UN URBiNAT

Compilation and analysis of human rights and gender issues

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Introduction: compilation and analysis of human rights and gender issues

Purpose of deliverable

The present deliverable D1.5 is the first report aimed at compiling and analysing human rights and gender issues in the scope of URBINAT's planning, implementation and evaluation of activities, covering the first year of the project, from June 2018 to May 2019.

This kind of reports will be delivered on a yearly basis. In this sense, four more reports are expected to be delivered until the end of the project according to the following schedule:
- ❏ D1.8, at month 24, year 2, from June 2019 to May 2020;
- ❏ D1.9, at month 36, year 3, from June 2020 to May 2021;
- ❏ D1.10, at month 48, year 4, from June 2021 to May 2022;
- ❏ D1.11, at month 60, year 5, from June 2022 to May 2023.

In the organizational structure of the project, the steering committee is responsible to apply a cross-cutting approach in regard to human rights and gender in the coordination and monitoring activities, as well as to compile and analyze the issues related to these dimensions on the basis of consultations to the scientific commission and to the multi-stakeholder advisory board. This is framed within work package 1 dedicated to the management of the consortium and the project's general implementation, more specifically task 1.5 for the inclusion of the cross cutting dimensions human rights, gender and international cooperation. Both advisory bodies, scientific commission and multi-stakeholder advisory board, are still to be formally established, although several of their members are already actively interacting with URBiNAT, as they had already confirmed their interest in advising the consortium at its early stage of the project's design, planning and application.

During the first year of the project, URBiNAT's partners concentrated efforts in operationalizing and launching several tasks and the related activities for the different work packages. The priority was also given to the establishment of the ethics commission, since this advisory body has the essential function of focusing on the compliance of ethical principles (gender equity, the best interest of the collective, intellectual freedom, human dignity, transparency, among others), intermediation and resolution of conflicts or, when necessary, to support the project's local teams to activate local protection systems. Ethical issues are interrelated with human rights and gender, and has to be taken into account in the management of the project and in the project as a whole, including the participatory processes and the research process.

Moreover, the intense collaborative work among partners during the first six months of URBiNAT on the foundational deliverables submitted in 2018 to the European Commission was a starting point to organize the development of our activities, covering different aspects:
- ❏ workflow and standard quality procedures (D1.1);
- ❏ theoretical and methodological foundations (D1.2);
- ❏ ethics (D1.6. D1.4, D8.1-2-3-4);
- ❏ communication and dissemination (D1.6, D6.1, D6.2, D1.7);
- ❏ data management (D1.3).

These are "living" documents on which we should continue building our work together, and which will require appropriation by all, as well as regular updates.

In these foundational deliverables and in the activities developed during the first year of the project, human rights and gender have been addressed both specifically and transversally.

Consequently, the deliverable D1.5 **takes stock of where we stand in regard to human rights and gender**, and **represents the starting point for the exchange with the scientific commission and the multi-stakeholder advisory board**, who may receive consultation both from the general assembly and the steering committee, and would reply with recommendations, which will help in the decision-making process.

Cross-cutting: from issues to dimensions

As referred to in the handbook D1.2 on the theoretical and methodological foundations of the project, URBiNAT adopts cross-cutting dimensions in its approach to urban regeneration in order to address properly a complex concentration and combination of societal challenges, which means to **integrate specific issues into all aspects of the project**. Complementarily, mainstreaming cross-cutting specific issues means to adopt a **strategy of making these themes integral dimensions of URBiNAT**.

Human rights and gender cut across all aspects of the project, and URBiNAT needs to ensure that they are **taken into consideration from the analysis applied to research and innovation contents, to the completion of all stages of activities**. In practical terms, cross-cutting dimensions are **theoretical lenses, guiding principles and methodological frameworks** to be adopted by URBiNAT partners and stakeholders in all activities, across all work packages.

This also implies a **challenging process**, since mainstreaming specific issues may require changes in the established procedures and cultures of partners and stakeholders in order to achieve the effective integration of cross-cutting dimensions in their values and practices.

Starting to tell the story

For this report we have organized our reporting - or "storytelling" since we are starting to build our story of engagement - in regard to human rights and gender around the following four axis:

- ❏ **Section 1 - Setting the foundations of URBiNAT's approach -** *From where do we start? What are our understandings, positions, expertises, experiences and guidelines?*
- ❏ **Section 2 - In practice -** *What happened in the first year? How did we apply our preliminary approach?*
- ❏ **Section 3 - Monitoring and evaluation -** *How are we organizing the assessment of both implementation and impacts?*
- ❏ **Section 4 - Setting the perspectives and advancement -** *Where do we go? What are the issues currently at stake and the next steps?*

1. Setting the foundations of URBiNAT's approach

This first section consists of a synthesis on how human rights and gender were addressed in the handbook D1.2 on the theoretical and methodological foundations of the project. On the one hand, subsection 1 relates specifically to subchapter I on human rights and gender of chapter 4 dedicated to cross-cutting dimensions, trying to devise a **general approach**.

On the other hand, the focus of subsection 2 is to embrace the different interrelated aspects that chapter 1 on citizens engagement and chapter 2 on public space incorporate. Both chapters are essential for the activities that have been implemented since the beginning of the project, especially the initial tasks of work packages 2 (task 2.1, local diagnostic), 3 (task 3.1 and 3.2, mapping local participatory culture and design of community-driven processes), and 4 (task 4.1, review of NBS catalogue), which constitute the main drivers of the project, as organized in URBiNAT's work package structure. It denotes that **rights and gender** are **already being approached both specifically with an explicit reference to these issues, and transversally with references to cross-cutting aspects** that we can relate to the principles of a rights-based approach.

This is of particular relevance as a way to reinforce the cross-cutting approach, engage and advance together towards what is at the core of URBiNAT, that is the realization of a life of dignity in the city.

1.1. General approach to human rights and gender

> The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the **fundamental rights of every human being without distinction** of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition. (WHO, 1946)

At the core: health as a fundamental right

URBiNAT's human rights and gender approach is closely related with the World Health Organization (WHO) definition of **health** and URBiNAT's healthy corridor concept.

The WHO defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO, 1946). The WHO also focuses specifically the social dimension through a **social determinants** approach to health, being the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels. The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities - the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries (WHO, 2018).

In the context of URBiNAT, both the definition of health and the social determinants approach of the WHO are relevant in the perspective of the **enjoyment of fundamental rights** and the **intersectionality** as specific modalities of oppression and discrimination that act in an integrated manner, and which impact the **realization of a life of dignity in the city**.

Taking the full physical, mental and social well-being of citizens as its main goal, URBiNAT aims to co-create a **healthy corridor** as an innovative and flexible nature-based solution (NBS), which itself integrates a large number of micro NBS emerging from community-driven design processes, in order to tackle a complex combination of social challenges in an urban context. Interventions focus on the public space to co-create with citizens new urban, social and nature-based relations within and between different neighbourhoods.

URBiNAT proposes an expanded conceptualization of NBS as designed in its innovative **catalogue of NBS**, in order to ensure sustainability and mobilise force for social cohesion. This catalogue combines territorial, technical, participatory, social and solidarity economy NBS, aiming at balancing the position of material and immaterial solutions in public space, pushing forward the perception that material solutions do not produce urban regeneration without immaterial solutions. Having them together in the same NBS catalogue is also a symbolic statement and reminder to attribute the same relevance to both in terms of spending time and energy and allocating budget, as much as to blur the artificial difference and distance of the physical/environmental dimension and the social dimension within the public space.

A corridor of inclusion: city space for and with all

Citizens within a diversity of backgrounds are invited to be at the center of a co-creation process with researchers, technicians, politicians and stakeholders and to guide the design of nature and human based solutions that better fit the environmental and social liveability of their community and public space. In that sense, participation is at the core of the co-creation process of the healthy corridor, and URBiNAT's partner gather expertise, experience and engagement towards best practices for **inclusive participation** in setting the participatory processes, mapping stakeholders and key players, as well as in the engagement of people. It namely involves to understand the context through a local social diagnostic, recognize and respect the specificities of individuals and groups and design strategies accordingly (Bruni, 2018, D1.2).

In its ethical principles guidelines, URBiNAT defined **specificities** as **childhood, gender (including gender minorities/diversity), older adults, race and ethnicity, functional diversity, citizenship status (migrant/refugee/asylum seek condition), religious diversity.** The recognition and respect of the specificities of individuals and groups are key in URBiNAT's approach to the participation of citizens for urban regeneration, since URBiNAT considers that for appropriate and effective social inclusion, measures should be taken to reduce citizen participation barriers, particularly those of priority groups, under more vulnerable conditions. In this regard, it is necessary to permanently recognize the cultural, social and economic differences of each group, to implement actions according to their needs.

This also involves to take into account the experiences and perceptions of the rights holders to guarantee that fundamental rights frameworks make a difference on the ground and do not become an end in themselves. In fact, if the implementation of human rights relies on the recognition of rights holders in relation to duty bearers, and despite legal successes and advances, it also questions the ownership of rights, most of all in contexts of social exclusion, in a broad sense of absence of several **citizenship** rights (Nunes, 2018, D1.2).

Moreover, the healthy corridor opens the city to the encounter and dialogue of a diversity of actors, to **challenge and overcome the established (and rising) barriers and borders**, as "instruments of differentiation" that actively separate and/or segregate individuals in terms of social class

(Giuliani, 2018, D1.2). This involves to acknowledge and challenge the lines that structure divisions in the social fabric of the city in terms of colour, class, gender, sexuality and religion. In that sense, URBiNAT, with the support of all partners, institutions and city governments, seeks to contribute to a more inclusive city space.

If Henri Lefebvre advocated in the 60's a transformed and renewed right to urban life, the **right to the city** has been mobilized and reappropriated by social movements, researchers, public actors in both North and South, as a flexible concept which fosters the democratic debate and encourages citizen participation (Nunes, 2018, D1.2). It is, therefore, as argued by David Harvey, **the result of broader transformative social practices**, a right to change ourselves by changing the city, depending upon the **exercise of a collective power to reshape the processes of urbanization** (Giuliani, 2018, D1.2). In this aspect, URBiNAT also embarks on the movement of an innovative reinvention of the urban policy, contributing to the reappropriation of the right to the city with the inhabitants of URBiNAT's cities.

Framing an approach: definition of principles

Making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG11) is grounded in international human rights standards. In fact, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is anchored in human rights, it strives to leave no one behind and puts the imperative of equality and non-discrimination at its heart. This is also connected to **achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (SDG5)**.

The Sustainable Development Goals offer a framework to **assess the efficiency of sustainable development plans, including in relation to rights, through participatory processes and the development of specific indicators**, as highlighted in the case of the evaluation of the actions contained in Brussels' sustainable development plan (Lettoun, 2018, D1.2). By using the existing participatory processes, i.e. BPART digital platform (www.brussel.be/bpart) / neighbourhood forum, the city of Brussels will consult inhabitants on their ideas about the missing elements to understand what they need and which effects they expect from the city's actions on their rights. Then, the city will propose projects and the indicators of each project will take into account the effects that the inhabitants expect. These indicators will be monitored like all the actions of the plan.

URBiNAT proposes to address both human rights and gender in the public sphere and urban space as **cross-cutting dimensions** to contribute in tackling a complex combination of societal challenges in the context of urban regeneration. In that sense, a rights-based approach and gender mainstreaming may be seen as starting-point frameworks to foresee impact.

URBiNAT has established a framework for a **rights-based approach**, based on the following preliminary guiding principles (Dorronsoro & Nunes, 2018, D1.2):
- ❏ *People as citizens*, holders of rights and capable of claiming their rights;
- ❏ *Full citizenship* for all, through the empowerment of discriminated groups of persons, including active participation in political, economic, social and cultural life;
- ❏ *Applying all rights* as universal and indivisible human rights, encompassing multiple dimensions (civil, political, economic, social, environmental and cultural rights both individually and collectively);
- ❏ *Participation and access to the decision making process* as the basis for active citizenship and sustained multi-stakeholder partnership;

❏ *Non-discrimination and equal access* of all groups and persons, with a focus on their specificities based on age, gender, functionalities, social and citizenship status diversities and vulnerabilities;
❏ *Inclusivity*, by identifying and addressing multiple discriminations based on ableism, ageism, classism, homophobia, racism, sexism, transphobia, and xenophobia among others;
❏ *Accountability*, promoting accessible, transparent and effective mechanisms of accountability by rights holders;
❏ *Transparency and access to information*, with information available in accessible formats for all, including for groups and persons with specificities;
❏ *'Do no harm'*, analyzing and avoiding unintended negative impact in terms of human rights, including exclusion and stigmatisation.

The operationalization of such a framework also includes to be aware and manage controversies around claiming rights, participation, accountability and transparency (Giuliani, 2018, D1.2), putting in place a **complaint mechanism**, ideally including representatives of the target groups in the discussion on its design, that: is easily accessible, providing a range of contact options chosen according to the means of communication used by the targeted persons and their specificities; includes a clear and transparent sequence of steps for addressing the issues and a time limit to give the answer; plans to provide a detailed explanation of the responses to the complaint; gives priority to dialogue in resolving complaints (Lettoun, 2018, D1.2).

However, the most important communication tool remains the **behavior** of the project's researchers, technicians and experts in the field, who must be open, accessible, responsive and transparent, "putting ourselves in the shoes of people", which allow **building trust** (Lettoun, 2018, D1.2).

The rights-based approach needs to be **integrated into all phases of the project activities, covering planning, formulation, implementation, assessment, and with a special attention to gender** analysis (identification of gender inequalities, power relations between men and women, elements that support them), potential impacts specifically on women, the identification of multiple discrimination based on sex and age, having women among the list of stakeholders, actions to empower women, solutions to the obstacles to women's full participation, gender-sensitive evaluations (Lettoun, 2018, D1.2).

Moreover, in regard to gender mainstreaming in URBiNAT, it also involves not only addressing **gender** norms and stereotypes, inequalities and unbalanced power relations between men and women, but also considering non-binary persons as a result of the LGBTIQA+[1] struggles, as well as the complex combination of different oppressions and discriminations in an **intersectional approach** as experienced by racialized and minoritized peoples and communities. As a result, URBiNAT aims at **equality and equity for all**, as the latter is related to the intersectional approach, trying to play also in favor of differences and diversities (Dorronsoro, 2018, D1.2).

Co-designing strategies

Based on the experience of URBiNAT's partners, some **guidelines** also emerged to properly implement the principles described above for a rights-based approach (Lettoun, 2018, D1.2):

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[1] LGBTTTIQAP+: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transexual, Transgender, Travesti, Intersexual, Queer, Asexual, Pansexual + any other.

- ❏ establish **equitable power relations** among stakeholders, supporting the most disadvantaged people;
- ❏ focus on the **causes of problems** and not only on their manifestations;
- ❏ implement actions that will directly contribute to the political, social and economic **empowerment** of the people;
- ❏ ensure that it obtains sufficient financial and other **resources**;
- ❏ actively work for the participation of all residents and not accept decisions that have not been made in an **inclusive** manner;
- ❏ hold duty bearers accountable. This requires a clear definition of the authorities' responsibilities and the establishment of indicators and benchmarks for **accountability**.

URBiNAT's partners are also mobilizing several expertises and experiences for the recognition and respect of the specificities of individuals and groups, and for the design of strategies accordingly aimed at the engagement of all citizens. The handbook D1.2 on the theoretical and methodological foundations of the project already includes in its chapter 4 dedicated to cross-cutting dimensions specific contributions and guidelines in regard to **gender, older adults and children**.

In general terms, we assume that **socially and psychologically speaking a shift is needed** to allow that inequalities are overcome and respect for diversity, acceptance of complexity and conditions of participation are allowed (Lima, 2018, D.12). The focus is here on the **problems and causes of discrimination and exclusion**, and how they impact the access and implementation of rights, including the right to participate: *racism, sexism, homophobia, Islamophobia, ableism, ageism, adult-centrism, among others.*

Beyond stereotypes rooted in a specific population, vulnerabilities also contribute to silence and legitimize numerous rights violations, such as in the case of **children** and **older adults**. A diagnostic and deeper knowledge about perceptions, attitudes and decisions towards children and older people are fundamental to understand how it is possible to engage them in social decisions and projects, to build new frameworks for their participation which emphasize them as social actors and reposition them in the public space as agents of transformation, not for the future nor from the past, but with capacity today for active participation in the decisions that affect their lives, including those related to the promotion of well-being and quality of life (Caitana, 2018A, D1.2) (Lima, 2018, D1.2).

URBiNAT cities are also invited to create or reinforce a specific **agenda for women**, to be reflected in URBiNAT actions, the adoption of inclusion lens in the departments implementing the project and in corresponding public policies, starting with the participatory local diagnostic of technical and political presence of the women and diversity agendas (Fernandes & Ferreira, 2018, D1.2). It also means for our consortium to connect and partner with **women grassroots movements**, and to support their reinforcement and other empowered women, as powerful agents of change regarding family and community linked to the territory and expanding women's voice in the public sphere, such as in the case of environmental action groups traditionally leadered by women (Fernandes & Ferreira, 2018, D1.2).

Gender issues may also be included **in public budgets** with approaches such as: i) gender budgeting, seeking to change existing inequalities, allocating and guiding resources in the most appropriate and equitable way; ii) gender-sensitive budgets going beyond the redistribution and reorientation of budgets according to gender inequalities, and attempting to develop mechanisms and processes for gender mainstreaming in government policies and programs that will precisely condition budgets, that is, that the gender perspective remains transversally and from the very phase of designing (Dorronsoro, 2018, D1.2).

For reference, a compilation of the contributions addressing and detailing gender approaches in the handbook D1.2 is included in the annexes of the present deliverable.

Moreover, feminist groups and activists provide other inspiring and useful tools applicable beyond a focus on gender and that can include other specificities through an intersectional approach, especially in the context of racialized and minoritized peoples and communities (Dorronsoro, 2018, D1.2). Examples of such tools, are:

❏ the **map of footprint of women**, which tries and makes a kind of footprints map thought from and with the collectives that are not normally taken into account. Sometimes there may be individual people as well, all helping in articulating the fabric of the collective memories of neighbors and neighborhoods;

❏ the **map of forbidden cities**, focusing on safety, and consisting of urban designs that create a series of black dots perceived by women or other vulnerable peoples and bodies at risk, as places of a high physical/safety risk, as a way to make it more visible for public governing institutions and people in general. This kind of map begins to be collaboratively designed and implemented as a useful tool to promote positive changes.

In line with the principle of 'do no harm', a special attention must be paid to the **risk of gentrification** in urban revitalization, being gentrification-induced displacement (GID) both a human rights violation (right to adequate housing) and a justice issues, since the victims are people without political or economic power (Lettoun, 2018, D1.2).

This issue also recalls the **enjoyment of the right to the city** by the risky body (marginalised/vulnerable subjects) (Giuliani, 2018, D1.2), which requires the **implementation of important best practices**, i.e. a bottom-up strategy that interpellates social groups making their voices/resistance practices heard by governments, public institutions and private actors, including:

❏ **active participation of/re-appropriation of the space** by the risky body as full city citizen (even when s/he/they is/are residing temporarily in the country), as a policy maker, as a target of positive actions, as interlocutor, as a stakeholder, as a subject whose needs and desires the institutions and private actors have to be accountable for/transparent to;

❏ **spatial, social and cultural desegregation of rights**, namely:
  ➔ the **right to mobility** in and across the city and to the (re)shaping of its spaces in order to make that journey safe, i.e. by means of specific street lights/lively social spaces/affordable public transport, and including the demilitarisation of the spaces where the risky body is confined;
  ➔ the **right to inhabit** – in good condition – the spaces from where those groups have been excluded, which means the right to access housing, urban infrastructures and services, educational facilities, workplaces, leisure spaces, which implies a regulation (i.e. quotas for working class dwellers in the centre) of the market-driven production of urban and housing spaces;
  ➔ the **right to be active players** in the building/urban space and in the course of transformation/use of the city spaces;
  ➔ **valorization of existing transformative/inclusive social practices**.

1.2. Human rights and gender approached both specifically and transversally

1.2.1. Explicit reference to rights and gender approach in the fields of citizens engagement and public space

Citizenship rights, the right to participate and the right of inclusion

Access and implementation of rights

The first section of chapter 1, from citizenship rights to participation in urban life, deals with the fragilities coming from citizenship *status* to the right to participate in the urban decision-making processes. In fact, addressing citizens engagement involves first to address citizenship, more specifically modern citizenship shaped by the universal recognition for all individuals, regardless of ethnicity, religion, sex and other specificities, to the right of integration and participation in the community.

However, as argued by Boaventura de Sousa Santos (2012), the banalization of the concepts of citizenship and human rights appears to include everything and exclude many, since the vast majority of the people of the world is more object of concepts of human rights and citizenship than subject of the same concepts, and it is, therefore, necessary to begin by showing the fragility of the concepts to reveal possible alternatives.

The **appropriation of citizenship rights in the promotion of social cohesion and urban social innovation** (Nunes & Caitana, 2018, D1.2) focuses specifically on the emergence of alternatives. In fact, alternatives are emerging in the fight against exclusion, considering social exclusion in a broad sense, which covers the absence of several citizenship rights, including a formal dimension, defined as 'membership of a nation-state', and a substantive dimension of access to an array of civil, political and social rights, and involving also some kind of participation in the business of government, based on the definition of Marshall revisited by Bottomore (1992). That is based on the same rights and participation that make up the full citizenship and from which the excluded are deprived.

These alternatives include the modes of participation in which people recognize themselves as a group and, as such, they develop an overview of the social problems that affect them. The appropriation of rights is observed internationally in the broad movement where law and justice are instituted as a resource through social movements that represent citizens, according to Jacques Commaille (2009), and citizens have also used the law for the liberation from situations of exclusion relying on processes of constitutional change to claim significant rights, according to Boaventura de Sousa Santos (2011).

However, **legal mobilization** is not limited to litigation or judicial mobilization, and the activism of rights mobilizers, whether inside or outside the courts, may aim at re-signifying human rights, creating or visibilising 'new' subjects of human rights, and promoting wider social, cultural, political, legal and economic transformations, as defined by Cecília MacDowell Santos (2012), or even at re-signifying the habitual modes of participation and integration in the collective. It is,

therefore, a mobilization that opens the field to social innovation, aiming at strengthening the capabilities of the population, the satisfaction of needs and the access to rights.

Citizens participation as a fundamental right in the constitutional state (Holz, 2018, D1.2) frames the constitutional basis for participation as a formally recognized right, as much as a principle to legitimize decisions and to exercise the rights of inclusion. It is argued that the will to promote citizen participation goes far beyond inviting citizens to express themselves in a particular process. Instead of calling people to say what they think, promoting participatory process implies an internal change in the way in which public administration decisions are made, effectively promoting the reconciliation of representative democracy and participatory democracy.

In this aspect, it is also argued that the law seems to be able to positively influence participatory practices. Institutional transformations certainly interact with cultural transformations. However, it is not a mere reference in the law to the obligation of promoting participatory processes that ensure these practices and guarantee their quality, contributing to the strengthening of democracy. In order to ensure that participatory processes are inclusive and involve the most diverse social actors, the law must be linked to an articulated and complex concept of citizen participation, which should be explicitly present in the text, **clarifying in detail the principles to which it relates**.

The second section of chapter 1, participation within an urban regeneration project, also enters specifically the **challenges related to the exercise of the right to participation through the analysis of participation in practice** (Bruni, 2018, D1.2). It is argued that there is a need to look for new ways and forms of participation which overcome limits and problems in regard to timing and permanent channels of mediation between politicians, institutions and the population and rights holders, which are often confusing. In this aspect, the setting of participatory processes is essential, having institutions of local governance clear and honest about the real purpose of engaging, and approaching participation with transparency, accountability and according to agreed ethical guidelines. It also involves a special attention to places (where) and times (when) to enable the participation of all, barrier-free, friendly and according to people's needs. Additionally, it is important to focus on the aim to decide based on deliberative democracy with an authentic deliberation or to create a common vision as a process open to all, comprising people's values, wishes, fears and desires, but also translatable into reality and not an idealistic wish-list (Bruni, 2018, D1.2).

