthy environment; promote and implement the Social Production of Habitat and fight against violations of all rights related to habitat and where all government spheres recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat.

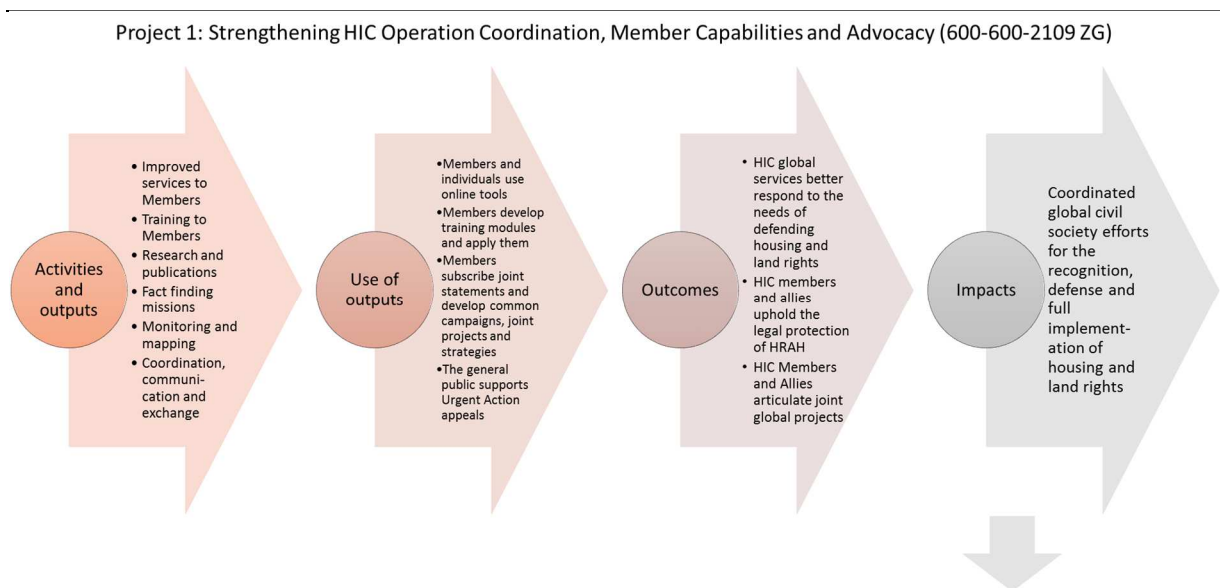
Specific Objectives:

1. Civil society and social movements fighting for human rights related to habitat in all regions, with a focus on new contacts and organisations in Asia and Africa, benefit from improved HIC's tools and services, the exchange of experiences with HIC members and allies, and a strong coordination for regional and global activities with regional strategic plans that influence global, national and local policy processes.
2. Civil society and grassroots organisations in partnership with academic institutions and local governments improve their knowledge on local strategies that promote equity and environmental sustainability and can influence local, regional or global charters, policies, action plans and programs in line with the Right to the City principles including the social function of land and cities and the need to steer local development according to social and environmental criteria.
3. Civil society and grassroots organizations have improved knowledge, skills and capacities on housing and habitat rights and put them into practice in local advocacy against violations of human rights related to habitat and for progressive change of local policies that promote equality.
4. The debates on the global level on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of current global policies (NUA, SDGs, Climate Agreement and others) adopt HIC documents and recommendations with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat.

1.4.3 Projects' Theory of Change

We understand the Theory of Change (ToC) behind HIC's intervention logic as following:

Figure 2 – Projects Theory of Change ²²

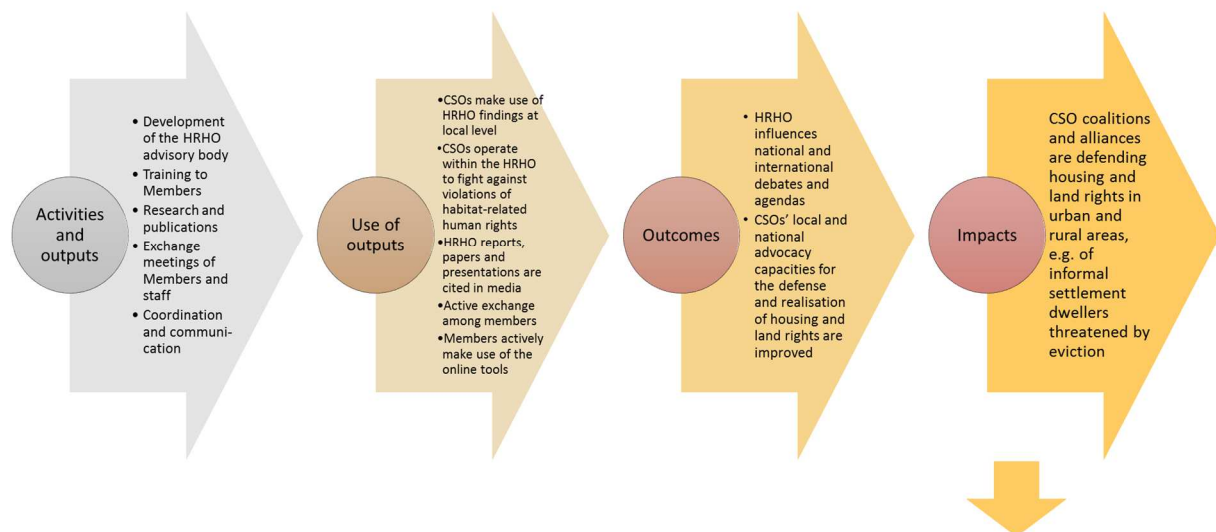


²² Source: Evaluators' elaboration on the basis of project documents and evaluation interviews.

The first evaluated project substantially contributed to the improvement of HIC tools and services offered to its Members. It is assumed, that these led to **improved implementation capacities of HIC Members**.

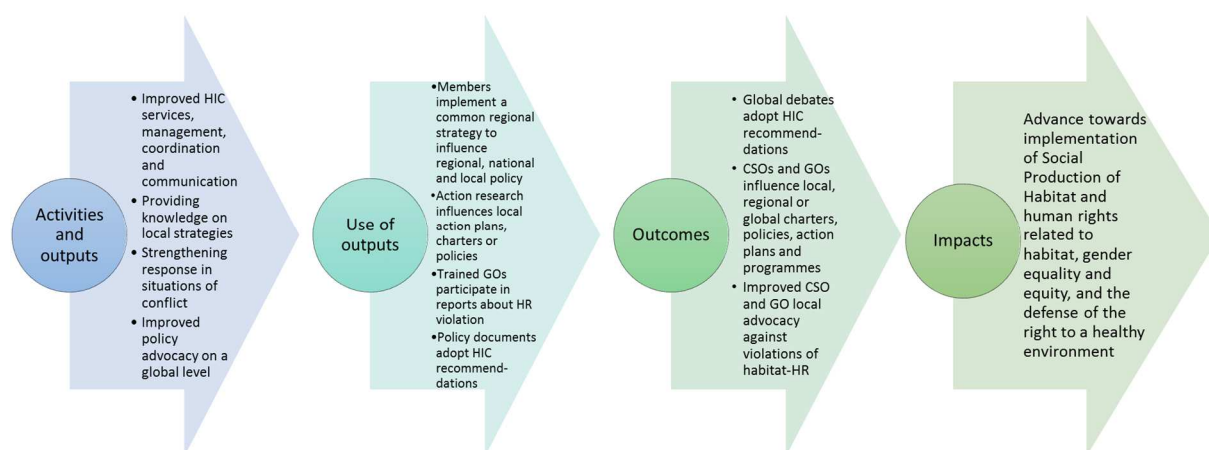
During the short one-year second phase (project 2), jointly the **Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO)** has been developed and established. The HRHO is a methodology that inter-relates local results with international agendas, such as SDGs / Agenda 2030, NUA, COP 21, and tries to influence them and the respective UN systems (e.g. the UN Sustainable Development System, the UN Human Rights System). It is assumed, that the improved documentation of HR violations through parallel reports to the State Universal Periodic Reviews (UPRs) – a main input of HRHO – contributes to **faster action and reaction to HR violations related to habitat**. The strategy of HIC's work is based on pressure from below – through its Members and the related grassroots organisations – and on advocacy work in coordination with its Allies in order to foster the trickle-down effects and to influence international, national to local policies and action plans.

Project 2: Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development (600-600-2415 ZG)



The current project builds-up on the lessons learnt from the previous phases. Increasingly (and referring to HIC's roots) the concept of habitat opens-up towards a holistic understanding of human living environment and considers the four HIC competences of **social production of habitat, gender, environment and rights**. It is assumed that **improved capacities of HIC Members further influence local strategies up to global programmes related to habitat and human rights**. It is also assumed that international organisations and relevant national to local institutions adopt HIC's recommendations because these are based on the official political discourse and agendas, on one side, but are also sustained by pressure of social movements and grassroots networks. And it is assumed that **these joint efforts sustainably contribute to the improvement of living conditions of the urban and rural poor**.

Project 3: Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all Levels (600-600-2535 ZG)



1.4.4 Strategic action lines

According to the project proposal presented to MISEREOR²³, HIC is achieving its common vision and objectives together with its Members and in support to its Members by means of:

- Mobilizing and advocating in cooperation with Members, Friends and Allies
- Supporting Member initiatives
- Organizing campaigns, forums, seminars and conferences, lectures, public hearings, and exchange visits
- Publishing statements, reports, newsletters, and other studies and informative materials
- Conducting research and fact-finding missions to document human rights related to habitat violations and positive experiences
- Supporting and strengthening networks and promoting information exchanges among its Members and other civil society entities
- Conducting Human Rights education and training

1.5. HIC structure and management

HIC was founded in 1976 at the Habitat Conference in Vancouver as the “Habitat International Council”, an association of housing rights professionals. As more and more members and different grassroots and self-help groups from Latin America, Asia and Africa actively participated in the network, it became the Habitat International Coalition (HIC) in 1984, with a focus on the “South” and a General Secretariat in Mexico City. The Habitat International Coalition (HIC) was registered in the Netherlands as a non-profit Association (Vereniging); date of incorporation is 2 August 1984²⁴. Additionally, the Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) has been registered as an independent body on 28 October 2003, in Geneva, with representatives from Egypt, India and Kenya.

Nowadays, the HIC bodies and structures include:

- Members’ General Assembly (GA) with 50-100 participating members and approx. 80 voting members
- HIC Board headed by the elected HIC President; there are currently 6 representatives in total:
 - Adriana Allen, since December President for the term 2019-2023 (the term of the previous President, Lorena Zárate, ended mid-December 2019)
 - Alexandre Frediani, Development Planning Unit (UK), Representative of Europe

²³ See HIC Project Proposal (2018) ‘Asserting People’s Habitat Rights at All Levels’, pages 12-13.

²⁴ The full history is part of the publication “HIC and the Habitat Conferences 1976-2016” available at <https://www.hic-net.org/habitat-international-coalition-and-the-habitat-conferences-1976-2016/>

- Ifeyinwa Ofong, Women in Development and Environment (Nigeria), Representative of Africa
- Ana Pastor, Madre Tierra (Argentina), Representative of Latin America
- Stéphan Corriveau, Community Housing Transformation Centre (Canada), Representative of North America and Canada
- Ana Falú, CISCESA (Argentina), Representative of Women's and/or Feminist Movements
- 4 Thematic and Regional Reference Centres (TRC/RRC), including
 - HIC-HLRN in Cairo, the thematic reference centre focused on global advocacy, knowledge creation and training; HLRN concentrates on Middle East and North Africa (MENA), but also on cooperation with the Africa Focal Points (in Kenya, Benin and previously Senegal), and is tackling housing and land rights violation issues related to Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and even Latin America, Europe and North America²⁵; HIC-HLRN shares office and staff in Cairo with the MENA regional reference centre of HIC
 - HIC-MENA regional centre based in Cairo, focussing on the MENA region
 - HIC-LA regional centre in Mexico focussing on Latin America and the Caribbean
 - HLRN India office acting as an independent national NGO with main focus on India
 - HIC-WAH (HIC Women and Habitat Network), a recently reactivated reference centre; operates mainly in Latin America but also at the global level thanks to the relation of their leaders with international multilateral institutions and networks
- 2-3 Focal Points (FP)
 - FP Kenya hosted by HIC Member Mazingira Institute
 - FP Benin hosted by HIC Member Bethesda DCAM
 - A third FP in Senegal (ENDA) is currently dormant
- HIC General Secretariat (General Secretary Álvaro Puertas and 6 staff members) as coordinating body (in charge of the global membership management and coordination, communication, networking, and global project implementation and reporting).

Due to the separate registration of HIC-HLRN, there is also a HLRN Board (4 representatives in total) headed by a President (currently Ana Sugranyes, appointed in 2018). This HLRN Board is not integrated into the democratic structure of HIC International, however, and is not mentioned nor at the HIC-GS nor at the HLRN website.

All HIC Board members represent organisations they are involved with. They have strong national and international links with several stakeholders and other networks (including civil society, social movements and academia). They provide orientation on how to act vis-à-vis relevant spaces and strategic actors, such as the UN bodies.

In order to carry out its actions, HIC maintains four offices: the HIC-GS office in Barcelona, the shared HIC-HLRN and HIC-MENA space in Cairo, the HIC-LA office in Mexico City, and the HLRN India office in New Delhi. The Focal Point offices are integrated in other institutional space. Whereas the Barcelona and Cairo office and staff are financed out of the here evaluated projects, the HIC-LA and the HLRN India offices receive support under other MISEREOR projects and from other donor contributions. The Kenya and Benin Focal Points do not receive any MISEREOR support.

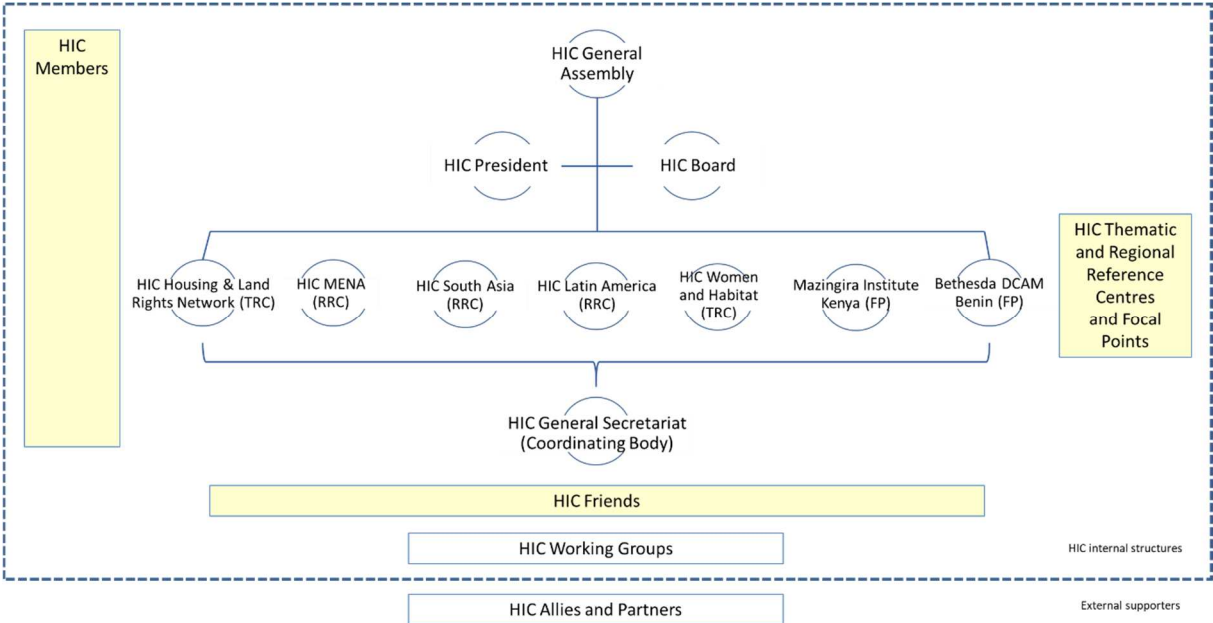
The core of the Coalition is its Global Membership and their General Assembly (GA) held every year. The GA is a composite body of all HIC Members and holds the highest authority in HIC.

The current staff and Board composition is available at the HIC Faces section (<https://www.hic-net.org/coalition/faces/>).

²⁵ There was a historic HIC Board decision taken at Berlin in 1988 to focus on housing issues regions and cases of extreme discrimination, including: Palestine, Tibet, Western Sahara, indigenous peoples, Kurds, Roma and (at the time) East Timor and apartheid southern Africa (South Africa and Namibia)

The following graph summarises the HIC organisational structure.

Figure 3 – HIC’s organisational structure²⁶



1.6. Nature and scope of cooperation with MISEREOR and other donors

MISEREOR started to support HIC in 1985, financing not only HIC actions but also contributing to some of the international conferences. Currently, MISEREOR finances 56.72% of the HIC-GS and HLRN budget, including salaries of 6 HIC/HLRN staff members (full and part time), administration and logistics of the two main offices in Barcelona and Cairo. In the last years, the Fondation Charles Léopold Meyer pour le Progrès de l'Homme (FPH), the Ford Foundation, Wellspring Philanthropic Fund and FAO became other important HIC donors. FPH is financing some HIC publications and research, Ford Foundation supports the GPR2C process and FAO finances regional CSO consultations with HIC Members and other organizations to prepare input into FAOs Near East Regional Conference and interim programming, organized by HLRN.

The following chart provides a summary of the MISEREOR projects’ (co-) finance.

Overview 2 – Project finance (evaluation phases 1 – 3)²⁷

No.	Eval. period	Project name	Project number	MISEREOR grant approved (EUR)	Third party co-finance	Third party institution
1.	01/2014 – 01/2017	Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy	600-600-2109 ZG	610,000.00		
2.	02/2017 – 02/2018	Integrating People’s Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development	600-600-2415 ZG	205,000.00	30,600.00 63,400.00	FPH Ford Foundation
3.	03/2018 – 12/2020	Asserting People’s Habitat Rights at all Levels	600-600-2535 ZG	570,000.00	115,000.00 40,000.00 280,000.00	FAO FPH Ford Foundation
				1,385,000.00	529,000.00	
TOTAL				1,914,000.00		

²⁶ Source: Evaluators’ elaboration on the basis of project documents and evaluation interviews.

²⁷ Source: Project documents

It is important to note, however, that this finance resume does not reflect the contributions provided additionally to the HIC-LA, HIC-MENA and HLRN-India offices and staff, either by MISEREOR through the Latin America and Asia departments, or by other donors.

In addition to financing, MISEREOR also provides conceptual advice and orientation to HIC. There is a continuous interaction and exchange with the responsible project officer.

1.7. Reason for and objectives of the evaluation

According to the TOR ([Annex 1](#)), the focus of the evaluation is on the work done by the HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN structures. The HIC global bodies (HIC President, HIC Board, HIC General Assembly) as well as the HIC Regional Reference Centres (HIC-LA, HIC-MENA and HLRN-India) participate both in orienting and commenting the evaluation and as informants and recipients of evaluation results. A selection of HIC Members and Allies contribute with further information. The evaluation also considers the work of the Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C), given the relevance of this Ford Foundation supported initiative and the role that HIC plays as GPR2C co-coordinating and implementing organisation (in collaboration with HIC Member POLIS Institute from Brazil).

The evaluation shall explain:

1. To what extent is HIC fulfilling its mission through the MISEREOR projects.
2. Recent challenges faced by HIC and ways to overcome them.
3. Recent achievements and advantages from the current roles of the HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN.

Moreover, the evaluation shall develop recommendations for the future HIC focus and work and outline possible areas of technical assistance or support to be provided by MISEREOR.

2. Evaluation process and data collection methods employed

2.1. Evaluation process and participants

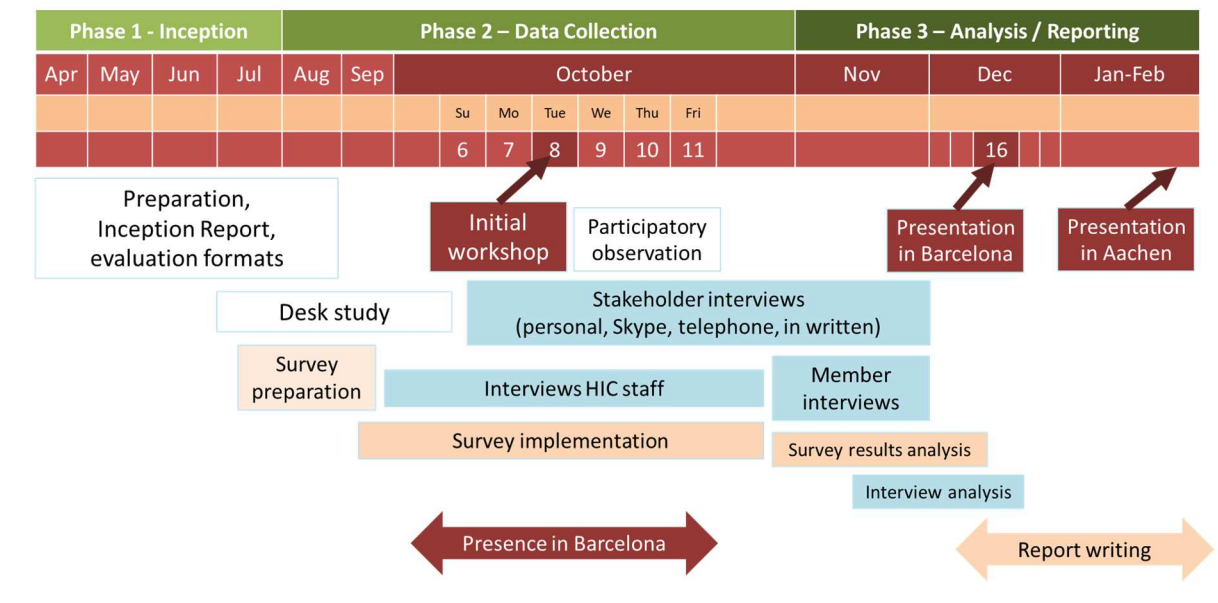
2.1.1 Evaluation Process

The evaluation took place between June 2019 and February 2020, consisting of TOR preparation and joint adaptation ([Annex 1](#)), preparation of an Inception Report ([Annex 2](#)) and agreement on methodologies, implementation of the survey with HIC Members, interviews with selected key informants (mainly via Skype and telephone), presence workshops in Barcelona in October (initial workshop, see [Annex 7](#)) and December (final workshop, see [Annex 13](#)), and participation in the HIC online General Assembly in October 2019. Furthermore, the German evaluator participated in introductory meetings with MISEREOR project and evaluation team in Aachen, Germany, on 6 February and 26 June. A debriefing meeting with HIC and MISEREOR representatives took place in Barcelona on 16 December. This evaluation report has been prepared until 31 January. After presenting and adjusting the preliminary results, a further debriefing meeting took place in Aachen, on 19 February 2020.

The evaluation focused on HIC actions that took place between end 2012 – since the last evaluation at global level in 2012 – and October 2019, and was conducted at the global level. It consisted of three main phases: (1) inception, (2) data collection, and (3) data analysis and report writing (see figure below).

Figure 4 – Evaluation process overview²⁸

Evaluation timeline – 3 main phases



2.1.2 Evaluation Team

Two principal evaluators were responsible for the evaluation and report writing: Joanna Kotowski, an architect and urban planner from SUM Consult Germany, and Prof. Dr. Samia Satti Osman Mohamed Nour, an economist and university professor based in Sudan. Both had the shared responsibility for evaluation concept development, carrying out of interviews, data analysis and reporting. The responsibility for compilation and writing of this draft report was with Joanna. The evaluators received intense support from HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN in survey and interview preparation and were accompanied during several of the Barcelona interviews and meetings by Alvaro Puertas, the HIC General Secretary, by Joseph Schechla, the Director of HIC-HLRN, and by other HIC-GS staff or Board members. All HIC participants provided critical conceptual backstopping and insightful institutional memory. Overall, following HIC staff and Board members participated with comments and observations:

- HIC-GS: Álvaro Puertas, Marie Bailloux, Eduard Cabré, Sophia Torres, Francis Clay, Irene Fuentes, Isabel Pascual
- HIC-HLRN: Joseph Schechla, Yasser Abdelkader, Ahmed Mansour, Heather Elaydi
- HIC Board: Lorena Zarate, Ana Falú, Ana Pastor, Ifeyinwa Ofong, Adriana Allen
- HIC-LA: Silvia Emanuelli

The evaluators would like to take this opportunity and express their gratitude to all the evaluation participants and informants.

2.2. Data collection methods employed

2.2.1 Data collection methods

After finalising the Inception Report, the evaluators had additional days for desk studies in order to get acquainted with project contents, its reports, context and other relevant documents and websites; these included project progress reports and context documents, but also results and recommendations from the previous evaluations in 2012 (global level) and 2015 (Latin American level).

²⁸ Source: Evaluator's own elaboration.

The evaluation adopted the following steps and methods (see [Annexes 2-14](#)):

- Preparatory meetings with responsible MISEREOR staff in Aachen, Germany.
- Review of project progress and other documents (e.g. GA and meeting reports) related to HIC interventions, of the 2012 and 2015 evaluation reports, of other HIC and HLRN publications and websites.
- Review of other relevant documents, publications and websites (e.g. GPR2C and HIC Members; UN HABITAT and other UN institutions; Habitat III and NUA; SDG monitoring; UCLG; different HIC Allies).
- Interviews and meetings with the HIC General Secretary and GS staff members.
- Interviews and meetings with the HIC-HLRN Director and staff members.
- Interviews with HIC President and Board members.
- Participation in the annual General Assembly of Members and in a Board meeting, both online applying the ZOOM tool.
- HIC SWOT and networking analysis via written comments and personal assessment with HIC representatives during the initial workshop in Barcelona.
- Survey with HIC Members, Friends, staff and Board representatives (70 respondents).
- Interviews with 28 key informants from organisations and institutions cooperating with HIC or being HIC Member or Ally.
- Initial and final workshops at HIC-GS in Barcelona.
- Initial and final meetings at MISEREOR in Aachen.

Institutions and individuals to be interviewed had been proposed by the evaluators on the basis of prior document review and then agreed and partly rearranged together with HIC. The evaluation objectives, contents and methods were agreed with HIC through the TOR ([Annex 1](#)) and the Inception Report ([Annex 2](#)).

The evaluators used a participatory approach while maintaining their independence as outsiders and critical observers. They sought to interrogate the variety of activities related to the improvement of living conditions of low-income settlement dwellers towards addressing the same at different levels – from community based interventions to public policy and UN frameworks orientation. They shared their observations and critical opinions with HIC staff and Board members.

For the online survey, the evaluators implemented a structured questionnaire, mainly with closed-ended questions ([Annex 10](#)). The online survey was managed by HIC-GS under the SurveyMonkey Programme. For the informant interviews (HIC staff and Board, representatives of Member and Ally organisations) we used semi-structured question guides with open-ended questions. The total of 43 interviews was carried out in person (13), per telephone (8), per Skype (14) and in writing (8). Some of the personal interviews in Barcelona have been conducted jointly by the two evaluators, the other interviews were distributed among the two of them. Out of the 43 interviews, 38 were conducted individually and 5 in a small group (2-4 interviewees). Interview summaries were shared with the respondents for cross-checking. Interview summaries are confidential and transmitted only internally to MISEREOR and HIC-GS. The evaluators also participated online in the annual General Assembly, and in the Board meeting, as observers. Further details on evaluation methodology are presented in the Inception Report ([Annex 2](#)).

2.2.2 Description of the survey sample

In September 2019, a total of 776 e-mail and Web-link invitations have been sent to individuals and organisations (347 HIC Members, 69 HIC Friends [including several addresses of Members and Friends], 7 HIC General Secretariat, 4 HIC-HLRN, 1 HLRN India and 6 HIC-LA staff as well as 6 HIC Board members) to participate in the online survey, totalling in 440 invitees. The survey was open to all potential respondents and there was no pre-determination regarding group type, region, language or gender of the respondents. The questionnaires were available in four languages (English, Spanish, French and Portuguese). HLRN provided an Arabic translation was provided upon request. Based on a total

quantity of 440, an ideal sample size would have been 205, considering a confidence level of 95%²⁹ and a margin of error of 5%³⁰. Between 17 September and 21 October 2019, 57 HIC Members, 3 HIC Friends and 10 HIC staff/Board members participated in the online survey, so a total of 70 questionnaires were answered anonymously. This leads to a high margin of error of roughly 11%, when maintaining the confidence level at 95%.³¹

2.2.3 Means of data analysis

The collected data from documental analysis and individual or group interviews were transmitted into evaluation grids. Survey results were analysed individually, both for the entire sample as well as separately for the HIC Members/Friends group (see [Annex 10](#)). For survey data analysis, the obtained SurveyMonkey raw data were verified, then cross checked and restructured or value adjusted. For final adjusted survey data analysis SPSS and Excel Programmes were applied.

Data analysis includes the analysis of evidence by triangulation. Each piece of evidence (e.g. results from different sources, i.e. survey, interviews, results of document and data review, different opinions of the Evaluators) is compared with the other in order to sustain the answers (evidence is likely) or obtain divergent results (evidence in question).

3. Results of data collection and evaluation

3.1. Results of documental review

3.1.1 General results

First results of the documental analysis are already summarised under the previous chapters, in particular, related to the project context conditions, target groups, project objectives and intervention logic, HIC structures, and to the cooperation with MISEREOR. HIC-GS and HLRN have a well-structured document management system and the quality of own documents and reports is outstanding – something that was also highlighted by several interviewed Allies HIC is cooperating with.

The overall result of the documental analysis substantiates and justifies the correct project implementation (see list of documents consulted in [Annex 14](#)). Most of activities have been carried out as planned, there was almost no deviation. [Annex 6](#) provides a respective comparison of activities planned with activities implemented, for the three project phases.

It is noticeable, however, that HIC is doing much more than what is reflected in the project planning. On the one hand, this is due to the fact that many activities are realised by Members or developed jointly with partner organisations and were, therefore, not planned in detail and not budgeted. The tasks taken over by HIC office staff and those realised by others (members, allies, partners, social movements...) not always can be clearly separated. This is obvious as HIC is a membership organisation and not a “usual” NGO with a limited number of employees who provide services to others. Concurrently, there are many unexpected tasks, such as urgent action appeals, solidarity letters, campaigns, that cannot be foreseen. On the other hand, there are several administrative duties and continuous “historical” actions that were not included in the project planning matrix. Therefore, additionally to the tasks agreed in the project contract between HIC and MISEREOR, HIC reports actions under the following topics (21 categories!), which are not directly matched with the defined specific project objectives:

²⁹ The confidence level tells us how sure we can be. It is expressed as a percentage and represents how often the true percentage of the population who would pick an answer lies within the confidence interval (margin of error). The 95% confidence level means we can be 95% certain; the 99% confidence level means we can be 99% certain. Usually, the 95% confidence level is applied. [See: <https://www.surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm>]

³⁰ The margin of error (also called confidence interval) is the plus-or-minus figure. For example, when we use a margin of error of 5% and 47% percent of our sample picks an answer we can be “sure” that if we had asked the question to the entire relevant population between 42% (47-5) and 52% (47+5) would have picked that answer. [See: <https://www.surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm>]

³¹ We can be 95% sure that + to – 11% of interviewees would have picked that answer.

1. Accompanying social processes	8. Grassroots initiatives	15. Project management
2. Communication and dissemination	9. Habitat Conferences	16. Public policies
3. Constitutional amendments	10. Advocacy	17. Public programs and budgets
4. Consulting	11. Legal frameworks	18. Research
5. Coordination	12. Local Governance	19. Solidarity campaign
6. Education and training	13. Networking	20. Urgent Actions
7. Fact-finding mission/field research	14. Norms and standards	21. Membership Management

There might be some activism behind and resources necessary for agreed project tasks might be used for other actions. But, finally, HIC has to decide which priority actions to follow and on the best ways to achieve its objectives.

3.1.2 Reported main project actions

Information obtained from the above analysis areas leads to the following (certainly incomplete) summary of actions which HIC and its different regional structures develop, along its defined strategic lines (for more details, refer to [Annex 6](#)):

a) Mobilizing and advocating in cooperation with Members, Friends and Allies

Including:

- Advocacy for the right to the city through the GPR2C, including advocacy before the High Level Political Forum (HLPF), jointly with Members and Allies; presentation of the “Right to the City Agenda” advocacy document and exposition of 19 R2C initiatives by HIC Members (7), Allies (2) and social movements at HLPF 2018, New York
- Oral and written statements to HLPF in cooperation with NGO Major Group and national NGOs on 14 Voluntary National Reviews (7 countries in 2018, and 7 in 2019)
- Advocacy for habitat rights realised by HIC-HLRN before the UN Human Rights Council, Special Procedures, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in Geneva, including substantive inputs to norm development in two General Comments of CESCR
- Presentation of Open Letters to UN leadership and bodies
- Urgent action, Habitat Day publication and advocacy at Habitat III on destruction/dispossession of Anatolian Kurdish town centres, in cooperation with Diyarbakir Municipality
- Joint advocacy and parallel reporting to CESCR and CERD in cooperation with HIC Members in Palestine (2018–19)
- Urgent Action Appeals: In December 2018, HLRN supported the Urgent Action Appeal on evictions in Argentina, channelling solidarity letters of 12 Members from Latin America, North America, Asia and MENA, addressed to governmental authorities; recent Joint Urgent Action Appeals are related to the Tibetan land defenders in China (May 2019), and to rural forced evictions in Zimbabwe (February 2019)
- Presentation of support letters and petitions to related authorities to express solidarity in cases of forced evictions, demolitions, confiscations, and other types of human/habitat rights violations, and participation in calls for international solidarity
- Participation in “The Shift” campaign of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing
- Participation at the International Meeting for Equal Cities – URBAN 20, 2018 – in Buenos Aires, Argentina, together with other 25 organisations, among them 10 Argentinian Members and 5 national and international Allies, that signed a joint declaration
- Participation in the European Conference of Support and Solidarity with the Saharawi People (EUCOCO), through the former Spanish HIC Member Asociación de Amistad con el Pueblo Saharaui de Sevilla (AAPSS)
- Participation in the Geneva Support Group for Western Sahara
- Participation in Global Right to Food Network and Right to Food and Nutrition Watch
- Participation in Global Land Tool Network, including its Land and Conflict Task Force and Global Land Indicator Initiative
- Participation in the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security (CSM4CFS) and advocacy for security of urban nutrition as well as land security
- Five Members from West Asia met at Geneva and formulated a common strategy and division of labour for advocacy before UN Human Rights Council

b) Supporting Member initiatives

Including:

- In March 2018, the platform on community-led housing has been created; together with HIC, the following organisations are involved:
 - Asian Coalition for Housing Rights – ACHR (HIC Member, Thailand)
 - Shack/Slum Dwellers International – SDI (mentioned as HIC Ally in 2016)
 - Champlain Housing Trust & Grounded Solutions Network
 - Cooperative Housing International
 - Building and Social Housing Foundation – BSHF (HIC Member, now World Habitat, UK)

With the collaboration of the UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing, the platform is documenting community-led housing projects, make them visible and link them with support actors and public authorities; At the same time, the communities will develop new solidarity mechanisms in order to scale up their models³²

- In 2018, HLRN supported HIC Members Mazingira Institute and Pamoja Trust to develop and implement women's housing and land rights strategy of research and advocacy through 2019; these 2 Members and 19 other NGOs in Kenya developed a campaign on women's housing and land rights with focus on equal inheritance
- HIC supported the global consultation on social housing among HIC Members following the request of HIC Member Observatori DESC from Spain (2018)
- Support to participation of Members in habitat-related conferences

c) Organizing campaigns, forums, seminars and conferences, lectures, public hearings, and exchange visits

Including:

- Joint HIC-GPR2C Campaign “Stand up for our Habitat Human Rights Defenders!” in the context of the World Day for the Right to the City, 31 October 2019, with 24 reported Violation Cases (ongoing list)³³
- Different HIC Members were organising activities in the framework of the World Habitat Day, 7 October, and Urban October 2019, for instance:³⁴
 - UrbaMonde, Switzerland: Conference “Housing professions & international solidarity” in Geneva
 - Enda Tiers du Monde, Senegal: National sharing workshop for the contribution to the presidential project to build 100,000 social housing units
 - DESCO, Peru: Public video presentation “The Right to the City from the perspective of women in Lima”
 - FUCVAM, Uruguay: Alert in front of the Ministry of Housing building and discussion on housing issues with the candidates for the Presidency
 - UNMP, Brazil: National Day of Struggle for Housing
 - FUNDASAL, El Salvador: Round table on the right to the city and housing and habitat as a human right in coordination with Leilani Farha, UN Special Rapporteur; presentation of a Swedish documentary; Latin American Encounter for Habitat presenting good practices; mobilization with social organizations
- HLRN organised the Land Forum in Middle East and North Africa (2017)
- HIC and its Members participated in the Habitat III Conference in Quito (2016)

d) Publishing statements, reports, newsletters, and other studies and informative materials

Including:³⁵

- “The HICtionary – Key Habitat Terms” (updated 2019)
- HLRN publication “The Land and Its People: Civil Society Voices Address the Crisis over Natural Resources in the Middle East/North Africa” (2018)
- HLRN publication on “Right to the City in Greater Beirut” (2018)
- HIC publication “Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences 1976 – 2016”, supported by FPH (2017)

³² Source: <https://www.hic-net.org/people-are-the-solution-the-benefits-of-community-led-housing/>

³³ Source: <https://www.hic-net.org/world-day-for-the-right-to-the-city-stand-up-for-our-habitat-human-rights-defenders/> (accessed 03.12.2019)

³⁴ Source: <https://www.hic-net.org/hic-members-activities-on-the-occasion-of-world-habitat-day-2019/>

³⁵ See also HIC publications in the documents list in [Annex 14](#).

- Participation in Parallel Reports: In 2018, HIC-HLRN and HIC-MENA were reviewing the UPRs presented by Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. In previous years HIC submitted contributions on human rights violations to the UPRs of India (2017), Syria (2016), of Lebanon and Sudan (2015), of Italy, Spain and Turkey (2014), of Chile, Egypt, Yemen and Ethiopia (2013), of India (2012), and of the Syrian Arab Republic (2011).³⁶ In 2017, HIC-LA presented jointly with Mexican CSOs a parallel report related to the ESCER in Mexico.³⁷
- Regular HLRN online publication “Land Times” (last issue of July 2019)
- Regular HIC-LA publication “HIC-AL bulletin”
- Online articles
- HLRN Violation Database – case recording and documenting
- Information and library at the HLRN *Landpedia* website

e) Conducting research and fact-finding missions to document human rights related to habitat violations and positive experiences

Including:

- * Action research (AR) in Africa, Latin America and Asia: HIC analysed approaches of different CSOs, with the aim to strengthen their influence on public policies and advance the achievement of objective 2 of the current HIC-MISEREOR project. In total, 18 academic institutions are involved.³⁸
- Action research in Sub-Sahara Africa in collaboration with UCL-DPU and the University of Sheffield, with 6 HIC Members, 2 ex-Members and 2 social movements involved:
 - Pamoja Trust, Kenya (HIC Member)
 - Centre for Urbanism and Built Environment Studies (CUBES), University of Witwatersrand, South Africa (HIC Member)
 - Zimbabwe People’s Land Rights Movement (HIC Member)
 - Women in Development and Environment, Nigeria (HIC Member)
 - Dajopen Waste Management Project, Kenya (HIC Member)
 - Shelter and Settlement Alternatives, Uganda (HIC Member)
 - Action Internationale de Développement Intégral, Ivory Coast (ex-Member, did not renew)
 - Human Settlements of Zambia (ex-Member, did not renew)
 - Muungano wa Wanavijiji, Kenya (social movement, non-HIC)
 - Abahlali baseMjondolo, South Africa (social movement, non-HIC)

The research is ongoing, draft report completed. Participants have been interviewed but no further feedback has been provided so far.³⁹

- In the scope of the Europe-focused AR a report has been submitted by the University of Sheffield, UK, with participation of Master course students: “Action Research on Human Rights and Right to the City: Analysis of Civil Society Movement on Housing Rights in Europe”. This Europe-focused AR is complemented with 3 more chapters: Barcelona, Spain, in collaboration with HIC Member Observatori DESC; multiple locations, France, in collaboration with HIC Member AITEC; and Berlin, Germany in collaboration with several social movements and academics not linked to HIC.
- The action research in Latin America is ongoing and the focus will be on Argentina (law on the access to habitat of the Buenos Aires Province; Housing and Habitat Institute of the San Martín de los Andes Province); Brazil (Urban Development Fund of the Sao Paulo municipality); and Mexico (Mexico City Charter for the Right to the City). This component will be drafted in collaboration with HIC Members and Allies..
- * Development of joint regional strategies for Africa and Latin America, with participation of HIC Members and social movements, as a contribution to the Habitat III preparation process and input to the New Urban Agenda (2015–2016)⁴⁰
- * HLRN subcontracted partner/Member in Uganda to conduct field research on the impacts of housing and land rights violations against women in Uganda (2018)

³⁶ Source: HIC progress and activity reports, HIC Annual Reports. HIC is not mentioned as one of the Civil Society (stakeholders) contributors at the official UPR page, because HIC is providing joint contributions with other stakeholders.

See for instance for Sudan: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRSDStakeholdersInfoS25.aspx> (accessed 16.10.2019), joint submission 4, among a total of 23 submissions among which 7 joint transmissions.

³⁷ Sociedad Civil México / HIC-AL (2017): Informe conjunto de sociedad civil sobre los derechos económicos, sociales, culturales y ambientales en México 2017.

³⁸ Source: Process documentation provided by HIC-GS in August 2019; Interview with HIC-GS staff in October 2019.

³⁹ Source: Interview with a participating organisation, November 2019.

⁴⁰ Source: HIC reports to project 600-600-2109 ZG; Interviews with HIC Members in October-December 2019.

- * HLRN and partners conducted field research on the impact of violations against women’s human rights to housing and land in Kenya (2018)
- * HIC-GS and Board cooperate with UCL DPU in the study on “Interdisciplinary Research Hubs to Address Intractable Challenges Faced by Developing Countries”, on behalf of FPH (2018)
- * HLRN provided literature review, concept development and constituency mapping for the new Landless Constituency within Civil Society Mechanism for the UN Committee on World Food Security (CSM for CFS), in close cooperation with co-coordinators: Land Research Center (Palestine) and Asian Peasants Coalition (Philippines)
- * HLRN conducted interviews and focus groups with civil society, municipalities/local authorities and refugees/displaced persons in Greater Beirut toward assessment of the “right to the city” in local context (2017)
- * HLRN reviewed and edited enumerations and field studies of Yemeni researchers on 15 land-dispossession cases in three districts of Yemen, applying the HIC-HLRN Loss Matrix (2017)
- * HLRN participated in the preparation of the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (2012–2015)

f) *Supporting and strengthening networks and promoting information exchanges among its Members and other civil society entities*

Including:

- Participation in the GPR2C, together with HIC Members and other Allies⁴¹
- Participation in the Co-habitat platform⁴²
- Participation in the ESCR-Net and working groups (women and ESCR, strategic litigation, monitoring)⁴³
- Participation in the CSM4CSF, its Constituencies (Urban Food Insecure, Landless) and policy groups⁴⁴
- Participation in the Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition⁴⁵
- Participation in the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC)⁴⁶
- Participation in the 57th Commission for Social Development in New York with HIC Members and Allies⁴⁷
- Participation in the Transformative Cities initiative, together with other Allies: ECOLISE (European network for community-led initiatives on climate change and sustainability), Friends of the Earth, GPR2C, RIPESS, Transnational Institute (TNI);⁴⁸ jointly supporting the Transformative Cities Peoples’ Choice Award 2019 for inspiring people to take action to transform their cities in areas of water, energy, food and housing, including two HIC Members, Cooperación Comunitaria and Dajopen Waste Management, who were awarded in the 2019 edition⁴⁹
- Support of the exchange between HIC Member UrbaMonde (Switzerland) and HIC Members in Senegal and Kenya
- Support to the participation of 5 HIC Members in Africities in Marrakesh-Morocco, 2018, through HIC-GPR2C
- Providing communication tools (online), organising the yearly General Assembly, through joint meetings, workshops (e.g. at Latin American level), and information exchange

g) *Conducting Human Rights education and training*

Including:

- Currently, HIC-AL is preparing and announcing a webinar on participatory design and Social Production and Management of Habitat processes aligned with human rights and gender approaches, to be conducted in January and February 2020⁵⁰
- In May HIC hold two theoretical and practical training workshops on digital advocacy campaigns and on issues related to GPR2C; developed a guide for digital advocacy campaigns (2019)

⁴¹ <https://www.right2city.org/>

⁴² <https://www.co-habitat.net/en/members>

⁴³ <https://www.escr-net.org>

⁴⁴ <http://www.csm4cfs.org/the-csm/>

⁴⁵ <https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/Network>

⁴⁶ <https://www.foodsovereignty.org/the-ipc/>

⁴⁷ <https://www.hic-net.org/hic-at-the-57th-commission-for-social-development-in-new-york/>

⁴⁸ <https://transformativecities.org>

⁴⁹ <https://www.hic-net.org/two-hic-members-winners-of-2019-transformative-cities-peoples-choice-award/>

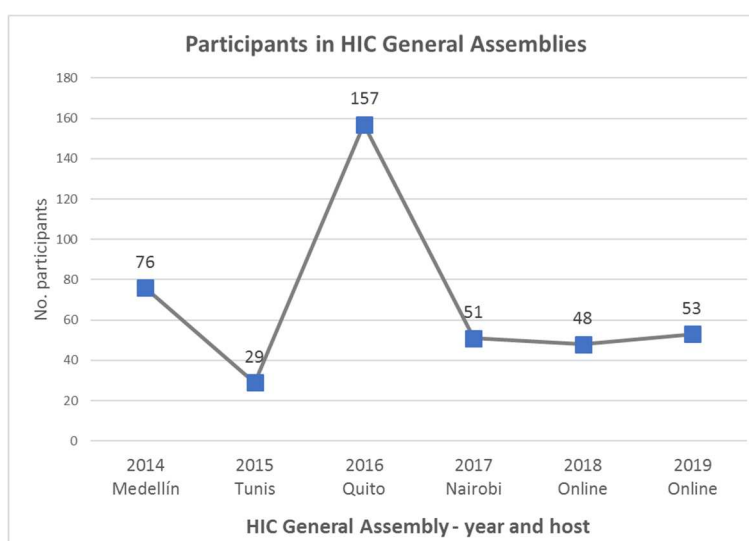
⁵⁰ <https://hic-al.org/2019/12/12/webinar-dpsh/>

- HIC-HLRN provided training for HIC Member Zimbabwe People's Land Rights Movement in human rights methods for advocating land rights and defending against forced evictions and to the Association Droit et Developpement (ADEV), DR Congo, on implementation of Loss Matrix/EvIA tool (2018)
- HIC Members (including Member Observatori DESC from Spain) organised training side events at HLPF, New York, on “Sustainable, Safe and Inclusive Cities” and on “communication campaigns” (2018)
- HIC-GS supported an online training (webinar through ZOOM) organised by Observatori DESC and GPR2C (2017); respective training materials were supported by Ford Foundation
- HIC-HLRN conducted training workshops with HIC Member Amel Association (Lebanon) on the “right to the city” for civil society, municipalities/local authorities and refugees/displaced persons (2016–2017)
- HLRN conducted training in women’s housing and land rights for 34 CSO representatives in Kenya and 36 in Uganda, under its Women’s Land and Home project (2018–19)
- HLRN also delivered training on housing and land rights, human right to health, parallel reporting and human rights-based policy analysis through two workshops in Palestine by request of Members and Allies (2019)
- Jointly with Members, HIC developed training modules on R2C (2014–2018), use of the Violation Database (2014), evaluative Habitat III reporting (2015), application of the Loss Matrix and Eviction Impact Assessment Tool (2016–2017).

3.1.3 Overview of HIC’s recent General Assemblies

Since the big General Assembly (GA) hold in Quito in 2016, with 157 participants and 45 voting Members, the GA participation fluctuates at around 50 people, approximately 20–25 of them with voting right. This makes up around 6%–7% of total Members with right to vote during the meetings. The following figure 5 shows the evolution of participants since 2014.

Figure 5 – Participation in General Assemblies 2014–2019 ⁵¹



The last GA in person was held in October 2017, in Nairobi, with 51 participants (78% from Africa and MENA; only one third women; 6 HIC staff and Board members), 19 with voting right. Last year, the GA was carried out online in December 2018, with 48 participants (50% women), out of which 15 staff and 6 Board members, and 19 voting Members.⁵² Half of the participants were from Latin America (52%); there was also an important participation of Members from Middle East and North African (MENA) as well as francophone Africa countries (27%); but only one Asian Member from India took part in this

⁵¹ Source: HIC online reports from the GAs.

⁵² HIC 600-600-2535: Overview of Activities March-December 2018. and

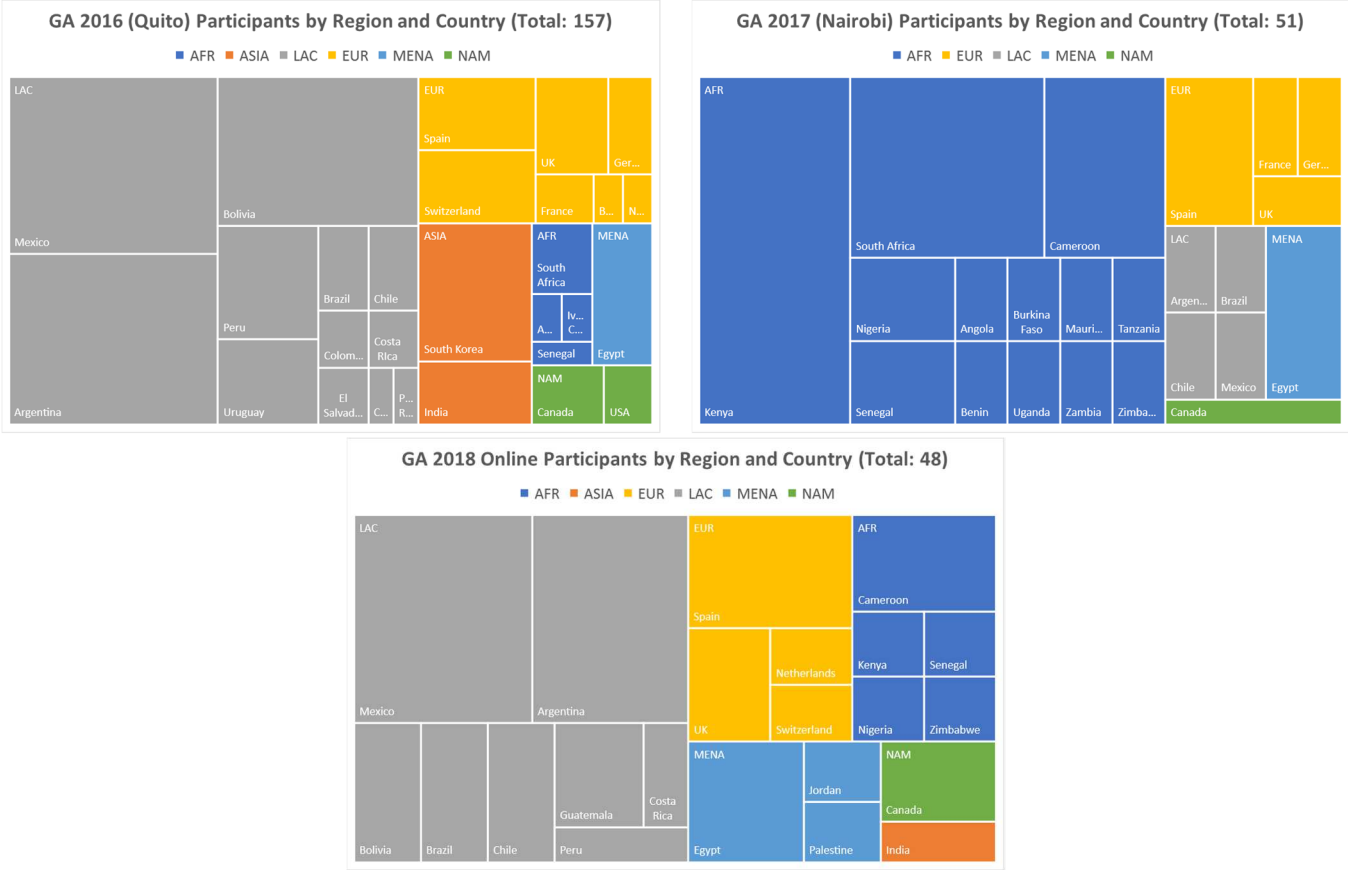
HIC (2018): HIC General Assembly 2018, 12 December 2018. Minutes in English. (online document)

<http://www.hic-gs.org/news.php?pid=7484>; <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wBMRnAmMzZkrfdAjhB7oDR5gyO8u4YGelQxUTwVnE0w/edit>

GA.⁵³ In October 2019 another virtual assembly took place, with 57 participants from 26 countries, out of which 25 Members with the right to vote.⁵⁴

The following graphs show the regional composition of the GAs 2016–2018 (participation of HIC Members, staff, and others). It visualises the importance of presence meetings in specific regions. Whereas during the 2016 assembly in Quito the Latin American representatives dominated, African representation was much stronger during the Nairobi 2017 meeting. During the online General Assembly in 2018, there was again a predominance of Latin American Members. Asian participation was very low in all cases.

Figure 6 – Participation in General Assemblies – regional distribution of participants⁵⁵



3.2. Results of consultations with HIC structures (staff and Board)

3.2.1 Results of the SWOT analysis

Prior to the Inception Workshop of 8 October, 2019, in Barcelona (workshop results in Annex 7), HIC GS, regional coordinators and Board members were asked to contribute with their opinions regarding HIC’s strengths and weaknesses, as well as the opportunities and threats in HIC’s external environment. These first contributions to the SWOT analysis were presented during the workshop and later updated after having received further validations and comments (see Annex 8). The synthesised results are presented in the table below, with the most important elements highlighted in gypsy brown.

⁵³ List of participants online HIC GA 2018. <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1ijSp1ugZBBVv2sRRY2CAqC6nkMHHNijBqmS9wsvqTg/edit#gid=1003688994>
⁵⁴ Preliminary information based on the notes of the evaluators.
⁵⁵ Source: HIC online reports from the GAs.

Among the important strengths, also confirmed by interview partners are:

- Many years of experience and consistency
- The reach-out to a worldwide network of diverse members who contribute with local knowledge and expertise

HIC's major weaknesses, on the other side, include:

- The many issues, topics and partners HIC is dealing with
- Consequently the narrow funding in view to the huge amount of necessary actions

Overview 3 – Results of the HIC SWOT Analysis ⁵⁶

Strengths

- Acknowledgement for **over 40 years of consistent human rights to habitat approach**
- International **spread and diversity of the membership**
- HIC is the **only global coalition bringing together different habitat-related human rights** and using a human rights approach **to solve today's global housing and land crisis**
- HIC is an organization with **worldwide networks that understand local realities; they can develop common strategies**
- HIC **works from the local level**, side by side with the social groups and grassroots movements, and take their demands, struggles, human rights violations and proposed alternatives **to the international level**
- There is possibility of **transversalization of local to global agendas** (comparative visualization of political struggles, contexts and regulations)
- **Each HIC office has been defined economically autonomously**, this facilitates permanence, can reduce costs and limit bureaucratic aspects

Weaknesses

- **Too many fronts that are difficult to tackle** (UN Habitat, HRC+HRs System, SDGs+HLPF, COP...), all of them intersect with the fulfilment of projects objectives and indicators
- **Members in many cases only work at national or local level**
- **Large number of Members are not operative** within HIC
- Some **NGOs expert a Coalition to** (among other things) **complement their funding base**, or cover all litigation costs in terms of eviction or resettlement, campaigns and advocacy; **HIC does not have enough funding to do that**
- **Not being able to achieve its full potential of being recognized as a consolidated force** at all international platforms
- **The funding available to the HIC is narrower than the objectives**

Opportunities

- There is **much greater global recognition of the importance of a human rights approach** – HIC can act as a leader and bring voices together
- **Some governments - especially at the local level - are taking climate change and the destruction of nature into account**
- **The issue of housing has returned to the centre of the debate**
- **Denunciation/ accusation** with signatures or based on knowledge of members and others
- Operating within the **NGO Major Group**, among other Major Groups in the HLPF and related forums
- Deepening **cooperation within existing alliances**
- Implementation of **regional projects** in coordination with HIC Members in these regions
- Having **MISEREOR as an ally** is an opportunity; it would be necessary to achieve more allies like this

Threats

- **Lack of support from funders in time of rapid changes** in institutions and global discussions
- **Shrinking civil society space** is a major challenge
- The world is becoming more and more **capitalised and "right-winged"**; **speculation with territory** displaces large sectors of the population
- **Multilateral loan agencies** are a threat to the liberation and progress of people and break with SPH
- The **behavior of many states**, dismissing their treaty-bound and other international law obligations
- The **declining budgets** and other marginalization of the UN Treaty System
- **Poor leadership and performance of UN Habitat** at HQ and in the field
- **Control measures by the states** in which they operate (Mexico, Egypt and India) might jeopardise the operations of HIC-AL, HIC-MENA and HIC-SA

⁵⁶ Source: HIC staff and Board members responses ([Annex 8](#)), summarised by the evaluators.

Most important current opportunities which HIC should take into account in its upcoming work comprise:

- High importance of climate change but also housing issues in the international debate
- Increasing recognition of human rights approaches

There are several threats in the external environment that affect many of HIC’s Members but not yet the Coalition as a whole.

In its contributions to the SWOT analysis, HIC also commented on possibilities of SWOT adaptation. The respective suggestions are summarised in [Annex 8](#), both for actions at international and regional level.

3.2.2 Results of the stakeholder network analysis

Representatives of the different HIC structures were asked to prioritise the numerous stakeholders they interact with. The result of this analysis is presented in [Annex 9](#). The following table gives an overview of stakeholders HIC advocated before or partnered with in 2017, with some recent additions related mainly to the international level. Number of HIC funders refers to the period 2014–2019.

This overview shows the importance that HIC assigns to international allies, above all those of the UN system. In total, around one quarter of the listed stakeholders has been rated as of high or potentially high importance. The overview also shows that there are several allies or partners that could not be rated because HIC’s central level offices often do not know them. They are mainly relevant for regional or local level networks and relationship. HIC’s regional offices or Members report them to HIC-GS and therefore they are listed in HIC’s annual reports; it is important for HIC’s Members to have these organisations regularly presented as reference points (refer to [Annex 9](#) for more details).

As mentioned, HIC has a longstanding consultative status with UN-ECOSOC. It has a continuous communication with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, with UN Women, with UNESCO. The HIC-HLRN coordinator and team are closely attached to the UN spaces and agencies, particularly in Geneva and Rome. Over the years, HIC has suggested or supported certain UN appointment candidates, e.g. the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing and members of Treaty Bodies. These engagements are closely interlinked, whereas the interrelation with the CESCR partly depends on the appointed representative. UN Habitat is an important organisation HIC is advocating with as well. The Kenya Focal Point and Mazingira Institute representative is mainly responsible for maintaining this contact; however, this responsibility is shared also with the GS and HLRN, as appropriate.

Table 1 – Overview of HIC’s Allies⁵⁷

Type of ally	Total Number	HIC’s prioritisation of importance				
		high	likely high	middle	some/low	not rated
International UN Forums HIC advocated before	11	9	2			
Multilateral organisations HIC cooperated with	23	8	3	5	4	3
HIC Funders in 2014 – 2019	15	7	1	5	2	
HIC International Allies	89	19	3	6	1	59
HIC Regional and/or National Allies	99	8	2	6	18	65
TOTAL	237	51	11	22	25	127

One result of the stakeholder analysis for HIC structures is the importance of prioritisation of stakeholder relationships in order to get more clarity on whom to (urgently or frequently) address and whom to bear in mind or keep on track.

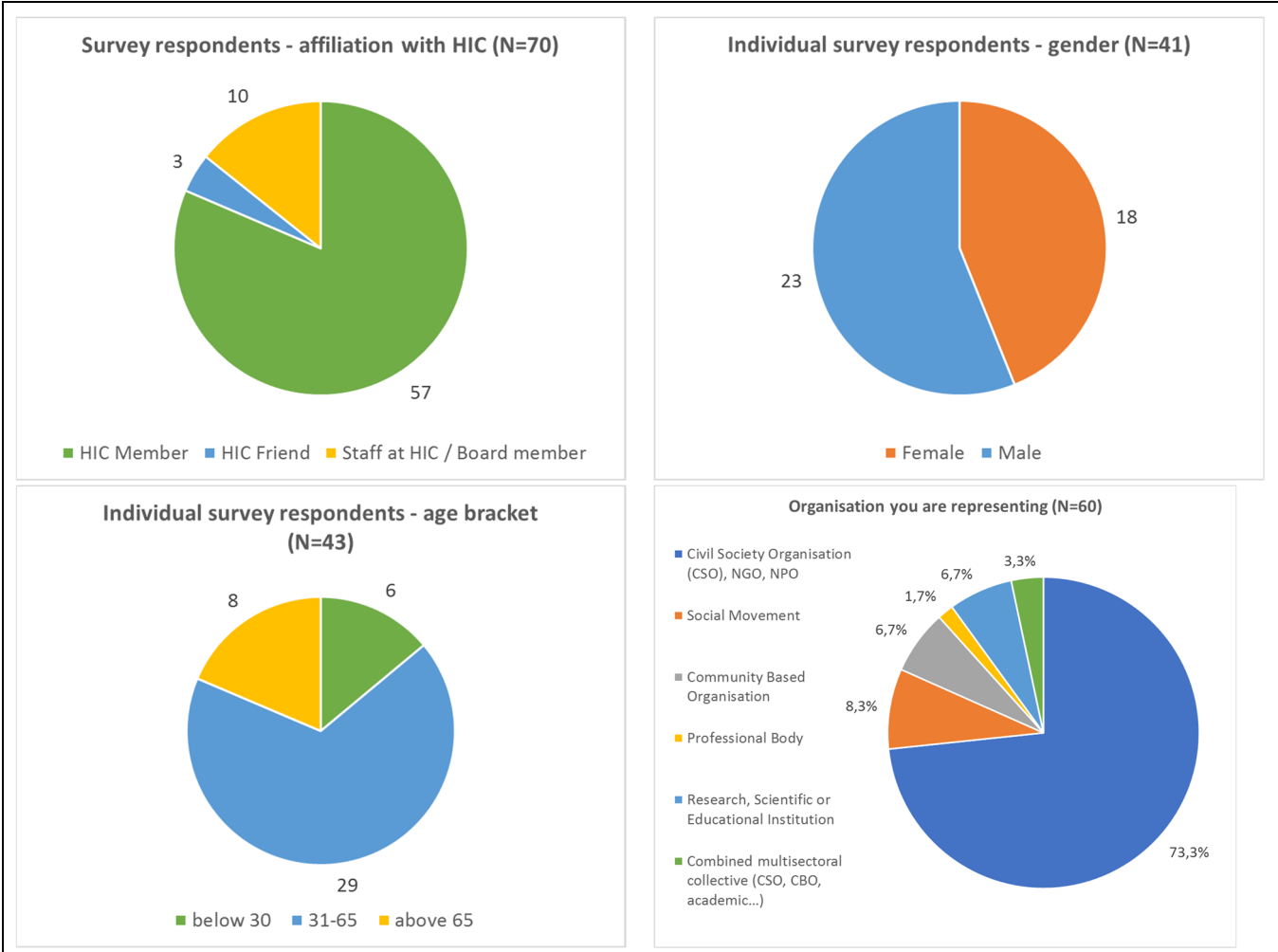
⁵⁷ Source: Results of interviews with HIC staff and its written contributions, see [Annex 9](#).

3.3. Results of the online survey 2019

Only 57 of the 347 HIC Members⁵⁸ (16.4%) were included in the survey. With reference to the Members group, this is a quite small sample size and there is a relatively high margin of error (12%; at confidence level of 95%). Survey results, presented in Annex 10, should be therefore considered in terms of their tendency, not in their absolute or relative values. Considering the active Members of HIC, end of September reported to be 80, the sample size is acceptable (margin of error of 7%).

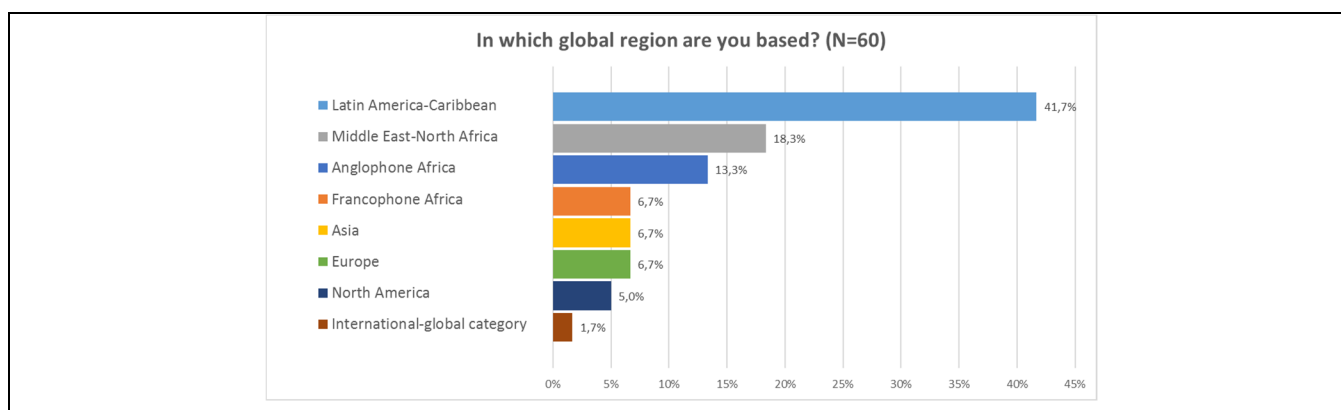
The following figure 7 gives an overview of the total achieved sample of 57 HIC Members and 3 HIC Friends (total of 60). There were slightly more male than female respondents and around 40% were in the 31–65 age bracket. Some young people participated in the survey (several of them HIC staff) and some older ones (most of them HIC Members/Friends). Roughly three-fourths of HIC Members/Friends were representing a CSO (NGO, NPO), the others were belonging to social movements or grassroots organisations, professional bodies or academic institutions, including collectives that were combining these categories. Most of the respondents were from Latin America, followed by the MENA representatives – providing a certain regional bias to survey results (see also figure 1 – Regional distribution of HIC Members).

Figure 7 – Survey sample⁵⁹



⁵⁸ Total number of Members as of September 25, 2019.

⁵⁹ Source: Online survey, see Annex 10.



The results of the survey are widely presented in [Annex 10](#). The opinions are considered in chapter 4 below. Main survey results show that:

- HIC Members and Friends consider the HIC-General Secretariat as likely appropriate to respond to their needs and priorities; regionally, relatively high ratings are given to the HIC-LA office by Latin American members, also to HIC-HLRN by the Asian Members, as compared to the Focal Points in Africa that were rated relatively low
- Around one-fourth of Members did not participate in the General Assembly, consequently do not assign high priority to the GA; also one-third of those who participated in the GA rate its importance as rather low
- Involvement of grassroots organisations in HIC Members' networks is likely high and there seems to be knowledge transfer from central to local levels; many grassroots organisations benefit from HIC's capacity building and from its solidarity actions
- Two-thirds of respondents are satisfied with HIC's services provided to Members and Friends and more than 80% think services are improving; particularly the Anglophone Africa respondents expressed high satisfaction
- Almost two thirds of HIC Members and Friends confirmed HIC's importance for their knowledge creation and capacity building, particularly in topics related to social production of habitat and human habitat rights (including right to water, housing, land and food); less important was capacity building in gender and environmental issues or in R2C
- HIC's support to community-based efforts for the recognition, defence and implementation of housing and land rights during the last 5 years was rated strong to very strong by more than half of the respondents, and also its influence on the management of habitat and human rights violation cases
- HIC's influence on local policies was rated rather low; but there might be some indirect influence as almost three-fourths of HIC Members indicated that their work influenced local action plans, charters or policies during the last 5 years
- The importance of HIC's Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) to influence national and international debates and efforts to implement, monitor and evaluate the new global agendas within the framework of states' human rights obligations was rated as strong to very strong by more than two-thirds of the respondents
- The GPR2C, the HRHO and working groups with Member participation were considered as the currently most important HIC projects
- The contribution of HIC to habitat processes is generally rated as high, with lower ratings regarding its influence on the SDG fulfilment or the UN human rights system.

3.4. Results of the interviews with key informants

3.4.1 Scope and opinions

Main topics discussed during the 43 informant interviews are summarised in [Annex 11](#), with respondents' identity kept anonymous. Detailed non-anonymous interview summaries were transmitted

internally to MISEREOR only. The following table gives an overview of the conducted interviews. There were slightly more men than women responding the questions and a predominance of African and Latin American respondents, together with respondents working at the global level.

Table 2 – Overview of conducted informant interviews⁶⁰

Type of informant	Total int. planned	Conducted interviews	Number respondents	Gender		Region respondents are related to							
				F	M	LAC	aAFR	fAFR	MENA	ASIA	EUR	NAm	GLO
HIC staff, Board, RC, FP	17	16	21	12	9	5	2		3	1	1	1	8
HIC Members and 1 Friend	22	12	12	4	8	4	3	3	1				1
HIC Allies or partners	19	15	16	8	8	1	2				1		12
TOTAL	58	43	49	24	25	10	7	3	4	1	2	1	21

HIC Members mentioned, among the positive experience with HIC:

- the awareness raised about habitat rights;
- the access to experience exchange between different people, cultures and regions, and particularly access to international experience and institutions;
- the engagement with various stakeholders;
- knowledge acquired in workshops and capacity building through online access to documents (e.g. regarding issues related to R2C, social production of habitat, women's habitat rights);
- organisation of social movements and grassroots committees prior to Habitat III and channeling of their voice and their priorities;
- access to information and the academic nexus HIC is providing;
- the direct interaction with HIC representatives;
- uplifting their importance due to the regional and international nexus of HIC and possibilities of the dissemination of their experience through HIC networks and websites.

Some HIC members also mentioned negative experience with HIC, for instance: its weak ability to organize conferences; poor capacity building and training; too strong focus on housing while neglecting rights of access to water or other necessary services; insufficient support to poor marginalised communities; unbalanced financial support and project implementation, focussing on few members or regions; political opinion of a few sometimes dominating the opinions of others. They expect HIC to improve, to interact more closely with the Members, to provide better capacity building, to show more presence in Africa and Asia.

HIC allies highlighted, among other topics, the extraordinary importance of bridging grassroots, social movements and CSOs with the academia and international level organisations, but also with local governments; the combination of urban and rural issues; the high level of quality of HIC's contributions to international reporting; HIC's democratic structures. They describe HIC as a very unique organisation and would like to increase HIC's participation in their actions or programmes, or HIC's presence in Geneva or Rome (close to the UN organisations), being at the same time aware of difficulties to realise this in view of HIC's limited resources. Relationships with many allies are established on a very personal basis, through previous working contacts between specific HIC members and the institutional collaborators. They are usually not backed-up by written agreements.

HIC staff and Board contributed to the understanding of HIC's operations, of its mission and values, and of its interactions with the many organisations at the different levels.

Opinions transmitted by the informants are considered more in detail in the following chapters 4 (assessment of the information collected against the evaluation questions) and 5 (conclusions and

⁶⁰ Source: Annex 4. Regions: LAC=Latin America and Caribbean, aAFR=anglophone Africa, fAFR=francophone Africa, MENA=Middle East and North Africa, ASIA=Asia, EUR=Europe, NAm=North America and Canada, GLO= global

recommendations). Regardless of any criticism, all informants highly valued the important contributions of HIC.

3.4.2 Means of communication and interaction

HIC membership is coordinated through the General Secretariat. The Coalition is supposed to serve its Members and to be supported by them. Additionally HIC interacts with HIC Friends and Allies as well as other non-Member organisations and social movements (including ex-Members and organisations applying for membership). The Members, Friends, Allies and other groups meet and exchange through the HIC social media platforms and websites but also personally in the different Working Groups (WGs) or other types of meetings. There is virtual communication, through Facebook, Skype, webinars, ZOOM meetings and other online media, but also face-to-face communication in personal meetings, WGs and workshops. Online communication is increasing, but they still try to take advantage of other events or opportunities to organise members' or partners' presence meetings.

There are Members who cannot afford to travel to the international meetings due to time and money issues. Therefore, HIC-LA enhanced the establishment of a WhatsApp Member group, and defined one person responsible for communication in each Member organisation. This group is functioning for 3 to 4 years.

In Latin America there are thematic WGs, on social production of habitat (SPH), on communication and on capacity building. "Working groups and international projects allow for a closer and more permanent coordination between HIC offices, Members and Allies to move forward on common goals and shared agendas."⁶¹ HIC's Members and other partners also share documents and exchange on it, jointly participate in HIC projects and initiatives or in Members' initiatives or campaigns. In LA, partly also in Africa, Europe and North America, HIC carries out sub-regional workshops in order to strengthen Members' exchange and work, and conducts planning sessions with Members, if possible, during the regional meetings. There is the Women and Habitat group (network) at Latin American level, and the Global Platform for the R2C at international level. Moreover, some Member organisations participate in regional campaigns on specific topics. HIC is supporting the urgent action appeals of its Members, is making the violation of human rights and other allegations public. HIC Members are involved in public events, international campaigns on major days, and other global advocacy efforts.

The different HIC structures meet personally and virtually as well, there is also a lot of exchange by e-mail. They look for a balance between autonomy and coordination. The Board and the General Secretariat are the intersections. The HIC-GS organises and coordinates the communication and information exchange between all structures, on a regular basis. Usually, there are monthly meetings (online or face-to-face, depending on opportunities) between the GS and the regional office coordinators. Communication between the regional or thematic offices are sporadic, depend on specific actions or international events. Currently, for instance, HIC-LA and HLRN are developing a joint project to be submitted to "Brot für die Welt".

Focal Points aim to support Member organisations in their action, facilitate activities to help networking, learning and joint activities of Member organisations, and to inform on wider international activities of HIC. For HIC Members, the Focal Points were of minor importance (results of survey and interviews).

Each HIC regional or thematic office has to fulfil the established duties (reporting, provision of resources, staff meetings, open communication) additionally to its individual responsibilities for planning and implementing of specific own activities, campaigns, workshops, seminars and trainings.

⁶¹ HIC project proposal of 8 February 2018, page 12

One of the main responsibilities of HIC-GS is communication with relevant partners and Allies, and to monitor the international organisations, in order to be aware of their actions. The HIC President traditionally communicates with the Special Rapporteur for Adequate Housing.

HIC also works with municipal, regional and international networks. Since 2002, the many editions of the World Social Forum, UN-Habitat World Urban Forums and, more recently, the Habitat III process (2014-2016) provided space for close collaboration, exchange and the respective joint advocacy strategies.

4. Assessment of the information collected

4.1. Results related to general evaluation questions

1. Which recommendations suggested in the previous evaluation have been implemented and which have not?
2. What are the reasons for implementation or not implementation of the previous evaluation recommendations?
3. What is the role of HIC within the GPR2C and how GPR2C and HIC complement each other? Are HIC's mission and advocacy objectives backed by GPR2C actions?
4. What part of the mission of HIC has been fulfilled thanks to the current MISEREOR project and which through other projects or initiatives?

4.1.1 Verification of the implementation of previous evaluation recommendations

The HIC-GS provided a verification of the implementation of the recommendations suggested in the previous evaluation in 2012, see [Annex 12](#). According to HIC-GS all recommendations have been implemented except two that have not been approved by the Board and one that has been implemented only partly:

1. *Organisational structure*: HIC simplified its organisational structure to present a more coherent image towards outside; this is particularly visible in the new HIC-GS website; the HIC South Asia or HLRN India situation still needs to be addressed specifically.
2. *Policy structures*: HIC simplified its policy structures. Board is now composed of 6 members, eventually 7 once the MENA elections are solved.
3. *Relevance and effectiveness of Board and GA*: The relevance and effectiveness of the General Assembly has been improved although not easy to carry it out in person. The GA is a continuous consultation process with Members and should not be understood as single events once a year, however. Presidential elections, such as this year, are clearly related to the GA and voting processes can happen beyond the days were the GA is held. The Board had multiple meetings in the first years of the current GS and before the Habitat III Conference; its relevance improved as well. In recent years the number of Board meetings (BM) has not been as high as in the 2014-16 period but BM are regular. The costs of in person Board and GA meetings have surged in recent years making them difficult to be organised face-to-face.
4. *Compulsory membership contributions in cash to be abolished*: **Rejected**: Membership contributions in cash or in kind could not be abolished as they are against HIC's Constitution. Member contributions are not compulsory in any case. HIC is understood as a network. The cost of managing fees in cash is minimum. Some Members (e.g. from Africa) perceive it as a kind of reputation to be able to contribute in cash. Other Members (e.g. from the Global North) prefer to contribute in cash instead of participate actively. For several Members, payments are almost impossible due to the high banking transfer charges (sometimes higher than the membership fee itself). During the survey, 95% of Members considered the fee level as appropriate (see [Annex 10](#)).
5. *Contributions in kind to be abolished*: **Rejected** for the same reason as above. Moreover, for HIC, the Member contributions in kind are of high importance. These include networking, research, capacity building, or even payment of travel costs. During the survey, 76% of Members considered the level of in kind contributions as appropriate and other 22% thought these could be more intensive.
6. *Right-based approach*: Mainstreaming of the right-based approach has been fully implemented in projects, actions and communication.

7. *Participatory evaluation of HLRN tools:* The participatory evaluation of the effectiveness of the tools developed by HLRN has been **partially implemented**. Steps have been done to improve the tools but there's the need to make them more user-friendly and simplify the procedures. A whole graphic renovation is required. Also, the evaluators observed room for improvement in this area. Only 25-35% of HIC Members consider the HLRN online tools (violations database, VIAT, Urgent Actions appeals, housing and land rights monitoring tool) as useful or very useful, although around 60% are aware of their existence. Generally, the structure of HLRN could be democratised.
8. *Strategy to interact with the UN system:* HIC is **on the way of developing** a more-visible and inclusive strategy to interact with the UN system. There is a continuous interaction with the HRC, the OHCHR, the UN SR-AH, UN Habitat and the HLPF. One representative, for instance in Geneva, would not be enough; it's a task shared by HIC Board Members, HIC Coordinators, HIC President and HIC Wisdom Keepers. HIC-HLRN is trying to involve as many Members as possible in this process. Around two-thirds of HIC Members rate the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) as an important approach to influence national to international HR debates and more than the half rate HIC's influence on the UN HR system as important or very important.
9. *Communication strategy:* HIC is improving its communication strategy and developed several communication guides, launched multiple communication campaigns, improved the global HIC-GS website, and is continuously using social media in collaboration with Members. But there is still room for improvement. Except for the website, HIC Members are not very much involved with HIC's social media. But the WhatsApp tool offered by HIC-LA is very much accepted in the region and – together with the frequent regional meetings – contributed to the improvement of communication between HIC-LA an Members as well as among Members in Latin America.
10. *Enhance importance of transnational projects:* Transnational projects are now the current strategy. HIC is developing action research in Africa, Europe and Latin America. From the evaluators point of view, there is still room of improvement as well. Instead of only consult the Members during the action research HIC could more actively involve them, let them participate as active subjects of the investigation. There is huge Members capacity still untapped.
11. *Succession Plan of the General Secretariat:* The recommended Succession Plan of the General Secretariat has been realised and transition of the GS was done effectively and efficiently. Now a new Succession Plan will have to be developed.

The HIC evaluation report (2012) also discusses the relevance of gender and generational aspects for the Coalition and its Members⁶². Advance towards gender equality and equity is the first of four central competences of HIC, as per its mission and strategy. According to this 2012 report, HIC strives at achieving this objective through a gender-mainstreaming plan that places gender as a fundamental issue that cuts across all aspects of habitat-related rights; by strengthening women's leadership at all levels to influence public policies; by challenging inherited cultural concepts and prejudice surrounding gender-based violence and link it with the right to housing, land and the city; by promoting gender equality in the HIC inner and outer world and ensuring that women of all ages hold decision-making positions; and: by striving to eliminate all forms of legal discrimination against women and to implement national legislation and international conventions that guarantee women their habitat rights, including inheritance rights, by focusing on the promotion of legal instruments ratified by states, and on raising women's awareness about their rights. Since 2012, this admirable strategy from 2011 has been increasingly put into place.

The current evaluation results show many achievements in this respect. The Women and Habitat (Women and Shelter) Network, for instance, was formed within HIC already in the 1980s, at the HIC General Assembly in Cartagena. The Network participated at HIC until 2002, but decided then to get autonomous due to tensions within HIC. The mainstream position was that women would already form part of existing social movements, a specific attention towards the particular female needs was not necessary, and focus should be rather on Social Production of Habitat in general terms. During the last years, the approach at HIC towards gender issues changed, partly due to the new female HIC President

⁶² See HIC Evaluation Report (2012), pages 46–47.

and female Coordinator of the Latin American office), partly due to general changes of approaches at global level. The generational renewal in multiple HIC staff positions was also positive, with young professionals (both male and female) joining the HIC teams. Recently (2019) the Women and Habitat Network, dominated by Latin American members, joined HIC again and gender mainstreaming was incorporated. But there might still be room for improvements, particularly to incorporate women from all continents into the network.

As for generational issues, HIC started to rejuvenate its staff during the last years. The current GS staff is young, with two members in their twenties, two in their thirties, two in their forties and one in her fifties. But the impression is that younger people are rather testing their professional opportunities with HIC and then move on; the institutional commitment is not very strong. There's no strategy how to attract young people to the institution and a conceptual consideration of youth-relevant issues is lacking.

4.1.2 Relevance of GPR2C

The right to the city is a paradigm that provides an alternative framework to re-think cities and human settlements on the basis of the principles of social justice, equity, democracy and sustainability. The concept emerged in Europe (Henri Lefebvre), was shifted to Latin America, and received strong support from HIC-LA. HIC was therefore one of the key players when establishing the Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C), leading together with other organisations its design and implementation. It is currently widely benefitting from the GPR2C process:

- The right to the city approach assumes more clarity
- R2C is transferred from Latin America (and Europe) to other global regions and increasingly Africanized and Asianized
- HIC and its Members are getting closer to local governments
- New organisations participate in the network, including potential partners from Asia and Africa
- The Platform increases the international visibility of HIC
- GPR2C is fostering the R2C awareness at the UN level

The platform is a broader network, as it involves organisations that are Members of HIC (e.g. Pólis from Brazil and Observatori DESC from Spain) and many others that are not, including international NGOs and municipal networks (UCLG and Cities Alliance), but are important HIC Allies. It is also narrower, with its particular focus on 'right to the city', while HIC's activities involve other elements and strategies of engagement. HIC's mission and advocacy objectives are only partially backed by GPR2C actions, but a similar case is the participation of HIC in the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS). An improved incorporation of the human rights approach and of urban-rural linkage topics into GPR2C is in process.

Recently, HIC participated in the UCLG Congress and regional summit of local and regional leaders in Durban, 11–15 November 2019, and presented jointly with UCLG the policy paper on R2C. The document is the result of joint efforts between GPR2C and HIC under the coordination of Eva García Chueca (Scientific Coordinator, Global Cities Programme at CIDOB – Barcelona Centre for International Affairs). The paper identifies five main challenges for the fulfilment of the right to the city: Financialization of cities, gentrification and housing crisis; the rural-urban divide; territorial and social inequities; the democratic backsliding and human rights curtailment and the migration crisis. Then it sets a series of policy recommendations with concrete actions built around the eight components of the Right to the City and its links to Global Agendas such as the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.⁶³

HLRN-HIC and the MENA-based Amel Association worked together with UCLG on the development of a R2C concept for Beirut. HIC influenced the UCLG Municipalist Declaration of Local Governments for the Right to Housing and the Right to the City: "Cities for Adequate Housing".

⁶³ See <https://www.hic-net.org/document/policypaperrighttothecity/>, accessed December 29, 2019.

4.1.3 Importance of MISEREOR for HIC's mission

HIC's mission is to struggle for social justice, gender equality, and environmental sustainability, through enhancement of solidarity, networking and support for social movements and organizations, and to work in the defence, promotion and realisation of human rights related to housing and land in both rural and urban areas.

MISEREOR has particular importance for the fulfilment of HIC's mission related to **strengthening solidarity, networking and support for social movements and organizations** and for the **promotion and realisation of human rights related to housing**. MISEREOR's support to HIC has promoted important global initiatives and campaigns as well as the participation of members at significant global events.

The other donors are not that much interested in supporting HIC's membership structure and involvement with social movements, and only partly focus on HR issues:

- Ford Foundation concentrates on urban aspects and involvement with municipalities; it supports the GPR2C processes
- FPH focuses on grassroots level and involvement with middle-size local governments; it supported the systematisation of HIC's institutional memory and is currently supporting the co-habitat (social production of habitat) networks
- FAO focuses on the human right to food and nutrition, rural areas and urban-rural linkages

MISEREOR should continue supporting the stronger involvement of HIC Members into its work and the closer interrelation of HIC with social movements. Due to insufficient legal structures many social movements cannot become HIC Members but can participate with HIC in its activities, particularly related to denunciation of evictions and housing rights violations. Grassroots organisations are involved in HIC's work through the participating CSOs and this involvement should be maintained or strengthened.

4.2. Results related to the DAC criteria

4.2.1 Relevance of the HIC projects

5. *How do HIC Member organisations appreciate their role as part of the Coalition and the support provided by HIC offices? How could the offices make to better match this support with the needs of HIC Members?*
6. *How do HIC Allies perceive the relevance of HIC and its role in Habitat related global processes and agendas?*
7. *According to members and allies, can notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018 be attributed to HIC's work? – [see also sections on effectiveness and impacts]*
8. *In which way do grassroots organisations provide feedback on HIC's support strategies? Is the feedback positive? – [see also sections on effectiveness and impacts]*

4.2.1.1 Assessment of HIC's overall relevance and strategy

HIC is relevant for its Members but also for many other local organisations and networks up to international platforms and UN processes, mainly playing the following roles:

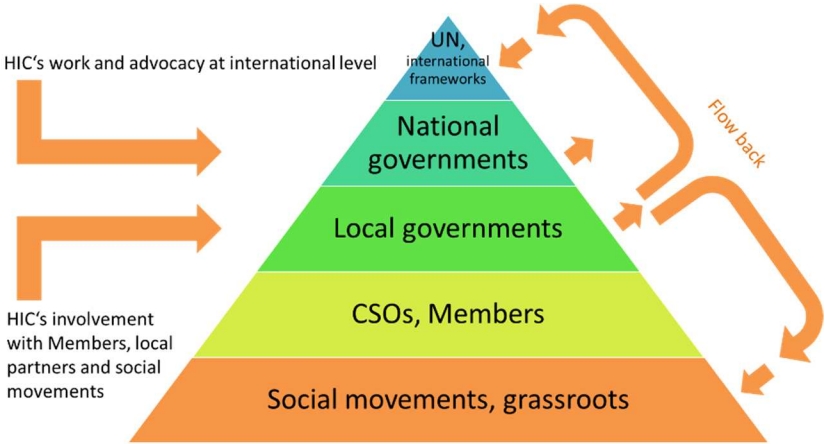
- Jointly with its Members, gathering and sharing of information about local and global situations and campaigns related to habitat rights and their violation
- Research and analysis both on the institutional level (UN and governmental structures) and grassroots level (citizens movements, civil society), bringing tools and knowledge that help the local movements strategize and set goals that are in coherence with international standards and instruments, and providing capacity building to its Members and other partners
- Push and convince international bodies and institutions (both in the sphere of the civil society and the institutional ones from states and multi-lateral structures) to consider and think of the best way to improve their actions for the betterment of housing, habitat and human rights in general

HIC works with Members and Allies at different levels (from local to global) and between different regions. At the local level, HIC engages with Members through locally based campaigns and supporting

Members carrying out particular activities. It helps in facilitating networks within and between the different regions, to carry out particular campaigns and learning exchanges. Good examples of this are the activities of HIC-AL or in Europe, where it is tapping into ongoing events and mobilising organisations attending them. HIC also plays a key role in enabling international learning and advocacy activities. It creates opportunities for members to interact with international instances of governance, for example in the debates around the production and implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

HIC applies a “sandwich strategy”, working with UN bodies and expecting a trickle-down effect, on one side, and mobilising Members, grassroots and social movements, in order to achieve bottom-up effects, on the other, both actions influencing the central structures of global societies, the national and local governments. Further bouncing back effects are expected when governments start to orient international treaties and simultaneously improve services and living conditions of poor communities. The following graph visualises HIC’s dual strategy.

Figure 8 – HIC’s “sandwich strategy”⁶⁴



4.2.1.2 HIC’s relevance for its Members and other civil society organisations

The conducted interviews with Members and survey results confirm HIC’s relevance for its Members:

- HIC builds up capacities in terms of concepts, communication techniques and advocacy methods; most important topics are housing and habitat rights, then social production of habitat, then environmental sustainability; the gender topic has less relevance but is emerging as more important in recent years.
- HIC lifts up its Members to the regional and international levels, provides space for better visibility of Members and connects Members with regional to international platforms and networks, and with academic institutions
- HIC’s proximity with the UN bodies is of high importance, particularly for small organisations
- There is a strong regional and global habitat network influenced by HIC; they develop joint lessons learnt, present joint recommendations to the United Nations
- HIC allows international reporting of incidents and rights violations
- HIC links issues of people on the ground to the systematization related to academia
- It gives a voice to the marginalised
- It strengthens communication among Members

HIC is also important for other CSOs, grassroots organisations and social movements:

- It participates in networks with non-Member CSOs on human rights issues, e.g. when presenting parallel reports or advocating before UN bodies
- It facilitated the incorporation of grassroots’ and social movements’ priorities in the Habitat III and NUA processes

⁶⁴ Source: Evaluator’s own elaboration.

- Grassroots organisations co-benefit from the participation of HIC Members in capacity building processes and in the denunciation of habitat rights violations

The relevance for HIC Member and other non-Member organisations could further be reinforced, by:

- Better structuring capacity building and action research, and including more explicitly important topics, such as environment, gender, migration, nutrition
- Improving the interconnection among Members and other CSOs (horizontal meetings, workshops, internships...)
- Improving strategies towards eviction prevention and post eviction actions, with stronger involvement of social movements
- Establishing CSO relationships in countries where HIC is currently not present, involving new organisations, watching out and being open to new groups and movements – with particular focus on Africa and Asia

4.2.1.3 *HIC's relevance for Partners and Allies*

The conducted interviews with HIC Allies, but also with HIC Members and with HIC staff and Board, confirm HIC's relevance for the external stakeholders:

- HIC contributes to international habitat and human rights related processes and provides relevant expertise, to UN bodies, to the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing (SR-AH), also to municipalities and national to local governments
- The involvement of HIC with UN allows to create spaces, to work systematically around habitat-related human rights or SDG issues
- The working quality of the SR-AH, its ability to intervene with governments on behalf of victims of forced evictions and other violations on the right to housing, and its impact, largely depend on information and contributions provided by civil society actors such as HIC and the further utilisation of the results by CSOs, parliamentarians and human rights defenders in the different countries
- The critical positions of HIC are highly appreciated, even though not always implemented; important are the International Habitat Day campaigns, the Urban Forums, the periodic country assessments
- OHCHR and other agencies (IOM, UN Habitat, UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Committee) commissioned HLRN's coordinator to author the operational handbook *Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons: Implementing the Pinheiro Principles in the Middle East and North Africa* (2018)
- HIC connects partners (including UN, UCLG, local governments) with relevant CSO networks and social movements
- HIC has a bridging function, bringing together social movements, CSOs, professionals, academics, international organisations and national to local governments

There were some areas of improvement identified by the evaluators or mentioned by the interviewed stakeholders:

- HIC should bring more people on board of UN processes, both from Member organisations, social movements and CSO Allies
- HIC should have a more important role in empowering grassroots when dealing with local governments
- Several organisations, Members and Allies, expressed the (further) interest in developing joint projects, at different levels (local to international)
- Partnerships should possibly be better institutionalised (many relationships are rather informal)
- Rome and Geneva based Allies (both UN and CSO) expect more presence of HIC in these UN locations

- HIC should gain a more important strategic position regarding the African issues, e.g. advocating before the African Commission, before UN
- HIC should (re-) establish a closer relationship with UN Habitat

4.2.1.4 HIC's relevance in the current context

The different interview partners highlighted the following context issues (verified by the evaluators through documental reviews):

- Organisations such as HIC are needed more than ever because the level of sophisticated attack against human and habitat rights, including access to adequate housing and land, keep increasing
- Human rights networks are of high importance, particularly in authoritarian states
- Globalisation, financialization and commodification of housing; land dispossession from the indigenous, the poor, the small peasants; privatisation of public space; these are processes that are not going to stop by themselves
- The combination between international instrumentalisation and criminalization of CSOs at the local level is a fundamental challenge for HIC's future, while making its work even more necessary

HIC could improve its relevance in the current context by:

- Making the interconnection of urban and rural topics more visible
- Putting more emphasis on gender issues
- Making visible and improving its democratic structure
- Further contributing to awareness and capacity building on habitat-related human rights, both for Members, Allies and its own officers
- Improving its strategies towards eviction prevention and post-eviction actions, with stronger involvement of social movements

4.2.2 Effectiveness

9. To what extent have the objectives of projects 600 600 2109 and 600-600-2415 been achieved? Are the objectives of project 600-600-2535 likely to be reached within the envisaged time frame? (Please refer to the objectives as stated in the project contracts.)
10. Which factors have contributed to the attainment or non-attainment of project objectives?
11. With regard to objective 1 of the current project: Have the efforts to broaden the membership in Africa and Asia been successful so far? Has membership in these regions increased or is it likely to increase? If not, what are the obstacles?
12. How do HIC work with Members and Allies at different levels (from local to global) and between different regions?
13. Identify obstacles and challenges, as well as strategic and tactical lessons learned with regard to HIC's work with Members and Allies and to HIC's advocacy work. – [see section 5 on Conclusions and Recommendations]

4.2.2.1 Assessment of outcome and indicator achievements

In the following section we assess the indicator achievements related to the objectives of the three evaluated projects (finance phases 1 to 3). As a result, we can state that HIC was very effective in achieving the agreed outcomes in the finalised projects and is likely to achieve the expected outcomes in the current project.

Project 1 (January 2014 to January 2017)

Overview 4.1 – Assessment of outcome and indicator achievements

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
1.) HIC global services have improved to support community-based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights.	<p>Widely achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIC global services have improved through improved social media communication and capacity building • In 2019, 84% of HIC Members confirm that HIC services improved during the last 5 years and 68% is satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided; lowest satisfaction has been expressed in the MENA region (source: online survey, see Annex 10)

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moreover, 91% confirm that the attended HIC training has been important for own capacity building
<p>1.1.) 300 HIC members in >100 countries visibly use HIC online tools (such as web-site convergence, HICademy, HICipedia, HICwiki, Habitat Library, Violations Database etc.)</p>	<p>Achieved (more members, less countries):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, there are roughly 350 HIC Members in 82 countries During the survey, 87% of Members from 36 countries stated to use any of the HIC online or social media tools; extrapolated this means that roughly 300 Members from 50-70 countries could use the tools Tools of highest importance are the HIC-GS and the HIC-LA website, the Urgent Action appeals, the Habitat Library, and the HLRN housing and land rights monitoring toolkit The Violation Database and the Violation Impact Assessment Tool (VIAT) require monitoring and improvement
<p>1.2.) HIC member organisations and structures develop 10 training modules and follow up their implementation, thus providing 200 members and partners with trainings.</p>	<p>Probably achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training modules have been developed (e.g. on R2C, use of the Violation Database, evaluative Habitat III reporting, application of the Loss Matrix and Eviction Impact Assessment Tool) The number of modules and participants is not clear; HIC reports 26 training events with at least 36 participating Member organisations, as well as 200 Members and Allies trained in 20 multiregional sessions (reporting period 2014–2017) Involvement of Members in the development of training modules is not clear
<p>1.3.) 500 individuals from 50 countries use HIC services and are related via social media tools.</p>	<p>Widely achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are much more individuals connected with HIC, mainly via the HIC websites; in 2017, HIC reports more than 4,000 individuals from at least 45 countries At the end of January 2017, HIC reports that 167 HIC Members from 58 countries have effectively established exchanges of information and services through the HIC website Member Space In 2019, HIC-GS reports to directly communicate with Members via Skype and WhatsApp and also sending information via e-mail; the mailing list has approx. 5,000 addresses, such as institutions (more than 1,000), several representatives of member organisations (775 entries), Friends (94), HIC newsletter recipients (approx. 2,400), and other contacts (around 2,000)
<p>2.) HIC members and allies uphold the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing (HRAH).</p>	<p>Achieved, in general terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIC Members and Allies are certainly upholding the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing The low level of implementation of the New Urban Agenda shows however, how difficult it is to get really realised the human right to adequate housing and to habitat
<p>2.1.) 20 HIC members from six MENA countries have subscribed to a common statement on major land rights issues in the region.</p>	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HLRN used the opportunity of the CSO consultations with FAO to develop two statements with Members and Allies: one in 2016⁶⁵ and one in 2018⁶⁶ The HLRN Land Forum (2017) issued a statement of recommendations, reproduced in its report (p. 10)⁶⁷

⁶⁵ Declaration of Civil Society Organizations at the 33rd FAO Regional Conference for the Near East and North Africa, presented by 20 organisations and networks: from 12 countries.

<http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Declaration> of Civil Society Organisations at the 33rd NERC_JS AD Final.pdf

⁶⁶ Consultative Conference of Civil Society Organizations Preparatory for the FAO Regional Conference for the Near East for the 34th Session - NERC 34, "No hunger on earth as of today". Declaration presented by CSOs of the Near East and the North Africa region. http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Press_Release_Media_Final_EN.pdf

⁶⁷ Final Report of the Sixth Session of the Land Forum in Middle East and North Africa: http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Land_Forum_VI_report_En.pdf

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2016, HLRN issued a statement to the Global Land Indicators Initiative meeting⁶⁸; however, that was not a collective statement There have been several statements from different countries and regions during the Habitat III preparation process, supported by HIC There have been also different statements presented by HIC-HLRN/MENA⁶⁹
2.2.) 30 fact finding missions or urgent actions (UA) are published (15 Latin American UA are disseminated via HLRN/VDB and 15 UA from other regions in Latin America via HIC AL).	<p>Probably achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84 UAs on file and on line are reported by HIC The interexchange between Latin America and HLRN does not become clear; HLRN supports Latin American Urgent Action Appeals, however
2.3.) The general public supports 12 UA appeals on file and on line.	<p>Achieved, according to HIC reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public support for UAs in the review period is recorded in the admin pages of the HLRN website and, therefore, is not visible. The record shows public support for the Tibet UA (19 supporters), Zimbabwe (55), Argentina (12), Nigeria (15), Sierra Leone (2), Diyarbakır (74), Cameroon UAs (66), Palestine (89)
2.4.) Three publications are produced in at least 3 languages on HRAH, evictions and climate change; six UN documents are submitted reflecting HIC arguments as well as 3 parallel reports to UN treaty bodies.	<p>Widely achieved, according to HIC reports, verified by the evaluators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 publications (4 in English, 1 in French, 1 in Arabic) and also 7 online issues of <i>Land Times</i>, each in English and Arabic 7 advocacy documents on World Bank policy, Habitat III, treaty performance of Syria, Spain, Turkey and Lebanon 2 joint parallel reports to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) (Israel and Egypt); 6 stakeholder submissions to Universal Periodic Reviews (UPR) (Italy, Spain and Turkey in 2014, and Syria, Lebanon, Sudan in 2015)
2.5.) HIC members and officers use the HLRN UN liaison office (Geneva) for UN advocacy.	<p>Partly achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIC participated in 2 sessions of the Human Rights Council (HRC), 1 session of HRC Advisory Committee, 1 joint side event during HRC The establishment of a HIC-HLRN liaison office in Geneva could not be realised due to internal problems
2.6.) Cooperation among HIC members is strengthened; for example, through common international campaigns with allies (No-Vox and La Via Campesina) in the World Assembly of Inhabitants (WAI).	<p>Partly achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation among HIC members has been strengthened, mainly through online media tools and presence meetings during the General Assemblies There were many efforts around the World Assembly of Inhabitants but it did not become a long-lasting reality⁷⁰

⁶⁸ SDG Land Indicators: In Pursuit of Normative Integrity and Policy Coherence with the UN System-wide Approach: http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Land_indicators_note.pdf

⁶⁹ See, for instance: <http://www.hic-mena.org/search.php#.Xfn7-xtCeHs>

⁷⁰ See: https://www.habitants.org/the_urban_way/building_together_the_world_assembly_of_inhabitants

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
3.) HIC global coordination in Cairo is strengthened with a common plan articulating capacities and resources of the General Secretariat and the Housing and Land Rights Network.	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global coordination of HIC (the General Secretariat) moved from Cairo to Barcelona, due to security issues • The GS has been strengthened through Board, GA and GPR2C activities, as well as improved inter-office collaboration and involvement of Members • Generally, there is a good communication and exchange between the different HIC structures • The articulation between HIC-GS (Barcelona), HIC-HLRN (Cairo), HIC-LA (Mexico) and HLRN India might still need improvements, particularly regarding the different approaches (housing and land rights, food security and participation in UN processes on one side, R2C and SPH on the other) or in view of joint projects • There is a financial plan articulating the utilisation of resources of HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN offices
3.1.) 90 HIC members exchange information and services through ‘member space’.	<p>Partly achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of January 2017, HIC reports that 167 HIC Members from 58 countries have effectively established exchanges of information and services through Member Space and spreading institutional information • In 2019, the evaluators did not find evidence of the existence of a “Member Space”; the question referred to the member space has been removed from the survey questionnaire; there has been a Member Space log-in at the previous HIC website (https://www.hic-gs.org/membership/login.php), but it was not transferred into the new website (https://www.hic-net.org)⁷¹ • Some Members report horizontal exchange and the HIC-AL WhatsApp group is certainly an important regional member space (see Annex 10 and 11)
3.2.) 9 global meetings (in presence and online) of HIC policy and operational structures ensure effective coordination between structures to implement the HIC mandates/policy.	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to HIC reports, from 2014 to January 2017, there were 13 online Board meetings, 3 Board meetings in presence, 20 online staff meetings and 2 in-person Staff meetings • In recent years the number of Board meetings (BM) has not been as high as in the 2014-16 period but BM are regular • The costs of in-person Board and GA meetings have surged in recent years making them difficult to be organised face-to-face • These meetings assure effective coordination of HIC structures
3.3.) 50 HIC members from Africa, Asia and Latin America effectively participate in a global project.	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to HIC reports, from 2014 to January 2017, 64 HIC Africa, Asia and Latin America Members participated in the Right to the City Platform, Social Production of Habitat Platform and Habitat III process • In 2019, the majority of HIC Members and Friends (59%) rated the Global Platform for the Right to the City as an useful or very useful effort and one third rated the Co-Habitat Network (SPH) positively (35%); but, less Members rated the action research in Africa and Latin America as useful or very useful (23% and 22%, respectively), as well as the Local Action Plans and the National Voluntary Reviews at HLPF (23% and 18%, respectively) (source: online survey 2019, see Annex 10)
3.4.) 15 members in Sub-Saharan Africa have implemented a common regional strategy.	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to HIC reports (01/2014 to 01/2017), 17 HIC Members in Sub-Saharan Africa have implemented a common regional strategy (Rights to Habitat for African People, GPR2C Africa, Regional Dossier for Habitat III, etc.)

⁷¹ According to HIC, the Member Space was created in 2013 and tested in 2014–2015. With the change of IT support, it was difficult to make improvements and changes. The Members Space and Member database will be online and functioning again in early 2020.

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, almost half of the online survey respondents (45%) but 75% of Sub-Sahara Africa respondents rate the strength of cooperation among HIC Members/Friends during the last 5 years as strong or very strong Only 30% of all respondents think this is due to the implementation of a common regional strategy, but 50% of respondents from Sub-Sahara Africa (source: online survey 2019, see Annex 10)
3.5.) 50 HIC members have devised common regional land rights strategies.	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to HIC reports (01/2014 to 01/2017), more than 50 HIC Members (close to 100) participated in the development of regional land rights strategies (CSO Statement on World Habitat Day regarding preparations for Habitat III, GPR2C Africa, common regional strategy to revitalize HIC Africa, input into African Meeting of the Policy Forum for Development, LA-SHP group, LA regional workshops, etc.) In 2019, only 27% of online survey respondents refer to the implementation of common regional land rights strategies (see Annex 10)
3.6.) 50 HIC members in Latin America are effectively participating in the HIC AL bulletin.	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to HIC reports, from 2014 to January 2017, 51 HIC Members participated in 20 HIC-AL bulletins In 2019, 40% of online survey respondents from Latin America (10 Members) refer to the participation in the HIC-AL bulletin (see Annex 10)

Project 2 (February 2017 to February 2018)

Overview 4.2 – Assessment of outcome and indicator achievements

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
1.) The Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas – established by Habitat International Coalition and Members – is channelling efforts that influence national and international debates about the implementation of new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21 etc.) and the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System. A relevant number of civil society initiatives in several countries operate within the HRHO to fight against violations of habitat-related human rights and to advocate their fulfilment.	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still in 2019, the HRHO approach is used to align local and national processes with the SDG targets and to orient the development of concrete and measurable indicators; it is mainly used to present parallel reports on human rights violations But: The HRHO approach is considered a project of HIC-HLRN and MENA; Members from Latin America, Sub-Sahara Africa or Asia are not very much involved, nor are the Allies
1.1.) HRHO reports, papers and presentations are cited in media of at least six countries and influence the debate in at least two international events to discuss the implementation of the new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21).	<p>Partly achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIC presented 4 global communications and actively participated in 3 international events (HIC-LA, Habitat III Popular Committees, CESCR); media in 5 countries (Spotlight, Citiscope) are citing HIC's contributions The Habitat III UN Secretariat and UN Habitat refer to HIC in its publications (e.g. UN 2017: Habitat III Policy Papers, R2C) Online publication of the paper "Treaty Bodies and Related Institutions – The Centrality of Human Rights Treaty Bodies to the UN Sustainable Development System" and of the "Analysis of human rights violations by ISIL [Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant] in Middle East" HIC Allies and Members confirm HIC's influence on NUA formulation, not on its implementation which generally is weak HIC's participation in the HLPF and UN processes partly influences the monitoring of habitat-related SDGs

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIC's influence on the debate related to COP 21 is not visible, despite of the presented declaration on the "Construction of climate resilient societies" (HIC 2015)
<p>1.2.) Civil society organisations in at least ten countries and two continents make use of HRHO findings in their local or national advocacy for habitat-related human rights and to follow up the implementation of the SDGs, the Climate Change Agreements and Habitat III's NUA.</p>	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to HIC reports (2017-2018), civil society organisations from at least 41 countries across the 4 continents (LAC, AFR, EUR, North America) make use of HRHO findings In 2019, around two-thirds of the online survey respondents (69%) rate the importance of HIC's HRHO to influence national and international debates and efforts to implement, monitor and evaluate the new global agendas as strong or very strong According to Members/Friends HIC has a strong or very strong influence on the following topics: The New Urban Agenda (52%), the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System (42%), and the national advocacy for habitat-related HRs (40%); the least influence is attributed to HRHO on the COPs (25%) (source: online survey 2019, see Annex 10) The HLRN India office coordinator confirms collaboration with HIC in joint international programmes and advocacy such as the HRHO and global events like Habitat III
<p>2.) HIC members substantially increase and make better use of the interaction areas and tools offered by HIC, the networking opportunities and the creation and exchange of knowledge to improve their local and national advocacy capacities for the defence and realisation of housing and land rights.</p>	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interaction areas and tools offered by HIC are positively valued by HIC Members and its utilisation certainly increased during the last years; the increase is also due to the generally improved acceptance and utilisation of online media tools Participants of training events imparted or organised by HIC confirm its importance for their capacity building Many interviewed Members, both through the survey and in personal interviews, highlight capacity building, the access to human rights violation tools and the international interaction as important benefits of their involvement with HIC It can be assumed that local and national advocacy capacities for the defence and realisation of housing and land rights are improving; HIC Members consider different HIC projects as very useful for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights, e.g. the GPR2C, the "Right to the City Agenda" advocacy document, the Working Groups with Members' participation, the Publication "Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences 1976-2016", the HRHO, and the Co-Habitat Network Two thirds of interviewed HIC Members confirmed to influence local action plans, charters or governmental policies
<p>2.1.) 30 HIC members from at least 15 countries have effectively established exchanges of experiences and capacities in person or through HIC portal.</p>	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to HIC reports (2017-2018), 38 HIC Members from 26 countries participated in exchanges of experiences and capacities in person or through the HIC portal In 2019, some HIC Members/Friends report different forms of horizontal exchange; almost half of the online survey respondents (45%) rate the strength of cooperation among HIC Members/Friends during the last 5 years as strong (29%) or very strong (16%); from the perspective of HIC Members/Friends this positive cooperation is due to Member meetings (48%), networking (50%), knowledge exchange (43%), the HIC social media platform (38%) and joint international campaigns (37%) Close to two-thirds of Members participated in a training imparted by HIC (62%), during the last 5 years; but only roughly 20% was using the HIC online training resources (source: online survey 2019, see Annex 10)

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
2.2.) 30 HIC Members in at least 15 countries visibly use HIC online tools (verification by website and social media analytics).	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 2018, HIC reports to have 5,105 individuals who follow HIC Facebook, to have 2,353 subscribers of HIC News, and a Twitter account with 2,300 followers • There are certainly more than 30 HIC Members from more than 15 countries who use the online tools • In 2019, 87% of respondents of the online survey (Members/Friends) state to use one of the online communication tools, being most popular the HIC Websites (83% of Members/Friends use them), Facebook (70%), Twitter (47%) and YouTube (43%) (see Annex 10) • YouTube is popular only among the African Members; Latin American Members participate quite frequently in HIC WhatsApp groups • Overall, 87% of HIC Members/Friends know or are using one of the HIC capacity building, human rights denunciation or urgent appeal online tools; best qualified tools (useful or very useful) are the general HIC-GS website (52%) and the HIC Latin America website (44%); also the Urgent Action Appeals, the Habitat Library and the Housing and Land Rights Monitoring Toolkit are positively qualified by roughly one third of the respondents • Survey respondents highlight as most important means of information for habitat/human rights violations and Urgent Actions the immediate communication between Members (see Annex 10)

Project 3 (March 2018 to December 2020)

Overview 4.3 – Assessment of outcome and indicator achievements

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
1.) Civil society and social movements fighting for human rights related to habitat in all regions, with a focus on new contacts and organisations in Asia and Africa, benefit from improved HIC's tools and services, the exchange of experiences with HIC members and allies, and a strong coordination for regional and global activities with regional strategic plans that influence global, national and local policy processes.	<p>On the way of achievement; still weak in Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of African Members in HIC activities and action research is increasing • Asian participation continuous to be weak; it is increasing with mainly non-HIC Members through the GPR2C • Around 80 HIC Members are active, distributed all over the world (40 countries), but only 2 are from Asia • The GPR2C processes, the improved coordination in Latin America and participation of HIC and its Members in several global networks (see chapter 3.1.2-f) positively influence the “coordination for regional and global activities with regional strategic plans that influence global, national and local policy processes”
1.1.) At least 15 HIC members or allies in Sub-Saharan Africa and at least 15 HIC members or allies in Asia have developed and implemented a common regional strategy to influence regional, national and local policy processes in the context of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory process of HIC.	<p>Likely to be achieved in Africa; still weak in Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2018-19, 6 HIC Members, 2 ex-Members and 2 social movements (10 in total) from Sub-Sahara Africa are involved in the African action research • In 2018, 3 African Members participate in field research on the impacts of housing and land rights violations against women (Uganda and Kenya) • In 2018, HIC-HLRN reports cooperation with numerous NGOs in Voluntary National Reviews of Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E. and Sudan (MENA region) • Cooperation with co-coordinators from Palestine and the Philippines in the new Landless Constituency of the CSM for CFS • HLRN aligned strategy and division of labour with Members and international to national Allies (FIAN-global, ANND-MENA, RWFAR-Morocco, LRC-Palestine) operating in cooperation with UN bodies in context to the MENA region

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018, 5 Members from West Asia met at Geneva to formulate a common strategy for advocacy before UN Human Rights Council Asian Members participated in HLRN Urgent Action appeal on evictions in Argentina HIC staff and Board report a stronger integration of Asian CSOs in the GPR2C processes (there are approximately 150 organisations that participate in the GPR2C network, many of them are networks by themselves); GPR2C had also meetings in Africa (2015 in Johannesburg and 2017 in Nairobi) in an effort to transfer the R2C concept to Africa
<p>1.2.) At least 30 member organisations or allies from at least three global regions confirm that they benefit from improved HIC tools and services in their local practice.</p>	<p>Achieved; weak in Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A big majority of HIC Members (84% or 48 Members) from all global regions who participated in the online survey confirm that HIC's services to its Members improved during the last 5 years; two-thirds (39 Members) are satisfied or very satisfied with HIC services 87% confirm to at least know the online tools offered by HIC, two-thirds are using them and one-third to half of Members qualify the tools as useful to very useful (source: online survey 2019, see Annex 10) Participation of Asian organisations in the survey is low (only 4 in total); among the roughly 80 active HIC Members only 2 are from Asia All interviewed Members and Allies express their satisfaction with HIC's work and/or with the collaboration with HIC, despite of some critique or room for improvement (see Annex 11) HIC staff and Board members mention HIC's influence with regard to the following processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synergies with UCLG; influence on the right to the water; amendments of local Constitutions, above all in Mexico and Nairobi R2C implemented by the City of Barcelona; through UCLG, there is active participation of the Mayors of Berlin, Montevideo, Montreal, and others UCLG engagement and the commitment signed by Mayors on right to housing and right to the city⁷² At the end of 2018, HIC reports of 40 members, allies and other organisations from Africa, MENA, Latin America and the USA that expressed their satisfaction with different HIC-HLRN tools (e.g. Violation Impact Assessment Tool VIAT, HRHO, Urgent Action Appeal) In 2019, HIC-AL carried out a member survey on the utilisation of and satisfaction with HIC communication means; 90% of the 42 participating LA Members think communication has improved during the last 3 years; many Members expressed their satisfaction with the offered tools⁷³
<p>2.) Civil society and grassroots organisations in partnership with academic institutions and local governments improve their knowledge on local strategies that promote equity and environmental sustainability and can influence local, regional or global charters, policies, action plans and programs in line with the Right to the City principles including the social function of land and cities and the need to steer local development according to social and environmental criteria.</p>	<p>On the way of achievement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conducted action research improves knowledge of local strategies Interviewed HIC Members and survey participants confirm certain influence of HIC on local governmental approaches but likely rate it as moderate The majority of HIC Members and survey participants are convinced, however, to be able themselves to influence local policies, action plans and programmes Interviewed HIC Members, Allies and survey participants confirm an important influence of HIC on global habitat-related processes and agendas

⁷² https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cities_por_adequate_housing.pdf

⁷³ Source: Results of the HIC-AL Member survey transmitted by Silvia Emanuelli.

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
<p>2.1.) Findings of the action research on local strategies and methods that promote equity and environmental sustainability and the regulation of the housing and land markets in line with the Right to the City principles, influence local action plans, charters or policies of at least six local or metropolitan governments in at least three global regions working in partnership with civil society, grassroots organizations and academic institutions.</p>	<p>On the way of achievement – monitoring and improved efforts are required in order to better influence actions of local governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The action research (AR) in Africa, Latin America and Europe is in the finalisation stage; it is not clear yet in which way the results are likely to influence local action plans, charters or policies (see further comments on the AR in the following sub-section) • HLRN developed research and publication on the Right to the City in Greater Beirut with inputs from 5 CSOs and 3 local municipalities and in cooperation with the Lebanese University Law School; developed also a proposal for the Right to the City Charter of Greater Beirut⁷⁴ • HIC-HLRN reports consultations with the municipalities of City of Zürich, Prefeitura de São Paulo, City of Vienna and Institut für Konfliktforschung (Vienna) on local R2C approaches • In 2018, HLRN delivered training to representatives of 18 municipalities at Valencia, Spain, on the human rights and extraterritorial obligations of local governments as provided in international law
<p>2.2.) At least three action plans for the implementation of the new global agendas (NUA, SDG, Climate agreements COP21, etc.) published by national governments in Latin America and Africa or by local administration networks (including ICLEI, UCGL, ORU Fogar, etc.) discuss or cite HIC or GPR2C's reports that monitor the implementation of the new global agendas according to Human Rights Habitat principles, state obligations, the social and ecological function of land and cities, the social production of habitat and the need to support popular and social initiatives.</p>	<p>On the way of achievement – monitoring and improved efforts are required in order to better influence local action plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluators could not find evidence of “action plans for the implementation of the new global agendas (NUA, SDG, Climate agreements COP21, etc.) published by national governments in Latin America and Africa or by local administration networks”, that refer to HIC • In 2018, HLRN consulted with numerous CSOs and 2 policy platforms (General Assembly of Partners and Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments) to develop a joint position paper communicated to UN Habitat as a platform for engagement in the implementation of NUA and governance and policy engagement with the newly proposed UN Habitat Assembly • HLRN also cooperated with the Arab CSO Forum in developing a joint MENA regional position, plan of action and working paper on SDG performance • HLRN cooperated with HLPF Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (NGOs and Women) in action plans, when reviewing several UPRs
<p>3.) Civil society and grassroots organizations have improved knowledge, skills and capacities on housing and habitat rights and put them into practice in local advocacy against violations of human rights related to habitat and for progressive change of local policies that promote equality.</p>	<p>On the way of achievement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society and grassroots organizations have improved knowledge, skills and capacities on housing and habitat rights and put them into practice in local advocacy against violations of human rights related to habitat – this was confirmed by the 2019 online survey respondents • We can assume that this influences progressive change of local policies that promote equality
<p>3.1.) At least 30 civil society and grassroots organizations in at least four global regions newly trained by HIC/HLRN have participated in reports about HR violation, National Voluntary Reviews at HLPF, and/or parallel reports to the UN system according to HR system standards.</p>	<p>On the way of achievement – monitoring is required in order to better highlight the participation of trained Members and other CSO and grassroots in parallel reports and UPR reviews:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of several organisations and grassroots from Africa, MENA and Latin America has been realised (see chapter 3.1.2-g) • A big majority of Members interviewed (through the online survey or personally) confirm to having benefitted from the HIC capacity building or training (see Annex 10 and 11) • Several CSO and grassroots participated in reports related to HR violation, National Voluntary Reviews at HLPF, and/or parallel reports to the UN system (exact number and names of organisations to be provided at the end of this project phase)

⁷⁴ https://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Beirut_Charter_FINAL_EN.pdf

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents of the online survey confirmed that not only the bigger CSOs but also the grassroots organisations would know HIC and benefit of the services provided by HIC (see Annex 10)
<p>4.) The debates on the global level on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of current global policies (NUA, SDGs, Climate Agreement and others) adopt HIC documents and recommendations with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat.</p>	<p>On the way of achievement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluators could find some evidence that HIC documents or proposals were taken into consideration in concrete policy documents at global level, in 2018 and 2019 • The interviewed HIC Allies confirmed the important role of HIC in global policy processes
<p>4.1.) At least 5 policy documents on a global level (UN Human Rights System, UN Sustainable Development System, the urban food-insecure constituency, FAO's Regional Conferences etc.) dealing with the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of current global policies (SDGs, NUA, Climate Agreement and others) adopt HIC documents, HIC-supported parallel National Voluntary Reviews or HIC recommendations with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat.</p>	<p>On the way of achievement – monitoring is required in order to better follow up the incorporation if HIC recommendations into global processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint HIC-UCLG policy paper on the Right to the City has been presented at the UCLG 2019 Congress and World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders in Durban, 11-15 November • In 2019, HIC presented a Statement for COP25: "Tackling climate change through Human Rights related to Habitat and the Right to the City"⁷⁵; it is not clear yet if and in which way this statement will be taken into consideration • In its activity report (2018) HIC mentions at least 4 HLRN documents which could be considered in global policy documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HLRN co-production of "Engaging Local Governments and Other Stakeholders in UN HABITAT" ○ HLRN production of "Developing the Constituency of Landless People for the Rome-based Agencies and the Committee on World Food Security" ○ HLRN and FIAN co-production of model General Comment and draft article for publication on "The Human Right to Land" to advocate UN CESCR's recognition of land as a human right ○ HLRN and Arab SDG Platform co-production of "The Situation of Development in the Arab Region: Challenges and Recommendations" [Arabic] • The evaluators are aware of the following HIC online publications and open letters (see document list in Annex 14): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HIC (2019): Open Letter to UN leadership concerning the neglect of the Treaty Body System. Geneva, 21 June 2019 ○ HIC (2019): Open Letter to UN Habitat Executive Director concerning the role of partners and other stakeholders. Nairobi, 14 May 2019 ○ HIC (2019): Proposal for a Mechanism to Organize Civil Society Participation in UN Habitat and NUA Implementation ○ HLRN-HIC (2018): The Land and Its People: Civil Society Voices Address the Crisis over Natural Resources in the Middle East/ North Africa ○ HLRN-HIC and Amel Association (2018): Right to the City in Greater Beirut: Context Assessment in Light of the Refugee and Displacement Crisis

⁷⁵ See <https://www.hic-net.org/event/cop-25/>, accessed December 29, 2019.

Expected outcome / Indicator	Achievement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HIC (2018): HIC 1976 – 2016. Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences. October 2018 (also published in paper) ● We could not find evidence that these documents were taken into consideration in concrete policy documents at global level; the interviewed HIC Allies confirmed the important role of HIC in global policy processes, however (see Annex 11), for instance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HIC is supporting the HR Office and the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing (SR-AH) with information, comments to reports and appeals, specific support and assistance during country visits (officially and informally); HIC provides information on rights violations and presents it in one of the UN working languages ○ HIC-HLRN has substantially oriented the political approach [of FAO] towards countries in protracted crises, through their active involvement in the respective CSM working groups ○ HIC has an important technical function within the UN processes, but also a bridging function, bringing together social movements, professionals and academics, and then these networks with the international organisations ○ HIC’s work on the right to the city is an international work, they are relevant as an important voice of civil society, and transmit strategies [to UN Habitat] ○ HIC influenced the NUA and the incorporation of the R2C topic into it; now these ideas are entering into public policies, e.g. through UCLG ○ HIC is fostering the R2C awareness at the UN level ○ The GPR2C is very important in the regional context of Latin America and increasingly also in the other global regions ○ There is a strong regional and global habitat network influenced by HIC; they develop joint lessons learnt, present joint recommendations to the United Nations ● HIC Members and Friends responding to the online survey confirmed the important contribution of HIC to global process and agendas but rated the influence of HIC on the UN human rights system and the fulfilment of SDGs as rather moderate (see Annex 10)

4.2.2.2 Comments on HIC’s action research approach

HIC is realising action research in three regions, in order to analyse the approaches and methodologies of different CSOs that deal with habitat, with the further aim to strengthen their influence on public policies and in such a way to contribute to the specific objective 2 of the ongoing project. In Africa and Latin America, selected organisations have been consulted only, not really involved in the process (commented in interviews by some organisations and rated in the survey). In Europe, the research was developed as a desk study, including interviews with HIC and UCLG representatives (see the draft research document presented by the University of Sheffield, August 2019). There has been no feedback to the participants so far. Usually, action research is defined as a sort of participatory or collaborative research, as “learning by doing” oriented towards joint problem identification and solution.⁷⁶ From the documental study and some inputs provided by HIC Members in interviews and survey, the evaluators have the impression that an important opportunity to bring Member organisations together into a participatory process got lost – in order to quickly serve a project goal and probably due to a supposed time pressure.

⁷⁶ See, for instance: <https://instr.iastate.libguides.com/c.php?g=49332&p=318066>, <https://www.web.ca/~robrien/papers/arfinal.html>

On the other side, participatory field research on the impacts of housing and land rights violations against women has been conducted in Kenya and in Uganda, in ownership of the involved organisations, and is expected to lead to interesting recommendations in both countries. The possible interrelation with the conducted action research is not clear.

4.2.2.3 Comments on HIC's capacity building approach

One important service provided by HIC to its Members is capacity building. A quick review of available capacity building and training documents shows, that several training materials and tools are put online, e.g. the HICtionary (Key Habitat Terms), the Violation Impact Assessment Tool (VIAT) [also known as the Eviction Impact Assessment (EviA) Tool], the Urgent Action Guide; recently also, prepared jointly with GPR2C and supported by the Ford Foundation, the Guide for training events on the right to the city and Guidelines for the understanding and operationalization of the right to the city.

Yet, systematised training documents that could be used for self-education or tutoring are not widely accessible. Capacity building is developed ad-hoc and directly by HIC staff or selected (mainly academic) Members. There is no concept for sustainable capacity building, e.g. considering fast spreading effects among HIC Members, training of key stakeholders or training of trainers. At Latin American level, however, HIC started to conduct webinars with video-tutorials and is promoting an autonomous (bottom-up) capacity building process, focused on R2C, PSH and participatory design, strongly considering human rights and the gender perspective. The middle-term aim is to involve the academic sector in this process. A capacity building working group is developing respective proposals.

4.2.2.4 Comments on HIC's interaction with Members

HIC is communicating and exchanging views with its Members by many means (see chapter 3.4.2 above). Communication has substantially improved in Latin America and is improving also in the other regions, but there are still deficiencies regarding communication with and involvement of Members, above all from Africa and Asia. The experience from Latin America demonstrates how important personal interactions and meetings are. These include regional workshops, seminars and webinars, communication in Working Groups and in the WhatsApp group, but also personal visits of HIC Board and staff members to selected countries and on specific issues. The more Members or non-Member CSOs and social movements are addressed and taken into account personally, the more they feel attracted to the Coalition. Some interviewed Members have reported that they did not apply for membership until they had a personal experience and professional exchange with a HIC coordinator in charge.

It is also interesting to note that communication with partners and Allies is usually based on personal encounters and long-standing relationships.

Some informants expressed critique on HIC's interrelation with Members and referred to lack of immediate or appropriate response to queries, non-consideration of specific issues or priorities transmitted from the basis (against predominance of issues proposed by HIC), but also to poor quality of trainings, weak coordination and organisational capacity, non-participation of HIC representatives in Member's key events, lack of follow-up to (verbal) agreements.

4.2.2.5 Factors that contributed to the attainment or non-attainment of project objectives

Positive factors comprise:

- Professionalism and expertise of HIC representatives
- High quality of transmitted reports
- Personal interaction with Members and partners
- Participation of Members in key processes (e.g. with UN bodies, with local governments, in research, in habitat rights violation denunciations)
- Broad dissemination of alerts, of experience, of results
- Continuous monitoring of initiated or ongoing processes

The non-attainment of project objectives is higher when the above mentioned positive factors reduce. In some cases, non-attainment is a result of lacking or incomplete/fragmentary information and lack of respective monitoring data.

4.2.3 Outcomes and impacts

- 14. What are the (measurable) outcomes and impacts of HIC? What are the notable achievements in the period 2014–2018 according to members and allies?
- 15. How do these outcomes and impacts affect global debates and agendas? How does the work of HIC affect the UN human rights system? How does it impact on specific UN organisations? Which is the role of HIC’s contributions to global events in this regard?
- 16. What’s the impact on Members and Allies? How does HIC support the local advocacy work of its members and to what effect? What are the outcomes of advocacy for habitat rights in UN forums (including HR Council, HLPF and others)?
- 17. What is the quality and potential use of HIC outputs for knowledge creation and advocacy. – see also chapter 4.2.2
- 18. What was/is the contribution of HIC in the promotion and implementation the Social Production the Social Production of Habitat approach?
- 19. What was/is the contribution of HIC in the fight against violations of all rights related to habitat?
- 20. In which way did/does HIC’s work orient or influence governments’ spheres to recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat, especially in favour of the demands of the poorest and most vulnerable social sectors in every region? In which global region has been HIC more effective? – see also chapter 4.2.2
- 21. In which way did HIC contribute to the development of coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity, and defend the right to a healthy environment?
- 22. What are the visible effects of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas? In which way does the HRNO influence national and international debates about the implementation of new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21 etc.) and the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System? – see also chapter 4.2.2
- 23. Were there any unintended positive or negative outcomes or impacts?

4.2.3.1 HIC’s contribution to the established overall goals

The following table gives an overview of HIC’s contribution to the overall project goals, as formulated and agreed in the project contracts. These overall goals are medium- to long-term visions and give an orientation where the development journey should lead to.

Overview 5 – Assessment of HIC’s contribution to the overall goals

No.	Project’s scope	Overall goal	HIC’s contribution to the overall goals
1.	Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy	To contribute to coordinated global efforts from and to the civil society for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights, especially in favour of the demands of the poorest and most vulnerable social sectors in every region	<p>Notable achievements since 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall goal of the first evaluated project is very ambitious and challenging, particularly when considering the limited resources of HIC’s structures and networks. • By orienting the Habitat III Conference and the New Urban Agenda (NUA), as well as the Sustainable Development Goals related to habitat, HIC certainly contributed to coordinated global efforts for the recognition, defence and implementation of housing and land rights, in favour of the vulnerable social sectors of the societies. But there are also multiple obstacles to fully achieve them (see Annex 5). • The implementation of the NUA is very slow and the SDG fulfilment is behind track. But, only recently, the concepts have been taken up by local governments organised under UCLG, and received support and orientation from the GPR2C and HIC. • Respondents of the online survey report an important contribution of HIC to community-based efforts for the recognition, defence and implementation of housing and land rights (see Annex 10). • The detailed outcome assessment provides evidence that HIC’s operation coordination, member capabilities and advocacy have improved (see chapter 4.2.2).

No.	Project's scope	Overall goal	HIC's contribution to the overall goals
2.	Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development	HIC pursues the goal of forging coalitions and alliances at a local, regional and global level in cooperation with civil society initiatives for the purpose of defending housing and land rights in urban and rural areas, especially those of informal settlements dwellers threatened by eviction	<p>Notable achievements since 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIC is promoting coalitions and alliances and is establishing bridges from local grassroots to international levels; additionally to housing and land rights in urban and rural areas HIC is highlighting the general inequalities faced by urban poor, the interlinkages with rural areas, and the necessity of holistic solutions. • HIC is very efficient in establishing networks and in bridging organisations at different levels; it brings habitat-related human rights violations to the front line. • Together with Members and partners HIC raises awareness for the needs of the marginalised and visualises human and habitat rights violations of the urban poor (e.g. when participating in the UN processes and when disseminating cases of habitat rights violations). • The HRHO approach is used to align local and national processes with the SDG targets and to orient the development of concrete and measurable indicators. By monitoring the implementation of habitat-related SDGs, people's housing and land rights are being increasingly integrated with Sustainable Development (e.g. SDG 1, indicator 1.4.2 on tenure security, SDG 2 on human right to food and nutrition, SDG 5, target 5.a on women's equal access to, and control of land and productive resources, SDG 6 on human right to water and sanitation, SDG 11 on human settlements and human right to adequate housing, SDG 15 on human right to life on land). • HIC is also conceptually integrating people's housing and land rights with sustainable development and is pushing it's putting into practice.
3.	Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all Levels	A world in which everybody has a safe place to live in peace and with dignity, with coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity, defend the right to a healthy environment; promote and implement the Social Production of Habitat and fight against violations of all rights related to habitat and where all government spheres recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat	<p>Notable achievements since 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall goal of this third project is even more ambitious and challenging than the first one; it's rather a long-term vision or dream than an achievable goal. • There is a joint contribution of HIC and its Members, Allies and partners to this ambitious overall goal, but there are multiple obstacles to really achieve it (see also Annex 5 on context conditions). • HIC contributes in a limited way to asserting people's habitat rights at all levels. To achieve this goal, numerous global problems would have to be solved. This is impossible for one organisation and its networks.

4.2.3.2 HIC's contribution to major impacts

Together with its Members and Allies, HIC contributed to the following major impacts:

- **Strengthening of international, regional and national networks of CSOs and social movements related to habitat and human rights.** HIC creates opportunities for Members to interact among each other and with local, national to international instances of governance. Recent examples are: the fourth sub-regional HIC-LA workshop for participatory strategic planning carried out with HIC Members from Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay in São Paulo on 29th to 30th of October, 2019⁷⁷; the third edition of the European Collaborative Housing Day organised in the framework of the International Social Housing Festival (June 4-8th 2019) in Lyon⁷⁸, aiming at reinventing affordable housing from the bottom up; the Action Research in Africa that boosted the communication among participating African members; networking between HIC Members and other organisations has been strengthened through GPR2C, and with municipalities through UCLG (reported by HIC-GS and other informants, see [Annex 11](#)); in 2017, the Cities for Housing Declaration was officially launched by UCLG during the first Forum of Local and Regional Governments ever held within the framework of a UN's High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)⁷⁹.
- **Consideration of habitat and housing issues in the Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals** (the latter faced a lot of resistance) and **orientation of the HLPF in their SDG monitoring.** Recent examples are the participation of GPR2C, jointly with HIC, at the HLPF 2019 with the message "Implement the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs with a Human Rights Approach – Right to the City for all"⁸⁰, and the participation at HLPF 2018 with the presentation of the "Right to the City Agenda – For the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda"⁸¹
- **Alignment of certain local and national processes with the SDG targets using the HRHO approach;** for example, HIC-HLRN, through the HRHO approach, is critically reviewing the states Voluntary National Reviews against their standing human rights obligations and participating in the HLPF respectively.
- **Incorporation of grassroots' and social movements' needs and priorities into the Habitat III process.** In the case of Bolivia, for instance, the government did not follow the international commitment of a participatory Habitat III preparation process. HIC, with support of MISEREOR, helped to make grassroots participation real. Through the HIC Member RENASEH they involved many leaders of grassroots committees and CSOs from five major urban areas: La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Oruro. They developed a joint proposal based on the human right to housing and right to habitat, that has been published and transmitted to the Habitat III committee. Selected leaders could participate in the Quito event and present and discuss their proposal personally, in the different side events. At the last minute, the Bolivian government adopted the social movements' proposal. Similar processes have been also reported by HIC Members from Mexico and South Africa.
- **Consideration of habitat-related rights, of the R2C, SPH and urban-rural linkages ("territorial approach") in Habitat III and NUA.**⁸²

⁷⁷ <https://hic-al.org/2019/11/01/iv-taller-subregional-de-planificacion-estrategica-participativa/>

⁷⁸ <https://www.co-habitat.net/en/events/hub-europe-2019>; <http://www.housingeurope.eu/event-1278/european-collaborative-housing-day-2019>

⁷⁹ The current version of 16th July 2018 has been signed by 11 global cities:

[https://www.uclg-cisdp.org/sites/default/files/Cities for Adequate Housing Declaration_0.pdf](https://www.uclg-cisdp.org/sites/default/files/Cities%20for%20Adequate%20Housing%20Declaration_0.pdf)

⁸⁰ See: <http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br/event/gpr2c-hlpf2019/>;

<http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br/wp-content/uploads/GPR2C-advocacy-document-HLPF-2019.pdf>

⁸¹ See: <https://www.hic-net.org/high-level-political-forum-the-right-to-the-city-agenda-places-human-rights-at-the-front-for-the-sdgs-and-the-new-urban-agenda-implementation/>

⁸² See, for instance: HIC (2019): Proposal for a Mechanism to Organize Civil Society Participation in UN Habitat and NUA Implementation.

UN HABITAT (2017): Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda. 19 April 2017.

United Nations (2017): New Urban Agenda. Issued by the Habitat III Secretariat.

HIC (2018): HIC 1976 – 2016. Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences. October 2018.

Refer to [Annex 14](#).

- **Orientation of the UN Habitat Assembly in Nairobi in 2019.** Presentation of an Open Letter to the UN Habitat Executive Director concerning the role of partners and other stakeholders.⁸³
- **Improved understanding of the main concepts of habitat-related human rights (including right to housing, land and water) within the UN system, the GPR2C, at local government level** through partnering with UCLG and Cities Alliance. Reported by the interviewed Members and Allies (see [Annex 11](#)).
- **Commitment signed by various mayors on the right to housing and right to the city**, bringing the human rights concept to territorial dimensions, fostering participatory democracy.⁸⁴
- **Incorporation of R2C** in the Mexico-City constitution (2017)⁸⁵, of the rights-based approach in Barcelona regulations⁸⁶, and orientation of the Greater Beirut Charter on the Right to the City (2018)⁸⁷.
- **Orientation of the work of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing** and the right to an adequate standard of living, confirmed by key informants related to OHCHR (see [Annex 11](#) and [14](#)).
- **Promotion and implementation of the Social Production of Habitat approach**, e.g. through support to the Co-Habitat Awards (e.g. Community-Led Habitat Awards for Africa 2019) and World Habitat Awards, reported by respective key informants.⁸⁸
- **Fight against violations of all rights related to habitat**; examples are various social media campaigns with other partners, recently, for instance, the campaign for habitat human rights defenders.⁸⁹ With its Members, HIC also supports locally based campaigns, supporting members carrying out particular activities at the local level, recently for instance the stop evictions campaign in Zimbabwe.⁹⁰
- **Orientation of the FAO approach towards urban food security**⁹¹, jointly with FIAN and other partners.

Usually, HIC does not intervene alone (through its office staff or Board members), but together with its partners or/and Members. Therefore, all outcomes and impacts are joint effort achievements. The following figure visualises the evaluators' understanding of HIC's worldwide and regional cooperation with Members and Allies.

⁸³ See: UN HABITAT (2019): Declaration of the First Global Stakeholder Forum of the First UN Habitat Assembly 'Toward a New Stakeholder Compact for the New Urban Agenda'. Nairobi, May 29, 2019.

HIC (2019): Open Letter to UN Habitat Executive Director...

HIC (2019): Proposal for a Mechanism to Organize Civil Society Participation in UN Habitat and NUA Implementation.

Refer to [Annex 14](#).

⁸⁴ https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cities_por_adequate_housing.pdf

⁸⁵ http://www.infodf.org.mx/documentospdf/constitucion_cdmx/Constitucion_%20Politica_CDMX.pdf

⁸⁶ <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/dretsidiversitat/es/barcelona-ciudad-de-derechos/desarrollamos-el-derecho-la-ciudad-y-los-derechos-humanos-de-ciudadan%C3%ADa>; https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/dretsidiversitat/sites/default/files/MedidaGobiernoBCNCiudadDerechos_CAST_1.pdf

⁸⁷ http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Beirut_Charter_FINAL_EN.pdf

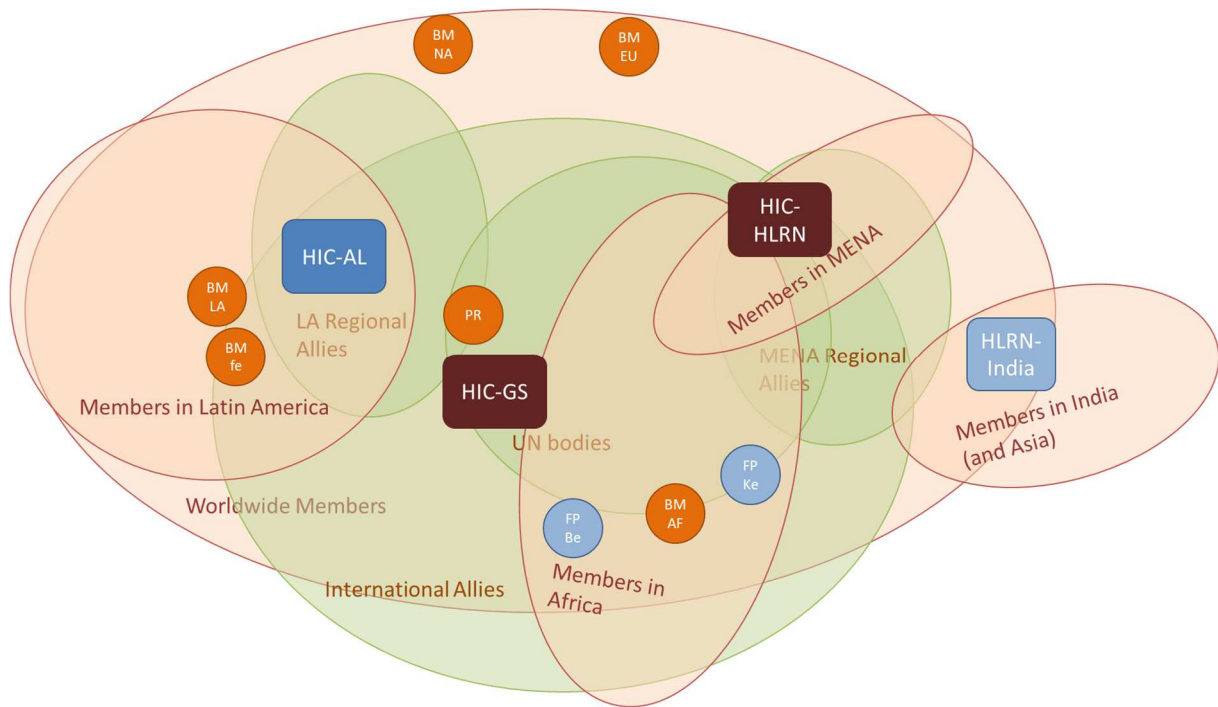
⁸⁸ <https://www.co-habitat.net/en/events/hub-africa-2019>; <https://www.world-habitat.org/world-habitat-awards/>

⁸⁹ <https://www.hic-net.org/world-day-for-the-right-to-the-city-stand-up-for-our-habitat-human-rights-defenders/>

⁹⁰ <https://www.hic-net.org/stop-evictions-in-zimbabwe/>

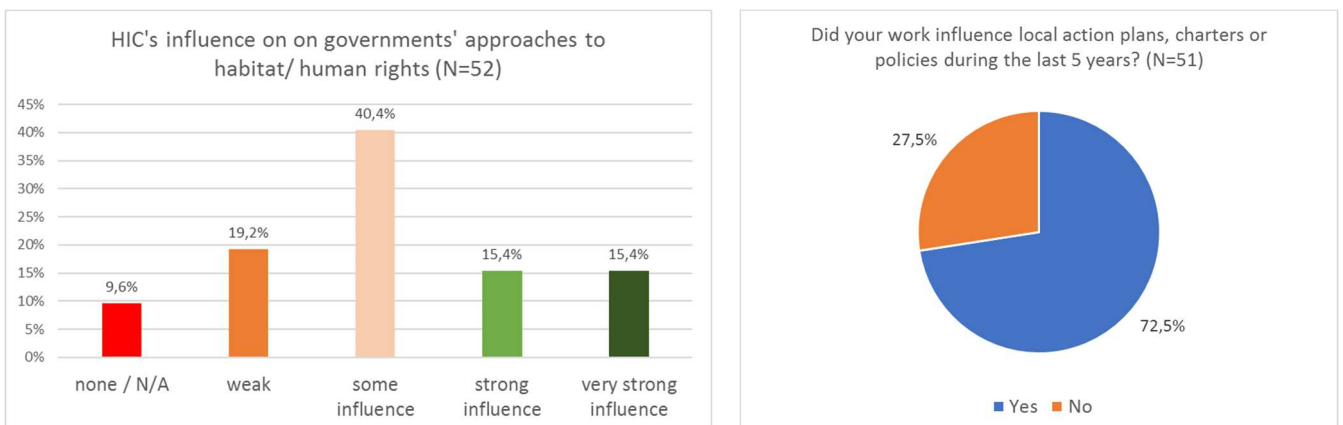
⁹¹ <http://www.fao.org/3/ca3151en/CA3151EN.pdf>

Figure 9 – HIC’s world wide networking and advocacy⁹²



Participants in the evaluation online survey were asked for their perception of HIC’s advocacy work at different levels. From the perspective of HIC Members and Friends the influence of HIC’s work on national or local governments’ fulfilment of habitat/human rights is weak (19%) or not very strong (40%), respectively; 31% rate it as strong or very strong. A big majority of HIC Members (72%), however, indicate that their own work influenced local action plans, charters or policies during the last 5 years (see fig. 10). Although the direct influence of HIC on local policies might be low, there could be a substantial indirect impact, for instance through support to national parallel/shadow reports or as a result of capacity building imparted to Members. Examples of an important influence on governments’ fulfilment of habitat/human rights that can be attributed to HIC (indirectly) and directly to its Members’ work, as reported by survey respondents, are: Incidence in eviction and resettlement policies; incidence in local laws (such as urbanization and housing laws); reform of land & housing rights legislations; stopping of forced evictions (e.g. for beneficiaries of the land reform); work on land allocation for social housing; orientation of waste management policies; strengthening of community and grassroots participation.

Figure 10 – HIC’s influence on governmental approaches (Members’ perception)⁹³

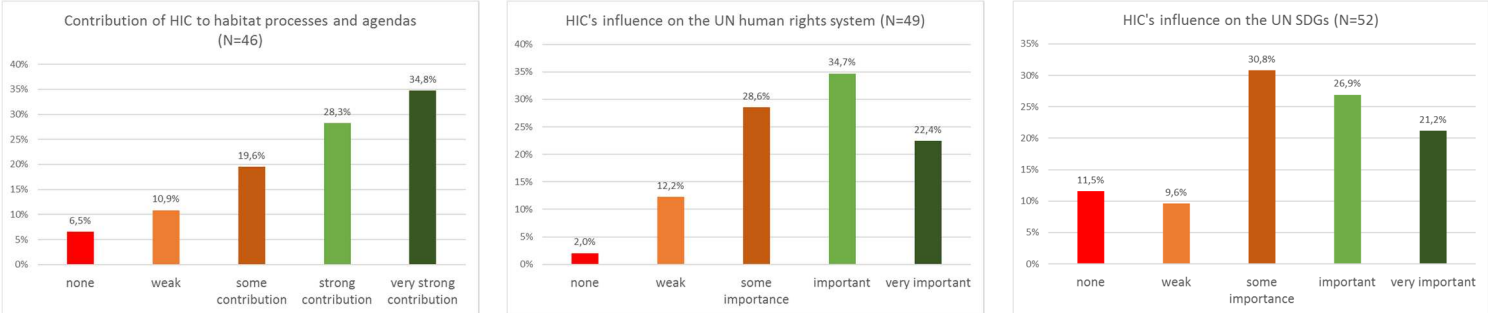


⁹² Source: Evaluator’s own elaboration. BM = Board members attached to the different regions or topics (NA=North America and Canada, EU = Europe, LA=Latin America, AF=Africa, fe=female/women); PR = HIC’s President; FP = Focal Points in Kenya and Benin

⁹³ Source: Online survey, see Annex 10.

Moreover, 63% of HIC Members and Friends rate the importance of HIC’s contribution to notable achievements in habitat-related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018 as strong (28%) or very strong (35%). Examples mentioned are the advocacy on Right to the City in Habitat III and contributions to the development of the New Urban Agenda, but also the continuous advocacy with UN organisations and presentation of parallel reports. Survey respondents also attribute to HIC substantial influence on the UN human rights system and some influence on the UN SDGs (see fig. 11).

Figure 11 – HIC’s influence on international agendas (Members’ perception)⁹⁴



4.2.3.3 Regional particularities

HIC Members from Latin America (but also some Members from Middle East and Africa) are very active, as compared to the other regions. There are many cultural and political/historical reasons for this. People and organisations are probably more committed, the political context is different, but there is also a strong involvement and good work of the Latin American and MENA regional offices. During many years, HIC’s General Secretariat was based in Latin America (Mexico and Chile) and several Secretaries and Presidents were based in LA. The Cairo office is operating since decades as well. In Latin America, there are less language constraints, as compared to Africa and Asia.

Table 3 – Active HIC Members (regional distribution)⁹⁵

Region	No. Countries	Percent	No. Members	Percent	Acc. Percent
Africa - Anglophone	7	18%	12	15%	15%
Africa - Francophone	4	10%	9	11%	26%
Middle East/North Africa	5	13%	6	8%	34%
Asia	2	5%	2	3%	36%
Latin America	14	36%	40	50%	86%
Europe	5	13%	7	9%	95%
North America	2	5%	4	5%	100%
	39	100%	80	100%	

In Africa, HIC-HLRN has developed parallel reports and/or inputs to the HLPF and UPR for Kenya, Mozambique, Sudan, Uganda. A forthcoming Kenyan parallel report takes advantage of the Beijing +25 context to share findings of the Women’s Land and Home project. Members in Zambia and Zimbabwe became more interested after the experience of the jointly developed urgent action appeals. The African Action Research provides an important opportunity to develop specific African approaches.

Asia is much larger, much more diverse, and thus very complex. There are real challenges in terms of time, resources, and willingness and ability to travel and to participate. The lack of a regional hub in Asia as well as overlapping presence of strong regional networks (such as ACHR and SDI) has negatively impacted the ability to coordinate activities and to get funding. Some Asian Members criticised HIC’s international work to be too much attached to UN institutions and to revolve too much around a

⁹⁴ Source: Online survey, see Annex 10.
⁹⁵ Numbers reported by HIC-GS, as of September 25, 2019.

human rights framework. Currently, there are good contacts with ACHR and SDI, in particular through the Co-Habitat initiative (the platform on social production of habitat promoted by UrbaMonde, HIC member based in Switzerland) and the GPR2C, that allowed HIC to resume and/or establish new collaborations with CSOs in India, Indonesia, the Philippines or South Korea.

4.2.3.4 *Need for adjustments*

There are some areas that need adjustments or further attention:

- The **gender topic** had less relevance in HIC's work but is upcoming in recent years (genderisation at HIC-HLRN; gender perspective at HIC-AL); the introduced mainstreaming should continue
- **Environmental issues** need more attendance
- Stronger **incorporation of CSOs and social movements** is necessary in order to better highlight social (in-) justice
- **More focus on African and Asian approaches and priorities** is required, more South-South, but also South-North and North-South cooperation and exchange, in order to maintain a globally working Coalition and movement.

4.2.3.5 *Unintended positive or negative outcomes or impacts*

In HIC's broad global interventions, there are always unintended and not expected effects. These can relate to incorporation of new partners or countries or even new issues that are important for certain organisations, such as, for instance, the right to the city topic. HIC is always reacting and responding to new opportunities and to the different core interests of its Members or partners, to their entry points to habitat-related rights. Currently, environmental issues and – again – housing issues are on the top of the international agenda to which HIC immediately was responding. There is a new approach of HIC regarding gender issues strongly influenced by the Latin American Members.

No negative impacts have been reported so far but there might be negative side effects on some HIC Members that are affected by control measures of the states in which they operate, including the operations of the HIC offices in Egypt, Mexico and in India.

4.2.4 **Efficiency**

24. *Has the implementation of recent joint projects for the HIC GS and HIC HLRN been efficient and practical? Is coordination and networking between the different offices efficient?*
25. *Have recent projects been useful (efficient) to support or motivate local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights?*
26. *Do the funds managed by HIC justify the outcomes and impacts (e.g. in terms of reoriented global or national policies)?*
27. *Are administrative and management processes efficient in terms of personnel, time and financial resources?*
28. *Identify obstacles and challenges, as well as strategic and tactical lessons learned with regard to the above questions.*
29. *In which way do Members orient HIC's plan of action?*
30. *Are Members involved in HIC's monitoring strategy?*
31. *What are the communications channels with Members and what are the capacity building means? Which tools does HIC apply to reach out to its Members and to improve its capacities? – see chapter 3.4.2*
32. *How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about urgent actions? – see chapter 3.4.2*

4.2.4.1 *Managerial efficiency*

HIC is efficient in terms of personnel and financial resources. It gets all managerial tasks handled, in spite of operating globally in a 24 time zone with minimum staff and resources. It produces relevant reports and documents on time and in good quality. As far as the evaluators could assess, coordination and networking between the different offices has been efficient, except for HLRN India that faces problems of governmental control and of reduced resources, and had to slow-down its international presence and visibility.

4.2.4.2 *Efficiency in collecting membership contributions*

HIC is not very efficient in collecting membership contributions. In total, there were 83 Members with the right to vote, at the end of September 2019 (this number increased until November due to presidential elections), these are those Members that provide contributions to HIC in kind or in cash (see

table 10 below). In 2018, there were only 22 fee-paying Members (24 in 2017), contributing with a total yearly fee of close to 2,000 EUR (figures provided by HIC-GS). The others (around 60) contribute mainly with networking, capacity building or research and documentation activities.

Table 4 – HIC Members with the right to vote (regional distribution)⁹⁶

Region	TOTAL No. countries	Percent	TOTAL No. members	Percent	Members with right to vote		
					Number	Percent	Acc. Percent
Africa - Anglophone	12	15%	38	11%	7	8%	8%
Africa - Francophone	11	13%	33	10%	6	7%	16%
Middle East/North Africa	13	16%	40	12%	21	25%	41%
Asia	12	15%	38	11%	2	2%	43%
Latin America	20	24%	114	33%	40	48%	92%
Europe	12	15%	56	16%	5	6%	98%
North America	2	2%	28	8%	2	2%	100%
	82	100%	347	100%	83	100%	

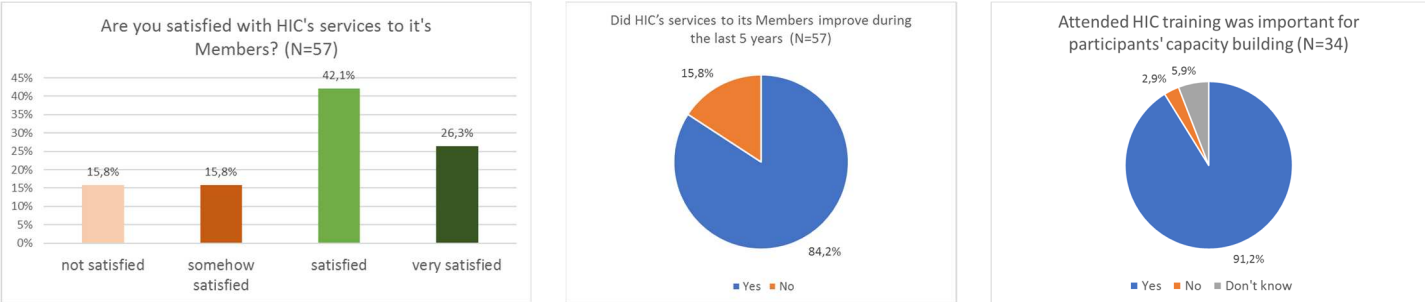
According to 95% of survey respondents, the fee level established by HIC (which, depending on Members’ income, is currently between 40€ and 300€ per year) is appropriate, only 5% consider it too high. Non-payment might be explained by difficulties and high costs of money transfer but is probably due to low interest of Members, on one side, and lack of compulsory application of the need to make a payment, on the other.

The HIC Constitution requests HIC Members and individual Friends to sustain the organisation’s development through annual contributions. According to the HIC By-Law approved in July 2014 (first part), there are two principle ways to contribute: 1) with dues, 2) through active participation in the tasks and activities of the Coalition. According to interviewed HIC staff, the money contributions are not very important for the Coalition but some Members prefer to pay a fee (e.g. Members from the global North or attached to academic institutions) and others feel very proud to be able to contribute with a payment (e.g. African Members), therefore, it should be maintained. In-kind contributions, on the contrary, are very important for HIC because the Coalition is sustained by Members’ actions, they also reduce the work load of HIC’s staff. The majority of survey respondents considered in-kind contributions as appropriate (76%) ore even not sufficient (22%) – this means contributions through active participation could be increased (see Annex 10).

4.2.4.3 Efficiency in attaining Members

The majority (68%) of HIC Members/Friends responding to the online survey confirm to be satisfied or very satisfied with HIC's services and 84% think that HIC’s services to its Members improved during the last 5 years. HIC’s efficiency in providing capacity building to its Members has been rated positively as well: 91% of respondents perceive that the attended training was important for them.

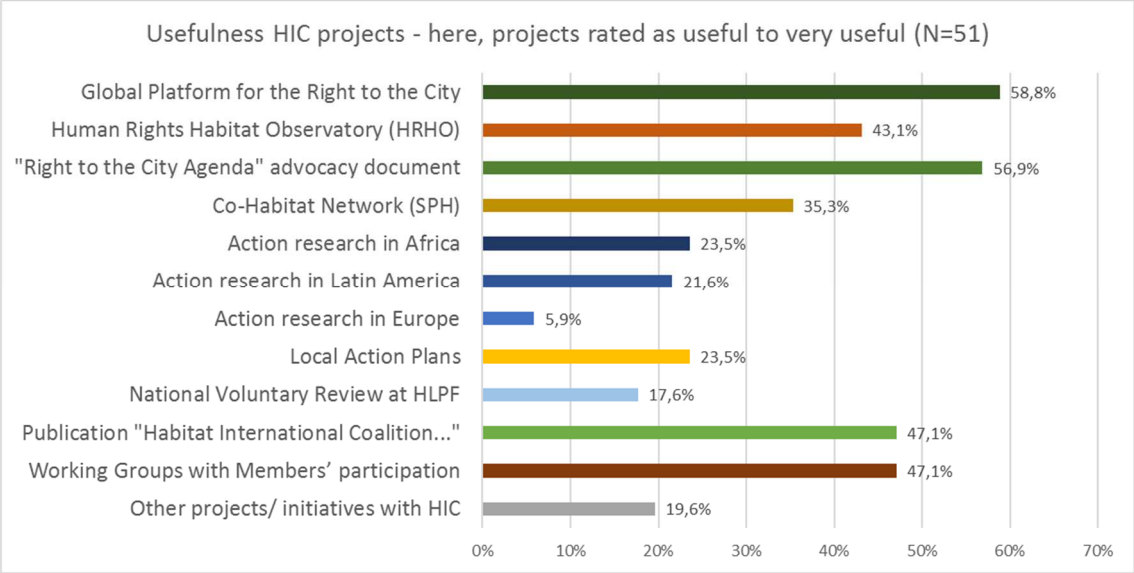
Figure 12 – HIC Members’ satisfaction ratings⁹⁷



⁹⁶ Numbers reported by HIC-GS, as of September 25, 2019.
⁹⁷ Source: Online survey, see Annex 10.

The survey respondents also rated the importance or usefulness of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights, with the following results (fig. 13), being the GPR2C project rated as the most useful:

Figure 13 – Usefulness of HIC’s projects (Members’ perception) ⁹⁸

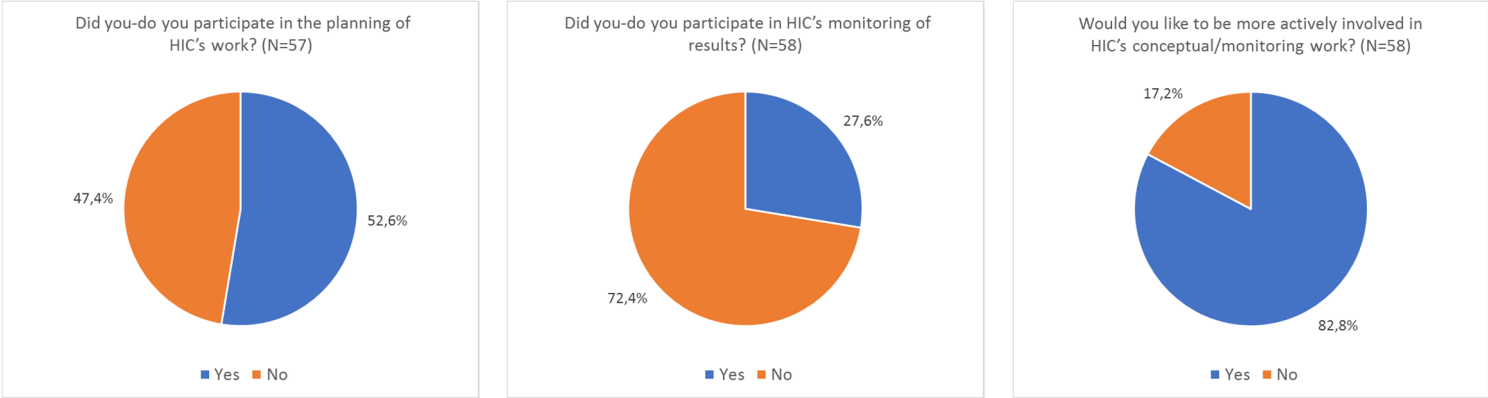


Other projects mentioned by some few respondents as useful to very useful are:

- Regional Campaign for the Redevelopment of Popular Neighbourhoods (Argentina)
- Human Right to Land Campaign (Zimbabwe)
- To include the Nairobi 2017 meeting as a reference in the African agenda (periodicity still to be determined)
- Capacity building of HIC members in the field of housing legislation and practices
- SR for Housing Rights mission in Chile
- Violation Impact Assessment Tool

Around the half of survey respondents – the rather active HIC Members – participated in the planning of HIC’s work and roughly one third in its monitoring. Remarkably, 83% expressed interest to be more involved in HIC’s conceptual or monitoring work (fig. 13).

Figure 14 – HIC Members’ participation in planning and monitoring ⁹⁹



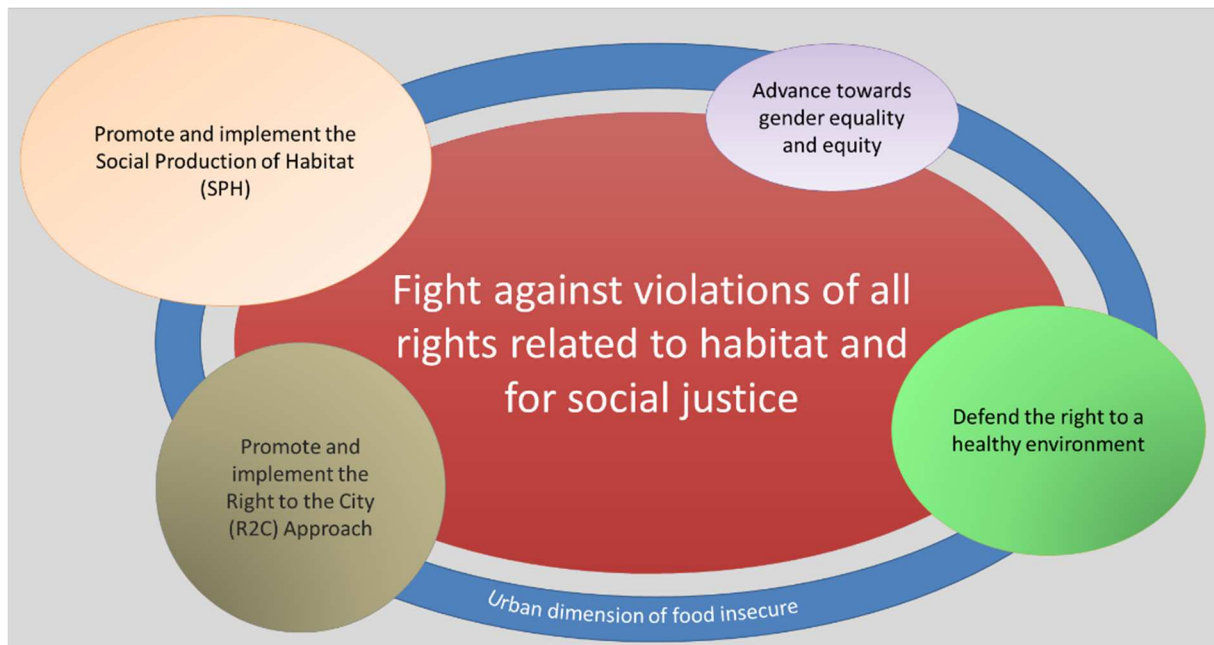
⁹⁸ Source: Online survey, see Annex 10.

⁹⁹ Source: Online survey, see Annex 10.

4.2.4.4 Reach-out efficiency

HIC is working at many fronts and on many different topics. Probably not all Members or partners will understand the need for this diversity. HIC must frequently renew the transmission of its conceptual approach in order to maintain the dialogue with its followers. The discussion of conceptual issues in General Member Assemblies and Board meetings is highly recommendable.

Figure 15 –HIC’s central involvement areas ¹⁰⁰



Particularly the African Members from countries with a high percentage of rural population might feel more attracted by the urban dimension of food insecure – and also access to water and sanitation – issues, than by R2C or SPH approaches. HIC’s important work in the “food and nutrition” area takes place mainly with non-Member organisations (together with CSM4CFS, IPC and FIAN) and should probably be broader communicated to its Africa-based Members.

HIC gets visibility through its leaders, less as an institution. There are only a few leading people, over many years they are the same. Institutional relations are often informal, based on personal relationships, not on institutional agreements. In this context, it is even more important for HIC to base its working relations on the consent of the membership base and the Board.

Through the different Member and partner organisations HIC reaches out to millions of marginalized people, fighting for the improvement of their living conditions. Evaluations previously carried out by SUM Consult with 14 different organisations related to habitat and human rights, from the three continents – many of these CSOs are HIC members, some of them smaller ones and other bigger ones – suggest an outreach to roughly 30,000 direct beneficiaries (of housing, capacity building, social awareness or human and habitat rights counselling projects) and 400,000 indirect beneficiaries, on average per organisation. An aggregate calculation over the 347 Members would mean that HIC Members altogether could directly target a total of 10 million people and indirectly some 140 million. A projection for the 80 active HIC members yields a direct target population of 2.4 million.

¹⁰⁰ Evaluator’s perception; own elaboration.

Table 5 – Target group estimate¹⁰¹

Year	Organisation	Country	Region	No. direct target group	No. indirect target group	HIC Member
2002	FOSOVI	Mexico	LAC	76.500	1.000.000	X
2010	COT-P	Kenya	Africa	25.000	200.000	No
2010	SERVIPROH	Argentina	LAC	15.000	175.000	X
2012	Pamoja Trust	Kenya	Africa	30.000	1.000.000	X
2012	Red Habitat	Bolivia	Africa	35.000	600.000	X
2012	Casa y Ciudad	Mexico	LAC	5.600	15.000	X
2012	CENDHEC	Brazil	LAC	34.500	200.000	No
2014	FUNDASAL	El Salvador	LAC	4.200	32.000	X
2014	Hakijamii	Kenya	Africa	10.000	300.000	No
2016	Lumanti	Nepal	Asia	25.000	110.000	No
2017	Pamoja Trust	Kenya	Africa	52.180	1.000.000	X
2018	OCR	South Africa	Africa	10.000	50.000	No
2018	Grassroots Trust	Kenya	Africa	85.000	600.000	No
2019	COPEVI	Mexico	LAC	4.710	200.000	X
TOTAL	14		AVERAGE	29.478	391.571	

4.2.4.5 Challenges related to the GS location

The current location of the General Secretariat in Barcelona has been criticised, particularly because of its distance to Members from the global South and its contradiction with HIC’s Constitution. Article 15 states: The General Secretary “can originate from anywhere as long as he/she lives and works in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, or the Middle East and North Africa regions. The HIC General Secretariat is located in one of these regions.” The current location has certainly several advantages, not only in administrative terms (sharing of office space; established internal control mechanisms; might be easier to get a visa; accessibility of qualified personnel; good flight connections...) but also because of Barcelona being an important centre for urban issues with concentration of several Member and partner organisations (campaign coordination with these organisations is therefore more fluid). Relocating the office again could lead to high costs, all staff would probably have to be replaced, the installation of the new Secretariat in the global South could involve logistical and legal hurdles. All these issues need to be discussed and resolved in a thoughtful manner during the upcoming year, when the new General Secretary will be appointed (mid 2020).

4.2.4.6 Areas of improvement

Several areas of improvement have been mentioned in the key informant interviews, which are related to efficiency:

- Meetings (e.g. Board meetings and general Assemblies), would these be in person or online, should be planned in good time; sometimes meeting announcements are too short notice
- The elected Board members should be involved more visibly in decision-making processes (for instance, transmitting MoM or relevant documents at a specific Board web site, similarly to the President’s blog)
- The internal communication and workflow could be improved by taking advantage of more updated office automation tools and technics (CRM – Customer-Relationship-Management, Office 365, etc.)
- Knowledge and responsibilities should be better transferred to lower-level staff and to new generations
- Staff fluctuation should be reduced, e.g. through incentives or more flexibility
- CSOs and social movements should be as far as possible involved into managerial and administrative processes

¹⁰¹ Source: SUM Consult GmbH evaluation reports.

4.2.5 Sustainability

33. *How have HIC's monitoring and advocacy tools and arguments been taken up by partners internal to the Coalition (Members and Structures) and externally (Allies and other bodies/institutions)?*
34. *What are the prospects for future resource mobilization and programme planning of HIC and its Structures?*
35. *What is the current contribution level of HIC Members, Friends and Allies and how could it be improved or optimised in future? – see also chapter 4.2.4.2 above*

4.2.5.1 Sustainability of initiated processes

The processes initiated by HIC are sustainable because they are taken over and continued in the medium and long term by the local CSO networks and governments HIC is dealing with. Following some examples:

- One church-based Cameroonian NGOs became a Member of HIC in 2017, at the workshop on the right to the city and the GA, held in Kenya in October 2017. Since then, their experience with HIC has been very rewarding. They receive now more information on the issues they are working on; the field of actors they interact with became wider; they acquired new communication techniques, including the use of the ZOOM platform to hold virtual meetings, campaigns on social networks; they participated in the animation of a thematic session during Africities 2018 in Marrakech.
- A Guatemalan NGO received support from the Mexico office during the process of housing law and housing policy formulation. They wanted specifically the social production of habitat topic to be covered by the new law. They value this interrelationship very much. It has given them concepts and elements to refine their methodologies in a more systematic way. Meanwhile, the housing law has been approved, it was the first social law in Guatemala. Recently, civil society organisations were working on the incorporation of the SPH elements into the housing policy. The policy proposal is currently with CONAVI (National Housing Council) and is very likely to be accepted. In addition to civil society, agreements were established with private sector initiatives. Moreover, HIC provides feedback on allegations and access to the international platforms. They also invited Enrique Ortiz to give a webinar with university students.
- Metropolis, the global network of major cities and metropolitan areas, is interrelated with HIC since 4 years. Metropolis has 138 member cities from Asia (68), Africa (25), Latin America & the Caribbean (20), Europe (17) and North America, including Mexico (8). Jointly with HIC, the develop concepts on gentrification and neighbourhood impoverishment, on housing, settlements and public space, on R2C. For Metropolis, this partnership is an opportunity to work with civil society actors and for HIC to influence municipal governments.
- A similar and probably even stronger partnership has been established with UCLG that forms part of the GPR2C network. As already mentioned, influenced by HIC and UCLG, several local governments develop new policies focused on the right to the city and to adequate housing concepts.
- A specific interrelation has been established between HIC and the Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (CISDP) of UCLG. The Committee and HIC have similar approaches focusing on human rights, the right to the city, the right to housing and on gender issues. They influence networks of government, academic and civil society groups regarding their awareness related to R2C. Through joint interactions with OHCHR in Geneva, they try to stronger introduce human rights issues into the SDG agenda. From 30 September to 3 October 2019 UCLG-CISDP organised the 9th edition of the World Human Rights Cities Forum in Gwangju, South Korea in which also members of the GPR2C network participated. A growing number of cities profile themselves as 'Human Rights Cities', understood as local governments that explicitly refer to international or regional human rights treaties and uses human rights in their local policies, programmes and projects.
- Survey respondents reported of several concrete cases where they were able to influence local governments and policies (see [Annex 10](#) and chapter 4.2.3.2 above).

4.2.5.2 *Institutional sustainability of HIC*

HIC depends on external financial support and cannot be self-sustainable. Because of its history, the accumulated knowledge and the developed networks, HIC is well-positioned to continue being a significant actor in the habitat sector. It is expected to continue raising international awareness about the violations of human rights associated to habitat; to continue building strength and solidarity across grassroots and members; to be part of processes finding strategies and alternatives for the social production of habitat. HIC is expected to continue to be a strong global coalition leading struggles for the human right to adequate housing and other habitat-related rights. According to many interviewed key informants, HIC is expected to sustain against the current and future global context. It exists as an international body and will continue to exist.

Funders such as MISEREOR are key allies to allow HIC to pursue its work. HIC could also improve membership contributions to increase its financial basis. As explored in chapter 4.2.4.2 above, the current fee contribution level is very low. But, even if each Member and Friend would pay its due, the level could not increase to much more than 35,000 EUR (assuming an average fee payment of 85 EUR). Financial contributions from Members and Friends would not lead to HIC's economic independence but at least provide an additional income for covering urgent administrative or logistical expenses.

HIC is trying hard to mobilise additional resources, additionally to MISEREOR's (from KZE). Currently, they have three more funders (FF, FPH, FAO) and are in conversation with German Brot für die Welt and Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung. HIC-LA recently tried the "Crowd Funding" option through "Global Giving" for a specific project. It was not easy because they could not use Pay Pal; they could not register with Pay Pal because the platform did not understand HIC's global structure (working from Mexico but registered in Netherlands...). For HIC's future sustainability, diversification is considered an important issue. Additionally to crowd funding, HIC should cooperate more intensively with universities, and tap governmental funds through the universities (for teaching and research).

With Ford Foundation funding, GPR2C will engage in a "sustainability strategy" from which HIC will also benefit.

4.2.5.3 *Areas of improvement*

New means of communication and organization, different local challenges, transformation of the civil society around the world, among other challenges, mean a permanent need for adaptation. Dealing in several languages, across different regions of the world and in society that goes from very rich to dramatically impoverished will always require organisational flexibility. This large and diverse context also calls for an extraordinary level of coherence to implement properly the different type of activities.

The evaluators identified the following key strategies that would help HIC to improve its sustainability prospects:

- HIC needs to vivify its participatory approach and its democratic structures in order to stronger incorporate CSOs and social movements in its actions. HIC Members should also be better incorporated in selected planning and monitoring activities, as far as feasible. It would be difficult to jointly revise a report or a text by many members, for instance a project proposal. It would take too much time. But certain documents can be shared with selected Members or Allies. There are also Members who are interested in the elaboration of specific project proposals, this should be encouraged (an example is the preparation of the climate change project by CLACSO, Argentina).
- HIC should show more presence with academic institutions, influence the academic curricula, insert the social aspects of architecture into architectural departments. They should teach young people about habitat rights and social production of habitat, participatory design, and in such a way contribute even more to the sustainability of initiated processes. At the same time increase its visibility in order to get better access to governmental and/or international funds.

5. Overarching conclusions and recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

In this section, we answer the three evaluation questions and present some lessons learnt.

5.1.1 To what extent is HIC fulfilling its mission through the MISEREOR projects

As already commented above, MISEREOR has particular importance for the fulfilment of HIC's mission related to strengthening of solidarity, networking and support for social movements and organisations and for the promotion and realisation of human rights related to housing and to habitat. MISEREOR's support to HIC has promoted important global initiatives and campaigns as well as the participation of Members at significant global events.

MISEREOR is helping HIC to better structure its global efforts. It is an important discussion partner, frequently questioning HIC's actions (as also with the current evaluation) in order to bring HIC back, if necessary, to its own objectives and tracks. MISEREOR is very much focused on strengthening of social justice and on participatory approaches. MISEREOR has been also putting HIC in contact with other likeminded organisations external to HIC Membership and current HIC Allies, thus expanding the scope of HIC's work and helping in the construction of new alliances and partnerships. It continues to be the most important donor and ally for HIC when fulfilling its mission.

5.1.2 Recent challenges faced by HIC and ways to overcome them

A main challenge for HIC is the fact that its sheer mandate is huge but the available resources are not sufficient to completely fulfil it. There is a growing demand for the participation in forums and official spaces of deliberation on issues associated to HIC's agenda, but without a genuine interest and opportunity to influence such processes or to provide the respective funding. For instance, as a result of Habitat III, the New Urban Agenda (NUA) has been promoted, but its implementation is poor. The link between policy and concrete actions is not a simple or direct one, is never straightforward or easy. Getting a new approach adopted into policy is worth celebrating, but always with the sober knowledge that this will not automatically or immediately translate into policy and will need its time. This challenge demands for consistent action. The conditions are not favourable, however, to allow a meaningful engagement, especially for a network like HIC, that needs time to process and engage with its Members. HIC needs to consistently develop strategies where and how to engage in the best way with such processes.

HIC is facing a particular challenge with regard to its Asia related involvement. The work of the HLRN India office is very much focused on India, the reach-out to other Asian countries and the interaction with Asian Members is limited. HIC is trying to balance this weakness through stronger GPR2C participation in Asia.

Current opportunities, which at the same time are challenging HIC, are the increasing global recognition of the importance of a human rights approach, of climate change and of housing issues. HIC has to show presence at the important fronts (OHCHR, COP, UCLG, HLPF, CSocD¹⁰² ...), to provide its expertise, to receive acknowledgement – and HIC is doing it. But this requires huge personnel and financial resources, which not always are backed-up with the ongoing project finance. Activities fixed in project contracts need to be flexible enough to allow the implementation of all the additional tasks which cannot be planned. HIC needs to request this flexibility from its donors.

There are many other challenges faced by HIC, and particularly by its Members: changing political situations and available spaces to work; instrumentalisation of civil society engagement in international development efforts; increasing violation of human and of habitat-related rights; shrinking spaces to

¹⁰² The priority theme of the 58th session of the Commission for Social Development, in February 2020, for instance, is "Affordable housing and social protection systems for all to address homelessness".
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/united-nations-commission-for-social-development-csod-social-policy-and-development-division/csod58.html>

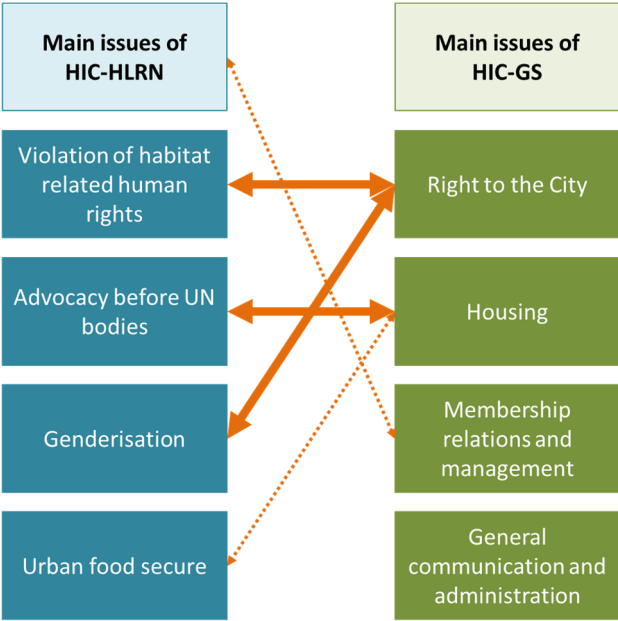
civil society actors; or scarce funding to support HIC Members’ daily operations. These are huge threats affecting directly Member organisations, and subsequently making the network much more fragile and vulnerable. An important mean to confront these threats is their worldwide publication and dissemination.

5.1.3 Recent achievements and advantages from the roles of HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN

During the evaluated period 2014-2019, the General Secretariat of HIC concentrated on the recognition of the R2C approach, through its involvement with the General Platform for the Right to the City. Increasingly, issues of affordable housing, habitat rights and gender topics have been included or specified in the work of GPR2C. The fact to be located in Barcelona has been a big advantage for HIC-GS, as it could establish closer relationships with important partners, such as UCLG, CISDP, Metropolis, CIDOB, Observatori DESC, n’UNDO, PAH (Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca), Barcelona University, and also with the Municipality of Barcelona and the Catalan Government, particularly with the Catalan Development Agency ACCD (Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament) who could again finance HIC’s sub-projects. Moreover, HIC-GS focused on the implementation of the action research with HIC Member organisations in Europe, Africa and Latin America, in addition to its usual communication, administration and membership management tasks.

HIC-HLRN has continued to concentrate on awareness and capacity building in habitat-related human rights and its violation (including a right to land), on the respective advocacy work with UN bodies (e.g. HRCAC, CESCR, HRC, HLPF, CERD) and on UPR reviews. Increasingly, it included gender issues in its work, e.g. when supporting CSOs in Kenya and Uganda in the development and implementation of research and advocacy related to the women’s housing and land rights strategy. Moreover, the work with FIAN related to food and nutrition and in supporting the Civil Society Mechanism for relations with the UN Committee on Global Food Security (CSM4CFS) and the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) have become increasingly relevant. HIC-HLRN ensures that HIC does not lose its integral approach towards habitat, e.g. tackling the important urban-rural linkages issue. Regionally, it develops many activities related to the Middle East and African region.

Figure 16 – Current intersection between HIC-GS’s and HIC-HLRN’s main issues ¹⁰³



Important conceptual elements and lessons learnt of HIC-GS’s work have been taken over by HLRN and vice versa. For instance, HIC-HLRN conducted jointly with GPR2C the research on the Right to the City in Greater Beirut and prepared a proposal for the Beirut R2C Charta. HIC-GS, on the other side,

¹⁰³ Source: Evaluator’s own elaboration.

incorporated more precisely the human rights approach in its work on R2C. The interaction and conceptual exchange between the two offices could certainly still be improved, for instance including lessons learnt from the Kenya and Uganda research into the African action research, but it's on the right track.

5.1.4 Major lessons learnt

Among the major lessons learnt, identified by the evaluators, are:

- In order to reach out to the realities at the ground, it is important to maintain a close and personalised relationship with Members and involve them into the concrete project work (e.g. doing joint research, developing local action plans, highlighting habitat rights violation issues)
- It is important to adapt the developed concepts to local conditions, again in joint efforts with local Members and Allies
- It is important to be flexible, adapting the concepts and methodologies to new upcoming opportunities, but also to challenges and threats
- In order to maintain a thriving membership, it is important to reach out to new organisations and to the new generation of organisations with a personalised attendance.

There are certainly many other lessons learnt. Its identification would require a thorough systematisation of HIC's work which could not be subject of this evaluation.

5.2. Recommendations

The following recommendations reflect the collected and collective opinion of the different informants and information sources throughout the evaluation process. They have been put through the evaluators' critical lens and systematically summarised by them. The unpurified recommendations have been presented to HIC during the December workshop in Barcelona (see [Annex 13](#)) and handed out to HIC Board members for further validation. These validation results (see [Annex 14](#)) are considered in the following summary (*in italic*). The recommendations are structured along four areas:

1. HIC structures
2. Communication and coordination with Members and Member and grassroots involvement
3. Communication between Members
4. HIC strategies and central objectives
5. Administration and management

5.2.1 Recommendations related to HIC structures

1. There were several recommendations related to the next HIC-GS office. For instance, it should be moved to a new sustainable location, in the sense, that a further removal would not be necessary in the future. Many Members from Africa favoured a location in an African country. From HIC's side it was highlighted that a strong membership in the selected country would be important in order to support the HIC-GS activities. Also financial constraints have been mentioned, for instance regarding governmental licence or cost of rents and of living.
2. Focus on strategic partnerships: HIC should gain a more important strategic position regarding the African issues, e.g. advocating before the African Commission, before UN, and establish a closer relationship with UN Habitat. Some Members and Allies expect more presence of HIC with Allies based at Rome and Geneva (both UN and CSO). Obviously, this is a question of resources which might be kept low when involving as much as possible also Member organisations. These strategic decisions should be discussed between the HIC structures and Board members.
There were certain reservations regarding a closer work with UN Habitat as the way they work is not always shared by HIC.
3. Institutionalisation of partnerships with the relevant or most continuous allies should be considered – *as already implemented with some allies, such as UCLG*. At the same time, the personalised communication with allies is very important and in many cases might be even more efficient than an institutionalised relationship.

4. HIC should further improve its visibility by disseminating its experience, presenting it in media articles or through self-presentation at events, etc. In this context, it would be important to better systematise the joint experience, even to develop a digital platform for showing concrete projects that involve CSOs (HIC Members) and local governments, related to both good practice and the bad experience.

For instance, the HRHO findings and messages should be listed and tagged as such. Right now they are scattered and not properly identified. This could be hosted in HIC's global site in a separate section.

5. Assure the maintaining of democratic structures and increase Board relevance and representation in decision making and strategic planning. An important tool could be a joint annual global work plan (involving the different HIC structures). It was also suggested to include a social movements representative in the Board (e.g. identified/ pre-elected by social movements in a participatory process).

Having multiple and independent projects for each HIC team might make a joint annual work plan difficult unless the different project objectives are the basis for the work plan.

5.2.2 Recommendations related to communication and coordination with Members and to Member and grassroots involvement

6. There is high expectation that HIC should focus its activities on Africa (without reducing presence in Latin America), but also become more visible in Asia; establish CSO relationships in countries where HIC is currently not present, involving new organisations, watching out and being open to new groups and movements; approach Members one by one, listen to their expectations more carefully.

HIC-GS commented that instead of focusing on Asia and Africa there should be a balanced impact in all regions from the Global South – and the Global North would deserve attention as well.

7. Communication with Members should be improved in general terms: Wider content, better regularity, more interaction in other languages than English; ensure that all communications (relevant reports, minutes of meetings, information documents...) are systematically translated into all HIC languages.

Following specific issues have been mentioned:

- The HIC webpage should also be in Portuguese;
- Rights violations are managed by HLRN; but, there would be a space in Spanish missing at the HLRN website, the same in French – as a matter of fact, this is not correct, there is space in Spanish, French and Arabic¹⁰⁴; the buttons for clicking are perhaps too small;
- Bring the HLRN work (e.g. HRHO) broader to the LA approach;
- In Africa: Bring organisations across the sectors together, the cross-sectoral dialogue should be improved, for instance within the Africities space;
- Assign higher priority to the GA;
- Discuss conceptual issues in General Member Assemblies (and also in Board meetings);
- Learn from Latin America: personalized attention, regional member workshops and member working groups.

Without a dedicated reference center, without a common language and without a similar socio-economic situation, learning from LA is a major challenge. LA is a unique region in this sense. But could it work if the recommendation focused on HIC Mena?

A fourth language would be a challenge (and quite time consuming). Arabic might be more relevant than Portuguese, but more complicated. With the limited human resources of the HIC-GS, the current distribution in EN-ES-FR is enough.

8. Develop a capacity building and knowledge transfer strategy which involves selected Members and the academia (including training in the ECSR Covenant, right to health, dealing with Universal Periodic Reviews, presenting parallel reports, reaction in case of evictions, political incidence, cross-cutting themes such as gender and the environment, etc.). In this context:

¹⁰⁴ <http://hlm.org/spanish/index.php#.Xf8MYPxCeHs> / <http://hlm.org/french/index.php#.Xf8NTfxCeHs>

It is suggested to fully implement the HICademy tool as a next step for improving the HIC global site.

- Strengthen the interaction with universities, their visible presence in the Coalition; *The interaction with universities is already happening, but there should be no privileges among HIC Members. Every HIC Member is as relevant and equal as the other.*

- Support the development of new visions at and with universities and academics; *The working group on capacity building in AL already has this theme among its work axes and is struggling to include HIC's topics in the university curriculum. A recent success has been the realization of a 120 hours' diploma with the Faculty of Architecture of the National Autonomous University of Mexico on participatory design and social production of habitat that will be carried out again this year.¹⁰⁵*

- Consider the participation of local authorities and government representatives in training sessions, both as resource persons and/or beneficiaries; *foster the dialogue among LGs/LAs and CSOs;*

In LA, this has been done for a long time now (including national authorities).

- Have a more important role in empowering grassroots, e.g. when dealing with local governments;
- Improve the interconnection of the denunciation of habitat rights violations with popular movements and other relevant organisations;

This is already happening in LA.

- Improve the awareness about habitat rights as human rights;
- Bring more people/Members on board of UN processes;
- Continue with the democratisation of HLRN and HIC tools and assuring transparency in UN human rights advocacy processes;
- Involve interested Members and Friends in strategic planning and results monitoring.

This could be done at the time of drafting and implementing projects . Is already happening in LA.

9. Develop joint project proposals with interested Members and partners; have more incidence in public policies, e.g. through regional projects.

It is already happening, although scale and scope are small. Members themselves should be facilitating this task, however. HIC offices are small and it is essential that HIC strengthens itself through the active involvement of members in initiatives and proposals supported by HIC.

10. Improve the contribution level of HIC Members and Friends by broader discussion, mutual understanding and agreements. In exchange Members could be offered something (incentives, including joint project proposals), for instance more South-South exchange; HIC could also be more positive in providing support to grassroots.

5.2.3 Recommendations related to communication between Members

11. Foster the interaction between Members, e.g. strengthening the South-South exchange, the exchange between global North and global South, promoting the interaction of Members in specific regions (e.g. through action research, horizontal meetings, workshops, internships and in joint capacity building groups – topics to be prioritized and decided by Members); Members could also meet virtually, also on peer-to-peer, individual level between certain organisations. Learn from Latin America: regional workshops, WhatsApp groups, Working Groups... (Specifically: Better connect HIC members to the GPR2C research initiatives; facilitate the LA working groups and initiatives (gender initiative, communication and capacity building / research WG, social production of habitat WG) with better access to relevant tools [Zoom, WhatsApp, work plan] in order to improve working performance; facilitate the African working groups too).

The possibility of more South-South exchange has been raised for a long time but financial issues have limited it.

¹⁰⁵ See more information here: <https://arquitectura.unam.mx/1d-d-participativo-2019.html>

12. Support HIC Members in elaborating own projects that open up calls to apply for seed funding and that strengthen the development and deepening of existing partnerships between Members.

5.2.4 Recommendations related to HIC strategies and central objectives

13. Continue strengthening the denunciation reporting process through national, regional and international networks; maintain and strengthen global solidarity campaigns; disseminate habitat rights violations through the UN and including the mass media (it is important to have this information distributed); define better its advocacy strategy.
14. Double down on housing focus given that globally it and other related urban issues have rapidly ascended in public policy and debate priorities. In this context:
 - Carry out powerful campaigns, e.g. related to gentrification, tenants issues, expulsions and evictions; also migration is an important topic in cities; international events could be a forum, such as HLPF, CSocD, HR UN forums, Cooperative Housing, WSF;
 - Jointly with selected Members, improve HIC strategies towards eviction prevention and post eviction actions (incl. updated guidelines in 5 languages: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic);
 - Adapt and transfer the Social Production of Habitat concept to African and Asian realities;
 - Maintain the continual coordination with the UN-Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing;
 - Influence, from the international level and in cooperation with Members, the national housing policies, in order to focus more on socially and culturally integrated solutions instead of merely economic approaches.
15. Straighten and popularise the R2C approach, develop a clear language (e.g. regarding “territorial development”¹⁰⁶, “participatory governance”, interrelation of right to housing and to the city with the right to land and territory¹⁰⁷), particularly when addressing grassroots, marginalized people and rural areas.
16. Strengthen holistic approaches towards habitat, including:
 - Improve incorporation of urban-rural linkage and environmental topics into HIC’s actions; visualise the interconnections more explicitly; establish a dialogue with people and organisations that focus on rural issues;
 - Combine habitat-related rights violation issues with other important issues, like environment and access to labour;
 - Improve incorporation of land rights issues, develop a land strategy (incl. development and legal recognition of norms, “human right to land”); consider small farmers land rights;
 - Improve incorporation of gender aspects, e.g. related to housing and land rights, to abuse of women and gender rights.

Don’t push too much: Holistic and participatory approaches to the improvement of living conditions in human settlements need time; take your time and listen more to the voices at the grassroots level.

This recommendation could be directed towards MISEREOR and other donors as well.
17. Foster the establishment of a global HIC Women and Habitat Network, based on the Latin American experience.

5.2.5 Recommendations related to administration and management

18. The General Secretariat should be stronger, with more dedication and (perhaps, if possible) more people; now the salaries are partly paid by GPR2C (through Ford Foundation), this helps a lot to manage the work load. Consider the following:
 - Management processes should not only tackle administrative topics but also conceptual development and policy orientation;

¹⁰⁶ Used, for instance, in the NUA.

¹⁰⁷ Refer, for instance, to: Priscilla Claeys: The Right to Land and Territory: New Human Right and Collective Action. March 2016. <https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-01316857/document> AND <http://www.fmsh.fr/en/24666>

- Increase planning flexibility;
 - Reduce staff fluctuation providing incentives (exchange visits, etc.) and transferring knowledge and responsibilities to lower-level staff and to new generations;
 - Involve as far as possible CSOs and social movements into managerial and administrative processes (enhance participation and transparency);
 - Encourage to carry out smaller projects with specific objectives within bigger projects coordinated by the HIC-GS in regions where there are no regional offices;
 - Organise inter-regional meetings of HIC structures.
19. Improve administrative and management processes efficiency by improving the internal communication and workflow (taking advantage of more up-dated office automation tools and technics, such as CRM, Office 365, etc.) and by planning further ahead for the different administrative and political events (Board meeting, GA, etc.).

5.2.6 Recommendations related to cooperation with MISEREOR

20. When planning the next evaluation (with MISEREOR), envisage more time in total (at least a period of 6 months) to allow for several feedback rounds.
21. MISEREOR additionally suggests to hold at least yearly joint planning and monitoring meetings in Aachen, with participation of the responsible MISEREOR staff from sectoral and regional departments, including the evaluation department if required, and representatives of HIC-GS and Board.

The following overview includes also suggestions related to responsibility and implementation perspective for each recommendation.

Overview 6 – Summary of recommendations ¹⁰⁸

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Perspective ¹⁰⁹		
			Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term
Recommendations related to HIC structures					
1.	Assure a sustainable location of the next HIC-GS office, look for a proximity to strategic Members and Allies	HIC Board			
2.	Focus on strategic partnerships	HIC Board, HIC-GS and regional structures			
3.	Institutionalise relevant partnerships	HIC Board, HIC-GS and regional structures			
4.	Further improve HIC's visibility	HIC Board, HIC-GS and regional structures			
5.	Assure the maintaining of democratic structures	HIC Board, HIC-GS and regional structures			
Recommendations related to communication and coordination with Members and Member and grassroots involvement					
6.	Focus HIC's activities on Africa, and become more visible in Asia, balancing HIC's work and impact in all global regions	HIC-GS and regional structures			
7.	Improve communication with Members	HIC-GS and regional structures			
8.	Develop a capacity building and knowledge transfer strategy	HIC Board, HIC-GS and regional structures; Members/Friends from academic institutions			
9.	Develop joint project proposals with interested Members and partners (refer also to recommendation 12)	HIC Board, HIC-GS and regional structures			
10.	Improve the contribution level of HIC Members and Friends	HIC-GS and regional structures			
Recommendations related to communication between Members					
11.	Foster Member interaction (North-South, South-South, regionally)	HIC-GS and regional structures			
12.	Support HIC Members in elaborating projects (refer also to recommendation 9)	HIC-GS and regional structures			
Recommendations related to HIC strategies and central objectives					
13.	Strengthen the denunciation reporting and dissemination	HIC-GS and regional structures			
14.	Double down on housing focus	HIC Board, HIC-GS and regional structures			
15.	Straighten and popularise the R2C approach	HIC-GS and regional structures			
16.	Strengthen holistic approaches towards habitat	HIC Board, HIC-GS and regional structures; MISEREOR			
17.	Foster the establishment of a global HIC Women and Habitat Network	HIC Board			
Recommendations related to administration and management					
18.	Allow the General Secretariat to be stronger (refer also to recommendation 1)	HIC Board, HIC-GS			
19.	Improve administrative and management processes efficiency	HIC-GS			
Recommendations related to cooperation with MISEREOR					
20.	Envisage more time for the next evaluation to allow for several feedback rounds	HIC-GS, MISEREOR			
21.	Hold at least yearly joint (MISEREOR-HIC) planning and monitoring meetings in Aachen	MISEREOR			

¹⁰⁸ Source: Evaluator's summary and perception on the basis of recommendations provided throughout the evaluation process.

¹⁰⁹ Short term = within 6 months; Middle term = within 1-2 years; Long term = within 2-5 years.

Annexes

Annex 1

Terms of Reference



Habitat International Coalition

HIC Evaluation 2019

Terms of Reference

Revised version 19 July 2019

Index

1. Introduction
2. Objectives of the evaluation
3. Key issues
4. Methodology (to be reviewed)
5. Organisation of the mission (to be reviewed)
6. Report

1. Introduction

HIC's description

Habitat International Coalition (HIC) is the global network dedicated to action for the recognition, defense and full implementation of the right of everyone to a secure place in which to live in peace and dignity, in all countries. Currently, the Coalition has 342 Members (of which 40 have the right to vote¹) and 69 Friends. In addition 1,753 organizations and individuals form the HIC Social Base (2017).

HIC has coordination offices in Ciudad de México ([HIC AL](#)), Cairo ([HIC MENA](#) and [HIC HLRN](#)), New Delhi ([HIC SA](#)) and Barcelona ([HIC GS](#)) plus two focal points in sub-Saharan Africa (HIC SSA Benin and HIC SSA Kenya). These offices work together to strengthen links between organisations and collectives, accompanying and supporting community processes and the most disadvantaged groups so that everybody has a safe place to live in peace and with dignity both in the countryside and in the city.

HIC's current project funded by MISEREOR

HIC is currently implementing the project 'Asserting people's habitat rights at all levels' (project No. 600 600 2535), whose goal is a world in which everybody has a safe place to live in peace and with dignity, with coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity; defend the right to a healthy environment; promote and implement the Social Production of Habitat; fight against violations of all rights related to habitat; and where all government spheres recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat.

Scope of the evaluation

The focus of this evaluation will be on the work done by the HIC GS (HIC General Secretariat, in charge of the global membership, communication, networking, and global project implementation and reporting) and HIC HLRN (HIC Housing and Land Rights Network, a thematic reference center focused on global advocacy, knowledge creation and training), following the logic of the current project 600 600 2535 funded by KZE, Ford Foundation, FAO and FPH. HIC global bodies (HIC President, HIC Board, HIC General Assembly) will also participate as well as other HIC Reference Centers (HIC AL, HIC MENA and HIC SA) and a selection of HIC Members and allies. The evaluation will also analyze the Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C*), given the relevance of this Ford Foundation supported initiative and the role that HIC plays as co-coordinator and implementing organization (in coordination with HIC Member, POLIS Institute).

(*) The GPR2C is an open, flexible, diverse network of civil society and local governments organizations committed to political action and social change through the promotion, defense and fulfillment of the Right to the City at all levels, paying special attention to people and communities affected by exclusion and marginalization. For more information please visit <http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br/> and check the [GPR2C Strategic Planning 2018-2021](#).

Period considered by the evaluation

2014-2018, with a focus in the change of HIC General Secretary (January 2014) and the designation of the new one (scheduled for mid-2020).

¹ Number as of end December, 2017.

Relevant documents

- HIC Constitution and HIC By Law
- Project 600 600 2535 (overview of activities 2018) and final reports of projects 600 600 2415 (2017) and 600 600 2109 (2014-2016)
- Recommendationsof HIC Evaluation 2012
- Most recent evaluations of HIC Reference Centers (HIC AL 2015)
- HIC Annual Reports 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017

2. Objectives of the evaluation

The evaluation will explain:

1. To what extent is HIC fulfilling its mission through the MISEREOR project.
2. Recent challenges faced by HIC and ways to overcome them.
3. Recent achievements and advantages from the current roles of the HIC GS and HIC HLRN.

3. Key issues

General questions:

- Which recommendations suggested in the previous evaluation have been implemented and which have not?
- What is the role of HIC within the GPR2C and how GPR2C and HIC complement each other? Are HIC's mission and advocacy objectives backed by GPR2C actions?
- What part of the mission of HIC has been fulfilled thanks to the current MISEREOR project and which through other projects or initiatives?
- What are the reasons for implementation or not implementation of the previous evaluation recommendations?

Relevance

- Q1: How do HIC Member organisations appreciate their role as part of the Coalition and the support provided by HIC offices? How could the offices make to better match this support with the needs of HIC Members?
- Q2: How do HIC Allies perceive the relevance of HIC and its role in Habitat related global processes and agendas?
- Q3: According to members and allies, can notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018 be attributed to HIC's work?
- In which way do grassroots organisations provide feedback on HIC's support strategies? Is the feedback positive?

Outcomes and impacts

- Q1: What are the (measurable) outcomes and impacts of HIC? What are the notable achievements in the period 2014–2018 according to members and allies?

- Q2: How do these outcomes and impacts affect global debates and agendas? How does the work of HIC affect the UN human rights system? How does it impact on specific UN organisations? Which is the role of HIC's contributions to global events in this regard?
- Q3: What's the impact on Members and Allies? How does HIC support the local advocacy work of its members and to what effect? What are the outcomes of advocacy for habitat rights in UN forums (including HR Council, HLPF and others)?
- Q4: What is the quality and potential use of HIC outputs for knowledge creation and advocacy.
- What was/is the contribution of HIC in the promotion and implementation the Social Production of Habitat approach?
- What was/is the contribution of HIC in the fight against violations of all rights related to habitat?
- In which way did/does HIC's work orient or influence governments' spheres to recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat, especially in favour of the demands of the poorest and most vulnerable social sectors in every region? In which global region has been HIC more effective?
- In which way did HIC contribute to the development of coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity, and defend the right to a healthy environment?
- What are the visible effects of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas? In which way does the HRNO influence national and international debates about the implementation of new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21 etc.) and the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System?
- Were there any unintended positive or negative outcomes or impacts?

Effectiveness

- Q1: To what extent have the objectives of projects 600 600 2109 and 600-600-2415 been achieved? Are the objectives of project 600-600-2535 likely to be reached within the envisaged time frame? (Please refer to the objectives as stated in the project contracts.)
- Q2: Which factors have contributed to the attainment or non-attainment of project objectives?
- Q3: With regard to objective 1 of the current project: Have the efforts to broaden the membership in Africa and Asia been successful so far? Has membership in these regions increased or is it likely to increase? If not, what are the obstacles?
- Q4: How do HIC work with Members and Allies at different levels (from local to global) and between different regions?
- Q5: Identify obstacles and challenges, as well as strategic and tactical lessons learned with regard to questions 4 and to HIC's advocacy work.

Additional sub-questions related to the outcomes of the three projects:

A. Related to project 600 600 2109 (2014-2016/17)

- O1) Have HIC global services been improved and does HIC better support community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights?
- O2) Do HIC Members and Allies uphold the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing (HRAH)?

- O3) Has the HIC global coordination in Cairo been adequately strengthened with a common plan articulating capacities and resources of the GS and the HLRN?
- B. Related to project 600 600 2415 (2017/18)
- O1) Was the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) established? Does it sufficiently channel efforts that influence national and international debates?
 - O1) Does a relevant number of civil society initiatives in several countries operate within the HRHO to fight against violations of habitat-related human rights and to advocate their fulfilment?
 - O2) Did HIC Members substantially increase networking and exchange of knowledge? Do they make better use of the interaction areas and tools offered by HIC? Did they improve their local and national advocacy capacities for the defence and realisation of housing and land rights in result of the improved HIC services?
- C. Related to project 600 600 2535 (since March 2018)
- O1) In which way did/do civil society and social movements (fighting for human rights related to habitat in all regions) benefit from improved HIC's tools and services? Could the particular services provided to African and Asian organisations and the communication channels with these regions be improved?
 - O1) Is the coordination improving for stronger regional and global activities with regional strategic plans that influence global, national and local policy processes?
 - O1) Could new contacts with organisations in Asia and Africa be established?
 - O1) What are the current strategies for the exchange of experiences with HIC Members and Allies?
 - O2) How does coordination and partnership between civil society / grassroots organisations and academic institutions / local governments work? Is it improving?
 - O2) Did/does the knowledge of CSOs/GOs on local strategies improve, that promote equity and environmental sustainability? Are CSOs/GOs enabled to better influence local, regional or global charters, policies, action plans and programs in order to align them with the Right to the City principles (including the social function of land and cities and the need to steer local development according to social and environmental criteria)?
 - O3) Did/do the knowledge, skills and capacities of CSOs/GOs on housing and habitat rights improve? Do they put them into practice in local advocacy against violations of human rights related to habitat and for progressive change of local policies that promote equality?
 - O4) Which debates on a global level (e.g. related to NUA, SDGs, Climate Agreement) adopt HIC's documents and recommendations (with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat)?

Efficiency

- Q1: Has the implementation of recent joint projects for the HIC GS and HIC HLRN been efficient and practical? Is coordination and networking between the different offices efficient?
- Q2: Have recent projects been useful (efficient) to support or motivate local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights?
- Q3: Do the funds managed by HIC justify the outcomes and impacts (e.g. in terms of reoriented global or national policies)?

- Q4: Are administrative and management processes efficient in terms of personnel, time and financial resources?
- Q5: Identify obstacles and challenges, as well as strategic and tactical lessons learned with regard to the above questions.
- In which way do Members orient HIC's plan of action?
- Are Members involved in HIC's monitoring strategy?
- What are the communications channels with Members and what are the capacity building means? Which tools does HIC apply to reach out to its Members and to improve its capacities?
- How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about urgent actions?

Sustainability

- Q1: How have HIC's monitoring and advocacy tools and arguments been taken up by partners internal to the Coalition (Members and Structures) and externally (Allies and other bodies/institutions)?
- Q2: What are the prospects for future resource mobilization and programme planning of HIC and its Structures?
- What is the current contribution level of HIC Members, Friends and Allies and how could it be improved or optimised in future?

4. Methodology

The methodology is designed as a participatory process among HIC Members, HIC Board, HIC Reference Centers and HIC allies. It consists of three main phases:

Phase 1.a: Content discussion (April – June 2019)

- Discussion of the evaluation process by HIC structures (online meetings), the evaluator(s) and MISEREOR to define the scope and final objectives
- Briefing with evaluators to design the work plan and respective participatory instruments

Phase 1.b: Inception Phase (July – August 2019)

- Preparation of Inception Report: Specification of evaluation key issues, design, methodology and timeframe; elaboration of the final version of the TOR (if any adaptations are necessary)

Phase 2: Evaluation process (September – October 2019)

- Desk study: analysis of HIC information and background
- Field work, mainly through electronic means, and visits to HIC HLRN, HIC-MENA (Cairo – if possible) and HIC GS (Barcelona)
- Workshops with HIC Board members, HIC structures and HIC Members (TBC, online?)

Online survey covering all structures, members, friends, allies and social base (to be specified in the Inception Report)

- Interviews with key informants (to be specified in the Inception Report)

Phase 3: Reporting and dissemination (October – November 2019)

- Feedback on findings, conclusions and recommendations
- Final report

5. Organisation of the evaluation

Evaluation team

1. Samia Satti Nour, economist (designated by HIC)
2. Joanna Kotowski, architect / urban planner (designated by MISEREOR)

Both evaluators have equal responsibilities and will jointly agree on their contributions to the evaluation process and report writing (both Inception and Evaluation Reports), each evaluator taking advantage of her respective expertise. Joanna will have the overall responsibility for report contents and quality.

Schedule

1. Agreement on the ToR draft and identification of the evaluator(s) (Mid May 2019)
2. Briefing of the evaluator(s) (June 2019), including meeting in Aachen
3. Agreement on the preliminary ToR, with the evaluator(s), MISEREOR and HIC (end June 2019)
4. Inception Report: Work Plan, design and implementation of the field instruments, finally adapted TOR (July – August 2019)
5. Online survey covering all structures, members, friends and social base (during August, to be finished by 15 September 2019); details of the online survey methods will be outlined in the Inception Report
6. Webinar with HIC Members, HIC Reference Centers and HIC Board members to discuss preliminary findings of the online survey (end of September); details will be outlined in the Inception Report
7. Study visit at the HIC-GS offices in Barcelona with participation of HIC-HLRN and other HIC structures representatives (early to mid-September 2019)
8. Participation in the HIC GA meeting in Jordan, in October 2019 (if possible).
9. Elaboration of draft report and submission until 28th October 2019.

10. Debriefing with representatives of MISEREOR and HIC (first suggestion: in Barcelona, 25th November 2019)

11. Submission of the final report (mid-December 2019)

6. Report

Actors and responsibilities

A. Supporting the evaluation process and contributing with information:

1. General Secretariat team (Marie Bailloux, Isabel Pascual, Álvaro Puertas, Eduard Cabré, Irene Fuertes, Francis Clay and Sophia Torres) during the whole process, support in the implementation of the online survey and assisting during briefings with the evaluators.

2. HIC-HLRN, HIC-MENA team (Joseph Schechla, Yasser Abdel Kader, Ahmed Mansour, Heather Elaydi) during the whole process, support in the implementation of the online survey and assisting during briefings with the evaluators.

3. Representatives of MISEREOR during the whole process.

B. Contributing with information, participating in webinars:

4. HIC-AL, and HIC-SA teams (Silvia Emanuelli, Blanca Hernández and Shivani Chaudhry) during the whole process by electronic means.

5. HIC Board (President Lorena Zarate, Ana Falú and Ifeyinwa Ofong) during the whole process by electronic means.

C. Contributing with information:

6. Selected HIC Members from all regions.

7. Selected HIC allies and donors (i.e., Leilani Farha-Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing; Leticia Osorio-Ford Foundation; Louca Lerch-FPH; Thea Gelbspan-International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Martin Wolpold Bosien-Civil Society Mechanism for Committee on Global Food Security; Mauro Conti, International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty; Omar Sylla-Global Land Tool Network; Lucia Kiwala-UN Habitat; Emilia Saiz-UCLG; etc.)

D. Leading the evaluation:

8. Evaluators during the whole process.

Report details: length, content and format

(follows MISEREOR's criteria)

The report should be approximately 30 – 40 pages (without Annexes) and must include the following components:

1. Cover page with following details:

- Name and location of the project to be evaluated
- Name of the project executing agency
- Project number (under which the project is managed at MISEREOR)
- Evaluation number - in the case of EQM evaluation
- Names of all members of the evaluation team, name of person responsible for the report
- Date of creation of the report (with the addition: draft/final version)

2. List of abbreviations

3. Contents (clearly structured, with subchapters and page numbers)

4. Executive summary, around 2–3 pages with following contents:

- Brief description of the project that was evaluated
- Purpose and objectives of the evaluation
- Important results with reference to the main evaluation questions in line with the terms of reference and an overall assessment of the work performed (conclusions)
- Important recommendations

5. Description of the evaluated project, the project context and the reason for and objectives of the evaluation

- Project context and framework conditions
- Project target groups
- Project objectives and intervention logic: What does the project aim to achieve and how?
- Structure and management of the organisation implementing the project
- Nature and scope of cooperation with MISEREOR (and also – if applicable and relevant – with other organisations, e.g. in the case of co-financing)
- Reason for and objectives of the evaluation

6. Chapter on methods with following contents:

- Description of the data collection methods employed
- Description of the sample: Who, how many (subdivided according to gender and possibly other characteristics, such as ethnicity, age, etc.) and what criteria were used in the selection?

7. Presenting the results of data collection and evaluation

Back up your descriptions with quantitative evidence and differentiate by group (male/female, ethnicity, age, level of poverty, etc.) whenever possible; separate the description and facts from the assessment.

8. Assessment of the information collected

- Based on the evaluation questions
- Based on DAC criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability

9. Overarching conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions are to be presented in the form of a compact synthesis that builds on the answers to the evaluation questions and goes a step further in the assessment – not an abridged version of the facts as presented.

Recommendations should focus on the essentials in order to give the follow-up a realistic chance (learning evaluation).

10. Annexes (minimum):

- Terms of reference
- Timetable: evaluation programme (table with date, details of location, persons affected/ interviewed)
- List of interviewees²
- List of documents referred to in the report
- Documentation of the introductory and final workshop

hr 6.9.13

² It is important to observe any confidentiality and data protection regulations relevant to the particular case and the country context.

Annex 2
Inception Report of August 19, 2019

Inception Report

For

HIC External Evaluation of the MISEREOR Projects

of (mid-term/final/end of phase/ex-post)

Project 600 600 2535 (03/2018-12/2020) – mid-term review

Project 600 600 2415 (02/2017-02/2018) – final/ end of phase review

Project 600 600 2109 ZG (01/2014-01/2017) – ex-post evaluation

in (country)

Global

MISEREOR Eval.-Nr.

2322-M1024-0793/3

Presented by

Joanna Kotowski and Samia Nour

Final version

19 August 2019

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- Integrating People’s Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development (600 600 2415 ZG) – Project documents
- Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy (600 600 2109 ZG) – Project documents
- Other relevant HIC documents
- Other relevant documents
- Relevant web pages

Abbreviations and acronyms

AIH	International Alliance of Inhabitants
ATI	Academic and Training Institution
CEDaW	Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (UN)
CEIRPP	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (UN)
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (UN)
CFS	Committee on World Food Security (UN)
CIDOB	Barcelona Centre for International Affairs
CISDP	Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (UCLG)
CLACSO	Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales
CoP	Conference of Parties
CSCG	Civil Society Constituency Group (HIC WG)
CS&GO	Civil Society and Grassroots Organization(s)
CSM	Civil Society Mechanism
CSM4CFS	Civil Society Mechanism for Committee on Global Food Security
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCAM	Développement Communautaire et Assainissement du Milieu (Benin)
DIAUD	Global Network on Disability Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development
DPA	Division for Palestinian Rights (UN)
DPPA	Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UN)
ESCR-Net	International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FIAN	Food First Information and Action Network
FPH	Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme
GA	General Assembly
GAP	General Assembly of Partners (HIC WG)
GFHS	Global Forum on Human Settlements
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
GPR2C	Global Platform for the Right to the City
GS	General Secretariat (HIC)
HA	Habitat Alternativo
HIC	Habitat International Coalition
HLPF	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (UN)
HLRN	Housing and Land Rights Network (HIC)
HRAH	Human right to adequate housing
HRC	Human Rights Council (UN)
HRHO	Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HIC)

E

ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICLEI	<i>International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives – now: Local Governments for Sustainability</i>
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
IPC4CSM	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty for participation in the CSM4CSF
IUT	International Union of Tenants
KZE	Katholische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe
LA	Latin America
LG	Local Government
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NUA	New Urban Agenda
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN)
ORU Fogar	United Regions Organization / Forum of Regional Governments and Global Associations of Regions
PPP	public-private partnership
RACG	Researchers and Academic Constituency Group
R2C	Right to the City
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SINA	Settlements Information Network Africa (West Africa)
SPH	Social Production of Habitat
SR	Special Rapporteur (UN)
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UN	United Nations
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VDB	Violations Database
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WSF	World Social Forum
ZG	<i>(MISEREOR reference to KZE in project numbering)</i>

F

1. Introduction

1.1 Summary of the HIC project

1.1.1 Overview of projects' logic and main features

The evaluation will concentrate on the current and the last two funding periods of the HIC-MISEREOR project which are summarised in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Overview of projects' logic and main features (evaluation phases 1 – 3)

	Project 1 = Phase 1	Project 2 = Phase 2	Project 3 = Phase 3
Name	Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy	Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development	Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all Levels
Number	600-600-2109 ZG	600-600-2415 ZG	600-600-2535 ZG
Period	January 2014 – January 2017 3 years + 1 month	February 2017 – February 2018 13 months	March 2018 – December 2020 34 months (2 y. and 10 m.)
Overall goal	To contribute to coordinated global efforts from and to the civil society for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights, especially in favour of the demands of the poorest and most vulnerable social sectors in every region.	HIC (Habitat International Coalition) pursues the goal of forging coalitions and alliances at a local, regional and global level in cooperation with civil society initiatives for the purpose of defending housing and land rights in urban and rural areas , especially those of informal settlements dwellers threatened by eviction.	A world in which everybody has a safe place to live in peace and with dignity, with coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity, defend the right to a healthy environment; promote and implement the Social Production of Habitat and fight against violations of all rights related to habitat and where all government spheres recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat.
Objective 1	HIC global services have improved to support community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights.	The Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas – established by Habitat International Coalition and Members – is channelling efforts that influence national and international debates about the implementation of new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21 etc.) and the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System. A relevant number of civil society initiatives in	Civil society and social movements fighting for human rights related to habitat in all regions, with a focus on new contacts and organisations in Asia and Africa, benefit from improved HIC's tools and services, the exchange of experiences with HIC members and allies, and a strong coordination for regional and global activities with regional strategic plans that influence global, national

	Project 1 = Phase 1	Project 2 = Phase 2	Project 3 = Phase 3
		several countries operate within the HRHO to fight against violations of habitat-related human rights and to advocate their fulfilment.	and local policy processes.
Indicators to Objective 1 (to be achieved by the end of the funding period)	1.1.) 300 HIC members in >100 countries visibly use HIC online tools (such as website convergence, HICademy, HICipedia, HICwiki, Habitat Library, Violation Database etc.) 1.2.) HIC member organisations and structures develop 10 training modules and follow up their implementation, thus providing 200 members and partners with trainings. 1.3.) 500 individuals from 50 countries use HIC services and are related via social media tools.	1.1.) HRHO reports, papers and presentations are cited in media of at least six countries and influence the debate in at least two international events to discuss the implementation of the new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21). 1.2.) Civil society organisations in at least ten countries and two continents make use of HRHO findings in their local or national advocacy for habitat-related human rights and to follow up the implementation of the SDGs, the Climate Change Agreements and Habitat III's NUA.	1.1.) At least 15 HIC members or allies in Sub-Saharan Africa and at least 15 HIC members or allies in Asia have developed and implemented a common regional strategy to influence regional, national and local policy processes in the context of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory process of HIC. 1.2.) At least 30 member organisations or allies from at least three global regions confirm that they benefit from improved HIC tools and services in their local practice.
Objective 2	HIC members and allies uphold the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing (HRAH).	HIC members substantially increase and make better use of the interaction areas and tools offered by HIC, the networking opportunities and the creation and exchange of knowledge to improve their local and national advocacy capacities for the defence and realisation of housing and land rights.	Civil society and grassroots organisations in partnership with academic institutions and local governments improve their knowledge on local strategies that promote equity and environmental sustainability and can influence local, regional or global charters, policies, action plans and programs in line with the Right to the City principles including the social function of land and cities and the need to steer local development according to social and environmental criteria.
Indicators to Objective 2 (to be achieved by the end of the funding period)	2.1.) 20 HIC members from six MENA countries have subscribed to a common statement on major land rights issues in the region. 2.2.) 30 fact finding missions or urgent actions (UA) are published (15 Latin American UA are disseminated via HLRN/VDB and 15 UA from other regions in Latin America via HIC AL). 2.3.) The general public supports 12 UA appeals on file and on line. 2.4.) Three publications are produced in at least 3 languages on HRAH, evictions and climate change; six UN documents are submitted reflecting HIC arguments as well as 3 parallel reports to UN treaty bodies. 2.5.) HIC members and officers use the HLRN UN liaison office (Geneva) for UN advocacy. 2.6.) Cooperation among HIC	2.1.) 30 HIC members from at least 15 countries have effectively established exchanges of experiences and capacities in person or through HIC portal. 2.2.) 30 HIC Members in at least 15 countries visibly use HIC online tools (verification by website and social media analytics).	2.1.) Findings of the action research on local strategies and methods that promote equity and environmental sustainability and the regulation of the housing and land markets in line with the Right to the City principles, influence local action plans, charters or policies of at least six local or metropolitan governments in at least three global regions working in partnership with civil society, grassroots organizations and academic institutions. 2.2.) At least three action plans for the implementation of the new global agendas (NUA, SDG, Climate agreements COP21, etc.) published by national governments in Latin America and Africa or by local administration networks (including ICLEI, UCGL, ORU Fogar, etc.) discuss or cite HIC or GPR2C's reports that monitor the

	Project 1 = Phase 1	Project 2 = Phase 2	Project 3 = Phase 3
	members is strengthened; for example through common international campaigns with allies (No-Vox and La Via Campesina) in the World Assembly of Inhabitants (WAI).		implementation of the new global agendas according to Human Rights Habitat principles, state obligations, the social and ecological function of land and cities, the social production of habitat and the need to support popular and social initiatives.
Objective 3	HIC global coordination in Cairo is strengthened with a common plan articulating capacities and resources of the General Secretariat and the Housing and Land Rights Network.		Civil society and grassroots organizations have improved knowledge, skills and capacities on housing and habitat rights and put them into practice in local advocacy against violations of human rights related to habitat and for progressive change of local policies that promote equality.
Indicators to Objective 3 (to be achieved by the end of the funding period)	<p>3.1.) 90 HIC members exchange information and services through 'member space'.</p> <p>3.2.) 9 global meetings (in presence and online) of HIG policy and operational structures ensure effective coordination between structures to implement the HIC mandates/policy.</p> <p>3.3.) 50 HIC members from Africa, Asia and Latin America effectively participate in a global project.</p> <p>3.4.) 15 members in Sub-Saharan Africa have implemented a common regional strategy.</p> <p>3.5.) 50 HIC members have devised common regional land rights strategies.</p> <p>3.6.) 50 HIC members in Latin America are effectively participating in the HIC AL bulletin.</p>		<p>3.1.) At least 30 civil society and grassroots organizations in at least four global regions newly trained by HIC/HLRN have participated in reports about HR violation, National Voluntary Reviews at HLPF, and/or parallel reports to the UN system according to HR system standards.</p>
Objective 4			The debates on the global level on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of current global policies (NUA, SDGs, Climate Agreement and others) adopt HIC documents and recommendations with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat.

	Project 1 = Phase 1	Project 2 = Phase 2	Project 3 = Phase 3																																																				
Indicators to Objective 4 (to be achieved by the end of the funding period)			4.1.) At least 5 policy documents on a global level (UN Human Rights System, UN Sustainable Development System, the urban food-insecure constituency, FAO's Regional Conferences etc.) dealing with the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of current global policies (SDGs, NUA, Climate Agreement and others) adopt HIC documents, HIC-supported parallel National Voluntary Reviews or HIC recommendations with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat.																																																				
Target groups¹	~340 support and basis groups (NGOs, CBOs and grassroots organisations); approx. 1 billion people worldwide who live in slums or without shelter	~400 support and basis groups (NGOs, CBOs and grassroots organisations); approx. 1 billion people worldwide who live in slums or without shelter	~150 active support and basis groups ² (NGOs, CBOs and grassroots organisations); approx. 1 billion people worldwide who live in slums or without shelter																																																				
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Source: Adapted from HIC-MISEREOR project approval, contract and financing documents (600-600-2109 ZG, 600-600-2415 ZG, 600-600-2535 ZG).

1.1.2 Project's target groups

Direct target groups and services provided by HIC and HLRN

The direct target group of the projects are the Members of HIC. According to current information, the Coalition reaches out to 342 Members from 81 countries, out of which 33% in Latin America, 31% in Africa and Middle East, and only 11% in Asia. An important percentage of 25% are from the Global North – Europe and North America (see Table 2). Out of these 342 Members, only 40 had the right to vote on December 31, 2017. This means that, as of that day, around 300 Members had not made their contributions in kind or in cash, as against what has been agreed in the HIC By-law of 2014. This is not only because of the lack of contributions, but also it is not always easy to maintain a fluid communication with all the organizations and a timely debugging of the directory. For instance, for Latin America investigation indicates a variety of

¹ Numbers reported in MISEREOR German project approval documents (*Bewilligungsvorlage*) for the respective projects.

² The lower number of target group participation in Project 3 is due to the differentiation between "support and basis groups" (e.g. HIC Members) in Project 1 and 2 and "active support and basis groups" in Project 3.

situations (e.g. some organizations no longer exist, some organization change the main subject of their work, lack of internal information inside old members organization to explain to new directives the importance of maintaining contact with HIC, etc.). For example, the Latin America report to MISEREOR (2016) indicated the reasons behind the reduction in membership number and reported that 24 organizations had disappeared, one had an error in the name in the directory and one had changed country. On the other hand, 7 new organisations and two friends from Latin America joined HIC in the same period.

Table 2 – Overview of current HIC membership

Region	N° of members	Cumulative N°	Percentage	Percentage
Africa – Anglophone	39	39	11.40%	31.29%
Africa – Francophone	33	72	9.65%	
Middle East/North Africa	35	107	10.23%	
Asia	38	145	11.11%	11.11%
Latin America / Caribbean	113	258	33.04%	33.04%
Europe	56	314	16.37%	24.56%
North America	28	342	8.19%	
Total	342	342	100%	100%

Source: Adapted by the evaluators on the basis of information provided by HIC-GS, dated 26.06.2019

Through its Reference Centres, HIC connects Members, local movements, academic centres and organizations to global Human Rights and standard-setting processes. It supports Member initiatives and links them with each other. Important platforms and organisations mentioned in the HIC project proposal of 8 February 2018 are listed in Annex 4.1.

HIC/HLRN support services to its Members comprise:³

- Organizing campaigns, forums, seminars and conferences, lectures, public hearings, and exchange visits: HIC promotes opportunities for Members to participate in different kind of meetings and interaction activities (face-to-face and virtual), such as the World Habitat Day Campaigns, General Assembly meetings, networking events, field visits, or activities about the World Day for the Right to the City.
- Publishing statements, reports, newsletters, and other studies and informative materials: Disseminating timely and relevant information in different languages and its continuous communication with the Members through the HIC web and social networks. HLRN is active in reporting processes in the UN Human Rights System in collaboration with Members, such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR – <https://www.hlrn.org.in/press-releases-and-announcements>).
- Conducting research and fact-finding missions to document human rights related to habitat violations and positive experiences: For instance, through the online HLRN Violations Database (VDB) tool (<http://hlrn.org/welcome2.php>), developed for Members to record cases and monitor patterns of Human Rights violations resulting from eviction, dispossession, demolition and privatization, which provides the statistical basis of an annual HLRN report on World Habitat Day and also is related to the HLRN Urgent Action System. HLRN disseminates these and other knowledge products through the bilingual (English and Arabic) Land Times digital newsletter (<http://landtimes.landpedia.org>).
- Supporting and strengthening networks and promoting information exchanges among its Members and other civil society entities
- Conducting Human Rights education and training, in particular: building technical capacities in monitoring and evaluation, policy analysis, advocacy in the UN Human Rights System and quantification of losses, costs and damage, among other specific subjects of human rights, international law and sustainable development.

³ HIC project proposal of 8 February 2018, page 12

Intermediaries

In addition, HIC reports 69 Friends⁴ – individuals who make contributions to the Coalition⁵ – and 174 Allies, as well as 31 supporters and other actors with whom it interacts⁶. These are important stakeholders and intermediaries of HIC activities, particularly in the advocacy work (see Table 3).

Table 3 – Overview of HIC Allies and other relevant stakeholders in 2017⁷

Category	N° of organisations	Percentage
HIC international Allies	85	41%
HIC regional and/or national Allies	89	43%
International Forums HIC advocated before in 2017	7	3%
Multilateral organisations HIC cooperated with in 2017	18	9%
HIC funders in 2017	6	3%
Total	205	100%

Source: Adapted by the evaluators on the basis of information presented in the HIC Annual Report 2017.

HIC's regional and national Allies concentrate in the MENA and Latin American regions whereas representation in Asia and Africa is lower. Regional and national Allies mainly reach out to local and national target groups (see Table 4).

Table 4 – Overview of HIC regional and/or national Allies segregated by region and influence radius, in 2017⁸

Region	N° of Allies	Reach-out			
		global	regional	national	local
Africa – Anglophone	8	1		6	1
Africa – Francophone	2			2	
Middle East / North Africa	31		6	25	
Asia	6		3	3	
Latin America / Caribbean	24		9	14	1
Europe	11	7	2	1	1
North America	4	3		1	
Internet-based	1	1			
No allocation	2				
Total	89	12	20	52	3

Source: Adapted by the evaluators on the basis of information presented in the HIC Annual Report 2017 and organisations' Internet resources.

Indirect target groups

Above all through its Members, HIC reaches out to roughly 1,753 organisations and individuals (Social Base) in 123 countries.⁹ This HIC Social Base¹⁰ is a composite of:

- Partners and Allies
- Members that have applied to HIC membership, have been approved but have never activated their membership through contributions
- Ex-Members
- Rejected applicants to HIC membership
- Subscribers to HIC News/Bulletin
- Applicants to HIC membership that have not been approved yet.

⁴ According to TOR

⁵ Definition of contributions in the document "Habitat International Coalition (HIC) By-Law", section "A. Members – a. Members' Assessment"

⁶ HIC Annual Report 2017

⁷ Ibidem

⁸ Ibidem

⁹ Number presented in the TOR

¹⁰ Information provided by HIC-GS on 28.06.2019.

Through its Members, Social Base, attached grassroots organisations and Allies, HIC reaches out to marginalised people who are homelessness or live in slums or squatter settlements worldwide. This concerns a potential target group of about 1 billion people.¹¹

Permanency of direct target groups

During the last years, the number of HIC Members was increasing continuously but reduced between 2016 and now; currently it is reported at 342. On the other side, the number of HIC Allies and Partners, as part of the HIC Social Base, increased substantially and the number of Friends maintained stable (see Table 4 below). One of the important evaluation aims will be, therefore, to identify the reasons behind the reduction in membership number, the importance of maintaining the membership base and the possibilities (or necessity) of again increasing it.

Table 5 – Number of HIC Members, Allies, Friends and Social Base between 2011 and 2017¹²

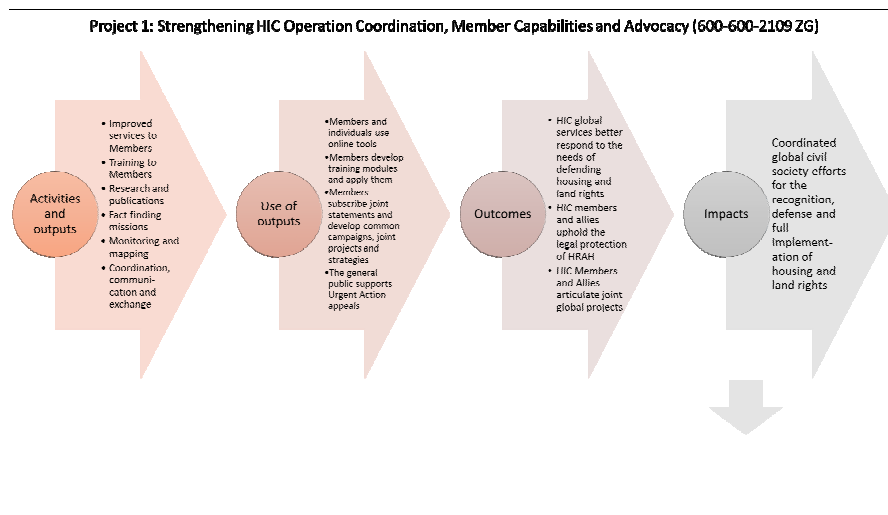
Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
HIC Members	335	340	346	396	393	410	350
Members with right to vote	59	37	35	140	52	65	40
HIC Friends	61	62	62	61	61	61	69
HIC Social Base	1,780	1,382	1,590	2,120	1,788	1,830	1,753
HIC Allies / Partners (part of Social Base)	62	106	111	110	127	127	205
Total	2,176	1,784	1,998	2,577	2,242	2,301	2,172

Source: Adapted by the evaluators on the basis of information presented in the HIC Annual Reports 2011 – 2017.

1.1.3 Project's Theory of Change

We understand the Theory of Change (ToC) behind this intervention logic as following:

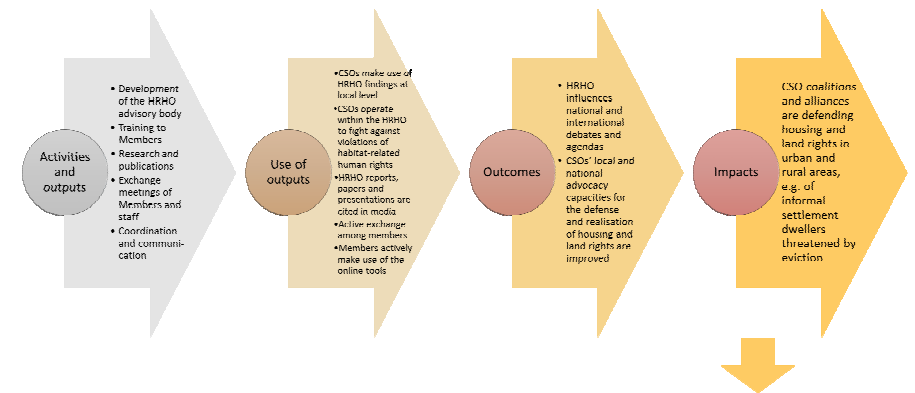
Figure 1 – Projects Theory of Change



¹¹ HIC Annual Report 2017; TOR and MISEREOR „Bewilligungsvorlage“ (project approval) KZE 600-600-2535 of 19.04.2018
¹² HIC Annual Reports 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; data as of 31 December of each year.

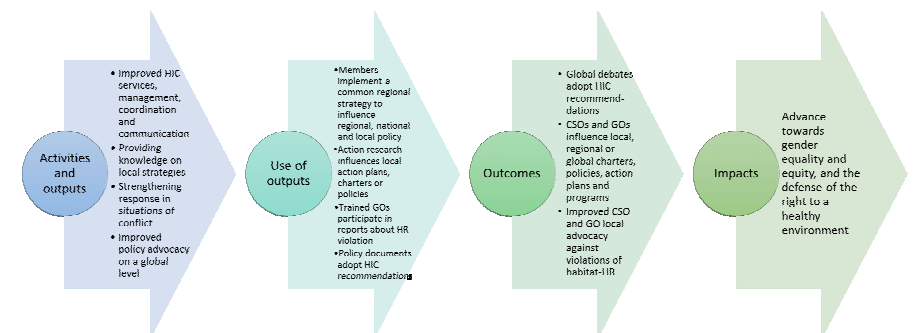
The first evaluated project substantially contributed to the improvement of HIC tools and services offered to its Members. It is assumed, that these led to improved implementation capacities of its Members. During the short one-year second phase, jointly the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) has been developed and established. The HRHO interrelates its results with international agendas, such as SDGs, NUA, COP 21, and tries to influence them and the respective UN systems (e.g. the UN Sustainable Development System, the UN Human Rights System). It is assumed, that the improved information platform contributes to faster action and reaction to HR violations related to habitat. The strategy of HIC's work is based on pressure from below – through its Members and the related grassroots organisations – and on advocacy work in coordination with its Allies in order to foster the trickle-down effects and to influence international, national to local policies and action plans.

Project 2: Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development (600-600-2415 ZG)



The current project builds-up on the lessons learnt from the previous phases. Increasingly the concept of habitat opens-up towards a holistic understanding of human living environment and considers the four HIC competences of social production of habitat, gender, environment and rights. It is assumed that improved capacities of HIC Members further influence local strategies up to global programmes related to habitat and human rights. It is also assumed that international organisations and relevant national to local institutions adopt HIC's recommendations because these are based on the official political discourse and agendas. And it is assumed that these joint efforts sustainably contribute to the improvement of living conditions of the urban and rural poor.

Project 3: Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all Levels (600-600-2535 ZG)

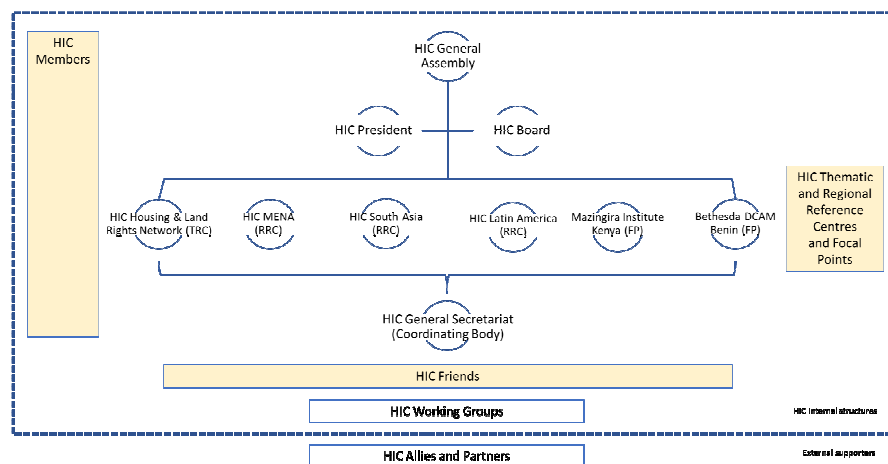


1.2 Brief description of the HIC context

1.2.1 HIC's organisational structure

The following graph summarises the HIC organisational structure. The core of the Coalition are its Global Membership and their General Assembly (GA) held every year. The General Assembly is a composite body of all HIC Members and holds the highest authority in HIC. The last GA in person was held in October 2017, in Nairobi. During that meeting it was decided: "The date and place of the 2018 General Assembly is going to be defined online after consultations with members in all regions. There is a possibility of a dual Assembly, at the occasion of the World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (February) and the World Social Forum in Salvador de Bahia, Brazil (March)." This could not be realised, however, and the GA was carried out online on 12 December 2018, with 48 participants (50% women), out of which 15 staff members and 6 Board members.¹³ Half of the participants were from Latin America (52%); there was also an important participation of Members from Middle East and North African (MENA) as well as francophone Africa countries (27%); but only one Asian Member from India took part in the GA.¹⁴

Figure 2 – HIC's organisational structure



Source: Evaluators' elaboration on the basis of project documents.

The Coalition serves its Members and is supported by them; additionally HIC interacts with HIC Friends and Allies. The Members, Friends and Allies meet and exchange through the HIC social media and website but also personally in the different Working Groups (WG). Working Groups active in 2017 and 2018 are preliminary listed in Annex 4.2.

"Working groups and international projects allow for a closer and more permanent coordination between HIC offices, Members and Allies to move forward on common goals and shared agendas."¹⁵

¹³ HIC 600-600-2535: Overview of Activities March-December 2018, and HIC (2018): HIC General Assembly 2018, 12 December 2018. Minutes in English. (online document) <http://www.hic-gs.org/news.php?pid=7484>; <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wBMRnAmMzZkrfdAihB7oDR5qvO8u4YGeIQxUTwVnE0w/edit>

¹⁴ List of participants online HIC GA 2018. <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1iSp1ua7BBVv2sRRY2CAqC6nkMHNIIBamS9wsvaTg/edit#gid=1003688994>

¹⁵ HIC project proposal of 8 February 2018, page 12

1.2.2 Socio-economic and political context

The importance of the socio-economic context appears from the fact that the Habitat International Coalition (HIC) is supporting people's habitat rights at all levels, including housing and land rights and human settlements' upgrading, and therefore boosting the realisation of social and economic rights. HIC is the global network dedicated to action for the recognition, defence and full implementation of the right of everyone to a secure place in which to live in peace and dignity, in all countries. Specifically, according to its Constitution, "HIC acts as an international collective of civil society organizations, social movements and individuals that mobilizes and advocates in defence, promotion and enforceability of the human rights of homeless, evicted, displaced, landless and inadequately housed people and communities, including those under occupation, in urban and rural areas. HIC seeks to empower people and communities to improve their conditions based on the principles, norms and standards of human rights, diversity, gender equality, social production and environmental sustainability. HIC promotes public awareness about habitat issues and serves as a platform for the formulation of programs, policies and strategies for constituent social movements and civil society organizations working to promote the human rights to housing, land, and the city, and acts as their representative to public, national, regional and international bodies and forums."¹⁶

The HIC evaluation report (2012) discusses the relevance of gender and generation aspects for the Coalition and its members according to HIC's Mission and Strategy¹⁷. According to the HIC evaluation report (2012) advance towards gender equality and equity is the first of four central competences of HIC, as per its mission and strategy. HIC strives at achieving this objective through a gender-mainstreaming plan that places gender as a fundamental issue that cuts across all aspects of habitat-related rights; by strengthening women's leadership at all levels to influence public policies; by challenging inherited cultural concepts and prejudice surrounding gender-based violence and link it with the right to housing, land and the city; by promoting gender equality in the HIC inner and outer world and ensuring that women of all ages hold decision-making positions; and: by striving to eliminate all forms of legal discrimination against women and to implement national legislation and international conventions that guarantee women their habitat rights, including inheritance rights, by focusing on the promotion of legal instruments ratified by states, and on raising women's awareness about their rights (HIC 2011). However, this admirable strategy from 2011 has not yet been put into place. The responses from members at the various workshops suggested that:

- Women and Habitat Network is dormant;
- According to the HIC staff and Board members present in the workshops gender balance within the organisation and regional structures is already realized, it needs to be maintained, but is not the most important current issue;
- Gender themes are currently addressed only marginally by HIC and its members and are not considered a priority;
- HIC still needs to focus on mainstreaming a gender approach in all HIC projects and actions and to develop a Coalition-wide gender strategy and by including women's groups and gender experts in the development/planning/implementation of all projects and actions;
- Gender and generational issues in relation to housing and land rights are not fully understood;
- The proliferation of tools and methodologies has not resulted in Member adoption and use of them as much as expected;
- Gender-specific projects have been rejected reflecting a change in priorities among donors;
- HIC MENA identifies some specific and relevant issues related to gender and generation mainstreaming, such as: inheritance issues, new rental laws, land tenure, housing rights of disabled people. In addition, it is observed that the major contribution of HIC-MENA to HIC is the activities and expertise in the fields of housing and land in conflict, occupation and war.

¹⁶ Constitution of Habitat International Coalition, 2013. Article 2.3. See also HIC Annual Report 2015, page 2.

¹⁷ See HIC Evaluation Report (2012), pages 46-47.

The HIC Annual Report (2017) presents the work of HIC during 2017 in defence of human dignity, social justice, equity, diversity, solidarity and peace. HIC Members and Allies are actively involved in this task in all continents. Particularly relevant are HIC efforts to advance in social mobilization and public policies to promote the security of tenure and a wide range of alternatives to guarantee the right to housing, including public provision, social renting, cooperatives, community land trusts and other collective forms; the recognition and support of processes of social production, re-construction and collective management of habitat; and the social function of property, the right to the city and the creation of adequate and violence-free housing and public spaces for women, girls and other groups requiring priority attention.¹⁸

One of the biggest achievements of the advocacy work of HIC and the Members of the Global Platform for the Right to the City was the historic inclusion of the Right to the City in the New Urban Agenda (NUA), the main output of the Habitat III Conference (Quito 17-20 October 2016). However, the meaning and value of the Right to the City was somehow reduced and watered-down due to the pressure of certain state delegations, and also probably because the claim of a “right to the city” has been unconvincing, since it remains a slogan without the requisite universality of a “human right.” The NUA represents an attempt to narrow the foregoing “Habitat” Agenda,¹⁹ but reflects significant other gains in the recognition of social production of habitat²⁰ and social and environmental functions of land, housing and the city.²¹

In Quito, HIC, along with other social movements, civil-society organizations, and community groups around the world reaffirmed its commitment to continue to struggle for, and advocate the Right to the City within a Human Rights Habitat, enabling realization of “buen-vivir” [*well-being*] (sumak kawsay) for all, irrespective of, and beyond the Habitat process and government authorization. HIC continues to seek and promote real, community-based and people-centered solutions to the multiple crises facing human habitat, prioritizing local innovation so that the costs and correctives are not deferred to today’s youth and future generations. The important work realized by HIC in the current global processes and agendas, such as Habitat III, promoting a common global action in pursuit of a “Right to the City in a Human Rights Habitat” will continue in the next years in the form of a “Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO)”. This HIC HRHO is a new collective initiative established by HIC and its Members to integrate and synergize current research and advocacy tools in line with the concurrent normative global frameworks to pose solutions and influence national and international debates and efforts to implement, monitor and evaluate the new global agendas, including the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and its goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on climate change and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) with states’ human rights obligations.²²

The Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C) experienced fundamental changes during 2017. In the framework of a global Planning Process, and as one of the institutions coordinating the Ford Foundation BUILD grant²³ that is funding the GPR2C, HIC has played an essential role in ensuring the consolidation of the Platform as a space for dialogue between civil society, the academic community and local governments, while sharing its long-term experience and knowledge in the components that define the Right to the City. Since the Habitat III process began, HIC has called for reviving the human rights framework and demanded that the new global human settlements development policy align with the corresponding state obligations under international law. In the follow-up of the New Urban Agenda, HIC and HLRN have consolidated the HRHO to deliver that message in all the relevant forums. HRHO is an approach that seeks the policy coherence promised in the long-term positioning of the UN Sustainable Development System, which calls on states to align emergency humanitarian assistance with longer-term and institution-building development approaches while upholding human rights obligations to both remedial and preventive effect.²⁴

¹⁸ See HIC Annual Report 2017, page 2.

¹⁹ Whereas, Habitat II defined the habitat approach as cross-sectoral planning, implementation and governance that considers villages and cities as points on a human settlements continuum, within a common ecosystem (para. 104).

²⁰ NUA, paras. 31 and 46.

²¹ NUA, paras. 13 and 69.

²² See HIC Annual Report 2016, page 21.

²³ <https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/building-institutions-and-networks/>

²⁴ See HIC Annual Report 2017, pages 27-28.

According to HIC, seven omissions (or “deadly sins of omission”) that Habitat III and the NUA should have addressed, but did not sufficiently:²⁵

1. The financialisation of housing, land and habitat
2. A review of population policy, linking it with development success
3. The incorporation of universal and independent human rights and their corresponding obligations for States
4. Addressing the consequences of conflict, occupation and war on the human habitat, by fostering coordination of humanitarian policies, development and human rights
5. Combating corruption in urbanisation and human settlement development
6. Introducing the “habitat metabolism” concept and approach, considering human settlements as a living urbanism and seeking to sustain it
7. Establishing proper NUA-implementation monitoring and evaluation methods and mechanisms.

HIC is criticizing that some important issues got lost on the way to Quito, for instance, land and housing commercialisation, inequalities within cities, lack of sustainability of the current urbanisation model. The land issue “vanished in the international consensus”, and the Right to the City “is barely outlined in the New Urban Agenda.”²⁶ There is no committal language in the NUA, but only vague references; the NUA abandoned the “habitat” concept, previously (e.g. in the Habitat II Agenda 1996) defined as a planning, implementation and governance approach that considers villages and cities as points on a continuum, within a common ecosystem.²⁷ “As the right to the city wanes in the midst of so many fashionable urban slogans, it hinders the work on the construction of the obligations to respect, protect and comply with human rights to habitat – including the right to land, housing, energy, transportation, urban planning and the social function of the city – as a social demand within the process of realization of a compound and emerging right.”²⁸

1.2.3 Institutional context

Habitat International Coalition (HIC) is the global, independent and non-profit network for rights related to habitat and for the defence, promotion and realization of the right to a safe place to live in peace and with dignity, both in urban and rural areas. HIC emerged from a civil society committee in 1976 (Habitat I), being today a composite of over 400 civil society organizations, social movements, community-based groups, professional bodies, voluntary agencies, and research, scientific and educational institutions working in more than 120 countries. Through solidarity, networking and support for social movements and organizations, and influencing the public policies and the international agenda, HIC works to achieve social justice with focus on four central areas of HIC Member competence (HICompetence): advance toward **gender equality and equity**; defend and promote the right to a **healthy environment**; support the **social production and management of habitat**; address violations of the **human right to an adequate standard of life** (including land, housing, water and food). HIC has a longstanding consultative status with UN-ECOSOC (since 1993). The strength—and core challenge—of the Coalition reside in its centrally managed worldwide membership and in the fact that it brings together a diverse range of kindred civil society groups. As of January 31st, 2018, the Members, Friends and Social Base of HIC are distributed in 123 countries, with 350 Member organizations, 69 Friends and over 1,830 organizations and individuals identified as its Social Base (according to the HIC Annual Report 2017). HIC works with its Members to achieve their common vision and objectives by means of: (a) Mobilizing and advocating in cooperation with Members, Friends and Allies, (b) Supporting Member initiatives, (c) Organizing campaigns, forums, seminars and conferences, lectures, public hearings, and exchange visits, (d) Publishing statements, reports, newsletters, and other studies and informative materials, (e) Conducting research and fact-finding missions to document Human Rights related

²⁵ Schechla, Joseph (2016): Habitat III’s Seven Deadly Sins of Omission. In: HIC (2018): HIC 1976 – 2016. Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences. October 2018. Page 126 ff.

²⁶ Rodríguez, Alfredo and Ana Sugranyes (2017): The New Urban Agenda: wishful thinking. In: HIC (2018): HIC 1976 – 2016. Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences. October 2018. Page 238-242.

²⁷ HIC-HLRN, HIC-HRHO (2018): Gains and Losses of Habitat III. In: HIC (2018): HIC 1976 – 2016. Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences. October 2018. Page 139-140.

²⁸ Rodríguez, Alfredo / Sugranyes, Ana (2017): The New Urban Agenda: wishful thinking. In: HIC (2018): HIC 1976 – 2016. Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences. October 2018. Page 245

to habitat violations and positive experiences, and (f) Supporting and strengthening networks and promoting information exchanges among its Members and other civil society entities.²⁹

The HIC Allies and Partners provide the external institutional context to the Coalition. They comprise (see also Table 3 above):³⁰

- International Allies, for instance: Action Aid, Amnesty International, Habitat for Humanity International, ESCR-Net, International Union of Tenants, OXFAM International, UCLG, Urban Social Forum, World Social Forum, Water Aid.
- Many other regional and national Allies, mainly from MENA, Latin America and Europe.
- International forums HIC is advocating before, including the Advisory Committee of the UN Human Rights Council, the Governing Council of UN Habitat and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP), among others.
- Partnering multilateral organisations, like FAO, IOM, OHCHR, UNEP, UNDP, UNHCR.
- HIC funders, including MISEREOR, Ford Foundation, Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme, Cities Alliance, United States Institute for Peace, Wellspring Filantropic Fund, Brot für die Welt/EED/Diakonia, Inter Church Organisation for Development Cooperation, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung.

2. Evaluation Framework

2.1 Objectives of the evaluation

The evaluation shall explain:

1. To what extent is HIC fulfilling its mission through the MISEREOR projects.
2. Recent challenges faced by HIC and ways to overcome them.
3. Recent achievements and advantages from the current roles of the HIC GS and HIC HLRN.

Moreover, the evaluation shall develop recommendations for the future HIC focus and work and outline possible areas of technical assistance or support to be provided by MISEREOR.

2.2 Evaluation questions related to key issues

The following evaluation questions were agreed in the ToR. The Evaluators take here also the opportunity to add additional questions.

2.2.1 General questions

- Which recommendations suggested in the previous evaluation have been implemented and which have not?
- What is the role of HIC within the GPR2C and how GPR2C and HIC complement each other? Are HIC's mission and advocacy objectives backed by GPR2C actions?
- What part of the mission of HIC has been fulfilled thanks to the current MISEREOR project and which through other projects or initiatives?

Additional question(s) suggested by the Evaluators:

- *What are the reasons for implementation or not implementation of the previous evaluation recommendations?*

2.2.2 Relevance

- Q1: How do HIC Member organisations appreciate their role as part of the Coalition and the support provided by HIC offices? How could the offices make to better match this support with the needs of HIC Members?

- Q2: How do HIC Allies perceive the relevance of HIC and its role in Habitat related global processes and agendas?
- Q3: According to Members and Allies, can notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018 be attributed to HIC's work?

Additional question(s) suggested by the Evaluators:

- *In which way do grassroots organisations provide feedback on HIC's support strategies? Is the feedback positive?*

2.2.3 Outcomes and impacts

- Q1: What are the (measurable) outcomes and impacts of HIC? What are the notable achievements in the period 2014-2018 according to Members and Allies?
- Q2: How do these outcomes and impacts affect global debates and agendas? How does the work of HIC affect the UN human rights system? How does it impact on specific UN organisations? Which is the role of HIC's contributions to global events in this regard?
- Q3: What's the impact on Members and Allies? How does HIC support the local advocacy work of its Members and to what effect? What are the outcomes of advocacy for habitat rights in UN forums (including HR Council, HLPF and others)?
- Q4: What is the quality and potential use of HIC outputs for knowledge creation and advocacy?

Additional question(s) suggested by the Evaluators:

- *What was/is the contribution of HIC in the promotion and implementation the Social Production of Habitat approach (see also Annex 3.2. "Conceptual terms")?*³¹
- *What was/is the contribution of HIC in the fight against violations of all rights related to habitat?*
- *In which way did/does HIC's work orient or influence governments' spheres to recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat, especially in favour of the demands of the poorest and most vulnerable social sectors in every region? In which global region has been HIC more effective?*
- *In which way did HIC contribute to the development of coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity, and defend the right to a healthy environment?*
- *What are the visible effects of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas? In which way does the HRNO influence national and international debates about the implementation of new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21 etc.) and the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System?*
- *Were there any unintended positive or negative outcomes or impacts?*

2.2.4 Effectiveness

- Q1: To what extent have the objectives of projects 600 600 2109 and 600-600-2415 been achieved? Are the objectives of project 600-600-2535 likely to be reached within the envisaged time frame? (Please refer to the objectives as stated in the project contracts.)
- Q2: Which factors have contributed to the attainment or non-attainment of project objectives?
- Q3: With regard to objective 1 of the current project: Have the efforts to broaden the membership in Africa and Asia been successful so far? Has membership in these regions increased or is it likely to increase? If not, what are the obstacles?
- Q4: How do HIC work with Members and Allies at different levels (from local to global) and between different regions?
- Q5: Identify obstacles and challenges, as well as strategic and tactical lessons learned with regard to question 4 and to HIC's advocacy work.

²⁹ See HIC Project Proposal (2018) 'Asserting People's Habitat Rights at All Levels', pages 12-13, and HIC Annual Report 2017.

³⁰ Source: HIC Annual Report 2017, pages 32-36.

³¹ The promotion of Social Production of Habitat is part of the current project's objective. HIC's concern is however: Although the concept of *Social Production of Habitat* has been worked on many occasions inside the Coalition and even having achieved the inclusion of it in the agendas coming from Habitat I, II and III, it comes from Latin America that still is the region where it is mostly used. For members / allies from other regions the meaning may not be entirely clear.

Additional question(s) suggested by the Evaluators:

A. Related to project 600 600 2109 (2014-2016/17)

- O1) Have HIC global services been improved and does HIC better support community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights?
- O2) Do HIC Members and Allies uphold the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing (HRAH)?
- O3) Has the HIC global coordination in Cairo been adequately strengthened with a common plan articulating capacities and resources of the GS and the HLRN?

B. Related to project 600 600 2415 (2017/18)

- O1) Was the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) established? Does it sufficiently channel efforts that influence national and international debates?
- O1) Does a relevant number of civil society initiatives in several countries operate within the HRHO to fight against violations of habitat-related human rights and to advocate their fulfilment?
- O2) Did HIC Members substantially increase networking and exchange of knowledge? Do they make better use of the interaction areas and tools offered by HIC? Did they improve their local and national advocacy capacities for the defence and realisation of housing and land rights in result of the improved HIC services?

C. Related to project 600 600 2535 (since March 2018)

- O1) In which way did/do civil society and social movements (fighting for human rights related to habitat in all regions) benefit from improved HIC's tools and services? Could the particular services provided to African and Asian organisations and the communication channels with these regions be improved?
- O1) Is the coordination improving for stronger regional and global activities with regional strategic plans that influence global, national and local policy processes?
- O1) Could new contacts with organisations in Asia and Africa be established?
- O1) What are the current strategies for the exchange of experiences with HIC Members and Allies?
- O2) How does coordination and partnership between civil society / grassroots organisations and academic institutions / local governments work? Is it improving?
- O2) Did/does the knowledge of CSOs/GOs on local strategies improve, that promote equity and environmental sustainability? Are CSOs/GOs enabled to better influence local, regional or global charters, policies, action plans and programs in order to align them with the Right to the City principles (including the social function of land and cities and the need to steer local development according to social and environmental criteria)?
- O3) Did/do the knowledge, skills and capacities of CSOs/GOs on housing and habitat rights improve? Do they put them into practice in local advocacy against violations of human rights related to habitat and for progressive change of local policies that promote equality?
- O4) Which debates on a global level (e.g. related to NUA, SDGs, Climate Agreement) adopt HIC's documents and recommendations (with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat)?

2.2.5 Efficiency

- Q1: Has the implementation of recent joint projects for the HIC GS and HIC HLRN been efficient and practical? Is coordination and networking between the different offices efficient?
- Q2: Have recent projects been useful (efficient) to support or motivate local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights?
- Q3: Do the funds managed by HIC justify the outcomes and impacts (e.g. in terms of reoriented global or national policies)?
- Q4: Are administrative and management processes efficient in terms of personnel, time and financial resources?

- Q5: Identify obstacles and challenges, as well as strategic and tactical lessons learned with regard to the above questions.

Additional question(s) suggested by the Evaluators:

- In which way do Members orient HIC's plan of action? Are Members involved in HIC's monitoring strategy?
- What are the communications channels with Members and what are the capacity building means? Which tools does HIC apply to reach out to its Members and to improve its capacities?
- How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about urgent actions?

2.2.6 Sustainability

- Q1: How have HIC's monitoring and advocacy tools and arguments been taken up by partners internal to the Coalition (Members and Structures) and externally (Allies and other bodies/institutions)?
- Q2: What are the prospects for future resource mobilization and programme planning of HIC and its Structures?

Additional question(s) suggested by the Evaluators:

- What is the current contribution level of HIC Members, Friends and Allies and how could it be improved or optimised in future?

3. Evaluation Design

3.1 Description of the evaluation design

We understand the evaluation not as an experimental process in search of the absolute truth but as an interpretative process in search of meaning and learning. The evaluation will adopt a mixed-methods approach, combining desk review and analysis of documents and data with an online survey among HIC Members (non-experimental design; mainly closed questions) and semi-structured interviews with key informants (HIC staff, selected Members, Allies and other relevant informants). The interviews with open questions will be mostly carried out online or by digital means, with the exception of personal meetings and interviews with the HIC staff in Barcelona and (if possible) in Amman, Jordan. The Evaluators will use the opportunity of the field visits for additional personal interviews, e.g. with representatives of UCLG and its Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights in Barcelona, or HIC Members from the MENA and Asia region in Amman.

At the heart of the evaluation is the critical review of the Theory of Change (ToC) that is underlying the concept of the HIC project (see the ToC diagram in section 1.1.3 above). The principal purpose of this theory-based approach is to analyse the understanding of causality implied in the HIC project design and, by identifying the assumptions underlying that understanding, to determine key factors or issues likely to explain the degree to which the project was achieving (or is likely to achieve) its broad objectives.

The analysis of evaluation results will apply triangulation methods in order to attain a higher objectivity. Applying at the same time a participatory and utilisation focused approach, the evaluation will be a learning process developed jointly with the "evaluated" and for their primary use.

For further explication of the approaches, refer to the "Methodological terms" section in Annex 3 – "Glossary."

3.2 Risks / limitations of the suggested design

Non-experimental, qualitative and participatory evaluations have always its limitations in terms of possible biases and subjective interpretations of the results. Nonetheless, the Evaluators believe that the benefits far outweigh the potential risks. The evaluation process is a joint learning process, it contributes to the rapid improvement of project concepts and performance because it is understood, owned and adopted by

the “evaluated”, it explains the importance of the causality of project processes, it builds up local M&E and analysis capacities, contributes to the empowerment of participants and target groups, and it sustains organisational learning and growth.

4. Evaluation Methodology

4.1 Detailed description of the evaluation methodology

4.1.1 Evaluation matrix

In Annex 6 the evaluation questions are listed against the expected indicator values, main information sources, suggested data collection methods and data analysis methods as well as related tools, questionnaires and questions. This evaluation matrix is the basis for questionnaire and question list preparation, for the definition of sample and key informant selection, as well as for the triangulation of evaluation results.

4.1.2 Data review, assessment of the results framework and indicator revision

During inception and the following initial evaluation phase available project documents will be reviewed, including project’s results framework, project indicators, progress reports, relevant websites, etc. (see Annex 10 for a preliminary list of references). The evaluators will prepare a table summarising planned and realised activities, expected and achieved outcomes and impacts as compared to the project indicators, as well as existing project risks or challenges. Relevant available quantitative data (e.g. number of realised activities, trainings, participants, project costs) will be transmitted in assessment grids. Additionally, relevant policy and legal papers and documents will be checked in order to get sufficient insides on HIC’s work and framework conditions. The verification of HIC’s Urgent Action Case Database³² will form part of data review.

4.1.3 Initial workshop and SWOT analysis HIC staff and Board members

In order to achieve a common understanding about evaluation objectives, procedures and expected results between HIC and the Evaluators, a full-day initial workshop is suggested. The workshop should take place at the HIC-GS office in Barcelona. The HIC-GS staff should participate in person and representatives of HIC-HLRN office, the Presidency, the Board and the regional structures (HIC MENA, AL, SA and Focal Points) – as well as selected Members (e.g. those who have the right to vote) – could participate online.

The workshop date is not fixed yet but it could take place in the course of September or October. A preliminary workshop schedule is attached in Annex 2.2 of this Inception Report. It is suggested to carry out, as in input to the workshop, a SWOT analysis of HIC’s internal strengths and weaknesses, and of the external opportunities and threats, in order to receive a first critical feedback of the HIC approach from its political and operative structures. Another input to the workshop will be an institutional and networking analysis.

Optionally and if possible, two sequential workshops could be carried out, one in the HIC-GS office in Barcelona and a second one during the HIC General Assembly meeting in Jordan.

4.1.4 Online survey with HIC Members

The online survey is the quantitative contribution to the evaluation methodology. It will be carried out with the 342 Members and provide a general insight on the Members’ perception of HIC’s work, the Members’ attended and unattended needs and priorities, and areas of improvement. It is suggested to establish an independent web page for the sole survey purpose but to inform Members about the survey through HIC own channels.

³² <http://www.hlm.org/cases.php#XSTxr0fgqHs>

4.1.5 In-depth interviews with selected HIC Members

The aim of the in-depth interviews is to get additional personal and qualitative statements on HIC’s work and services delivered to its Members, and on the added value of the interaction between HIC and its members. We will ask HIC for a list of suggested organisations to be interviewed on a more personal basis; these could be, for instance, active participants in the Working Groups. Also the online survey will include a question related to the interest in an in-depth interview. Due to time constraints, we suggest not more than 20-25 Member organisations (around 5%). We could also select potential interview partners randomly from the list (e.g. each 17th member) but we are convinced that a focused selection will be more effective. The interviews will be carried out either by Skype/telephone or in written by e-mail. They will deepen specific questions in a more open manner.

4.1.6 Interviews with selected other key informants and stakeholders

Relevant key informants will be HIC’s Allies and Friends, approximately 10-15 in total. We will make a first suggestion for potential interview partners to HIC (see section 4.2.3) in order to agree on the right selection. Interviews will be carried out by Skype or telephone, exceptionally also by e-mail.

We suggest to take advantage of the stay in Barcelona (visit of HIC-GS office) to interview personally representatives of UCLG, Metropolis and other Barcelona-based institutions (CIDOB,³³ Area Metropolitana de Barcelona, Col·lectiu Punt Sis,³⁴ etc.). An option could be to visit some of the UN representatives in Geneva as well as the ICLEI office in Bonn and the FIAN office in Heidelberg, Germany. See also section 4.2.3 and Annexes 4 and 8 to this Inception Report.

4.1.7 Participation in global events (participant observation and personal interviews)

We are aware of the following upcoming global events:

Table 6 – Global events, August – December 2019³⁵

Date	Event	Location	Organiser	HIC’s participation
27–30 Aug 2019	ENHR conference: Housing for the next European social model	Athens, Greece	ENHR – European Network for Housing Research	????
5–6 Sept 2019	14 th Global Forum on Human Settlements 2019 (GFHS 2019); Theme: Sustainable Development of Cities and Human Settlements in the Digital Era	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS)	????
9–27 Sept 2019	42 nd Human Rights Council	Geneva, Switzerland	OHCHR	yes
17–20 Sept 2019	5 th World Forum on Local Economic Development	Córdoba, Argentina	UCLG	????
24–26 Sept 2019	SDG Summit, 74 th UN General Assembly	New York, USA	United Nations	possibly
26–28. Sept 2019	Feminist Explorations of Urban Futures International Conference	York University, Toronto, Canada	GenUrb – Urbanization, Gender, and the Global South; The City Institute at	????

³³ <https://www.cidob.org/en/cidob/presentation>

³⁴ <http://www.punt6.org/en/>

³⁵ https://calendar.google.com/calendar/embed?src=right2city.org_0378lkupusl6497v3kfqf18vn8%40group.calendar.google.com&ctz=Europe%2FMadrid;http://enhr2019.com/; <http://www.gfhsforum.org/>; <https://www.uclg.org/en/media/events/5th-world-forum-local-economic-development;https://genurb.apps01.yorku.ca/conference2019/>; <https://www.unescap.org/intergovernmental-meetings/seventh-asia-pacific-urban-forum-apuf-7-0;https://www.clasco.org/actividad/convocatoria-para-participar-del-larcer-seminario-internacional-desigualdades-urbanas-derecho-a-la-ciudad-y-gobernanza-local-en-las-ciudades-de-america-latina/>; <https://www.uclg-cisdp.org/en/>; HIC-HRHO Calendar 2017-2020, <http://www.hic-gs.org/document.php?pid=7123>; <https://www.worldgbc.org/calendar/2019-un-climate-change-conference-unfccc-cop-25>

Date	Event	Location	Organiser	HIC's participation
			York University	
30.09.2019	World Human Rights Cities Forum	Gwangju, South Korea	UCLG-CISPD	possibly
Early October	IC General Assembly – to be confirmed	Amman (?), Jordan	HIC	Mainly Members from the MENA and Asia regions
12–13 Oct 2019	Civil Society Mechanism for the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	Rome, Italy	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN	yes
15–17 Oct 2019	Seventh Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF-7)	George Town, Penang, Malaysia	UN-ESCAP	????
14–18 October 2019	Forty-sixth Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Session "Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition"	Rome, Italy	CFS (Committee on World Food Security) – FAO	yes
23–25 Oct. 2019	Tercer Seminario Internacional CLACSO: Desigualdades urbanas, derecho a la ciudad y gobernanza local en las ciudades de América Latina	Mexico City, Mexico	Grupo de Trabajo "Desigualdades Urbanas en América Latina" (GTDU) del CLACSO	HIC-AL will most probably participate
23.10.2019	Third International Seminar – Urban Inequalities, Right to the City and Local Governance in Latin American Cities	Mexico City, Mexico	UCLG-CISPD	????
11.11.2019	World Congress of UCLG	Durban – eThekweni, South Africa	UCLG	Participants to be confirmed
November 28 th 2019	Business and Human Rights Forum	Geneva – Switzerland	The Shift – Leilani Farha, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Housing	????
December 3 rd 2019	City of Vienna hosts The Shift	Vienna, Austria	The Shift – Leilani Farha, UN SR	????
2-13 Dec 2019	25 th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 25) to the UNFCCC	Santiago de Chile	UNFCCC	Participants to be confirmed (HIC-AL)

Source: Evaluators' elaboration on the basis of different website information.³⁶

The evaluators will verify if there is an important HIC input to these events; e.g., in form of papers or presentations. It could be interesting then to participate as an observer, in order to directly learn about HIC's international involvement. For logistical and financial reasons, however, it will be difficult for the evaluators to participate in these events, except perhaps for the Jordan General Assembly.

³⁶ Ibidem

4.1.8 Stakeholder/ network interrelation analysis

This is a valuable instrument for updating and visualising the relevant project internal and external actors/stakeholders and their interrelationships, as well as established partnerships. The analysis should be carried out together with HIC staff during a half to one-day internal workshop (in Barcelona?) and includes:

- Verification of project stakeholders/ key participants list and listing of other relevant actors;
- Drafting of a stakeholder/ network map (rainbow, onion or Venn diagram), grid or institutional map at local, national to global level, and visualise the relationships between the different actors, existing power structures, as well as (possible/ additional) stakeholder contributions to the project;
- Incorporation of the results when establishing recommendations for further project development, improvement of cooperation/ network structures and possible scaling up of regional Civil society networks.

4.1.9 Financial assessment

In order to verify the cost-effectiveness of the project (determine if the investments are financially justified, in view of the benefits/ outcomes) and to receive information on project's economic environment as well as on its influence on fund mobilisation, the following economic analysis steps will be applied:

- Review of income and expenditure (last available update: audit report for the period March to December 2018, dated 15 March 2019)
- Calculate a cost-effectiveness ratio by dividing costs by "units of effectiveness" (a unit could be: number of grassroot organisations reached and number of estimated indirect beneficiaries; number of local policies/ municipalities influenced and number of potential beneficiary citizens, etc.)
- Verify project's external economic framework conditions and its influence on project development
- If possible, discuss the cost-analysis results together with responsible HIC project management during the debriefing meeting; alternatively provide the results in the final report for comments.

4.2 Operationalisation of the chosen methods

4.2.1 Selection of members to be interviewed through the survey

Generally, all HIC Members (currently 342) will be invited to participate in the online survey. Therefore, there will be no sample selection. Additionally, also previous members, Friends and Allies, or other groups (for instance grassroot groups) could participate in the survey. The clear identification/categorisation of participants will be a prerequisite and during the analysis of results we will be able to create respective subgroups and distinguish, for instance, the answers of HIC Members from the answers of HIC Allies.

To concentrate the survey on HIC Members only has the advantage of focused questions and less time for answers, and probably also high response rate. Most probably they will be more committed to provide informative and relevant answers that will help the evaluators to get consistent results. The broader the participants group, the more complicate will be the questionnaire design.

On the other side, providing access to the survey for non-members gives the opportunity to include as many respondents as possible, and enables more comprehensive answers reflecting different perspectives. But it implies complicated design of the questionnaire and requires more time for the implementation of the survey. If we choose this second option we will have to prepare two questionnaires for the two different groups: HIC Members / HIC Allies.

In Annex 7.1 we present a first proposal for the online survey questionnaire for HIC Members (possibly also other stakeholders could provide answers).

4.2.2 Online survey design

We suggest to create the online survey with eSurvey Creator (<https://www.esurveycreator.com>) or Umfrage Online (<https://www.umfrageonline.com>) on a separate webpage. The survey will be created for a closed group of participants, they will have access with a password. The survey will be announced on the

HIC website and the participants will be invited to participate by email and receive the respective survey link and password. There is no special knowledge or software necessary – just a browser with Internet connection. A variety of question types is possible: open or closed questions, ranking options, etc. The survey can be offered multi-lingual (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German). For Arabic speaking members a translation of the questions into Arabic could be offered (the translated Arabic version will be reviewed by the Sudanese evaluator).

The technical requirements to participate are low. The participants can access the survey in any browser (computer) with Internet connection. Whether it is on a tablet or smartphone, the online survey is also optimized for mobile devices. It is also possible for participants to interrupt the survey and continue later at the same point.

The software realises basic analysis of the results and provides aggregated reports for each question with respective diagrams and suitable key figures like arithmetic average, percentages, standard deviation, etc. There is also the possibility to check every single response individually. All of the collected responses can be downloaded as Excel or CSV file. This database can also be imported into SPSS.

4.2.3 Selection of key informants

Suggested interview partners are the following (see Annex 8 for detailed suggestions; final list to be agreed with HIC by e-mail in August, and to be finalised during the evaluation start-up meeting):

- Obviously HIC structures representatives
 - HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN – personally
 - HIC Board members – personally and through Skype conference
 - HIC Presidency – Skype interview
 - HIC Reference Centres (MENA in Cairo, Egypt; Latin America in Mexico-City; South Asia in New Delhi, India) – Skype interview
 - HIC Focal Points (Mazingira Institute Kenya, Bethesda DCAM Benin) – Skype interview (*also visit to Kenya by the Sudanese evaluator could be foreseen? – This to be confirmed after confirming her participation in the African Economic Consortium final research project workshop that is expected to be held in Nairobi in August–September 2019*)
- Selected HIC Members for additional in-depth interviews – sample of 20-25 organisations to be decided after the online survey – interviews to be carried out by Skype/telephone or e-mail
- Representatives of UN bodies (see Annex 8.4 for preliminary suggestions), mainly per Skype/telephone or personally in Geneva, New York, Rome and/or in Nairobi
- Members of the Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C)
- Other important key informants (see Annex 8.4)
- HIC Friends (see Annex 8.4 for preliminary suggestions), mainly per Skype/ telephone

4.2.4 Online and/or presential interviews

As indicated above, some of the interviews will be carried out in presence, especially those with HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN (during the visits to Barcelona and, if possible, to Cairo), and others by telephone/Skype or other digital means. All interviews will follow a question guide agreed with HIC (see Annex 7.2 for a first proposal).

The two evaluators will carry out the first 2-3 interviews jointly, via Skype, or even in presence during their stay in Barcelona. In order to save time, they will then work individually, after having agreed on the division of interview responsibilities. We calculate an average of 1 hour per interview, including organisation and preparation. All interviews will be summarised in written (not transcribed literally). We calculate another hour for the interview summary.

4.2.5 SWOT and stakeholder analysis

Both analysis procedures will be prepared by the Evaluators and distributed in time to the HIC participants/structures before the initial meeting and workshop in Barcelona. During the personal meeting and Skype workshop, the central contributions will be discussed and jointly reviewed.

For the SWOT analysis, the usual diagram will be applied:

Figure 3 – SWOT-analysis principle

<i>Implication</i>	<i>Identification and description</i>	<i>Identification and description</i>	<i>Implication</i>
What to do to foster the strengths	Strengths	Weaknesses	What to do to minimise the weaknesses
What to do to apprehend and adopt the opportunities	Opportunities	Threats	What to do to avoid the threats
	Positive effects	Negative effects	

For the stakeholder analysis, we suggest the following matrix:

Table 6 – Proposed stakeholder analysis matrix

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Land/ Region	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Added value	Importance qualification
<i>characteristics</i>	<i>e.g. UN organisation; international, regional or national ally; funding partner; international donor, etc.</i>		<i>of inter-vention radius</i>	<i>For instance: - intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral - weak one-sided - weak bilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement</i>	<i>e.g. HIC's strategic areas or MISEREOR project components</i>	<i>e.g. financial support, advice, training, capacity building, advocacy, etc.</i>	<i>Contribution and added value of participation for better performance of activities/ projects</i>	<i>For instance: - of high importance for HIC's work/ performance - middle importance - low importance</i>

4.3 Description of the methods for data analysis

4.3.1 Survey results analysis through SPSS

The survey will provide primary responses that reflect the opinion of HIC Members, possibly also HIC Allies or others, to discuss the extent to which HIC is fulfilling its mission through the MISEREOR project. The analysis with SPSS will allow for weighting and sequencing the answers by type of membership, regions, countries, length of participation in the Coalition, etc., possibly also by gender and age, if individual respondents. We will discuss the recent challenges expressed by HIC Members and ways to overcome them, and present the recent achievements as perceived by the Members.

4.3.2 Comparative analysis of qualitative results

Additionally to the survey results, information collected through the interviews with selected Members and the different stakeholders will allow to compare the results from the perspectives of both HIC Members and HIC Allies, probably also from the perspective of some HIC Friends. We will also compare the quantitative survey results with the qualitative interview responses (triangulation) and organise the results according to the DAC criteria and the main key issues. Again, we will try to differentiate the answers by type of respondent and global region. We will then compare the recommendations of previous HIC reports with the recent achievements of HIC.

4.3.3 Verification of results through triangulation

Data analysis includes the analysis of evidence by triangulation. Each piece of evidence (e.g. results from different sources, i.e. survey, interviews, results of document and data review, different opinions of the Evaluators) will be compared with the other in order to sustain the answers (evidence is likely) or obtain divergent results (evidence in question).

4.3.4 Further analysis during report writing

The report writing phase includes further critical revision and internal Evaluators' discussion of obtained answers. The draft evaluation report will be presented to the HIC team and MISEREOR representatives (electronic transmission) for revision, until **28 October 2019**, before the final debriefing meeting. Structure and contents of the report are defined in the ToR (Annex 1). The two Evaluators will agree about each responsibility and contribution to the report at the end of the data collection phase (early October).

4.3.5 Validation of results and recommendations in a joint workshop with HIC and MISEREOR

We suggest a final debriefing meeting in Barcelona, similarly to the initial workshop with presential participation of selected HIC staff and online participation of other HIC structures and Members (webinar). Additionally, MISEREOR representatives shall join in. The evaluators will present the key evaluation results and recommendations results in PowerPoint and discuss them with the participants. HIC representatives should validate, understand and adopt the recommendations. It is suggested to carry out this workshop during the last week of November.

After the debriefing meeting with HIC and MISEREOR representatives, the evaluation report will receive a final revision and incorporation of comments. Then the final version will be presented to HIC and MISEREOR, **until end of November or mid-December 2019**.

4.4 Risks / limitations of the suggested methodology

Online survey and interviews to be arranged in collaboration with HIC. We need intensive follow-up by e-mail to increase the response rate before the deadline for the delivery of the survey by the respondents, in order to avoid possible drop-out or non-response. There might be also difficulties to realise personal interviews per Skype or telephone. The evaluators will require respective support from HIC to establish confidence and interest with selected stakeholders or Members.

5. Implementation

5.1 Timeline

Following we present the proposed working schedule. In Annex 2 we attach a more detailed and commented timeframe of the evaluation. As opposed to the first draft transmitted on June 19th to HIC-GS, HLRN and MISEREOR, we skip the visit to the HLRN and HIC-MENA offices in Cairo for three reasons: (1) It would make sense to carry out a joint discussion and SWOT analysis with the HIC-GS, HLRN and MENA team in Barcelona; (2) According to MISEREOR, there might be security problems in Egypt and a visit to Cairo not recommendable;³⁷ (3) For security and safety reasons, it is not recommendable to visit and interview other

³⁷ Just recently, Lufthansa and British Airways stopped their flights to Cairo. See: <https://www.tagesschau.de/ausland/aegypten-307.html>

HIC member organisations in Cairo; only the HIC office could be visited. We suggest to invite the Cairo team to Barcelona instead.

Moreover, in the updated version of the evaluation process timeframe we additionally suggest a short visit to Geneva, for meetings with selected UN-OHCHR representatives there; e.g., of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) and the UN Human Rights Council (HRC), if available for an interview in Geneva. We think, a personal interview would be more open and confidential; and it might be difficult to get these important high-level representatives for a Skype or telephone interview. But we are aware that the Committee or Council members are not permanently staying in Geneva. Additionally, an interview with a representative of urbaMonde Switzerland, member of the Co-Habitat network, could be carried out in Geneva. We also suggest to arrange personal interviews in Nairobi, Kenya, if possible to combine them with an envisaged visit to Nairobi by the Sudanese evaluator. Moreover, we follow the suggestion of HIC to foresee a possible participation in the General Assembly, envisaged for October in Jordan.

The core evaluation activities – inception workshop, survey, interviews, data transcriptions and analysis – will be finalised early October. By end of October we plan to finalise the draft report and suggest to submit it to HIC and MISEREOR for revision on **28 October**. We foresee a joint final workshop with HIC structures and MISEREOR for the presentation of findings and the discussion of the draft report in Barcelona, end of November 2019 (for instance, **25 November**).

6. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Evaluation ToR (revised)



Index

1. Introduction
2. Objectives of the evaluation
3. Key issues
4. Methodology (to be reviewed)
5. Organisation of the mission (to be reviewed)
6. Report

1. Introduction

HIC's description

Habitat International Coalition (HIC) is the global network dedicated to action for the recognition, defense and full implementation of the right of everyone to a secure place in which to live in peace and dignity, in all countries. Currently, the Coalition has 342 Members (of which 40 have the right to vote³⁸) and 69 Friends. In addition 1,753 organizations and individuals form the HIC Social Base (2017).

HIC has coordination offices in Ciudad de México ([HIC AL](#)), Cairo ([HIC MENA](#) and [HIC HLRN](#)), New Delhi ([HIC SA](#)) and Barcelona ([HIC GS](#)) plus two focal points in sub-Saharan Africa ([HIC SSA Benin](#) and [HIC SSA Kenya](#)). These offices work together to strengthen links between organisations and collectives, accompanying and supporting community processes and the most disadvantaged groups so that everybody has a safe place to live in peace and with dignity both in the countryside and in the city.

HIC's current project funded by MISEREOR

HIC is currently implementing the project 'Asserting people's habitat rights at all levels' (project No. 600 600 2535), whose goal is a world in which everybody has a safe place to live in peace and with dignity, with coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity; defend the right to a healthy environment; promote and implement the Social Production of Habitat; fight against violations of all rights related to habitat; and where all government spheres recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat.

Scope of the evaluation

The focus of this evaluation will be on the work done by the HIC GS (HIC General Secretariat, in charge of the global membership, communication, networking, and global project implementation and reporting) and HIC HLRN (HIC Housing and Land Rights Network, a thematic reference center focused on global advocacy, knowledge creation and training), following the logic of the current project 600 600 2535 funded by KZE, Ford Foundation, FAO and FPH. HIC global bodies (HIC President, HIC Board, HIC General Assembly) will also participate as well as other HIC Reference Centers (HIC AL, HIC MENA and HIC SA) and a selection of HIC Members and allies. The evaluation will also analyze the Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C^{*}), given the relevance of this Ford Foundation supported initiative and the role that HIC plays as co-coordinator and implementing organization (in coordination with HIC Member, POLIS Institute).

(*) The GPR2C is an open, flexible, diverse network of civil society and local governments organizations committed to political action and social change through the promotion, defense and fulfillment of the Right to the City at all levels, paying special attention to people and communities affected by exclusion and marginalization. For more information please visit <http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br/> and check the [GPR2C Strategic Planning 2018-2021](#).

Period considered by the evaluation

2014-2018, with a focus in the change of HIC General Secretary (January 2014) and the

designation of the new one (scheduled for mid-2020).

Relevant documents

- HIC Constitution and HIC By Law
- Project 600 600 2535 (overview of activities 2018) and final reports of projects 600 600 2415 (2017) and 600 600 2109 (2014-2016)
- Recommendationsof HIC Evaluation 2012
- Most recent evaluations of HIC Reference Centers (HIC AL 2015)
- HIC Annual Reports 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017

2. Objectives of the evaluation

The evaluation will explain:

1. To what extent is HIC fulfilling its mission through the MISEREOR project.
2. Recent challenges faced by HIC and ways to overcome them.
3. Recent achievements and advantages from the current roles of the HIC GS and HIC HLRN.

3. Key issues

General questions

- Which recommendations suggested in the previous evaluation have been implemented and which have not?
- What is the role of HIC within the GPR2C and how GPR2C and HIC complement each other? Are HIC's mission and advocacy objectives backed by GPR2C actions?
- What part of the mission of HIC has been fulfilled thanks to the current MISEREOR project and which through other projects or initiatives?
- What are the reasons for implementation or not implementation of the previous evaluation recommendations?

Relevance

- Q1: How do HIC Member organisations appreciate their role as part of the Coalition and the support provided by HIC offices? How could the offices make to better match this support with the needs of HIC Members?
- Q2: How do HIC Allies perceive the relevance of HIC and its role in Habitat related global processes and agendas?
- Q3: According to members and allies, can notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018 be attributed to HIC's work?
- In which way do grassroots organisations provide feedback on HIC's support strategies? Is the feedback positive?

Outcomes and impacts

- Q1: What are the (measurable) outcomes and impacts of HIC? What are the

- notable achievements in the period 2014–2018 according to members and allies?
- Q2: How do these outcomes and impacts affect global debates and agendas? How does the work of HIC affect the UN human rights system? How does it impact on specific UN organisations? Which is the role of HIC's contributions to global events in this regard?
- Q3: What's the impact on Members and Allies? How does HIC support the local advocacy work of its members and to what effect? What are the outcomes of advocacy for habitat rights in UN forums (including HR Council, HLPF and others)?
- Q4: What is the quality and potential use of HIC outputs for knowledge creation and advocacy.
- What was/is the contribution of HIC in the promotion and implementation the Social Production of Habitat approach?
- What was/is the contribution of HIC in the fight against violations of all rights related to habitat?
- In which way did/does HIC's work orient or influence governments' spheres to recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat, especially in favour of the demands of the poorest and most vulnerable social sectors in every region? In which global region has been HIC more effective?
- In which way did HIC contribute to the development of coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity, and defend the right to a healthy environment?
- What are the visible effects of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas? In which way does the HRNO influence national and international debates about the implementation of new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21 etc.) and the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System?
- Were there any unintended positive or negative outcomes or impacts?

Effectiveness

- Q1: To what extent have the objectives of projects 600 600 2109 and 600-600-2415 been achieved? Are the objectives of project 600-600-2535 likely to be reached within the envisaged time frame? (Please refer to the objectives as stated in the project contracts.)
- Q2: Which factors have contributed to the attainment or non-attainment of project objectives?
- Q3: With regard to objective 1 of the current project: Have the efforts to broaden the membership in Africa and Asia been successful so far? Has membership in these regions increased or is it likely to increase? If not, what are the obstacles?
- Q4: How do HIC work with Members and Allies at different levels (from local to global) and between different regions?
- Q5: Identify obstacles and challenges, as well as strategic and tactical lessons learned with regard to questions 4 and to HIC's advocacy work.

Additional sub-questions related to the outcomes of the three projects:

- A. Related to project 600 600 2109 (2014-2016/17)
 - O1) Have HIC global services been improved and does HIC better support community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights?
 - O2) Do HIC Members and Allies uphold the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing (HRAH)?

- O3) Has the HIC global coordination in Cairo been adequately strengthened with a common plan articulating capacities and resources of the GS and the HLRN?
- B. Related to project 600 600 2415 (2017/18)
- O1) Was the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) established? Does it sufficiently channel efforts that influence national and international debates?
 - O1) Does a relevant number of civil society initiatives in several countries operate within the HRHO to fight against violations of habitat-related human rights and to advocate their fulfilment?
 - O2) Did HIC Members substantially increase networking and exchange of knowledge? Do they make better use of the interaction areas and tools offered by HIC? Did they improve their local and national advocacy capacities for the defence and realisation of housing and land rights in result of the improved HIC services?
- C. Related to project 600 600 2535 (since March 2018)
- O1) In which way did/do civil society and social movements (fighting for human rights related to habitat in all regions) benefit from improved HIC's tools and services? Could the particular services provided to African and Asian organisations and the communication channels with these regions be improved?
 - O1) Is the coordination improving for stronger regional and global activities with regional strategic plans that influence global, national and local policy processes?
 - O1) Could new contacts with organisations in Asia and Africa be established?
 - O1) What are the current strategies for the exchange of experiences with HIC Members and Allies?
 - O2) How does coordination and partnership between civil society / grassroots organisations and academic institutions / local governments work? Is it improving?
 - O2) Did/does the knowledge of CSOs/GOs on local strategies improve, that promote equity and environmental sustainability? Are CSOs/GOs enabled to better influence local, regional or global charters, policies, action plans and programs in order to align them with the Right to the City principles (including the social function of land and cities and the need to steer local development according to social and environmental criteria)?
 - O3) Did/do the knowledge, skills and capacities of CSOs/GOs on housing and habitat rights improve? Do they put them into practice in local advocacy against violations of human rights related to habitat and for progressive change of local policies that promote equality?
 - O4) Which debates on a global level (e.g. related to NUA, SDGs, Climate Agreement) adopt HIC's documents and recommendations (with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat)?

Efficiency

- Q1: Has the implementation of recent joint projects for the HIC GS and HIC HLRN been efficient and practical? Is coordination and networking between the different offices efficient?
- Q2: Have recent projects been useful (efficient) to support or motivate local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights?
- Q3: Do the funds managed by HIC justify the outcomes and impacts (e.g. in terms of reoriented global or national policies)?

- Q4: Are administrative and management processes efficient in terms of personnel, time and financial resources?
- Q5: Identify obstacles and challenges, as well as strategic and tactical lessons learned with regard to the above questions.
- In which way do Members orient HIC's plan of action?
- Are Members involved in HIC's monitoring strategy?
- What are the communications channels with Members and what are the capacity building means? Which tools does HIC apply to reach out to its Members and to improve its capacities?
- How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about urgent actions?

Sustainability

- Q1: How have HIC's monitoring and advocacy tools and arguments been taken up by partners internal to the Coalition (Members and Structures) and externally (Allies and other bodies/institutions)?
- Q2: What are the prospects for future resource mobilization and programme planning of HIC and its Structures?
- What is the current contribution level of HIC Members, Friends and Allies and how could it be improved or optimised in future?

4. Methodology

The methodology is designed as a participatory process among HIC Members, HIC Board, HIC Reference Centers and HIC allies. It consists of three main phases:

Phase 1.a: Content discussion (April – June 2019)

- Discussion of the evaluation process by HIC structures (online meetings), the evaluator(s) and MISEREOR to define the scope and final objectives
- Briefing with evaluators to design the work plan and respective participatory instruments

Phase 1.b: Inception Phase (July – August 2019)

- Preparation of Inception Report: Specification of evaluation key issues, design, methodology and timeframe; elaboration of the final version of the TOR (if any adaptations are necessary)

Phase 2: Evaluation process (September – October 2019)

- Desk study: analysis of HIC information and background
- Field work, mainly through electronic means, and visits to HIC HLRN, HIC-MENA (Cairo – if possible) and HIC GS (Barcelona)
- Workshops with HIC Board members, HIC structures and HIC Members (TBC, online?)
- Online survey covering all structures, members, friends, allies and social base (to be specified in the Inception Report)

- Interviews with key informants (to be specified in the Inception Report)

Phase 3: Reporting and dissemination (October – November 2019)

- Feedback on findings, conclusions and recommendations
- Final report

5. Organisation of the evaluation

Evaluation team

1. Samia Satti Nour, economist (designated by HIC)
2. Joanna Kotowski, architect / urban planner (designated by MISEREOR)

Both evaluators have equal responsibilities and will jointly agree on their contributions to the evaluation process and report writing (both Inception and Evaluation Reports), each evaluator taking advantage of her respective expertise. Joanna will have the overall responsibility for report contents and quality.

Schedule

1. Agreement on the ToR draft and identification of the evaluator(s) (Mid May 2019)
2. Briefing of the evaluator(s) (June 2019), including meeting in Aachen
3. Agreement on the preliminary ToR, with the evaluator(s), MISEREOR and HIC (end June 2019)
4. Inception Report: Work Plan, design and implementation of the field instruments, finally adapted TOR (July – August 2019)
5. Online survey covering all structures, members, friends and social base (during August, to be finished by 15 September 2019); details of the online survey methods will be outlined in the Inception Report
6. Webinar with HIC Members, HIC Reference Centers and HIC Board members to discuss preliminary findings of the online survey (end of September); details will be outlined in the Inception Report
7. Study visit at the HIC-GS offices in Barcelona with participation of HIC-HLRN and other HIC structures representatives (early to mid-September 2019)
8. Participation in the HIC GA meeting in Jordan, in October 2019 (if possible).
9. Elaboration of draft report and submission until 28th October 2019.
10. Debriefing with representatives of Misereor and HIC (first suggestion: in Barcelona, 25th November 2019)
11. Submission of the final report (mid-December 2019)

6. Report

Actors and responsibilities

A. Supporting the evaluation process and contributing with information:

1. General Secretariat team (Marie Bailloux, Isabel Pascual, Álvaro Puertas, Eduard Cabré, Irene Fuertes, Francis Clay and Sophia Torres) during the whole process, support in the implementation of the online survey and assisting during briefings with the evaluators.
2. HIC-HLRN, HIC-MENA team (Joseph Schechla, Yasser Abdel Kader, Ahmed Mansour, Heather Elaydi) during the whole process, support in the implementation of the online survey and assisting during briefings with the evaluators.
3. Representatives of MISEREOR during the whole process.

B. Contributing with information, participating in webinars:

4. HIC-AL, and HIC-SA teams (Silvia Emanuelli, Blanca Hernández and Shivani Chaudhry) during the whole process by electronic means.
5. HIC Board (President Lorena Zarate, Ana Falú and Ifeyinwa Ofong) during the whole process by electronic means.

C. Contributing with information:

6. Selected HIC Members from all regions.
7. Selected HIC allies and donors (i.e., Leilani Farha-Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing; Leticia Osorio-Ford Foundation; Louca Lerch-FPH; Thea Gelbspan-International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Martin Wolpold Bosien-Civil Society Mechanism for Committee on Global Food Security; Mauro Conti, International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty; Omar Sylla-Global Land Tool Network; Lucia Kiwala-UN Habitat; Emilia Saiz-UCLG; etc.)

D. Leading the evaluation:

8. Evaluators during the whole process.

Report details: length, content and format

(follows MISEREOR's criteria)

The report should be approximately 30 – 40 pages (without Annexes) and must include the following components:

1. Cover page with following details:
 - Name and location of the project to be evaluated
 - Name of the project executing agency
 - Project number (under which the project is managed at MISEREOR)

- Evaluation number - in the case of EQM evaluation
- Names of all members of the evaluation team, name of person responsible for the report
- Date of creation of the report (with the addition: draft/final version)

2. List of abbreviations

3. Contents (clearly structured, with subchapters and page numbers)

4. Executive summary, around 2–3 pages with following contents:

- Brief description of the project that was evaluated
- Purpose and objectives of the evaluation
- Important results with reference to the main evaluation questions in line with the terms of reference and an overall assessment of the work performed (conclusions)
- Important recommendations

5. Description of the evaluated project, the project context and the reason for and objectives of the evaluation

- Project context and framework conditions
- Project target groups
- Project objectives and intervention logic: What does the project aim to achieve and how?
- Structure and management of the organisation implementing the project
- Nature and scope of cooperation with MISEREOR (and also – if applicable and relevant – with other organisations, e.g. in the case of co-financing)
- Reason for and objectives of the evaluation

6. Chapter on methods with following contents:

- Description of the data collection methods employed
- Description of the sample: Who, how many (subdivided according to gender and possibly other characteristics, such as ethnicity, age, etc.) and what criteria were used in the selection?

7. Presenting the results of data collection and evaluation

Back up your descriptions with quantitative evidence and differentiate by group (male/female, ethnicity, age, level of poverty, etc.) whenever possible; separate the description and facts from the assessment.

8. Assessment of the information collected

- Based on the evaluation questions
- Based on DAC criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability

9. Overarching conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions are to be presented in the form of a compact synthesis that builds on the answers to the evaluation questions and goes a step further in the assessment – not an abridged version of the facts as presented.

Recommendations should focus on the essentials in order to give the follow-up a realistic chance (learning evaluation).

10. Annexes (minimum):

- Terms of reference
- Timetable: evaluation programme (table with date, details of location, persons affected/ interviewed)
- List of interviewees³⁹
- List of documents referred to in the report
- Documentation of the introductory and final workshop

³⁹ It is important to observe any confidentiality and data protection regulations relevant to the particular case and the country context.

Annex 2:

2.1. Timeframe – Evaluation Process

The evaluation will be carried out in three main phases. Phase 1. “Content discussion” (marked in light orange below) will finalise with the approval of this Inception Report and with the initiation of logistical preparations for phase 2. “Evaluation process”. The second phase will start with a detailed review of project documents and the visit of HIC-GS office in Barcelona.

In the table below we include some optional items to be discussed and agreed with HIC and MISEREOR – meetings with UN and other representatives in Geneva and possible participation in the HIC General Assembly in Amman, Jordan in October – marked in light green. From our point of view, it would make sense to carry out personal interviews in Geneva and to participate in a GA, with additional possibility of personal interactions.

No	Activity	Location	Estimated time		Key outputs
			Joanna	Samia	
1.	Content discussion	Global	8 days	6 days	
1.1	General agreements		3 days	1 day	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparatory visit at MISEREOR in Aachen Review of draft ToR and preparation of draft time schedule Briefing with evaluators to design the work plan and respective participatory instruments Second meeting at MISEREOR in Aachen 		0.5 d 1 d	0.5 d	Evaluation TOR. General agreement on activities and timeframes. Agreement on contents of Inception Report.
1.2	Preparation Inception Report		5 days	5 days	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quick review of project documents Preparation of Inception Report (description of evaluation concept and procedures, development of assessment methodology, formulation of guidelines for interviews, focus groups and data collection, incl. online interviews) Establishment of lists of contact persons/ organisations Coordination evaluators with HIC to agree on evaluation procedure Pre-selection of members, allies, key informants to be interviewed Organisation of logistics (flights, hotels, visa) 		1 d 3 d	1 d 3 d	Inception Report: Detailed evaluation work plan and timeframe. Evaluation instruments (examples: matrix with key evaluation questions and means of verification, questionnaires, interview protocols, meeting programmes, focus group methodologies, organisation of online survey and workshops, etc.). Agreement on instruments and procedures.
			1 d	1 d	
	Time allocated to the Inception Phase		8 days	6 days	
2.	Evaluation process (August – October 2019)		25 days	19 days	
2.1	Desk study: analysis of HIC information and background		5 days	4 days	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed review of project documents, progress reports and other relevant literature Transfer of the first analysis results into an evaluation matrix Formulation of additional questions resulting from the desk analysis Preliminary establishment of online survey platform 		3 d 1 d	3 d 1 d	Further familiarisation with HIC work supported by MISEREOR and its achievements
			1 d		

No	Activity	Location	Estimated time		Key outputs
			Joanna	Samia	
2.2	Field work and online interviews		20 days	15 days	
2.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of field visits, coordination with HIC 	Germany / Sudan	1 d	1 d	Logistics prepared
2.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to HIC GS in Barcelona <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview with the HIC GS team Joint SWOT analysis Joint stakeholder / networking analysis Online workshop with selected HIC members / offices Joint verification of online survey platform Information of HIC Members about the survey tool; dissemination of access information (key, etc.) Visit to selected stakeholders in Barcelona (to decide: UCLG, Mayor, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint or individual interviews 	Barcelona	4 d (3 overnights in Spain)	4 d (3 overnights in Spain)	First analysis results
2.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to UN-OHCHR offices in Geneva <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview with a CESCR representative Interview with a HRC representative Interview of an urbaMonde Switzerland representative 	Geneva	1 d (1 overnight in Geneva)	1 d (1 overnight in Geneva)	First analysis results
2.2. OPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the HIC General Assembly in Amman, Jordan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participant observation of the GA Interviews or focus group discussions with selected Members (MENA and Asia regions) Joint SWOT analysis If possible, interview with other relevant stakeholders 	Amman	[3 d (2 overnights in Jordan)]	[3 d (2 overnights in Jordan)]	First analysis results
2.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transcription of interview/ FGD/ workshop results (Annexes to the Evaluation Report) 	Home	1 d	1 d	First analysis results
2.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final preparation of online survey, including translation of questionnaires, where necessary Final establishment of online survey platform/tool, with adaptations where necessary Reception of survey results; answer to queries where required Analysis with SPSS and summary report on online survey (Annex to the Evaluation Report) 	Home	3 d 1 d 0.5 d 1.5 d	1 d	Analysis of online survey results
2.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with selected members and allies (parallel work of Evaluators) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of interviews with selected members and allies Realisation of Skype/telephone (or presence) interviews Transcription of interviews (Annexes to the Evaluation Report) 	Home	1 d 2 d 2 d	1 d 2 d 2 d	Analysis of interview results
2.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of preliminary findings to HIC via e-mail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a PowerPoint presentation with main findings and recommendations 	Home	1 d	0.5 d	Discussion and common understanding of evaluation results

No	Activity	Location	Estimated time		Key outputs
			Joanna	Samia	
	and transmission to HIC via e-mail - Exchange on main findings and recommendations (via e-mail or Skype) - Summary of discussion results (Annex to the Evaluation Report) and consideration of these results in the final report		0.5 d	0.5 d	
			0.5 d		
3.	Reporting and dissemination (Oct – Nov 2019)		12 days	11 days	
3.1	Preparation draft evaluation report		7 days	7 days	
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a draft report with further analysis and triangulation of received information Presentation of draft for review by HIC and MISEREOR 	Germany / Sudan	7 d	7 d	Draft report delivered for revision by HIC and MISEREOR
3.2	Debriefing with HIC and MISEREOR in Barcelona		3 days	3 days	
3.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of debriefing meeting (PowerPoint presentation with main results) Logistical arrangements 	Home	1 d	1 d	PPT presentation
3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal meeting evaluators, final adaptation of the PPT presentation Debriefing workshop at HIC-GS office in Barcelona with participation of HIC regional offices (in person or via Skype), Presidency and Board members (online) and MISEREOR representatives before delivery of final report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of evaluation results by the Evaluators Discussion of evaluation results and of draft evaluation report Joint agreement on amendments/ adaptations to the final report 	Barcelona	1 d 1 d (2 overnights in Spain)	1 d 1 d (2 overnights in Spain)	Agreed evaluation results
3.3	Preparation final evaluation report		2 days	1 day	
3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the final report Preparation of German anonymised summary for publication in MISEREOR's annual evaluation report 	Home	1 d 1 d	1 d	Final report delivered to HIC and MISEREOR
	Time allocated to phases 2 and 3		37 days	30 days	
	Total time allocated to the assignment		45 days	36 days	
	Total time with optional visit to Jordan		48 days	39 days	

2.2. Schedule of the initial meeting/ workshop

It is suggested to start the workshop early European afternoon (early morning in Mexico and late afternoon in India) in order to give the American and Asian HIC representatives / staff / selected Members the opportunity to participate through Skype or similar connection.

Suggested inception workshop programme

Time	Topic	Remarks	Methods
13:30-14:00	Gathering of participants, organisation of online logistics	<i>Participants list</i>	<i>List</i>
14:00-14:15	Short presentation of participants	<i>Moderation by HIC</i>	<i>Short presentation of name + institution/ organisation, land/ region</i>
14:15-14:30	Presentation of workshop programme and general workshop procedures	<i>By Joanna / Samia</i>	<i>Programme shared on the screen</i>
14:30-15:00	Presentation of evaluation objectives, suggested procedures, time frame and methods, impact orientation and expected results	<i>By Joanna / Samia</i>	<i>PPT shared on the screen</i>
15:00-15:15	Short remarks, suggestions, clarifications	<i>Moderator</i>	
15:15-15:45	Presentation of main SWOT analysis and stakeholder analysis results	<i>By Joanna / Samia</i>	<i>PPT shared on the screen (if possible)</i>
15:45-17:00	Joint verification of analysis results; remarks, suggestions, discussion ⇒ In view of the improvement of HIC's work and its impacts	<i>Moderator</i>	
17:00-17:15	Final notes	<i>HIC</i>	

Annex 3: Glossary

3.1. Methodological terms

For this evaluation we use the terminology applied by MISEREOR:⁴⁰

MISEREOR evaluation terminology

Planning stage		Implementation stage	
Goal (or: Development goal)	Intended effects (also: intended outcomes and impacts)	Impact(s)	Effects (also: Outcomes and impacts)
Project objective(s)		Outcome(s)	
Intermediate objective(s)		Use of outputs that the project makes available	
Planned outputs		Outputs	
Planned measures / activities		Implemented measures / activities	

Moreover, we apply the following methodological terms and concepts:

Key Term	Definition / methodology
Quantitative methods	Quantitative research, is defined as a the systematic investigation of phenomena by gathering quantifiable data and performing statistical, mathematical or computational techniques. Quantitative research gathers information from existing and potential customers or target groups using sampling methods and sending out online surveys, online polls, questionnaires etc., the results of which can be depicted in the form of numerals. Experimental, quasi-experimental and non-experimental evaluation designs use quantitative data collection methods.
Qualitative methods	Qualitative research is a type of scientific and evidence-based research. It focuses on obtaining data through open-ended and conversational communication. This method is not only about “what” people think or perceive but also “why” they think so. Qualitative research seeks to understand a given research problem or topic from the perspectives of the local population it involves. Qualitative research is especially effective in obtaining culturally specific information about the values, opinions, behaviours, and social contexts of particular populations. The most common qualitative methods are in-depth interviews, participant observation, focus groups and case studies . ⁴¹
Triangulation	Triangulation facilitates the validation of data through cross verification from two or more sources, combining several research methods in the study of the same phenomenon. In conventional triangulation models, qualitative research is cross-checked by quantitative research results and vice-versa. Social scientists understand triangulation also as a general mixture of different methods ⁴² and as a way to provide complementary perspectives (rather than ‘competing’ evidence) on the object of enquiry. “In social research the term ‘triangulation’ is used to refer to the observation of the research issue from (at least) two different points.” ⁴³ Triangulation can be understood as triangulation of data, investigator triangulation, triangulation of theories as well as methodological triangulation ‘within-method’ (for example, the use of different subscales within a questionnaire) and ‘between-method’. ⁴⁴
Structured interview	A structured interview (also: standardized interview or researcher-administered survey) is a quantitative research method commonly employed in survey research. The aim of this approach is to ensure that each interview is presented with exactly the same questions in the same order.

⁴⁰ MISEREOR: Die wichtigsten Begriffe zum Bereich “Wirkungen”. EQM / Sprachendienst Mai 2010

⁴¹ See, for instance: Flick, U./Kardoff, E./Steinke, I. (eds.) 2004: A Companion to Qualitative Research. SAGE Publications, London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi. Translation 2004 of the German publication (2000);

Also: <https://www.questionpro.com/blog/qualitative-research-methods/>

⁴² For instance, the Triangulation article by Alan Bryman in The SAGE Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods, page 1142 (Volume 1, Edited by: Michael S. Lewis-Beck, Alan Bryman & Tim Futting Liao, 2004) mentions the “within methods” and “between methods” triangulation. Schmitt/Beach (2015) refers to “triangulation of statements by different groups”.

⁴³ Flick, Uwe (2004): Triangulation in Qualitative Research. In: Flick, U./Kardoff, E./Steinke, I. (eds.) 2004: A Companion to Qualitative Research. SAGE Publications, London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi. Translation 2004 of the German publication (2000), page 178.

⁴⁴ Ibidem

See also: Definition of Triangulation in Qualitative Research Guidelines Project, <http://www.qualres.org/HomeTria-3692.html>

Key Term	Definition / methodology
Semi-structured interview	A semi-structured interview is a qualitative research method that combines a pre-determined set of open questions (questions that prompt discussion) with the opportunity for the interviewer to explore particular themes or responses further. A semi-structured interview does not limit respondents to a set of pre-determined answers (unlike a structured questionnaire). Semi-structured interviews are used to understand how interventions work and how they could be improved. It also allows respondents to discuss and raise issues that evaluator may not have considered.
Focus group discussion	A focus group discussion (FGD) is a way to gather people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest. The group of participants is guided by a moderator who introduces topics for discussion and helps the group to participate in a lively and natural discussion amongst themselves. The strength of FGD relies on allowing the participants to agree or disagree with each other so that it provides an insight into how a group thinks about an issue, about the range of opinion and ideas, and the inconsistencies and variation that exists in a particular community in terms of beliefs and their experiences and practices. FGDs can be used to explore the meanings of survey findings that cannot be explained statistically, the range of opinions/views on a topic of interest and to collect a wide variety of local terms. In bridging research and policy, FGD can be useful in providing an insight into different opinions among different parties involved in the change process, thus enabling the process to be managed more smoothly. It is also a good method to employ prior to designing questionnaires. ⁴⁵
Context analysis and stakeholder analysis	Context analysis and stakeholder analysis looks at the project environment, including its key actors, and focuses on key influencing factors. Context comprise different dimensions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political context • Policy, legislative and regulatory framework analysis • Social, cultural and organisational analysis • Economic context and market analysis, including opportunity costs • Financial context • Institutional context analysis • Environmental context • Analysis of cross-cutting issues (including sector governance and gender empowerment) The analysis of how the context may influence project outcomes, with the identification of main opportunities and threats, can be carried out with different data collection and analysis tools, including documentary review, interviews and SWOT analysis .
Experimental evaluation design	Experimental design, also called randomized experiments, are the most rigorous evaluation design. The study subjects (or groups) are randomly assigned to a group that receives the specific intervention (study or treatment group) and a comparison group that does not receive the intervention (control or non-treatment group). Data for each group are collected before and after the intervention (pre-test/post-test with random assignment to intervention or comparison groups). At the end of the experiment, differences between the intervention and comparison groups can be attributed directly to the effect of the intervention – if the sample is large enough. Notably, post-test only designs can also be used for experimental designs, assuming that the groups are randomly assigned before the intervention began. Randomization ensures that the intervention and comparison groups are equivalent with respect to all factors other than whether they received the intervention. In other words, the comparison group serves as the “ counterfactual ” of what would have happened in the absence of the program – a key requirement in determining whether a program caused a particular health outcome. Although considered the “gold standard”, randomized experiments often are not feasible in real-world scenarios (too expensive, unethical, high drop-out rates in the comparison group, etc.). ⁴⁶
Quasi-experimental evaluation design	Quasi-experimental designs use an intervention and comparison group, but assignment to the groups is non-random. The quasi-experimental evaluation can be developed as a pre-test/post-test with random assignment to intervention or control groups but also as a post-test only with non-random assignment study when data could not be collected before the intervention. ⁴⁷

⁴⁵ <https://www.odi.org/publications/5695-research-tools-focus-group-discussion>

⁴⁶ <https://www.k4health.org/toolkits/measuring-success/types-evaluation-designs>

⁴⁷ Ibidem

Key Term	Definition / methodology
Non-experimental evaluation design	In non-experimental type of evaluation design, changes within the target population are measured with quantitative methods (survey). But there is no comparison group of non-participants in the process. Using this design type, it is difficult to determine the extent to which the results can be attributed to the programme or project. However, this design is useful for obtaining information relating to service delivery, extent of reach of the intervention, and progress towards objectives. ⁴⁸
Types of non-experimental design	There are four commonly used types of non-experimental designs: ⁴⁹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In pre-test/post-test designs, evaluators survey the intervention group before and after the intervention. While evaluators may observe changes in outcome indicators among the intervention participants, they cannot attribute all these changes to the intervention alone using this design because there is no comparison group. • Time-series designs look for changes over time to determine trends. Evaluators observe the intervention group multiple times before and after the intervention and analyse trends before and after. • The longitudinal study is another type of time-series design. Evaluators take repeated measures of the same variables from the same people. A panel design is a special type of longitudinal design in which evaluators track a smaller group of people at multiple points in time and record their experiences in great detail. • In a post-test only design, evaluators observe the intervention group at one point in time after the intervention, focusing particularly on comparing responses of sub-groups based on such characteristics as age, sex, ethnicity, education or level of exposure to the intervention. This is the weakest approach.
Theory-based approach	Theory-based approaches to evaluation use an explicit Theory of Change to draw conclusions about whether and how an intervention contributed to observed results. Theory-based approaches are a "logic of enquiry", which complement and can be used in combination with most of the evaluation designs and data collection techniques. ⁵⁰
Participatory evaluation approach	Participatory evaluation involves the stakeholders of a project, programme or policy in the evaluation process. This involvement can occur at any stage of the evaluation process, from the evaluation design to the data collection and analysis and the reporting of the study. A participatory approach can be applied during any impact evaluation design, and with quantitative and qualitative data. However, the type and level of stakeholder involvement will necessarily vary between different types of projects, for example between a local level impact evaluation and an evaluation of policy changes. It is important to consider the purpose of involving stakeholders, and which stakeholders or beneficiaries should be involved in which way, in order to maximise the effectiveness of the approach. ⁵¹
Utilization-focused approach	Utilization-Focused Evaluation (UFE), developed by Michael Quinn Patton, is an approach based on the principle that an evaluation should be judged on its usefulness to its intended users. Therefore evaluations should be planned and conducted in ways that enhance the likely utilization of both the findings and of the process itself to inform decisions and improve performance. UFE has two essential elements. Firstly, the primary intended users of the evaluation must be clearly identified and personally engaged at the beginning of the evaluation process to ensure that their primary intended uses can be identified. Secondly, evaluators must ensure that these intended uses of the evaluation by the primary intended users guide all other decisions that are made about the evaluation process. Rather than a focus on general and abstract users and uses, UFE is focused on real and specific users and uses. The evaluator's job is not to make decisions independently of the intended users, but rather to facilitate decision making amongst the people who will use the findings of the evaluation. ⁵²
Counterfactual analysis	Counterfactual analysis can involve two different methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison of a beneficiary group with a control group in an experimental or quasi-experimental design; • Comparison of the project process and its achievements with a situation without the project.

⁴⁸ Ibidem

⁴⁹ Ibidem

⁵⁰ See also: <https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/audit-evaluation/centre-excellence-evaluation/theory-based-approaches-evaluation-concepts-practices.html>

⁵¹ https://www.betterevaluation.org/en/plan/approach/participatory_evaluation

⁵² https://www.betterevaluation.org/en/plan/approach/utilization_focused_evaluation

3.2. Conceptual terms

Key Term	Definition
Adequate standard of life	The right to an adequate standard of living encompasses several more specific rights, including the right to food, the right to health, the right to water, the right to necessary social services, the right to clothing, and the right to housing. The right to an adequate standard of living requires governments to consistently improve these rights. This "progressive realization" means that any legal or political developments that diminish current protections are prohibited. Legally, the right to an adequate standard of living is protected by Article 11 in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Article 25 in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. ⁵³
Advocacy	Is a political process by an individual or group which aims to influence public policy and resource allocation decisions within political, economic, and social systems and institutions. Advocacy can include many activities that a person or organization undertakes including media campaigns, public speaking, commissioning and publishing research or conducting exit poll or the filing of an amicus brief.
Affordable housing	Individuals and communities should have access to adequate housing that is affordable such that expenditures for occupancy are not at a level that threatens other basic needs (usually meaning a cost of no more than 30% of household income spent on housing, maintenance and services). States must ensure affordability through market regulation, convenient financing schemes, cooperative arrangements, availability of reasonably priced building materials and/or subsidies. ⁵⁴
Agency	Capacity of an agent (a person, group or other entity) to act in their environment, to develop the capacity to make choices.
Civil Society and Community Organisations	We use the term Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) when referring to national or international NGOs usually led by academics and receiving international donor funds; often they mediate between communities and the public sector. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) are based in communities and are usually led by community leaders (who also can be academics); when growing big, they can receive international funding as well.
Cooperative housing and Housing cooperatives	A cooperative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise. A housing cooperative is a group of people who have control over their own housing, without actually owning it personally. The legal structure can be thought of as a separate person, who owns the property, takes out mortgages, and to whom the tenants pay rent. A housing cooperative is very similar to a housing association, but it is managed (either entirely, or mainly) by its tenants. Cooperative housing is an alternate form of ownership of homes and property, in which the property is owned by an organisation (the housing cooperative) and then sold as shares to the residents of the community. Cooperative housing splits costs on shared housing amenities, and is frequently used as a part of an intentional community initiative. In contrast to condominiums (that are multi-unit dwellings with privately owned residences and shared common areas and are classified as real property, meaning that buyers own the deeds to their dwellings), cooperatives are not considered real property. Housing cooperative members become shareholders in a corporation that owns the property. As a shareholder, they are entitled to exclusive use of a housing unit in the property. ⁵⁵
Empowerment	To give an individual or a group the authority or power to do something. To make people stronger and more confident, especially in controlling their life and claiming their rights.
Equity/equality	Means fairness and impartiality towards all concerned, based on the principles of even handed dealing.

⁵³ <http://www.cesr.org/adequate-standard-living>

⁵⁴ HLRN-HIC: *The HICtionary. Key Habitat Terms A to Z*. Cairo 2019. Page 2, at: <http://www.hlm.org/img/documents/HICtionary.pdf>.

⁵⁵ <http://www.ash.coop/about/housing-coops/> -- <https://homeguides.sfgate.com/definition-cooperative-housing-6754.html> --

<https://www.investopedia.com/articles/pf/08/housingco-op.asp> -- <https://www.housinginternational.coop/co-ops/kenya/>

Key Term	Definition
Gender equality	Goal 5 of the UN-SDGs – supported by HIC – refers to the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large. Implementing new legal frameworks regarding female equality in the workplace and the eradication of harmful practices targeted at women is crucial to ending the gender-based discrimination prevalent in many countries around the world. ⁵⁶
Good urban governance	The many ways in which individuals and institutions, public and private, plan and manage the common affairs of the urban areas and cities. The term connotes equity, civic engagement, transparency, accountability, rule of law, efficiency and effectiveness.
Habitat	This term, in its original Latin, derives from the verb “it inhabits”, 3 rd singular present indicative of <i>habitāre</i> , frequentative of <i>habēre</i> , meaning to have, or to hold. Habitat is the natural environment of any organism, the place that is natural for the sustainable life and growth of an organism and a place where a living thing lives and can find food, shelter, protection and mates for reproduction. It also has come to mean the place where a person or thing is usually found. In the context of development, planning and governance, the Habitat II Agenda defines habitat as a “ regional and cross-sectoral approach to human settlements [that] places emphasis on rural/urban linkages and treats villages and cities as two ends [points] of a human settlements continuum in a common ecosystem ” (para. 104). ⁵⁷
Healthy environment	The European Declaration of Urban Rights (1982) defines a healthy, unpolluted environment as one of the urban rights. The environment must be free from air, noise, water and ground pollution and protective of nature and natural resources. ⁵⁸ An adequate and healthy environment is considered a precondition for the realisation of other human rights including rights to life, food, health and an adequate standard of living. This is partly referenced in the right to health set out in the ICESCR, which notes that States must realise the right to health through, among other steps, the improvement of all aspects of environmental hygiene. It has also been recognised in a wide range of regional human rights instruments, such as the San Salvador Protocol, as well through the establishment of a UN Special Procedures mandate on human rights and the environment in 2012. ⁵⁹
Human Rights Habitat	This is the most general and, thus, inclusive operative term that embraces the gamut of human rights in any kind of human settlement, social context or living space. Its components include the interaction among the natural environment, vital resources such as land, water and food for human livelihood, as well as the built environment at any scale. The quintessential values of the human rights habitat concept are at once biological and social, material and ethical. The protection and preservation of environmental values and measures to sustain social justice are core operational principles to a human rights habitat, whether in a forest dwelling, a pastoral setting, an informal settlement, or across a megacity. The inclusivity and versatility of this general concept distinguishes it as generally applicable and devoid of any discrimination on the basis of geography, decent, work or livelihood, or any point on the rural-urban continuum. Therefore, the human rights habitat concept and its application also overarch other approaches to more-specific kinds of communities. ⁶⁰
Informal settlements/slums	A human settlement characterized by dilapidated housing structures, overcrowding, abject poverty and unemployment, high insecurity incidences, insecure land tenure, exclusion of planned physical development, inadequate infrastructural services and often located in unsustainable environment. Both slum and informal settlement terminologies are used interchangeably.
Infrastructure	Is the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society or enterprise, or the services and facilities necessary for an economy to function. The term typically refers to the technical structures that support a society, such as roads, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, telecommunications, and so forth.

⁵⁶ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/>

⁵⁷ *The HICtionary, op. cit.*, p. 31.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 89.

⁵⁹ <https://www.escr-net.org/rights/adequate-healthy-environment>

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 33.