In the co-creation process: civic and empowering participation

New ways and forms of participation are also considered by analyzing the **involvement of citizens and their participation in co-creation processes**, in the scope of participation in monitoring and evaluation, more specifically in regard to **guidelines and methodological approaches to measure co-creation** (Sorivelle, 2018, D1.2). In fact, it is stressed that many governments are redefining the boundaries between themselves and their citizens, and engaging the use of innovations that can provide more inclusive, transparent/open and accountable governance. In this aspect, collaborations between government and citizens are necessary for normative, instrumental and political reasons. At the core of normative civic participation is the democratic principle of citizens being able to influence decisions affecting their lives and well-being. An open participatory government actions, including NBS, tend to **redefine citizens and governments rights and responsibilities**, and change how they interact (Sorivelle, 2018, D1.2).

The **integration of culture in the co-creation process**, namely through cultural mapping, (Duxbury, 2018, D1.2) raises different aspects related to citizenship and rights, mainly in the analysis of how local cultures contribute to the sustainable development of cities. This includes allowing citizens to gain ownership of the city, and to meet and learn from one another, since a culturally sensitive and gendered approach can **empower** marginalized individuals and communities to participate in cultural and political life. Moreover, many communities with traditional identities value their collective right to express that identity derived through history, place, and tradition.

In the dialogue between the territory and the society: arenas of integration, reinvention of social inclusion, challenges in democratic innovation and focus on citizens

In relation to the public space examined under chapter 2 and considered as the result of the dialogue between the territory and the society, we can highlight the reference to **citizenship rights under the cultural-historical perspective** of section 1 **the urban perspective** of section 2 **and the technological perspective** of section 3.

Considering the **use of historic inputs in upgrading the space making** (Acri & Dobricic, 2018, D1.2), the focus is put on the paradigm of public space, its regeneration having legacy of the past as a reference term for the future. Within this paradigm, historic public spaces are mainly: playgrounds of social experience; places that encourage social processes that propagate local democracy, expose local and global dimension of urban identity; and complex spaces with overlapping roles, typologies and audiences. In this context, the open character of this urban arenas acts as a **social glue among different users and respective rights**, reconsidering the traditional property/ownership paradigms, whether private or public, and placing the integration of individual and collective experiential dimensions at the heart of the contemporary public space paradigm.

Considering **urban regeneration** (Correia, 2018, D1.2), it is argued that the city has naturally become a territory where new dynamics of change are discussed and experienced, while simultaneously **enforcing quotidian equal rights and the right to be different**. It is also argued that restating the relationship between the role of the inhabitants and the meaning and quality of their living areas becomes both inevitable and enforceable. This context raises the issues of how we can trace, define, and challenge the new subtle forms of social and territorial exclusion, trying to reinvent social inclusion as a meeting space between local institutional efforts and bottom-up movements, and how architecture and urbanism contribute to the qualification of the city as a territory of inclusion.

Considering the opportunities and challenges of **digital democratic innovations** (Secchi, 2018, D1.2), it is explained that the institutional design of democratic innovations aimed at increasing and deepening citizen participation in the political decision-making process (such as participatory budgeting, citizen assemblies, participatory urban planning) covers a set of procedures and rules that steer the delivery of these innovations, which has been progressively cross-fertilized by the integration of Information and Communication Technologies and, in particular, by the introduction of complex collaborative digital platforms.

However, while digital technologies have been allowing to deliver cheaper processes involving a larger number of participants at a smaller cost, they have introduced several **challenges that can significantly alter the inclusive capacity of democratic innovation, considering formal or substantive rights to participate** (accentuation of individualized means of participations;

emphasis on the quantitative dimension and the measurability of interactions as the base for the legitimacy of decisions; complexity and large scale of deployment (Secchi, 2018, D1.2).

We may also add as challenges in the present review of contributions under chapter 2 on public space of the handbook D1.2, the unequal access to ICT due to issues related to affordability of prices of services and/or devices, as well as different levels of technical knowledge and skills to use ICT. In fact, digital technologies may act as stimulation factor for participation (because of the lack of face to face contact), but at the same time this could be a reason for cheating and speculation (even creating non existing identities).

Moreover, in the analysis of **smart cities** (Moniz, 2018, D1.2), without rejecting the role of information technology, it is stressed the importance to **relocate the discourse in people and their knowledge** in order to rethink the city of today and its increasingly complex problems, since one of the central aspects of URBiNAT is the **implementation of the processes of participation and collaboration in social practices that allow the integration of the citizen in the city**, constituting **one of the pillars of the right to the city**.

Gender approaches

Gender approaches are referred in chapter 1 and chapter 2, namely:

❏ regarding **community-driven processes, considering women** as to be included in a multiplicity of social actors that are normally distant from traditional decision-making processes (Holz & Carvalho, 2018, D1.2);

❏ as referred previously, when considering the integration of culture in the co-creation process, **culturally sensitive and gendered approach that can empower** marginalized individuals and communities to participate in cultural and political life (Duxbury, 2018, D1.2);

❏ **Participatory Impact Assessment** (PIA) tools and techniques that **should be gender-sensitive** (Sorivelle, 2018, D1.2);

❏ the **eco-feminist design**, as a gender perspective in the co-creation of innovative public spaces, considering a complex mesh of urban variables: (i) the access and permanence in the public space, (ii) mobility, and (iii) violence against girls and women alike, and safety in the public space (Antunes, 2018, D1.2). This contribution is included in the annexes of the present deliverable, as part of a compilation on gender approaches;

❏ the **nature-based design of inclusive public spaces**, welcoming various user groups and celebrating the diversity of the public sphere, which allows designers to create a common ground where to integrate various programs and functions into a coherent and inclusive landscape, appealing to all of us, users **across genders**, ages, cultures and social backgrounds, without excluding based on physical capabilities or social status (Skjold, Østergaard & Hansen, 2018, D1.2). Several aspects referred about this approach also focus specifically on:
- the **social hierarchy** where especially physically able **young men** are prioritized, as a result of activities in public spaces traditionally tending to be based on monofunctional designs that excludes everyone not willing or able to participate;

- the importance of creating a fluent **connection between 'observers' and 'participants'** that makes it equally as acceptable to take a passive role as an active one and does not grant "ownership" of a space to a specific group, based on a flexible design that enables the users to interpret and occupy the space according to their specific needs. This allows groups, such as **young girls and women**, to enter the public social arenas on equal terms with young boys and men;

- the detailed design phase dependent on a well-executed and thorough participation process where all groups, such as **women** and children, have been **heard**.

1.2.2. Mapping of cross-cutting approach and principles

Integrative route to cover issues related to all human rights: sustainable development and culture

Even if not referring directly to rights and gender approach, the contributions gathered in chapters 1 (citizens engagement) and 2 (public space) include many references to the contents of the preliminary guiding principles defined in URBiNAT's rights-based approach, as presented in the mapping that follows. This presentation enables to understand that the different dimensions of URBiNAT already incorporate, to a greater or lesser extent, many cross-cutting issues related to human rights, as a starting point to evidence their incorporation.

It also mirrors the approach applied to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that goes far beyond the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in encompassing issues **related not only to economic, social and cultural rights but also civil and political rights and the right to development**, and opening new avenues to integrate human rights into global and national policies in both developed and developing countries over the next years (OHCHR, 2019).

In that sense, the reference to **sustainable development** by URBiNAT's partners appears to encompass this strategy of an "integrative route to the ecological, economic, cultural and social foundations underlying sustainable development", as mentioned in the introduction of chapter 2 on public space of the handbook D1.2 in regard to the conceptual definition of the healthy corridor. The example of urban parks as a link between the city under section 2.3 of the same chapter, also confirms the importance of this multi-layered and integrative approach to the sustainability of urban life in the healthy corridor concept, including the intersecting spaces in the park's immediate surroundings as the basis for a partnership between the park and the city (Curi, 2018, D1.2), making connection points between the different dimensions of urban life.

Still related to sustainability, and as defined in the description of URBiNAT's project (p. 18, part B, annex 1 of the Grant Agreement), the healthy corridor concept is approached on an interdisciplinary basis, bringing together complementary concepts that reinforce the intervention strategy in URBiNAT's neighbourhoods, namely "**sustainability as an inclusive environmental, social, economic and cultural approach**". URBiNAT's approach to sustainability includes four dimensions: environmental (resilience, adaptation), social (inclusion, cohesion), economic (collective value) and cultural (awareness). More specifically related to the cultural dimension, it represents for each city a channel and tool to inform, engage, promote dialogue and raise awareness of different stakeholders from different backgrounds, to be mobilized in order to build collective motivations and nurture a sense of identity and cohesion (p. 19, part B, annex 1 of the Grant Agreement).

Back to the handbook D1.2 on the theoretical and methodological foundations of the project, **culture** is analysed as the foundation and structure for achieving the aims of sustainable development, viewing culture as our way of life and at the root of all human decisions and actions, structuring our interaction with our environment(s) (Duxbury, 2018, D1.2). Often referred to as the fourth pillar or dimension of sustainability, culture is also perceived as a mediator, the lens through which we weigh options and make decisions, and a dimension that can balance all three of the other pillars, guiding sustainable development between economic, social, and ecological pressures and human needs and aspirations. In fact, culture is gradually becoming recognized in principle as a cross-cutting issue in local/urban sustainable development. Moreover, it is key to ensuring that the paradigm of sustainability is meaningful to local people, incorporating local histories and knowledges, resonating with local identities, and truly building from the aspirations of local communities (Duxbury, 2018, D1.2).

In the context of URBiNAT, **cultural mapping** is proposed as the methodology to be implemented during the diagnostic phase, particularly in order to map intangible cultural assets, which are more qualitative in nature and not easily counted or quantified. Examples include: values and norms, beliefs and philosophies, language, community stories, histories and memories, relationships, rituals, traditions, identities, and shared sense of place.

In that sense, and in the specific case of URBiNAT, aimed at co-creating a healthy corridor as an innovative and flexible NBS, which itself integrates a large number of micro NBS emerging from community-driven design processes, cultural mapping also offers the opportunity to evidence various **dimensions of health**, including safety, psychological barriers, empowerment, ergonomy, specificities, as well as to **share across different groups** (e.g. older adults-children, intercultural).

Both cultural dimension, in theoretical/analytical terms, and cultural approach, in methodological terms, make sense for approaching and measuring human rights, focusing on the **cultural capital** of a given community, which is likely to change or develop if that community has actively engaged citizens exchanging of information, skills and participating in co-creation projects and processes (Santos, 2018, D1.2).

Roots of the preliminary guiding principles in the foundations of URBiNAT's citizens engagement and public space

As presented under subsection 1.3 on the general approach to human rights and gender, URBiNAT has established a framework for a rights-based approach, based on the following preliminary guiding principles that we recall in the table below.

People as citizens	holders of rights and capable of claiming their rights
Full citizenship	for all, through the empowerment of discriminated groups of persons, including active participation in political, economic, social and cultural life
Applying all rights	as universal and indivisible human rights, encompassing multiple dimensions (civil, political, economic, social, environmental and cultural rights both individually and collectively)
Participation and access to the decision making process	as the basis for active citizenship and sustained multi-stakeholder partnership
Non-discrimination and equal access	of all groups and persons, with a focus on their specificities based on age, gender, functionalities, social and citizenship status diversities and vulnerabilities

Inclusivity	by identifying and addressing multiple discriminations based on ableism, ageism, classism, homophobia, racism, sexism, transphobia, and xenophobia among others
Accountability	promoting accessible, transparent and effective mechanisms of accountability by rights holders
Transparency and access to information	with information available in accessible formats for all, including for groups and persons with specificities
'Do no harm'	analyzing and avoiding unintended negative impact in terms of human rights, including exclusion and stigmatisation

The second table below aims at evidencing where are currently grounded these preliminary guiding principles of URBiNAT's rights-based approach, by mapping them in the theoretical and methodological foundations of the project related to citizens engagement and public space, i.e. in the chapters 1 and 2 of the handbook D1.2, more specifically in the contributions that do not make an explicit reference to rights and gender approach, as we analysed under subsection 1.2.1. As referred previously, this is a starting point to evidence their incorporation. In our analysis, we have mainly focused on the different aspects that compose the definition of each principle, how these aspects were mirrored in the contributions of URBiNAT's partners.

The role of participation for an active citizenship (Ferreira, 2018, D1.2)

- perpetuation of urban **inequities** and **inequalities** and in cities
- **empowering** citizens
- **clarifying** who is participating and in what conditions, where and when it happens, who decides what and who does not decide and what
- participatory pathway will certainly **produce exclusions**
- always possible to uncover visible and invisible limits among who has a voice and who doesn't in the processes and to **come back to the decision-making process** and integrate who doesn't
- a living process that carefully uses **democraticity and diversity lens** to reinvent and redo itself by successive attempts
- participation fundamentally valuable by itself as a process to **activate citizenship**, in the sense of **empowering people**, within its **demodiversity**, to do choices on solutions more adjusted to its diverse interests, agendas and needs
- participation as an end, within an ongoing process that sustains itself in the development of the participant's capacities to engage themselves in collective initiatives and expand its role for an **active citizenship**

→ *Inclusivity / Full citizenship / Transparency / 'Do no harm' / Participation and access to the decision-making process*

From the political/practitioner perspective: some suggestions to enrich the debate on citizen participation in requalification schemes (Allegretti, 2018, D1.2)

- dealing with **real men and women** who live, **struggle and suffer** to enable these real men and women to **escape from extreme poverty**, we must allow them to be **dignified agents of their own destiny**
- **integral human development** and the **full exercise of human dignity cannot be imposed**
not only discussing about spaces, but dealing with **justice, equality and equity,** and their relations with space and available resources
- favouring citizens participation in the planning of nature-based solutions involves levels of complexity that can often generate a sort of **"Darwinian selection" of participants** to the participatory process: attract mainly persons who have a higher level of education and professional interests; increase the complexity of the languages used and the feeling of exclusion of other subjects from a sort of "inner circle"; attract mainly "usual suspects" (so people always in the front-line of community dialogue) and disincentive "common citizens" to be present
- maintaining the capacity of attractiveness and **communication of the participatory arena**
- any participatory process operates within an **"ecosystem" of powers and knowledge relations** among the different subjects and organizations who have competence on the transformations of the chosen space

- using different tools for different targets is wise in itself, but there is often a **high risk to keep them separated (**even if partially overlapped), so making the different participants **loose the general vision and the larger framework of transformations** to which each action aims to contribute

→ *People as citizens / Full citizenship / Participation and access to the decision-making process / Applying all rights / Inclusivity / 'Do no harm' / Transparency and access to information*

Having inhabitants participate, in Nantes, in Nantes Nord and in its social housing zones (Stern, 2018, D1.2)

- participatory process well handed is **adapted to different kind of people**
- be particularly **cautious with "real life"**, inhabitants are not pupils that need to be taught, they are people that should have the minimum knowledge (that is the importance of pedagogy) to be relevant in a creative process
- **"knowledge superiority"** increasing when the topic is complex, be very **careful** not to be in a "teaching posture"
- with more **transparency** means we can explain most of the decisions, the more **honest** we are, the more credible we are (technicians and elected people often have the feeling that inhabitants will have impossible and expensive demands, but most of the time they totally understand, since they also have to choose themselves between buying a car or going on holidays)
- **digital platform** where every participatory work is published, which **shows citizens** that they do not work for nothing
- always **explaining "Yes/when? No/why?"**: citizens always receive an answer in response to their suggestions. If a project cannot be implemented they receive explanations, and when it can be implemented, a calendar is informed

→ *Non-discrimination and equal access / People as citizens / 'Do no harm' / Transparency and access to information*

Involvement and participation of private sector in Nature based solutions (Hilding-Hamann, 2018, D1.2)

Acting **socially and environmentally responsible** as a cornerstone of corporate strategies

→ *Applying all rights / 'Do no harm'*

Creativity, purpose and inspiration in co-creation process (Mateus, Martins & Leonor, 2018, D1.2)

Co-creation culture:
- related to **ethics, experiences, human relations**, the way people act within a creative environment, process, codes and symbols, behavioural patterns, language and customs, as well as the way the URBiNAT communities of practice interact and engage in the world around them
- encompasses the project's **values, visions, environments, beliefs and habits**

We stand for 'slow co-creation':
- model that deepens the co-creation process not limited to the moment of sharing and re-enforcing ideas but commences much sooner via thorough **research and observation on the challenge(s) and/or the customer friction(s)**
- **cares about the people** being involved in the process: e.g. listening to their ideas, investigating, etc.
- entails the aspect of learning (analysing emerging patterns) and jointly experimenting (creating simulations), **enabling people to change from within**
- high ethical standards, especially unconditional respect for them: atmosphere and setting of genuine **respect for the original thoughts and ideas of others**, all parties involved very conscious and conscientiousness about the difference between copying, sharing and creating

→ *Applying all rights / Non-discrimination and equal access / Inclusivity / Full citizenship / 'Do no harm'*

Conceptual approach to platforms and tools to support co-creation processes (Andersson I., 2018, D1.2)

- platforms and other digital tools, as well as the content and incentives to be applied, need to be **matched with the characteristics of the target audiences and the objectives for their engagement**
- each target audience has to be addressed so as to place the **focus on "WIIMFs" (What's In It For Me)**
- components of the ecosystem at hand includes **communication channels, audiences, tools & responses, and group dynamics**, to be framed in a comprehensive manner **with a view to the specific case**
- the platform should be suitable for orchestrating and managing **directed "campaigns"**, **linking a community made up of diverse sets of individuals**
- **terminology and language** are of utmost importance when building a system that is aimed for **inclusivity and transparency**
- NBS need to be introduced making use of carefully crafted processes that open up for and help achieve constructive co-creation by local communities, with **special attention paid to the most disadvantaged groups**
- methodologies need to be guided by the objective to tailor them to the local context, thus to be based on **analysis about the fundamental causes of problems**, and be able to **tackle and help overcome issues of group dynamics** that give cause to fragmentation, conflict and hurdles to communication and collaboration

Dimensions, factors and opportunities in the co-creation and co-production process (Caitana, 2018B, D1.2)

- concept of co-creation\co-production also related to the broader approach of social innovation, as it seeks to create **lasting results that aim to meet social needs**
- thereby, it fundamentally **changes social relations of power, of positions and of rules among stakeholders**

Factors influencing co-creation processes:
- from the organizational point of view: difficulty in the public context for establishing horizontal **relations between public professionals and citizens**
- from the citizens' point of view:
i) the **personal characteristics of citizens** determine, to a large extent, whether they are willing to participate, although **individual and collective attitudes** should be considered
ii) when **feelings of commitment** to the public space are present, the involvement of the citizen is more likely
iii) overall, the **level of education** influences the choice to participate, the greater, the more conscious and interested in the needs of the community
iv) **social capital** is another constitutive element necessary for co-creation because it strengthens ties and collective actions
v) community attributes: **trust, reciprocity, reputation, sharing of values and goals among members, heterogeneity, social capital, cultural repertoire and group size**

Factors that lead to failure of co-creation and co-production:
- concept of "value co-destruction" can emerge, for example, when actors involved in a partnership do not have certain resources, such as **lack of information and/or inadequate communication**
- **failures in the interaction** processes might **result in declining** of the state of well-being, or transform into frustration or loss of resources, such as money or other tangible or intangible resources
- any collaborative action with the involvement of citizens and/or end users may result in positive or negative effects on the value created

→ Inclusivity / Full citizenship / Non-discrimination and equal access / Applying all rights / Participation and access to the decision-making process / Transparency and access to information / 'Do no harm'

Participation in monitoring and evaluation (introduction to section) (editor Ferreira)

- participatory practices demonstrate "the possibility of innovation understood as an expanded **participation of social actors in many types of decision-making processes**" (Santos and Avritzer 2003, p. 51). In this context, it is a clear form of "improvement of democracy" (Bastos, 2012) or of "democratization of democracy" (Santos and Avritzer, 2003)
- important to differentiate processes in which there is a mere consultation and those in which the citizen has some power of decision
- **attention** should be paid to the fact that the methodology of participation may give **advantage to some privileged social groups**, due their capacity to organize themselves, expressing their own interests, not fearing to speak in public and so on. The design model can not benefit those who have more convincing power or, seeking balance, become just a mediation technique
- by including new social actors and new subjects, it is also necessary to understand that this is a new way of decision-making, **combining representative democracy with participatory democracy**
- depending on the model adopted, the **evaluation of participation** will demonstrate that some practices that claim to be participatory, but actually are only consultation or information to the citizens on the decisions already made, leaving no room for debate and changes in decisions. The inclusion of citizens in participatory processes must also take place at the decisional level, therefore the methodology is fundamental
- instead of including many and new social actors in the decision-making process, they should also be **allowed to evaluate the practices**

→ Participation and access to the decision-making process / 'Do no harm' / Full citizenship / Accountability

Evaluating public participation in policymaking (Falanga, 2018, D1.2)

- participatory approaches are not necessarily good per se, they can also be used as **tokenistic devices and manipulate community preferences**
- the evaluation is expected to **certify** whether participatory processes are effective or not, its findings may also help **expose value biases and "hidden agendas"**
- evaluation of **procedures** of the participatory processes: of the arrangements for negotiation among multiple agents, contending different interests, values, and degrees of power. Some scholars have focused on the potential of social learning acquired through cognitive enhancement and moral development potentially leading to collective actions

- evaluation of **results** of the participatory processes: inherently depends on the goals pursued through the engagement of citizens; if normative goals, such as the **enhancement of democratic values** in civil society; or if instrumental perspective (policy-oriented aspect of citizen participation = measure the application of fair mechanisms of participation by looking at **cognitive and moral effects on participants**, as well as the **visible improvement of the policy outputs**)
- the design of the evaluation model can be participatory itself and **engage participants through different methods and degrees of power** over the final decisions to be taken

→ *'Do no harm' / Accountability / Inclusivity / Full citizenship*

Public Space (introduction to chapter) (editor Moniz)

- Alongside the continuum naturale, URBiNAT adopts a strategic urban planning approach based on the same principles to **benefit social and cultural diversity**
- The public space is the **tangible and intangible** place that supports the everyday activities of individuals and groups, related to **leisure, mobility, cultural production, economic and commercial activities**, but also to the **active citizenship**
- The URBiNAT public space occupies urban voids or commons that are not being used and can become a linker between different areas of the city, contributing to **avoid the segregation effect** and to **promote the social and urban cohesion**

→ *Non-discrimination and equal access / Applying all rights / Participation and access to the decision-making process / Inclusivity*

Housing, contextualizing some established concepts (Bandeirinha, 2018, D1.2)

- From anthropology to behaviour psychology it gradually became usual to call upon those knowledge fields which may be helpful in order to **systematize the role of the dwellers** as well as **the sense of their specified aspirations**
- Attempt to create a new methodological spur, **more conscient, more rigorous regarding those socio-cultural specificities** from each one of the dwellers
- More interdisciplinary consistency and integrating it on a cycle of **confrontations with contemporary world's social and political complexity**
- Nowadays, housing is no more conceived as a public charge, state's institutional help is no longer admitted, markets are supposed to solve crisis of any type, any standard, any latitude. Nevertheless, those perspectives and those lenses still correspond to **the way scientific literature**, in the field of social sciences and architecture, **are facing housing problems**

→ *Non-discrimination and equal access / Inclusivity*

Urban parks (Curi, 2018, D1.2)

- **privatizations are processes of privilege and exclusion**, initially justified by the scarcity of public resources, through which the public power passes to private actors the responsibility to manage, produce and maintain the city, in a context marked by **real estate speculation** and **large groups specialized in consumption or recreation**
- there are increasingly fewer public spaces where people can meet with a certain freedom to the same extent that there are ever more places surrounded, monitored and controlled, making it **difficult to participate and exercise public life in its cultural and social diversity**
- **surveillance and barriers, the desire for security limiting the urban space fragmented by private solutions**
- park as a place of **community tensions**: challenge of creating a park as a public space is to create an open territory - for everyone - in socially divided capitalist cities = Who benefits or has the possibility of enjoying these public spaces? Who decides? Can this space accommodate people from different sociabilities and cultural backgrounds? After all, how 'public' is our public dimension?