Key Term	Definition
Integrated urban development	Considers both the environmental and social impacts of urban development. It promotes a “holistic” approach that takes into consideration the physical, economic and social dimensions of urban development.
Livelihood	Capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.
Lobbying	Lobbying is a form of advocacy where a direct approach is made to legislators on an issue.
Ownership	The OECD DAC (2006) defines ownership as “The effective exercise of a government’s authority over development policies and activities, including those that rely – entirely or partially – on external resources. For governments, this means articulating the national development agenda and establishing authoritative policies and strategies.” (Good Practice Guidance for Development Cooperation). Adapted to communities, this means articulating the local development agenda and establishing locally prioritised strategies.
Public participation	Seeks and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision. The principle of public participation holds that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process.
Right to the City	The Right to the City, understood as a concrete framework to build more just, inclusive and sustainable human settlements, is used by a wide range of actors for guiding urban policy design, implementation and monitoring, as well as normative development and adjustment. ⁶¹ “Right to the city”: a slogan and claim of urban social movements to guide policies to be more equitable and inclusive, as an alternative to current policies and planning practices that lead to segregation, privatization and inequitable distribution of public goods and services. Currently, the “right to the city” argument rests on a bundle of existing human rights, in addition to specific claims of right to access land, water, sanitation, transport and public space, as well as the concept of the “social function” of land, housing and related infrastructure and public goods and services. Right to the City is the most-assertive concept among the expressions of urban social and political transformation. It constitutes a clear claim to a specific “right” that is not enshrined in any international multilateral instrument to date. ⁶²
Social Production and Management of Habitat	The Social Production and Management of Habitat involves “all nonmarket processes carried out under inhabitants’ initiative, management and control that generate and/or improve adequate living spaces, housing and other elements of physical and social development, preferably without—and often despite—impediments posed by the State or other formal structure or authority.” ⁶³
Sustainable urban development	May be defined as a process of synergetic integration and co-evolution among the great subsystems making up a city (economic, social, physical and environmental), which guarantees the local population a non-decreasing level of wellbeing in the long term, without compromising the possibilities of development of surrounding areas and contributing by this towards reducing the harmful effects of urbanisation on the biosphere.
Urban area	Is characterized by a concentration of economic activity and infrastructure in addition to having a vastly higher population density than its surrounding area. Urban areas may be towns, cities and conurbations. Urban areas are created and further developed by the process of urbanization.
Urbanisation	Is the process whereby a society is transformed from an essentially rural one to a predominantly urban one.

⁶¹ See HIC Report (2018) ‘Asserting People’s Habitat Rights at All Levels’, page 52.

⁶² See *The HICtionary, op. cit.*, p. 70.

⁶³ See *The HICtionary, op. cit.*, p. 85.

3.3. Terms related to HIC's organisational structure⁶⁴

Key Term	Definition
Board	<p>The Board is composed with a gender balance and regional and generational diversity of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The currently elected HIC President. • One elected Member from each approved and active region of the Association, or additional Members should the Board adopt policies establishing more Board positions for regions with a specified larger number of Member organizations in HIC. • One invited Member from social movements, in addition to any other Board Member who may represent a social movement. • One invited Member from women's and/or feminist movements, in addition to any other Board Member who may represent a women's and/or feminist movement. • One associated Member to be named by the Board, representing discriminated groups and minorities. <p>All Board Members are elected or appointed for a four-year term.</p>
General Assembly	<p>The General Assembly is a composite body of all HIC Members and holds the highest authority in HIC. A General Assembly meeting is convened at least once a year in person and more often if required, either in person or through electronic means (on-line).</p>
General Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The General Secretary is in charge of the day-to-day HIC business. He/she is accountable for his/her activities to the Board. • He/she represents HIC in legal and other matters. • He/she can originate from anywhere as long as he/she "lives and works" in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, or the Middle East and North Africa regions. The HIC General Secretariat is located in one of these regions. • The Board is responsible for the appointment and dismissal of the General Secretary. • The General Secretary, who is a HIC employee, is designated for a period of three years. This period may be extended at the discretion of the Board. The General Secretary cannot be appointed for more than three terms. • The Board is annually responsible for evaluating and deciding to maintain or remove the General Secretary.
Reference Centres	<p>The Board may designate one or more Reference Centres (RCs) to assist the General Secretary in promoting, managing, facilitating and coordinating HIC activities, including the activities of one or more Working Group(s), with dedicated staff or based on voluntary collaboration. Reference Centres may have regional and/or thematic functions. Currently, there are the following RCs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) – Thematic Reference Centre, Cairo, Egypt • HIC Latin America (AL), México • HIC Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Cairo, Egypt • HIC South Asia (SA), New Delhi, India
Focal Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mazingira Institute, Nairobi, Kenya • Bethesda/DCAM, Cotonou, Benin
Members	<p>HIC members are <u>organizations</u> that have applied to HIC Membership and have been approved. They make contributions in kind or in cash. Member organizations have the right to vote and to propose their Members and collaborators for elected positions.</p>
Voting Members	<p>In the event that a member fails to make a contribution in the course of one year, s/he will lose his/her right to vote. This right will be renewed as soon as there is a new contribution.</p>
Friends	<p>HIC Friends are individuals who make a voluntary contribution to the Coalition. They can attend meetings of the General Assembly but have no voting rights. In the event that a Friend fails to make a contribution in the course of two (2) year, s/he will lose his/her active friend status. The status of active Friend is renewed with a new contribution.</p>

Key Term	Definition
Social Base	<p>HIC Social Base are non-members and non-friends such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners and Allies • Members that have applied to HIC membership, have been approved but have never activated their membership through contributions • Ex-Members • Rejected applicants to HIC membership • Subscribers to HIC News/Bulletin • Applicants to HIC membership that have not been approved yet.
Working Groups	<p>Working Groups are made up of those HIC Members interested in participating in programmes of strategic action focused on specific themes.</p>
Regions	<p>HIC regions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Saharan Africa, • Middle East and North Africa (MENA), • Latin America, • Asia, • Europe, • North America.

⁶⁴ HIC Constitution 2013; HIC By-law 2014; HIC-GS information transmitted by e-mail.

Annex 4: List of relevant actors and groups

4.1. Relevant platforms and organisations

Important platforms and organisations mentioned in the HIC project proposal of 8 February 2018 are listed below:⁶⁵

- PÓLIS (Brazil; <http://polis.org.br>)
- Global Platform for the Right to the City (<http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br>)
- Habitat et Participation (Belgium; <https://www.habitat-participation.be>) and its Habitat World Map (Mapamundi; <https://habitat-worldmap.org/en>)
- UrbaMonde (Switzerland; <https://www.urbamonde.org/en>)
- Platform on Social Production of Habitat, recently rebranded as Co-Habitat (<https://www.co-habitat.net/>)
- Legal Support Network, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (Palestine; <https://www.badil.org/en>) and its Advisory Board of al-Majdal magazine (<http://www.badil.org/en/publication/periodicals/al-majdal.html>)
- Land Research Center-Jerusalem (<http://www.lrci.org>)
- Rights to Habitat for African People, Settlements Information Network Africa—SINA (West Africa; <http://mazin.org/our-work/sina>)
- Rooftops Canada (<http://www.rooftops.ca>);
- Development Planning Unit (United Kingdom) and its research on Habitat issues in Europe (<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/development>)
- Latin American Social Production of Habitat WG (<https://produccionsocialhabitat.wordpress.com/about>).

4.2. Working groups

Working Groups (WGs) reported between February 2017 and December 2018 are the following (the list will be redrafted and updated during the first meeting with HIC GS and HLRN):⁶⁶

- GPR2C communication working group (Aug 2017; March, April, May, July, October 2018 – seems to be the most active Member WG)
- CSM (Civil Society Mechanism) Protracted Crises and monitoring Working Groups (Feb–May 2018)
- Invitation to join the Voluntary Reference Group for development of a stakeholder collaborative framework for implementation of the NUA, relevant SDGs and UN-Habitat Partnerships (Jan, June 2018)
- Geneva-based NGO ad hoc working group on the new General Comment on Land of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) (Feb 2017)
- Open-ended Working Group on draft UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and other people working in rural areas (Sept 2017; May-Oct 2018)

There is also the Development Action Group (DAG) South Africa (August 2018) mentioned. Moreover, HLRN cooperated with major groups and other stakeholders (NGOs and Women) in action plans, in cooperation with numerous NGOs in reviews of Voluntary National Reviews of Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and U.A.E. (June–July 2018); and Algeria, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Mauritania, Oman and Tunisia (June–July 2019), harmonizing collective interventions by the NGO Major Group to the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) reviewing states' SDG performance.

⁶⁵ HIC project proposal of 8 February 2018, page 12

⁶⁶ HIC 600-600-2535: Overview of Activities March-December 2018. and – HIC 600 600 2415: Overview of activities February 2017 to February 2018.

4.3 Relevant Allies and Key Stakeholders

UN System

- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) – New York, USA
- UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) – New York, USA
- UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) – Geneva, Switzerland
- UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS)
- UN Human Rights Council (HRC) – Geneva, Switzerland
- UN Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) – Geneva
- UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing, Ms. Leilani Farha (Canada) – OHCHR
- UN Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDaW)
- UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
- UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) – Secretariat at FAO, Rome, Italy
- UN Habitat and its Governing Council (now UN Habitat Assembly, Committee of Permanent Members and Executive Board) – Nairobi, Kenya
- UN Environment Programme (UNEP) – Nairobi, Kenya

Global Platform for the Right to the City⁶⁷

The **Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C)** is an initiative of a group of organizations that met in São Paulo in November 2014 with the purpose of building an international movement for the Right To The City. This International Meeting on Right to the City was attended by 158 participants from Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe representing NGOs, networks and forums, academic institutions, public sector, social movements, foundations and international organizations.

The Global Platform aims to contribute to the adoption of commitments, policies, projects and actions aimed at developing fair cities, democratic, sustainable and inclusive by United Nations bodies and the national and local governments. The Global Platform has the structural axes (forums) Human Rights in the Cities; Participatory and Democratic Governance in the Cities; Urbanization and Sustainable Land Use and Social Inclusion; Social Inclusion and Economic Development in the Cities. Sponsor of the GPR2C is the Ford Foundation.

Proposers

- Fórum Nacional de Reforma Urbana (Brazilian National Urban Reform Forum)
- HIC – Habitat International Coalition
- PÓLIS – Instituto de Estudos, Formação e Assessoria em Políticas Sociais
- São Paulo City Hall – International Relations Secretariat and Federative Relations/ Secretariat on Human Rights and Citizenship of São Paulo
- UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights
- Brazilian Association of Municipalities
- National Front of Mayors
- Global Fund for the Cities Development – FMDV
- ActionAid
- Brazilian Institute of Urban Law
- International Alliance of Inhabitants
- Cities Alliance
- Habitat for Humanity
- Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing – WIEGO
- SDI – Shack/Slum Dwellers International

⁶⁷ <http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br>

- Avina
- Ministry of Cities (Brazil)

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)⁶⁸

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) represents and defends the interests of local governments on the world stage, regardless of the size of the communities they serve. Its headquarter is in Barcelona.

The UCLG Presidency comprises the President and up to 5 Co-Presidents who are elected by the World Council from among local government members. The current President, Mr. Mpho Parks Tau, is also President of the South African Association of Local Governments (SALGA). Co-Presidents are Mayors of Konya (Turkey), Barcelona (Spain), Guangzhou (China), Paris (France) and Strasbourg (France).

The **Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights** (CISDP) is closely attached to UCLG and brings together local governments from across the world committed to the global advance of human rights and the right to the city. In the framework of UCLG, it aspires to articulate a common voice for the world organization of local governments on social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights. CISDP is member and promoter of the **Global Platform for the Right to the City**.

United Regions Organization / Forum of Regional Governments and Global Associations of Regions (ORU Fogar)⁶⁹

ORU Fogar was created in 2007 by 13 Presidents of regions and geographic, thematic or cultural regional networks from the different continents, in order to ensure that the voice of the Regions is heard in the globalisation process. The ORU Fogar Executive Bureau is attached to the UCLG headquarters in Barcelona.

Both, ORU Fogar and UCGL, are mentioned as important addressees of indicator 2.2 of the current project: *“At least three action plans for the implementation of the new global agendas (NUA, SDG, Climate agreements COP21, etc.) published by national governments in Latin America and Africa or by local administration networks (including ICLEI, UCGL, ORU Fogar, etc.) discuss or cite HIC or GPR2C’s reports that monitor the implementation of the new global agendas according to Human Rights Habitat principles, state obligations, the social and ecological function of land and cities, the social production of habitat and the need to support popular and social initiatives.”*

ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability⁷⁰

ICLEI engages at the local to global levels, shaping policy and sparking action to transform urban environments worldwide. ICLEI builds connections across levels of government, sectors and stakeholder groups, sparking city-to-city, city-to-region, local-to-global and local-to-national connections. By linking subnational, national and global actors, policies, commitments and actions, ICLEI strengthens action at all levels, in support of sustainable urban development.

At the subnational level, ICLEI drives change along five interconnected pathways that cut across sectors and jurisdictional boundaries:

- Low emission development pathway
- Nature-based development pathway
- Circular development pathway
- Resilient development pathway
- Equitable and people-centered development pathway [equitable and people-centered development builds more just, liveable and inclusive urban communities and addresses poverty]

This design enables local and regional governments to think and design solutions in a holistic and integrated way, creating change across entire urban systems.

⁶⁸ <https://www.uclg.org/> AND <https://www.uclg-cisdp.org/en>

⁶⁹ <http://www.regionsunies-fogar.org/en/about-oru/objectives-and-mission>

⁷⁰ https://www.iclei.org/en/our_approach.html

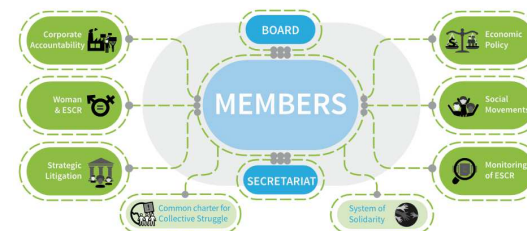
Together with UCLG and ORU Fogar, ICLEI is mentioned as an important actor in indicator 2.2 of the current project. The ICLEI World Secretariat is located in Bonn, Germany.

International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net)⁷¹

The ESCR-Net, based in New York, is a collaborative initiative of groups and individuals from around the world working to secure economic and social justice through human rights. ESCR-Net seeks to strengthen the field of all human rights, with a special focus on economic, social and cultural rights, and further develop the tools for achieving their promotion, protection and fulfilment. Through ESCR-Net, groups and individuals can exchange information, develop a collective voice, amplify their actions, develop new tools and strategies. By facilitating joint actions, enhancing communications and building solidarity across regions, the network seeks to build a global movement to make human rights and social justice a reality for all. ESCR-Net connects over 280 NGOs and social movements and advocates across more than 75 countries to build a global movement to make human rights and social justice a reality for all. The member organisations are related to the ESCR-Net core principles, including:

- Advancing all human rights, as universal, indivisible and interdependent, with a focus on ESCR issues;
- Ensuring regional and gender balance in leadership, intersectional gender analysis, and the centrality of grassroots groups and social movements;
- Grounding network activities in the lived experience of people resisting ESCR violations, and advancing concrete, collective actions able to affect systemic change;
- Striving for shared analysis and consensus in decision-making as a member-led network, but respecting the autonomy of individual participants' positions.

The following picture shows the ESCR-Net Model of Work.⁷²



The Habitat International Coalition is a member of ESCR-Net and (according to the ESCR-Net web page) participates in the working groups on Women and ESCR, Strategic Litigation and Monitoring.

Civil Society Mechanism for Committee on Global Food Security (CSM4CFS)⁷³

The Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is the largest international space of civil society organisations working to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition. The CSM was founded in 2010, as an essential and autonomous part of the reformed CFS. The purpose of the CSM is to facilitate civil society participation and articulation into the policy processes of the CFS. The CSM is an open and inclusive space and hence does not have formal members, but participating organizations. Every organization that belongs to civil society and works on food security and nutrition can join and participate. During the past years, several hundred national, regional or global organizations have participated in the CSM.

⁷¹ <https://www.escr-net.org/>

⁷² Copied from: <https://www.escr-net.org/about/what-we-do>

⁷³ <http://www.csm4cfs.org/>

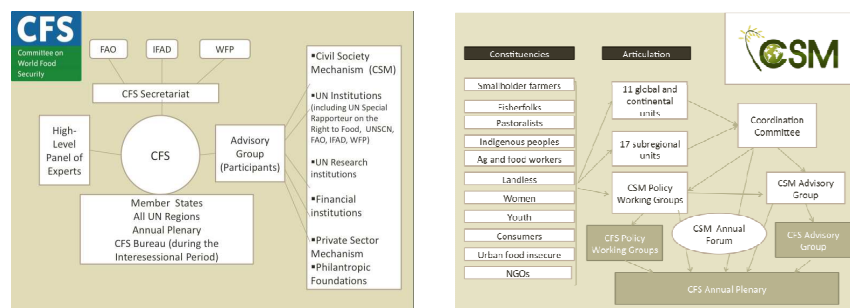
All participating organizations in the CSM belong to one of the following 11 constituencies: smallholder farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolks, indigenous peoples, agricultural and food workers, landless, women, youth, consumers, urban food insecure and NGOs.

The Habitat International Coalition is member in the CSM Coordination Committee for the period October 2017 – October 2019, representing the Urban Food Insecure Constituency. The Coordination Committee (CC) is the governing body of the CSM; this means that all relevant political decisions within the CSM, on internal and external issues, are taken by the CC by consensus, if possible, and by vote if a consensus is not possible, reporting the divergent view. Gender and geographic balance within the CC composition is always ensured.

HLRN also has been active in forming and maintaining the CSM Landless Constituency.

In the period 2014–19, HIC’s representatives to CSM were Christiane Castro (PÓLIS - Brazil) and Kuria Gathuru (Kenya Green Towns Partnership Association), until Kuria’s untimely death in November 2017. In 2017–19, HLRN officers serves as alternates. As of July 2019, HIC representatives are Saadia Hassoon al-Salhi (Together to Protect Human & the Environment Association – Iraq) and André Luzzi (PÓLIS), serving for current period 2019–21.

The following figures visualise the interaction of CSM with CFS⁷⁴ as well as the structure of CSM.⁷⁵



International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC)⁷⁶

The International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) was officially set up in 2003 to react to the simplification of the question of agriculture focusing only on the export for the international markets, creating alliance and synergy between different movements in facing and dialoguing with the different governments and institutions. From 2003, IPC has also had a more formal relationship with FAO, as established in a co-signed Exchange of Letters that stated the principles governing FAO-IPC relations and laid out a programme of work in four priority areas: the Right to Food, agro-ecological approaches to food production, local access to and control of natural resources, and agricultural trade and food sovereignty.

IPC is an autonomous and self-organised global platform of small-scale food producers and rural workers organizations and grass root/community based social movements to advance the Food Sovereignty agenda at the global and regional level. More than 6000 organizations and 300 millions of small-scale food producers organize themselves through the IPC, sharing the Food Sovereignty principles as outlined in the Nyeleni 2007 Declaration. IPC facilitates dialogue and debate among actors from civil society, governments and others actors in the field of Food Security and Nutrition, creating a space of discussion autonomous from political parties, institutions, governments and private sector. The legitimacy of IPC is based on the ability to voice the concerns and struggles that a wide variety of civil society organizations and social

movements face in their daily practice of advocacy at local, sub-national, regional and global levels. All the positions or joint policy initiatives must be signed by the individual organizations, and each participant can only speak on behalf of its own organization, and not as a representative of a sector, geographic area or representing the network as a whole.

The organizations participating at the international level to the IPC are: La Via Campesina (LVC), World Forum of Fishers People (WFFP), World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers (WFF), World Alliance Mobile Indigenous People (WAMIP), Mouvement International de la Jeunesse Agricole et Rurale Catholique (MIJARC), (The International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers’ Associations – (IUF)), URGENCI, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), Habitat International Coalition (HIC), World March of Womens and International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements (FIMARC). The IPC Regional Processes include organizations participating at the regional dimension as Roppa, Propac, Movimento Agro Ecologico Latino Americano, Enlaces Continentales Mujeres Indigena, Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indigenas, Coordinadora de Organizaciones de productores Familiares del MERCOSUR (COPROFAM), Australian Food Sovereignty Alliance, US Food Sovereignty Alliance. NGOs participate as active support for the above mentioned social movements. The main NGOs supporting the IPC are: FIAN, Friends of the Earth International, Centro Internazionale Crocevia, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers.

The IPC opens a new path, to broaden the opportunities of political negotiation for people organizations and movements within FAO, with the aim of establishing an effective democracy, not only bringing new social actors right where decisions are taken, but also their contents, working methods and militancy.⁷⁷

IPC sets up regional processes on all continents which follow the general principles and lines of actions agreed upon at the IPC General Meetings. Regional organizations and all regional formations (branches) of the international organizations organize the process by setting up a coordination structure of all the different organizations at regional level. The regional processes define the regional priorities and also facilitate a full participation of the regional organizations in the IPC WG and the participation in all institutional regional processes where IPC is involved.

The IPC4CSM Group has been established in order to strengthen coordination at and input into the World Committee on Food Security (CFS) through active participation in the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). All former and new CSM CC (Coordination Committee) members can participate in this group. This group is coordinated with the Facilitation Committee and can select a support NGO.

Habitat International Coalition (HIC), through Joseph Schechla and Ahmed Mansour from Egypt, is currently member of the Regional Group Near East and North Africa and is its secretariat. Joseph also serves on the Facilitation Committee’s Africa Regional Group. The Secretariat is a shared responsibility between the Rome Secretariat and the Regional Secretariat, which are set up in the different regions on the basis of the ongoing regional process. The Rome-based Secretariat is currently operated by Crocevia.⁷⁸

Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)⁷⁹

The Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is a dynamic and multisectoral alliance of international partners committed to increasing access to land and tenure security for all, with a particular focus on the poor, women and youth. The Network’s partners include international rural and urban civil society organizations (including HIC-HLRN), research and training institutions, bilateral and multilateral organizations, and international professional bodies.

The network is facilitated by UN Habitat. The GLTN Secretariat is based in Nairobi.

⁷⁴ Copied from: <http://www.csm4cfs.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Untitled.png>
⁷⁵ Copied from: <http://www.csm4cfs.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Untitled.png>
⁷⁶ <https://www.foodsovereignty.org/> AND <https://www.foodsovereignty.org/about-us/>

⁷⁷ <https://www.tni.org/en/network/international-planning-committee-food-sovereignty>
⁷⁸ <https://www.crocevia terra.it/>
⁷⁹ <https://gltn.net/>

Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN)⁸⁰

FIAN was founded more than 30 years ago in Germany with the aim to struggle to end hunger, in a global scale. It wants to free the world from all unjust and oppressive practices that prevent communities and individuals to feed themselves.

The main office is located in Heidelberg, Germany.

Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme (FPH)⁸¹

The Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for the Progress of Humankind (FPH) is a Swiss foundation that makes grants to civil society movements and organisations to support their actions in favour of a social and ecological transition. The FPH was created in 1982 under Swiss law and is monitored by the supervisory board for foundations of western Switzerland. Its headquarters are in Lausanne.

The foundation's resources are derived from income from the estate of Charles Léopold Mayer (1881-1971), a chemical engineer, investor and humanist who placed his fortune at the service of innovative scientific and humanistic projects. The value of the patrimony is of 400 M CHF at the end of 2017, and is invested in property and financial assets that provide it with a stable annual income of ten million Swiss francs.

The Habitat International Coalition is one of the 103 partners supported by FPH; most of them are Europe-based and only 6 are from the Global South. FPH financed the production and dissemination of documents for the critical analysis of Habitat processes between 1976 and 2016.⁸²

Ford Foundation Center for Social Justice⁸³

The Ford Foundation Center for Social Justice, with headquarters in New York, was founded in 1936 by Edsel Ford, son of Henry, the founder of the Ford Motor Company. During its early years, the foundation operated in Michigan under the leadership of Ford family members and focused on "scientific, educational and charitable purposes, all for the public welfare," with grants made to many kinds of organizations. After Edsel and Henry died in the mid-1940s, the foundation was turned into the largest philanthropy in the world. Currently the Foundation is addressing and responding to drivers of inequality, thus working and making grants in seven interconnected areas that together, according to the Foundation, can help challenge inequality:

1. Civic Engagement and Government
2. Creativity and Free Expression
3. Future of Work(ers)
4. Gender, Racial, and Ethnic Justice
5. Just Cities and Regions
6. Natural Resources and Climate Change
7. Technology and Society

The Ford Foundation Building Institutions and Networks (BUILD) initiative is a five-year, \$1 billion investment in the long-term capacity and sustainability of up to 300 social justice organizations around the world. The support aims to strengthen these institutions, making them more effective at achieving their core missions, and reducing inequality in all its forms.

Among its support strategies, BUILD developed an Organizational Mapping Tool (OMT).⁸⁴ The evaluators feel, it is a useful tool and will ask HIC for an applied copy.

⁸⁰ <https://www.fian.de/wer-wir-sind/> AND <https://www.fian.org/en/>

⁸¹ http://www.fph.ch/index_en.html

⁸² FPH (2016): Convention entre la Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme (FPH) et Habitat International Coalition. Lausanne, 20.04.2016

⁸³ <https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/building-institutions-and-networks/>

⁸⁴ <https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/building-institutions-and-networks/organizational-mapping-tool/>

Co-Habitat Network⁸⁵

A network of community-led housing organizations and allies from across the world, who work together to secure housing rights through collective, non-speculative, people-led solutions. Co-Habitat gathers a vast number of community-led habitat initiatives organised around housing cooperatives, community land trusts and saving groups, showing that people are not the problem but the solution to building cities BY and FOR their inhabitants. Members of the network, previously initiated as the Platform on Social Production of Habitat, are:

- Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR)
- Cooperative Housing International (CHI)
- Global Land Alliance
- Grounded Solutions Network
- Habitat International Coalition (HIC)
- SDI (Slum/Shack Dwellers International)
- urbaMonde
- World Habitat

Academic Institutions and Research Centers

HIC has over 100 academic institutions as Members and Allies. With this social base, HIC served on the Researchers and Academics Constituency Group of the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) throughout the Habitat III process, with HLRN playing the coordinating role. HIC and HLRN Board members and officers also have played academic roles in affiliated institutions, including Universidad de Córdoba (Argentina), Wellesley Institute (Canada) and the American University in Cairo (Egypt). Specific HIC activities and projects also have drawn on academic partners—both Members and non-Members—throughout the evaluation period. Among these academic partners and collaborators include individuals and institutions, representing:

The Bartlett Development Planning Unit, University College (London, England)

Faculté d'Architecture de l'Université Catholique (Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium)

Faculties of Law and Geography, Makerere University (Kampala, Uganda)

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (Cambridge MA, USA)

Marquette University, Department of Sociology (Milwaukee WI, USA)

Al-Quds University (Abu Dis, Jerusalem, Palestine)

Società Italiana di Studi sul Medio Oriente, Università degli Studi Firenze (Florence, Italy)

University of the Witwatersrand, Architecture and Planning, Center for Urbanism and Built Environment

Studies - CUBES (Johannesburg, South Africa)

⁸⁵ <https://www.co-habitat.net/>

Annex 5: Recommendations from previous evaluations

Recommendations from the 2007 evaluation

In order to get a notion on the topics discussed previously, we also list the recommendations of the 2007 HIC evaluation (global level).

Focus and Profile

1. Developing a clearer profile and focus in an increasingly more competitive environment

Strategic Planning and Impact Orientation

2. Providing more space for strategic thinking and planning
3. Introducing benchmarks and indicators for measuring achievements and impacts

Target Audience and Interaction with the External Environment

4. Overcoming the limitations of the UN-system (HIC should try to better address the fact that other international key actors and stakeholders outside the UN-system, such as the World Bank, the regional development banks and the EU, through their policies and funding practices have much more influence on national housing policies than the resource-strapped UN agencies)
5. Developing more "localized" country-specific initiatives

Organizational Structure

6. Simplifying and streamlining organizational structures

Membership, Internal Interaction and Procedures

7. Making membership more meaningful
8. Defining commitments and obligations & benefits and rights
9. Introducing new members adequately (Guide to New Members)
10. Empowering members and improving their sense of ownership
11. Creating more transparency in internal working procedures and decision-making processes
12. Finding more opportunities for direct interaction between Members

Communications

13. Defining a communication strategy with clear core messages
14. Developing HIC's collective profile
15. Strengthening media relations
16. Using potentials of electronic media to foster greater deliberation

Services and products

17. Improving the practice-orientation of tools and instruments
18. Exploring options of developing a "flagship" product

Financial Management

19. Introducing consolidated overall financial reporting

Recommendations from the 2012 evaluation

The recommendations developed by the evaluation team apply to the global HIC structures.

1. HIC should simplify its organisational structure to present a more coherent image towards outside;
2. Simplify its policy structures (e.g. drastically reduce the size of the Board to a maximum of 5-7 members who have a proven commitment and capacity to contribute to the Coalition as per HIC's position description);
3. Improve the relevance and effectiveness of the Board and the General Assembly (... While we recognise the potential of making a more effective use of electronic platforms to organise meetings and

keep a fluid communication throughout the year, it is nevertheless of utmost importance for the Board and the General Assembly to meet physically once a year. With regard to the General Assembly the evaluation noticed a contradiction between the ideological importance given by HIC to this institution and the weight it is given in practice. Considering that the annual meeting of the General Assembly is the only opportunity to bring together at least some of HIC's members at least once a year, this event should be made more attractive and convey to its participants the message that their voices count.);

4. Abolish compulsory membership contributions in cash (... Most HIC members do not perceive HIC as a membership organisation but as a social movement.... The organisational costs of managing the membership fees may by far exceed the amount of money collected.);
5. Abolish contributions in kind as an alternative to the payment of membership fees;
6. Mainstream the right-based approach;
7. Undertake a participatory evaluation of the effectiveness of the tools developed by HLRN (... The approach has been perceived as non-participatory and as a consequence the outcome, i.e. the various tools, too complex.);
8. Develop a more visible and inclusive strategy to interact with the UN system (... While the UN system may have its own limitations, its role in protecting human rights remains essential. HIC should officially designate one person to interact with the UN system....);
9. Improve its communication strategy (... It may indeed be useful to make some of the information available on the members' space available to a broader public, and to utilise more social media for issues such as Urgent Action Appeals, such as Facebook and twitter, which are more effective in campaigning than websites which are managed by the organisation itself. This would allow for more effective involvement of the members, and more engagement between members, rather than having all communication go through the more traditionally positioned General Secretariat and regional structures; This called for development and implementation a communication and visibility strategy with a dedicated communication officer in the GS, as well as integrating the various HIC websites with common logic and classifications linked to the membership-management criteria.
10. Enhance the importance of transnational projects (... HIC should make a systematic effort to explore opportunities to pursue global projects by involving and building upon as much as possible on its members' capacity.); and
11. Give utmost importance to the Succession Plan of the General Secretariat.

Recommendations from the 2015 evaluation

The 2015 evaluation focused on the Latin American level only.

Recomendación N°1: A la oficina regional HIC-AL y organizaciones miembro **Recommendation 1: For the HIC LA regional office and member organisations**

Recuperar el contacto directo y personal con las organizaciones miembro de la coalición HIC-AL a través de dos estrategias simples y factibles de realizar: Actualización de contactos de las organizaciones miembro y talleres participativos sub regionales de D+P+M+E+C
Recover direct and personal contact with the member organizations of the HIC-AL coalition through two simple and feasible strategies: Updating member organization contacts and sub-regional D+P+M+E+C (development, planning, monitoring, evaluation, capacity building) participatory workshops

Recomendación 2: A la oficina regional HIC-AL y organizaciones miembro **Recommendation 2: For the HIC LA regional office and member organisations**

Repensar la estructura organizacional y fortalecer el equipo de la oficina regional promoviendo la descentralización, articulando con redes nacionales - locales flexibles, y complementación de funciones con representantes de las organizaciones miembro, pasantes, voluntarios y consejo de sabios de HIC
Rethink the organizational structure and strengthen the regional office team by promoting decentralization, articulating with flexible national-local networks, and complementing functions with representatives of member organizations, interns, volunteers, and HIC wisdom keepers council.

Recomendación 3: A la oficina regional HIC-AL y Misereor/KZE

Recommendation 3: For the HIC LA regional office and MISEREOR/KZE

Reforzar el sistema de Planificación + Monitoreo + Evaluación desde los objetivos base de la coalición previendo formas de integración de los distintos proyectos, áreas geográficas de trabajo y grupos de trabajo.

Reinforce the system of Planning + Monitoring + Evaluation from the coalition's base objectives by foreseeing ways of integrating the different projects, geographical areas of work and working groups.

Recomendación 4: A la oficina regional HIC-AL y organizaciones miembro

Recommendation 4: For the HIC LA regional office and member organisations

Repensar la estrategia de comunicación desde un diagnóstico participativo con las distintas organizaciones miembro (en los talleres), identificar recursos convencionales y no convencionales para fortalecer la comunicación, identificar formas de comunicación alternativa y establecer protocolos de comunicación para comunicación interna, externa y llamado urgente, uso de logos y articulación de páginas.

Rethink the communication strategy from a participatory analysis with the different member organizations (in workshops), identify conventional and non-conventional resources to strengthen communication, identify alternative forms of communication and establish communication protocols for internal, external and urgent communication, use of logos and articulation of [web] pages.

Recomendación N°5: A la oficina regional y a Misereor/KZE

Recommendation 5: For the HIC LA regional office and MISEREOR/KZE

Considerando un entorno cambiante con disminución de recursos y condiciones diversas de financiación por períodos limitados de proyectos, se deben considerar esfuerzos por obtener financiación apropiada a sus objetivos.

Considering a changing environment with diminishing resources and varying funding conditions for limited project periods, efforts to obtain funding appropriate [adapted] to the objectives should be considered.

Optimizar la gestión y utilización de recursos de proyectos con otras financiaciones, gestión de donaciones y recursos no convencionales, tanto, para el funcionamiento de la oficina regional, como, para los potenciales proyectos que surjan del intercambio de las organizaciones miembros en los talleres sub regionales.

To optimize the management and use of project resources with other financings, management of donations and non-conventional resources, both for the functioning of the regional office, and for potential projects arising from the exchange of member organizations in sub regional workshops.

Recomendación N° 6:

Recommendation 6:

Distinguir dos temas centrales que han caracterizado a la coalición HIC-AL desde su formación (El derecho al hábitat del cual deriva el concepto de derecho a una vivienda adecuada, producción social del hábitat, derecho al agua, tierra ambiente, etc. y derecho a la ciudad y el territorio), y a su vez, promover su análisis crítico participativo y evolución en los grupos de trabajo temático.

Distinguish two central topics that have characterized the HIC-AL coalition since its formation (the right to habitat from which derives the concept of the right to adequate housing, social production of habitat, right to water, land, environment, etc., and the right to the city and territory), and promote its participatory critical analysis and evolution in thematic working groups.

Recomendación N° 7

Recommendation 6:

Potenciar, sistematizar y difundir el capital conceptual, metodológico, herramientas e instrumentos del derecho al hábitat desarrollado en estos cuarenta años a través de un grupo operativo de fortalecimiento. *Promote, systematize and disseminate the conceptual and methodological capital, tools and instruments of the right to habitat developed over the last forty years through an operative strengthening group.*

Annex 6: Evaluation Matrix

In Italics: Preliminary indicators suggested by the Evaluators.

No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
0.	Basic information	<i>Verification of basic numbers: Members, Friends, Allies, Grassroot Organisations (GO), Social Base, participating countries and distribution of Members and countries among continents; Indirect target group</i>	342 Members 69 Friends 205 Allies 1,753 organisations as social base; 123 countries; 11% Asian Members; 1 billion poor in total	<i>No of active Members, Friends and Allies; Distribution per region; Real social base reached; Proxy number of indirect beneficiaries</i>	Project documents, information provided by HIC, Members and selected Allies	Review of project documents; Interviews with Members (online survey) and Allies (online interviews); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation	Reasons for deviations - if there are any? Is the participants' monitoring reliable? Could it be improved?	Key stakeholder question guide (Q1-7); Q1-3); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q2-5)
1.	General questions	1.1 Which recommendations suggested in the previous evaluations have been implemented and which have not?	100% implemented		Project documents, information provided by HIC Board and staff; HIC Members	Review of project documents; Interviews with Members (online survey); Interview with HIC staff and Board members	Resume of information in a check table	Did HIC accept and understand all the recommendations? Which recommendations could not be implemented and why?	Online survey (Q12-13); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q22); Question guide for HIC Board and Presidency (Q23)
1.	General questions	1.2 What is the role of HIC within the GPR2C and how GPR2C and HIC complement each other? Are HIC's mission and advocacy objectives backed by GPR2C actions?		Roles are clear and transparent	Interviews with HIC staff and GPR2C representatives	Stakeholder online interviews; Interviews with Members (online survey); Interview with HIC staff and Board members	Descriptive	With whom from GPR2C should the Evaluators communicate?	Online survey (Q14-15); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q7); Key stakeholder question guide (Q6)
1.	General questions	1.3 What part of the mission of HIC has been fulfilled thanks to the current MISEREOR project and which through other projects or initiatives?		Contributions are clear and transparent	Project documents, information provided by HIC	Review of project documents; Interview with HIC staff and Board members	Descriptive		Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN, for HIC President and Board members, as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q24)
1.	General questions	1.4 What are the reasons for implementation or not implementation of the previous evaluation recommendations?		Level of acceptance but also openness to reality/ feasibility of recommendations	Project documents, information provided by HIC	Review of project documents; Interview with HIC staff and Board	Descriptive		Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q22); Question guide for HIC Board and Presidency (Q23)

No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
2.	Relevance	2.1 a. How do HIC Member organisations appreciate their role as part of the Coalition and the support provided by HIC offices? 2.1 b. How could the offices make to better match this support with the needs of HIC Members?		70% of Members express satisfaction	Opinion provided by Members; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary	How can satisfaction be improved?	Online survey (Q16-22); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q5); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q2-12, Q13a+b)
2.	Relevance	2.2 How do HIC Allies perceive the relevance of HIC and its role in Habitat related global processes and agendas?		80% of Allies express positive perception of relevance	Opinion provided by Allies; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with selected Allies (online); Interview with HIC staff	Descriptive summary	How can perception be improved?	Online survey (Q23-24); Question guide for selected Allies (Q4-7); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q3, Q6, Q12, Q13c-g)
2.	Relevance	2.3 According to Members and Allies, can notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018 be attributed to HIC's work?		80% of Members and Allies assign positive attribution	Opinion provided by Members and Allies; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews); Interviews with selected Allies (online); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary	How can contribution/influence of HIC be augmented?	Online survey (Q25-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for selected Allies (Q11); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13)
2.	Relevance	2.4 In which way do grassroots organisations provide feedback on HIC's support strategies? Is the feedback positive?		50% of Members report a positive feedback of grassroots organisations	Opinion provided by Members; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary	How can participation of GOs be improved?	Online survey (Q21-22); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q11); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q8)
3.	Outcomes and impacts	3.1 What are the (measurable) outcomes and impacts of HIC? What are the notable achievements in the period 2014-2018 according to Members and Allies?			Opinion provided by Members and Allies; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews) and selected Allies (online); Interview with HIC staff	Descriptive summary		Online survey (Q25-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for selected Allies (Q11); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13); Question guide for HIC Board and Presidency (Q13)

2

No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
3.	Outcomes and impacts	3.2 How do these outcomes and impacts affect global debates and agendas? How does the work of HIC affect the UN human rights system? How does it impact on specific UN organisations? Which is the role of HIC's contributions to global events in this regard?		50% of Members and Allies assign positive attribution	Opinion provided by Members and Allies; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews) and selected Allies, e.g. UN system representatives (online or in presence?); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary		Online survey (Q25-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for selected Allies (Q11); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13); Question guide for HIC Board and Presidency (Q13)
3.	Outcomes and impacts	3.3 a. What's the impact on Members and Allies? 3.3 b. How does HIC support the local advocacy work of its Members and to what effect? 3.3 c. What are the outcomes of advocacy for habitat rights in UN forums (including HR Council, HLPF and others)?		50% of Members and Allies report positive effects	Opinion provided by Members and Allies; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews) and selected Allies, e.g. UN HRC and HLPF representatives (online or visit to Geneva and/or New York?); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary		Online survey (Q25-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for selected Allies (Q11); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13); Question guide for HIC Board and Presidency (Q13)
3.	Outcomes and impacts	3.4 What is the quality and potential use of HIC outputs for knowledge creation and advocacy?		50% of Members and Allies report positive effects on knowledge creation and advocacy	Opinion provided by Members and Allies; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews) and selected Allies (online); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary		Online survey (Q25-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for selected Allies (Q11); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13)
3.	Outcomes and impacts	3.5 What was/is the contribution of HIC in the promotion and implementation of the Social Production of Habitat approach?		90% of Members and Allies report high contribution of HIC in the promotion and implementation of the Social Production of Habitat approach	Opinion provided by Members and Allies; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews) and selected Allies (online); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary		Online survey (Q25-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for selected Allies (Q11); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13)

3

No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
3.	Outcomes and impacts	3.6 What was/is the contribution of HIC in the fight against violations of all rights related to habitat?		<i>70% of Members and Allies report high contribution of HIC in the fight against violations of all rights related to habitat</i>	Opinion provided by Members and Allies; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews) and selected Allies (online); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary		Online survey (Q25-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for selected Allies (Q11); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13)
3.	Outcomes and impacts	3.7.a. In which way did/does HIC's work orient or influence governments' spheres to recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat, especially in favour of the demands of the poorest and most vulnerable social sectors in every region? 3.7.b. In which global region has been HIC more effective?		<i>70% of Members and Allies report high contribution</i>	Opinion provided by Members and Allies; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews) and selected Allies (online); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary		Online survey (Q25-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for selected Allies (Q11); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13)
3.	Outcomes and impacts	3.8 In which way did HIC contribute to the development of coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity, and defend the right to a healthy environment?		<i>70% of Members report high contribution</i>	Opinion provided by Members; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary		Online survey (Q25-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13)
3.	Outcomes and impacts	3.9.a. What are the visible effects of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas? 3.9.b. In which way does the HRNO influence national and international debates about the implementation of new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21 etc.) and the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System?		<i>50% of Members and Allies report important effects</i>	Opinion provided by Members and Allies; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews) and selected Allies (online); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary		Online survey (Q25-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q19); Question guide for selected Allies (Q12); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q14)

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No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
3.	Outcomes and impacts	3.10 Were there any unintended positive or negative outcomes or impacts?			Opinion provided by Members and Allies; Opinion of HIC	Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews) and selected Allies (online); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; descriptive summary		Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q22); Question guide for selected Allies (Q13); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q17)
4.	Effectiveness	4.1 To what extent have the objectives of projects 600 600 2109 and 600-600-2415 been achieved? Are the objectives of project 600-600-2535 likely to be reached within the envisaged time frame?			Project documents. Information provided by the different key informants.	Review of project documents. Interviews with the different key informants.	Comparative review of defined objectives and indicators with achievements; Evaluators desk work on the basis of evaluation results		
4.	Effectiveness	4.2 Which factors have contributed to the attainment or non-attainment of project objectives?			Project documents. Information provided by the different key informants.	Review of project documents. Interviews with the different key informants.	Review of project objectives against the framework conditions		Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN staff (Q18)
4.	Effectiveness	4.3.a. With regard to objective 1 of the current project: Have the efforts to broaden the membership in Africa and Asia been successful so far? 4.3.b. Has membership in these regions increased or is it likely to increase? 4.3.c. If not, what are the obstacles?	P.3-1.1.) At least 15 HIC members or allies in Sub-Saharan Africa and at least 15 HIC members or allies in Asia have developed and implemented a common regional strategy to influence regional, national and local policy processes in the context of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory process of HIC.	<i>Increased membership in Africa and Asia</i>	Project documents. Information provided by HIC on member participation; information provided by Members from Asia and Africa.	Review of project documents; Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews); Interview with HIC staff; Interview with HIC SA and MENA Reference Centres and African Focal Points representatives	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; analytical summary		Online survey (Q1-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q20); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres SA&MENA and African Focal Points staff (Q15)

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No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
4.	Effectiveness	4.4 How does HIC work with Members and Allies at different levels (from local to global) and between different regions?			Project documents (activity reports). Information provided by HIC on interaction with Members and Allies; Information provided by Members from all regions.	Review of project activity reports; Interviews with Members (online survey + in-depth interviews); Interviews with selected Allies (online); Interview with HIC staff from all regions (online)	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation; analytical summary		Online survey (Q1-32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q6); Question guide for selected Allies (Q4-10); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q3)
4.	Effectiveness	4.5 Identify obstacles and challenges, as well as strategic and tactical lessons learned with regard to question 4 and to HIC's advocacy work.			Information provided by HIC on interaction with Members; Information provided by Members and Allies from all regions.	In-depth interviews with selected Members (online); Interviews with selected Allies (online); Interview with HIC staff from all regions (online)	Comparative summary of information received from the different regions and levels		Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q21-23); Question guide for selected Allies (Q14); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q3)
4.	Effectiveness (project 600 600 2109-objective 1 achievement)	4.6.1.a Have HIC global services been improved? and 4.6.1.b. does HIC better support community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights?	P.1-1.1.) 300 HIC members in >100 countries visibly use HIC online tools (such as website convergence, HICademy, HICipedia, HICwiki, Habitat Library, Violations Database etc.)		Information provided by HIC; Information provided by Members from all regions.	Interviews with Members (online survey); Interview with HIC staff from all regions	Comparative summary of information received from the different regions and levels		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13, Q19)
			P.1-1.2.) HIC member organisations and structures develop 10 training modules and follow up their implementation, thus providing 200 members and partners with trainings.		Training documents and training process documentation; Information provided by HIC; Information provided by Members from all regions.	Review of training documents and processes; Interviews with Members (online survey); Interview with HIC staff from all regions	Comparative summary of information received from the different regions and levels		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13, Q19)

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No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
			P.1-1.3.) 500 individuals from 50 countries use HIC services and are related via social media tools.		Social media platforms; Information provided by HIC; Information provided by Members from all regions.	Review of social media platforms; Interviews with Members (online survey); Interview with HIC staff from all regions	Comparative summary of information received from the different regions and levels		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q13, Q19)
4.	Effectiveness (project 600 600 2109-objective 2 achievement)	4.6.2 Do HIC Members and Allies uphold the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing (HRAH)?	P.1-2.1.) 20 HIC members from six MENA countries have subscribed to a common statement on major land rights issues in the region.	<i>A common statement from six MENA countries is in place and known by relevant public institutions</i>	Project reports; Statement document(s); Information provided by HIC MENA; Information provided by Members from MENA countries.	Review of project reports and joint statement document(s); Interviews with Members from selected MENA countries (online or per e-mail); Interview with HIC MENA staff	Critical verification of the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing in the MENA region		Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members from the MENA region (Q10, Q18a); Question guide for HIC-MENA and HLRN staff (Q9, Q13)
			P.1-2.2.) 30 fact finding missions or urgent actions (UA) are published (15 Latin American UA are disseminated via HLRN/VDB and 15 UA from other regions in Latin America via HIC AL).		Project reports; VDB platform; Information provided by HIC HLRN and AL; Information provided by Members.	Review of project reports and of the VDB platform; Interviews with Members (online survey); If required, additional interviews with HIC HLRN and AL staff (online)	Critical verification of the urgent actions processes related to land/housing rights violations		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18a); Question guide for HIC-HLRN and AL staff (Q9, Q13, Q19)
			P.1-2.3.) The general public supports 12 UA appeals on file and on line.		Project reports; Information provided by HIC; Information provided by Members.	Review of project reports on the UA appeals; Interviews with Members (online survey); Interviews with HIC staff (online)	Critical verification of the urgent actions processes related to land/housing rights violations		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for HIC staff (Q13)
			P.1-2.4.) Three publications are produced in at least 3 languages on HRAH, evictions and climate change; six UN documents are submitted reflecting HIC arguments as well as 3 parallel reports to UN treaty bodies.		Project reports; Publications on HRAH; UN documents; Information provided by HIC; Information provided by Members.	Review of project reports, publications on HRAH and UN documents; Interviews with HIC staff (online); Interviews with Members on their knowledge of HRAH publications	Critical verification of publications and UN documents related to HRAH; Statistical data analysis of Members responses		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for HIC staff (Q13, Q19)

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No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
			P.1-2.5.) HIC members and officers use the HLRN UN liaison office (Geneva) for UN advocacy.					Was the HLRN UN liaison office established in Geneva? If not, the indicator has to be deleted.	Question guide for HIC staff (Q6)
			2.6.) Cooperation among HIC members is strengthened; for example through common international campaigns with allies (No-Vox and La Via Campesina) in the World Assembly of Inhabitants (WAI).		Project reports; Information provided by Members.	Review of project reports related to cooperation among Members; Interviews with Members on their cooperation means	Statistical data analysis of Members responses		Online survey (Q33-40)
4.	Effectiveness (project 600 600 2109 – objective 3 achievement)	4.6.3 Has the HIC global coordination in Cairo been adequately strengthened with a common plan articulating capacities and resources of the GS and the HLRN?	P.1- 3.1.) 90 HIC members exchange information and services through 'member space'.		Project reports; Information provided by Members.	Review of project reports related to information exchange among Members; Interviews with Members on their cooperation means	Statistical data analysis of Members responses		Online survey (Q33-40)
			P.1-3.2.) 9 global meetings (in presence and online) of HIC policy and operational structures ensure effective coordination between structures to implement the HIC mandates/policy.	<i>HIC policy and operational structures are satisfied with their coordination means</i>	Project reports; Information provided by HIC.	Review of project reports related to coordination and meetings among HIC structures; Interviews with HIC staff, Board and Presidency on their participation in meetings	Critical verification of HIC coordination processes		Question guide for HIC staff, Board and Presidency (Q9)
			P.1-3.3.) 50 HIC members from Africa, Asia and Latin America effectively participate in a global project.	<i>Members are satisfied with their participation in a global project</i>	Project reports; Documents of the global project; Information provided by Members.	Review of project reports and documents related to the developed global projects; Interviews with Members on their participation	Statistical data analysis of Members responses		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members who participate in a global project (Q9)

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No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
			P.1-3.4.) 15 members in Sub-Saharan Africa have implemented a common regional strategy.	<i>Members from Sub-Saharan Africa are satisfied with their participation in a common regional strategy; the strategy is being adopted/ implemented</i>	Project reports; Documents of the regional strategy; Information provided by Members.	Review of project reports and documents related to the developed regional strategy; Interviews with Members on their participation	Statistical data analysis of Members responses		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members from Sub-Saharan Africa who participated in the development of a regional strategy (Q9, Q13)
			P.1-3.5.) 50 HIC members have devised common regional land rights strategies.	<i>Members are satisfied with their participation in a common regional land rights strategy; the strategy is being adopted/ implemented</i>	Project reports; Documents of the regional land rights strategy; Information provided by Members.	Review of project reports and documents related to the developed regional strategy; Interviews with Members on their participation	Statistical data analysis of Members responses		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members who participated in the development of a regional land rights strategy (Q13)
			P.1-3.6.) 50 HIC members in Latin America are effectively participating in the HIC AL bulletin.	<i>Members are satisfied with their participation in the HIC AL bulletin; Relevant Members and Allies know the HIC AL bulletin</i>	Project reports; HIC AL bulletins; Information provided by Members and Allies.	Review of project reports related to the HIC AL bulletin development; HIC AL bulletin documents; Interviews with Members on their participation and knowledge of the bulletin; Interviews with Allies from LA on their knowledge and perception of the bulletin	Statistical data analysis of Members responses; Review of HIC AL bulletin quality and usefulness		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members who participated in the preparation of the HIC AL bulletin (Q18a); Question guide for selected Allies from LA (Q6-7)
4.	Effectiveness (project 600 600 2415– objective 1 achievement)	4.7.1.a Was the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) established? 4.7.1.b. Does it sufficiently channel efforts that influence national and international debates?	P.2-1.1.) HRHO reports, papers and presentations are cited in media of at least six countries and influence the debate in at least two international events to discuss the implementation of the new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21).		Project and HRHO reports; International media; Reports of international events	Review of project reports; International media; Reports of international events	Critical review of the received reports and documents		

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No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
4.	Effectiveness (project 600 600 2415 – objective 2 achievement)	4.7.2 Does a relevant number of civil society initiatives in several countries operate within the HRHO to fight against violations of habitat-related human rights and to advocate their fulfilment?	P.2-1.2.) Civil society organisations in at least ten countries and two continents make use of HRHO findings in their local or national advocacy for habitat-related human rights and to follow up the implementation of the SDGs, the Climate Change Agreements and Habitat III's NUA.	<i>Members and Allies consider the HRHO as very useful</i>	Project and HRHO reports; Information provided by Members and Allies.	Review of project reports related to HRHO; Interviews with Members and Allies on their utilisation of the HRHO; Interviews HIC staff on their perception of the HRHO	Statistical data analysis of Members responses; Critical review of the received reports and documents on HRHO; qualitative data analysis		Online survey (Q32); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members on their perception of the HRHO (Q19); Question guide for selected Allies (Q12); Question guide for HIC staff (Q14)
4.	Effectiveness (project 600 600 2415 – objective 2 achievement)	4.7.3.a. Did HIC Members substantially increase networking and exchange of knowledge? 4.7.3.b. Do they make better use of the interaction areas and tools offered by HIC? 4.7.3.c. Did they improve their local and national advocacy capacities for the defence and realisation of housing and land rights in result of the improved HIC services?	P.2-2.1.) 30 HIC members from at least 15 countries have effectively established exchanges of experiences and capacities in person or through HIC portal.	<i>Members are satisfied with exchange channels</i>	Project reports; Information provided by Members.	Review of project reports related to experience exchange; Interviews with Members on their exchange channels and utilisation of the HIC portal, as well as on their perception of HIC services	Statistical data analysis of Members responses; Critical review of the HIC web portal and social media tools		Online survey; Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for HIC staff (Q13)
			P.2-2.2.) 30 HIC Members in at least 15 countries visibly use HIC online tools (verification by website and social media analytics).	<i>Members are satisfied with exchange channels</i>	Project reports; Social media sites; Information provided by Members.	Review of project reports related to experience exchange; Interviews with Members on their exchange channels and utilisation of the HIC portal	Statistical data analysis of Members responses; Critical review of the HIC web portal and social media tools		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q21); Question guide for HIC staff (Q13, Q19)

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No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
4.	Effectiveness (project 600 600 2535 – objective 1 achievement)	4.8.1.a. In which way did/do civil society and social movements (fighting for human rights related to habitat in all regions) benefit from improved HIC's tools and services? 4.8.1.b. Could the particular services provided to African and Asian organisations and the communication channels with these regions be improved? 4.8.2 Is the coordination improving for stronger regional and global activities with regional strategic plans that influence global, national and local policy processes?	P.3-1.1.) At least 15 HIC members or allies in Sub-Saharan Africa and at least 15 HIC members or allies in Asia have developed and implemented a common regional strategy to influence regional, national and local policy processes in the context of the HRHO process of HIC.	<i>Members and Allies from Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia consider the HRHO as very useful</i>	Project reports and local strategy/policy documents; Information provided by Members and Allies.	Review of project reports related to local strategy/policy implementation in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa; Interviews with selected Members and Allies on their utilisation of the HRHO; Interviews HIC staff on their perception of the HRHO	Statistical data analysis of Members responses; Critical review of the received local strategy/policy reports and documents; qualitative data analysis		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members from Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa on their perception and utilisation of the HRHO (Q19); Question guide for selected Allies (Q4-11); Question guide for HIC staff (Q13-14, Q16, Q19)
4.	Effectiveness (project 600 600 2535 – objective 1 achievement)	4.8.3 Could new contacts with organisations in Asia and Africa be established? 4.8.4 What are the current strategies for the exchange of experiences with HIC Members and Allies?	P.3-1.2.) At least 30 member organisations or allies from at least three global regions confirm that they benefit from improved HIC tools and services in their local practice.	<i>Members and Allies express satisfaction with HIC tools and services</i>	Project reports; Documentation of use of HIC tools and services and of exchange between HIC member organisations; Information provided by Members and Allies.	Review of project reports and documents; Interviews with Members and Allies on their utilisation of HIC tools and services (survey and in-depth interviews); Interviews HIC staff on their perception of HIC tools and services	Statistical data analysis of Members responses; qualitative data analysis		Online survey (Q33-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q20); Question guide for selected Allies (Q4-11); Question guide for HIC staff (Q15)
4.	Effectiveness (project 600 600 2535 – objective 2 achievement)	4.8.5.a How does coordination and partnership between civil society / grassroots organisations and academic institutions / local governments work? 4.8.5.b. Is it improving?	P.3-2.1.) Findings of the action research on local strategies and methods that promote equity and environmental sustainability and the regulation of the housing and land markets in line with the Right to the City principles, influence local action plans, charters or policies of at least six local or metropolitan governments in at least three global	<i>Members and Allies consider the HIC action research as very useful</i>	Project and action research reports; Information provided by Members and Allies.	Review of project reports and documents; Interviews with policy makers of concerned local or metropolitan governments on utility of research findings; Interviews with selected Members and Allies; Interviews HIC staff on their perception of the action research process	Statistical data analysis of Members responses; Critical review of the received reports and documents; qualitative data analysis		Online survey (Q1-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q12); Question guide for selected Allies (Q4-11); Question guide for policy makers of concerned local or metropolitan governments (QX); Question guide for HIC staff (Q8)

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No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
			regions working in partnership with civil society, grassroots organizations and academic institutions.						
		4.8.6.a. Did/does the knowledge of CSOs/GOs on local strategies improve, that promote equity and environmental sustainability? 4.8.6.b. Are CSOs/GOs enabled to better influence local, regional or global charters, policies, action plans and programs in order to align them with the Right to the City principles (including the social function of land and cities and the need to steer local development according to social and environmental criteria)?	P.3-2.2.) At least three action plans for the implementation of the new global agendas published by national governments in Latin America and Africa or by local administration networks (including ICLEI, UCGL, ORU Fogar, etc.) discuss or cite HIC or GPR2C's reports that monitor the implementation of the new global agendas according to Human Rights Habitat principles, state obligations, the social and ecological function of land and cities, the social production of habitat and the need to support popular and social initiatives.	<i>Members confirm improved knowledge; Allies and international municipal/regional administration networks confirm the usefulness of HIC/ GPR2C support</i>	Project reports; Action plans; Documentation of reference to HIC or GPR2C's reports in action plans of national governments or local administration networks; Information provided by Members and Allies; Information provided by HIC.	Review of project reports and Action Plan documents; Interviews with representatives of concerned networks; Interviews with selected Members and Allies; Interviews HIC staff on their perception of the GPR2C influence on global agendas	Statistical data analysis of Members responses; Critical review of the received Action Plans and documents; qualitative data analysis		Online survey (Q25-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members (Q18); Question guide for selected Allies (Q11); Question guide for representatives of concerned networks (QX); Question guide for HIC staff (Q13)

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No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
4.	Effectiveness (project 600 600 2535 – objective 3 achievement)	4.8.7.a. Did/do the knowledge, skills and capacities of CSOs/GOs on housing and habitat rights improve? 4.8.7.b. Do they put them into practice in local advocacy against violations of human rights related to habitat and for progressive change of local policies that promote equality?	P.3-3.1.) At least 30 civil society and grassroots organizations in at least four global regions newly trained by HIC/HLRN have participated in reports about HR violation, National Voluntary Reviews at HLPF, and/or parallel reports to the UN system according to HR system standards.	<i>Members, other CSOs and grassroot organisations confirm participation in trainings; They confirm their satisfaction with the participation in the HR violation report processes</i>	Project reports and training documents; Information provided by Members, CSO and GO representatives.	Review of project reports related to HIC/HLRN trainings; Documentation of HR violation reports / National Voluntary Reviews / parallel reports; Interviews with Members and GOs (survey, in-depth interviews) Interviews with HIC staff on training concepts and results	Statistical data analysis of Members responses; Critical review of the received training documents; Critical review of the received HR violation reports; qualitative data analysis	Can GOs be accessed for participation in the survey? Is there other documentation that confirms their improved capacity?	Online survey (Q25-40); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members, CSOs and GOs (Q18); Question guide for HIC staff (Q13)
4.	Effectiveness (project 600 600 2535 – objective 4 achievement)	4.8.8 Which debates on a global level (e.g. related to NUA, SDGs, Climate Agreement) adopt HIC's documents and recommendations (with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat)?	P.3-4.1.) At least 5 policy documents on a global level (UN Human Rights System, UN Sustainable Development System, the urban food-insecure constituency, FAO's Regional Conferences etc.) dealing with the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of current global policies (SDGs, NUA, Climate Agreement and others) adopt HIC documents, HIC-supported parallel National Voluntary Reviews or HIC recommendations with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city.		Project reports and policy documents; Information provided by HIC.	Review of project reports; Review of documentation of adopted HIC recommendations in the global policy documents; Interviews with HIC staff on their influence of global policies	Critical review of the received documentation; qualitative data analysis	Attribution gap?	Question guide for selected Allies (Q11); Question guide for HIC staff (Q13)

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No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
			among other concepts related to a human rights habitat.						
5-	Efficiency	5.1 a. Has the implementation of recent joint projects for the HIC GS and HIC HLRN been efficient and practical? 5.1.b. Is coordination and networking between the different offices efficient?		<i>HIC GS and HLRN offices are satisfied with the current coordination and communication system</i>	Information provided by HIC staff	Interviews with HIC GS and HLRN staff	Descriptive summary		Question guide for HIC staff (Q9)
5-	Efficiency	5.2 Have recent projects been useful (efficient) to support or motivate local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights?		<i>HIC structures and Members confirm usefulness of the recent projects in motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights</i>	Information provided by HIC staff and by Members	Interviews with HIC staff from the different offices, Reference Centres, Focal Points	Descriptive summary		Online survey (Q41-46); Question guide for in-depth interviews with selected Members, CSOs and GOs (Q8); Question guide for HIC staff (Q3)
5-	Efficiency	5.3 Do the funds managed by HIC justify the outcomes and impacts (e.g. in terms of reoriented global or national policies)?				Financial and project data review	Cost-efficiency calculation; Conclusions drawn by the Evaluators		
5-	Efficiency	5.4 Are administrative and management processes efficient in terms of personnel, time and financial resources?				Financial and project data review; Interview with HIC GS staff	Descriptive summary; Conclusions drawn by the Evaluators		Question guide for HIC staff (Q23)
5-	Efficiency	5.5 Identify obstacles and challenges, as well as strategic and tactical lessons learned with regard to the above questions.				SWOT analysis	Descriptive summary; Conclusions drawn by the Evaluators		
5.	Efficiency	5.6. In which way do Members orient HIC's plan of action?		<i>Level of Member participation</i>	Project documents, information provided by Members and HIC	Review of project documents; Interviews with Members (online survey); Interview with HIC staff and Board	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation	What participation level do Members expect? Are they satisfied with the current situation?	Online survey (Q41-46); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q11); Question guide for HIC Board and Presidency (Q11)
5.	Efficiency	5.7 Are Members involved in HIC's monitoring strategy?		<i>Level of Member participation</i>	Project documents, information provided by Members and HIC	Review of project documents; Interviews with Members (online survey); Interview with HIC staff and Board	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation	What participation level do Members expect? Are they satisfied with the current situation?	Online survey (Q41-46); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q11)

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No.	Evaluation topic	Evaluation question	Expected indicator	Sub-indicator	Source of information	Data collection method	Data analysis method	Additional question or remark	Related tools and questions
5.	Efficiency	5.8.a. What are the communications channels with Members? and 5.8.b. what are the capacity building means? and 5.8.c.. Which tools does HIC apply to reach out to its Members and to improve its capacities?		<i>80% of Members is satisfied with communication and capacity building tools</i>	Project documents, information provided by Members and by HIC	Review of project documents; Interviews with Members (online survey); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation		Online survey (Q1-46); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q10)
5.	Efficiency	5.9 How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about urgent actions?			Project documents, information provided by Members and by HIC	Review of project documents; Interviews with Members (online survey); Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation		Online survey (Q46); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q10)
6.	Sustainability	6.1 How have HIC's monitoring and advocacy tools and arguments been taken up by partners internal to the Coalition (Members and Structures) and externally (Allies and other bodies/institutions)?			Project documents, information provided by Members, Allies and by HIC	Review of project documents; Interviews with Members (online survey); Interviews with Allies; Interview with HIC staff	Resume of information in a summary table; percentage calculation		Online survey (Q41-46); Question guide for Allies (Q4-11); Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q16, Q19)
6.	Sustainability	6.2 What are the prospects for future resource mobilization and programme planning of HIC and its Structures?			Project documents, information provided by HIC	Review of project documents; Interview with HIC staff	Descriptive summary		Question guide for HIC-GS and HLRN as well as Reference Centres and Focal Points staff (Q20)
6.	Sustainability	6.3.a. What is the current contribution level of HIC Members, Friends and Allies? and 6.3.b. how could it be improved or optimised in future?			Project documents, information provided by HIC	Review of project documents; Interview with HIC staff	Descriptive summary		Question guide for HIC-GS staff (Q21)

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Annex 7: Draft data collection tools

7.1 Questionnaire for the online survey (for HIC Members and Friends)

Note: All information will be kept confidentially by the Evaluators. None of the HIC structures can observe the answers provided.

A. General information

1. Are you responding as [an individual – a group]
2. If you are an “individual”, are you [male – female – third/other gender]
3. If you are an “individual”, to which age group do you belong [below 30 – 31-65 – above 65]
4. Are you responding as/ on behalf of
 - a. An Ordinary HIC Member [Yes – No]
 - b. Registered as HIC Friend [Yes – No]
 - c. Staff employed at HIC [Yes – No]
5. Are you representing a
 - a. Civil Society Organisation [Yes – No]
 - b. Social Movement [Yes – No]
 - c. Community Based Organisation [Yes – No]
 - d. Professional Body [Yes – No]
 - e. Research, Scientific or Educational Institution [Yes – No]
 - f. Other (please specify)
6. In which global region are you based / related to?
 - a. In Anglophone Africa [Yes – No]
 - b. In Francophone Africa [Yes – No]
 - c. In Middle East / North Africa [Yes – No]
 - d. In Asia [Yes – No]
 - e. In Latin America / Caribbean [Yes – No]
 - f. In Europe [Yes – No]
 - g. In North America [Yes – No]
 - h. International / global category [Yes – No]
7. In which country are you based [name country]
8. About HIC Membership:
 - a. When did you initiate your membership? [during last 4 years / 2010-2015 / 1995-2009 / more than 25 years ago]
 - b. Has your organization been actively involved with HIC since then? [Yes – No]
 - c. Are you allowed to vote (voting member)? [Yes – No]
 - d. Are you paying contributions to HIC in cash? [Yes – No]
 - e. Do you think this fee is [appropriate / too high / too low]
 - f. Are you contributing in kind? [Yes – No]
 - g. If [Q8.f] is yes, what is the type of your contribution to the HIC work? [research and documentation / formation / networking / fundraising and management]
 - h. Do you think this contribution is [appropriate / too intensive / not sufficient]

B. HIC's interaction with its Members

9. Your main relationship with HIC is through (Multiple Answers Possible [MAP]):
 - a. HIC General Secretariat [Yes – No]
 - b. HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) [Yes – No]
 - c. HIC MENA regional office [Yes – No]
 - d. HIC Latin America regional office [Yes – No]
 - e. HIC South Asia regional office [Yes – No]

- f. HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya [Yes – No]
 - g. HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin [Yes – No]
 - h. HIC Presidency [Yes – No]
 - i. HIC Board [Yes – No]
 - j. HIC General Assembly [Yes – No]
10. How do you rate the strength of your relationship with the different HIC structures on a scale between 1 and 4 (0= none; 1 = not strong up to 4 = very strong):
 - a. HIC General Secretariat [0-1-2-3-4]
 - b. HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) [0-1-2-3-4]
 - c. HIC MENA regional office [0-1-2-3-4]
 - d. HIC Latin America regional office [0-1-2-3-4]
 - e. HIC South Asia regional office [0-1-2-3-4]
 - f. HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya [0-1-2-3-4]
 - g. HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin [0-1-2-3-4]
 - h. HIC Presidency [0-1-2-3-4]
 - i. HIC Board [0-1-2-3-4]
 - j. HIC General Assembly [0-1-2-3-4]
 11. From your point of view, which HIC structures are appropriate to respond to HIC Members' needs? Provide us your opinion on a scale between 1 and 4 (0 = N/A; 1 = not appropriate up to 4 = very appropriate):
 - a. HIC General Secretariat [0-1-2-3-4]
 - b. HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) [0-1-2-3-4]
 - c. HIC MENA regional office [0-1-2-3-4]
 - d. HIC Latin America regional office [0-1-2-3-4]
 - e. HIC South Asia regional office [0-1-2-3-4]
 - f. HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya [0-1-2-3-4]
 - g. HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin [0-1-2-3-4]
 - h. HIC Presidency [0-1-2-3-4]
 - i. HIC Board [0-1-2-3-4]
 - j. HIC General Assembly [0-1-2-3-4]
 12. HIC General Assembly:
 - a. Did you once participate in the GA? [Yes – No]
 - b. How often did you participate in the GA? [number of years/times]
 - c. In which year did you participate in the GA last time? [year]
 13. How do you rate the importance of your participation in the GA on a scale between 1 and 4? (1 = not important up to 4 = very important) [1-2-3-4]
 14. Are you using the HIC social media tools?
 - a. Facebook [Frequently – Sometimes/occasionally – Rarely – Never – Never heard]
 - b. Twitter [Frequently – Sometimes/occasionally – Rarely – Never – Never heard]
 - c. Other [Yes – No]
specify:
 - d. Other [Frequently – Sometimes/occasionally – Rarely – Never – Never heard]
 15. How do you qualify the HIC social media tools, on a scale between 1 and 4 (1 = not useful up to 4 = very useful)?
 - a. Facebook [1-2-3-4]
 - b. Twitter [1-2-3-4]
 - c. Other [1-2-3-4]
specify:

16. Did you / do you participate in the preparation of HIC's Plan of Action / Action research document?
[Yes – No]
- a. If [Q16] is "yes", please specify which Plan of Action / Action research document:
.....
17. Did you / do you participate in the preparation of HIC's project proposal
- a. To MISEREOR [Yes – No]
- b. To other donors [Yes – No]
18. Did you / do you participate in HIC's monitoring of results [Yes – No]
19. Did you participate in the online survey during the 2012 external evaluation? [Yes – No]
20. Are you aware of the recommendations made during the 2012 evaluation (global level)?
[Yes – No]
21. Would you like to be more actively involved in HIC's conceptual/monitoring work? [Yes – No]
22. Do the grassroots organisations you are related to in your daily work know the Habitat International Coalition? [Yes – No]
23. If [Q22] is "yes": Do you think the grassroots organisations also benefit from HIC's services?
[Yes – No]
24. Are you satisfied with HIC's services to its Members? Provide us your opinion on a scale between 1 and 4? (0 = do not know; 1 = not satisfied up to 4 = very satisfied) [0-1-2-3-4]
25. Do you think that HIC's services to its members improved during the last 5 years (since 2014)?
[Yes – No]

C. HIC' contribution to knowledge exchange and training

26. How do you qualify the HIC online tools (0 = do not know; 1 = not important up to 4 = very important):
- a. HIC-GS website [0-1-2-3-4]
- b. HIC-HLRN website [0-1-2-3-4]
- c. HIC MENA (Cairo) website [0-1-2-3-4]
- d. HIC AL (Mexico) website [0-1-2-3-4]
- e. HIC South Asia (India) website [0-1-2-3-4]
- f. HIC Member Space [0-1-2-3-4]
- g. HICademy [0-1-2-3-4]
- h. HICipedia [0-1-2-3-4]
- i. HICwiki [0-1-2-3-4]
- j. Habitat Library [0-1-2-3-4]
- k. Violations Database [0-1-2-3-4]
- l. Violation Impact Assessment Tool (VIAT) [0-1-2-3-4]
- m. Urgent Action Appeal [0-1-2-3-4]
- n. Housing and Land Rights monitoring Toolkit [0-1-2-3-4]
- o. Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) [0-1-2-3-4]
- p. Other [0-1-2-3-4]
specify:
[0-1-2-3-4]
27. Were / are you using one of the HIC online training resources: [Yes – No]
- a. Which one? Specify:
- b. How do you qualify the online training resources on a scale between 0 and 4 (0 = no opinion; 1 = orientation is not very important up to 4 = orientation received is crucial)
[0-1-2-3-4]
28. Did you participate in a training imparted/organised by HIC? [Yes – No]
- a. If [Q28] is "yes", in which year(s)? [year(s) – N/A]
- b. If [Q28] is "yes", has the training been important for your capacity building?
[Yes – No – do not know – N/A]

- c. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on your own knowledge creation and capacity building, on a scale between 1 and 4? (0 = do not know; 1 = not important up to 4 = very important) [0-1-2-3-4]
29. Did HIC provide you orientation and/or capacity building with reference to the following topics (0 = no orientation provided; 1 = orientation was not very important up to 4 = orientation was crucial):
- a. gender equality and equity [0-1-2-3-4]
- b. defence and promotion of the right to a healthy environment [0-1-2-3-4]
- c. social production and management of habitat [0-1-2-3-4]
- d. human right to an adequate standard of life (including land, housing, water and food) [0-1-2-3-4]
- e. Other (please specify)
30. How do you rate the strength of cooperation between HIC Members during the last 5 years on a scale between 1 and 4?(0= none; 1 = not strong up to 4 = very strong) [0-1-2-3-4]
31. If you rate the cooperation as strong [Q30], was it because of (multiple answers possible):
- i. Meetings among Members [Yes – No]
- ii. HIC social media plataformas [Yes – No]
- iii. Knowledge exchange [Yes – No]
- iv. Networking [Yes – No]
- v. Common international campaigns [Yes – No]
- vi. Joint participation in a global project [Yes – No]
- vii. Implementation of a common regional strategy [Yes – No]
- viii. Implementation of common regional land rights strategies [Yes – No]
- ix. Participation in the HIC AL bulletin [Yes – No]

D. HIC's work in support to local struggles

32. How do you rate the improvement in HIC's support of community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights during the last 5 years (since 2014), on a scale between 1 and 4? (1 = not important up to 4 = very important) [1-2-3-4]
33. How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about urgent actions? (multiple answers):
- a. Through the HLRN Urgent Action website [Yes – No]
- b. Through immediate communication between Members [Yes – No]
- c. Other [Yes – No]
Specify:
34. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on the management of your urgent action cases, on a scale between 1 and 4? (0 = do not know; 1 = not important up to 4 = very important)
[0-1-2-3-4]
35. How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about habitat/human rights violation cases? (multiple answers):
- a. Through the HLRN Violations Database or regional website [Yes – No]
- b. Through immediate communication between Members [Yes – No]
- c. Other [Yes – No]
Specify:
36. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on the management of your habitat/human rights violation cases, on a scale between 1 and 4? (0 = do not know; 1 = not important up to 4 = very important)
[0-1-2-3-4]

E. HIC's work related to advocacy at different levels (local, national and regional)

37. Influence of HIC's work on governments' approaches to habitat/human rights:
- a. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on governments' approaches to habitat/human rights, on a scale between 1 and 4? (0 = do not know; 1 = not important up to 4 = very important) [0-1-2-3-4]
 - b. Did your work influence local action plans, charters or policies during the last 5 years? [Yes – No]
 - c. Can you give us an example of an important influence on governments' approaches to habitat/human rights that can be attributed to HIC/ to your work? (open question)
38. Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO):
- a. How do you rate the importance of HIC's HRHO, on a scale between 1 and 4? (0 = do not know; 1 = not important up to 4 = very important) [0-1-2-3-4]
 - b. How do you rate the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning the following topics, on a scale between 1 and 4? (0 = do not know; 1 = not important up to 4 = very important):
 - i. The SDGs [0-1-2-3-4]
 - ii. The New Urban Agenda [0-1-2-3-4]
 - iii. The Conference of Parties (COP) 2015 to 2018 [0-1-2-3-4]
 - iv. The country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System [0-1-2-3-4]
 - v. The national advocacy for habitat-related HR [0-1-2-3-4]
 - vi. The local advocacy for habitat-related human rights [0-1-2-3-4]
 - c. Can you give us an example of an important influence on national to international debates that can be attributed to HIC's HRHO? (open question)
39. How do you rate the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights, on a scale between 1 and 4? (0 = do not know; 1 = not important up to 4 = very important) [0-1-2-3-4]
- a. If recent HIC projects are rated useful [Q39] to support or motivate local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights, which projects were important (multiple answers possible):
 - i. GPR2C in general [0-1-2-3-4]
 - ii. Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) [0-1-2-3-4]
 - iii. "Right to the City Agenda" advocacy document [0-1-2-3-4]
 - iv. Co-Habitat Network [0-1-2-3-4]
 - v. Action research in Africa [0-1-2-3-4]
 - vi. Action research in Latin America [0-1-2-3-4]
 - vii. Action research in Europe [0-1-2-3-4]
 - viii. Local Action Plans [0-1-2-3-4]
 - ix. "Women, Land and Homes" project [0-1-2-3-4]
 - x. National Voluntary Review at HLPF (High-level Political Forum) [0-1-2-3-4]
 - xi. Publication "Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences 1976 - 2016" [0-1-2-3-4]
 - xii. Working Groups with Members' participation [0-1-2-3-4]
 - xiii. XXX Specify possible other projects with HIC [0-1-2-3-4]

F. HIC's work related to international agendas

40. Contribution of HIC to notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018:

- a. How do you rate the importance of HIC's contribution on a scale between 1 and 4? (0 = do not know; 1 = not important up to 4 = very important) [0-1-2-3-4]
 - b. Can you give us an example of a contribution / notable achievements that can be attributed to HIC? (open question)
41. Influence of HIC's work on the UN human rights system:
- a. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on a scale between 1 and 4? (0 = do not know; 1 = not important up to 4 = very important) [0-1-2-3-4]
 - b. Can you give us an example of an important influence on the UN human rights system that can be attributed to HIC? (open question)
42. Influence of HIC's work on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):
- a. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on a scale between 1 and 4? (0 = do not know; 1 = not important up to 4 = very important) [0-1-2-3-4]
 - b. Can you give us an example of an important influence on the SDGs that can be attributed to HIC? (open question)

G. Final question

43. Would you be interested to provide more specific information to the evaluators in an in-depth interview? [Yes – No]
44. If [Q43] is "yes": Could you please give us your contact data [e-mail, telephone]
-

7.2 Question guide for HIC (GS, HLRN, Reference Centres and Focal Points)

A. General information on participants

1. Name of interviewee(s), function/responsibility at HIC, since when with HIC, gender, age [list of attendance]

B. HIC structures, Relevance and Efficiency

2. According to the HIC Constitution, all Members have the right to vote. But, out of the currently reported 342 Members, only around 40 have the right to vote? What is the difference between voting and non-voting Members?
3. How does HIC work with Members and Allies at different levels (from local to global) and between different regions? Could you please explain the main ways and strategies of communication, exchange, capacity building, etc.? What is the specific role of regional offices and Focal Points? What are the main challenges and obstacles? Have recent projects been useful (efficient) to support or motivate local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights? Could you provide examples for recent projects developed/implemented? (ref. 2.1, 4.4, 4.5, 4.8.4, 5.2)
4. Do you think the support provided by HIC offices to HIC Member organisations is appropriate? What feedback do you receive from your Members? Is there a demand for improvements? What could be improved? (ref. 2.1, 4.6)
5. How many HIC Members are active? Could you indicate which member organisations (name, country) are the most committed ones, from your point of view? (ref. B.1.)
6. Which Ally organisations/institutions are currently the most important ones for HIC's work? Was the HLRN UN liaison office established in Geneva? If not, what are the communication channels with the UN HR structures? (ref. B.1., 4.6.2)
7. From which Friends or Social Base participants do you receive currently the most substantial support? What type of support? (ref. B.1.)
8. Does HIC reach out only to the bigger Member organisations (CSOs) or also to the smaller community based or grassroot organisations? How does coordination and partnership between civil society / grassroots organisations and academic institutions / local governments work? Is it improving? What could still be improved in this respect? (ref. 2.4, 4.8.5)
9. What is the coordination and communication protocol between all the HIC structures? Has the HIC global coordination in Cairo been adequately strengthened with a common plan articulating capacities and resources of the GS and the HLRN? How do these two structures exactly communicate and coordinate? Which joint projects do HIC GS and HIC HLRN implement? In which way are Members involved? (ref. 4.6.3, 4.6.2, 5.1)
10. What are the most important communication means between HIC offices and Members? How does inter-Member communication and exchange happen? How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about urgent actions? What could be improved? (ref. 4.6.2, 5.9, 6.1)
11. In which way do Members orient HIC's plan of action? ~~Do/did they have an active role in preparing the HIC project proposal to MISEREOR and/or other donors?~~ Are Members involved in HIC's monitoring strategy? What could be improved? (ref. 5.6, 5.7)
12. What is the role of HIC within the GPR2C and how GPR2C and HIC complement each other? Are HIC's mission and advocacy objectives backed by GPR2C actions? (ref. 1.2)

C. Outcomes and impacts, Effectiveness

13. What is the main role of HIC in Habitat related global processes and agendas? What were the most important achievements? In which region(s)? Please give examples for achievements regarding: (ref. 3.1-3.8, 4.6.2)
 - a. Influence on / improvement of the work and networking of your Members and Allies and the reach-out to civil societies and grassroot organisations (ref. 4.6, 4.7.3)
 - b. Improvement of knowledge and capacity regarding social production of habitat, housing and habitat rights, gender equity, environmental sustainability (ref. 4.8.6, 4.8.7)
 - c. Global debates related to the UN human rights system, SDGs, habitat rights; [Which debates on a global level (e.g. related to NUA, SDGs, Climate Agreement) adopt HIC's documents and recommendations?] (ref. 4.6, 4.8.8)
 - d. Concrete work of UN institutions
 - e. Policies and programmes of national to local governments
 - f. Promotion and implementation of the Social Production of Habitat approach
 - g. Fight against violations of all rights related to habitat
14. What are the visible effects of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas? How does the HRHO function? In which way are civil society initiatives from different countries operate within the HRHO? How does the HRHO influence national and international debates? Please provide examples. (ref. 3.9, 4.7.1, 4.7.2, 4.8.2)
15. With regard to objective 1 of the current project: Have the efforts to broaden the membership in Africa and Asia been successful so far? Has membership in these regions increased or is it likely to increase? If not, what are the obstacles? (ref. 4.3, 4.8.3)
16. In which way did/do civil society and social movements (fighting for human rights related to habitat in all regions) benefit from improved HIC's tools and services? Please provide examples. (ref. 4.8.1, 6.1)
17. Were there any unintended positive or negative outcomes or impacts? Please provide examples. (ref. 3.10)
18. Which factors have contributed to the attainment or non-attainment of project objectives? (ref. 4.2)

D. Sustainability

19. How have HIC's monitoring and advocacy tools and arguments been taken up by partners internal to the Coalition (Members and Structures) and externally (Allies and other bodies/institutions)? (ref. 6.1)
20. What are the prospects for future resource mobilization and programme planning of HIC and its Structures? (ref. 6.2)
21. What is the current contribution level of HIC Members, Friends and Allies? How could it be improved or optimised in future? (ref. 6.3)

E. Other general questions

22. Which recommendations from the 2012 and 2015 evaluations are you implementing? Please provide examples. Which recommendations did you not follow? Why? (ref. 1.1, 1.4)
23. Are administrative and management processes efficient in terms of personnel, time and financial resources? What could be improved? (ref. 5.4)
24. What part of the mission of HIC has been fulfilled thanks to the current MISEREOR project and which through other projects or initiatives? Please provide examples. (ref. 1.3)

7.3 Question guide for selected HIC Members

A. General information on participants

1. Name of organisation, name of interviewee(s), function/responsibility at the organisation, gender, age [list of attendance]
2. Short description of the organisation: land, region, years of existence, working focus, since when member with HIC, function/responsibility at HIC (if any)
3. What support does your organisation provide to HIC?

B. Interaction between HIC structures and Members

4. Are you a voting HIC Member? If yes, what are the benefits, if any?
5. Do you participate in HIC General Assemblies? If yes, in which year(s) did you participate last time? What are the benefits of this participation? What is the specific role of GAs? What could be improved in the GAs? How do you as HIC Member organisation appreciate your role as part of the Coalition? (ref. 2.1)
6. How does HIC work with Members and Allies at different levels (from local to global) and between different regions? Could you please explain the main ways and strategies of communication, exchange, capacity building, etc.? What is working well and what not so well? What could be improved? (ref. 4.4, 5.9)
7. What is the specific role of regional offices and Focal Points? Which one is relevant for you? How do you interact with them? What are the main challenges and obstacles? What could be improved? (ref. 4.6.3, 4.6.2, 5.1)
8. Have recent projects developed by HIC [name examples of projects] been useful to support or motivate your local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights? Could you provide examples for such recent campaigns developed/implemented? (ref. 2.1, 4.4, 4.5, 4.8.4, 5.2)
9. Do you think the support provided by HIC offices to the HIC Member organisations is appropriate? Could you give us examples of support received? In which areas could the HIC support be improved?
10. What feedback do you transmit to HIC on the support provided? Are your needs and priorities then considered? What could be improved? (ref. 2.1, 4.6)
11. Do you transmit the support received from HIC to organisations you are involved with at community or grassroots level? What could still be improved in this respect? (ref. 2.4)
12. How does coordination and partnership between your organisation / networks and academic institutions / local governments work? Is it improving? Does HIC support this coordination? What could still be improved in this respect? (ref. 2.4, 4.8.5)
13. How does inter-Member communication and exchange happen? How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about urgent actions? What could be improved? (ref. 4.6.2, 5.9)
14. In which way do Members orient HIC's plan of action? ~~Do/did you have an active role in preparing the HIC project proposal to MISEREOR and/or other donors?~~ Are Members involved in HIC's monitoring strategy? What could be improved? (ref. 5.6, 5.7)

C. Relationship with HIC Allies

15. HIC is cooperating with different international and UN organisations? What is your perception of this cooperation? Is it sufficient or should it be strengthened? Which international Ally organisation/

institution is currently the most important for the work of your organisation? Could you explain why? (ref. B.1., 4.6.2)

16. HIC is also cooperating with regional or national organisations? What is your perception of this cooperation? Is it sufficient or should it be strengthened? Which regional or national Ally organisation/ institution is currently the most important for the work of your organisation? Could you explain why? (ref. B.1., 4.6.2)

17. What do you think about the role of HIC within the GPR2C? Do you think GPR2C and HIC complement each other? How? Are HIC's mission and advocacy objectives backed by GPR2C actions? (ref. 1.2)

D. Outcomes and impacts

18. From your point of view, what is the main role of HIC in Habitat related global processes and agendas? What were the most important achievements? In which region(s)? Please give examples for achievements in your local/national/regional context regarding: (ref. 2.3, 3.1-3.8, 4.6.2)

- a. Influence on / improvement of the work and networking of HIC Members and Allies and in reaching-out to grassroots organisations; [Did you develop joint statements or actions on major housing or land rights issues in the region, e.g. MENA? Did you participate in the HIC AL bulletin?] (ref. 4.6.2, 4.7.3)
- b. Improvement of knowledge and capacity regarding social production of habitat, housing and habitat rights, gender equity, environmental sustainability (ref. 4.8.6, 4.8.7)
- c. Global debates related to the UN human rights system, SDGs, habitat rights (ref. 4.6, 4.8.8)
- d. Concrete work of UN institutions
- e. Policies and programmes of national to local governments
- f. Promotion and implementation of the Social Production of Habitat approach
- g. Fight against violations of all rights related to habitat

19. What are the visible effects of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas? In which way are civil society initiatives from different countries operate within the HRHO? How does the HRHO influence national and international debates? Please provide examples. (ref. 3.9, 4.7.1, 4.7.2, 4.8.2)

20. Have the efforts to broaden the membership in Africa and Asia been successful so far? Has membership in these regions increased or is it likely to increase? If not, what are the obstacles? What could be improved in order to better involve habitat-related organisations from Africa and Asia? (ref. 4.3, 4.8.3)

21. In which way did/do civil society and social movements (fighting for human rights related to habitat in all regions) benefit from improved HIC's tools and services? How have HIC's monitoring and advocacy tools and arguments been taken up by your organisation? Which challenges and obstacles did you face? Please provide examples for your personal experience. (ref. 4.5, 4.8.1, 6.1)

22. Were there any unintended positive or negative outcomes or impacts related to HIC's activities? Please provide examples. (ref. 3.10)

23. From your point of view, what were the most important lessons learnt during the last 5 years, regarding HIC's work, and regarding the interaction between HIC and its Members? Please provide examples. (ref. 4.5)

E. Sustainability

24. From your point of view, what are future prospects of HIC? How could the sustainability and financial independence of HIC be enhanced? Do you have concrete recommendations in this respect? (ref. 6.2, 6.3)

7.4 Question guide for selected HIC Allies and other stakeholders

A. General information on participants

1. Name of organisation, name of interviewee(s), function/responsibility at the organisation, gender, age [list of attendance]
2. Short description of the organisation: land, region, years of existence, working focus
3. Since when related with HIC, what type of interrelation with HIC

B. Interaction between HIC and stakeholder

4. What support does HIC provide to your organisation? / What support does your organisation provide to HIC?
5. With which HIC structure/office do you coordinate/communicate [HIC-GS, HLRN, regional office MENA or LA, Focal Points]? Which one is relevant for you? How do you interact with them? What are the main challenges and obstacles? What could be improved? (ref. 4.6.3, 4.6.2, 5.1)
6. How does HIC interact with your organisation and at which levels (from local to global) and between different regions? Could you please explain the main ways and strategies of communication, exchange, capacity building, etc.? What is working well and what not so well? What could be improved? Of which HIC capacity building tools are you aware? (ref. 4.4, 5.9)
7. Do you think the support provided by HIC offices to your organisation is important? Is it appropriate? In which areas could the HIC support be improved? Of which HIC capacity building tools and/or publications are you aware? (ref. 2.2)
8. Are you a member of GPR2C? What do you think about the role of HIC within the GPR2C? Do you think GPR2C and HIC complement each other? How? (ref. 1.2)
9. HIC is cooperating with different international and UN organisations? What is your perception of this cooperation? Is it sufficient or should it be strengthened? (ref. B.I., 4.4, 4.6.2)
10. HIC is also cooperating with regional or national organisations? What is your perception of this cooperation? Is it sufficient or should it be strengthened? Which regional or national Ally organisation/ institution is currently the most important for the work of your organisation? Could you explain why? (ref. B.I., 4.4, 4.6.2)

C. Outcomes and impacts

11. From your point of view, what is the main role of HIC in Habitat related global processes and agendas? What were the most important achievements? In which region(s)? Please give examples for achievements in your local/national/regional context regarding: (ref. 2.3, 3.1-3.8, 4.6.2)
 - a. Influence on / improvement of the work and networking of HIC Members and Allies and in reaching-out to grassroots organisations (ref. 4.6.2, 4.7.3)
 - b. Improvement of knowledge and capacity regarding social production of habitat, housing and habitat rights, gender equity, environmental sustainability (ref. 4.8.6, 4.8.7)
 - c. Global debates related to the UN human rights system, SDGs, habitat rights (ref. 4.6, 4.8.8)
 - d. Concrete work of UN institutions
 - e. Policies and programmes of national to local governments
 - f. Promotion and implementation of the Social Production of Habitat approach
 - g. Fight against violations of all rights related to habitat

12. Do you know the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas? What is your perception of HRHO? What are the visible effects of it? How does the HRHO influence national and international debates? Please provide examples. (ref. 3.9, 4.7.1, 4.7.2, 4.8.2)
13. Were there any unintended positive or negative outcomes or impacts related to HIC's activities? Please provide examples. (ref. 3.10)
14. From your point of view, what were the most important lessons learnt during the last 5 years, regarding HIC's work, and regarding the interaction between HIC and your organisation? Please provide examples. (ref. 4.5)

D. Sustainability

15. From your point of view, what are future prospects of HIC? How could the sustainability and financial independence of HIC be enhanced? Do you have concrete recommendations in this respect? (ref. 6.2, 6.3)

Annex 8: Preliminary list of potential key informants

8.1. HIC's internal structures

HIC Presidency

- Lorena Zárate, HIC President (per Skype or personally in Barcelona)
- Ramiro García, HIC Vice President and Board Member, DESCO – Peru

HIC Board

Interview(s) to be carried out during a joint Skype conference or personally in Barcelona (HIC, please check if the membership is still the same!):

- Lorena Zárate, HIC President and Board Member, Mexico (currently in Canada)
- Ramiro García, HIC Vice President and Board Member, DESCO – Peru
- Rajaa al-Cassab, HIC Board Member, Treasurer, RWFAR – Morocco
- Alexandre Apsan Frediani, HIC Board Member, DPU – UK
- Stéphan Corriveau, HIC Board Member, Canadian Housing Renewal Association
- Ana Falú, CISCASA Argentina (Function???)
- ~~Pauline Yao, HIC Board Member, FCIEEX – Ivory Coast~~
- Mrs. Ifeyinwa Ofong (Women In Development & Environment, Nigeria) is elected as Africa Representative and Mr. Moussa Ka (Habitants et Travailleurs Baraka, Senegal) as Alternate for Africa at the HIC Board for the period 2018-2022
- 1) ANA PASTOR, Asociación Civil Madre Tierra, Argentina: 22 votes
- 2) RAMIRO GARCÍA, Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo (DESCO), Perú: 13 votes
- Maartje van Eerd, HIC Board Alternate, IHS – Netherlands
- ~~Alicia Sánchez, HIC Board Alternate, FTV – Argentina~~
- Aref Al-Maqrami, HIC Board Alternate, CIHLHR – Yemen

HIC General Secretariat

Interview(s) to be carried out personally in Barcelona (HIC, please check if the persons are still the same! Are they all based in Barcelona?):

- Álvaro Puertas, General Secretary
- Marie Bailloux, General Secretariat Membership Coordinator
- Irene Fuertes Cabrera, General Secretariat Communications Officer
- Eduard Cabré, Global Platform for the Right to the City International Relations Officer
- Isabel Pascual, Global Platform for the Right to the City Communications Coordinator

HIC HLRN

Interview(s) to be carried out personally during the Barcelona meeting (HIC, please check if the persons are still the same! Will all of them participate in the Barcelona workshop):

- Joseph Schechla, Housing and Land Rights Network Coordinator
- Joana Ricart, Housing and Land Rights Network Program Officer
- Ahmed Mansour, Housing and Land Rights Network Legal Researcher
- Yasser Abdel Kader, Housing and Land Rights Network System Manager
- [Nermeen Badran, Housing and Land Rights Network Accountant]

HIC MENA

Interview(s) to be carried out during a joint Skype conference, or personally during the Barcelona meeting or in Amman/Jordan:

- Same as HLRN?

- Ahmed Mansour, Housing and Land Rights Network Legal Researcher

HIC Latin America

Interview to be carried out during a joint Skype conference, or personally during the Barcelona meeting or in Amman/Jordan:

- Ms María Silvia Emmanuelli

HIC South Asia

Interview to be carried out during a joint Skype conference, or personally during the meeting in Jordan:

- Ms Shivani Chaudhry

HIC Mazingira Institute Focal Point in Kenya

Interview to be carried out during a joint Skype conference, or personally during the Nairobi visit by the Sudan-based evaluator or during the meeting in Jordan:

- Mr Davinder Lamba

HIC Bethesda DCAM Focal Point in Benin

Interview to be carried out during a joint Skype conference, or personally during the meeting in Jordan:

- Mr Yves Joel Zoffoun

8.2. HIC Members

Additionally to the online survey addressed to all HIC Members, in-depth interviews per Skype, telephone or written per e-mail are suggested with the following Members (HIC: Please provide a list of active members worth to be interviewed, including the following information):

N°	Region	Organisation	Reference person	e-mail address	Telephone	Skype name
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						

N°	Region	Organisation	Reference person	e-mail address	Telephone	Skype name
19						
20						

8.3. Personal interviews with key informants

It is suggested to interview representatives of the following organisations in Barcelona:

N°	Type	Organisation	Web site	Reference person	e-mail address	Telephone	Skype name
1	Intern. Ally	UCLG		Emilia Saiz?			
2	Intern. Ally	CIDOB	https://www.cidob.org/en/cidob/presentation				
3	Local Ally	Metropolis	https://www.barcelona.cat/metropolis/en				
4	Local Ally	Area Metropolitana de Barcelona	http://www.amb.cat/s/home.html	Ada Colau, Mayor of Barcelona (current Co-President of UCLG)			
5	Intern. Ally	Col-lectiu Punt Sis	http://www.punt6.org/en/				

Moreover, it is also suggested to personally interview representatives of the following organisations in Geneva, if possible:

N°	Type	Organisation	Web site	Reference person	e-mail address	Telephone	Skype name
1	UN	CESCR – Geneva					
2	UN	HRC – Geneva					
3	Co-Habitat network	urbaMonde Switzerland					
4							
5							

If possible, the following key informants will be personally interviewed in Nairobi or/and in Bonn:

N°	Type	Organisation	Web site	Reference person	e-mail address	Telephone	Skype name
1	UN	UN Habitat (Nairobi)		Ms. Lucia Kiwala			
2	Friend / UN	Women and Habitat Programme,		Wandia Seaforth			

N°	Type	Organisation	Web site	Reference person	e-mail address	Telephone	Skype name
		UNCHS (Nairobi)					
3	Local admin. Network (external informant)	ICLEI (Bonn)					
4							
5							

8.4. HIC's international Allies and Partners

The following list provides first suggestions of international Allies and Partners to be interviewed:

N°	Type	Organisation	Web site	Reference person	e-mail address	Telephone	Skype name
1	UN	HLPF (New York)					
2	UN OHCHR	Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing (Canada)		Ms. Leilani Farha			
3	UN						
4							
5							

Other international key informants comprise:

- Members of the Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C), especially (all by Skype/telephone) (HIC: out of the following GPR2C members, whom would you particularly suggest?):
 - Pólis Institute
 - UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (see also part 8.2 – interviews in Barcelona)
 - FMDV – Global Fund for the Cities Development
 - Action Aid
 - International Alliance of Inhabitants
 - Cities Alliance
 - Habitat for Humanity
 - SDI – Shack Slum Dwellers International
- Important key informants suggested by HIC:
 - Ford Foundation (Leticia Osorio) – Skype/telephone interview
 - Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme FPH (Louca Lerch) – Skype/telephone interview
 - International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Thea Gelbspan) – Skype/telephone interview
 - Civil Society Mechanism for Committee on Global Food Security (Martin Wolpold Bosien) – Skype/telephone interview

- International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (Mauro Conti) – Skype/ telephone interview
- Global Land Tool Network (Omar Sylla) – Skype/ telephone interview

8.5. HIC’s regional Allies

HIC: Please provide us suggestions for up to 5 Allies you intensively interact with, if possible 1 per region.

N°	Region	Organisation	Reference person	e-mail address	Telephone	Skype name
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

8.6. HIC’s national Allies

HIC: Please provide us suggestions for up to 5 national Allies you intensively interact with, if possible 1 per region.

N°	Region	Organisation	Reference person	e-mail address	Telephone	Skype name
1						
2						
3						
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8.7. HIC’s Friends

Additionally to the interview with the Kenyan representative (see section 8.3), the following informants are suggested: (HIC: Please provide us suggestions for up to 5 Friends you intensively interact with, if possible 1 per region.)

- Somebody from Asia?
- Mariana Enet, Cordoba, Argentina – also leader of the 2015 HIC evaluation
- Somebody from the MENA region?

Annex 9: First observations related to member outreach and capacity building

Currently (3rd to 5th July 2019), the following was observed:

The web page of HIC is outdated

- The Annual Report shown at the right of the “home”-page connects to the report of 2015 only, not to the 2016 nor the 2017 Annual Report. There is an internal link to the 2016 and 2017 AR, however⁸⁶.
- The World Social Forum page relates to WSF 2015. The last one took place in Salvador Bahia, Brazil, in 2018. The next one will be organised in Barcelona in 2020 and is in full preparation stage. There is an internal link to the report on HIC’s participation in the WSF 2018, however⁸⁷.
- The World Urban Forum page does not open. The ninth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9) took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 7–13 February 2018. There is an internal link to the report on the WUF9 2018⁸⁸. The tenth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF10) will take place in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, in 2020. No information is provided on these WUF.
- The World Habitat Day page relates to 2012. It is a yearly event. The next one is announced for 7th October 2019. HIC argues, that some sections of the HIC website are outdated due to lack of maintenance, but the information has been updated with news, events and publications. Every year they publish news on the WHD.
- The members’ page does not show the latest update, at least not to the open public.
- Under “Projects” only the following information is presented:
 - Methodology for Monitoring the Human Right to Adequate Housing: The “Tool Kit” Schechla, Joseph, ed., HIC/HLRN, Housing and Land Rights Network, Egypt., 01-01-2005
 - Project presentation: Flood affected women’s access to property and land rights in Northern Sindh. Sewa Development Trust Sindh, 03-25-2011
- Under “Seminars”⁸⁹:
 - INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR WOMEN AND HOUSING RIGHTS, BUILDING HABITAT FOR HUMAN DIGNITY, Barcelona. Date: 12 to 14 February 2008 (!!!)

A new website is currently being designed. Please check <http://test.hic-gs.org/> for the new site (in process).

Q: What are the communications channels with members and what are the capacity building means?

The web page of HLRN is outdated

- Last Annual Report from HLRN’s Violation Database is from 2015⁸⁹ and a specific report from 2016⁹⁰. A more recent report is presented in the HIC Annual Report 2017 (page 30). We assume that maps at the web site are updated.

Q: How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about urgent actions?

Confidentiality

- Personal information (e.g. of “Friends”) is not treated confidentially
- All member organisations are listed; this could lead to problems in authoritarian countries

Q: How could members, allies and friends access the information without making it public?

⁸⁶ <http://www.hic-gs.org/document.php?pid=7219> and <http://www.hic-gs.org/document.php?pid=7507>

⁸⁷ <http://www.hic-gs.org/eventsdetail.php?pid=7311>

⁸⁸ <http://www.hic-gs.org/eventsdetail.php?pid=7288>

⁸⁹ <http://www.hlm.org/img/documents/WHD2015report.pdf>

⁹⁰ http://hlm.org/img/publications/Diyarbakir_master.pdf

Annex 10: Documents and References

Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all levels (600 600 2535 ZG) – Project documents

- HIC (2019): Overview of activities / 1 March 2018 to 31 December 2018. 31.12.2018
- HIC (2018): HIC General Assembly 2018, 12 December 2018. Minutes in English. (online document)
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wBMRnAmMzZkrfdAjhB7oDR5gyO8u4YGeIQxUTwVnE0w/edit>
- HIC (2018): 600-600-2535 – HIC final objectives indicators activities. 25.05.2018
- HIC (2018): Signed PROJECT CONTRACT for Project No. 600-600-2535 ZG, Asserting People's Habitat Rights at All Levels. 25.05.2018
- HIC (2018): Project 600 600 2535 ZG / HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN: Goal, objectives, indicators. 08.05.2018
- HIC (2018): Data on the legal holder of the project. 08.05.2018
- HIC (2018): Project proposal "Asserting People's Habitat Rights at All Levels", Planned funding period of the project: March 2018–June 2021 (40 months). Cairo, 8 February 2018.
- MISEREOR (2019): Zwischenstatus Projekt Nr. 600-600-2535 KZE. 20.05.2019
- MISEREOR (2018): Project No. 600-600-2535 "Asserting People's Habitat Rights at All Levels". Detailed Breakdown of the Cost Plan (estimated for 34 months for project activities and 12 months for documentation and accounting activities). Aachen, 26.04.2018
- MISEREOR (2018): GRANT APPROVAL NOTICE and PROJECT CONTRACT for Project No. 600-600-2535 ZG, Asserting People's Habitat Rights at All Levels. 25.04.2018
- MISEREOR (2018): Project No. 600-600-2535 "Asserting People's Habitat Rights at All Levels". Detailed Breakdown of the Cost Plan (estimated for 46 months). 19.04.2018
- MISEREOR (2018): Bewilligungsvorlage KZE 600-600-2535. 19.04.2018
- Pleta Auditores Consultores (2019): Habitat International Coalition "600-600-2535 ZG Asserting People's Habitat Rights at All Levels" – Audit Report Project Period from 1 March 2018 to 31 December 2018. Barcelona, March 15th 2019

Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development (600 600 2415 ZG) – Project documents

- HIC (2018): Project Report (Final Narrative Report), February 2017 to 28 February 2018. Barcelona, Spain, 22 October 2018
- HIC (2018): Overview of activities / 1 February 2017 to 28 February 2018. 22.10.2018
- HIC (2017): Minutes of the 2017 General Assembly in Nairobi. 10/10/2017
- HIC (2017): HIC / HIC-HLRN project 600-600-2415 ZG, February – December 2017 – objectives, indicators, activities. 22.02.2017
- HIC (2017): Project proposal "Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development", Planned funding period of the project: February-December 2017. Cairo, 5 January 2017.
- HIC-GPR2C (2016): Application for a BUILD Grant. Timeframe January-December 2017. November 11th, 2016
- MISEREOR (2018): Abschlussbericht zu Projekt Nr. 600 600 2415 ZG. 24.10.2018
- MISEREOR (2018): Zwischenstatus Projekt Nr. 600-600-2415KZE. 24.10.2018
- MISEREOR (2017): GRANT APPROVAL NOTICE and PROJECT CONTRACT for Project No. 600-600-2415 ZG, Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development. 23.02.2017

MISEREOR (2017): 600-600-2415 Z," Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development". Detailed Breakdown of the Cost Plan (estimated for 25 months). Aachen, 02.03.2017

MISEREOR (2017): Bewilligungsvorlage KZE 600-600-2415. 02.03.2017

Pleta Auditores Consultores (2018): Habitat International Coalition "600-600-2415 ZG Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development" – Audit Report Project Period from 1 February 2017 to 28 February 2018. Barcelona, August 3rd, 2018

Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy (600 600 2109 ZG) – Project documents

- HIC (2017): Final Narrative Report: From January 2014 to January 2017. Giza, Egypt, 31 July 2017
- HIC (2017): Third Progress Report: From 1 January 2016 to 31 January 2017. Giza, Egypt, January 2017
- HIC (2016): Minutes of Meeting MISEREOR-HABITAT INTERNATIONAL COALITION (HIC) / Aachen. Date: 7 November 2016. HIC-GS 08/11/2016
- HIC (2016): Habitat International Coalition at Quito. Activities Report 14-22 October 2016.
- HIC (2016): Minutes of the 2016 General Assembly in Quito. 16/10/2016
- HIC-FPH (2016): Convention entre la Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme (FPH) et Habitat International Coalition. Lausanne, 20.04.2016
- HIC (2016): Second Progress Report: From January to December 2016. Giza, Egypt, January 2016
- HIC (2015): Evaluación Externa Encargada a Nivel Local. Oficina Regional para América Latina HIC-AL. México, Septiembre 2015. Evaluador: Mariana Enet
- HIC (2015): First Progress Report: from January to December 2014. June 2015
- HIC (2013): Project application. Consolidating HIC Management and Services to Mainstream Housing and Land Rights. January 2014–December 2016. HIC/AS/JS/AP, October 2013, Giza, Egypt
- MISEREOR (2014): GRANT APPROVAL NOTICE and PROJECT CONTRACT for Project No. 600-600-2109 ZG, Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy. 13.01.2014
- MISEREOR (2013): Project No. 600-600-2109. Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy. Detailed Breakdown of the Cost Plan (estimated for 36 months). 07.11.2013
- MISEREOR (2013): Bewilligungsvorlage KZE 600-600-2109. 07.11.2013
- Waleed Al Batawy, Chartered Accountant (2011-2016): HLRN institutional audits 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016
- Other relevant HIC documents**
- HLRN-HIC (2019): Adjudicating the Human Right to Adequate Housing: Analysis of Important Judgments from Indian High Courts. Housing and Land Rights Network India. New Delhi, India, April 2019
- HLRN-HIC (2018): The HICtionary. Key Habitat Terms A to Z. Cairo 2018.
- HLRN-HIC (2018): Violation Impact Assessment Tool, Version 8 – November 2018. Housing and Land Rights Network – Habitat International Coalition
- HIC AL (2018): Memoria: Tercer Taller Subregional de Planificación Estratégico-participativa de la Coalición Internacional para el Hábitat América Latina. Lima, Perú, del 15 al 19 de abril de 2018
<https://hic-al.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Memoria-del-Tercer-Taller-Subregional-de-Planificacio%CC%81n-Estrate%CC%81gico-participativa-de-HIC-AL-Peru%CC%81-2018-.pdf>
- HIC (2018): HIC 1976 – 2016. Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences. October 2018.

HLRN-HIC (2017): Surviving Stigma: Housing and Land Rights of Farm Widows of Vidarbha, Maharashtra. Prakriti Resource Centre for Women and Development, and Housing and Land Rights Network. New Delhi, India, October 2017.

HIC AL (2016): Memoria: segundo taller sub-regional de planificación estratégico-participativa de la Coalición Internacional para el Hábitat. Ciudad de México, del 30 de marzo al 1 de abril de 2017 <https://hic-al.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Memoria-del-taller-subregional-2017-en-Me%CC%81xico.pdf>

HLRN-HIC (2016): Forced Eviction and Urban Transformation as Tools of War: The Case of Diyarbakir, Turkey. Made possible with support from: voluntary efforts of HLRN staff (Cairo, EGYPT), Diyarbakir Municipality and Turkish civil society organizations. http://hlrn.org/img/publications/Diyarbakir_master.pdf

HLRN-HIC (2016?): Eviction Impact Assessment (Evia) Tool – Concept Note. Housing and Land Rights Network.

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HIC (2016): Human Rights Habitat Observatory. HIC-HRHO Flyer

HIC (2016): Habitat III Basics. Habitat International Coalition's Primer on the Indispensable Process and Content of the International Conference on Housing and Sustainable Human Settlements Development (2016).

HLRN-HIC (2015): The Struggle over Land. World Habitat Day Report from the Violation Database 2015 <http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/WHD2015report.pdf>

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HLRN-HIC (2011): Wikileaks, Housing Rights and Afghanistan. Documenting Gross Housing and Land Rights Violations as War Crimes. Housing and Land Rights Network – Habitat International Coalition. 2011

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HLRN-HIC (2003): Urgent Action ! HLRN Guide to Practical Solidarity for Defending the Human Right to Adequate Housing. Housing and Land Rights Network – Habitat International Coalition. Joseph Schechla, Coordinator HLRN, Cairo, January 2003

HIC Annual Reports:
HIC (2017): HIC Annual Report 2017
HIC (2016): HIC Annual Report 2016
HIC (2015): HIC Annual Report 2015
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Other relevant documents

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DPU-UCL (2016): Africa Regional Dossier: Key Issues and Propositions Raised by Civil Society. Report by: Alexandre Apsan Frediani, Barbara Lipietz, Sawsan Abou Zainedin and Rafaella Simas Lima. With the support of Habitat International Coalition. The Bartlett Development Planning Unit (DPU), University College London (UCL).

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Ford Foundation: Organizational Mapping Tool (OMT). <https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/building-institutions-and-networks/organizational-mapping-tool/>

Ford Foundation (2019): Familiarization Report. Final report. BUILD Evaluation and Learning team and NIRAS. January 2019

GPR2C (2018): Global Platform for the Right to the City STRATEGIC PLAN 2018 – 2021. Final Draft for Members' Review & Validation. January 2018

GPR2C (2016?): Avanzando en la Implementación del Derecho a la Ciudad en América Latina y a nivel Internacional. Presented by: HIC – Instituto POLIS and the Global Platform for the Right to the City - Plataforma Global por el Derecho a la Ciudad - Plataforma Global pelo Direito à Cidade.

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WUF (2018): KUALA LUMPUR DECLARATION ON CITIES 2030. Presented by UN-Habitat, Kuala Lumpur, 13 February 2018

Relevant web pages

HIC structures:

<https://www.hic-gs.org/>
<http://www.hlrn.org/>
<http://www.hic-mena.org/> - HIC-MENA
<https://www.hlrn.org.in/> - India
<https://hic-al.org/> - HIC-AL
<https://www.hlrn.org.in/press-releases-and-announcements>
<http://landtimes.landpedia.org>
http://hlrn.org/welcome_violation.php#.XRy0Av7gqHt
<http://www.hic-sarp.org/violation%20database.html>
http://www.hlrn.org/cases.php#.XR43p_7gqHt – Urgent action cases

UN structures

<http://wuf.unhabitat.org/page/about-wuf>
<http://www.riposs.org/launching-the-preparation-of-the-world-social-forum-of-convergence-of-transformative-economies-barcelona-2019-2020/?lang=en>
<https://www.greeningtheblue.org/event/world-habitat-day>
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/pages/home.aspx>
<https://www.ecoi.net/de/quelle/11512.html>
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CESCR/Pages/Membership.aspx>
<http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/about/en/>

USLG

<https://www.uclg.org/>
<https://www.uclg.org/en/organisation/structure/uclg-sections>
<https://www.uclg.org/en/media/news/cities-adequate-housing-call-action-ensure-right-housing>
<https://www.uclg-cisdp.org/en>
<https://www.uclg-cisdp.org/en/activities/right-to-the-city/Global-Platform-for-the-Right-to-the-City>
<https://www.uclg.org/es/temas/foro-de-las-regiones>

ORU Fogar

<http://www.regionsunies-fogar.org/en/quienes-somos/direction-members>

CSM: <http://www.csm4cfs.org>

Development Planning Unit (United Kingdom): <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/development>

ESCR-Net: <https://www.escr-net.org/>

FIAN: <https://www.fian.de/wer-wir-sind/> AND <https://www.fian.org/en/>

Ford Foundation: <https://www.fordfoundation.org>

FPH: http://www.fph.ch/index_en.html

Global Platform for the Right to the City: <http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br>

GLTN: <https://gltn.net/>

Habitat et Participation, Belgium: <https://www.habitat-participation.be>

Habitat World Map: Mapamundi; <https://habitat-worldmap.org/en>

ICLEI: https://www.iclei.org/en/our_approach.html

IPC: <https://www.foodsovereignty.org/>

Land Research Center-Jerusalem: <http://www.lrcj.org>

Latin American Social Production of Habitat WG: <https://produccionsocialhabitat.wordpress.com/about>

Legal Support Network, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Palestine: <https://www.badil.org/en>

Majdal magazine: <http://www.badil.org/en/publication/periodicals/al-majdal.html>)

Platform on Social Production of Habitat: <http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br/the-social-production-of-habitat-platforms-first-coordination-meeting>

PÓLIS Brazil: <http://polis.org.br>)

Rights to Habitat for African People, Settlements Information Network Africa—SINA: <http://mazinst.org/our-work/sina>

Rooftops Canada: <http://www.rooftops.ca>

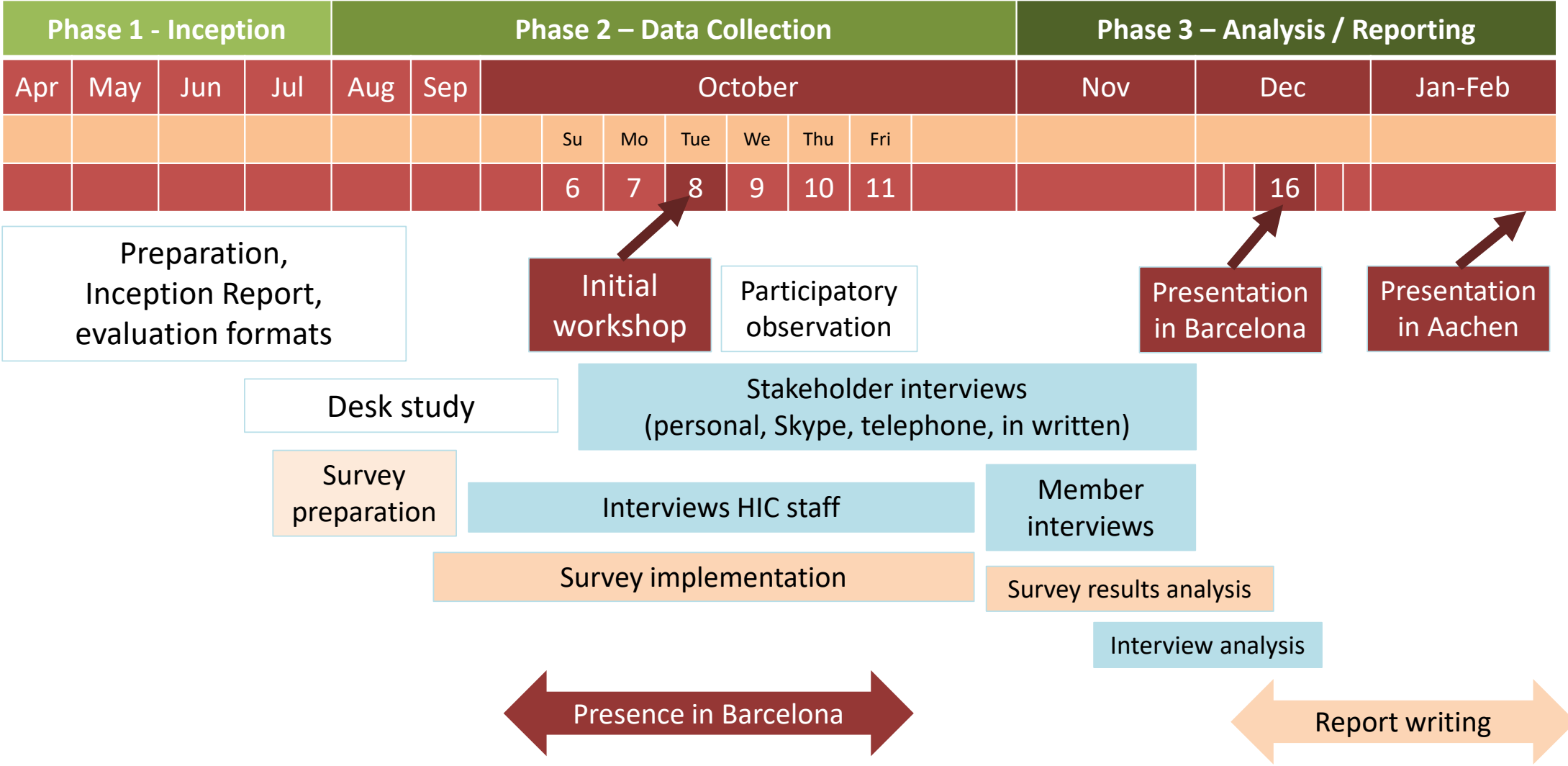
UrbaMonde, Switzerland: <https://www.urbamonde.org/en>

Annex 3

Evaluation schedule

Evaluation timeline – 3 main phases

Annex 3.1



Time schedule - Visit of HIC-GS in Barcelona

Annex 3.2

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	
	06.10.2019	07.10.2019	08.10.2019	09.10.2019	10.10.2019	11.10.2019	
08:00						08:00-09:30: Interview Joseph and HLRN-MENA team	
08:30							
09:00		Meeting Joanna - Samia				9:30-11:00: Interview with Alvaro (HIC-GS) - Winding up	
09:30		Introductory meeting evaluators- HIC-GS; agreement on time schedule and procedures; discussion of first questions	9:30-11:00: Group Interview with Irene, Sofia, Francis (HIC staff)	9:30-10:30: Metropolis, Octavi de la Varga, Secretary General, Carrer Avinyó, 15, confirmed	10-11: Eva Garcia Chueca, CIDOB, Elisabets 12, E- 08001 Barcelona ,+34 93 302 64 95 - confirmed		
10:00							
10:30				11:00-12:00: Group Interview Eduard + Isabel. Topic: GPR2C			11:00: Departure Samia to the airport
11:00							
11:30		Continuation: Internal meeting Joanna - Samia				12:00-12:30: Irene Escorihuela Blasco, Observatori DESC,	
12:00							12:00-12:30: Irene Escorihuela Blasco, Observatori DESC,
12:30				13h to 13h45: Carme Gual (ACCD Director) - Via Laletana, 14, 4a	12:30-13:30: UCLG-CISDP, Amanda Flety, confirmed -at HIC	Meeting with HIC staff for further stakeholder analysis.	13:00-13:30: Interview Ify, HIC-Board
13:00							
13:30							
14:00							
14:30							
15:00			Personal and online Inception Workshop	Online Board Meeting - participatory observation/listening by the evaluators	Online General Assembly HIC - participatory observation/listening by the evaluators	15:00: Departure Joanna to the airport	
15:30	Arrival Samia, 15:25H						
16:00						Flight departure Samia, 16:25H	
16:30							
17:00			17-18: Skype interview with Silvia Emanuelli, confirmed				
17:30							
18:00							
18:30					Meeting Joanna - Samia		
19:00						Flight departure Joanna (19:10)	
20:00							
23:00	Arrival Joanna in Barcelona, Check-in hotel after midnight.	Welcome dinner - La Monroe, C/ Plaça Salvador Seguí 1-9. 08001 Barcelona					

Annex 4

List of people interviewed

List of interviews and meetings

N°	Date	Interview partner	Organisation	Main topic	Carried out by	Summary by	No. people interviewed	Gender	Age
HIC staff and Board (initial interviews)									
1	25.09.19	Marie Bailloux	HIC-GS	Membership management	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	55
2	25.09.19	Lorena Zárate	HIC-President	HIC approach	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	46
3	26.09.19	Ana Falú	HIC-Board	HIC gender approach	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	72
4	30.09.19	Alexandre Frediani	HIC-Board	HIC approach	In writing (SN)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	37
5	05.10.19	Stéphan Corriveau	HIC-Board	HIC approach	In writing (SN)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	54
6	05.10.19	Shivani Chaudhry	HLRN India	HIC/HLRN approach in South Asia	In writing (SN)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	45
7	07.10.19	Silvia Emanuelli	HIC-LA	HIC approach in Latin America	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	44
8	01.11.19	Davinder Lamba	HIC Focal Point Kenya	HIC approach in Africa	SN (Tel)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	>60
Interviews with HIC staff and Board; HIC Allies and Members; workshops; during Barcelona visit									
9	08.10.19	Sophia Torres / Francis Clay / Irene Fuertes	HIC-GS	HIC approach; capacity building; communication and research	JK + SN (personal)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	F M F	25
10	08.10.19	Eduard Cabré / Isabel Pascual	HIC-GPR2C	GPR2C approach and interrelation with HIC	JK + SN (personal)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	M F	
11	08.10.19	Carme Gual	ACCD – Director	Interrelation HIC – ACCD and potential joint projects	JK + SN (+HIC) (personal)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	65
12	08.10.19	Inception Workshop	HIC	Official initiation of the evaluation	JK + SN (+HIC) (personal)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(13)		
13	09.10.19	Octavi de la Varga	Metropolis – Secretary General	Interrelation HIC – Metropolis and joint projects	JK + SN (+HIC) (personal)	Francis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / SN	1	M	48
14	09.10.19	Amanda Flety	UCLG-CISDP	Interrelation HIC – UCLG-CISDP and joint projects	JK + SN (personal)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	31
15	09.10.19	HIC Board Meeting (online)	HIC	Evaluators' participant observation	JK + SN (+HIC) (personal + online)	HIC	(14 – 6 Board memb.)		
16	10.10.19	Eva Garcia Chueca	CIDOB	Interrelation HIC – CIDOB and joint projects	JK + SN (+HIC) (personal)	Francis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / SN	1	F	39
17	10.10.19	HIC staff/Board (Álvaro, Joseph, Ify, Ana Pastor)	HIC	Main stakeholders	JK + SN (+HIC) (personal)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(4)		
18	10.10.19	HIC General Assembly (online)	HIC	Evaluators' participant observation	JK + SN (+HIC) (personal + online)	HIC	(53)		

N°	Date	Interview partner	Organisation	Main topic	Carried out by	Summary by	No. people interviewed	Gender	Age
19	11.10.19	Joseph Schechla, Yasser Abdel Kader, Ahmed Mansour, Heather Elaydi	HIC-HLRN, HIC-MENA	Coordination HIC offices; Housing Rights and Habitat Observatory; work in Africa and Asia	JK + SN (personal)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	M M M F	
20	11.10.19	Álvaro Puertas	HIC – General Secretary	Implementation of 2012 evaluation recommendations; coordination	JK + SN (personal)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	43
21	11.10.19	Irene Escorihuela Blasco	Observatori DESC – Director	Interrelation HIC – ODESC and joint projects	JK (+HIC) (personal)	Francis / JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	31
22	11.10.19	Ifeyinwa Ofong	HIC-Board	HIC's focus on Africa and on gender	JK (personal)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	50-60
Interviews with HIC Members, Friends and Allies (Skype, telephone, etc.)									
23	25.10.19	Pauline Vata Musangi, Executive Director	Hakijamii Kenya; HIC <u>national Ally</u>	HIC's focus on Africa	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	30-40
24	28.10.19	David Barrientos	HIC <u>Friend</u> ; Bolivia	HIC's focus on formation and capacity building	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	64
25	29.10.19	Ana Sugranyes	HIC <u>Member</u> SUR, CHILE; also President of HLRN	Interrelation HIC LA – HLRN	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	70
26	31.10.2019	Luz Amparo Sánchez Medina, Coordinator Programme Right to the City and the Territory	HIC <u>Member</u> Corporación Región para el Desarrollo y la Democracia – COLOMBIA	Membership relations	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	
27	01.11.19	Emmanuel Chungu	HIC <u>Member</u> Mizhipa Housing Cooperative Society – ZAMBIA	Membership relations	SN (telephone / written)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	
28	01.11.19	Khalid Gindeel	HIC <u>Member</u> Kushian Society Developments & Human Rights (KSDHRs) – EGYPT	Membership relations	SN (telephone)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	
29	01.11.19	Hilary Zhou	HIC <u>Member</u> Zimbabwe People's Land Rights Movement – ZIMBABWE	Membership relations	SN (telephone)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	
30	01.11.19	Allan Cain	HIC <u>Member</u> Development Workshop – ANGOLA	Membership relations	SN (written response)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	

N°	Date	Interview partner	Organisation	Main topic	Carried out by	Summary by	No. people interviewed	Gender	Age
31	02.11.19	Ángel Berna, Executive Director of MEJORHA	HIC <u>Member</u> MEJORHA (Asociación para el Mejoramiento Habitacional de Guatemala) – GUATEMALA	Membership relations	JK (personal meeting)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	
32	08.11.19	Bahram Ghazi	HIC <u>Ally</u> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOG-OHCHR)	Relationship with UN Allies	SN (telephone)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	
33	08.11.19	Mauro Conti, President, Centro Internazionale Crocevia	HIC <u>Ally</u> International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC)	Relationship with international CSO Allies	SN (telephone)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	
34	10.11.19	Lucia Kiwala, Chief, Partner Relations Unit, UN-Habitat	HIC <u>Ally</u> UN-Habitat, Partners and Inter-Agency Coordination Branch, External Relations Division	Relationship with UN Allies	SN (telephone)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	
35	19.11.2019	Gunnar Thiessen, OHCHR desk officer	HIC <u>Ally</u> Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, Office of OHCHR	Relationship with UN Allies	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	
36	20.11.2019	Martin Wolpold-Bosien, CSM Secretariat Coordinator	HIC <u>Ally</u> Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	Relationship with international CSO Allies	JK (telephone)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	
37	25.11.2019	Sebastian Tedeschi, Coordinator of the programmes on Cultural Diversity and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the National Public Defender's Office	HIC <u>Member</u> Habitar Argentina and national <u>Ally</u> Defensoría del Pueblo de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires	Relationship with national CSO Allies and Members	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	
38	26.11.2019	Sofía Monsalve Suárez, General Secretary, Emily Mattheisen	HIC <u>Ally</u> FIAN (Food First Information and Action Network)	Relationship with international CSO Allies	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	F	
39	28.11.2019	Louca Lerch	HIC <u>Donor</u> Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme (FPH)	Relationship with international donors	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	

N°	Date	Interview partner	Organisation	Main topic	Carried out by	Summary by	No. people interviewed	Gender	Age
40	28.11.2019	Marie Huchzermeyer, Prof. at University of the Witwatersrand	HIC <u>Member</u> Center for Urbanism and Built Environment Studies (CUBES) and academic <u>Ally</u> University of the Witwatersrand – SOUTH AFRICA	Relationship with academic CSO Allies and Members	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	
41	02.12.2019	Ana González, Executive Director	HIC <u>Member</u> COPEVI – Mexico	Membership relations	JK (Skype)	JK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	
42	02.12.2019	Daniel Nonze	HIC <u>Member</u> Association des Amoureux du Livre (ASSOAL) – Cameroon	Membership relations	JK (in writing)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	
43	10.12.2019	Armand Athanase Nouwe Tchoulack	HIC <u>Member</u> Comité Diocésain des Activités Sociales et Caritas de l'Archidiocèse de Douala (CODAS CARITAS)	Membership relations	JK (in writing)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	
44	10.12.2019	Moussa Ka	HIC <u>Member</u> Habitants et Travailleurs Baraka	Membership relations	JK (in writing)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	
45	11.12.2019	Sol Trumbo	HIC <u>Ally</u> Transnational Institute	Relationship with international CSO Allies	SN (telephone)	SN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	M	

Annex 5
Relevant global framework processes
and Habitat time line

Relevant global framework processes

Contents

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1. Habitat III Conference and the New Urban Agenda

One of the recent achievements of the advocacy work of HIC and the Members of the Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C) was the historic inclusion of the Right to the City in the New Urban Agenda (NUA), the main output of the Habitat III Conference (Quito 17-20 October 2016). However, the meaning and value of the Right to the City was somehow reduced and watered-down in the NUA due to the pressure of certain state delegations, and also probably because the claim of a “right to the city” has been unconvincing, since it remains a slogan without the requisite universality of a “human right.” The NUA represents an attempt to narrow the foregoing “Habitat” Agenda,¹ but reflects significant other gains in the recognition of social production of habitat² and social and environmental functions of land, housing and the city.³ In Quito, HIC, along with other social movements, civil-society organizations, and community groups around the world reaffirmed its commitment to continue to struggle for, and advocate the Right to the City within a Human Rights Habitat, enabling realization of “buen-vivir” [*well-being*] (*sumak kawsay*) for all, irrespective of, and beyond the Habitat process and government authorization.

According to HIC, there have been seven omissions (or “deadly sins of omission”) that Habitat III and the NUA should have addressed, but did not sufficiently:⁴

1. The financialisation of housing, land and habitat
2. A review of population policy, linking it with development success
3. The incorporation of universal and independent human rights and their corresponding obligations for States

¹ Whereas, Habitat II defined the habitat approach as cross-sectoral planning, implementation and governance that considers villages and cities as points on a human settlements continuum, within a common ecosystem (para. 104).

² NUA, paras. 31 and 46.

³ NUA, paras. 13 and 69.

⁴ Schechla, Joseph (2016): Habitat III's Seven Deadly Sins of Omission. In: HIC (2018): HIC 1976 – 2016. Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences. October 2018. Page 126 ff.

4. Addressing the consequences of conflict, occupation and war on the human habitat, by fostering coordination of humanitarian policies, development and human rights
5. Combating corruption in urbanisation and human settlement development
6. Introducing the “habitat metabolism” concept and approach, considering human settlements as a living urbanism and seeking to sustain it
7. Establishing proper NUA-implementation monitoring and evaluation methods and mechanisms.

HIC is criticizing that some important issues got lost on the way to (and way back from) Quito, for instance, land and housing commercialisation, inequalities within cities, lack of sustainability of the current urbanisation model. The land issue “vanished in the international consensus”, and the Right to the City “is barely outlined in the New Urban Agenda.”⁵ There is no committal language in the NUA, but only vague references; the NUA abandoned the “habitat” concept, previously (e.g. in the Habitat II Agenda 1996) defined as a planning, implementation and governance approach that considers villages and cities as points on a continuum, within a common ecosystem.⁶ *“As the right to the city wanes in the midst of so many fashionable urban slogans, it hinders the work on the construction of the obligations to respect, protect and comply with human rights to habitat – including the right to land, housing, energy, transportation, urban planning and the social function of the city – as a social demand within the process of realization of a compound and emerging right.”*⁷

In April 2017, an Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA) has been presented by UN Habitat.⁸ It defines actions and responsibilities and refers to SDGs and other indicators for progress monitoring. UN Habitat determined five topics for project implementation: 1) Governance Structures; 2) Environmentally Sustainable; 3) Spatial Development; 4) Urban Prosperity; and 5) Social Inclusion. Currently, 21 projects are being implemented and monitored in partnership between public institutions, private organisations and international donors, mainly in Africa and in Asia.⁹ One of the projects is the City Prosperity Initiative where more than 300 cities from 12 countries have joined in. It is both a metric and a policy dialogue, which offers cities from developed and developing countries the possibility to create indicators and baseline information, often for the first time. It serves to define targets and goals that can support the formulation of evidence-based policies, including the definition of city-visions and long-term plans that are both ambitious, and measurable. The initiative has the potential to become the global and local monitoring tool of the SDG 11 on cities.¹⁰

Further, the Quito Implementation Plan Platform has been established, as a tool for monitoring the implementation of the Habitat III outputs by the civil society.¹¹ The platform is open to all for submitting or joining voluntary commitments. These voluntary commitments are initiatives presented by individual or multi-stakeholders that promote sustainable urban development and seek to be concrete actions, measurable and achievable, focused on implementation, and with great depth of information for future accountability and transparency. The commitments are organised under six main urban topics, slightly different to the above mentioned UN Habitat ones: 1) Social Cohesion and Equity – Livable Cities; 2) Spatial Development; 3) Urban Ecology and Environment; 4) Urban Economy; 5) Urban Frameworks; 6) Urban Housing and Basic Services. Currently, 310 partner organisations are registered, among them HIC-Member urbaMonde through the Social Production of Habitat Platform, with the commitment of “Supporting Community-Led Habitat” and the implementation of art. 31 and

⁵ Rodríguez, Alfredo and Ana Sugranyes (2017): The New Urban Agenda: wishful thinking. In: HIC (2018): HIC 1976 – 2016. Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences. October 2018. Page 238-242.

⁶ HIC-HLRN, HIC-HRHO (2018): Gains and Losses of Habitat III. In: HIC (2018): HIC 1976 – 2016. Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences. October 2018. Page 139-140.

⁷ Rodríguez, Alfredo / Sugranyes, Ana (2017): The New Urban Agenda: wishful thinking. In: HIC (2018): HIC 1976 – 2016. Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences. October 2018. Page 245

⁸ UN HABITAT (2017): Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda. 19 April 2017.

⁹ <http://nua.unhabitat.org/list.htm#> (accessed 22.10.2019)

UN HABITAT (2016): Implementing the New Urban Agenda. Nairobi 2016.

¹⁰ <http://cpi.unhabitat.org/> (accessed 22.10.2019)

¹¹ <http://nuaimplementation.org/about-the-quito-implementation-platform/> (accessed 22.10.2019)

art. 107 of the New Urban Agenda.¹² Also some HIC Allies participate with joint commitments, for instance ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability) and UCLG (United Cities and Local Governments).

UN HABITAT also took up the rural-urban linkages issue, stating in the respective publication¹³: *“With target 11.a, Member States acknowledge the importance of the linkages between urban and rural areas and lay the foundation for an integrated territorial approach. Urban-Rural linkages have again come into focus, not only for achieving SDG 11, but also SDGs 2, 9 and 12 among others.*

With the New Urban Agenda, Member States of the United Nations enhance this approach and emphasize the importance of leveraging the opportunities for development within the urban-rural continuum.” (UN HABITAT 2017:1)

HIC-HLRN participated in the First Global Stakeholder Forum of the First UN Habitat Assembly ‘Toward a New Stakeholder Compact for the New Urban Agenda’ in May 2019 in Nairobi and subscribed the respective Declaration, together with more than 200 diverse Forum participants, including women, indigenous people, youth, older persons, people with disabilities, grassroots organizations, civil society, national and subnational governments, trade unions and workers, professionals, researchers, academia, foundations, business, media, slum dwellers and faith-based communities, from different regions working on sustainable development areas and capabilities. Among the expressed expectations are:¹⁴

- The realization of cities for all;
- Cities and human settlements that are habitable, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and that foster prosperity and quality of life for all, referred to as “the right to the city”;
- Adequate support from Member States and other parties for meaningful stakeholder partnership within the UN Habitat governance and operational structures.

The steps forward comprise:

- Reformulation of stakeholder roles and responsibilities underpinned by innovative approaches, inclusive practices, and reciprocity among all parties to resolve critical urban and rural human settlement planning, development and governance challenges.
- Building on successful, inclusive and diverse platforms, networks and movements at global, regional, national, and especially at the local level.
- Engagement in the programs, policies and outcomes of the UN Habitat Assembly and its bodies aligned with the UN Habitat Strategic Plan 2020–2025.
- Support to the new Stakeholder Advisory Group Enterprise (SAGE) to advise the UN Habitat Executive Director on strengthening partnerships for sustainable urban development.
- Strengthening and further development of the Stakeholder Forum to implement the principles and commitments of the 2019 declaration leading up to WUF 2020.

2. High-level Political Forum on SDG implementation

The High-level Political Forum (HLPF) is a United Nations central platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. Its last meeting under the auspices of ECOSOC took place from 9th to 18th July 2019, focusing on “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”. The SDG Summit (HLPF under the auspices of the UN General Assembly) was held from 24th to 25th September 2019 under the theme “Accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The event with participation of heads-of-states in person at the UN in New York is the first UN summit on the SDGs since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015. The SDG Summit, chaired by the President of the General

¹² <http://nuaimplementation.org/commitments/supporting-community-led-habitat-and-the-implementation-of-art-31-and-art-107-of-the-new-urban-agenda/> (accessed 22.10.2019)

¹³ UN HABITAT (2017): Implementing the New Urban Agenda by Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages – Leave No One And No Space Behind.

¹⁴ <http://www.hlrn.org/news.php?id=p25rbA==#.XWOUPEfgqHs> (accessed 22.10.2019)

Assembly, resulted in the adoption of the Political Declaration “Gearing up for a decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”. More than 100 acceleration actions have been announced.¹⁵

The UN Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019¹⁶ presents the following progress and shortcomings with reference to SDG 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), one of the goals related to habitat and the right to the city:

- Rapid urbanization and population growth are outpacing the construction of **adequate and affordable housing** (the absolute number of people living in slums or informal settlements grew to over 1 billion; an estimated 3 billion people will require adequate and affordable housing by 2030)
- Access to **public transport** is increasing, but faster progress is needed in developing regions (stronger efforts are needed to ensure that sustainable transport is available to all, particularly to vulnerable populations such as women, children, seniors and persons with disabilities)
- Municipal **waste** is mounting, highlighting the growing need for investment in urban infrastructure (globally, 2 billion people were without waste collection services, and 3 billion people lacked access to controlled waste disposal facilities, according to data collected between 2010 and 2018; many municipal solid waste disposal facilities in low- and middle-income countries are open dumpsites; investment in waste management infrastructure is urgently needed to improve the handling of solid waste across much of the world)
- In too many cities, **air pollution** has become an unavoidable health hazard (more than 90% of air-pollution-related deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries, mainly in Asia and Africa)
- Open **public spaces** make cities more inclusive, but many residents are not within easy walking distance of them (where public space is inadequate, poorly designed or privatized, the city becomes increasingly segregated; investment in networks of streets and open public spaces improves urban productivity, livelihoods and access to markets, jobs and public services, especially in countries where over half of the urban workforce is informal).

The Sustainable Development Report 2019 presented by the Bertelsmann Foundation, on the other side, generates seven major findings:¹⁷

1. High-level **political commitment to the SDGs is falling short** of historic promises
Many governments have not taken the critical steps to implement the SDGs. This gap between rhetoric and action must be closed.
2. The **SDGs can be operationalized through six SDG transformations**
1. Education, Gender, and Inequality; 2. Health, Wellbeing, and Demography; 3. Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry; 4. Sustainable Food, Land, Water, Oceans; 5. Sustainable Cities and Communities; and 6. Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development.
3. **Trends on climate (SDG 13) and biodiversity (SDG 14 and SDG 15) are alarming**
On average, countries obtain their worst scores on SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). No country obtains a “green rating” (synonym of SDG achieved) on SDG 14.
4. Sustainable land-use and healthy diets require **integrated agriculture, climate and health policy** interventions
Land use and food production are not meeting people’s needs. Agriculture destroys forests and biodiversity, squanders water and releases one-quarter of global greenhouse-gas emissions.

¹⁵ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/focus-areas/post-2015-agenda/the-sustainable-development-goals-sdgs-and-indigenous/high-level-political-forum-on-sustainable-development/hlpf-2019.html>
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs/summit> (accessed 22.10.2019)

¹⁶ United Nations (2019): The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019. New York 2019. Page 44-45.

¹⁷ Sachs, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G. (2019): Sustainable Development Report 2019. New York: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). June 2019. Page x-xi.

5. **High-income countries generate high environmental and socio-economic spillover effects**

Domestic implementation of the SDGs should not undermine other countries' ability to achieve the goals. New evidence shows that high-income countries generate negative impacts on fatal accidents at work, typically by importing products and services from low- and middle-income countries with poor labour standards and conditions.

6. **Human rights and freedom of speech are in danger** in numerous countries

Under SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), fair and transparent institutions are recognized as objectives in themselves but also as important levers for sustainable development. Yet, conflicts in many parts of the world continue to lead to reversals in SDG progress.

7. **Eradicating poverty and strengthening equity** remain important **policy priorities**

Half of the world's nations are not on track for achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty). In middle- and high-income countries rising income inequalities and persistent gaps in access to services and opportunities by income or territorial areas remain important policy issues. Women in OECD countries continue to spend an average of 2 hours more than men a day doing unpaid work.

Cities, towns, and other communities require integrated investments in infrastructure, urban services, as well as resilience to climate change. These interventions target SDG 11 and they also contribute directly to goals 6, 9, and 11. Indirectly virtually all SDGs are supported by this transformation, which relies on leadership from the ministries of transport, urban development, and water resources.

3. Regular mechanisms of the Human Rights System

The United Nations' human rights mechanisms include the Human Rights Council, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), special procedures and the treaty bodies. OHCHR serves as the secretariat for the HR mechanisms.¹⁸ Among the Treaty Bodies are the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), HIC is advocating before. The UPR, established in 2007, is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council (HRC), which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfil their human rights obligations. Under this mechanism, the human rights situation of all UN Member States is reviewed every 4.5 years.¹⁹ Moreover, regional human rights mechanisms play an important role in monitoring governments' compliance with human rights obligations. Europe, the Americas, and Africa have their own active regional human rights systems and each system has many areas in common with the United Nations' HR system.²⁰ The UPR also present important opportunities for NGOs to assess State compliance with its international obligations related to human rights, including habitat related HR. In 2018, HIC-HLRN and HIC-MENA were reviewing the UPRs presented by Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. In previous years HIC submitted contributions on human rights violations to the UPRs of India (2017), Syria (2016), of Lebanon and Sudan (2015), of Italy, Spain and Turkey (2014), of Chile, Egypt, Yemen and Ethiopia (2013), of India (2012), and of the Syrian Arab Republic (2011).²¹

¹⁸ <https://undg.org/human-rights/undg-guidance-note-on-human-rights/annex-c-the-un-human-rights-system-human-rights-mechanisms/> (accessed 22.10.2019); <https://ijrcenter.org/ihr-reading-room/overview-of-the-human-rights-framework/> (accessed 05.09.2019)

¹⁹ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx> (accessed 16.10.2019)
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/Pages/HRMechanims.aspx> (accessed 10.09.2019)

²⁰ <https://www.universal-rights.org/human-rights-rough-guides/a-rough-guide-to-the-regional-human-rights-systems/> (accessed 16.10.2019)

The Advocates for Human Rights (2015): Human Rights Tools for a Changing World: A Step-by-step Guide to Human Rights Fact-finding, Documentation, and Advocacy. Minneapolis, January 2015. Chapter 10: Advocacy at Regional Human Rights Mechanisms. Page 243.

²¹ Source: HIC progress and activity reports, HIC Annual Reports. HIC is not mentioned as one of the Civil Society (stakeholders) contributors at the official UPR page, because HIC is providing joint contributions with other stakeholders.

See for instance for Sudan: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRSDStakeholdersInfoS25.aspx> (accessed 16.10.2019), joint submission 4, among a total of 23 submissions among which 7 joint transmissions.

During implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and Habitat III outcomes and NUA, human rights related external actors – including the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and OHCHR – became important for HIC and the present project. In 2018, HIC-HLRN was providing consulting services to OHCHR (in cooperation with other agencies) to develop the technical manual “Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons: Implementing the Pinheiro Principles in the Middle East and North Africa”. HIC-HLRN was represented in the 1st Arab Land Governance Conference, at Dubai, UAE, presenting “Challenges and Priorities for Arab Land Restitution within International Law Norms”, towards restitution of housing, land and property of over 33 million refugees and IDPs across the region.²² It was also coordinating with OHCHR and partners, when preparing a parallel report to UN CESCR on Israel’s performance of human rights obligations under Article 11²³ of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its overriding principles (Articles 1 and 2).²⁴

4. UN Commission for Social Development (CSocD)

Since the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) has been the key United Nations body in charge of the follow up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action. Originally known as the Social Commission but renamed in 1966, CSocD was established by ECOSOC res. 10 (II) (1946). Its purpose was to advise ECOSOC on social policies of a general character and, in particular, on all matters in the social field not covered by the specialised inter-governmental agencies. The Commission’s mandate was further developed by ECOSOC resolutions 830J (XXXII) (1961), 1139 (XLI) (1966) and 1996/7. Since 2006, the Commission has taken up key social development themes as part of its follow up to the outcome of the Copenhagen Summit.

CSocD meets annually in New York, usually in February. Originally 18, membership has been increased several times, most recently in 1996, and now stands at 46. Members are elected by ECOSOC based on equitable geographical distribution for four-year terms. The Bureau comprises a chair and four vice-chairs. Bureau members are elected by the Commission at the first meeting of a regular session, held immediately after the end of a regular session.²⁵

At its 57th session in February 2019 the Commission decided the priority theme for the fifty-eighth session, which will take place from 10 to 19 February 2020 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, would be “Affordable housing and social protection systems for all to address homelessness”.²⁶

5. World Social Forum

The World Social Forum (WSF) was created in 2001 by organizations and social movements that were self-summoned and mobilized for a huge meeting in Porto Alegre, in opposition to the neoliberalism represented by the World Economic Forum, which took place at the same time in Davos, in Switzerland. It became an annual meeting and can be considered a visible manifestation of global civil society, bringing together non-governmental organisations, advocacy campaigns, and formal and informal social movements seeking international solidarity.²⁷

The 14th World Social Forum (WSF 2018) took place in Salvador Bahia, Brazil, in March 2018. HIC and its members participated actively in the different seminars, plenary sessions, workshops, cultural activities, conferences, marches and acts through the city.²⁸ The next World Social Forum of

²² <http://www.hic-gs.org/newsnew.php?pid=5389> / <https://www.hlrn.org/news.php?id=p2tsbA==> (accessed 22.10.2019)

²³ Right of everyone to an adequate standard of living; right of everyone to be free from hunger

²⁴ Source: Draft Annual Report 2018; HIC Overview of activities / 1 March 2018 to 31 December 2018.

²⁵ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/united-nations-commission-for-social-development-csod-social-policy-and-development-division.html>

²⁶ United Nations Commission for Social Development: Report on the fifty-seventh session (7 February 2018 and 11–21 February 2019). Economic and Social Council Official Records, 2019 Supplement No. 6. <https://undocs.org/E/CN.5/2019/10>

Commission for Social Development: Fifty-eighth session, 10–19 February 2020, Provisional annotated agenda and proposed organization of work. <https://undocs.org/E/CN.5/2020/1>

²⁷ <https://wsf2018.org/en/english-world-social-forum-2018/> (accessed 05.09.2019)

²⁸ <http://www.hic-gs.org/eventsdetail.php?pid=7311> (accessed 05.09.2019)

Transformative Economies (WSFTE) will take place in June 2020 in Barcelona. The different networks, associations or entities have begun to organise for participation in the WSFTE and at the same time the first campaigns and initiatives have appeared. The main objective of this process is to bring together social movements and projects which share the will to put people and the environment at the centre of the economy, to put an end to an economy based on extraction, growth, competition and the market, and to struggle towards collaborative, resilient societies which develop and reinforce strategic alliances and actions through working together.²⁹

6. World Urban Forum

The World Urban Forum (WUF) was established in 2002 by the United Nations to examine one of the most pressing issues facing the world today: rapid urbanization and its impact on communities, cities, economies, climate change and policies. Organized and convened every two years by UN-Habitat, the Forum has become one of the most open gatherings on the international arena, for exchanging views and experiences on urban challenges between CSO, State and UN representatives. The 9th session of the World Urban Forum on “Cities 2030, Cities for All: Implementing the New Urban Agenda” (WUF9), took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in February 2018, with an attendance of more than 23,000 participants. The 10th session of the World Urban Forum “Cities of Opportunities: Connecting Culture and Innovation” (WUF10) will take place in Abu Dhabi, United Emirates, 8 – 13 February 2020.³⁰

HIC and its members participated in WUF9, in order to advocate the implementation of the Right to the City (R2C) according to local, national, regional and international commitments, and organised several side and training events on R2C, NUA, SPH, participatory approaches in urban planning and development, participatory budgeting and similar.³¹

7. Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C)

The Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C) is an international open, flexible and diverse network of civil society and local governments’ organisations committed to political action and social change through the promotion, defence and fulfilment of the Right to the City at all levels, paying special attention to people and communities affected by exclusion and marginalization. It was created in Sao Paulo in 2014, with the aim to promote the right to the city at local and international levels, and to define a new, more inclusive and democratic paradigm of urban development. The GPR2C experienced fundamental changes during 2017. HIC, in the framework of a global planning process and as one of the institutions coordinating the Ford Foundation BUILD grant³² that is funding the GPR2C, has played an essential role in ensuring the consolidation of the Platform as a space for dialogue between civil society, the academic community and local governments, while sharing its long-term experience and knowledge in the components that define the Right to the City.³³

“The right to the city is understood as a new urban paradigm based on the principles of global justice, equality, democracy and sustainability” (CIDOB 2018:5). According to its Strategic Plan 2018 – 2021, GPR2C defines the Right to the City as following:

“The Right to the City is opposed to the current model of urban development, in which a neoliberal logic that mainly benefits the economic interests prevails over social values. This logic allows the commodification 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 for the rich, with the consequent marginalization, criminalization and expulsion of large sectors of the population. All of these undermines the development of decentralized, inclusive and sustainable cities and human settlements that

²⁹ <https://transformadora.org/en/about> (accessed 05.09.2019)

³⁰ <https://wuf.unhabitat.org/page/about-wuf> (accessed 05.09.2019)

³¹ <http://www.hic-gs.org/eventsdetail.php?pid=7288> (accessed 05.09.2019)

³² <https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/building-institutions-and-networks/>

³³ See HIC Annual Report 2017, pages 27-28.

ensure job opportunities, health, education, leisure and culture for all its inhabitants. The Right to the City is a collective right that highlights the territorial integrity and interdependence of all internationally recognized civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, as regulated in international human rights treaties, bringing them the territorial dimension and a focus on adequate life standards.”³⁴

In its publication, “what’s the right to the city? inputs for the New Urban Agenda”, GPR2C presents the following matrix referring to the Right to the City:³⁵

What is the Right to the City

matrix of the right to the city



This definition provides orientation to the actions of all GPR2C members, also to HIC.

In mid-July 2018, a significant number of major cities from across the globe launched on the initiative of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and the City of Barcelona the joint declaration 'Cities for Adequate Housing: Municipalist Declaration for the Right to Housing and the Right to the City'. The Declaration aims to highlight the common challenges faced by cities around the world, such as the growth of informal settlements, socio-spatial segregation, financialization and real estate speculation, as well as the urgent need to put in place sound strategies for addressing them. The group of cities brought its call to the UN building upon the #MakeTheShift campaign, launched by the UN Rapporteur on Adequate Housing.³⁶

³⁴ GPR2C (2018): Global Platform for the Right to the City. STRATEGIC PLAN 2018 – 2021. Final Draft for Members' Review & Validation. January 2018. Page 5.

³⁵ http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br/download/publicacoes/what-R2C_digital-1.pdf, page 2

³⁶ <http://www.housingeurope.eu/resource-1154/cities-for-adequate-housing>
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cities_por_adequate_housing.pdf

8. Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security (CSM4CFS)

The Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is the largest international space of civil society organisations working to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition. The CSM was founded in 2010, as an essential and autonomous part of the reformed CFS. The purpose of the CSM is to facilitate civil society participation and articulation into the policy processes of the CFS. The CSM is an open and inclusive space and hence does not have formal members, but participating organizations. Every organization that belongs to civil society and works on food security and nutrition can join and participate. During the past years, several hundred national, regional or global organizations have participated in the CSM.

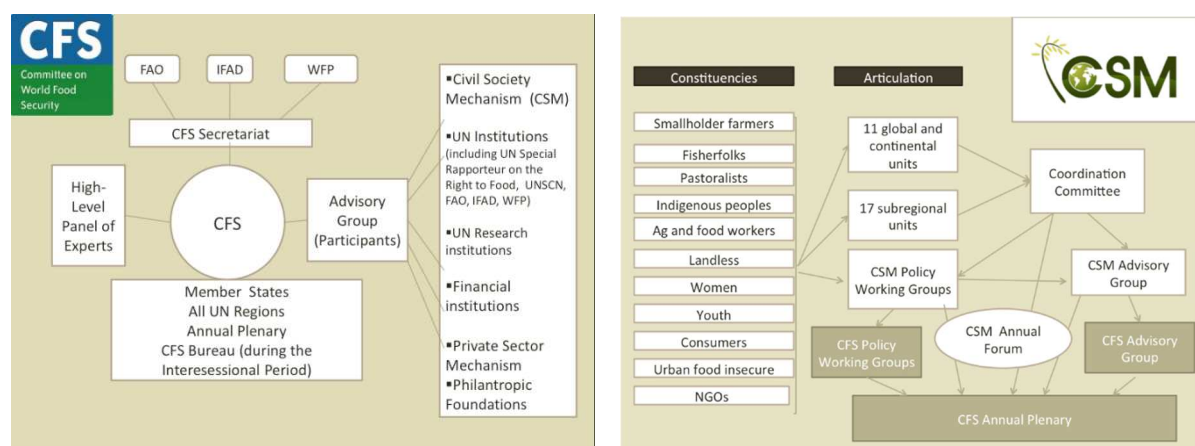
All participating organizations in the CSM belong to one of the following 11 constituencies: smallholder farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolks, indigenous peoples, agricultural and food workers, landless, women, youth, consumers, urban food insecure and NGOs.

The Habitat International Coalition is member in the CSM Coordination Committee, representing the Urban Food Insecure Constituency, currently for the period October 2019 – October 2021. The Coordination Committee (CC) is the governing body of the CSM; this means that all relevant political decisions within the CSM, on internal and external issues, are taken by the CC by consensus, if possible, and by vote if a consensus is not possible, reporting the divergent view. Gender and geographic balance within the CC composition is always ensured.

HLRN also has been active in forming and maintaining the CSM Landless Constituency.

In the period 2014–19, HIC's representatives to CSM were Christiane Castro (PÓLIS – Brazil) and Kuria Gathuru (Kenya Green Towns Partnership Association), until Kuria's untimely death in November 2017. In 2017–19, HLRN officers serves as alternates. As of July 2019, HIC representatives are Saadia Hassoon al-Salhi (Together to Protect Human & the Environment Association – Iraq) and André Luzzi (PÓLIS), serving for current period 2019–21.³⁷

The following figures visualise the interaction of CSM with CFS³⁸ as well as the structure of CSM.³⁹



9. International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC)⁴⁰

The International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) was officially set up in 2003 to react to the simplification of the question of agriculture focusing only on the export for the international

³⁷ <http://www.csm4cfs.org/>

³⁸ Copied from: <http://www.csm4cfs.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Untitled.png>

³⁹ Copied from: <http://www.csm4cfs.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Untitled.png>

⁴⁰ <https://www.foodsovereignty.org/> AND <https://www.foodsovereignty.org/about-us/>

markets, creating alliance and synergy between different movements in facing and dialoguing with the different governments and institutions. From 2003, IPC has also had a more formal relationship with FAO, as established in a co-signed Exchange of Letters that stated the principles governing FAO-IPC relations and laid out a programme of work in four priority areas: the Right to Food, agro-ecological approaches to food production, local access to and control of natural resources, and agricultural trade and food sovereignty.

IPC is an autonomous and self-organised global platform of small-scale food producers and rural workers organizations and grass root/community based social movements to advance the Food Sovereignty agenda at the global and regional level. More than 6000 organizations and 300 millions of small-scale food producers organize themselves through the IPC, sharing the Food Sovereignty principles as outlined in the Nyeleni 2007 Declaration. IPC facilitates dialogue and debate among actors from civil society, governments and others actors in the field of Food Security and Nutrition, creating a space of discussion autonomous from political parties, institutions, governments and private sector. The legitimacy of IPC is based on the ability to voice the concerns and struggles that a wide variety of civil society organizations and social movements face in their daily practice of advocacy at local, sub-national, regional and global levels. All the positions or joint policy initiatives must be signed by the individual organizations, and each participant can only speak on behalf of its own organization, and not as a representative of a sector, geographic area or representing the network as a whole.

The organizations participating at the international level to the IPC are: La Via Campesina (LVC), World Forum of Fishers People (WFFP), World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers (WFF), World Alliance Mobile Indigenous People (WAMIP), Mouvement International de la Jeunesse Agricole et Rurale Catholique (MIJARC), {The International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations – (IUF)}, URGENCI, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), Habitat International Coalition (HIC), World March of Womens and International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements (FIMARC). The IPC Regional Processes include organizations participating at the regional dimension as Roppa, Propac, Movimento Agro Ecologico Latino Americano, Enlaces Continentales Mujeres Indigena, Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas, Coordinadora de Organizaciones de productores Familiares del MERCOSUR (COPROFAM), Australian Food Sovereignty Alliance, US Food Sovereignty Alliance. NGOs participate as active support for the above mentioned social movements. The main NGOs supporting the IPC are: FIAN, Friends of the Earth International, Centro Internazionale Crocevia, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers.

The IPC opens a new path, to broaden the opportunities of political negotiation for people organizations and movements within FAO, with the aim of establishing an effective democracy, not only bringing new social actors right where decisions are taken, but also their contents, working methods and militancy.⁴¹

IPC sets up regional processes on all continents which follow the general principles and lines of actions agreed upon at the IPC General Meetings. Regional organizations and all regional formations (branches) of the international organizations organize the process by setting up a coordination structure of all the different organizations at regional level. The regional processes define the regional priorities and also facilitate a full participation of the regional organizations in the IPC WG and the participation in all institutional regional processes where IPC is involved.

The IPC4CSM Group has been established in order to strengthen coordination at and input into the World Committee on Food Security (CFS) through active participation in the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). All former and new CSM CC (Coordination Committee) members can participate in this group. This group is coordinated with the Facilitation Committee and can select a support NGO.

Habitat International Coalition (HIC), through Joseph Schechla and Ahmed Mansour from Egypt, is currently member of the Regional Group Near East and North Africa and is its secretariat. Joseph also

⁴¹ <https://www.tni.org/en/network/international-planning-committee-food-sovereignty>

serves on the Facilitation Committee's Africa Regional Group. The Secretariat is a shared responsibility between the Rome Secretariat and the Regional Secretariat, which are set up in the different regions on the basis of the ongoing regional process. The Rome-based Secretariat is currently operated by Crocevia.⁴²

10. Open-ended Working Group on Peasant Rights⁴³

In 2010, the Human Rights Council mandated the Advisory Committee to undertake a preliminary study on ways and means to further advance the rights of people working in rural areas, including women, in particular smallholders engaged in the production of food and/or other agricultural products. In 2011 and 2012, the Advisory Committee submitted two studies, in accordance with relevant Human Rights Council resolutions: a preliminary study⁴⁴ and a final study⁴⁵. In September 2012, at its 21st session, the Council adopted the resolution to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas ("Working Group"), on the basis of the draft submitted by the Advisory Committee.

On 17 December 2018, the UN General Assembly adopted its resolution 73/165, which effectively adopts the United Nations Declaration of Rights of Peasants and other people working in rural areas.⁴⁶ The adoption of the Declaration is the culmination of five years of negotiations under the Human Rights Council open-ended intergovernmental working group on a UN declaration on rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas. The Working Group had been established by the Human Rights Council to negotiate, finalize and submit a draft, based on the two studies and draft submitted by the Advisory Committee. Following the adoption of the Declaration, this open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group will cease to function.

11. Conference of Parties (COP) to the Paris Agreement on climate change

The Paris Agreement builds upon the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All States that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP, at which they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements. The COP meets every year, unless the Parties decide otherwise. The last COP 24, the Katowice Climate Change Conference, was held in December 2018 in Poland, and the next one is scheduled for December 2019 in Santiago de Chile.⁴⁷

The final outcome of the COP 24 included hints at the need for more ambitious climate pledges before 2020, leaving many NGOs disappointed at the lack of more forceful language. Meanwhile, new research released at the COP showed global emissions were going up, not down. Despite settling on large parts of the Paris rulebook (the conference agreed on rules to implement the Paris Agreement, which will come into force in 2020; the rulebook orients governments how to measure and report on their emissions-cutting efforts), countries failed to agree the rules for voluntary market mechanisms, pushing part of the process onto next COP25 in Chile. Some difficult questions such as ways to scale up existing commitments on cutting emissions, ways to provide financial help for poor countries, wording that does not allow double counting and whether countries are doing enough to cut their emissions were postponed.⁴⁸ Participation of HIC at the COP events has not been very frequent but there was HIC representation in COP 21 and HIC members participated actively in the COP25 in

⁴² <https://www.croceviaterra.it/>

⁴³ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RuralAreas/Pages/WGRuralAreasIndex.aspx> (accessed 05.09.2019)

⁴⁴ <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G11/110/48/PDF/G1111048.pdf?OpenElement> (accessed 05.09.2019)

⁴⁵ <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G12/108/03/PDF/G1210803.pdf?OpenElement> (accessed 05.09.2019)

⁴⁶ <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/73/165>

⁴⁷ <https://unfccc.int/>

⁴⁸ <https://www.carbonbrief.org/cop24-key-outcomes-agreed-at-the-un-climate-talks-in-katowice>

Santiago de Chile (later transferred to Madrid). During COP 21 HIC presented the declaration on “Climate resilient societies” (HIC 2015). In 2019, HIC presented a Statement for COP25: “Tackling climate change through Human Rights related to Habitat and the Right to the City”; it is not clear yet if and in which way this statement will be taken into consideration.

12. Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO)

Since the Habitat III process began, HIC has called for reviving the human rights framework and demanded that the new global human settlements development policy align with the corresponding state obligations under international law. In the follow-up of the New Urban Agenda, HIC and HLRN have consolidated the HRHO to deliver that message in all the relevant forums. HRHO is an approach that seeks the policy coherence promised in the long-term positioning of the UN Sustainable Development System, which calls on states to align emergency humanitarian assistance with longer-term and institution-building development approaches while upholding human rights obligations to both remedial and preventive effect.⁴⁹ HIC and HLRN are participating in the UN Sustainable Goals Partnership Platform in this respect. A second progress report was due in April 2019 but not presented yet.⁵⁰

13. Global Urban Observatory (GUO)

There is also an UN Habitat Global Urban Observatory (GUO) established which is supposed to monitor the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals related to human settlements, including improvements in informal settlements and access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Using the city as a unit of analysis, the programme regularly updates the urban indicators at city and country levels. GUO coordinates the use of urban indicators as specified in the New Urban Agenda guidelines in UN Habitat’s main reports (e.g. State of the World Cities Report, Global Report of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation in Cities report, regional, youth, gender and other reports). GUO also produces the Global Urban Indicators Database and contributes to the United Nations Secretary General reports on the Sustainable Development Goals.⁵¹

⁴⁹ See HIC Annual Report 2017, page 28.

⁵⁰ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership?p=25305> (accessed on Dec 23, 2019)

⁵¹ <https://new.unhabitat.org/guo>

Global event	Year	Main achievements	Main challenges
	1948	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	There is still need to build more respect for human rights – whether civil, cultural, economic, political or social.
	1967	First publication of Henri Lefebvre's article " Le droit a la ville " (Right to the City)	
	1968	Publication of Henri Lefebvre's book " Le droit a la ville " (Right to the City)	
United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972	1972	Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. An NGO committee is formed to help organize and coordinate the NGO input into the UN Habitat I Conference in Vancouver.	
United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver in 1976 - Habitat I - 31 May-11 June 1976	1976	The NGO committee is transformed to the Habitat International Council - HIC. This meeting led to the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements , which officially established the UN Centre for Human Settlements as the major UN agency mandated by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) to pursue the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.	the goal of providing adequate shelter for all was never fulfilled
	1976	The UN Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) was set up, later - since 2001 - called the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat)	
	1976	Publication " Housing by People " by John FC Turner >> orientation of the "self-help housing" approach, later SPH	
	1984	The Habitat International Coalition -HIC- was registered in Netherlands	
	1985	HIC launched a project to document what CSOs were doing in the field of human settlements, and this resulted in the production of a catalogue of many innovative projects and a book on " building community "	
UN International Year of Shelter for the Homeless in 1987 - NGO Forum in Limuru	1987	As part of the preparations, HIC Members organized a conference in Limuru, Kenya, bringing representatives from over 40 civil society groups from Africa, Asia and Latin America and many international NGOs. The 57 local, regional and international NGOs and social organizations from 40 countries agreed on the Limuru Declaration. This forum also provided the opportunity to discuss how to make HIC more representative of NGOs and CSOs from these regions. Those discussions stimulated a new structure for HIC , with a clear commitment to everyone's right to a secure place to live in peace and dignity.	How to make HIC more representative of NGOs and CSOs from the Global South regions
	1988	Establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) , a United Nations body to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments on the current state of knowledge about climate change.	
UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the UN Earth Summit , Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992	1992	The principal outputs of UNCED were the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 (a 40-chapter programme of action) and the Statement of Forest Principles. Output of th NGO Urbanization Forum: more than 140 organizations from around the world signed the statement Towards Just Democratic and Sustainable Cities, Towns and Villages	
	1992	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) , May 1992	
	1993	HIC begun the preparatory process for the NGO forum at the second UN Conference on Human Settlements (the "UN City Summit") in Istanbul in 1996 >>>	The rural sphere was no longer even mentioned. Habitat II began this process of forgetting when it declared itself the "City Summit" and adopted and promoted the concept that cities are the "true motor of development," within which, in congruence with the neoliberal economic globalization project, the majority of resources and institutional supports are concentrated. (HIC critique)
First COP (Conference of Parties) meeting in Berlin, Germany, in March 1995	1995		
4th World Women's Conference, Beijing, China	1995	With 17,000 delegates and 30,000 activists from across the globe; one of the largest meetings to promote women's rights ever held. The outcome, the Beijing Platform for Action , remains one of the strongest commitments to women's human rights within the scope of a sustainable and peaceful world.	
Habitat II Conference in Istanbul: the "City Summit"	1996	>>> Inclusion of the Right to Housing into the Habitat Agenda and adoption of General Comment No. 4, on the Right to Adequate Housing; The Habitat Agenda and the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements , adopted by 171 governments during the Conference, outlined more than 100 commitments and strategies to address shelter and sustainable human settlements, emphasizing the themes of partnership and local action.	In the programme of UN-Habitat, the application of the Habitat Agenda soon was reduced to promotion of two international campaigns: security of tenure, and urban governance. The first hid behind the right to housing and other rights, poverty and evictions. The second hid the fears of the beneficiaries of the economic model vis-à-vis the demands derived from social needs, impoverishment, exclusion and the lack of opportunities. (HIC critique)
	1997	Adoption of a new HIC Constitution, which was later amended by the 2013 General Assembly.	
COP 3: Kyoto Climate Change Conference - December 1997, Kyoto, Japan	1997	Kyoto Protocol	
Africities 1, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, January 1998	1998	Theme: Recognizing the essential role of local governments in Africa's development.	
World Assembly of Urban Inhabitants, Mexico	2000	Grassroots organisations and urban social movements define a common strategy to mobilize struggles worldwide	
	2000	The United Nations General Assembly adopted the so-called Millennium Development Goals	Danger of lagging behind in the commitment to this goals. (General half-way critique)
World Social Forum (WSF) 1 in Porto Alegre, Brazil: Another world is possible	2001	Participation and support of HIC First version of the World Charter for the Right to the City	

Global event	Year	Main achievements	Main challenges
	2001	City Statute of Brazil , claiming the right to the city	
World Social Forum 2 in Porto Alegre, from 31 January to 5 February 2002	2002	Civil society representatives developed the World Charter for the Right to the City as an instrument to strengthen popular urban processes, the vindication of rights, and the articulation of struggles.	
World Urban Forum (WUF 1) in Nairobi, Kenya, 29 April-3 May 2002	2002	Organised by UN Habitat every two years. Participation and support of HIC; Main topic in Nairobi: sustainable urbanization, and discussions focused on: the effect of HIV/AIDS on human settlements; violence against women; basic services and infrastructure, including provision of water and sanitation; and the need for secure tenure.	
World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August – 4 September 2002	2002	The WSSD reviewed achievements toward UNCED commitments and adopted the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation , which, among other matters, called for achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. It also urged action at all levels to: improve access to land and property and provide adequate shelter and basic services for the urban and rural poor; increase decent employment, credit and income; remove unnecessary regulation and other obstacles for microenterprises and the informal sector; and support slum upgrading programmes within urban development plans.	
World Social Forum (WSF) 3 in Porto Alegre, January 2003	2003	Participation and support of HIC	
	2003	Registration of the Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) as an independent body on 28th October 2003, in Geneva, with representatives from Egypt, India and Kenya	
WSF 4 in Mumbai, India, from 16 to 21 January 2004	2004	Participation and support of HIC	
First Social Forum of the Americas, I Foro Social de las Américas (FSA), Quito, Ecuador, 8-13 March 2004	2004	More than 2000 participants from LAC and other countries	
World Urban Forum (WUF 2) in Barcelona, Spain, 13–17 September 2004	2004	Participation and support of HIC Adapted version of the World Charter for the Right to the City	
Forum Barcelona 2004: Foro Universal de las Culturas - Universal Forum of Cultures, 9 May - 26 Sept. 2004, Barcelona, Spain	2004	Organized by Barcelona's city council, the regional government (the Generalitat de Catalunya), the Spanish National Government and UNESCO. The official aims included support for peace, sustainable development, human rights and respect for diversity. Hosted more than 40 international conventions, performances, markets, games, 423 concerts, 57 street performances, 44 theatre, dance and cabaret companies, 20 circus acts and over 20 exhibitions. Participation of 146 NGOs. In the framework of this Forum, the 4th Porto Alegre Forum of Local Authorities for Social Inclusion was held, which approved the Agenda 21 for culture on 8 May 2004.	
	2005	Joint research project on " Urban Policies and the Right to the City: Rights, Responsibilities and Citizenship ", launched by UNESCO with UN-HABITAT in March 2005. Influenced by HIC and with participation of HIC members.	
World Social Forum (WSF) 5 in Porto Alegre, Brazil, 26-31 January 2005	2005	Participation and support of HIC; Porto Alegre Manifesto	
WSF 6 in Bamako, Mali, and Caracas, Venezuela (January), and in Karachi, Pakistan (March)	2006	Participation and support of HIC	
World Urban Forum (WUF 3) in Vancouver, Canada, 19–23 June 2006	2006	Participation and support of HIC	
WSF 7, Nairobi, Kenya, January 2007	2007	Participation and support of HIC; The greatest potential of the WSF lies in the possibilities of interaction and linkage with committed organizations and persons in other fields of action. The Human Dignity and Human Rights Caucus Tent , organized by various networks and organizations committed to diverse themes during the Nairobi Forum in 2007, is an example of the creative and synergetic interaction fostered by the WSF.	
WSF 8, on or around January 26	2008	The eighth World Social Forum in 2008 was not organized at a particular place, but globally, which means by thousands of autonomous local organizations, on or around January 26. They are also known as the Global Call for Action .	
	2008	The Madrid Declaration, to call and support the convocation of a World Assembly of Inhabitants for 2011 (IAI). Madrid, June 2nd 2008	
World Urban Forum (WUF 4) in Nanjing, China, 3–6 November 2008	2008	Participation and support of HIC	
WSF 9, Belém, Brazil, between January 27 and February 1, 2009	2009	Participation and support of HIC	
WSF 10	2010	The 10th edition of the World Social Forum was also decentralized, with about 35 national, regional and local forums taking place across the world. In Porto Alegre, the flagship space for the WSF, events and speakers were held from January 25–29, entitled "FSM 10 Years: Greater Porto Alegre". The big event held in Porto Alegre was the International Seminar "10 Years Later: Challenges and proposals for another possible world", which featured over 70 intellectuals from around the world.	
World Urban Forum (WUF 5) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22–26 March 2010	2010	Participation and support of HIC	
WSF 11, Dakar, Senegal, February 2011	2011	Participation and support of HIC	

Global event	Year	Main achievements	Main challenges
World Social Forum (WSF) 12 in Porto Alegre, 24–30 January	2012	Participation and support of HIC	
UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 13-22 June 2012.	2012	Government delegations concluded negotiations on the Rio outcome document, “ The Future We Want ,” and held an Urban Summit that involved roundtables on, inter alia, multi-level governance and how cities across the world can learn from each other. They also agreed to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs , and to establish a High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) .	
World Urban Forum (WUF 6) in Naples, Italy, 1–7 September 2012	2012	Participation and support of HIC	
WSF 13, Tunis, Tunisia, 26 to 30 March 2013	2013	Participation and support of HIC	
	2013	HIC GA amends the new HIC Constitution	
	2013	First High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) session was convened in September 2013. The HLPF has a system of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in which countries present their progress toward the SDGs and a global review of selected SDGs is conducted each year. SDG 11 on sustainable cities has been reviewed at the HLPF in 2018.	
	2014	HIC General Assembly approved the first part of HIC’s By-Law	
World Urban Forum (WUF 7) in Medellin, Colombia, April 2014	2014	Participation and support of HIC	
International Meeting on Right to the City, São Paulo, November 2014	2014	Establishment of GPR2C. The Global Platform for the Right to the City is an initiative of a group of organizations that met in São Paulo in November 2014 with the purpose of building an international movement for the Right To The City. This International Meeting on Right to the City was attended by 158 participants from Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe representing NGOs, networks and forums, academic institutions, public sector, social movements, foundations and international organizations.	
WSF 14, Tunis, Tunisia, 23 to 28 March 2015	2015	Participation and support of HIC; WUF 14 led to the creation of the Internet Social Forum ; At the same time, the participants of the World Assembly of Inhabitants have met for many activities grouped under seven themes during the WSF to continue the processes of convergence as in many previous gatherings including WAI 2013 (Tunis) and the People’s Alternative Social Urban Social Forum (Medellin, 2014).	
United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015, 25 - 27 September 2015, New York	2015	The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals . The SDGs form part of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development , a global agenda for sustainability adopted in 2015 by the UN General Assembly, and which replaces the Millennium Development Goals. There are 17 global SDGs in total, on which all member states are required to report progress over the period 2016-30. Goal number 11 focuses on Sustainable Cities and Communities and aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Implementation of Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals began officially on 1 January 2016.	
	2015	GPR2C participates in the Sustainable Development Summit meeting in NYC and is integrating the discussion on the post-2015 Agenda. Represented by some of its members, such as Habitat for Humanity, Habitat International Coalition, ActionAid, Polis Institute, Wiego, and Communitas Coalition, the GPR2C aims to bring to debate issues on the New Urban Agenda under construction from the Right to the City perspective. On 28th, Communitas Coalition will do a panel on SDG’s and Habitat III at Ford Foundation. The event of Urban Thinker Community will examine the question of how to foster sustainable urbanization at the international, national, subnational, and local levels for the needs of people and planet.	
COP 21 Paris Climate Change Conference - November 2015	2015	Paris Agreement	
Habitat III Thematic Meeting on Public Spaces in Barcelona, Spain; April 2016	2016	The right to the city received considerable attention and informed the development of the “ Barcelona Declaration ” for Habitat III on public space (April 2016). The Barcelona Declaration calls for the democratization of cities through public space.	
WSF 15, Montreal, Canada, from 9 to 14 August 2016	2016	Participation and support of HIC	

Global event	Year	Main achievements	Main challenges
Habitat III summit in Quito, Ecuador, October 2016	2016	Active participation of HIC and 1st members and partners; Following negotiations, Habitat III adopted the NUA , a global, non-binding agenda for making cities safe, sustainable and resilient.	According to HIC, there have been seven omissions (or “deadly sins of omission”) that Habitat III and the NUA should have addressed, but did not sufficiently: 1. The financialisation of housing, land and habitat 2. A review of population policy , linking it with development success 3. The incorporation of universal and independent human rights and their corresponding obligations for States 4. Addressing the consequences of conflict, occupation and war on the human habitat , by fostering coordination of humanitarian policies, development and human rights 5. Combating corruption in urbanisation and human settlement development 6. Introducing the “habitat metabolism” concept and approach, considering human settlements as a living urbanism and seeking to sustain it 7. Establishing proper NUA-implementation monitoring and evaluation methods and mechanisms.
	2016	The New Urban Agenda (NUA) was adopted at the Habitat III summit in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016. The NUA is the guiding document for the UN system’s urban engagements over the next 20 years. Official implementation commenced with the formal adoption of the New Urban Agenda by the UN General Assembly on 22 December 2016. Although, for political reasons, there is no formal link between the NUA and the SDGs, there is wide consensus that the SDGs, and especially, the urban goal 11 and the urban elements of the other goals should constitute the de facto monitoring and evaluation framework for the New Urban Agenda.	
World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders in Bogotá, Colombia, 12-15 October 2016	2016	Organised by UCLG	
COP 22: Marrakech Climate Change Conference - November 2016, Marrakech, Morocco	2016		
COP 23: UN Climate Change Conference - November 2017, Bonn, Germany	2017		
World Urban Forum IX (WUF 9), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, February 2018	2018	Participation and support of HIC; WUF 9 presented the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030	
URBAN FUTURE Global Conference (UFGC) 2018, Vienna, Austria, 28 Feb - 02 Mar 2018	2018	UFGC GmbH is a Graz based start-up – organizing one big conference a year. Starting with Vienna in 2018, the event will move on to a different European city each year. The signing of the Covenant of Mayors was one of the highlights of the UFGC 2018, which moves to Oslo for 2019.	
Cities & Climate Change Science Conference, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, March 5-7, 2018	2018	This meeting is organized by a group of international, urban and scientific organizations, including UN-Habitat, UN Environment, Cities Alliance, ICLEI, Future Earth, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network and UCLG. The CitiesIPCC “Cities and Climate Change Science Conference” aimed to inspire the next frontier of research focused on the science of cities and climate change.	
WSF 16, Salvador Bahia, Brazil, from March 13 to 17, 2018	2018	Participation and support of HIC; At this WSF, the International Tribunal on Evictions condemns violations of the right to housing, especially in Brazil.	
HLPF 2018 – “Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies”, New York, 9-18 July 2018	2018	HLPF 2018 reviewed SDG 6 on water, SDG 7 on energy, SDG 11 on sustainable cities , SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production, SDG 15 on life on land, and SDG 17 on means of implementation.	
COP 24 – Katowice Climate Change Conference – December 2018, Katowice, Poland	2018		
URBAN FUTURE Global Conference (UFGC) 2019, Oslo, Norway, May 22-24 2019	2019	The themes for 2019 are urban mobility, built environment & architecture, leadership, green business & innovation.	
HLPF 2019 – “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”, New York, 9-18 July 2019	2019	Goals to be reviewed in depth are: Goal 4, 8, 1, 13, 16, 17.	
UN Civil Society Conference 2019 (UNCSC 2019), Salt Lake City, Utah, USA, 26-28 August 2019	2019	The 68th UN Civil Society Conference focus on SDG 11, “to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable by 2030.” The agenda will explore the interlinkages among all 17 SDGs, including critical issues relating to gender. Statements: Outcome Statement Youth Climate Compact	
SDG SUMMIT, 24 - 25 September 2019, NEW YORK	2019	Heads of State and Government gathered at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to follow up and comprehensively review progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The event is the first UN summit on the SDGs since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015.	
9th edition of the World Human Rights Cities Forum in Gwangju, South Korea, 30 September to 3 October 2019		Organised by HIC Ally UCLG-CISPD	
4th World Conference of Women’s Shelters, Nov 5-8, 2019, Taiwan	2019	4WCWS is part of the global movement to strengthen women’s shelters, build solidarity across borders, and end gender-based violence. Participation of HIC Board members.	
5th World Forum on Local Economic Development, 02-04 December, Cordoba, Argentina	2019	Participation of GPR2C.	

Global event	Year	Main achievements	Main challenges
COP 25, Madrid [originally planned for Santiago de Chile], 2-13 Dec 2019	2019	HIC presents the statement "Tackling climate change through Human Rights related to Habitat and the Right to the City"	<p>From HIC's statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Any strategy or programme devised to fight climate change must take into account the international human rights standards, recognize the indivisibility of such rights and put the focus on the world's most vulnerable populations. ● A human rights, gender and intersectionality approach is essential in order to respond adequately to climate change and to protect those who are most vulnerable. ● The social function of land, city and property in the development of human settlements is essential to guarantee a more equitable distribution of the benefits of any economic system, as well as a more balanced and sustainable approach to urban and rural development. ● We urge the effective participation (with voice and vote) of local communities in all mitigation and adaptation strategies and policies to improve their effectiveness and recover ancestral and local knowledge, technologies and discourses under the process of the social production of habitat. ● It is crucial to target social, gender, economic and territorial inequalities. ● Climate change is a consequence of a production and consumption model that has enhanced social and spatial inequalities, endangered and destroyed our ecosystems and been economically and socially exclusionary to many.
World Urban Forum X (WUF 10), Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 7 Feb 2020 - 13 Feb 2020	2020		
CSW64 / Beijing+25 (2020) - The 64th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW); UN Headquarters in New York, 9 to 20 March 2020	2020	Representatives of Member States, UN entities, and ECOSOC-accredited non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from all regions of the world are invited to attend the session.	
URBAN FUTURE Global Conference (UFGC) 2020, Lisboa, Portugal, April 1-3 2020	2020		
World Social Forum of Transformative Economies, Friday, 1st May 2020 to Sunday, 31st May 2020, in Barcelona, Spain	2020		
World Urban Forum XI (WUF 11), Katowice, Poland	2022		

Sources: Web sites of the events / institutions. HIC annual reports and project reports. HIC Memory 1976-2016.

Annex 6
Comparison activities planned vs.
implemented

Nr.	Objective	Indicator - Project Contract 600 600 2109 ZG		Planned activities	Realised activities	Reported achieved output indicators	Reported achieved outcome indicators	
overall goal	To contribute to coordinated global efforts from and to the civil society for the recognition, defense and full implementation of housing and land rights, especially in favour of the demands of the poorest and most vulnerable social sectors in every region.	Number	Unit	Project Contract	Annual reports and Final Narrative Report: From January 2014 to January 2017	Final Narrative Report: From January 2014 to January 2017	Final Narrative Report: From January 2014 to January 2017	
1	HIC global services have improved to support community based efforts for the recognition, defense and full implementation of housing and land rights.	1.1.) 300 HIC members in >100 countries visibly use HIC online tools (such as website convergence, HICademy, HICipedia, HICwiki, Habitat Library, Violations Database etc.)	300	members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen the instruments that define concepts and terms related to the right to habitat and social justice; create an inventory of HIC members' materials; respond to training, capacity-building and membership benefit needs, identify trainers among HIC members and structures; disseminate HIC habitat expertise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portal http://hic-net.org/ Content Management System Unified list of "Habitat Themes" Blog By-Law (2014) Blog "Expectations for Habitat III" (2015-2016) Blog "HIC Presidential elections 2015" Improvements to the new Violations Database (VDB) - 24 new cases entered (2014) Member Space revision and adaptation (2014) Training on VDB (13 events in 2014) and on R2C (1 event in 2014) Social Media (Twitter + Facebook) HIC's YouTube Channel and FLICKR account (new tools 2014) Final cut of web portal video on YouTube HIC Brochure in three languages ECOSOC status for 33 representatives HIC on Academia.edu (since 2015) 	More than 300 Members (close to 500?)	"By end 2014, HIC gateway integrates access to distinct-but-commonly formatted Global, HLRN, LA, MENA and SA sites"
			100	countries			Around 70 countries	In September 2014, HC gateway integrated access to all the 5 HIC sites.
			10	training modules			26 training events were developed	"6 HIC regional structures and 4 Reference Centers have criteria for online features"
			200	trained member organisations			at least 36 Members are reported	In 2014, all HIC Reference Centers had a common Content Management System and unified Habitat themes. The Content Management System has been created to manage all HIC sites and it is being implemented gradually.
			1.3.) 500 individuals from 50 countries use HIC services and are related via social media tools.	500			individuals	More than 4,000 individuals (close to 8,000?)
		50	countries	At least 45 countries	This indicator has not been yet accomplished because the portal is not fully operational yet.			
2	HIC members and allies uphold the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing (HRAH).	2.1.) 20 HIC members from six MENA countries have subscribed to a common statement on major land rights issues in the region.	20	members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conduct action research and produce publications; support lobbying efforts towards policy reform, enhance self-representation skills and opportunities; support collective members solidarity actions against forced evictions and other violations; conduct human resource development through human rights education and training; monitor and map global trends regarding human rights violations; develop appropriate tools and techniques for professional monitoring and adjudicating of housing rights; promote exchange of members' experiences, best practices and strategies; build local, regional and international member cooperation to create effective housing rights campaigns within HIC and with allies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications (2014: 6; 2015: 15; 2016: 109) Action Research (2014: 3; 2015: 6; 2016: 7 cases) Advocacy toward Policy Reform (2014: 8 actions; 2015: 8 actions; 2016: 29 actions) Urgent Action (2014: Follow-up on UAs in Palestine, Nigeria, Nepal, Tokio; 2015: 3 Cameroon Appeals; 2016: 4 UA - Turkey, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Argentina) Human Resource Development/training (2014: Regional Focus Group Meeting in the Arab Region on Extraterritorial Obligations ,ETOs, in Beirut; 2015: National Habitat III Parallel-reporting Tool, Evaluation of Habitat II Implementation (Workshopwith Egyptian NGOs) Developing Tools and Techniques (2014: Counting the Cost of Forced Eviction: Kenya; Bilingual (Arabic/English) indicator matrix for monitoring the Human Right to Water; First draft of guidelines for Habitat III parallel reporting, based on WUF7 consultations; 2015: "Loss Matrix," an eviction impact assessment (EviA) tool determining costs, losses and damages from housing and land rights violations, especially those involving displacement; National Habitat III Parallel-reporting Tool, Evaluation of Habitat II Implementation; Habitat III National Reporting Guidelines (English, Arabic); 2016: Tool for Evaluative Habitat III Reporting: Responding to the Need for Evaluative National Reports (English, French, Arabic); Compilation of Habitat II Commitments (all themes and sectors)) HIC reports to consultations with HRC Special Procedures (2014: 7 reports; 2015: 7 statements; 		not reported
			6	countries				not reported
		2.2.) 30 fact finding missions or urgent actions (UA) are published (15 Latin American UA are disseminated via HLRN/VDB and 15 UA from other regions in Latin America via HIC AL).	30	fact finding missions or urgent actions (UA)				
			15	LA countries UA				
			15	other countries UA				
		2.3.) The general public supports 12 UA appeals on file and on line.	12	UA appeals supported by the general public			84 UAs on file and on line	level of support by the public not known
			3	publications in 3 languages			6 publications: 4 in English, 1 in French, 1 in Arabic. Also 7 issues of Land Times, each in English and Arabic	
		2.4.) Three publications are produced in at least 3 languages on HRAH, evictions and climate change; six UN documents are submitted reflecting HIC arguments as well as 3 parallel reports to UN treaty bodies.	6	UN documents are submitted			7 advocacy documents on World Bank policy, Habitat III, treaty performance of Syria, Spain, Turkey and Lebanon	
			3	parallel reports to UN treaty bodies			2 Joint parallel reports to CESC (Israel and Egypt); 6 stakeholder submissions to UPR (Italy, Spain and Turkey in 2014, and Syria, Lebanon, Sudan in 2015)	
		2.5.) HIC members and officers use the HLRN UN liaison office (Geneva) for UN advocacy.	qualitative				2 sessions of Human Rights Council, 1 session of HRC Advisory Committee, 1 joint side event during HRC	
2.6.) Cooperation among HIC members is strengthened; for example through common international campaigns with allies (No-Vox and La Via Campesina) in the World Assembly of Inhabitants (WAI).	qualitative							
	Outcome indicator 4: Additional funding support for operational functions and program activities and outputs.				not reported			
	Project indicator 5: HIC reports to consultations with HRC (UN Human Rights Council) Special Procedures				2 research questionnaire submissions (SR on housing and HRCAC), 1 joint petition to SR on human rights in Palestine, 1 joint letter with SRs, 1 research summary to HRCAC; Regular consultations with SR on right to food, 4 SR communications circulated and web-mounted			
	Project indicator 7: 24 new VDB cases entered annually	24	VDB cases entered annually	24 new cases in 2014, 21 new cases in 2015, 37 new cases in Jan 2016-Jan 2017 period = total 82 cases				
	Project indicator 8: 3 analytical reports of violations trends on each World Habitat Day (IHLRD)	3	analytical reports of violations trends	2 reports: 1 report in two languages (French and English): Bearing Witness to Forced Evictions: Habitat II's Broken Promise, Habitat III's Missing Link; 1 HLRN World Habitat Day report: Forced Eviction and Urban Transformation as Tools of War: The Case of Diyarbakir, Turkey				

Nr.	Objective	Indicator - Project Contract 600 600 2109 ZG		Planned activities	Realised activities	Reported achieved output indicators	Reported achieved outcome indicators	
		<i>Project indicator 9: HIC Members disseminate policy analyses or reports of reforms in 6 countries on Member Space and HIC websites</i>	6	countries			These reports took various forms, covering 37 countries (Afghanistan, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Israel/Palestine, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, U.S.A., Ukraine, Western Sahara and Zimbabwe).	
3	HIC global coordination in Cairo is strengthened with a common plan articulating capacities and resources of the General Secretariat and the Housing and Land Rights Network.	3.1.) 90 HIC members exchange information and services through 'member space'.	90	members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate cooperation and exchanges among HIC members to strengthen the global network for the right to habitat with social justice; • enhance membership management by consolidating identification of each member and of friends with the Coalition's mission and by assessing their involvement; • facilitate the tasks of the policy HIC structures (General Assembly and Board); • promote the autonomy of HIC structures by enhancing their responsibilities and supporting their decentralized reality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIC at the WUF 7, Medellin, April 2014 • HIC's GA 2014 (Medellin) • Land Forum, Tunis, December 2014 • HIC By-Law in 2014 • HIC at the WSF, Tunis, March 2015 • HIC's GA 2015 (Tunis) • HIC Presidential Elections in 2015 • HIC at Habitat III, Quito, October 2016 • HIC's GA 2016 (Quito) • HIC 40th Anniversary (Quito) • Coordination Meetings • Working Groups (2014: Visibility WG, Habitat III WG, SPH WG in LA; 2015: Habitat III WG, SPH WG in LA; 2016: Habitat III WG, SPH WG in LA, Advocacy and Communication WG • Elections • Online Questionnaire related to Habitat III • HIC Membership increase • Projects (13) • Networking activities (2014: 25 activities; 2015: 38 activities; 2016: 87 activities, including Quito H III) • GS relocation 2014-2016 	At the end of January 2017, 167 HIC Members from 58 countries have effectively established exchanges of information and services through Member Space and spreading institutional information	
		3.2.) 9 global meetings (in presence and online) of HIC policy and operational structures ensure effective coordination between structures to implement the HIC mandates/policy.	9	global meetings			From 2014 to January 2017, there were 13 online Board meetings, 3 Board meetings in presence and 20 online staff meetings and 2 in-person Staff meetings.	
		3.3.) 50 HIC members from Africa, Asia and Latin America effectively participate in a global project.	50	members			From 2014 to January 2017, 64 HIC Africa, Asia and Latin America Members participated in the Right to the City Platform, Social Production of Habitat Platform and Habitat III process.	
		3.4.) 15 members in Sub-Saharan Africa have implemented a common regional strategy.	15	members in SUB-Saharan Africa			17 HIC Members in Sub-Saharan Africa have implemented a common regional strategy	
		3.5.) 50 HIC members have devised common regional land rights strategies.	50	members			More than 50 HIC Members (close to 100?)	
		3.6.) 50 HIC members in Latin America are effectively participating in the HIC AL bulletin.	50	members in LA			From 2014 to January 2017, 51 HIC Members participated in 20 HIC-AL bulletins.	

Nr.	Objective	Indicator - Project Contract 600 600 2415 ZG		Planned activities	Realised activities	Achievements according to reports	
				Project Contract			
overall goal	HIC (Habitat International Coalition) pursues the goal of forging coalitions and alliances at a local, regional and global level in cooperation with civil society initiatives for the purpose of defending housing and land rights in urban and rural areas, especially those of informal settlements dwellers threatened by eviction.	Number	Unit		Project Report 1 February 2017 to 28 February 2018	Project Report 1 February 2017 to 28 February 2018	
1	The Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas – established by Habitat International Coalition and Members – is channelling efforts that influence national and international debates about the implementation of new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21 etc.) and the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System. A relevant number of civil society initiatives in several countries operate within the HRHO to fight against violations of habitat-related human rights and to advocate their fulfilment.	1.1.) HRHO reports, papers and presentations are cited in media of at least six countries and influence the debate in at least two international events to discuss the implementation of the new global agendas (SDGs, NUA, COP 21).	6	countries with media quotations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustain and further develop the existing Working Group as HRHO advisory body to develop HRHO plan of action, assessment and methodology (2017–2021) ☑ Conduct HIC member consultations, manage multi-language communications, conduct methodical assessment of HIC members' programs and competences, needs and demands in light of HRHO objectives, with focus on HIC Africa through regional meeting of HIC members and allies; ??? Organise a first regional HRHO workshop in Africa with HIC members and allies ☑ Produce and distribute a publication in three languages (EN-ES-FR) on the Habitat process 1976-2016 (2017), with 15 contributions from HIC members, friends and allies and a book launch/presentation in three different regions ☑ Produce and distribute 1 analytical report of violation trends to be presented on the World Habitat Day (October 2017) ☑ Organise 2 training events (HR methodology, policy analysis, monitoring, field research, report writing) delivered for HIC members in preparation for cooperation with UN HRS and SDS (October 2017; March & May 2017; May 2017; February 2018) ☑ Elaborate an input to the CESCR General Comment on human rights dimensions of land and an input to UN Committee of Treaty Body Chairpersons ☑ 	2017 - HRHO presentations and approach shared; Global: HRHO profile on "Partnerships for the SDGs" (02/2018); Treaty Bodies and Related Institutions: The Centrality of Human Rights Treaty Bodies to the UN Sustainable Development System (08/2017); "Water in the MENA region: privatization amid scarcity" Spotlight (07/2017); "Civil society taking strategic 'breath' amid pause on New Urban Agenda" Citscope (06/2017) (4)	Media in 5 specific countries
			2	international events			4 global communications / 3 international events (HIC-AL, Habitat III Popular Committees, CESCR)
		10	countries	41 countries			
		2	continents	4 continents (LAC, AFR, EUR, North America)			
2	HIC members substantially increase and make better use of the interaction areas and tools offered by HIC, the networking opportunities and the creation and exchange of knowledge to improve their local and national advocacy capacities for the defense and realisation of housing and land rights.	2.1.) 30 HIC members from at least 15 countries have effectively established exchanges of experiences and capacities in person or through HIC portal.	30	members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate 1 HIC member stakeholder submission to Universal Periodic Review of UN Human Rights Council and 2 parallel reports to UN Human Rights Treaty Body (CESCR or CEDaW) ☑ Conduct assessment of Members' engagement with, and use of HIC tools, opportunities and products, with focus on HIC Africa through regional meeting of members and allies ☑ Support and facilitate the tasks of the HIC policy structures: General Assembly, HIC Board, HLRN Board, develop work plan for HIC Board (2017–18) ☑ Organise 10 HIC Staff coordination meetings (in presence and online) (7 staff meetings) and 5 HIC Board Meetings (in presence and online) ☑ Facilitate the participation of 30 HIC members from all regions in global projects, initiatives and campaigns (i.e. the Global Platform for the Right to the City) ??? Facilitate exchanges among HIC members by further integrating multi-lingual online tools and features, including operationalizing HICademy ☑ Deliver training, induction, capacity development and technical assistance for Members in use HIC tools, opportunities and products ??? Action research and publications, including periodical Land Times and HIC News ☑ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 HIC members (Uruguay, Chile) published 3 articles 1 HIC member (Building and Social Housing Foundation / World Habitat, UK) published invitation to participate in World Habitat Awards 2017-18 and 2018-19 7 HIC Members from 6 countries participated in the sixth Session of the Land Forum in MENA 28 HIC Members from 17 countries participated to a two-day training event in conjunction with "Strengthening HIC in Africa" 	40 HIC Members (we count 38 members)
			15	countries			28 Countries (we count 26 countries)
		30	members	Over 30 HIC Members			
		15	countries	Over 15 Countries			

Other actions:
<p>1. Accompanying social processes: Petition 'Pour une vraie rénovation de Villeneuve, contre les démolitions imposées!' by the Collectif contre les démolitions à la Villeneuve; follow-up of activities of a renters' union ("sindicat de llogaters") in Barcelona; field visit to Mashimoni Settlement for all participants of annual meeting in Nairobi</p>
<p>2. Communication and dissemination: Article about SPH for CoHousing Inclusive (HIC-GS+HIC-AL); HIC-tionary of Key Habitat Terms; Land Times; inventory of existing communicating tools for possible interaction with EMPATIA tools; HIC-GS article in ORU FOGAR newsletter; collaboration with HIC Member Hábitat en Movimiento's publication 'Viaje al encuentro del hábitat popular en Sudamérica'; reactivated the GPR2C communication working group; draft GPR2C communication plan; communication strategy for Nairobi events; launch of Global Call for The World Day for the Right to the City: "Stop Forced Evictions" in 3 languages; Book Launching "La guerra de los lugares" of Raquel Rolnik; publishing of news, minutes, etc.</p>
<p><i>3. Constitutional amendments</i></p>
<p>4. Consulting: ILO commissioned HIC-HLRN coordinator to evaluate new Decent Work Programme for Palestine, 2017–20; Stop the Wall Campaign commissioned HIC-HLRN coordinator to advise on global networking strategy; Association Droit et Développement (ADEV), Congo DRC, commissioned HIC-HLRN to train and advise on implementation of Loss Matrix/EvIA tool; Amnesty International – Israel requested assistance developing methodology for quantifying losses, costs and damages arising from demolitions in the Naqab</p>
<p>5. Coordination: Strategy meeting with CSM for CFS; coordination with GPR2C; staffm and Board meetings...</p>
<p>6. Education and training: Curriculum for training on FAO Voluntary Tenure Guidelines; two (last) training workshops with Amel Association (Lebanon) on the "right to the city" for civil society, municipalities/local authorities and refugees/displaced persons; Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on "Housing, Land & Property Remedies & Solutions for Refugees & Displaced Persons: Implementing the Pinheiro Principles in the MENA"; Training workshop for CSO Forum on Sustainable Development on the HRHO approach conducted by HLRN; CSO Strategy Workshop in Kenya on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda; HIC-GS participated in the development of the Right to the City online course promoted by ODESC; HIC-HLRN developed 20 presentations (12 in Arabic and English, 1 in Arabic, 7 in English) of curriculum materials on the International obligations and commitments, Right to the city, HRHO and Land issues</p>
<p>7. Fact-finding mission/field research: Interviews and focus groups with civil society, municipalities/local authorities and refugees/displaced persons in Greater Beirut toward assessment of the "right to the city" in local context; enumerations and field studies of Yemeni researchers on 15 land-dispossession cases in three districts of Yemen, applying the HIC-HLRN Loss Matrix</p>

<p>8. Grassroots initiatives: Criteria and work plan for small-farmer advocacy platform in Middle East/North Africa, based on initiative of regional CSO consultation with FAO; MENA Follow-up Committee for CSO cooperation with FAO</p>
<p>9. Habitat Conferences: Follow-up on Habitat III and NUA; World Habitat Day; World Urban Forum 9</p>
<p>10. Advocacy: HIC-GS intervened in the roundtable "Global Agendas: Financing Implementation" during the third Annual Retreat & Campus of UCLG and coordination of the Global Taskforce HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN participated in the Preliminary Meetings of 'The Shift Campaign', an initiative of the UN SR-AH HIC submitted written and oral statement on 'Market Regulation and the Human Right to Adequate Housing' to the 34th Session of the Human Rights Council Interactive dialogue HIC-GS moderated/participated in Round-Table with SR-HH and CSOs HIC-HLRN introduced 28 entries to the Violation Database reporting from 20 different countries HIC-HLRN gives visibility to five reports relevant to land, conflicts and human rights, 30 different country cases on forced evictions and harmful practices to housing and land rights and two international conferences relevant to land environment through its web page HIC-HLRN published five news items relevant to women and indigenous rights HIC-GS drafts GPR2C's advocacy strategy towards the HLPF HIC-GS registered and requested accreditation for 12 Representatives to ECOSOC for 2018 (New York and Geneva Stations)</p>
<p>11. Legal frameworks: HIC-HLRN submitted written and oral submissions to Day of Discussion on the draft General Comment on ESC rights in the context of business activities HIC-HLRN joined Geneva-based NGO ad hoc working group on the new General Comment on land of the CESCR HIC-HLRN published UN resolutions relevant to land and human rights in English and Arabic HIC-HLRN led General Comment drafting effort with HLRN-India and FIAN International HIC-HLRN input to Open-ended Working Group negotiations on draft UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and other people working in rural areas</p>
<p>12. Local Governance: HIC-HLRN consulted with Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on its local government and human rights study HIC-GS participates in 2017's and 2018's Annual Retreat & Campus of UCLG HIC GS participated in the roundtable 'Du Droit à la Ville au nouveau municipalisme' HIC-GS participates in the roundtable "Right to the City and Inclusive Territories"</p>
<p>13. Networking: 21 different activities, mainly on behalf of HIC-GS</p>

<p>14. Norms and standards: HIC-HLRN supports the civil society inputs to the CESCR's General Comment on Business activities HIC-HLRN supports the civil society organisations efforts toward a UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants HIC-HLRN gives visibility to African country cases representing a success on human rights protection</p>
<p>15. Project management: 14 different activities, mainly under HIC-GS responsibility</p>
<p>16. Public policies: HIC-HLRN developed policy-analysis methodology, applying HR obligation to the implementation, monitoring and assessment of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and NUA</p>
<p><i>17. Public programs and budgets</i></p>
<p>18. Research: HIC-HLRN contributes to RWFAR publication compiling the international law norms related to the administration of water resources HIC-GS participated in an academic debate on the R2C at Universitat de Barcelona HIC-HLRN published an analysis on the Centrality of Human Rights Treaty Bodies to the UN Sustainable Development System HIC-HLRN published a case analysis of human rights violations by ISIL in Middle East HIC-GS collaborates with UCL-DPU and IHS in post-graduate dissertation projects on Habitat Rights in Europe and the role of HIC and its Members in the region</p>
<p>19. Solidarity campaign: HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN support and disseminate the call from Brazilian civil society call against the Presidential Act No.759/2016 on land regularization HIC and HIC-HLRN joined Keystone Pipeline movement in solidarity with indigenous water defenders HIC co-coordinates and subscribes the call for solidarity 'Demandas al Gobierno Peruano y Llamado a la Solidaridad ante Desastres en Perú' HIC-HLRN supports and joins the Solidarity appeal against Tokyo homeless eviction, Japan HIC-HLRN supports the visibility of the Mobilization Call of La Via Campesina for healthy and quality food, decent work, and a just and sustainable agricultural policy in a Europe of the People and of Solidarity HIC-HLRN contributed to Palestinian campaign in solidarity with the prisoners' hunger strike with statement on "Palestine Prisoner's Living Conditions" HIC-HLRN republished the Statement from Palestinian political prisoner Marwan Barghouti on day 12 of hunger strike HIC joins the solidarity campaign for the release of mayor and co-mayor of Diyarbakir HIC support local social collectives' claims for affordable housing in the Balearic Islands HIC-GS disseminated the Global call/campaign to stop forced evictions during GPR2C activities in Nairobi HIC joins ECSR-net and condemns murder of Sibonelo Patrick Mpeku</p>
<p>20. Urgent Actions: UA appeal in English and Spanish on Forced Evictions in Buenos Aires, Argentina UA case development in English on evictions in Historic Diyarbakir, Turkey and follow-up communications with UN SRs</p>
<p>21. Membership Management: 18 different activities reported</p>

Nr.	Objective	Indicator -Project Contract 600 600 2535 ZG			Planned activities	Realised activities (according to report 2018)	Achieved indicators	
overall goal	A world in which everybody has a safe place to live in peace and with dignity, with coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity, defend the right to a healthy environment; promote and implement the Social Production of Habitat and fight against violations of all rights related to habitat and where all government spheres recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat.	Number	Unit	Verification	Project Contract	Overview of activities / 1 March 2018 to 31 December 2018	Overview of activities / 1 March 2018 to 31 December 2018	
1	Civil society and social movements fighting for human rights related to habitat in all regions, with a focus on new contacts and organisations in Asia and Africa, benefit from improved HIC's tools and services, the exchange of experiences with HIC members and allies, and a strong coordination for regional and global activities with regional strategic plans that influence global, national and local policy processes.	1.1.) At least 15 HIC members or allies in Sub-Saharan Africa and at least 15 HIC members or allies in Asia have developed and implemented a common regional strategy to influence regional, national and local policy processes in the context of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory process of HIC.	15	HIC members or allies in Sub-Saharan Africa	regional strategy documents, interview with HIC members and reports about the influence of the strategic plans on policy processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the coalition through improved services, management, coordination and communication Improving online features and membership management methods to enable and carry out a qualitative analysis of civil society organizations including HIC members, friends and allies interests, programs and capacities. Conduct member consultations, manage multi-language communications, conduct methodical assessment of Members' programs and competences, needs and demands in light of HRHO objectives. Follow-up of the HIC regional meetings in Africa and organising a second regional Human Rights Habitat Observatory workshop in Asia. Managing the Member-based elections for HIC Board representatives, HIC Presidency and the selection of the new General Secretary. Drafting a communications plan that facilitates Member's exchange of information on HIC social media and linkages with other civil society organizations. Maintaining regular internal and external communications through HIC websites, social media and mailing lists. Using, linking and developing the HIC portal and website features to ensure the integrated operations set out in HIC's Content Management System, operationalizing the HICademy and coordinating the integrated interface of HIC Structures. Updating other HIC communication tools: mailing lists, newsletters and social networks. Exchanging and disseminating member and allies experiences, best practices and strategies, building bridges among them and fostering collaboration. Promoting thematic and regional working groups in order to build and work in a common strategy for the recognition, defence and full implementation of the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIC General Assembly meeting 2018 with the participation of 48 people, of which 5 HIC Members and 2 Allies from Africa Action research in Africa: first findings on the regional strategies to influence regional, national and local policy processes: 8 HIC Members and 1 ally from Africa. HLRN aligned strategy and division of labor with Members and allies (FIAN, ANND, RWFAR, AFSN, LRC) operating in cooperation with UN bodies 5 Members in West Asia, meeting at Geneva, formulated common strategy and division of labor for advocacy before UN Human Rights Council HLRN supports Mazingira Institute and Pamoja Trust to develop and implement women's housing and land rights strategy of research and advocacy through 2019 	<p>More than 15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 HIC Members and 2 Allies at GA 8 other HIC members at voting activities 8 HIC Members and 1 ally from Africa participating in AR 5 Allies with UN
		1.2.) At least 30 member organisations or allies from at least three global regions confirm that they benefit from improved HIC tools and services in their local practice.	15	HIC members or allies in Asia	interviews with member organisations, documentation of use of HIC tools and services and of exchange between HIC member organisations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIT DRAN (ally??) continues applying HLRN <u>Violation Impact-assessment Tool (VIAT)</u> in Boston-Chinatown 12 Members in Asia, LA, NA and MENA participated in HLRN Urgent Action appeal on evictions in Argentina (La Boca, Buenos Aires) 2 Members and 19 other organizations in Kenya affirmed benefit from using HLRN's VIAT to monitor and document women's housing and land rights violations 5 allies in Lebanon expressed appreciation for HRHO approach to local government in the context of the current refugee and displacement crisis Public Works Studio (Lebanon) shared experiences with HLRN on benefits of Violation Database tools as it relates to their eviction mapping in Greater Beirut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Members in West Asia
			30	HIC members or allies				
				3	regions			USA, LA, MENA, AFR + Asia?
	Civil society and grassroots organisations in partnership with academic institutions and local governments improve their knowledge on local strategies that promote equity and environmental sustainability and can	2.1.) Findings of the action research on local strategies and methods that promote equity and environmental sustainability and the regulation of the housing and land markets in line with the Right to the City principles, influence local action plans, charters or policies of at least six local or metropolitan governments in at least three global regions working in partnership with civil society, grassroots organizations and academic institutions.	6	local or metropolitan governments	interviews with policy makers of concerned local or metropolitan governments on utility of research findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The action research in Africa, Europe and Latin America has been carried out as an input to further develop local action plans: Action research in Africa: ToR, interviews, main framework and first draft produced. Collaboration with UCL-DPU and the University of Sheffield Action research in Latin America: first coordination meeting with HIC AL office Action research in Europe: arrangements done with the University of Sheffield and UCLG CISDP. Further contacts with AITEC (France) and ODESC (Spain) to be explored HLRN publication of Right to the City in Greater Beirut: inputs from 5 CSOs and 3 local municipalities in cooperation with the Lebanese University Law School, as well as consultation with the municipalities of the City of 	<p>City of Beirut?</p> <p>City of Zürich, Prefeitura de São Paulo, City of Vienna?</p>	
			3	regions	<p><i>Knowledge on local strategies under favourable conditions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing to action-research by Civil Society and Grassroots organizations (CS&G) in partnership with academic and training institutions (ATI) and local governments (LG) on local initiatives and strategies that promote equity and environmental sustainability leading to policy change and influence the curricula of partnering ATIs. 		<p>AFR, LA, EUR, MENA</p>	

Nr.	Objective	Indicator -Project Contract 600 600 2535 ZG			Planned activities	Realised activities (according to report 2018)	Achieved indicators	
2	influence local, regional or global charters, policies, action plans and programs in line with the Right to the City principles including the social function of land and cities and the need to steer local development according to social and environmental criteria.	2.2.) At least three action plans for the implementation of the new global agendas (NUA, SDG, Climate agreements COP21, etc.) published by national governments in Latin America and Africa or by local administration networks (including ICLEI, UCGL, ORU Fogar, etc.) discuss or cite HIC or GPR2C's reports that monitor the implementation of the new global agendas according to Human Rights Habitat principles, state obligations, the social and ecological function of land and cities, the social production of habitat and the need to support popular and social initiatives.	3	Action Plans	documentation of reference to HIC or GPR2C's reports in action plans of national governments or local administration networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playing a leading role in the GPR2C and its Advocacy and Communications working groups claiming better economic and social outcomes through effective implementation of human rights (respect, protect, promote and fulfill). Organizing, implementing and participating in meetings at all levels organized by HIC, HIC Members and Allies or external institutions and bodies with a common messaging and strategy focused on the recognition, defence and full implementation of the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HLRN cooperated with Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (NGOs and Women) in action plans, in reviews of Voluntary National Reviews of Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and U.A.E., and harmonizing collective interventions to the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) reviewing states' SDG performance HLRN cooperated with the Arab CSO Forum in developing a joint MENA regional position, plan of action and working paper on SDG performance HLRN consulted with numerous CSOs and 2 policy platforms (General Assembly of Partners and Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments) to develop joint position paper communicated to UN Habitat as a platform for engagement in the implementation of NUA and governance and policy engagement with the newly proposed Habitat Assembly 	7 APs?
3	Civil society and grassroots organizations have improved knowledge, skills and capacities on housing and habitat rights and put them into practice in local advocacy against violations of human rights related to habitat and for progressive change of local policies that promote equality.	3.1.) At least 30 civil society and grassroots organizations in at least four global regions newly trained by HIC/HLRN have participated in reports about HR violation, National Voluntary Reviews at HLPF, and/or parallel reports to the UN system according to HR system standards.	30	CSOs and grassroots organizations	documentation of HR violation reports / National Voluntary Reviews / parallel reports / interviews with actors of civil society and grassroots organizations	<p><i>Strengthening people's processes in situations of conflict</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training civil society and grassroots organizations, including HIC members, friends and allies in the UN Human Rights System, application of the FAO Tenure Guidelines and other Committee on Food Security policy products, quantification methods of the Eviction Impact Assessment (EViA)/Loss Matrix, human rights obligations of local government/authorities to respect, protect and fulfill the human right to adequate housing (HRAH); enter and manage cases in the Violation Database, etc. Producing HLRN publications, including Country Assessments, Fact-finding Mission Reports, Thematic Publications, World Habitat Day Reports, Tools & Techniques Series, HICtionary, Land Times/أحوال الأرض, Violation Database and other occasional publications. Providing technical and material inputs to the HICademy, including Learning Opportunities, Curriculum Materials, Faculty and Habitat Library. Playing a leading role in the GPR2C and its Research & Training working group to recognize the R2C through effective implementation of the corresponding human rights (respect, protect, promote and fulfill). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global consultation on social housing among HIC Members following the request of Observatori DESC (Spain) - Results??? "Women, Land and Homes: Assessment of impacts of dispossession" workshop, Nairobi, 23-25 July and subsequent follow-up consultation meetings to apply HLRN's VIAT to cases of women's housing and land rights deprivation in a national campaign to advocate policy and legislative reform. - Results??? Training for Member Zimbabwe People's Land Rights Movement in human rights methods for advocating land rights and defending against forced evictions. HLRN provided literature review, concept development and constituency mapping for the new Landless Constituency within Civil Society Mechanism for the UN Committee on World Food Security (CSM for CFS), in close cooperation with co-coordinators: Land Research Center (Palestine) and Asian Peasants Coalition (Philippines). 	
4	The debates on a global level on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of current global policies (NUA, SDGs, Climate Agreement and others) adopt HIC documents and recommendations with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat.	4.1.) At least 5 policy documents on a global level (UN Human Rights System, UN Sustainable Development System, the urban food-insecure constituency, FAO's Regional Conferences etc.) dealing with the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of current global policies (SDGs, NUA, Climate Agreement and others) adopt HIC documents, HIC-supported parallel National Voluntary Reviews or HIC recommendations with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat.	5	policy documents on a global level	documentation of adopted HIC recommendations in the global policy documents	<p><i>Policy advocacy on a global level</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting human rights-based advocacy before the UN system. Following and influencing the implementation of global agendas and policies. Supporting and contributing substantively to Members' advocacy initiatives, at global, national and local levels. Through HRHO methodology and activities, developing with Members and presenting parallel submissions to the UN Human Rights System, including treaty body reviews. Supporting and contributing substantively to parallel National Voluntary Reviews on SDGs produced and submitted to the UN High-level Political Forum by HIC Members from countries in at least three regions during the project period. Contributing substantively to HIC's role as representative of the urban food-insecure constituency of the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty in monitoring the implementation of the Committee on World Food Security policy products reflected in CFS reports. Operationalizing the HRHO and formally issue a Member reviewed methodology of operation by end 2018. Producing and operationalizing two strategic advocacy plans in Africa and MENA regions during the project period, using the HRHO Calendar. Applying HLRN monitoring methods, in particular the EViA/Loss Matrix quantification tool, with local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HLRN co-production of "Engaging Local Governments and Other Stakeholders in UN HABITAT" HLRN production of "Developing the Constituency of Landless People for the Rome-based Agencies and the Committee on World Food Security" HLRN and FIAN co-production of model General Comment and draft article for publication on "The Human Right to Land" to advocate UN CESCR's recognition of land as a human right HLRN and Arab SDG Platform co-production of "The Situation of Development in the Arab Region: Challenges and Recommendations" [Arabic] 	4 documents

Realised activities
Other actions:
1. Accompanying social processes; e.g. 3 support letters (Antofagasta, Lima, South Africa)
2. Communication and dissemination; e.g. communication strategy, international solidarity, Right to the City debates, platform on Community-led Housing, GPR2C, HLPF participation, HIC newsletter, articles, conferences, crowdfunding
3. Constitutional amendments
4. Consulting: HLRN coordinator commissioned by OHCHR (in cooperation with other agencies) to develop technical manual: "Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons: Implementing the Pinheiro Principles in the Middle East and North Africa"
5. Coordination: staff, Board meeting, GA, elections, addresses update, working groups
6. Education and training: Right to the City - "Leaving no one behind" (NY); "Making Arab Cities Sustainable, Safe and Inclusive"; (NY) "Women, Land and Homes: Assessment of impacts of dispossession," Nairobi
7. Fact-finding mission/field research: field research on the impact of violations against women's human rights to housing and land in Kenya; field research on the impacts of housing and land rights violations against women in Uganda
8. Grassroots initiatives: Outdoor networking event with NYC Right to the City activists
9. Habitat Conferences: 'Voluntary Reference Group for development of a stakeholder collaborative framework for implementation of the NUA, relevant SDGs and UN-Habitat Partnerships' Nairobi;
10. Advocacy: Municipalist Declaration of Local Governments; HLPF 2018: Exhibition, "Right to the City Agenda" advocacy document; Conference "Cities and the Global Agendas: On the Road to the U20 in Buenos Aires"; letter in support of embedding the right to housing in the Canadian National Housing Strategy legislation; HLRN coordinated with OHCHR and partners, and prepared parallel report to UNCESCR on Israel's performance of human rights obligations under Article 11 of the Covenant and its over-riding principles (Articles 1 and 2)

Realised activities
11. Legal frameworks: petition to join the UNFCCC process and participate as an observer institution in COP25 (2019)
<i>12. Local Governance</i>
13. Networking: round table 'Right to the City and Inclusive Territories', Barcelona; Global consultation on social housing among HIC Members; exchanges between Urbamonde (Switzerland) and HIC Members in Senegal and Kenya; coordination SPH Meeting 2018; support to Members and Allies; collaboration agreement with Ministerio Público de la Defensa de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires; Transformative Cities Initiative
14. Norms and standards: HLRN developed legal and biological arguments for recognition of a human right to land within CESCR
15. Project management: website; project proposals (FAO)
16. Public policies: support to Law 24/2015 "Ley de emergencia habitacional" Catalonia-Spain; land administration and policy in MENA region
<i>17. Public programs and budgets</i>
18. Research: UCL DPU 'Interdisciplinary Research Hubs to Address Intractable Challenges Faced by Developing Countries'; linkages of HIC Board and Staff with academic and scientific institutions (for FPH); UCL DPU students' dissertation projects 'SPH: towards a participatory citizenship'; legal research on the restitution of housing, land and property of refugees and displaced persons in MENA region
19. Solidarity campaign: HLRN support to 2 Members and 19 other NGOs in Kenya to develop campaign on women's housing and land rights with focus on equal inheritance.
20. Urgent Actions: Argentina, Zimbabwe, China
21. Membership Management: Elections, Members directory, etc

Annex 7

Inception workshop summary

HIC Evaluation Inception Workshop – Summary Report

Compiled by the evaluators

1. Date and Venue of the Workshop

Oct 8th 2019

HIC-GS office building, Barcelona (presence and online)

2. Workshop Programme

Time	Topic	Remarks	Methods
14:30-15:00	Gathering of participants, organisation of online logistics	<i>Participants list</i>	<i>List</i>
15:00-15:10	Short presentation of participants	<i>Moderation by HIC</i>	<i>Short presentation of name + institution/organisation, land/region</i>
15:10-15:15	Presentation of workshop programme and general workshop procedures	<i>By Joanna</i>	<i>Programme shared on the screen</i>
15:15-15:45	Presentation of evaluation objectives, procedures, time frame and methods, impact orientation and results (incl. first interview results)	<i>By Joanna / Samia</i>	<i>PPT shared on the screen</i>
15:45-16:00	Presentation of main SWOT analysis results (available so far)	<i>By Samia</i>	<i>Document shared on the screen</i>
16:00-16:15	<i>Short tea/coffee break</i>		
16:15-18:00	Joint verification of analysis results; remarks, suggestions, discussion ⇒ In view of the improvement of HIC's work and its impacts	<i>Moderator</i>	
18:00-18:15	Final notes	<i>HIC</i>	

3. Workshop participants

Evaluators:

Joanna Kotowski and Dr. Samia Nour Satti

HIC representatives:

1. Present in Barcelona

- Alvaro Puertas – HIC General Secretary (Barcelona)
- Dr. Ifeyinwa Ofong – HIC Board member for Africa (Nigeria)
- Ana Pastor – HIC Board member for Latin America (Argentina)
- Joseph Schechla – HIC-HLRN Thematic and Regional Office Coordinator (Cairo)
- Yasser Abdel Kader – HIC-HLRN and HIC-MENA Regional Office staff (Cairo)
- Ahmed Mansour – HIC-HLRN and HIC-MENA Regional Office staff (Cairo)

- Heather Helaydi – HIC-HLRN Regional Office staff (Cairo)
 - Eduard Cabré – HIC staff, International Relations Officer GPR2C (Barcelona)
 - Sophia Torres – HIC staff, Communication Officer, also responsible for GPR2C (Barcelona)
 - Francis Clay – HIC staff, Research Officer, also responsible for GPR2C (Barcelona)
2. Participation online
- Alexandre Frediani – HIC Board member for Europe (London)
 - Silvia Emanuelli – HIC-LA, Latin America Regional Office Coordinator (Mexico)
 - Isabel Pascual – HIC staff, Communications Officer GPR2C (Barcelona)

4. Presentation of evaluation concept and procedure

PowerPoint presentation by the evaluators, see Annex 1.

5. Preliminary SWOT Analysis results

Presentation of first HIC Board members' and Coordinators' contributions, summarised by the evaluators.

Guiding questions:

1) Strengths

- What are the strengths of the HIC worldwide / regional approach?
- How can these be fostered (improved, grown, developed, made even stronger)?

2) Weaknesses

- What are the weaknesses of the HIC worldwide / regional approach?
- How can these be minimized (their effects on HIC work reduced, decreased or resolved)?

3) Opportunities

- Which opportunities currently exist in the HIC international / regional external environment?
- How could HIC together with its Members and Allies maximize or make better use of these opportunities?

4) Threats

- Which threats in the external international / regional environment endanger or hinder the HIC approach/ work/ strategy?
- How can HIC together with its Members and Allies avoid or confront these threats or deal with them more effectively?

6. Comments and discussion (summary of major points)

Comments related to the presentation

- There are some questions referred to the attribution gap. Ify explains the added value of working with allies and external partners. For instance, they jointly presented a folder of more than 120 initiatives to the UN. Alex argues that attribution is a great asset of HIC. Some participants mention that there could be also contributing organisations working in contract the HIC mission objectives. The evaluators explain that "attribution" is used as an evaluation term. It does not reduce the value and importance of HIC's contributions but rather can highlight the importance of collective efforts.
- Some participants (e.g. Joseph and Alex) are asking for an explanation of the focus on HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN without evaluating the experience of HIC-MENA, HIC-LA and HIC-India. The

evaluators explain that their evaluation is based on the projects presented by HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN and financed by MISEREOR and other donors, and the respective project documents. They do not have access to HIC-MENA, HIC-LA and HIC-India project documents. However, taking into consideration the worldwide work of HIC, the evaluators have also to look at actions developed in Latin America, Asia and MENA, including those developed by the respective Thematic and Regional Offices and Focal Points.

- Ana is asking how the impacts can be evaluated during a mid-term evaluation and also comments that sustainability not only should look at the institutional sustainability but also at the sustainability of the results. The evaluators explain that the impacts is related to the results of the previous projects, not the current one, but they also verify if the expected impacts of the current phase are likely to be achieved. Regarding sustainability, the evaluators confirm that it is referred to both, the sustainability of HIC but also the sustainability of achievements. The evaluators also underline that they only can present HIC's main achievements, exemplary for HIC's work, and probably not all achievements.
- Some participants are questioning the selection of organisations to be interviewed: why these and not others? Joseph, for instance, perceives that there is no need to interview ICLEI. The evaluators explain that there is a preliminary selection of proposed organisations. One of the aims of the meetings in Barcelona is precisely to agree with HIC on the final selection. The evaluators depend on the orientation and support of HIC in this respect.
- Alex is commenting that the evaluation, also the evaluation questionnaire he filled out, is very much impact oriented but is not asking for the energising capacity of HIC. He suggests to include some life stories of member organisations. The evaluators point out that available evaluation time does not allow for personal visits of selected organisations. There will be in-depth interviews with selected members, however.

General comments

Ana Pastor:

- HIC is a reference organisation in human rights discussions related to habitat
- Worldwide, there is a political crises that aggravates the access to housing
- UN Habitat is currently facing the risk to disappear
- The central/global HIC should look out for issues that do not contradict the regional approaches, e.g. in Latin America and South Asia; there are always joint issues that are cross-cultural

Álvaro Puertas:

- There is often lack of information or databases at the local level; conditions at local level cannot be evidenced, both the worsening ones, but also many of the HIC achievements
- HIC funders have an important role in the evolvement of HIC
- Not only MISEREOR, but also the other funding institutions have trust in HIC; HIC is moving towards a multi-funded organisation; currently, they are preparing a new project line with Brot für die Welt
- Among the different funding partners, objectives are complementary, but not identical; multi-funding also requires more resources as they have to prepare proposals and report to each funder separately; project periods are not always the same
- HIC's sustainability can be maintained when keeping the staff number low but increasing the funding

Joseph Schechla:

- MISEREOR funding is maintained at the same level since years but the value of money is decreasing (approx. 30% during the last years); the objectives are the same or even more ambitious
- External economic mechanisms drive the developments

Ahmed Mansour:

- The regional human rights mechanisms, e.g. the African Union, have to be better considered in future, e.g. when revising the Universal Periodic Reviews (UPR)
- There is a process monitoring of the implementation of UN instruments through HIC, particularly in the MENA region

Opinions related to HIC's strengths and major achievements

Joseph Schechla:

- HIC strongly contributes to the changing of minds
- There are important contributions to the NUA (inclusion of these subjects): social function of land, social production of habitat, occupation of territories, rural-urban linkages...
- Members learned how to use the human rights methodology and the UN system
- They are quantifying the negative/economic impacts of human rights violations and are genderising the impacts
- Because of HIC's special focus on habitat there was a convergence of social movements (urban, rural, indigenous), for instance in the World Social Forum (WSF); the rural and urban issues are converged in Habitat III, the NUA and the UN General Assembly
- Through HIC, members are following up the international law aspects, in particular considering the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- The last evaluation of 2012 recommended HIC to be more intergenerational; there was an important institutional change during the last 5 years: they are using the wisdom keepers ("grey panthers") to address young people, e.g. at the UN Habitat General Assembly; the wisdom keepers transmit the institutional memory to young people

Heather Helaydi:

- They were the only organisation participating in national reviews
- HIC-HLRN has followed up 14 countries in the last 3 years

Ifeyinwa Ofong

- HIC has been selected as one of the few organisations to participate as experts in HLPF/UN

Alvaro Puertas

- The comments to the UN documents are a consistent contribution against the human rights threats; there is consistency of past HIC activities with its future plans and operations
- The R2C approach includes a human rights dimension
- HIC participates in global communication campaigns against human rights violations
- HIC provides contributions to the different UN headquarters; with Ify, they have an NGO representative at the UN Committee for Social and Economic Development in New York
- The local partners (HIC members) in Kenya, especially Davinder, are representing HIC at UN Habitat in Nairobi
- Through the Latin American members, HIC will have presence at the COP 25 conference in Chile

Ana Pastor

- During the Habitat III process, HIC facilitated the participation of popular/ grassroots committees and gave them visibility

- HIC kept pace with the new communications media and in this way simplified the communication with members and strengthened their role in the Coalition (e.g. in Latin America)

Opinions related to challenges and threats faced by HIC and CSOs

Ifeyinwa Ofong

- Many CSOs are facing similar problems; there are general challenges to the civil society; but, with consistency, we will overcome

Joseph Schechla:

- There is an eroding and crumbling of liberal and broad-minded efforts; HIC has to figure out the game of the relevant stakeholders, to use their language, for instance when demanding state obligations; the challenge is also to unify the language
- With the new Secretariat, they will have to catch up language and terminology
- There is also the challenge to meet with the Board members personally

Ana Pastor

- There is the challenge of involving social movements
- It is not enough to work at regional level; they also have to strengthen the intercontinental exchange; this was possible during the Habitat III process and should continue
- There is one seat in the Board reserved for a social movement representative, it should be occupied; it is time to have a stronger voice of social movements at HIC

Joseph Schechla:

- The WSF is good for meetings but does not necessarily attach the social movements to HIC
- In its constitutional meeting, HIC members agreed to focus on 7 major human rights violations (Roma, Palestine, Apartheid in South Africa, East Timor, Western Sahara...); they also agreed on developing social movements for the landless
- There are many social movements outside the Coalition; it will be a challenge to have them represented on the Board, as they have to be HIC members

Alvaro Puertas

- They had a conversation with Ify and agreed that there should be a stronger presence of HIC in Africa
- Barcelona certainly provides an opportunity for closer work with European members; but the upcoming General Secretariat should be in the Global South

Ana Pastor

- The GS should be in a region where HIC is not very strong; but additionally to location, other relevant criteria should be considered

Joseph Schechla:

- There must be a host structure for the GS and support of members; it can be either Africa or Asia

Annex:

1. Evaluators' PowerPoint presentation of evaluation concept and procedure

External Evaluation of the MISEREOR-funded HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN Projects

Inception Workshop
(Barcelona, Spain, October 08, 2019)

Joanna Kotowski and Samia Nour

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Contents

- Scope - focus of the evaluation
- Objectives of the evaluation
- Overview of the evaluated projects
- Design, time and methods of the evaluation
- Key issues - main questions of the evaluation
- Relevant documents of the evaluation

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Scope - focus of the evaluation - 1

□ The scope and focus of the evaluation:

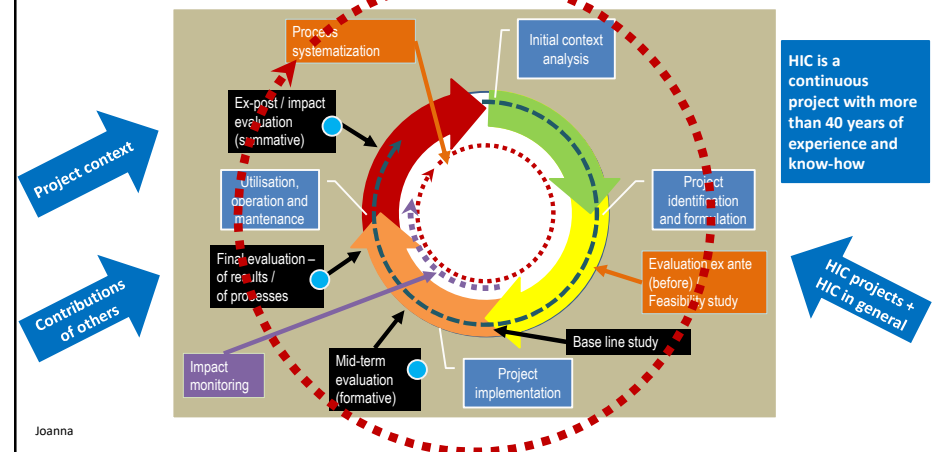
1. Project 600 600 2535 (03/2018-12/2020) - mid-term review
2. Project 600 600 2415 (02/2017-02/2018) - final/ end of phase review
3. Project 600 600 2109 ZG (01/2014-01/2017) - ex-post evaluation

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EVALUATIONS IN THE PROJECT CYCLE



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Scope - focus of the evaluation - 2

- ❑ The focus of the evaluation **are not:**
 1. HIC Project in India and Asia (**HLRN India** is financed by MISEREOR Asia Dept.)
 2. HIC Project in Latin America (**HIC-LA** is financed by MISEREOR LA Dept. and other donors)
 3. HIC Project in MENA (**HIC-MENA** is financed by other donors)
- ❑ This additional experience will be considered, however, as **part of HIC's global experience and impact**

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Objectives of the evaluation

- ❑ The evaluation aims to explain:
 1. To what extent **is HIC fulfilling its mission** through the MISEREOR project.
 2. **Recent challenges** faced by HIC and ways to overcome them.
 3. **Recent achievements and advantages** from the current roles of the HIC GS and HIC HLRN.

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Overview of the evaluated projects

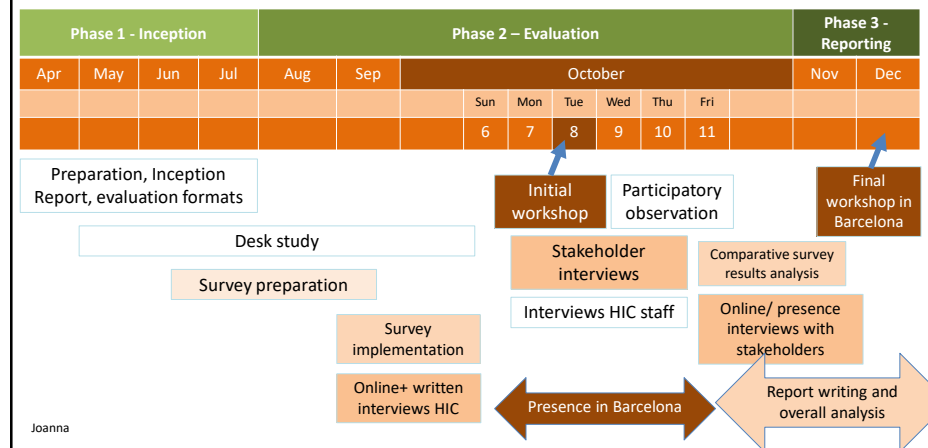
- ❑ The focus of the evaluated projects is:
 1. **Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy** (01/2014 – 01/2017)
 2. **Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development** (02/2017 – 02/2018)
 3. **Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all Levels** (03/2018 – 12/2020)

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Evaluation timeline and methods – 3 main phases



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Where are we now: Interviews with HIC Board, RO, FP and staff

- ❑ Board members:
 - Lorena Zárate (President)
 - Ana Falú (feminist movement)
 - Stéphane Corriveau (North America)
 - Alexandre Frediani (Europe)
- ❑ Regional coordinators:
 - Shivani Chaudhry (South Asia - India)
 - Silvia Emanuelli (Latin America)
- ❑ Focal Points:
 - Davinder Lamba (Focal Point Kenya) - **planned**
 - Yves Joël A. Enagnon (Focal Point Benin) - **planned**
- ❑ HIC staff:
 - Marie (membership coordinator)
 - Irene, Sofia, Francis, Eduard, Isabel (HIC-GS)
 - Alvaro (General Secretary) - **on Friday**
 - HIC-HLRN - **next days**
- ❑ SWOT analysis feedback
- ❑ Institutional/ networking analysis feedback
- ❑ Participatory observation:
 - Board meeting - **Wednesday**
 - General Assembly - **Thursday**

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Where are we now: External stakeholder and member interviews

Stakeholders

- ❑ In Barcelona:
 - ACCD (Catalan Development Agency)
 - Metropolis - **Wednesday**
 - UCLG-CISDP - **Wednesday**
 - CIDOB - **Thursday**
 - Observatori DESC - **Friday**
- ❑ In Geneva?
 - UN organisations
 - Urba Monde
- ❑ In Germany?
 - FIAN
 - ICLEI
- ❑ Per Skype?
 - Other selected Allies

Members

- ❑ Online
 - Member survey - **ongoing**
 - General Assembly - participatory observation **on Thursday**
- ❑ Per Skype?
 - Selected Members

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Objective of the inception workshop

- Sharing evaluation objectives and focus
- Better understanding of HIC approach
- Information on HIC achievements (last 5 years) – as perceived by HIC staff and Board
- Sharing the first results of the HIC SWOT Analysis

Figure 3 – SWOT-analysis principle

Implication	Identification and description	Identification and description	Implication
What to do to foster the strengths	Strengths	Weaknesses	What to do to minimise the weaknesses
What to do to apprehend and adopt the opportunities	Opportunities	Threats	What to do to avoid the threats
	Positive effects	Negative effects	

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Key evaluation issues – 1

1. To what extent **is HIC fulfilling its mission** through the MISEREOR project.
 - Questions related to project relevance, HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN effectiveness and efficiency
 - Questions related to HIC’s interaction with its members and HIC’s relevance for its members
 - Questions related to HIC’s relevance for its allies and partners
 - Questions related to projects’ impacts
 - Are HIC’s mission and advocacy objectives backed by GPR2C actions?
 - What part of the mission of HIC has been fulfilled thanks to the current MISEREOR project and which through other projects or initiatives?

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Key issues - 2

Understanding HIC's mission (HIC web site):

Through solidarity, networking and support for social movements and organizations, HIC struggles for social justice, gender equality, and environmental sustainability, and works in the defence, promotion and realization of human rights related to housing and land in both rural and urban areas.

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Key evaluation issues - 3

2. Recent challenges faced by HIC and ways to overcome them.

1. Questions related to project relevance, HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN effectiveness and efficiency, and HIC's sustainability
2. Questions related to HIC's external global context
3. Questions related to the implementation of recommendations suggested in the previous evaluation(s)
4. Questions related to HIC's role within the GPR2C and how GPR2C and HIC complement each other

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Key evaluation issues - 3

3. Recent achievements and advantages from the current roles of the HIC GS and HIC HLRN.

1. Questions related to HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN effectiveness and efficiency
2. Questions related to HIC's interaction with its African and Asian members
3. Questions related to interaction between the different HIC offices
4. Questions related to projects' impacts and HIC's sustainability

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Verifying the relevance of the projects

- **Main question:**
Are HIC's projects relevant for its member organisations and when considering the current global context?



Evaluators' comment:

These questions consider HIC's global experience, all Regional Centres included.

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Verifying the impact of the projects

- **Main question:**
In which way did the HIC projects contribute to important changes towards social justice, gender equality, and environmental sustainability, and towards the defence, promotion and realization of human rights related to housing and land in both rural and urban areas?



Evaluators' comment:

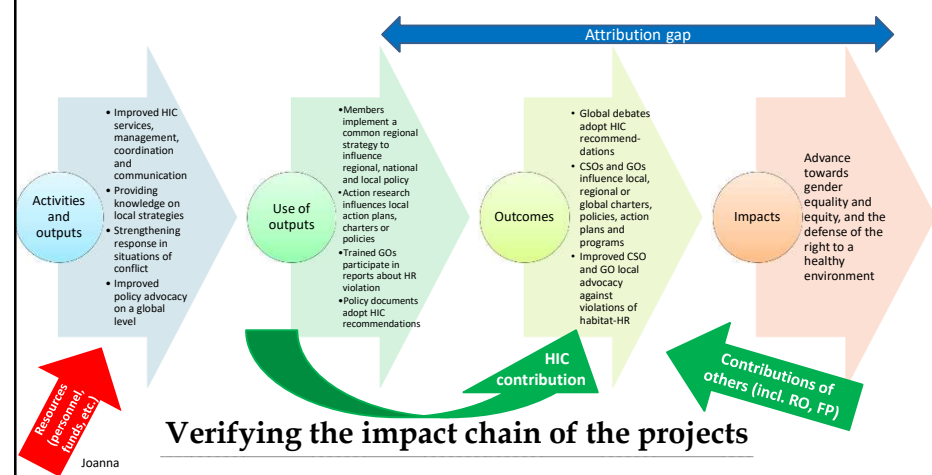
These questions consider HIC's global experience, all Regional Centres included.

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Example - Project 3: Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all Levels (600-600-2535 ZG)



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Theory of Change behind the expected outcomes and impacts

- Improvement of HIC tools and services offered to its Members (*Project 1*).
 - Improved implementation capacities of its Members.
- Joint development of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) (*Project 2*).
 - The improved information platform contributes to faster action and reaction to HR violations related to habitat (pressure from below and on advocacy work).
 - The concept of habitat opens-up towards a holistic understanding of human living environment and considers the four HIC competences of social production of habitat, gender, environment and rights (*Project 3*).
 - Improved capacities of HIC Members further influence local strategies and global programmes.
 - International organisations and relevant national to local institutions adopt HIC's recommendations because these are based on the official political discourse and agendas.
 - These joint efforts sustainably contribute to the improvement of living conditions of the urban and rural poor.

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Verifying the effectiveness of HIC-GS and HLRN

- **Main question:**
To what extent have the objectives of the evaluated projects been achieved or are likely to be reached within the envisaged time frame?



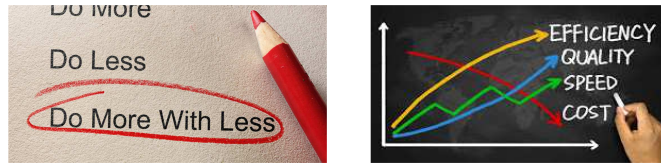
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Verifying the efficiency of HIC-GS and HLRN

- **Main question:**
Has the implementation of recent joint projects by HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN been efficient and practical?



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Verifying the sustainability of HIC's projects

- **Main question:**
What are the future prospects for HIC and its structures?



Evaluators' comment:
These questions consider HIC's global experience, all Regional Centres included.

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Relevant documents

1. HIC Constitution and HIC By-Law
2. Project 600 600 2535 (overview of activities 2018) and final reports of projects 600 600 2415 (2017) and 600 600 2109 (2014-2016)
3. Recommendations of HIC Evaluation 2012
4. Most recent evaluations of HIC Reference Center (HIC AL 2015)
5. HIC Annual Reports 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017
6. Many other documents relevant for understanding HIC's work and external conditions

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Thank you

Comments are welcome
Thank you for your kind attention

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Annex 8

Results SWOT analysis

SWOT Analysis

SWOT identification and description

Strengths		
A. Worldwide approach	Agree	Disagree
1. Acknowledgement for over 40 years of consistent human rights to habitat approach.	1	8
2. Involvement of HIC Members globally.	2	11
3. Collaboration with allies, being HIC a preferential partner in many cases.	3	24
4. Major improvements in communication strategies and campaigns.	4	
5. Improvement in the performance of HIC GS regarding the interaction with Members, classification of information and planning its strategy.	5	
6. HIC's strength lies in the international spread and diversity of the membership.	6	
7. HIC is the only global coalition bringing together different habitat-related human rights and using a human rights approach to solve today's global housing and land crisis.	7	
8. HIC is an organization with worldwide work that can better understand reality and build a common strategy.	9	
9. HIC works from the local level, side by side with the social groups and grassroots movements, and take their demands, struggles, human rights violations and proposed alternatives to the international level.	10	
10. There is possibility of transversalization of local to global agendas (comparative visualization of political struggles, contexts and regulations).	12	
11. The results of lobbying or the visibility about human rights violations that is achieved there, can have positive effects at the local level so that members can use them and thus contribute to making changes in their reality or limit criminalization.	13	
12. Each HIC office has been defined economically autonomously, this facilitates permanence, can reduce costs and limit bureaucratic aspects.	14	
13. Accumulated knowledge.	15	
14. Capability to communicate across regions, cultures and languages.	16	
15. Multiple and complementary competences.	17	
16. Dedicated officers and staff.	18	
17. (some) Motivated Members.	19	
18. Strong relations with international human rights and development forums and mechanisms.	20	
19. Presence both inside and outside major forums.	21	
20. Constitutes the critical core of habitat struggles.	22	
21. Internal diversity.	23	
22. Institutional memory.		
23. Ethical and political consistency.		
24. Versatility in dealing with local, global, small-scale, grand-scale, urban and rural struggles.		

B. Regional approach	Agree	Disagree
1. HIC MENA and HIC AL have a good coordination with members, despite the many problems of CSOs in the MENA region.	1	8
2. Having dedicated projects is definitely a major asset for HIC.	2	
3. It helps to build alliances and solidarities with organizations/movements working with similar challenges in the region, to identify commonalities, and to strengthen voices at platforms that may not be possible at the national/local level.	3	
4. Although the possibilities of regional lobbying are less frequent than the international one, in Latin America regional work has allowed HIC-AL to build the exchange of knowledge and alternatives among members, which has facilitated the construction of shared strategies at the national level (for example, for several years now, a lot of work has been done to advance on laws and policies on housing rights and social production of habitat based on the same principles and which are nourished by the advances that have been made in other countries).	4	
5. HIC-AL also been able to build regional campaigns and positions around relevant days such as World Habitat Day and mobilize in a coordinated manner. The above has facilitated the visibility of HIC-AL demands.	5	
6. Share the regional political waves and their effects, as a resonance box, construction of solidarity, which makes possible the generation of positive synergies (Examples: Charter of the Right to the City; Declaration for Urban Reform; Feminist struggles for habitat).	6	
7. Regional support and adherence to local pronouncements.	7	
8. Historically, regional approaches have proved more relevant.	9	
9. Greater understanding among Members with common cultures and languages.	10	
10. Consistency with forums and mechanisms of UN and other regional and multilateral organizations.	11	
11. Ability to conduct cross-regional comparative analysis.		

Weaknesses		
A. Worldwide approach	Agree	Disagree
1. Too many fronts that are difficult to tackle (UN Habitat, HRC+HRs System, SDGs+HLPF, COP...) all of them intersect with the fulfilment of projects objectives and indicators.	1	7
2. Members in many cases only work at national or local level.	2	9
3. Large number of Members are not operative within HIC.	3	14
4. Some Non Governmental Organizations, expert a Coalition to among other things complement their funding base, or cover all litigation costs in terms of eviction or resettlement, campaigns and advocacy. The true situation is that HIC does not have enough funding to do that.	4	
5. Not being able to achieve its full potential of being recognized as a consolidated force at all international platforms.	5	
6. The lack of equal commitment among members.	6	
7. Asymmetry of voices in the type of member sectors.	8	
8. Difficulty of keeping people's movements in the network.	10	
	11	
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9. It is not always easy to harmonize HIC-AL work and show HIC-AL as a whole (which does not mean erase local differences)		
10. The funding available to the HIC is narrower than the objectives.		
11. Many members are not predisposed to thinking or acting globally, so extra effort is required to engage them in global themes, mechanisms and actions.		
12. Global approach strains programming and strategizing, while this is more of a challenge than a weakness.		
13. Board remains incomplete and some representatives are not well informed about their roles and functions, and disengaged.		
14. Membership incomplete system—both online and internally—is impenetrable, dysfunctional and impossible for Members and staff to understand. This discourages Member inscription and makes the membership manager undergo many cumbersome steps that otherwise a digital script or algorithm could replace, leaving more time for relevant and substantive management and analysis of social assets for the purposes of Member networking, matching, recruitment, communication, electoral processes and other essential Member-management functions.		
B. Regional approach	Agree	Disagree
1. Lack of specific projects for regions without regional offices.	1	7
2. The GS cannot do the work of 3+1 inexistent regional offices (AF, EU, NA, AS). In particular AS and NA deserve special focus.	2	6
3. These regions have no dedicated projects and funds.	3	
4. Political challenges within certain countries make cross-border participation, travel, and solidarity difficult in some parts of the world.	4	
5. In regions with a lot of diversity and multiple languages, time zones, cultures, and very large populations - like Asia - it is difficult to work as one region.	5	
6. Challenge: Keep the entire membership or most of the membership active and interested in collective work.	6	
7. Regionalism limits the parameters of thinking and breed tribalism within the Coalition.	8	
8. Regionalism is itself weakened by subregional approaches that sometimes translate into ethnic divisions.		
9. Regionalism fosters the false notion of uniqueness of adherents.		

Opportunities		
A. Worldwide Approach	Agree	Disagree
1. HIC remains as a global reference in the field of HRs related to Habitat. In times of crisis or changes HIC could remain as it is and slightly adapt its action to the growing global discussions around human settlements.	1	6
2. The diversity of membership which often participate in activities and advocacy at the global level.	2	9
3. There is much greater global recognition of the importance of a human rights approach which HIC has always stood for and embodied. In particular, the SDGs, climate change issues, and the housing and land crisis make the role of HIC very important – where it can act as a leader and bring voices together in a common struggle for a better future.	3	
	4	
	5	
	7	
	8	
	10	

4. Given that climate change and the destruction of nature are leading us to an unsustainable situation. Some governments - especially at the local level - are even beginning to take them into account little by little. The challenge is great but a paradigm shift is necessary for which much organized peoples can contribute. It is also true that the issue of housing has returned as more than a century ago, to put itself at the centre of the debate. It is a global problem even though the most visible manifestations at this time are occurring especially in some countries or cities in the north. The above constitutes an opportunity for HIC-AL work to be visible and reinforced.	11	
5. Denunciation/ accusation with signatures or based on knowledge of members and others on the most serious problems: massive displacement by war, gentrification or extractivism; repression, imprisonment and/or murder of habitat fighters; lack of possibility of access to rights to housing, land, services and the city; public policies that generate inequalities; environmental impacts on poor sectors and in the future.		
6. A Pope who defends the rights to Earth, Roof/Housing and Work, as well as an apostolic letter for the care of the environment, is a global ally.		
7. HIC's unique assets and approaches position it to make enlightened contributions to international forums.		
8. HIC's unique assets and approaches position it to contribute to capacity development, including developing broader visioning, among Members and Structures.		
9. More specifically, the HLPF holds tremendous potential for injecting HRHO approaches and changing minds.		
10. Operating within the NGO Major Group, among other Major Groups in the HLPF and related forums.		
11. Deepening cooperation within existing alliances, including: FIAN, ESCR-Net, GLTN, ETO Consortium, Western Sahara Support Group, Palestine Human Rights Council + others, ANND, IPC, CSM4CFS, Arab Sustainable Development Forum, UCLG, EUCOCO, <i>et al.</i>		
B. Regional Approach	Agree	Disagree
1. Implement regional projects in coordination with HIC Members in these regions.	1	
2. Take advantage of the HIC registration in the EU and submit proposal for EU grants.	2	
3. Joint programme implementation, advocacy and campaigns.	3	
4. HIC-AL already have a lot of time working together and have political confidence and with many relevant actors, which allows HIC-AL to move faster. In the Latin America region the availability of a similar cultural heritage and for the most part, sharing the same language, which facilitates relations and communication between Latin America countries. There are new virtual social media HIC-AL can use for mobilization and its access is easy. The struggles have the capacity for innovation and renewal. HIC-AL have achieved favourable legal frameworks and successful experiences.	4	
5. At this time many countries in the Latin America region are governed by conservative's parties. Even so, their peoples are on a struggle footing, seeking to return to the situations they had previously lived with progressive governments (for example, Argentina) and even move forward with self-criticism. Mexico in this context is seen as a light of hope.	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	

6. Having MISEREOR as an ally is an opportunity. It would be necessary to achieve more allies like this.
7. Partnering with competent other actors operating in global forums, including: Society for International Development (SID), CONGO.
8. Participation in events organized by Arab Sustainable Development Forum (annual official meetings); UN European Economic Council for Europe, UN economic Council for Africa, Arab Ministerial Council for Housing and Construction, Arab Forum for Housing and Urban Development, CoP/IPCCC, annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, Center for Mediterranean Integration, World Urban Forum, Algiers Summer University (2020), Union of Palestinian Municipalities, UN Habitat Assembly and subsidiaries, plus those already within the current opportunities cited above.

Threats		Agree	Disagree
A. Worldwide Approach			
1. Lack of support from funders in time of rapid changes in institutions and global discussions.	1		6
2. Lack of funding might lead to a reduction of activity and staff that might affect the operations of HIC.	2		15
3. After precarious years, the GS as a team is now stable, operating in a good environment and well coordinated; however, it faces several structural deficit that might affect it in 2020. Among them are: (1) The selection of a new General Secretary that must be located in a country of the global south and preferably linked to a HIC Member; (2) Presumably, the current staff will not relocate to that location; (3) Operating from Spain is not lack of risks and uncertainty since HIC does not exist in this country, it's a foreign institution paying salaries in a third country; (4) The delivery of tools and the management of the HIC GS must be carefully planned and executed.	3		
4. Lack of adequate funds to meet all the needs of members in terms of program implementation.	4		
5. Shrinking civil society space is a major challenge.	5		
6. Increased competition between organizations at both the international and national level, largely in order to access the common (and shrinking) pool of funding, is resulting in less organizations working in coalitions and instead promoting their individual work. This is a major issue that MISEREOR needs to be aware of. It affects work at the national and international level and hinders collective work and participation in coalitions like HIC too.	7		
7. Organizations in some countries are not able to publicly declare allegiance to global networks like HIC, which hampers work. The work of HIC and its members could be limited and hindered by the ever greater conservatism and the criminalization that results from it, even international cooperation could succumb to the recipes of big capitals and change focus.	8		
8. The world is becoming more and more capitalised and "right-winged". Speculation with territory displaces large sectors of the population.	9		
9. Multilateral loan agencies are a threat to the liberation and progress of people and break with Social Production of Habitat processes.	10		
	11		
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10. The behavior of many states, dismissing their treaty-bound and other international law obligations in favour of voluntary commitments and related political forums;
11. The declining budgets and other marginalization of the UN Treaty System, the Treaty Bodies and their secretariats.
12. The former UN Habitat leadership has tried—but ultimately failed, except nominally—to narrow the field and scope of human habitat, with reverberations inside HIC.
13. Failure of UN specialized organizations and implementers to uphold the human rights pillar of the UN Charter in their bureaus and in the field, while perceiving themselves as mere technical service providers as any private-sector actors with an inflated income and profile.
14. Poor leadership and performance of UN Habitat at HQ and in the field.
15. The many hazards of shifting—and shifty—donor operations, including historic manipulation by FPH, MISEREOR's kafkaesque financial department, FAO inefficiencies, OHCHR's lack of diligence and follow-up, EU Commission's hyper-bureaucracy, and RLS irrationality and multiple self-contradiction.
16. Political forums' pursuit of agreement on lowest common denominators, rather than substance (e.g., the SDG indicators under custodian agencies and UN Statistical Commission).
17. UPR and HLPF reduced to mutually congratulatory exercises that avoid and evade state duties under multilateralism principles, international law obligations and the promises of the longer-term positioning of the UN Development System.

B. Regional Approach		Agree	Disagree
1. Control measures by the states in which they operate (Mexico, Egypt and India) might jeopardise the operations of HIC AL, HIC MENA and HIC SA.	1		3
2. Shrinking civil society space is a major challenge.	2		6
3. Increased competition between organizations at both the international and national level, largely in order to access the common (and shrinking) pool of funding, is resulting in less organizations working in coalitions and instead promoting their individual work. This is a major issue that MISEREOR needs to be aware of. It affects work at the national and international level and hinders collective work and participation in coalitions like HIC too.	4		16
4. Organizations in some countries are not able to publicly declare allegiance to global networks like HIC, which hampers work.	5		17
5. Corruption prevailing, impunity and criminalization of struggles.	6		
6. High levels of violence.	7		
7. Mercantilization of common goods.	8		
8. Tenure insecurity (expulsions, evictions).	9		
9. Low budget for housing policies nationwide.	10		
10. Disasters.	11		
11. The criminalization of poverty and its defenders	12		
12. The perverse financing of housing policies (UVA loans, PPP, external debt).	13		
13. Rigid patriarchy of governments, reflected also in regional organizations;	14		
14. Neoliberal and neoconservative governments sharing the Washington Consensus at the global level and operating regionally;	15		
15. The regional system operating in international organizations that determines			

the rotation of experts, special procedures, membership in Treaty Bodies, representation in field offices, etc.;

16. Shrinking resources due to general sift from program support to project-specific funding, collapse of partners (e.g., ICCO in 2015), declining value of consistent funding due to inflation and reduction of support for staff costs (e.g., MISEREOR);

17. Partner (e.g., MISEREOR) creating its own impressions/interpretation of HIC or HLRN operations without proper understanding, consultation with, or verification by HIC or HLRN (e.g., how HIC Board and Executive Committee operate, HLRN financial structure).

Implications and definition of actions

What to do to foster the strengths		
A. Worldwide Approach	Agree	Disagree
1. Keep the consistency of the messaging and action.	1	19
2. Create more alliances and partnership with members and allies.	2	20
3. Align project proposals with HIC Mission.	3	
4. Further strengthening the regions and sub-regions to carryout projects of common interest, including advocacy, implementing projects that will further strengthen the capacity and performance of members at local levels.	4	
5. Improved coordination among regions and strengthening contributions and ownership of members.	5	
6. Through projects and initiatives with international or regional reach which also make a contribution to internal and external communication	6	
7. Share a "global" follow-up to the World Urban Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals and international human rights treaties.	7	
8. Strengthen and improve international communication, especially with less mobilized regions.	8	
9. An intercontinental meeting every 2 or 3 years, to increase awareness about the problems, the struggles and conquests for the habitat from the specificity of each Region, looking for the common inequalities in the thematic.	9	
10.To deepen the debate on environment and territory, with a rights perspective.	10	
11. Greater capacity building of Members.	11	
12. Human rights training of Members and officers.	12	
13. Better practice of checking references/authorities when debating and applying terms and concepts.	13	
14.Unification of criteria in presenting information on multiple HIC websites (See 2013 EVL and decisions).	14	
15.Rationalizing membership management so Members and officers can access and use it.	15	
16. Implementing commitments to operationalize tools (e.g., HICademy).	16	
17. Greater collaboration among Members.	17	
18. Greater contribution by Members to monitoring and solidarity actions (i.e., VDB, Urgent Actions, Member information sharing through "Member Space" or alternatively unified membership management function, etc.).	18	
19. Formulating and operationalizing communication and visibility policy (See 2013 EVL and decisions).		

20. Formulating and operationalizing institutional policies, since GS operates apart from HIC Member and HIC Structure organizations with such policies.		
B. Regional Approach	Agree	Disagree
1. Encouragement of doing smaller projects with specific objectives within bigger projects coordinated by the HIC GS in regions where there are not regional offices.	1	
	2	
	3	
2. Improve the coordination and communication with regions without regional offices.	4	
	5	
ASIA:	6	
3. Find a solution to the current challenges in SA (office with very limited capacities due to governmental control).	7	
4. Give more competences (and funds) to the HIC Focal points in AF.	8	
5. Strengthen HIC regional approach within the sub- regions and language lines.	9	
6. Increased investment of members in processes and strengthening of work in regions like Asia and the Pacific.	10	
	11	
7. Encourage projects and initiatives with regional reach which also make a contribution to internal and external communication, and a little more self-management by members through dedicating some of their resources (economic or human) to participate more actively in the Coalition or in the coordination of working groups or coordinated actions.	12	
8. Further strengthened through common projects and advocacy in the sub-regions.	13	
9. Encourage more meetings with HIC members, e.g. people's movements and organizations	14	
10.Find the articulating campaigns of denunciation - regional proposal (e.g. In LA: right to access to habitat; to water; to security of tenure; urban gentrification; extractivism).	15	
11.More organized intra-regional meetings of Members and Structures.		
12.More organized inter-regional meetings of Structures and Members.		
13.More capacity and resources to translate documents and HIC products.		
14.Greater capacity-building of Members.		
15.Human rights training of Members and officers.		

What to do to minimise the weaknesses		
A. Worldwide Approach	Agree	Disagree
1. Projects that need the collaboration of Members working at the national local level and can support with monitoring and data.	1	4
2. Projects in collaboration with regional and thematic offices.	2	
3. More funds are needed to meet these demands. / Increasing Funding	3	
4. Holding international in person meetings whenever possible, reinforcing the collective construction of the political strategy within the HIC Council, making visible errors and difficulties, increasing solidarity, improving internal communication, and generating projects that allow working together.	4	
5. Achieving impacting, simple and clear global approach communication tools.	5	
6. Designating a Board space for Popular Movements, identified through a participatory process.	6	
	7	
	8	
	9	
	10	

7. More organized inter-regional meetings of Structures and Members.		
8. More capacity and resources to translate documents and HIC products.		
9. Greater capacity building of Members.		
10. Human rights training of Members and officers.		
B. Regional Approach	Agree	Disagree
AFRICA:	1	8
1. The GS engages with Members in Africa and Europe through the implementation of projects and the participation in activities.	2	9
2. Improve the work with African focal points.	3	
3. Request more active participation of HIC Board Members and ask them to take the lead.	4	
4. Needed funds to support all regional activities.	5	
5. Using more innovative forms of communication and exchange.	6	
6. Focusing on achievements at the national/global level and finding spaces to come together when possible.	7	
7. More funds are needed to sustain regional approaches.	10	
8. Holding face-to-face meetings to plan together and share experiences.	11	
9. Strengthening the working groups that exist or creating new ones as needed.	12	
10. Improving internal communication and generating projects that allow working together.	13	
11. More organized inter-regional meetings of Structures and Members.	14	
12. More capacity and resources to translate documents and HIC products.		
13. Greater capacity building of Members.		
14. Human rights training of Members and officers.		

What to do to apprehend and adopt the opportunities		
A. Worldwide Approach	Agree	Disagree
1. Networking is key, adapting project proposal to collaborate with members is essential. This needs intense and efficient coordination with Members.	1	5
2. Developing shared understanding and working without competition.	2	
3. As HIC is doing, to international debates, building north-south alliances and exchanging experiences with different groups that propose a paradigm shift from their own trench (for example, feminists, social and solidarity economy groups, the groups that raise the need to decrease, etc.)	3	
4. With the campaigns. For example: The campaign for World Habitat Day, communicated in booklets, with the most severe problems of each Region, which are identified each year.	6	
5. Join the pontifical struggle for "earth, roof, work", articulating with the social movements of the world.	7	
6. Greater visibility and communication with them.	8	
7. Participation in joint activities.	9	
8. Invite them to participate in HIC-related activities.	10	
9. Share HIC outputs with them more.		
10. More human resources to support/participate in common efforts and activities.		

B. Regional Approach	Agree	Disagree
1. Align strategies.	1	
2. Foster collaboration.	2	
3. Maximize networking opportunities.	3	
4. Making visible the existing experiences that HIC-AL are having from different trenches.	4	
5. Maintaining autonomy of the parties even when deciding to collaborate with some other parties (including governments).	5	
6. By preparing and guiding Members to engage in these forums through orientation and capacity building.	6	
7. Providing/channelling resources for their participation.	7	

What to do to avoid the threats		
A. Worldwide Approach	Agree	Disagree
1. Operating at the global level and use the regional and national implementation and follow up mechanisms of the HRC or the HLPF might be a solution.	1	4
2. Sourcing for additional funds for members activities.	2	9
3. Continuous fund raising.	3	
4. There needs to be more discussion among actors, not only in HIC, but moreover from donors and a broader understanding of a shared struggle and common solidarity and a decreased in the competitive spirit among civil society.	5	
5. Not only protesting but always creating and making visible HIC-AL alternatives and looking for them to grow in scale.	6	
6. Continue building alliances even with institutional actors (like the UCLG) and strengthen HIC-AL voice and visibility.	7	
7. Alerting and advocating.	8	
8. To make more effective the denunciation and visibility of conflicts as a perverse effect.	10	
9. In the political forums, yes. That is HIC's historical role that is consistent with internal and external expectations, especially as the voice of multiple right holders. However, HIC can do little to remedy the behaviour of donors, because of its subordinate relationship.	11	
10. Fix or replace the membership management system.		
11. Implement the harmonization of websites as committed and planned in 2013–14.		
B. Regional Approach	Agree	Disagree
1. Preventive measures as well as contingency plans.	1	
2. Reinforcing HIC-AL membership, being referents in the theoretical and practical construction of a more human and respectful world of nature, avoiding the division of struggles and strengthening alliances.	2	
3. Strengthen the capacity to influence public policies as regional networks.	3	
4. To work in the socio-cultural sensitization of the public opinion, making injustices visible.	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Uphold the paramountcy of states' human rights treaty obligations and peremptory norms in all inputs to policy forums and treaty reviews. 6. Uphold the paramountcy of states' human rights treaty obligations and peremptory norms in all activities with HIC Members in local, national, regional and global forums. 7. Accordingly, emphasize the people's will and processes toward resolving habitat-related problems and challenges. 8. Strengthen advocacy capacities and unify messages, while speaking truth to power. 	8	
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Annex 9

Overview HIC allies and networking partners

Stakeholder analysis summary

General comments

HIC is collaborating with the international UN bodies mainly through HLRN Cairo in cooperation with its member organisations. They are jointly providing data, preparing evaluation reports and reviewing the national reports. Usually HIC members represent the Coalition, for instance selected by region, specific concern or commitment. If this is not possible, the Cairo office does represent. Important partners are: Polis office in Brazil, the Small Farmers Network in Kenya, the Together Association in Iraq.

Sometimes HIC-HLRN is invited by third parties to present thematic or country-specific cases to the UN HRC or CESCR, for instance on the human rights to adequate housing, land, water and sovereignty over natural resources, and population transfer in Palestine or Western Sahara.

Relevance of partners is changing from year to year. Therefore, the lists provided in each Annual Report may vary. Each year, the different HIC structures report to HIC-GS their most important cooperation partners. At regional and local level, there might be additional relevant partners, that were not reported by the respective HIC Members.

Below, we present an overview on HIC's partners and allies at the different levels, as presented in the Annual Report 2017. In the case of HIC donors, we enclose those ones presented in the Annual Reports 2014 to 2017, and also the new (planned) ones.

After presenting the interrelationship with HIC in a matrix, subsequently we also list the Website links of these organisations (Appendix 1).

Stakeholder analysis matrix

International level partners and allies

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
A. International Forums HIC advocated before in 2017										
1	UN organisation	Advisory Committee of the UN Human Rights Council	HRCAC	global		Unilateral	Role of local governments/ authorities in promoting human rights and to fulfil corresponding obligations	Advocacy	Clarifying role of Local Governments for the promotion of human rights	High importance
2	UN organisation	UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	CESCR	global	Greece, Israel, Italy, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Yemen	- intensive bilateral - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Economic, social and cultural human rights Obj1; Obj2: indicators 2.1, 2.2; Obj4: 4.1.	Advocacy; In reviews of states' ICESCR compliance, CESCR is the indispensable partner, this period developing norms on extraterritorial obligations and a "human right to land"	Promotion of human rights in Europe, India and MENA region; HIC helps develop human rights norms and contributes to legal findings that can be used in the political forums (e.g., HRC, HLPF, UNHA, CFS, FAO NE regional conferences)	High importance
3	UN organisation	UN Committee on World Food Security	CFS	global		Unilateral	Human right to food and nutrition	Advocacy	Participation in the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM)	High importance

¹ Importance qualification of partners and allies at international level:

High importance = influence on international policies / constant HIC advocacy and/or interaction

Middle importance = some influence on regional to international policies / interaction with HIC less frequent

Lower importance = interaction with HIC is punctual or only at regional level

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
4	UN organisation	Governing Council of UN Habitat	UN Habitat	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights, stakeholder engagement reform	Advocacy	Nairobi members participate in meetings; direct communication; invitation of HIC representatives to working groups; is currently undergoing renovation	High importance
5 (HLRN +)	UN system	Global Stakeholder Engagement Forum – UN Habitat		global		- intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral - weak one-sided - weak bilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Participant since 2019 (new one-time mechanism to build new self-organized CSO participation mechanism)	HIC provided analysis of UN Habitat stakeholder engagement since 1976, proposed principles for new mechanism and conducted research for Institutional Mechanism Working Group for new mechanism	HIC demonstrated its deep engagement and capacity across UN system	High
6	UN organisation	Human Rights Council	HRC – OHCHR	global		Unilateral; - weak one-sided - weak bilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights; Obj1, Obj2, Obj3, Obj4	Advocacy; HRC is a political forum and subject of advocacy. Relationship is varied, depending on the issue, but usually complementary	HIC has a Consultative Status with UN ECOSOC (Special Status, 1993); Collaboration through partner NGOs; HIC visibility, linking human rights and development in	High importance

3

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
									policy-making forum, networking opportunities, leading to important alliances	
7	UN organisation	Universal Periodic Review – Human Rights Council	UPR	global		Bilateral, constant relations	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights	Advocacy	Joint Stakeholder Reports	High importance
8	UN organisation	High Level Political Forum	HLPF	global		Unilateral	Human rights, SDGs related to habitat	Advocacy	HIC is involved in different Major Groups: NGOs, Farmers, Indigenous People, Workers & Trade Unions; there is high potential; it is foreseen to include HIC among the organising partners, they await decision and confirmation	High importance
9	UN organisation	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	CEIRPP	Middle East	Palestine	Bilateral	Human rights in Palestine	Advocacy	Historical relation, participation in their meetings, representing the civil society	High importance
10	UN organisation	Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC – COP	global		Unilateral, worth improvement	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights, SDGs climate change	Advocacy	Participation in COP 25 (Santiago de Chile, 2019) and in COP 26 (Glasgow, 2020) with multiple	Middle to high importance (importance increasing)

4

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
		– Conference of Parties							events organised by Members; in COP 21 (Paris, 2015) Lorena Zárate participated; in COP 22 (Marrakech, 2015) members from Western Sahara and Africa participated (topic: land and water convergence, housing, food security and sovereignty); no participation in 2016-2018 due to Habitat III and WSF events	
11	Global Mayors (e.g. Paris and Buenos Aires)	1st Summit of Mayors of Global Cities – Urban 20, during the 2018 G20 Buenos Aires summit	U20	global		Unilateral; through UCLG	Habitat (housing, and land) human rights	Advocacy	U20 seeks to coordinate a joint position between the Mayors of the main cities of the G20 and other global urban centres to inform and enrich the discussions of national leaders at the 2018 G20 Summit in Buenos Aires. Participated in the Urban 20 parallel	Middle to high importance

5

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
									events (Encuentro Internacional por Ciudades Iguatarias – EipCI), mainly through HIC ally International Alliance of Inhabitants (IAI); the Mayors of Uruguay and Argentina were opposing the recommendations of U20, HIC was in alliance with them	
B. Multilateral organisations HIC cooperated with in 2017										
1	UN organisation	UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	CERD	global		Bilateral	Human rights, Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights, etc.	Cooperation	Punctual, related to state parties' periodic reviews (e.g., Israel)	High importance
2	UN organisation	UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	CEDaW	global		Unilateral	Women's human rights, gender equality, rural women	Cooperation	Interrelation mainly through HIC's Women and Gender network; advocacy for applying the CEDaW's new General recommendation No. 34 on the rights of rural women; NOT IN	Middle importance

6

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
									THE HIC AR 2017 LIST ²	
3	UN organisation	Committee on NGOs, Department of Social and Economic Affairs (UNDESA), NGO Branch, UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)	UNDESA-ECOSOC	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights	Cooperation and advocacy	Contacts with certain representatives; HIC provides a service for members: it is registered (Consultative Status) and if any member wants to participate, the facilitate the access; participation in the ECOSOC annual meetings, using the dialogue on SDGs to insert habitat issues; through ECOSOC they understand the UN-HR system and the SDG system; HIC is trying to influence ECOSOC in order to make their promises real	High importance
4	UN organisation	Partnerships for the SDGs – UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs	UNDESA	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights, SDGs	Cooperation and advocacy	Contacts with certain representatives	Middle importance

² Not in the AR list because the relationship was remote; i.e., using CEDaW recommendations in the course of work, but not advocating directly before the Committee.

7

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
5	UN organisation	UN Department of Global Communications – NGO Branch	UN DGC – UN DPI NGO	global		Weak			No information	
6	UN organisation	Food and Agriculture Organisation	FAO	global		Strong, Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights; food security/sovereignty	Cooperation	HLRN: CSO Consultation in preparation for the 34th Near East Regional Conference of governments and other stakeholders, in 2018 in Rome; through HLRN, HIC is well represented in the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), at FAO in Rome; also in the International Planning Committee (IPC) for Food Sovereignty; hold regional consultations with partners (2016 and 2018) and participated in the Land Forum (2017)	High importance
7	UN organisation	International Labour	ILO	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water)	Cooperation	Contacts with certain	High importance

8

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
		Organization					human rights		representatives; cooperation under R2C topic, issues of livelihood and decent work (Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Palestine); decent work country programme for Palestine	
HLRN			ILO	MENA	Algeria, Egypt, Eritrea, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia	- intensive bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Obj1	Consultancy contract	Although tangential to the HIC and HLRN core programs, collaboration improved understanding of core livelihood issues and IGO operations to improve ESC rights conditions. Also resulted in important social protection findings and related copublications with regional ally ANND	Middle
8	UN organisation	International Organization for Migration	IOM	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights	Cooperation	Partner in a handbook on restitution	Middle importance
9	UN organisation	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner	OHCHR	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights	Cooperation	Contacts with certain representatives; access to the UN-	High importance

9

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
		for Human Rights							HR system; HLRN Prepared a handbook on HLP restitution in the MENA region, in 2017-18	
HLRN			OHCHR/NRC/UNHCR/IOM/UN Habitat	MENA	Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Palestine, Sudan, Western Sahara, Yemen	- intensive multilateral	Obj1, Obj2, Obj3, Obj4	Consultancy project in cooperation with OHCHR as funding partner for multi-agency commissioned Handbook for Implementing the Pinheiro Principles on Restitution of Housing, Land and Property of Refugees and Displaced Persons in the Middle East and North Africa	Enabled consolidation of all HLRN tools and arguments in a single volume, with potential for use in training and other future activities.	High
HLRN			OHCHR	MENA		- intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Obj1, Obj2, Obj3, Obj4	Regular cooperation on occasional basis, depending on the opportunity. Consultation on human rights in SDG processes.	Helped consolidate all HLRN tools and arguments in a single volume, with potential for use in training and other future activities.	High
10	UN organisation	UN Development Programme	UNDP	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights	Cooperation	Punctual, through HIC LA	Lower importance

10

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
11	UN organisation	UN Environment Programme	UNEP	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights	Cooperation	Mainly through HIC members Pamoja Trust and Mazingira Institute in Kenya	Lower importance
12	UN organisation	UN Human Settlements Programme	UN-Habitat	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights	Cooperation and advocacy	Both through UN Habitat Nairobi and regional or country offices; strong involvement of Kenyan members	High importance
13	UN organisation	Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	DPPA	global		Bilateral	Habitat human rights, housing land and property (HLP) restitution	Cooperation	Civil society documentation for displaced people, coordinated by DPPA	Middle importance
HLRN		UN Department of Political Affairs				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral - weak one-sided - weak bilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement 	Facilitated workshop with Syria Task Force and partners to develop sector-wide approach to civil documentation needs of refugees and displaced persons in/ from Syria, including for housing, land and property restitution	Deepened knowledge and ability to operate with other actors on restitution issues; however, little follow-up on UN part		
14	UN organisation	United Nations High Commissioner	UNHCR	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing and land) human rights, HLP	Cooperation	No further information	Lower importance

11

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
		for Refugees					restitution			
15	UN organisation	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	Latin America and the Caribbean					Check with HIC-LA	
16	UN organisation	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights	IACHR – OAS	Americas					Check with HIC-LA	
17	UN organisation	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ³	ESCWA	Western Asia					Interaction directly in Arab Sustainable Development Forum as HLRN, in cooperation with ANND, joint side event at HLPF (2018)	High importance
18	UN organisation	UN Division for Palestinian Rights	DPA	MENA	Palestine	Unilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights and rights to natural resources	Cooperation and advocacy	Interaction through the Palestinian members; sub-division of DPPA	Lower importance
19	UN organisation	Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic – OHCR	IICI-Syria	MENA	Syria	Unilateral	HLP rights and restitution	Cooperation and advocacy	Highlighting the issue of restitution	Middle importance
20	UN system	Special Rapporteur on adequate housing	SR-AH	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) rights	Cooperation and advocacy	Interaction on habitat rights, participation in Make the Shift Campaign; direct communication	High importance

³ Please note: ESCWA does not cover India, but from Iran to the west.

12

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
									with HIC representatives (e.g. Lorena Zárate), close cooperation before, during and after country missions (e.g., India and Egypt) NOT IN THE HIC AR 2017 LIST ⁴	
HLRN		Special Rapporteur on adequate housing	SR-AH			- intensive bilateral	Obj1, Obj2, Obj3, Obj4	Cooperation in issuing communications to governments, HLRN-India and HIC-MENA supported country missions (India and Egypt), aligning messages on "The Shift" and SPH	Maintaining consistent close cooperation with UN Human Rights Special Procedures on the human right to adequate housing and other habitat-related human rights	
21	UN system	Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment	SR-HR&E	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing, land and water) human rights	Cooperation and advocacy	Interaction on HR situation in Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Tibet NOT IN THE HIC AR 2017 LIST ⁵	Middle to high importance
22	UN system	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights	SR-HRD	global		Bilateral	Habitat (housing and land) human rights	Cooperation and advocacy	Possible interrelation around the GPR2C campaign for	Middle to high importance

⁴ Probably because the SR has no logo, it was subsumed under UNHRC

⁵ Same as above

13

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
		defenders							habitat rights defenders NOT IN THE HIC AR 2017 LIST ⁶	
23	UN system	Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	SR-CR	global	Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan	Bilateral		Information sharing and reporting for SR official communications (also jointly with SRAH)	Linking habitat (housing and land) rights and cultural heritage/ endowment	Middle to high importance
C. HIC Funders in 2014 – 2019					Year of relation					
1	UN organisation – hosted by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Cities Alliance		global – MENA	[2017]	Punctual	Urban development	Project funding	Funded projects: Sanctuary City Beirut, Draft of R2C Charter Beirut	High importance
HLRN	Funding partner (FP); International donor(ID)	Cities Alliance Catalytic Fund		MENA	Lebanon	- bilateral complementary	Obj3 and Obj 4 of current project	Financial support for Sanctuary in the City: Beirut project	Introduced R2C and related principles in the region through civil initiative, clarified the root causes of local governance challenges (now the subject of country-wide uprising).	high
2	Private (Switzerland, France)	Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de	FPH	global	[2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015]	Continuous since 2015	Joint interests and approaches	HIC anniversary publication + support to a HIC member	Not very important in terms of funding amount but	High importance

⁶ Same as above

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
		l'Homme							relevant for co-funding	
HLRN			FPH	Global	Global	- <i>bilateral complementary</i> - <i>worth improvement</i>	Obj4 current project	Funder of HIC 40 th anniversary publication	Increased HIC visibility	Middle
3	Private (USA)	Ford Foundation		global	[2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014]	Continuous since 2014	GPR2C; social justice	Project and staff funding	Finances GPR2C actions and part-time staff, also contributing to HIC activities	High importance
4	German Catholic Church funded	MISEREOR		global	[2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014 ...]	Continuous since 1985 - intensive bilateral and complementary	Integral approach to habitat, human rights, social justice [Obj1, Obj2, Obj3, Obj4]	Project and staff funding	Supports also HIC members	High importance
5	US Congress funded	United States Institute for Peace	USIP	global – MENA	[2017, 2016, 2015]	Punctual, should be revived; - <i>intensive unilateral</i> - <i>intensive bilateral</i> - <i>weak one-sided</i> - <i>weak bilateral</i> - <i>conflicting</i> - <i>bilateral complementary</i> - <i>worth improvement</i>	Peace and transitional justice in Yemen; Obj1, Obj2, Obj3, Obj4	Project funding	Land reparation and transitional justice Yemen (Quantification of reparations, develop mechanisms in case of peace, with member org. in Yemen); cooperation has priority, currently on stand-by; plan to develop a CSO land observatory in Yemen	Middle to high importance
6	Private (USA)	Wellspring Philanthropic Fund	WPF	global – MENA; AA/A	[2017]	Punctual; - <i>intensive unilateral</i> - <i>intensive bilateral</i>	Human rights, social and economic justice, gender issues	Project funding	Extended the gendering project	Middle importance

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
						- <i>weak one-sided</i> - <i>weak bilateral</i> - <i>conflicting</i> - <i>bilateral complementary</i> - <i>worth improvement</i>				
7	Private (USA)	Wellspring Advisors		global – MENA	[2016, 2015, 2014]	Punctual	Gender issues	Project funding	WA reached out to HIC, supported the violation impact assessment tool, back in 2016, to genderise this process	Middle importance
8	German Left Political Party Foundation	Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung	RLS	global – LA	[2016, 2015, 2014]	Punctual	Human rights, social and economic justice	Project funding	Is mainly funding the HIC-LA office; also finance of HLPF participation and events in Nairobi – now they want to have the central RLS branch as a main donor (perhaps 2021)	High importance
9	Netherlands Church Foundation	Inter Church Organisation for Development Cooperation	ICCO	global	[2016, 2015, 2014]				ICCO collapsed	Low importance
HLRN			ICCO	MENA	Palestine	- <i>bilateral complementary</i> - <i>worth improvement</i>	Obj1 of current project	Funder of HLRN MENA program		Was high, but now low, since ICCO's 2015 implosion

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
10	German Catholic Church Foundation	Missionszentrale der Franziskaner		global – LA	[2016, 2015, 2014]	Punctual in LA	Social justice			Middle importance
11	Private (USA-UK)	The Fund for Global Human Rights		global – MENA	[2016, 2015, 2014]	Punctual in Egypt	Human rights, land, housing and habitat	Support to members	Support to members in Egypt (housing, land legislation policy, small farmers, indigenous people)	Middle importance
12	CSO – Non-profit, nonsectarian associate of the Unitarian Universalist Association	Unitarian Universalist Service Committee		global – LA	[2016, 2015, 2014]	Punctual in LA?	Human rights, social justice			Low importance
13	CSO – NPO	We Effect (Swedish Cooperative Centre) Latin America		global	[2016, 2015, 2014]	Strong in LA – discussions in East Africa for new collaboration	Cooperative housing and housing cooperatives; women empowerment	Logistical support; hire HIC members to review specific projects	Contacted HIC-GS during their trip through Africa; wanted to transmit the cooperatives experience from Latin America to Africa	Middle importance
14	UN system	Food and Agriculture Organisation	FAO	global - MENA	[2019, 2018]	Through HLRN, MENA region	Food sovereignty	Member consultations	Partnership through the CSM; there is trust	High importance
HLRN			FAO	MENA	All countries	- intensive bilateral - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Obj3 and Obj 4 of current project	Funding partner for HLRN Land Forum in MENA (2017); Funding partner for CSO Consultation (Beirut, 2018); HIC in MENA	Expands HIC messages through regional Members and allies; recruitment of new HIC Members; HIC lives up to its	

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
								operates as IPC member in regional Facilitating Committee	names and scope by linking rural and urban; land rights promoted and human rights of small-scale farmers, agroecology (in support of Paris Agreement); applies CFS Tenure Guidelines and other global policy instruments.	
15	CSO – NPO	Brot für die Welt		global		Punctual	Civil society participation	Project funding	Project in preparation, 2020 – mainly for HLRN + HIC-AL	High importance
D. HIC International Allies in 2017										
1	NGO (USA)	Accountability Counsel		global						
2	CSO – NPO (Johannesburg, SA)	Action Aid		global					Reported by an India HIC member	
3	NGO (Canada, Philippines, Mexico)	Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration	ETC	global						
4	NGO (USA, UK, EU)	Ahwaz Human Rights Organisation	AHRO	MENA	Southwestern Iranian province of Khuzestan (also called Al-Ahwaz or Arabistan)					

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
5	NGO (France)	All Together in Diversity – Fourth World		global						
6	NGO-NPO (London, UK; and other branches)	Amnesty International	Amnesty				- weak-but-friendly bilateral			
7	NGO (Geneva, Switzerland)	Association for One Democratic State	ODSPI	MENA	Palestine-Israel					
8	NGO (Copenhagen, Denmark)	Association of International Dalit Solidarity	IDSN	Asia, MENA, Africa	India, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Japan, Yemen, African countries					
9	FBO (Addis Ababa, Brussels, Geneva, Jakarta, New York)	Bahai International	BIC	global						
10	Development Banks – World Bank etc. (USA)	Bank Information Center	BIC	global						
11	NGO (NYC-USA, Lima-Peru)	Center for Economic and Social Rights	CESR	global						
12	NGO (Geneva, Switzerland)	Centre Europe – Tiers Monde	CETIM	global						
13	NGO (Geneva, Switzerland)	Centre Kurde des Droits de l'Homme		MENA	Kurdish communities					
14	NGO network (Roma, Italy)	Civil Society Mechanism for the Committee on Global Food	CSM4CFS	global			Food and nutrition		Also relevant as exemplary involvement of the civil society	High importance

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
		Security							with an UN system body	
15		Civil Society Mechanism for the Committee on World Food Security	CSM4CFS	At Rome, but all regions, with specialization in MENA		- intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral - weak one-sided - weak bilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Obj2, Obj3, Obj4: all indicators			
16	NGO network (NYC-USA, The Hague – The Netherlands)	Coalition for the International Criminal Court		global						
17	NGO (Geneva, Switzerland)	Commission Amazigh Internationale pour le Développement et les Droits de l'Homme – International Amazigh Commission for Development and Human Rights	CAIDDH	MENA	Morocco – Amazigh community					
18	NGO (Paris, France)	Congrès Mondial Amazigh	CMA	MENA	Morocco – Amazigh community					
19	Academic (USA)	Displacement Research and Action Network,		global			Territorial and land rights		Involvement through HLRN	High importance

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
		Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)								
20	World Council of Churches	Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance		global						
21	CSO and academic network	Extraterritorial Obligations (ETOs) Consortium	ETO	MENA	All countries in region, esp. Palestine, Western Sahara, Lebanon	- intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral - weak one-sided - weak bilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Territorial and land rights; Obj2, Obj3, Obj4: all indicators	Potential joint training in MENA region	Involvement through HLRN; Potential that ETO function to coordinate partnering and cooperation on actual cases, beyond repeating strategic exercises without output.	Potentially high
22	NGO network (Heidelberg, Germany)	Food First Information and Action Network	FIAN	global	All countries	- intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral - weak one-sided - weak bilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Food and nutrition; Obj2, Obj3, Obj4: all indicators	Joint advocacy at UNOG and UNHQ, cooperation in food sovereignty issues	Involvement through HLRN; Presented jointly a submission to the Universal Periodic Review of The Arab Republic of Syria, in 2016; Important alliance in supporting the "human right to land" argument.	High importance
23	NGO (England)	Forest Peoples Programme	FPP	global						
24	Local governments	Foro de Autoridades Locales por la Inclusión Social y	FAL	global						

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
		la Democracia Participativa								
25	Private non-profit foundation and registered charity (Paris, France)	France Libertés – Fondation Danielle Mitterrand		global						
26	Church-based organisation	Franciscans International		global						
27	NGO network (Amsterdam, Netherlands)	Friends of the Earth		global						
28	Multi-stakeholder partnership platform	General Assembly of Partners	GAP			- intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral - weak one-sided - weak bilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Information sharing	Information sharing	Another forum to exchange ideas related to Habitat III and NUA	Low
29	NGO network	Global Convergence of Land and Water Struggles		global						
30	NGO (Geneva, Nairobi, USA, Dakar)	Global Initiative on ESC Rights		global						
31		Global Interdisciplinary Conference				- bilateral	Information sharing	Migration conference		middle
32	NGO (Washington-	Global Land Alliance	GLA	global						

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
	USA)									
33	Alliance of international partners (donors, academia, CSOs) – Facilitated by UN-Habitat, Nairobi, Kenya	Global Land Tool Network	GLTN	global		- intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral - weak one-sided - weak bilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Land rights; HLRN as member of GLTN Land and Conflict Task Force, Global Land Indicators Initiative	Joint policy consultation, information sharing	Involvement mainly through HLRN (also HLRN India)	High importance
HLRN		(GLTN's) Arab Land Initiative				- intensive bilateral - bilateral complementary	Obj2, Obj3, Obj4: all indicators			
34	CSO + local governments network	Global Platform for the Right to the City	GPR2C	global			R2C		Participation of HIC structures and members from different regions; focus on urban areas	High importance
35	Policy watchdog, monitors the work of the UN (NYC-USA)	Global Policy Forum		global						
36	CSO e-mail network	Global Rights, Rules and Responsibilities		global			Land grabbing	Exchange and petitions	An e-mail exchange network of organisations and professionals, mainly with Asian and LA participants; support petitions	

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
37	NGO (Atlanta, USA)	Habitat for Humanity		global		- close bilateral	Housing, habitat, land rights...; Obj1, Obj2, Obj4	Coordinated positioning in public forums, side events, conference (Africa), research (Latin America)	Conceptual exchange and mutual support at international level; different groups at local level, with different type of joint actions and cooperation intensity; Information sharing	Middle to high importance
38	Coalition of grassroots women leaders and their organizations (NYC-USA)	Huairou Commission		global			Gender issues		Member of GPR2C	High importance
39	NPO (NYC-USA)	Independent Diplomat	ID	global			Refugee issues		Joint topics: Western Sahara, Kurdish rights, small islands	Middle importance
40	Source of data and analysis; established as part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) (Geneva-Switzerland)	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center	IDMC	global						Middle importance
41	CSO- international advocacy organization	International Accountability Project	IAP	global						
42	CSO + social movements network	International Alliance of Inhabitants	IAI	global					Joint actions in different regions; organized the U20	High importance

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
									parallel actions in Buenos Aires, in 2018	
43	CSO (Geneva, Switzerland)	International Commission of Jurists	ICJ	global						
44	NGO of Indigenous Peoples (San Francisco, Tucson, USA)	International Indian Treaty Council	ITC-CITI	global						
45	CSO network (NYC-USA)	International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	ESCR-Net	global						High importance
46	CSO – global platform of small-scale food producers and rural workers organizations and grass root/community based social movements	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty	IPC	global	Italy and all regions	- intensive multilateral - multilateral complementary - worth improvement	Advocacy, policy analysis, human rights of small-scale farmers, human right to food and nutrition	Research, writing, coordination of CSO constituents in MENA (HLRN as interim secretariat), recruiting new members for HIC's role in advocating for the urban food-insecure constituency	Forming critical mass in advocating the human rights approach within FAO globally	High
47	NGO (Oakland, USA)	International Rivers Network		global						High importance
48	CSO – trade unions (Brussels Belgium)	International Trade Union Confederation	ITUC	global						

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
49	NGO-NPO (Stockholm, Sweden)	International Union of Tenants	IUT	global						
50	NGO (Seattle, Washington, USA)	Landesa		global						
51	UN body (NYC-USA)	Major Group for Children and Youth		global						
52	UN attached (NYC-USA)	Major Groups and Other Stakeholders HLPF Coordination Mechanism		global						High importance
53	City network (Milan, Italy) – UN and donor attached	Milan Urban Food Policy Pact	MUFPP	global						
54	NGO – advocacy + research organisation (London, UK)	Minority Rights Group International		global						
55	Social peasants movement	La Vía Campesina	LVC	global					Frequently mentioned in HIC reports; listed as important ally in 2016 and 2015	
56	UN attached (NYC-USA)	NGO Major Group		global						
57	NGO network (Washington, USA)	Nonviolence International	NI	Global						
58	CSO – humanitarian (Oslo, Norway)	Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	Global						

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
59	CSO network	No-Vox		global					Important ally during the World Social Forums	High importance
60	Think tank (Oakland, USA)	Oakland Institute		global						
61	NGO – affiliée à la Fédération Nationale du Secteur Agricole (FNSA)	Organisation de la Femme du Secteur Agricole et Forestier	OFSAF	MENA?	Maroc?					
62	NGO (Nairobi, Kenya)	OXFAM International	OXFAM	global						
63	NGO-NPO (London, UK)	Palestine Land Society		MENA	Palestine and diaspora	- intensive-but-sporadic bilateral - bilateral complementary	Information sharing, historic joint activities	Research, advocacy, consultation, integrating strategies	Currently HLRN is working with Reconstruction of Destroyed Palestinian Villages academic competition to incorporate human right to housing approach in 4 th round (2019-20)	Middle
64	NGO-NPO (London, UK)	Palestine Return Centre	PRC	MENA	Palestine	- intensive bilateral and multilateral	Obj1, Obj2, Obj3, Obj4	Side events at UN Human Rights Council	Enabled advocacy focusing on root causes of habitat problems involving institutionalized material discrimination	Middle
65	CSO network (Cape Town, SA)	People's Health Movement		global						
66	NPO (web based, USA)	Peoples Movement for Human Rights	PDHRE.ORG	global						

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
		Education (PDHRE) – now People's Movement for Human Rights Learning								
67	French-speaking radio station	Radio Monte Carlo	RMC	global						
68	CSO network (grassroots activists and students; USA)	(Palestine) Right to Return Coalition		MENA	Palestine					
69	CSO network (technical secretariat currently hosted by FIAN International; Heidelberg, Germany)	Right to Food and Nutrition Watch		global					Involvement through HLRN	High importance
70	CSO global network of continental networks (Barcelona)	RIPESS – International Network for the Promotion of Social Solidarity Economy	RIPESS	global			Transformative economies		Currently organizing the World Social Forum of Transformative Economies (WSFTF) 2020	High importance
71	CSO network (Montevideo, Uruguay)	Social Watch		global			Poverty eradication and gender justice			
72	CSO network (Rome and Nairobi)	Society for International Development	SID	global			Social justice			
73	CSO-academic network	Stakeholder Advisory Group "Enterprise"	SAGE	All regions	All	- bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Obj1, Obj2, Obj3	HIC President appointed to SAG(E), HLRN cooperated in	Another platform for HIC messages, but SAG(E), as an appointed	Middle

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
								drafting joint declaration, presenting press conference in UNHA	temporary body, has little legitimacy in the long run.	
74	CSO network (Santiago de Chile)	TECHO International	TECHO	Latin America	19 LA countries		Housing and habitat rights; social justice		Mainly at Latin American level; knowledge and experience transfer to other regions; HIC is not mentioned as ally at TECHO website, but GPR2C	High importance
75	Multi-stakeholder network (UN attached)	The Global Network on Disability Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development	DIAUD	global						
76	Research & advocacy institute (Amsterdam)	Transnational Institute	TNI	global			Social justice, sustainable development		Involvement through HLRN; focus on Myanmar and Colombia, peace building	High importance
77	CSO	UPR info	UPR	All regions	Chile, Uganda, Yemen	- bilateral complementary - ambivalent	Obj1, Obj4	Forms part of global trend in which states retreat from obligations in favour of "voluntary" peer forums. Thus, HIC-HLRN engagement with UPR and	UPR offers an opportunity to work with HIC Members and develop their advocacy with human rights methodology	Middle

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ¹
								UPRinfo is selective.		
78	CSO annual event	Urban Social Forum		global			Urban issues		HIC members and allies participate (for instance Kota Kita, Habitat for Humanity...)	
79	Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) network (Aubagne, France)	URGENCI – The International Network for Community-supported Agriculture	URGENCI	global			Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)		Involvement through HLRN; Local Solidarity-based Partnerships between Producers and Consumers	High importance
80	NGO (London)	Water Aid		global			Access to safe drinking water			
81	CSO network	Western Sahara Support Group		MENA/ Europe/ LA	Switzerland	- multilateral	Obj1, Obj2, Obj4	Joint oral and written interventions, side events, strategic planning at UN HRC and elsewhere in UN System	Information sharing, collective action, taking legal findings into political forums	Middle-to-high
82	CSO network	Western Sahara Resources Watch	WSRW	MENA	Western Sahara					
83	CSO network (Manchester, UK)	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing	WIEGO	global			Women and employability		Active member of GPR2C	High importance
84	CSO network	Women's Major Group	WMG	global			Inclusiveness and equality		Official participant in the United Nations processes	

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Type of relation	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value on Sustainable Development	Importance qualification ¹
85	CSO network (Tehran, Iran)	World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples	WAMIP	global			Livelihood strategies			
86	Consulting group (USA)	World Enabled		global						
87	Social movement (Cape Town - South Africa)	World Forum of Fisher Peoples	WFFP	global						
88	Feminist movement	World March of Women	WMW	global						
89	Social movement, CSO network	World Social Forum – International Council	WSF – IC	global					HIC is member of the WSF International Council; they participate in thematic events, cooperate in the preparation of the WSFTE, June 2020 in Barcelona	High importance
HLRN		World Social Forum	WSF	All regions	All countries	- weak multilateral - worth improvement	Obj1, Obj2, Obj3, Obj4	Formerly intense, but WSF has declined in recent years, but may resume in 2020	Since 2009, HIC has used WSF to promote converge of social movements across urban, rural and indigenous divides. This could/should resume.	Low (in this period)

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Regional to national level partners and allies

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
E. HIC Regional and/or National Allies in 2017										
1	NGO	Actions pour les Droits, l'Environnement et la Vie	ADEV	Africa	République démocratique du Congo (RDC)	National			Apply HLRN's quantification methods	Middle importance
2		Agro-ecology Association for a Green Agricultural Environment				n.d.			No further information	
3	UN system	Alto Comisionado de Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos		Latin America	Mexico	National			Mexican office HCHR	
4	NPO	Amel Association, House for Human Rights		MENA	Lebanon	National	Human rights		Close cooperation with HLRN	Middle importance
5	Local Governments network / UN system	Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI) and UN Division for Palestinian Rights (UNDPR)	FAMSI – UNDPR	Europe, MENA, LAC, Asia	Spain	- multilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Obj1, Obj2	Cooperated in conference of municipalities in solidarity with Palestine, helped draft "Olive Declaration," follow-up to design website for local governments and authorities to know and apply their extraterritorial human rights obligations.	Expand network to municipalities, engaged HIC Members and allies in Spain, USA, Palestine and Brazil.	Middle-to-high
6	NGO	Appropriate Development	ADAPT	MENA	Egypt	National				

⁷ Importance qualification at regional and national level:

High importance = influence regional to international HIC activities and policies

Middle importance = influence national to regional HIC networks and policies

Some importance = influence member activities at local to national level / interrelation with HIC is punctual

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
		Architecture & Planning Technologies								
7	CSO network	Arab Group For The Protection of Nature	APN	MENA	Jordan	National				Some importance
8	CSO network (Jordan)	Arab Network for Food Sovereignty,	ANFS	MENA		Regional				
9	CSO network (Lebanon)	Arab NGO Network for Development	ANND	MENA		Regional; - <i>intensive bilateral</i>		Joint publications, joint global policy consultations and advocacy, joint activities in HLPF, cooperation in reviews of states' Voluntary National Reviews (E.g., Lebanon and Mauritania).	"Sister network", advocacy with EU, SDGs; Enables consolidated CSO advocacy and policy analysis from complementary specializations. Enables pedagogy and assessment of further gaps and needs.	High importance
10	Local government	Area Metropolitana de Barcelona	AMB	Europe	Spain – Catalunya	National				Some importance
11	CSO network (Philippines)	Asian Peasant Coalition	APC	Asia		Regional	Peasants' rights	Advocacy	Advocating in Rome (FAO) for peasants' rights	Middle importance
12	CSO network (HONG Kong)	Asian Human Rights Commission	AHRC	Asia		Regional		Advocacy		
13	Professional network (Panama)	Asociación Americana de Juristas	AAJ	Latin America		Regional	Human rights	Advocacy	Advocating in Geneva for human rights	
14	CSO	Association for the Presence of Human Security		MENA	Yemen	National				
15	NPO	Association of Iranian Women for Sustainable Development		MENA	Iran	National				Some importance

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
16	CSO	Association– Association pour le maintien d'une agriculture paysanne	TORBA	MENA	Algeria	National				Some importance
17	CSO	Association Tunisienne des Femmes Démocrates	ATFD	MENA	Tunisia	National				
18	CSO	ATTAC – Maroc	ATTAC	MENA	Maroc	National				
19	National Ally	BDS Committee	BDS	Europe and MENA	Spain / Palestine	- <i>bilateral complementary</i> - <i>worth improvement</i>	Obj1, Obj4	Joint workshop on extraterritorial human rights obligations of local governments and authorities, and follow-up.	Expand network to municipalities	Middle
20	CSO (Tunisia)	Center of Arab Women for Training and Research	CAWTAR	MENA		Regional				Some importance
21	CSO	Centre d'Etudes et de Formation Populaires pour les Droits de l'Homme	CEFOP/DH	Africa	République démocratique du Congo (RDC)	National				
22	CSO network	Centre de Merced – Popular workshop Grenoble (Atelier Populaire D'Urbanisme)	APU	Europe	France	Local			HLRN has established some contacts in France	Some importance
23	CSO – FBO	Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Francisco de Vitoria	CDHV	Latin America	Mexico	National				

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
24	CSO network	Civic Coalition for Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem		MENA	Palestine, Spain, Switzerland	- intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral - weak one-sided - weak bilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Obj1, Obj2	Coordination with Palestinian and European municipalities	Expand network to municipalities	High
25	CSO	Civil Litigation Clinic Boston MA		North America	USA	National				
26	CSO network	Civil Society Urban Development Platform	CSUDP	AAF	Kenya	- intensifying bilateral	Obj1, Obj2, Obj4	Allied in UN Habitat forums, jointly working on draft proposal for UN Habitat CSO engagement mechanism.	Complementarity	High
27	CSO	Coalición de Organizaciones Mexicanas por el Derecho al Agua	COMDA	Latin America	Mexico	National				
28	CSO	Committee of Lebanese Disabled Persons		MENA	Lebanon	National				Some importance
29	Local government	Defensoría del Pueblo de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires		Latin America	Argentina	Local				Some importance
30	Local Government	Diyarbakır Municipality		MENA	Turkey	- intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral - weak one-sided - weak bilateral	Obj1, Obj2	Cooperated in research and reporting on situation in Kurdish villages in Anatolia, joint advocacy at Habitat III, cooperated in joint SR communication to Turkey	Expand network to municipalities, engaged HIC Members in Turkey in Urgent Action and VDB	High

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
						- conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement				
31	Academics	Egypt's Urban Research Collective		MENA	Egypt	National	Urban development		Loose connection of academics	
32	Social movement	Ekta Parishad		Asia	India	National	Land rights		"Landless constituency"; Relation with HLRN India	Some importance
33	Mexican CSO network	Espacio de Coordinación de Organizaciones Civiles sobre Derechos Económicos, Sociales, Culturales y Ambientales	Espacio DESCA	Latin America	Mexico	National	Economic, social, cultural rights	Advocacy	Present human rights issues at HLPF, from the Latin American point of view	High importance
34	European CSO network	European Action Coalition for the Right to Housing and to the City		Europe		Regional	R2C		HIC and HIC members participate in their events	Some importance
35	European Palestine-related CSO network	European Coordination of Committees and Associations for Palestine	ECCP	Europe		Regional				Some importance
36	Moroccan Federation	Fédération Nationale du Secteur Agricole	F.N.S.A	MENA	Morocco	National				
37	WSF-related forum of local authorities	Foro de Autoridades Locales por la Inclusión Social y la Democracia Participativa	Red FAL	global		Global			Inactive since 2009?	