→ *Inclusivity / Applying all rights*

Inclusive urban project (Correia, 2018, D1.2)

- **inclusion of citizens experience** in the urban projects
- thinking about an urban project or urban regeneration immediately means **understanding the dual conjecture of the past and the present**
- focused on people, the urban project must offer the citizens from particular areas of the city which are subject to intervention, the **opportunity to actively participate** in it, whether in: 1. analysing the existing situation (co-diagnostic); 2. drawing up the programme (co-planning); 3.collaboratively establishing action strategies and discussing proposals (co-design); 4. support the implementation activities (co-implementation); 5. reporting the changes in their everyday life (co-monitoring)
- providing the urban project with an intelligible human dimension, accordingly **closer to the actual social and cultural issues of populations**

- it becomes imperative to endow these land-use planning resources with an **environmental conscience**, by adopting low-impact solutions that promote the improvement of pre-existing conditions
- it is the responsibility of architects, urban planners and every protagonist involved in any urban project or urban regeneration initiative, particularly those with the power to decide, to defend these principles, nevertheless and **always accepting the differences that characterise each place, namely the people who live or simply go there**
- taking care of the **designed space** and the **environment** will concomitantly represent taking care of **people**
- responsible for the layout of the city, architects, urban planners and politicians must find **in present conditions, and in the demands being presented** to them, the leitmotiv of their practice

→ *Non-discrimination and equal access / Participation and access to the decision-making process / Applying all rights*

Healthy corridor and the territorial NBS (Lameiras, 2018, D1.2)

Integration through: **coexistence** in public space of people, plants and animals (implementation of the ecological principle of the *continuum naturale*); promotion of green space **connectivity**; **ecosystem services approach**, as a way to **relate the environmental with the social and economic questions**, and **assess** the services provided by an ecosystem to the human populations.

→ *Applying all right*

Technologically mediated nature-based solutions (Farinea, 2018, D1.2)

- recently, forms of place-appropriation and states of space-occupancy shifted towards the quest for technologically mediated opportunities for space/human/information interaction
- advantages in engaging citizens in participatory processes via the use of videogames are **civic reflection,** development of lateral and vertical **trust**, as well as **civic learning**
- games have the potential to **foster cooperative environments and ease the understanding process** as they provide a framework for setting **collective goals**
- they provide a structure based on rules and mechanics that can steer participatory processes while acting as a **porous communication platform**
- **co-design of videogames for urban spaces** can support **awareness raising (ecology, sustainability, co-existence), creativity, indicators for monitoring**

→ *Applying all rights / Full citizenship / Transparency and access to information / Accountability*

NBS impact on health and well-being (Cardinali & Volk, 2018, D1.2)

- the approach of **social architecture** to spatial design focuses on aspects that are **not only addressing and recognizing human needs** to create and provide spaces, where people feel comfortable, **but also opens up** opportunities and encourages to **be part of the design process** with the aim **to create and improve a wide range of place appropriation and place attachment** in the urban environment and neighborhoods.
- although the topic of **health** has traditionally been viewed and investigated from a health science and medical perspective, architects, landscape architects, and urban planners have been **addressing this issue in different ways, with reactions on unhealthy living conditions in the cities** (human centered design, responsibility of planning and design disciplines)
- as soon as the residents use the close-to-home recreational spaces, enormous **effects on health and well-being** can occur (pregnancy, brain development of children, physical activity, mental health)
- **environmental injustice** to which residents of disadvantaged urban areas are generally exposed. As a rule, they are surrounded by a qualitatively underdeveloped open space with numerous emission effects (market-related environmental injustice)

→ *Full citizenship / Applying all rights / Inclusivity*

On the one hand, the analysis produced enables to perceive URBiNAT's rights-based approach as **operational and effectively cross-cutting**, since its preliminary guiding principles were verified in our theoretical and methodological foundations, gathering the contributions of different partners.

On the other hand, this analysis gives concrete illustrations of the application of the principles, enabling to be **clearer** on the concepts. The following section will deepen the concretization by reporting on how human rights and gender were taken into account, during the first year of the project, in the implementation of activities and other foundational outputs and milestones.

Both specific and transversal results complement the general approach devised in the previous sub-section, and confirm that human rights and gender are integrated in URBiNAT's fundamentals.

However, as part of the interaction with the scientific commission and the multi-stakeholder advisory board, as well as of monitoring and evaluation, they also configure a baseline for critical analysis on advances and impact.

They also do not cover the dimension of social and solidarity economy that we expect to approach more concretely during the second year of the project onward, based on the results of the local diagnostics and the activation of the co-creation process of nature-based solutions with the inhabitants of the areas of intervention. The same applies to international cooperation to be broadened with the establishment of the Living Labs and the Community of Practice.

2. In practice

Fundamental rights set out minimum standards to ensure that a person is treated with dignity. Whether this is the right to be free from discrimination on the basis of your age, disability or ethnic background, the right to the protection of your personal data, or the right to get access to justice, these rights should all be respected, promoted and protected. The European Union (EU) Member States have a long tradition of safeguarding fundamental rights. The EU itself is built on these values and is committed to guaranteeing the rights proclaimed in the **Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union**. (FRA, 2018)

2.1. Application to activities

As presented under the first section of the present deliverable, human rights and gender were covered in the submission of the **deliverable D1.2**, namely in a **dedicated subchapter.** This was the result of a collaborative work, since the expertise and experience of URBiNAT's cities (Brussels and Siena) were mobilized, expanding also to the community of colleagues researchers from CES and the University of Coimbra.

The **preparatory work** for the elaboration of this subchapter included:
❏ a review of literature and concepts;
❏ the organization of a 2-hour **webinar** on the 24th October, 2018, with the presentation of 4 speakers (15 mn each) and debate with participants to address the topics of "from legal principles to realities" and "specificities in the participation process in relation to the urban public space".

However, a structuring work on human rights and gender had already taken place in July 2018 with the submission of the **deliverable D1.6** on the "preliminary ethical guidelines, and **communication and reporting procedures**", which included a template for the monitoring narrative reports (MNR) to be submitted by work package leaders, and where questions related to human rights and gender were included. These questions were formulated based on the elaboration of **preliminary guiding principles as part of URBINAT's rights-based approach to be applied in the planning, monitoring and assessment of activities**, going beyond compliance with international and European human rights norms.

In the same line, the preparation and submission of the **deliverable D1.1** on the **"workflow and standard quality procedures"** included the definition of a set of indicators for monitoring and evaluation aimed at enabling the measurement of the project performance, taking also into account human rights and gender and in articulation with ethical issues. It focuses the assessment of URBiNAT's implementation, which will be coupled with the assessment of the project's impact as designed in work package 5 (i.e. for example the impact of the development of healthy corridors in the well-being of citizens). In fact, the way partners will develop activities also impact the various results and dimensions of the project. This will be further detailed under section 3 of the present deliverable dedicated to **monitoring and evaluation**.

Regarding **gender equality**, the importance of article 33 of the Grant Agreement was also stressed in this deliverable D1.1., and gender balance and opportunities for women leadership were taken into account in designing and implementing activities.

Moreover, the **participation of citizens in the decision-making process of the consortium** was object of particular attention following the general assembly held in Sofia during the partners' meeting of January 2019. The organisational structure for the URBiNAT project was conceived to ensure its efficient management, but it was also designed as a participative and collaborative structure, in line with its vision of inclusion and its mission of co-creation. If URBiNAT's partners are fully integrated in the decision-making process, it is also foreseen to invite citizens involved in the activities of the project (i.e. kick-off event, workshops, etc.) for the creation of local URBiNAT citizens groups, aiming at designing a model to participate in: the decision-making of URBiNAT in dialogue with the general assembly; the multi-stakeholders advisory board, as another forum for dialogue about the development of the project, to amplify opportunities and arenas for dialogue.

An overall attention was also paid to human rights and gender issues in all aspects of the **project activities being implemented and planned in different work packages**, such as in relation to gender balance and the risks of stigmatization of URBiNAT's neighborhoods and inhabitants. In particular, in the scope of the following initial tasks developed during the first year of the project:

→ **Work package 2**: in the scope of task 2.1 to frame and operationalize local diagnostics, in particular for the cities data collection form developed to perform the first stage of local diagnostics, a special attention was paid in reviewing the terms used and items addressed according to our approach to specificities and the preliminary guidelines of URBINAT's rights-based approach. For example, 'disabled' was replaced by 'people with functional diversity''. 'Immigrants' was replaced by 'citizenship status'. 'Immigration rates' was replaced by 'migration rate and migration graphs (origins and quantities, diversity of migration mobilities)', trying to focus not only on people with a foreign migrant background, but also on national internal migrations (e.g. rural/urban areas, central/suburban areas, suburbs/suburbs). This is also key when considering that some national citizens, born and/or raised locally, but with migrant background being descendants of foreign immigrants, are sometimes referred as immigrants or 'non-integrated' citizens, which reinforces segregation and stigmatization. The following question was also included: "do the sources of information used and data collected include disaggregated data, qualitative and quantitative information on the populations specificities?"

→ **Work package 3:** task 3.1 to define and implement an adequate pilot methodology considering interrelated ethical, human rights and gender issues, in order to map the local participatory culture and prepare the launching of the participatory process, which also inform task 3.2 for the design of community-driven processes. This was of particular relevance to provide local scientific partners in Nantes and Sofia with templates and guidelines of semi-structured interviews applied in Porto, and for the preparation of participatory activities, as the ones launched in schools of Porto in May 2018, which required an approach tailored according to the specificities of the target groups to be engaged (children in this case, and any other intersectional specificity such as gender and functional diversity). The systematization of the guidelines for the citizens engagement issued from the handbook D1.2 was also reviewed according to ethical, human rights and gender aspects, in order to evidence the need of connections and complements (for example, additional communication and risk assessment requirements). Furthermore, several inputs were provided for the elaboration of deliverable D3.1 on the strategic design and usage of participatory solutions, namely in regard to citizens engagement and other stakeholders, such as factors that condition or limitate participation and which need to be overcome with specific adjustments and measures to be applied in participatory processes.

➔ **Work package 4**: task 4.1 with the review of the NBS catalogue, which namely implied to consider several aspects of rights and gender in relation to the engagement of citizens for the participatory NBS, as well as opportunities in combining solutions to overcome challenges related to specificities, and risks assessment and mitigation measures, such as conflict and dissident views emerging from mapping and dialogue.

➔ **Work package 5:** the development of task 5.3 dedicated to the health effects and impact on well-being of NBS included to consider several social determinants and specificities in the framing of measurement tools to be applied before and after the implementation of NBS in the areas of intervention, such as for the elaboration of a survey, also related to the stage 2 of the local diagnostic of task 2.1. It consisted of the same attention and review of terms and items, which was applied in stage 1 of local diagnostic. For example, broadening the issue on safety to the perceptions of inhabitants not only in relation to crime, delinquency and drug trafficking, but also in relation to the police. This is relevant for example when considering the presence of the police and its relation with inhabitants, and considering the issue of ethnic profiling as denounced by several human rights organizations, based on scientific research (see for example the study jointly conducted by CNRS and Open Society in France, in 2009)[2]. Another example was to introduce the concept of functional diversity and dissociate it from health problems, in order to avoid stigmatization and mitigate the perceptions related to ableism.

➔ **work package 6:** we adopted a cautious approach to the development of communication and dissemination activities, considering the attention to be paid to inhabitants of the neighbourhoods in the context of citizen engagement processes and regarding ethical issues to be addressed with the working group on participation and the cities. The communication and dissemination plan (deliverable D6.1) also integrated these issues, which is further detailed under subsection 2.3.

2.2. Ethics

The formulation of the preliminary principles for URBiNAT's rights-based approach was inspired on the definition of URBiNAT's ethical principles and guidelines, since they are intrinsically related to human rights and gender issues addressed in URBiNAT as cross-cutting dimensions to be integrated into all aspects of the project. Beyond principles, the ethics guidelines integrate in practice these dimensions.

URBiNAT's human rights and gender approach is also reflected in its Code of Ethics and Conduct. The document consists of a set of general ethical principles and procedures that shall be adopted and endorsed by all those involved in the project's activities.

Concerning the ethical issues in the participatory processes, the project assumes the centrality of the **fundamental respect for human dignity in all its practices**. Researchers and partner institutions must protect participant's integrity, their freedom and self-determination, respect their privacy and family life, as well as the values and views of participants. The project must also safeguard participants against any possible risk of harm, including in the moment of publishing research results.

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[2] Open Society Justice Initiative (2013). Equality Betrayed: the Impact of Ethnic Profiling in France. New York, USA: OSF Justice. Retrieved from
https://www.justiceinitiative.org/uploads/e3dd6c97-4538-4695-bb2e-9382e8f30f90/equality-betrayed-impact-ethnic-profiling-france-20130925.pdf

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project have a special responsibility to **respect the interests of vulnerable groups** throughout the development of the entire project. A particular attention should be given to the requirements regarding information (that should be clear) and consent (that should be obtained). Moreover, data related to identifiable individuals will be stored responsibly and for a reasonable period of time, meaning no longer than what is necessary to achieve the objective for which it was collected.

Researchers collecting information concerning the characteristics or behaviors of individuals (or groups) should be cautious about using classifications or designations that allow unreasonable generalization, and which in practice result in the stigmatization of particular social groups. In the URBiNAT project this is a major concern and classifications and designations of this kind will be avoided.

The participatory processes in URBiNAT are people-centred and based on an array of participatory solutions inspired by nature and in human nature that foster active citizenship and community self-expression. In practice, the **participatory processes** aim to include the diverse groups that are usually distant from the decision making processes, such as women, children, older adults, people with functional diversity, people coming from different ethnic-racial-religious backgrounds and people with diverse citizenship status (migrants, refugees, asylum seekers).

Different strategies will be developed having in mind URBiNAT's general ethical principles, as described in the Code of Ethics and Conduct, namely:
1. *Integrity* promotion in the project;
2. *Democraticity* as ideal for all the process;
3. *Solidarity* as key element for the strengthening of the sense of community;
4. *Social inclusion*, *tolerance* and *respect* for people's dignity;
5. *Interculturality* to ensure the effective engagement;
6. *Intersectionality* to eliminate forms of subordination, oppression and discrimination;
7. *Accountability* to foster effectiveness of social participation.

Moreover, the **ethics commission** was established as follows, based on expertise and background, gender balance, as well as knowledge and relation with local specificities of the countries covered in the project.

Name	Organization	Country
Annalisa Casini	Faculté de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Éducation, Université Catholique de Louvain	Belgium
António Tavares	School of Economics and Management of the University of Minho; United Nations University EGOV	Portugal
Lisa Rosén Rasmussen	Danish School of Education, Uddannelsesvidenskab, Emdrup	Denmark
Lucija Ažman Momirski	Faculty of Architecture, University of Ljubljana	Slovenia
Maya Grekova	Dep. Sociology, Faculty of Philosophy, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"	Bulgaria
Patrizia Messina	Department of Political and Juridical Sciences and International Studies, University of Padova	Italy
Yves Cabannes	Bartlett Development Planning Unit, University College London	France
Abbas Akhoundi* *ad-hoc member	University of Tehran	Iran

Beyond its activation, the work with the ethics commission, through online meetings and email interaction, as well as the presence of two members at the partners' meeting held in Sofia in January 2019, enabled to set its regulation and review the code of ethics and conduct to be submitted to the approval of the general assembly.

Maya Grekova and Yves Cabannes participated to the general assembly, which was much appreciated by URBiNAT's partners, since their interaction focused on critical and practical aspects of the project's implementation and advancement, including regarding human rights.

We reproduce in the table below some contributions from Yves Cabannes, who stressed the importance of: being more people-centred and less management-centred; developing tools and channels to receive complaints and feedback, and to effectively engage inhabitants in co-creation and active participation; connecting with human rights framework, namely in relation to the right to adequate housing.

Prof. Yves Cabannes - member of URBiNAT's ethics commission
Excerpt of comments and suggestions for the drafting of URBINAT ethics principles and code of conduct
28 January 2019

*1. **People**, primary residents from the neighbourhoods you are working with should be considered to a wider extent.*

*a. They should have for instance the possibility to file **complaints**, in case they consider that some ethical principles are not respected [for instance discrimination during meetings, or insufficient attention to the most vulnerable, or invasion of privacy by the staff, or simply lack of consideration of what matters for them]. Suggestion here would be to simply open a physical "box of complaints". They could be examined locally by the local focal point in charge of ethics and possibly discussed with Ethics commission's country reference. This would give you, in addition, an interesting feedback, and a perception of your practice from the people you work with.*

*b. People should have the possibility as well, through a simple **communication** channel, be it written or through email, to request information that are relevant for them. The good will of sending and informing from the URBINAT project might not be sufficient. This has been a common request by people in the processes I have been participating in.*

*c. Ideally the document URBINAT Ethical values and code of conduct could be updated, for instance on a yearly basis, in order to consider and include **contributions** from the communities. This would contribute to shifting from your current "for the people and with them" [co-construction] perspective to a more "by the people" one.*

*2. The connection between URBINAT Ethical values and code of conduct with a **Human Rights framework** and its ethical foundation could be stronger and made more explicit. This could be primarily the case with the Right to adequate housing and its basic principles.*

2.3. Communication

As referred in the final considerations of the subchapter on human rights and gender of the handbook D1.2, cities are environments of inequalities, discrimination, power relations, **stereotypes, stigmatization and different perceptions** on security, safety or criminality, bringing challenging tensions to be managed by understanding the different faces and the roots of urban violence, which generate social apartheid (Santos, 2018).

In this sense, intercultural, interdisciplinary and multi-stakeholders **dialogue**, including different sectors of society (such as the media who often contribute to stigmatization) are crucial for the successful implementation of an inclusive approach. In order to cope with these challenges,

URBiNAT structured a **communication and dissemination plan (D6.1)**, focused on specific target audiences and appropriate tools, that will be applied during the project. **Culture and the arts** are also essential channels aligned with our people-centred approach and inspired in human nature, enabling the translation and connexion of people, experiences and knowledges in the Living Labs of cities and within our Community of Practice.

The perspectives being devised for the **co-creation and dissemination of knowledge**, aiming at giving voice to citizens and capitalizing in monitoring and evaluation and in the expertise of Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, as detailed under section 3 of the present deliverable, open also avenues and opportunities for research and knowledge production, multi-stakeholders dialogue, as well as communication and advocacy in regard to human rights and gender.

Moreover, a **code of conduct for communication and dissemination** of project's activities and results by partners is included and detailed in the deliverable D6.1 on URBiNAT's communication and dissemination plan. It covers the following issues, which also mirror preliminary guiding principles of URBiNAT's rights-based approach:
❏ prohibited behaviour;
❏ commitment to the scientific accuracy of messages;
❏ commitment to political/ideological impartiality;
❏ commitment to transparency and accountability;
❏ commitment to the protection of personal data;
❏ commitment to accessibility.

All URBiNAT partners will be required to adhere to this code, whenever they engage in "communication and dissemination" activities.

As referred in the same deliverable D6.1, some **other related orientations** from different sources are currently being taken into consideration and analysed to strengthen the inclusion of the cross-cutting dimensions "human rights and gender", e.g. some codes of conduct implemented by European and Spanish NGOs, like the code of conduct on images and messages regarding the third world[3] (approved by the general assembly of the liaison committee of European non-governmental organizations before the EC in 1989) and the code of conduct of the Basque Country ́s NGOs Platform of 2007.[4]

Some of these guidelines could be summarized in the following points:
❏ show absolute respect for the dignity of the persons involved, both citizens and their organizations. Everyone must be presented as a human being and information about their social, cultural and economic environment must be displayed in order to preserve their **cultural identity and dignity**;
❏ promote the active participation of people during all the communication process. The **testimonies of interested citizens and organizations** involved should be used with preference over the interpretations of third parties;
❏ messages generated, shared and disseminated should ensure that all types of discrimination (racial, sexual, cultural, religious, socioeconomic, among others) are

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[3] Coordinadora ONG para el Desarrollo España (1989), "Código de Conducta sobre imágenes y mensajes a propósito del Tercer Mundo". Retrieved from
https://acpp.com/acpp2/descargas/codigo_conducta_imagenes.pdf
[4] Coordinadora de ONGD Euskadi (2007)[1988], "Código de Conducta Organizaciones No Gubernamentales de Desarrollo". Retrieved from
https://www.ongdeuskadi.org/documents_coord/codigo/CodigoConducta2007.pdf

avoided. The message must be conceived in such a way that it **avoids all kind of globalization and generalization** in the mind of the public;

❏ catastrophic, idyllic, generalizing and discriminatory messages and images should be avoided. Promote **consultation** with the citizens and their organizations **regarding the messages to be transmitted** about their reality. The dimension of interdependence and the notion of co-responsibility should be emphasized.

2.4. Consulting the scientific commission and the multi-stakeholder advisory board

The steering committee is advised by the scientific commission and the multi-stakeholder advisory board on issues related to human rights and gender, namely in regard to the compilation and analysis to be delivered each year of the project's implementation. These advisory bodies are composed of a core group of scholars, researchers and professionals.

As referred to in the introductory presentation of the present deliverable, although they are still to be formally established, several members of these advisory bodies are already actively interacting with URBiNAT, since the early stages of the project's design, planning and application.

Consequently, in this subsection, we would like to take the opportunity to systematize the inputs received from these members, as a way to make the connections among their different contributions, as well as with those from the members of the ethics commission already in place. Thus, this first report D1.5 will serve as a starting point for the organization of consultations as devised under task 1.5.