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
38	CSO network	Fórum Nacional do Reforma Urbana do Brasil		Latin America	Brazil	National			Interaction through POLIS Institute	Some importance
39	CSO network	General Union of Arab Peasants and Agricultural Cooperatives – Union générale des paysans et des coopératives arabes	GUAAPC – UGPA	MENA		Regional				
40	Academic & research institution (Switzerland)	Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights	ADH	global		Global	Human rights		Training, research	
41	Think tank, research (Germany)	German Advisory Council on Global Change	WBGU	global		Global				
42	Academic & research institution (USA)	Global Freedom of Expression, Columbia University		global		Global			Review Treaty Body Systems	Some importance
43	Academic & research institution (Switzerland)	Graduate Institute of International Studies – L'Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement	IHEID	national to global		Global				High
HLRN	Academic & research institutions	Columbia University/ Geneva Institute	CU & IHEID	MENA	In Jordan, but all countries	- intensive unilateral - intensive-but-punctual bilateral - bilateral complementary - worth	Obj2, Obj3, Obj4: all indicators	Joined regional review of needs to strengthen the Human Rights Treaty System in advance of GA's 2020 process.	Important collaboration with Columbia Univ. amid more sustained relationship with Geneva Institute. HIC contributed "Treaty Bodies and Related Institutions: The Centrality of Human	High

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
						improvement			Rights Treaty Bodies to the UN Sustainable Development System," using the HRHO approach.	
44	CSO and social movements network	HABITAR Argentina	HABITAR	Latin America	Argentina	National			HABITAR is of high importance in Argentina and of some importance at Latin American level; since 10/2018 HIC Member [note: Proyecto Habitar (architects and urbanists) is a HIC member but different to HABITAR]	Middle importance
45	CSO	Hakijamii	Hakijamii	AAF	Kenya	- intensifying bilateral	Obj1, Obj2, Obj4	Allied in UN Habitat forums, the Kenyan Civil Society Urban Development Platform	Joint advocacy positions, potential cooperation on ETO issues	Middle
46	CSO	Hebron Rehabilitation Committee	HRC	MENA	Palestine	National			Local level, rehabilitation of the Hebron city	Some importance
47	Think tank (USA)	Institute for Policy Studies	IPS	global		Global				
48	CSO	Instituto Mexicano para el Desarrollo Comunitario	IMDEC	Latin America	Mexico	National				
49	CSO (Malaysia)	International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific	IWRAW Asia Pacific	Asia		Regional	Women's human rights			
50	CSO network	International Forum for Indigenous People		MENA	Egypt	National	Food security		Interaction with HLRN	Some importance
51	CSO	Kenya Human Rights	KHRC	Africa	Kenya	National	Human rights			

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
		Commission								
52	CSO	Kota Kita		Asia	Indonesia	National			Interact in WSF events	Some importance
53	CSO network	Latin American Association of Development Promotion Organizations	ALOP	Latin America		Regional				
54	Local governments network (Bolivia)	Mercociudades		Latin America		Regional				
55	Social movement	Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra	MST	Latin America	Brazil	National				
56	Social movement	Movimiento Mexicano de Afectados por las Presas y en Defensa de los Ríos	MAPDER	Latin America	Mexico	National				
57	Social movement	Movimiento Urbano Popular de la Convención Nacional Democrática	MUP-CND	Latin America	Mexico	National				
58	Social movement	Nairobi and Environs Food Security, Agriculture and Livestock Forum	NEFSALF	Africa	Kenya	National			Network of small farmers in and around the Nairobi city	
59	Social movement	Nairobi People Settlements Network	NPSN	Africa	Kenya	National				
60	CSO	National Centre for Peace and Development	NCPD	Africa	Sudan	National				

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
61	Social movement	National IDPs Network		Africa	Kenya	National				
62	CSO – social enterprise	NAWAYA	NAWAYA	MENA	Egypt	National	Food security		Interaction with HLRN	Some importance
63	CSO	Negev Coexistence Forum for Society Equality		MENA	Palestine/ Israel	- intensifying bilateral	Obj1, Obj2, Obj4	Coordinated advocacy before CESCR, follow-up on HIC-HLRN international fact-finding mission to Naqab (2009-10)	These partners represent the new generation of enlightened advocates, replacing the defunct Regional Council of Unrecognized Villages of the Naqab. This makes them important, despite their membership in HIC stalled due to system complications.	High
64	CSO	OXFAM México	OXFAM	Latin America	Mexico	National				
65	CSO network	Pensadoras Urbanas		Latin America	Mexico – Peru	Regional				
66	CSO network / social movement	Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca	PAH	Europe	Spain	National	Housing rights		Closely interact with HIC-GS and the Spanish HIC members (e.g. Observatori DESC)	Some importance
67	CSO network (Ecuador)	Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos Democracia y Desarrollo	PIDHDD	Latin America		Regional				
68	CSO network (Mexico)	Plataforma mesoamericana de productores sociales de vivienda sustentable,	Red MAK	Latin America		Regional	Social production of habitat			
69	CSO	Public Works Studio		MENA	Lebanon	National				

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
70	CSO network (Peru)	Red de Mujeres Iberoamericanas	RMI	Latin America		Regional	Gender equity			
71	CSO network (Argentina)	Red Mujer y Hábitat de América Latina		Latin America		Regional	Gender equity		HIC's gender oriented members; the Network articulates work and shares approaches and goals with women's organizations belonging to HIC	High importance
72	CSO network	Red Nacional de Productores Sociales de Vivienda	Red PSV	Latin America	Mexico	National	Social production of habitat			
73	Academic & research institution (UK)	Refugee Studies Centre – University of Oxford		global		Global				
74	CSO network (Algeria)	Réseau Algérien des associations de la pêche artisanale		MENA		Regional				
75	CSO network (Internet-based)	Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Justice	RESURJ	global		Global				
76	CSO	Sahrawi Natural Resources Watch		MENA	Western Sahara	National				
77	CSO network (Argentina)	Secretaría Latinoamericana de Vivienda Popular	SELVIP	Latin America		Regional				
78	CSO	Servicios para una Educación Alternativa	EDUCA	Latin America	Mexico	National				
79	CSO	Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz	SERAPAZ	Latin America	Mexico	National				

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
80	CSO	Social and Economic Rights Action Centre	SERAC	Africa	Nigeria	National				
81	NPO	Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa	SERI	Africa	South Africa	National	Human rights			
82	CSO network	Stop the Wall Campaign		MENA to global	Palestine	Global; - intensive unilateral - intensive bilateral - weak one-sided - weak bilateral - conflicting - bilateral complementary - worth improvement	Human rights; Obj1, Obj2, Obj3	Advocacy; Cooperated in public forums to advocate local government adherence to human rights obligations, jointly produced training materials on extraterritorial human rights obligations of local governments/authorities.	Starting from the Palestinian conflict, now working against walls globally; putting pressure on local governments to fulfil their HR obligations; Provides further link and joint production with local governments and social movements.	Middle-to-high
83	Agricultural Union	Syndicat Tunisien des Agriculteurs		MENA	Tunisia	National				
84	CSO network	TADAMUN – The Cairo Urban Solidarity Initiative	TADAMUN	MENA	Egypt	National				
85	CSO – social enterprise	Takween Integrated Community Development	Takween	MENA	Egypt	National				
86	NGO	Tamkeen Makanah Association	Tamkeen	MENA	Jordan	National	Human rights			
87	CSO	Teacher Creativity Center	TCC	MENA	Palestine	National				
88	CSO (France)	Terre & Humanisme		global		Global	Peasants' rights, agro-ecology	Advocacy, awareness raising		
89	Academic	The Schools of	The New	global		Global				

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Intervention level	Areas of interaction	Type of cooperation	Contribution to project results / Added value	Importance qualification ⁷
	(USA)	Public Engagement	School							
90	CSO – exile Tibet representation	The Tibet Bureau - Geneva		Asia	Tibet	National	Human rights	Advocacy		
91		Transparency Forum / Land Reparations Project		MENA?	Yemen?	National?			No further information found	
92	UN system (Ethiopia)	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	UNECA	Africa		Regional				
93	UN system (Geneva)	UN Economic Commission for Europe	UNECE	Europe		Regional				
94	Workers Union	Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail	UGTT	MENA	Tunisia	National				
95	Agricultural Workers Union	Union of Agricultural Work Committees	UAWC	MENA	Palestine	National				
96	Local government network	Union of Palestinian Municipalities		MENA	Palestine	National				
97	Academic institution	Université d'Alger, Faculté du Droit		MENA	Algeria	National				
98	CSO network	Urban Reform Coalition		MENA	Egypt	National				
99	CSO network	Collectif Urgence Palestine	Urgence Palestine	MENA		Regional				

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Appendix 1

Websites

A. International Forums HIC advocated before in 2017

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
A. International Forums HIC advocated before in 2017						
1	UN organisation	Advisory Committee of the UN Human Rights Council	HRCAC	global		https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/AdvisoryCommittee/Pages/HRCACIndex.aspx
2	UN organisation	UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	CESCR	global		https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx
3	UN organisation	UN Committee on World Food Security	CFS	global		http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-home/en/
4	UN organisation	Governing Council of UN Habitat	UN Habitat	global		https://new.unhabitat.org
5	UN organisation	Human Rights Council	HRC – OHCHR	global		https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/Sessions.aspx
6	UN organisation	Universal Periodic Review – Human Rights Council	UPR	global		https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/pages/UPRMain.aspx
7	UN organisation	High Level Political Forum	HLPF	global		https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/mgos
8	UN organisation	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	CEIRPP	Middle East	Palestine	https://www.un.org/unispal/committee/ https://www.un.org/unispal/committee/working-group/
9	UN organisation	Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Conference of Parties	UNFCCC – COP	global		https://unfccc.int/Santiago https://unfccc.int/about-us/about-the-secretariat
10	Global Mayors	Urban 20 summit	U20	global		http://www.urban20.org/en/home

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
		during the 2018 G20 Buenos Aires summit				http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/summits/2018buenosaires.html

B. Multilateral organisations HIC cooperated with in 2017

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
B. Multilateral organisations HIC cooperated with in 2017						
1	UN organisation	UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	CERD	global		https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cerd/pages/cerdindex.aspx
2	UN organisation	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	CEDAW	global		https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx
3	UN organisation	Committee on NGOs, Department of Social and Economic Affairs (UNDESA), NGO Branch, UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)	UNDESA-ECOSOC	global		https://esango.un.org/paperless/Web https://csonet.org/?menu=100 https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/intergovernmental-coordination/ecosoc-consultative-status.html https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/
4	UN organisation	Partnerships for the SDGs – UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs	UNDESA	global		https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/about/desa-divisions/sustainable-development.html https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/partners/?id=278
5	UN organisation	UN Department of Global Communications – NGO Branch	UN DGC – UN DPI NGO	global		https://outreach.un.org/ngorelations/content/association https://outreach.un.org/ngorelations/ https://research.un.org/en/ngo
6	UN organisation	Food and Agriculture Organisation	FAO	global		http://www.fao.org/home/en/ http://www.csm4cfs.org/
7	UN organisation	International Labour Organization	ILO	global		https://www.ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/departments-and-offices/program/dwcp/WCMS_629011/lang-en/index.htm
8	UN organisation	International Organization for	IOM	global		https://www.iom.int/

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
		Migration				
9	UN organisation	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	OHCHR	global		https://www.ohchr.org/EN/pages/home.aspx
10	UN organisation	UN Development Programme	UNDP	global		https://www.undp.org/
11	UN organisation	UN Environment Programme	UNEP	global		https://www.unenvironment.org/
12	UN organisation	UN Human Settlements Programme	UN-Habitat	global		https://new.unhabitat.org
13	UN organisation	Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	DPPA	global		https://dppa.un.org/en/about-us
14	UN organisation	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	global		https://www.unhcr.org/
15	UN organisation	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC – CEPAL	Latin America and the Caribbean		https://www.cepal.org/en
16	UN organisation	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights	IACHR – OAS	Americas		https://www.oas.org/ipsp/default.aspx?Lang=En
15	UN organisation	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	ESCWA	Western Asia		https://www.unescwa.org/
16	UN organisation	UN Division for Palestinian Rights	DPA	MENA	Palestine	https://dppa.un.org/en/palestinian-rights
17	UN organisation	Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic – OHCHR		MENA	Syria	https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/iicisyrria/pages/independentinternationalcommission.aspx
18	UN system	Special Rapporteur on adequate housing	SR-AH	global		https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/housing/pages/housingindex.aspx http://www.unhousingrapp.org/the-shift

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
19	UN system	Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment	SR-HR	global		https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Environment/SREnvironment/Pages/SREnvironmentIndex.aspx
20	UN system	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	SR-HRD	global		https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/srhrdefenders/Pages/SRHRDefendersIndex.aspx https://www.right2city.org/stand-up-for-our-human-rights-defenders-this-world-habitat-day/

C. HIC Funders in 2014 – 2019

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
C. HIC Funders in 2014 – 2019						
1	UN organisation – hosted by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Cities Alliance		global – MENA	Lebanon	https://www.citiesalliance.org/
2	Private (Switzerland, France)	Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme	FPH	global		http://www.fph.ch/index_en.html
3	Private (USA)	Ford Foundation		global		https://www.fordfoundation.org/
4	German Catholic Church funded	MISEREOR		global		https://www.misereor.de/
5	US Congress funded	United States Institute for Peace	USIP	global – MENA	Yemen	https://www.usip.org/
6	Private (USA)	Wellspring Philanthropic Fund		global – MENA		https://wpfund.org/ https://globalphilanthropyproject.org/about-us/gpp-members/wellspring/
7	Private (USA)	Wellspring Advisors		global – MENA		https://wpfund.org/
8	German Left Political Party Foundation	Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung	RLS	global – LA		https://www.rosalux.de/en/ https://www.rosalux.de/
9	Netherlands	Inter Church	ICCO	global		https://www.icco-cooperation.org/en/

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
	Church Foundation	Organisation for Development Cooperation				
10	German Catholic Church Foundation	Missionszentrale der Franziskaner		global – LA		https://mzf.org/
11	Private (USA-UK)	The Fund for Global Human Rights		global – MENA	Egypt	https://globalhumanrights.org/
12	CSO – Non-profit, nonsectarian associate of the Unitarian Universalist Association	Unitarian Universalist Service Committee		global – LA		https://www.uusc.org/
13	CSO – NPO	We Effect (Swedish Cooperative Centre) Latin America		global		https://weeffect.org/
14	UN system	Food and Agriculture Organisation	FAO	global - MENA		http://www.fao.org/home/en/
15	CSO – NPO	Brot für die Welt		global		https://www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/en/bread-for-the-world/

D. HIC International Allies in 2017

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
D. HIC International Allies in 2017						
1	NGO (USA)	Accountability Counsel		global		https://www.accountabilitycounsel.org
2	CSO – NPO (Johannesburg, SA)	Action Aid		global		https://actionaid.org/
3	NGO (Canada, Philippines, Mexico)	Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration	ETC	global		https://www.etcgroup.org
4	NGO (USA, UK, EU)	Ahwaz Human Rights Organisation	AHRO	MENA	Southwestern Iranian	https://www.ahwazhumanrights.org/en/

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
					province of Khuzestan (also called Al-Ahwaz or Arabistan)	
5	NGO (France)	All Together in Diversity – Fourth World	ATD	global		https://www.atd-fourthworld.org/
	NGO-NPO (UK; etc.)	Amnesty International	Amnesty			https://www.amnesty.org/en/
6	NGO (Geneva, Switzerland)	Association for One Democratic State	ODSPI	MENA	Palestine-Israel	http://odspi.org/
7	NGO (Copenhagen, Denmark)	Association of International Dalit Solidarity	IDSN	Asia, MENA, Africa	India, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Japan, Yemen, African countries	https://idsn.org/
8	FBO (Addis Ababa, Brussels, Geneva, Jakarta, New York)	Bahai International	BIC	global		https://www.bic.org/about/about-us
9	Development Banks – World Bank etc. (USA)	Bank Information Center	BIC	global		https://bankinformationcenter.org/
10	NGO (NYC-USA, Lima-Peru)	Center for Economic and Social Rights	CESR	global		http://www.cesr.org/about-us
11	NGO (Geneva, Switzerland)	Centre Europe – Tiers Monde	CETIM	global		https://www.cetim.ch/presentation-of-the-cetim/
12	NGO (Geneva, Switzerland)	Centre Kurde des Droits de l'Homme		MENA	Kurdish communities	https://mia-ge.ch/annuaire-professionnel/1528/centre-kurde-des-droits-de-lhomme/ http://kurd-chr.ch/
13	NGO network (Roma, Italy)	Civil Society Mechanism for the Committee on Global Food Security	CSM4CFS	global		http://www.csm4cfs.org

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
14	NGO network (NYC-USA, The Hague – The Netherlands)	Coalition for the International Criminal Court		global		http://www.coalitionfortheicc.org/
15	NGO (Geneva, Switzerland)	Commission Amazigh Internationale pour le Développement et les Droits de l'Homme – International Amazigh Commission for Development and Human Rights	CAIDDH	MENA	Morocco – Amazigh community	https://uia.org/s/or/en/1100062406
16	NGO (Paris, France)	Congrès Mondial Amazigh	CMA	MENA	Morocco – Amazigh community	https://www.congres-mondial-amazigh.org/
17	Academic (USA)	Displacement Research and Action Network, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)		global		https://dusp.mit.edu/idg/project/displacement-research-action-network
18	World Council of Churches	Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance		global		https://www.oikoumene.org/en/what-we-do/eaa
19	CSO and academic network	Extraterritorial Obligations (ETOs) Consortium	ETO	MENA		https://www.etoconsortium.org/en/main-navigation/about-us/eto-consortium/
20	NGO network (Heidelberg, Germany)	Food First Information and Action Network	FIAN	global		http://www.fian.org/en/
21	NGO (England)	Forest Peoples Programme	FPP	global		https://www.forestpeoples.org/en/about
22	Local governments	Foro de Autoridades Locales por la Inclusión Social y la Democracia	FAL	global		http://paradiplomacia.org/noticias.php?lang=po&seccion=3&nota=18

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
		Participativa				
23	Private non-profit foundation and registered charity (Paris, France)	France Libertés – Fondation Danielle Mitterrand		global		https://www.france-libertes.org
24	Church-based organisation	Franciscans International		global		https://franciscansinternational.org/home/
25	NGO network (Amsterdam, Netherlands)	Friends of the Earth	FOEI	global		https://www.foei.org/
HLRN +	Multi-stakeholder partnership platform	General Assembly of Partners	GAP			http://generalassemblyofpartners.org
26	NGO network	Global Convergence of Land and Water Struggles		global		https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/files/The Global Convergence of Land and Water Struggles.pdf , https://viacampesina.org/en/declaration-of-the-global-convergence-of-land-and-water-struggles/
27	NGO (Geneva, Nairobi, USA, Dakar)	Global Initiative on ESC Rights	GI-ESCR	global		https://www.gi-escr.org/
HLRN +		Global Interdisciplinary Conference				http://www.progressiveconnexions.net/interdisciplinary-projects/cultures-and-societies/migrations/conferences/
28	NGO (Washington-USA)	Global Land Alliance	GLA	global		https://www.globallandalliance.org/who-we-are
29	Alliance of international partners (donors, academia, CSOs) – Facilitated by UN-Habitat, Nairobi, Kenya	Global Land Tool Network	GLTN	global		https://gltn.net/
HLRN		Arab Land Initiative				https://arabstates.gltn.net/
30	CSO + local	Global Platform for	GPR2C	global		https://www.right2city.org/

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
	governments network	the Right to the City				
31	Policy watchdog, monitors the work of the UN (NYC-USA)	Global Policy Forum		global		https://www.globalpolicy.org
32	CSO e-mail network	Global Rights, Rules and Responsibilities		global		---
33	NGO (Atlanta, USA)	Habitat for Humanity		global		https://www.habitat.org/emea
34	Coalition of grassroots women leaders and their organizations (NYC-USA)	Huairou Commission		global		https://huairou.org/
35	NPO (NYC-USA)	Independent Diplomat	ID	global		https://independentdiplomat.org
36	Source of data and analysis; established as part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) (Geneva-Switzerland)	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center	IDMC	global		http://www.internal-displacement.org/about-us
37	CSO-international advocacy organization	International Accountability Project	IAP	global		https://accountabilityproject.org/
38	CSO + social movements network	International Alliance of Inhabitants	IAI	global		https://www.habitants.org
39	CSO (Geneva, Switzerland)	International Commission of Jurists	ICJ	global		https://www.icj.org/
40	NGO of	International Indian	ITC-CITI	global		https://www.iitc.org/about-iitc/

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
	Indigenous Peoples (San Francisco, Tucson, USA)	Treaty Council				
41	CSO network (NYC-USA)	International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	ESCR-Net	global		https://www.escr-net.org/
42	CSO – global platform of small-scale food producers and rural workers organizations and grass root/community based social movements	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty	IPC	global		https://www.foodsovereignty.org/about-us/
43	NGO (Oakland, USA)	International Rivers Network		global		https://www.internationalrivers.org
44	CSO – trade unions (Brussels Belgium)	International Trade Union Confederation	ITUC	global		https://www.ituc-csi.org/?lang=en
45	NGO-NPO (Stockholm, Sweden)	International Union of Tenants	IUT	global		https://www.iut.nu/about-iut/
46	NGO (Seattle, Washington, USA)	Landesa		global		https://www.landsa.org
47	UN body (NYC-USA)	Major Group for Children and Youth		global		https://www.unmgcy.org/
48	UN attached (NYC-USA)	Major Groups and Other Stakeholders HLPF Coordination Mechanism	HLPF-MGOS	global		https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/mgos
49	City network (Milan, Italy) – UN and donor	Milan Urban Food Policy Pact	MUFPP	global		http://www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org/

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
	attached					
50	NGO – advocacy + research organisation (London, UK)	Minority Rights Group International		global		https://minorityrights.org/
51	Social peasants movement	La Via Campesina	LVC	global		https://viacampesina.org/en/ https://grassrootsonline.org/who-we-are/partner/via-campesina/
52	UN attached (NYC-USA)	NGO Major Group	NGOMG	global		http://www.ngomg.org/
53	NGO network (Washington, USA)	Nonviolence International	NI	Global		https://www.nonviolenceinternational.net/
54	CSO – humanitarian (Oslo, Norway)	Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	Global		https://www.nrc.no/
55	CSO network	No-Vox		global		http://www.fph.ch/bdf_partenaire-87_en.html
56	Think tank (Oakland, USA)	Oakland Institute		global		https://www.oaklandinstitute.org/
57	NGO – affiliée à la Fédération Nationale du Secteur Agricole (FNSEA)	Organisation de la Femme du Secteur Agricole et Forestier	OFSAF	MENA?	Maroc?	https://viacampesina.org/fr/maroc-declaration-des-femmes-de-la-fnsa-a-loccasion-du-8-mars/
58	NGO (Nairobi, Kenya)	OXFAM International	OXFAM	global		https://www.oxfam.org/
59	NGO-NPO (London, UK)	Palestine Land Society		MENA	Palestine	http://www.plands.org/en/home
60	NGO-NPO (London, UK)	Palestine Return Centre	PRC	MENA	Palestine	https://prc.org.uk/
61	CSO network (Cape Town, SA)	People's Health Movement		global		https://phmovement.org/
62	NPO (web based, USA)	Peoples Movement for Human Rights Education (PDHRE) – now People's Movement for Human Rights Learning	PDHRE.ORG	global		http://www.pdhre.org/ https://www.escr-net.org/member/peoples-movement-human-rights-learning-pdhre

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
63	French-speaking radio station	Radio Monte Carlo	RMC	global		https://www.radiomontecarlo.net/?refresh_ce
64	CSO network (grassroots activists and students; USA)	(Palestine) Right to Return Coalition		MENA	Palestine	https://al-awda.org/
65	CSO network (technical secretariat currently hosted by FIAN International; Heidelberg, Germany)	Right to Food and Nutrition Watch		global		https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/watch
66	CSO global network of continental networks (Barcelona)	RIPESS – International Network for the Promotion of Social Solidarity Economy	RIPESS	global		http://www.ripepp.org/?lang=en
67	CSO network (Montevideo, Uruguay)	Social Watch		global		http://www.socialwatch.org/
68	CSO network (Rome and Nairobi)	Society for International Development	SID	global		https://www.sidint.net/
HLRN +	CSO-academic network	Stakeholder Advisory Group “Enterprise”	SAGE	All regions	All	https://www.hlrn.org/news.php?id=p25rbA== http://www.hic-gs.org/news.php?pid=7553
69	CSO network (Santiago de Chile)	TECHO International	TECHO	Latin America	19 LA countries	https://www.techo.org/
70	Multi-stakeholder network (UN attached)	The Global Network on Disability Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development	DIAUD	global		https://globalaccessibilitynews.com/diaud-network/ http://www.cities4all.org/disability-inclusive-and-accessible-urban-development-network/
71	Research & advocacy	Transnational Institute	TNI	global		https://www.tni.org/en/transnational-institute

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
	institute (Amsterdam)					
HLRN +	CSO	UPR info	UPR	All regions		https://www.upr-info.org/en
72	CSO annual event	Urban Social Forum		global		https://urbansocialforum.or.id
73	Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) network (Aubagne, France)	URGENCI – The International Network for Community-supported Agriculture	URGENCI	global		https://urgenci.net/blog/
74	NGO (London)	Water Aid		global		https://www.wateraid.org/uk/
HLRN +	CSO network	Western Sahara Support Group		MENA/ Europe/ LA	Switzerland	http://www.mission-algeria.ch/index.php/droits-de-lhomme/808-side-event-36th-session-des-droits-de-l-homme http://www.arso.org/nouvellessahraouies/
75	CSO network	Western Sahara Resources Watch	WSRW	MENA	Western Sahara	https://www.wsrw.org/LEN
76	CSO network (Manchester, UK)	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing	WIEGO			https://www.wiego.org
77	CSO network	Women’s Major Group	WMG	global		http://www.womenmajorgroup.org/ https://wedo.org/what-we-do/our-programs/participation-is-power-womens-major-group/
78	CSO network (Tehran, Iran)	World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous People	WAMIP	global		https://www.povertyandconservation.info/en/org/o0152 https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/world-alliance-mobile-indigenous-people
79	Consulting group (USA)	World Enabled		global		http://worldenabled.org/
80	Social movement (Cape Town - South Africa)	World Forum of Fisher Peoples	WFFP	global		https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/world-forum-fisher-peoples-wffp
81	Feminist movement	World March of Women	WMW	global		https://grassrootsonline.org/who-we-are/partner/world-march-of-women-wmw/
82	Social movement, CSO network	World Social Forum – International Council	WSF	global		https://transformadora.org/en/2019 https://transformadora.org/en/2020

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E. HIC Regional and/or National Allies in 2017

N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
E. HIC Regional and/or National Allies in 2017						
1	NGO	Actions pour les Droits, l'Environnement et la Vie	ADEV	Africa	République démocratique du Congo (RDC)	http://pifrdc.org/actions_pour_les_droits_lenvironnement_et_la_vie_(adev)?post=60 https://www.forestpeoples.org/fr/node/50020
2		Agro-ecology Association for a Green Agricultural Environment				https://agra.org/
3	UN system	Alto Comisionado de Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos		Latin America	Mexico	https://www.hchr.org.mx/
4	NPO	Amel Association, House for Human Rights		MENA	Lebanon	https://amel.org/programs/amel-house-for-human-rights/
HLRN +	Local Governments network / UN system	Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI) and UN Division for Palestinian Rights (UNDPR)	FAMSI – UNDPR	Europe, MENA, LAC, Asia	Spain	http://www.democraciaicooperacion.net/contenidos-sitio-web/english-62/about-us/organizations-and-networks/article/andalusian-fund-of-municipalities https://darpe.me/aid-entries/andalusian-fund-of-municipalities-for-international-solidarity-famsi/ https://www.un.org/unispal/about-division-palestinian-rights/
5	NGO	Appropriate Development Architecture & Planning Technologies	ADAPT	MENA	Egypt	http://www.growinginclusivemarkets.org/media/cases/Egypt_Adapt_2010.pdf
6	CSO network	Arab Group For The Protection of Nature	APN	MENA	Jordan	http://www.apnature.org
7	CSO network	Arab Network for	ANFS	MENA		http://apnature.org/en/content/arab-network-food-sovereignty

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
	(Jordan)	Food Sovereignty,				https://www.u-news.net/en/news/50/7742/Lebanon-%7C-Arab-Network-for-Food-Sovereignty-Half-of-Gaza%27s-Population-are-in-a-State-of-Food-Insecurity.htm
8	CSO network (Lebanon)	Arab NGO Network for Development	ANND	MENA		http://www.annd.org/english/page.php?pageId=1#sthash.Ks1TeBmG.dpbs
9	Local government	Area Metropolitana de Barcelona	AMB	Europe	Spain – Catalunya	http://www.amb.cat/s/home.html
10	CSO network (Philippines)	Asian Peasant Coalition	APC	Asia		https://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Asian_Peasant_Coalition http://asianpeasant.blogspot.com/2005/02/what-is-asian-peasant-coalition-apc.html (outdated - 2005)
11	CSO network (HONG Kong)	Asian Human Rights Commission	AHRC	Asia		http://www.humanrights.asia/
12	Professional network (Panama)	Asociación Americana de Juristas	AAJ	Latin America		http://www.asociacionamericanadejuristas.org/sitio/
13	CSO	Association for the Presence of Human Security		MENA	Yemen	No information
14	NPO	Association of Iranian Women for Sustainable Development		MENA	Iran	https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:Lt-8rfuemD8J:https://uprdoc.ohchr.org/uprweb/downloadfile.aspx%3Ffilename%3D950%26file%3D%3D%3D%3DEnglishTranslation+%3D%3D&cd=1&hl=de&ct=clnk&gl=de&client=firefox-b-d
15	CSO	Association – Association pour le maintien d'une agriculture paysanne	TORBA	MENA	Algeria	http://agroecologie-algerie.org/objectifs/
16	CSO	Association Tunisienne des Femmes Démocrates	ATFD	MENA	Tunisia	https://www.escr-net.org/member/association-tunisienne-femmes-democrates-atfd https://de-de.facebook.com/femmesdemocrates
17	CSO	ATTAC – Maroc	ATTAC	MENA	Maroc	No information
HLRN +	National Ally	BDS Committee	BDS	Europe and MENA	Spain / Palestine	https://bdsmovement.net/bnc
18	CSO (Tunisia)	Center of Arab Women for	CAWTAR	MENA		http://www.cawtar.org

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
		Training and Research				
19	CSO	Centre d'Etudes et de Formation Populaires pour les Droits de l'Homme	CEFOP/DH	Africa	Congo (RDC)	http://cefopdh.org/
20	CSO network	Centre de Merced – Popular workshop Grenoble (Atelier Populaire D'Urbanisme)	APU	Europe	France	https://www.le-tamis.info/structure/ateliers-populaires-durbanisme-apu http://www.socioeco.org/bdf_fiche-document-6803_de.html
21	CSO – FBO	Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Francisco de Victoria	CDHV	Latin America	Mexico	http://derechoshumanos.org.mx/
HLRN +	CSO network	Civic Coalition for Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem		MENA	Palestine, Spain, Switzerland	https://www.civiccoalition-jerusalem.org/
22	CSO	Civil Litigation Clinic Boston MA		North America	USA	https://www.bu.edu/law/current-students/jd-student-resources/experiential-learning/clinics/civil-litigation-program/
23	CSO	Coalición de Organizaciones Mexicanas por el Derecho al Agua	COMDA	Latin America	Mexico	http://www.comda.org.mx/
24	CSO	Committee of Lebanese Disabled Persons		MENA	Lebanon	No information
25	Local government	Defensoría del Pueblo de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires		Latin America	Argentina	http://www.defensoria.org.ar/
HLRN +	Local Government	Diyarbakir Municipality		MENA	Turkey	http://www.diyarbakir.bel.tr/en/
26	Academics	Egypt's Urban Research		MENA	Egypt	No information

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
		Collective				
27	Social movement	Ekta Parishad		Asia	India	https://www.ektaparishad.in/
28	Mexican CSO network	Espacio de Coordinación de Organizaciones Civiles sobre Derechos Económicos, Sociales, Culturales y Ambientales	Espacio DESCA	Latin America	Mexico	https://www.escr-net.org/es/miembro/areli-sandoval-teran
29	European CSO network	European Action Coalition for the Right to Housing and to the City		Europe		https://housingnotprofit.org/en
30	European Palestine-related CSO network	European Coordination of Committees and Associations for Palestine	ECCP	Europe		https://www.eccpalestine.org
31	Moroccan Federation	Fédération Nationale du Secteur Agricole	F.N.S.A	MENA	Morocco	https://www.cgtandalucia.org/docattach/4243/depliant-FNSA-fr-2.pdf
32	WSF-related forum of local authorities	Foro de Autoridades Locales por la Inclusión Social y la Democracia Participativa	Red FAL	global		https://www.tni.org/es/perfil/red-fal-foro-de-autoridades-locales-para-la-inclusion-social-y-la-democracia-participativa https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Fal
33	CSO network	Fórum Nacional do Reforma Urbana do Brasil		Latin America	Brazil	No information
34	CSO network	General Union of Arab Peasants and Agricultural Cooperatives – Union générale	GUAAPC – UGPA	MENA		https://uia.org/s/or/en/1100003148

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
		des paysans et des coopératives arabes				
35	Academic & research institution (Switzerland)	Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights	ADH	global		https://www.geneva-academy.ch/
36	Think tank, research (Germany)	German Advisory Council on Global Change	WBGU	global		https://www.wbgu.de/en/
37	Academic & research institution (USA)	Global Freedom of Expression, Columbia University		global		https://globalfreedomofexpression.columbia.edu/
38	Academic & research institution (Switzerland)	Graduate Institute of International Studies – L'Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement	IHEID	national to global		https://graduateinstitute.ch/
39	CSO and social movements network	HABITAR Argentina	HABITAR	Latin America	Argentina	http://www.habitarargentina.org.ar/
HLRN +	CSO	Hakijamii	Hakijamii	AAF	Kenya	https://www.hakijamii.com/
40	CSO	Hebron Rehabilitation Committee	HRC	MENA	Palestine	http://www.worldurbancampaign.org/hebron-rehabilitation-committee-architectural-preservation-old-city-hebron
41	Think tank (USA)	Institute for Policy Studies	IPS	global		https://ips-dc.org/
42	CSO	Instituto Mexicano para el Desarrollo Comunitario	IMDEC	Latin America	Mexico	http://www.imdec.net/

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
43	CSO (Malaysia)	International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific	IWRAP Asia Pacific	Asia		https://www.iwraw-ap.org
44	CSO network	International Forum for Indigenous People		MENA	Egypt	No information
45	CSO	Kenya Human Rights Commission	KHRC	Africa	Kenya	https://www.khrc.or.ke/
46	CSO	Kota Kita		Asia	Indonesia	https://www.kotakita.org/
47	CSO network (Mexico)	Latin American Association of Development Promotion Organizations	ALOP	Latin America		http://www.democraciaycooperacion.net/contenidos-sitio-web/english-62/about-us/organizations-and-networks/article/latin-american-association-of
48	Local governments network	Mercociudades (Bolivia)		Latin America		https://mercociudades.org/
49	Social movement	Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra	MST	Latin America	Brazil	http://www.mst.org.br/ https://www.mstbrazil.org/content/about
50	Social movement	Movimiento Mexicano de Afectados por las Presas y en Defensa de los Ríos	MAPDER	Latin America	Mexico	http://www.mapder.lunasexta.org/
51	Social movement	Movimiento Urbano Popular de la Convención Nacional Democrática	MUP-CND	Latin America	Mexico	https://esp.habitants.org/la_via_urbana/jornada_de_movilizacion_global_fsm_26_de_enero_de_2008/iniciativas/mexico_movimiento_urbano_popular_de_la_convencion_nacional_democratica_comite_de_defensa_de_la_vivienda
52	Social movement	Nairobi and Environs Food Security, Agriculture and	NEFSALF	Africa	Kenya	https://cityfarmer.info/nefsalf-nairobi-kenya-and-environs-food-security-agriculture-and-livestock-forum/

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
		Livestock Forum				
53	Social movement	Nairobi People Settlements Network	NPSN	Africa	Kenya	https://www.escr-net.org/member/nairobi-people-settlements-network-npsn
54	CSO	National Centre for Peace and Development	NCPD	Africa	Sudan	https://ncpsudan.org/
55	Social movement	National IDPs Network		Africa	Kenya	No information
56	CSO – social enterprise	NAWAYA	NAWAYA	MENA	Egypt	https://www.nawayaegypt.org/ http://www.nahdetelmahrousa.org/social-enterprises/nawaya
HLRN +	CSO	Negev Coexistence Forum for Society Equality		MENA	Palestine/ Israel	https://www.dukium.org/ https://www.ngo-monitor.org/ngos/negev_coexistence_forum_for_civil_equality_ncf_/
57	CSO	OXFAM México	OXFAM	Latin America	Mexico	https://www.oxfamexico.org/
58	CSO network	Pensadoras Urbanas		Latin America	Mexico – Peru	https://sites.google.com/view/pensadorasurbanasacandidatasos/ http://hic-gs.org/document.php?pid=6659
59	CSO network / social movement	Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca	PAH	Europe	Spain	https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plataforma_de_Afectados_por_la_Hipoteca http://www.afectadosporlahipotecamadrid.net/wordpress/
60	CSO network (Ecuador)	Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos Democracia y Desarrollo	PIDHDD	Latin America		https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/es/plataforma-interamericana-de-derechos-humanos-democracia-y-desarrollo-pidhdd
61	CSO network (Mexico)	Plataforma mesoamericana de productores sociales de vivienda sustentable	Red MAK	Latin America		http://www.imdec.net/tag/plataforma-mesoamericana-de-productores-sociales-de-vivienda-sustentable/
62	CSO	Public Works Studio		MENA	Lebanon	https://publicworksstudio.com/en/about
63	CSO network (Peru)	Red de Mujeres Iberoamericanas	RMI	Latin America		https://issuu.com/reddemujeresiberoamericanas/docs/rmi https://gutnius.com/red-de-mujeres-iberoamericanas-realiza-conservatorio-sobre-igualdad-de-genero-

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
						y-derechos-humanos-en-camana-arequipa/
64	CSO network (Argentina)	Red Mujer y Hábitat de América Latina		Latin America		https://www.redmujer.org.ar
65	CSO network	Red Nacional de Productores Sociales de Vivienda	Red PSV	Latin America	Mexico	http://psvconconavi.blogspot.com/
66	Academic & research institution (UK)	Refugee Studies Centre – University of Oxford		global		https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/
67	CSO network (Algeria)	Réseau Algérien des associations de la pêche artisanale		MENA		http://www.ssfmaghreb.org/nos-evenements/reseau-algerien-des-associations-de-la-peche-artisanale/
68	CSO network (Internet-based)	Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Justice	RESURJ	global		http://resurj.org/
69	CSO	Sahrawi Natural Resources Watch		MENA	Western Sahara	https://www.wsrw.org/!EN
70	CSO network (Argentina)	Secretaría Latinoamericana de Vivienda Popular	SELVIP			http://moi.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/libro-selvip.pdf http://www.hic-gs.org/news.php?pid=340 http://selvip-america.blogspot.com/
71	CSO	Servicios para una Educación Alternativa	EDUCA	Latin America	Mexico	https://www.educaoxaca.org/
72	CSO	Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz	SERAPAZ	Latin America	Mexico	https://serapaz.org.mx/
73	CSO	Social and Economic Rights Action Centre	SERAC	Africa	Nigeria	https://www.escr-net.org/member/social-and-economic-rights-action-centre-serac
74	NPO	Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa	SERI	Africa	South Africa	https://www.seri-sa.org/
75	CSO network	Stop the Wall		MENA to	Palestine	https://www.stophthewall.org/

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
		Campaign		global		
76	Agricultural Union	Syndicat Tunisien des Agriculteurs		MENA	Tunisia	http://www.synagri-tunisie.org/fr/accueil/
77	CSO network	TADAMUN – The Cairo Urban Solidarity Initiative	TADAMUN	MENA	Egypt	http://www.tadamun.co/tag/egypt/?lang=en
78	CSO – social enterprise	Takween Integrated Community Development	Takween	MENA	Egypt	http://www.takween-eg.com/
79	NGO	Tamkeen Makaanah Association	Tamkeen	MENA	Jordan	http://tamkeen-jo.org
80	CSO	Teacher Creativity Center	TCC	MENA	Palestine	http://www.webgaza.net/palestine/ngo_profiles/Teacher_Creativity_Centre_TCC.htm http://www.lsce-mena.org/tcc
81	CSO (France)	Terre & Humanisme		global		https://terre-humanisme.org/
82	Academic (USA)	The Schools of Public Engagement	The New School	global		https://www.newschool.edu/public-engagement/
83	CSO – exile Tibet representation	The Tibet Bureau – Geneva		Asia	Tibet	http://www.tibetoffice.ch
84		Transparency Forum / Land Reparations Project		MENA?	Yemen?	No information
85	UN system (Ethiopia)	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	UNECA	global		https://www.uneca.org/
86	UN system (Geneva)	UN Economic Commission for Europe	UNECE	global		http://www.unece.org/info/ece-homepage.html
87	Workers Union	Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail	UGTT	MENA	Tunisia	http://www.ugtt.org.tn/ https://www.ituc-africa.org/Union-Generale-Tunisienne-du.html?lang=en

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N°	Type of stakeholder	Name	Acronym	Region	Country	Website
88	Agricultural Workers Union	Union of Agricultural Work Committees	UAWC	MENA	Palestine	https://www.uawc-pal.org/index.php?&lang=en https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_of_Agricultural_Work_Committees
89	Local government network	Union of Palestinian Municipalities		MENA	Palestine	https://www.apla.ps/en/about-us https://www.ecfr.eu/mapping_palestinian_politics/detail/municipalities
90	Academic institution	Université d'Alger, Faculté du Droit		MENA	Algeria	https://www.univ-alger.dz/ https://data.bnf.fr/fr/12526891/universite_d_alger_faculte_de_droit/
91	CSO network	Urban Reform Coalition		MENA	Egypt	No information
92	CSO network	Collectif Urgence Palestine	Urgence Palestine	MENA	Palestine	http://www.urgencepalestine.ch/Collectif/Membres.html

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Annex 10

Summary of survey results

Summary of Survey Results

Prepared by Nina Giegerich, SUM Consult (November 22, 2019); revised by Joanna Kotowski (November 30, 2019)

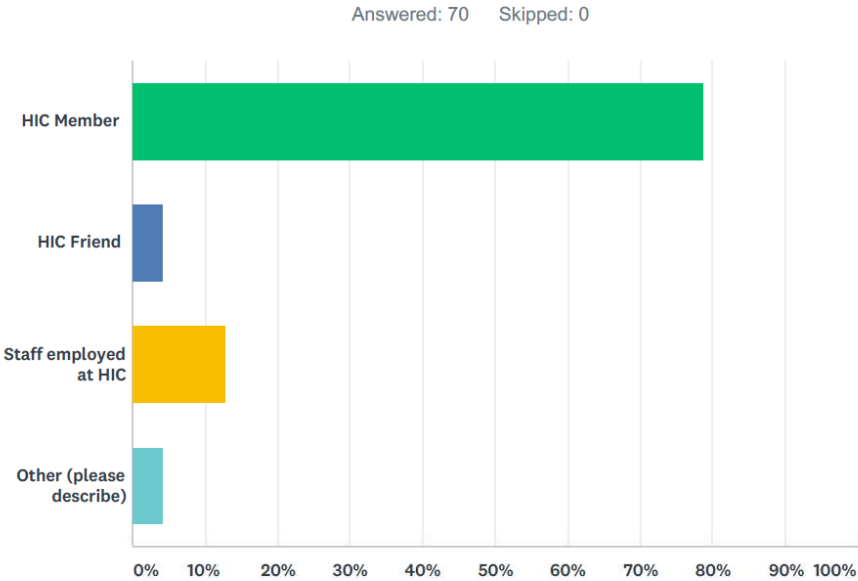
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HIC Evaluation Survey 2019

In September 2019, a total of 776 individuals and organisations (HIC Members, HIC Friends, HIC General Secretariat and HIC-HLRN staff and HIC Board members) were invited by email to participate in the online survey. The questionnaires were available in four languages (English, Spanish, French and Portuguese). An Arabic translation was provided upon request. Between September, 17th and October, 21st 2019, 57 HIC Members, 3 HIC Friends and 10 HIC staff/Board members participated in the online survey and a total of 70 questionnaires were answered anonymously. (See survey questionnaire in Appendix A). 16.4% of the 347 HIC Members (status as of September 25th, 2019) participated in the survey. Responses were given in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese. The following graph 1 gives an overview of the total sample.

Graph 1: Survey sample (unadjusted)



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
HIC Member	78.57% 55
HIC Friend	4.29% 3
Staff employed at HIC	12.86% 9
Other (please describe)	4.29% 3
TOTAL	70

#	OTHER (PLEASE DESCRIBE)	DATE
1	HIC Member and HIC Wisdom Keeper	10/21/2019 5:45 PM
2	Nuba People (NMIA)	10/19/2019 12:17 AM
3	staff employed by Housing and Land Rights Network	10/1/2019 11:52 PM

In our survey results analysis, we allocated the “HIC Member and Wisdom Keeper” and the “Nuba People” to the HIC Member/Friend group and the “staff employed by HLRN” to the HIC staff/Board group.

Summary of Survey Results – HIC Members and Friends

In order to have an unbiased view on opinions of HIC Members and Friends, in the following sections we analyse survey results separately for the cluster of HIC Members and Friends, as compared to the HIC staff and Board members' cluster. Moreover, survey results are adjusted; percentages refer to the valid number of responses and do not include missing values. For more details, refer to survey results tables in Appendix B (Members and Friends) and C (Staff and Board members) to this Annex. With this small sample size, however, there is a relatively high margin error.¹ The answers should therefore be considered in terms of their tendency, not their absolute value.

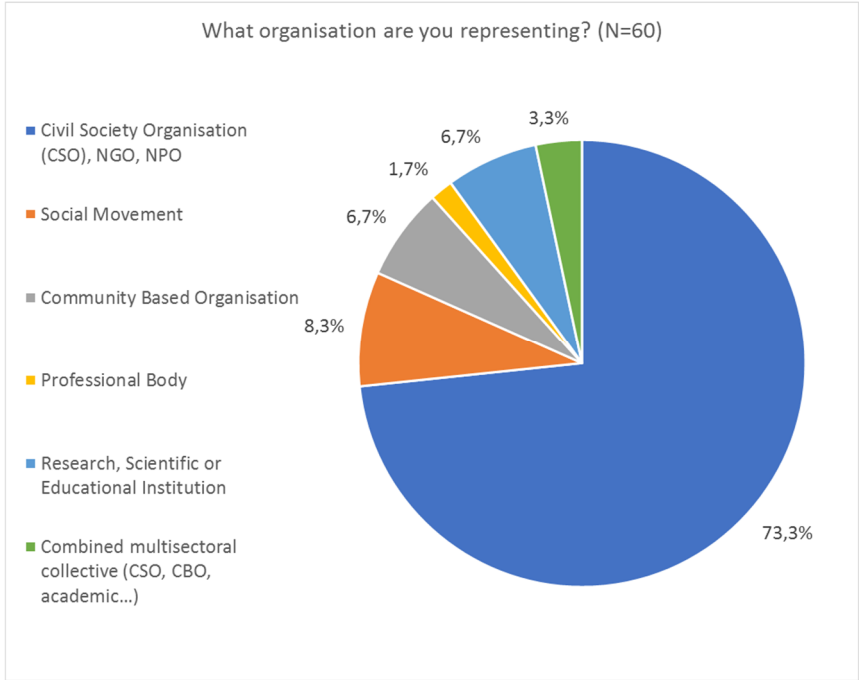
First, the results of HIC Members and Friends are presented, then followed by a summary of the results of HIC staff and Board members, with particular reference to deviating results.

In Annex 10.2 also unadjusted results for all respondents are summarised.

General information about HIC Membership

Out of the 60 respondents in the sample of HIC Members and Friends, 41.7% responded as an individual, and 58.3% as a group, that means representing a mixed opinion of their organisation. 45.2% of the HIC Members and Friends' individual respondents were female, and 54.8% male, most of them (66.7%) between 31 and 65 years. Among the men, all except two older respondents were between 31 and 65 years old. Among the women, the majority of respondents were also in the middle age group, but two younger women under 30 years and 5 older women over 65 years participated in the survey. Most of the respondents (73.3%) represented a Civil Society Organisation, 8.3% a Social Movement and 6.7% each a Community Based Organisation or a Research, Scientific or Educational Institution (see graph 2 below).

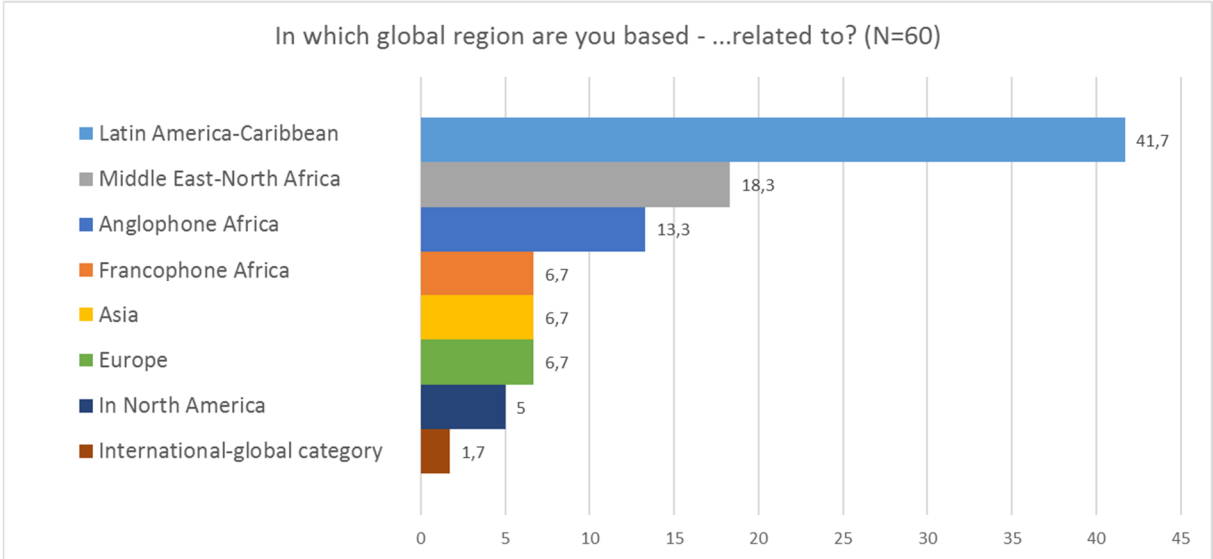
Graph 2: Type of organisation (Q5)



¹ For calculation examples, see: <https://www.calculator.net/sample-size-calculator.html>

Regarding the regional distribution, HIC Members and Friends from Africa, Asia, America and Europe participated in the survey: The strongest group is based in Latin America (41.7%); but nobody from Caribbean countries participated. There was also an important participation of members from Middle East and North Africa (18.3%), as well as from anglophone African countries (13.3%).

Graph 3: Participating regions (Q6)



Respondents from 37 countries participated in the survey; in general, 1-2 HIC Members (or Friends) per country. But there are two exceptions: A total of 11 HIC Members and Friends (18.3%) who answered the survey are based in Argentina; 4 respondents (6.7%) are from Palestine. As a result, 40.0% of all HIC Members/Friends who participated in the survey were from Argentina and Palestine. Therefore, there is a certain “mobilisation” bias. For comparison: the Argentinian membership of 28 organisations make up only 8% of the total of 347 HIC members and the Palestinian membership of 10 organisations only a 3%. HIC Members from other countries participated to a limited extent in the survey. For example, out of the 17 HIC Members from Brazil, only one member participated.

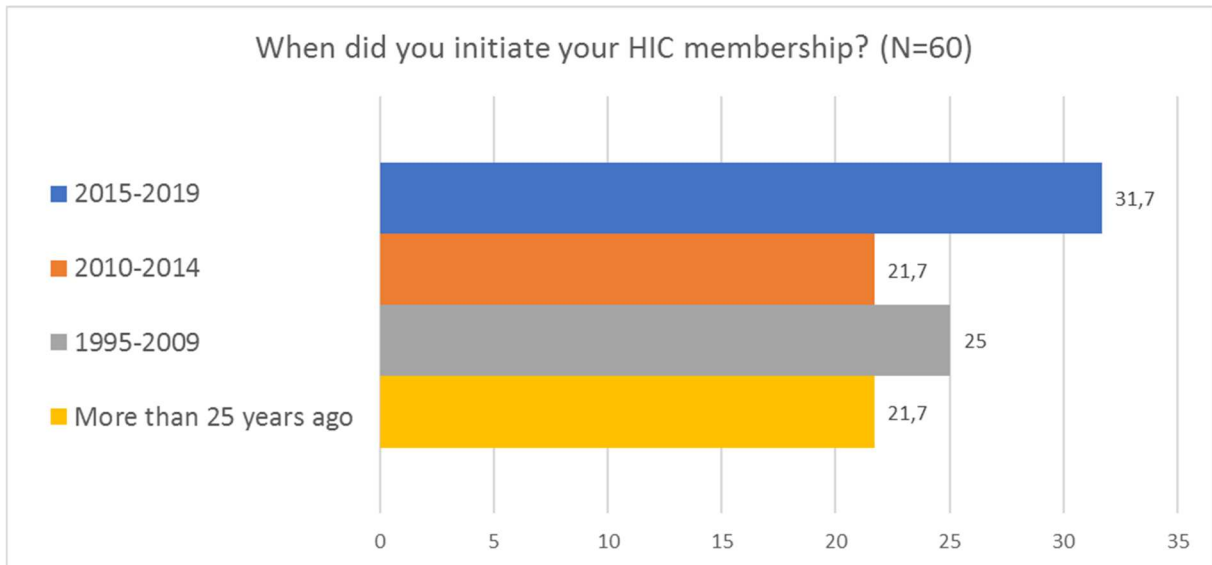
The majority of Latin American participants (69.2% – as far as gender was identified) were female: out of the 13 individual participants 9 were women. Also, from Europe more women than men participated in the survey. Regions without female participation (individual respondents) are: Francophone Africa, Asia, North America and the international/ global category.

Regarding the historical duration of HIC membership, almost one third of respondents (31.7%) initiated their HIC membership very recently during the period 2015-2019. 21.7% initiated their HIC membership between 2010 and 2014, 25.0% between 1995 and 2009 and 21.7% of the respondents has been a member for over 25 years. See graph 4 below.

All participating anglophone or francophone Africa members are quite new. Out of the 12 respondents, 11 initiated their membership only recently, between 2015 and 2019, and one in the previous period 2010-2014.

In contrast, 36% (9 members) of the 25 Latin American respondents are members since more than 25 years. 24% (6 members) of LA respondents are new members, however, since 2015-2019.

Graph 4: Duration of HIC membership (Q8)



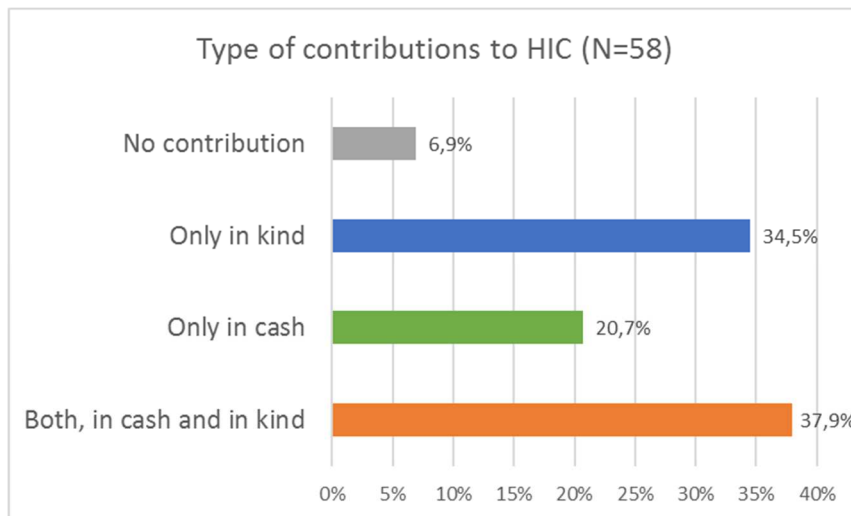
In the cluster of 31 gender-identified respondents, it is noticeable that two-thirds of the 17 male participants have initiated their membership in the last 10 years (41.2% in the last 5 years), only 3 of male participants are members for more than 10-24 years and another 3 for more than 25 years. In contrast, most of the 14 responding women have been members for a very long time, 35.7% for more than 25 years, 42.8% for more than 10-24 years, and only 21.4% have initiated their membership within the last 10 years.

Out of 59 valid answers, 94.9% of respondents have been actively involved with HIC since starting their HIC membership.

91.7% of responding 60 HIC Members and Friends are up to date with their contributions and have the right to vote – as opposed to only 23.9% of members with voting right among the total of 347 members (as of September 25, 2019). Thus, the majority of survey participants are voting and active Members or Friends, organizations and individuals that have been actively involved with HIC.

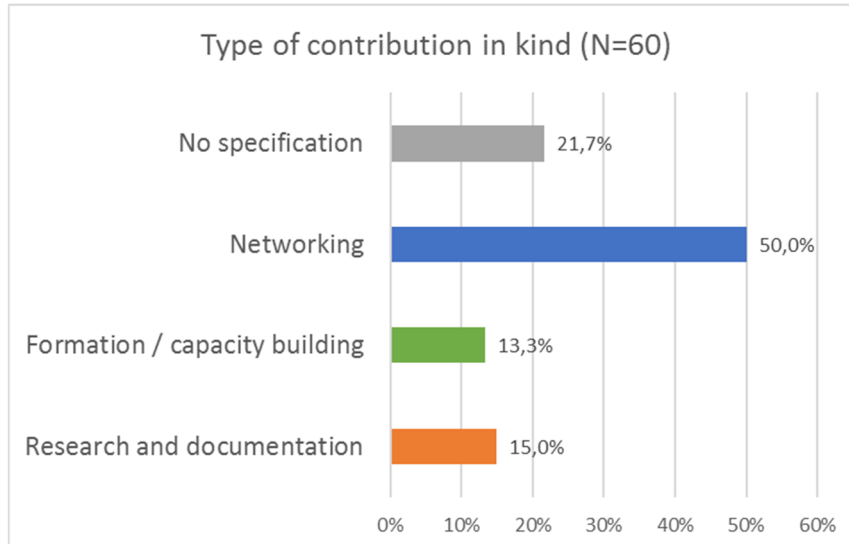
More than half of organizations and individuals (57.6%) are paying contributions to HIC in cash. Another majority and nearly three quarters of HIC Members and Friends (72.9%) are contributing in kind. The following graph shows the different contribution arrangements applied by HIC Members/Friends.

Graph 5: Type of contribution arrangements (Q8)



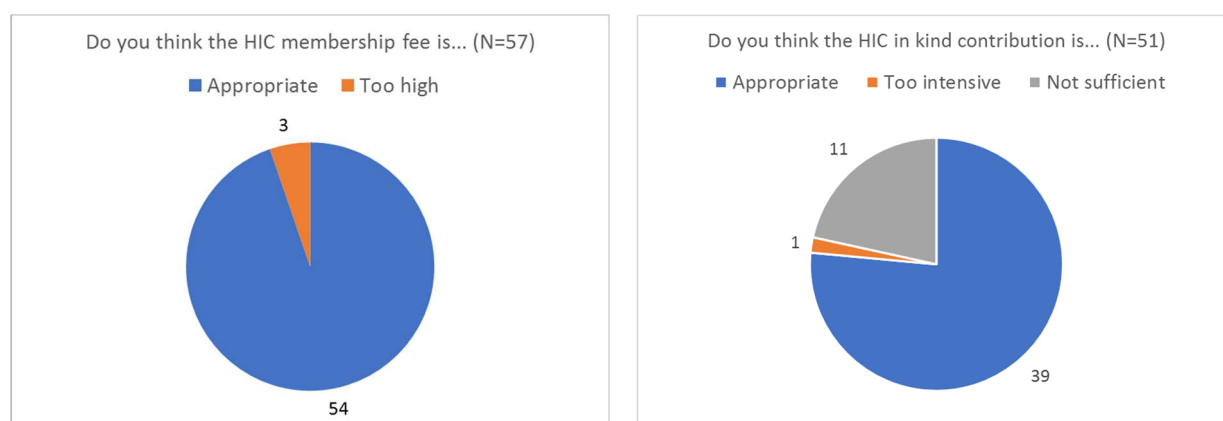
Out of those, who provide contributions in cash, 50.0% are mainly networking, 15.0% are doing research and documentation and 13.3% are involved in formation or capacity building. Almost one fourth did not specify their contribution, however, possibly providing a mixture of different tasks or other types of contributions. None of the responding organisations contributed to fundraising or/and managerial tasks. In total likely more women than men are contributing in kind; moreover, men are likely more involved in capacity building and doing research and documentation, women are more involved in networking.

Graph 6: Type of contribution in kind (8.7)



From the perspective of the majority of the respondents (94.7% of 57 valid responses – also including those who are not contributing in cash) the fee is appropriate. But three respondents consider this contribution to be too high (5.3%). The majority and nearly three quarters (76.5%) of 51 respondents answering the question related to the appropriateness of the in kind contribution think that it is appropriate, but 21.6% perceive that this contribution is even not sufficient.

Graph 7: Opinions regarding contributions in cash and in kind (Q8)



HIC's interaction with its Members

Regarding the main relationship with HIC, the majority of HIC Members and Friends (35.0%) indicate their main relationship with HIC through HIC Latin America regional office. This is in line with the high percentage of Latin American respondents (see graph 3 above). 21.7% answered that their main relationship with HIC was through HIC General Secretariat, and 11.7% through HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN). The following table 1 shows the distribution of the responses according to the regional attribution. It is worth mentioning that the General Secretariat is of importance for many members from the different regions, but not that much the HIC Presidency, the Board or the General Assembly. HIC-HLRN has some importance for members from anglophone Africa but was not mentioned by the francophone Africa members. For the MENA region, the HIC-MENA office is likely more important than HIC-HLRN (both in Cairo).

Table 1: Interaction with HIC offices according to regional attribution (Q6 x Q9)

6. In which global region are you based - related to?	9. Your main relationship with HIC is through... (number of responses)									
	Total respondents	HIC General Secretariat	HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	HIC-MENA regional office	HIC Latin America regional office	HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	HIC Presidency	HIC Board	HIC General Assembly	No answer / none of these
Anglophone Africa	8	2	3				2	1		
Francophone Africa	4	3							1	
Middle East-North Africa	11	1	2	5						3
Asia	4	1	1						2	
Latin America-Caribbean	25	2	1		21			1		
Europe	4	3						1		
In North America	3	1					1		1	
International-global category	1								1	
Total	60	13	7	5	21	0	3	3	5	3
	100%	21,7%	11,7%	8,3%	35,0%	0,0%	5,0%	5,0%	8,3%	5,0%

HIC Members/Friends also rated the strength of their relationship with the different HIC structures. The percentages of the total sample for the strong + very strong validation are given below, in graph 8. The majority of respondents (45%) validate their relationship with the General Secretariat as strong or very strong, followed by their involvement with the General Assembly, the HIC Presidency, HIC-HLRN and HIC-LA, and so on. None of the respondents

rated the relationship with the HIC South Asia office as strong or very strong, but 18.3% considered it as not rather weak.

Obviously, the relationship with the different offices depends on the home country or region of the respondents. In table 2, the distribution of the ratings (average rating per region) is shown in crosstabulation with the regional attribution. Although the total number of respondents per region differs and for some region it is very low, the average ratings show certain tendencies. In anglophone and francophone Africa, for instance, relationship with the General Secretariat is of highest importance, in the MENA region it's HIC-HLRN and in Latin America the HIC-LA office. In Asia, relationship is established through the HIC General Assembly, but also through HIC-HLRN.

Graph 8: Strength of relationship with the different HIC structures (Q10)

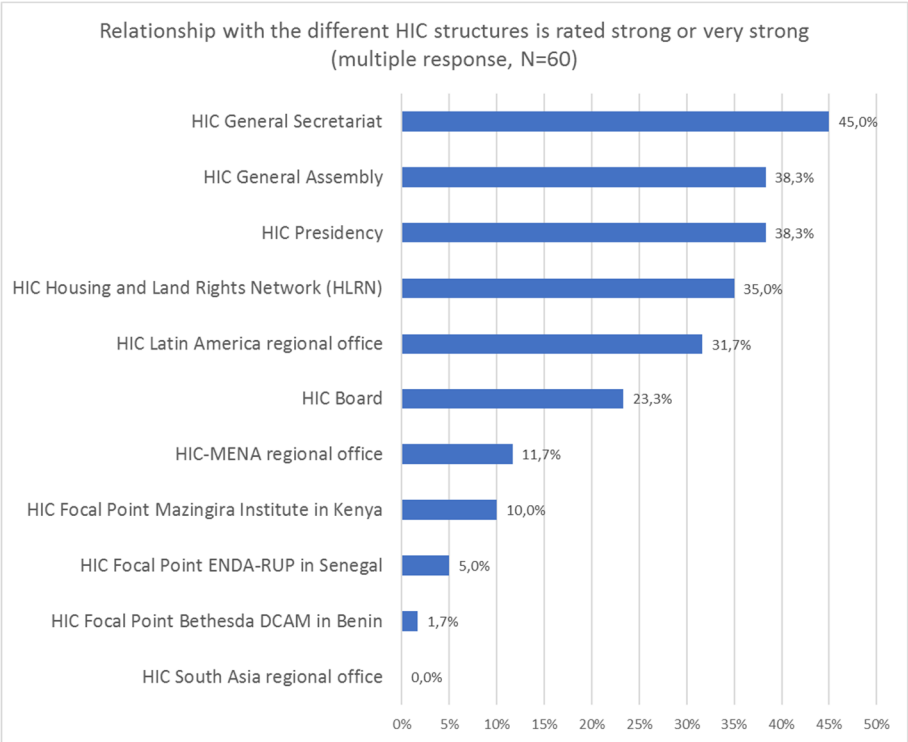


Table 2: Regional rating of strength of relationship with different HIC structures (Q6 x Q10)

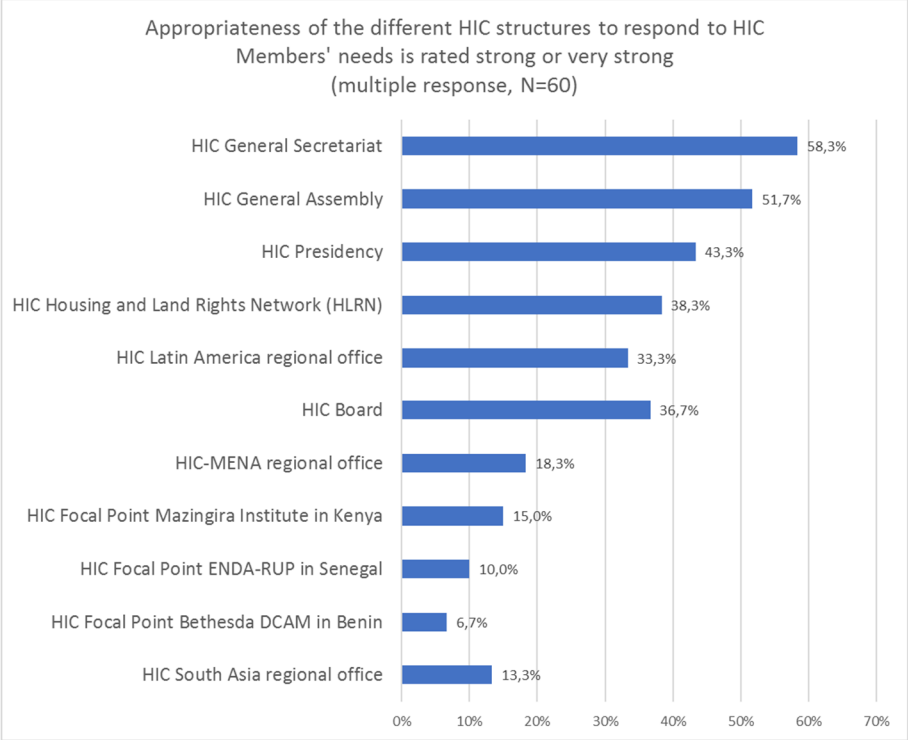
10. How do you rate the strength of your relationship with the different HIC structures?
(0=none; 1=weak, 2=not strong, 3=strong, 4=very strong) - Weighted average

6. In which global region are you based - related to?	Total respondents	HIC General Secretariat	HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	HIC-MENA regional office	HIC Latin America regional office	HIC South Asia regional office	HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin	HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal	HIC Presidency	HIC Board	HIC General Assembly	Overall average per region
Anglophone Africa	8	3,25	3,00	1,25	1,00	1,00	2,75	1,00	1,60	2,50	2,00	2,75	2,01
Francophone Africa	4	3,75	1,50	0,75	0,67	0,33	0,33	0,00	2,33	3,00	1,67	3,67	1,64
Middle East-North Africa	11	2,13	2,75	2,38	1,50	1,25	2,00	2,50	2,00	2,00	1,17	1,75	1,95
Asia	4	2,00	2,25	2,00	1,00	1,00	0,50	0,50	0,50	2,33	2,00	2,50	1,51
Latin America-Caribbean	25	1,82	1,82	0,53	3,13	0,50	0,44	0,00	0,14	2,24	2,14	2,10	1,35
Europe	4	2,00	0,67	0,00	2,00	1,00	1,00		0,00	1,75	0,67	0,67	0,98
In North America	3	3,00	1,50	0,00	1,00		0,00			3,50	3,50	3,50	2,00
International-global category	1	3,00	1,00	0,00	3,00		0,00		0,00	4,00	0,00	1,00	1,33
TOTAL / Overall average for all respondents	60	2,62	1,81	0,86	1,66	0,85	0,88	0,80	0,94	2,67	1,64	2,24	1,59

HIC Members indicated their opinion regarding HIC structures' appropriateness to respond to HIC Members' needs. The majority of HIC members (58,3%) rated the HIC General

Secretariat’s structure to be strong or very strong to respond to HIC Members’ needs. Other structures rated as appropriate (strong or very strong) to meet the needs of HIC Members are: HIC General Assembly, HIC Presidency, HIC-HLRN, HIC Board and the HIC Latin America regional office (see graph 9 below).

Graph 9: Needs appropriateness of the different HIC structures (Q11)



Again, these ratings very much correspond to the regional attribution of HIC member organisations (see table 3 below). Thus, Members from anglophone and francophone Africa likely rate higher the HIC-GS, as compared to Members from MENA that rather refer to the HIC-MENA regional office and Members from Latin America that prioritise the HIC-LA regional office. Members from Asia likely point out the appropriateness of the HIC-HLRN structure, whereas the European and North American Members mainly highlight the appropriateness of the governing-administrative structures, such as GS, Presidency, Board and the General Assembly.

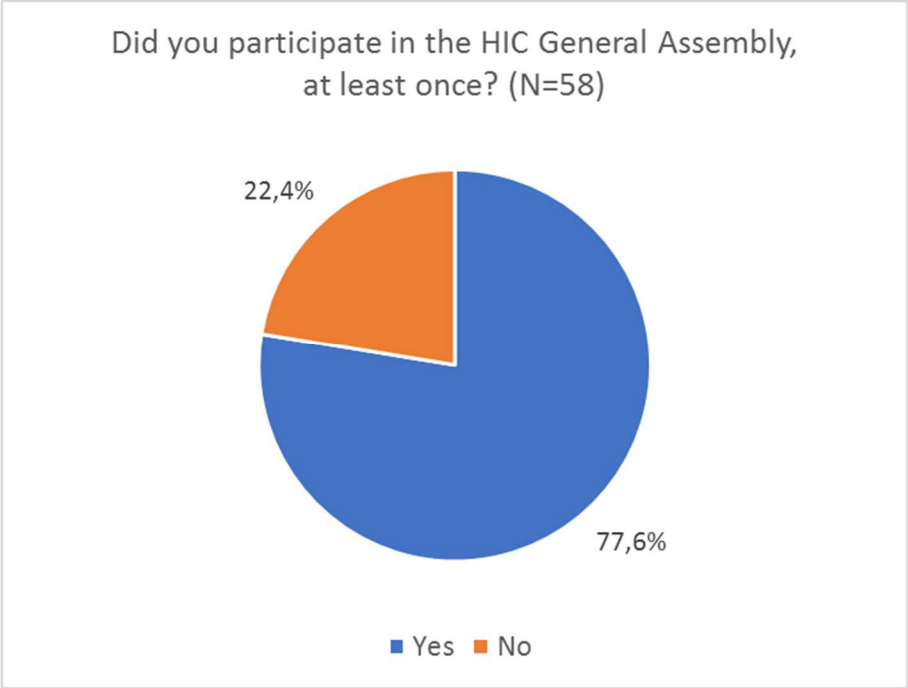
Table 3: Regional rating of needs appropriateness of the different HIC structures (Q6 x Q11)

6. In which global region are you based - related to?	Total respondents	11. Which HIC structures are appropriate to respond to HIC Members' needs? (0=none; 1=weak, 2=not strong, 3=strong, 4=very strong) - Weighted average											Overall average per region
		HIC General Secretariat	HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	HIC-MENA regional office	HIC Latin America regional office	HIC South Asia regional office	HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin	HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal	HIC Presidency	HIC Board	HIC General Assembly	
Anglophone Africa	8	4,00	3,17	2,00	2,00	2,00	3,17	2,00	2,50	3,33	3,14	3,57	2,81
Francophone Africa	4	3,50	2,67	0,33	0,50	0,50	0,50	0,33	0,67	1,67	0,67	2,33	1,24
Middle East-North Africa	11	2,11	2,22	2,44	0,75	1,20	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,50	1,50	1,86	1,51
Asia	4	3,00	3,67	2,50	1,67	2,25	1,33	1,00	1,00	1,67	2,67	3,33	2,19
Latin America-Caribbean	25	2,68	2,00	2,30	3,23	2,40	2,00	2,00	2,29	2,65	2,39	2,23	2,38
Europe	4	3,33	1,50		3,00					3,00	2,50	2,33	2,61
In North America	3	3,00	2,50							3,33	3,33	3,50	3,13
International-global category	1	3,00	0,00	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	2,00	2,00	1,27
TOTAL / Overall average for all respondents	60	3,08	2,22	1,60	2,16	1,39	1,33	1,06	1,24	2,52	2,27	2,64	2,14

More than three quarter of HIC Members and Friends (77.6%) participated at least once in the HIC General Assembly (GA); these include all female respondents in the sample, except one.

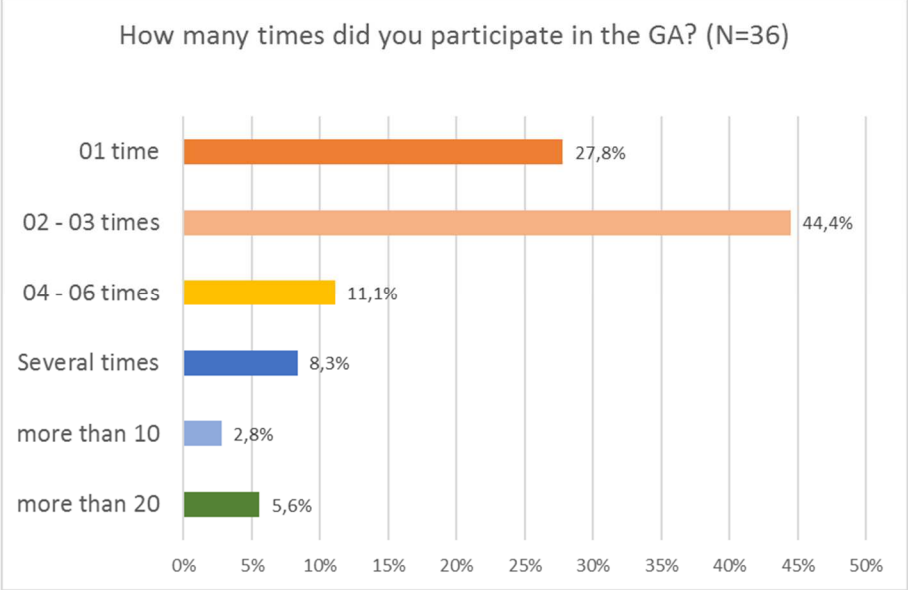
The high participation in HIC's GA corresponds to this specific selection of respondents that are likely actively involved with HIC. Usually, only approximately 15% of HIC Members participate in the yearly General Assembly of Members.

Graph 10: Participation in the HIC General Assembly (Q12)



Among those, who participated in the GA, 27.8% attended only one time, 44.4% 2 to 3 times, the others, more than 4 and up to 20 times or more, but only 36 potential respondents answered this question (see graph 11 below). Two respondents reported not to have participated in any of the assemblies and 7 skipped this question.

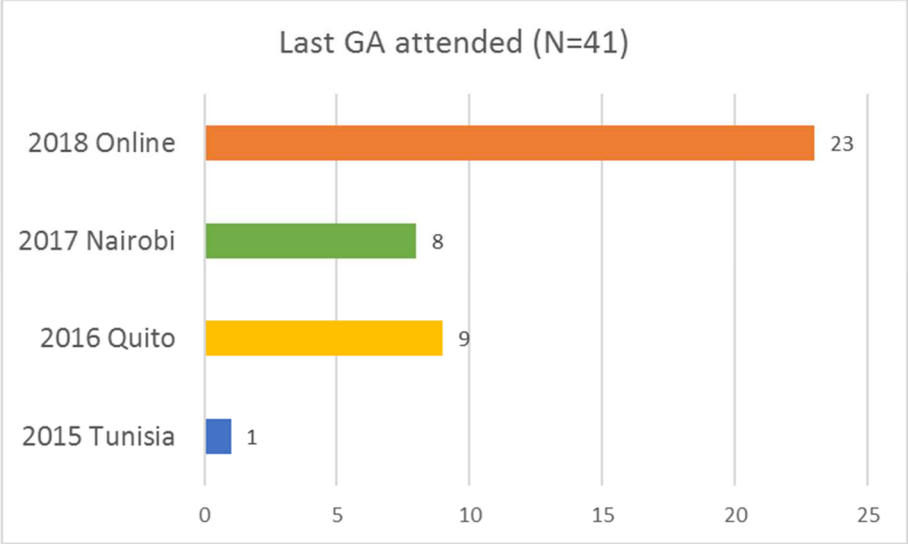
Graph 11: Frequency of participation in the HIC General Assembly (Q12)



According to the next answered question (graph 12), in total, 41 Members reported to have participated in a General Assembly (68.3%). Considering all registered HIC Members,

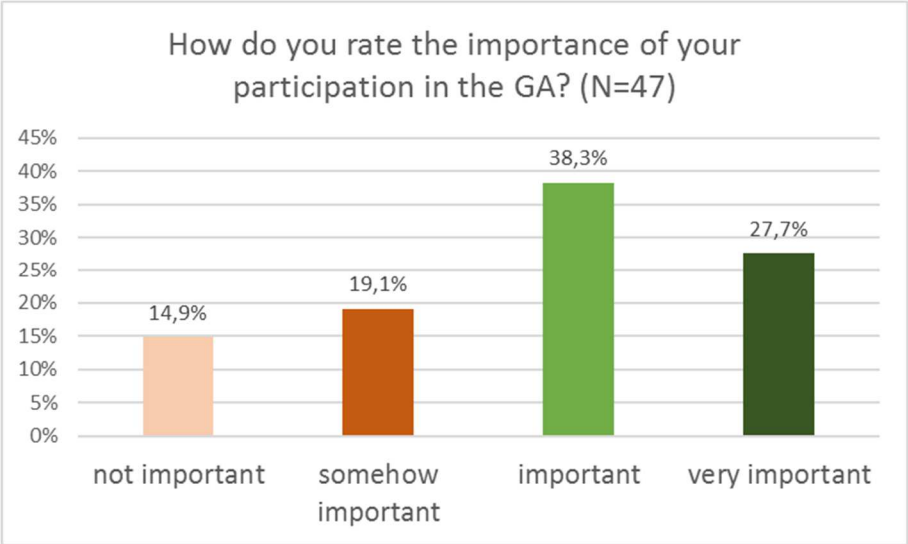
participation is obviously much lower, usually around 15%; only during the big events, such as Habitat III, participation can reach close to 45%. Slightly more than half of all respondents (56.5%) participated last time in the online GA 2018, 19.5% in the GA 2017 in Nairobi and 22.0% in the GA 2016 in Quito (see graph 12 below).

Graph 12: Last HIC General Assembly attended (Q12)



Two thirds of the respondents rate the importance of their participation in the GA as high (38.3%) or very high (27.7%). For the other third part, it was not so important, however (see graph 13).

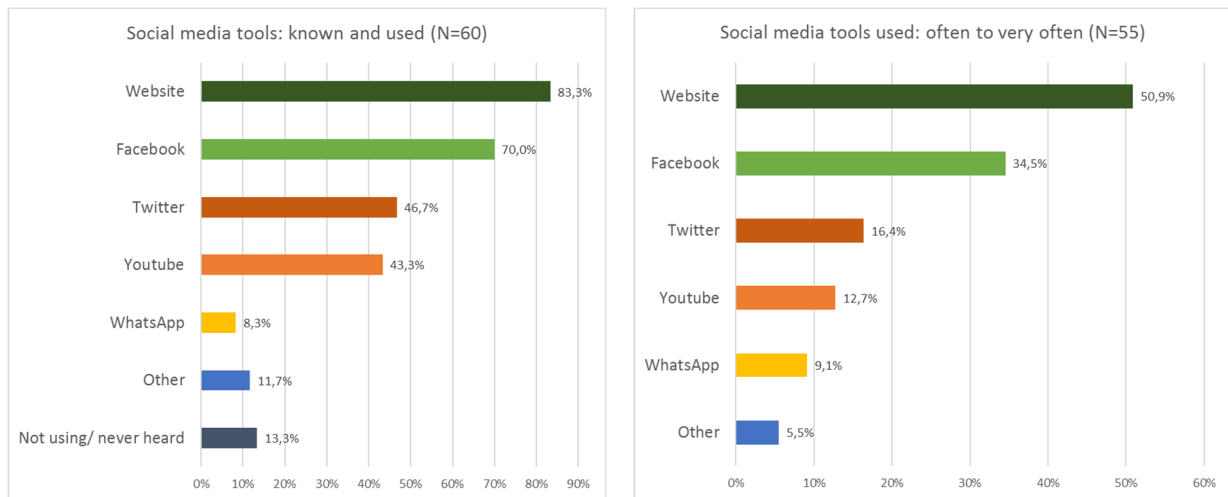
Graph 13: Importance of the HIC General Assembly (Q13)



Members using the HIC social media tools

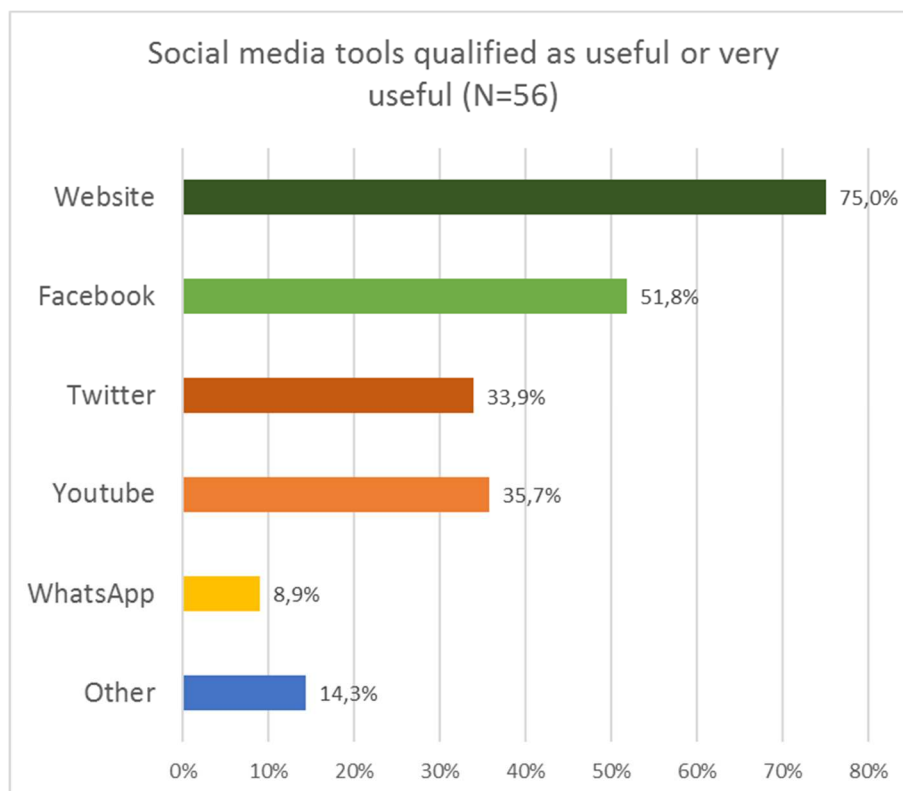
HIC Members/Friends expressed their opinion regarding using (see graph 14) and qualifying HIC social media tools. The best known and used social media tools are the HIC Website (83.3%), Facebook (70%) Twitter (46.7%) and YouTube (43.3%). Emails and WhatsApp were mentioned by the respondents as well, among other tools like Zoom and online petitions. Most of these social media tools are used quite frequently with YouTube being popular only among the African Members and WhatsApp being used in Latin America only.

Graph 14: Importance of social media tools (Q14)



More than three-fourths of the responding HIC Members/Friends (75%) qualified the HIC website as a useful or very useful social media tool; 51.8% of the respondents referred to Facebook, 35.7% to Youtube and 33.9% to Twitter as useful or very useful tools. Only 6 respondents (10.7%) didn't find any of the social media useful.

Graph 15: Qualification of social media (Q15)

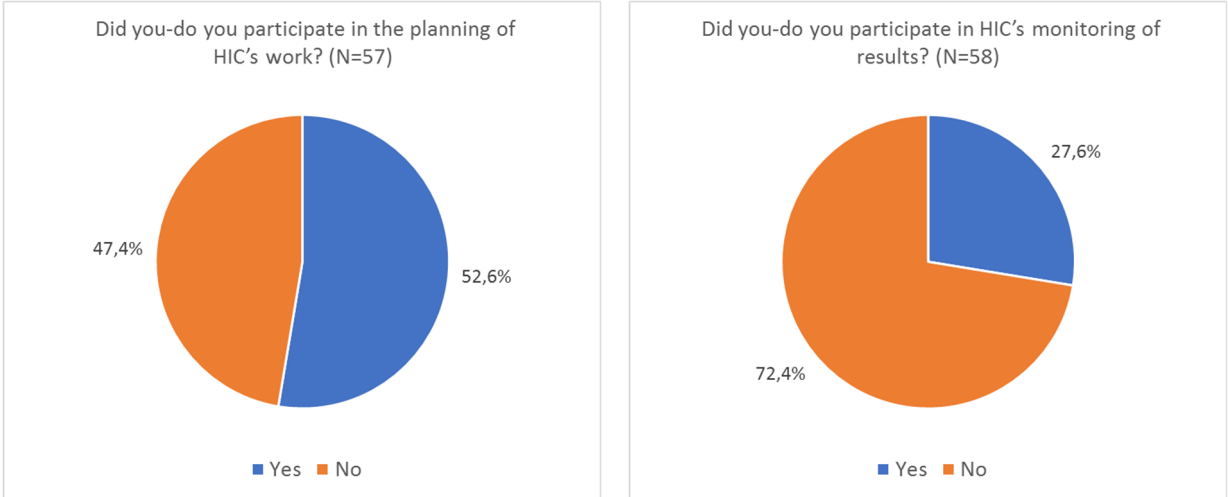


Members participation and satisfaction

Around half of HIC Members/Friends (52.6%) did or do participate in the planning of HIC's work, many of them are women. They participate in the General Assembly, in regional workshops and events, in elections or evaluation reports. They provided logistical support for

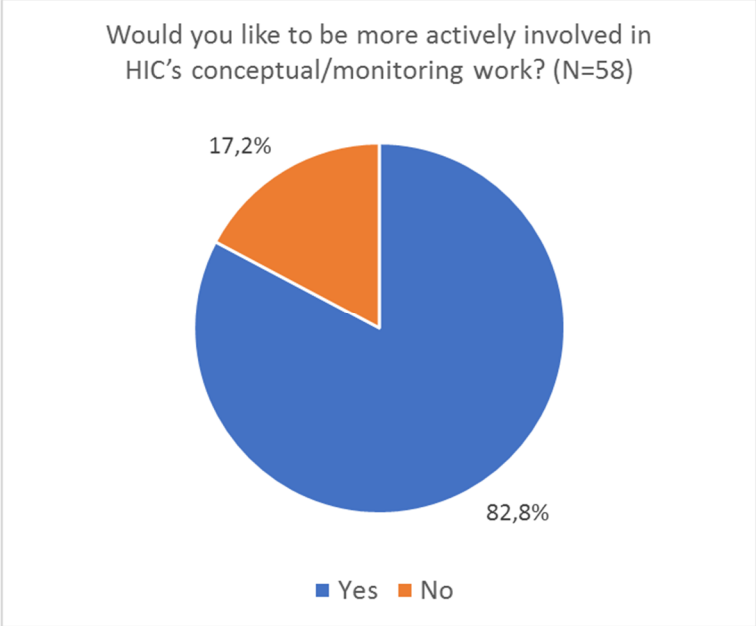
(virtual) meetings and methodological input through reports and articles for online publications or trainings. But only around one third participated in monitoring of the implemented actions, again many women among them. Seven (58.3%) of the 12 Subsahara-Africa respondents confirmed to have participated in activity planning and 5 (41.7%) the participation in monitoring – through the working groups or commissions to which they belong, during elections or in workshops. Among the 25 Latin American respondents, participation in planning was similarly high (60%) but participation in monitoring lower (76%).

Graph 16: Participation in planning and monitoring (Q16, Q17)



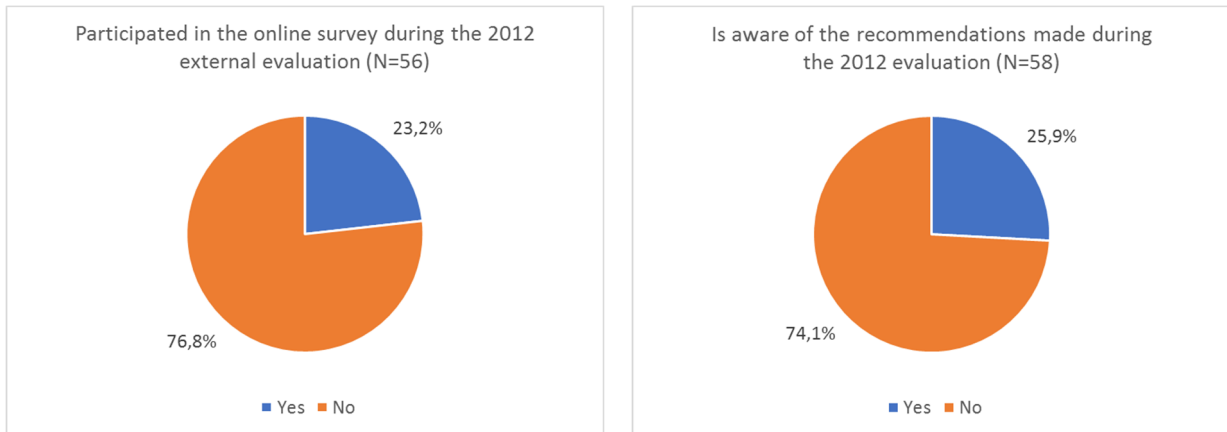
The majority of HIC Members and Friends (82.8%) are willing to be more actively involved in HIC's conceptual/monitoring work, among the 8 male respondents almost all are interested (7), among the 13 female ones roughly two-thirds (9).

Graph 17: Interest in participation in planning and monitoring (Q20)



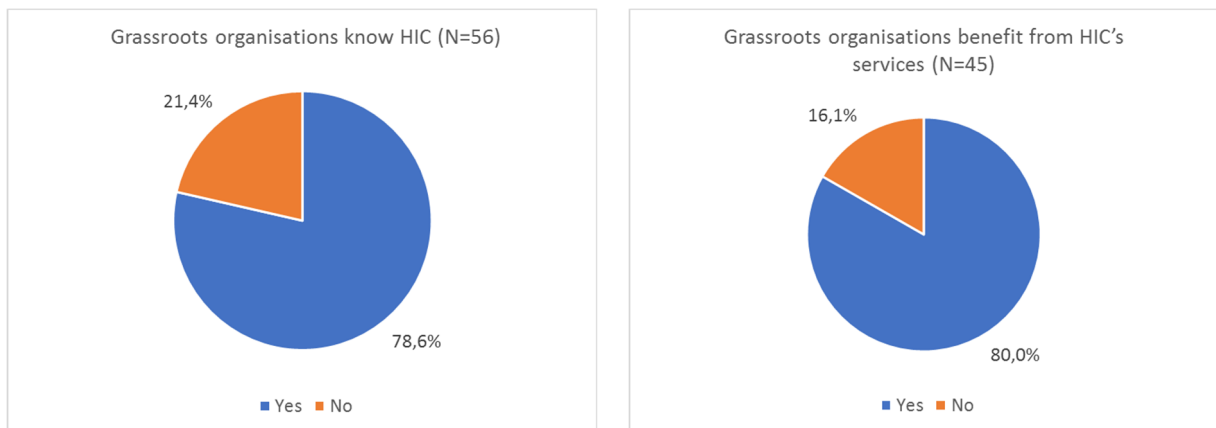
Only around one-fourth of Members/Friends participated in HIC's online survey during the 2012 external evaluation (23.3%). And the majority of the respondents (74.1%) lack awareness of the recommendations of that 2012 evaluation at global level.

Graph 18: Participation in 2012 evaluation and awareness of recommendations (Q18, Q19)



The majority of HIC Members (78.6%) indicate that the grassroots organisations they are related to in their daily work would know HIC as well. From the perspective of the majority of respondents (80.0%) the grassroots organisations also benefit from HIC's services. There seems to be a clear benefit or impact chain from HIC towards the grassroots or community level.

Graph 19: Grassroots organisations benefiting from HIC's work (Q21, Q22)



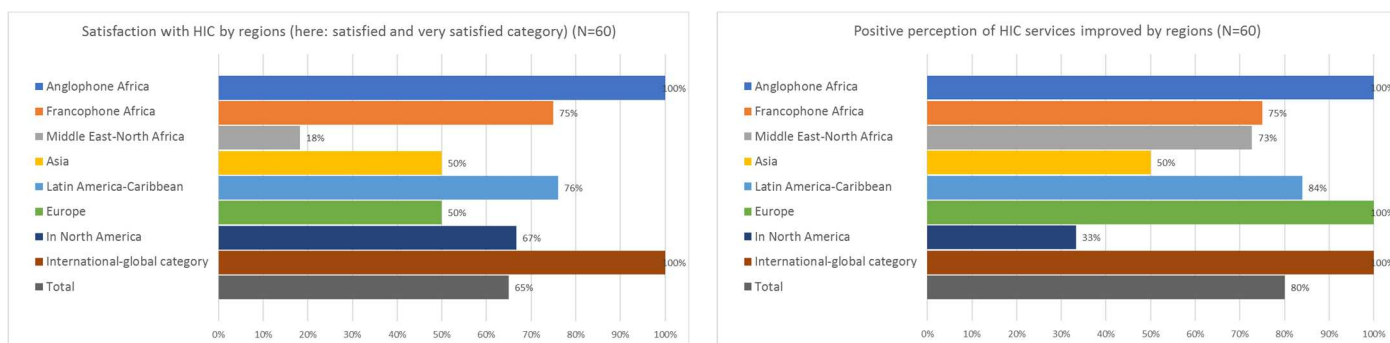
HIC Members and friends indicated their opinion regarding satisfaction with HIC's services to its Members. The majority (68.4%) of respondents is very satisfied (26.3%) or satisfied (42.1%) with HIC's services to its Members. 84.2% think that HIC's services to its Members improved during the last 5 years (since 2014).

Graph 20: Satisfaction with HIC's services (Q23, Q24)



There is some difference between the regions. Whereas 76% of the Latin American Members express their satisfaction and 87.5% think services have improved, the satisfaction level among the Subsahara-Africa respondents is even higher: 91.7% is satisfied with the services and the same number perceive them as improving. Satisfaction is highest among the 8 anglophone Africa respondents (see graph 20 below). In contrast, out of the 9 respondents from the MENA region only 2 expressed to be satisfied or very satisfied (22.2%), 6 were somehow satisfied and 1 was not satisfied at all. But almost all MENA respondents perceive HIC services to have improved during the last five years. Two MENA Members did not answer these questions, however. Graph 20 gives an overview of the perception of HIC's services by region.

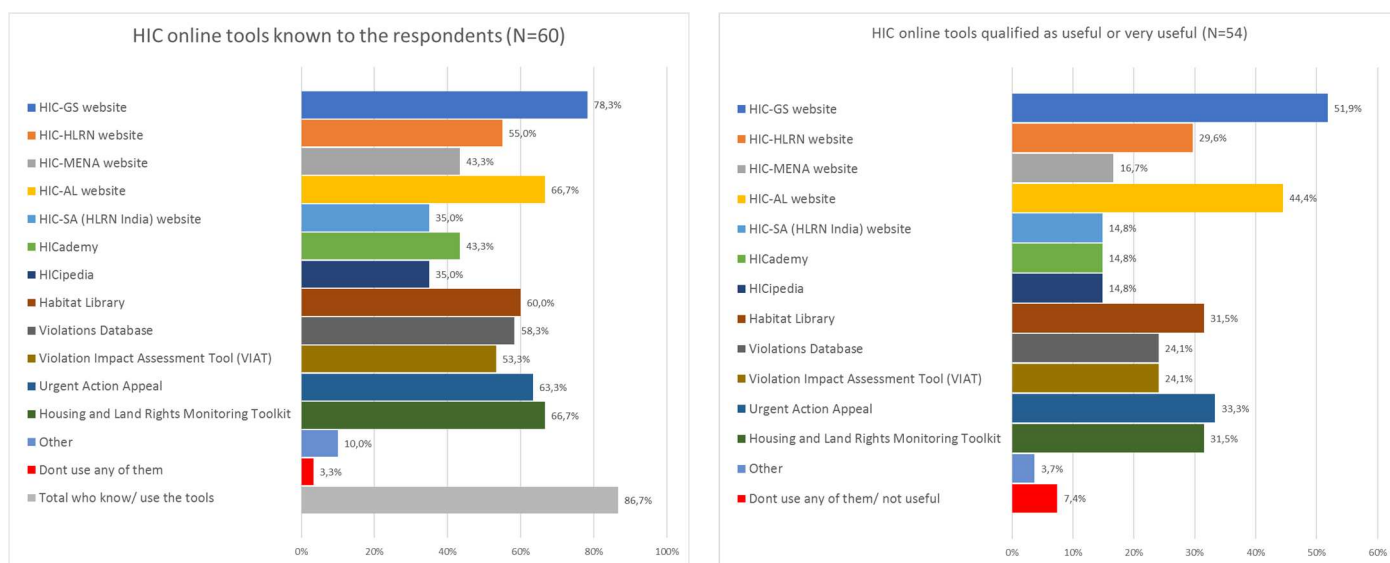
Graph 21: Satisfaction with HIC's services by region (Q23, Q24)



HIC contribution to knowledge exchange, capacity building and training

Overall, 86.7% of HIC Members/Friends know or are using one of the HIC online tools, with the HLRN India website and HICipedia being less popular. Best qualified tools (useful or very useful) are the general HIC GS website (51.9%) and the HIC Latin America website (44.4%).

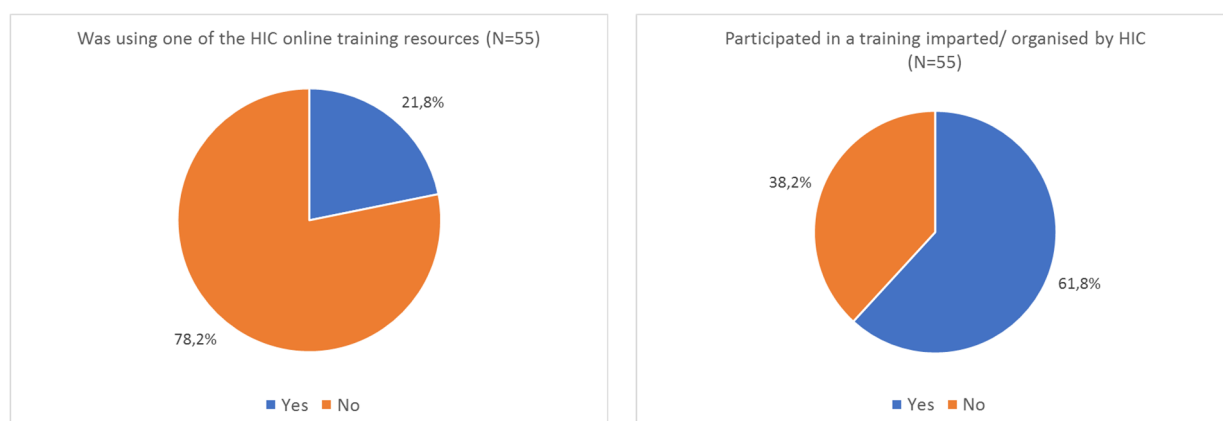
Graph 22: Utilisation and usefulness of HIC's online tools (Q25)



HIC online tools best qualified (as very useful) by the respondents from each sub-group (those who know and use the tools) are the following: HIC-AL website by 42.5%, HIC-GS website by 31.9%, Urgent Action Appeal by 31.6%, Habitat Library by 27.8%, Housing and Land Rights Monitoring Toolkit by 27.5%, HIC-HLRN website by 24.2% (refer to Appendix B, Question 25). It turned out that not all members know all online tools available; tools that are less known are the HLRN India website and HICipedia (only 35% of the respondents know them), as well as HICademy and the HIC-MENA website (known by 43.3% each). See graph 21.

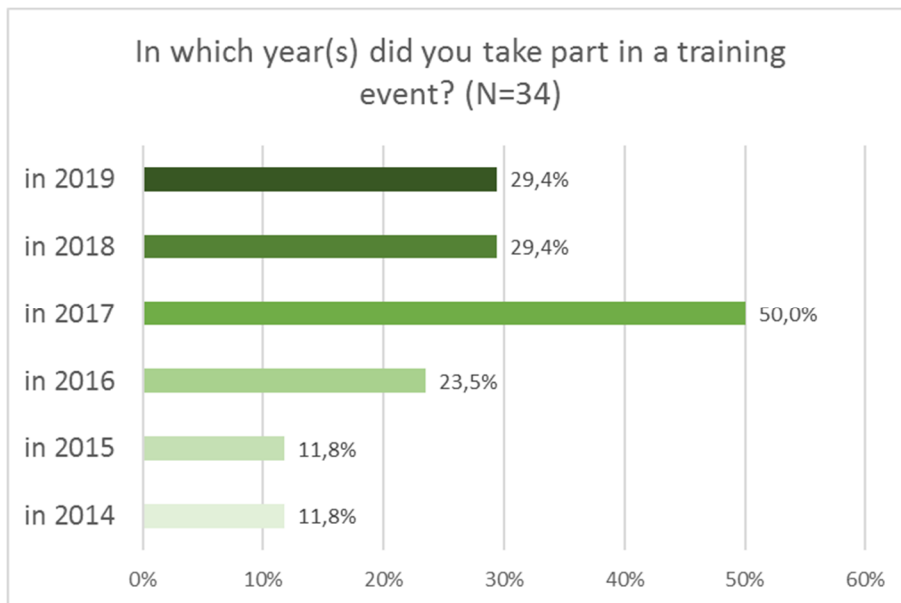
Only 21.8% of HIC members indicated that they are using one of the HIC online training resources (mostly webinars), but the majority (61.8%) reported to have participated in a training imparted or organised by HIC. Personal exchange and knowledge transfer continues to play an important role among the members (see graph 22).

Graph 23: Participation in HIC's training offer (Q26, Q27)



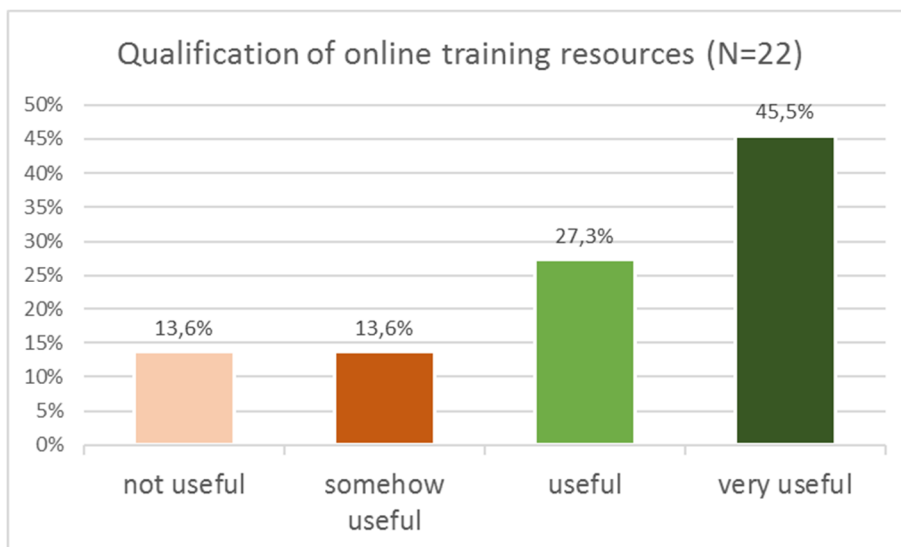
Half of responding HIC Members participated in training events in 2017 (there was for instance training offered during the Nairobi General Assembly meeting), followed by those who participated in training events in 2018 and 2019 (29.4% each), in 2016 (23.5%), and in 2015 and 2014 (11.7% each). Around one third took part in in various training courses over the last five years.

Graph 24: Year of participation in HIC's presence training courses (Q27)



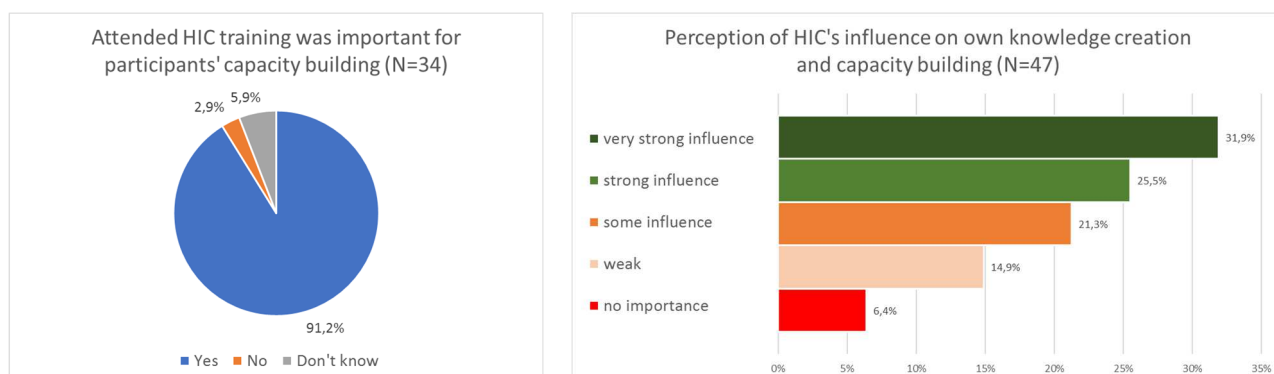
All the 12 users of HIC online training resources qualified these as useful (2) or very useful (10). Other 5 respondents considered them useful or very useful although not using them. Six respondents more considered these online resources as less useful or not useful at all, most likely the reason why they don't access and utilise them.

Graph 25: Qualification of HIC's online training resources (Q26)



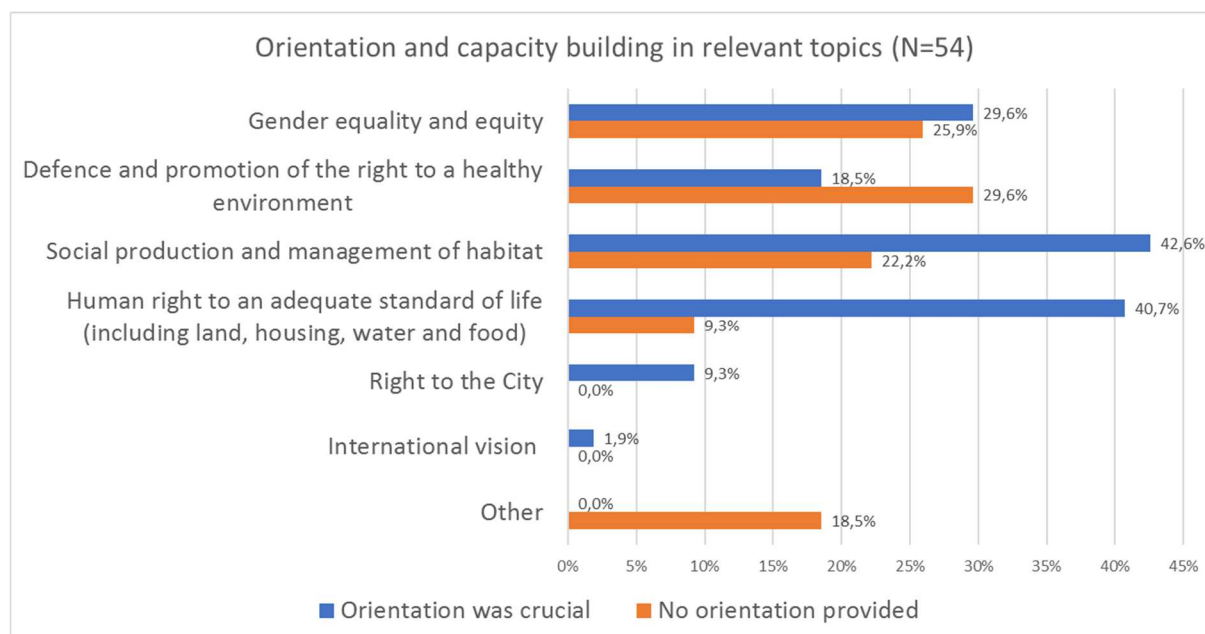
Out of the 34 participants of a training event imparted or organised by HIC, 91.2% confirm that the training has been important for their capacity building. The majority (57.4%) out of 47 respondents corroborated that HIC's influence on their own knowledge creation and capacity building was strong (25.5%) and very strong (31.9%).

Graph 26: Qualification of importance of HIC for Members' capacity building (Q27, Q28)



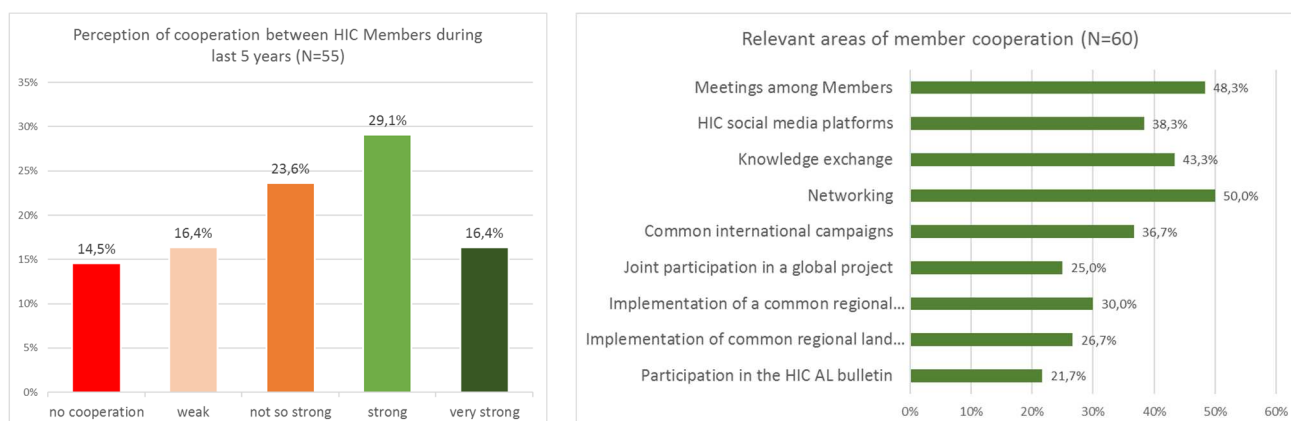
Members of HIC rate HIC's provision of orientation and/or capacity building with reference to topics considered relevant for HIC. Especially concerning the social production and management of habitat as well as the human right to an adequate standard of life (including land, housing, water and food) HIC provided crucial information to 42.6% and 40.7% of the HIC Members and Friends, respectively (see graph 26 below). Concerning gender equality and equity almost a third of HIC members (29.6%) perceive HIC's orientation and/or capacity building was crucial; but another important prortion (25.9%) think there was no information provided at all. Orientation related to the defence and promotion of the right to a healthy environment – the fourth HIC core area – is not considered as sufficiently covered by the respondents. But some members highlighted the crucial information on R2C provided by HIC.

Graph 27: Orientation in relevant topics (Q29)



Almost half of the respondents (45.5%) rate the strength of cooperation between or among HIC Members/Friends during the last 5 years as strong (29.1%) or very strong (16.4%). From the perspective of HIC Members/Friends this positive cooperation is due to Member meetings (48.3%), networking (50%), knowledge exchange (43.3%), the HIC social media platform (38.3%) and joint international campaigns (36.7%).

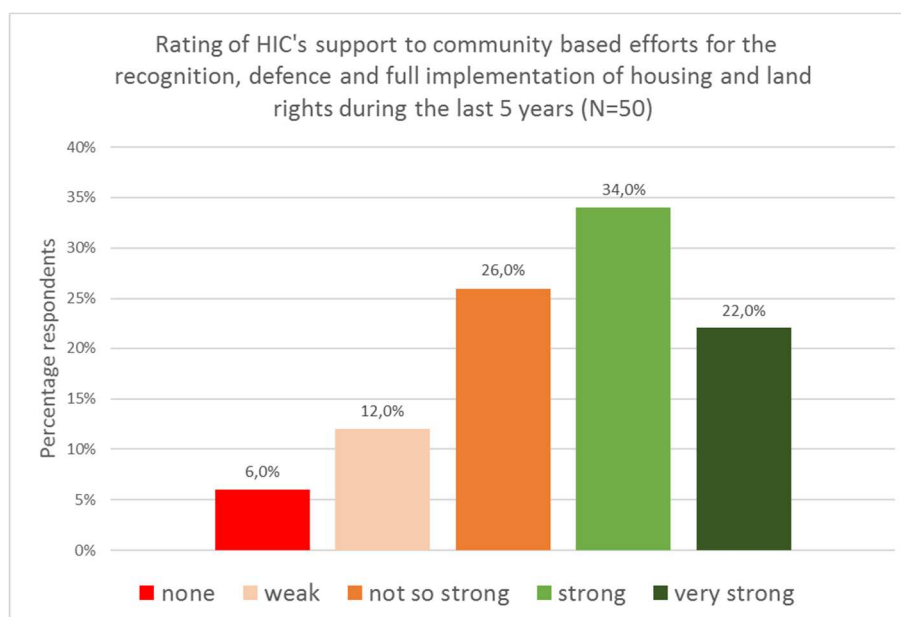
Graph 28: Qualification of cooperation between HIC Members (Q30, Q31)



HIC's work in support to local struggles

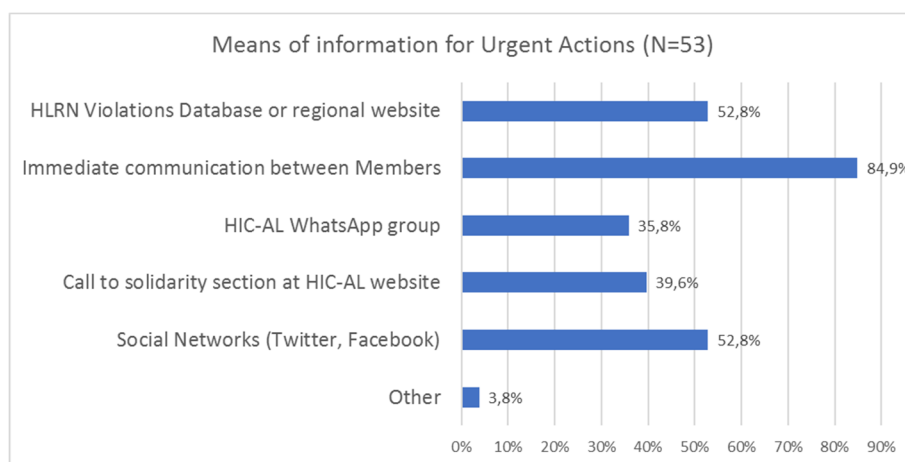
The majority and more than half of HIC Members (56.0%) indicate that the improvement in HIC's support of community-based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights during the last 5 years was strong (34.0%) or very strong (22.0%).

Graph 29: Qualification of HIC's support to community based efforts (Q32)



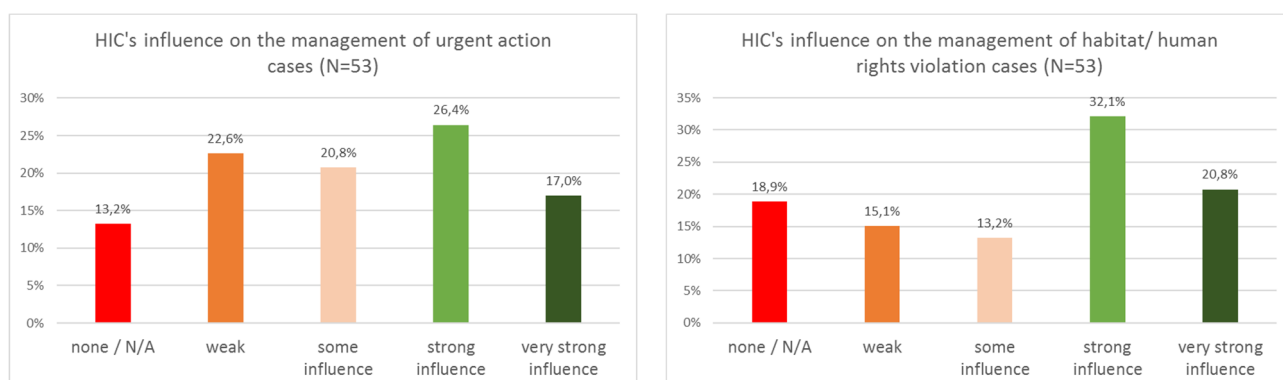
From the perspective of HIC Members, grassroots organisations and communities are informed about habitat/human rights violations and/or urgent actions in most cases through immediate communication between Members (84.9%), as well as through the HLRN Violations Database or regional website (52.8%) and social networks (Twitter or Facebook) (52.8%). Important are also – particularly for Latin America – the “call to solidarity” section at HIC-AL website (39.6%; 52% of LA respondents) and the HIC-AL WhatsApp group (35.8%; 65% of LA respondents), respectively.

Graph 30: Means of information for habitat/human rights violations and Urgent Actions (Q33)



For HIC Members/Friends the importance of HIC's influence on the management of their habitat/ human rights violation cases is likely higher (52.8% rated the influence as strong to very strong) than the importance of HIC's influence on the management of their urgent action cases (43.4%). See graph 29 below.

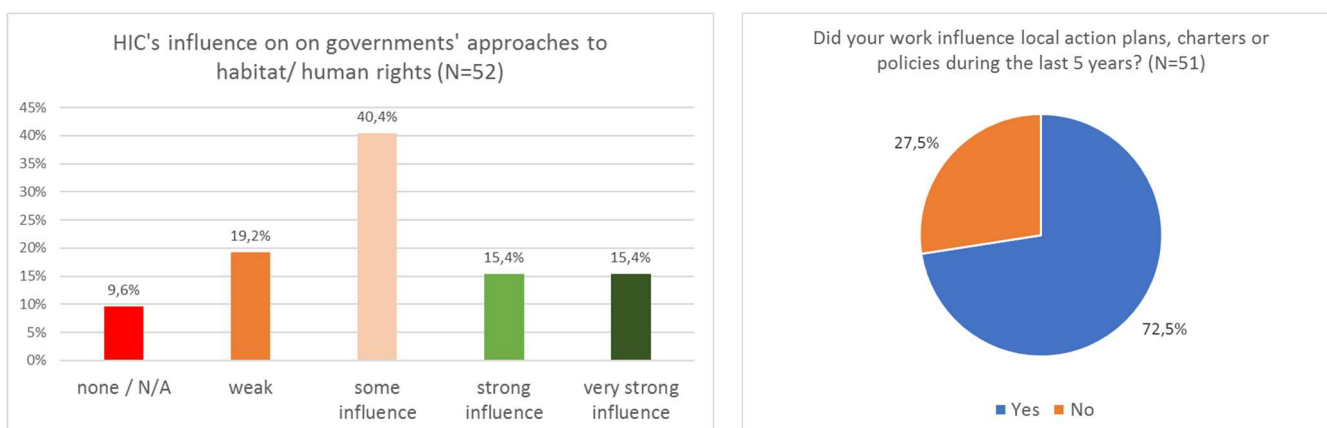
Graph 31: HIC's influence on urgent case management (Q34, Q35)



HIC's work related to advocacy at different levels (local, national and regional)

From the perspective of HIC Members and Friends the influence of HIC's work on governments' fulfilment of habitat/human rights was rated as weak (19.2%) or not very strong (40.4%), respectively. Almost three-fourths of HIC Members (72.5%), however, indicate that their own work influenced local action plans, charters or policies during the last 5 years. Although the direct influence of HIC on local policies might be low, there could be a substantial indirect impact, for instance through support to national parallel/shadow reports. Examples of an important influence on governments' fulfilment of habitat/human rights that can be attributed to HIC (indirectly) and their Members' work are: Eviction and resettlement policies, incidence in local laws (such as urbanization and housing laws), reform of land & housing rights legislations, stopping of forced evictions (e.g. for beneficiaries of the land reform), work on land allocation for social housing, waste management policies, or strengthening of community and grassroots participation.

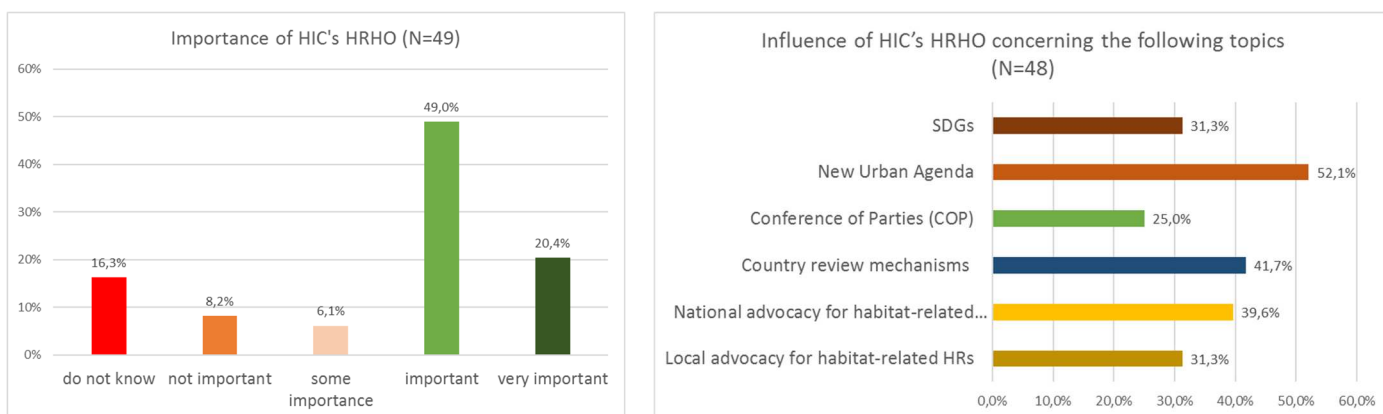
Graph 32: HIC's influence on governmental policies (Q36)



Most of the respondents (69.4%) rate the importance of HIC's Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) to influence national and international debates and efforts to implement, monitor and evaluate the new global agendas within the framework of states' human rights obligations as strong (49.0%) or very strong (20.4%). The most frequently cited examples of an important influence on national to international debates that can be attributed to HIC's HRHO are R2C and the New Urban Agenda.

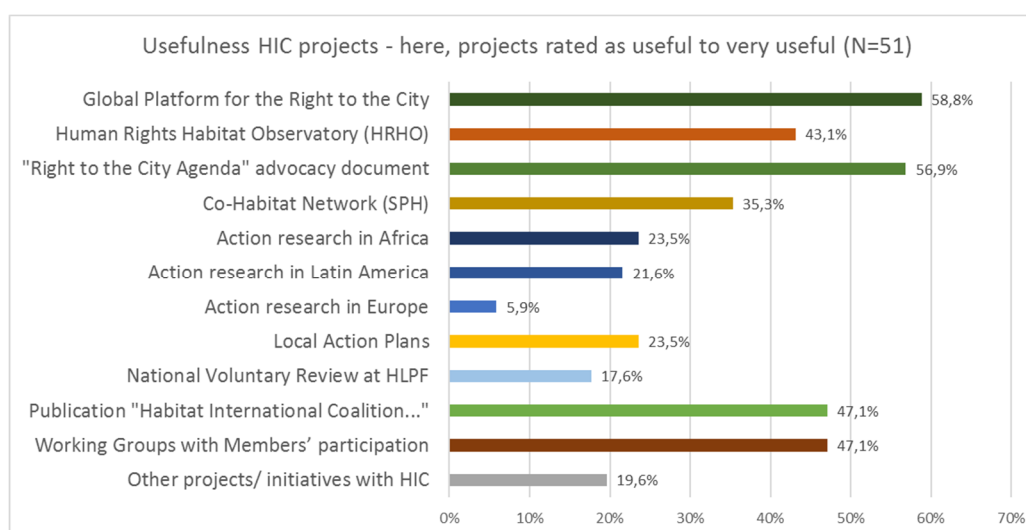
According to Members/Friends HIC has a strong or very strong influence on the following topics: The New Urban Agenda (52.1%), the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System (41.7%), and the national advocacy for habitat-related HRs (39.6%). The least influence is attributed to HRHO on the COPs (25%).

Graph 33: Importance and influence of HIC's HRHO (Q37)



There are important differences across the regions: All African and Asian members attach high to very high importance to the HRHO, only 6 out of 11 members from the MENA region (54.5%) and only 8 out of 25 Latin American members (40%). The HRHO is also less known in Latin America: almost half of the Members/Friends did not know it.

Graph 34: Usefulness of HIC's projects (Q38)



The respondents rated the importance/ usefulness of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights (see graph 32): The majority of HIC Members and Friends answered that the Global Platform for the Right to the City was a useful or very useful effort (58.8%) and rated the "Right to the City Agenda" advocacy document as useful or very useful (56.9%); almost half considered the Working Groups with Members' participation (regional or global) and the Publication "Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences 1976-2016" (47.1% each), and the HRHO (43.1%) as useful or very useful; and one third rated the Co-Habitat Network (SPH) positively (35.3%). Less Members rated the action research in Africa and Latin America as useful or very useful (23.5% and 21.6%), as well as the Local Action Plans and the National Voluntary Reviews at HLPF (23.5% and 17.6%, respectively). Least useful was rated the action research in Europe (5.9%) – it was positively rated only by 3 members from Africa, MENA and Asia, but nobody from Europe.

Rating of importance or usefulness of HIC projects differs across the regions with reference to some projects: African members rate almost all projects as useful or very useful, except the action research in Latin America and Europe. By contrast, action research approaches are unknown to more than the half of members from Latin America, not only the LA-related ones, and only 5 members (20%) rate the LA action research as useful or very useful. In Subsahara Africa, in comparison, most responding members are aware of the African action research and rate it as useful or very useful (67%). National Voluntary Reviews are likely more known and appreciated in the African and MENA region as compared to Latin America and Asia.

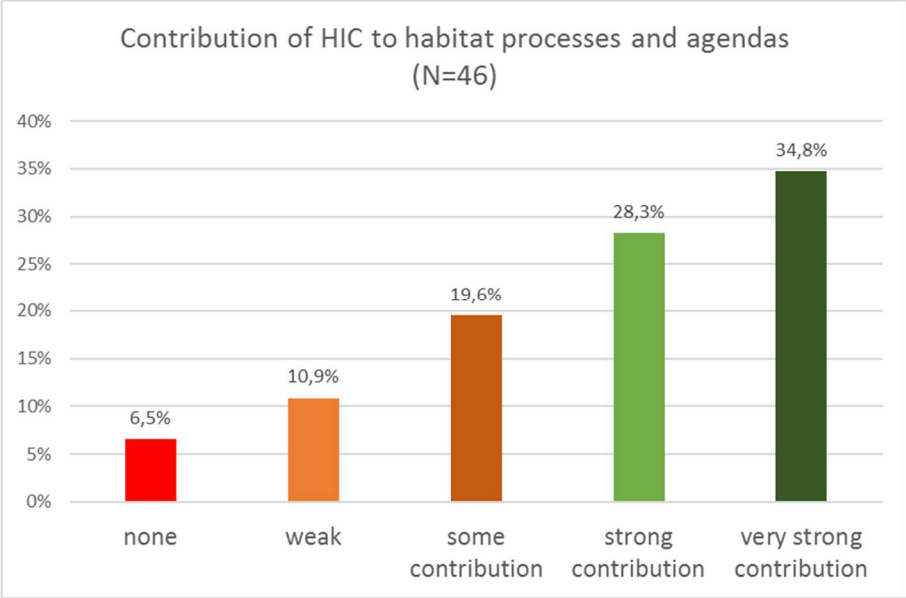
Other projects mentioned as useful to very useful are:

- Regional Campaign for the Redevelopment of Popular Neighborhoods (Argentina)
- Human Right to Land Campaign (Zimbabwe)
- To include the Nairobi 2017 meeting as a reference in the African agenda (periodicity to be determined)
- Capacity building of HIC members in the field of housing legislation and practices
- SR for Housing Rights mission in Chile
- Violation Impact Assessment Tool

HIC’ work related to international agendas

63.0% of the respondents rate the importance of HIC’s contribution to notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018 strong (28.3%) or very strong (34.8%). Examples are the advocacy on Right to the City in Habitat III and contributions to the development of the New Urban Agenda, but also the continuous advocacy with UN organisations and presentation of parallel reports.

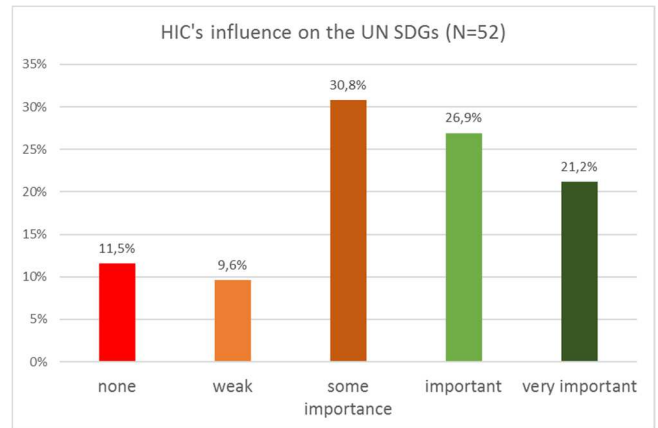
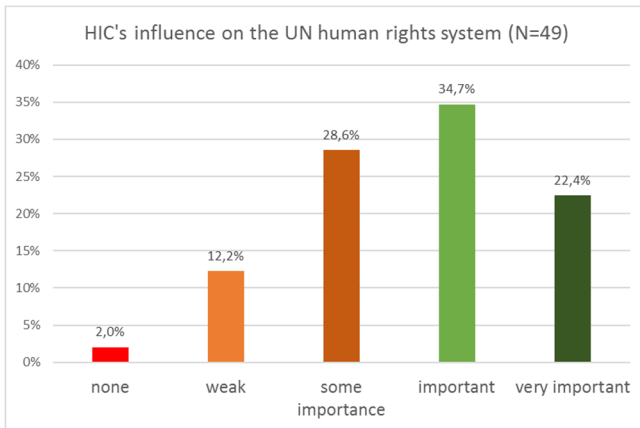
Graph 35: Contribution of HIC to habitat related processes and agendas (Q39)



The influence of HIC’s work on the UN human rights system was rated strong (34.7%) or very strong (22.4%) by 57.1% of the respondents. Examples of an important influence on the UN human rights system that can be attributed to HIC are the participation in decision-making and organization of activities in the context of United Nations meetings and the ongoing work with UN Human Rights system and the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing.

From the perspective of HIC Members and Friends HIC’s work related to the UN human rights system has more importance than HIC’s influence on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Closely to half of the respondents (48.1%) rated HIC’s influence on the SDGs as strong (26.9%) or very strong (21.2%). An example of an important influence on the UN Sustainable Development Goals that can be attributed to HIC is its work on reporting and defining the habitat related SDGs, and the engagement of particularly the HLRN Cairo office with HLPF, the NGO Major Group inside the HLPF, OHCHR, and the Land Indicators Initiative.

Graph 36: Influence of HIC on UN HR system and SDGs (Q40, Q41)



Summary of Survey Results – HIC staff and Board members

General information about HIC staff/Board respondents

This section complements and compares the survey results of the HIC Members and Friends sample with a summary of the survey results of the HIC staff and Board members group, in particular with regard to deviating results. A total of 10 staff and Board members answered the survey. Like the Members/Friends, the staff/Board respondents are composed of slightly more men (60%) than women and the majority of respondents (70%) are also in the middle age group (31 to 65 years). A higher number (40%) is based in Middle East-North Africa region, other respondents are from Latin America, Europe and the international-global category. Again, considering the very small respondent group, percentages express tendencies only and should not be overestimated in their values.

Participation in HIC activities

More than three quarters of HIC staff and Board members (77.8%) participated at least once in the HIC General Assembly (GA): The participation is slightly higher than among the Members, and this is logical as HIC staff and Board are much closer to the HIC activities. There is also a difference in the frequency of the participation: 28.6% participated only one time, 28.6% 2 to 3 times, 14.3% participated 4-5 times and 28.6% 10 or more times. In total, staff and Board members have participated more frequently than HIC Members.

Obviously, the HIC staff/Board was also more involved in HIC's work than the Members/Friends: in the planning of HIC's work participated 80% of staff/Board members and only 52.6% of HIC Members, mainly through participation in internal meetings or coordination of sub-regional planning meetings. 60% of staff/Board members and 27.6% of HIC Members participated in HIC's monitoring of results. Regarding the online survey during the 2012 external evaluation, participation is similarly low: only 30% of staff/Board members and 23.2% of HIC Members participated. However, despite low participation, 70% of staff/Board members are aware of the recommendations made during the 2012 evaluation (global level) – also a logical consequence of their direct involvement with HIC – as opposed to only 25.9% of members who are aware of the recommendations.

All staff/Board members (compared to approx. 80% of HIC Members) answered that the grassroots organisations they are related to in their daily work know HIC and that they also benefit from HIC's services.

Perception of HIC's interaction with its Members

While 68.4% of HIC Members and Friends are satisfied and very satisfied with HIC's services to its Members, 90% of HIC staff/Board express to be satisfied (70%) and very satisfied (20%). Two additional recommendations of HIC staff/Board members for the improvement of HIC's performance in view of better communication and coordination between HIC members are that it would need more human and other resources for outreach and promotion of services and should establish regional online meeting within each region.

Most of the staff/Board members (88.9%) think that HIC's services to its Members improved during the last 5 years (since 2014). This assessment comes very close to the perception of HIC Members (84.2%).

HIC's work in support to local struggles

Only 44.4% of staff/Board members rate the improvement in HIC's support of community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights during the last 5 years (since 2014) strong and very strong, as compared to more than half of HIC Members (56.0%) who indicated that the improvement in HIC's support during the last 5 years was strong or very strong.

When assessing the importance of HIC's influence on the management of HIC Members' emergency response and cases of human or habitat rights violations, the assessment of HIC Members and staff/Board vary widely. 71.4% of staff/Board rate the importance of HIC's influence on the management of urgent action cases very strong but only 17.0 % of the HIC Members. 100% of staff/Board members rate the importance of HIC's influence on the management of habitat/ human rights violation cases very strong, but only 20.8% of HIC Members do so.

HIC's work related to advocacy at different levels

The importance of HIC's influence on governments' approaches to habitat/human rights is also assessed differently: 66.6% of staff/Board, but only 30.8% of HIC Members rate the importance of HIC's influence strong or very strong.

The importance of the influence of HIC's work in the context of advocacy at different levels is also assessed more positively by the staff/Board than by the HIC Members themselves. 100% of staff/Board but only 72.5% of HIC Members agree that HIC's work influenced local action plans, charters or policies during the last 5 years. Examples of an important influence on governments' fulfilment to habitat/human rights that can be attributed to HIC, as presented by staff/Board, are attached to activities with municipalities in Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Jordan and Spain, and through R2C.

71.4% of staff/Board, but only 21.7% and 17.8% of HIC Members, respectively, rate the importance of HIC's HRHO concerning the New Urban Agenda and the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System very strong. 57.1% of staff/Board but only 16.3% of HIC Members see a very big influence on the SDG's.

The staff/Board rated the importance of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights: 88.9% of staff/Board and 47.1% of HIC Members only answered that Working Groups with Members' participation (regional or global) were useful or very useful; 87.5% of staff/Board members and 43.1% of HIC Members assessed the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) as useful or very useful; 77.8% of staff/Board and only 17.6% of HIC Members think that the National Voluntary Review at HLPF (High-level Political Forum) was useful or very useful.

The impression is that HIC staff and Board rate its own scope of influence much higher than the HIC Members.

HIC' work related to international agendas

The assessment of Members/Friends and staff/Board regarding HIC's work related to international agendas is almost similar, however. 75.0% of the staff/Board and 63.0% of HIC Members rate the importance of HIC's contribution to notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018 strong or very strong. The influence of HIC's work on the UN human rights system was rated strong or very strong by

44.4% of the staff/Board and 57.1% of HIC Members, the influence of HIC's work on the UN SDGs was rated strong or very strong by 55.5% of the staff/Board and 48.1% of HIC Members.

Survey questionnaire

		EN
A.		General information
1.		Are you responding as
	1	an individual
	2	a group
2.		If you are an “individual”, are you
	1	Female
	2	Male
	3	Third-other gender
3.		If you are an “individual”, to which age group do you belong
	1	below 30
	2	31-65
	3	above 65
4.		Are you responding as-on behalf of
	1	HIC Member
	2	HIC Friend
	3	Staff employed at HIC
	4	Other (please describe)
5.		Are you representing a
	1	Civil Society Organisation
	2	Social Movement
	3	Community Based Organisation
	4	Professional Body
	5	Research, Scientific or Educational Institution
	6	Other (please specify)
6.		In which global region are you based – which region are you related to?
	1	In Anglophone Africa
	2	In Francophone Africa
	3	In Middle East-North Africa
	4	In Asia
	5	In Latin America-Caribbean
	6	In Europe
	7	In North America
	8	International-global category
7.		In which country are you based?
8.		About HIC Membership
8.1		When did you initiate your membership?
	1	2015-2019
	2	2010-2014
	3	1995-2009
	4	More than 25 years ago
8.2		Has your organization been actively involved with HIC since then?
	1	Yes

	2	No
8.3		Is your organization up to date with its contributions and have the right to vote (voting member)?
	1	Yes
	2	No
8.4		Are you paying contributions to HIC in cash?
	1	Yes
	2	No
8.5		Do you think this fee is
	1	Appropriate
	2	Too high
	3	Too low
8.6		Are you contributing in kind?
	1	Yes
	2	No
8.7		If you contribute in kind, what is the type of your contribution to the HIC work?
	1	Research and documentation
	2	Formation
	3	Networking
	4	Fundraising and management
8.8		Do you think this in kind contribution is
	1	Appropriate
	2	Too intensive
	3	Not sufficient
B.		HIC's interaction with its Members
9.		Your main relationship with HIC is through
	1	HIC General Secretariat
	2	HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)
	3	HIC-MENA regional office
	4	HIC Latin America regional office
	5	HIC South Asia regional office
	6	HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya
	7	HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin
	8	HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal
	9	HIC Presidency
	10	HIC Board
11	HIC General Assembly	
10.		How do you rate the strength of your relationship with the different HIC structures? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
	1	HIC General Secretariat
	2	HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)
	3	HIC-MENA regional office
	4	HIC Latin America regional office
	5	HIC South Asia regional office
	6	HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya
	7	HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin
8	HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal	

	9	HIC Presidency
	10	HIC Board
	11	HIC General Assembly
11.		From your point of view, which HIC structures are appropriate to respond to HIC Members' needs? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
	1	HIC General Secretariat
	2	HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)
	3	HIC-MENA regional office
	4	HIC Latin America regional office
	5	HIC South Asia regional office
	6	HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya
	7	HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin
	8	HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal
	9	HIC Presidency
	10	HIC Board
	11	HIC General Assembly
12.		HIC General Assembly
		Did you once participate in the GA?
	1	Yes
	2	No
12.1		How many times did you participate in the GA?
12.2		In which year did you participate in the GA last time?
	1	2014 Medellín
	2	2015 Tunisia
	3	2016 Quito
	4	2017 Nairobi
	5	2018 Online
13.		How do you rate the importance of your participation in the GA? (0=none-NA; 1=weak up to 4=very strong)
14.		Are you using the HIC social media tools? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
	1	Website
	2	Facebook
	3	Twitter
	5	Youtube
	6	Other (please describe)
15.		How do you qualify the HIC social media tools? (0=don't use them; 1=not useful to 4=very useful)
	1	Website
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	Other (please describe)
16.		Did you-do you participate in the planning of HIC's work?
	1	Yes
	2	No
	3	Please specify how

17.		Did you-do you participate in HIC's monitoring of results?
	1	Yes
	2	No
18.		Did you participate in the online survey during the 2012 external evaluation?
	1	Yes
	2	No
19.		Are you aware of the recommendations made during the 2012 evaluation (global level)?
	1	Yes
	2	No
20.		Would you like to be more actively involved in HIC's conceptual/monitoring work?
	1	Yes
	2	No
21.		Do the grassroots organisations you are related to in your daily work know HIC?
	1	Yes
	2	No
22.		If the former answer is "yes": Do you think the grassroots organisations also benefit from HIC's services?
	1	Yes
	2	No
23.		Are you satisfied with HIC's services to its Members? (0=do not know; 1=not satisfied to 4=very satisfied)
24.		Do you think that HIC's services to its Members improved during the last 5 years (since 2014)?
	1	Yes
	2	No
C.		HIC' contribution to knowledge exchange and training
25.		How do you qualify the HIC online tools? (0=do not know 1=don't use them; 2=not useful to 5=very useful)
	1	HIC-GS website
	2	HIC-HLRN website
	3	HIC-MENA website
	4	HIC-AL website
	5	HIC-SA (HLRN India) website
	6	HICademy
	7	HICipedia
	8	Habitat Library
	9	Violations Database
	10	Violation Impact Assessment Tool (VIAT)
	11	Urgent Action Appeal
	12	Housing and Land Rights Monitoring Toolkit
	13	<i>Other (please describe)</i>
26.		Have you been-are you using one of the HIC online training resources?
	1	Yes
	2	No
	3	Which one(s)?
	4	How do you qualify these resources? (0=don't use them; 1=not useful to 4=very useful)

27.		Did you participate in a training imparted-organised by HIC?
	1	Yes
	2	No
		If affirmative, in which year(s) have you participated in training events?
	1	2014
	2	2015
	3	2016
	4	2017
	5	2018
	6	2019
		If affirmative, has the training been important for your capacity building?
	1	Yes
	2	No
3	Don't know	
28		How do you rate HIC's influence on your own knowledge creation and capacity building? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
29.		Did HIC provide you orientation and/or capacity building with reference to the following topics? (0=no orientation provided; 1=orientation was not very important up to 4=orientation was crucial)
		Gender equality and equity
		Defence and promotion of the right to a healthy environment
		Social production and management of habitat
		Human right to an adequate standard of life (including land, housing, water and food)
	<i>Other (please describe)</i>	
30.		How do you rate the strength of cooperation between HIC Members during the last 5 years? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
31.		If you rate the cooperation as strong (4) or very strong (5), was it because of
		Meetings among Members
		HIC social media platforms
		Knowledge exchange
		Networking
		Common international campaigns
		Joint participation in a global project
		Implementation of a common regional strategy
		Implementation of common regional land rights strategies
	Participation in the HIC AL bulletin	
D.		HIC's work in support to local struggles
32.		How do you rate the improvement in HIC's support of community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights during the last 5 years (since 2014) ((0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
33.		How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about habitat/human rights violation cases and / or urgent actions?
		Through the HLRN Violations Database or regional website
		Through immediate communication between Members
		HIC-AL Whatsapp group

		Call to solidarity section at HIC-AL website
		Social Networks (HIC-AL twitter and facebook, HLRN-India twitter, HIC-GS twitter and facebook)
		<i>Other (please describe)</i>
34.		How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on the management of your urgent action cases? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
35.		How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on the management of your habitat/human rights violation cases? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
E.		HIC's work related to advocacy at different levels (local, national and regional)
36.		Influence of HIC's work on governments' fulfillment to habitat/human rights
	1	How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on governments' approaches to habitat/human rights? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
	2	Did your work influence local action plans, charters or policies during the last 5 years?
		Yes
		No
	3	Can you give us an example of an important influence on governments' fulfillment to habitat/human rights that can be attributed to HIC/ to your work?
37.		Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO), HIC's Human Rights Habitat strategy to influence national and international debates and efforts to implement, monitor and evaluate the new global agendas within the framework of states' human rights obligations.
	1	How do you rate the importance of HIC's HRHO? (0=do not know; 1=not important up to 4=very important)
	2	How do you rate the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning the following topics? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
		The SDGs
		The New Urban Agenda
		The Conference of Parties (COP) about the Climate Change Agreement 2015 to 2018
		The country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System
		The national advocacy for habitat-related HRs
		The local advocacy for habitat-related HRs
	3	Can you give us an example of an important influence on national to international debates that can be attributed to HIC's HRHO?
38.		How do you rate the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights? (0= do not know-N/A, 1=don't use them; 2=not useful to 5=very useful)
		GPR2C in general
		Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO)
		"Right to the City Agenda" advocacy document
		Co-Habitat Network (SPH)
		Action research in Africa
		Action research in Latin America

		Action research in Europe
		Local Action Plans
		National Voluntary Review at HLPF (High-level Political Forum
		Publication "Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences 1976-2016"
		Working Groups with Members' participation (regional and global)
		Other projects-initiatives with HIC (please describe)
F.		HIC's work related to international agendas
39.		Contribution of HIC to notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018
	1	How do you rate the importance of HIC's contribution? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
	2	Can you give us an example of a contribution / notable achievements that can be attributed to HIC?
40.		Influence of HIC's work on the UN human rights system
	1	How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence? (1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
	2	Can you give us an example of an important influence on the UN human rights system that can be attributed to HIC?
41.		Influence of HIC's work on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
	1	How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)
	2	Can you give us an example of an important influence on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that can be attributed to HIC?
G.		Final question
42.		Would you be interested to provide more specific information to the evaluators in an in-depth interview?
		Yes
		No
43.		If affirmative, could you please give us your contact data (e-mail, telephone)?

Appendix B to Annex 10.1

Frequency Tables (SPSS) – Members and Friends

In red: added by the evaluators

In yellow: values that substantially differ from the total sample

1. Are you responding as

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	an individual	25	41,7	41,7	41,7
	a group	35	58,3	58,3	100,0
	Total	60	100,0	100,0	

2. If you are an "individual", are you

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	14	23,3	45,2	45,2
	Male	17	28,3	54,8	100,0
	Total	31	51,7	100,0	
Missing	System	29	48,3		
Total		60	100,0		

3. If you are an "individual", to which age group do you belong

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	below 30	3	5,0	9,1	9,1
	31-65	22	36,7	66,7	75,8
	above 65	8	13,3	24,2	100,0
	Total	33	55,0	100,0	
Missing	System	27	45,0		
Total		60	100,0		

4. Are you responding as-on behalf of

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	HIC Member	57	95,0	95,0	95,0
	HIC Friend	3	5,0	5,0	100,0
	Total	60	100,0	100,0	

Other (please describe)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	HIC Member and HIC Wisdom Keeper	1	1,7	1,7	98,3
	Nuba People (NMIA)	1	1,7	1,7	100,0

5. Are you representing a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Other (please specify)	3	5,0	5,0	5,0
	Civil Society Organisation	43	71,7	71,7	76,7
	Social Movement	5	8,3	8,3	85,0
	Community Based Organisation	4	6,7	6,7	91,7
	Professional Body	1	1,7	1,7	93,3
	Research, Scientific or Educational Institution	4	6,7	6,7	100,0
	Total	60	100,0	100,0	

Other (please specify)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	civil society organization, social movements, professional body, research and educational center	1	1,7	1,7	96,7
	Colectivo multisectorial integrado por organizaciones academicas, organizaciones de base, organizaciones feministas, legisladores, asesores parlamentarios, ONG s entre otros. ar,	1	1,7	1,7	98,3
	organismo no-gubernamental	1	1,7	1,7	100,0

6. In which global region are you based-related to?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	In Anglophone Africa	8	13,3	13,3	13,3
	In Francophone Africa	4	6,7	6,7	20,0
	In Middle East-North Africa	11	18,3	18,3	38,3
	In Asia	4	6,7	6,7	45,0
	In Latin America-Caribbean	25	41,7	41,7	86,7
	In Europe	4	6,7	6,7	93,3
	In North America	3	5,0	5,0	98,3
	International-global category	1	1,7	1,7	100,0
	Total	60	100,0	100,0	

7. In which country are you based?

		Frequency	Percent		
Valid		3	5,0		
	Afghanistan	2	3,3		
	Angola	1	1,7		
	Argentina	11	18,3	Total members	28/ 16 right to vote
	Bolivia	2	3,3		
	Brasil	1	1,7		17/ 4 right to vote
	Cameroun	2	3,3		
	Canada	2	3,3		13/ 2 right to vote
	Chile	2	3,3		
	Colombia	1	1,7		
	Ecuador	1	1,7		7/ 2 right to vote
	Egypt	2	3,3		7/ 3 right to vote
	El Salvador	1	1,7		
	France and Switzerland	1	1,7		
	Guatemala	1	1,7		
	India	1	1,7		
	Iran	1	1,7		
	Iraq	2	3,3		
	Kenya	2	3,3		
	México	2	3,3		10/ 4 right to vote
	México, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica	1	1,7		
	Netherlands	1	1,7		
	Nigeria	1	1,7		
	Norway	1	1,7		
	Pakistan	1	1,7		

Palestine	4	6,7	10/ 7 right to vote
Peru	2	3,3	8/ 2 right to vote
Sénégal	1	1,7	
South Africa	1	1,7	
Spain	1	1,7	
Tunisie	1	1,7	
Uganda	1	1,7	
Yemen	1	1,7	
Zambia	1	1,7	
Zimbabwe	1	1,7	
Total	60	100,0	

8. About HIC Membership 8.1 When did you initiate your membership?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2015-2019	19	31,7	31,7	31,7
2010-2014	13	21,7	21,7	53,3
1995-2009	15	25,0	25,0	78,3
More than 25 years ago	13	21,7	21,7	100,0
Total	60	100,0	100,0	

AFR: 8. About HIC Membership 8.1 When did you initiate your membership?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2015-2019	11	91,7%	91,7%	91,7%
2010-2014	1	8,3%	8,3%	100,0%
1995-2009	0	0,0%	0,0%	
More than 25 years ago	0	0,0%	0,0%	
Total	12	100	100	

LA: 8. About HIC Membership 8.1 When did you initiate your membership?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2015-2019	6	24,0%	24,0%	24,0%
2010-2014	5	20,0%	20,0%	44,0%
1995-2009	5	20,0%	20,0%	64,0%
More than 25 years ago	9	36,0%	36,0%	100,0%
Total	25	100,0%	100,0%	
Missing No answer	1			
Total	26			

FEMALE: 8. About HIC Membership 8.1 When did you initiate your

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2015-2019	1	7,1%	7,1%	7,1%
2010-2014	2	14,3%	14,3%	21,4%
1995-2009	6	42,9%	42,9%	64,3%
More than 25 years ago	5	35,7%	35,7%	100,0%
Total	14	100,0%	100,0%	

MALE: 8. About HIC Membership 8.1 When did you initiate your

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2015-2019	7	41,2%	41,2%	41,2%
2010-2014	4	23,5%	23,5%	64,7%
1995-2009	3	17,6%	17,6%	
More than 25 years ago	3	17,6%	17,6%	
Total	17	100	100	

8.2 Has your organization been actively involved with HIC since then?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	56	93,3	94,9	94,9
No	3	5,0	5,1	100,0
Total	59	98,3	100,0	
Missing System	1	1,7		
Total	60	100,0		

8.3 Is your organization up to date with its contributions and have the right to vote (voting member)?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	55	91,7	91,7	91,7
No	5	8,3	8,3	100,0
Total	60	100,0	100,0	

8.4 Are you paying contributions to HIC in cash?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	34	56,7	57,6	57,6
No	25	41,7	42,4	100,0
Total	59	98,3	100,0	
Missing System	1	1,7		
Total	60	100,0		

8.5 Do you think this fee is

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Appropriate	54	90,0	94,7	94,7
Too high	3	5,0	5,3	100,0
Total	57	95,0	100,0	
Missing System	3	5,0		

Total	60	100,0		
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8.6. Are you contributing in kind?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	43	71,7	72,9	72,9
	No	16	26,7	27,1	100,0
	Total	59	98,3	100,0	
Missing	System	1	1,7		
Total		60	100,0		

8.7. If you contribute in kind, what is the type of your contribution to the HIC work?for more information check HIC By Law available at www.hic-gs.org

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Research and documentation	9	15,0	19,1	19,1
	Formation	8	13,3	17,0	36,2
	Networking	30	50,0	63,8	100,0
	Total	47	78,3	100,0	
Missing	System	13	21,7		
Total		60	100,0		

8.8 Do you think this in kind contribution is

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Appropriate	39	65,0	76,5	76,5
	Too intensive	1	1,7	2,0	78,4
	Not sufficient	11	18,3	21,6	100,0
	Total	51	85,0	100,0	
Missing	System	9	15,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Type of contributions to HIC

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Both, in cash and in kind	22	36,7%	37,9%	37,9%
	Only in cash	12	20,0%	20,7%	58,6%
	Only in kind	20	33,3%	34,5%	93,1%
	No contribution	4	6,7%	6,9%	100,0%
	Total	58	96,7%	100,0%	
Missing	System	2	3,3%		
Total		60	100%		

9. Your main relationship with HIC is through

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	HIC General Secretariat	13	21,7	22,8	22,8
	HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	7	11,7	12,3	35,1
	HIC-MENA regional office	5	8,3	8,8	43,9
	HIC Latin America regional office	21	35,0	36,8	80,7
Missing	System				
Total					

	HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	2	3,3	3,5	84,2
	HIC Presidency	2	3,3	3,5	87,7
	HIC Board	3	5,0	5,3	93,0
	HIC General Assembly	4	6,7	7,0	100,0
	Total	57	95,0	100,0	
Missing	System	3	5,0		
Total		60	100,0		

10. How do you rate the strength of your relationship with the different HIC structures?

HIC General Secretariat

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	8	13,3	14,8	14,8
	2	6	10,0	11,1	25,9
	3	13	21,7	24,1	50,0
	4	14	23,3	25,9	75,9
	5	13	21,7	24,1	100,0
	Total	54	90,0	100,0	
Missing	0	3	5,0		
	System	3	5,0		
	Total	6	10,0		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	9	15,0	19,6	19,6
	2	10	16,7	21,7	41,3
	3	6	10,0	13,0	54,3
	4	11	18,3	23,9	78,3
	5	10	16,7	21,7	100,0
	Total	46	76,7	100,0	
Missing	0	8	13,3		
	System	6	10,0		
	Total	14	23,3		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC-MENA regional office

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	18	30,0	47,4	47,4
	2	7	11,7	18,4	65,8
	3	6	10,0	15,8	81,6
	4	4	6,7	10,5	92,1
	5	3	5,0	7,9	100,0
	Total	38	63,3	100,0	
Missing	0	14	23,3		
	System	8	13,3		
	Total	22	36,7		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC Latin America regional office

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	4	6,7	9,3	9,3
	2	11	18,3	25,6	34,9
	3	9	15,0	20,9	55,8
	4	5	8,3	11,6	67,4
	5	14	23,3	32,6	100,0
	Total	43	71,7	100,0	
Missing	0	9	15,0		
	System	8	13,3		
	Total	17	28,3		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC South Asia regional office

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	11	18,3	50,0	50,0
	2	5	8,3	22,7	72,7
	3	6	10,0	27,3	100,0
	Total	22	36,7	100,0	
Missing	0	26	43,3		
	System	12	20,0		
	Total	38	63,3		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	12	20,0	42,9	42,9
	2	5	8,3	17,9	60,7
	3	5	8,3	17,9	78,6
	4	4	6,7	14,3	92,9
	5	2	3,3	7,1	100,0
	Total	28	46,7	100,0	
Missing	0	23	38,3		
	System	9	15,0		
	Total	32	53,3		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	12	20,0	70,6	70,6
	2	2	3,3	11,8	82,4
	3	2	3,3	11,8	94,1
	4	1	1,7	5,9	100,0
	Total	17	28,3	100,0	
Missing	0	32	53,3		
	System	11	18,3		
	Total	43	71,7		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	11	18,3	52,4	52,4
	2	3	5,0	14,3	66,7
	3	4	6,7	19,0	85,7
	4	2	3,3	9,5	95,2
	5	1	1,7	4,8	100,0
	Total	21	35,0	100,0	
Missing	0	29	48,3		
	System	10	16,7		
	Total	39	65,0		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC Presidency

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	8	13,3	18,2	18,2
	2	4	6,7	9,1	27,3
	3	9	15,0	20,5	47,7
	4	11	18,3	25,0	72,7
	5	12	20,0	27,3	100,0
	Total	44	73,3	100,0	
Missing	0	10	16,7		
	System	6	10,0		
	Total	16	26,7		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC Board

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	10	16,7	25,6	25,6
	2	6	10,0	15,4	41,0
	3	9	15,0	23,1	64,1
	4	9	15,0	23,1	87,2
	5	5	8,3	12,8	100,0
	Total	39	65,0	100,0	
Missing	0	13	21,7		
	System	8	13,3		
	Total	21	35,0		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC General Assembly

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	5	8,3	10,2	10,2
	2	10	16,7	20,4	30,6
	3	11	18,3	22,4	53,1
	4	15	25,0	30,6	83,7
	5	8	13,3	16,3	100,0
	Total	49	81,7	100,0	
Missing	0	6	10,0		
	System	5	8,3		
	Total	11	18,3		
Total		60	100,0		

10. How do you rate the strength of your relationship with the different HIC structures? (3=strong, 4=very strong) - Total responses and Percentage

	Frequency	Percent
HIC General Secretariat	27	45,0%
HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	21	35,0%
HIC-MENA regional office	7	11,7%
HIC Latin America regional office	19	31,7%
HIC South Asia regional office	0	0,0%
HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	6	10,0%
HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin	1	1,7%
HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal	3	5,0%
HIC Presidency	23	38,3%
HIC Board	14	23,3%
HIC General Assembly	23	38,3%
TOTAL	60	100%

11. Which HIC structures are appropriate to respond to HIC Members' needs? HIC General Secretariat

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	3	5,0	6,0	6,0
2	1	1,7	2,0	8,0
3	11	18,3	22,0	30,0
4	17	28,3	34,0	64,0
5	18	30,0	36,0	100,0
Total	50	83,3	100,0	
Missing 0	3	5,0		
System	7	11,7		
Total	10	16,7		
Total	60	100,0		

HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	6	10,0	14,0	14,0
2	7	11,7	16,3	30,2
3	7	11,7	16,3	46,5
4	13	21,7	30,2	76,7
5	10	16,7	23,3	100,0
Total	43	71,7	100,0	
Missing 0	6	10,0		
System	11	18,3		
Total	17	28,3		

Total	60	100,0
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HIC-MENA regional office

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	6	10,0	20,0	20,0
2	4	6,7	13,3	33,3
3	9	15,0	30,0	63,3
4	4	6,7	13,3	76,7
5	7	11,7	23,3	100,0
Total	30	50,0	100,0	
Missing 0	16	26,7		
System	14	23,3		
Total	30	50,0		
Total	60	100,0		

HIC Latin America regional office

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	4	6,7	11,1	11,1
2	6	10,0	16,7	27,8
3	6	10,0	16,7	44,4
4	5	8,3	13,9	58,3
5	15	25,0	41,7	100,0
Total	36	60,0	100,0	
Missing 0	9	15,0		
System	15	25,0		
Total	24	40,0		
Total	60	100,0		

HIC South Asia regional office

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	7	11,7	28,0	28,0
2	3	5,0	12,0	40,0
3	7	11,7	28,0	68,0
4	3	5,0	12,0	80,0
5	5	8,3	20,0	100,0
Total	25	41,7	100,0	
Missing 0	18	30,0		
System	17	28,3		
Total	35	58,3		
Total	60	100,0		

HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	8	13,3	32,0	32,0
2	4	6,7	16,0	48,0
3	4	6,7	16,0	64,0
4	3	5,0	12,0	76,0
5	6	10,0	24,0	100,0
Total	25	41,7	100,0	
Missing 0	18	30,0		

System	17	28,3	
Total	35	58,3	
Total	60	100,0	

HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
1	9	15,0	45,0	45,0
2	2	3,3	10,0	55,0
3	5	8,3	25,0	80,0
4	2	3,3	10,0	90,0
5	2	3,3	10,0	100,0
Total	20	33,3	100,0	
Missing				
0	21	35,0		
System	19	31,7		
Total	40	66,7		
Total	60	100,0		

HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
1	8	13,3	36,4	36,4
2	3	5,0	13,6	50,0
3	5	8,3	22,7	72,7
4	2	3,3	9,1	81,8
5	4	6,7	18,2	100,0
Total	22	36,7	100,0	
Missing				
0	20	33,3		
System	18	30,0		
Total	38	63,3		
Total	60	100,0		

HIC Presidency

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
1	7	11,7	16,7	16,7
2	3	5,0	7,1	23,8
3	6	10,0	14,3	38,1
4	14	23,3	33,3	71,4
5	12	20,0	28,6	100,0
Total	42	70,0	100,0	
Missing				
0	5	8,3		
System	13	21,7		
Total	18	30,0		
Total	60	100,0		

HIC Board

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
1	5	8,3	11,6	11,6
2	6	10,0	14,0	25,6
3	10	16,7	23,3	48,8
4	13	21,7	30,2	79,1
5	9	15,0	20,9	100,0

Total	43	71,7	100,0
Missing			
0	6	10,0	
System	11	18,3	
Total	17	28,3	
Total	60	100,0	

HIC General Assembly

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
1	5	8,3	10,4	10,4
2	8	13,3	16,7	27,1
3	4	6,7	8,3	35,4
4	20	33,3	41,7	77,1
5	11	18,3	22,9	100,0
Total	48	80,0	100,0	
Missing				
0	3	5,0		
System	9	15,0		
Total	12	20,0		
Total	60	100,0		

11. Which HIC structures are appropriate to respond to HIC Members' needs? (3=strong, 4=very strong) - Total responses and Percentage

	Frequency	Percent
HIC South Asia regional office	8	13,3%
HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin	4	6,7%
HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal	6	10,0%
HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	9	15,0%
HIC-MENA regional office	11	18,3%
HIC Board	22	36,7%
HIC Latin America regional office	20	33,3%
HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	23	38,3%
HIC Presidency	26	43,3%
HIC General Assembly	31	51,7%
HIC General Secretariat	35	58,3%
TOTAL	60	100%

12. HIC General Assembly Did you once participate in the GA?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
Yes	45	75,0	77,6	77,6
No	13	21,7	22,4	100,0
Total	58	96,7	100,0	
Missing				
System	2	3,3		

Total		60	100,0	
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How many times did you participate in the GA?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	>10	1	2,2	2,8	
	>20	2	4,4	5,6	
	01	10	22,2	27,8	
	02-03	16	35,6	44,4	
	04-05	2	4,4	5,6	
	06	2	4,4	5,6	
	Several times	3	6,7	8,3	
Total		36	75,6	100,0	
Missing	System	9	24,4		
	Total		45	100,0	

In which year did you participate in the GA last time?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2015 Tunisia	1	1,7	2,4	2,4
	2016 Quito	9	15,0	22,0	24,4
	2017 Nairobi	8	13,3	19,5	43,9
	2018 Online	23	38,3	56,1	100,0
	Total	41	68,3	100,0	
Missing	System	19	31,7		
	Total		60	100,0	

13. How do you rate the importance of your participation in the GA?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	7	11,7	14,9	
	2	9	15,0	19,1	34,0
	3	18	30,0	38,3	72,3
	4	13	21,7	27,7	100,0
	Total	47	78,3	100,0	
Missing	0	8	13,3		
	System	5	8,3		
	Total	13	21,7		
Total		60	100,0		

14. Are you using the HIC social media tools? (0=never heard-N/A; 1=never; 2=rarely; 3=occasionally; 4=often; 5=very often)

Website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	2	3,3	3,8	3,8
	2	8	13,3	15,4	19,2
	3	14	23,3	26,9	46,2
	4	14	23,3	26,9	73,1
	5	14	23,3	26,9	100,0
	Total	52	86,7	100,0	
Missing	0	2	3,3		
	System	6	10,0		
	Total	8	13,3		

Total		60	100,0	
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Facebook

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	6,7	6,7
	2	10	16,7	22,2	28,9
	3	13	21,7	28,9	57,8
	4	11	18,3	24,4	82,2
	5	8	13,3	17,8	100,0
	Total	45	75,0	100,0	
Missing	0	8	13,3		
	System	7	11,7		
	Total	15	25,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Twitter

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	5	8,3	15,2	15,2
	2	9	15,0	27,3	42,4
	3	10	16,7	30,3	72,7
	4	7	11,7	21,2	93,9
	5	2	3,3	6,1	100,0
	Total	33	55,0	100,0	
Missing	0	16	26,7		
	System	11	18,3		
	Total	27	45,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Youtube

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	7	11,7	21,2	21,2
	2	13	21,7	39,4	60,6
	3	6	10,0	18,2	78,8
	4	4	6,7	12,1	90,9
	5	3	5,0	9,1	100,0
Total	33	55,0	100,0		
Missing	0	16	26,7		
	System	11	18,3		
	Total	27	45,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	20,0	20,0
	2	1	1,7	6,7	26,7
	3	3	5,0	20,0	46,7
	5	8	13,3	53,3	100,0
	Total	15	25,0	100,0	
Missing	0	19	31,7		
	System	26	43,3		
	Total	45	75,0		
Total		60	100,0		

(please describe other)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
eblasts/bulletins and HIC HLRN web site	1	1,7	1,7	80,0
Emails	4	6,7	6,7	86,7
Encuentros en plataforma Zoom	1	1,7	1,7	88,3
Petitions	1	1,7	1,7	90,0
publications	1	1,7	1,7	91,7
Whatsapp	4	6,7	6,7	98,3
whatsapp y reuniones virtuales	1	1,7	1,7	100,0
Total	60	100,0	100,0	

14. Are you using the HIC social media tools? (here: total)

Type	Frequency	Percent
Website	50	83,3%
Facebook	42	70,0%
Twitter	28	46,7%
Youtube	26	43,3%
WhatsApp	5	8,3%
Other	7	11,7%
Not using/ never heard	8	13,3%
Total	60	100,0%

14. Are you using the HIC social media tools? (here: 4=often; 5=very often)

Type	Frequency	Percent
Website	28	53,8%
Facebook	19	36,5%
Twitter	9	17,3%
Youtube	7	13,5%
WhatsApp	5	9,6%
Other	3	5,8%
Total	52	100,0%

15. How do you qualify the HIC social media tools?(0=don't use them; 1=not useful to 4=very useful)

Website

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	1	1,7	1,8	1,8
1	6	10,0	10,9	12,7
2	6	10,0	10,9	23,6
3	16	26,7	29,1	52,7
4	26	43,3	47,3	100,0
Total	55	91,7	100,0	
Missing System	5	8,3		
Total	60	100,0		

Facebook

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	9	15,0	17,3	17,3
1	4	6,7	7,7	25,0
2	10	16,7	19,2	44,2
3	13	21,7	25,0	69,2
4	16	26,7	30,8	100,0
Total	52	86,7	100,0	

Missing System	8	13,3	
Total	60	100,0	

Twitter

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	19	31,7	38,8	38,8
1	4	6,7	8,2	46,9
2	7	11,7	14,3	61,2
3	8	13,3	16,3	77,6
4	11	18,3	22,4	100,0
Total	49	81,7	100,0	
Missing System	11	18,3		
Total	60	100,0		

Youtube

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	19	31,7	41,3	41,3
1	4	6,7	8,7	50,0
2	3	5,0	6,5	56,5
3	13	21,7	28,3	84,8
4	7	11,7	15,2	100,0
Total	46	76,7	100,0	
Missing System	14	23,3		
Total	60	100,0		

Other

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	18	30,0	56,3	56,3
1	1	1,7	3,1	59,4
3	4	6,7	12,5	71,9
4	9	15,0	28,1	100,0
Total	32	53,3	100,0	
Missing System	28	46,7		
Total	60	100,0		

(please describe other)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Emails	3	5,0	5,0	83,3
Encuentros en plataforma zoom	1	1,7	1,7	85,0
HLRN web site	1	1,7	1,7	86,7
Petitions	1	1,7	1,7	88,3
Print media	1	1,7	1,7	90,0
reuniones virtuales	1	1,7	1,7	91,7
Whatsapp	5	8,3	8,3	100,0
Total	60	100,0	100,0	

15. How do you qualify the HIC social media tools? (here: 3=useful; 4=very useful)

Type	Frequency	Percent
Website	42	77,8%
Facebook	29	53,7%
Twitter	19	35,2%
Youtube	20	37,0%
WhatsApp	5	9,3%
Other	8	14,8%
Total	54	100,0%

16. Did you-do you participate in the planning of HIC's work?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	30	50,0	52,6	52,6
	No	27	45,0	47,4	100,0
	Total	57	95,0	100,0	
Missing	System	3	5,0		
Total		60	100,0		

AFR: 16. Did you-do you participate in the planning of HIC's work?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	7	50	58,3%	50
	No	5	50	41,7%	100
	Total	12	100	100	

LA: 16. Did you-do you participate in the planning of HIC's work?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	15	60	60,0%	60
	No	10	40	40,0%	100
	Total	25	100	100	

Please specify how

A travers les groupes de travail ou les commissions auxquelles nous appartenons
 As a staff of HIC- HLRN for four years and then as a member to strengthen women and land rights
 contribuyendo metodológicamente y en organización de sub talleres regionales de planificación. Planificación
 on line de grupos de trabajo de fortalecimiento de capacidades
 Elections
 Em eventos do grupo latinoamericano e naqueles conjuntos com a GPR2C.
 en la reuniones de planificación
 en los planes de trabajo del grupo latinoamericano del PSH
 en reuniones regionales

En reuniones virtuales planificando eventos, escribiendo articulos en publicaciones conjuntas, en escuelas
 regionales de formación cooperativista de vivienda por ayuda mutua.
 HIC Board member, HIC GS and HIC Wisdom Keeper
 in evaluation report, and while being a Board member, and in the last two years online
 Indirectamente a partir de representaciones locales
 meetings
 Montando videoconferencias en la Universidad de San Carlos
 No existe la apertura
 Participamos del Grupo de Trabajo de Fortalecimiento de Capacidades en el Hábitat. Participación en
 capacitación en eventos de HIC en calidad de Profesora del Diplomado en Diseño Participativo Sustentable
 Participate in Electoral committee
 Sharing views and strategies in Europe.
 since 1987 in many different ways: GA, Board Member, GS, WK, etc.
 Talleres presenciales y virtuales.
 The HICs events at the United Nations, General Assembly and events at the World Urban Forum.
 through CoHabitat Network and Cooperation project on CVAM model in LA
 Through contact with HIC President and Anglo-Africa focal point
 Through meetings and specific campaigns
 un Atelier au liban+un Atelier à Tunis
 Workshop hosting and logistics

17. Did you-do you participate in HIC's monitoring of results?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	16	26,7	27,6	27,6
	No	42	70,0	72,4	100,0
	Total	58	96,7	100,0	
Missing	System	2	3,3		
Total		60	100,0		

AFR: 17. Did you-do you participate in HIC's monitoring of results?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	5		41,7%	
	No	7		58,3%	
	Total	12		100,0%	

LA: 17. Did you-do you participate in HIC's monitoring of results?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6		24,0%	
	No	19		76,0%	
	Total	25		100,0%	

18. Did you participate in the online survey during the 2012 external evaluation?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	13	21,7	23,2	23,2
	No	43	71,7	76,8	100,0
	Total	56	93,3	100,0	
Missing	System	4	6,7		

Total		60	100,0		
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19. Are you aware of the recommendations made during the 2012 evaluation (global level)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	15	25,0	25,9	25,9
	No	43	71,7	74,1	100,0
	Total	58	96,7	100,0	
Missing	System	2	3,3		
Total		60	100,0		

20. Would you like to be more actively involved in HIC's conceptual/monitoring work?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	48	80,0	82,8	82,8
	No	10	16,7	17,2	100,0
	Total	58	96,7	100,0	
Missing	System	2	3,3		
Total		60	100,0		

Gender male: 20. Would you like to be more actively involved in HIC's conceptual/monitoring work?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	7	87,5%		
	No	1	12,5%		
	Total	8	100,0%		
Missing	System	0	0,0%		
Total		8	100,0%		

Gender female: 20. Would you like to be more actively involved in HIC's conceptual/monitoring work?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	9	64,3%		
	No	4	28,6%		
	Total	13	92,9%		
Missing	System	1	7,1%		
Total		14	100,0%		

21. Do the grassroots organisations you are related to in your daily work know HIC?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	44	73,3	78,6	78,6
	No	12	20,0	21,4	100,0
	Total	56	93,3	100,0	
Missing	System	4	6,7		

Total		60	100,0		
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22. If the former answer is "yes": Do you think the grassroots organisations also benefit from HIC's services?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	36	60,0	80,0	80,0
	No	9	15,0	20,0	100,0
	Total	45	75,0	100,0	
Missing	System	15	25,0		
Total		60	100,0		

23. Are you satisfied with HIC's services to it's Members?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	9	15,0	15,8	15,8
	2	9	15,0	15,8	31,6
	satisfied	24	40,0	42,1	73,7
	Very satisfied	15	25,0	26,3	100,0
	Total	57	95,0	100,0	
Missing	0	1	1,7		
	System	2	3,3		
	Total	3	5,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Other (please specify)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		58	96,7	96,7	96,7
	es un apoyo muy importante	1	1,7	1,7	98,3
	information, support, urgent appeal	1	1,7	1,7	100,0
	Total	60	100,0	100,0	

AFR: 23. Are you satisfied with HIC's services to it's Members?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	not satisfied	1		8,3%	8,3%
	somehow satisfied			0,0%	8,3%
	satisfied	8		66,7%	75,0%
	very satisfied	3		25,0%	100,0%
	Total	12		100,0%	

MENA: 23. Are you satisfied with HIC's services to it's Members?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	not satisfied	1		11,1%	11,1%
	somehow satisfied	6		66,7%	77,8%
	satisfied	1		11,1%	88,9%
	very satisfied	1		11,1%	100,0%
	Total	9		100,0%	

Total		9	100,0%
Missing	System	2	
Total		11	

LAC: 23. Are you satisfied with HIC's services to it's Members?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	not satisfied	4		16,0%	16,0%
	somehow satisfied	2		8,0%	24,0%
	satisfied	9		36,0%	60,0%
	very satisfied	10		40,0%	100,0%
	Total	25		100,0%	

24. Do you think that HIC's services to its Members improved during the last 5 years (since 2014)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	48	80,0	84,2	84,2
	No	9	15,0	15,8	100,0
	Total	57	95,0	100,0	
Missing	System	3	5,0		
Total		60	100,0		

AFR: 24. Do you think that HIC's services to its Members improved

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	11		91,7%	91,7%
	No	1		8,3%	100
	Total	12		100	

MENA: 24. Do you think that HIC's services to its Members

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	8		88,9%	88,9%
	No	1		8,3%	100
	Total	9		100	

LAC: 24. Do you think that HIC's services to its Members improved

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	21		87,5%	87,5%
	No	3		12,5%	100
	Total	24		100,0%	
Missing	System	1			
Total		25			

Satisfaction with HIC by regions

6. Region	TOTAL	23. satisfied or very satisfied	Percent	24. Services improved	Percent
Anglophone Africa	8	8	100%	8	100%
Francophone Africa	4	3	75%	3	75%
Middle East-North Africa	11	2	18%	8	73%
Asia	4	2	50%	2	50%
Latin America-Caribbean	25	19	76%	21	84%
Europe	4	2	50%	4	100%
In North America	3	2	67%	1	33%
International-global category	1	1	100%	1	100%
Total	60	39	65%	48	80%

25. How do you qualify the HIC online tools?(0=do not know-N/A; 1=don't use them; 2=not useful to 5=very useful)

HIC-GS website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	6,4	6,4
	2	5	8,3	10,6	17,0
	3	11	18,3	23,4	40,4
	4	13	21,7	27,7	68,1
	5	15	25,0	31,9	100,0
	Total	47	78,3	100,0	
Missing	0	6	10,0		
	System	7	11,7		
	Total	13	21,7		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC-HLRN website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	7	11,7	21,2	21,2
	2	2	3,3	6,1	27,3
	3	8	13,3	24,2	51,5
	4	8	13,3	24,2	75,8
	5	8	13,3	24,2	100,0
	Total	33	55,0	100,0	
Missing	0	11	18,3		
	System	16	26,7		
	Total	27	45,0		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC-MENA website					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	9	15,0	34,6	34,6
	2	2	3,3	7,7	42,3
	3	6	10,0	23,1	65,4
	4	4	6,7	15,4	80,8
	5	5	8,3	19,2	100,0
	Total	26	43,3	100,0	
Missing	0	18	30,0		
	System	16	26,7		
	Total	34	56,7		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC-AL website					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	7	11,7	17,5	17,5
	2	4	6,7	10,0	27,5
	3	5	8,3	12,5	40,0
	4	7	11,7	17,5	57,5
	5	17	28,3	42,5	100,0
	Total	40	66,7	100,0	
Missing	0	8	13,3		
	System	12	20,0		
	Total	20	33,3		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC-SA (HLRN India) website					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	10	16,7	47,6	47,6
	2	1	1,7	4,8	52,4
	3	2	3,3	9,5	61,9
	4	4	6,7	19,0	81,0
	5	4	6,7	19,0	100,0
	Total	21	35,0	100,0	
Missing	0	20	33,3		
	System	19	31,7		
	Total	39	65,0		
Total		60	100,0		

HICademy					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	8	13,3	30,8	30,8
	2	6	10,0	23,1	53,8
	3	4	6,7	15,4	69,2
	4	5	8,3	19,2	88,5
	5	3	5,0	11,5	100,0
	Total	26	43,3	100,0	
Missing	0	17	28,3		
	System	17	28,3		
	Total	34	56,7		

Total	60	100,0		
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HICipedia					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	8	13,3	38,1	38,1
	2	2	3,3	9,5	47,6
	3	3	5,0	14,3	61,9
	4	5	8,3	23,8	85,7
	5	3	5,0	14,3	100,0
	Total	21	35,0	100,0	
Missing	0	17	28,3		
	System	22	36,7		
	Total	39	65,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Habitat Library					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	9	15,0	25,0	25,0
	2	3	5,0	8,3	33,3
	3	7	11,7	19,4	52,8
	4	7	11,7	19,4	72,2
	5	10	16,7	27,8	100,0
	Total	36	60,0	100,0	
Missing	0	10	16,7		
	System	14	23,3		
	Total	24	40,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Violations Database					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	8	13,3	22,9	22,9
	2	6	10,0	17,1	40,0
	3	8	13,3	22,9	62,9
	4	5	8,3	14,3	77,1
	5	8	13,3	22,9	100,0
	Total	35	58,3	100,0	
Missing	0	11	18,3		
	System	14	23,3		
	Total	25	41,7		
Total		60	100,0		

Violation Impact Assessment Tool (VIAT)					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	10	16,7	31,3	31,3
	2	4	6,7	12,5	43,8
	3	5	8,3	15,6	59,4
	4	6	10,0	18,8	78,1
	5	7	11,7	21,9	100,0
	Total	32	53,3	100,0	
Missing	0	13	21,7		

System	15	25,0		
Total	28	46,7		
Total	60	100,0		

Urgent Action Appeal

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	7,9
	2	8	13,3	28,9
	3	9	15,0	52,6
	4	6	10,0	68,4
	5	12	20,0	100,0
Total	38	63,3	100,0	
Missing	0	10	16,7	
System	12	20,0		
Total	22	36,7		
Total	60	100,0		

Housing and Land Rights Monitoring Toolkit

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	5	8,3	12,5
	2	7	11,7	30,0
	3	11	18,3	57,5
	4	6	10,0	72,5
	5	11	18,3	100,0
Total	40	66,7	100,0	
Missing	0	7	11,7	
System	13	21,7		
Total	20	33,3		
Total	60	100,0		

Other

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	50,0
	2	1	1,7	66,7
	4	1	1,7	83,3
	5	1	1,7	100,0
Total	6	10,0	100,0	
Missing	0	7	11,7	
System	47	78,3		
Total	54	90,0		
Total	60	100,0		

Please describe other

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
training	1	1,7	1,7	98,3
Women and Habitat Network www.redmujer.org.ar	1	1,7	1,7	100,0

25. How do you qualify the HIC online tools? (here: 3=useful; 4=very useful)			Do you know the online tools?	
Type	Frequency	Percent	Total respondents	Percent
HIC-GS website	28	51,9%	47	78,3%
HIC-HLRN website	16	29,6%	33	55,0%
HIC-MENA website	9	16,7%	26	43,3%
HIC-AL website	24	44,4%	40	66,7%
HIC-SA (HLRN India) website	8	14,8%	21	35,0%
HICademy	8	14,8%	26	43,3%
HICipedia	8	14,8%	21	35,0%
Habitat Library	17	31,5%	36	60,0%
Violations Database	13	24,1%	35	58,3%
Violation Impact Assessment Tool (VIAT)	13	24,1%	32	53,3%
Urgent Action Appeal	18	33,3%	38	63,3%
Housing and Land Rights Monitoring Toolkit	17	31,5%	40	66,7%
Other	2	3,7%	6	10,0%
Dont use any of them/ not useful	4	7,4%	2	3,3%
Total who know/ use the tools	54	100,0%	52	86,7%
TOTAL			60	100,0%

26. Have you been-are you using one of the HIC online training resources?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	12	20,0	21,8
	No	43	71,7	78,2
Total		55	91,7	100,0
Missing	System	5	8,3	
Total		60	100,0	

Which one(s)?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	50	83,3	83,3	83,3
	GS and Women and Habitat	1	1,7	85,0
	HIC-AL PSH cursus with UNAM	1	1,7	86,7
	Información de la www	1	1,7	88,3
	información, bibliografía, videos, webinar, etc	1	1,7	90,0
	Online course and webinars.	1	1,7	91,7
	Violations database	1	1,7	93,3
	WEBINAR HIC-AL de PSH y de diseño participativo	1	1,7	95,0
	webinarios	1	1,7	96,7
	Workshops with HIC AL	1	1,7	98,3
	Zoom	1	1,7	100,0
Total	60	100,0	100,0	

How do you qualify these resources?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	24	40,0	52,2	
	1	3	5,0	6,5	
	2	3	5,0	6,5	
	3	6	10,0	13,0	27,3
	4	10	16,7	21,7	45,5
	Total	46	76,7	100,0	
Missing	System	14	23,3		
Total		60	100,0		
Total without 0		22			

27. Did you participate in a training imparted-organised by HIC?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	34	56,7	61,8	61,8
	No	21	35,0	38,2	100,0
	Total	55	91,7	100,0	
Missing	System	5	8,3		
Total		60	100,0		

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2014	4	6,7	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	56	93,3		
Total		60	100,0		

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2015	4	6,7	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	56	93,3		
Total		60	100,0		

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2016	8	13,3	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	52	86,7		
Total		60	100,0		

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2017	17	28,3	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	43	71,7		
Total		60	100,0		

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2018	10	16,7	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	50	83,3		
Total		60	100,0		

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2019	10	16,7	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	50	83,3		
Total		60	100,0		

In which year(s) did you take part in a training event?