Name	Affiliation / Expertise / Interaction with URBiNAT
José Luis Fernández-Pacheco Sáez	- member of the technical team of Economías BioRegionales – EBR - collaborator of the Instituto de Moneda Social – IMS - speaker in a webinar on **solidarity economy and collective action in the urban space**, in the scope of the collaborative elaboration of the handbook D1.2 (theoretical and methodological foundations) - paper in the handbook D1.2: **"The role of social and solidarity economy and community participation in circular strategies of sustainable local development"** - excerpt from paper of handbook D1.2: *"**Feminist Economy, Ecofeminism, Social and Solidarity, and Circular Economy** are receiving increasing attention worldwide and are helping us to create new paradigms against the hegemonic socioeconomic model based only on growing. These approaches focus on the construction of a **more equity and sustainable socio-economic model** and contribute to the **construction of an alternative concept of "development".**"* (Fernández-Pacheco, 2018, D1.2) - participation to URBiNAT's kick-off meeting of June 2018 - registered and following URBiNAT's activities on Basecamp, in interaction with several members of the consortium - presentation of URBiNAT in an academic training programme organized in Badajoz (Spain), in December 2018, as part of a joint training program of Universidad de Extremadura (Spain) and UniCEUB - Centro Universitário de Brasília (Brazil), focusing on "City and habitation in sociological perspective. sustainability, environmental comfort and bioclimatic issues"

Lars Hulgård	- sociologist - professor at the University of Roskilde (RUC, Denmark), Center for Social Entrepreneurship - speaker in a webinar on **social and systematic changes based on NBS**, in the scope of the collaborative elaboration of the handbook D1.2 (theoretical and methodological foundations) - paper in the handbook D1.2: "**Solidarity economy and collective action in the urban space**" - excerpt from paper of handbook D1.2: "***Justice for who, Democracy for who? Cooperation for who?*** *(…) necessity of differentiating between various types of stakeholders participating in creating sustainability in the urban space.* ***Sustainability, democracy and cooperation for some, may be the exact opposite for others.*** *Welfare for some may be dis-welfare for others. Justice for some may be injustice for others. If we adopt a solidarity economy framework to "collective action in the urban space" such questions about* **who benefits must be at the core of all actions and all analysis.**" (Hulgård, 2018, D1.2) - meeting with CES team in October, 2018, to advise on the scientific development of the project - shared webinar on "Living Ecologies" between the University of Roskilde and CES, in October, 2018
Luciane Lucas dos Santos	- senior researcher at CES - integrating and co-coordinating the Research Group on Democracy, Citizenship and Law (DECIDe) - permanent member since 2008, of the Study Group on Solidarity Economy at CES (ECOSOL/CES) - visiting professor in Brazil (Federal University of Southern Bahia), as part of academic staff of the PhD Program in State and Society (PPGES/UFSB) - speaker in a webinar on **solidarity economy and collective action in the urban space**, in the scope of the collaborative elaboration of the handbook D1.2 (theoretical and methodological foundations) - paper in the handbook D1.2: **"Other perspectives on Economy: Solidarity economy, women's autonomy and urban revitalisation"** - excerpt from paper of handbook D1.2: *"Poverty should be framed as the result of different social inequalities impacting a body simultaneously - I mean, ethnicity, race, gender, class, nationality. The* **subjects of environmental racism and environmental injustice** *(Pulido, 2017; Harper, Steger & Filcak, 2009) could help us understand how impoverishment, shortage of public equipment and racial segregation are intertwined within urban areas. (…)* ***Solidarity Economy is not a panacea but may be a keyword for achieving different goals****: encouraging people to find their own ways to face resource scarcity,* **re-evaluating the knowledges of communities and social groups,** *enhancing environmentally suited consumer behaviour, and, mainly,* **fostering people's autonomy**." (Lucas dos Santos, 2018, D1.2) - scientific advice on content and framing the webinars on human rights and gender - mobilization of the Research Group on Democracy, Citizenship and Law (DECIDe) to contribute to the webinars on human rights and gender - launched the idea of creating URBiNAT's alternative currency to achieve different goals - participation to URBiNAT's kick-off meeting of June 2018 - invitation to URBiNAT to share experience on H2020 application, seminar in September 2019 at CES
Pedro Hespanha	- sociologist and founding member of CES - professor at the Faculty of Economics of Coimbra - main research on the area of social policies, and main researcher in several national and international research projects and research networks, dealing with active social policies, social exclusion and poverty, employment and unemployment experiences and strategies - coordinator of the Research Group on Solidarity Economy (ECOSOL/CES) - speaker in a webinar on **economic factors in housing neighborhoods - context and impacts**, in the scope of the collaborative elaboration of the handbook D1.2 (theoretical and methodological foundations) - paper in the handbook D1.2: **"Economic inequalities in social neighbourhoods"** - excerpt from paper of handbook D1.2: *"The urban fabric is a crucible of complex relationships between different social and ethnic groups, between different cultures and religions, and between different economic interests and life projects. Any intervention that neglects this complexity may trigger unrest and conflicts amongst its components.* **Some traps related to economic inequalities, for instance, are to be kept in mind** *(…) Cities - especially large cities - have not been able to* **guarantee to all their residents the minimum standards of citizenship nor the participation on the same footing in decisions affecting city life.** *They have limited themselves to keeping under control the social tensions generated by inequalities, creating sanitary cords of separation between the social worlds of rich and poor and producing an ideology of conformity through a discourse of* **"naturalization of differences"** *and a* **rhetoric about expectations of improvement wellbeing**, *along with some measures to combat the most serious social situations."* (Hespanha, 2018, D1.2) - participation to URBiNAT's kick-off meeting of June 2018 - enabled URBiNAT to be based at the Faculty of Economics for the organization of the webinars

[Wanda Capeller](#)	- associated researcher at the CES since 2017 - associated researcher at the Centre of Legal Theory and Analysis (UMR 7074) CNRS-University Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense (France) since 2000 - emeritus professor of Sciences Po Toulouse (France) since 2017, where she was full professor from 2003 to 2017 - professor of La Salle University (Brazil) in the master's programme in law and society since 2016 - post-doctor in sociology of law from the University of Social Sciences, Toulouse-UT1 Capitole (France) (1996) - **at the proposal stage**, together with João Pedroso, scientific advice on: reinforcement of the dialogue with **social sciences**; focus on **socio-legal dimension**; mapping mechanisms for recognition and promotion of rights by the political power, mechanisms for access to rights such as health services, spaces and socialization initiatives, alternative care centers, programs specifically targeting inequalities; inclusion of "living law" in "living lab"; focus on legal consciousness; approach of the capitalist intervention in the social disintegration - meeting with CES team in January 2019 for scientific advice, including the **establishment and organization of the scientific commission, development of seminar on mediation, publications**

3. Monitoring and evaluation

When asking 'why to monitor?', we can identify several benefits for the project:
- ❏ the opportunity to review its strategies, and correct shortcomings;
- ❏ assess whether target groups are actively participating;
- ❏ ensure that the expected results of the project, as well as the H2020 orientations are met;
- ❏ check the results and impacts of the project based on reliable evidence;
- ❏ clearly isolate causes and effects;
- ❏ operationalize theoretical relations;
- ❏ measure and quantify phenomena;
- ❏ develop research plans that allow the generalization of the findings;
- ❏ formulate general guidelines.

As referred to in the previous section, the monitoring and evaluation of human rights and gender is included both in the assessment of URBiNAT's implementation, as designed in its workflow and standard quality procedures, and in the assessment of the projects impacts, as designed in work package 5, since the way partners develop activities also impact the various results and dimensions of the project.

On the one hand, the **framing of measurement tools in work package 5** is currently taking into account URBiNAT's rights-based approach. This framework will also be applied and will evolve in the scope of the **co-design of participatory co-monitoring**.

On the other hand, a specific tool was developed to monitor and evaluate different dimensions of the **project implementation**, taking the form of a table available in the annexes section. These dimensions were based on the definition of URBiNAT's ethical guidelines presented in deliverable D1.4, which focuses on a set of principles related to the project's implementation, as well as on the intrinsically related human rights and gender issues addressed in URBiNAT as cross-cutting dimensions to be integrated into all aspects of the project.

The **monitoring and evaluation table** and its contents will be disseminated and appropriated among partners, in order to cover all these dimensions in the implementation and results of activities. Some reviews may be introduced in consultation with partners. This work will be conducted in close collaboration with the steering committee and the partners involved in data collection, generation and management.

Moreover, the template for the **monitoring narrative reports (MNR)** to be submitted by work package leaders includes questions related to human rights and gender, based also on URBiNAT's rights-based approach.

The routine and results of monitoring and evaluating the project's implementation will feed the regular reporting of the steering committee to the general assembly and Community of Practice on the developments, progress and results of activities.

If in the first subsection we focus more specifically on the elaboration of indicators, the second subsection enters the results of the two first MNR of work package leaders in regard to cross-cutting dimensions. We close the present section by opening to less conventional tools that are being devised, aiming at giving voice to citizens, to tell the same or a different version of the story, in dialogue with and by citizens, through their lens and perception concerning the realization

of a life of dignity in the city. In this aspect, URBiNAT aims at capitalizing in monitoring and evaluation for the co-production and dissemination of knowledge, namely with the expertise and essential partnership with Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli.

3.1. Human rights and ethics indicators

Definition of indicators

For a proper and accurate monitoring and evaluation, URBiNAT adopted the strategy to use **process and result indicators**. In the case of indicators in the perspective of human rights, this was inspired by the notion and rationale proposed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), who defines human rights indicators as *"specific information on the state or condition of an object, event, activity or outcome that can be related to human rights norms and standards; that addresses and reflects human rights principles and concerns; and that can be used to assess and monitor the promotion and implementation of human rights"* (OHCHR, 2012).

Although URBiNAT's indicators were not exclusively tailored for human rights, they all refer to human rights standards and principles, and may be used for the evaluation of human rights. In other cases, some of URBiNAT´s indicators may respond to one or more of the requirements identified to constitute a human rights indicator. Moreover, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were used as a reference in the definition of the indicators.

In addition to the existence of indicators, the project proposes the implementation of a **monitoring** system. That is, the continuous monitoring of the project's evolution, through standard measures to be observed by all partners. It is understood, within the scope of the project, that the indicators help to capture and reflect the conditions of the reach and accomplishments of the project, its performances in generating real changes in people's life (people-centred approach) and in the community,

As referred in the deliverable D1.1 on the workflow and standard quality procedures of the project, beyond formulating dimensions covering and combining both ethics and human rights and gender, the **monitoring and evaluation table** includes **key performance indicators** (KPIs), whose purpose is to enable measurement of the project performance. We considered the following attributes[5] for URBiNAT's KPIs on the performance of its management:
1. general indicators of performance that focus on **critical aspects** of outputs or outcomes;
2. only a limited, **manageable** number of KPIs is maintainable for regular use (too many or too complex KPIs can be time and resource consuming);
3. the **systematic use** of KPIs is essential as their value is almost completely derived from their consistent use across projects;
4. data **collection** must be made as **simple** as possible.
5. for performance measurement to be effective, the KPIs must be widely **accepted, understood and owned**.

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[5] On the basis of the literature review available in Langston, C. (2013). Development of generic key performance indicators for PMBOK® using a 3D project integration model. Australian Institute of Quality Surveyors. Retrieved from http://dx.doi.org/10.5130/AJCEB.v13i4.3658

Regarding the latest attribute, URBiNAT's coordinator and the steering committee members will pay particular attention in **disseminating and spreading the use of such KPIs**.

Indicators and units of measurement have been defined and constructed according to the following steps:
- ❏ revision of the definitions adopted through an analysis concerning the ethical principles and human rights-based approach of the project;
- ❏ selection of the key-issues for each principle excluding repeated elements;
- ❏ a unit of measurement was developed for each key-issue allowing an adequate monitoring and evaluation of the project.

The choice of indicators also took into account an earlier conceptual framework that was developed during the elaboration of the project proposal, which helped to reveal the link between expected outcomes and their determinants.

For the adequate operationalization of each indicator, the task coordination took into account the following set of criteria:
- ❏ the **importance** of the indicator, especially to gather information on the main aspects of the project;
- ❏ the conditions for **comparability** among cities, i.e. it is possible to collect the same information in all cities;
- ❏ the **simplicity and intelligibility** of the indicators, i.e. simple and clear with an understandable designation;
- ❏ if applicable, the **reliability** of the data source and their **representativeness**.

In relation to the attributes and units of measurement, simple and composed indicators were considered, as well as qualitative indicators. For dimensions and indicators related to target groups and individuals, the information related to benefits and satisfaction was centralized in the unit of measurement.

Methods and tools for data collection/means of verification

Based on evaluation criteria, organized into objectively verifiable indicators, the project adopted as strategy to select means of verification for each indicator, as well as to identify already devised or already applied methods and tools in the activities of the project in which we could capitalize in order to feed the monitoring and evaluation of their implementation.

They include: narrative reporting, the descriptions contained in the reports, such as the comparison between difficulties of individuals and groups to participate and the measures taken for mitigation; attendance lists; ethical forms; evaluation by the participants in activities; content analysis; technical evaluations; analytical reports; interviews; observation; questionnaires; self-evaluation; action research; materials produced and corresponding files stored, for example communication materials adapted according to the specificities of audience and target individuals or groups; images; statistical sources; local diagnostic reports; systematization documents; participation protocols; activity logs; compromise agreement / protocol (e.g. for the activation of the Communities of Practice); list of publication with peer-review; financial reports.

Temporality of the collection of evidences

The information can be collected using different formats such as applying questionnaires, interviews, direct observation, among others, and this collection of information may occur at any stage of the project:

❏ at the beginning, seeking to build a baseline on the current situation (ex-ante);
❏ during the activities in order to monitor, through the application monitoring methods (on going);
❏ at the end of the project for required assessments and comparisons (ex-post).

3.2. Monitoring narrative reports of work package leaders

The results presented in this subsection mirror the opinions of work package leaders (WPL) as expressed in the two monitoring narrative reports (MNR) submitted to the steering committee in October 2018 and February 2019. MNR #1 covered the period from 1st June 2018 to 30th September 2018, and MNR #2 from 1st October 2018 to 31st January 2019.

More specifically, it is a synthesis of their answers to the questions related to cross-cutting dimensions of URBiNAT's project, which cover human rights, gender and international cooperation.

In regard to human rights and gender, the questions included in the MNRs' template were elaborated according to URBiNAT's rights-based approach.

As an overall analysis about the WPLs' answers, we can highlight the following aspects:

❏ there was a general increase in the number of answers and comments from MNR#1 to MNR#2, which can be interpreted as also an increase in the awareness or dissemination of human rights and gender issues in the scope of URBiNAT among the participants of the work packages;
❏ already pointed out as a discrimination issue is one related to migration;
❏ another issue of concern mentioned is gentrification as a potential negative effect resulting from the implementation of the healthy corridor;
❏ the relation with inhabitants is an important aspect for WPL, covering aspects related to communication, as well as to taking care of the activities and relations to be established in the co-creation process, namely not creating false expectations, and having citizens at the core of the project;
❏ regarding non-European partners and observers, it was mentioned the need for clear understandings, flexibility and to take into account the different political and social contexts.

Citizenship
Are participants of the WP aware of or sensitive to rights claims by populations of social housing neighborhoods?

Three WPL have answered Yes, two have answered No and two have not answered the question.

Those WPL who have answered yes to this question admitted they are aware of the fact that the needs of local citizens are at the core of the project.

There were no differences in the opinion of WPL from MNR1 to MNR 2 within the same WP.

Measures/moments/tasks reported by WPL that might improve this outcome:
- ❏ technical visits to the cities;
- ❏ deliverable 1.2;
- ❏ city data collection for local diagnostic (T2.1.)

Applying all rights
Are inequality and discrimination issues taken into account by WP participants in planning and implementing activities?

Apart from one WPL who have not answered this question, all the others have answered Yes to this question. This might mean that gender balance is always referred and taken into account. Gender equality, as defined in art. 33 of the Grant Agreement, is also taken into account in this context. However, taking into account URBINAT's intersectional approach, it is the concept of equity that gets closer than the equality one.

Other WPL reported that some of the partners have issues related to discrimination and immigration problems, i.e. Nova Gorica and the border.

Measures/moments/tasks reported by the partners that might improve this outcome: One WPL mentioned that D1.2, namely chapter 4 on cross-cutting dimensions, and local diagnostics might enhance these perspectives related to inequality and discrimination issues.

Participation
Does the implementation process of the WP take into account the relations between citizen participants and all stakeholders?

Apart from one WPL who have not answered this question, all the others have answered yes.

WPL admitted that this is at the core of local activities and they reported to be aware of the need of taking care of the relation with the inhabitants of the neighbourhoods.

WPL also admitted to have adopted a cautious approach to the development of communication and dissemination activities, considering the attention to be paid to inhabitants of the neighbourhoods in the context of citizen engagement processes and regarding ethical issues to be addressed with the working group on participation and the cities.

The communication and dissemination plan also integrated these issues.

Measures/moments/tasks reported by the partners that might improve this outcome: the development of the so-selection process aims to improve the relationship between these two social groups.

Non - discrimination & equal access
Have WP participants identified problems or violations of rights and gender discrimination within the project?

The majority of WPL have answered No to this question. However, there were two WPL who have answered positively to this question. One of them have made an additional comment highlighting the fact of having had discussions on gentrification of the neighbourhood after the implementation of the healthy corridor.

Measures/moments/tasks reported by the partners that might improve this outcome: not mentioned.

Inclusivity
Do the sources of information used and data collected by WP participants include disaggregated data, qualitative and quantitative information on the participants' specificities?

Two WPL have answered yes to this question and all the others have answered No.

One WPL have added that interviews will be conducted, which will be available in a digital format.

Measures/moments/tasks reported by the partners that might improve this outcome: the question was included in the cities data collection form developed to perform local diagnostics (task 2.1).

Accountability
Does the implementation of activities of the WP take into account the provision of high-quality, timely and reliable data and information to citizen participants?

With the exception of one WPL who have not answered this question, all the other WPL have answered Yes, mirroring a broad concern to take care of the relation with the inhabitants of the neighbourhoods. However, one WPL admitted that no specific activity to approach and inform the inhabitants of the neighbourhoods was implemented so far.

Measures/moments/tasks reported by the partners that might improve this outcome:
- ❏ The code of conduct for communication and dissemination of project's activities and results by partners is included and detailed in URBiNAT's Communication and Dissemination Plan (deliverable D6.1), and covers the following issues: prohibited behaviour; commitment to the scientific accuracy of messages; commitment to political/ideological impartiality; commitment to transparency and accountability; commitment to the protection of personal data; commitment to accessibility.
- ❏ All URBiNAT partners will be required to adhere to this code, whenever they engage in "communication and dissemination" activities.

Transparency & information
Have WP participants produced reports and information on the project?
- If yes, in which format and for which audience?
- If no, what materials do they use to report and inform about the project?

Most WPL have answered positively to this question mentioning the following practices:
- ❏ Several presentations (PPT) in specialized conferences and events (international, EC and clustering);

- ❏ Different tools and materials are now available for the communication of the project, namely: website (www.urbinat.eu), social media accounts (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Youtube), flyer/brochure in English to be translated in local languages of URBiNAT's cities and partners;
- ❏ The NBS cards used in Sofia Meeting aim to facilitate the information on the NBS catalogue;
- ❏ Local diagnostics reports have been produced for internal use.

Measures/moments/tasks reported by the partners that might improve this outcome: Not applicable.

'Do no harm'

Have WP participants identified any potential development negative trend potentially leading to human rights violations and gender discrimination?

Three WPL have answered yes to this question.

One of these partners have add the following information: some other related orientations from different sources are also currently being taken into consideration and analysed to strengthen the inclusion of the cross-cutting dimensions "human rights and gender". A summary of some of these guidelines was included in the comments, as it was also included in the communication and dissemination plan D6.1.

As a final note, other WPL have added that the co-selection process should not create false expectations.

Human rights and the challenges of international cooperation

About human rights and the challenges of international cooperation, it is worth mentioning the comments shared by WPL:
- ❏ The international cooperation needs clear understandings about the contribution of each part with flexible agreements that create the conditions for a sustainable and realistic participation of the non-European partners and observers, considering the dynamic evolution of the research in action projects.
- ❏ The political and social context of the projects will have to take into account when URBiNAT methodologies and solutions will be implemented.

3.3. From monitoring and evaluation towards the co-production and dissemination of knowledge

3.3.1. Dialogue with and by citizens through unconventional tools to give voice to the citizens

The social complexity and the diversity of possible ways to understand the social world produced methodologies, information sources, paradigms that coexisted without great interactions (Guerra, 2002). Each source of information, whether scientific or non-scientific, in turn, values a particular aspect of life in society. The social transformations that propelled scientific and technological advances, especially after the Industrial Revolution, gave new impetus to the knowledge debate. However, we cannot forget the commitment to economic development through scientific and technological progress and how this commitment generates direct implications for the recognition of other knowledge and dialogue with the community.

For a long time, the production of knowledge, the definition of what is or is not true, was a domain restricted and inaccessible to those who did not have formal "legitimacy". With the emergence of concepts such as popular university, ecology of knowledge, co-creation, the cartography of the knowledge production was modified, and the **subjects started to occupy a place of relevance and recognition.** In such a way that the conventional actors responsible for the production of the truth and the knowledge, began to adopt **new models of production of the knowledge**.

The transition from the scientific research model to the **action research**, for example, marks a significant change in the participation of subjects. Also because in the first model, the learning and dissemination of knowledge happens through scientific publications, while in the second in networks and teaching relationships.

Action research is of particular relevance for URBiNAT, since it is at the core of task 5.6. This research model has the following main characteristics:
- ❏ objective to deal with the real problems of the world, dealing with practical problems, as well as discovering more about the phenomenon;
- ❏ seeking change is an integral part;
- ❏ process in cycle, in which the research involves a cycle of feedback, where the initial results generate possibilities of change that are then implemented and evaluated as a prelude to a more in depth investigation;
- ❏ the active participation of the people involved in the process is also crucial.

Several other aspects of the ongoing activities in the project are in line or open to these new fields of knowledge production, namely in the scope of the **participatory activities and communication developments**. For example, the local diagnostics will enter a co-diagnostic phase that is currently being framed in details. It involves, for example, to organize focus groups to address social cohesion, governance and rights with the citizens who live in the areas of URBiNAT's intervention, in order to get their perceptions and not rely exclusively on the experts and technicians' opinions.

Moreover, the engagement of citizens and stakeholders and the participatory processes being launched require clear communication strategies and the development of attractive and accessible tools to mobilize around the project and present it to a wider and non-specialized audience. This is even more important when considering groups and individuals with specificities, with who

URBiNAT intends to engage in a differentiated way, that is, aimed at an increased active participation.

In that sense, engaging with the citizens who live in the areas of URBiNAT's intervention opens the field to **new ways of telling the story in dialogue with and by citizens**, namely in regard to human rights and gender.

In fact, **personal narratives are powerful instruments for advancing human rights claims** across the world (Schaffer & Smith, 2004), particularly when they form parts of a new collective story - "as individual stories accumulate, the collective story gains cultural salience and resonance, sparking further interest in life narratives" (p.3). An intercultural conception of human rights as defended by Santos (2006, 2013) - which aims to strengthen the legitimacy of human rights in different contexts as well as to radicalize the struggles made on its behalf (p.125), is valuable for URBiNAT project.

Telling stories (from different contexts) turn "experiences" into mutually accessible, intelligible and relevant events (Santos, 2013A). **Shared stories** build shared memories, which constitute essential "materials" for alternative narratives that go beyond the hegemonic version of reality, or realities, like, for instance, the story of the Transition movement demonstrates (Carvalho, 2018, D1.2).

In particular regarding monitoring and evaluation of human rights and gender in the scope of URBiNAT, the **co-creation process** is an opportunity to take into account the experiences and perceptions of the rights holders to guarantee that fundamental rights frameworks make a difference on the ground and do not become an end in themselves. This is the case, for example, of cultural mapping, an emerging discourse of collaborative, community-based inquiry and advocacy (Duxbury et al., 2018). Moreover, artistic approaches to cultural mapping emphasize the importance of creative process that engages with the 'felt sense' of community experiences, an element often missing from conventional mapping practices, exploring the processes of **seeing and listening** and the importance of the aesthetic as a key component of **community self-expression and self-representation** (Duxbury et al., 2018).

In this context, URBiNAT proposes to create a **dialogue with and by citizens**, as a way to reinvent the traditional logic of power, relations and participation, and challenge epistemological violence, such as neutralization of the other, subalternization, colonization, invisibility, silence, representation. This is in line with a renewed reflective thinking about the world like Spivak does about **'subalterns'**, and the emergence of new questions, paradigms and ways to act in the world: *can the subaltern speak? Who is the subaltern? How are represented the subjects of the so-called "third world" in the occidental discourse? How are considered the subjects who are on the other side of the "abyssal line" (Santos, 2013B)? How does the dominant discourse "fabricate" the subaltern subject?*

There are no simple answers for those questions, but there are guidelines to reading the context. One of them is the relation between the theory and practice, where who produces the theory does not represent the subalterns, but speaks for them. In other words, the theorist acts as a translator, who has "the disconcerting role of making the text of another person speak, in a constant process of postponement, approximation and, above all, negotiations", putting in confrontation with the subaltern perspective, and taking also into account the intersectionality of subalternities (Spivak, 2010).

3.3.2. Co-creation and dissemination of knowledge with Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli

Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli is located in Milan and is one of the major European centres of research and documentation in the fields of history, political science, economics and social sciences. In recent years, Fondazione Feltrinelli has established fruitful collaborations with numerous research centres of excellence throughout the world (e.g. Paris Institute of Political Studies, Harvard University, London School of Economics, Yale University, Columbia University), as well as with the most brilliant interpreters of our time: Amartya Sen, Marc Augé, Joseph Stiglitz, Jeremy Rifkin, Muhammad Yunus to name a few.

Moreover, Fondazione Feltrinelli works closely with other political institutions, starting from the Municipality of Milan and the Lombardy Regional administration, and supports multi-level stakeholders – enterprises, active citizen involvement, bearers of significant topics interested and involved in both the transformation of the city and in understanding the dynamics of these changes.

Each research season of Fondazione Feltrinelli is entitled to a specific topic (e.g. "Rethinking capitalism" in 2019) and comprehends a rich series of culture initiatives, among which there is "About a city", a festival promoted by the Feltrinelli Foundation's Observatory on City and Urban Transformations during the Milan ArchWeek, usually held every May. *About a city* is a three-year project inaugurated in 2018, which aims to provide an opportunity for researchers, stakeholders, city makers, institutions and practitioners to reflect on how urbanization and urban modes of living are impacting the human condition everywhere and how to orient these transformations towards a more equal, inclusive and sustainable solution for the entire planet.

Elaborating on the previous edition of the festival (*About a city 2018 – Places, ideas and rights for 2030 citizens*), this year's edition (May 23rd -26th, 2019) tried to rethink the city in relation to culture, to borders and to common properties, paying particular attention to those practices from below that are an expression of the citizens' agency. Practices of city making through green spaces were also included in the programme, through a dedicated event ("Naturescapes") composed by a multi-stakeholder workshop, a walk and a keynote lecture by Socrates Schouten (WAAG – Amsterdam) open to the citizen. The "Naturescapes" event, held on May 25th, 2019 saw the participation of some of the partners of two Horizon 2020 projects on Nature Based Solutions (URBiNAT and CLEVER Cities) as well as of various local actors who presented relevant practices and policies in Milan.