Year	Frequency	Percent
in 2014	4	11,8%
in 2015	4	11,8%
in 2016	8	23,5%
in 2017	17	50,0%
in 2018	10	29,4%
in 2019	10	29,4%
Total	34	100,0%

If affirmative, has the training been important for your capacity building?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	31	51,7	91,2	91,2
	No	1	1,7	2,9	94,1
	Don't know	2	3,3	5,9	100,0
	Total	34	56,7	100,0	
Missing	System	26	43,3		
Total		60	100,0		

28. How do you rate HIC's influence on your own knowledge creation and capacity building?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	6,4	6,4
	2	7	11,7	14,9	21,3
	3	10	16,7	21,3	42,6
	4	12	20,0	25,5	68,1
	5	15	25,0	31,9	100,0
	Total	47	78,3	100,0	
Missing	0	5	8,3		

	System	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	System	8	13,3		
	Total	13	21,7		
Total		60	100,0		

29. Did HIC provide you orientation and/or capacity building with reference to the following topics? (0=no orientation provided; 1=orientation was not very important up to 4=orientation was crucial)

Gender equality and equity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	14	23,3	28,0	28,0
	1	6	10,0	12,0	40,0
	2	15	25,0	30,0	70,0
	4	15	25,0	30,0	100,0
	Total	50	83,3	100,0	
Missing	System	10	16,7		
Total		60	100,0		

Defence and promotion of the right to a healthy environment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	16	26,7	32,7	32,7
	1	4	6,7	8,2	40,8
	2	19	31,7	38,8	79,6
	4	10	16,7	20,4	100,0
	Total	49	81,7	100,0	
Missing	System	11	18,3		
Total		60	100,0		

Social production and management of habitat

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	12	20,0	23,1	23,1
	1	3	5,0	5,8	28,8
	2	15	25,0	28,8	57,7
	4	22	36,7	42,3	100,0
	Total	52	86,7	100,0	
Missing	System	8	13,3		
Total		60	100,0		

Human right to an adequate standard of life (including land, housing, water and food)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	5	8,3	10,0	10,0
	1	6	10,0	12,0	22,0
	2	20	33,3	40,0	62,0
	4	19	31,7	38,0	100,0
	Total	50	83,3	100,0	
Missing	System	10	16,7		
Total		60	100,0		

Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	10	16,7	47,6	47,6
	1	1	1,7	4,8	52,4
	2	2	3,3	9,5	61,9
	4	8	13,3	38,1	100,0
	Total	21	35,0	100,0	
Missing	System	39	65,0		
Total		60	100,0		

(please describe other)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Diseño participativo sustentable del hábitat	1	1,7	1,7	88,3
	Gender and women	1	1,7	1,7	90,0
	Internacionalismo - visión global/plantearía (aunque no la llegue a desarrollar cotidianamente)	1	1,7	1,7	91,7
	R2C	5	8,3	8,3	100,0

Relevant topics for capacity building	Orientation was crucial		No orientation provided	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Gender equality and equity	16	29,6%	14	25,9%
Defence and promotion of the right to a healthy environment	10	18,5%	16	29,6%
Social production and management of habitat	23	42,6%	12	22,2%
Human right to an adequate standard of life (including land, housing, water and food)	22	40,7%	5	9,3%
Right to the City	5	9,3%		0,0%
International vision	1	1,9%		0,0%
Other		0,0%	10	18,5%
Total	54	100,0%	54	100,0%

30. How do you rate the strength of cooperation between HIC Members during the last 5 years?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	no cooperation	8	13,3%	14,5%	14,5%
	weak	9	15,0%	16,4%	30,9%
	not so strong	13	21,7%	23,6%	54,5%
	strong	16	26,7%	29,1%	83,6%
	very strong	9	15,0%	16,4%	100,0%
	Total	55	91,7%	100,0%	
Missing	0	2	3,3%		
	System	5	8,3%		
	Total	7	11,7%		
Total		60	100		

31. If you rate the cooperation as strong (4) or very strong (5), was it because of Meetings among Members

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	29	48,3	96,7	96,7
	no	1	1,7	3,3	100,0
	Total	30	50,0	100,0	

Missing	System	30	50,0		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC social media platforms

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	23	38,3	82,1	82,1
	no	5	8,3	17,9	100,0
	Total	28	46,7	100,0	
Missing	System	32	53,3		
Total		60	100,0		

Knowledge exchange

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	26	43,3	92,9	92,9
	no	2	3,3	7,1	100,0
	Total	28	46,7	100,0	
Missing	System	32	53,3		
Total		60	100,0		

Networking

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	30	50,0	93,8	93,8
	no	2	3,3	6,3	100,0
	Total	32	53,3	100,0	
Missing	System	28	46,7		
Total		60	100,0		

Common international campaigns

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	22	36,7	84,6	84,6
	no	4	6,7	15,4	100,0
	Total	26	43,3	100,0	
Missing	System	34	56,7		
Total		60	100,0		

Joint participation in a global project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	15	25,0	62,5	62,5
	no	9	15,0	37,5	100,0
	Total	24	40,0	100,0	
Missing	System	36	60,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Implementation of a common regional strategy

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	18	30,0	75,0	75,0
	no	6	10,0	25,0	100,0
	Total	24	40,0	100,0	

Missing	System	36	60,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Implementation of common regional land rights strategies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	16	26,7	64,0	64,0
	no	9	15,0	36,0	100,0
	Total	25	41,7	100,0	
Missing	System	35	58,3		
Total		60	100,0		

Participation in the HIC AL bulletin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	13	21,7	59,1	59,1
	no	9	15,0	40,9	100,0
	Total	22	36,7	100,0	
Missing	System	38	63,3		
Total		60	100,0		

32. How do you rate the improvement in HIC's support of community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights during the last 5 years (since 2014)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	6,0	6,0
	2	6	10,0	12,0	18,0
	3	13	21,7	26,0	44,0
	4	17	28,3	34,0	78,0
	5	11	18,3	22,0	100,0
	Total	50	83,3	100,0	
Missing	0	4	6,7		
	System	6	10,0		
	Total	10	16,7		
Total		60	100,0		

33. How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about habitat/human rights violation cases and/or urgent actions?

Through the HLRN Violations Database or regional website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	28	46,7	70,0	70,0
	No	12	20,0	30,0	100,0
	Total	40	66,7	100,0	
Missing	System	20	33,3		
Total		60	100,0		

Through immediate communication between Members

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	43	71,7	87,8	87,8

	No	6	10,0	12,2	100,0
	Total	49	81,7	100,0	
Missing	System	11	18,3		
Total		60	100,0		

HIC-AL Whatsapp group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	19	31,7	52,8	52,8
	No	17	28,3	47,2	100,0
	Total	36	60,0	100,0	
Missing	System	24	40,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Call to solidarity section at HIC-AL website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	21	35,0	58,3	58,3
	No	15	25,0	41,7	100,0
	Total	36	60,0	100,0	
Missing	System	24	40,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Social Networks (HIC-AL twitter and facebook, HLRN-India twitter, HIC-GS twitter and facebook)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	28	46,7	68,3	68,3
	No	13	21,7	31,7	100,0
	Total	41	68,3	100,0	
Missing	System	19	31,7		
Total		60	100,0		

Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	3	5,0	25,0	25,0
	No	9	15,0	75,0	100,0
	Total	12	20,0	100,0	
Missing	System	48	80,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Please describe other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Emails	1	1,7	1,7	96,7
	La visita de la presidencia de HIC a Colombia en talleres, debate, intercambio	1	1,7	1,7	98,3
	Regular communication	1	1,7	1,7	100,0

34. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on the management of your urgent action cases?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Valid	1	3	5,0	6,1	6,1
	2	12	20,0	24,5	30,6
	3	11	18,3	22,4	53,1
	4	14	23,3	28,6	81,6
	5	9	15,0	18,4	100,0
	Total	49	81,7	100,0	
Missing	0	4	6,7		
	System	7	11,7		
	Total	11	18,3		
Total		60	100,0		

35. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on the management of your habitat/ human rights violation cases?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	6	10,0	12,2	12,2
	2	8	13,3	16,3	28,6
	3	7	11,7	14,3	42,9
	4	17	28,3	34,7	77,6
	5	11	18,3	22,4	100,0
	Total	49	81,7	100,0	
Missing	0	4	6,7		
	System	7	11,7		
	Total	11	18,3		
Total		60	100,0		

36. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on governments' approaches to habitat/ human rights?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	4	6,7	7,8	7,8
	weak	10	16,7	19,6	27,5
	some influence	21	35,0	41,2	68,6
	strong influence	8	13,3	15,7	84,3
	very strong	8	13,3	15,7	100,0
	Total	51	85,0	100,0	
Missing	0	1	1,7		
	System	8	13,3		
	Total	9	15,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Did your work influence local action plans, charters or policies during the last 5 years?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	37	61,7	72,5	72,5
	No	14	23,3	27,5	100,0
	Total	51	85,0	100,0	
Missing	System	9	15,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Can you give us an example of an important influence on governments' fulfillment to habitat/human rights that can be attributed to HIC/ to your work?

Adoption d'un projet de loi reconnaissant le droit au logement par le Parlement canadien.
Asesoramiento al Instituto Provincial de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda de la Provincia del Chaco sobre el Análisis del Anteproyecto de Ley Nacional de Acceso a la Vivienda
basic local municipal services.
Canadian law acknowledging Housing as a human right June 2019
Contribution to the Priority Them for UN 58th session of Commission on Social Development
El Gobierno de El Salvador ha podido brindar el acceso a terrenos para la construcción de cooperativas de vivienda por ayuda mutua, gracias a la elaboración de estatutos que han beneficiado la construcción de complejos habitacionales en el Centro Histórico de la ciudad capital. en Honduras y Nicaragua se ha tenido la participación de los Gobiernos locales para construir viviendas para las cooperativas de vivienda por ayuda mutua.
el trabajo de HIC en México
Elaboración de una iniciativa de ley de vivienda y hábitat
En 2013, les évictions forcées n'étaient pas vu par une grande majorité de personne comme une violation de droit humain, aujourd'hui plusieurs acteurs y compris les populations le savent et s'organisent pour la défense de ce droit. Egalement, depuis 2015, nous portons une proposition de loi sur le logement décent. Nous étions ravi de savoir que le Ministère de l'habitat et du développement urbain, se propose d'élaborer une loi sur l'habitat décent. Nous sommes actuellement entrain de faire un lobbying pour faire partir de la commission qui sera chargée d'élaborer cette proposition, question de veiller à la prise en compte des aspects importants du logement ou habitat décent.
Eviction and Resettlement Policy
Incidencia en implementación, defensa y creación de nuevos marcos normativos de PSH (producción autogestionaria del Habitat en niveles provinciales y nacional)
Incidencia en leyes locales
Incidencia en PP de Producción social del Habitat
la iniciativa de PSHP. Derecho a la CIUDAD.
La sanción de la Ley de Acceso Justo al Hábitat de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. N° 14.449
Las autoridades locales se dispusieron a la escucha de las propuestas comunitarias por la presencia de HIC
Legislação na Cidade do México.
leyes de urbanización de villas
Maintien des populations démunies de la cite BabiliejDakar/Senegal contre les deguerpissements et le respect droit a la ville
My organization was Invited by the TransNzoia county government to contribute during the making of waste management policy.
ninguno en el caso de Ecuador
Ordenanza Producción Suelo Urbano
Participation à l'élaboration de la politique nationale de l'habitat
Reform of Angola's Land & Housing Rights legislation
reports on house demolitions, UN human rights council
Restitución de tierras a población originaria, normativas de autogestión, instituto de vivienda y hábitat
Shadow report
SR mission in Chile
We managed to stop forced evictions in Zimbabwe for beneficiaries of the land reform
work on allocating land for social housing in South Africa
Total

37. How do you rate the importance of HIC's HRHO?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	8	13,3	16,3
	1	4	6,7	24,5
	2	3	5,0	30,6
	3	24	40,0	79,6
	4	10	16,7	100,0
	Total	49	81,7	100,0
Missing	System	11	18,3	
Total		60	100,0	

AFR: 37. How do you rate the importance of HIC's HRHO?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	do not know	0	0,0%	0,0%
	not important	0	0,0%	0,0%
	some importance	0	0,0%	0,0%
	important	7	58,3%	58,3%
	very important	5	41,7%	100,0%
	Total	12	100,0%	
Missing	System	0	0,0%	
Total		12	100,0%	

MENA: 37. How do you rate the importance of HIC's HRHO?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	do not know	0	0,0%	0,0%
	not important	1	9,1%	12,5%
	some importance	1	9,1%	25,0%
	important	5	45,5%	87,5%
	very important	1	9,1%	100,0%
	Total	8	72,7%	
Missing	System	3	27,3%	
Total		11	100,0%	

LA: 37. How do you rate the importance of HIC's HRHO?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	do not know	7	28,0%	35,0%
	not important	3	12,0%	50,0%
	some importance	2	8,0%	60,0%
	important	5	20,0%	85,0%
	very important	3	12,0%	100,0%
	Total	20	80,0%	
Missing	System	5	20,0%	
Total		25	100,0%	

How do you rate the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning the following topics? (0=do not know-N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

The SDGs

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	4	6,7	11,1
	2	6	10,0	27,8
	3	11	18,3	58,3
	4	8	13,3	80,6
	5	7	11,7	100,0
	Total	36	60,0	
Missing	0	7	11,7	

System	17	28,3		
Total	24	40,0		
Total	60	100,0		

The New Urban Agenda

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
1	4	6,7	9,8	9,8
2	4	6,7	9,8	19,5
3	8	13,3	19,5	39,0
4	15	25,0	36,6	75,6
5	10	16,7	24,4	100,0
Total	41	68,3	100,0	
Missing				
0	5	8,3		
System	14	23,3		
Total	19	31,7		
Total	60	100,0		

The Conference of Parties (COP) about the Climate Change Agreement 2015 to 2018

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
1	4	6,7	12,5	12,5
2	3	5,0	9,4	21,9
3	13	21,7	40,6	62,5
4	7	11,7	21,9	84,4
5	5	8,3	15,6	100,0
Total	32	53,3	100,0	
Missing				
0	8	13,3		
System	20	33,3		
Total	28	46,7		
Total	60	100,0		

The country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
1	5	8,3	13,2	13,2
2	3	5,0	7,9	21,1
3	10	16,7	26,3	47,4
4	12	20,0	31,6	78,9
5	8	13,3	21,1	100,0
Total	38	63,3	100,0	
Missing				
0	7	11,7		
System	15	25,0		
Total	22	36,7		
Total	60	100,0		

The national advocacy for habitat-related HRs

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
1	6	10,0	15,4	15,4
2	3	5,0	7,7	23,1
3	11	18,3	28,2	51,3
4	9	15,0	23,1	74,4

5	10	16,7	25,6	100,0
Total	39	65,0	100,0	
Missing				
0	6	10,0		
System	15	25,0		
Total	21	35,0		
Total	60	100,0		

The local advocacy for habitat-related HRs

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
1	7	11,7	18,4	18,4
2	5	8,3	13,2	31,6
3	11	18,3	28,9	60,5
4	8	13,3	21,1	81,6
5	7	11,7	18,4	100,0
Total	38	63,3	100,0	
Missing				
0	6	10,0		
System	16	26,7		
Total	22	36,7		
Total	60	100,0		

Can you give us an example of an important influence on national to international debates that can be attributed to HIC's HRHO?

Droit à la ville
Following up on the recommendations from country review mechanisms in the UN HR System
Implementing national reports in human rights
La Nueva Agenda Urbana en Hábitat III
ONU H3 Quito y Hábitat Alternativo
Participation au forum national
Personalidades de HIC, escritos elaborados por el conjunto de miembros de HIC, campañas relativas al proceso
Respect du droit à la ville pour les populations vulnérables
The Muthurwa market controversy in Kenya
Vários componentes relacionados ao direito à cidade incluídos na Nova Agenda Urbana a partir da ação da HIC no âmbito da GPR2C

Influence of HIC's HRHO concerning the following topics	strong to very strong influence	
Topic	Frequency	Percent
SDGs	15	31,3%
New Urban Agenda	25	52,1%
Conference of Parties (COP)	12	25,0%
Country review mechanisms	20	41,7%
National advocacy for habitat-related HRs	19	39,6%
Local advocacy for habitat-related HRs	15	31,3%
Total	48	100,0%

38. How do you rate the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights?(0=do not know-N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

Global Platform for the Right to the City in general

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	6,1	6,1
	2	3	5,0	6,1	12,2
	3	13	21,7	26,5	38,8
	4	16	26,7	32,7	71,4
	5	14	23,3	28,6	100,0
	Total	49	81,7	100,0	
Missing	0	2	3,3		
	System	9	15,0		
	Total	11	18,3		
Total		60	100,0		

Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	7,3	7,3
	2	2	3,3	4,9	12,2
	3	14	23,3	34,1	46,3
	4	13	21,7	31,7	78,0
	5	9	15,0	22,0	100,0
	Total	41	68,3	100,0	
Missing	0	7	11,7		
	System	12	20,0		
	Total	19	31,7		
Total		60	100,0		

"Right to the City Agenda" advocacy document

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	6,4	6,4
	2	6	10,0	12,8	19,1
	3	9	15,0	19,1	38,3
	4	17	28,3	36,2	74,5
	5	12	20,0	25,5	100,0
	Total	47	78,3	100,0	
Missing	0	3	5,0		
	System	10	16,7		
	Total	13	21,7		
Total		60	100,0		

Co-Habitat Network (SPH)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	2	3,3	6,3	6,3
	2	4	6,7	12,5	18,8
	3	8	13,3	25,0	43,8
	4	9	15,0	28,1	71,9
	5	9	15,0	28,1	100,0
	Total	32	53,3	100,0	

Missing	0	9	15,0	
	System	19	31,7	
	Total	28	46,7	
Total		60	100,0	

Action research in Africa

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	2	3,3	10,0	10,0
	2	3	5,0	15,0	25,0
	3	3	5,0	15,0	40,0
	4	6	10,0	30,0	70,0
	5	6	10,0	30,0	100,0
	Total	20	33,3	100,0	
Missing	0	18	30,0		
	System	22	36,7		
	Total	40	66,7		
Total		60	100,0		

Action research in Latin America

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	13,6	13,6
	2	2	3,3	9,1	22,7
	3	6	10,0	27,3	50,0
	4	5	8,3	22,7	72,7
	5	6	10,0	27,3	100,0
	Total	22	36,7	100,0	
Missing	0	15	25,0		
	System	23	38,3		
	Total	38	63,3		
Total		60	100,0		

Action research in Europe

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	4	6,7	44,4	44,4
	2	1	1,7	11,1	55,6
	3	1	1,7	11,1	66,7
	4	1	1,7	11,1	77,8
	5	2	3,3	22,2	100,0
	Total	9	15,0	100,0	
Missing	0	24	40,0		
	System	27	45,0		
	Total	51	85,0		
Total		60	100,0		

Local Action Plans

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	6	10,0	23,1	23,1
	2	5	8,3	19,2	42,3
	3	3	5,0	11,5	53,8
	4	8	13,3	30,8	84,6

	5	4	6,7	15,4	100,0
	Total	26	43,3	100,0	
Missing	0	11	18,3		
	System	23	38,3		
	Total	34	56,7		
Total		60	100,0		

National Voluntary Review at HLPF (High-level Political Forum)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	4	6,7	19,0
	2	3	5,0	33,3
	3	5	8,3	57,1
	4	3	5,0	71,4
	5	6	10,0	100,0
	Total	21	35,0	100,0
Missing	0	14	23,3	
	System	25	41,7	
	Total	39	65,0	
Total		60	100,0	

Publication "Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences 1976-2016"

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	7,0
	2	5	8,3	18,6
	3	11	18,3	44,2
	4	12	20,0	72,1
	5	12	20,0	100,0
	Total	43	71,7	100,0
Missing	0	4	6,7	
	System	13	21,7	
	Total	17	28,3	
Total		60	100,0	

Working Groups with Members' participation (regional or global)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	7,1
	2	5	8,3	19,0
	3	10	16,7	42,9
	4	12	20,0	71,4
	5	12	20,0	100,0
	Total	42	70,0	100,0
Missing	0	4	6,7	
	System	14	23,3	
	Total	18	30,0	
Total		60	100,0	

Other projects-initiatives with HIC

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	16,7
	2	2	3,3	27,8
	3	3	5,0	44,4
	4	6	10,0	77,8
	5	4	6,7	100,0
	Total	18	30,0	100,0
Missing	0	11	18,3	
	System	31	51,7	
	Total	42	70,0	
Total		60	100,0	

Please describe other projects

Campaña Regional por la Reurbanización de Barrios Populares.
Human Right to Land GC
Inscrire la rencontre de Nairobi 2017 comme une référence dans l'agenda africain (périodicité à déterminer)
Renforcement des capacités des membres de HIC en matière des législations et des pratiques des habitations
SR Housing Right mission in Chile
Violation Impact Assessment Tool

Usefulness of HIC's projects	useful to very useful	
	Frequency	Percent
Global Platform for the Right to the City	30	58,8%
Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO)	22	43,1%
"Right to the City Agenda" advocacy document	29	56,9%
Co-Habitat Network (SPH)	18	35,3%
Action research in Africa	12	23,5%
Action research in Latin America	11	21,6%
Action research in Europe	3	5,9%
Local Action Plans	12	23,5%
National Voluntary Review at HLPF	9	17,6%
Publication "Habitat International Coalition..."	24	47,1%
Working Groups with Members' participation	24	47,1%
Other projects/ initiatives with HIC	10	19,6%
Total	51	100,0%

39. Contribution of HIC to notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018 How do you rate the importance of HIC's contribution? (0=do not know-N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

How do you rate the importance of HIC's contribution?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	3	5,0	6,5
	2	5	8,3	17,4
	3	9	15,0	37,0
	4	13	21,7	65,2

	5	16	26,7	34,8	100,0
	Total	46	76,7	100,0	
Missing	0	5	8,3		
	System	9	15,0		
	Total	14	23,3		
Total		60	100,0		

Can you give us an example of a contribution

Advocacy on Right to the City in Habitat III
Contributions to the development of the New Urban Agenda
Documentos global crítica a ONU H3 2016
En Guatemala se ha impulsado la Producción Social de Vivienda y Hábital en la nueva ley de vivienda y se está impulsando en las políticas públicas
Engagement et solidarité au côté des adherent-e-s de hic Afrique contre les violations liées aux droits humains et la terre
HI is the very clear progressive voice on rights to land, housing, and the city.
Hug platform
Incidencia en Habitat III
La participación en la agenda de Habitat III
La participation active et l'organisation des campagnes à travers les réseaux sociaux lors des grands rendez-vous comme le FPHN, Africité, WUF...
nueva agenda urbana , concepción derecha a la ciudad
the intent to bring R"C in the NUA
Urgent Action Appeals and Petition
WUF

40. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on the UN human rights system?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	1	1,7	2,0	2,0
	2	6	10,0	12,2	14,3
	3	14	23,3	28,6	42,9
	4	17	28,3	34,7	77,6
	5	11	18,3	22,4	100,0
	Total	49	81,7	100,0	
Missing	System	11	18,3		
Total		60	100,0		

Can you give us an example of an important influence on the UN human rights system that can be attributed to HIC?

Advocacy on Right to the City in Habitat III
Following up on country commitments and recommendations
General Comment on the Human Right Land
incidencia por derecho a la vivienda
Last year side event in COP
Ongoing HLRN work with UN Human Rights system and the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing
Participation aux prises de décisions et organisation d'activités en marge des réunions de l'ONU
permanent work in Geneva
The work with the Special Rapporteur for Right to Housing and the OHCHR

41. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	4	6,7	8,0	8,0
	2	5	8,3	10,0	18,0

	3	16	26,7	32,0	50,0
	4	14	23,3	28,0	78,0
	5	11	18,3	22,0	100,0
	Total	50	83,3	100,0	
Missing	0	2	3,3		
	System	8	13,3		
	Total	10	16,7		
Total		60	100,0		

Can you give us an example of an important influence on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that can be attributed to HIC?

adequate housing & sanitary
Advocacy on ending poverty and homeless
En el punto 1) pobreza habla de la necesidad de acceso a una vivienda "digna", en el punto 11 se hace referencia a la necesidad de que las familias accedan no sólo a vivienda sino a transporte, infraestructura, energía ,etc. (aspecto relevante para alcanzar una vivienda adecuada)
Important in defining the habitat related SDGs
La medición e identificación de los Asentamientos Populares Precarias
Plaidoyer à tous les niveaux
Puedo suponer que el objetivo 11 es influencia de la HIC entre otros actores. Pero aún no lo se
Reporting on SDG 5
The HIC Contribution in Nairobi at UNHabitat meeting.

42. Would you be interested to provide more specific information to the evaluators in an in-depth interview?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	28	46,7		
	No	21	35,0		
Missing	System	11			
Total		60	100,0		

**Appendix C
to Annex 10.1**

Frequency Tables (SPSS) – HIC staff and Board

1. Are you responding as

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	an individual	10	100,0	100,0	100,0

2. If you are an “individual”, are you

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	4	40,0	40,0	40,0
	Male	6	60,0	60,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

3. If you are an “individual”, to which age group do you belong

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	below 30	3	30,0	30,0	30,0
	31-65	7	70,0	70,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

4. Are you responding as-on behalf of

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Staff employed at HIC	10	100,0	100,0	100,0

6. In which global region are you based-related to?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	In Middle East-North Africa	4	40,0	40,0	40,0
	In Latin America-Caribbean	1	10,0	10,0	50,0
	In Europe	3	30,0	30,0	80,0
	International-global category	2	20,0	20,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

7. In which country are you based?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Egypt	4	40,0	40,0	40,0
	México	1	10,0	10,0	50,0
	Spain	5	50,0	50,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

9. Your main relationship with HIC is through

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	HIC General Secretariat	5	50,0	62,5	62,5
	HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	2	20,0	25,0	87,5
	HIC-MENA regional office	1	10,0	12,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	System	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

10. HIC General Secretariat

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strong	4	40,0	44,4	44,4
	Very strong	5	50,0	55,6	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	2	20,0	22,2	22,2
	4	3	30,0	33,3	55,6
	Very strong	4	40,0	44,4	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC-MENA regional office

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	1	10,0	12,5	12,5
	3	2	20,0	25,0	37,5
	4	1	10,0	12,5	50,0
	Very strong	4	40,0	50,0	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0		
	System	1	10,0		
	Total	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC Latin America regional office

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	1	10,0	12,5	12,5
	3	3	30,0	37,5	50,0
	4	3	30,0	37,5	87,5
	Very strong	1	10,0	12,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	System	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC South Asia regional office

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	1	10,0	12,5	12,5
	2	1	10,0	12,5	25,0
	3	2	20,0	25,0	50,0
	4	2	20,0	25,0	75,0
	Very strong	2	20,0	25,0	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	System	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	2	20,0	25,0	25,0
	2	1	10,0	12,5	37,5
	3	2	20,0	25,0	62,5
	Very strong	3	30,0	37,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0		
	System	1	10,0		
	Total	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	1	10,0	14,3	14,3
	2	3	30,0	42,9	57,1
	3	3	30,0	42,9	100,0
	Total	7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	2	20,0		
	System	1	10,0		
	Total	3	30,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	2	20,0	25,0	25,0
	2	5	50,0	62,5	87,5
	3	1	10,0	12,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0		
	System	1	10,0		
	Total	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC Presidency

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
	4	3	30,0	33,3	44,4
	Very strong	5	50,0	55,6	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC Board

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
	2	1	10,0	11,1	22,2
	3	2	20,0	22,2	44,4
	4	3	30,0	33,3	77,8
	Very strong	2	20,0	22,2	100,0

Total		9	90,0	100,0
Missing	System	1	10,0	
Total		10	100,0	

HIC General Assembly

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
	2	1	10,0	11,1	22,2
	3	1	10,0	11,1	33,3
	4	4	40,0	44,4	77,8
	Very strong	2	20,0	22,2	100,0
Total		9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

11. HIC General Secretariat

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
	4	2	20,0	22,2	33,3
	Very strong	6	60,0	66,7	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
	4	1	10,0	11,1	22,2
	Very strong	7	70,0	77,8	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC-MENA regional office

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
	4	1	10,0	11,1	22,2
	Very strong	7	70,0	77,8	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC Latin America regional office

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	4	2	20,0	22,2	22,2
	Very strong	7	70,0	77,8	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC South Asia regional office

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	3	30,0	37,5
	3	1	10,0	50,0
	4	1	10,0	62,5
	Very strong	3	30,0	37,5
	Total	8	80,0	100,0
Missing	System	1	10,0	
	Total	2	20,0	
	Total	10	100,0	

HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	3	30,0	33,3
	4	1	10,0	44,4
	Very strong	5	50,0	55,6
	Total	9	90,0	100,0
Missing	System	1	10,0	
	Total	10	100,0	

HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	3	30,0	42,9
	4	1	10,0	57,1
	Very strong	3	30,0	42,9
	Total	7	70,0	100,0
Missing	NA	1	10,0	
	System	2	20,0	
	Total	3	30,0	
Total	10	100,0		

HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	4	40,0	50,0
	4	1	10,0	62,5
	5	3	30,0	37,5
	Total	8	80,0	100,0
	Missing	NA	1	10,0
System		1	10,0	
Total		2	20,0	
Total	10	100,0		

HIC Presidency

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	1	10,0	11,1
	3	1	10,0	22,2
	4	1	10,0	33,3

Very strong	6	60,0	66,7	100,0
Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0	
Total	10	100,0		

HIC Board

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	3	30,0	33,3
	4	2	20,0	22,2
	Very strong	4	40,0	44,4
	Total	9	90,0	100,0
Missing	System	1	10,0	
	Total	10	100,0	

HIC General Assembly

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	2	20,0	22,2
	4	2	20,0	44,4
	Very strong	5	50,0	55,6
	Total	9	90,0	100,0
Missing	System	1	10,0	
	Total	10	100,0	

12. HIC General Assembly Did you once participate in the GA?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	7	70,0	77,8
	No	2	20,0	22,2
	Total	9	90,0	100,0
Missing	System	1	10,0	
	Total	10	100,0	

12.1 How many times did you participate in the GA?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	>10	1	14,3	14,3
	01	2	28,6	28,6
	02-03	2	28,6	28,6
	04-05	1	14,3	14,3
	30	1	14,3	14,3
	Total	7	100,0	100,0

12.2 In which year did you participate in the GA last time?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2017 Nairobi	1	10,0	12,5
	2018 Online	7	70,0	87,5
	Total	8	80,0	100,0
Missing	System	2	20,0	
	Total	10	100,0	

13. How do you rate the importance of your participation in the GA?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	1	10,0	12,5	12,5
	3	2	20,0	25,0	37,5
	Very strong	5	50,0	62,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	weak	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	4	1	10,0	10,0	20,0
	Very strong	8	80,0	80,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Facebook

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	weak	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	3	2	20,0	20,0	30,0
	4	3	30,0	30,0	60,0
	Very strong	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Twitter

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	weak	1	10,0	12,5	12,5
	4	4	40,0	50,0	62,5
	Very strong	3	30,0	37,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0		
	System	1	10,0		
	Total	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Youtube

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	weak	4	40,0	50,0	50,0
	3	3	30,0	37,5	87,5
	Very strong	1	10,0	12,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0		
	System	1	10,0		
	Total	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	1	10,0	50,0	50,0
	Very strong	1	10,0	50,0	100,0

(please describe other)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	HLRN online tools	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

15. Website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	3	3	30,0	30,0	40,0
	Very useful (4)	6	60,0	60,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Facebook

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not useful	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	2	1	10,0	10,0	20,0
	3	4	40,0	40,0	60,0
	Very useful	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Twitter

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	2	3	30,0	30,0	40,0
	3	2	20,0	20,0	60,0
	Very useful	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Youtube

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	3	30,0	30,0	30,0
	1	2	20,0	20,0	50,0
	2	2	20,0	20,0	70,0
	3	2	20,0	20,0	90,0
	Very useful	1	10,0	10,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	9	90,0		
Total		10	100,0		

(please describe other)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Whatsapp	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

16. Did you-do you participate in the planning of HIC's work?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	8	80,0	80,0	80,0
No	2	20,0	20,0	100,0
Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Please specify how

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Coordinación de planes de trabajo, presentación de proyectos, implementación y monitoreo	1	10,0	10,0	50,0
Participating in internal meetings	1	10,0	10,0	60,0
Sobre todo a través de los encuentros de planificación sub-regionales que organizamos con nuestra membresía en AL y en las reuniones del Consejo.	1	10,0	10,0	70,0
Staff member - involved in coordination meetings etc.	1	10,0	10,0	80,0
strategic plan for MENA region	1	10,0	10,0	90,0
Trabalho no HIC-GS	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

17. Did you-do you participate in HIC's monitoring of results?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	6	60,0	60,0	60,0
No	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
Total	10	100,0	100,0	

18. Did you participate in the online survey during the 2012 external evaluation?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	3	30,0	30,0	30,0
No	7	70,0	70,0	100,0
Total	10	100,0	100,0	

19. Are you aware of the recommendations made during the 2012 evaluation (global level)?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	7	70,0	70,0	70,0
No	3	30,0	30,0	100,0
Total	10	100,0	100,0	

20. Would you like to be more actively involved in HIC's conceptual/monitoring work?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	5	50,0	55,6	55,6
No	4	40,0	44,4	100,0
Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing System	1	10,0		
Total	10	100,0		

21. Do the grassroots organisations you are related to in your daily work know HIC?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	9	90,0	100,0	100,0
Missing System	1	10,0		
Total	10	100,0		

22. If the former answer is "yes": Do you think the grassroots organisations also benefit from HIC's services?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	8	80,0	100,0	100,0
Missing System	2	20,0		
Total	10	100,0		

23. Are you satisfied with HIC's services to it's Members?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
3	7	70,0	70,0	80,0
Very satisfied (4)	2	20,0	20,0	100,0
Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Other (please specify)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
it will be good opportunity if the GS can do regional online meeting with each region	1	10,0	10,0	90,0
needs more human and other resources for outreach and promotion of services.	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

24. Do you think that HIC's services to its Members improved during the last 5 years (since 2014)?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	8	80,0	88,9	88,9
No	1	10,0	11,1	100,0
Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing System	1	10,0		
Total	10	100,0		

HIC-GS website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	2	20,0	20,0	20,0
	4	4	40,0	40,0	60,0
	Very useful	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

HIC-HLRN website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	Not useful	1	10,0	10,0	20,0
	3	1	10,0	10,0	30,0
	4	2	20,0	20,0	50,0
	Very useful	5	50,0	50,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

HIC-MENA website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	2	20,0	20,0	20,0
	3	1	10,0	10,0	30,0
	4	2	20,0	20,0	50,0
	Very useful	5	50,0	50,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

HIC-AL website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	3	3	30,0	30,0	40,0
	4	1	10,0	10,0	50,0
	Very useful	5	50,0	50,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

HIC-SA (HLRN India) website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	2	20,0	20,0	20,0
	3	1	10,0	10,0	30,0
	4	2	20,0	20,0	50,0
	Very useful	5	50,0	50,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

HICademy

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
	Not useful	1	10,0	11,1	22,2
	3	2	20,0	22,2	44,4
	4	4	40,0	44,4	88,9
	Very useful	1	10,0	11,1	100,0

Total	9	90,0	100,0
Missing	0	1	10,0
Total	10	100,0	

HICipedia

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	2	20,0	22,2	22,2
	Not useful	1	10,0	11,1	33,3
	3	1	10,0	11,1	44,4
	4	3	30,0	33,3	77,8
	Very useful	2	20,0	22,2	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	0	1	10,0		
Total	10	100,0			

Habitat Library

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	3	1	10,0	10,0	20,0
	4	4	40,0	40,0	60,0
	Very useful	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Violations Database

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not useful	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	3	2	20,0	20,0	30,0
	4	3	30,0	30,0	60,0
	Very useful	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Violation Impact Assessment Tool (VIAT)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	Not useful	1	10,0	10,0	20,0
	3	2	20,0	20,0	40,0
	4	2	20,0	20,0	60,0
	Very useful	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Urgent Action Appeal

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not useful	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	3	3	30,0	30,0	40,0
	4	1	10,0	10,0	50,0
	Very useful	5	50,0	50,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Housing and Land Rights Monitoring Toolkit

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	3	3	30,0	30,0	40,0
	4	2	20,0	20,0	60,0
	Vers useful	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	4	2	20,0	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	8	80,0		
	Total	10	100,0		

Please describe other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	HICademy does not exist and HICpedia was never developed as a useful tool and has superseded by the HICtionary.	1	10,0	10,0	80,0
	Landpedia.org and landtimes.landpedia.org	1	10,0	10,0	90,0
	www.right2city.org	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

26. Have you been-are you using one of the HIC online training resources?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	60,0	60,0	60,0
	No	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Which one(s)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Formacion sobre derecho a la ciudad	1	10,0	10,0	50,0
	HICpédia, biblioteca hábitat, academia de HIC, páginas web	1	10,0	10,0	60,0
	Llamado urgente a la acción	1	10,0	10,0	70,0
	VDB-VIAT-UA	1	10,0	10,0	80,0
	violations database; urgent action	1	10,0	10,0	90,0
	We use online materials for training, but the HICademy does not exist and the intended online vast training resources are scattered and mostly not online.	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

How do you qualify these resources?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	2	20,0	20,0	20,0
	Not useful	1	10,0	10,0	30,0

	3	3	30,0	30,0	60,0
	Very useful	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

27. Did you participate in a training imparted-organised by HIC?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	60,0	60,0	60,0
	No	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2014	2	20,0	100,0	100,0

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2015	2	20,0	100,0	100,0

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2016	2	20,0	100,0	100,0

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2017	3	30,0	100,0	100,0

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2018	3	30,0	100,0	100,0

If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2019	3	30,0	100,0	100,0

If affirmative, has the training been important for your capacity building?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	60,0	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	4	40,0		
	Total	10	100,0		

28. How do you rate HIC's influence on your own knowledge creation and capacity building?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	weak	1	10,0	10,0	20,0
	3	1	10,0	10,0	30,0
	strong	3	30,0	30,0	60,0
	Very strong	4	40,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

29. Gender equality and equity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	1	1	10,0	10,0	20,0
	2	6	60,0	60,0	80,0
	4	2	20,0	20,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Defence and promotion of the right to a healthy environment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	1	2	20,0	20,0	30,0
	2	6	60,0	60,0	90,0
	4	1	10,0	10,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Social production and management of habitat

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	2	4	40,0	40,0	50,0
	4	5	50,0	50,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Human right to an adequate standard of life (including land, housing, water and food)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	10,0	10,0	10,0
	1	1	10,0	10,0	20,0
	2	1	10,0	10,0	30,0
	4	7	70,0	70,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	10,0	25,0	25,0
	2	2	20,0	50,0	75,0
	4	1	10,0	25,0	100,0
	Total	4	40,0	100,0	
Missing	System	6	60,0		
Total		10	100,0		

(please describe other)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
R2C		2	20,0	20,0	100,0

30. How do you rate the strength of cooperation between HIC Members during the last 5 years?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	5	50,0	50,0	50,0
	strong	4	40,0	40,0	90,0
	Very strong	1	10,0	10,0	100,0
	Total	10	100,0	100,0	

Meetings among Members

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	8	80,0	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC social media platforms

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	8	80,0	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Knowledge exchange

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	7	70,0	87,5	87,5
	no	1	10,0	12,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	System	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Networking

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	8	80,0	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Common international campaigns

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	7	70,0	87,5	87,5
	no	1	10,0	12,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	System	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Joint participation in a global project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	3	30,0	42,9	42,9
	no	4	40,0	57,1	100,0
	Total	7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	System	3	30,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Implementation of a common regional strategy

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	4	40,0	57,1	57,1
	no	3	30,0	42,9	100,0
	Total	7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	System	3	30,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Implementation of common regional land rights strategies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	3	30,0	42,9	42,9
	no	4	40,0	57,1	100,0
	Total	7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	System	3	30,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Participation in the HIC AL bulletin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	3	30,0	60,0	60,0
	no	2	20,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	5	50,0	100,0	
Missing	System	5	50,0		
Total		10	100,0		

32. How do you rate the improvement in HIC's support of community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights during the last 5 years (since 2014)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
	3	4	40,0	44,4	55,6
	strong	3	30,0	33,3	88,9
	Very strong	1	10,0	11,1	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

33. Through the HLRN Violations Database or regional website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	7	70,0	87,5	87,5
	No	1	10,0	12,5	100,0

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Total		8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	System	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Through immediate communication between Members

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	7	70,0	77,8	77,8
	No	2	20,0	22,2	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

HIC-AL Whatsapp group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	3	30,0	60,0	60,0
	No	2	20,0	40,0	100,0
	Total	5	50,0	100,0	
Missing	System	5	50,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Call to solidarity section at HIC-AL website

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	2	20,0	50,0	50,0
	No	2	20,0	50,0	100,0
	Total	4	40,0	100,0	
Missing	System	6	60,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Social Networks (HIC-AL twitter and facebook, HLRN-India twitter, HIC-GS twitter and facebook)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	5	50,0	83,3	83,3
	No	1	10,0	16,7	100,0
	Total	6	60,0	100,0	
Missing	System	4	40,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	4	40,0	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	6	60,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Please describe other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Comunicacion directa con el hics	1	10,0	10,0	50,0
	Emails	1	10,0	10,0	60,0

Immediate communication from HIC-GS and Regional offices	1	10,0	10,0	70,0
Redes sociais e página web regional and GA meetings	1	10,0	10,0	80,0
Social media tools, mailing	1	10,0	10,0	90,0
	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

34. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on the management of your urgent action cases?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	20,0	28,6	28,6
Very strong	5	50,0	71,4	100,0
Total	7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	0	10,0		
System	2	20,0		
Total	3	30,0		
Total	10	100,0		

35. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on the management of your habitat/ human rights violation cases?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very strong	7	70,0	100,0
Missing	NA	1	10,0	
System	2	20,0		
Total	3	30,0		
Total	10	100,0		

36. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on governments' approaches to habitat/ human rights?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	30,0	33,3	33,3
strong	4	40,0	44,4	77,8
Very strong	2	20,0	22,2	100,0
Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0	
Total	10	100,0		

Did your work influence local action plans, charters or policies during the last 5 years?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	5	50,0	100,0
Missing	System	5	50,0	
Total	10	100,0		

Can you give us an example of an important influence on governments' fulfillment to habitat/human rights that can be attributed to HIC/ to your work?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Activities with municipalities in Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Spain.	1	10,0	10,0	70,0

egyptian constitution, palestine municipalities, lebanon municipalities, Yemen local authorities, Jordan municipalities	1	10,0	10,0	80,0
Trabajo alrededor de Hill y NUA basado en DDHH y R2C	1	10,0	10,0	90,0
UCLG's acceptance of Right to the City demands	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

37. How do you rate the importance of HIC's HRHO?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't know	3	30,0	33,3
2	1	10,0	11,1	44,4
3	1	10,0	11,1	55,6
Very important	4	40,0	44,4	100,0
Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0	
Total	10	100,0		

The SDGs

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	10,0	14,3	14,3
4	2	20,0	28,6	42,9
Very strong	4	40,0	57,1	100,0
Total	7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	0	10,0		
System	2	20,0		
Total	3	30,0		
Total	10	100,0		

The New Urban Agenda

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strong	2	20,0	28,6
Very strong	5	50,0	71,4	100,0
Total	7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0	
System	2	20,0		
Total	3	30,0		
Total	10	100,0		

The Conference of Parties (COP) about the Climate Change Agreement 2015 to 2018

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	1	10,0	14,3
2	1	10,0	14,3	28,6
3	2	20,0	28,6	57,1
Very strong	3	30,0	42,9	100,0

Total		7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0		
	System	2	20,0		
	Total	3	30,0		
Total		10	100,0		

The country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	2	20,0	28,6	28,6
	Very strong	5	50,0	71,4	100,0
	Total	7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0		
	System	2	20,0		
	Total	3	30,0		
Total		10	100,0		

The national advocacy for habitat-related HRs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	2	20,0	33,3	33,3
	4	2	20,0	33,3	66,7
	Very strong	2	20,0	33,3	100,0
	Total	6	60,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	2	20,0		
	System	2	20,0		
	Total	4	40,0		
Total		10	100,0		

The local advocacy for habitat-related HRs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	1	10,0	16,7	16,7
	strong	2	20,0	33,3	50,0
	Very strong	3	30,0	50,0	100,0
	Total	6	60,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	2	20,0		
	System	2	20,0		
	Total	4	40,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Can you give us an example of an important influence on national to international debates that can be attributed to HIC's HRHO?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Estrategia común y continua basada en DDHH en foros y sistema ONU	1	10,0	10,0	80,0
	Habitat international assembly and SDGs / FAO process on land and protracted crisis for food security	1	10,0	10,0	90,0

Incluir o direito à cidade na Nova Agenda Urbana.	1	10,0	10,0	100,0
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Global Platform for the Right to the City in general

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
	Not useful	1	10,0	11,1	22,2
	3	1	10,0	11,1	33,3
	4	5	50,0	55,6	88,9
	Very useful	1	10,0	11,1	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not useful	1	10,0	12,5	12,5
	4	3	30,0	37,5	50,0
	Very useful	4	40,0	50,0	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0		
	System	1	10,0		
	Total	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

"Right to the City Agenda" advocacy document

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
	3	4	40,0	44,4	55,6
	4	2	20,0	22,2	77,8
	Very useful	2	20,0	22,2	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Co-Habitat Network (SPH)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not useful	2	20,0	22,2	22,2
	3	4	40,0	44,4	66,7
	4	1	10,0	11,1	77,8
	Very useful	2	20,0	22,2	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Action research in Africa

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	12,5	12,5

	Not useful	2	20,0	25,0	37,5
	4	2	20,0	25,0	62,5
	Very useful	3	30,0	37,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	0	1	10,0		
	System	1	10,0		
	Total	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Action research in Latin America

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	14,3	14,3
	Not useful	2	20,0	28,6	42,9
	4	1	10,0	14,3	57,1
	Very useful	3	30,0	42,9	100,0
	Total	7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0		
	System	2	20,0		
	Total	3	30,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Action research in Europe

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	14,3	14,3
	Not useful	2	20,0	28,6	42,9
	4	2	20,0	28,6	71,4
	Very useful	2	20,0	28,6	100,0
	Total	7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0		
	System	2	20,0		
	Total	3	30,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Local Action Plans

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't use them	1	10,0	14,3	14,3
	Not useful	1	10,0	14,3	28,6
	3	2	20,0	28,6	57,1
	Very useful	3	30,0	42,9	100,0
	Total	7	70,0	100,0	
Missing	NA	1	10,0		
	System	2	20,0		
	Total	3	30,0		
Total		10	100,0		

National Voluntary Review at HLPF (High-level Political Forum)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	2	20,0	22,2	22,2

	4	2	20,0	22,2	44,4
	Very useful	5	50,0	55,6	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Publication "Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences 1976-2016"

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not useful	3	30,0	37,5	37,5
	3	2	20,0	25,0	62,5
	Very useful	3	30,0	37,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	System	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Working Groups with Members' participation (regional or global)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not useful	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
	4	6	60,0	66,7	77,8
	Very useful	2	20,0	22,2	100,0
	Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing	System	1	10,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Other projects-initiatives with HIC

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very useful	5	50,0	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	5	50,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Please describe other projects

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Land Restitution in Yemen; Sanctuary in the City: Beirut; ongoing pedagogy and advocacy re Palestine, Tibet, Western Sahara; engagement with partners in activities and advocacy at the Human Rights Council and Rome-based Agencies	1	10,0	10,0	90,0
	Participation in events, campaigns and collaborations outside ongoing projects	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

How do you rate the importance of HIC's contribution?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	2	20,0	25,0	25,0
	strong	1	10,0	12,5	37,5

	Very strong	5	50,0	62,5	100,0
	Total	8	80,0	100,0	
Missing	System	2	20,0		
Total		10	100,0		

Can you give us an example of a contribution

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Contribuciones y monitoreo al proceso HILL y NUA, Contribuciones continuas al sistema ONU	1	10,0	10,0	80,0
inclusion of principles in NUA, HRHO approach in the High-level Political Forum and UN Habitat Assembly	1	10,0	10,0	90,0
New Urban Agenda	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid weak	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
3	4	40,0	44,4	55,6
very strong	4	40,0	44,4	100,0
Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing System	1	10,0		
Total	10	100,0		

Can you give us an example of an important influence on the UN human rights system that can be attributed to HIC?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Contribuciones al HRC y colaboración estrecha con la OHCHR	1	10,0	10,0	80,0
human rights treaty bodies /UPR	1	10,0	10,0	90,0
Participation in CESCR country review, statements and side events at Human Rights Council, submissions to Universal Periodic Review on several countries	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid weak	1	10,0	11,1	11,1
3	3	30,0	33,3	44,4
strong	2	20,0	22,2	66,7
very strong	3	30,0	33,3	100,0
Total	9	90,0	100,0	
Missing System	1	10,0		
Total	10	100,0		

Can you give us an example of an important influence on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that can be attributed to HIC?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Continuas contribuciones a través del trabajo de la GPR2C entorno al derecho a la ciudad y los DDHH, sobre todo en el marco del HLPF.	1	10,0	10,0	80,0
Not so much of HIC, in general, but HLRN engagement inside the HLPF, NGO Major Group, Land Indicators Initiative, OHCHR	1	10,0	10,0	90,0
Review of SDGs (HLPF)	1	10,0	10,0	100,0

42. Would you be interested to provide more specific information to the evaluators in an in-depth interview?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	4	40,0	100,0	100,0
No	3	30,0	100,0	100,0
Missing System	3	60,0		
Total	10	100,0		

Summary of Survey Results – All respondents

Prepared by Prof. Dr. Samia Nour (November 29, 2019)

Main characteristics of HIC Evaluation Survey (2019) and general information about HIC Membership

The results of HIC Evaluation Survey (2019) according to the identification of the respondents implies equal distribution as half of the respondents are responding as an individual (50%), while the other half are responding as a group (50%). The distribution of the individual respondents by gender implies that the majority and more than half of the respondents are male (56.1%) compared to less than half of the respondents are female (43.9%). The distribution of individual according to the age group of the individual implies that the majority and more than two thirds of the individual respondents belong to the middle age group (67.4%), followed by old age group (18.6%), and young age group (14%).¹ The distribution of respondents by types of respondents imply that the majority and more than three quarters of the respondents are responding as-on behalf of HIC Members (78.6%), followed by Staff employed at HIC (12.9%), followed by HIC Friend (4.3%) and other (4.3%), including, for instance, HIC Member and HIC Wisdom Keeper, Nuba People (NMIA) and staff employed by Housing and Land Rights Network. Regarding the regional distribution the majority and more than third of the respondents are based in Latin America-Caribbean (37.1%), followed by more than fifth in the Middle East-North Africa (21.4%), more than tenth in Anglophone Africa (11.4%) and nearly tenth in Europe (10%), but less than tenth in Francophone Africa (5.7%), Asia (5.7%), North America (4.3%) and international-global category (4.3%). The distribution of respondents by countries implies the diversity as they are based in different world countries, for instance, the most important country where the respondents are based includes Argentina (12.9%), followed by Egypt (7.1%), Spain (5.7%), Palestine (5.7%), Mexico (4.3%), Afghanistan, Bolivia, Canada and Chile (2.9%). While, the geographical distribution implies diversity of regional distribution, but this should not hide the high concentration and imbalanced regional distribution. For instance, more than half of the respondents are concentrated in two geographical regions in Latin America-Caribbean and the Middle East-North Africa (58.5%). (see Table 1)

Regarding the historical duration of HIC Membership initiated, the majority and more than third of members initiated their HIC membership very recently during the period (2015-2019) (34.4%), followed by membership initiated earlier in the period (1995-2009) (23.4%), membership initiated earlier for more than 25 years ago (21.9%), and membership initiated earlier in the period (2010-2014) (20.3%). The majority of organizations have been actively involved with HIC since starting their membership (93.5%), whereas few have not been actively involved with HIC since starting their membership (6.5%). The majority of organizations are up to date with its contributions and have the right to vote (voting member) (90.6%), whereas few organizations are not up to date with its contributions and do not have the right to vote (9.4%). The majority and more than half of organizations are paying contributions to HIC in cash (54.8%), whereas some organizations are not paying contributions to HIC in cash (45.2%). From the perspective of the majority of organizations the fee is appropriate (95%), while few of them considered fee is too high (5%). The majority and nearly three quarters of organizations are paying their contributing in kind (73%), while some of them and more than a quarter are not

¹ For the purpose of this report the classification of the individual respondents according to the age groups includes three age groups: young age group (below 30), middle age group (between 31-65) and old age group (above 65).

paying their contribution in kind (27%). From the perspective of organizations paying their contribution in kind, the majority and more than half of the organizations reported that the most important type of contribution to HIC work is in the form of networking (58.8%) followed by research and documentation (25.5%) and formation (15.7%). From the perspective of the majority and more than three quarter of organizations the contribution in kind is appropriate (76.4%), whereas some of the organizations considered the contribution in kind is not sufficient (21.8%), while few of them considered the contribution in kind is too intensive (1.8%). (See Table 1)

Table 1 - Main characteristics of the participants in HIC Evaluation Survey (2019) and general information about HIC Membership

	Share (%)	Frequency / Number (N)
Identity / identification		70
Individual	50%	35
Group	50%	35
Gender of the individual		41
Female	43.9%	18
Male	56.1%	23
Age of the individual		43
Young age group (Below 30)	14.0%	6
Middle age group (between 31-65)	67.4%	29
Old age group (above 65)	18.6%	8
Response by types of respondents		70
HIC Member	78.6%	55
HIC Friend	4.3%	3
Staff employed at HIC	12.9%	9
Other (please describe)	4.3%	3
Respondents representing		69
Civil Society Organisation	68.1%	47
Social Movement	7.2%	5
Community Based Organisation	5.8%	4
Professional Body	1.4%	1
Research, Scientific or Educational Institution	5.8%	4
Other (please specify)	11.6%	8
Global region where the respondents are based-related to		70
In Anglophone Africa	11.4%	8
In Francophone Africa	5.7%	4
In Middle East-North Africa	21.4%	15
In Asia	5.7%	4
In Latin America-Caribbean	37.1%	26
In Europe	10.0%	7
In North America	4.3%	3
International-global category	4.3%	3
Historical duration of HIC Membership		
HIC Membership initiated		64
2015-2019	34.4%	22
2010-2014	20.3%	13
1995-2009	23.4%	15
More than 25 years ago	21.9%	14
Organization actively involved with HIC since the initiation of membership		62
Yes	93.5%	58
No	6.5%	4
Organization up to date with its contributions and have the right to vote (voting member)		64
Yes	90.6%	58
No	9.4%	6
HIC Membership Paying contributions to HIC in cash		62
Yes	54.8%	34
No	45.2%	28
Evaluation of HIC Member: HIC Membership payment fee is		60
Appropriate	95.0%	57
Too high	5.0%	3
HIC Membership contributing in kind		63
Yes	73.0%	46
No	27.0%	17
Type of contribution to the HIC work		51
Research and documentation	25.5%	13
Formation	15.7%	8
Networking	58.8%	30
Evaluation of HIC Member: HIC Membership contribution in kind is		55
Appropriate	76.4%	42
Too intensive	1.8%	1
Not sufficient	21.8%	12

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

HIC's interaction with its Members

Regarding the main relationship with HIC, the majority and nearly third of the respondents indicate their

relationship with HIC through HIC Latin America regional office (32.3%), followed by more than a quarter through HIC General Secretariat (27.7%) and less than fifth through HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) (13.8%). While, few and less than tenth indicate that their relationship with HIC through HIC-MENA regional office (9.2%), HIC General Assembly (6.2%), HIC Board (4.6%), HIC Presidency (3.1%), and HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya (3.1%) respectively. Respondents' relationship with HIC through HIC Latin America regional office is more than tenth HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya. (See Table 2)

The respondents rate the strength of their relationship with the different HIC structures. Regarding the HIC General Secretariat, the majority of the respondents rate their relationship with the HIC General Secretariat as very strong (27.3%) and strong (27.3%), this implies that more than half of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong relationship with the HIC General Secretariat (54.6%). Concerning the HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), the majority of the respondents rate their relationship with the HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) as very strong (22.2%) and strong (22.2%), this implies that nearly half of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong relationship with the HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) (44.4%). Regarding the HIC-MENA regional office, few of the respondents rate their relationship with the HIC-MENA regional office as either very strong (11.5%) or strong (8.2%), while, the majority and nearly one third (31.1%) of the respondents perceive no relationship and nearly a quarter (24.6%) of the respondents perceive not relevant relationship with the HIC-MENA regional office. Concerning the HIC Latin America regional office, the majority and a quarter of the respondents rate their relationship with the HIC Latin America regional office as very strong (25%), followed by fifth of the respondents perceive either relative (20%) or weak (20%) relationship with the HIC Latin America regional office and few and less than fifth of the respondents perceive strong relationship with the HIC Latin America regional office (13.3%). This implies that more than third of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong relationship with the HIC Latin America regional office (38.3%). Regarding the HIC South Asia regional office, very few of the respondents rate their relationship with the HIC South Asia regional office as very strong (3.6%) and strong (3.6%), this implies that less than tenth of the respondents rate their relationship with the HIC South Asia regional office as either very strong or strong (7.2%), while, more than fifth (21.4%) of the respondents perceive no relationship with the HIC South Asia regional office and the majority and nearly half (46.6%) of the respondents perceive not relevant relationship with the HIC South Asia regional office. Concerning HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya, very few of the respondents rate their relationship with HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya as very strong (8.3%) and strong (6.7%), this implies that less than fifth of the respondents rate their relationship with HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya as either very strong or strong (15%), while, more than fifth (23.3%) of the respondents perceive no relationship with HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya and the majority and more than third (40%) of the respondents perceive not relevant relationship with HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya. Regarding HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin, very few of the respondents rate their relationship with HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin as strong (1.7%), while, more than fifth (22.4%) of the respondents perceive no relationship with HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin and the majority and more than half (58.6%) of the respondents perceive not relevant relationship with HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin. Concerning the HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal, very few of the respondents rate their relationship with HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal as either very strong (1.7%) or strong (3.4%), while, more than fifth (22%) of the respondents perceive no relationship with HIC

Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal and the majority and more than half (50.8%) of the respondents perceive not relevant relationship with the HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal. (See Table 2)

Regarding the HIC Presidency, more than fifth of the respondents rate their relationship with the HIC Presidency as very strong (27%) and strong (22.2%), this implies that nearly half of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong relationship with the HIC Presidency (49.2%). Concerning HIC Board, less than fifth of the respondents rate their relationship with HIC Board as either very strong (11.5%) or strong (19.7%), this implies that nearly third of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong relationship with HIC Board (31.2%), while nearly fifth of the respondents perceive no relationship with HIC Board (18%) and more than fifth of the respondents perceive not relevant relationship with HIC Board (21.3%). Regarding HIC General Assembly, the majority and nearly third of the respondents rate their relationship with HIC General Assembly as strong (29.7%), followed by relative (18.8%), weak (17.2%) and very strong (15.6%) relationship with HIC General Assembly, and nearly tenth of the respondents perceive either no relationship (9.4%) or not relevant relationship (9.4%) with HIC General Assembly respectively. This implies that nearly half of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong relationship with HIC General Assembly (45.3%). (See Table 2)

The respondents indicate their opinion regarding HIC structures respond to HIC Members' needs. The majority of the respondents rate the HIC General Secretariat respond to HIC Members need as very strong (38.7%) and strong (30.6%), this implies that more than two thirds of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong respond of HIC General Secretariat to HIC Members' needs (69.3%). The majority of the respondents rate the HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) respond to HIC Members' needs as very strong (29.3%) and strong (24.1%), this implies that more than half of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong respond of the HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) to HIC Members' needs (53.4%). More than a quarter of the respondents rate the HIC-MENA regional office HIC-MENA regional office respond to HIC Members needs as very strong (25.5%) and few as strong (9.1%), this implies that more than third of the respondents rate HIC-MENA regional office respond to HIC Members needs as either very strong or strong (34.6%), while more than tenth (10.9%) of the respondents perceive no respond from HIC-MENA regional office to HIC members needs. The majority of the respondents rate the HIC Latin America regional office respond to HIC members needs as very strong (40%), and strong (13%), this implies that more than half of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong respond of the HIC Latin America regional office to HIC Members' needs by (53%). while more than tenth of the respondents perceive no respond from the HIC Latin America regional office to HIC members needs (16.7%). Only few of the respondents rate HIC South Asia regional office respond to HIC Members needs as very strong (15.4%) and strong (7.7%), this implies that less than a quarter of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong respond of HIC South Asia regional office to HIC Members' needs (23.1%), while more than tenth (13.5%) of the respondents perceive no respond from HIC South Asia regional office to HIC members needs. Less than a quarter of the respondents rate the HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya respond to HIC Members needs as very strong (21.1%) and few as strong (7.7%), this implies that less than third of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong respond of HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya to HIC Members' needs (28.8%), while more than tenth (15.4%) of the respondents perceive no respond from the HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya to HIC members needs. Only few of the respondents rate HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin respond to HIC Members needs as very strong (10.2%) and strong (6.1%), this implies that less than fifth of the respondents perceive either very

strong or strong respond of HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin to HIC Members' needs (16.3%), while more than tenth (18.4%) of the respondents perceive no respond from HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin to HIC Members needs. Only few of HIC members rate HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal respond to HIC Members needs as very strong (13.7%) and strong (5.9%), this implies that less than fifth of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong respond from HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal to HIC Members' needs (19.6%), while more than tenth (15.7%) of the respondents perceive no respond from HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal to HIC members needs. (See Table 2)

The majority and nearly third of the respondents rate the HIC Presidency respond to HIC Members need as very strong (32.1%) and strong (26.8%), this implies that more than half of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong respond of HIC Presidency to HIC Members' needs (58.9%). The majority and more than fifth of HIC members rate the HIC Board respond to HIC Members need as strong (22.4%) and strong (25.9%), this implies that nearly half of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong respond of HIC Board to HIC Members' needs (48.3%). The majority and more than a quarter of the respondents rate the HIC General Assembly respond to HIC Members need as very strong (26.7%) and strong (36.7%), this implies that nearly two thirds of the respondents perceive either very strong or strong respond of HIC General Assembly to HIC Members' needs (63.4%). (See Table 2)

The majority and more than two third of the respondents (71.6%) have participated in HIC General Assembly (GA), compared to few the respondents (28.4%) have not participated in HIC General Assembly (GA). The majority and more than half of the respondents (61.2%) indicates that they have participated in 2018 online HIC General Assembly (GA), followed by HIC General Assembly (GA) (2016 Quito) (18.4%), and HIC General Assembly (GA) (2017 Nairobi) (18.4%), while very few of the respondents have participated in HIC General Assembly (GA) (2015 Tunisia) (2%). The participation of the respondents in HIC General Assembly (GA) rapidly increased from 2% in 2015 to 18.4% in 2016 and 2017 and to 61.2% in 2018. the respondents rate their participation in HIC General Assembly (GA) as very strong (27.7%) and strong (30.8%), this implies that more than half third of the respondents perceive as either very strong or strong important participation in the HIC GA (58.5%), while less than fifth of the respondents perceive either relative (15.4%), no or not relevant important participation in HIC GA (15.4), and few and more than tenth of the respondents perceive weak participation in HIC GA (10.8%). (See Table 2)

Table 2 –HIC's interaction with its Members: main relationship with HIC and participation in HIC General Assembly (GA)

1. The relationship with HIC through								
	Share (%)		Frequency / Number (N)					
Total			65					
HIC General Secretariat	27.7%		18					
HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	13.8%		9					
HIC-MENA regional office	9.2%		6					
HIC Latin America regional office	32.3%		21					
HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	3.1%		2					
HIC Presidency	3.1%		2					
HIC Board	4.6%		3					
HIC General Assembly	6.2%		4					
2. The relationship with the different HIC structures								
	Share (%)							Frequency/ Number (N)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	4+5	
	N/A	None	Weak	Relative	Strong	Very strong	Very strong + strong	
HIC General Secretariat	4.5%	12.1%	9.1%	19.7%	27.3%	27.3%	54.6%	66
HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	12.7%	14.3%	19.0%	9.5%	22.2%	22.2%	44.4%	63
HIC-MENA regional office	24.6%	31.1%	11.5%	13.1%	8.2%	11.5%	19.7%	61
HIC Latin America regional office	15.0%	6.7%	20.0%	20.0%	13.3%	25.0%	38.3%	60
HIC South Asia regional office	46.4%	21.4%	10.7%	14.3%	3.6%	3.6%	7.2%	56
HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	40.0%	23.3%	10.0%	11.7%	6.7%	8.3%	15.0%	60
HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin	58.6%	22.4%	8.6%	8.6%	1.7%		1.7%	58
HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal	50.8%	22.0%	13.6%	8.5%	3.4%	1.7%	5.1%	59

HIC Presidency	15.9%	12.7%	7.9%	14.3%	22.2%	27.0%	49.2%	63
HIC Board	21.3%	18.0%	11.5%	18.0%	19.7%	11.5%	31.2%	61
HIC General Assembly	9.4%	9.4%	17.2%	18.8%	29.7%	15.6%	45.3%	64
3. The opinion regarding HIC structures appropriate to respond to HIC Members' needs								
	Share (%)							Frequency/ Number (N)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	4+5	
Total	N/A	None	Weak	Relative	Strong	Very strong	Very strong + strong	
HIC General Secretariat	4.8%	4.8%	1.6%	19.4%	30.6%	38.7%	69.3%	62
HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	10.3%	10.3%	12.1%	13.8%	24.1%	29.3%	53.4%	58
HIC-MENA regional office	29.1%	10.9%	7.3%	18.2%	9.1%	25.5%	34.6%	55
HIC Latin America regional office	16.7%	7.4%	11.1%	11.1%	13.0%	40.7%	53.7%	54
HIC South Asia regional office	36.5%	13.5%	11.5%	15.4%	7.7%	15.4%	23.1%	52
HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	34.6%	15.4%	13.5%	7.7%	7.7%	21.2%	28.9%	52
HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin	44.9%	18.4%	10.2%	10.2%	6.1%	10.2%	16.3%	49
HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal	41.2%	15.7%	13.7%	9.8%	5.9%	13.7%	19.6%	51
HIC Presidency	8.9%	12.5%	7.1%	12.5%	26.8%	32.1%	58.9%	56
HIC Board	10.3%	8.6%	15.5%	17.2%	25.9%	22.4%	48.3%	58
HIC General Assembly	5.0%	8.3%	16.7%	6.7%	36.7%	26.7%	63.4%	60
4. HIC Members rate the importance of their participation in HIC General Assembly (GA)								
	15.4%		10.8%	15.4%	30.8%	27.7%	58.5%	65
5. Participation in HIC General Assembly (GA)								
	Share (%)		Frequency / Number (N)					
	Yes	No						
5. HIC Members participation in HIC General Assembly (GA)	71.6%	28.4%	67					
6. HIC Members participation in the GA last time								
2015 Tunisia	2.0%		1					
2016 Quito	18.4%		9					
2017 Nairobi	18.4%		9					
2018 Online	61.2%		30					

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

Using the HIC social media tools

The respondents indicate their opinion regarding the frequency of using HIC social media tools. The majority of the respondents rate as very often (34.4%) and often (23.4%) using the HIC website, this implies that more than half of the respondents perceive either very often or often use of HIC website (57.8%). The majority of the respondents perceive occasional use of HIC Facebook (23.8%), followed by often use (22.2%) and very often use (19%), this implies that nearly half of the respondents perceive either very often or often use of HIC Facebook (41.2%). Few of the respondents perceive often (19%) and very often (8.6%) use of HIC Twitter, this implies that only nearly a quarter of the respondents perceive either very often or often use of HIC Twitter (27.6%), more than third believe either occasionally or rarely use of HIC Twitter (34.4%), while the majority and more than third indicate that they either never use or never heard about HIC Twitter (37.9%). Very few of the respondents perceive as very often (6.9%) and often (6.9%) use of HIC Youtube, this implies that less than fifth of the respondents perceive either very often or often use of HIC Youtube (13.8%), the majority and nearly half perceive either rarely or occasionally use of HIC Youtube (44.7%), while some and more than third indicate that they either never use or never heard about HIC Youtube (41.4%). From the perspective of the respondents the other social media tools include, for instance, Email, Zoom and WHATSAP.

The respondents indicate their opinion regarding qualifying HIC social media tools. The majority and nearly half of the respondents indicate that the HIC website is very useful (49.2%) and useful (29.2%), this implies that more than half of the respondents perceive either very useful or useful HIC website (57.4%). The majority of HIC members indicate that HIC Facebook is very useful (32.2%) and useful (27.4%), this implies that the majority and more than half of the respondents perceive that HIC Facebook is either very useful or useful (59.6%). The majority and nearly third of the respondents do not use HIC Twitter (33.9%), some of the respondents perceive that HIC Twitter is very useful (25.4%) and useful (16.9%) and relatively useful (16.9%), this implies that more than third of the respondents perceive HIC Twitter is either very useful or useful (42.3%). The majority and more than third of the respondents do not use HIC Youtube (39.3%), less than fifth of the

respondents perceive that HIC Youtube is very useful (14.3%), more than a quarter perceive that HIC Youtube is useful (26.8%), this implies that more than third of the respondents perceive HIC Youtube is either very useful or useful (41.1%). (See Table 3)

Table 3 – The respondents using and qualifying the HIC social media tools

1. The respondents using HIC social media tools								
	Share (%)							Frequency / Number (N)
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
	Never heard	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very often	Very often + often	
Website	3.1%	3.1%	14.1%	21.9%	23.4%	34.4%	57.8%	64
Facebook	12.7%	4.8%	17.5%	23.8%	22.2%	19.0%	41.2%	63
Twitter	29.3%	8.6%	17.2%	17.2%	19.0%	8.6%	27.6%	58
Youtube	29.3%	12.1%	29.3%	15.5%	6.9%	6.9%	13.8%	58
Other	54.1%	10.8%	2.7%	8.1%		24.3%	24.3%	37
2. The respondents using and qualifying the HIC social media tools								
	Share (%)							Frequency / Number (N)
	0	1	2	3	4			
	Don't use	Not useful	Relatively useful	Useful	Very useful		Very useful + useful	
Website	1.5%	9.2%	10.8%	29.2%	49.2%		78.4%	65
Facebook	14.5%	8.1%	17.7%	27.4%	32.3%		59.7%	62
Twitter	33.9%	6.8%	16.9%	16.9%	25.4%		42.3%	59
Youtube	39.3%	10.7%	8.9%	26.8%	14.3%		41.1%	56
Other	57.6%	3.03%		12.1%	27.3%		39.4%	33

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

The majority and more than half of the respondents participated in the planning of HIC's work (56.7%), while some other the respondents did not participate in the planning of HIC's work (43.3%). The majority and more than half of the respondents did not participate in HIC's monitoring of results (67.6%), while some and nearly third of the respondents participated in HIC's monitoring of results (32.4%). The majority and more than half of the respondents did not participate in the online survey during the 2012 external evaluation (75.8%), while some and nearly a quarter of the respondents participated in the online survey during the 2012 external evaluation (24.2%). The majority and more than half of the respondents lack awareness of the recommendations made during the 2012 evaluation (global level) (67.6%), while some and nearly third of the respondents have awareness of the recommendations made during the 2012 evaluation (global level) (32.4%). The majority and more than half of the respondents are willing to be more actively involved in HIC's conceptual/monitoring work (79.1%), while some of the respondents are not willing to be more actively involved in HIC's conceptual/monitoring work (20.9%). (See Table 4)

Table 4 – Participation in the planning of HIC's work, HIC's monitoring of results and the online survey during the 2012 external evaluation

	Share (%)		Frequency / Number (N)
	Yes	No	
1. Participation in the planning of HIC's work	56.7%	43.3%	67
2. Participation in HIC's monitoring of results	32.4%	67.6%	68
3. Participation in the online survey during the 2012 external evaluation	24.2%	75.8%	66
4. Awareness of the recommendations made during the 2012 evaluation (global level)	32.4%	67.6%	68
5. Willing to be more actively involved in HIC's conceptual/monitoring work	79.1%	20.9%	67

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

The majority and more than half of the respondents indicate that the grassroots organisations they are related to in their daily work know HIC (78.5%), while some the respondents indicate that the grassroots organisations they are related to in their daily work do not know HIC (21.5%). From the perspective of the majority and more than half of the respondents the grassroots organisations they are related to in their daily work and that know HIC, they also benefit from HIC's services (82.7%), while some of the respondents indicate that the grassroots organisations they are related to in their daily work and that know HIC, they do not benefit from HIC's services (17.3%). The respondents indicate their opinion regarding satisfaction with HIC's services to its Members, the majority and nearly half of the respondents indicate that they are satisfied (45.6%) and very satisfied (25%) with

HIC's services to its Members, this implies that more than two third of the respondents indicate that they are either very satisfied or satisfied with HIC's services to its Members (69.6%), while the other indicate that they are relatively satisfied (14.7%), not satisfied (13.2%) or do not know (1.5%) about HIC's services to its Members respectively. The majority and more than half of the respondents indicate that HIC's services to its Members improved during the last 5 years (since 2014) (84.8%), while some of the respondents do not believe that HIC's services to its Members improved during the last 5 years (since 2014) (15.2%). (See Tables 5-6)

Table 5 – The respondents rate grassroots organisations they are related to in their daily work knowledge about HIC and benefit from HIC's services.

	Share (%)		Frequency / Number (N)
	Yes	No	
1. The grassroots organisations the respondents are related to in your daily work know HIC	78.5%	21.5%	65
2. The grassroots organisations that benefit from HIC's services	82.7%	17.3%	52

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

Table 6 - Satisfaction with HIC's services to its Members and improvement of HIC's services to its Members during the last 5 years (since 2014)

1 Satisfaction with HIC's services to its Members							
	Share (%)						Frequency / Number (N)
	0	1	2	3	4	Total	
	Do not know	Not satisfied	Relatively satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Very satisfied + satisfied	
Satisfaction with HIC's services to its Members	1.5%	13.2%	14.7%	45.6%	25.0%	70.6%	68
2. Improvement of HIC's services to its Members during the last 5 years (since 2014)							
	Share (%)		Frequency / Number (N)				
	Yes	No					
HIC's services to its Members improved during the last 5 years (since 2014)	84.8%	15.2%	66				

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

HIC contribution to knowledge exchange and training

More than a quarter of the respondents indicate that they are using one of the HIC online training resources (27.7%), while the majority and more than half of the respondents indicate that they are not using one of the HIC online training resources (72.3%). The majority and more than half of the respondents indicate that they participated in a training imparted-organised by HIC (60%), while some of the respondents indicate that they did not participate in a training imparted-organised by HIC (40%). The majority of the respondents participated in training events in 2017 (28.6%), followed by those who participated in training events in 2018 and 2019 (18.6%) and 2016 (14.3%), while few of the respondents participated in a training event in 2014 and 2015 (8.6%). The majority and more than half of the respondents indicate that the training been important for their capacity building (84.1%), while few of the respondents indicate that the training has not been important for their capacity building (2.3%). (See Table 7)

The majority and nearly third of the respondents indicate that HIC's influence on their own knowledge creation and capacity building is very strong (30.6%), followed by nearly a quarter of the respondents indicate that HIC's influence on their own knowledge creation and capacity building is strong (24.2%), this implies that more than half of the respondents indicate that HIC's influence on their own knowledge creation and capacity building is either very strong or strong (54.2%). (See Table 7)

The respondents rate HIC's provision of orientation and/or capacity building with reference to some topics. The majority and more than third of the respondents perceive HIC's provision of orientation and/or capacity building with reference to Gender equality and equity was relatively important (35%), followed by crucial (28.3%), while some and a quarter of the respondents perceive that no orientation and/or capacity building provided by HIC with reference to Gender equality and equity (25%). The majority and more than third of the respondents perceive HIC's provision of orientation and/or capacity building with reference to Defence and promotion of the right to a healthy environment was relatively important (42.4%), followed by crucial (18.6%), while some and more than a quarter of the respondents perceive that no orientation and/or capacity building provided by HIC

with reference to Defence and promotion of the right to a healthy environment (28.8%). The majority and more than third of the respondents perceive HIC's provision of orientation and/or capacity building with reference to Social production and management of habitat was crucial (43.3%), followed by relatively important (35%), while some and tenth of the respondents perceive that no orientation and/or capacity building provided by HIC with reference to Social production and management of habitat (10%). The majority and more than third of the respondents perceive that no orientation and/or capacity building provided by HIC with reference to Human right to an adequate standard of life (including land, housing, water and food) (44%), followed by crucial (36%) and relatively important (16%) respectively. (See Table 7)

Table 7. – The respondents use and qualify the HIC online tools and participation in a training imparted-organised by HIC

1. Use the HIC online tools								
	Share (%)							Frequency/ Number N)
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
Total	Do not know	don't use	not useful	Relatively useful	Useful	very useful	Very useful+ useful	
HIC-GS website	9.5%	4.8%	7.9%	20.6%	27.0%	30.2%	57.2%	63
HIC-HLRN website	20.4%	14.8%	5.6%	16.7%	18.5%	24.1%	42.6%	54
HIC-MENA website	33.3%	20.4%	3.7%	13.0%	11.1%	18.5%	29.6%	54
HIC-AL website	13.8%	13.8%	6.9%	13.8%	13.8%	37.9%	51.7%	58
HIC-SA (HLRN India) website	39.2%	23.5%	2.0%	5.9%	11.8%	17.6%	29.4%	51
HICademy	34.0%	17.0%	13.2%	11.3%	17.0%	7.5%	24.5%	53
HICipedia	37.5%	20.8%	6.3%	8.3%	16.7%	10.4%	27.1%	48
Habitat Library	17.9%	17.9%	5.4%	14.3%	19.6%	25.0%	44.6%	56
Violations Database	19.6%	14.3%	12.5%	17.9%	14.3%	21.4%	35.7%	56
Violation Impact Assessment Tool (VIAT)	23.6%	20.0%	9.1%	12.7%	14.5%	20.0%	34.5%	55
Urgent Action Appeal	17.2%	5.2%	15.5%	20.7%	12.1%	29.3%	41.4%	58
Housing and Land Rights Monitoring Toolkit	12.3%	10.5%	12.3%	24.6%	14.0%	26.3%	40.3%	57
Other	46.7%	20.0%	6.7%			20.0%	26.7%	15
2. the respondents qualify the HIC online resources								
The respondents qualify the HIC online resources		46.43%	7.14%	5.36%	16.07%	25.0%	41.1%	65
3. The use of one of the HIC online training resources								
		Share (%)						Frequency / Number (N)
		Yes	No	Don't know				
3The use of one of the HIC online training resources		27.7%	72.3%					65
4. Pparticipation in a training imparted-organised by HIC								
		60.0%	40.0%					65
5. Importance of the training for HIC Members capacity building								
		84.1%	2.3%	13.6%				44
6. Years of participation in training events								
		Share (%)						Frequency / Number (N)
2014		16.22%				6		
2015		16.22%				6		
2016		27.03%				10		
2017		54.05%				20		
2018		35.14%				13		
2019		35.14%				13		
7. Members of HIC rate HIC's influence on their own knowledge creation and capacity building								
		Share (%)						Frequency / Number (N)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	5+4
		N/A	None	Weak	Relative	Strong	Very strong	Very strong+ strong
Total		8.1%	6.5%	12.9%	17.7%	24.2%	30.6%	54.8%
								62
8. HIC's provision of orientation and/or capacity building with reference to specific topics								
		Share (%)						Frequency / Number (N)
		0	1	2	3	4		
		None	Not very important	Relatively important	important	crucial		Important + crucial
Gender equality and equity		25.0%	11.7%	8.3%	26.7%	28.3%		55.0%
Defence and promotion of the right to a healthy environment		28.8%	10.2%	13.56%	28.8%	18.6%		47.4%
Social production and management of habitat		21.0%	4.8%	16.1%	14.5%	43.5%		58.0%
Human right to an adequate standard of life (including land, housing, water and food)		10.0%	11.7%	15.0%	20%	43.3%		63.3%
Other		44.0%	4.0%	8%	8%	36.0%		44.0%
								25

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

The majority and nearly third of the respondents indicate that the cooperation between HIC Members during the last 5 years was strong (30.8%), followed by relatively strong (27.7%), and very strong (15.4%), this implies that nearly half of the respondents indicate that the cooperation between HIC Members during the last 5 years

was either very strong or strong (46.2%). From the perspective of the respondents the reasons that the cooperation was perceived as either strong or very strong, because of meetings among Members (95.1%), networking (93%), knowledge exchange (89.7%), HIC social media platforms (84.6%), common international campaigns (83.8%), implementation of a common regional strategy (70.6%), implementation of common regional land rights strategies (60%), participation in the HIC AL bulletin (60%), and joint participation in a global project (58.8%) respectively. (See Table 8)

Table 8–The strength of cooperation between HIC Members during the last 5 years and HIC Members rate the reasons for strong cooperation

1. HIC Members rate the strength of cooperation between HIC Members during the last 5 years								Frequency / Number (N)
Share (%)								
0	1	2	3	4	5			
	N/A	None	Weak	Relatively	Strong	Very strong	Very strong + strong	
Total	3.1%	9.2%	13.8%	27.7%	30.8%	15.4%	46.2%	65
2. The reasons for strong cooperation								Frequency / Number (N)
Share (%)								
							Yes	No
Meetings among Members	95.1%						4.9%	41
HIC social media platforms	84.6%						15.4%	39
Knowledge exchange	89.7%						10.3%	39
Networking	93.0%						7.0%	43
Common international campaigns	83.8%						16.2%	37
Joint participation in a global project	58.8%						41.2%	34
Implementation of a common regional strategy	70.6%						29.4%	34
Implementation of common regional land rights strategies	60.0%						40.0%	35
Participation in the HIC AL bulletin	60.0%						40.0%	30

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

HIC's work in support to local struggles

The majority and nearly third of the respondents indicate that the improvement in HIC's support of community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights during the last 5 years was strong (31.7%), followed by relatively strong (27%), and very strong (19%) respectively. This implies that more than half of the respondents indicate that the improvement in HIC's support of community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights during the last 5 years was either very strong or strong (50.7%). (See Table 9)

From the respondents perspectives the way HIC Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about habitat/human rights violation cases and / or urgent actions includes through immediate communication between Members (86.2%), through the HLRN Violations Database or regional website (72.9%), social Networks (HIC-AL twitter and facebook, HLRN-India twitter, HIC-GS twitter and facebook) (70.2%), call to solidarity section at HIC-AL website (57.5%), and HIC-AL Whatsapp group (53.7%) respectively. (See Table 9)

Table 9- The improvement in HIC's support of community based efforts, the way HIC Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about habitat/human rights violation cases and / or urgent actions

1. The improvement in HIC's support of community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights during the last 5 years								Frequency / Number (N)
Share (%)								
0	1	2	3	4	5	Total		
	N/A	None	Weak	Relative	Strong	Very strong	Very strong + strong	
Total	6.3%	6.3%	9.5%	27.0%	31.7%	19.0%	50.7%	63
2. The way HIC Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about habitat/human rights violation cases and / or urgent actions								Frequency / Number (N)
Share (%)								
							Yes	No
Through the HLRN Violations Database or regional website	72.9%						27.1%	48
Through immediate communication between Members	86.2%						13.8%	58
HIC-AL Whatsapp group	53.7%						46.3%	41
Call to solidarity section at HIC-AL website	57.5%						42.5%	40
Social Networks (HIC-AL twitter and facebook, HLRN-India twitter, HIC-GS twitter and facebook)	70.2%						29.8%	47
Other	43.8%						56.3%	16

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

HIC's work related to advocacy at different levels (local, national and regional)

From the perspectives of the majority of the respondents the importance of HIC's influence on the management of their urgent action cases was very strong (23%), strong (23%) and relatively strong (21.3%) respectively. From the perspectives of the majority of the respondents the importance of HIC's influence on the management of their habitat/human rights violation cases was either very strong (29.5%), or strong (27.9%). From the perspectives of the majority of the respondents the importance of HIC's work on governments' fulfillment to habitat/human rights was relatively strong (39.3%), strong (19.7%), and very strong (16.4%) respectively. The majority and three quarter of the respondents indicate that their work influence local action plans, charters or policies during the last 5 years (75%). (See Table 10)

Table 10 - The importance of HIC's influence

The importance of HIC's influence	Share (%)							Frequency/ Number (N)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	4+5	
	N/A	None	Weak	Relative	Strong	Very strong	Very strong + strong	
The importance of HIC's influence on the management of your urgent action cases	8.2%	4.9%	19.7%	21.3%	23.0%	23.0%	46.0%	61
The importance of HIC's influence on the management of your habitat/human rights violation cases	8.2%	9.8%	13.1%	11.5%	27.9%	29.5%	57.4%	61
Influence of HIC's work on governments' fulfillment to habitat/human rights	1.6%	6.6%	16.4%	39.3%	19.7%	16.4%	36.1%	61
	Share (%)					Frequency / Number (N)		
	Yes		No					
HIC Member work influence local action plans, charters or policies during the last 5 years	75.0%		25.0%				56	

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

The importance of HIC's HRHO and the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning some topics

The majority and nearly half of the respondents indicate that the HIC's HRHO is important (43.1%), followed by nearly a quarter indicate that HIC's HRHO is very important (24.1%), this implies that nearly two third of the respondents indicate that HIC's HRHO is important (67.2%), while some and nearly fifth of the respondents indicate that they do not know about HIC's HRHO (19%). (See Table 11)

The respondents rate the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning some topics. The majority of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning the SDGs is relatively strong (23.5%), followed by nearly a quarter indicate that the influence is very strong (21.6%), and strong (19.6%), this implies that less than half of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning SDGs is either very strong or strong (40.2%). The majority of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's HRHO regarding the New Urban Agenda is strong (31.5%), very strong (27.8%), followed by relatively strong (21.6%), this implies that more than half of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's HRHO regarding the New Urban Agenda is either very strong or strong (59.3%). The majority of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning the Conference of Parties (COP) about the Climate Change Agreement 2015 to 2018 is relatively strong (31.3%), followed by very strong (16.7%), and strong (14.6%), this implies that less than third of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning the Conference of Parties (COP) about the Climate Change Agreement 2015 to 2018 is either very strong or strong (31.3%). The majority of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's HRHO regarding the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System is very strong (24.5%), followed by strong (22.6%), and relatively strong (22.6%), this implies that less than half of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's HRHO in the UN Human Rights System is either very strong or strong (47.1%). The majority of the respondents indicate that the

influence of HIC's HRHO concerning the national advocacy for habitat-related HRs is relatively strong (24.5%), followed by very strong (22.6%), and strong (20.8%), this implies that less than half of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning the national advocacy for habitat-related HRs is either very strong or strong (43.4%). The majority of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's HRHO regarding the local advocacy for habitat-related HRs is relatively strong (21.2%), followed by very strong (19.2%), and strong (19.2%), this implies that less than half of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's HRHO regarding the local advocacy for habitat-related HRs is either very strong or strong (38.4%). (See Table 11)

Table 11- The importance of HIC's HRHO and the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning some topics

1. The importance of HIC's HRHO								
the importance of HIC's HRHO	Share (%)							Frequency / Number N)
	0	1	2	3	4	Total		
	Do not know	Not important	Relatively important	Important	Very important	Very important + important		
	19.0	6.9	6.9	43.1	24.1	67.2%		58
2. The influence of HIC's HRHO concerning the following topics								
	Share (%)							Frequency / Number N)
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
	N/A	None	Weak	Relative ly	Strong	Very strong	Very strong + strong	
The SDGs	15.7%	7.8%	11.8%	23.5%	19.6%	21.6%	41.2%	51
The New Urban Agenda	11.1%	7.4%	7.4%	14.8%	31.5%	27.8%	59.3%	54
The Conference of Parties (COP) about the Climate Change Agreement 2015 to 2018	18.8%	10.4%	8.3%	31.3%	14.6%	16.7%	31.3%	48
The country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System	15.1%	9.4%	5.7%	22.6%	22.6%	24.5%	47.1%	53
The national advocacy for habitat-related HRs	15.1%	11.3%	5.7%	24.5%	20.8%	22.6%	43.4%	53
The local advocacy for habitat-related HRs	15.4%	15.4%	9.6%	21.2%	19.2%	19.2%	38.4%	52

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

The importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights

The majority of the respondents indicate that the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Global Platform for the Right to the City in general is strong (35%), followed by very strong (24.1%), and relatively strong (23.3%), this implies that more than half of the respondents indicate that it is either very strong or strong (60%). The majority of the respondents indicate that the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights regarding Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) is strong (28.1%), followed by relatively strong (24.6%), and very strong (22.8%), this implies that more than half of the respondents indicate that it is either very strong or strong (50.9%). The majority of the respondents indicate that the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Right to the City Agenda" advocacy document is strong (32.2%), followed by very strong (23.7%), and relatively strong (22%), this implies that more than half of the respondents indicate that it is either very strong or strong (55.9%). The majority of the respondents indicate that the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights regarding Co-Habitat Network (SPH) is relatively strong (24%), followed by very strong (22%), and strong (20%), this implies that less than half of the respondents indicate that it is either very strong or strong (42%). The majority of the respondents indicate that they do not know about the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Action research in Africa (40.4%%), few of the respondent indicate that the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or

national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Action research in Africa is very strong (19%), and strong (17%), this implies that less than half of the respondents indicate that the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Action research in Africa is either very strong or strong (36%). The majority of the respondents indicate that they do not know about the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Action research in Latin America (35.6%), some of the respondents indicate that HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Action research in Latin America are very strong (20%), and strong (13.3%), and relatively strong (13.3%), this implies that third of the respondents indicate that HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Action research in Latin America are either very strong or strong (33.3%). The majority of the respondents indicate that they do not know about the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Action research in Europe (61%). Few of the respondents indicate that HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Action research in Europe are very strong (9.8%), strong (7.3%), this implies that less than fifth of the respondents indicate that HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Action research in Europe are either very strong or strong (17.1%). The majority of the respondents indicate that they do not know about the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Local Action Plans (26.7%). Few of the respondents indicate that HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Local Action Plans are strong (17.8%), very strong (15.6%), and relatively strong (15.6%), this implies that less than half of the respondents indicate that HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Local Action Plans are either very strong or strong (33.4%). The majority of the respondents indicate that they do not know about the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning National Voluntary Review at HLPF (High-level Political Forum) (31.8%). Some of the respondents indicate that HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning National Voluntary Review at HLPF (High-level Political Forum) are very strong (25%), useful (11.4%), and relatively strong (6.8%), this implies that less than half of the respondents indicate that HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning National Voluntary Review at HLPF (High-level Political Forum) are either very strong or strong (36.4%). The majority of the respondents indicate that the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Publication "Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences 1976-2016" is very strong (27.3%), followed by relatively strong (23.6%), and strong (21.8%), this implies that nearly half of the respondents indicate that HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Publication "Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences 1976-2016" are either very strong or strong (49.1%). The majority of the respondents indicate that the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on

housing and land rights concerning Working Groups with Members' participation (regional or global) is strong (32.7%), followed by very strong (25.5%), and relatively strong (18.2%), this implies that more than half of the respondents indicate that HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights concerning Working Groups with Members' participation (regional or global) are either very strong or strong (58.2%). (See Table 12)

Table 12- The importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights

The importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights	Share (%)							Frequency / Number N)
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
	N/A	None	Weak	Relatively	Strong	Very strong	Very strong + strong	
Global Platform for the Right to the City in general	3.3%	6.7%	6.7%	23.3%	35.0%	25.0%	60.0%	60
Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO)	14.0%	5.3%	5.3%	24.6%	28.1%	22.8%	50.9%	57
Right to the City Agenda" advocacy document	5.1%	6.8%	10.2%	22.0%	32.2%	23.7%	55.9%	59
Co-Habitat Network (SPH)	18.0%	4.0%	12.0%	24.0%	20.0%	22.0%	42.0%	50
Action research in Africa	40.4%	6.4%	10.6%	6.4%	17.0%	19.1%	36.1%	47
Action research in Latin America	35.6%	8.9%	8.9%	13.3%	13.3%	20.0%	33.3%	45
Action research in Europe	61.0%	12.2%	7.3%	2.4%	7.3%	9.8%	17.1%	41
Local Action Plans	26.7%	15.6%	13.3%	11.1%	17.8%	15.6%	33.4%	45
National Voluntary Review at HLPF (High-level Political Forum)	31.8%	9.1%	6.8%	15.9%	11.4%	25.0%	36.4%	44
Publication "Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences 1976-2016"	7.3%	5.5%	14.5%	23.6%	21.8%	27.3%	49.1%	55
Working Groups with Members' participation (regional or global)	7.3%	5.5%	10.9%	18.2%	32.7%	25.5%	58.2%	55
Other projects-initiatives with HIC	32.4%	8.8%	5.9%	8.8%	17.6%	26.5%	44.1%	34

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

HIC's work related to international agendas

The majority and more than third of the respondents indicate that the contribution of HIC to notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018 was very strong (35.6%), followed by nearly a quarter of the respondents indicate that the contribution of HIC is strong (23.7%), this implies that more than half of the respondents indicate that the contribution of HIC is either very strong or strong (59.3%), while, nearly fifth of the respondents indicate that the contribution is relatively strong (18.6%). The majority and nearly third of the respondents indicate that the importance of influence of HIC's work on the UN human rights system is relatively strong (31%), followed by more than a quarter of the respondents that indicate that the importance of influence of HIC's work on the UN human rights system is strong (29.3%), and very strong (25.9%), this implies that more than half of the respondents indicate that the importance of influence of HIC's work on the UN human rights system is either very strong or strong (55.2%). The majority and nearly third of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's work on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is weak (31.1%), followed by more than a quarter of the respondents that indicate that the influence of HIC's work on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is relatively strong (26.2%), while less than a quarter of the respondents indicate that the Influence of HIC's work on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is strong (23%) and very few indicate that it is very strong (3.3%), this implies that more than a quarter of the respondents indicate that the influence of HIC's work on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is very strong or strong (26.3%).(See Table 13)

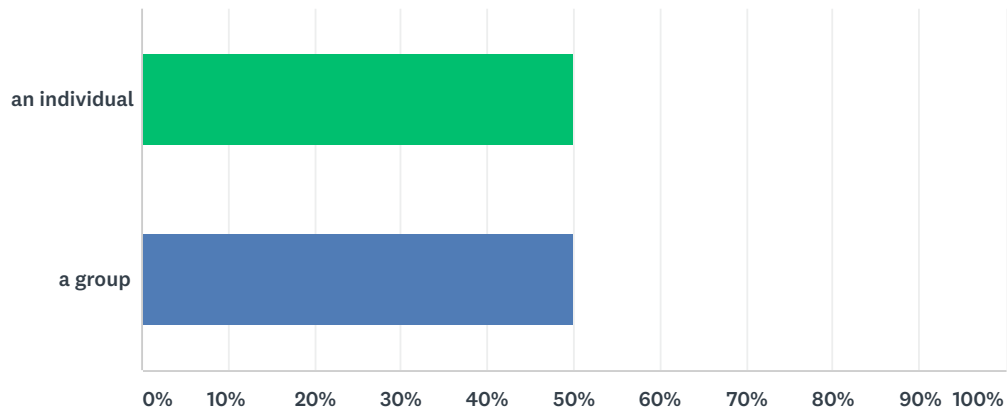
Table 13- The contribution of HIC to notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018, and rate the importance of influence of HIC's work on the UN human rights system and the influence of HIC's work on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

	Share (%)							Frequency/ Number (N)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
	N/A	None	Weak	Relatively strong	Strong	Very strong	Very strong + strong	
1. The contribution of HIC to notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018	8.5%	5.1%	8.5%	18.6%	23.7%	35.6%	59.3%	59
2. The importance of influence of HIC's work on the UN human rights system		1.7%	12.1 %	31.0%	29.3%	25.9%	55.2%	58
3. The influence of HIC's work on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	3.3%	6.6%	9.8%	31.1%	26.2%	23.0%	49.2%	61

Source: HIC Evaluation Survey (2019)

Q1 1. Are you responding as

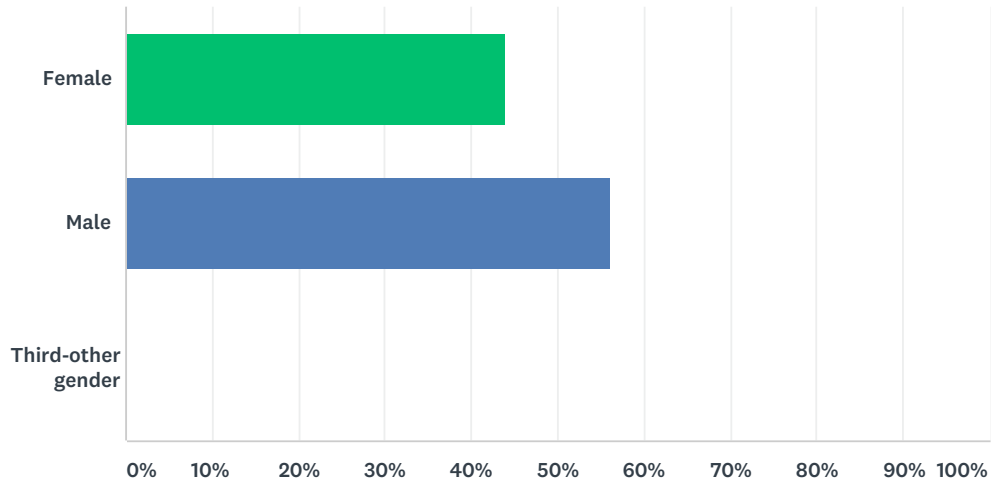
Answered: 70 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
an individual	50.00%	35
a group	50.00%	35
TOTAL		70

Q2 2. If you are an “individual”, are you

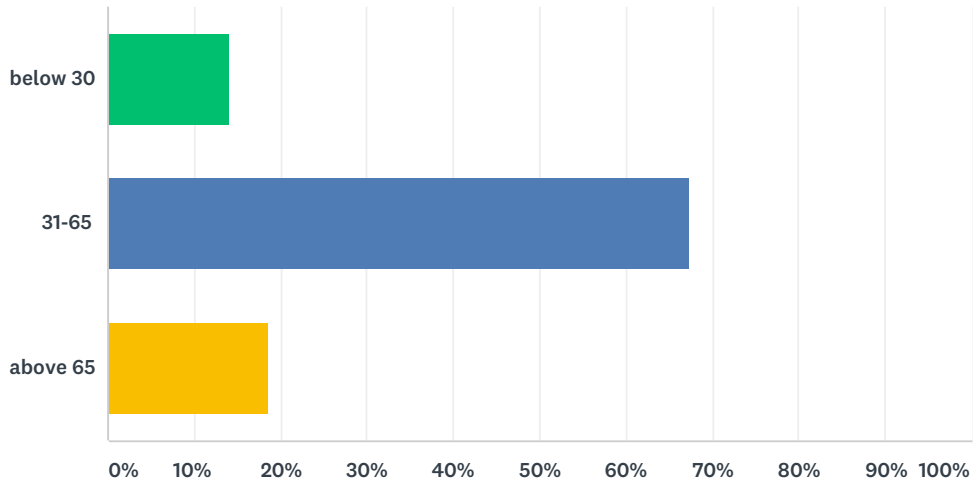
Answered: 41 Skipped: 29



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Female	43.90%	18
Male	56.10%	23
Third-other gender	0.00%	0
TOTAL		41

Q3 3. If you are an “individual”, to which age group do you belong

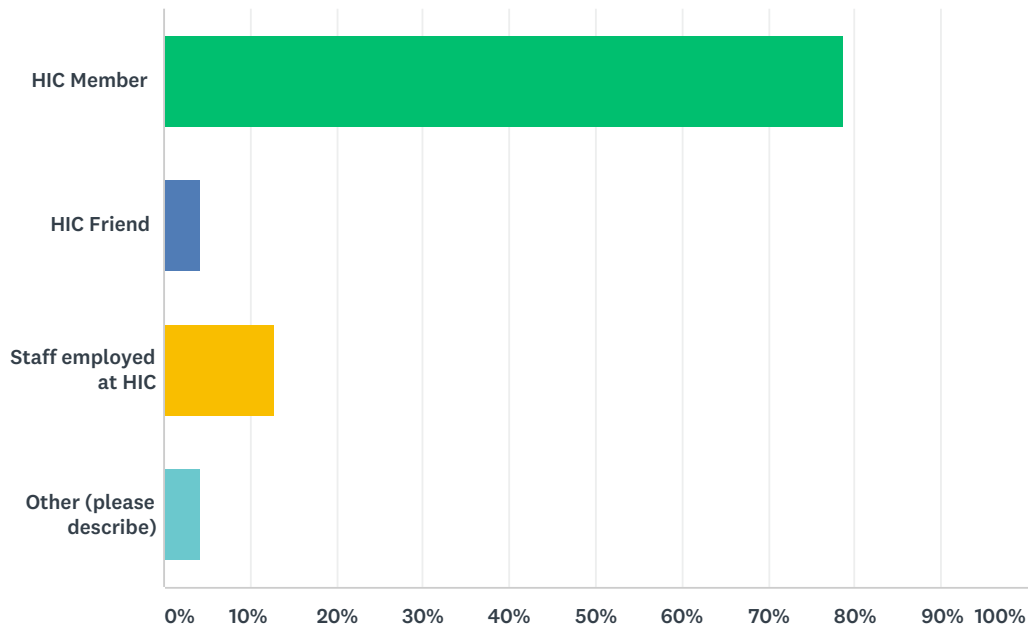
Answered: 43 Skipped: 27



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
below 30	13.95%	6
31-65	67.44%	29
above 65	18.60%	8
TOTAL		43

Q4 4. Are you responding as-on behalf of

Answered: 70 Skipped: 0

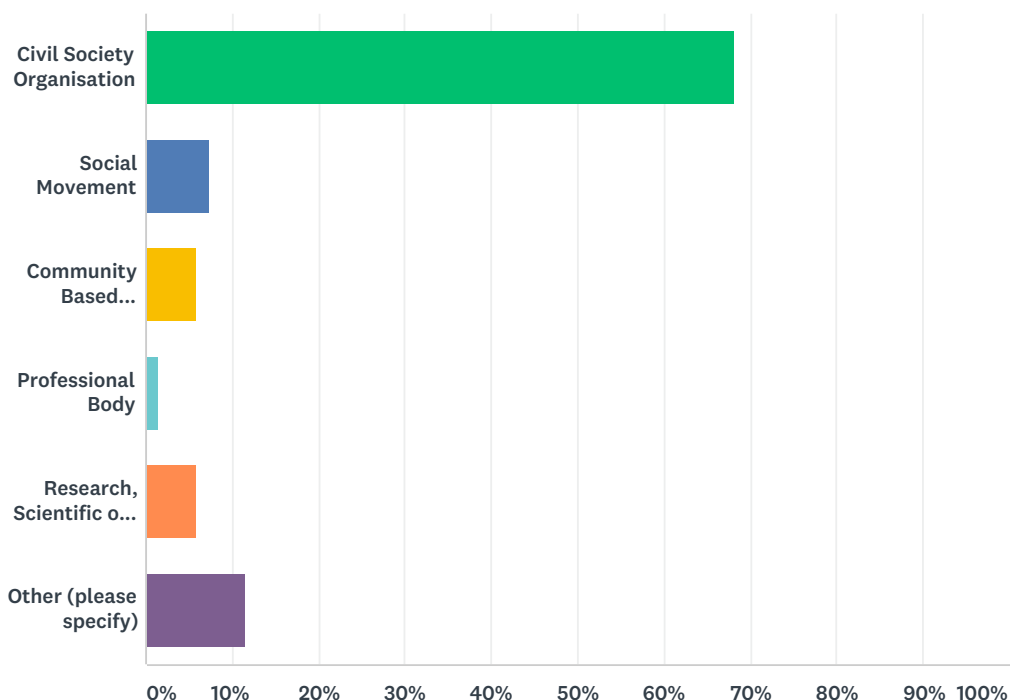


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
HIC Member	78.57% 55
HIC Friend	4.29% 3
Staff employed at HIC	12.86% 9
Other (please describe)	4.29% 3
TOTAL	70

#	OTHER (PLEASE DESCRIBE)	DATE
1	HIC Member and HIC Wisdom Keeper	10/21/2019 5:45 PM
2	Nuba People (NMIA)	10/19/2019 12:17 AM
3	staff employed by Housing and Land Rights Network	10/1/2019 11:52 PM

Q5 5. Are you representing a

Answered: 69 Skipped: 1

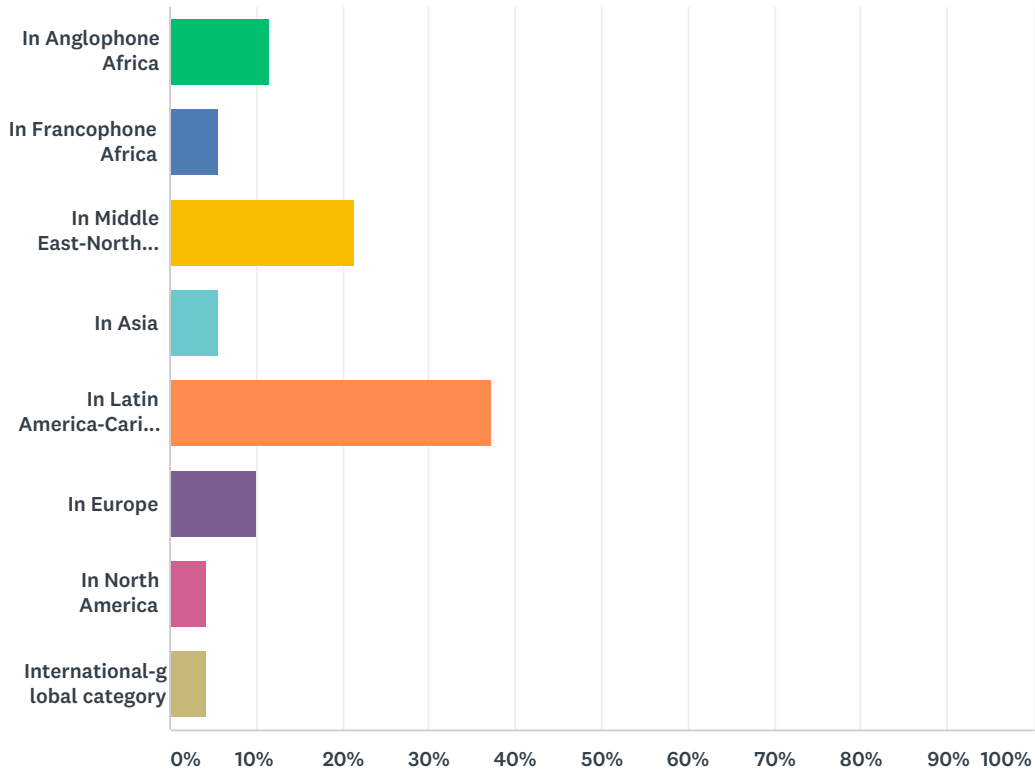


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Civil Society Organisation	68.12% 47
Social Movement	7.25% 5
Community Based Organisation	5.80% 4
Professional Body	1.45% 1
Research, Scientific or Educational Institution	5.80% 4
Other (please specify)	11.59% 8
TOTAL	69

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	civil society organization, social movements, professional body, research and educational center	10/21/2019 5:45 PM
2	n.a	9/30/2019 9:42 AM
3	Colectivo multisectorial integrado por organizaciones academicas, organizaciones de base, organizaciones feministas, legisladores, asesores parlamentarios, ONG s entre otros. ar,	9/25/2019 6:09 PM
4	organismo no-gubernamental	9/23/2019 10:17 PM
5	Oficina para América Latina de la Coalición Internacional para el Hábitat	9/18/2019 11:02 PM
6	member of the GPR2C Support Team	9/18/2019 10:49 AM
7	HIC-GS	9/18/2019 10:35 AM
8	HIC General Secretariat	9/17/2019 4:42 PM

Q6 6. In which global region are you based-related to?

Answered: 70 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
In Anglophone Africa	11.43% 8
In Francophone Africa	5.71% 4
In Middle East-North Africa	21.43% 15
In Asia	5.71% 4
In Latin America-Caribbean	37.14% 26
In Europe	10.00% 7
In North America	4.29% 3
International-global category	4.29% 3
TOTAL	70

Q7 7. In which country are you based?

Answered: 67 Skipped: 3

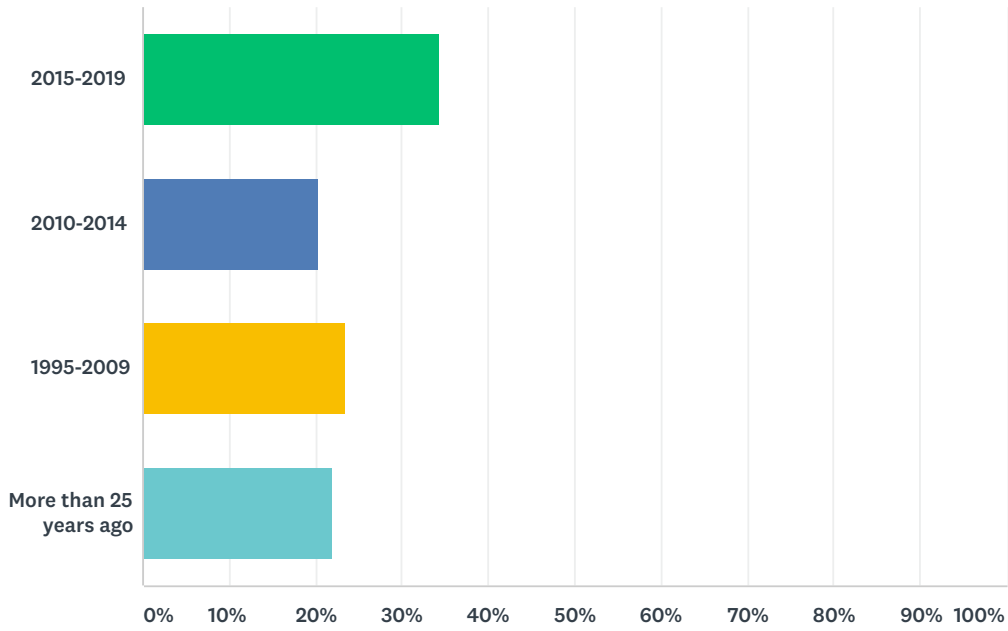
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Argentina	10/21/2019 7:34 PM
2	Chile	10/21/2019 5:45 PM
3	argentina	10/21/2019 5:41 PM
4	Argentina	10/21/2019 5:28 PM
5	Bolivia	10/21/2019 5:26 PM
6	Argentina	10/21/2019 4:22 PM
7	Netherlands	10/20/2019 12:51 PM
8	Angola	10/20/2019 9:46 AM
9	Argentina	10/19/2019 3:21 PM
10	Egypt	10/19/2019 12:17 AM
11	Argentina	10/18/2019 10:03 PM
12	CAMEROUN	10/18/2019 3:49 PM
13	México, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica	10/17/2019 9:42 PM
14	Uganda	10/15/2019 9:33 AM
15	Iraq	10/15/2019 7:32 AM
16	Argentina	10/15/2019 12:02 AM
17	Afghanistan	10/14/2019 11:34 PM
18	France and Switzerland	10/14/2019 6:15 PM
19	Palestine	10/14/2019 4:29 PM
20	Tunisie	10/14/2019 4:13 PM
21	Peru	10/14/2019 2:32 PM
22	India	10/14/2019 2:23 PM
23	Iran	10/10/2019 7:42 AM
24	Cairo	10/5/2019 10:57 AM
25	México	10/3/2019 8:27 PM
26	Argentina	10/3/2019 6:19 PM
27	Zimbabwe People's Land Rights Movement	10/3/2019 6:13 PM
28	Sénégal	10/3/2019 12:40 PM
29	kENYA	10/3/2019 10:32 AM
30	Yemen	10/2/2019 9:45 PM
31	Canada	10/2/2019 8:57 PM
32	Egypt	10/2/2019 8:09 PM
33	Egypt	10/1/2019 11:52 PM
34	Colombia	10/1/2019 4:14 AM
35	Canada	10/1/2019 12:12 AM
36	Spain	9/30/2019 9:42 AM
37	México	9/29/2019 5:14 PM
38	Bolivia	9/29/2019 11:10 AM

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39	Egypt	9/29/2019 10:30 AM
40	España	9/28/2019 9:56 PM
41	ARGENTINA	9/27/2019 10:21 PM
42	Egypt	9/27/2019 12:16 AM
43	Kenya	9/26/2019 6:30 PM
44	Pakistan	9/26/2019 8:23 AM
45	Brasil	9/25/2019 9:35 PM
46	Argentina	9/25/2019 6:09 PM
47	Argentina	9/25/2019 3:06 PM
48	Palestine	9/25/2019 12:11 PM
49	PERU	9/25/2019 6:55 AM
50	Norway	9/25/2019 6:07 AM
51	South Africa	9/24/2019 4:32 PM
52	Palestine	9/24/2019 8:45 AM
53	Palestine	9/24/2019 8:38 AM
54	GUatemala	9/24/2019 1:53 AM
55	Afghanistan	9/23/2019 11:27 PM
56	El Salvador	9/23/2019 10:17 PM
57	Iraq / Mosul	9/23/2019 9:32 PM
58	Spain	9/23/2019 4:40 PM
59	ZAMBIA	9/23/2019 4:16 PM
60	Chile	9/23/2019 4:05 PM
61	Ecuador	9/23/2019 3:47 PM
62	Cameroun	9/23/2019 2:49 PM
63	Nigeria	9/20/2019 9:21 AM
64	México	9/18/2019 11:02 PM
65	Spain	9/18/2019 10:49 AM
66	Espanha	9/18/2019 10:35 AM
67	Spain	9/17/2019 4:42 PM

Q8 8. About HIC Membership8.1 When did you initiate your membership?

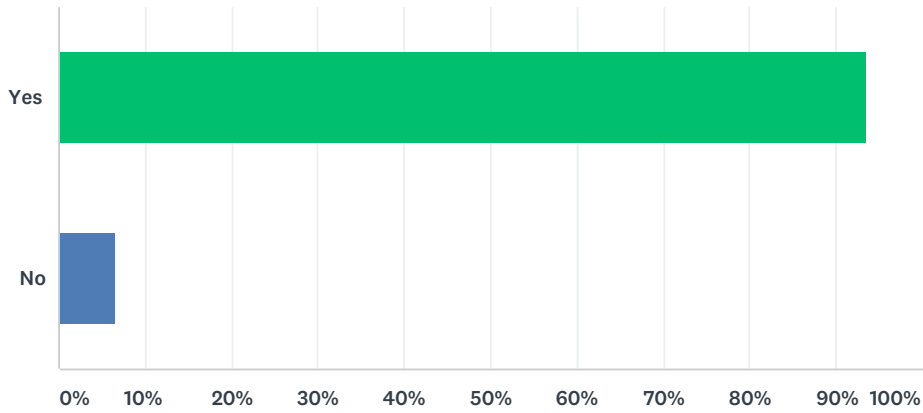
Answered: 64 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
2015-2019	34.38%	22
2010-2014	20.31%	13
1995-2009	23.44%	15
More than 25 years ago	21.88%	14
TOTAL		64

Q9 8.2 Has your organization been actively involved with HIC since then?

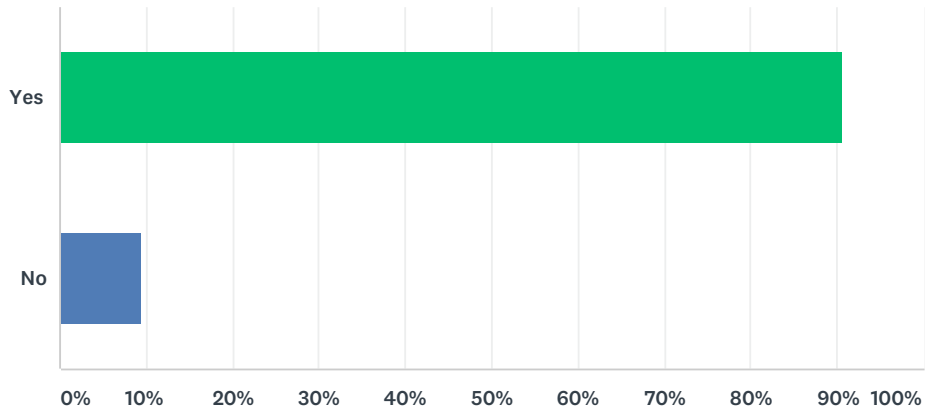
Answered: 62 Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	93.55%	58
No	6.45%	4
TOTAL		62

Q10 8.3 Is your organization up to date with its contributions and have the right to vote (voting member)?

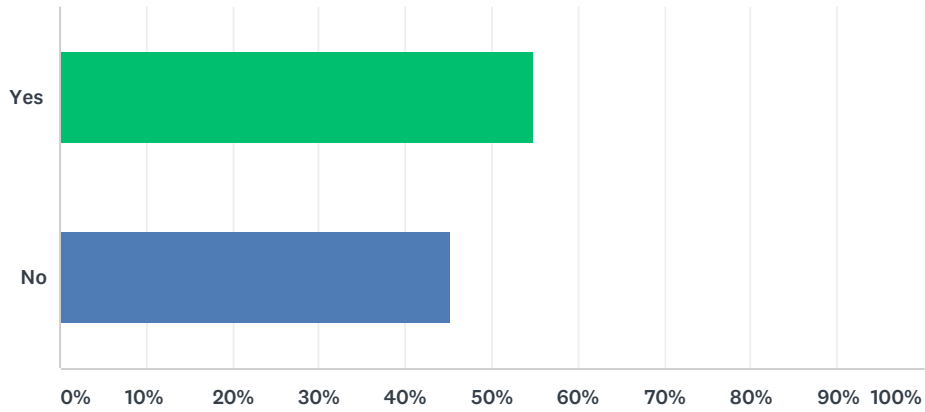
Answered: 64 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	90.63%	58
No	9.38%	6
TOTAL		64

Q11 8.4 Are you paying contributions to HIC in cash?

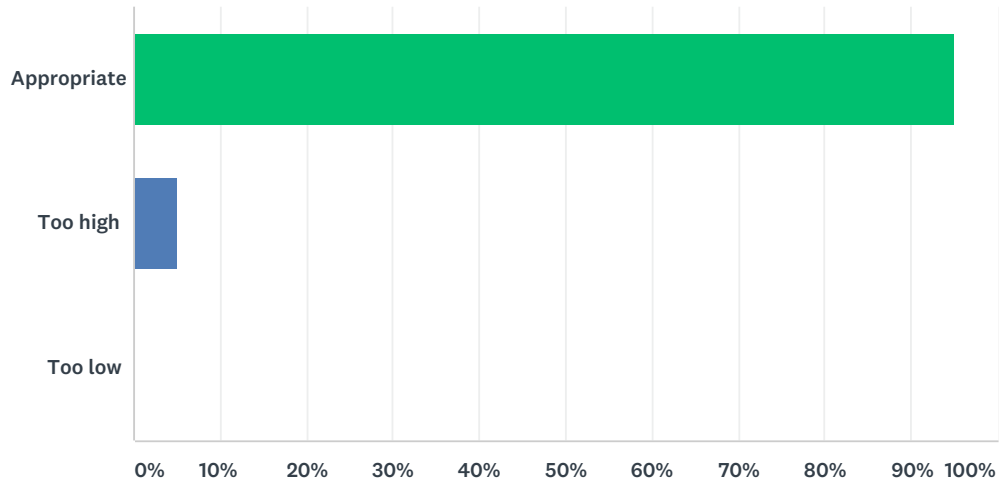
Answered: 62 Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	54.84%	34
No	45.16%	28
TOTAL		62

Q12 8.5 Do you think this fee is

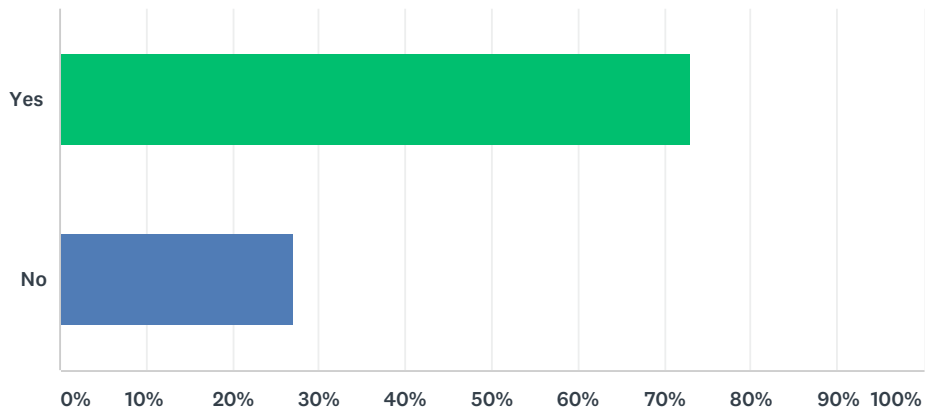
Answered: 60 Skipped: 10



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Appropriate	95.00%	57
Too high	5.00%	3
Too low	0.00%	0
TOTAL		60

Q13 8.6. Are you contributing in kind?

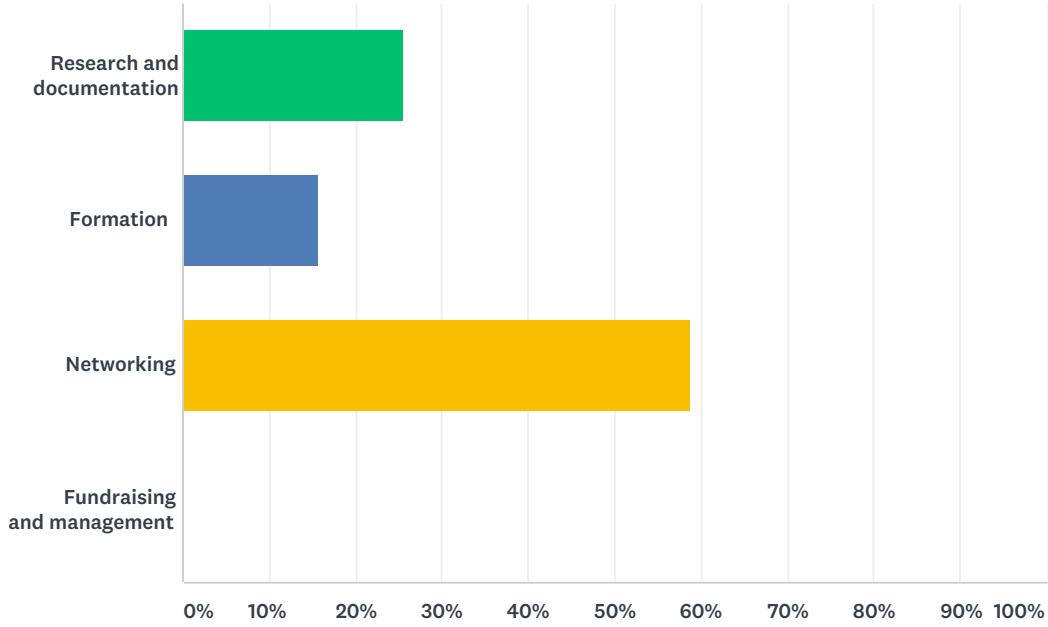
Answered: 63 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	73.02%	46
No	26.98%	17
TOTAL		63

Q14 8.7. If you contribute in kind, what is the type of your contribution to the HIC work?for more information check HIC By Law available at www.hic-gs.org

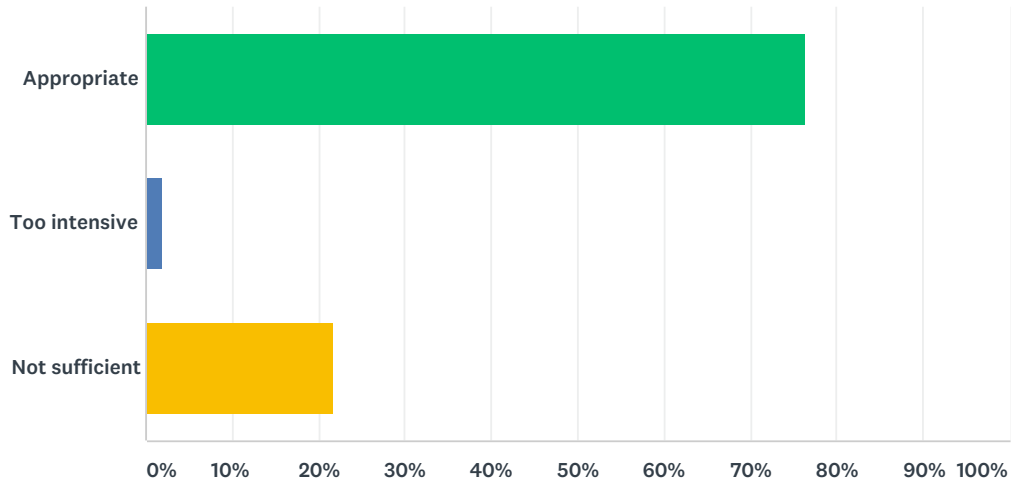
Answered: 51 Skipped: 19



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Research and documentation	25.49%	13
Formation	15.69%	8
Networking	58.82%	30
Fundraising and management	0.00%	0
TOTAL		51

Q15 8.8 Do you think this in kind contribution is

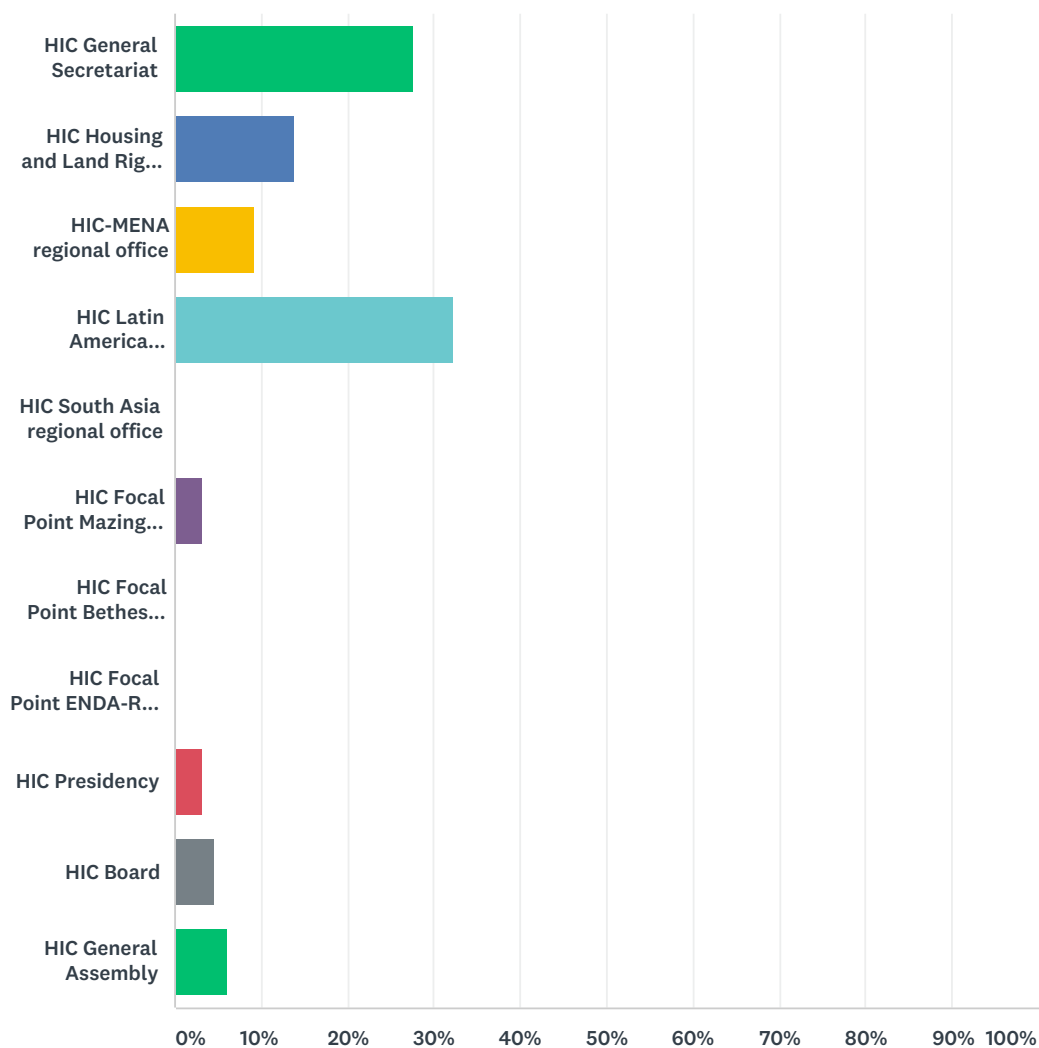
Answered: 55 Skipped: 15



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Appropriate	76.36%	42
Too intensive	1.82%	1
Not sufficient	21.82%	12
TOTAL		55

Q16 9. Your main relationship with HIC is through

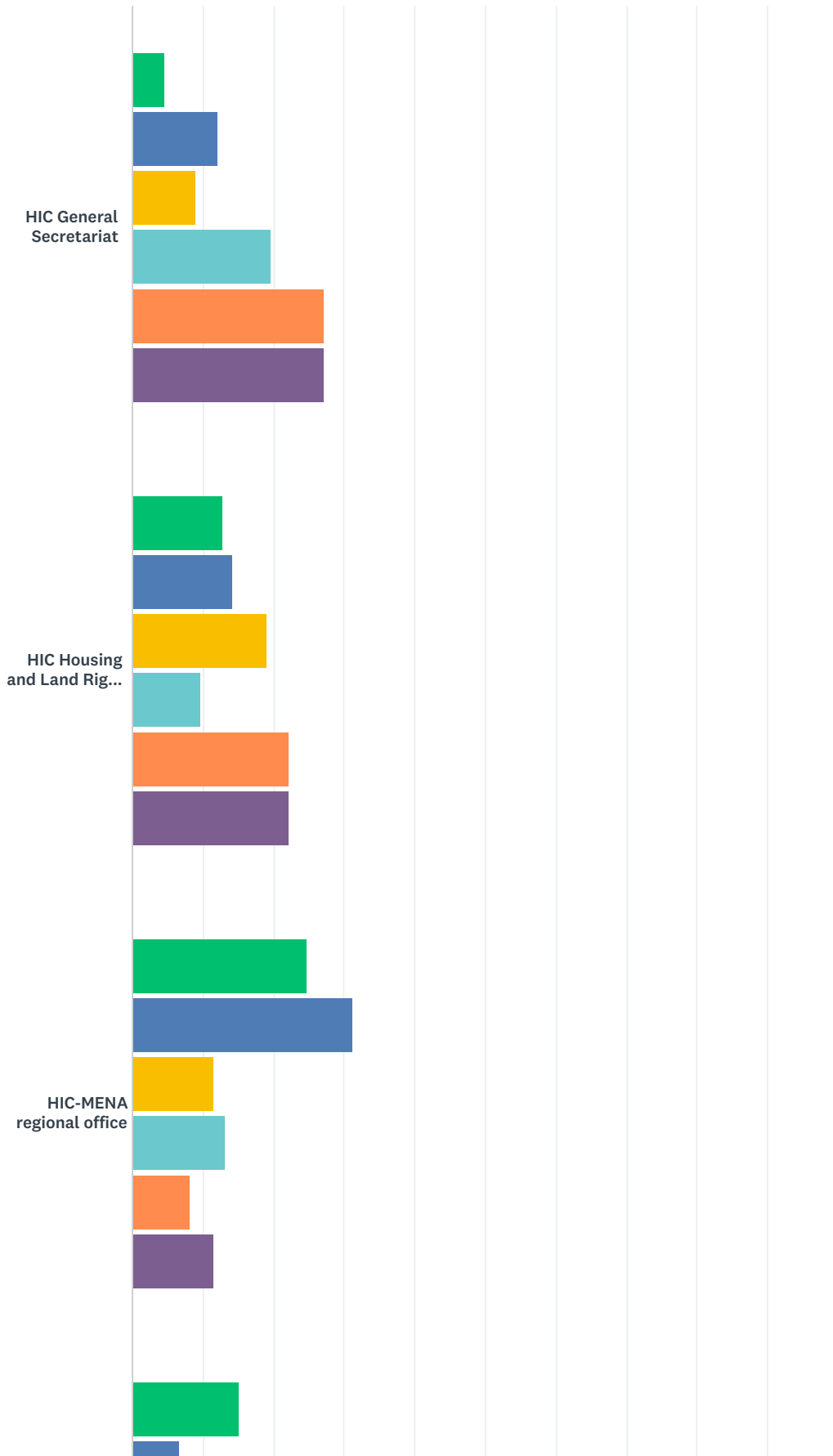
Answered: 65 Skipped: 5



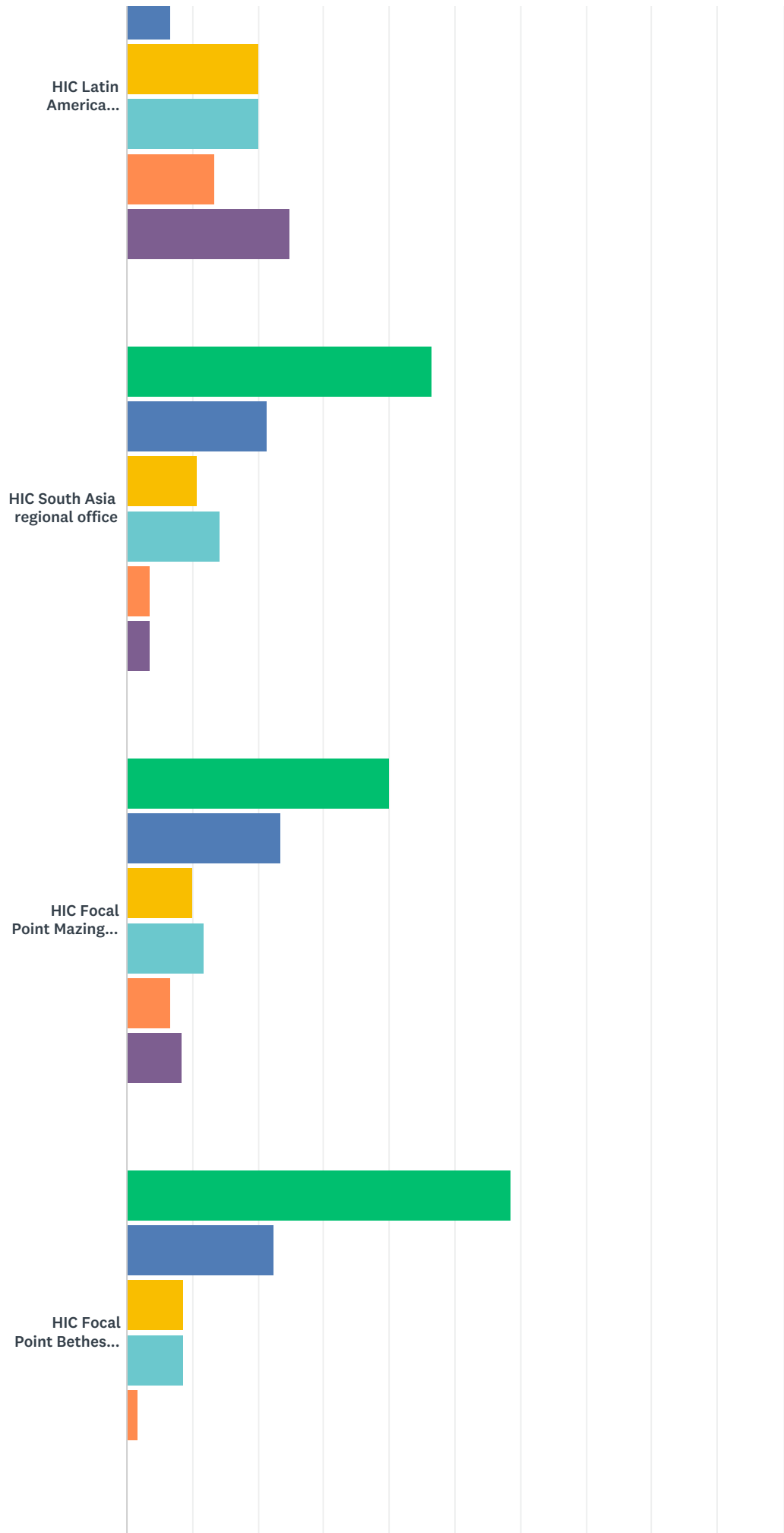
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
HIC General Secretariat	27.69%	18
HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	13.85%	9
HIC-MENA regional office	9.23%	6
HIC Latin America regional office	32.31%	21
HIC South Asia regional office	0.00%	0
HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	3.08%	2
HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin	0.00%	0
HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal	0.00%	0
HIC Presidency	3.08%	2
HIC Board	4.62%	3
HIC General Assembly	6.15%	4
TOTAL		65

Q17 10. How do you rate the strength of your relationship with the different HIC structures? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

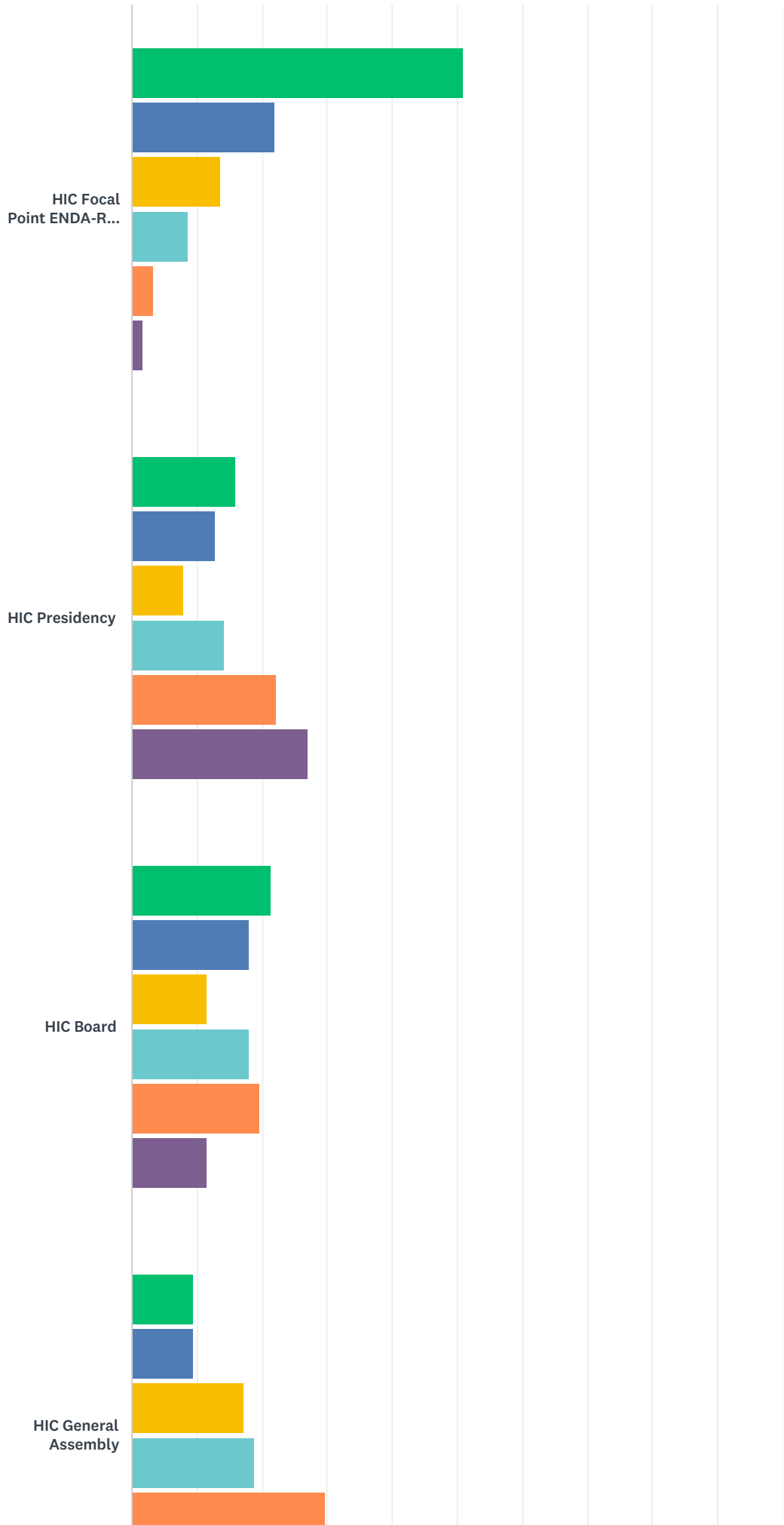
Answered: 66 Skipped: 4



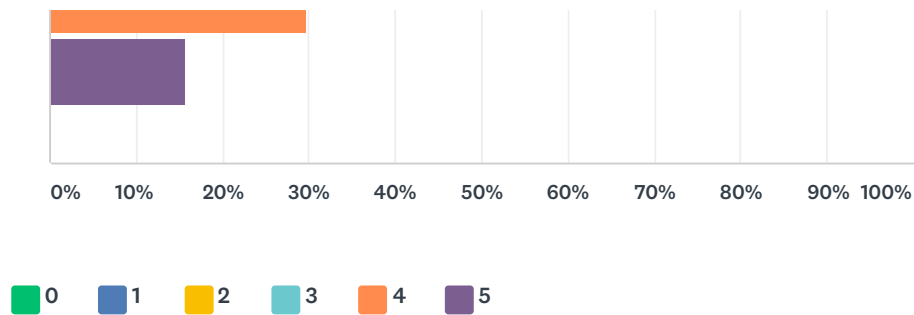
HIC Evaluation 2019



HIC Evaluation 2019



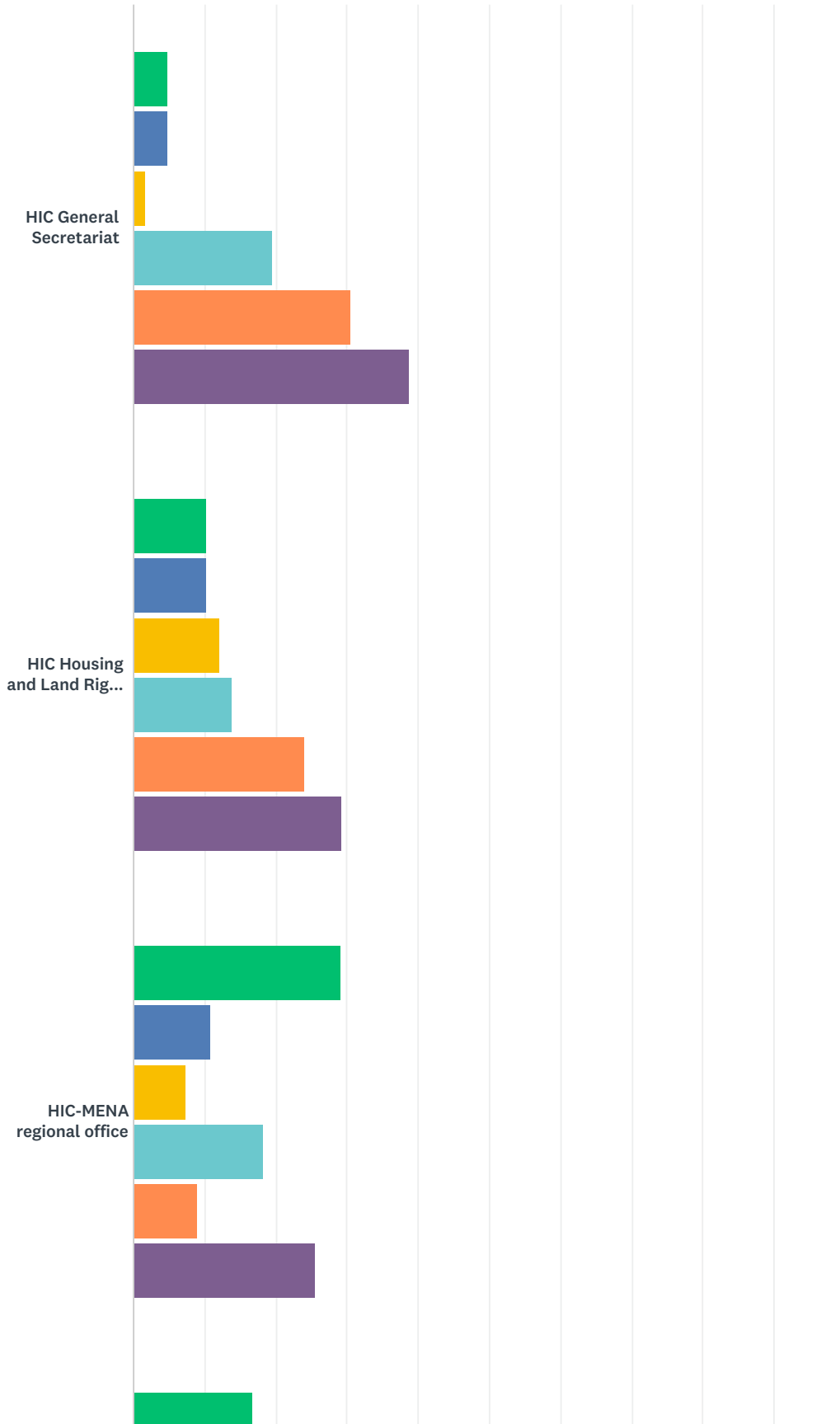
HIC Evaluation 2019



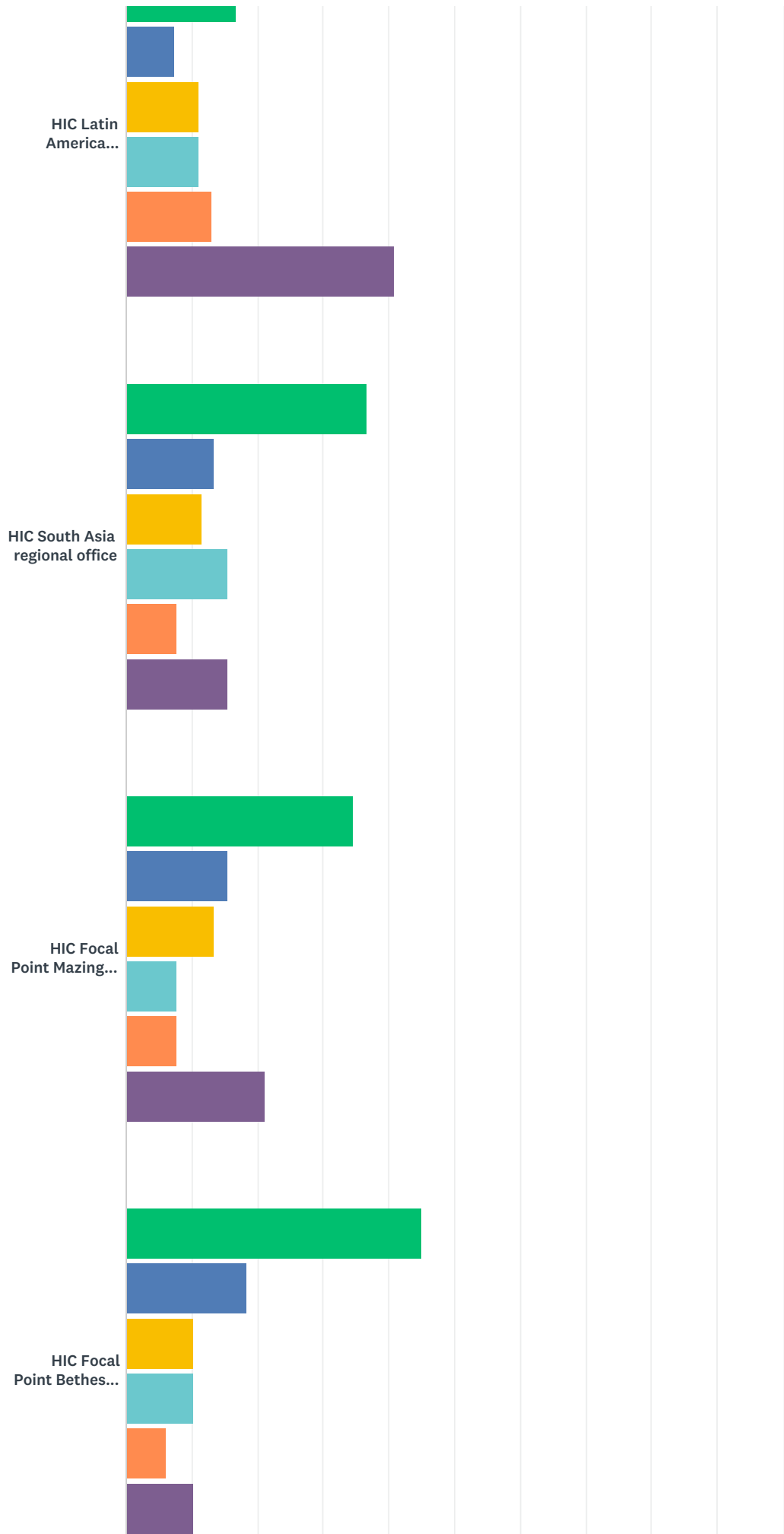
	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
HIC General Secretariat	4.55% 3	12.12% 8	9.09% 6	19.70% 13	27.27% 18	27.27% 18	66	3.76
HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	12.70% 8	14.29% 9	19.05% 12	9.52% 6	22.22% 14	22.22% 14	63	3.95
HIC-MENA regional office	24.59% 15	31.15% 19	11.48% 7	13.11% 8	8.20% 5	11.48% 7	61	4.05
HIC Latin America regional office	15.00% 9	6.67% 4	20.00% 12	20.00% 12	13.33% 8	25.00% 15	60	4.20
HIC South Asia regional office	46.43% 26	21.43% 12	10.71% 6	14.29% 8	3.57% 2	3.57% 2	56	5.36
HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	40.00% 24	23.33% 14	10.00% 6	11.67% 7	6.67% 4	8.33% 5	60	5.07
HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin	58.62% 34	22.41% 13	8.62% 5	8.62% 5	1.72% 1	0.00% 0	58	6.00
HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal	50.85% 30	22.03% 13	13.56% 8	8.47% 5	3.39% 2	1.69% 1	59	5.54
HIC Presidency	15.87% 10	12.70% 8	7.94% 5	14.29% 9	22.22% 14	26.98% 17	63	4.38
HIC Board	21.31% 13	18.03% 11	11.48% 7	18.03% 11	19.67% 12	11.48% 7	61	4.23
HIC General Assembly	9.38% 6	9.38% 6	17.19% 11	18.75% 12	29.69% 19	15.63% 10	64	3.81

Q18 11. From your point of view, which HIC structures are appropriate to respond to HIC Members' needs? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

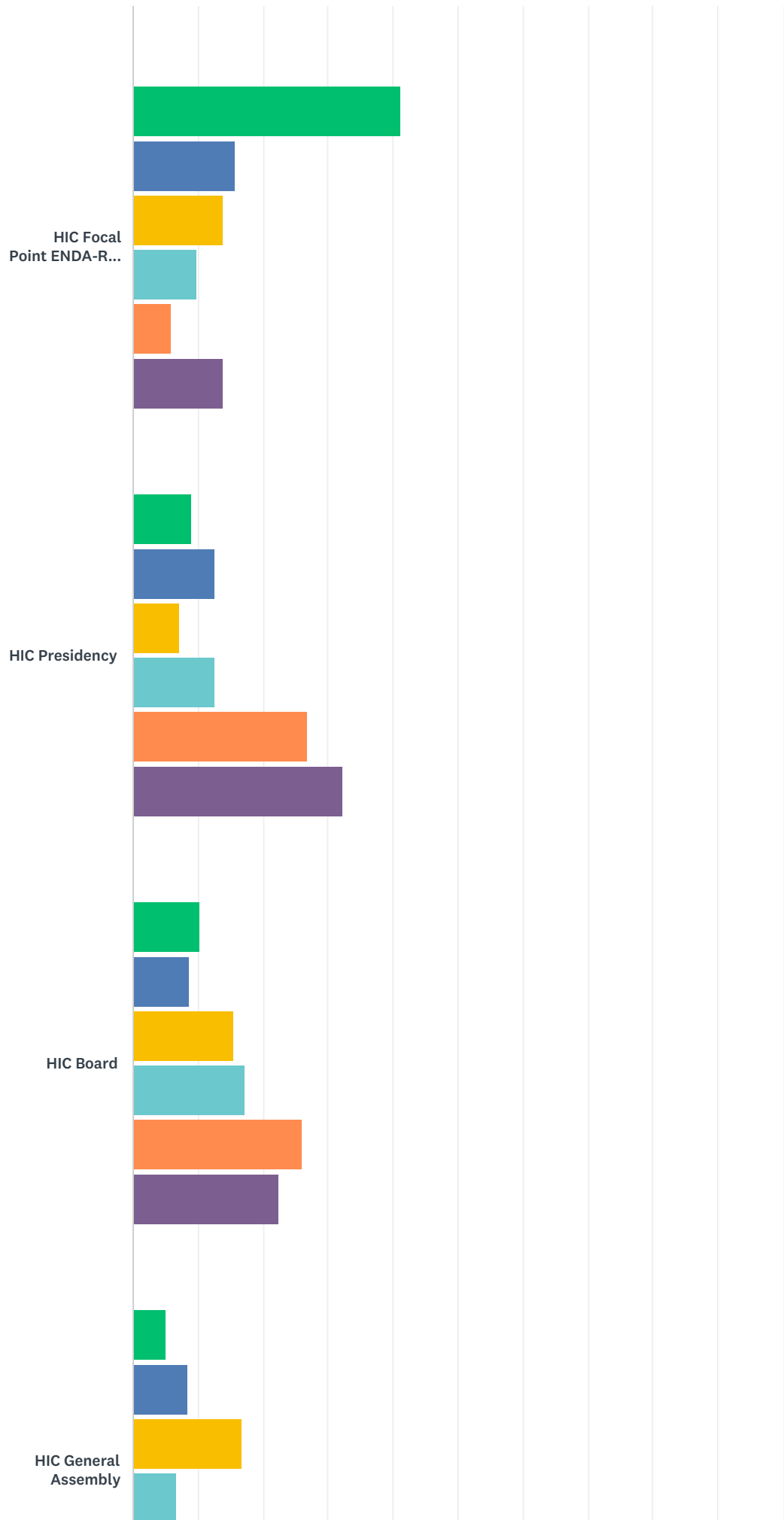
Answered: 66 Skipped: 4



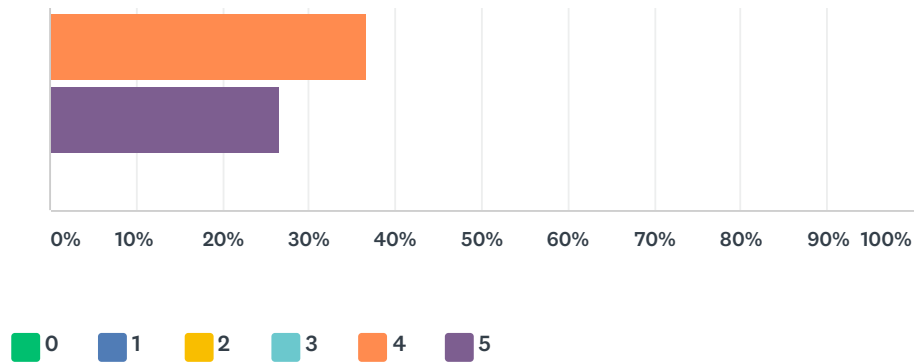
HIC Evaluation 2019



HIC Evaluation 2019



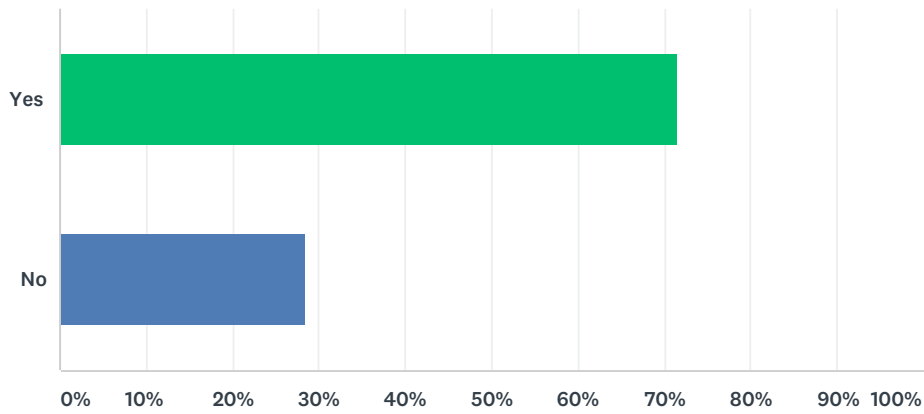
HIC Evaluation 2019



	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
HIC General Secretariat	4.84% 3	4.84% 3	1.61% 1	19.35% 12	30.65% 19	38.71% 24	62	4.26
HIC Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)	10.34% 6	10.34% 6	12.07% 7	13.79% 8	24.14% 14	29.31% 17	58	4.12
HIC-MENA regional office	29.09% 16	10.91% 6	7.27% 4	18.18% 10	9.09% 5	25.45% 14	55	5.05
HIC Latin America regional office	16.67% 9	7.41% 4	11.11% 6	11.11% 6	12.96% 7	40.74% 22	54	4.69
HIC South Asia regional office	36.54% 19	13.46% 7	11.54% 6	15.38% 8	7.69% 4	15.38% 8	52	5.19
HIC Focal Point Mazingira Institute in Kenya	34.62% 18	15.38% 8	13.46% 7	7.69% 4	7.69% 4	21.15% 11	52	5.13
HIC Focal Point Bethesda DCAM in Benin	44.90% 22	18.37% 9	10.20% 5	10.20% 5	6.12% 3	10.20% 5	49	5.49
HIC Focal Point ENDA-RUP in Senegal	41.18% 21	15.69% 8	13.73% 7	9.80% 5	5.88% 3	13.73% 7	51	5.35
HIC Presidency	8.93% 5	12.50% 7	7.14% 4	12.50% 7	26.79% 15	32.14% 18	56	4.13
HIC Board	10.34% 6	8.62% 5	15.52% 9	17.24% 10	25.86% 15	22.41% 13	58	4.00
HIC General Assembly	5.00% 3	8.33% 5	16.67% 10	6.67% 4	36.67% 22	26.67% 16	60	3.87

Q19 12. HIC General Assembly Did you once participate in the GA?