Fondazione Feltrinelli is hence proposing itself as hub for various activities relevant to the URBiNAT project, through the activation of institutions and networks active at various geographical scales with which the Foundation is already familiar or can activate relations. This could happen both through the *About a city* festival and through other events, workshops, meetings throughout the year. For example, a two-days' workshop was jointly organised by Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, in the framework of the URBiNAT project, and the Resilient Cities Project Direction of the Municipality of Milan, in the framework of the project *100 Resilient Cities* promoted by the Rockefeller Foundation in November 2018. The workshop "Urban forestation, biodiversity and green areas: how to design cities in order to make them sustainable and resilient?" was held at the premises of the Fondazione Feltrinelli and saw the participation of international profiles active on the issue of Nature Based Solutions in urban contexts with particular reference to governance,

communication and financial tools for the planning and implementation of strategies and projects based on nature, including some of the partners of the URBiNAT project.

Beyond the organization of multistakeholder tables, workshops and events, Fondazione Feltrinelli developed an expertise in the field of citizens' engagement and co-creation of knowledge also through the curatorship of video documentaries, such as "L'adolescenza delle città". The project, promoted by Fondazione Feltrinelli within the framework of "La città intorno" (3-years urban regeneration project promoted and financed by the Italian Cariplo Foundation), fostered a reflection on urban transformations in relation to migration in deprived neighbourhoods of the city of Milan, considering them as laboratories of experimentation and innovation. The project paid particular attention to memory and emotions and was articulated through a series of workshops and a final documentary, co-produced by the students of various secondary schools involved in the project (for more information:
http://fondazionefeltrinelli.it/research/progetti-speciali/ladolescenza-delle-citta/ |
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z4zwzYTyngM&feature=youtu.be).

In the framework of the URBiNAT project, Fondazione Feltrinelli is hence imagining the definition of guidelines for similar collaborative mapping and video documentary projects in the cities of Nantes, Porto and Sofia. As in the case of "L'adolescenza delle città" in Milan, the projects in the three cities could be organised in three phases (engagement of the citizens and communities involved in the project through workshops; field work and video co-creation; output sharing with local communities). A variety of subjects active in the three cities such as architects, planners, anthropologists, video-makers, participation experts and artists could be involved in order to facilitate the process and to support the participants in the project.

Eventually, Fondazione Feltrinelli will contribute to citizens' engagement and co-creation of knowledge through a more traditional activity, i.e. through the translation of some of the scientific outputs of the URBiNAT project in a more accessible language and in shorter texts, through the creation of three e-books which could be downloaded from the website of the Fondazione Feltrinelli and of the URBiNAT project. The e-books could also be publicly presented by URBiNAT partners at the premises of the Fondazione Feltrinelli.

To sum up:

❏ **Co-creation of an URBiNAT event** (workshop, walk, conference etc.) in the framework of About a city 2020 in collaboration with IULM, Municipality of Siena and University of Nova Gorica;
❏ **Availability to host events relevant to the URBiNAT project**, organised by its partners, also beyond the *About a city* festival;
❏ Definition of specific **guidelines for the realisation of short video-documentaries** in 3 cities (Nantes, Porto and Sofia) according to the methodology of "L'Adolescenza delle città";
❏ **Curatorship of 3 e-books** elaborating on some of the contents produced by the URBiNAT project's partners.

4. Setting the perspectives and advancement

4.1. Follow-up issues

In the first section of the present deliverable, we elaborated a synthesis on how human rights and gender were addressed in the handbook D1.2 on the theoretical and methodological foundations of the project, covering the subchapter I of its chapter 4 dedicated to cross-cutting dimensions, as well as its chapter 1 on citizens engagement and its chapter 2 on public space. Based on this work, we made a transversal check of issues at stake and grouped these issues in categories, that we reproduce in the table below, distributing them across work packages and tasks. This does not only reinforce the cross-cutting approach, but also constitutes a basis for a critical analysis of ongoing and planned activities by the steering committee.

Work packages and tasks	Issues at stake
WP 1 - Management of consortium and project's general implementation	
Task 1.1 - Coordinate and monitor the implementation of activities M01-M60	Framework and tools for monitoring and evaluation of HR and gender (coupled with T5.1)
Task 1.2 - Scientific coordination M01-M60	- Conceptual advances (human rights, empowerment, active citizenship, sustainability, mediation) - Interdisciplinarity
Task 1.3 - Innovation, IPR and data management M01-M60	- Visibility of alternative practices / social innovation - Ethics requirements (participatory processes and research process)
Task 1.4 - Ethics analysis M01-M60 **+ WP 8** - *Ethics requirements* M01-M60	- Dissemination, refinement and appropriation of procedures (participatory processes and research process) - Interaction with advisory body - Complaint mechanism
Task 1.5 - Inclusion of cross-cutting dimensions: HR & gender, international cooperation M01-M60	- Establishment of interaction with advisory bodies - Dissemination, refinement and appropriation of approaches and frameworks - Co-production and dissemination of knowledge - International cooperation - Disaggregation of rights / right to the city
Task 1.6 - Administrative and financial coordination M01-M60	- Framework and tools for monitoring and evaluation of HR and gender (coupled with T5.1) - Ethics requirements (participatory processes and research process)
Task 1.7 - Communication with EC, among partners, and day-to-day point of contact M01-M60	- Procedures and cultures of partners - Gender equality and equity - Mediation agents and platform
WP 2 - Living labs in frontrunner and follower cities	
Task 2.1 - Local diagnostics in - frontrunner cities M01-M18 - follower cities M24-M36	- Disaggregation of data - Social determinants - Community self-expression and self-representation - Cultural mapping - Uncover visible and invisible limits - 'Living law' in the Living Labs - Visibility of alternative practices / social innovation
Task 2.2 - Networking M12-M54	- Diversity and reach of local networks of citizens and stakeholders - 'Living law' in the Living Labs - Mediation agents and platform - Horizontal relations

Task 2.3 - Coaching and sharing to create the CoP M18-M54	
Task 2.4 - Local urban plans for - frontrunner cities　　　M18-M30 - follower cities　　　　M36-M54	
Task 2.5 - Common roadmap for NBS M36-M60	

WP 3 - Citizen engagement in support of NBS	
Task 3.1 - Stocktaking and research on participatory culture M01-M12	- Moving from good practices to challenges - Evidence of participation by irruption - Visibility of alternative practices / social innovation - Mapping corporate actors, roles and interests
Task 3.2 - Design of community-driven processes M06-M18	- Specificities tailoring, including intersectionality - Test of protocols - Risk assessment - Communication strategies and plan - Mediation agents and platform - Ethics requirements
Task 3.3 - Content for digital communication support M06-M24	- Mediation agents and platform - Risk assessment
Task 3.4 - Application and sharpening of digital communication support M18-M32	
Task 3.5 - Participatory training workshops M06-M54	- Specificities tailoring, including intersectionality - Mediation agents and platform - Risk assessment - Ethics requirements
Task 3.6 - Amplifying participatory solutions M36-M54	

WP 4 - Healthy corridors and URBiNAT's NBS catalogue	
Task 4.1 - Review of URBiNAT NBS catalogue M06-M30	- Participation as a means and as an end - Social and solidarity economy dimension - Combination of NBS - Risk assessment
Task 4.2 - Territorial and technological NBS co-design M06-M30	- Participation as a means and as an end - Social and solidarity economy dimension - Gender in design process - Mediation agents and platform
Task 4.3 - Manufacturing of technological NBS prototypes for testing and demonstration M18-M30	
Task 4.4 - Healthy corridor concept. Urban co-planning methodology for territorial and technological NBS - frontrunner cities　　　M06-M30 - follower cities　　　　M36-M48	- Participation as a means and as an end - Social and solidarity economy dimension - Interdisciplinarity - Cultural capital - Social capital - Intersecting spaces - Risk assessment
Task 4.5 - Models diagrams, and technical drawings to characterize / define urban planning - frontrunner cities　　　M24-M30 - follower cities　　　　M36-M42	
Task 4.6 - Co-implementation in front-runners of the healthy corridor M30-M48	
Task 4.7 - Healthy corridor market potential for social and solidarity economy M30-M54	

WP 5 - Observatory for Urban Inclusive and Innovative Nature - OURBiNAT	
Task 5.1 - Data management M07-M30	Framework and tools for monitoring and evaluation of HR and gender (coupled with T1.1)
Task 5.2 - Monitoring and evaluation and simulations M19-M36	- Responsive and participatory approach - Specificities tailoring, including intersectionality
Task 5.3 - Health effects and impact on well-being of NBS M37-M60 (anticipated to M06)	- Social determinants - Socio-legal dimension of health - Co-production and dissemination of knowledge
Task 5.4 - Economic and social impact of NBS M36-M60 (anticipated to M10)	- Cultural capital - Social capital - Risk assessment - Mapping corporate actors, roles and interests

Task 5.5 - Role and effect of difference local/ regional governance where NBS are implemented M36-M60	
Task 5.6 - Action research and systematization for the development of an EU-wide reference framework for NBS M06-M60	- Critical theoretical-conceptual framework and research methodologies - Co-production and dissemination of knowledge
WP 6 - Dissemination and communication	
Task 6.1 - Develop and implement a communication and dissemination plan M01-M06	- Dissemination, refinement and appropriation of procedures, including code of conduct
Task 6.2 - Development of material and tools M01-M60	- Specificities tailoring
Task 6.3 - Dissemination of publications and the NBS catalogue M01-M60	- Scientific and interdisciplinary clustering / conceptual advances - Ethics requirements - Gender equality and equity
Task 6.4 - Networking and participation in events and conferences M01-M60	- Scientific and interdisciplinary clustering / conceptual advances - Ethics requirements - Gender equality and equity
WP 7 - Market assessment and business case development for NBS	
Task 7.1 - Select best practice NBS projects within the three frontrunner cities based on their market potential M06-M30	- Diversity and reach of local networks of citizens and stakeholders - Visibility of alternative practices / social innovation - Mapping corporate actors, roles and interests
Task 7.2 - Conduct interviews with local stakeholders who are engaged in implementation of the NBS to identify and validate costs, benefits and key enabling features M18-M30	
Task 7.3 - Write up business cases for the most marketable and bankable NBS solutions M30-M42	
Task 7.4 - Select business cases for replication and scaling M36-M48	
Task 7.5 - Derive policy recommendations for replication and scaling best practice NBS business cases M36-M60	

4.2. Broadening human rights

In the subchapter dedicated to human rights and gender of the handbook D1.2 on the theoretical and methodological foundations of the project, we started to approach human rights and gender by questioning "what and whose rights?" (Nunes, 2018, D1.2) and advocated for an "intersectional approach to cities spaces" (Giuliani, 2018, D1.2). As the handbook D1.2 is a "living" document on which we should continue building our work together, and which will require appropriation by all, as well as regular updates, we take the opportunity of this report to enrich the sharing and broadening of perspectives.

The contribution included in this "broadening section" is from URBiNAT's research manager, Denise Esteves, who focuses on a critical perspective on human rights, its bottom-up approach with emancipatory social practices, and the concept of education as a human right, considering URBiNAT's intervention in schools, as well as the attention to be paid to non-formal education organizations and other educational experiences. Denise is a researcher in the fields of human rights and education, and has been developing her research on ways of broadening education as a human right. Her contribution included in this section is based on the perspectives she already advanced in previous published papers (Esteves, 2017).

We will continue this dialogue among partners throughout the project, and expect to include the results of sharing and broadening of perspectives in our following yearly reports.

Critical perspective on human rights

A critical perspective on Human Rights invites us to contextualize this narrative within a broader Eurocentric discourse of civilizational progress and colonial matrix. Being one of the most important discourses of Western modernity, it became a hegemonic worldview that was extended worldwide. A critical reading of Human Rights discourse also uncovers the tension between the claim for equality that distinguished the struggle of the second-generation rights, from the struggle for the right to difference, which serves as driving force for the demand of the third-generation rights. This tension places at the center of the debate the urgency of expanding the conceptualization of Human Rights and broadening the ways under which people struggle for social justice.

Indeed, as important as recognizing the narrative of Human Rights as a socio-historical production, which has been consolidated and legitimized in a top-down approach, is considering Human Rights as the common ground for the process of building a mobilizable community, functioning as a significant tool for the empowerment of excluded communities.

This said, URBiNAT incites each one of us to embrace the exercise of continually questioning and confronting the hegemonic understanding of Human Rights with other bottom-up standpoints so that non-linear, complex and interactive narratives for Human Rights may emerge.

The legalization of human rights

It has been argued by several authors such as Baxi (2006), Flores (2009) or Kapur (2006), that the language of law has not always been the most appropriate to safeguard individual or collective rights, often mirroring a simplistic and simplifying language of social organizations and the complexity of power relations. The legalization of Human Rights is also being problematized in terms of their writing and reading policies (Baxi, 2006), as these policies do not take into account the diversity of voices and do not confront different values and standards. But the language of law also fails in recording the ways of contestation against neoliberal institutions and ideologies, and in disclosing alternative and emancipatory vocabularies and frameworks that arise, among others, through social movements in a bottom-up approach.

We do not reject the importance of legal strategy in mobilizing social groups from different parts of the world, nor in reducing their relevance to the political awareness of social groups. Legal enforcement is effectively an important part of the political strategy. It is important to create a political identity among groups that remain invisible/marginalized under the Human Rights legal process. However, this discourse, at the same time that is producing legal citizens, reflects a homogenizing discourse and a simplistic view of subaltern social groups. The assumption beyond this discourse is that there is a supposed common identity (women, indigenous peoples or children, only to enumerate some of them). That is, the language of law can be a simplifying one, whether we want to encompass diversity and complexity of power relations.

Another limitation of the use of the language of law concerns the understanding of its exclusive character, which the demand for social justice and emancipation are expressed, marginalizing other "emancipatory vocabularies" (Kennedy, 2002).

Taking as an example the women's Human Rights struggles, Kapur (2006) proposes that law should be reviewed as a discursive place of struggle where different views of the world, different considerations about gender and culture must take place. Kapur (2006) emphasizes that the search for universal solutions for addressing women struggles through law ignores the influence of the colonial encounter and the understanding of women in a postcolonial world and how their struggles are linked to the legacy of this contemporary encounter.

Nevertheless, at the same time as the legalization of discourse on Human Rights reinforces the subordination of the victim, it is also a source of resistance and change. On the one hand, legalizing Human Rights discourse reinforces victim subordination because it naturalizes differences (cultural and gender differences, just to mention a few). On the other hand, it is a source of resistance and change. While its legal character deprives Human Rights discourse of its political character, placing power relations in an obscure terrain, it has also been important for those who have never had rights - the legal instruments for subaltern groups being a tool that challenges their exclusion (Kapur, 2006). In this sense, law has been seen as a complex and contradictory force on the struggle for Human Rights.

Bottom-up approach to human rights

Based on this understanding, critical theory of Human Rights demands a new perspective on Human Rights, one that takes into account emancipatory social practices. Hence, this is a proposal of Human Rights that is not a-historically or a-socially conceived. Quoting Gallardo (2011), a proposal that "does not reduce Human Rights enforcement to its legalization" (Gallardo, 2011: 46). One that analyzes their own weaknesses and which also recognizes that Human Rights also arise from complex form of social struggle, conflict, confrontations, and power struggles. One that stands out for the recognition of difference. One that truly believes that this difference is a legitimate and valuable way of being human.

Under this lens, rights are understood as "provisional outcomes of social struggles for human dignity" (Flores, 2009). This means that by problematizing the hierarchy of rights; by breaking with the naturalization of social inequalities and exclusions; and by understanding this hierarchy as a historic product, critical theory on Human Rights demonstrate that they are not the inevitable destiny of mankind.

Thus, a bottom-up approach to Human Rights as the one proposed by URBiNAT can problematize ideologies and institutions that naturalize the dominant hegemony of certain groups and that takes into account understandings and worldviews of actors who have been excluded.

Indeed, beyond URBiNAT's rights-based approach there is the understanding that citizens should be included as active, participating agents in their neighbourhood and its institutions (such as schools or local associations). Such an approach requires a bottom – up model for institutional reform that not only compels us to reflect upon the design of social institutions, but also compels us to reflect on the capabilities that individuals actually have to contribute to these institutions.

Broadly speaking, URBiNAT meet this challenge by giving voice to people who are not very often convoked to play an active role in these debates. Through collaborative and participatory methodologies URBiNAT undertakes its aims by building or increasing participation capacity of local people, by expanding citizenship and democracy, and by addressing inequalities of society and work to transform cities and public services to make them responsible and accountable to its inhabitants. Being emphatically bottom-up, it is the community members who speak from

themselves, who select the issues, who come up with the solutions, drive strategies and execute changes.

Broadening the concept of education as a human right

As education is one cornerstone of the project, URBiNAT is working alongside with schools and calls for the engagement of children, their families and their communities on the project.

We believe on the principle that the right to education need to be expanded so to encompass agents, contexts and more democratic processes of learning and participatory models of schools. Thus, education as a Human Right can only be a significant achievement with meaning if we undertake:
a) an understanding of participation and an active commitment of all the interested parties on the educational project as a constitutive part of it;
 b) an understanding of learners as active agents in the educational process.

Therefore, we follow the same understanding of learner that Freire used, i.e., learner is someone who is an active agent on its own learning process and respectively, an agent in political processes (Freire, 1970: 43). To this end, the joint action of schools with non-formal education organizations is worthy of being considered. Indeed, educational experiences in non-formal contexts are rarely taken into account, delegitimizing processes and excluding agents with the capacity to change, build and rebuild social, educational, political and economic future. This said, we strongly believe that turning effective cooperation amongst different agents from different contexts into a firmly rooted reality at schools will incorporate collaborative learning into the school memory, i.e. it will become part of its intangible heritage. This implies, as addressed by Stoll, L., et.al. (2010), to be open to "learn of community" (where parents are taught how to help their children's learning and may help to promote community development); "learning from community" through sharing knowledge with the school; "learning with community" with examples of comprising students, teachers, parents and community in intergenerational dialogue; "learning for community" to enhance relationships; and "learning as community", that is deeply inclusive and broadly connected and based on deep respect, collective responsibility, appreciation of diversity, a problem-solving orientation and positive role modelling (Stoll, et. al. 2010 :473).

4.3. The right to the city under construction

This final subsection is dedicated to the broader perspective of a cross-cutting approach related to human rights and gender, that is, to engage and advance together towards what is at the core of URBiNAT, that is the realization of a life of dignity in the city, and in other words the right to the city.

The title of Henri Lefebvre's book, *Le droit à la ville* (The right to the city), published 50 years ago, is today one of the most quoted sentences, although not always its author is mentioned. In fact, the right to the city, as well as the right to housing or to the public space, has become a slogan of a permanent challenge to the direction taken by our cities. This is a widespread reaction to the fact that public policies and economic strategies moved to the periphery housing, school, hospital, commerce or public services. Lefebvre published his book in full student movement in May 1968, where this question is further amplified by criticism of the social model itself, which limited citizens' access to public space, conditioning their fundamental rights.

One of the central aspects of URBiNAT project is the implementation of the participatory and collaborative process in social practices that allow the integration of the citizen in the city, constituting one of the pillars of the right to the city. Thus, it is important to discuss the spatialisation of the "abyssal line that divides those who have the right to the city," as Boaventura Sousa Santos says in a lecture on "Cities at the Crossroads between Democratic Peace and Abyssal Exclusion" (May, 2018).

Moreover, as referred previously, if Henri Lefebvre advocated in the 1960's a transformed and renewed right to urban life, the right to the city has been mobilized and reappropriated by social movements, researchers, public actors in both North and South, as a flexible concept which fosters the democratic debate and encourages citizen participation (Nunes, 2018, D1.2). In this aspect, URBiNAT also embarks on the movement of an innovative reinvention of the urban policy, contributing to the reappropriation of the right to the city with the inhabitants of URBiNAT's cities.

So, it is important to relocate the discourse in people and their knowledge in order to rethink the city of today and its increasingly complex problems.

Pedro Hespanha (2018, D1.2) explains that these social complexity might led us into "traps of social intervention in the urban context", namely: the moral trap that blames the poor, not considering their deprived situation; interventionism trap that design policies that misunderstand problems; the social neighbourhood trap that segregate people, promoting the naturalization of the differences; the housing trap that offers a house to every citizens but breaks the vicinity ties.

In this sense, it's important to change the role of the public sector, looking for a transition from government to governance, as long process of incremental social development leaves gaps and room for bottom-up activities but also opportunities for the development of resilient communities. So, the right to the public space (design for multifunctionality) goes beyond participation, inclusion and self realization by shaping participation and changing perceptions, attitudes and behaviours.

Considering that URBiNAT will work with European cities and also with non-European ones, Thomas Andersson (2018, D1.2) underlines the need for contextualizing the concepts, according to the different cultures and religions of the countries. In fact, while all five non-EU countries taking part in the project are associated with Horizon 2020, however, the terms of their engagement vary markedly. So, considerations to dimensions such as "human rights" or "gender" may be seen differently, with a need of approaching them differently, although their importance may in fact weigh more heavily outside the European Union in some cases. In one sense, the task can be seen as one of diffusing a notion of fundamental "human rights", that everyone counts and should be included.

As proposed in the previous section, URBiNAT aims at broadening human rights based on a critical perspective to be developed in dialogue with its partners and stakeholders throughout the project, in order to make rights more tangible in understandings and practices. From deliverable D1.2, to deliverable D1.5 and throughout all the following deliverables, we may advance together in answering: whose rights, what rights and which city?

Gaia Giuliani (2018, D1.2), brings also David Harvey perspective when he argues that the right to the city is the result of broader transformative social practices, a right to change ourselves by changing the city, depending upon the exercise of a collective power to reshape the processes of urbanization. It is therefore recommended a spatial, social and cultural desegregation of rights (to mobility, to inhabit, to be active players, to valorize existing transformative/inclusive social

practices) to understand better the specificity of each challenge. This strategy is in line with the SDGs initiative to relate specific human rights to each goal, as illustrated below for SDG 11 and SDG 5, which does not constitute an exhaustive listing:

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable** Targets include ensuring access to housing, basic services and public transport for all; participatory planning of human settlements; safeguarding cultural and natural heritage; and strengthening resilience to disasters.	• **Right to adequate housing**, including land and resources [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11] • **Right to participate in cultural life** [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 15; ICERD arts. 5, 7; CRPD art. 30; CRC art. 31] • **Accessibility of transportation, facilities and services** particularly of persons with disabilities [CRPD art. 9(1)], children [CRC art. 23], and rural women [CEDAW art. 14(2)] • **Protection from natural disasters** [CRPD art. 11]
5 GENDER EQUALITY	**Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls** Targets include eliminating discrimination and violence against women and girls; valuing unpaid care and domestic work; ensuring the full participation of women; access to reproductive health care; and equal access of women to economic resources.	• **Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women** [CEDAW arts. 1-5] and girls [CRC art. 2], particularly in legislation, political and public life (art. 7), economic and social life (arts. 11, 13), and family relations (art. 16)] • **Right to decide the number and spacing of children** [CEDAW arts. 12, 16(1)(e); CRC art. 24(2)(f)] • **Special protection for mothers and children** [ICESCR art. 10] • **Elimination of violence against women and girls** [CEDAW arts. 1- 6; DEVAW arts. 1-4; CRC arts. 24(3), 35] • **Right to just and favourable conditions of work** [ICESCR art. 7; CEDAW art. 11]

Source: Summary table on the linkages between the SDGs and relevant international human rights instruments, OHCHR (2019)

Finally, as the European Commission has been promoting, namely on the occasion of European Week of Regions and Cities (EWRC) of October 2018, URBiNAT will cluster with sister and other projects in order to advance answering the different challenges that embrace the right to the city. This means to continue engaging cities, networks of local authorities together with academics and practitioners to discuss and reflect upon 'who owns the right to the city', namely in the scope of the Habitat III New Urban Agenda, towards inclusive urban regeneration, and by contributing with research and innovation in reducing gentrification and inequalities within and between cities and regions.

References

→ **Handbook on the theoretical and methodological foundations of the project - deliverable D1.2** (Basecamp link)

The authors of papers of the handbook on the theoretical and methodological foundations of the project (deliverable D1.2) are referred to in the present deliverable D1.5 as follows: (Surname, 2018, D1.2).

The complete reference of the handbook is:
Moniz, G. C., Ferreira, I., Caitana, B., & Nunes, N. (eds) (2018). URBiNAT Handbook on the Theoretical and Methodological Foundations of the Project. Deliverable 1.2. URBiNAT Deliverables. Coimbra: Centre for Social Studies, November 2018.

The list of papers from the handbook D1.2 referenced in the present deliverable is as follows:

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- ❏ Stern, C. (2018). Having inhabitants participate, in Nantes, in Nantes Nord and in its social housing zones

➜ Other deliverables

- ❏ D1.1 - Handbook on workflow and standard quality procedures (Basecamp link);
- ❏ D1.6 - Preliminary ethical guidelines, and communication and reporting procedures (Basecamp link)
- ❏ D1.4 - Report with the ethical principles guidelines, composition of the ethics commission and submission of additional requirements/approvals (Basecamp link)
- ❏ D6.1 - Communication and dissemination plan (Basecamp link)

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Annexes

1. Compilation on gender approaches

1.1. Gender mainstreaming
Begoña Dorronsoro

1.2. Gender in practices
Begoña Dorronsoro

1.3. Eco-feminist design - The gender perspective in the co-creation of innovative public spaces
Lia Antunes

1.4. The mobilization of women from grassroots movements
Lúcia Fernandes and Isabel Ferreira

1.5. The inclusion of women's lens
Lúcia Fernandes and Isabel Ferreira

2. Monitoring and evaluation table
Some reviews may be introduced in consultation with partners

3. Code of Ethics and Conduct
Version reviewed by the Ethics Commission, to be approved by the General Assembly of July 2019

1. Compilation on gender approach

1.1. Gender mainstreaming[6]

Begoña Dorronsoro - CES

Gender perspective

The use of gender as an analytical concept to reflect on inequalities and unbalanced power relations was firstly produced by western feminist scholars and activists assuming a binary oppositional system of men/women where women are on the oppressed side of the balance.

Though we could take a look back until the publication of "The Second Sex" by Simone de Beauvoir during the 50s, it was during the 70s when this gender perspective was defined especially by Gayle Rubin who elaborated the 'sex/gender system' as that "part of social life which is the locus of the oppression of women" (1975, p.159, as cited in Mikkola, 2017, p.3) where gender appears to be as the "socially imposed division of the sexes" (1975, p.179, as cited in Mikkola, 2017, p.3). Her conceptualizations together with the ones developed by Kate Millet (1971), Catharine MacKinnon (1989) or Elizabeth Spelman (1988) are situated on the western definition of gender as a binary oppositional system between men and women, and since then this approach has been developed and shared worldwide by institutions and NGOs working around development, and international cooperation issues, leading to public policies. Only more recently this system began considering non-binary persons through the LGBTIQA+[7] struggles both in the theoretical and activist arenas.

Intersectional approach

Nevertheless this first westernized approach has been criticized and even considered as an imposition by many racialized and minoritized peoples and communities for whom gender is an alien term with a different conceptual, experiential and even spiritual origin. Many different indigenous, native and local communities had before colonial invasions, very diverse conceptions on the ways of being and expressing sex, sexuality and the different roles involving more than the simple men/women division, with a more complex and fluid array of sex-genres than those considered under western eyes and not in opposition one another.

The other great critique arose from African American feminist scholars and activists questioning the unbalanced power relations being exclusively gender related without taking into account other oppressions produced by racism, colonialism, capitalism, ableism, among others. This way intersectionality was formulated based on the experienced oppressions by the African American and self-declared women of colour, connecting grassroots movements and academy through concepts and theories developed by scholars and activists like Kimberlé W. Crenshaw (1991) or Patricia Hill Collins (2000) among others. Intersectional approach then tries to emphasize the different experiences lived by racialized women and men based on the oppression and

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[6]   Originally published in the deliverable D1.2 - Handbook on the Theoretical and Methodological Foundations of the Project, submitted in November 2018. Chapter 4 / Subchapter I / Section 2.2

[7] LGBTTTIQAP+: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transexual, Transgender, Travesti, Intersexual, Queer, Asexual, Pansexual + any other.

discrimination by white men and women. All women positions then are not the same neither are their conditions.

Equity and equality for all

Based on the gender perspective and gender mainstreaming approaches and in response to the struggles of the different women's groups, organizations and grassroots movements in the promotion and defence for women human rights to gain more political and public participation and representation, and to combat all kinds of violences against them, many public policies have been developed worldwide both locally, nationally, regionally and internationally. Most of the public policies were based on the idea to gain equal rights for women as the ones already in effect for men. It is true that in these equality policies, even in the European Union, progress has been made in broadening the gender-specific terms and in completing and including some other (ethnic-racial) discrimination by working and enlarging these public policies through quota systems and affirmative/positive actions.

But when thinking in how to obtain and get more access and implementation of rights, it is the concept of equity that gets closer and more related to the intersectional approach, than the equality one. Promoting equity we are trying to play in favor of differences and diversities seen as a gain instead of a problem to be solved. To advance in equity the focus must be put on the problems and causes (racism, sexism, homophobia, Islamophobia, ableism, among others) and not on the people who get discriminated and excluded by them.

Moving forward in the promotion of equity and equality for all it becomes essential to place the production and reproduction of life in the center of the debate letting on the side the work only conceived as such as the one done in the public formal space gaining a salary. As Teresa Cunha (2014, 2015) says, all reproductive work (mainly done by women) is productive, therefore, if we want to analyze labours of care, we will have to think about a horizon beyond a citizenship based on the individual social contract that only guarantees access to certain rights to certain people leaving appart the access to collective rights; to advance to a citizenship crisscrossed by the care not only of other people, but also of interpersonal relationships and community, of other living beings and nature, of self-care. This theoretical basis comes mainly from feminist economists such as Yolanda Jubeto or Amaia Pérez Orozco who are working these concepts in the Basque and Spanish contexts.

Challenges in practice

Equity includes equality of access to rights, resources and decision-making spaces. The themes of participation and/or involvement and how the different people can access them according to their sex-generic, ethnic-racial, age are central to a project like URBiNAT and are essential to assure the success of it. Taking this into account, it is necessary to guarantee equality of access for all people, even of those ones with care labours (not yet recognized as works) and which are generally more women than men. Therefore we must promote the right to participate by making the meeting schedules and spaces accessible to everyone avoiding unsafe times and places or architectonic barriers for people with functional diversity, and organising nurseries and services/personal to attend the needs of caregivers so they can actively participate as well.

In a well renowned article in 1997 Zambian gender consultant and feminist activist Sara Hlupekile Longwe advised of the actual danger of the 'evaporation of gender' when these policies try to be

developed within the same oppressive structures that created the inequalities. She gives the example of the international development agencies as part of the "patriarchal cooking pot" where "gender policies are likely to evaporate because they threaten the internal patriarchal tradition of the agency, and also because such policies would upset the cosy and 'brotherly' relationship with recipient governments of developing countries" (1997, 148) and though some minor and major changes have been achieved in different countries and institutions, the system itself has not changed that much, or it has changed more in the formal discursive manners and visible structures, but not inside the deeply core of inside hierarchies and organizational cultures and practices.

Through the investigations by Emanuela Lombardo and her colleagues (2009, 2011, 2016) it is stated that though the interest remarked even by the European Commission itself is in working in gender issues through an intersectional perspective, the complexity of it, not only theoretically but also and especially in the practice, makes that both the official policies derived from it are still very far from getting that perspective fully integrated as the projects developed under them.

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1.2. Gender in practices[8]

Begoña Dorronsoro - CES

Were cities made for women?

One of the main critiques to cities design and the (im)possibility to an equal access for all comes from feminist and gender academics and activists when realizing that most of the urban cities and metropoles, above all the biggest ones, are more thought for a man, who mobilizes in private transport at the expense on those other people majoritary women as users of public transport, who have to deal with urban and architectural spaces designed more for the cars than for the people.

The design of the urban areas and public transports by many architects and engineers, who normally mobilize themselves in private transport and do not experience what supposes to be public transport users, derives into vehicles, schedules, routes, frequencies and stops thought for effective mobility solutions attending traffic regulation needs by private users and municipalities.

On the other hand, women, elder and people with functional diversity experience the day-by-day walking on narrower sidewalks, big open spaces not so well illuminated by night, public transports not accommodated to their necessities, as a daily obstacle race with the aggravating problem of personal security especially for women.

Maps of forbidden cities / Maps of the footprints

It is in this context and as a response by feminist groups and activists where organized women are trying to put the attention on the difficult conviviality of urban spaces not thought and designed for the people but for the vehicles. These urban designs create a series of black dots perceived, especially by women, as places of a high physical/safety risk for them. As a way to make it more

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[8] Originally published in the deliverable D1.2 - Handbook on the Theoretical and Methodological Foundations of the Project, submitted in November 2018. Chapter 4 / Subchapter I / Section 4.6

visible for public governing institutions and people in general, **Maps of Forbidden Cities for Women** begin to be collaboratively designed and implemented as a useful tool to promote positive changes. These maps can be oriented **also to highlight other vulnerable peoples and bodies at risk** (not only women especially in the context of racialized and minoritized peoples and communities), where we may work on them through an intersectional approach that could be of high interest for URBiNAT project.

But there are also other types of maps such as those developed by the Basque feminist activist Zaida Fernández, who is working also collectively in this case with the associations, groups and collectives of women of any given municipality doing what she defined as the **Women's Footprints Map**, where the memories of the successes, events, struggles, goals, carried out by women (both at individual or collective level sometimes) of that municipality are remembered and pointed out. In the case of URBiNAT these maps may have an interesting potentiality to try and make a kind of **Footprints Map** thought from and with the collectives that are not normally taken into account, sometimes there may be individual people as well all **helping in the fabric of the collective memories of neighbors and neighborhoods**.

Gender Budgeting and Gender Sensitive Budgets

All these issues should be promoted and contemplated by public administrations what implies the **destination of funds and resources**. In order to make it viable there are different types of approaches for including gender issues in public budgets. There are budgets with a gender perspective, gender sensitive budgets, all of them with different methodologies, strategies, objectives and goals of how to design and implement them.

Gender budgeting seeks to change existing inequalities, allocating and guiding resources in the most appropriate and equitable way.

The proposal for **gender-sensitive budgets** goes beyond the redistribution and reorientation of budgets according to gender inequalities, and attempts to develop mechanisms and processes for gender mainstreaming in government policies and programs that will precisely condition budgets, that is, that the gender perspective remains transversally and from the very phase of designing.

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1.3. Eco-feminist design[9]
The gender perspective in the co-creation of innovative public spaces

Lia Antunes - DARQ / FCTUC

Cities are places for coexistence, exchange and sharing, and accumulators of vital experiences; they are par excellence places of both convergence of needs and diverse realities. Cities also create inequities in access to resources, services and the full enjoyment of social, economic, and cultural rights - the gender issue is transversal to all of them. Urbanism with gender concerns begins from the premise that space is not politically neutral but tailored by values that establish social and spatial boundaries, and physical form contributes to the perpetuation of privileges (Sánchez de Madariaga, 2004). It also ends with the idea of spatial normality, insofar as it is destined to a "standard and universal person" – a white man, with approximately 1.70m of height, worker, heterosexual, middle class, and consumer.

The gender mainstreaming, used as a conceptual tool and category of analysis, implies, that one (i) recognizes and knows the differences in the use and enjoyment of places, dependent on hierarchies and gender roles and stereotypes (and the privileges that result from it); (ii) analyzes the ways in which gender roles impact the urban decision making; and (iii) rethinks the spaces to reconfigure the specific realities of each place so as to transform society.

The Ecofeminism[10] adds another look over the territory: it advocates for the production of reasonable tension that is capable of reversing processes of accumulation, artificialization, segregation, expulsion, and contamination. Both the environmental crisis and gender oppression – nature and women alike – are consequence of the same structure of discrimination. It proposes, therefore, to universalize and to apply care and emotion to urban planning tasks as essential values to a worthy society, nature and planet. To think about urbanism, ecology, and women's struggles is fundamentally to think upon the struggle for life (Perales Blanco, 2014).

Feminists spatial strategies,[11] based on the intersectional perspective,[12] work around two main ideas:
- ❏ daily life, care and reproductive work (which should be social and publicly accountable); and
- ❏ the visibility of the real experiences and the needs of diversity of girls and women alike (Muxí Martinez et al, 2011).

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[9] Originally published in the deliverable D1.2 - Handbook on the Theoretical and Methodological Foundations of the Project, submitted in November 2018. Chapter 2 / Section 4.1

[10] Based on the theories of critical Ecofeminism, by philosopher Alicia Puleo, with non-essentialist character.

[11] The first references of good practice are: (i) "Femmes et Ville" program (1988-2004, led by Anne Michaud), which was held in Montréal and worked on the topic of safety of girls and women alike in the public space (applied to different contexts and replicated by other countries); and (ii) the *Gender-Sensitive Planning* approach in Viena (1995 to present, coordinated by Eva Keil), which begins with the model project of Fraüen-Werk-Stadt collective housing by and for women (1992, urban project by Franziska Ullmann); and the pilot project for the transformation of the municipal district of Mariahilfer (2002-2006) with gender mainstream.

[12] The Intersectional Theory or Intersectionality examines how different biological, social, and cultural categories (age, race, sexual orientation, and others) oppress and diminishes, at multiple levels and simultaneously, the diversity of women (Crenshaw, 1989).

Thus, with regard to the urban planning with gender perspective, it is important to consider and work a complex mesh of urban variables like: (i) the access and permanence in the public space, (ii) mobility, and (iii) violence against girls and women alike, and safety in the public space.

Guidelines - Design issues on gender

1. The access and permanence in public spaces

Dealing with the public space with a gender perspective indulges the autonomy of people (even of those who are dependent), the socialization, and the strengthening of proximity and support networks. **Feminist approaches** construe public spaces as places for meeting and of permanent negotiation. Furthermore, they stress the importance of overcoming inequalities resulting from an androcentric vision of human life. They privilege, in this way:
- ❏ the creation of accessible and non-commodified places for people to meet and to interact with each other;
- ❏ spatial diversity that satisfies the needs of different people (different time schedules, different uses, different bodies);
- ❏ the non-objectification and non-sexualization of girls and women's bodies as well as the non-perpetuation of gender roles and stereotypes;
- ❏ the promotion of the visibility and representativeness of the diversity of both girls and women alike and non-normative groups – through the real presence of these people in the public space, for example, by taking into account the toponymy of squares and streets (Col.lectiu Punt 6, 2014).

Public equipment and services are meant to physically support daily activities: their distribution must be (i) undertaken in accordance with values of social justice; (ii) flexible in the uses and at times; and (iii) close to mobility networks. Among others, public toilets and coeducational playgrounds for children are feminist claims relevant to the achievement of daily routines and, therefore, for an egalitarian society. Public toilets are more commonly used by girls and women alike, especially for physiological reasons (Ortiz Escalante, 2016); they should be accessible, free, in sufficient numbers, secure, and with non-sexist iconography.

Children's coeducational playgrounds, while being places for meeting and for playing, are also one of the first spaces of socialization. However, they reproduce gender roles and generate discrimination of different kinds (Ciocoletto, 2016). Generally, there is a well-defined hierarchy and a disproportionate distribution of uses, the football field having a primary role. Intergender, intergenerational and intercultural relations can be balanced through the careful design of these places – for example, the increase of the spaces of tranquility and the diversification of the activities which require sharing (Ciocoletto, 2016).

2. Mobilities

The democratic level of a territory can be measured by the level of freedom of movement of the population at its different territorial scales. The urban mesh, and its multiple polarities, and the mobility and transport's network can contribute to, or hinder, the reconciliation of different responsibilities and daily routines.

With regard to mobility, there are significant gender inequalities. In fact, women have a more conditionalized mobility that limits both their opportunities to enjoy public goods and spaces, and their possibilities to participate in the labor market and in the public life in general (Monteiro &

Ferreira, 2016a). It is, therefore, important to **promote equity** both in the access to the city and in the relations between parts of the city and the territory, through the existence of:

❏ a variety of transportation options, which have schedules compatible with the reproductive sphere (non-linear and non-uniform routes), affordable (or free of charge);
❏ a pedestrian network and/or a wide cycling network; and
❏ an effective safety, at any stage of the day.

3. Violence against girls and women and safety in public spaces

Gender violence is a reality common to girls and women, with different forms and intensities in different physical and social places – in domestic, private, or public spaces. It conditions female freedom and self-determination and contributes to the perception of insecurity and fear of women, based on the consciousness of the sexualized body (Monteiro & Ferreira, 2016b). The continuous exposure to these experiences has implications in the female urban experience. It influences the way they move, inlight of women's perceptions of safety, and of how they adapt to the fear they have accumulated throughout life.

Such phenomena require careful attention and problematization in urban planning: in the fields of work and leisure, with a focus on night time activities and, above all, on routes and uses of certain spaces (Col.lectiu Punt 6, 2016; VV. AA, 2017). A **safe urban environment** should be characterized by:

❏ being visible (by seeing and being seen);
❏ watched (informally, with access to assistance and with the presence of diverse people and local shops);
❏ equipped (planning and maintenance of the site);
❏ signalized (to know the location and the route);
❏ vital (community participation); and
❏ communitarian (to hear and to be heard) (Paquin, 2002).

Feminist methodologies with respect to the territory incorporate the gender perspective in both urbanistic policies and urban planning in general. With regard to urban planning, transformative **community participation** (decision making, advisory, and executive) with a gender focus is the main methodological tool. The engagement and empowerment of women, as accumulators of knowledge about each territory, must be present throughout all phases of the project – from urban analysis and diagnosis to the design of proposals; from the evaluation of each stage of the process to the final result and the consequent monitorization. These are usually slow processes: it takes time to understand (i) how to reach and enter the community (participatory processes become more natural if coordinated and accompanied by preexisting women's associations); and (ii) how to involve and motivate people to participate actively. Some essential **methods** are:

❏ the use of mainly qualitative methodologies (to see, to dialogue, to discuss, to listen);
❏ the generation of materials understandable by all people involved, such as exploratory walks, or experiences/needs/voice maps (being aware of all cultural conditions of the people, such as different languages);
❏ the definition of clear objectives, and,
❏ the importance of working with an interdisciplinary team.

During the development of these processes a particular attention should be paid to hierarchies and dynamics built from the ideas of masculinity and femininity. Feminist experiences also conclude that exclusive participatory contexts for girls and women alike are needed because they constitute spaces of security, comfort, and freedom. These spaces allow themselves to speak about their own body to all of those who do not have visibility, or a culture of participation in the public space. In

order to ensure the involvement of the greatest diversity of experiences, it is necessary to provide the time and space compatible with the tasks of the reproductive life, instead of overloading women.

The issue of safety requires both the collection of statistical data and the mapping of violent practices and discriminations (bearing in mind the difficulties and invisibilities relating to the feelings of shame, guilt, fear of reporting and tendency towards normalization and), as the scrutiny of stereotyped conceptions of women, men, and non-binary people, and their respective sexual roles. Safety in housing and in the public space implies a cross between specialized technical staff, women's and civil society organizations, and other professionals who work in the territory or against the violence against girls and women alike.

Feminisms struggle so that girls and women alike can exist as autonomous and complete citizens. The recognition of the female population as active subjects of transformation, through empowerment and co-creation of collective places, contributes to an effective social and cultural transformation. A sense of belonging is essential for all people to feel welcome, comfortable, creative, and for them to remain in the public spaces. Feminist space and social projects are not impartial, as they aim for the radical transformation of society, cities, villages, neighborhoods, and house structures. Above all, they are an invitation to build a new urbanity that is based on a social contract and co-responsibility. In other words, the construction of fairer and healthier territories for the people (human beings and nonhumans), and the elaboration of inclusive proposals, representative of cultural, social and political diversity.

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1.4. The mobilization of women from grassroots movements[13]

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Women and movements

Women are the ones doing most of the daily labours that sustain human life by putting their bodies, minds and hearts in work practices and projects linked to their families and communities (Salleh, 1997). Human life and nature – with specific symbols and spiritualities within contexts - linked to survival, family, prosperity, dignity and solidarity – get combined at the center of their claims (Federici, 2016; Puleo, 2013). Women are powerful agents of change regarding family and community linked to territory (Aguilar, 2009).

Gender inequalities, injustices and oppression are present in urban areas and limit individuals and communities opportunities. Some examples concern the access to decent work, the sexual division of labour, financial and physical assets, mobility, safety and security, food insecurity, access to different spaces within the city and participation. Women devaluation in society restrict their choices.

Women is a multiple category, with different groups, not only related to social-economical issues and the place they live, but also linked to age, household and workplace characteristics (Chant, 2013). Space is part of the construction of social relations that produce inequalities and uneven power relations, i.e. among women, nature and other groups and individuals and their knowledges (Alves, 2016). This construction is also linked to religion, class, race, sexual orientation, ethnicity,

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citizenship and gets shaped according to different cultures, identities and contexts (Lee, 2007; Fenster, 2006).

Environmental grassroots movements in general are grounded in subjugated embodied experiences of space concerning societal and technological decision-making (Haraway, 1988; Baden and Goetz, 2005). Women are traditionally leaders of these movements at the grassroots, community and membership level of environmental action groups (Unger, 2008).

In the context of urban governance, City For All Women Initiative (CAWI) is an exemplar case of a grassroot movement connecting individual and collective dimensions of women's lives. It's an organization that is pushing forward the participation of women in public policies. In the next paragraphs, we try to underline how the initiative was born and what its role is in urban governance.

City For All Women Initiative – getting women to participate in urban governance[14]

During the 90's, the Regional Council of Ottawa-Carleton (Canada), subscribed the Declaration on Women in Local Government from the International Union of Local Authorities and approved the constitution of Working Group on the Accessibility of Women to Municipal Services, constituted by women with diverse background, who soon raised funding to research the integration of women from 29 organizations in urban governance matters. The result was a report (Women's Access to Municipal Services), which concluded that "although some interesting and innovative activities were going on, no consistent integration of women in their full diversity existed in the city" (Andrew, 2009, p.24). Despite some good practices in the City of Ottawa, gender issues were not systematically considered in the decision-making processes and there wasn't available information to do so. The majority of women didn't know the local governance system and, by consequence, didn't know how to participate in the decision-making. The report inspired training actions to women and the foundation of CAWI in 2004, reinforcing the collaborative partnership between the City of Ottawa and diverse women coming from 24 organizations of women and equity groups.

Since 2004, CAWI has the mission to promote gender equality in the governance practices of Ottawa. It is a collaborative organization of women that develops activities with women coming from research centers, others organizations and diverse communities in which exclusion is very high. Its main focus is to train women to participate in the local governance and in the decision-making processes, aiming to create a more inclusive city. It promotes knowledge spread about urban governance processes and its members are very diverse and representing diverse communities (native communities, special needs, low-income, migrants). By training facilitation and communication competencies, CAWI promotes the development of engaging abilities of its members in their own communities (Ferreira, 2013).

The support of the City

[14] This section of the text has been partially published by the author in the paper: Ferreira, I., Caitana, B., & Nunes, N. (2016). A reinvenção do social através da inovação em tempos de crise: Reflexões sobre casos em Portugal e Canadá. In H. V. Neto, & S. L. Coelho, S.L. (Org.), *Movimentos sociais e participação cívica*. Porto, Portugal: Civeri Publishing. It is also part of the ongoing PhD research under the topic "Governance, citizenship and participation in small and medium-sized cities: comparative study between Portuguese and Canadian cities", funded by Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and the International Council for Canadian Studies.

Women from staff and elected politicians from the City integrated voluntarily the Working Group on the Accessibility of Women to Municipal Services, which was the foundation of an active partnership and of the institutional support by the City. This partnership is grounded in an active and regular collaboration in the planning of activities. However, CAWI does not retain itself in the partnership diplomacies and keeps an independent mandate on women's engagement, very focused in improving the processes to get better results:

> (…) the very early mandate is very clearly about the engagement of women and so it's very much about the process of engagement, that it's important for people to be engaged, it's very important there be fair processes, the process is important, so CAWI did the work of trying to make the point that good process's gives better results (…) (Interview to CAWI's member: O9P16)[15].

The joint planning does not affect the role of CAWI to actively claim and manifest in the public sphere whenever is needed. The benefits brought by the partnership do not put at risk the space of freedom in which CAWI moves. In fact, CAWI is very much implicated in expanding women's voice in the public sphere and, by doing so, raising the access to public services, fighting intersectional exclusion, improving their own abilities to intervene in their own communities and, ultimately, empowering themselves in their individual and collective lives.

Since its first steps, CAWI carefully and critically analyses the game of forces, norms and values that are present for women to take voice and action at the moment of publicly exposing their political positions.

> (…) I think CAWI is been, first of all, is a public conscience and social justice and that I think on, is not little, but on the slow and very painstaking work of implementing the inclusion lens (…) (Interview to CAWI's member: O9P12).