Answered: 67 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	71.64%	48
No	28.36%	19
TOTAL		67

Q20 How many times did you participate in the GA?

Answered: 47 Skipped: 23

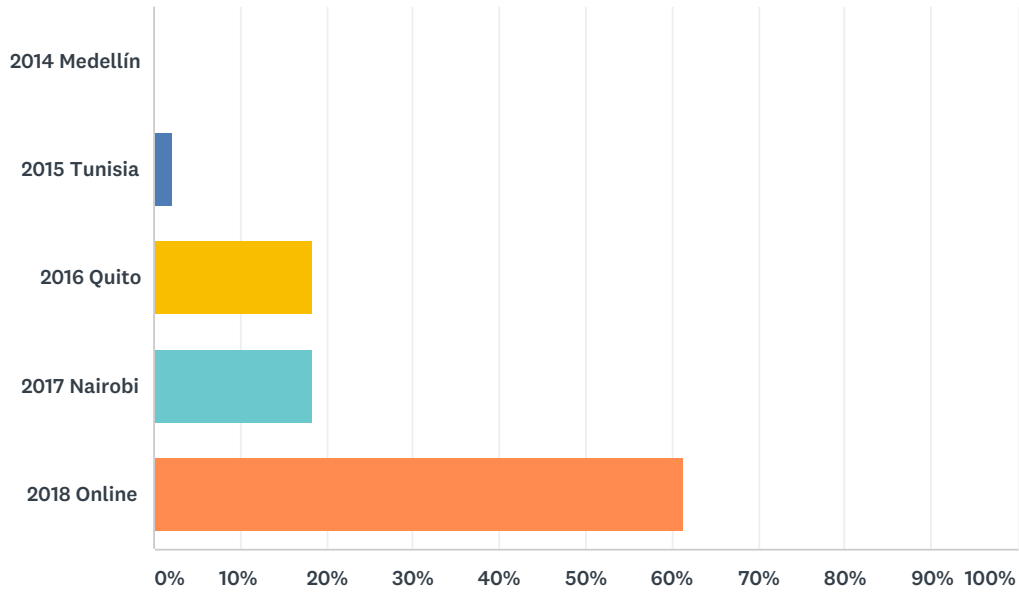
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Una	10/21/2019 7:38 PM
2	more than 20 GA	10/21/2019 5:51 PM
3	several	10/21/2019 5:34 PM
4	2	10/21/2019 4:28 PM
5	6	10/20/2019 9:53 AM
6	1	10/19/2019 12:19 PM
7	03	10/18/2019 4:26 PM
8	1	10/17/2019 10:06 PM
9	2	10/15/2019 7:37 AM
10	2 previo a 2014	10/15/2019 12:07 AM
11	2	10/14/2019 11:40 PM
12	2	10/14/2019 10:39 PM
13	3	10/14/2019 6:17 PM
14	Aucune	10/14/2019 4:21 PM
15	4	10/14/2019 2:27 PM
16	3	10/5/2019 11:05 AM
17	mas de 10	10/3/2019 8:33 PM
18	2	10/3/2019 6:20 PM
19	03	10/3/2019 12:55 PM
20	Once	10/3/2019 10:36 AM
21	1	10/3/2019 4:58 AM
22	Several before 2014	10/2/2019 9:02 PM
23	30	10/2/2019 12:01 AM
24	2	10/1/2019 12:15 AM
25	1	9/30/2019 9:45 AM
26	5	9/28/2019 10:03 PM
27	UNA	9/27/2019 10:27 PM
28	10-12	9/27/2019 4:32 PM
29	Once	9/26/2019 6:34 PM
30	2	9/25/2019 9:48 PM
31	una	9/25/2019 6:15 PM
32	presencial 3	9/25/2019 3:11 PM
33	5	9/25/2019 12:36 PM
34	3	9/25/2019 6:59 AM
35	3	9/25/2019 6:12 AM
36	Once	9/24/2019 4:40 PM
37	None	9/23/2019 11:33 PM
38	Several times	9/23/2019 4:44 PM

HIC Evaluation 2019

39	ONCE THE KENYA ONE	9/23/2019 4:19 PM
40	aprox 20	9/23/2019 4:13 PM
41	2	9/23/2019 3:50 PM
42	02	9/23/2019 2:56 PM
43	6 times	9/20/2019 9:38 AM
44	Por lo menos en 6	9/18/2019 11:13 PM
45	2	9/18/2019 10:53 AM
46	0	9/18/2019 10:37 AM
47	One	9/17/2019 4:44 PM

Q21 In which year did you participate in the GA last time?

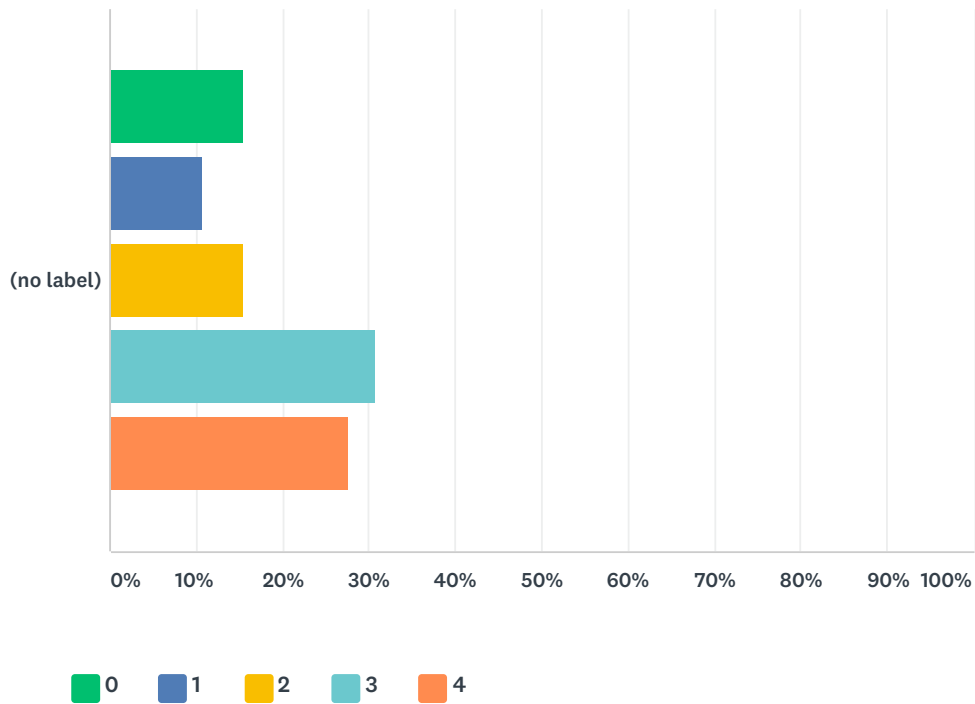
Answered: 49 Skipped: 21



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
2014 Medellín	0.00%	0
2015 Tunisia	2.04%	1
2016 Quito	18.37%	9
2017 Nairobi	18.37%	9
2018 Online	61.22%	30
TOTAL		49

Q22 13. How do you rate the importance of your participation in the GA? (0=none-NA; 1=weak up to 4 =very strong)

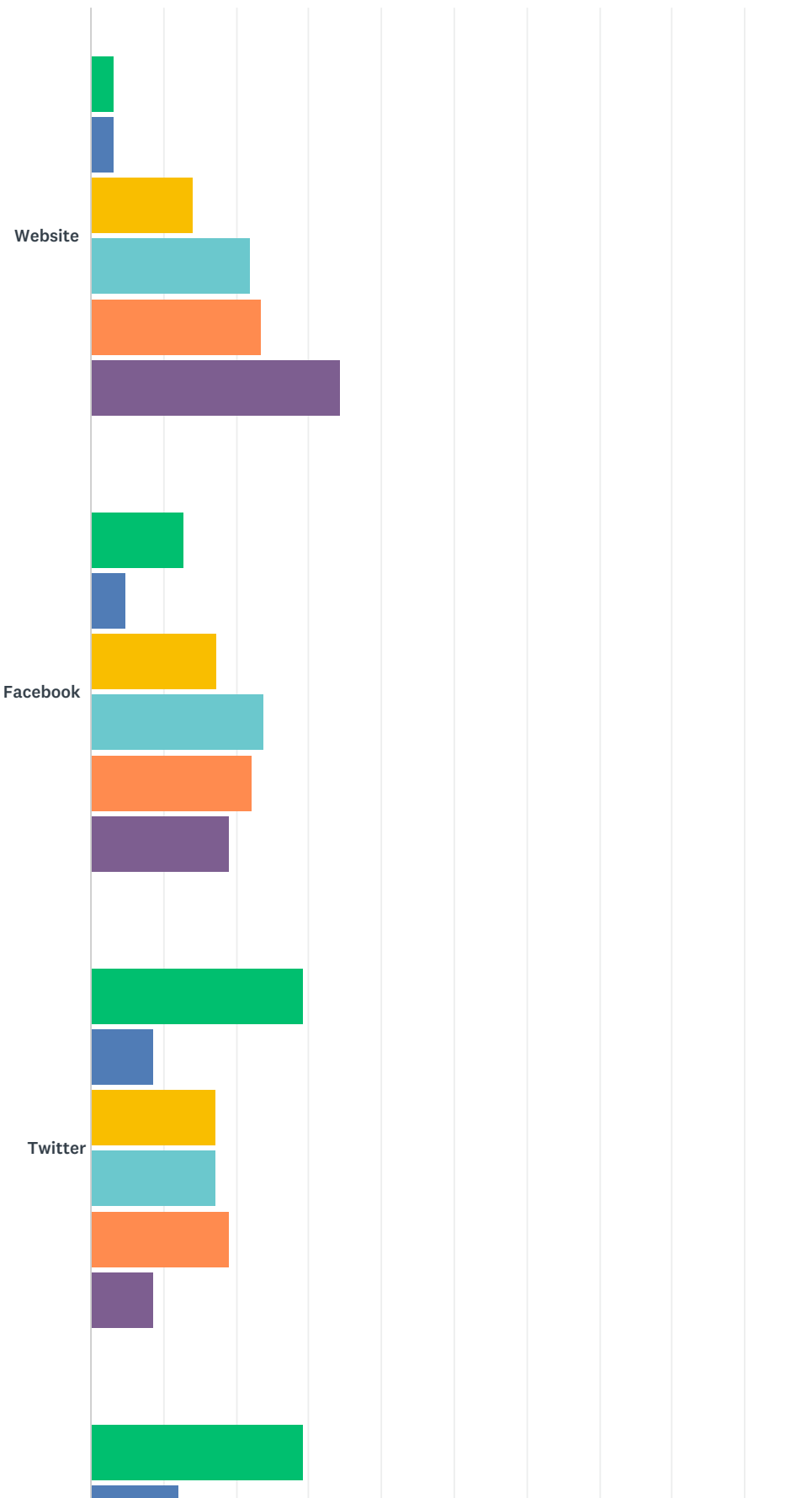
Answered: 65 Skipped: 5



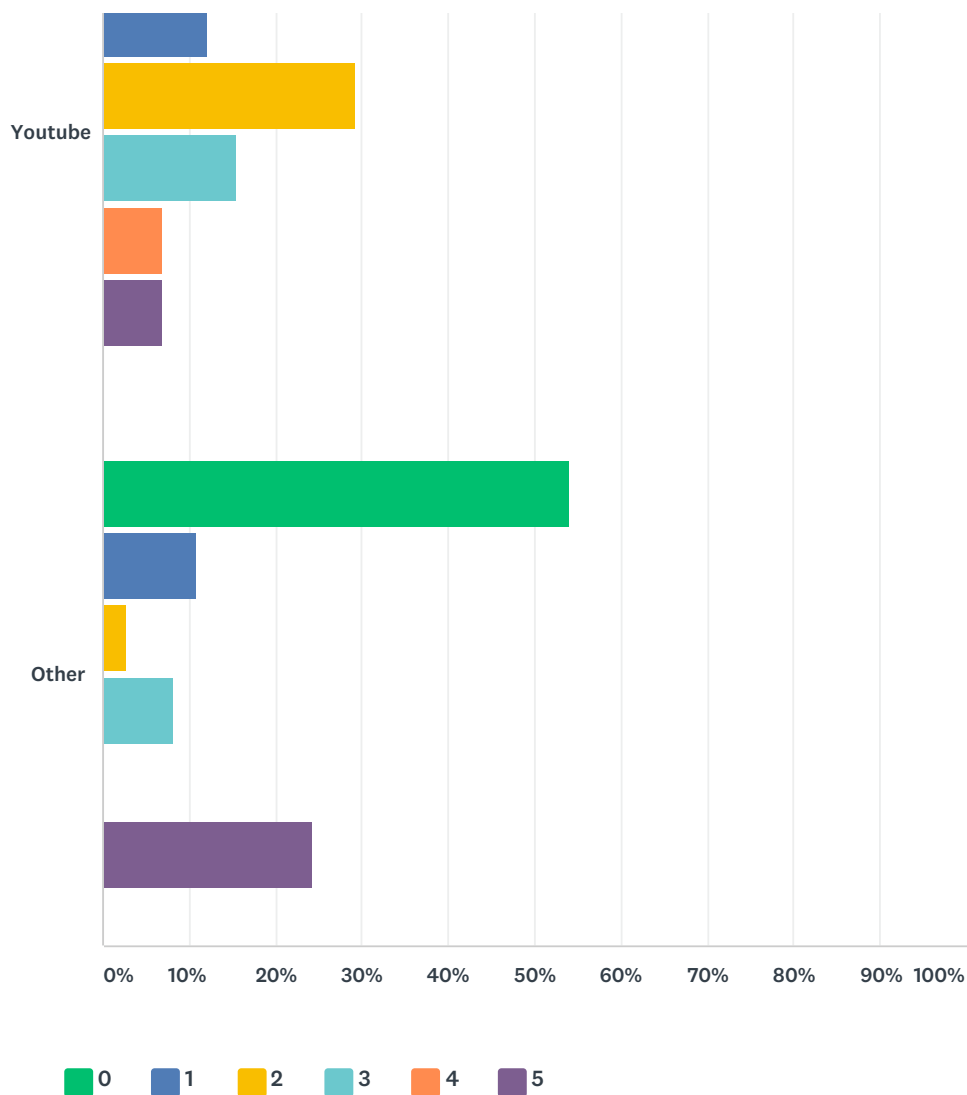
	0	1	2	3	4	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	15.38%	10.77%	15.38%	30.77%	27.69%	65	2.45
	10	7	10	20	18		

Q23 14. Are you using the HIC social media tools?(0=never heard-N/A; 1=never; 2=rarely; 3=occasionally; 4=often; 5=very often)

Answered: 67 Skipped: 3



HIC Evaluation 2019



	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Website	3.13% 2	3.13% 2	14.06% 9	21.88% 14	23.44% 15	34.38% 22	64	5.00
Facebook	12.70% 8	4.76% 3	17.46% 11	23.81% 15	22.22% 14	19.05% 12	63	3.71
Twitter	29.31% 17	8.62% 5	17.24% 10	17.24% 10	18.97% 11	8.62% 5	58	2.48
Youtube	29.31% 17	12.07% 7	29.31% 17	15.52% 9	6.90% 4	6.90% 4	58	2.07
Other	54.05% 20	10.81% 4	2.70% 1	8.11% 3	0.00% 0	24.32% 9	37	2.59

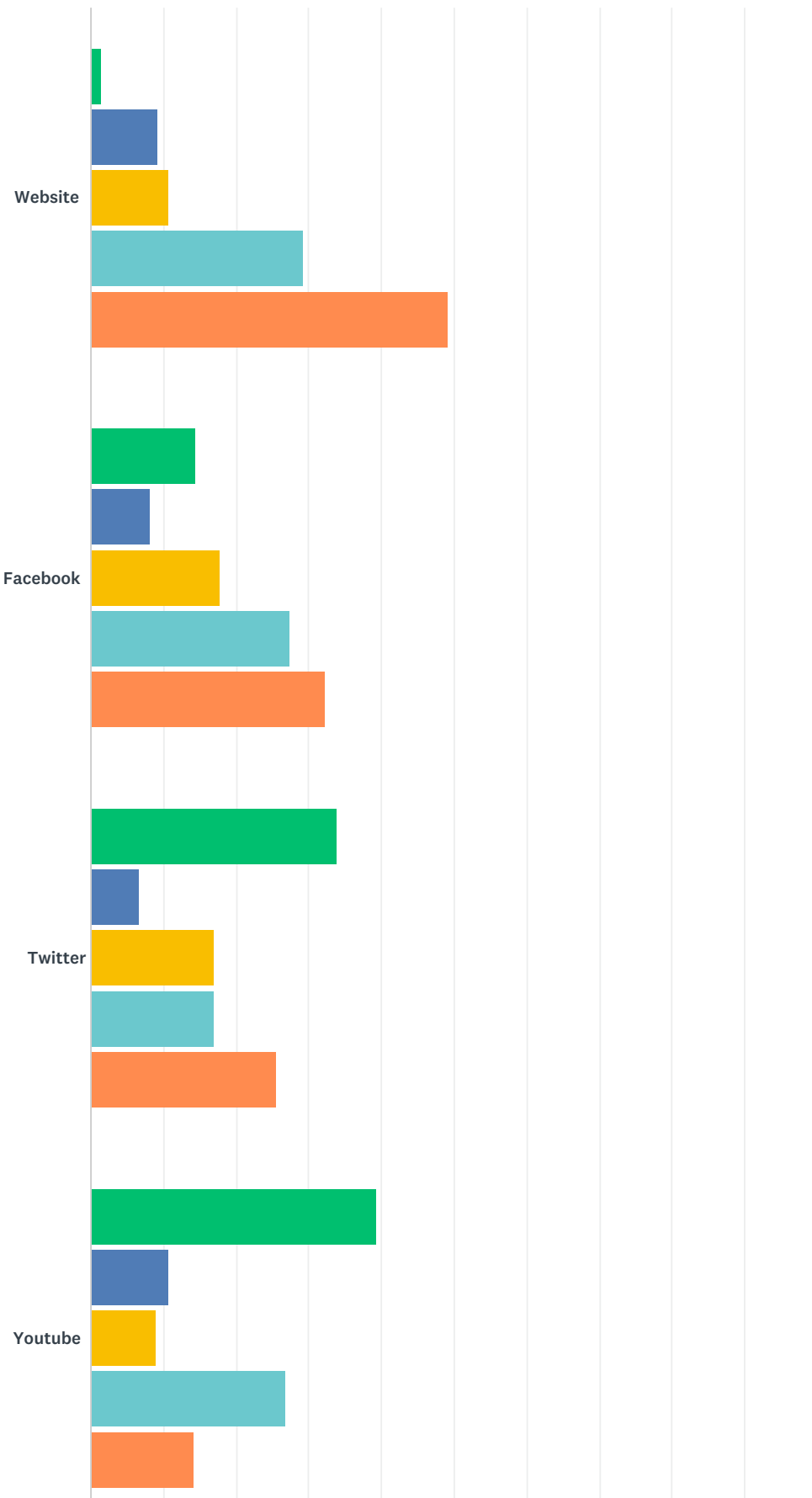
#	(PLEASE DESCRIBE OTHER)	DATE
1	wassap colectivo	10/21/2019 7:38 PM
2	Emails	10/19/2019 12:19 PM
3	email	10/17/2019 10:06 PM
4	publications	10/14/2019 2:27 PM
5	grupos whatas app	10/3/2019 8:33 PM
6	Petitions	10/3/2019 6:20 PM
7	Emails	10/3/2019 10:36 AM
8	eblasts/bulletins and HIC HLRN web site	10/2/2019 9:02 PM

HIC Evaluation 2019

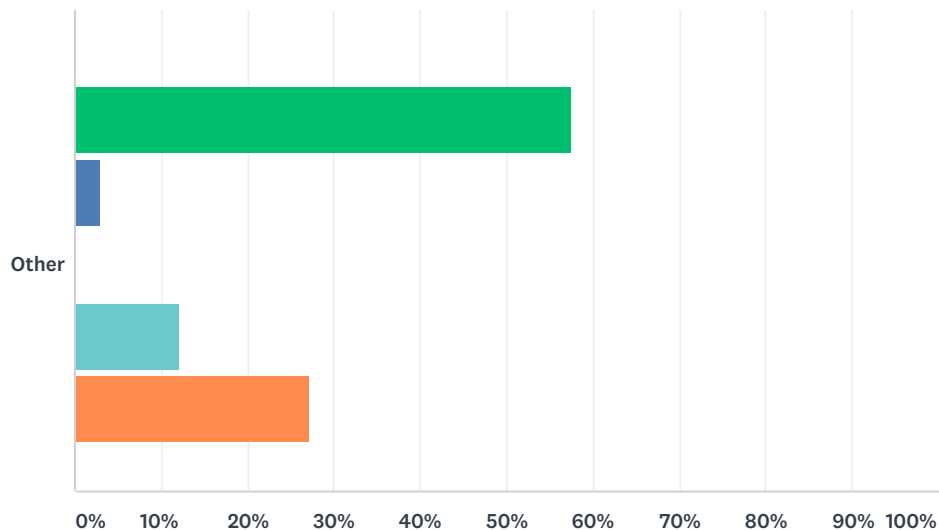
9	HLRN online tools	10/2/2019 12:01 AM
10	whats ap y reuniones virtuales	10/1/2019 4:18 AM
11	WHATSAP	9/27/2019 10:27 PM
12	Encuentros en plataforma Zoom	9/25/2019 6:15 PM
13	Mail permanente	9/25/2019 3:11 PM
14	HIC-AL whatsapp	9/23/2019 4:13 PM

Q24 15. How do you qualify the HIC social media tools?(0=don't use them; 1=not useful to 4=very useful)

Answered: 67 Skipped: 3



HIC Evaluation 2019



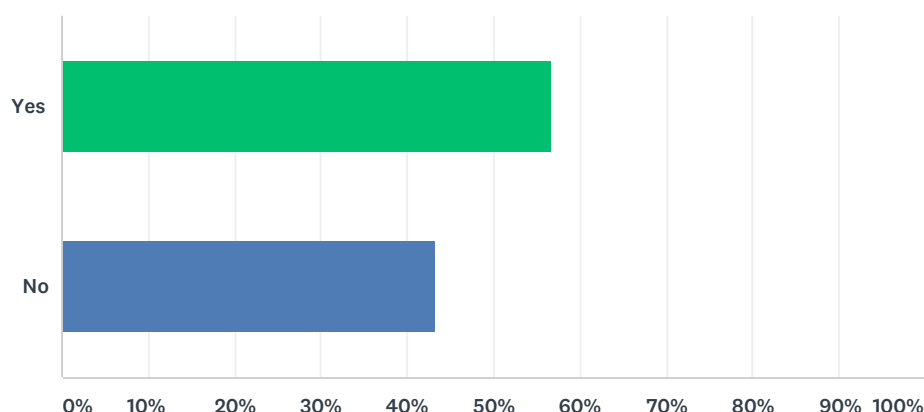
■ 0
 ■ 1
 ■ 2
 ■ 3
 ■ 4

	0	1	2	3	4	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Website	1.54% 1	9.23% 6	10.77% 7	29.23% 19	49.23% 32	65	3.15
Facebook	14.52% 9	8.06% 5	17.74% 11	27.42% 17	32.26% 20	62	2.55
Twitter	33.90% 20	6.78% 4	16.95% 10	16.95% 10	25.42% 15	59	1.93
Youtube	39.29% 22	10.71% 6	8.93% 5	26.79% 15	14.29% 8	56	1.66
Other	57.58% 19	3.03% 1	0.00% 0	12.12% 4	27.27% 9	33	1.48

#	(PLEASE DESCRIBE OTHER)	DATE
1	wassap colectivo	10/21/2019 7:38 PM
2	WS chat	10/21/2019 5:51 PM
3	Emails	10/19/2019 12:19 PM
4	email 4 very useful	10/17/2019 10:06 PM
5	wasap, me resulta util	10/15/2019 12:07 AM
6	whatsapp is a good tool	10/5/2019 11:05 AM
7	Petitions	10/3/2019 6:20 PM
8	It is to read an email	10/3/2019 10:36 AM
9	HLRN web site	10/2/2019 9:02 PM
10	reuniones virtuales	10/1/2019 4:18 AM
11	WHATSAP	9/27/2019 10:27 PM
12	Encuentros en plataforma zoom	9/25/2019 6:15 PM
13	Print media	9/24/2019 4:40 PM
14	HIC-AL whatsapp	9/23/2019 4:13 PM

Q25 16. Did you-do you participate in the planning of HIC's work?

Answered: 67 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	56.72% 38
No	43.28% 29
TOTAL	67

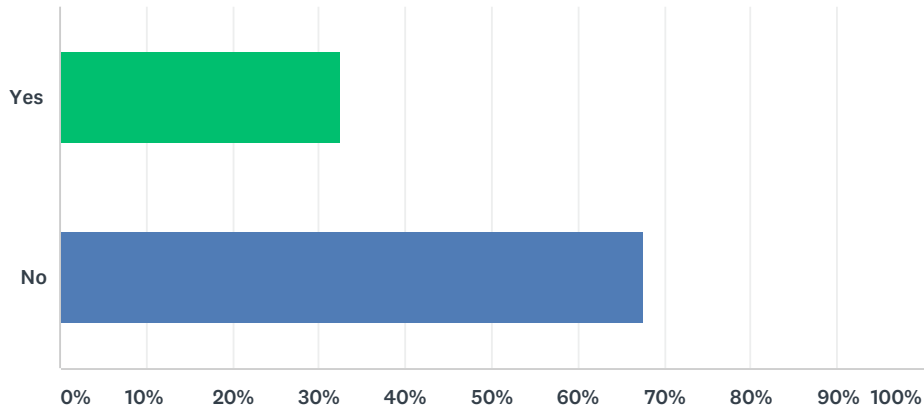
#	PLEASE SPECIFY HOW	DATE
1	contribuyendo metodològicamente y en organizaciòn de sub talleres regionales de planificaciòn. Planificaciòn on line de grupos de trabajo de fortalecimiento de capacidades	10/21/2019 7:38 PM
2	HIC Board member, HIC GS and HIC Wisdom Keeper	10/21/2019 5:51 PM
3	meetings	10/21/2019 5:34 PM
4	Participate in Electoral committee	10/20/2019 9:53 AM
5	Participamos del Grupo de Trabajo de Fortalecimiento de Capacidades en el Hábitat. Participaciòn en capacitaciòn en eventos de HIC en calidad de Profesora del Diplomado en Diseño Participativo Sustentable	10/20/2019 2:07 AM
6	A travers les groupes de travail ou les commissions auxquelles nous appartenons	10/18/2019 4:26 PM
7	En reuniones virtuales planificando eventos, escribiendo articulos en publicaciones conjuntas, en escuelas regionales de formaciòn cooperativista de vivienda por ayuda mutua.	10/17/2019 10:06 PM
8	en reuniones regionales	10/15/2019 12:07 AM
9	en la reuniones de planificaciòn	10/14/2019 10:39 PM
10	through CoHabitat Network and Cooperation project on CVAM model in LA	10/14/2019 6:17 PM
11	un Atelier au liban+un Atelier à Tunis	10/14/2019 4:21 PM
12	As a staff of HIC- HLRN for four years and then as a member to strengthen women and land rights	10/14/2019 2:27 PM
13	strategic plan for MENA region	10/5/2019 11:05 AM
14	en los planes de trabajo del grupo latinoamericano del PSH	10/3/2019 8:33 PM
15	Workshop hosting and logistics	10/3/2019 6:20 PM
16	Elections	10/3/2019 10:36 AM
17	Through meetings and specific campaigns	10/3/2019 4:58 AM
18	Through contact with HIC President and Anglo-Africa focal point	10/2/2019 9:02 PM
19	Staff member - involved in coordination meetings etc.	9/30/2019 9:45 AM
20	Coordinaciòn de planes de trabajo,presentaciòn de proyectos, implementaciòn y monitoreo	9/28/2019 10:03 PM

HIC Evaluation 2019

21	Em eventos do grupo latinoamericano e naqueles conjuntos com a GPR2C.	9/25/2019 9:48 PM
22	Talleres presenciales y virtuales.	9/25/2019 6:15 PM
23	Indirectamente a partir de representaciones locales	9/25/2019 3:11 PM
24	in evaluation report, and while being a Board member, and in the last two years online	9/25/2019 12:36 PM
25	Montando videoconferencias en la Universidad de San Carlos	9/24/2019 2:00 AM
26	Sharing views and strategies in Europe.	9/23/2019 4:44 PM
27	since 1987 in many different ways: GA, Board Member, GS, WK, etc.	9/23/2019 4:13 PM
28	No existe la apertura	9/23/2019 3:50 PM
29	The HICs events at the United Nations, General Assembly and events at the World Urban Forum.	9/20/2019 9:38 AM
30	Sobre todo a través de los encuentros de planificación sub-regionales que organizamos con nuestra membresía en AL y en las reuniones del Consejo.	9/18/2019 11:13 PM
31	Participating in internal meetings	9/18/2019 10:53 AM
32	Trabalho no HIC-GS	9/18/2019 10:37 AM

Q26 17. Did you-do you participate in HIC’s monitoring of results?

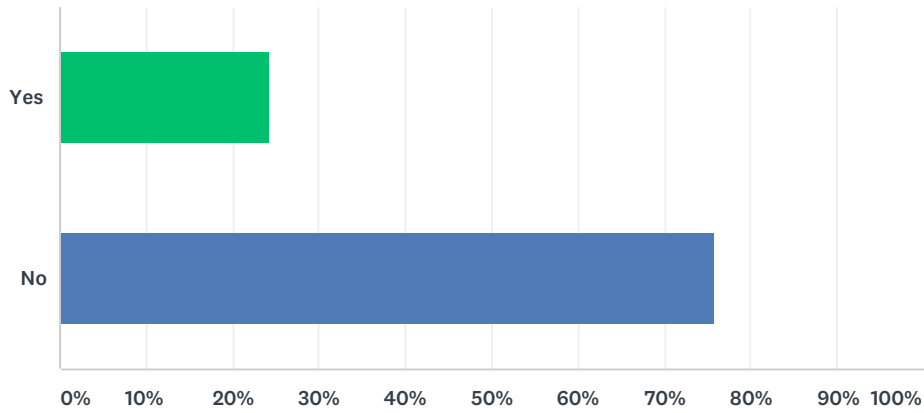
Answered: 68 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	32.35%	22
No	67.65%	46
TOTAL		68

Q27 18. Did you participate in the online survey during the 2012 external evaluation?

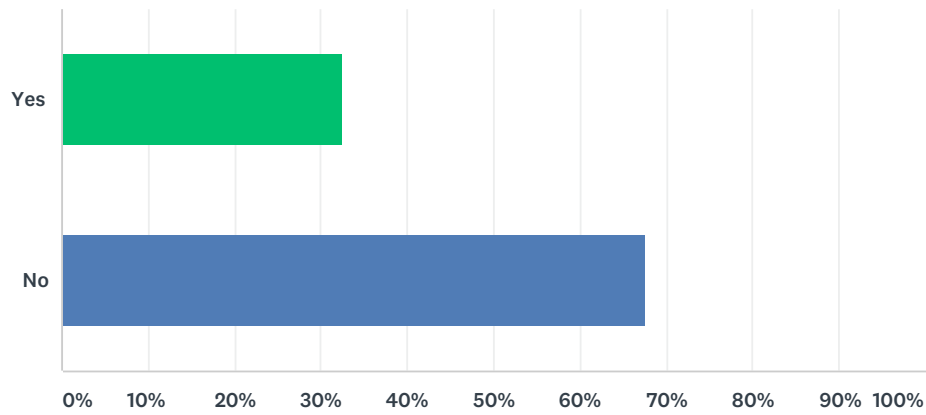
Answered: 66 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	24.24%	16
No	75.76%	50
TOTAL		66

Q28 19. Are you aware of the recommendations made during the 2012 evaluation (global level)?

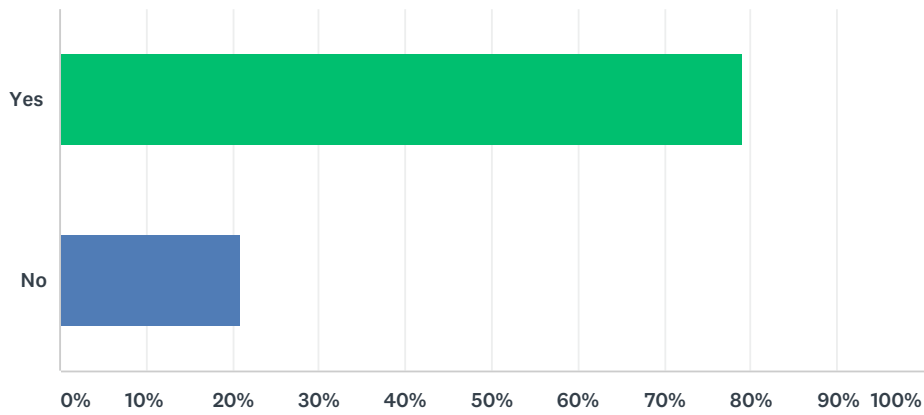
Answered: 68 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	32.35%	22
No	67.65%	46
TOTAL		68

Q29 20. Would you like to be more actively involved in HIC's conceptual/monitoring work?

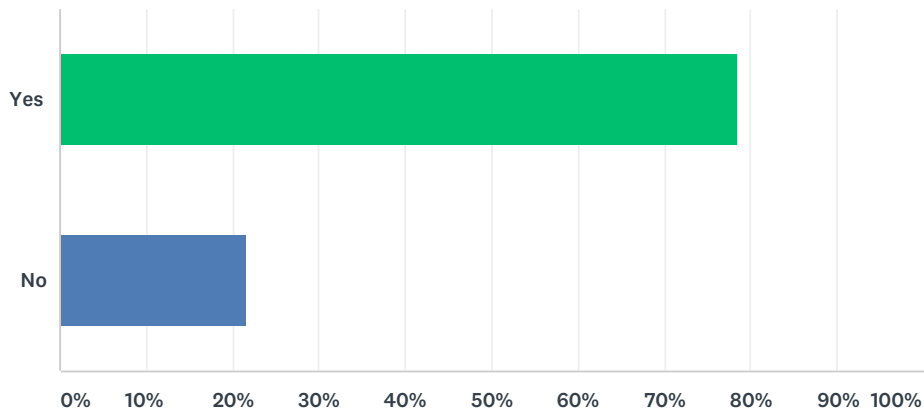
Answered: 67 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	79.10%	53
No	20.90%	14
TOTAL		67

Q30 21. Do the grassroots organisations you are related to in your daily work know HIC?

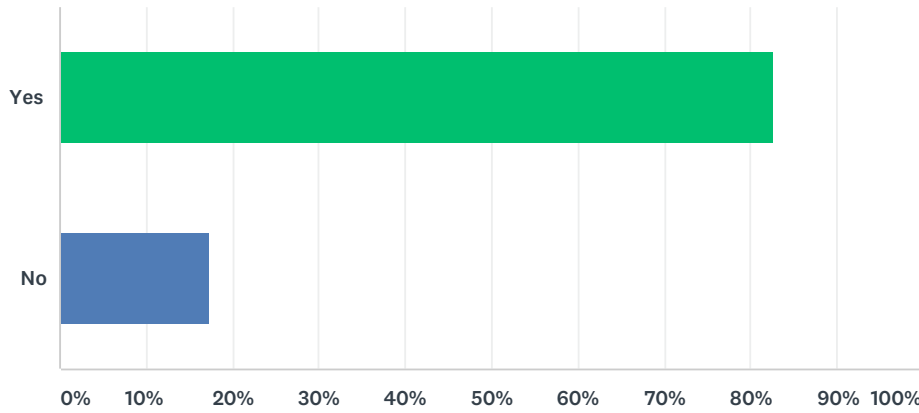
Answered: 65 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	78.46%	51
No	21.54%	14
TOTAL		65

Q31 22. If the former answer is “yes”: Do you think the grassroots organisations also benefit from HIC’s services?

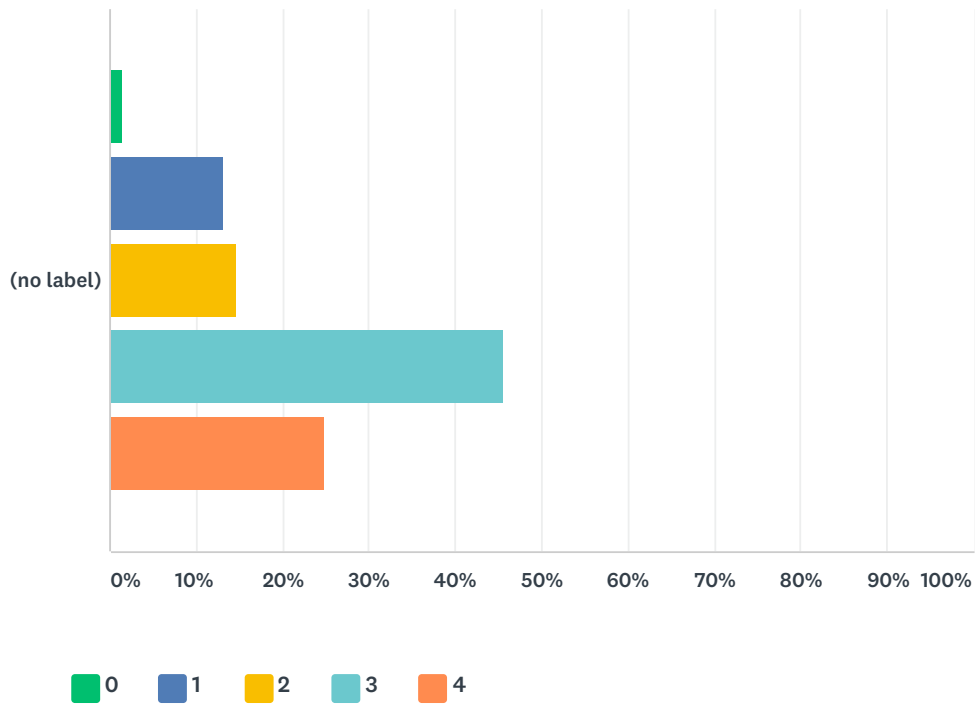
Answered: 52 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	82.69%	43
No	17.31%	9
TOTAL		52

Q32 23. Are you satisfied with HIC's services to its Members?(0=do not know; 1=not satisfied to 4=very satisfied)

Answered: 68 Skipped: 2

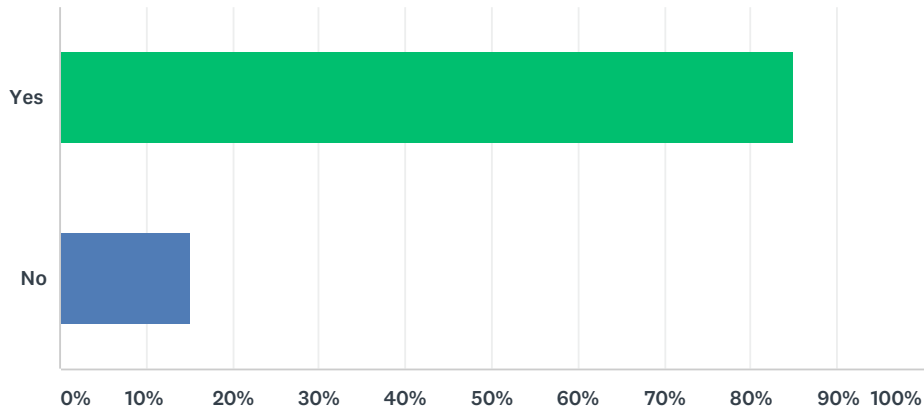


	0	1	2	3	4	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	1.47%	13.24%	14.71%	45.59%	25.00%	68	2.79
	1	9	10	31	17		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	information, support, urgent appeal	10/21/2019 5:53 PM
2	it will be good opportunity if the GS can do regional online meeting with each region	10/5/2019 11:10 AM
3	needs more human and other resources for outreach and promotion of services.	10/2/2019 12:03 AM
4	es un apoyo muy importante	10/1/2019 4:21 AM

Q33 24. Do you think that HIC’s services to its Members improved during the last 5 years (since 2014)?

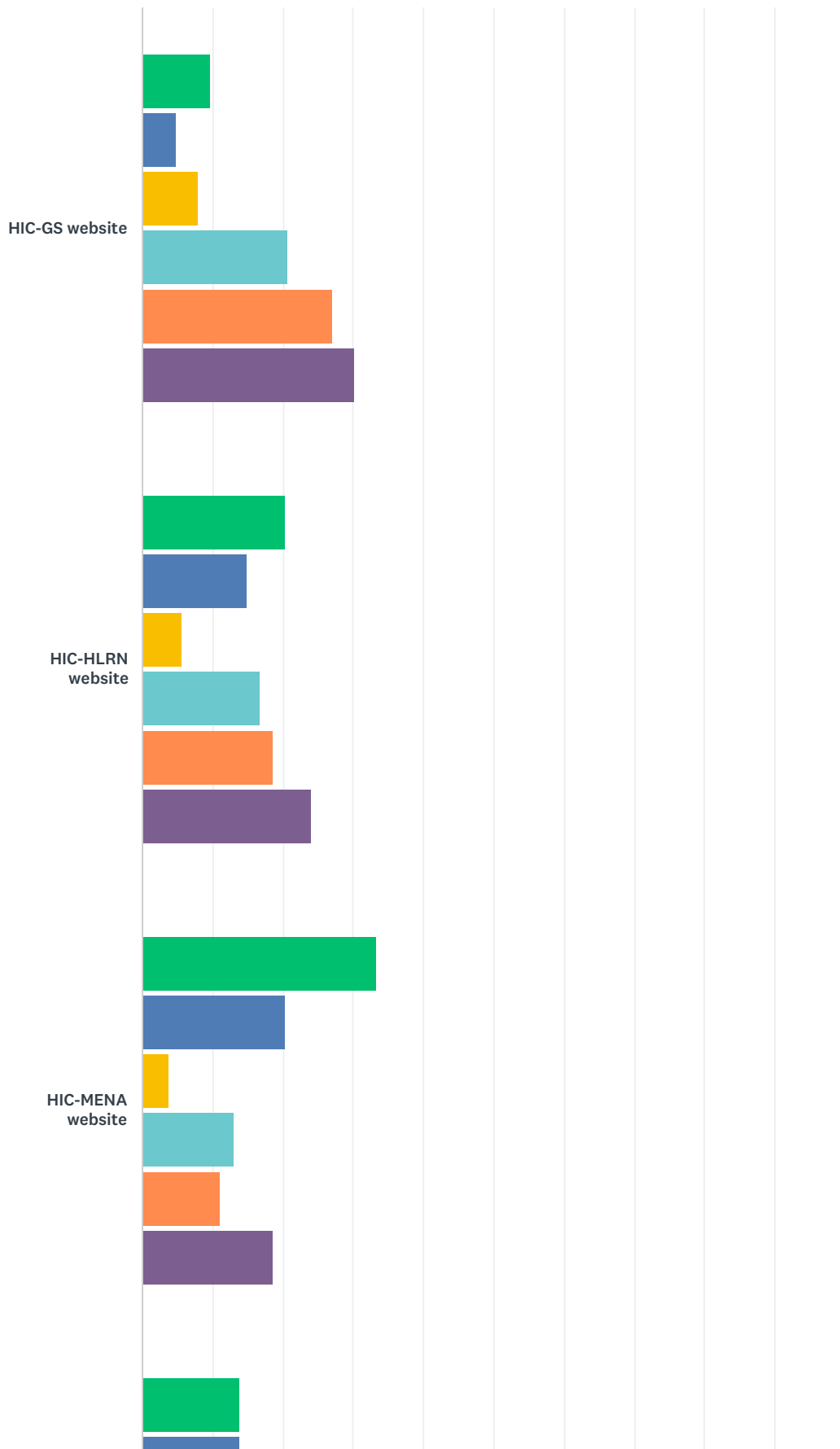
Answered: 66 Skipped: 4



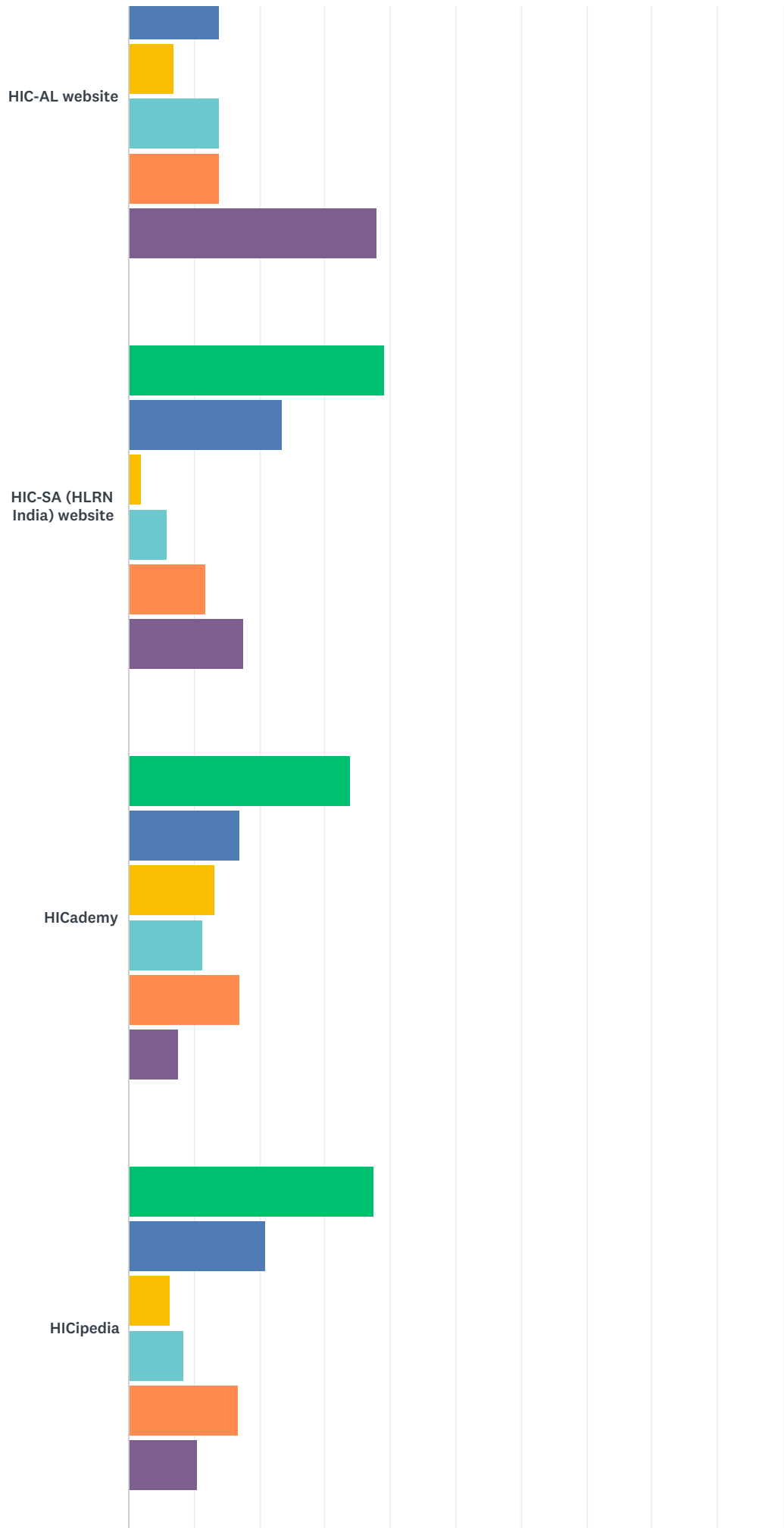
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	84.85%	56
No	15.15%	10
TOTAL		66

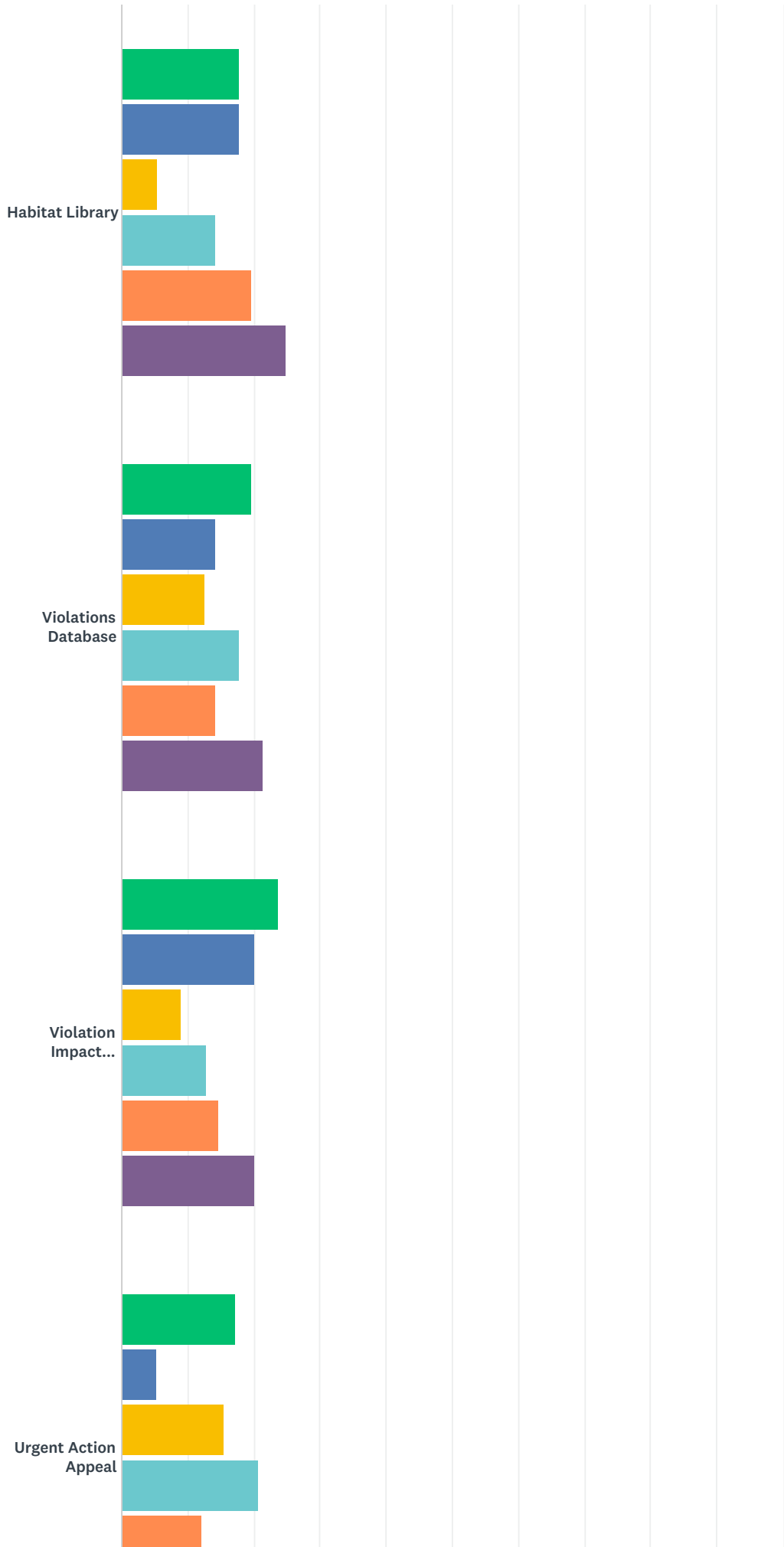
Q34 25. How do you qualify the HIC online tools?(0=do not know-N/A; 1=don't use them; 2=not useful to 5=very useful)

Answered: 66 Skipped: 4

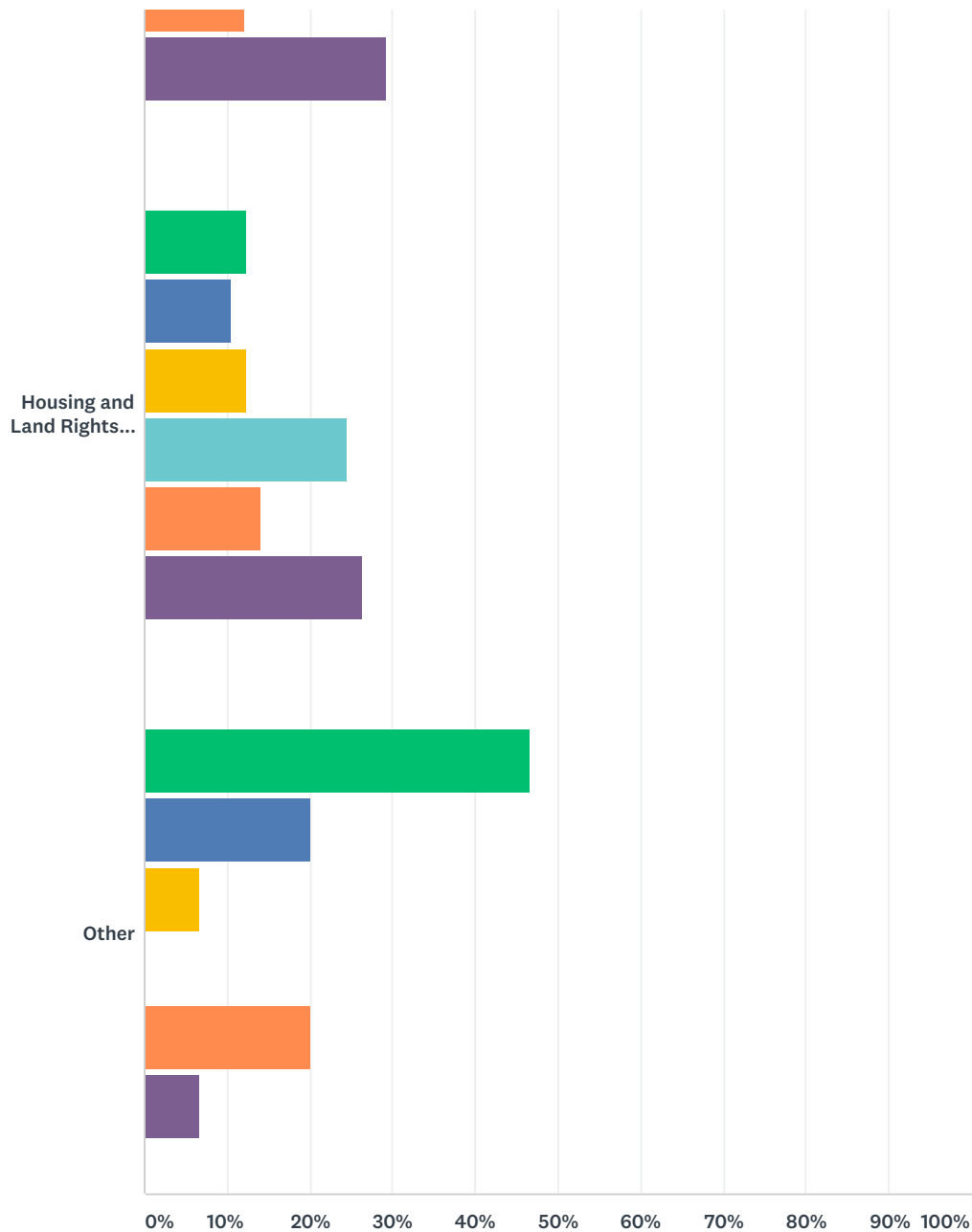


HIC Evaluation 2019





HIC Evaluation 2019



■ 0
 ■ 1
 ■ 2
 ■ 3
 ■ 4
 ■ 5

	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
HIC-GS website	9.52% 6	4.76% 3	7.94% 5	20.63% 13	26.98% 17	30.16% 19	63	4.27
HIC-HLRN website	20.37% 11	14.81% 8	5.56% 3	16.67% 9	18.52% 10	24.07% 13	54	4.54
HIC-MENA website	33.33% 18	20.37% 11	3.70% 2	12.96% 7	11.11% 6	18.52% 10	54	5.04
HIC-AL website	13.79% 8	13.79% 8	6.90% 4	13.79% 8	13.79% 8	37.93% 22	58	4.38
HIC-SA (HLRN India) website	39.22% 20	23.53% 12	1.96% 1	5.88% 3	11.76% 6	17.65% 9	51	5.33
HICademy	33.96% 18	16.98% 9	13.21% 7	11.32% 6	16.98% 9	7.55% 4	53	4.89

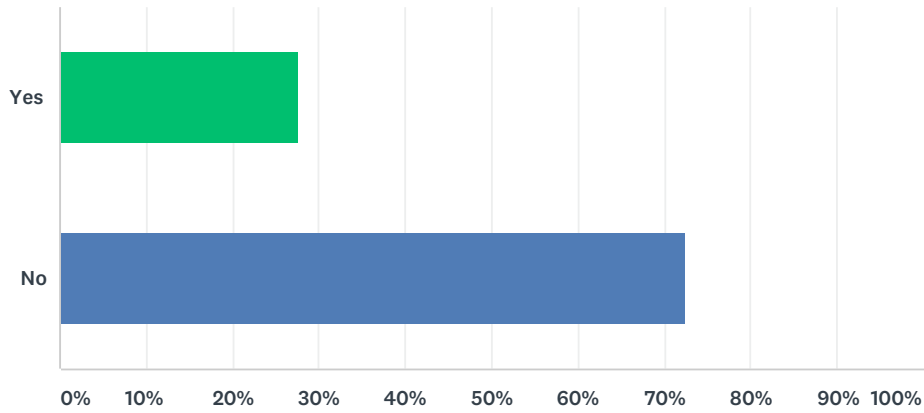
HIC Evaluation 2019

HICipedia	37.50% 18	20.83% 10	6.25% 3	8.33% 4	16.67% 8	10.42% 5	48	5.15
Habitat Library	17.86% 10	17.86% 10	5.36% 3	14.29% 8	19.64% 11	25.00% 14	56	4.36
Violations Database	19.64% 11	14.29% 8	12.50% 7	17.86% 10	14.29% 8	21.43% 12	56	4.34
Violation Impact Assessment Tool (VIAT)	23.64% 13	20.00% 11	9.09% 5	12.73% 7	14.55% 8	20.00% 11	55	4.47
Urgent Action Appeal	17.24% 10	5.17% 3	15.52% 9	20.69% 12	12.07% 7	29.31% 17	58	4.48
Housing and Land Rights Monitoring Toolkit	12.28% 7	10.53% 6	12.28% 7	24.56% 14	14.04% 8	26.32% 15	57	4.07
Other	46.67% 7	20.00% 3	6.67% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 3	6.67% 1	15	5.67

#	PLEASE DESCRIBE OTHER	DATE
1	training	10/21/2019 5:58 PM
2	Women and Habitat Network www.redmujer.org.ar	10/21/2019 5:44 PM
3	HICademy does not exist and HICipedia was never developed as a useful tool and has superseded by the HICtionary.	10/2/2019 12:11 AM
4	Landpedia.org and landtimes.landpedia.org	9/27/2019 4:37 PM
5	www.right2city.org	9/18/2019 10:58 AM

Q35 26. Have you been-are you using one of the HIC online training resources?

Answered: 65 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	27.69%	18
No	72.31%	47
TOTAL		65

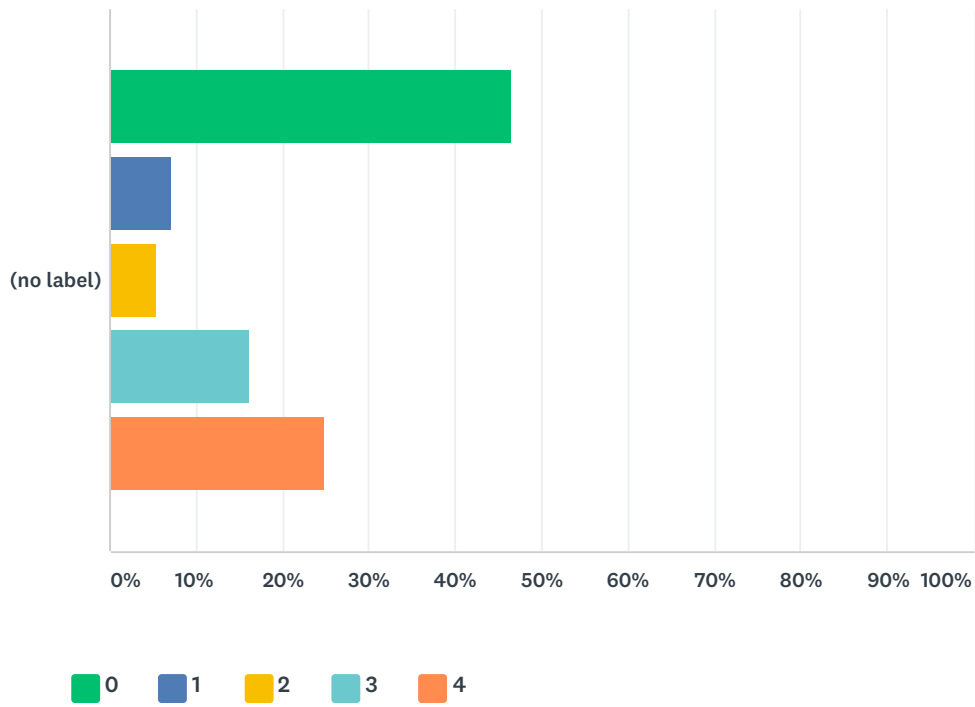
Q36 Which one(s)?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 54

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	información, bibliografía, videos, webinar, etc	10/21/2019 7:43 PM
2	HIC-AL PSH cursus with UNAM	10/21/2019 5:58 PM
3	GS and Women and Habitat	10/21/2019 5:44 PM
4	webminarios	10/14/2019 10:41 PM
5	VDB-VIAT-UA	10/5/2019 11:15 AM
6	Workshops with HIC AL	10/3/2019 5:26 PM
7	We use online materials for training, but the HICademy does not exist and the intended online vast training resources are scattered and mostly not online.	10/2/2019 12:11 AM
8	Información de la www	9/29/2019 11:17 AM
9	violations database; urgent action	9/29/2019 10:38 AM
10	Formacion sobre derecho a la ciudad	9/28/2019 10:10 PM
11	WEBINAR HIC-AL de PSH y de diseño participativo	9/27/2019 10:34 PM
12	Online course and webinars.	9/23/2019 4:47 PM
13	Violations database	9/23/2019 4:20 PM
14	Zoom	9/23/2019 3:02 PM
15	Llamado urgente a la acción	9/18/2019 11:14 PM
16	HICpédia, biblioteca hábitat, academia de HIC, páginas web	9/18/2019 10:43 AM

Q37 How do you qualify these resources?(0=don't use them; 1=not useful to 4=very useful)

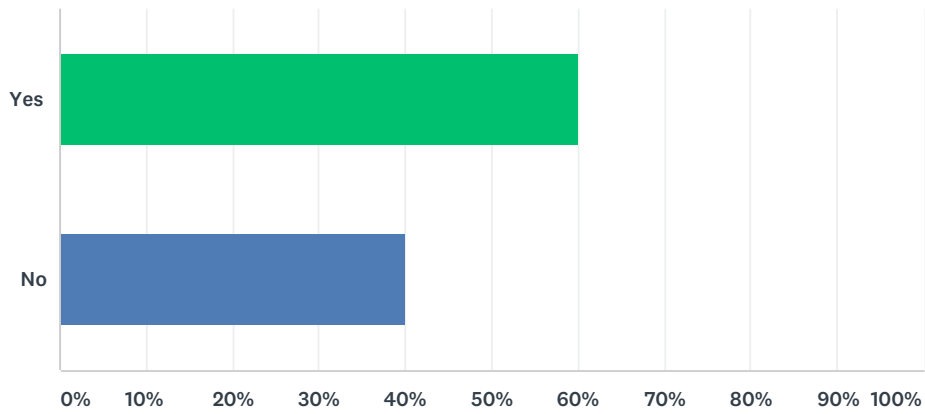
Answered: 56 Skipped: 14



	0	1	2	3	4	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	46.43%	7.14%	5.36%	16.07%	25.00%	56	1.66
	26	4	3	9	14		

Q38 27. Did you participate in a training imparted-organised by HIC?

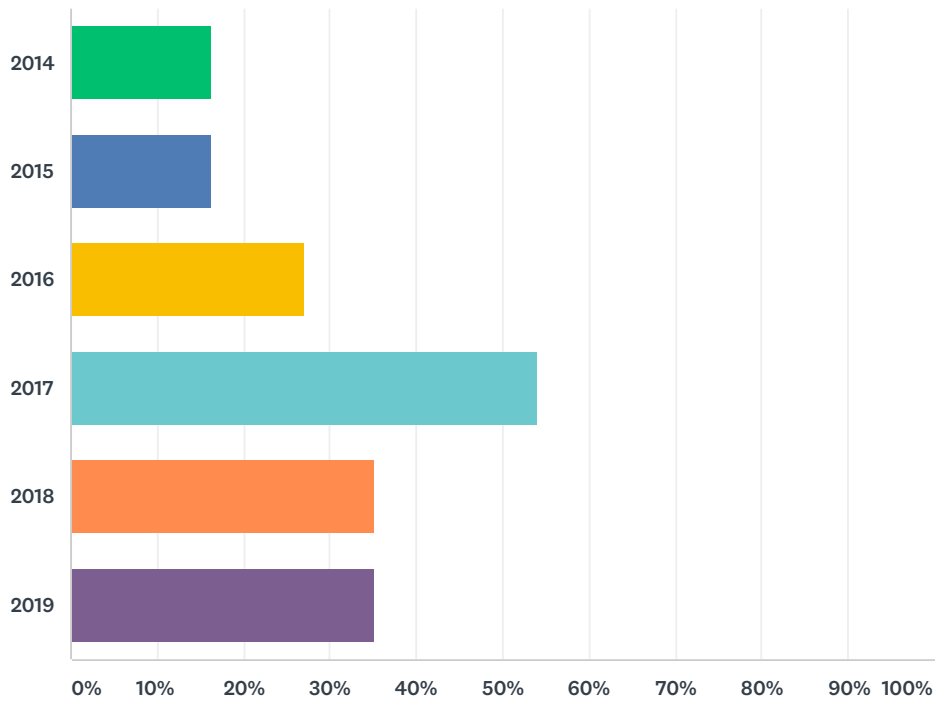
Answered: 65 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	60.00%	39
No	40.00%	26
TOTAL		65

Q39 If affirmative, in which year(s) did you take part in training events?

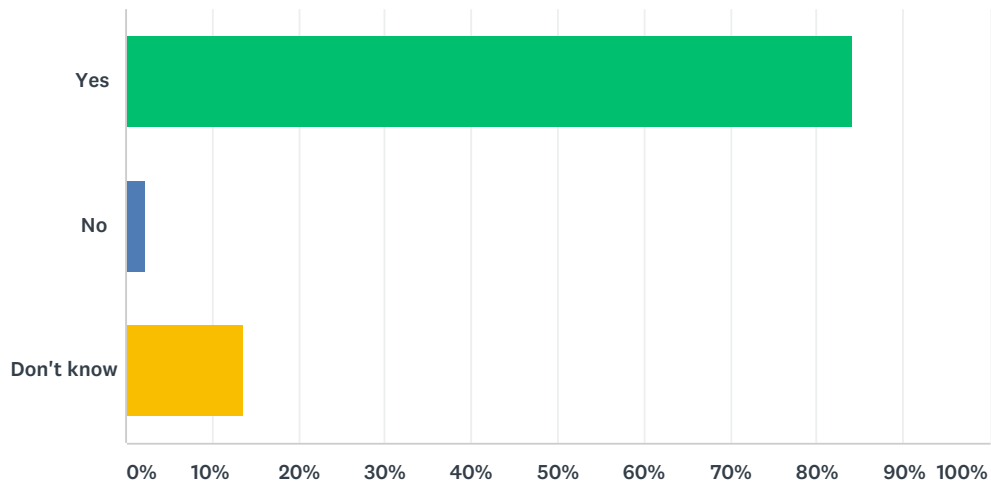
Answered: 37 Skipped: 33



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
2014	16.22%	6
2015	16.22%	6
2016	27.03%	10
2017	54.05%	20
2018	35.14%	13
2019	35.14%	13
Total Respondents: 37		

Q40 If affirmative, has the training been important for your capacity building?

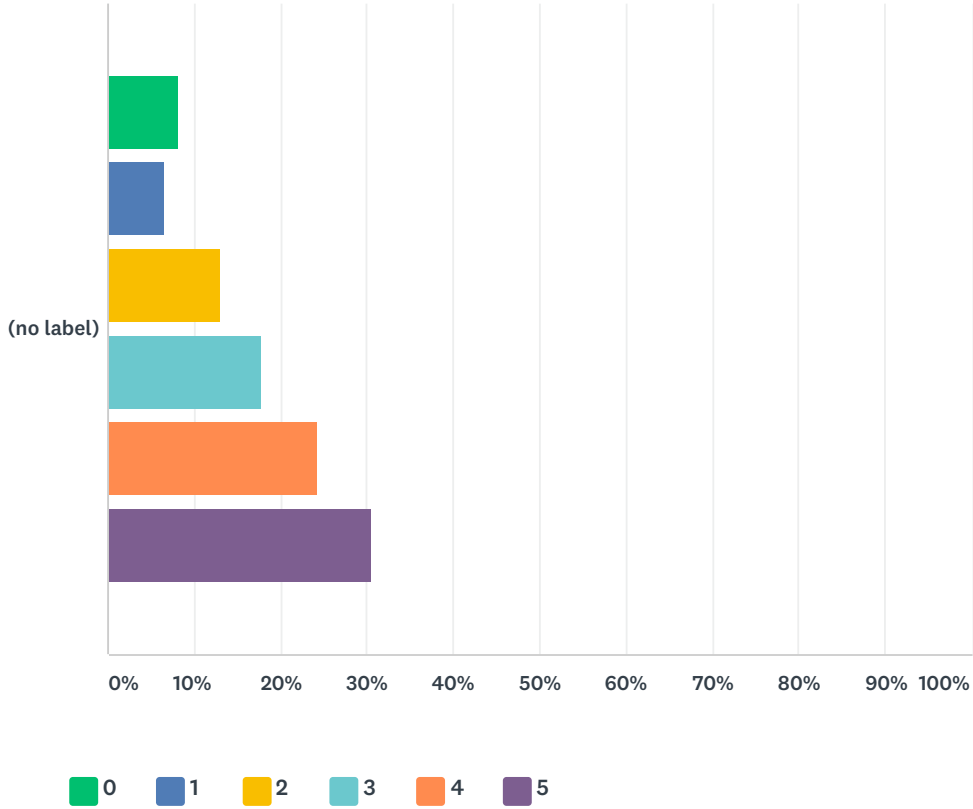
Answered: 44 Skipped: 26



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	84.09%	37
No	2.27%	1
Don't know	13.64%	6
TOTAL		44

Q41 28. How do you rate HIC's influence on your own knowledge creation and capacity building? (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

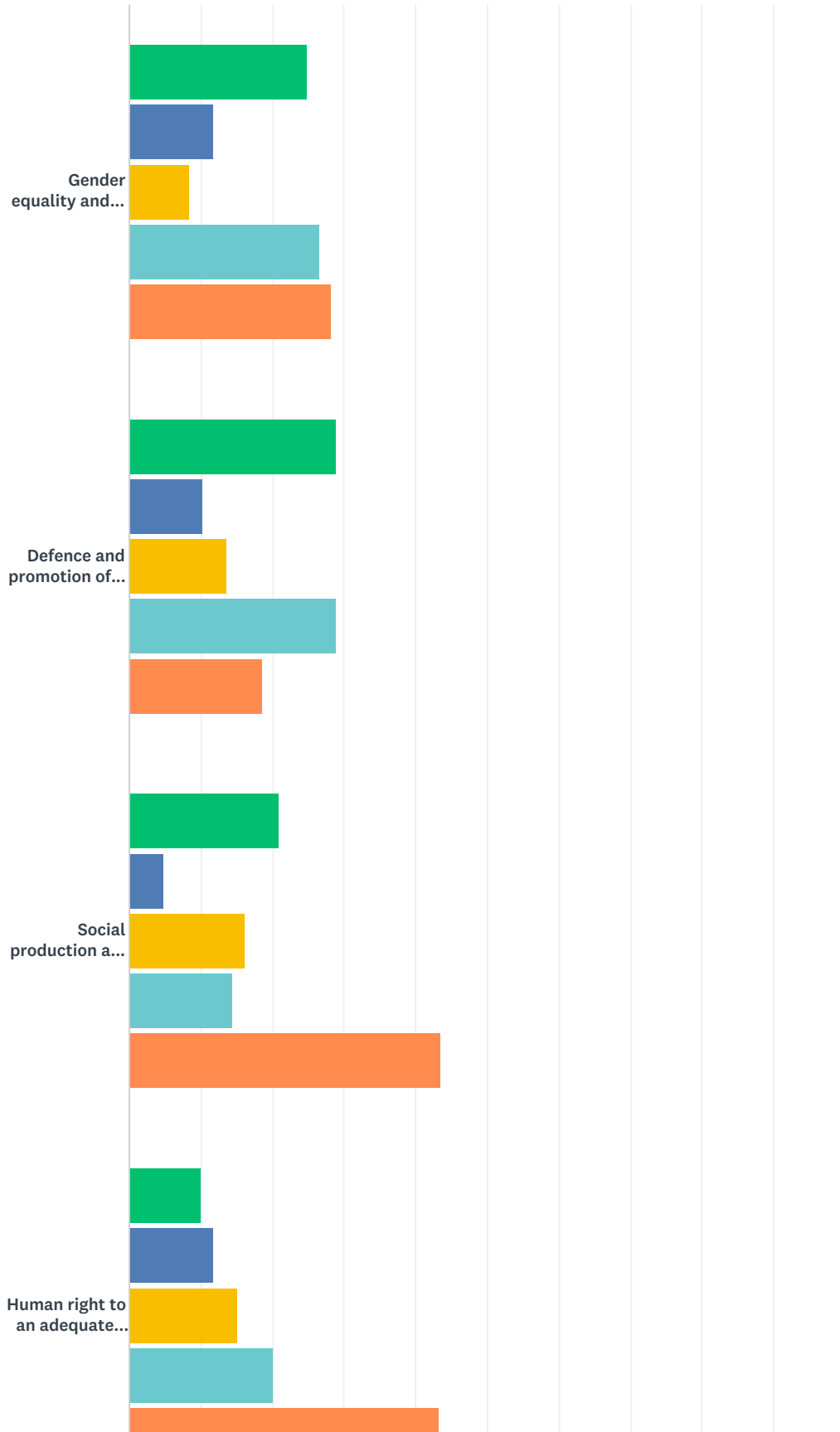
Answered: 62 Skipped: 8



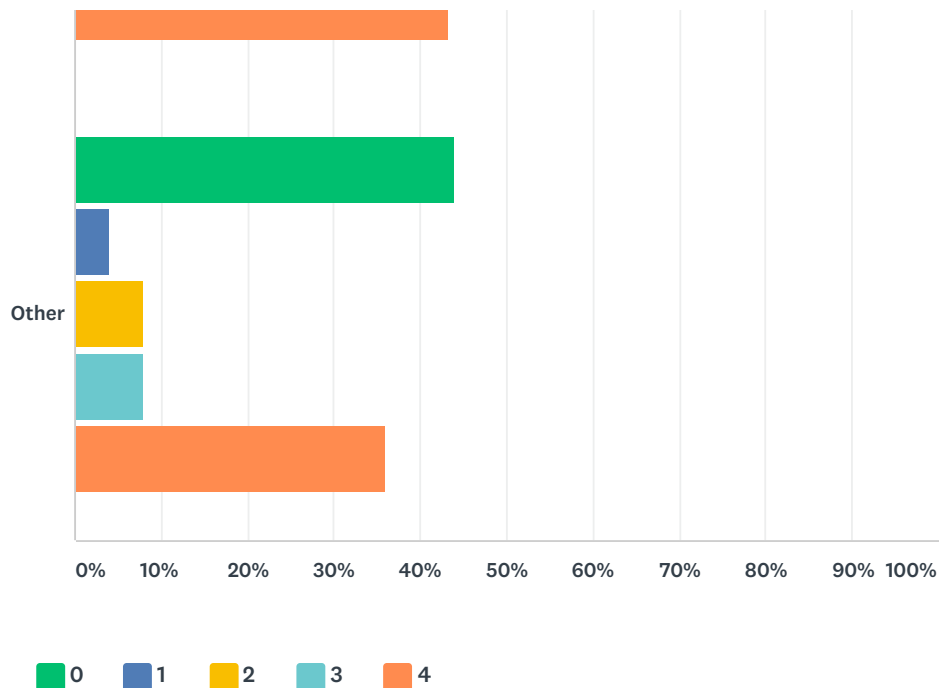
	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	8.06%	6.45%	12.90%	17.74%	24.19%	30.65%	62	4.08
	5	4	8	11	15	19		

Q42 29. Did HIC provide you orientation and/or capacity building with reference to the following topics? (0=no orientation provided; 1=orientation was not very important up to 4=orientation was crucial)

Answered: 64 Skipped: 6



HIC Evaluation 2019

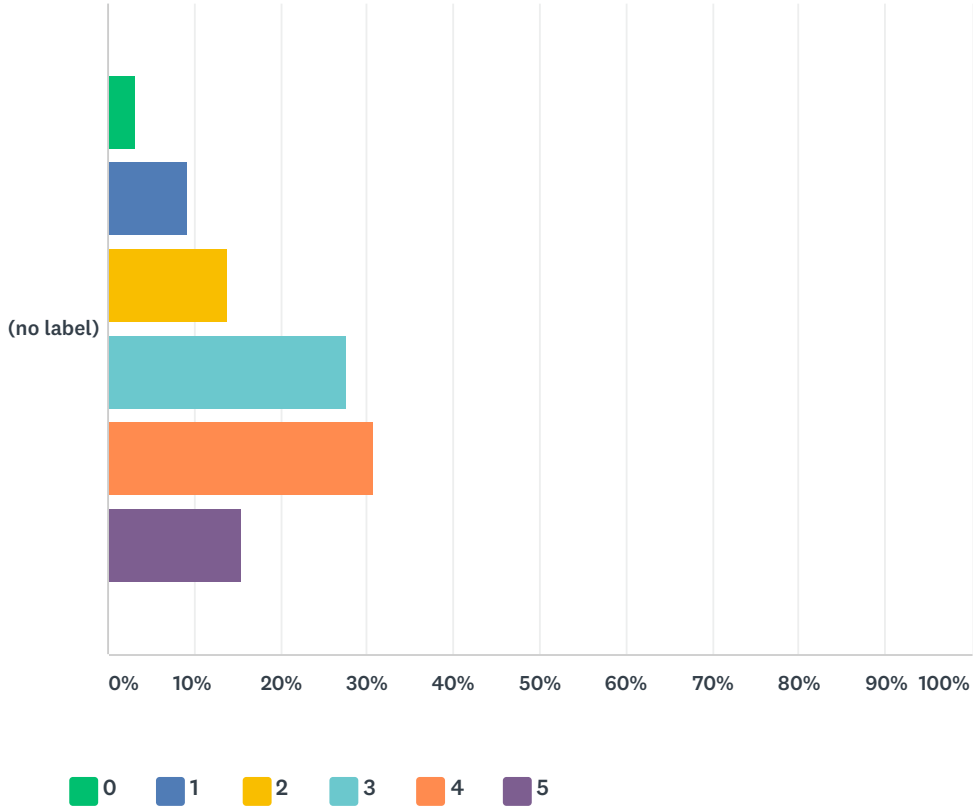


	0	1	2	3	4	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Gender equality and equity	25.00% 15	11.67% 7	8.33% 5	26.67% 16	28.33% 17	60	1.95
Defence and promotion of the right to a healthy environment	28.81% 17	10.17% 6	13.56% 8	28.81% 17	18.64% 11	59	1.69
Social production and management of habitat	20.97% 13	4.84% 3	16.13% 10	14.52% 9	43.55% 27	62	2.40
Human right to an adequate standard of life (including land, housing, water and food)	10.00% 6	11.67% 7	15.00% 9	20.00% 12	43.33% 26	60	2.55
Other	44.00% 11	4.00% 1	8.00% 2	8.00% 2	36.00% 9	25	1.80

#	(PLEASE DESCRIBE OTHER)	DATE
1	Diseño participativo sustentable del hàbitat	10/21/2019 7:43 PM
2	R2C	10/21/2019 5:58 PM
3	Gender snd women	10/21/2019 5:44 PM
4	Droit à la ville en 2017	10/18/2019 5:06 PM
5	Internacionalismo - visión global/plantearia (aunque no la llegue a desarrollar cotidianamente)	10/15/2019 12:13 AM
6	Derecho a la ciudad	10/1/2019 4:25 AM
7	Derecho a la ciudad	9/28/2019 10:10 PM
8	Derecho a la Ciudad	9/24/2019 2:07 AM
9	R2C	9/23/2019 4:20 PM
10	Direito à cidade	9/18/2019 10:43 AM

Q43 30. How do you rate the strength of cooperation between HIC Members during the last 5 years?(0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

Answered: 65 Skipped: 5

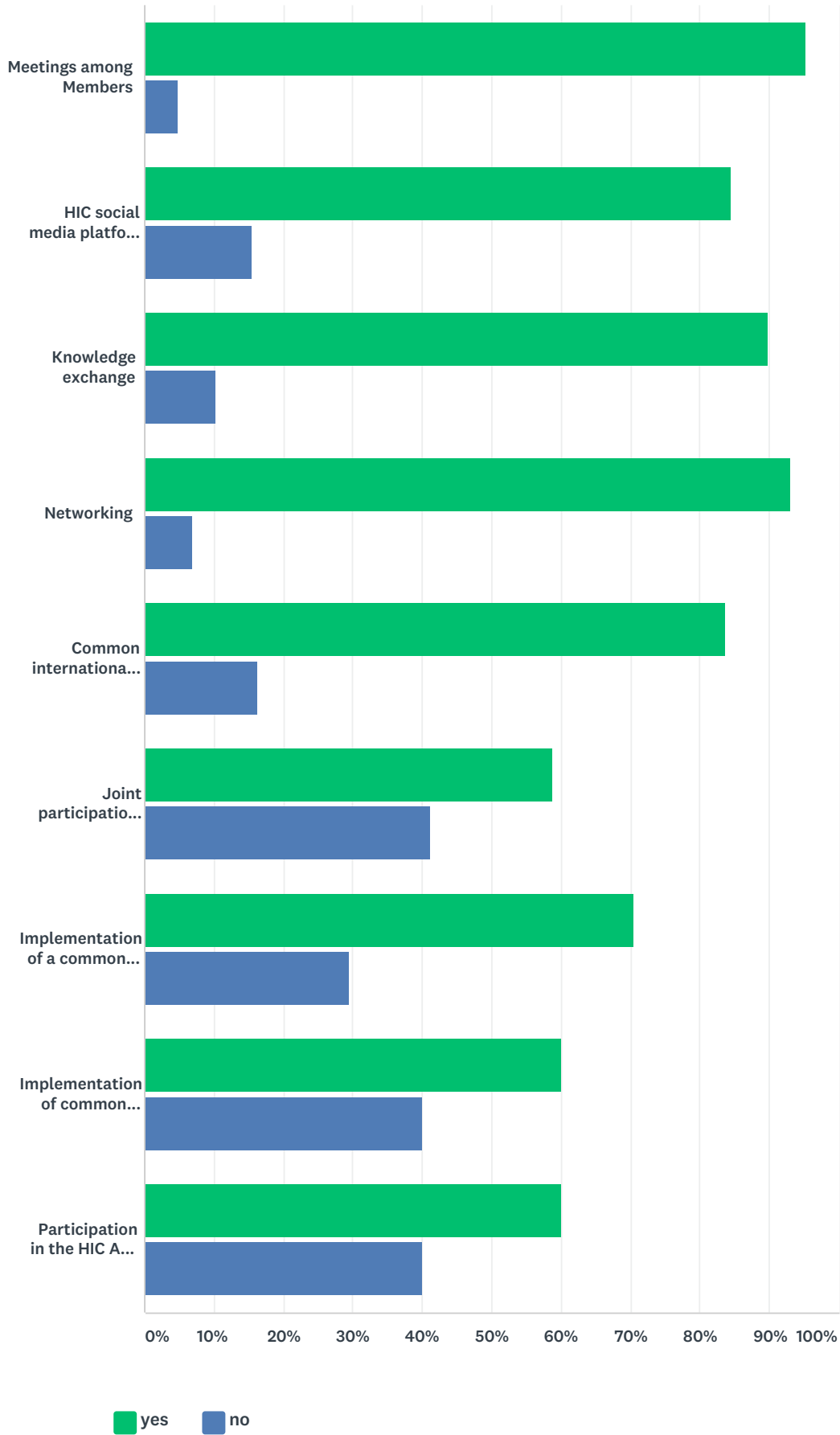


	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	3.08%	9.23%	13.85%	27.69%	30.77%	15.38%	65	3.48
	2	6	9	18	20	10		

Q44 31. If you rate the cooperation as strong (4) or very strong (5), was it because of

Answered: 43 Skipped: 27

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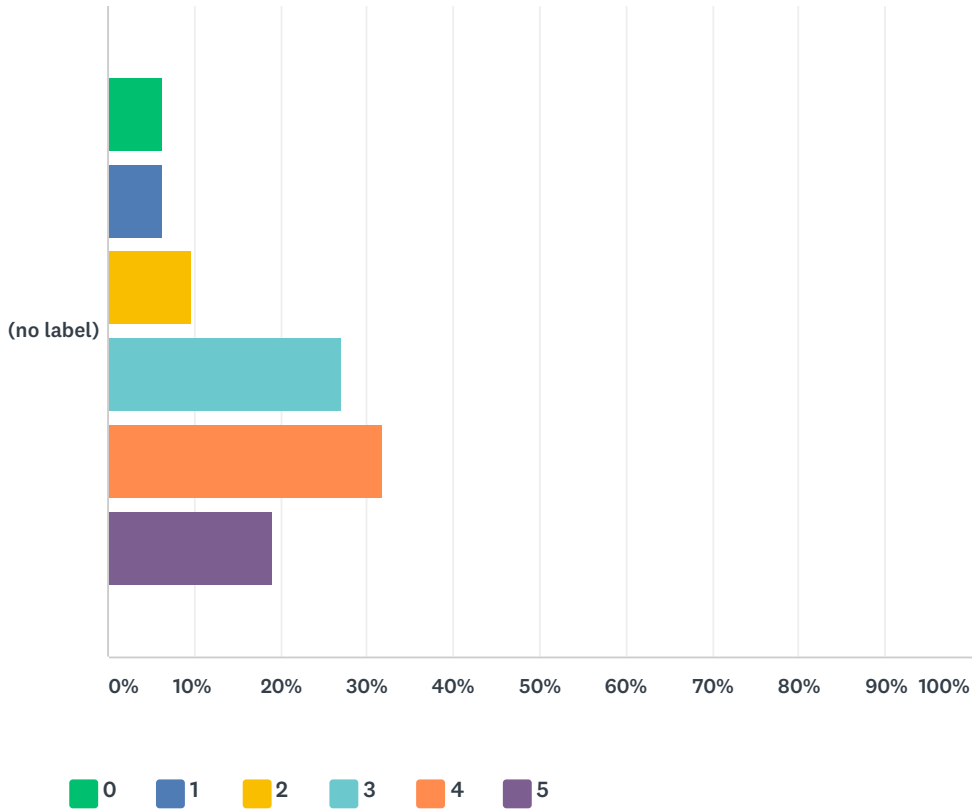
	YES	NO	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Meetings among Members	95.12% 39	4.88% 2	41	1.05
HIC social media platforms	84.62% 33	15.38% 6	39	1.15

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Knowledge exchange	89.74% 35	10.26% 4	39	1.10
Networking	93.02% 40	6.98% 3	43	1.07
Common international campaigns	83.78% 31	16.22% 6	37	1.16
Joint participation in a global project	58.82% 20	41.18% 14	34	1.41
Implementation of a common regional strategy	70.59% 24	29.41% 10	34	1.29
Implementation of common regional land rights strategies	60.00% 21	40.00% 14	35	1.40
Participation in the HIC AL bulletin	60.00% 18	40.00% 12	30	1.40

Q45 32. How do you rate the improvement in HIC’s support of community based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights during the last 5 years (since 2014) (0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

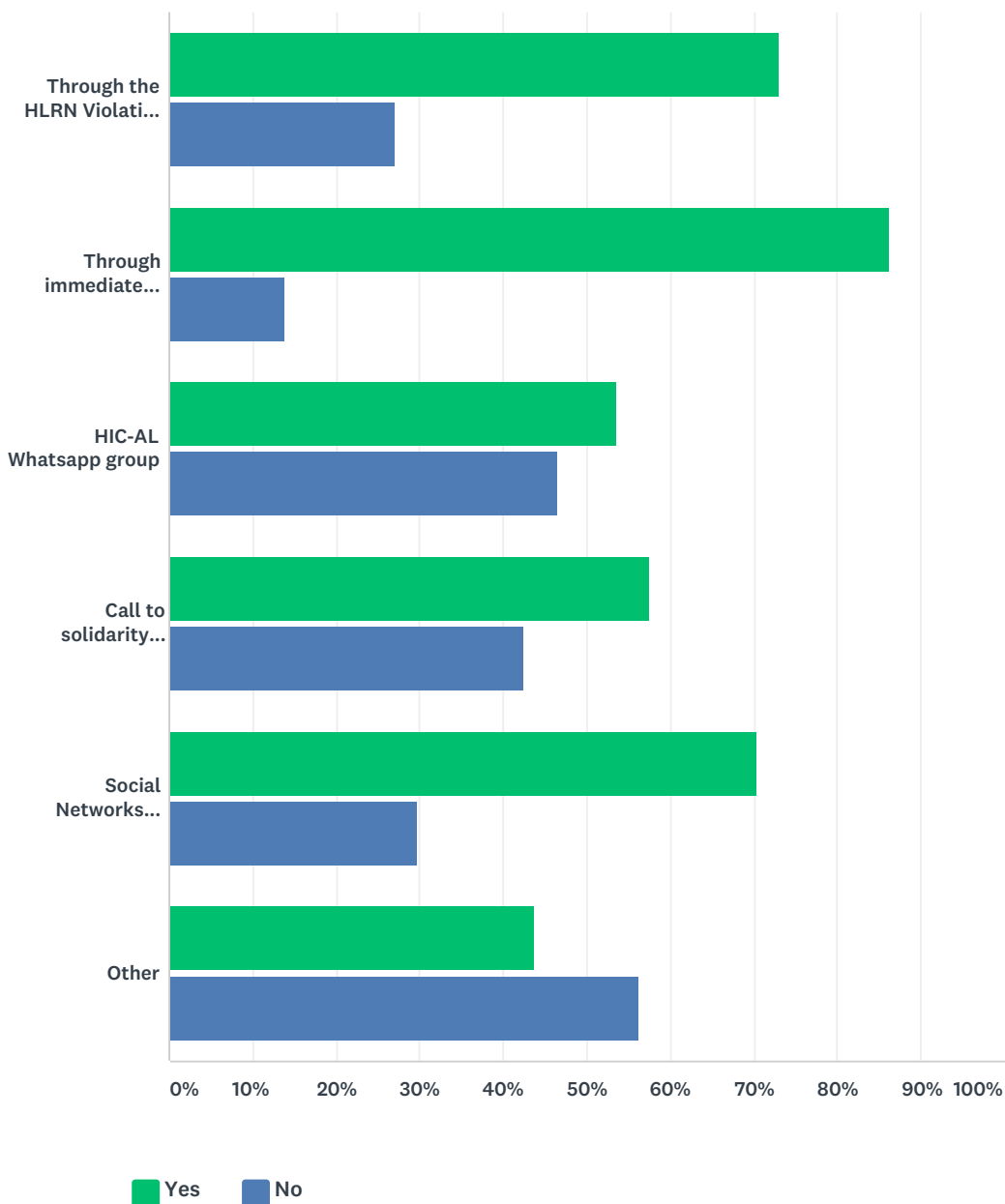
Answered: 63 Skipped: 7



	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	6.35%	6.35%	9.52%	26.98%	31.75%	19.05%	63	3.86
	4	4	6	17	20	12		

Q46 33. How are Members, grassroots organisations and communities informed about habitat/human rights violation cases and/or urgent actions?

Answered: 62 Skipped: 8



	YES	NO	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Through the HLRN Violations Database or regional website	72.92% 35	27.08% 13	48	1.27
Through immediate communication between Members	86.21% 50	13.79% 8	58	1.14
HIC-AL Whatsapp group	53.66% 22	46.34% 19	41	1.46
Call to solidarity section at HIC-AL website	57.50% 23	42.50% 17	40	1.43
Social Networks (HIC-AL twitter and facebook, HLRN-India twitter, HIC-GS twitter and facebook)	70.21% 33	29.79% 14	47	1.30

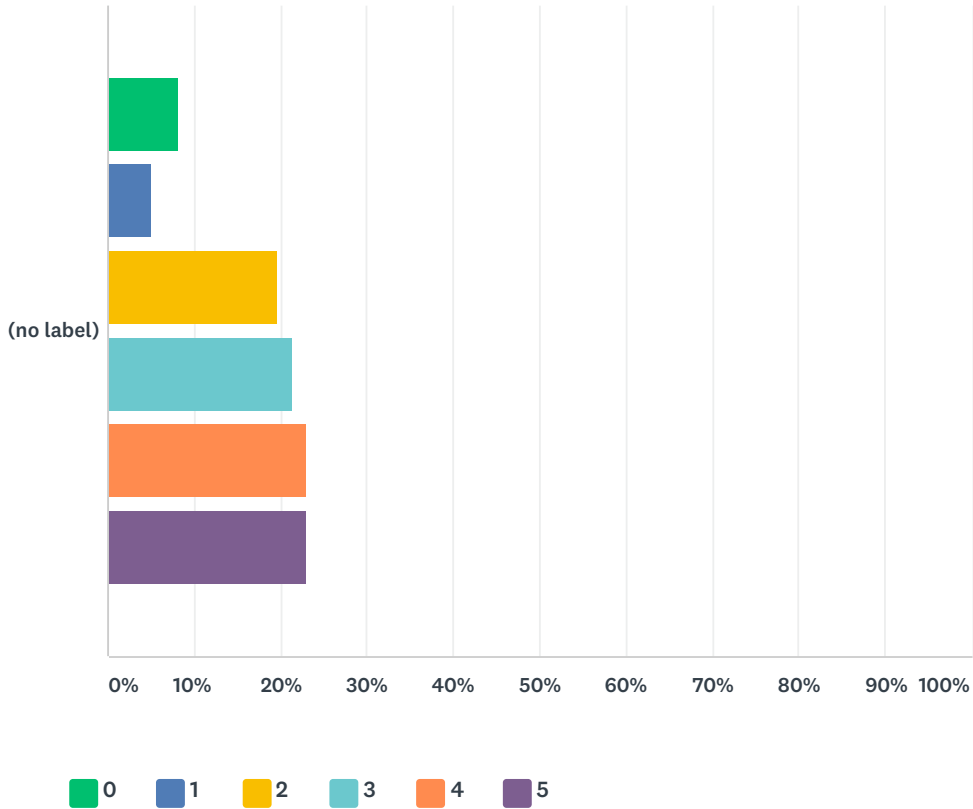
HIC Evaluation 2019

Other	43.75%	56.25%	
	7	9	16
			1.56

#	PLEASE DESCRIBE OTHER	DATE
1	Regular communication	10/19/2019 12:33 PM
2	regional and GA meetings	10/5/2019 11:19 AM
3	Emails	10/3/2019 10:43 AM
4	Frequent emails	10/2/2019 12:14 AM
5	La visita de la presidencia de HIC a Colombia en talleres, debate, intercambio	10/1/2019 4:27 AM
6	Comunicacion directa con el hic gs	9/28/2019 10:12 PM
7	Immediate communication from HIC-GS and Regional offices	9/18/2019 10:59 AM
8	Redes sociales e página web	9/18/2019 10:44 AM
9	Social media tools, mailing	9/17/2019 4:49 PM

Q47 34. How do you rate the importance of HIC’s influence on the management of your urgent action cases?(0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

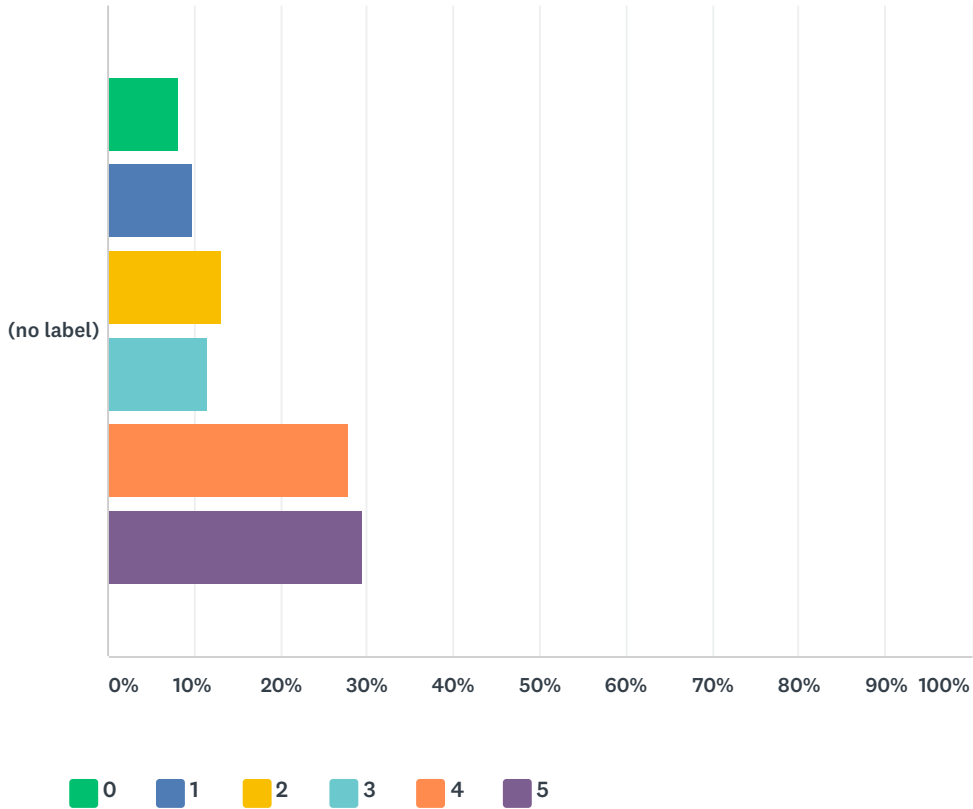
Answered: 61 Skipped: 9



	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	8.20%	4.92%	19.67%	21.31%	22.95%	22.95%	61	3.89
	5	3	12	13	14	14		

Q48 35. How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence on the management of your habitat/human rights violation cases?(0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

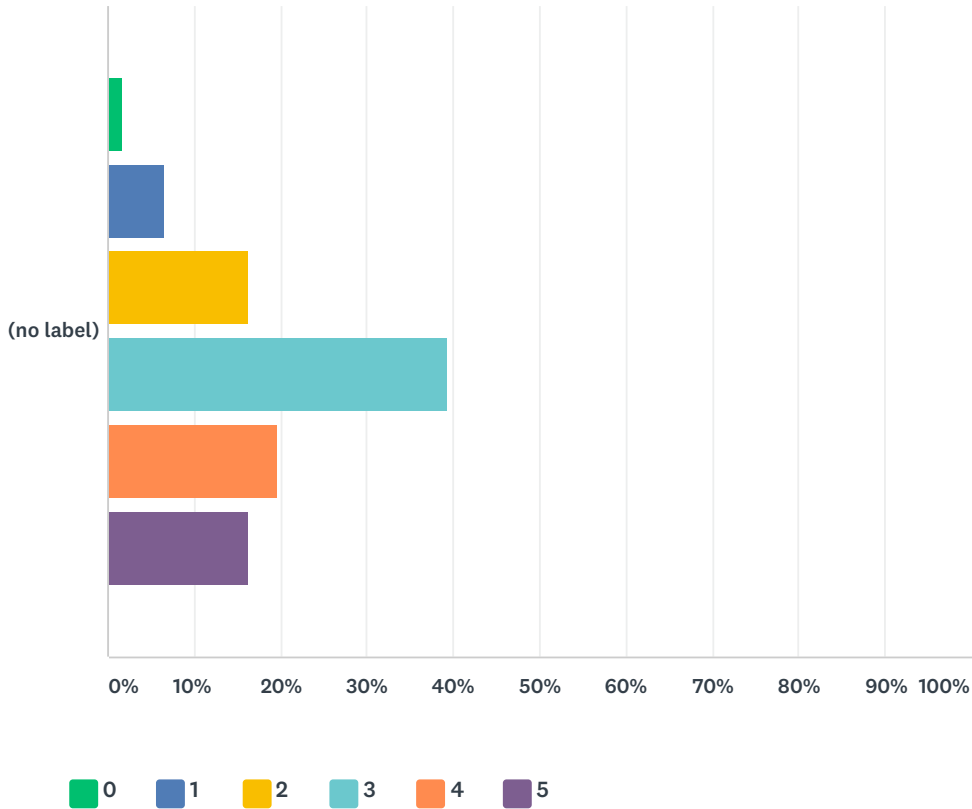
Answered: 61 Skipped: 9



	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	8.20%	9.84%	13.11%	11.48%	27.87%	29.51%	61	4.03
	5	6	8	7	17	18		

Q49 36. Influence of HIC’s work on governments’ fulfillment to habitat/human rights
 How do you rate the importance of HIC’s influence on governments’ approaches to habitat/human rights?(0=N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

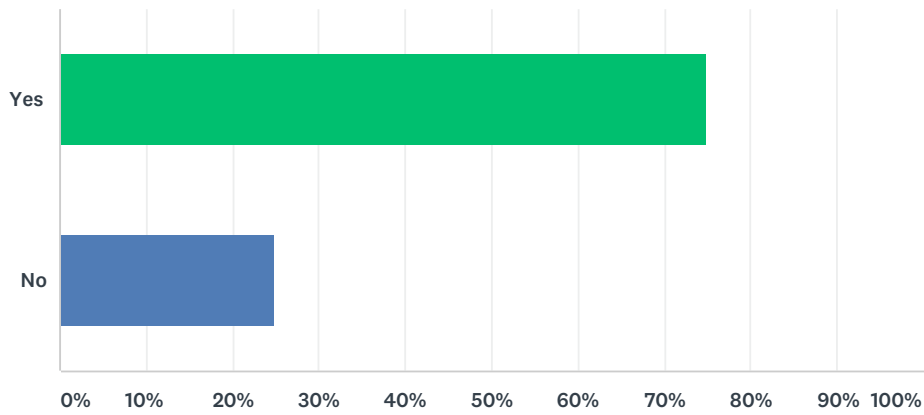
Answered: 61 Skipped: 9



	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	1.64%	6.56%	16.39%	39.34%	19.67%	16.39%	61	3.33
	1	4	10	24	12	10		

Q50 Did your work influence local action plans, charters or policies during the last 5 years?

Answered: 56 Skipped: 14



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	75.00%	42
No	25.00%	14
TOTAL		56

Q51 Can you give us an example of an important influence on governments' fulfillment to habitat/human rights that can be attributed to HIC/ to your work?

Answered: 34 Skipped: 36

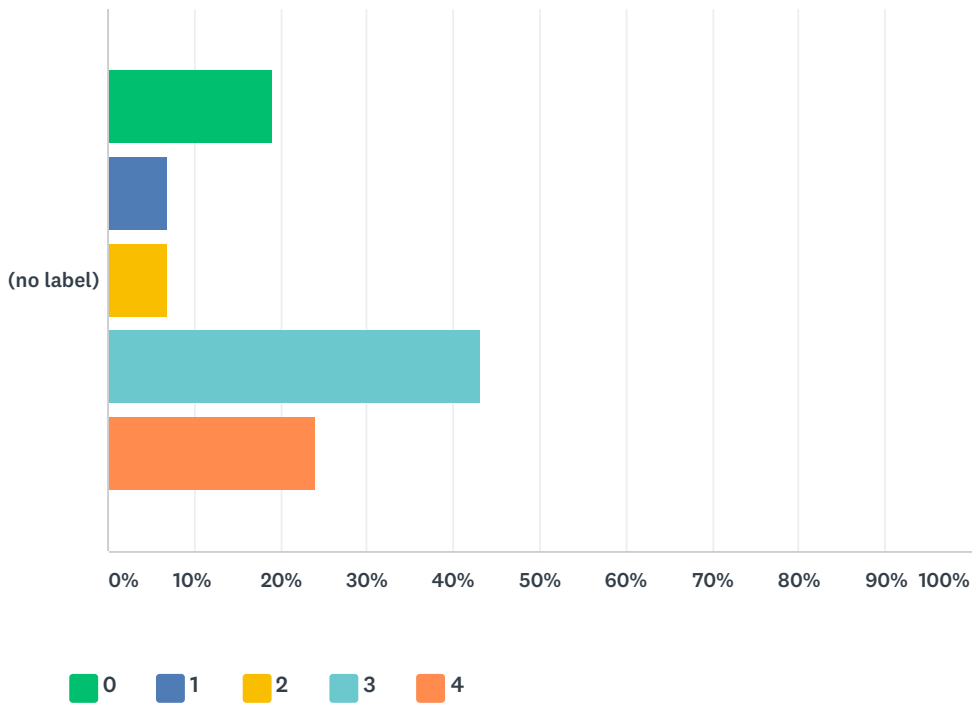
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Restitució de terres a població originària, normatives de autogestió, institut de vivenda y hàbitat	10/21/2019 8:07 PM
2	Reform of Angola's Land & Housing Rights legislation	10/20/2019 10:02 AM
3	Asesoramiento al Instituto Provincial de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda de la Provincia del Chaco sobre el Análisis del Anteproyecto de Ley Nacional de Acceso a la Vivienda	10/20/2019 2:27 AM
4	leyes de urbanización de villas	10/19/2019 6:50 PM
5	Shadow report	10/19/2019 12:40 PM
6	Ordenanza Produccion Suelo Urbano	10/18/2019 10:09 PM
7	En 2013, les évictions forcées n'étaient pas vu par une grande majorité de personne comme une violation de droit humain, aujourd'hui plusieurs acteurs y compris les populations le savent et s'organisent pour la défense de ce droit. Egalement, depuis 2015, nous portons une proposition de loi sur le logement décent. Nous étions ravi de savoir que le Ministère de l'habitat et du développement urbain, se propose d'élaborer une loi sur l'habitat décent. Nous sommes actuellement entrain de faire un lobbying pour faire partir de la commission qui sera chargée d'élaborer cette proposition, question de veiller à la prise en compte des aspects importants du logement ou habitat décent.	10/18/2019 6:05 PM
8	El Gobierno de El Salvador ha podido brindar el acceso a terrenos para la construcción de cooperativas de vivienda por ayuda mutua, gracias a la elaboración de estatutos que han beneficiado la construcción de complejos habitacionales en el Centro Histórico de la ciudad capital. en Honduras y Nicaragua se ha tenido la participación de los Gobiernos locales para construir viviendas para las cooperativas de vivienda por ayuda mutua.	10/17/2019 10:26 PM
9	Incidencia en implementación, defensa y creación de nuevos marcos normativos de PSH (producción autogestionaria del Habitat en niveles provinciales y nacional)	10/15/2019 12:18 AM
10	Elaboración de una iniciativa de ley de vivienda y hábitat	10/14/2019 10:45 PM
11	egyptian constitution, palestine municipalities, lebanon municipalities, Yemen local authorities, Jordan municipalities	10/5/2019 11:32 AM
12	We managed to stop forced evictions in Zimbabwe for beneficiaries of the land reform	10/3/2019 6:48 PM
13	Maintien des populations démunies de la cite BabillejDakar/Senegal contre les deguerpissements et le respect droit a la ville	10/3/2019 1:36 PM
14	My organization was Invited by the TransNzoia county government to contribute during the making of waste management policy.	10/3/2019 10:49 AM
15	work on allocating land for social housing in South Africa	10/2/2019 9:09 PM
16	Canadian law acknowledging Housing as a human right june 2019	10/2/2019 8:33 PM
17	Activities with municipalities in Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Spain.	10/2/2019 12:22 AM
18	Las autoridades locales se dispusieron a la escucha de las propuestas comunitarias por la presencia de HIC	10/1/2019 4:33 AM
19	Adoption d'un projet de loi reconnaissant le droit au logement par le Parlement canadien.	10/1/2019 12:21 AM
20	Trabajo alrededor de HIII y NUA basado en DDHH y R2C	9/28/2019 10:21 PM
21	La sanción de la Ley de Acceso Justo al Hábitat de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. N° 14.449	9/27/2019 10:39 PM
22	Eviction and Resettlement Policy	9/26/2019 6:43 PM
23	Legislação na Cidade do México.	9/25/2019 9:57 PM
24	la iniciativa de PSHP. Derecho a la CIUDAD.	9/25/2019 6:43 PM

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25	Incidencia en leyes locales	9/25/2019 3:19 PM
26	reports on house demolitions, UN human rights council	9/25/2019 12:48 PM
27	el trabajo de HIC en México	9/25/2019 7:09 AM
28	basic local municipal services.	9/24/2019 4:51 PM
29	Incidencia en PP de Producción social del Habitat	9/24/2019 2:30 AM
30	SR mission in Chile	9/23/2019 4:25 PM
31	ninguno en el caso de Ecuador	9/23/2019 3:55 PM
32	Participation à l'élaboration de la politique nationale de l'habitat	9/23/2019 3:08 PM
33	Contribution to the Priority Them for UN 58th session of Commission on Social Development	9/20/2019 9:50 AM
34	UCLG's acceptance of Right to the City demands	9/18/2019 11:01 AM

Q52 37. Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO), HIC's Human Rights Habitat strategy to influence national and international debates and efforts to implement, monitor and evaluate the new global agendas within the framework of states' human rights obligations. How do you rate the importance of HIC's HRHO? (0=do not know; 1=not important up to 4=very important)

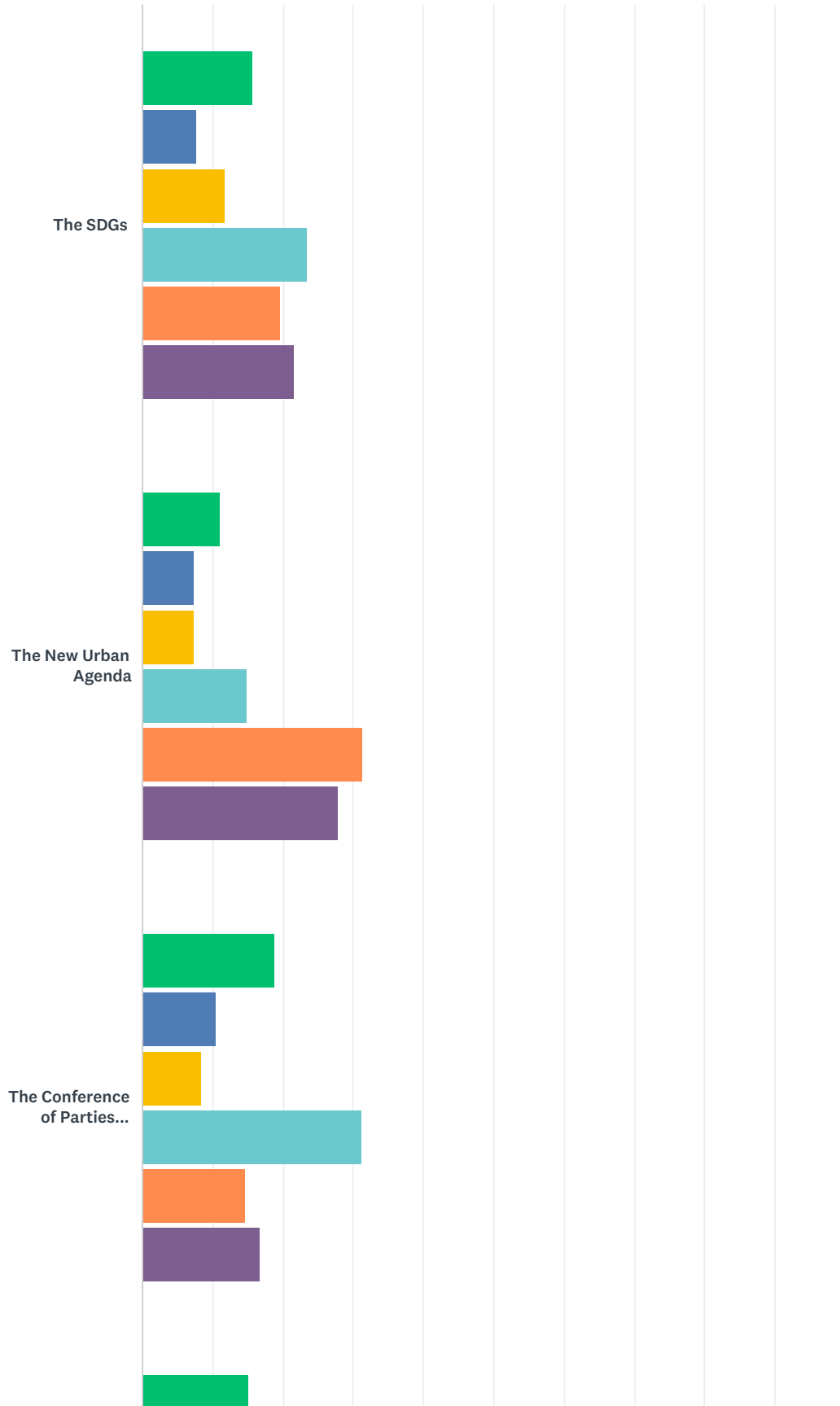
Answered: 58 Skipped: 12



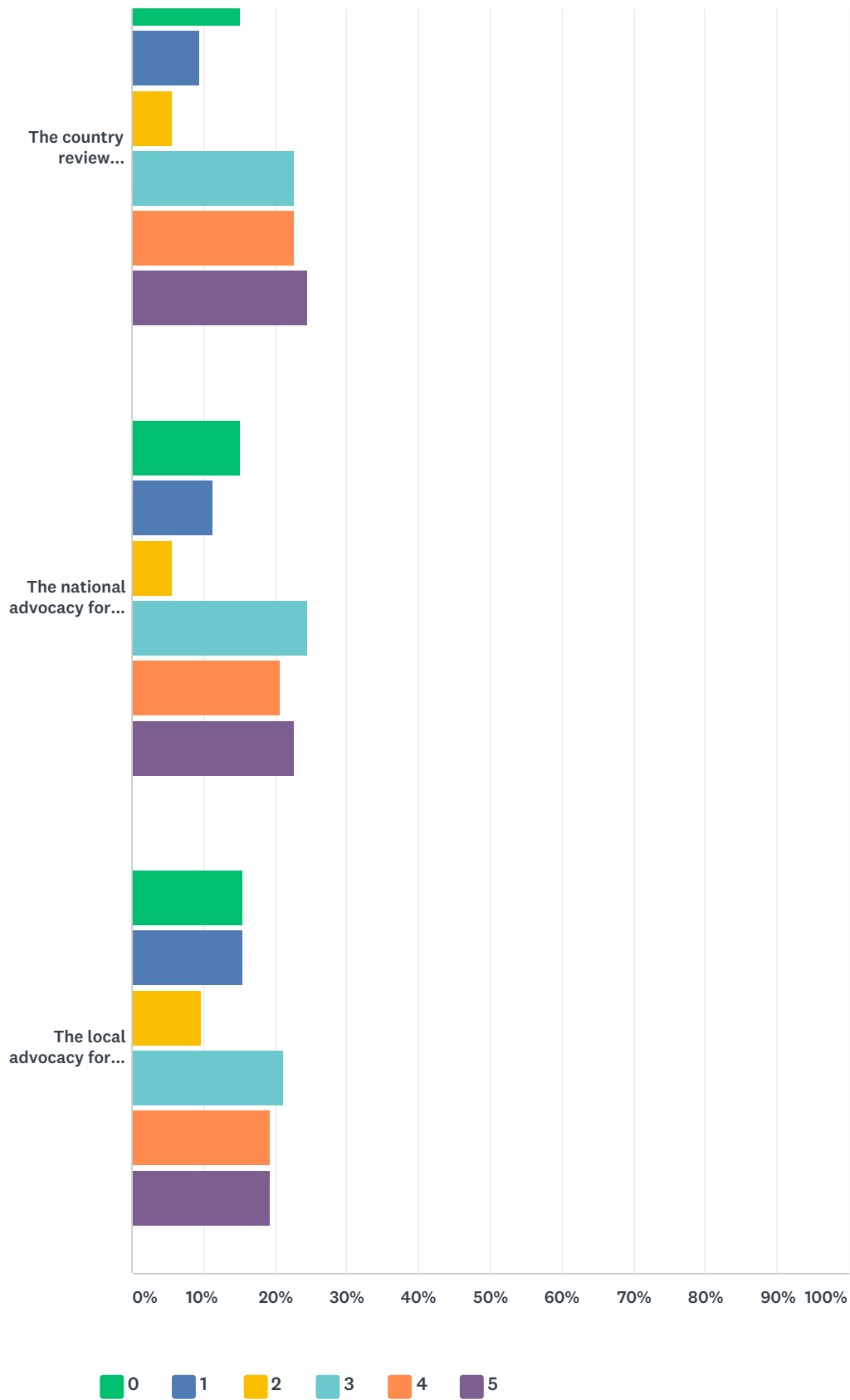
	0	1	2	3	4	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	18.97%	6.90%	6.90%	43.10%	24.14%	58	2.47
	11	4	4	25	14		

Q53 How do you rate the influence of HIC's HRHO concerning the following topics? (0=do not know-N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

Answered: 56 Skipped: 14



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	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
The SDGs	15.69% 8	7.84% 4	11.76% 6	23.53% 12	19.61% 10	21.57% 11	51	3.75
The New Urban Agenda	11.11% 6	7.41% 4	7.41% 4	14.81% 8	31.48% 17	27.78% 15	54	4.43
The Conference of Parties (COP) about the Climate Change Agreement 2015 to 2018	18.75% 9	10.42% 5	8.33% 4	31.25% 15	14.58% 7	16.67% 8	48	3.29

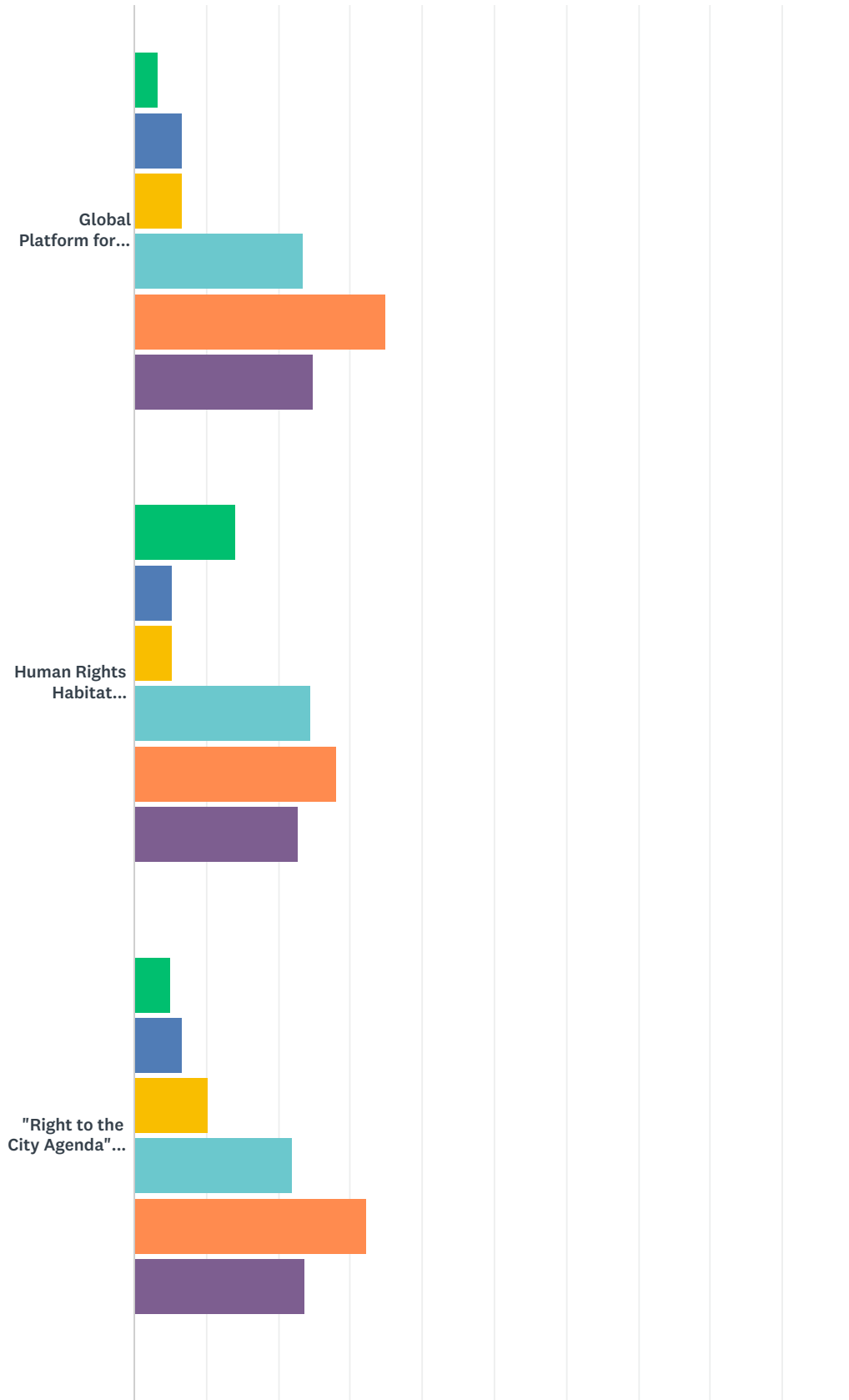
HIC Evaluation 2019

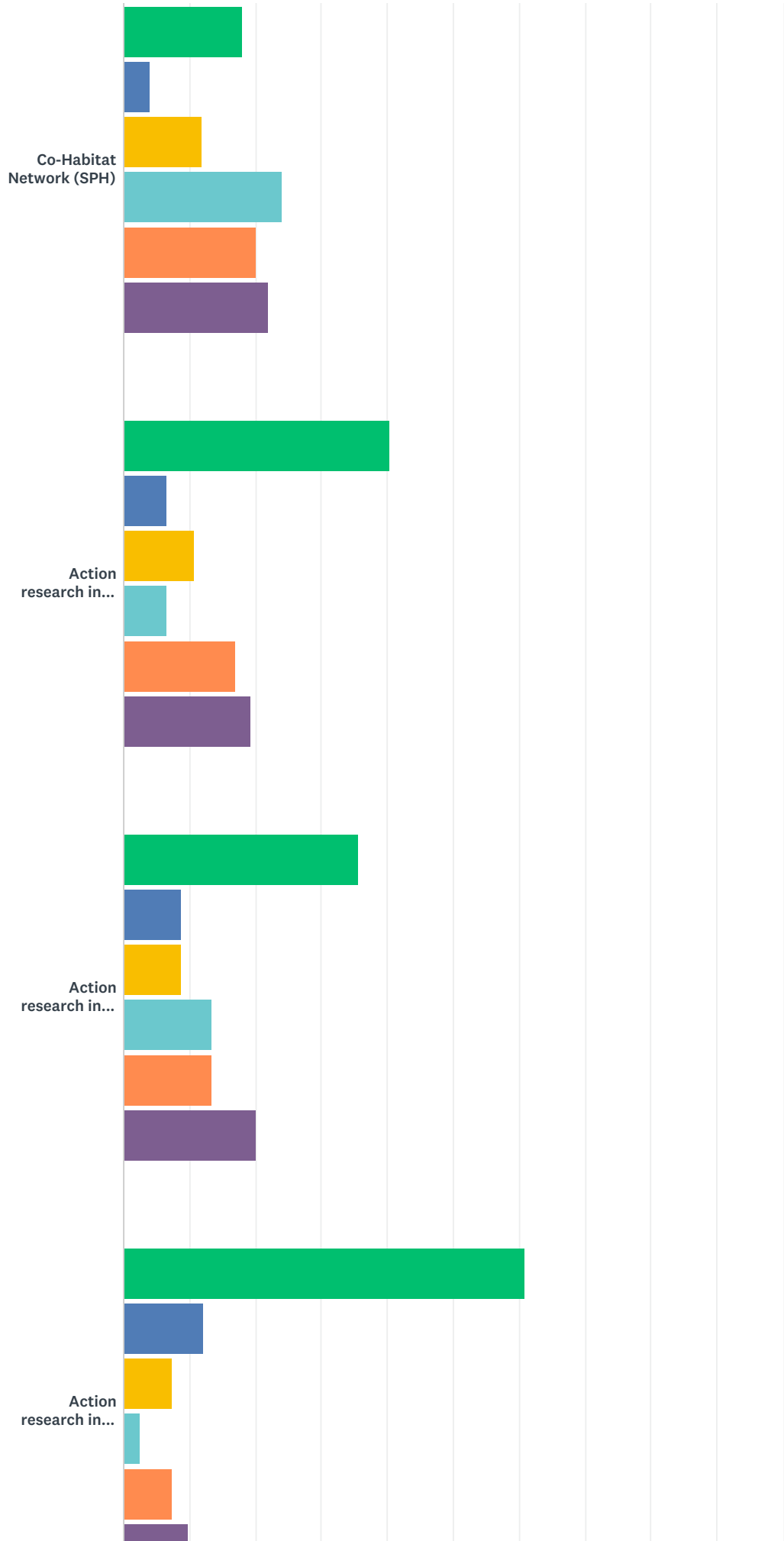
The country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System	15.09% 8	9.43% 5	5.66% 3	22.64% 12	22.64% 12	24.53% 13	53	4.00
The national advocacy for habitat-related HRs	15.09% 8	11.32% 6	5.66% 3	24.53% 13	20.75% 11	22.64% 12	53	3.83
The local advocacy for habitat-related HRs	15.38% 8	15.38% 8	9.62% 5	21.15% 11	19.23% 10	19.23% 10	52	3.48

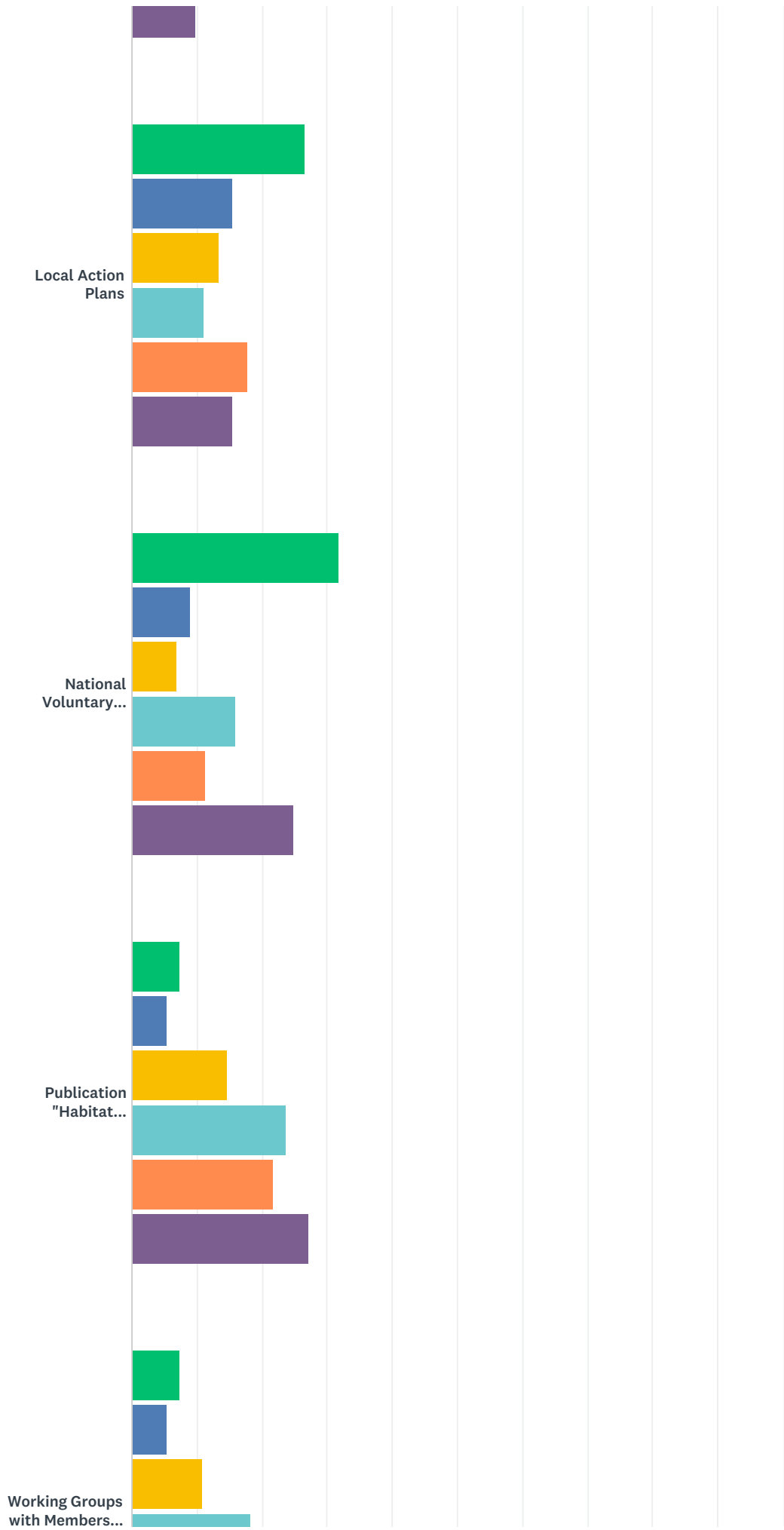
#	CAN YOU GIVE US AN EXAMPLE OF AN IMPORTANT INFLUENCE ON NATIONAL TO INTERNATIONAL DEBATES THAT CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO HIC'S HRHO?	DATE
1	Personalidades de HIC, escritos elaborados por el conjunto de miembros de HIC, campañas relativas al proceso	10/21/2019 8:07 PM
2	Droit à la ville	10/18/2019 6:05 PM
3	Following up on the recommendations from country review mechanisms in the UN HR System	10/15/2019 9:52 AM
4	Habitat international assembly and SDGs / FAO process on land and protracted crisis for food security	10/5/2019 11:32 AM
5	Respect du droit à la ville pour les populations vulnérables	10/3/2019 1:36 PM
6	The Muthurwa market controversy in Kenya	10/3/2019 10:49 AM
7	Implementing national reports in human rights	10/2/2019 10:00 PM
8	Estrategia común y continua basada en DDHH en foros y sistema ONU	9/28/2019 10:21 PM
9	Vários componentes relacionados ao direito à cidade incluídos na Nova Agenda Urbana a partir da ação da HIC no âmbito da GPR2C	9/25/2019 9:57 PM
10	La Nueva Agenda Urbana en Hábitat III	9/25/2019 6:43 PM
11	ONU H3 Quito y Habitat Alternativo	9/25/2019 3:19 PM
12	ninguno	9/23/2019 3:55 PM
13	Participation au forum national	9/23/2019 3:08 PM
14	Incluir o direito à cidade na Nova Agenda Urbana.	9/18/2019 10:53 AM

Q54 38. How do you rate the importance (usefulness) of HIC projects for supporting or motivating local or national advocacy campaigns on housing and land rights?(0=do not know-N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

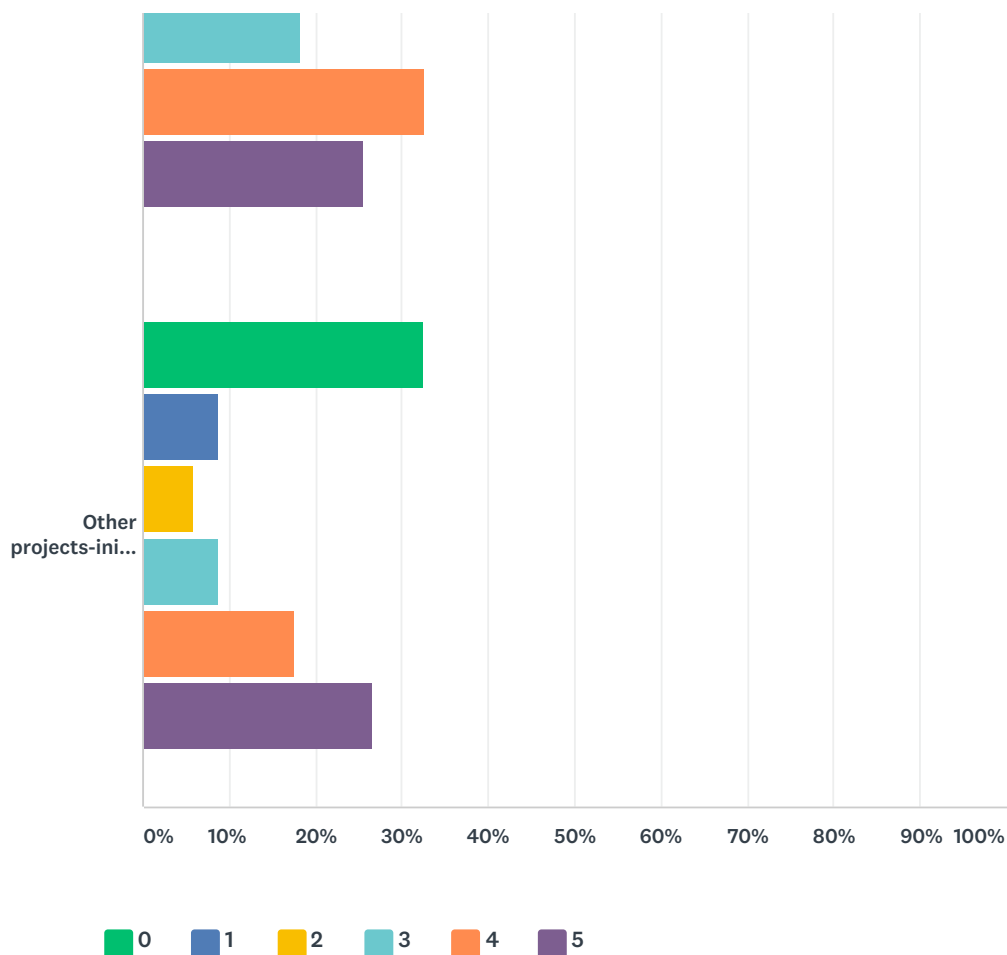
Answered: 60 Skipped: 10







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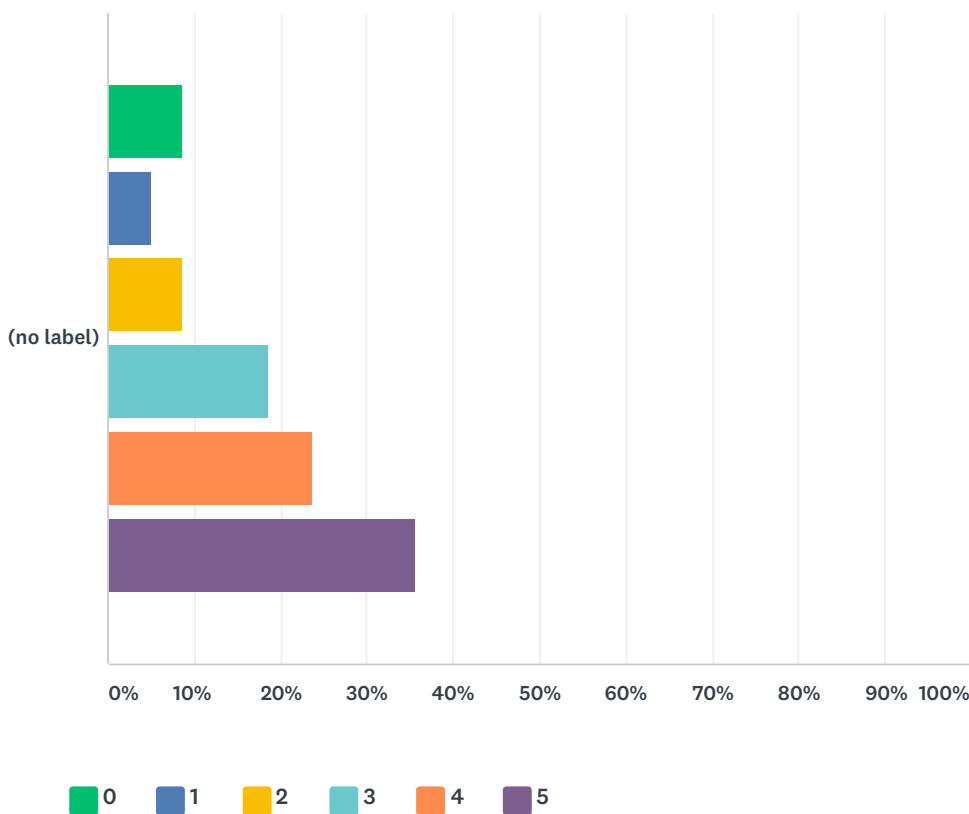
	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Global Platform for the Right to the City in general	3.33% 2	6.67% 4	6.67% 4	23.33% 14	35.00% 21	25.00% 15	60	3.55
Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO)	14.04% 8	5.26% 3	5.26% 3	24.56% 14	28.07% 16	22.81% 13	57	3.16
"Right to the City Agenda" advocacy document	5.08% 3	6.78% 4	10.17% 6	22.03% 13	32.20% 19	23.73% 14	59	3.41
Co-Habitat Network (SPH)	18.00% 9	4.00% 2	12.00% 6	24.00% 12	20.00% 10	22.00% 11	50	2.90
Action research in Africa	40.43% 19	6.38% 3	10.64% 5	6.38% 3	17.02% 8	19.15% 9	47	2.11
Action research in Latin America	35.56% 16	8.89% 4	8.89% 4	13.33% 6	13.33% 6	20.00% 9	45	2.20
Action research in Europe	60.98% 25	12.20% 5	7.32% 3	2.44% 1	7.32% 3	9.76% 4	41	1.12
Local Action Plans	26.67% 12	15.56% 7	13.33% 6	11.11% 5	17.78% 8	15.56% 7	45	2.24
National Voluntary Review at HLPF (High-level Political Forum)	31.82% 14	9.09% 4	6.82% 3	15.91% 7	11.36% 5	25.00% 11	44	2.41
Publication "Habitat International Coalition and the Habitat Conferences 1976-2016"	7.27% 4	5.45% 3	14.55% 8	23.64% 13	21.82% 12	27.27% 15	55	3.29
Working Groups with Members' participation (regional or global)	7.27% 4	5.45% 3	10.91% 6	18.18% 10	32.73% 18	25.45% 14	55	3.40
Other projects-initiatives with HIC	32.35% 11	8.82% 3	5.88% 2	8.82% 3	17.65% 6	26.47% 9	34	2.50

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#	PLEASE DESCRIBE OTHER PROJECTS	DATE
1	Violation Impact Assessment Tool	10/15/2019 9:52 AM
2	Renforcement des capacités des membres de HIC en matière des législations et des pratiques des habitations	10/14/2019 4:52 PM
3	Human Right to Land GC	10/3/2019 6:48 PM
4	Inscrire la rencontre de Nairobi 2017 comme une référence dans l agenda africain (périodicité à déterminer)	10/3/2019 1:36 PM
5	Land Restitution in Yemen; Sanctuary in the City: Beirut; ongoing pedagogy and advocacy re Palestine, Tibet, Western Sahara; engagement with partners in activities and advocacy at the Human Rights Council and Rome-based Agencies	10/2/2019 12:22 AM
6	Participation in events, campaigns and collaborations outside ongoing projects	9/28/2019 10:21 PM
7	Campaña Regional por la Reurbanización de Barrios Populares.	9/25/2019 6:43 PM
8	SR Housing Right mission in Chile	9/23/2019 4:25 PM

Q55 39. Contribution of HIC to notable achievements in Habitat related global processes and agendas during the period 2014-2018
How do you rate the importance of HIC's contribution? (0=do not know-N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

Answered: 59 Skipped: 11



	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	8.47%	5.08%	8.47%	18.64%	23.73%	35.59%	59	4.27
	5	3	5	11	14	21		

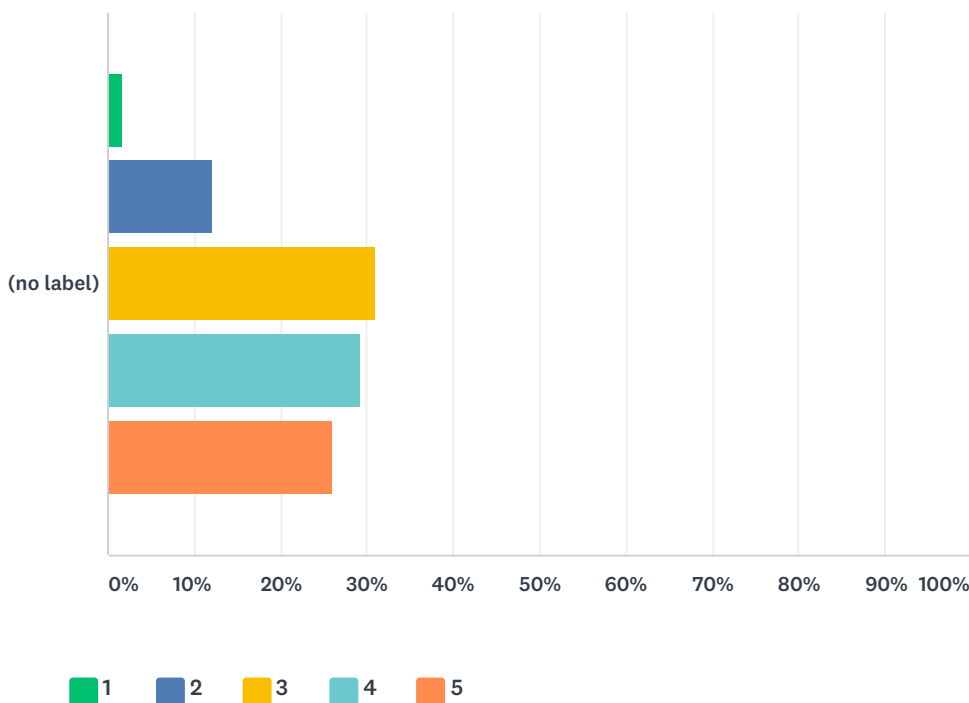
#	CAN YOU GIVE US AN EXAMPLE OF A CONTRIBUTION	DATE
1	Advocacy on Right to the City in Habitat III	10/20/2019 10:03 AM
2	Hug platform	10/19/2019 12:43 PM
3	La participation active et l'organisation des campagnes à travers les réseaux sociaux lors des grands rendez-vous comme le FPHN, Africité, WUF...	10/18/2019 6:10 PM
4	Contributions to the development of the New Urban Agenda	10/15/2019 9:54 AM
5	nueva agenda urbana, concepción derecho a la ciudad	10/3/2019 8:44 PM
6	Urgent Action Appeals and Petition	10/3/2019 6:51 PM
7	Engagement et solidarité au côté des adherent-e-s de hic Afrique contre les violations liées aux droits humains et la terre	10/3/2019 1:46 PM
8	HI is the very clear progressive voice on rights to land, housing, and the city.	10/2/2019 9:11 PM
9	inclusion of principles in NUA, HRHO approach in the High-level Political Forum and UN Habitat Assembly	10/2/2019 12:27 AM
10	Incidencia en Habitat III	10/1/2019 4:34 AM
11	Contribuciones y monitoreo al proceso HIII y NUA. Contribuciones continuas al sistema ONU	9/28/2019 10:25 PM
12	La participación en la agenda de Hábitat III	9/27/2019 10:44 PM

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13	Documentos global critica a ONU H3 2016	9/25/2019 3:21 PM
14	En Guatemala se ha impulsado la Producción Social de Vivienda y Hábital en la nueva ley de vivienda y se está impulsando en las políticas públicas	9/24/2019 2:32 AM
15	the intent to bring R"C in the NUA	9/23/2019 4:27 PM
16	ninguna para el caso de ecuador	9/23/2019 3:56 PM
17	WUF	9/23/2019 3:12 PM
18	New Urban Agenda	9/18/2019 11:02 AM

Q56 40. Influence of HIC's work on the UN human rights system How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence? (1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

Answered: 58 Skipped: 12

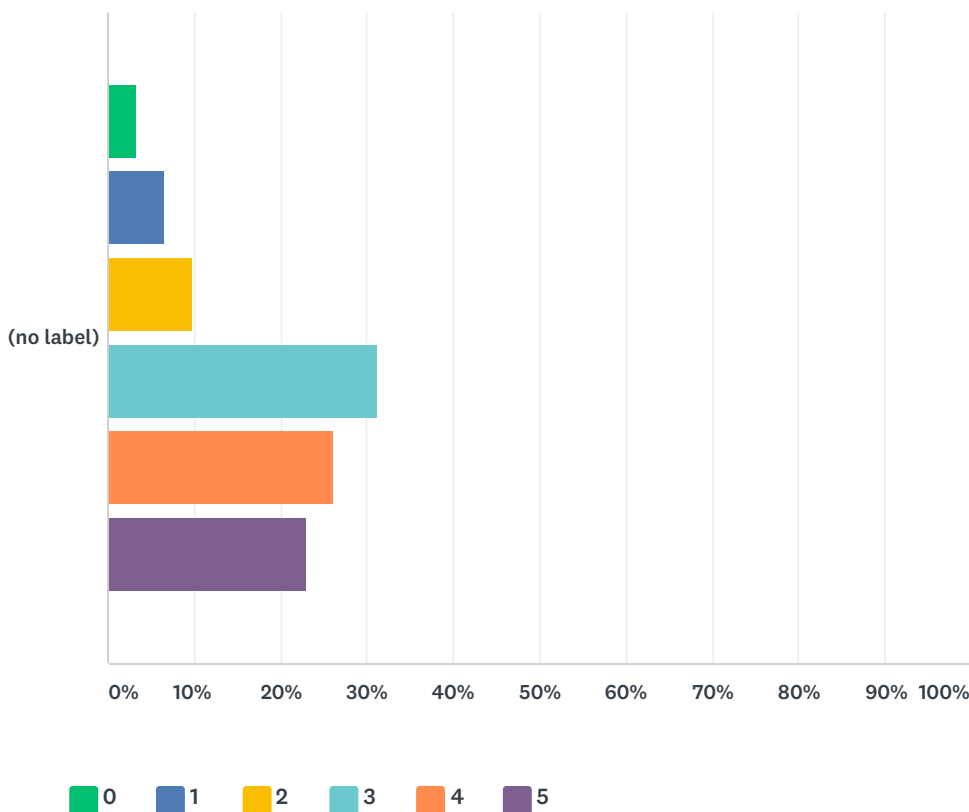


	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	1.72%	12.07%	31.03%	29.31%	25.86%	58	4.69
	1	7	18	17	15		

#	CAN YOU GIVE US AN EXAMPLE OF AN IMPORTANT INFLUENCE ON THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM THAT CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO HIC?	DATE
1	Advocacy on Right to the City in Habitat III	10/20/2019 10:03 AM
2	Following up on country commitments and recommendations	10/15/2019 9:54 AM
3	human rights treaty bodies /UPR	10/5/2019 11:33 AM
4	General Comment on the Human Right Land	10/3/2019 6:51 PM
5	Participation aux prises de décisions et organisation d activités en marge des réunions de l ONU	10/3/2019 1:46 PM
6	Last year side event in COP	10/3/2019 10:52 AM
7	Ongoing HLRN work with UN Human Rights system and the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing	10/2/2019 9:11 PM
8	Participation in CESCR country review, statements and side events at Human Rights Council, submissions to Universal Periodic Review on several countries	10/2/2019 12:27 AM
9	incidencia por derecho a la vivienda	10/1/2019 4:34 AM
10	Contribuciones al HRC y colaboración estrecha con la OHCHR	9/28/2019 10:25 PM
11	Aún no lo se. Soy nueva en el Consejo y hay muchos datos globales que no conozco	9/27/2019 10:44 PM
12	The work with the Special Rapporteur for Right to Housing and the OHCHR	9/23/2019 4:51 PM
13	permanent work in Geneva	9/23/2019 4:27 PM
14	ninguna atribuible	9/23/2019 3:56 PM

Q57 41. Influence of HIC's work on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) How do you rate the importance of HIC's influence? (0=do not know-N/A, 1=none; 2=weak up to 5=very strong)

Answered: 61 Skipped: 9



	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	3.28%	6.56%	9.84%	31.15%	26.23%	22.95%	61	3.69
	2	4	6	19	16	14		

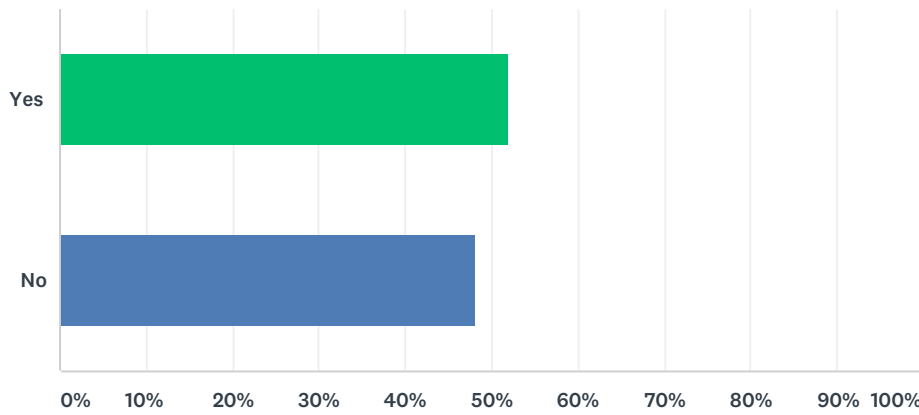
#	CAN YOU GIVE US AN EXAMPLE OF AN IMPORTANT INFLUENCE ON THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) THAT CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO HIC?	DATE
1	En el punto 1) pobreza habla de la necesidad de acceso a una vivienda "digna", en el punto 11 se hace referencia a la necesidad de que las familias accedan no sólo a vivienda sino a transporte, infraestructura, energía ,etc (aspecto relevante para alcanzar una vivienda adecuada)	10/21/2019 8:23 PM
2	Reporting on SDG 5	10/15/2019 9:54 AM
3	adequate housing & sanitary	10/15/2019 7:54 AM
4	La medición e identificación de los Asentamientos Populares Precarias	10/14/2019 10:46 PM
5	Advocacy on ending poverty and homeless	10/3/2019 6:51 PM
6	Plaidoyer à tous les niveaux	10/3/2019 1:46 PM
7	The HIC Contribution in Nairobi at UNHabitat meeting.	10/3/2019 10:52 AM
8	Important in defining the habitat related SDGs	10/2/2019 9:11 PM
9	Not so much of HIC, in general, but HLRN engagement inside the HLPF, NGO Major Group, Land Indicators Initiative, OHCHR	10/2/2019 12:27 AM
10	Continuas contribuciones a traves del trabajo de la GPR2C entorno al derecho a la ciudad y los DDHH, sobre todo en el marco del HLPF.	9/28/2019 10:25 PM
11	Puedo suponer que el objetivo 11 es influencia de la HIC entre otros actores. Pero aún no lo se	9/27/2019 10:44 PM

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12	ninguna influencia directa	9/23/2019 3:56 PM
13	Review of SDGs (HLPF)	9/18/2019 11:02 AM

Q58 42. Would you be interested to provide more specific information to the evaluators in an in-depth interview?