CAWI's participation is marked by activism, vigilance and intervention. By continuously inserting the specific agenda of women on public policies and on the political and administrative agenda of the City Council, CAWI frames the systemic change required to social innovation to happen. "I think CAWI is a force to push the city and to make to try and make the city relies its commitments to on the adaptation to the reality" (Interview to CAWI's member: O9P10)

The committed participatory practices, self-determination and self-mobilization push forward the advancement of the collaborative processes in which they engage. CAWI's members have different paths and characteristics and assume social justice as the main focus of their action, believing that including the perspective of women into urban governance, it also includes their own diversity and, through them, their communities.

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[15] The above mentioned research was conducted, from the analytical and methodological point of view, since 2013, using exploratory and semi-directive interviews, technical documentation and direct observation of public events in each city, gathering detailed informations about the projects and their actors.

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1.5. The inclusion of women's lens[16]

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[16]   Originally published in the deliverable D1.2 - Handbook on the Theoretical and Methodological Foundations of the Project, submitted in November 2018. Chapter 4 / Subchapter I / Section 4.3

The feminist perspective can provide an opportunity to address the factors that cause gender-based injustices, some regarding environment (Bell, 2016), and to rethink about urban public space promoting inclusivity and equality.

With their different political and ideological ideas regarding territory, women get also connected to other stakeholders in the grassroots, community-based organizations and the inter generational spatial practices and knowledge.

Valuing women engagement and participation in economic, social, cultural aspects of decision-making of urban regeneration at their different phases (diagnosis, implementation and monitoring) is a way to understand and connect to women not only as individual subjects, with relevant knowledges and citizenships, but as a collective being.

Recommendations

❏ URBiNAT needs to actively **support women in implementing inclusion lens**. For URBiNAT's mandate, including women means to open room to include diversity and "traditionally excluded groups - like women, the elderly, low socioeconomic status, ethnic minorities, immigrants and children", as committed under the project objectives.

❏ The **participatory local diagnostic** needs to include the level of technical and political presence of the women and diversity' agendas.

❏ It also needs to **collect in every neighbourhood the presence of women in public space**. If grassroots movements do not exist yet, URBiNAT needs to work on it, starting by identifying empowered women and inviting and supporting them to create their own movement.

❏ URBiNAT cities are invited to **create or reinforce a specific agenda for women** by introducing inclusion lens, certainly in URBiNAT actions and in the departments directly engaged in the project implementation and corresponding public policies, and gradually expanding it to other departments and public policies.

❏ **Women from URBiNAT consortium** are invited to locally support, with their competencies and experience, the creation or reinforcement of these movements into organizations. Solidarity and dialogue of knowledges and experiences can form strong ties and open room to diversity in public space.

References

Bell, K. (2016). Bread and roses: A gender perspective on environmental justice and public health. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 13*(10), 2-18. doi:10.3390/ijerph13101005

2. Monitoring and evaluation table
Some reviews may be introduced in consultation with partners

TABLE 1. D1.1. - MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Dimensions	Indicators / attributes		Key performance indicators (KPIs)		Methods and tools for data collection/means of verification	Target group	Methods for report the information for CES (general coordinator)	Temporality (evidences collection)
				Process and outcome indicators	Unit/Attributes of measurement			
DEMOCRATICYTY	Indicator 1 **ACCESS**	i.1.1.		Communication strategies for social mobilization which be diversified and contextualized (widespread disclosure)	Narrative reporting / images	Community residents and users of the public space	Systematization documents / Narrative reporting	On going
		i.1.2.		Proportion of citizen participants in each WP activity	Attendance lists	Participants mobilized	Narrative reporting	On going
		i.1.3.	→ All participants of each WP are involved in the planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of activities	Proportion of citizen participants in each activity (planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation)	Attendance lists	Internal monitoring: CES; External articulation with WPS; Internal articulation with CES	Systematization documents / Narrative reporting	On going
		i.1.4.		Frequency of meetings involving citizens as participants	Attendance lists	Participants	Systematization documents / Narrative reporting	On going
		i.1.5.	→ Potential limitations for the participation of any partner are identified by the coordinator, the steering committee or the ethics commission	Corrective measures taken to mitigate any technical or institutional limitation faced by partners	Narrative reporting	Partners	Narrative reporting	Ex-post
		i.1.6.	→ Access to knowledge and resources for co-creation, and to the public space and to use of goods and services	Existence of materials translated in local language	Narrative reporting/file of materials	Participants and local partners (local team)	Keep on file materials (basecamp) / Narrative reporting	Ex-post
		i.1.7.		Existence of materials available on friendly language	Narrative reporting/file of materials /storage	All participants	Keep on file materials (basecamp) / Narrative reporting	Ex-post
		i.1.8.		Existence of materials available in print and online versions	Narrative reporting (description) and copy of materials	General participants / co-creation practioners	Keep on file materials (basecamp) / Narrative reporting	Ex-post
		i.1.9.		Communication strategies that facilitate the understanding of all (e.g. inphographic, visual communication, space ambiance).	Narrative reporting / images	All groups of participants	Keep on file materials (basecamp) / Narrative reporting	On going
		i.1.10.		Flexibility of participation processes schedule, taking into account professional and personal obligations of participants	Narrative reporting / evidence in the evaluation by the participants	All participants, particularly parents and elderly	Narrative reporting	On going
SOCIAL INCLUSION INCLUSIVITY INTERSECTIONALITY	Indicator 2 **EQUITY**	i.2.1.		Proportion of women, gender diversity and children as participants for each activity	Attendance lists	Participants	Narrative reporting	On going
		i.2.2.	→ Reduction of barriers and inequalities and contributes to the equality substantive	Proportion of migrants, religion diversity and elderly as participants for each activity	Attendance lists	Participants	Narrative reporting	On going
		i.2.3.		Initial assessment of the main individual difficulties / barriers/inequalities of citizens in participatory processes	Questionnaires	Participants	Narrative reporting (including results and questionnaires forms)	Ex-ante
		i.2.4.	→ Adoption of organizational practices and interpersonal relationships based on the logic of reciprocity and mutual benefit,	Corrective measures taken to mitigate the individual difficulties and barriers (i.2.3)	Narrative reporting / comparison between difficulties and measures	Local partners/local team	Narrative reporting	Ex-post
		i.2.5.		Nominal indicator: list of diversity/ethnic/representation of minorities	Attendance lists	Participants	Narrative reporting	On going
		i.2.6.		Availability of babysitting/caretakers, transportation and catering to ensure appropriate participation processes with community / inhabitants	Narrative reporting / evidence in the evaluation by the participants	Participants	Narrative reporting / Whenever possible images	On going
	Indicator 3 **INCLUSION**	i.3.1.		At least 10 indicators about education, health and income disaggregated per gender, race-ethnic and citizenship status.	Statical source/ Local diagnostics	Participants	Baseline in the technical report	Ex-ante
		i.3.2.	→ The sources of information used and data collected by WP participants include disaggregated data, qualitative and quantitative information on the participants' specificities	Priority groups identified in each city, based on analysis of local diagnostics results.	Local diagnostics reports / Systematization documents / Narrative reporting	Participants	Narrative reporting	Ex-ante
		i.3.3.	→ inclusion of priority groups, under more vulnerable conditions	Proportion of priority group members involved on co-creation activities	Attendance lists	Participants and co-creation practioners	Narrative reporting	On going
		i.3.4.	→ Measures taken multiple discriminations	Existence of participation protocol for each local community	File of participation protocol	Local team and WP3 leaders and partners	Keep on file materials (basecamp) / Narrative reporting	Ex-ante
		i.3.5.	→ integration of cross-cutting dimensions with the other considered principles and categories	Existence of materials adapted in sign language or audiodescription (whenever necessary)	Materials description in narrative report and files storage (project cloud)	Participants	Keep on file materials (basecamp) / Narrative reporting	On going
		i.3.6.		Existence of infrastructure adapted for adequate accessibility.	Technical evaluation and images, if adequate	Local team and participants	Keep on file materials (basecamp) / Narrative reporting	Ex-ante

TABLE 1. D1.1. - MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Dimensions	Indicators / attributes		Key performance indicators (KPIs)		Methods and tools for data collection/means of verification	Target group	Methods for report the information for CES (general coordinator)	Temporality (evidences collection)
			Process and outcome indicators	Unit/Attributes of measurement				
TERRITORIALITY INTERCULTURALITY	Indicator 4 TERRITORIALITY	i.4.1.		Living labs implemented in each city.	Narrative reporting, Systematization documents, Analytical reports	Participants/citizens/organizations	Narrative reporting, Systematization documents	Ex-ante
		i.4.2.	→ The Living Labs increase the diversity of participants throughout the project implementation	Diversity of civil society involved in Living Labs	Attendance lists	Organizations	Narrative reporting	Ex-post
		i.4.3.	→ The Community of Practices increases the diversity of participants throughout the project implementation	Activities for interculturality with participants on living labs	Attendance lists and activity log	Participant and co-creation practioners	Narrative reporting, Systematization documents	On going
		i.4.4.		Frequency of the meetings and attendance on the living labs activities.	Attendance lists	All members	Narrative reporting, Systematization documents	Ex-post
		i.4.5.	→ Integration of the diversity of social and cultural contexts	Activation of the community of practices in each of the cities.	Compromise agreement/protocol of activation	Organizations	Narrative reporting, Systematization documents	Ex-ante
		i.4.6.	→ Intercultural dialogue across the different countries, partners, institutions and civil society involved	Number of the countries and actors as a CoP members and type/per segment (enterprises, public sector, social sector, private organizations etc)	Members list	Organizations	Narrative reporting, Systematization documents	Ex-post
		i.4.7.		Activities carried out in partnership with non-European partners	Activity log	Partners	Narrative reporting, Systematization documents	On going
		i.4.8.		Activities carried out in non-European territory.	Activity log	Partners	Narrative reporting, Systematization documents	On going
	Indicator 5 SEGREGATION	i.5.1.	→ Effects of spatial organisation on persons	Cultural mapping	Action research	Community residents and users of the public space	Systematization documents	On going
		i.5.2.		Spatial analysis.Diagnostic and monitoring on how is the public space used, for what and by whom	Interviews/Observation/Questionnaires	Public sectors /residents	Report	Ex-ante
		i.5.3.		Assessment / analysis on spatial segregation on study area.	Interviews/Observation/Questionnaires	Public sectors /residents	Report	Ex-ante
RESEARCH SUBJECT - CITIZENSHIP - CITIZENS - APPLYING RIGHTS	Indicator 6 PARTICIPATION	i.6.1.		Number of citizens involved at the strategic levels and active in the general assembly of the project	List of participants	Participants	Narrative reporting and Systematization documents	Ex-ante
		i.6.2.	→ Citizens from URBiNAT's neighborhoods are engaged at a strategic level and in the decision-making processes of the consortium	Number of the actions between researchers, citizens and practitioners.	Action research	Researchers and participants	Analytical and scientific results	On-going
		i.6.3.	→ URBiNAT recognises the condition of subjects of rights	Number of the actions developed by the citizens or number of the actions	Activity log	Participants	Narrative reporting and Systematization documents	Ex-post
		i.6.4.	→ Holders of rights and capable of claiming their rights	Recognition of citizens as co-creation practitioners or the active participation	Self-evaluation	Participants	Narrative reporting including questionnaires results	Ex-post
		i.6.5.	→ Active participation in political, economic, social and cultural life	Number of initiatives, activities, events, organizations born by iruption and by invitation during the lifetime of the project	Description in the narrative reporting and attendance lists	Participants	Narrative reporting and Systematization documents	On-going
		i.6.6.		Continuous identification and corresponding adjustments of produced exclusions during the participatory processes	Narrative reporting	Participants	Narrative reporting	On-going
		i.6.7.	→ Universal and indivisible human rights. Participants satisfaction helps in their appropriation of the project, its outputs and outcomes.	Type and frequency of interactions between citizen participants and public authorities	Description in the narrative reporting and attendance lists	Participants	Narrative reporting and Systematization documents	On-going
		i.6.8.		Collaborative practices satisfaction response	Interview/Questionnaire Data Analysis.	Participants	Narrative reporting	On-going
		i.6.9.		Procedures and criteria that was used to identify/recruit the participants.	Description	Participants and local team	Narrative reporting	Ex-ante
	Indicator 7 RIGHTS	i.7.1.	→ WP participants are aware of or sensitive to rights claims by populations of social housing neighborhoods	Proportion, type and frequency of claims by populations of URBiNAT's neighborhoods	Action research	Participants and local team	Analytical and scientific results	On-going
		i.7.2.		Proportion, type and frequency of discriminations complaints	Ethical forms	Ethical focal point/Ethical commission/Local team	Ethical reports / Analytical reports	On-going
		i.7.3.	→ Inequality and discrimination issues are taken into account by WP participants in planning and implementing activities	Type and frequency of non-discriminatory news by local media	Content analysis	Local media	Analytical and scientific results	On-going
		i.7.4.		Capacity building and training workshops on rights and ethical issues.	Attendance lists	Participants	Narrative reporting including photograph registration.	On-going

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TABLE 1. D1.1. - MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Dimensions	Indicators / attributes	Key performance indicators (KPIs)		Methods and tools for data collection/means of verification	Target group	Methods for report the information for CES (general coordinator)	Temporality (evidences collection)
		Process and outcome indicators	Unit/Attributes of measurement				
ACCOUNTABILITY - TRANSPARENCY - OPEN ACCESS	**Indicator 8** ACCOUNTABILITY	→ Transparency - adoption of mechanisms and instruments and practices. The steering committee receives complaints about the project implementation and takes resulting actions → The implementation of activities of the WPs takes into account the provision of high-quality, timely and reliable data and information to citizen participants → WP participants produce reports and information on the project in specific formats for different audiences, as well as other materials to report and inform about the project	i.8.1. Reports available and accessible to the public in a timely manner.	Description in the narrative reporting	Participants and community residents	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.8.2. Internal monitoring process including ombudspersons and external bodies.	Description in the narrative reporting	Partners and local team	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.8.3. Participation in public accountability events.	Attendance list	Participants and community residents	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.8.4. Citizens-led social accountability mechanisms (social audits, scorecards and participants)	Narrative reporting	Participants	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.8.5. Budget analysis and monitoring based on longitudinal results	Financial report	Partners and local team	Financial report	On-going
	Indicator 9 OPEN ACCESS	→ The steering committee identifies limitations to open access of specific datasets → Research data of the project are available in open access repository → Scientific publications relating to the projects' results are available in open access repository → adoption of open access principles → Dissemination through appropriate means	i.9.1. Type of deposits in open access repository for research data generated in the	Narrative reporting	Researchers and participants	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.9.2. Peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to the projects' results	List of publication with peer-review	Researchers and participants	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.9.3. Type of deposits in open access repository for scientific publications relating	Narrative reporting	Researchers and participants	Narrative reporting	On-going
SUSTAINABILITY - SOCIAL INNOVATION	**Indicator 10** INNOVATION	→ Methodologies, artefacts and/or services are being developed, specially dedicated to strengthening people's capacities, needs satisfaction and access to rights → Channels are in place for the lasting development of a comprehensive approach and management of natural and human resources, combining human dignity, ecological responsibility, sound business practice and driving forces for innovation	i.10.1. Type of methodologies, artefacts and/or services	Systematization documents	Researchers and participants	Analytical reports	Ex-ante
			i.10.2. Type and frequency of channels	Systematization documents	Researchers and participants	Narrative reporting	On going
			i.10.3 Number of new products, patents, methodologies	Systematization documents	Researchers and participants	Narrative reporting	Ex-ante
	Indicator 11 SUSTAINABILITY	→ NBS solutions and results of the project are used by associations, public institutions, governments, social economy organisations, social enterprises, corporations or other for-profit businesses, according to social economy principles → The steering committee identifies cases for the limitation to open access of the project's results, such as where protection is required to ensure the marketability of specific solutions	i.11.1. Type, frequency of users	Systematization documents	Local team	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.11.2. Adoption of eco-environmental practices	Systematization documents	Local team	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.11.3. Type and frequency of limitations	Systematization documents	Local team	narrative reporting	On-going

TABLE 1. D1.1. - MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Dimensions	Indicators / attributes	Process and outcome indicators	Key performance indicators (KPIs)		Methods and tools for data collection/means of verification	Target group	Methods for report the information for CES (general coordinator)	Temporality (evidences collection)
				Unit/Attributes of measurement				
EFFICIENCY - EFFECTIVENESS	Indicator 12 — EFFICIENCY	→ Workflow and procedures are clear to all participants → All partners comply with their responsibilities in the project implementation → Measures and/or solutions are applied to activate and improve exchange of resources and knowledge, collaboration and synergies	i.12.1.	Comparison between actions taken and planned actions	Documentary analysis	Local team and partners	Analytical reports and systematization documents	On-going and ex-post
			i.12.2.	Responsive and participatory approach for the monitoring and evaluation	Attendance list and narrative reporting	Local team and partners	Analytical reports and systematization documents	On-going and ex-post
			i.12.3.	Comparison between objectives achieved and planned objectives	Documentary analysis	Local team and partners	Analytical reports and systematization documents	On-going and ex-post
			i.12.4.	Comparison of target audience involved and target audience planned	Documentary analysis	Local team and partners	Analytical reports and systematization documents	On-going and ex-post
			i.12.5.	Type and frequency of training, meetings, information and materials provided to participants	Attendance list and narrative reporting	Local team and partners	Analytical reports and systematization documents	On-going and ex-post
			i.12.6.	Type and frequency of non-compliance	Systematization documents	Local team	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.12.7.	Type and frequency of measures and/or solutions	Systematization documents	Local team	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.12.8.	Type and frequency of exchange of resources and knowledge, collaboration and synergies	Systematization documents	Local team	Narrative reporting	On-going
	Indicator 13 — EFFECTIVENESS	→ The budget meets the project's needs, and activities are all sufficiently covered → Expenses which could have been avoided or made at a lower amount are identified, and corrective measures are adopted for current and/or future expenses → The viability of activities, outputs or outcomes is foreseen beyond the project's implementation period → Value for money	i.13.1.	Type and frequency of activities not sufficiently covered	Documentary analysis	Local team and partners	Financial reporting and narrative reporting	On-going and ex-post
			i.13.2.	Comparison of performed activities versus resources used	Documentary analysis	Local team and partners	Financial reporting and narrative reporting	On-going and ex-post
			i.13.3.	Comparison of planned resources versus resources used	Documentary analysis	Local team and partners	Financial reporting and narrative reporting	On-going and ex-post
			i.13.4.	Comparison of objectives achieved versus resources used	Documentary analysis	Local team and partners	→ Analytical reports → Systematization documents → Action research	On-going and ex-post
			i.13.5.	Total cost versus number of individuals covered by the action	Financial reporting	Local team and partners	Financial reporting and narrative reporting	On-going and ex-post
			i.13.6.	Measures adopted regarding these activities	Systematization documents	Local team	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.13.7.	Type and frequency of expenses	Systematization documents	Local team	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.13.8.	Reasons for the resulting expenses	Systematization documents	Local team	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.13.9.	Type and frequency of corrective measures adopted	Systematization documents	Local team	Narrative reporting	On-going
			i.13.10.	Type and perspectives for these activities, outputs or outcomes	Systematization documents	Local team	Narrative reporting	On-going

3. Code of Ethics and Conduct

Version reviewed by the Ethics Commission, to be approved by the general assembly of July 2019

URBiNAT

Code of Ethics and Conduct

Leading partner	CES
Type	Report
Dissemination level	
Work package	WP1
Deliverable	
Due date	April 2019
Version	01

Project	Healthy corridor as drivers of social housing neighbourhoods for the co-creation of social, environmental and marketable NBS
Acronym	URBiNAT - Urban inclusive and innovative nature
	This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 776783

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Document history

Date	Version	Author	Summary of change
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Fonts

Montserrat	by Julieta Ulanovsky
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Table of contents

Introduction and applicability

The URBiNAT´s Code of Ethics and Conduct consists of a set of general ethical principles and procedures to be adopted and endorsed by all those involved in the project's activities. Throughout its elaboration[1], a first draft version was reviewed by the Ethics Commission and by partners, in order for the final document to express consensuses and intentionalities of all the involved parties. Although it is now to be presented to all URBiNAT community, professionals and citizens, it remains essentially as a living and dynamic document, opened to amendments, thus ensuring that the users are part of the result.

The general ethical principles proposed are not exhaustive, and they serve as inspiration for guiding the individual and collective conduct of professionals and citizens, institutional (EU, governmental, regional, municipal) and academic levels, as well as the general public, towards the highest URBiNAT´s ideals. As well as to guide the action of partner organizations and other institutions directly and indirectly involved in the project. It is important to point out that the URBiNAT principles are not immovable rules, but guidelines to carry out an ethical path within the scope of the project, and its application will depend on several factors and should pay particular attention to each local context.

The Code applies to all the project's activities, either of scientific, or of participatory and territorial nature, and may involve in person or virtual contexts, telephone or any electronic transmission. This Code applies to all individuals, organizations and providers. The proposal of this document is to give the guidance, but does not replace other legal instruments and consequences. Therefore, in the process of ethical decision making regarding a certain situation, the involved must consider this Code in addition to applicable laws and other regulatory documents.

URBiNAT is a five-year Research funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 programme, topic SCC-02-2016-2017 - Demonstrating innovative nature-based solutions in cities -, Grant Agreement (GA) nº 776783. The project is committed to full respect of article 34 of the GA on Ethics. Complies with ethical principles and relevant national, European Union and international legislation, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the European Convention on Human Rights and its Supplementary Protocols, the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity, and the new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). URBiNAT has also developed a Data Management Plan that should be followed.

For an adequate and efficient management of ethical issues URBiNAT has chosen several organizational structures, including: 1) a Ethics Commission - an independent and multidisciplinary advisory body that supports the Steering Committee's activities, focusing on the compliance of ethical principles; 2) the Ethics Contact Point - responsible for the connection with Steering Committee and to support management and administrative processes; and 3) the Local Focal Point and the Ethics

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[1]A revised version of the Code was presented for discussion with Ethics Commission (EC) members, that provided feedback on the document. So, the present version of the Code reflects the inputs and discussions from EC, and contributions from partners involved in the deliverables D1.6 and D1.4. The document is the result of a participatory process of debate, research, elaboration of content and continuous updates.

Observer - agents, at the local level that answer to ethical issues and receive the citizens/participants complaints.

The Code is organized in sections that address different issues. Section 1 will present URBiNAT's general ethical principles. The second section is dedicated to the ethical guidelines that should be followed by all those involved in the project's participatory and research activities. And, finally section 3 will address the mechanisms adopted for the management and resolution of ethical issues in URBiNAT.

1. General Ethical principles

❏ *Integrity* **promotion in the project**

URBiNAT adopts a set of ethical principles and values that seek to promote integrity in all its practices. Professionals and citizens, organizations and institutions involved in the project, commit to respect and compromise with values, such as honesty, truthfulness and accuracy.

❏ *Democraticity* **as ideal for all the process**

The extended concept of democracy adopted in the project means access to and use of goods and services supporting social welfare, the access to the public space and forms of effective participation, aligned with the principle that every citizen is capable of making a societal contribution supported by a co-creation process based on a plurality of knowledges and promote elimination of barriers and inequalities. This approach is based on the notion of democracy as a process, highlighting its dynamic component.

❏ *Solidarity* **as key element for the strengthening of the sense of community**

URBiNAT is guided by the adoption of organizational practices and interpersonal relationships based on the logic of reciprocity and mutual assistance and benefit among all citizens directly or indirectly involved in the project. It recognises solidarity as an extension of the conditions for participation and deepening of democracy.

❏ *Social inclusion, tolerance* **and** *respect* **for people's dignity**

URBiNAT considers for appropriate and effective social inclusion, measures to reduce citizen participation barriers, to protect the rights and welfare, and respect the differences, including those based on age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religions, sexual orientation, disability, language and socioeconomic status. In this regard, it is necessary to permanently exercise tolerance and recognize cultural, social and economic differences of each group, to implement actions according to their needs, particularly those of priority groups, under more vulnerable conditions. Tolerance is also a posture to be adopted in order to generate healthy and fair relations among all.

❏ *Interculturality* **to ensure the effective engagement**

Diversity and differences in the project should be seen as elements to be addressed and not as problems to be solved. URBiNAT believes which whenever difference diminishes the participants, the right to be equal should be advocated, and whenever the equality mischaracterizes, the right to be different should be considered (Santos, 2006). URBiNAT promotes the exchange and interaction of experiences between all those involved in the project coming from different places and cultures, countries and institutions.