Answered: 56 Skipped: 14



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	51.79%	29
No	48.21%	27
Total Respondents: 56		

Annex 11

Overview on informants responses

	No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Region	MENA	AFR	AFR	AFR
Topic	Global	Responses			
Positive experience with HIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODESC is a long standing member of HIC and more recently GPR2C. • Irene and ODESC more broadly hold a close institutional/personal relationship to HIC; especially with Alvaro, Alexander, Lorena. • Irene participates in, for example, HIC General Assemblies (online, Nairobi), engages cooperatively at events such as Habitat III. • Coordinated an online course on R2C in collaboration with HIC, Polis, GPR2C. Focused on housing, public space, habitat, social economy. In total 10 sessions. • Campaign coordination is fluid because HIC GS is based in Barcelona 	Raising standard of awareness about habitat rights and introducing to experiences of different people and different societies	Effective engagement with various stakeholders; attention and respect from government leaders; information sharing among HIC Members; synergies; pool of knowledge	acquire knowledge through workshop and documentation (for instance, regarding issues related to women's habitat rights)	Positive experience with HIC.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIC's global membership offering many contacts for cooperation on common areas, esp. with highly localised organisations across the world. • Facilitates ease of international advocacy by virtue of participation in an international network • There is much opportunity to jointly organize people, they do research with HIC • HIC's proximity with the UN bodies is of high importance, particularly for the small organisations that would not be able to address them directly. • HIC also benefits from ODESC's substantial output 				

No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Region	Global	MENA	AFR	AFR	
Any negative experience with HIC	<i>not mentioned</i>	Weak ability to organize conferences, weak capacity building and training; Neglect defending rights of access to water and other necessary related services; weak ability of HIC to defend and support poor peripheral communities	Undefined and weak coordination from global structure; inadequate resources at country level (to work with members); unbalanced financial support and project implementations (focussing on few members or regions); Scattered efforts	HIC achieves little activities in Africa, little activities between members in Africa. No offices of HIC Africa. No office leads to low communication, failure to organize the activities and update the activities	
Recommendations in view of					
a. Better communication and coordination between HIC members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODESC connects and interacts to other HIC members primarily through the General Secretary and the Global Platform, as opposed to directly engaging with the other Members. 	Development or provision of modern means of communication	Restructure the coordination (continental body with a WHOLE African voice)	HIC should encourage better communication between HIC members in Africa. HIC needs to have office for Sub-Saharan Africa and an African Board.	This is good; we have much better communication than in the past.

No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Region	Global	MENA	AFR	AFR	
b. Improvement of strategies related to the implementation of habitat rights (considering gender, environmental and socio-economic issues)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIC should double down on housing focus given that globally it and other related urban issues have rapidly ascended in public policy and debate priorities. Powerful campaigns should be carried out, e.g. related to gentrification, tenants issues, expulsions; also migration is an important topic in cities; international events could be a forum, such as HLPF, HR UN forums, Cooperative Housing, WSF. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> conducting training courses for communities and activists, raising awareness by conducting workshops and informing communities, provide supportive equipment to support implementation of recommendations related to SDGs 2030, provide support to our organization/ Association (for instance, office equipment and furniture), provide better support to defend the rights of poor and peripheral communities 	Develop a global strategic plan in which countries and regions may tap from; Develop joint project proposals and share the operational areas; Develop an annual global work plan that can be a tool to hold accountable duty bearers, at various blocks and platforms such as, COMESA, SADC and other institution who will recognize the local efforts like FAO, WHO, UNDP	<p>Consider the issues regarding the strategies of exclusive housing and land rights</p> <p>Consider the issues regarding the abuses of women and gender rights</p> <p>Improve the involvement of institutions and strategies in all sectors that might include different governments in strategies of rights, improvement of implementation of strategies related to other sectors.</p>	Yes, we should strengthen both our research and advocacy groups.
c. Improvement of coordination and communication between the different HIC offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is another network as powerful as HIC: ESCR-Net. ODESC is aware of HICs efforts to expand in Asia, but is aware of the challenges presented by language and the disparate nature of CSOs, SMOs, NGOs working on housing issues. They participated in the World Human Rights Cities Forum in Gwangju, South Korea; realized that the Asian organisations are much more scattered. 	In view of the current security situation in Cairo and also in terms of financial situations, the dependence on members' contributions and the lack of work in Egypt caused the stagnation of work and impoverished the role of the Executive Office and absence from participation in the online meetings and conferences to develop members of the network.	All the above contribution will help better communication and coordination between HIC members as well improve advocacy and lobbying efforts to sustain efforts that have yielded good results for the effective performances of HIC Membership	More African members in the Board	

No. 6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
Region	AFR	AFR	LAC	LAC	
Topic					
Positive experience with HIC	<p>1) Our involvement in the organization and animation of a session on the right to the city led by the Global Platform and HIC during the Africities 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco.</p> <p>2) HIC's technical and financial support to the organization of the Triennial of Inhabitants led by ASSOAL and the National Network of Inhabitants of Cameroon. It is a forum that is held every year.</p> <p>3) Participation in the various training courses organised by HIC.</p>	<p>CODAS Caritas Douala has been a member of HIC since 2017, at the workshop on the right to the city and its GA, held in Kenya in October 2017. Since then, our experience with HIC has been very rewarding in this sense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More information on the topics we cover; - The field of actors is wider; - We have acquired new communication techniques, including the use of the zoom platform to hold virtual meetings, campaigns on social networks; - We participated in the animation of a thematic session during Africity 2018 in Marrakech; - Relaying our information on the HIC platform. 	<p>Meeting with ANA Sugranyes, Secretary General of HIC in 2005 in Dakar on the way to Bamako under the aegis of the ENDA-RUP Senegal reference centre,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participation in all the activities of the Dakar reference centre with a communication on the slum Cite Baraka/Dakar in the NGO theme at the AFRICITIES summit in Nairobi in 2006 and the HIC General Assembly. -Participation in the Dakar Social Forum and HIC General Assembly in 2011 	<p>An important activity of HIC during the preparation for Habitat III was to organise the social movements / grassroots committees prior to the event in Quito, in order to represent their voice and their priorities</p>	<p>HIC provided expertise (e.g. Lorena), orientation, e.g. on R2C.</p> <p>They have a direct interaction with HIC and the other members, especially by WhatsApp, it works very well.</p>
Benefits	<p>Technical and financial support received.</p> <p>Capacity building.</p>	<p>More information on the topics we cover;</p> <p>The field of actors is wider;</p> <p>Acquired new communication techniques</p>	<p>Field visit and support to the community of Cite Baraka by almost all HIC members present in Dakar led by the President and the Secretariat General HIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Women of Baraka City honored by HIC during the 2011 campaign -HIC support to the Baraka fight at local and international level -Enhanced and continuous contact and communication with the Secretariat General -Networking -Participation in the international meeting in Nairobi in 2017 with transport and logistics handled by HIC -Solid Friendships 	<p>The most important values of HIC are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its access to the United Nations system • Reporting of incidents and rights violations • Knowledge development (for instance: capacity building programmes through the wisdom keepers like Enrique Ortiz) 	<p>They have access to regional and international contacts, received capacity building.</p>

No. 6. Region	7. AFR	8. AFR	9. LAC	10. LAC	
Any negative experience with HIC	Absence of HIC at the Triennial of the Inhabitants.		Lack of response to my two (2) concerns during the 2018 and 2019 online general meetings, namely; 1) Register Nairobi as an African Agenda based on the high-level meeting in 2017 2) A question on the role and place of representatives (President and Vice-President) and reference centres No answer to date -Lack of financial and technical support and collaboration with other HIC entities -Limited participation for international meetings -Elected Vice-President representing Africa on the HIC Board I have not received any news from the Board to date	Political opinions of some few sometimes are dominating the opinions of others. HIC should not take sides with certain political currents, like in the example of Venezuela. Above all, it should listen to the national affiliates.	none
Recommendations in view of					
a. Better communication and coordination between HIC members	We propose the decentralization of the HIC secretariat and support for the organization of unifying activities at the sub-regional level.	Ensure that all communications (some reports and minutes of meetings and information documents...) are systematically translated into all our languages	In my opinion, we will need more coordination and involvement of all parties, especially with the various components of HIC. And above all, to find financial and technical means for the benefit of the members, A more communicative advice; Like the General Secretariat, find a common space to communicate and exchange using existing tools (social networks); Physical participation of members in local and international activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIC should help to orient the people, demonstrating and disseminating good practices • The regional interaction between HIC members should be strengthened; this is not necessarily through costly regional meetings; members could meet virtually, also on peer-to-peer, individual level between certain organisations 	The HIC page is in English, French and Spanish. It should also be in Portuguese. The previous HIC website was easier, young people were able to put up their initiatives; now it is more complicated, a little confusing, you can't navigate well. It needs improvement.

No. 6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Region	AFR	AFR	AFR	LAC
<p>b. Improvement of strategies related to the implementation of habitat rights (considering gender, environmental and socio-economic issues)</p>	<p>Provide training for members on integration strategies in these different areas in their activities.</p>	<p>We recommend that HIC organize more capacity building sessions on cross-cutting themes such as gender and the environment. Some countries have better structured regulations, i.e. regulations that take into account the right to housing than others.</p> <p>We recommend a study in this sense, in order to share experiences, but above all the strategies adopted by civil society actors, if ever this is the case, to have these laws adopted by their countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More sharing of experiences • More lobbying • More participation and visibility in campaigns related to these rights • More pressure on the gravediggers of these rights with mobilization at all levels • Unfailing solidarity or all these rights are violated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The R2C approach should be better disseminated. The right to housing and to the city should be better articulated with the right to the territory • The universities are not capable to develop alternative visions; HIC should support the development of new visions • HIC should develop a systematic capacity building and transfer of knowledge process; it should influence, from the international level, the national housing policies, in order to focus more on socially and culturally integrated instead of economic solutions
<p>c. Improvement of coordination and communication between the different HIC offices</p>	<p>Support African members in mobilizing resources for the implementation of their action plans.</p>	<p>Organisation of meetings for the exchange of experiences between actors from the different HIC regions;</p> <p>Capacity building of HIC member organizations in the Africa region to mobilize financial resources for the structuring and active animation of the network in the Africa region.</p>	<p>Establish coordination between the different entities of AFRICA (representative, reference centre and zones)</p> <p>Find an African agenda with an international meeting (periodicity to be defined) under the HIC label</p> <p>Find financial and technical means or partners for African members</p>	<p>At the Latin American level there are 3 working groups: gender, communication and capacity building / research. The groups don't work very well, the exchange process [Zoom, WhatsApp] has been very slow. They should have better tools to be able to participate, for example more online meetings, a work plan. HIC should support the dynamics.</p>

No. 11.	12.	13.	
Region	LAC	LAC	
Topic			
Positive experience with HIC	<p>Received support from the Mexico office (e.g. Enrique) during the process of housing law and housing policy formulation (e.g. social production of habitat).</p> <p>They value this interrelationship very much. It has given them concepts and elements to refine their methodologies in a more systematic way.</p> <p>HIC provides also feedback on allegations and access to the international platforms.</p>	<p>COPEVI knows HIC from its beginnings. They interact mainly with the General Secretariat, the GPR2C, the HIC-LA office. In LA, they observe interesting new processes, a wider and inclusive strategy to jointly develop action plans, a focus on joint processes. There are now regional working groups, strengthening of internships, development of a habitat diploma with participation of the academy.</p> <p>They were consulted during the Latin America action research, asked about their action for political incidence. They use the HIC capacity building spaces, participate in the Latin American regional meetings.</p> <p>During the Habitat III preparation process they were invited by HIC, participated in meetings and forums, jointly with grassroots organisations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The communication between HIC members is changing, thanks to the new communication possibilities (e.g. WhatsApp). Direct communication and meetings are still very important. These are spaces for denunciation. • One important objective in LA is to focus more on participatory investigation. How can we achieve changes with the few available resources? Respective studies should be developed.
Benefits	<p>Access to information and international contacts.</p> <p>Academic nexus: they invited Enrique for a videoconference with students and professors. In addition to SPH, they talked about housing finance and cooperatives.</p>	Capacity building, regional exchange	<p>The work against habitat rights violations has two main action lines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Denunciation (cry out loud and claim) 2. Through the human rights instruments of the United Nations

No. 11.	12.	13.
Region	LAC	LAC
Any negative experience with HIC	<i>not mentioned</i>	<i>none</i>
Recommendations in view of		
a. Better communication and coordination between HIC members	Exchange of experiences at the level of Latin America, especially related to environment, culture, history.	It would be good to develop more exchange on the relevant topics, for instance through internships, even in exchange between the global regions (a basic accommodation should be organised). Young people should be capacitated in the philosophy of HIC. New organisations should be addressed, it's important to directly communicate, to speak with the people, to maintain the understanding with upcoming generations.

No. 11.	12.	13.
Region	LAC	LAC
<p>b. Improvement of strategies related to the implementation of habitat rights (considering gender, environmental and socio-economic issues)</p>	<p>Participation in the academic area, e.g. in relation to social housing. Strengthening of the denunciation reporting process: national, regional and international networks, dissemination of problems through the UN and including the mass media; it is important to have this information distributed.</p>	<p>Regarding the “right to the city”, it’s important to develop a clear language, particularly when addressing the rural areas. It’s important to establish a dialogue with people and organisations that focus on rural issues. Regarding the “territory” term, there’s still no agreement on a clear language. Important issues are the participatory governance, the right to adequate housing. The work with grassroots organisations could be improved, the strategy how to highlight and channel their voice. Capacities for political incidence could be improved.</p>
<p>c. Improvement of coordination and communication between the different HIC offices</p>		<p>The rights violations are managed by HLRN. But, there is a space in Spanish missing, the same in French. Communication is mainly carried out in English and Arabic. It would be good, to bring the HLRN work broader to the LA approach, for instance HLRN’s work with the UN, the parallel reports they present, also the work with the International Tribunal on Evictions (not UN-system aligned). Ana will participate as member of the Jury at the next ITE (Santiago, December 2019).</p>

No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Region	Global	Global	Global	Global	Global	
Topic	Responses					
Experience with HIC	<p>ACCD has funded previously some projects for HIC. This is the third time they meet.</p> <p>They met also in Nairobi, during a workshop.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relation with HIC since 4 years, via contact with Lorena Zárata. An informal partnership based on interpersonal trust. • Collaborative work on gentrification and neighborhood impoverishment. Housing, settlements, public space, R2C. • Metropolis views the partnership as an opportunity to work with civil society. 	<p>The Committee and HIC have similar approach focusing on issues such as human rights, the right to the city and the right to housing and gender issues. The relationship between the Committee and HIC became stronger, also through the close relationship with Lorena and Silvia. The changes in Latin American representation might weaken the connection.</p> <p>The HIC vision is consistent with UCLG vision in some issues related to migration, human rights, the right to the city and the right to housing and right to city and gender issues.</p>	<p>OHCHR has been working with HIC in different ways, including the right to adequate housing, forced evictions, urbanization, in relation to the work of UN-Habitat and during the Habitat III process. Recently, HIC was present during the meeting OHCHR and UCLG organized with local governments.</p>	<p>HIC is supporting the HR Office and the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing with information, comments to reports and appeals, specific support and assistance during country visits (officially and informally). They provide information on rights violations and present it in one of the UN working languages (English, French or Spanish – as opposed to many other local languages, national organisations are using); through their direct access to local organisations (the “HIC network”), this information is first hand. They can rely on the comments provided, these are very good and substantiated.</p> <p>HLNR India provided very valuable support in the preparation of the country visit of the SR-AH to India in 2016 and has recently published a compilation of UN recommendations related to the right to adequate housing in India.</p>	<p>Since 2012; we worked on global network of social movement, of which HIC is member. This group provides technical support for HIC. In 2013, we worked and supported HIC to make universal state of housing. It is a good experience, strongest part transforming way to network Middle and Near East exchange capacity to get organized in this region.</p>
Perception of HIC in the international or regional context	<p>HIC is an important international reference. It has the capacity to connect to a global network. It focuses more on urban issues, but has also a holistic approach. HIC's gender approach is not known.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolis has awareness of advocacy/capacity publications emanating from HIC but no engagement/awareness of capacity building exercises. • Habitat III - Recognizes HIC as one of the civil society actors that was "making more noise", especially in regards to R2C, housing. • HIC's contribution to the gender balance less obvious. • HIC's work within and around UN system broader than that of Metropolis, who only work with UN Habitat. • Not aware of any cities directly influenced by HIC. Exception being Barcelona. • Leadership and networking of Lorena Zárata is seen as the engine of HIC's collaborative projects. Institutionally, HIC not as visible. 	<p>The involvement of HIC with UN allows to create spaces, to work systematically around human rights or SDG issues. The New Urban Agenda (NUA) has less importance. There is no following-up process on NUA implementation. Local governments have more dialogue on SDG implementation.</p>	<p>HIC is one of the main actors relating to housing and urban processes. OHCHR had good interactions with HIC.</p>	<p>There are only few other civil society organisations that can provide similar expertise.</p> <p>With the background of the available expertise, HIC is providing substantial support to the SR on AH, not only via Joseph and the Human Rights Officer but also through direct communication lines with the Special Rapporteur, for instance by Lorena or the HIC Mexico office.</p>	<p>I see the work of HIC in Middle East region, but not in African region. HIC is active also in Kenya (Nairobi), and in Europe.</p>

No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Region	Global	Global	Global	Global	Global	
Possible areas of improvement of the joint work with HIC	There is a regular calendar for project submission. Hopefully they will have a joint project when they will meet next time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be an institutional relationship if this partnership is to be strengthened and sustained in the future. Discrepancy between HIC's visible output and HIC's reputation/fame. There is a need to present/publicize HIC's work more to partner organizations, the public, institutions, and so forth. 	UCLG needs HIC for interested focus on human rights, housing rights, R2C and gender equality, and human development. The Committee and HIC are interested in knowledge sharing in issues related to rights to housing and gender issues. Also migration and urban finance are important topics. Ana Falú is important for pushing the gender topic at HIC and GPR2C.	There should be better channel of communications between HIC and OHCHR. Interactions are for the moment ad-hoc and dependent on the persons leading HIC's work.	The future interaction with HIC will depend on the new SR, to be appointed in April 2020, and his/her specific focus. Areas of interest include housing finance and better monitoring of right to housing indicators.	It will be good to involve other regions to increase collaboration, since collaboration on policy will be good for this project. Also, it could be good to complete and improve connection between HIC, Europe and poor regions. It would be good to improve the return for those who live in occupation.
RECOMMENDATIONS	Develop a joint project	Institutionalise partnership		Improve communication	Would be good to have a HIC representation in Geneva	Involve other regions; improve interaction between North and South
					HIC-GS website should be more user-friendly	

No. 7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Region	Global	Global	Global	Global	Global
Topic					
Experience with HIC	<p>Knew HIC before working at CSM, when he was engaged with FIAN. CSM is not really an “ally”, it is not a formalised organisation but a platform or a space where more than 200 civil society organisations meet. They work exclusively with the CFS focus, as compared to other organisations that also interact with FAO, WFP, etc. They are organised in 11 global constituencies and 17 sub-regions.</p> <p>HIC is involved with CSM since its establishment in 2010. It participated in formulating joint positions and coordinates the Urban Food Insecure constituency. The established contact is through the HIC-HLRN Cairo office. They do not only focus on the constituency but also facilitate different working groups. In 2012-2015 they prepared the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises and are currently working on its implementation and the respective monitoring which will start next year. HIC is an essential part of the team.</p>	<p>They mainly collaborate with the HIC-HLRN Cairo office on topics related to food and nutrition, but also within the Global Network on the Right to Food and Nutrition, as well as through IPC, CSM and ESCR-Net. They share these joint spaces. The importance of the food and nutrition issue is also increasing within the GPR2C. Together they were participating in the advocacy for the UN declaration on rights of peasants.</p> <p>HIC plays an important role in the MENA region, highlighting their specific issues. They contributed to the advance of the ESCR community, to the inclusion of human rights issues into GPR2C. There was participation of HIC-GS and HLRN (Alvaro, Lorena, Joseph) in Geneva OHCHR office. HIC is broadening the understanding of ESCR, contributing with the R2C approach. They understood that R2C is not a merely urban issue.</p>	<p>Knows HIC since 17 years. HIC was active with UN Habitat since its beginning in 1976. They were working around the habitat agenda. Until the 90ies there was a division between government and civil society.</p> <p>Later HIC changed its focus towards the Right to the City.</p>	<p>In 2015 they reactivated the relationship and financed the documentation of HIC’s institutional memory, in order to reinforce the habitat movement.</p> <p>In 2018 they also started to support the action research in Latin America and Africa, together with the Barcelona hub.</p> <p>They want to put inhabitants in the centre of this investigation, they should not only be objects but subjects actively driving the research. FPH is not orienting or controlling this investigation, they trust in HIC.</p> <p>Their interrelation with HIC is mainly through Alvaro. They also communicated with Lorena on the action research in Latin America.</p>	<p>Positive experience with HIC, during 30 years TNI do work with HIC in different aspects, including for instance, outreach, and camping that take place in Spain, and social media work. Also working with HIC able to access information in number of topics and access the right to the city.</p> <p>Experience with HIC also includes international gathering and regeneration also they cope gathering and all information in all governments, all will happen in gathering and on work. This experience reflects the institutional experience of TNI with HIC.</p>
Perception of HIC in the international or regional context	<p>HIC is a very important and actively participating organisation. They have a broad outreach and expertise. They reach out, on one side, to CBOs and to high-level UN and political institutions on the other.</p> <p>HIC-HLRN has substantially oriented the political approach towards countries in protracted crises, through their active involvement in the respective working groups.</p> <p>At CSM, HIC LA is represented through HIC Member PÓLIS from Brasil; they contribute to the Urbanisation and Rural Transformation policy group.</p>	<p>There is no other organisation like HIC. They have an important technical function within the UN processes, but also a bridging function, bringing together social movements, professionals, academics, international organisations.</p>	<p>HIC’s work on right to city is an international work, right to city is set very high, they need to win governments. They are relevant as an important voice of civil society, transmit strategies. Must change in some respect the approach towards the right of city in Africa. More governments and organization to involve in right to city.</p>	<p>HIC influenced the NUA and the incorporation of the R2C topic into it. Now these ideas are entering into the public policies.</p> <p>HIC could have an important role in empowering grassroots when dealing with local governments.</p>	<p>Focal point in international secretariat for TNI to intervention, especially, UN right of city and access to have them. Thanks to HIC office, HIC have strong balance at regional and national levels.</p>

No. 7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Region	Global	Global	Global	Global	Global
Possible areas of improvement of the joint work with HIC	CSM is very happy about the HIC engagement and there are not many areas to be improved. They would like to have them more involved, also in the other thematic areas, but this depends on their resources and capacities, it's not something they can demand. HIC guarantees the nexus between the local and the global, from people's organisations to the UN, and it would be good to insert this nexus into all the constituencies, also the urban-rural linkage.	It is a joint challenge to combine the rural and urban topics. The financialization of housing and of land is another urgent issue. They have similar challenges, including fostering structural drivers related to global asset companies and climate change. Ways and methods are changing, how social movements organise. HIC has to adapt to these changes but at the same time consider the different contexts, applying context-specific criteria.	HIC needs to listen to organizations, the feeling that needs to look for 2019-2020 approach members, listen to others carefully, able to listen about mechanism.	HIC should improve its visibility, its communication strategy. HIC should be offering something to its members, for instance more South-South exchange. We from the North should travel less, those from the South should travel more. HIC should better define its advocacy strategy. Whom are the addressing and for what purpose? HIC should be more propositive in providing support to grassroots through a clear expertise.	Coordination every time get better, improve in coordination, in calendar and communication and outreach, in addition to international gathering and discussions to know more about UN level space for them to improve.
RECOMMENDATIONS	To understand the UN approach and character, it is crucial to show presence on site, in Rome.	Combine urban and rural topic, bring more people on board of UN processes	HIC should get more involved with UN Habitat, put more emphasis on gender issues	HIC should be offering something to its members, for instance more South-South exchange. Be more propositive in providing support to grassroots	improve in coordination; transmit HIC's UN level experience to TNI
	More involvement of HIC would be very good; incorporate the local-global and urban-rural nexus	In Africa: Organisations across the sectors should be brought together, the cross-sectoral dialogue improved, for instance within the Africities space.		HIC should better define its advocacy strategy.	

No. 13.	14.	15.	16.	
Region	AFR	AFR	LAC	
Topic	AFR	AFR	LAC	
Region	AFR	AFR	LAC	
Topic	AFR	AFR	LAC	
Experience with HIC	The training imparted by HIC in Nairobi was not very impactful. The Mazingira Institute in Nairobi does not represent HIC in Kenya.	They are always connected and share joint spaces, including GPR2C. Were consulted during the action research on Africa.	Knows HIC since more than 20 years. The collaboration became closer when he was Latin America representative of COHRE. Now he is attached to HC Member Habitar Argentina, a national network that promotes the right to housing and to the city. They participate in the GPR2C. Currently, he is postulating for the post of the Special Rapporteur for Adequate Housing and receives respective support from HIC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an official relationship between CIDOB and HIC via HIC President being a member of the CIDOB advisory committee. It has not been discussed whether the new President will also sit on this committee - Lorena's personal character and interpersonal professional skills led to her being on the council. "Lorena has given HIC a boost". • Joint areas of work are housing, the Right to the City, Cities in global governance (city networks in international relationships). • Joint activities developed with the Global Platform as opposed to HIC. • At key international events, HIC and the Platform create capacity workshops, with a focus on R2C. She assisted in the development of an online course on R2C in Latin America.
Perception of HIC in the international or regional context	The advocacy work of HIC before UN human rights agencies in Geneva is not sufficiently structured. Better strategies should be developed towards eviction prevention and post eviction actions. HIC's and HLRN's strategies related to land and housing rights are certainly well pronounced. But it is not always clear to the African HIC members what HIC is advocating. A regional label of HIC is missing. There is no other organisation that could provide this umbrella, raise the post eviction and human rights topics internationally. Previously there was COHRE (Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions) but now there is none.	The democratic governance in HIC is very important and should be maintained. It's a big benefit and it's a pity that many organisations are dormant. There should be more visible voices sustaining HIC.	The GPR2C is very important in the regional context. They receive documents from HIC-GS, form part of the mailing list. He values the documents as very important. He is also aware of HIC's advocacy work towards UN Habitat and the orientation they provided to UCLG and local governments. The Barcelona Mayor is very active on R2C, she comes from this context and networks. There is a strong regional and global habitat network influenced by HIC, including PÓLIS Brazil, activists from Bolivia, Perú, Mexico (oriented by Silvia Emanuelli), the Observatori DESC from Barcelona, the Tenants' Syndicate from Argentina, the International Alliance of Inhabitants. They develop joint lessons learnt, present joint recommendations to the United Nations. It is not an easy effort, the housing industry sector is very strong and influential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIC are strong defenders of municipalism, but an informal area of collaboration. • Quality of HIC's work is high because they work with academics, activists, grassroots organizations, practitioners. Links issues of people on the ground to the systematization linked to academia. • Is fostering the R2C awareness at the UN level. • HIC's added value is that they are also aware of the needs of young people, the disabled, the poor. HIC have a view that pays a lot of attention to the diversity of groups living in cities, which they take into account in their work. All of these people need a voice. • Without HIC/GPR2C, at the global level engaging with this narrative (R2C), UCLG and other actors would not have been able to engage with it as well - they were able to see that it was something tangible.

No. 13.	14.	15.	16.	
Region	AFR	LAC	Mainly EUROPE	
Possible areas of improvement of the joint work with HIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIC should gain an important strategic position regarding the African issues, e.g. advocating before the African Commission They should bring forward the African issues to New York HIC should develop more Africa-related research Capacity building tools should be improved Cooperation with UN Habitat should be strengthened 	Maintain the democratic governance: raise awareness, involve more members. Abahlali, for instance, is not a member yet. They should be more involved. They have also a democratic structure, this is not usual. Many grassroots are personality, activists driven. HIC should show more commitment towards democratic structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue working at local level and establish CSO relationships in countries where HIC is currently not present, involving new organisations, watching out and being open to new groups and movements Reconstruct the presence in Geneva (lost after COHRE dissolution) Maintain the urban-rural linkage issue, this is a very important achievement of HIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activate the Research Working Group within the Platform. Wishes to bring the voice of the global South and civil society to the Eurocentric (CIDOB) city focus .
RECOMMENDATIONS	HIC should gain a more important strategic position regarding the African issues, e.g. advocating before the African Commission, before UN	Maintain the democratic governance	Continue working at local level and establish CSO relationships in countries where HIC is currently not present, involving new organisations, watching out and being open to new groups and movements	Activate the Research Working Group within the GPR2C
	More Africa-related research, improved capacity building tools		Reconstruct the presence in Geneva (lost after COHRE dissolution)	Integrate global South voices into CIDOB
	Cooperation with UN Habitat should be strengthened		Maintain the urban-rural linkage issue, this is a very important achievement of HIC	

No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
	Region: Global	LAC	LAC	EUR	NorthAM	
	Topic					
	B. HIC structures, Relevance and Efficiency					
2.	Contributions of members	See separate list; Membership control is time consuming and not member friendly				
3.	HIC work with Members and Allies at different levels	There is virtual and personal communication, through Facebook, Skype, but also personal meetings and workshops. They share documents and exchange on it, jointly participate in HIC projects and initiatives or in members' initiatives or campaigns. The meeting of Board, the GA and the different WG can be both, face-to-face and online (increasingly since the last 5 years). They always try to take advantage of other events or opportunities to organise members' meetings. In LA, partly also in Africa, Europe and North America, they carry out sub-regional workshop in order to strengthen members' exchange and work. There are also thematic groups, for instance on SPI, and capacity building WG. Projects and initiatives should be in line with HIC's strategic objectives. HIC also works with municipal, regional and international networks. Since 2002, the many editions of the World Social Forum, UN-Habitat World Urban Forums and, more recently, the Habitat III process (2014-2016) provided space for close collaboration, exchange and joint advocacy strategies and narratives with networks such as UCLG.	Regarding the women network: There were different periods, initially democratic opening, then slowed down. The Women and Habitat (Women and Shelter) Network was formed within HIC in the 80ies (around 86), at the HIC General Assembly in Cartagena. They participated at HIC until 2002, decided then to get autonomous. There were tensions within HIC, the network has not been sufficiently considered. The mainstream position was that women would form part of the communities, a specific attention towards the particular female needs was not necessary, focus should be on Social Production of Habitat in general terms. During the last years, the approach at HIC towards gender issues changed, partly due to the new female HIC President (Lorena Zárate) and female Coordinator of the Latin American office (Silvia Emanuell), partly due to general changes of approaches at global level. One or two years ago the Women and Habitat Network joined HIC again. Now there is gender mainstreaming incorporated into HIC.	HIC works through locally based campaigns, supporting members carrying out particular activities at the local level. It helps facilitating networks within regions. HIC also plays a key role in enabling international learning and advocacy activities. It creates opportunities for members to interact with international instances of governance.	From our experiences, HIC mainly plays the following roles: - Gathering/sharing of information from/about local and global situations and campaigns. - Research and analysis both on the institutional level (UN and governmental related structures) and grassroots level (citizens movements, civil society). Thinking how they interact, bringing tools and knowledge that help the local movements strategize and set goals that are in coherence with international standards and instruments. - Push and convince international bodies and institutions (both in the sphere of the civil society and the institutional ones from states, and multi-lateral structures) to consider and think of the best way to improve their actions for the betterment of housing and human rights in general. The different texts, meetings, webinars, publications are important and looked upon by housing organisations, but also academics. RO and FP allow HIC to overcome a problem many international NGO face, which is to lack a truly global vision that is yet anchor into local real-life circumstances.	
	EFFICIENCY / IMPACT			Engaging with the international spaces of advocacy and learning exchanges	HIC representation, tools, networks and resources are looked upon as good quality references. These are often quote in national material and use in argument with local authorities, or training material for grass roots campaign.	
	PROJECT EXAMPLES				The support of HIC (via her president, but also the different texts, researches, contacts networks) were highly appreciated and useful in the campaign that led to the recent launch of the first ever National Housing Strategy by the Canadian Government, including the adoption, for the first time ever in Canadian history of a law that acknowledge Housing as a human right, and the set-up of a formal report process that has the authority to impose on the State the realisation of programs to implement proper housing policies and programs.	
4.	Representing HIC at global level and strengthening its advocacy role	Members can participate in the GA; orient HIC's strategy and action plan; define Board representatives, elect the President. Receive support for campaigns, events; also financial support, e.g. in case of GA or global meetings; can use HIC's logo or material for their work; can use HIC's social media to distribute information or transfer campaigns. They participate in urban fora and capacity building events. There is also a protective element, HIC serves as umbrella. HIC often advocates for its Members.	All Board members represent organisations they are involved with. They have strong national and international links with several stakeholders and other networks (including civil society, social movements and academia). They provide orientation on how to act vis-à-vis relevant spaces and strategic actors, such as the UN bodies. Over the years, HIC has suggested or supported certain UN candidates, e.g. the Special Rapporteur for Housing; they are closely interlinked. The interrelation with the Committee on ESCR depends on the representative. They have a rather continuous communication with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN Women, UNESCO. Joseph from HLRN is closely attached to the UN spaces and agencies, particularly in Genève and Rome. UN Habitat is an important organisation HIC is advocating with as well. Davinder from the Mazingira Institute is mainly responsible for maintaining these contacts. The HIC President, Lorena, has been recently invited as an individual expert, to join the "Stakeholder Advisory Group".	has been active at UN Women, is chairing the Gender Inclusion group at the GPR2C, closely with the Haurou Commission	Supporting the participation of HIC in international research initiatives, such as the Knowledge in Action for Urban Equality project. Recently, developing an action research project called 'Advancing the right to adequate housing through Civic Urban Media', which focuses on examining the role of communication and media practices to inform campaigns on the right to adequate housing in local contexts and internationally. Writing academic papers where HIC's work is positioned among other networks with the objective to raise the visibility of the fundamental role that HIC play internationally, as well as helping to reflect about its activities. Joined international events and represented HIC or talked about HIC's activities, raising its profile.	Strengthening HIC's advocacy role at global level: By winning! When we use HIC material, reflexions, reference in our campaigns, and those are successful, it helps the movement and HIC to keep going. We also try to contribute by participating into the structure/activities themselves (board, committees, pools, campaigns, etc.) and reflexion HIC carries on. Allowing HIC to evolve with thin input.
	Support provided by HIC offices to HIC Member organisations / satisfaction with HIC	Some organisations expect financial contributions from HIC and would unlink when disappointed. Others are satisfied; HIC provides orientation for project proposals, connection to other organisations or donor institutions, HIC is guarantor for their work quality. Many of the members are "old", they participate with HIC since years. This is a clear sign of benefit they receive. Others disappear. This can be a general disappearance due to lack of financial means, but can also be a sign of dissatisfaction with HIC.	Bottom-up capacity building approach. Many members consider HIC as an important mutual learning experience, as a practice education. HIC is providing appreciation of Members' work, strengthening of their capacities, networks. Unfortunately, these benefits are not systematised. Another important benefit for member organisation is the uplifting of their experience from the local to the international level, dissemination of their experience through HIC networks and websites. HIC is supporting the urgent action appeals, is making the violation of human rights and other allegations public. To be improved: communication, adaptation to technological change, more immediate response to evictions and violations, closer interaction with the Asian organisations...	Support provided is extremely appropriate. They have facilitated engagement with other organisations when necessary and provided feedback on work carried out. There is need to facilitate more interaction between organisations in the region (Europe).	If we could have the capacity to have more direct contact with HIC resource people in our conferences that would be nice. I try to stay in contact with the member on my territory, most of the time, communication are not directly and officially done under my HIC responsibilities, but since I am constantly networking on housing issue, I get a good sense of what's seen as key issues by local housing organizations (whether member or not of HIC). In North America HIC has no proper infrastructure. Everything fall upon self initiate activities by the members and their Directors. In that context, it is sometime difficult to be pro-active rather than reactive to HIC dynamic.	

	No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
	Region	Global	LAC	EUR	NorthAM	
5.	Member organisations that are active/ the most committed	Around 80 HIC members are active, distributed all over the world (40 countries) but only 2 are from Asia.		Regarding gender issues: the Brazilian Social Movement, Diane Smith at the Mazingira Institute in Kenya, CISCASA in Argentina, the Women and Habitat Network and the participating organisations. Also SUR Chile, Asociación para la Vivienda Popular (AVP) in Colombia, Madre Tierra in Argentina.	União, Brazil UrbaMonde, Switzerland. Observatori Desc, Spain FUCVAM, Uruguay World Habitat, UK Mazingira Institute, Kenya	HIC is specially strong in Latin America (Mexico, Argentina, Brazil), Middle East (Egypt, Palestine, Jordan) and Europe (Spain, UK)
6.	Which Allies most important	Organisations of the UN are very important for HIC. They look out for the proper organisations or institutions, in order to be more visible and stronger. They also support their members (with information, creating networks) in finding the right allies for their campaigns.		UN Habitat has been HIC's main ally before but is very weak nowadays. Ana is the coordinator of UN-Habitat's gender advisory group. They have a direct relation with HILPF, interact with the experts for gender.	UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR) Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI)	Funders such as MISEREOR are of course key ally to allow HIC to pursue its work. Politically all the relations we are building within the Global Platform as well as the WSF are certainly those that are the most obvious one at the world level. Then all the regional and/or thematic ally (such as the Human Right and Land, or Indigenous) are pivotal in our action.
7.	Substantial support from Friends / Social Base	The importance and participation of Friends is minor. Some are participating as Friends because they are members/staff of public institutions and would not be able to apply for membership. The Social Base are important Allies who support HIC in different ways.				
8.	Only bigger organisation or also grassroots	HIC does not directly interact with the grassroots level. But several of its members are networks of smaller organisations. They reach out to their members and there is therefore a direct interaction also with HIC.	Very important partner organisations are the local grassroots networks. They are not formal members but have a longstanding collaboration with HIC members. They also receive capacity building and are important beneficiaries of HIC's work, on one side, on the other side influence local and national politics.		Big member organisations as well as smaller community based and grassroots organisations Coordination and partnership through the regional and international meetings, as well as organised meetings associated to particular initiatives and collaborations. Elaborate projects that open up open call for HIC members to apply for seed funding that support the develop and deepening of existing partnership between members.	HIC work and communication strategy clearly touches large and small organisations that are interested and/or aware of the significant relationship there is in the evolution of the housing issue across the globe.
	Coordination and partnership between civil society / grassroots organisations and academic institutions / local governments					It is done in a very organic way.
9.	Coordination/ communication between HIC structures		They look for a balance between autonomy and coordination. The Board and the General Secretariat are the intersections. Each HIC office has to fulfill the specific established duties (reporting, provision of resources, staff meetings, open communication). All regional offices or focal points are invited to present their proposals or issues for discussion or project development.		Focal Points aim to support member organisations in their action, facilitate activities to help networking, learning and joint activities of member organisations, and it informs wider international activities of HIC.	E-mail, newsletter and online meetings are the main medium. We try to use large event (such as WSF) to see each other in person. Sharing of info, relaying solidarity campaign, providing practical examples of local successful campaigns.
10.	Communication with members	Additionally to the Web-based communication, there is importance of direct communication through the Focal Points and Regional Offices. Some members meet during the GAs or other events.			Social media and e-mails are importance means. But also the actual events become the most significant spaces to exchange information and get to know what is going on.	
11.	Do Members orient HIC's plan of action or monitoring strategy?	Members provide comments to HIC's plan of action, but are not involved in elaborating project proposals or in project monitoring. Members would expect a financial compensation for their work. But there is no budget for such a type of participation.	Members orient the processes and projects in which they participate. There are joint discussions on HIC's general strategy, shared ideas on the expected products. In a smaller circle they also exchange ideas on HIC's concrete projects and their progress, e.g. with HIC's wisdom keepers and other working groups. In cases, HIC is asking for participation of its members but they do not participate, often because of lack of resources.	The Women and Habitat Network and participating members are orienting HIC's gender approach.	In GAs, and reports shared by emails members have an opportunity to monitor HIC's strategy.	HIC staff and leadership are quite curious and interested in getting proposals and feedback from the members. They have a very open and welcoming attitude to comments, suggestions, critics.

No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
	Region Global	IAC	LAC	EUR	NorthAM	
12.	Role of HIC within the GPR2C	GPR2C concentrates on the right to the city topic and on urban issues. HIC's approach is wider. The Platform integrates into HIC's work. HIC is an institution, the Platform an open network, it's not institutionalised.	GPR2C is not a competition to HIC, on the contrary, it gives HIC more public visibility, provides the opportunity to establish new contacts, access to resources for supporting staff and specific activities in different countries.	HIC is much more than "rights to the city". The Platform is building arguments and presenting cases, it's a knowledge platform that is linked to HIC, they are raising consciousness and awareness, with strong involvement of Lorena, Nelson and Ana. Most of the participating organisations are CSOs, but there is also Cities Alliance (UN supported). Ana chairing the Gender Inclusion group at the GPR2C and closely with the Huairou Commission orienting the gender approach of GPR2C.	HIC is a key partner in the GPR2C, leading together with other organisations its design and implementation. The platform is a broader network, in the sense that involves organisations that are not members of HIC. And it is also narrower, as it has a particular focus on 'right to the city', while HIC's activities involves other elements and strategies of engagement.	I know about GPR2C, I know HIC play a significant role in the conception and implementation of the Campaign, but I would be hard press to give detail and specific informations. According to reports, HIC's mission and advocacy objectives are backed by GPR2C actions.
Regional differences						
	Specific situation in Latin America	There are many cultural and political/historical reasons why Latin American members are more active. People and organisations are probably more committed, the political context is different, but there is also a strong involvement and good work of the Latin American regional office. During many years, HIC's General Secretariat was based in Latin America (Mexico and Chile) and several Secretaries and Presidents were based in LA.	Latin American members are very active, they are testifying what is happening, are fighting against abortion, the invisible female labour. Particularly since 2010 there is a sort of popular feminism, they are influencing HIC's approach. In general, there is a new approach of HIC regarding gender issues strongly influenced by the Latin American members.		As I am with an organization based in North America I cannot answer that question	
	Situation in Africa					
	Situation in Asia	The Asian participation is the weakest. Asian organisation focus more on activism and support to stop evictions and are not that much interested in an academic discourse or concept development. The continent is much more diverse, not that coherent as LA. Similarly as in Europe everybody tends to stay on its own, there is no general orienting action plan or programme. Although there is an office in India, there is practically only one person working there for HIC.	In Asia, the lack of a regional office/hub as well as overlapping presence of networks previously linked with HIC (as ACHR and SDI) has impacted the ability to get funding and coordinate activities. HIC's international work has been criticised to be too much attached to UN institutions and revolve around a HR framework (at some point even HIC democratic internal procedures were also criticized). Currently, there are good contacts with ACHR and SDI, in particular through initiatives such as the SPH Platform (promoted by UrbaMonde, HIC member based in Switzerland) and the GPR2C, that have also allowed HIC to resume and/or establish new collaboration with CSOs in India, Indonesia, the Philippines or South Korea. Lack of appropriate funding, as well as stricter restrictions to the work and international connections of CSOs in some countries limit the possibilities to interact more closely at regional and international level.			
C. Outcomes and impacts, Effectiveness						
13.	Main role of HIC in Habitat related global processes and agendas		The recent major impacts of HIC are related to the Habitat 3 process, the development of the NUA, the elaboration of additional documents (not only by HIC but also other organisations, including GPR2C). The voice of HIC was highly valued, its long track record, its focus on human rights, its combination of the different levels (grassroots to international), e.g. by the UN bodies, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Housing and other agencies and institutions.	They influenced Habitat 3, participated in 10 working areas building the arguments and documents, in alliance with UN Women and UN Habitat. There was a lot of contributions, for instance to "transport and gender", "harassment in public spaces". In 2014, there was an agreement reached between UN Habitat, UNICEF and UN Women related actions against violence against women in public spaces. Particularly in Latin America, UN Women supported projects on safe cities (Ciudades sin Violencia, Ciudades Seguros). It grew to a global programme but currently lacks continuation.		
	a. Influence on / improvement of the work and networking of your Members and Allies and the reach-out to civil societies and grassroot organisations	HIC provides a lot of backing and support to its members. It strengthens the consolidation of networks. Exchange between members is stronger in Latin America compared to Asia and Africa. In LA members discuss, argue and dispute. They participate in annual sub-regional workshops, since 2016. In the workshops or prior to the workshops, members also evaluate the experience with HIC, through regional surveys. Moreover, HIC inserts member representatives in UN bodies or relevant working groups.		Recent event in Brazil of HIC-LA; and European Collaborative Housing Dar		

No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
	Region	Global	LAC	EUR	NorthAM	
	b. Improvement of knowledge and capacity regarding social production of habitat, housing and habitat rights, gender equity, environmental sustainability	Most important capacity building is in housing and habitat rights, then social production of habitat, then environmental sustainability. The gender topic has less relevance but is upcoming in recent years.				
	c. Global debates related to the UN human rights system, SDGs, habitat rights; [Which debates on a global level (e.g. related to NUA, SDGs, Climate Agreement) adopt HIC's documents and recommendations?]	The critical positions of HIC are highly appreciated, even though it is not often implemented. Important are the International Habitat Day campaigns, the Urban Forums, the periodic country assessments.	There was a critique that the rural issue was not incorporated into the NUA, but is actually present all through the document under the 'territorial' approach (and some other principles and elements coming mostly from HIC, GPR2C and other international networks). In many African and Asian countries, still a high percentage of population lives in rural areas and this was a topic of important debate during the Habitat III process.	UCLG engagement and commitment signed by mayors on right to housing and right to the city		
	d. Concrete work of UN institutions	Influenced the NUA, also the SDGs, the Year of the Homeless. Had less influence on the Climate Change Agreement, although participated in different workshops and submitted a declaration to COP 21 (Construction of climate resilient societies).	Work with FAO on Urban food security			
	e. Policies and programmes of national to local governments	Synergies with United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG); influence on the right to the water, amendments of local Constitutions, above all in Mexico and Nairobi.		Greater Beirut Charter on Right to the City		
	f. Promotion and implementation of the Social Production of Habitat approach			Support in the CoHabitat Awards as well as World Habitat Awards		
	g. Fight against violations of all rights related to habitat			Various social media campaigns with other partners		
14.	Effects of the Human Rights Habitat Observatory (HRHO) for monitoring global agendas	It is a new project. Marie does not have much information on it.	It is not a totally new initiative. It seeks to link HIC longstanding monitoring work on HR instruments with the more recent (and non-binding) global Agendas. The main goal is to monitor the implementation of NUA and SDGs commitments from the local perspective, provide critical comments to the national reports and submit parallel reports, verifying their alignment (or lack of) with States' human rights obligations and international standards - ie link with the Universal Periodic Reviews (UPR) and other HR mechanisms. There are different participation mechanisms, from the UN HLPF to smaller working or discussion groups, but they present shortcomings and limited spaces for civil society participation. The NUA follow-up process is not quite clear yet, but should officially start in 2020 (4 years cycle).	is not aware of HRHO.	Clear methodology on how to monitor various violations of human rights linked to the habitat. Effective mechanism of linking habitat struggles to human rights frameworks, generating also capacity building in such process.	Not familiar enough with HRHO to answer this question properly
15.	Have the efforts to broaden the membership in Africa and Asia been successful so far?	The General Assembly and member meeting in Nairobi has been very important. In 2017, there were 67 African members and only 1 with the right to vote. Currently there are 71 members, out of which 11 with voting rights. HIC tried to organise a GA in Asia but did not succeed. In Asia, there is a strong network through the ACHR (Asian Coalition for Human Rights), but they do not offer the same benefits as HIC. Asian organisations are more activism oriented, less academic. HIC is probably too academic for them and too institutionalized. There was an important experience in Japan. In general, they support and organise several anti-eviction campaigns in Asia and HIC Members from over the planet join the urgent actions.	They have to reach out to Asian and African organisation through different channels and approaches, take up opportunities such as the GPR2C and other regional/international initiatives and events (ie. AURI, Africitics, Gwangju Human Rights City Conference, etc.).	In the case of Africa, I would say yes. The GA in Nairobi was a real success, with the participation of various African organisations. I am not so familiar with processes in Asia.	From the report I got, membership in Africa is going OK. Asia (outside of MENA) seems to have much less success.	
16.	In which way did/do civil society and social movements benefit from improved HIC's tools and services?	The Housing and Land Rights Violation Impact Assessment Tool is very important. Also the joint solidarity actions, campaigns, statements, open letters, etc....	interaction with social movements such as MUP, see above	Through the provision of a clear methodology on how to track particular violations. Also through the capacity building workshops, for example the one conducted in Nairobi during the GA of HIC.	HIC provide a unique expertise. It brings direct, linked to the grassroots knowledge of the reality with solid legal and academic knowledge. By doing this HIC provide the grassroots movement with a broader view and understanding of the context of its battles, while helping the more academic side to feed from the down-to-earth-real-life situations and experiences. This constant back and forth process is highly valuable and enrich both the conceptual capacity and the strategic actions in the field.	

No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Region Global	LAC	LAC	EUR	NorthAM
17.	Any unintended positive or negative outcomes or impacts		There are no negative impacts. Only very positive impacts. For instance, the number of HIC members is growing. There were active governments, for instance Brazil. Unfortunately, the Charter for the Right to the City is not being implemented anymore in Brazil.		
18.	Factors that contributed to the attainment or non-attainment of project objectives				
D. Sustainability					
19.	Have HIC's monitoring and advocacy tools and arguments been taken up by partners internal to the Coalition (Members and Structures) and externally?	Replication of Land Forums; new organisations that participated in HIC capacity building workshops/events apply for membership.	HIC does not only impact agendas. It has tools to influence public institutions and to disseminate positive efforts. It contributes to knowledge production, to training and capacity building.		HIC has solid credentials. Its material, its contacts, its intellectual contributions are always welcome by members and allies.
20.	What will be the role of HIC in 5-10 years?	HIC still will persist. The problems augment. There is a human rights and habitat rights degradation. Construction companies and the real estate market do not respect human rights. There are less subsidies for housing, housing quality is becoming worse. HIC will have to adapt, become more smooth, more practical. Its acting form is still too "traditional". HIC has to open up to young people and their proposals, their working manner, experience their new ideas, and adapt to the new contexts.	HIC will be more or less similar within a 5 years period, and the role of HIC still relevant and quite unique in combining multiple actors, issues and scales on its daily work. A renewed and a more explicit ecological and feminist approach will benefit HIC relevance and impact, as well as more close interaction with mass media and the judiciary (highly influential powers in the political/public discourse). It is important to strengthen relationships with multi-thematic networks and collaboration on action-research projects/initiatives with universities in different continents. For instance, HIC could establish closer relationships with European and North American universities that focus on working with CSOs and social movements from both the Global South and the Global North. In Africa, the African Urban Research Initiative (AURI) at the University of Cape Town is connecting academic and civil society organisations and several HIC members are already part of that.	There is hope that HIC will become stronger, e.g. in Asia and Africa. Gender is a strong issue. HIC should continue enhancing the African and Asian networks. It should link the agendas in order to work more articulated. The combination between international instrumentalisation and criminalization at the local level is a fundamental challenge for HIC's future, while making its work even more necessary. Role: To raise international awareness about the continuous and deepening of violations of human rights associated to habitat; To continue building strength and solidarity across grassroots and members; To be part of processes finding strategies and alternatives for the social production of habitat.	Globalisation, financialization and commodification of housing; land dispossession from the Indigenous, the poor, the small peasants, privatisation of public space, are process that are not going to stop by themselves. Organisations such as HIC are need more than ever because the level of sophistication of the attack against human rights in general, including housing access to land keep increasing. There is no doubt in my mind that HIC, because of its history, the knowledge accumulate in it ranks, the networks it developed, is well poised to be a significant actor to intervene and change the path we are walking as community.
	Is HIC mainly an organisation representing its members or is HIC an independent advocacy organisation?	It is both. It's also a 'think tank' (in terms of production of knowledge and shared narratives and proposals).	HIC should be a think tank. Communication means are a challenge for HIC. Members' participation should become more democratic.	HIC is both, it is an advocacy organisation that is held to account and promoted by its members.	HIC does not so much represent its members directly in a mechanical approach. It uses its membership as a sources of information, a pool to test its ideas, a way to generate the ideas and help disseminate them. So for me HIC is both a representative organisation with a mission and an advocacy structure that reports back to it's member in a very dialectical way.
21.	What are the prospects for future resource mobilization and programme planning of HIC and its Structures?	In terms of financial sustainability, current initiatives and projects are expected to last for 2-3 more years, and there are new under consideration/negotiation with new potential donors and partners. At the same time, the GPR2C will also engage in a "sustainability strategy" from which HIC can benefit from (including crowdfunding options)	Donors are prioritizing governments and not the civil society. Misereor should increase its finance instead of reducing it. There are many voices of the member organisations that want to push its agendas.	Good prospects!	
22.	How could the contribution level of HIC Members, Friends and Allies be improved or optimised in future?				
E. Other general questions					
23.	Which recommendations from the 2012 and 2015 evaluations are you implementing?	Most of the 2012 (also 2007) recommendations have been implemented. Not those related to abolishment of member contributions. In the USA, members prefer to pay fee as they do not have time for in-kind contributions. In Africa: also the poor members are proud to contribute in cash.	Most of the recommendations are being implemented. Only regarding the abolition of member contributions, they disagree. Particularly the non-monetary contribution provide space for interaction and direct contacts with the members. Very important is the strengthening of links in Africa and Asia. They foresee sub-regional meetings there, similarly to Latin America. Additionally to the established contacts and channels they should identify other organisations and networks to work with.		I was not on the Board before 2017, so I am not sure which actions and process are the result of the recommendations from your previous rounds of evaluation.
24.	Efficiency of admin and managm processes	Adaptations and changes are necessary. The processes should be simplified, more adapted to members' needs. Some changes in the Constitution might be necessary.			To operate in 24 time zone with minimum staff and resource is very difficult. Nevertheless HIC staff are doing a good job. This being said, it would probably be useful to plan further ahead for the different administrative and political events (Board meeting, GA, etc.) would there be in person or online. It also seems to me that it would be possible to improve the internal communication and workflow by taking advantage of more updated office automation tools and technics (CRM, Office 365, etc.).

	No. 1. Region	2. LAC	3. LAC	4. EUR	5. NorthAM
25.	Relevance MISEREOR				To be honest, I am not aware of what part of HIC mission is specifically funded by MISEREOR, so I cannot answer this question
	CHALLENGES			<p>On-going process of instrumentalisation of civil society engagement in international development efforts. There is a growing demand for the participation in forums and official spaces of deliberation on issues associated to HIC's agenda, but without necessary a genuine interest and opportunity to influence such processes. Furthermore, the conditions are also not put in place to allow a meaningful engagement, especially for a network like HIC, that needs time to process and engage with its members. Therefore, this is a challenge for HIC because it needs to think strategically where and how is the best way of engaging with such processes.</p> <p>Secondly, increase violation of human rights across cities where members are operating is making the current scenario really vulnerable and risky for member organisations. The rise of far-right governments internationally, is a huge threat and it is affecting directly member organisations, which subsequently makes the network much more fragile and vulnerable. This combination between international instrumentalisation and criminalization at the local level is for me a fundamental challenge for HIC's future, while making its work even more necessary.</p>	The sheer mandate of HIC is just huge and the resources for HIC, but also its members and allies are always lacking to be completely fulfill.
	RECOMMENDATIONS		<p>There is increasing commitment to gender issues but resources are lacking. The Women and Habitat Network (mainly LA based) does not receive own resources. It should be a responsibility of donors to strengthen CSOs on gender issues.</p>	<p>Facilitate more interaction between organisations in the region (Europe); improve the networking among HIC members in Europe.</p>	<p>Communication with members: Wider content, better regularity, more stuff in other language than English</p>
				<p>Elaborate projects that open up open call for HIC members to apply for seed funding that support the develop and deepening of existing partnership between members.</p>	<p>Efficiency: improve the internal communication and workflow by taking advantage of more updated office automation tools and technics (CRM, Office 365, etc.)</p>

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
ASIA	LAC	AFR	Global	Global	Global, MENA, LAC, AFR
B.					Stakeholder analysis
2. Many organizations are not able to afford the fees, others are not that committed to building a coalition. There is also a resource crunch. Increasingly donor politics also makes people more interested in working independently rather than as a coalition.	The non-monetary contributions depend on the interest of each member and may vary throughout the year. For HIC, they are very important and maintain the members active. Payment of fees can be sometimes difficult, e.g. for the small organisations. They have to transfer the money to HIC's account and to pay transfer fees. Those are sometimes higher than the amount itself. For several members it's an obstacle. Some academic members cannot justify the fees, they would have to pay them individually.				
3. Communication: Skype/online calls, e-mail, social media, in-person meetings. Role RO+FP: To promote the mission of HIC with regard to working with the most marginalized. HLRN India operates independently but we collaborate with HIC for joint international programmes and advocacy such as the HRHO and global events like Habitat III.	Working group meetings, Board meetings, General Assemblies of members. These provide spaces for exchange and interaction. After the 2015 evaluation they updated the member list and started developing regional workshops. They carry out planning sessions with the members, if possible, during the regional meetings. But there are members who cannot afford to travel to the international meetings (time and money issues). Therefore they supported the establishment of a WhatsApp member group, defined a person responsible for communication in each organisation. This group is functioning since 3-4 years. There are working groups on specific topics, e.g. the Social Production of Habitat group, the capacity building group and the communications group. There is the Women and Habitat group (network), and the Global Platform for the R2C at international level. Moreover, some member organisations participate in regional campaigns on specific topics.		Related to GPR2C: • GPR2C was initially working around Habitat III • The aim of GPR2C is to disseminate the R2C idea globally, nationally, regionally and locally • They concentrate on advocacy and networking; develop awareness campaigns, in order to disseminate the R2C approach to the media and the general public • There are different working groups (WG): Advocacy WG (participants: local movements and international organisations); Communications WG; Latin America regional WG; R2C WG (R2C is also a main topic for HIC) • WG usually meet monthly (virtually) • HIC would like to involve more members in the R2C work • R2C was strongly absorbed by social movements • Capacity building: the role of education sector involved in R2C by introducing training and research for Ph.D. students to encourage the implementation of the R2C.	Communication with partners and allies is under responsibility of Alvaro and Eduard. Irene communicates with UCLG. Lorena with the Special Rapporteur. One of their tasks is to monitor the international organisations, to be aware of their actions, what they are doing. Yesterday was the International Habitat Day (October 7). They were planning and started implementing a campaign on human rights defenders. The campaign will continue until October 31. This HIC AR project started in 2018 and will continue until 2020. They analyse different CSOs that deal with habitat, in order to strengthen their influence on public policies. The action research is carried out in Africa, Europe and Latin America. To improve capacity building HIC – GS and regional offices and centres of reference arrange workshops, seminars and training, including webinars. HIC encourages the involvement in online training courses. To support capacity building HIC organizes training in topics related to HIC work.	
			• They do not have quantitative indicators to measure their work progress; but data are collected by the communications WG on number of events, participants, citations, media articles, stakeholder engagement)		
4. We are facing challenges with the current climate in India.	Through the members. The incidence of HIC LA at international level has been minor.				
Depends on the region	Sometimes members expect too much from HIC. In Mexico, they are only 4 staff members. They cannot provide too much support to the HIC members. In order to be transparent, the develop working plans, tell what Misereor is contributing. In 2019, some months ago, HIC-AL carried out a member survey on the communication means. Results were shared with the evaluators. HIC members receive support particularly in the following areas: • Right to housing • Evictions – and how to protect people against • Social production of housing/ of habitat • Right to the city – initially it has been somehow abstract, but now members learned a lot about it, started to understand	HIC Secretariat focuses on contribution done by the organization, network and collaboration. At the moment project (Kenya+Uganda? Africa AR?) includes land rights, networks, women land rights, looking at many ways women have home and lands rights. Defined in many years training and capacity building on rights to housing and human rights. Did TT of countries and had many essences. Other global projects, focus on important issues related to food security and nutrition consistent with UN commitment on achieving food security (through FAO) using CSO mechanisms. HIC was invited in 2009 to establish in many cities in the world including Africa regions. Because of programmes for food security and nutrition, established the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). Second global level: WSF and other occurs broad change every two years. Human rights and gender, years ago, global forum, social movement in the world.		In general terms, the communication with members is improving, also through social media and next days through the new website.	

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
ASIA	LAC	AFR	Global	Global	Global, MENA, LAC, AFR
5. Can't say	The Argentinian and the Mexican organisations are very active.	HIC Focal Points are performed minimum they have to do because they are relevant in proportion to the resources they will see in other region in regionally work, as well and globally. They are close to UN habitat and UN agency deal with settlement. HIC acted as a base for habitat issues after Habitat 3, the working of habitat on gender issues. Regional meeting delegations and experts group. Focal point played that role for many years Work for institutions, communication and network strategies within year.	Related to GPR2C: • There are approximately 150 organisations that participate in the network, many of them are networks by themselves • Previously it has been a loose network, now they developed a form and started to collect data on membership		
6. There are not many HIC members that work closely with us in the region. We work more closely with the HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN offices.	HIC-AL also interrelates with the Interamerican Commission for Human Rights – Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH), but they almost do not tackle housing or habitat.		Members of GPR2C network (They validate the work of the Platform, meet 4 times per year, at least one meeting should be in person): • POLIS institute (Brazil, HIC member) • UCLG (local governments) • Action Aid • Women and Habitat network Latin America • WIEGO • Cities Alliance (UN attached) • Habitat for Humanity • RIPPSS • International Alliance of inhabitants • Hualrou Commission • TECHO International (Chile) • Observatori DESC (Barcelona, HIC member) • WICI (Women In Cities International) • ESCR-Net • SDI		
7.					
8. To both. A lot of our outreach and partnerships are with smaller community and grassroots organizations and movements, who we support.	WhatsApp is used by everybody. There are some very locally based members. But they do not always understand the relevance of international advocacy work and exchange. Currently HIC is preparing its participation in COP 25 in Santiago de Chile, together with its Chilean members. The reaching out strategy to the grassroots level includes working with social movements. They are not always members of HIC but very important partners.				
We work closely with various organizations and facilitate their interaction, including through training and direct support, with local government and other government agencies. This has proved to be very useful.				Results of the AR are used by academic institutions (18 participate), member and other organisations, governments. They motivate the involvement of academic training institutions: universities and higher education students (encourage group of Master students to conduct research related to HIC and habitat research topics, see AR).	
9. The HIC-GS organizes and coordinates the communication, information exchange between all structures, on a regular basis. HIC members are involved in public events, urgent actions, and other global advocacy efforts, international campaigns on major days, and other events.	There are monthly meetings with the GS communication area and with Alvaro and frequent meetings on GS and LA strategies. All meetings are either personal or online, depending on opportunities; there is also a lot of exchange by e-mail. With the other HIC offices meetings are sporadic, on specific actions, international events, etc. Currently, they are developing a joint project with HLRN to be submitted to "Brot für die Welt". They tried previously to get support for other international projects, for instance through EU, but were not successful. The membership is coordinated through the General Secretariat.	Africa Focal Point structure is about Africa and for Africa region. Its specific role concentrates on Africa and includes African countries, including Angola and Mozambique. It works as part of HIC offices, Focal points and reference centres as defined in HIC Constitution. One of the functions of HIC Africa FP is to be responsible for African membership and for new applications from Africa region. Applicants from Africa refer to Africa FP that is responsible for checking, reviewing, approving and processing applications. The Africa FP is assessing applications before sending them for final approval by HIC Board. HIC does not allocate funds for the focal points.		Communication is important for HIC – GS: communication facilitates connection with different HIC parts. Communication facilitates follow – up with HIC Board, HIC regional offices, HIC centers of reference, HIC Focal Points, HIC Members, etc.	
10. Social media, e-mail, and meetings. Outreach is quite effective.				HIC – GS is facilitating communication with HIC members through social media. HIC – GS encourages communication between members and participation of different members from different countries despite the difficulty of coordination of activities using different languages for different regions/ countries. They try to identify somebody in the member organisation who is in charge for communication, in order to facilitate the regular exchange. Marie, currently based in Chile and Cuba, is mainly responsible for communication with members in French.	
11. Depends on the members and their interest.	It would be difficult to jointly revise a report or a text by many members, for instance a project proposal. It would take too much time. But they share certain documents with selected members or allies. There are certain members, however, that encouraged the elaboration of project proposals, for instance the climate change project by CLACSO (Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires, Argentina).				

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
ASIA	LAC	AFR	Global	Global	Global, MENA, LAC, AFR
<p>12. Some regions of HIC such as Latin America work very closely with GPR2C. Others are less engaged. HIC's mission and advocacy objectives are only partially backed by GPR2C actions. The GPR2C is not very strong on human rights. Some of the leadership has also not been very good in building a rights-based global movement.</p>	<p>HIC focused their work on the international charter for the R2C, particularly during Habitat III. It is important to reactivate this arm with new partners and stakeholders, for instance from Turkey, Italy, etc. The work through GPR2C includes many new elements. The organisations are rather from the Global North, they achieve a better participation in the UN spaces. Focus is mainly on urban and metropolitan areas. But the real battle is happening at the grassroots, is coming from below.</p>		<p>Through GPR2C, HIC gets the opportunity to engage organisations that are not HIC members. GPR2C is based on 8 R2C components, which are in line with HIC's mission. These components are interrelated with key human rights instruments and with SDG targets. Recently, the components have been adopted to the HIC terminology and criteria. For instance, the "sustainability" component has been transferred into "inclusive rural-urban linkages". The "cultural diversity" component was merged into "diverse and inclusive economies".</p>		
<p>LA has many more members, and mainly one working language (Portuguese speakers also understand Spanish) and fewer time zones - that helps them share information, organize, and communicate much more easily than in Africa and Asia - which are more diverse and complex regions. The Mexico office also receives more funding for regional work that helps foster regional participation and collaboration.</p>			<p>During the COP 25 in Chile, GPR2C is developing a campaign related to climate change mitigation and focused on youth, together with Chilean HIC members and through the HIC ally TECHO (based in Chile).</p>	<p>In Latin America, they have a WhatsApp group and meet regularly. In general terms, they are more active in social media, as compared to the other regions. They have also an LA Communications Working Group.</p>	
<p>The MENA office also does good work in the region and in strengthening alliances.</p>	<p>It is important to reactivate the membership of African and Asian organisations. In the recent years, there was much effort in this direction. HIC-HLRN focuses on Palestine, on right to land, is disseminating the violations, making evictions public. They need to be maintained.</p>				
<p>Asia is much larger, much more diverse, and thus very complex. There are real challenges in terms of time, resources, and willingness and ability to travel and participate.</p>					
<p>C.</p>					
<p>13.</p>				<p>HIC contributed to improve the understanding of the main concepts of habitat rights (For example using different tools, including social media to increase awareness about habitat rights and global rights to city).</p>	
<p>Influence of HIC in Habitat III process was significant, especially in terms of the focus on human rights. This was supported by members who benefitted from these interventions. HLRN India also works with partners on a range of activities, independent of HIC.</p>	<p>Improved communication among members</p>	<p>HIC Academy (HIC website), knowledge and practice and several publications</p>	<p>One of the important achievements through the Platform has been the strengthening of networking. HIC and its members are directly benefiting of it. There was also institutional strengthening through the Ford Foundation projects. Through UCLG, there is a better reach out to local governments.</p>	<p>HIC encourages HIC members to support HIC activities and extend the influence of HIC in their respective regions. For example HIC influence the members by improving awareness and understanding about the Rights to City (R2C).</p>	

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
ASIA	LAC	AFR	Global	Global	Global, MENA, LAC, AFR
Role of our office in promoting the human rights approach has been very important. Awareness generation, education, and development of knowledge and skills of partners all contribute to the crucial role we play.	All are very important topics. Gender is the very important issue of today, also environment. Environment is very much linked to habitat and PSH. There was an important mobilisation for housing and habitat rights during the World Habitat Day in El Salvador. The Uruguayan cooperative housing federation FUCVAM, founded in 1970 and HIC member, has for the first time a female Vice-Secretary. Habitar Argentina, also HIC member, has a very strong gender area. They facilitate the better visibility of the gender topic.	Rights to adequate house influenced by HIC members, example of HIC important historical influence on rights to adequate house.	Through GPR2C they started to collect best practices related to the R2C approach; these practices have been presented at the HLPF 2018.		
Very important contribution in all these areas/global debates by HIC.	Influence on Habitat 3, right to the city, R2C in the Mexico-City constitution.	Two examples of two outcomes globally, after Habitat 1 and Habitat 2: (1) The rights to housing was acknowledged and embedded by gender and outcome. (2) Sustainable development also can be attributed to the work of HIC global work; faced a lot of resistance.	The NUA is not implemented through the UN system. They rather refer to SDGs. There have been changes in the UN Habitat leadership, the new secretary assumed in 2018. The current interrelation is not very close.	They work at academic level, on one side, and influence legal/constitutional dimensions at the other. There was an important influence on the UN human rights based system, alignment of human rights.	
We have played an important role in contributing to UN processes and standards, monitoring implementation of UN recommendations, and reporting to UN bodies.			They influence the work of the Special Rapporteur for Housing and Habitat and of HLPF (SDGs).	They had an important impact during Habitat III and in formulating the New Urban Agenda, inclusion of collective rights in the NUA. Last year they worked with HIC members and GPR2C at the HLPF.	
Commenting on national policies, reporting, monitoring, and advocacy.	Mexico-City constitution, previously the Brazilian policy, Ecuador.	The civil societies, civil societies' mechanism, regional institutions and HIC influence habitat and sustainable development. See the website of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG).	R2C implemented by the City of Barcelona; through UCLG, active participation of the Mayors of Berlin, Montevideo, Montreal, and others.	The right to the city implies the participation of local governments and other organizations to support improvements of infrastructure and improvement of facilities to support improvement of leaving in the city. They are bringing the human rights concept to territorial dimensions, foster participatory democracy.	
This is not relevant to South Asia, so cannot comment. But the work done in LA has been important.	Very strong in Latin America.				
Very important role played by HIC.	Very important through HIC-HLRN and MENA.	Improved understanding about fight against violation of all rights and the rigid actions to deal with these issues. HIC structure or mechanisms or measures dealing with violations, this is important, no violations exist for many years.			
14. It has brought together, under a common human rights framework, important UN commitments of the New Urban Agenda, Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. It operates through the lead organizations and participating members.	The HRHO highlights governments obligations for human rights promotion and guarantee. Governments representatives have to be trained on their obligations, their awareness must be enhanced. With support of Brot für die Welt they want to build up members' capacities for elaborating reports (states' voluntary national reviews).				
15.		HIC President and cooperation with ACCD (Catalan Development Agency) was to strengthen HIC in Africa. HIC Membership and number of HIC Member can continue to increase or decrease. HIC members pay annual subscription each year. From financial perspective members pay financial contribution on time. Some members have rights to vote, but other member does not have. The increase in the number of members in Africa compared to Asia, North America and also Europe has limited number. Africa has the largest number in regions.	GPR2C is trying to broaden the participation of different organisations, also the African ones.		
16. HIC's support for local issues, urgent actions, and use of international events, campaigns, and tools have helped organizations in different regions. HIC has also played an important human rights education role.			CSOs and social movements could present their best practices at HLPF 2018 and 2019.		

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
ASIA	LAC	AFR	Global	Global	Global, MENA, LAC, AFR
17. Don't know			Positive: Networking between HIC members and other organisations has been strengthened, and with municipalities through UCLG. Interest of new organisations might have been raised to become potential HIC members.		
18.					
D.					
19. They are widely used both within the coalition and externally.			Dissemination of the R2C approach.		
20. HIC will be a strong global coalition leading struggles for the human right to adequate housing and other rights. Some adaptations are required in order to become a better represented global platform.	HIC should become a knowledge cooperative, including working in consultancies and capacity building. It should be a think tank but based on the fights of the social movements. They need a close dialogue with the grassroots level.	Considering the sustainability in the context, HIC exists as an international body and will continue to exist. It may not perform to fully horizontally and vertically in second direction and some documentation. If it collapses, it will be collapsed because of dependent on financial resources. In this case HIC exist because of MISEREDOR support, they need each others. If HIC mobilise then will come to own organization end of life landing. Trust that give resources and promise what to determine against resources. Does HIC change in terms of organization? from framework HIC focal points require so much work get to regional office more dynamic of course but effective. The way focal point do for food security and nutrition and what is important is the effect of what the focal points do in the last previous effects.		The permanency of HIC in Barcelona depends on the results of the GS elections next year. There are a lot of challenges, e.g. in maintaining permanent finance sources.	
Both	It is both. For UN organisations it does not matter if HIC represent members or how many. For them it is important how they present themselves, if they provide good arguments, if they speak their language. But for HIC, members' voices are very important.				
21.	Misereor is the only donor organisation interested in supporting the membership of HIC. Rosa Luxemburg Foundation of Meso America not; they support HIC because of the SPH work (80% of funding to the SPH working group). They tried "Crowd Funding" through "Global Giving" for a specific project. It was not easy because they do not use Pay Pal. It was not possible to register with Pay Pal; they did not understand HIC's structure (working from Mexico but registered in Netherlands...). Important: diversification. Additionally to crowd funding, they should cooperate more intensively with universities, tap governmental funds through the universities (for teaching and research). One critique from the members is that they receive payment for knowledge creation, but this should be free of charge. They should teach young people about habitat rights and social production of habitat, participatory design, should influence the academic curricula, insert the social aspects of architecture into architectural departments.				
22. By greater discussion and mutual understanding and agreement.					
E.					
23. Best efforts have been made to implement relevant recommendations.	The 2015 recommendations have been very practical, they apply almost all of them. The most important are: • To develop a strong Coalition, e.g. through reinforcement of work with the members • To have incidence in public policies, e.g. through regional projects				
24. Processes are efficient. However we face challenges in terms of competent staff.	International projects are very helpful. They oblige them to coordinate. The coordination through the GPR2C came in the right moment. They need a strong General Secretariat, with more dedication and more people. Now the salaries are partly paid by GPR2C (through Ford Foundation), this helps a lot. They need interaction with universities, their visible presence in the Coalition. The interaction on specific topics is important, should be strengthened. Management processes should not only tackle administrative topics but also policies. They expect concrete recommendations from the evaluation.	Yes, HIC is efficient in terms of personal and financial resources. They become most of all forces, management handled, managerial done, conducted administrative procedures, important administration side process. For secretariat in fact physical location is important to be determined. Proposed change of geographical location moving to Africa depends on new secretary general of HIC.			

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
ASIA	LAC	AFR	Global	Global	Global, MENA, LAC, AFR
25. MISEREOR's support for HIC has promoted important global initiatives and HIC campaigns and participation of members at significant global events. At HLRN India we have our own grant from MISEREOR and do not depend on the funds from MISEREOR to HIC. We operate independently, and are registered as an Indian trust and are thus responsible for our own fundraising. This helps our work under the current climate.			GPR2C contributes to objective 2 of the current project.		
Different regions and countries are facing different challenges, including from changing political situations and available spaces to work.		Lack of fund, not sure as there is funding constraint anywhere. Generally, there is funding constrains in HIC budget. Whatever factors with the lack of funding focal point do them with their resources.		Despite all efforts to support training and capacity building with the aim to encourage the engagement of HIC members, it seems that there is no explicit annual plan and strategy for organizing specific number of training courses annually. Probably training is conducted according to demand or need (for instance, in Latin America the need for a Photoshop training has been expressed) and rather ad hoc, taking in account opportunities of international meetings. They have the idea to develop a training of trainers but it has not been materialised.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a strong Coalition, e.g. through reinforcement of work with the members To have incidence in public policies, e.g. through regional projects 	Financial support and allocation of fund are needed to facilitate supporting strategies of communication and capacity building for focal points.			
	They need a strong General Secretariat, with more dedication and more people. Now the salaries are partly paid by GPR2C (through Ford Foundation), this helps a lot. They need interaction with universities, their visible presence in the Coalition. The interaction on specific topics is important, should be strengthened. Management processes should not only tackle administrative topics but also policies.	<p>Efficiency: Secretariat should manage moving to new location. HIC does not have resources to treat that and movement can be costly. That is how decision is made.</p> <p>There might be financial constraints of governments licence of secretariat. Where the next secretariat should be based in Africa? Nairobi/Africa, or Cairo/ Africa?.</p> <p>One point to evaluation has to do with the fact regarding the current HIC president and the rights to city, elaborate with HIC the right to city.</p> <p>Conflicts of interests.</p> <p>The current president serves; does it mean that the new president will be role worker.</p> <p>Neglected the role played for NGOs, (no problem for secretariat but president).</p>			

12	13	14
MENA, Global	Global	AFR
B.		
2.		
<p>3. HLRN contributes to capacity building, training, research and workshops not only in Middle East and Africa, but also providing orientation to other global areas. It publishes the Land Times online and manages the HICtionary online tool as well as the Landpedia. The strategy of HLRN provides opportunity for cooperation of Members and allies in regional activities. The publications are based on projects on human rights habitat and related issues. HLRN's major focus and basic concept is habitat-related human rights, principally land rights and housing rights, but often involves their indivisibility with corresponding human rights to water and sanitation, food and livelihood.</p>		
4.		

12	13	14
MENA, Global	Global	AFR
<p>5. HIC is quite active in the Middle East, e.g. Palestine. HIC has had active participation of Members in the Universal Periodic Reviews (parallel reports) for Yemen, Sudan, Israel, Palestine and Iraq. In the HLPF, HIC-MENA has mobilized Member and ally engagement on the VNRs of Lebanon, Iraq and Yemen.</p>		
<p>6.</p>		
<p>7.</p>		
<p>8.</p>		
<p>9. HLRN focuses on Middle East and North Africa (MENA), but also on cooperation with Africa focal points (in Kenya, Benin and Senegal), and also tackling housing and land rights violation issues related to Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and even Latin America, Europe and North America. HIC-HLRN shares office and staff in Cairo with the MENA regional reference centre of HIC. HIC-MENA focuses on the MENA region only. Historic HIC Board decision taken at Berlin in 1988 to focus on housing issues regions and cases of extreme discrimination, including: Palestine, Tibet, Western Sahara, indigenous peoples, Kurds, Roma and (at the time) East Timor and apartheid southern Africa (South Africa and Namibia).</p>	<p>Working relationship with the Focal Points: there are no concrete projects with these FP, so interrelation is not very close. In order to develop a closer interaction, joint projects need to be carried out. Partly it will be achieved through the African action research; there will be a stronger connection with FPs and members.</p>	
<p>10.</p>		
<p>11.</p>		

12	13	14
MENA, Global	Global	AFR
<p>12. R2C has a strong focus on good governance and on urban areas. It should not become the overarching approach of HIC at the expense of the existential concept of habitat. In Africa, for example, the "human rights habitat" is more important, encompassing actually existing human rights in a broader territorial approach. R2C is shrinking the concept of habitat and does not prioritize codified human rights. However, the R2C discourse has further developed operational planning, implementation and governance principles that can be useful across the human settlement spectrum.</p> <p>The Global Platform for R2C (GPR2C) had meetings in Africa, e.g., in Johannesburg in 2015 and in Nairobi 2017 in an effort to transfer the R2C concept to Africa, developed from the Latin American experience and perspective. In Latin America, local spheres of government often cooperate closely with the civil society as a function of the transformation from military dictatorship toward democracy. This is not the case in Africa.</p> <p>....</p> <p>The value added and future sustainability prospects of GR2C lie in efforts to encourage involvement of the local governments and civil societies.</p> <p>Examples of HLRN sparking interest in R2C in the MENA region are in Egypt (R2C in Cairo study and input into the 2013-14 Constitutional reform) and Lebanon (Sanctuary in the City: Beirut project).</p>		
<p>HRHO is mainly developed and implemented by HIC-HLRN. The Latin American Members do not use the UN treaty system that much.</p>		
<p>In Africa, HLRN has developed parallel reports and/or inputs to the HLPF and UPR for Kenya, Mozambique, Sudan, Uganda. A forthcoming Kenyan parallel report takes advantage of opportunity of Beijing +25 context to share findings of the HLRN Women's Land and Home project. They have now also interested members in Zambia and Zimbabwe who are anticipated to join that project and HLRN then will build on the experience of jointly developing urgent action appeals with HIC Members in Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>Regional meetings – compared to those in Latin America – are not that easy because they do not have respective funds, for instance to cover the travel costs (as compared to the HIC-LA office that has such budget). There is also the language problem: English, French, Portuguese... They would require a concrete project and dedicated personnel.</p>	<p>The African members need the HIC office to increase their engagement with HIC and other UN offices in Africa. A joint project is also needed to boost the morale of the members in Africa. They identified the gap, now a respective action plan is needed. In Africa there is a lot of poverty, evictions, gender inequality. They will have to define the necessary resources. Ify is part of the UN Expert group on Affordable Housing, Social Protection, systems to address homelessness. There is no HIC office that coordinates HIC activities. There is no project, no funds for this. For several years she has represented HIC at the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development with own funds. We need the HIC office in Africa to help HIC members be more effective in lobbying with the member states and African Union. This is not possible without a regional office.</p>
<p>The HIC Asian involvement in HLPF and other policy and legal forums was not so fruitful. HLRN-India has other priorities and needs capacity. However, HLRN-India is very active in India and in the cooperation with NGOs advocating and otherwise cooperating with the UN Human Rights System.</p> <p>For Asia, HIC would require more dedicated staff. Currently, global HLRN is closer to the African members.</p> <p>The Asian Centre for Human Rights was a strong partner in Asia, but that cooperation has declined over years. HIC shares working issues with SDI, but there are many conceptual differences related to HIC's historic insistence on the human rights approach and MISEREOR's effort to support a non-/anti-human rights alternative to HIC.</p>		
<p>C.</p>		
<p>13. HIC has been able to work within the coordinating HLPF NGO Major Group to support and provide technical assistance to other NGOs from/on Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Israel, Kuwait, Mauritania, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Qatar, Tunis and UAE.</p>		
<p>Members, regulation, staff, local, provides tools to organize the housing rights</p>		

12.	13.	14.
MENA, Global	Global	AFR
Improvement of awareness about the housing, habitat and land rights (the human right to land is a matter of equity, in the sense of social justice, not as mere property) In 2015 they substantially influenced the Urban Thinkers Campus in Barcelona		
The HRHO approach is used to align local and national processes with the SDG targets and to orient the development of concrete and measurable indicators.		
In May 2019, UN-Habitat convened the Global Stakeholders' Forum in Nairobi, Kenya, prior to the UN-Habitat Assembly. It provided a good opportunity to present the CSO concerns. HIC-HLRN works with FAO in pursuit of food security and food sovereignty. It includes upholding security of tenure, the bundle of human rights and particular needs of small farmers. In 2017 they participated in the FAO Land Forum (land and fisheries) and raised the situation in Iraq. HLRN has co-organized a series of related side events at the UN Human Rights Council through 2017-19 in Geneva, conducted human rights training with Members in Palestine, and is proposing a human rights action plan for Palestine and Western Sahara. There was an important footprint in the 2013 report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living. It includes policy guidelines to ensure tenure security and the access of the urban poor to land		
The GPR2C project has presented a good opportunity to conduct "human rights pedagogy" with its members and in particular local governments. With the exception of GPR2C officers more-recently injecting reference to human rights in statements, that human rights learning has not taken place within the project.		
14. HIC HRHO aims to support HIC and HIC-HLRN efforts to influence national and international efforts to implement the new global agendas, mainly, Sustainable Development Agenda and goals (SDGs) (2030) and New Urban Agenda as promised; that is, within the simultaneous implementation of states' human rights treaty obligations. As the HRHO title implies, the HRHO approach to achieve that policy coherence in earnest through implementation of the array of new global policy commitments applying the "habitat" approach. HRHO is rather a method than a physical observatory. It is putting upfront human rights in the habitat context. It aims to influence policy frameworks and governmental HR commitments. Human rights should come first. For example, HIC-HLRN, through the HRHO approach, is critically reviewing the states Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) against their standing human rights obligations and participating in the HLPF respectively. Civil society has the opportunity to review and comment on them within the High-level Political Forum in New York every year.		HRHO: It is rather a project of HIC-HLRN and MENA, not all the HIC Sub-Saharan African members are involved, not very much.
15.	The members in Asia should be addressed personally, one by one. This was the way how the LA and MENA offices contacted their members; they have been very effective. There are "dormant members", they have to be addressed first. Also GPR2C provides an opportunity for contacting these and also new members. They have 3 staff paid by GPR2C part time, they can dedicate some time for these activities.	
16.	What training activities is HIC developing? HIC-GS supported the HLRN and LA offices respectively (e.g. how to advocate, about R2C, etc.).	

12.	13.	14.
MENA, Global	Global	AFR
17.		
18.		
D.		
19.		
20.	<p>HIC does not work through decentralised offices or national "chapters," and, therefore, should not establish a regional office in Africa, if it is not sustained by Members.</p> <p>Should the new HIC-GS be based in Africa? HIC should not open up new branches. This is not sustainable. The work of HIC-GS should rather be redefined.</p> <p>Should HIC realise more research? They do it already through HLRN and some members, e.g. the academic ones. The Habitat library is one outcome of this work. But more systematisation of the joint experience is required. They would need to establish a concrete calendar and would need funds for this.</p>	<p>A joint "women and habitat" approach or group within HIC? This is good. However, in Africa they have other urgent issues. This does not mean that the gender issue is not important, on the contrary. Before struggling for more gender-related funds, however, they would first prioritise an African office, which will also assist in coordinating the gender projects.</p>
21.		
22.		
E.		
23.	<p>Most of the recommendations have been implemented. Recommendations 4 and 5 have not been followed, however, as they are against the HIC Constitution. Regarding recommendation 7, there was no evaluation carried out, but steps initiated to improve the tools developed by HLRN. It is still in process. There has been a survey carried out by HIC-GS, that included questions related to tools improvement. Regarding recommendation 8, although there is a continuous interaction with the UN system, there is also need for members to respond, e.g. when dealing with the Voluntary National Reports.</p>	
24.	<p>They are working on HIC's convergence, this was one of the recommendations of the previous evaluation. They are improving their website and still have to develop their visibility and communication policy. A consequence of the previous secretariat's reliance on interns operating autonomously, has impeded the common vision and coordination/harmonization of the products and messages. There are some opportunities in Barcelona, but the GS should go back to the Global South. They have to improve their content management...</p>	

12.	13.	14.
MENA, Global	Global	AFR
25.		
<p>Focus on land rights: the approach is within the frame of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and arises from A Theory of Human Need, therefore avoiding the typical approach through the optic of property. Proposing mechanisms for farmers to protect the habitat rights in consultation across civil society and FAO (in MENA). Consider the gender aspects of land rights: women access to, use of and control over land; Develop women's land rights Consider Small farmers land rights: land rights issues of small farmers including human rights to association, organization, peaceful assembly, participation, information, enjoyment of the advancements of science, and needs for debt relief, structural reform to ensure living wages, agroecology, etc. Develop land strategy (future strategy): development and legal recognition of the norms, including a "human right to land," in order to apply the normative advances in the legal and policy forums locally and internationally Focus on housing rights: Social production sector: Historic focus on social production of habitat/housing in MENA, Global Right to City or R2C in MENA region Housing agents and habitat rights</p>	<p>more systematisation of the joint experience is required</p>	
<p>Improvement of awareness among people about the challenges related to promotion of the housing, habitat and land rights. Improvement of awareness about HIC and habitat rights as human rights. Improvement of gender aspects of land rights; Improvement of gender aspect: mainly women housing and habitat rights, since women housing and habitat rights is not justified enough Improvement of capacity building and training for focal points (including training in the ECSR Covenant, right to health; with participation of local authorities and government representatives) Improvement of local governments involvement in training. Adoption of common strategy Improvement of the relationship, mainly, the visible relationship Improvement of the membership in Africa Improvement of communication Improvement of the regional perspective and regional and global collaboration</p>		

Annex 12
Review of the implementation of
previous evaluation
recommendations

Evaluation recommendations – verification of implementation

Recommendations from the 2012 evaluation

No.	Recommendation	Implementation status	Additional comment
1.	HIC should simplify its organisational structure to present a more coherent image towards outside;	Done	Need to address the HIC SA situation.
2.	Simplify its policy structures (e.g. drastically reduce the size of the Board to a maximum of 5–7 members who have a proven commitment and capacity to contribute to the Coalition as per HIC's position description);	Done	Board is now composed of 6 members, eventually 7 once the MENA elections are solved.
3.	Improve the relevance and effectiveness of the Board and the General Assembly (.... While we recognise the potential of making a more effective use of electronic platforms to organise meetings and keep a fluid communication throughout the year, it is nevertheless of utmost importance for the Board and the General Assembly to meet physically once a year. With regard to the General Assembly the evaluation noticed a contradiction between the ideological importance given by HIC to this institution and the weight it is given in practice. Considering that the annual meeting of the General Assembly is the only opportunity to bring together at least some of HIC's members at least once a year, this event should be made more attractive and convey to its participants the message that their voices count.);	HIC GA: Done regularly from 2014 to 2017 with massive participations in 2016 and 2017. 2018 and 2019 had no good opportunities to hold an in person GA (Calendar wasn't convenient, not enough funds available at that time, Members with limited capacity to travel) hence the option to move to online GA meetings. BM had multiple meetings in the first years of the new GS and before the HIII Conference. In recent years the number of BM has not been as high as in the 2014-16 but are regular.	The GA is a continuous consultation process with Members and should not be understood as single events once a year. Presidential elections are clearly related to the General Assembly and voting processes can happen beyond the days were the GA is held. The costs of in person BM and GA meetings have surged in recent years making them difficult to be organized.
4.	Abolish compulsory membership contributions in cash (.... Most HIC members do not perceive HIC as a membership organisation but as a social movement.... The organisational costs of managing the membership fees may by far exceed the amount of money collected.);	Member contributions are not compulsory in any case. HIC is understood as a network. The cost of managing fees in cash is minimum. In kind contributions require more work and attention.	
5.	Abolish contributions in kind as an alternative to the payment of membership fees;	The GA and the BM rejected this recommendation	

1

No.	Recommendation	Implementation status	Additional comment
6.	Mainstream the right-based approach;	Fully implemented in projects, actions and communication.	
7.	Undertake a participatory evaluation of the effectiveness of the tools developed by HLRN (.... The approach has been perceived as non-participatory and as a consequence the outcome, i.e. the various tools, too complex.);	Steps have been done to improve the tools but there's the need to make them more user-friendly and simplify the procedures. A whole graphic renovation is needed.	
8.	Develop a more visible and inclusive strategy to interact with the UN system (.... While the UN system may have its own limitations, its role in protecting human rights remains essential. HIC should officially designate one person to interact with the UN system....);	Continuous interaction with the HRC, the OHCHR, the UN SR-AH, UN HABITAT and the HLPF. One representative would not be enough; it's a task shared by HIC Board Members, HIC Coordinators, HIC President and HIC Wisdom Keepers.	
9.	Improve its communication strategy (.... It may indeed be useful to make some of the information available on the members' space available to a broader public, and to utilise more social media for issues such as Urgent Action Appeals, such as Facebook and twitter, which are more effective in campaigning than websites which are managed by the organisation itself. This would allow for more effective involvement of the members, and more engagement between members, rather than having all communication go through the more traditionally positioned General Secretariat and regional structures; This called for development and implementation a communication and visibility strategy with a dedicated communication officer in the GS, as well as integrating the various HIC websites with common logic and classifications linked to the membership-management criteria.	Development of several communication guides. Launch of multiple communication campaigns. Effective coordination with Members and Allies. Continuous use of social media in collaboration with Members. Improvements in the HIC Global site. Dedicated staff in HIC and the GPR2C.	
10.	Enhance the importance of transnational projects (.... HIC should make a systematic effort to explore opportunities to pursue global projects by involving and building upon as much as possible on its members' capacity.);	Done, it's now the current strategy.	

2

No.	Recommendation	Implementation status	Additional comment
11.	Give utmost importance to the Succession Plan of the General Secretariat.	Done. Transition was done effectively and efficiently.	

Recommendations from the 2015 evaluation – no detailed feedback provided

No.	Recommendation	Implementation status (evaluator's perception)	Additional comment
1.	Recuperar el contacto directo y personal con las organizaciones miembro de la coalición HIC-AL a través de dos estrategias simples y factibles de realizar: Actualización de contactos de las organizaciones miembro y talleres participativos sub regionales de D+P+M+E+C <i>Recover direct and personal contact with the member organizations of the HIC-AL coalition through two simple and feasible strategies: Updating member organization contacts and sub-regional D+P+M+E+C (development, planning, monitoring, evaluation, capacity building) participatory workshops</i>	Done	
2.	Repensar la estructura organizacional y fortalecer el equipo de la oficina regional promoviendo la descentralización, articulando con redes nacionales - locales flexibles, y complementación de funciones con representantes de las organizaciones miembro, pasantes, voluntarios y consejo de sabios de HIC <i>Rethink the organizational structure and strengthen the regional office team by promoting decentralization, articulating with flexible national-local networks, and complementing functions with representatives of member organizations, interns, volunteers, and HIC wisdom keepers council.</i>	In process	
3.	Reforzar el sistema de Planificación + Monitoreo + Evaluación desde los objetivos base de la coalición previendo formas de integración de los distintos proyectos, áreas geográficas de trabajo y grupos de trabajo.	In process	

3

No.	Recommendation	Implementation status (evaluator's perception)	Additional comment
	<i>Reinforce the system of Planning + Monitoring + Evaluation from the coalition's base objectives by foreseeing ways of integrating the different projects, geographical areas of work and working groups.</i>		
4.	Repensar la estrategia de comunicación desde un diagnóstico participativo con las distintas organizaciones miembro (en los talleres), identificar recursos convencionales y no convencionales para fortalecer la comunicación, identificar formas de comunicación alternativa y establecer protocolos de comunicación para comunicación interna, externa y llamado urgente, uso de logos y articulación de páginas. <i>Rethink the communication strategy from a participatory analysis with the different member organizations (in workshops), identify conventional and non-conventional resources to strengthen communication, identify alternative forms of communication and establish communication protocols for internal, external and urgent communication, use of logos and articulation of [web] pages.</i>	In process	
5.	Optimizar la gestión y utilización de recursos de proyectos con otras financiaciones, gestión de donaciones y recursos no convencionales, tanto, para el funcionamiento de la oficina regional, como, para los potenciales proyectos que surjan del intercambio de las organizaciones miembros en los talleres sub regionales. <i>To optimize the management and use of project resources with other financings, management of donations and non-conventional resources, both for the functioning of the regional office, and for potential projects arising from the exchange of member organizations in sub regional workshops.</i>	In process	

4

No.	Recommendation	Implementation status (evaluator's perception)	Additional comment
6.	<p>Distinguir dos temas centrales que han caracterizado a la coalición HIC-AL desde su formación (El derecho al hábitat del cual deriva el concepto de derecho a una vivienda adecuada, producción social del hábitat, derecho al agua, tierra ambiente, etc. y derecho a la ciudad y el territorio), y a su vez, promover su análisis crítico participativo y evolución en los grupos de trabajo temático.</p> <p><i>Distinguish two central topics that have characterized the HIC-AL coalition since its formation (the right to habitat from which derives the concept of the right to adequate housing, social production of habitat, right to water, land, environment, etc., and the right to the city and territory), and promote its participatory critical analysis and evolution in thematic working groups.</i></p>	In process	
7.	<p>Potenciar, sistematizar y difundir el capital conceptual, metodológico, herramientas e instrumentos del derecho al hábitat desarrollado en estos cuarenta años a través de un grupo operativo de fortalecimiento.</p> <p><i>Promote, systematize and disseminate the conceptual and methodological capital, tools and instruments of the right to habitat developed over the last forty years through an operative strengthening group.</i></p>	Done (publication HIC 1976-2016)	

Annex 13
Summary of the final workshop in
Barcelona

**External Evaluation of the MISEREOR-
funded
HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN Projects**

Presentation of preliminary results

Joanna Kotowski and Samia Nour
(Barcelona, December 16, 2019)

1

Online Workshop Content and Timeline

Time	Topic
14:30-14:40	Presentation of (online) participants
14:40-14:50	Opening remarks by the GS
14:50-15:50	Highlights of the evaluation process: presentation of the evaluation findings and recommendations
15:50-16:50	Remarks, discussion, validation of recommendations
16:50-17:00	Closing remarks, way forward

2

Workshop Objective

- To **inform** HIC staff and Board members, and MISEREOR representatives about the preliminary evaluation results.
- To achieve a **common understanding** of evaluator's suggestions and recommendations.

3

Content of this presentation

1. Scope and objectives of the evaluation
2. Evaluation procedure: timeline, conducted interviews, meetings and survey, reporting
3. SWOT: HIC's strengths and weaknesses, external opportunities and threats
4. Main evaluation results:
 - Summary of achievements according to key issues and DAC criteria
 - Areas of improvement
5. Recommendations
6. Next steps

4



5

1. Overview of the evaluated projects

□ The focus of the evaluation is on:

1. Project 600 600 2109 ZG – **Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy** (01/2014 – 01/2017) – **ex-post evaluation**
2. Project 600 600 2415 – **Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development** (02/2017 – 02/2018) – **final/ end of phase review**
3. Project 600 600 2535 – **Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all Levels** (03/2018 – 12/2020) – **mid-term review**

6

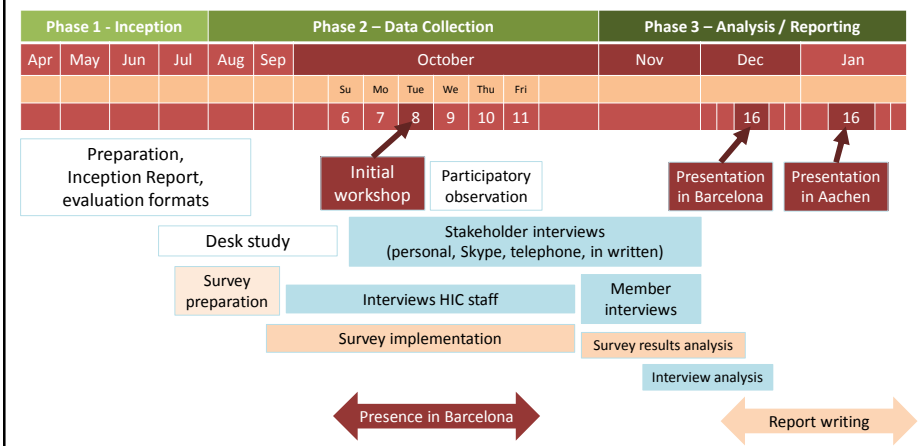
1. Objectives of the evaluation

□ The evaluation aims to explain:

1. To what extent **is HIC fulfilling its mission** through the MISEREOR project.
2. **Recent challenges** faced by HIC and ways to overcome them.
3. **Recent achievements and advantages** from the current roles of the HIC GS and HIC HLRN.

7

2. Evaluation timeline and methods – 3 main phases



8

2. Evaluation process

16 HIC internal interviews (staff + Board)

6 + 1 Board members:

- Lorena Zárate (HIC President)
- Ifeyinwa Ofong (Africa)
- Ana Pastor (Latin America)
- Ana Falú (feminist movement, LAC)
- Stéphane Corrivéau (North America)
- Alexandre Frediani (Europe)
- [Ana Sugranyes (HLRN President)]

3 Regional coordinators:

- Joseph Schechla (HLRN–MENA)
- Silvia Emanuelli (Latin America)
- Shivani Chaudhry (HLRN–India)

2 Focal Points:

- Davinder Lamba (Focal Point Kenya)
- Yves Joël A. Enagnon (Focal Point Benin) – *pending*

10 HIC staff:

- Alvaro (General Secretary)
- Marie (membership coordinator)
- Irene, Sofia, Francis, Eduard, Isabel (HIC-GS)
- Yasser, Ahmed, Heather (HIC-HLRN)

27 HIC external interviews

11 Members + 1 Friend:

- 3 anglophone + 3 francophone Africa
- 4 Latin America
- 1 MENA
- 1 global

12 international + 4 regional allies:

- 2 Africa
- 1 Latin America
- 1 Europe
- 12 global

Gender distribution

50 interviewees in total

24 women

26 men

9

2. Evaluation process

Online survey

776 individuals and organisations (HIC Members, HIC Friends, HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN staff, HIC Board members) invited by email to participate

Questionnaires in 4 languages (English, Spanish, French and Portuguese) + Arabic translation available

70 responses (57 HIC Members, 3 HIC Friends, 10 HIC staff/Board members)

Analysis jointly and separately for Members/Friends and staff/Board

Other evaluation activities

SWOT analysis feedback

Institutional/ networking analysis feedback

Participatory observation

- Board meeting
- General Assembly

Documental analysis
(screening of more than 200 documents and websites)

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3. SWOT: HIC's strengths and weaknesses

Strengths

- **Acknowledgement for over 40 years of consistent human rights to habitat approach**
- **International spread and diversity of the membership**
- **HIC is the only global coalition bringing together different habitat-related human rights and using a human rights approach to solve today's global housing and land crisis**
- **HIC is an organization with worldwide networks that understand local realities; they can develop common strategies**
- **HIC works from the local level**, side by side with the social groups and grassroots movements, and take their demands, struggles, human rights violations and proposed alternatives **to the international level**
- There is possibility of **transversalization of local to global agendas** (comparative visualization of political struggles, contexts and regulations)
- **Each HIC office has been defined economically autonomously**, this facilitates permanence, can reduce costs and limit bureaucratic aspects

Weaknesses

- **Too many fronts that are difficult to tackle** (UN Habitat, HRC+HRs System, SDGs+HLPF, COP...), all of them intersect with the fulfilment of projects objectives and indicators
- **Members in many cases only work at national or local level**
- **Large number of Members are not operative** within HIC
- **Some NGOs expert a Coalition to** (among other things) **complement their funding base**, or cover all litigation costs in terms of eviction or resettlement, campaigns and advocacy; **HIC does not have enough funding to do that**
- **Not being able to achieve its full potential of being recognized as a consolidated force** at all international platforms
- **The funding available to the HIC is narrower than the objectives**

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3. SWOT: External opportunities and threats

Opportunities

- There is **much greater global recognition of the importance of a human rights approach** – HIC can act as a leader and bring voices together
- **Some governments - especially at the local level - are taking climate change and the destruction of nature into account**
- **The issue of housing has returned to the centre of the debate**
- **Denunciation/ accusation** with signatures or based on knowledge of members and others
- Operating within the **NGO Major Group**, among other Major Groups in the HLPF and related forums
- Deepening **cooperation within existing alliances**
- Implementation of **regional projects** in coordination with HIC Members in these regions
- Having **MISEREOR as an ally** is an opportunity; it would be necessary to achieve more allies like this

Threats

- **Lack of support from funders in time of rapid changes** in institutions and global discussions
- **Shrinking civil society space** is a major challenge
- The world is becoming more and more **capitalised and "right-winged"**; **speculation with territory** displaces large sectors of the population
- **Multilateral loan agencies** are a threat to the liberation and progress of people and break with SPH
- The **behavior of many states**, dismissing their treaty-bound and other international law obligations
- The **declining budgets** and other marginalization of the UN Treaty System
- **Poor leadership and performance of UN Habitat** at HQ and in the field
- **Control measures by the states** in which they operate (Mexico, Egypt and India) might jeopardise the operations of HIC-AL, HIC-MENA and HIC-SA

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4.1.A

General key issue 1:

Implementation of evaluation recommendations

- HIC has implemented almost all recommendations from the 2012 evaluation, except the following:
 - Abolishment of Member contributions has been rejected
 - Democratisation of HLRN tools is in process (participatory evaluation has been partially implemented)
 - There is more transparency in UN human rights advocacy processes, but
- the involvement of Members could still be increased
- HIC-LA is also implementing recommendations from the 2015 regional evaluation, particularly those related to increased Member participation

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4.1.B

General key issue 2: Importance of GPR2C

- HIC was one of the main key players when establishing GPR2C
- HIC is widely benefitting from the GPR2C process:
 - The right to the city approach becomes more clarity
 - R2C is transferred from Latin America (and Europe) to other global regions and increasingly Africanized and Asianized
 - HIC and its Members are getting closer to local governments
 - New organisations participate in the network, including potential partners from Asia and Africa
 - The Platform increases the international visibility of HIC
- GPR2C is fostering the R2C awareness at the UN level
- Areas of improvement:
 - Better incorporation of the human rights approach and of urban-rural linkage topics into GPR2C (already in the process)

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4.1.C

General key issue 3: Importance of MISEREOR

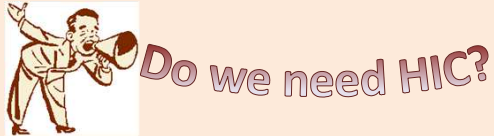
- MISEREOR has particular importance for the following parts of HIC's Mission:
 - Through **solidarity, networking and support for social movements and organizations**, HIC struggles for social justice, gender equality, and environmental sustainability, and works in the **defence, promotion and realization of human rights related to housing and land in both rural and urban areas**
- MISEREOR's support to HIC has promoted important global initiatives and campaigns as well as the participation of members at significant global events
- Other donors are not that much interested in supporting HIC's membership structure and involvement with social movements, and only partly focus on HR issues:
 - Ford Foundation concentrates on urban aspects and involvement with municipalities
 - FPH focuses on grassroots level and involvement with middle-size local governments
 - FAO focuses on the human right to nutrition, rural areas and urban-rural linkages
- Areas of improvement:
 - Stronger involvement of HIC Members into its work
 - Closer interrelation with social movements – due to insufficient legal structures most of social movements cannot become HIC members

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4.2

Verifying the relevance of the projects

- **Main question:**
Are HIC's projects relevant for its member organisations and when considering the current global context?



Evaluators' comment:

These questions consider HIC's global experience, all Regional Centres included.

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4.2.1

Key issue: Relevance

1. HIC is relevant for its Members:

- Builds up capacities in terms of concepts, communication techniques and advocacy methods
- Lifts up its Members to the regional and international level
 - HIC's proximity with the UN bodies is of high importance, particularly for small organisations
 - There is a strong regional and global habitat network influenced by HIC; they develop joint lessons learnt, present joint recommendations to the United Nations
- Allows international reporting of incidents and rights violations
 - Links issues of people on the ground to the systematization related to academia
 - Gives a voice to the marginalised
- Provides space for better visibility of Members
- Connects Members with regional to international platforms and networks, and with academic institutions
- Strengthens communication among Members

➤ **Areas of improvement:**

- Structured capacity building and action research
- Better interconnection among Members (horizontal meetings, workshops, internships...)
- Improved strategies towards eviction prevention and post eviction actions
- Establish CSO relationships in countries where HIC is currently not present, involving new organisations, watching out and being open to new groups and movements – with particular focus on Africa and Asia

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4.2.2

Key issue: Relevance

2. HIC is relevant for its Partners and Allies:

- Contributes to international habitat and human rights related processes and provides relevant expertise, also to local governments
- Involvement of HIC with UN allows to create spaces, to work systematically around habitat related human rights or SDG issues
- The critical positions of HIC are highly appreciated, even though not implemented; important are the International Habitat Day campaigns, the Urban Forums, the periodic country assessments
- Connects Partners (including UN, UCLG, local governments) with relevant CSO networks and social movements
- Has a bridging function, bringing together social movements, CSOs, professionals, academics, international organisations and national to local governments

➤ **Areas of improvement:**

- Bring more people on board of UN processes
- Have a more important role in empowering grassroots when dealing with local governments
- Develop joint projects (at different levels)
- Institutionalise partnerships
- Rome and Geneva based Allies (both UN and CSO) expect more presence of HIC
- Gain a more important strategic position regarding the African issues, e.g. advocating before the African Commission, before UN
- Establish a closer relationship with UN Habitat

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4.2.3

Key issue: Relevance

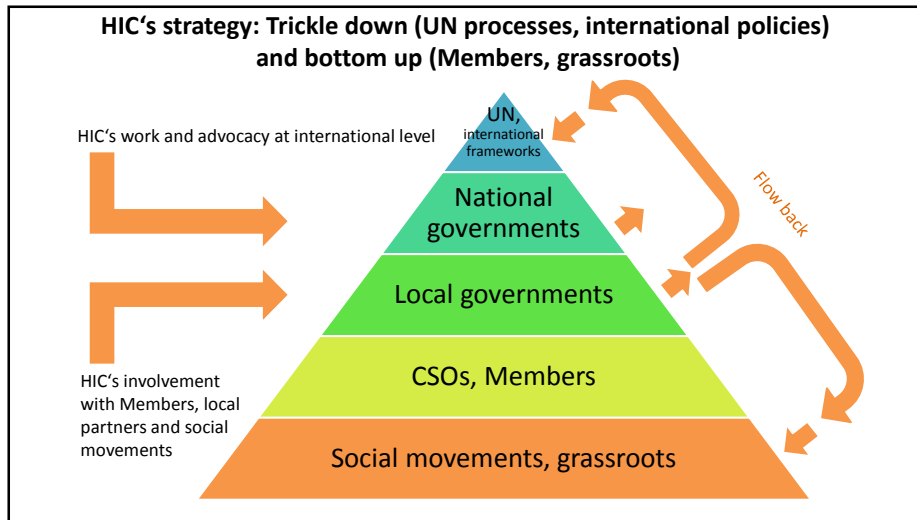
3. HIC is relevant in the current context:

- Organisations such as HIC are needed more than ever because the level of sophisticated attack against human and habitat rights, including access to adequate housing and land, keep increasing
- Human rights networks are of high importance, particularly in authoritarian states
- Globalisation, financialization and commodification of housing; land dispossession from the indigenous, the poor, the small peasants; privatisation of public space; are processes that are not going to stop by themselves
- The combination between international instrumentalisation and criminalization of CSOs at the local level is a fundamental challenge for HIC's future, while making its work even more necessary

➤ **Areas of improvement:**

- Make the interconnection of urban and rural topics more visible
- Put more emphasis on gender issues
- Maintain and improve HIC's democratic structure

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4.3 **Verifying the effectiveness of HIC-GS and HLRN**

- **Main question:**
To what extent have the objectives of the evaluated projects been achieved or are likely to be reached within the envisaged time frame?

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4.3 **Key issue: Effectiveness**

- **HIC is effectively complying with project plans:**
 - After having assessed the indicator achievements related to the objectives of the three evaluated projects, we can state that HIC was very effective in achieving the agreed outcomes in the two finalised projects and is likely to achieve the expected outcomes in the current project
- **Areas of improvement:**
 - Make action research more participatory
 - Improve capacity building strategies with Members
 - Strengthen the interaction with Members, e.g. from Africa and Asia

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4.3.1 **Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 1: Jan 2014 – Jan 2017)**

Planned outcome (P 1)	Indicator	Achievement
1) HIC global services have improved to support community-based efforts for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights.	1.1) 300 HIC members in >100 countries visibly use HIC online tools	• Approx. 300 Members use the online tools, number of countries is probably lower than 100
	1.2) HIC member organisations and structures develop 10 training modules and follow up their implementation, thus providing 200 members and partners with trainings	• Training modules have been developed (e.g. on R2C, VD, Habitat III reporting, Loss Matrix and EIAT) • Number of modules and participants is not clear; participants probably >200 • Involvement of Members in training development not clear
	1.3) 500 individuals from 50 countries use HIC services and are related via social media tools	• There are much more individuals connected with HIC, mainly via the HIC websites (more than 5,000)
Comment: HIC global services have improved through improved social media communication and capacity building; HIC Members confirm their overall satisfaction with the services; they also confirm the capacity building benefits		• Overall achievement: Very good. HIC global services have substantially improved

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4.3.1 Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 1: Jan 2014 – Jan 2017)		
Planned outcome (P 1)	Indicator	Achievement
2) HIC members and allies uphold the legal protection of the human right to adequate housing (HRAH).	2.1) 20 HIC members from six MENA countries have subscribed to a common statement on major land rights issues in the region	• <i>Not reported / no data</i>
	2.2) 30 fact finding missions or urgent actions (UA) are published (15 LA UA via HLRN/VDB and 15 UA from other regions in LA via HIC AL)	• 84 UAs on file and on line are reported by HIC • The interexchange between LA and HLRN is not clear; HLRN supports LA UAA, however
	2.3) The general public supports 12 UA ap-peals on file and on line	• <i>Not reported / no data</i>
	2.4) Three publications are produced...; six UN documents are submitted as well as 3 parallel reports to UN treaty bodies	• 6 publications; 7 advocacy documents; 2 joint parallel reports; 6 stakeholder submissions to UPR
	2.5) HIC members and officers use the HLRN UN liaison office (Geneva) for UN advocacy	• <i>Office has not been established</i> • HIC participated in 2 sessions of HRC, 1 session of HRC Advisory Committee, 1 joint side event
	2.6) Coop. among HIC members is strengthened	• Achieved (online media tools , GA)
Comment: HIC members and allies are certainly upholding the legal protection of HR to adequate housing; The low level of implementation of the New Urban Agenda shows the challenge		• Overall achievement: OK. HIC members and allies uphold the legal protection of HRAH

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4.3.1 Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 1: Jan 2014 – Jan 2017)		
Planned outcome (P 1)	Indicator	Achievement
3) HIC global coordination in Cairo is strengthened with a common plan articulating capacities and resources of the General Secretariat and the Housing and Land Rights Network.	3.1) 90 HIC members exchange information and services through 'member space'	• In 2017, 167 HIC Members from 58 countries have established exchanges through MS • Currently, there are approx. 80 active HIC Members; there is no 'member space'
	3.2) 9 global meetings of HIC policy + operational structures ensure effective coordination	• Frequent meetings and coordination
	3.3) 50 HIC members from Africa, Asia and Latin America effectively participate in a global project	• Around 60-80 HIC Members from the 3 regions participate (GPR2C, PSH, Habitat III)
	3.4) 15 members in Sub-Saharan Africa have implemented a common regional strategy	• 17 members in Sub-Saharan Africa have implemented common regional strategies
	3.5) 50 HIC members have devised common regional land rights strategies	• More than 50 HIC Members (close to 100) participated in the development of regional land rights strategies
	3.6) 50 HIC members in Latin America are effectively participating in the HIC AL bulletin	• In 2014-2017, 51 HIC Members participated in 20 HIC-AL bulletins
Comment: Global coordination of HIC (GS) moved to Barcelona; The GS has been strengthened through Board, GA and GPR2C activities, as well as improved inter-office collaboration and involvement of Members; Generally, good communication and exchange between HIC structures		• Overall achievement: Good. Resources of GS and HLRN are articulated

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4.3.1 Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 1: Jan 2014 – Jan 2017)	
Overall goal (P 1)	Achievement
Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy, in order: To contribute to coordinated global efforts from and to the civil society for the recognition, defence and full implementation of housing and land rights, especially in favour of the demands of the poorest and most vulnerable social sectors in every region.	• HIC's Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy have been strengthened • There is contribution to coordinated global efforts from and to the civil society for the recognition, defence and implementation of habitat related human rights, but there are still multiple obstacles to fully achieve them
Comment: HIC can't be criticised for the fact that the policy approach it is promoting has not been implemented. The link between policy and implementation is not a simple or direct one, is never straightforward or easy. Getting a new approach adopted into policy is worth celebrating, but always with the sober knowledge that this will not automatically translate into policy and will need its time. That is a further challenge that demands for consistent action.	• Overall achievement: Limited. The overall goal is very ambitious and challenging, particularly when considering the limited resources of HIC's structures and networks

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4.3.2 Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 2: Feb 2017 – Feb 2018)		
Planned outcome (P 2)	Indicator	Achievement
1) The HRHO for monitoring global agendas is channelling efforts that influence national and international debates about the implementation of new global agendas and the country review mechanisms in the UN Human Rights System. ...	1.1) HRHO reports, papers and presentations are cited in media of at least 6 countries and influence the debate in at least 2 international events	• HIC presented 4 global communications and actively participated in 3 international events; media in 5 countries are citing HIC's contributions; UN Habitat and NUA refer to HIC • HIC's participation in the HLPF and UN processes partly influences the monitoring of habitat SDGs • HIC's influence on COP 21 debates is not visible
	1.2) Civil society organisations in at least 10 countries and 2 continents make use of HRHO findings in their local or national advocacy ...	• Civil society organisations from at least 41 countries across the 4 continents (LAC, AFR, EUR, North America) make use of HRHO findings
Comment: The HRHO approach is used to align local and national processes with the SDG targets and to orient the development of concrete and measurable indicators; it is mainly used to present parallel reports on human rights violations. But: The HRHO approach is considered a project of HIC-HLRN and MENA; Members from Latin America, Sub-Sahara Africa or Asia are not very much involved, not are the Allies.		• Overall achievement: OK. HRHO is influencing global agendas; Member participation and influence at local level is rather narrow

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4.3.2 Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 2: Feb 2017 – Feb 2018)		
Planned outcome (P 2)	Indicator	Achievement
2) HIC members substantially increase and make better use of the interaction areas and tools offered by HIC, the networking opportunities and the creation and exchange of knowledge to improve their local and national advocacy capacities for the defence and realisation of housing and land rights.	2.1) 30 HIC members from at least 15 countries have effectively established ex-changes of experiences and capacities in person or through HIC portal.	• 38 HIC Members from 26 countries participated in exchanges of experiences and capacities in person or through the HIC portal (2017-2018)
	2.2) 30 HIC Members in at least 15 countries visibly use HIC online tools	• There are much more than 30 HIC Members from more than 15 countries who use online tools • In Feb 2018, HIC reports to have 5,105 individuals who follow HIC Facebook, to have 2,353 subscribers of HIC News, and a Twitter account with 2,300 followers
Comment: The interaction areas and tools offered by HIC are positively valued by HIC Members, its utilisation increased; Many interviewed HIC Members highlight capacity building, the access to human rights violation tools and the international interaction as an important benefit of their involvement with HIC; Two thirds of interviewed HIC Members confirmed to influence local action plans, charters or governmental policies		• Overall achievement: Good. Capacities of HIC Members are improving

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4.3.2 Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 2: Feb 2017 – Feb 2018)	
Overall goal (P 2)	Achievement
Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development: HIC pursues the goal of forging coalitions and alliances at a local, regional and global level in cooperation with civil society initiatives for the purpose of defending housing and land rights in urban and rural areas, especially those of informal settlements dwellers threatened by eviction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIC is conceptually integrating people's housing and land rights with sustainable development and is pushing it's putting in practice • HIC is promoting coalitions and alliances and is establishing bridges from local grassroots to international levels; additionally to housing and land rights in urban and rural areas HIC is highlighting the general inequalities faced by urban poor, the interlinkages with rural areas, and the necessity of holistic solutions
Comment: HIC is very efficient in establishing networks and in bridging. Together with Members and partners it raises awareness for the needs of the marginalised and visualises human and habitat rights violations of the urban poor	• Overall achievement: Very good. HIC is very efficient in establishing networks and in bridging organisations at different levels; it brings habitat-related human rights violations to the front line

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4.3.3 Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 3: Mar 2018 – Dec 2018)		
Planned outcome (P 3)	Indicator	Achievement
1) Civil society and social movements (...), with a focus on new contacts and organisations in Asia and Africa, benefit from improved HIC's tools and services, the exchange of experiences with HIC members and allies, and a strong coordination (...).	1.1) At least 15 HIC members or allies in Sub-Saharan Africa and at least 15 in Asia have developed and implemented a common regional strategy in context of HRHO	• Likely to be achieved in Africa; <i>still weak in Asia</i>
	1.2) At least 30 member organisations or allies from at least three global regions confirm that they benefit from improved HIC tools and services in their local practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved: 48 HIC Members from all global regions who participated in the online survey confirm that HIC's services improved during the last 5 years • 39 Members are satisfied or very satisfied with HIC services • <i>Participation of Asian organisations is low</i>
Comment: Participation of African Members in HIC activities and action research is increasing. Asian participation continuous to be weak; it is increasing with mainly non-HIC Members through the GPR2C. The GPR2C processes, the improved coordination in LA and participation of HIC and its Members in several global networks positively influence the "coordination (...)" that influence global, national and local policy processes"		• Likely to be achieved in Africa. Difficult in Asia. HIC's tools and services have substantially improved; coordination is improving as well; there are visible effects on local levels

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4.3.3 Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 3: Mar 2018 – Dec 2018)		
Planned outcome (P 3)	Indicator	Achievement
2) Civil society and grassroots organisations in partnership with academic institutions and local governments improve their knowledge on local strategies (...) and can influence local, regional or global charters, policies, action plans and programs (...).	2.1) Findings of the action research on local strategies and methods (...), influence local action plans, charters or policies of at least 6 local or metropolitan governments in at least 3 global regions (...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AR in Africa, LA and Europe is in the finalisation stage; it is not clear in which way the results are likely to influence local action plans, charters or policies • HLRN developed research and publication on the Right to the City in Greater Beirut • Consultations with other municipalities on local R2C approaches
	2.2) At least three action plans for the implementation of the new global agendas (...) published by national governments in LA and Africa or by local administration networks (...) discuss or cite HIC or GPR2C's reports (...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The evaluators could not find evidence of "action plans for the implementation of the new global agendas (NUA, SDG, Climate agreements COP21, etc.) published by national governments in LA and Africa or by local administration networks", that refer to HIC</i>
Comment: The conducted AR improves knowledge of local strategies. HIC Members confirm certain influence of HIC on local governmental approaches but rate it as likely moderate. The majority of HIC Members are convinced, however, to be able themselves to influence local policies and programmes. HIC Members and Allies confirm an important influence of HIC on global habitat related processes and agendas.		• On the way of achievement. HIC establishes important partnerships that can influence local to global policies; influence at local level will also depend from the practical application of the action research

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4.3.3 Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 3: Mar 2018 – Dec 2018)		
Planned outcome (P 3)	Indicator	Achievement
3) Civil society and grassroots organizations have improved knowledge, skills and capacities on housing and habitat rights and put them into practice (...).	3.1) At least 30 civil society and grassroots organizations in at least four global regions newly trained by HIC/HLRN have participated in reports about HR violation, NVR at HLPF, and/or parallel reports to the UN system according to HR system standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of several organisations and grassroots from Africa, MENA and LA has been realised • Several CSO and grassroots participated in reports related to HR violation, NVR at HLPF, and/or parallel reports to the UN system (numbers to be provided)
<p>Comment: Civil society and grassroots organizations have improved knowledge, skills and capacities on housing and habitat rights and put them into practice in local advocacy against violations of human rights related to habitat – this was confirmed by the 2019 online survey respondents. We can assume that this influences progressive change of local policies that promote equality.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the way of achievement. HIC transmits important knowledge and capacity building to CSOs and grassroots and increasingly involves them in the denunciation of the violation of habitat-related human rights

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4.3.3 Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 3: Mar 2018 – Dec 2018)		
Planned outcome (P 3)	Indicator	Achievement
4) The debates (...) on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of current global policies adopt HIC documents and recommendations with references to states' human rights obligations (...).	4.1) At least 5 policy documents on a global level (...) adopt HIC documents, HIC-supported parallel National Voluntary Reviews or HIC recommendations with references to states' human rights obligations, the social function of land and property, the social production of habitat, and the right to the city, among other concepts related to a human rights habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We could not find evidence that HIC documents have been taken into consideration in concrete policy documents at global level;</i> the interviewed HIC Allies confirmed the important role of HIC in global policy processes, however, and its contribution to diverse UN policy documents
<p>Comment: The evaluators could not find evidence that HIC documents or proposals were taken into consideration in concrete policy documents at global level; the interviewed HIC Allies confirmed the important role of HIC in global policy processes, however</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the way of achievement. HIC advocates before several UN forums and cooperates with different UN and CSO organisations, influencing in such a way global policies on habitat-related issues


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4.3.3 Effectiveness – Achievements (Project 3: Mar 2018 – Dec 2018)	
Overall goal (P 3)	Achievement
<p>Asserting People's Habitat Rights at all Levels, in order to achieve:</p> <p>A world in which everybody has a safe place to live in peace and with dignity, with coordinated, trained and strong civil society and social movements that advance towards gender equality and equity, defend the right to a healthy environment; promote and implement the Social Production of Habitat and fight against violations of all rights related to habitat and where all government spheres recognize, defend and fully implement the human right to housing, land and other human rights related to habitat.</p> <p>Comment: To achieve this goal, numerous global problems would have to be solved. This is impossible for one organization and its networks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIC contributes in a limited way to asserting people's habitat rights at all levels • There is a joint contribution of HIC and its Members, Allies and partners to this ambitious overall goal, but there are multiple obstacles to really achieve it
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall achievement: Limited. The overall goal is very ambitious and challenging, it's rather a long-term vision or dream than an achievable goal 	

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4.4 Verifying the impact of the projects

- **Main question:**
In which way did the HIC projects contribute to important changes towards social justice, gender equality, and environmental sustainability, and towards the defence, promotion and realization of human rights related to housing and land in both rural and urban areas?



Evaluators' comment:
These questions consider HIC's global experience, all Regional Centres included.

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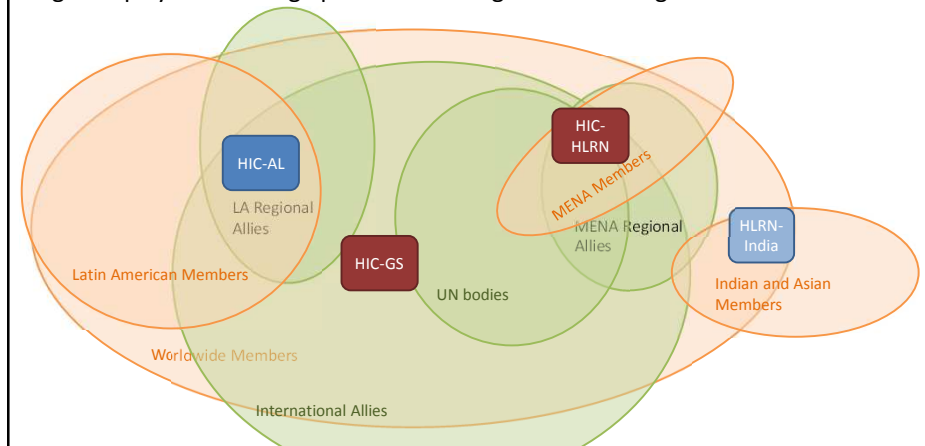
4.4

Key issue: Outcomes and impacts

- **Together with its Members and Allies, HIC contributed to the following major impacts:**
 - **Strengthening of international, regional and national networks** of CSOs and social movements related to habitat and human rights
 - Consideration of **habitat and housing issues in the Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals** (faced a lot of resistance) and orientation of the HLPF in their SDG monitoring
 - Alignment of certain local and national processes with the SDG targets using the **HRHO approach**
 - Incorporation of **grassroots' and social movements'** needs and priorities into the **Habitat III** process
 - Consideration of habitat-related rights, of the R2C, SPH and urban-rural linkages ("territorial approach") in **Habitat III and NUA**
 - Orientation of the **UN Habitat Assembly in Nairobi**
 - Improved understanding of the main concepts of **habitat-related human rights** (including right to housing, land and water) **within the UN system, the GPR2C, at local government level** through partnering with UCLG and Cities Alliance
 - **Commitment signed by various mayors on the right to housing and right to the city**, bringing the human rights concept to territorial dimensions, fostering participatory democracy
 - Incorporation of **R2C** in the Mexico-City constitution, in Barcelona regulations, and orientation of the Greater Beirut Charter on the Right to the City
 - Orientation of the **FAO approach towards urban food security**
 - Orientation of the work of the **Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing** and the right to an adequate standard of living
 - Promotion and implementation of the **Social Production of Habitat** approach, e.g. through support to the Co-Habitat and World Habitat Awards
- **Areas of improvement:**
 - The gender topic had less relevance but is upcoming in recent years (genderisation)
 - Also environmental issues need more attendance
 - Stronger incorporation of CSOs and social movements: highlight social (in-) justice

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The HIC worldwide network:
global player and bridge provider – acting from local to global and vice-versa

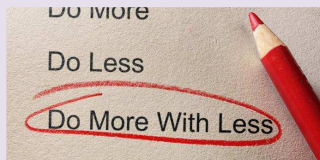


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4.5

Verifying the efficiency of HIC-GS and HLRN

- **Main question:**
Has the implementation of recent joint projects by HIC-GS and HIC-HLRN been efficient and practical?



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4.5

Key issue: Efficiency

Positive:

- HIC is efficient in terms of personal and financial resources
- It gets all managerial tasks handled, in spite of operating globally in a 24 time zone with minimum staff and resources
- It produces relevant reports and documents on time and in good quality
- Through the different Member and partner organisations at different levels HIC reaches out to millions of marginalized people, fighting for the improvement of their living conditions

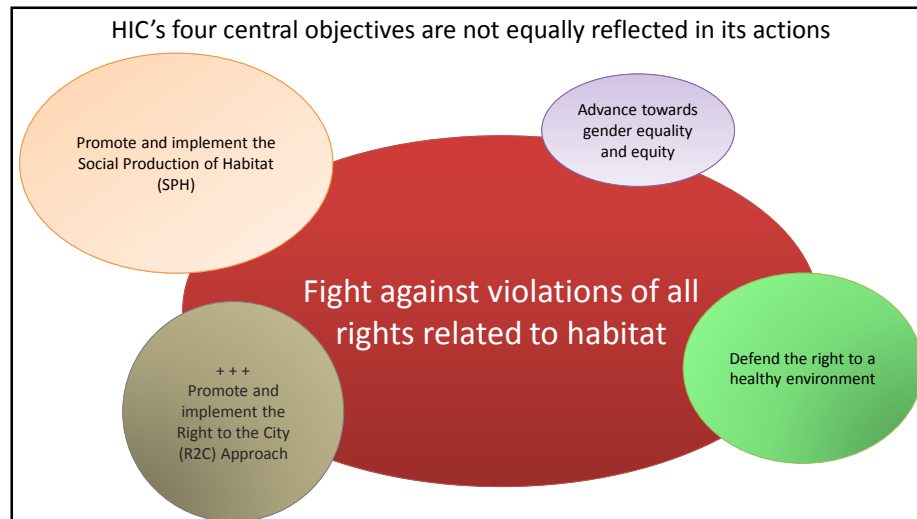
Challenging:

- HIC gets visibility through its leaders, less as an institution
- There are only a few leading people, over many years they are the same
- Institutional relations are often informal, based on personal relationships, not on institutional agreements

➤ **Areas of improvement:**

- Plan meetings (e.g. Board meetings and general Assemblies) in good time, would these be in person or online
- Involve more visibly the elected Board members in decision-making processes (e.g. transmitting MoM or relevant documents at a specific Board web site, similarly to the President's blog)
- Improve the internal communication and workflow by taking advantage of more updated office automation tools and technics (CRM, Office 365, etc.)
- Transfer knowledge and responsibilities to lower-level staff and to new generations
- Increase flexibility, reduce staff fluctuation
- Involve as far as possible CSOs and social movements into managerial and administrative processes

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4.6 **Verifying the sustainability of HIC's projects**

▪ **Main question:**
What are the future prospects for HIC and its structures?

Evaluators' comment:
These questions consider HIC's global experience, all Regional Centres included.

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4.6 **Key issue: Sustainability**

- **Sustainability of initiated processes:**
 - Processes initiated by HIC are sustainable when taken over by local CSO networks and governments in the long run
- **Institutional sustainability:**
 - HIC depends on external financial support and cannot be self-sustainable
 - Because of its history, the accumulated knowledge and the developed networks, HIC is well-positioned to continue being a significant actor in the habitat sector
 - HIC is expected to continue raising international awareness about the violations of human rights associated to habitat; to continue building strength and solidarity across grassroots and members; to be part of processes finding strategies and alternatives for the social production of habitat
 - HIC is expected to be a strong global coalition leading struggles for the human right to adequate housing and other habitat-related rights
- **Areas of improvement:**
 - Stronger incorporation of CSOs and social movements, also in planning and monitoring of certain activities
 - HIC needs to vivify its participatory approach and its democratic structures

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5. Recommendations

Related to HIC structures:

1. After the new General Secretary has been identified and appointed, **move the HIC-GS office to a new sustainable location (preferably in Africa)** – take into consideration: there might be financial constraints of governments licence when moving the GS to other location
2. **Focus the HIC-GS activities on Africa and Asia**; establish CSO relationships in countries where HIC is currently not present, involving **new organisations**, watching out and being open to new groups and movements; **approach Members one by one, listen to others carefully**
3. Gain a **more important strategic position regarding the African issues**, e.g. advocating before the African Commission, before UN
4. Establish a **closer relationship with UN Habitat**
5. **Institutionalise** partnerships with the relevant/ mot continuous allies
6. Foster **interaction between global North and global South Members**
7. Show **more presence of HIC with Allies based at Rome and Geneva** (both UN and CSO) involving as much as possible also Member organisations
8. Improve the **visibility** of HIC (dissemination of experience, media articles, self-presentation at events, etc.)
9. Assure the maintaining of **democratic structures** and increase Board relevance and representation in decision making and conceptual planning
10. Develop an **annual global work plan** (involving the different HIC structures) that can be a tool to hold accountable duty bearers
11. A “Human Rights and Habitat Observatory” would be important as a digital platform for **showing concrete projects that involve CSOs (HIC Members) and local governments**, related to both good practice and the bad experience; **systematise** the joint experience

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5. Recommendations

Related to communication and coordination with Members and to Member and grassroots involvement:

1. Communication with members: **Wider content, better regularity, more interaction in other languages** than English; ensure that all communications (relevant reports, minutes of meetings, information documents...) are systematically translated into all HIC languages; the HIC webpage should also be in Portuguese
2. Rights violations are managed by HLRN; but, there is a space in Spanish missing, the same in French; **bring the HLRN work (HRHO) broader to the LA approach**
3. Develop a **capacity building strategy which involves selected Members and the academia** (including training in the ECSR Covenant, right to health, dealing with Universal Periodic Reviews, presenting parallel reports, reaction in case of evictions, political incidence, cross-cutting themes such as gender and the environment, etc.)
4. Strengthen the interaction with **universities, their visible presence in the Coalition**
5. Consider **participation of local authorities and government representatives in training sessions**
6. Have a more important role in **empowering grassroots**, e.g. when dealing with local governments
7. **Articulate the denunciation of habitat rights violations with popular movements** and other relevant organisations
8. Bring **more people/Members on board of UN processes**
9. In Africa: Bring organisations across the sectors together, the **cross-sectoral dialogue** should be improved, for instance within the Africities space
10. **Involve interested Members and Friends in strategic planning and results monitoring**
11. Develop **joint project proposals** with interested Members and partners; have **more incidence in public policies**, e.g. through regional projects
12. **Learn from Latin America**: personalized attention, regional member workshops and member working groups
13. **Improve the contribution level of HIC Members and Friends** by broader discussion, mutual understanding and agreements
14. HIC should be **offering something to its Members**, for instance more **South-South exchange**; be more propositive in providing support to grassroots

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5. Recommendations

Related to communication between Members:

1. Promote the **interaction of Members in regional action research and in joint capacity building groups** (topics to be prioritized and decided by themselves)
2. Support the **interconnection among Members** (horizontal meetings, workshops, internships...); members could also meet virtually, also on peer-to-peer, individual level between certain organisations
3. **Learn from Latin America**: regional workshops, WhatsApp groups, Working Groups
4. Elaborate projects that **open up calls for HIC Members to apply for seed funding** that support the development and deepening of existing partnerships between Members
5. **Don't forget Europe and the global North**: Facilitate more interaction between organisations in the region; improve the networking among HIC Members

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5. Recommendations

Related to HIC strategies and central objectives:

1. Improve the **awareness about habitat rights as human rights**
2. **Maintain and strengthen global solidarity campaigns**; strengthen the denunciation reporting process through national, regional and international networks; disseminate habitat rights violations through the UN and including the mass media; it is important to have this information distributed
3. **Popularise the R2C approach**, develop a clear language (e.g. regarding “territory”, “participatory governance”), particularly when addressing grassroots, marginalized and the rural areas
4. Improve **articulation of right to housing and to the city with the right to the territory**
5. Jointly with selected Members, improve your **strategies towards eviction prevention and post eviction actions** (incl. updated guidelines in 5 languages: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic)
6. Adapt and transfer the **Social Production of Habitat concept** to African and Asian realities
7. Double down on **housing focus** given that globally it and other related urban issues have rapidly ascended in public policy and debate priorities; carry out powerful campaigns, e.g. related to **gentrification, tenants issues, expulsions and evictions**; also **migration** is an important topic in cities; international events could be a forum, such as HLPF, HR UN forums, Cooperative Housing, WSF
8. Influence, from the international level and in cooperation with Members, the **national housing policies**, in order to focus more on socially and culturally integrated solutions instead of merely economic approaches

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5.

Recommendations

Related to HIC strategies and central objectives (contd.):

9. Improve incorporation of **urban-rural linkage and environmental topics** into HIC's actions; visualise the interconnections more explicitly; establish a dialogue with people and organisations that focus on rural issues
10. **Combine habitat rights violation issues** with other important issues, like **environment and access to labour**
11. Improve incorporation of **land rights** issues, develop a land strategy (incl. development and legal recognition of norms, "human right to land"); consider small farmers land rights
12. Improve incorporation of **gender aspects**, e.g. related to housing and land rights, to abuse of women and gender rights
13. Foster the establishment of a **global HIC Women and Habitat Network**
14. **Don't push too much**: Holistic and participatory approaches to the improvement of living conditions in human settlements need time; listen more to the voices at the grassroots level
15. Continue with the **democratisation of HLRN and HIC tools** and assuring **transparency in UN human rights advocacy processes**
16. HIC should better define its **advocacy strategy**
17. Activate the **Research Working Group within the GPR2C**; facilitate the LA working groups (gender, communication and capacity building / research) with **better access to relevant tools** [Zoom, WhatsApp, work plan] in order to improve working performance
18. Support the development of new visions at and with **universities and academics**

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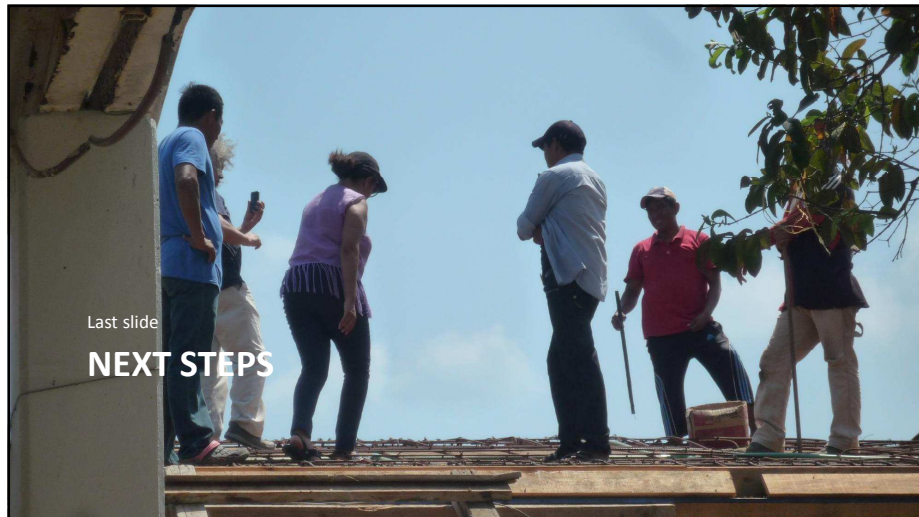
5.

Recommendations

Related to administration and management:

1. **General Secretariat should be stronger**, with more dedication and more people; now the salaries are partly paid by GPR2C (through Ford Foundation), this helps a lot
2. Management processes should **not only tackle administrative topics but also policies**
3. Improve administrative and management processes efficiency by **planning further ahead for the different administrative and political events** (Board meeting, GA, etc.)
4. Improve the **internal communication and workflow** by taking advantage of more updated office automation tools and technics (CRM, Office 365, etc.)
5. **Transfer knowledge and responsibilities** to lower-level staff and to new generations
6. Increase **flexibility, reduce staff fluctuation**
7. Involve as far as possible **CSOs and social movements into managerial and administrative processes**

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6.

Next evaluation steps

- **What follows:**
 - HIC provides further comments in writing, if required
 - Incorporation of workshop comments into the draft report
 - Preparation of draft report (until end December), transmission to HIC and MISEREOR
 - HIC's and MISEREOR's feed back to the draft report (until 15 January 2020)
 - Final meeting and discussion at MISEREOR (16 January)
 - Reception of all comments from HIC and MISEREOR (until mid February)
 - Preparation final report and incorporation of all comments (until end February)

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Annex 14
HIC's validation of recommendations
presented by the evaluators at the
final workshop in Barcelona
(16 December 2019)

HIC's validation of recommendations presented by the evaluators at the final workshop in Barcelona (16 December 2019)

Recommendations validated by: [Dr Ify Ofong \(IO\)](#) / [Alvaro Puertas \(AP\)](#) / [Eduard Cabré \(EC\)](#) / [Maria Silvia Emanuelli \(MSE\)](#)

Date: [24/12/2019](#), [9/1/2020](#), [10/1/2020](#)

Validation of Recommendations

I. Related to HIC structures:

Recommendation	Comment	Agree	Disagree
1. After the new General Secretary has been identified and appointed, move the HIC-GS office to a new sustainable location (preferably in Africa) – take into consideration: there might be financial constraints of governments licence when moving the GS to other location		X X	
2. Focus the HIC-GS activities on Africa and Asia; establish CSO relationships in countries where HIC is currently not present, involving new organisations, watching out and being open to new groups and movements; approach Members one by one, listen to others carefully	AP: There shouldn't be a focus on Asia and Africa but a balanced impact in all regions from the global south. This will require rethinking the strategy of HIC. Global north also deserves attention. MSE: Direct contact with members should allow the update of the member database managed by the GS.	X X X	
3. Gain a more important strategic position regarding the African issues, e.g. advocating before the African Commission, before UN	IO: Advocating at the African Union and also at the United Nations including UN Habitat MSE: The opinion of who works in Africa on this recommendation is important since the impact on regional commissions is not very simple when an organization is not litigating cases and when the right to adequate housing is not explicitly recognized in the the operating documents of the commissions, as is the case in Latin America and Africa.	X X X	
4. Establish a closer relationship with UN Habitat	AP: Being implemented with a new civil society mechanism coordinated by HIC MSE: I am not sure of sharing completely this recommendation since it seems to me: a) that there is already a lot of dialogue between UN Habitat and HIC; 2) That one of the issues is that many times we do not share the way they work. We have just been interviewed for an evaluation of the management of human rights by UN Habitat in Mexico and our evaluation is that it is still very poor. Now, for example, they have been launching calls for people who want to displace who will be affected by a mega government project when indigenous communities had not yet been consulted on the project! This reflects that they do not have a vision of human rights.	X X X	
5. Institutionalise partnerships with the relevant/ most continuous allies	AP: Already implemented with some allies, such as UCLG.	X	

6. Foster interaction between global North and global South Members	AP: And among South Members (i.e. African-Latin America) This is a real challenge. MSE: for this it would be very relevant to have resources that allow some face-to-face meeting sometimes	X X X	
7. Show more presence of HIC with Allies based at Rome and Geneva (both UN and CSO) involving as much as possible also Member organisations	AP: This is already happening. Adequate funding is fundamental. MSE: I find it relevant to be able to communicate more towards other regions what is being achieved in the negotiations with FAO for example. I think this is missing.	X X X	
8. Improve the visibility of HIC (dissemination of experience, media articles, self-presentation at events, etc.)	EC: There has been improvements already in the last 2 years. Maybe "Further improve" would be more appropriate. MSE: I share EC opinion completely. AP: Communication has improved substantially. This must be priority for HIC	X X X	
9. Assure the maintaining of democratic structures and increase Board relevance and representation in decision making and conceptual planning	MSE: political planning/ strategic planning?	X X X	
10. Develop an annual global work plan (involving the different HIC structures) that can be a tool to hold accountable duty bearers	AP: Having multiple and independent projects for each HIC team might make this difficult unless the different project objectives are the basis for the work plan. MSE: I like this recommendation even when it is true that it has its challenges.	X X X	
11. A "Human Rights and Habitat Observatory" would be important as a digital platform for showing concrete projects that involve CSOs (HIC Members) and local governments, related to both good practice and the bad experience; systematise the joint experience	AP: The HRHO findings and messages should be listed and tagged as such. Right now they are scattered and not properly identified. This could be hosted in HIC's global site in a separate section.	X X	

II. Related to communication and coordination with Members and to Member and grassroots involvement:

Recommendation	Comment	Agree	Disagree
1. Communication with members: Wider content, better regularity, more interaction in other languages than English; ensure that all communications (relevant reports, minutes of meetings, information documents...) are systematically translated into all HIC languages; the HIC webpage should also be in Portuguese	AP: A fourth language would be a challenge (and quite time consuming). Arabic might be more relevant than Portuguese, but more complicated and time consuming. With the limited human resources of the HIC GS, I think that the distribution in EN-ES-FR is enough.	X	x
2. Rights violations are managed by HLRN; but, there is a space in Spanish missing, the same in French; bring the HLRN work (HRHO) broader to the LA approach	IO: Am not sure what this means. EC: Joe said that is not accurate. AP: Needs to be commented by JS.	X	

3. Develop a capacity building strategy which involves selected Members and the academia (including training in the ECSR Covenant, right to health, dealing with Universal Periodic Reviews, presenting parallel reports, reaction in case of evictions, political incidence, cross-cutting themes such as gender and the environment, etc.)	EC: Joe suggested fully implementing the HICademy tool. AP: this is the next step for the ongoing improvement of the HIC global site.	X X	
4. Strengthen the interaction with universities, their visible presence in the Coalition	IO: Why is this an issue? Every HIC Member is as relevant and equal as the other. AP: Already happening, but there should be no privileges among HIC Members.		X X
5. Consider participation of local authorities and government representatives in training sessions	IO: Participation in training sessions as resource persons or beneficiaries? This should be clarified. AP: And foster dialogue among LGs/LAs and CSOs MSE: This in AL has been done for a long time now (including national authorities).	X X	
6. Have a more important role in empowering grassroots, e.g. when dealing with local governments		X	
7. Articulate the denunciation of habitat rights violations with popular movements and other relevant organisations	AP: This recommendation is not clear. MSE: If I understand the recommendation well, this is already happening in LA	X	
8. Bring more people/Members on board of UN processes	AP: Already happening.	X	
9. In Africa: Bring organisations across the sectors together, the cross-sectoral dialogue should be improved, for instance within the Africities space.		X	
10. Involve interested Members and Friends in strategic planning and results monitoring	AP: This could be done at the time of drafting and implementing projects. (see I.10) MSE: Already happening in AL	X X X	
11. Develop joint project proposals with interested Members and partners; have more incidence in public policies, e.g. through regional projects	AP: Already happening, although scale and scope is small. MSE: I would also stress the importance of the members themselves facilitating this task. We must remember that our offices are small and that it is essential that we strengthen ourselves through the fact that members also become an active part of some of the initiatives and proposals supported by HIC	X	
12. Learn from Latin America: personalized attention, regional member workshops and member working groups	AP: Without a dedicated reference center, without a common language and without a similar socio-economic situation, this is a major challenge. LA is a unique region in this sense. MSE: I understand Alvaro's concern but could it work if the recommendation focused on HIC Mena?	X X X	
13. Improve the contribution level of HIC Members and Friends by broader discussion, mutual understanding and agreements		X X	
14. HIC should be offering something to its Members (incentives), for instance more South-South exchange; be more propositive in providing support to grassroots	MSE: The possibility of more South-South exchange has been raised for a long time but financial issues have limited it.	X X X	

III. Related to communication between Members:

Recommendation	Comment	Agree	Disagree
1. Promote the interaction of Members in regional action research and in joint capacity building groups (topics to be prioritized and decided by themselves)	AP: Already happening.	X	
2. Support the interconnection among Members (horizontal meetings, workshops, internships...); members could also meet virtually, also on peer-to-peer, individual level between certain organisations	AP: Already happening.	X	
3. Learn from Latin America: regional workshops, WhatsApp groups, Working Groups	AP: See II.12	X X	
4. Elaborate projects that open up calls for HIC Members to apply for seed funding that support the development and deepening of existing partnerships between Members	AP: See II.10 and II.11	X X	
5. Don't forget Europe and the global North: Facilitate more interaction between organisations in the region; improve the networking among HIC Members	AP: See I.2	X X	

IV. Related to HIC strategies and central objectives:

Recommendation	Comment	Agree	Disagree
1. Improve the awareness (capacity building) about habitat rights as human rights		X X	
2. Maintain and strengthen global solidarity campaigns; strengthen the denunciation reporting process through national, regional and international networks; disseminate habitat rights violations through the UN and including the mass media; it is important to have this information distributed	AP: Already happening.	X	
3. Popularise the R2C approach, develop a clear language (e.g. regarding "territory", "participatory governance"), particularly when addressing grassroots, marginalized and the rural areas	EC: This goal can be implemented as part of the GPR2C project.	X X	
4. Improve articulation of right to housing and to the city with the right to the territory	AP: Habitat related Human Rights is the needed umbrella for this. Right to the territory should be understood as the right to land (in urban and rural areas) and to a healthy environment. Right to the territory is an unknown concept for me. MSE: Right to territory is included in international documents but usually refers to indigenous population. EC: This goal can be implemented as part of the GPR2C project.	X	X
5. Jointly with selected Members, improve HIC strategies towards eviction prevention and post eviction actions (incl. updated guidelines in 5 languages: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic)		X X	
6. Adapt and transfer the Social Production of Habitat concept to African and Asian realities		X X	

7. Double down on housing focus given that globally it and other related urban issues have rapidly ascended in public policy and debate priorities; carry out powerful campaigns, e.g. related to gentrification, tenants issues, expulsions and evictions; also migration is an important topic in cities; international events could be a forum, such as HLPF, HR UN forums, Cooperative Housing, WSF	EC: Add the continual coordination with the UN-Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing as recommendation.	X X	
8. Influence, from the international level and in cooperation with Members, the national housing policies, in order to focus more on socially and culturally integrated solutions instead of merely economic approaches	AP: Address the root causes of the problems and not mitigation strategies or economic stopgap measures. MSE: Already happening (we work on that very strongly)	X X	
9. Improve incorporation of urban-rural linkage and environmental topics into HIC's actions; visualise the interconnections more explicitly; establish a dialogue with people and organisations that focus on rural issues	AP: Already happening despite the global bias to urbanisation. EC: Too topic-specific – condense into 1 bid recommendation ?	X	
10. Combine habitat rights violation issues with other important issues, like environment and access to labour	AP: a healthy environment is a fundamental habitat right. EC: Too topic-specific – condense into 1 bid recommendation ?	X	
11. Improve incorporation of land rights issues, develop a land strategy (incl. development and legal recognition of norms, “human right to land”); consider small farmers land rights	AP: Already happening. EC: Too topic-specific – condense into 1 bid recommendation ?	X	
12. Improve incorporation of gender aspects, e.g. related to housing and land rights, to abuse of women and gender rights	EC: Too topic-specific – condense into 1 bid recommendation ?	X X	
13. Foster the establishment of a global HIC Women and Habitat Network	AP: Already happening.		
14. Don't push too much: Holistic and participatory approaches to the improvement of living conditions in human settlements need time; listen more to the voices at the grassroots level	AP: This is a continuous struggle. EC: This recommendation could be directed towards Misereor and other donors as well.	X X	
15. Continue with the democratisation of HLRN and HIC tools and assuring transparency in UN human rights advocacy processes		X X	
16. HIC should better define its advocacy strategy	AP: I would say 'refine'.	X X	
17. Activate the Research Working Group within the GPR2C; facilitate the LA working groups (gender, communication and capacity building / research) with better access to relevant tools [Zoom, WhatsApp, work plan] in order to improve working performance	IO: Facilitate the African working groups too. EC: The recommendation could be to better connect HIC members to the GPR2C research initiatives. MSE: The LA working groups uses Whatsapp, they have a Work Plan and all use zoom. There is no working group on gender but only specific initiatives on this subject, what we have is a working group on social production of habitat which is not mentioned.	X X X	

18. Support the development of new visions at and with universities and academics	MSE: The working group on capacity building in AL already has this theme among its work axes and is struggling to include our topics in the university curriculum. A recent success has been the realization of a 120 hours' diploma with the Faculty of Architecture of the National Autonomous University of Mexico on participatory design and social production of habitat that will be carried out again this year. See more information here: https://arquitectura.unam.mx/1d-d-participativo-2019.html	X X	
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V. Related to administration and management:

Recommendation	Comment	Agree	Disagree
1. General Secretariat should be stronger, with more dedication and more people; now the salaries are partly paid by GPR2C (through Ford Foundation), this helps a lot	AP: This would be an opportunity now and a challenge for future years (funding needed). The actual size is OK.	X	X
2. Management processes should not only tackle administrative topics but also policies	AP: This recommendation is not clear.	X	
3. Improve administrative and management processes efficiency by planning further ahead for the different administrative and political events (Board meeting, GA, etc.)		X X	
4. Improve the internal communication and workflow by taking advantage of more updated office automation tools and technics (CRM, Office 365, etc.)		X X	
5. Transfer knowledge and responsibilities to lower-level staff and to new generations		X X	
6. Increase flexibility, reduce staff fluctuation	AP: Already happening at the HIC GS	X	
7. Involve as far as possible CSOs and social movements into managerial and administrative processes	AP: This recommendation is not clear.	X	

Annex 15

Reference documents

Documents and References

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- HIC (2018): Signed PROJECT CONTRACT for Project No. 600-600-2535 ZG, Asserting People's Habitat Rights at All Levels. 25.05.2018
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- HIC (2018): Data on the legal holder of the project. 08.05.2018
- HIC (2018): Project proposal “Asserting People’s Habitat Rights at All Levels”, Planned funding period of the project: March 2018–June 2021 (40 months). Cairo, 8 February 2018.
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- MISEREOR (2018): Project No. 600-600-2535 “Asserting People's Habitat Rights at All Levels”. Detailed Breakdown of the Cost Plan (estimated for 34 months for project activities and 12 months for documentation and accounting activities). Aachen, 26.04.2018
- MISEREOR (2018): GRANT APPROVAL NOTICE and PROJECT CONTRACT for Project No. 600-600-2535 ZG, Asserting People's Habitat Rights at All Levels. 25.04.2018
- MISEREOR (2018): Project No. 600-600-2535 “Asserting People's Habitat Rights at All Levels”. Detailed Breakdown of the Cost Plan (estimated for 46 months). 19.04.2018
- MISEREOR (2018): Bewilligungsvorlage KZE 600-600-2535. 19.04.2018
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- HIC (2017): Minutes of the 2017 General Assembly in Nairobi. 10/10/2017
- HIC (2017): HIC / HIC-HLRN project 600-600-2415 ZG, February – December 2017 – objectives, indicators, activities. 22.02.2017
- HIC (2017): Project proposal “Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development”, Planned funding period of the project: February-December 2017. Cairo, 5 January 2017.
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- MISEREOR (2018): Abschlussbericht zu Projekt Nr. 600 600 2415 ZG. 24.10.2018
- MISEREOR (2018): Zwischenstatus Projekt Nr. 600-600-2415KZE. 24.10.2018
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MISEREOR (2017): 600-600-2415 Z," Integrating People's Housing and Land Rights with Sustainable Development". Detailed Breakdown of the Cost Plan (estimated for 25 months). Aachen, 02.03.2017

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MISEREOR (2014): GRANT APPROVAL NOTICE and PROJECT CONTRACT for Project No. 600-600-2109 ZG, Strengthening HIC Operation Coordination, Member Capabilities and Advocacy. 13.01.2014

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Relevant web pages

HIC structures:

<https://www.hic-net.org/>

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<http://www.hic-mena.org/>- HIC-MENA

<https://www.hlrn.org.in/> - India

<https://hic-al.org/> - HIC-AL

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<https://www.hic-gs.org/hicademy-overview.php>

<https://www.hic-gs.org/habitatthemes.php> [Habitat library]

<https://www.hic-gs.org/habitatkeywords.php> [HICipedia]

<https://www.hic-gs.org/news.php?pid=7393#Initiatives%20on%20the%20Right%20to%20the%20City>

UN structures

<http://wuf.unhabitat.org/page/about-wuf>

<https://www.greeningtheblue.org/event/world-habitat-day>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/pages/home.aspx>

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<http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/about/en/>

<http://www.unhousingrapp.org/>

<https://www.unwomen.org/en>

Relevant Allies, Members and other stakeholders

UCLG

<https://www.uclg.org/>

<https://www.uclg.org/en/organisation/structure/uclg-sections>

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UCLG-CISPD

<https://www.uclg-cisdp.org/en>

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<https://www.uclg-cisdp.org/en/activities/participatory-democracy/international-observatory-on-participatory-democracy>

IOPD – International Observatory on Participatory Democracy

<https://oidp.net/en/index.php>

ORU Fogar

<http://www.regionsunies-fogar.org/en/quienes-somos/direction-members>

World Social Forum:

<http://www.ripest.org/launching-the-preparation-of-the-world-social-forum-of-convergence-of-transformative-economies-barcelona-2019-2020/?lang=en>

African Urban Research Initiative (AURI): <https://www.africancentreforcities.net/programme/knowledge-networks/african-urban-research-initiative/>

Col-lectiu Punt Sis: <http://www.punt6.org/en/>

CSM: <http://www.csm4cfs.org>

Development Planning Unit (United Kingdom): <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/development>

ESCR-Net: <https://www.escr-net.org/>

European Commons Assembly:

<https://europeancommonsassembly.eu/>

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FIAN: <https://www.fian.de/wer-wir-sind/> AND <https://www.fian.org/en/>

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FPH: http://www.fph.ch/index_en.html

Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C): <http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br>

GLTN: <https://gltn.net/>

Habitat et Participation, Belgium: <https://www.habitat-participation.be>

Habitat World Map: Mapamundi; <https://habitat-worldmap.org/en>

Huairou Commission: <https://huairou.org/>

ICLEI: https://www.iclei.org/en/our_approach.html

IPC: <https://www.foodsovereignty.org/>

Land Research Center-Jerusalem: <http://www.lrcj.org>

Latin American Social Production of Habitat WG: <https://produccionsocialhabitat.wordpress.com/about>

Legal Support Network, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Palestine:
<https://www.badil.org/en>

Majdal magazine: <http://www.badil.org/en/publication/periodicals/al-majdal.html>)

Platform on Social Production of Habitat: <http://www.righttothecityplatform.org.br/the-social-production-of-habitat-platforms-first-coordination-meeting>

PÓLIS Brazil: <http://polis.org.br>)

Rights to Habitat for African People, Settlements Information Network Africa—SINA:
<http://mazinst.org/our-work/sina>

Rooftops Canada: <http://www.rooftops.ca>

UrbaMonde, Switzerland: <https://www.urbamonde.org/en>

Women in Cities International (WICI): <https://femmesetvilles.org/>;
<https://www.metropolis.org/partners/women-cities-international-wici>