❏ *Intersectionality* **to eliminate forms of subordination, oppression and discrimination**

The principle of intersectionality is adopted since is an objective of the project to eliminate different forms of subordination, oppression and discrimination. The intersectionality is the approach whereby the work is constituted in the URBiNAT project, based on the notion that the specific modalities of oppression and discrimination act in an integrated manner. Therefore, is important to consider adequate responses to capable of capturing the consequences of the interaction of different forms of subordination.

❏ *Accountability* **to foster effectiveness of social participation**

URBiNAT considers the adoption of accountability mechanisms as a prerequisite for effective participation. In any research or consultative process, citizens must be informed since the beginning of the research purposes (informed consent), how their views will be interpreted (validation) and used (processed). URBiNAT undertakes to adopt measures that promote citizen engagement in different forms of collective action, including building capacities, provision of training, creating awareness of citizens' rights and monitoring and evaluation of the participatory process will be conducted. Citizens are entitled to clear feedback on how their participation influence outcomes.

2. Ethical guidelines[2]

2.1. Ethical issues in the participatory processes

2.1.1. Citizens involvement

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project must base their work on a fundamental **respect for human dignity**. This means that the individuals' interests, autonomy and integrity cannot be set aside in any situation. Researchers and partner institutions must protect participant's integrity, their freedom and self-determination, respect their privacy and family life. The project must also safeguard participants' against any possible risk of harm, including in the moment of publishing research results.

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project must **provide participants with the basic information regarding the project**, including its purpose, funding agency, who will have access to the information, the intended use of the results, the consequences of participating in the project, and the participant's rights. All these informations are available on the informed consent sheet. When collecting and processing personal data, researchers will provide all the previous information (adapted to the participant's background and language) in order to **obtain the necessary *informed consent* from the participant**. The consent must be informed, freely given, and in an explicit form, meaning that the participants clearly state, in a written document (a signed consent form), that they

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[2] These guidelines are partially inspired in the "Guidelines for Research Ethics in Social Sciences, Humanities, Law and Theology" (2016) of the National Committee for Research Ethics in the Social Sciences and the Humanities (The Norwegian National Research Ethics Committees).

understand what it actually means to take part in the research project. They also must be fully aware that they can withdraw their participation at any time without any consequences.

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project will **assure that data related to identifiable individuals will be stored responsibly and for a reasonable period of time,** meaning no longer than what is necessary to achieve the objective for which it was collected[3].

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project are **responsible for ensuring that participants are not exposed to serious physical harm** or other severe or unreasonable strain as result of the research. If any problem arises, professional follow-up will be provided by the project.

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project should **consider and anticipate effects on third parties that are not directly involved in the project**. Sometimes the project and research gets access to information out of the its focus and that might have an impact on individuals (or groups) that are not included in the research. In that case, measures to protect their privacy should be taken.

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project must **respect individuals' privacy and family life**. Researchers should avoid questions regarding intimate matters and putting pressure on participants. What participants perceive as sensitive information may vary from one individual to another. Also the distinction between private and public sphere might not be easy to identify. Researchers should be sensible to these situations.

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project must show **respect for the values and views of participants**, not least when they differ from those generally accepted by society at large. Special documentation and argumentation are required for providing accounts of actions that ascribe unworthy motives to participants or motives other than those they invoke themselves.

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project are **responsible for explaining to the participants the limitations, expectations and requirements** associated with their role as researchers.

2.1.2. Groups and institutions

As already mentioned, researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project have a special responsibility to **respect the interests of vulnerable groups** throughout the development of the entire project. A particular attention should be given to the requirements regarding information (that should be clear) and consent (that should be obtained). Researchers collecting information concerning the characteristics or behaviors of individuals (or groups) should be cautious about using classifications or designations that allow unreasonable generalization, and which in practice result in the stigmatization of particular social groups. In the URBiNAT project this is a major concern and classifications and designations of this kind will be avoided.

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[3] Regarding personal data collection and processing, URBiNAT will take into consideration EU Directives 95/46/EC, 2002/58/EC, 2006/24/EC and the recent Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR).

URBiNAT is a **people-centred project**. For this reason, participation is a fundamental aspect to develop the tasks and achieve its goals. Considering that the project will promote urban regeneration, a multiplicity of cultural and socioeconomic aspects will be present in the specific neighbourhoods, including vulnerable individuals or groups. These individuals and groups will be identified, based on the diagnostic results, and strategies will be designed to promote the participation according to the following specificities:

➔ **Childhood:** URBiNAT is committed to actively engaging children as part of the broad citizenship process. Their specific needs and interests must be protected in ways supplementary to the general treatment of adults. Children in the context of URBiNAT are persons who, based on their age, are unable to give informed consent. URBiNAT will adopt relevant national legislation in each participating country and the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](). Moreover, URBiNAT will adopt the CES Child Protection Policy to protect children's rights and to guarantee that participants are not subject to any form of coercion while safeguarding the child's best interest.

Key considerations: the project must always obtain children´s informed and ongoing consent to the extent that they are able to do so. Obtain consent from their parents or legal guardians, it is also necessary. The children will be informed about their participation in friendly language, to help them understand the activities and goals of their involvement, in respect of their right to participate and progressive autonomy. Furthermore, the respect of children's ideas and views will be always guaranteed, as much as environments, language and working methods adapted to their capacities. For an adequate process, facilitators will be trained to foster children's participation, and to adequately manage sensitive and risk-prone situations. When children with functional diversity are involved in the project's activities, researchers and facilitators must guarantee a plain language and adequate methodologies to ensure their involvement and adequate level of participation.

➔ **Gender:** gender issues are addressed in an intersectional perspective, which includes different aspects related to identity, equal rights, possibilities and obligations. Reference to gender includes equality of gender minorities and diversity. URBiNAT is committed to integrating gender perspective into all stages of project activities and, accordingly, improve the quality and effectiveness of the results. URBiNAT is based on non-discrimination, balanced participation and equitable opportunities to all.

Key considerations: integration of basic gender mainstreaming concepts while conducting activities, and adoption of adequate notions of gender related to the project. Promote the involvement of "all persons" at all stages and structures of the project, including at coordination, strategic or operational level, and, at project' activities level. Ongoing evaluation of the balance between genders concerning distribution of resources, opportunities and leadership. Whenever possible, URBiNAT will apply gender disaggregated statistical methods to provide more detailed information on the needs, problems and expectations of the project's target groups[4]. Also, the project will adopt measures to answer any human rights violation such as assertive responses to hostility practices based on gender and gender minorities/diversity; and conscientious vigilance to avoid reproducing practices that reinforce traditional sex-role stereotypes (masculine dominance and female subservience) and contexts where participants may be subjected of harassment.

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[4] Cf. Gender Mainstreaming in Development Programmes and Projects (2011)
http://www.wom.fi/Gender_mainstreaming_in_projects(2011)Haataja_Leinonen_Mustakallio.pdf

➜ **Functional diversity:** citizens with functional diversity face a number of difficulties in contemporary societies, creating unequal access to basic public services and "normal" daily life, conducting to social exclusion. URBINAT recognizes the importance of involving person with functional diversity in the discussions concerning the HC concept as they will be future users. The project will be guided by the principle of accessibility, including conditions that facilitate mobility. Furthermore, activities will be implemented having as references the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and the European Disability Strategy for 2010-2020.

Key considerations: ensure that people with functional diversity are fully included in the participatory and decision making processes, as well as in all the URBiNAT activities, by removing barriers to participation in public life: a) measures that contribute to the identification and for the elimination of any discrimination based on mental health diversity, addictions and intersecting discrimination based on age, sex, race or related grounds like gender identity; b) as much as possible, physical structures such as rooms, and support materials, can be adapted in order to accomodate diversity and allow full inclusion in the participatory processes. The interventions, goods and services, including the Healthy Corridors and NBS, may ensure universal accessibility and promote the development of assistive devices.

➜ **Older adults:** Having lived and possibly worked in their communities/cities, many older adult residents possess knowledge and experience, which may be invaluable to their communities. Their active participation is encouraged throughout the project. Their diverse life-experiences may improve dialogue on community expectations and discussion on health and well-being, as much as on their own needs and ambitions. In addition, it will provide opportunities to establish and/or improve ties of solidarity and collaboration within communities, create or promote intergenerational relationships that help bridge generation gaps, frequently present in modern society. This involvement, and also their inclusion in social and solidarity economy activities, may combat poverty, social exclusion and loneliness so common among older adults.

Key considerations: Recognition of the value of their life experience which will provide them with opportunities to share and grow with their communities during the participatory processes. URBiNAT will adopt intergenerational methodologies.

➜ **Race and ethnicity:** inequalities based on ethnic-racial differences are, in many societies, linked to processes of asymmetric power relations. These processes are sometimes difficult to identify due to its subtle nature. URBiNAT adopts the strategy of recognition of ethnic-racial differences, seen them as a positive feature, and will act to integrate citizens from all backgrounds in the participatory processes, building an open space for inclusion and solidarity, aiming to create a welcoming environment. The project will provide an opportunity to dismantle barriers that may exist, putting all inhabitants together to discuss their neighbourhood and to generate and strengthen social bonds.

Key considerations: ensure the representativeness of racial and ethnic minority groups in the activities of the project. In case of existence of specific national laws to protect these groups, they should be considered. To provide more detailed information on the needs, problems and expectations of these groups, as much as possible, use adequate research methods like disaggregated statistics or qualitative tools.

➔ **Citizenship status (Migrant/ Refugee/ Asylum seeker condition):** URBiNAT recognizes and appreciates the migrants rights to become part of its community of practices. Their life experience and knowledge will be integrated in a positive way and will play an important role in the participatory processes, where it is expected that solidarity and bonds between residents will be strengthened. The active inclusion of migrants in the participatory processes intends to bridge cultural gaps and discourage social exclusion.

Key considerations: URBiNAT is respectful of the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, including their social and legal conditions. Through its participatory processes, the project aims to actively engage these citizens.

➔ **Religious diversity:** in times of global migrations, cultural diversity, and particularly religious diversity, is often at the core of intolerance and major social conflicts. URBiNAT is mindful of religious freedoms and pluralism and perceives religious diversity as a positive feature. In this sense, URBiNAT intends to take most advantage of religious diversities within participatory processes and during the entire research process, giving space for new ideas to emerge from different religious and spiritual backgrounds.

Key considerations: URBiNAT is respectful of diverse religious beliefs and elements of spirituality, including irreligion, atheism, agnosticism among others. Religious diversity in each neighbourhood will be explicitly nominated and welcomed. The project aims to facilitate inter-religious dialogue and tolerance, and in cases of intolerance and/or religious discrimination, URBiNAT Ethics Commission will establish and apply strict rules to curb and prevent such behaviors during project's activities.

Finally, researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project must also **respect the legitimate motives that private companies, interest groups or other institutions involved may have** for not wanting information about themselves, their members or their plans to be published. If private companies, interest groups or other institutions refuse to give access to certain types of information, this must be respected.

2.1.3 Conflict of interest

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project are obliged to **report and consider possible conflicts of interest and of roles**. Ponder about the situations in which personal, economic, scientific, professional interest, or political affinity, family or emotional ties, or any other shared interest interfere with the objectivity and impartiality of the project. This weighting should also cover situations in which persons or organizations may be exposed to harmful, threatening or exploitative situations.

2.1.4. Cultural heritage and the territory

URBiNAT project will implement solutions that respect, protect and value the material and immaterial heritage, according to international conventions, such as the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2018 Declaration of Davos.

In this sense, researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project will **respect the need to preserve all types of cultural monuments and remains**. The need for preservation is based on the value and interest of cultural heritage for present and future generations.

2.1.5. Environment

URBiNAT will **assess potential risks for the environment and human health** through the technical evaluation included in the Diagnosis report for each frontrunner city and the Diagnosis report for each follower city, and will establish a plan to avoid, or minimise, those risks. Maximizing animal welfare will also be considered.

The project will also request and provide the necessary **environmental and safety authorisations when applicable** (and any other relevant national authorisation), particularly in the NBS implementation and the research process. The discussions, assessment and mitigation measures will be shared with relevant authorities.

2.1.6. Communication and dissemination of the project's activities and results

URBiNAT's communication and dissemination strategy will be conducted in accordance with a code of ethical conduct as detailed in D1.6. Any partner likely to disseminate information within the framework of the URBiNAT project will impose standards on itself that stem from the obligations to disseminate verified information; collect and disseminate information independently; act loyally; respect people's rights. According to URBiNAT's communication and dissemination strategy, the behaviours will be prohibited via any URBiNAT communication channel as use of inappropriate language and name and shame. The project reaffirms its commitments to scientific accuracy of messages, *Commitment to culturally and gender neutral messages and* in communication make a clear distinction in the eyes of the public between facts, analyses and opinions.

2.2. Ethical issues in the research process

2.2.1. Ethical standards reference for research

Integrity is key in URBiNAT's research principles. Researchers must comply with recognized norms and behave responsibly, openly and honestly towards their colleagues and the public. The project's activities will apply the **good research practices described in the [European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity](#) that follow four principles:**

- **Reliability** in ensuring the quality of research, reflected in the design, methodology, analysis and use of resources;
- **Honesty** in developing, undertaking, reviewing, reporting and communicating research in a transparent, fair, full and unbiased way;
- **Respect** for colleagues, research participants, society, ecosystems, cultural heritage and the environment;
- **Accountability** for the research from idea to publication, management and organisation, training, supervision and mentoring, and wider impacts.

Researchers will seek to ensure that their activities produce good consequences and that any adverse consequences are within the limits of acceptability.

2.2.2. Collection, protection and conservation of personal data[5]

All personal data collected and processed will be: 1) fairly and lawfully processed; 2) processed for limited purposes; 3) adequate, relevant and not excessive; 4) accurate; 5) not kept longer than necessary; 6) processed in accordance with the data subject's rights; 7) secure; 8) not transferred to countries without adequate protection.

Data collected during the interviews will be audio recorded, transcribed and anonymised eliminating names, other identity markers and references that might identify the interviewee, except specific cases duly justified (if a participant wishes to reveal its identity, the case will be duly examined and the best option for each case will be decided together by the researchers and participant). Also, in some cases the attribution of pseudonyms may be required. In the case of video recorded interviews, URBiNAT will keep on file the authorisations for the use of image, and will guarantee the anonymity of intervenients if any sensitive data is provided. The audio recordings and transcriptions of interviews will be kept separately from the coding key that corresponds the participant's real names to their pseudonyms.

Regarding data conservation, all collected data, including sensitive information from interviews, ICT digital platform and observation, will be stored in wiki, cloud or external drivers to be secured by passwords and kept by CES. Since collected data will be kept anonymous, the coding key linking participants to pseudonyms will be destroyed 5 years after the project is concluded. The participants have the right to:
   a) access, rectify or correct and complete personal data, including by means of providing a supplementary statement;
   b) erasure ("right to be forgotten");
   c) restriction of processing;
   d) data portability (right to receive his or her personal data, any time, in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format for purposes of data transfer);
   e) object, on grounds relating to his or her particular situation, at any time to processing of personal data concerning him or her, including profiling based on those provisions

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project **respect the individuals privacy in all situations and the confidentiality of information** provided during interviews and/or obtained by other means.

2.2.3. Health and safety of Humans in the research process

Concerning health and safety of Humans in the research process, URBiNAT will keep on file the procedures and criteria that will be used to identify/mobilize research participants, copies of

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[5] Regarding personal data collection and processing, URBiNAT will take into consideration EU Directives 95/46/EC, 2002/58/EC, 2006/24/EC and the recent Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR).

opinions/approvals by Ethics Committees and/or competent authorities for the research with Humans. The Steering Committee will also be responsible for ensuring that all members of the Consortium will adopt and provide the measures to protect vulnerable groups involved in the proposed research and protect the researcher in the field. This will be a key issue to be addressed immediately with the Ethics Commission, and developed with stakeholders taking into account that the neighbourhoods where the NBS will be developed already suffer stigmatization.

For the research in the field, URBiNAT will consider several procedures to help keeping researchers, participants and third parties safe, such as: a) use of mobile phones to keep in touch with the researchers in the field; b) formal notification of authorities on the research being conducted in a specific area; c) authorised identification must be carried by researchers in the field; d) researchers preparation and training covering techniques for handling conflict, threats, abuse or compromising situations; e) debriefing after field research with an assessment of field work safety; f) reporting any health and/or safety incident during the participatory and research processes.

2.2.4. Autonomy of research

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project must ensure that the ethical and scientific values addressed in the GA will be respected and followed according to the principle of autonomy and independence of research. This autonomy of research will be defended by the consortium even if the European framework or the European/National institutions change its urban, social and economic policies. The members of the consortium will also be coherent in principles and practices with their own institutional and scientific mission and values, including the aspects related to autonomy and independence of research.

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project must ensure that the funding and organization of research is not conflicting with the norms of open, reliable and independent research. Transparency with respect to terms of contract, ownership, confidentiality and the right to publish will be fostered.

Researchers in the URBiNAT project have a shared responsibility for the project, however the individual contributions should be clear. If researchers experience conflict between loyalty to the project and an ethical acceptable approach, the basic principle is that the individual has a responsibility for their own participation. Researchers may also be held responsible for disclosing situations that are ethically not acceptable.
Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project have the duty to make public who is funding the research.

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project must ensure the research results are presented in an appropriate way. It is unethical to manipulate results in order to produce a certain view, desirable results, or particular conclusions. In certain situations it is possible to invoke the right to withdraw from research. It is particularly important to discuss alternative interpretations of findings, or point out scientific uncertainty.

2.2.5. Research on other cultures

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project will respect local traditions, traditional knowledge and local social issues. A dialogue with local inhabitants, representatives and authorities will be promoted. Also in this context, researchers will avoid using classifications and designations which stimulate stigmatization.

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project must find a balance between the recognition of cultural differences and the recognition of other fundamental values and general human rights. Respect for and loyalty to the cultures in study do not mean that aspects like discrimination or abuse must be accepted.

2.2.6. Publication and dissemination of research results

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project have the responsibility to publish the research results. This allows results to be critically examined and/or re-used. However, in special cases (such as privacy considerations) results should not be published.

For publications and dissemination of the project's results, researchers will be guided by the following principles: (1) equal access to scientific goods, respecting intellectual property rights, (2) adopt a scientific public compromise for global social justice to privilege contributes regardless of race, nationality, culture, or gender, (3) adopt a honest attitude regarding peers and society, (4) adopt a responsible use of the research results which should benefit common needs instead of individual interests, (5) scientific claims must be exposed to societal critical scrutiny especially by the involved communities, (6) whenever possible, the community should have the opportunity to validate and express their opinion about all the research results.

Concerning co-authorship, researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project must follow good publication practices, respect the contributions of others, and observe recognized standards of authorship and cooperation. Co-authorship is related with the distribution of responsibilities among different contributors. In short, authorship must be given to those who have provided significant intellectual input to the publication. It is advisable to establish a prior agreement, as early as possible, as to who will be listed as co-author and define the distribution of responsibilities among the authors of a publication.

Also, researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project must follow good citation practices. It is an obligation to provide accurate references of the used literature (primary and secondary).

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project will prevent plagiarism since it is an unacceptable conduct that constitutes a serious breach on research integrity.

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project will make sure the research material is available to other researchers for secondary analysis and further use. Data sharing raises ethical issues related to privacy and confidentiality. Thus, this norm should be balanced against other considerations and ethical requirements.

Researchers and partner institutions of the URBiNAT project will promote an environment of openness, fairness and self-criticism, contributing to a culture of dialogue within the project. Colleagues will read each other work and give one another constructive criticism. It constitutes a

breach of ethical norms if researchers keep serious criticism to themselves and do not present it in relevant circles.

3. Management and resolution of ethical issues

3.1. Local Focal Point and Ethics Observer

Local Focal Point: responsible for ensuring proper compliance with ethical guidelines. First, the wide dissemination of the principles and ethical guidelines to all individuals and organizations involved in the project at local level. Second, the continuous monitoring of the actions carried out by the project, becoming the reference person to respond and forward, when necessary, any situation of ethical issues that require intervention from third parties (p.e. Civil protection) or from the Ethics Commission. The Local Focal Point is responsible for analysing the "improve box" (local physical box) containing suggestions and/or complaints from citizens and to dialogue with the Ethics Observer in order to give proper follow-up to the issues raised by citizens.

The Local Focal Points are selected within the scope of the local city teams, following requirements such as: a) knowledge of the mechanisms of social protection and local actors, b) observation of national legislation and other legal instruments of civil protection and of rights, and whenever possible c) previous experience in the ethics field.
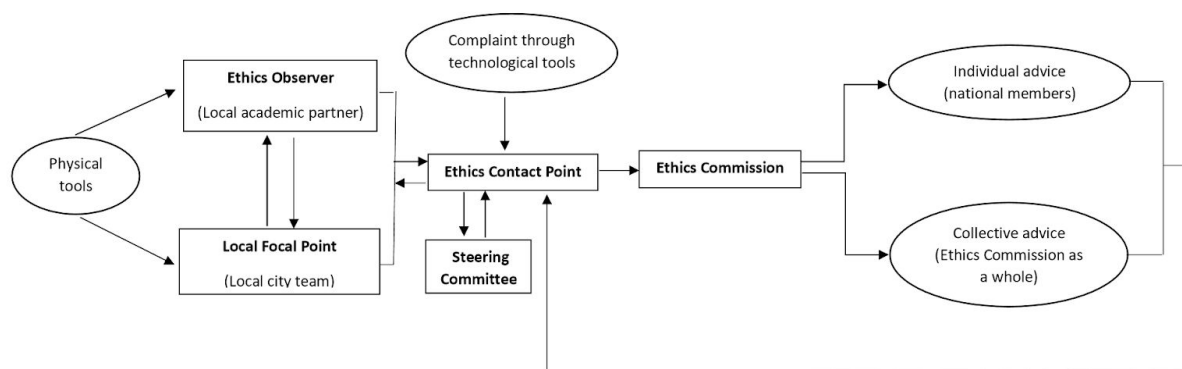
Ethics Observer: performs an independent role which accumulates two priority functions. First, the observation and second, active active listening[6] of citizens and their complaints (onsite complaint). It refers to the action of paying full attention to what is said and what is not expressed verbally (body language, non-sayings and non-spoken issues). Active listening seeks to capture the diversity of the process where different ideas, experiences and behaviors are shared. An attentive and supportive attitude will be particularly important in order to capture situations of enforcement, coercion, harassment, discrimination, violence, among others. The observers are responsible for observing all processes, interactions and events at the local level, adopting a list of parameters to be considered (see annex 1). This list includes attributes considered essential for proper monitoring and evaluation of ethical issues.

The Ethics Observers are selected within the scope of the local academic partner, following requirements such as experience: a) in the ethics field, b) in social sciences, and whenever possible c) in mediation and conflict resolution.

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[6] This is based on a solidary attitude in relation to the other, listening with consciousness of our own limits and opening space to better understand and respect different experiences and knowledges. Active listening is an opportunity to promote a deep, authentic and integrative approach within the public interactions. Also, it is an opportunity to foster a process of learning together and from each other in the Living Labs (D1.6).

3.2 General workflow for management and resolution of ethical issues

Workflow for management and resolution of ethical issues

3.3 The role of the Ethics Commission

URBiNAT has constituted a Ethics Commission for the management and resolution of more complex ethical issues that require expert advice.

The Ethics Commission is an independent and multidisciplinary advisory body that supports the Steering Committee's activities, focusing on the compliance of ethical principles (gender equity, the best interest of the collective, intellectual freedom, human dignity, transparency, among others), intermediation and resolution of conflicts or when necessary, to support the project's Local Teams to activate local protection systems.

The Ethics Commission shall base its actions on applicable national laws and regulations, URBiNAT's Ethical Guidelines and Code of Ethics and Conduct, and the Data Management Plan when applicable.

The body has three types of assignments:

1. **Regulative.** The Ethics Commission will approve the Code of Ethics and Conduct, developed by the Project Coordination team and Steering Committee;

2. **Advisory.** The Ethics Commission shall provide advice on ethical requirements on project management and ethical issues raised by any project partner and/or citizens;

3. **External Consultancy.** The Ethics Commission may be advised by CES' Ethics Committee. Whenever an ethical issue is in need of advice in fields not covered by URBiNAT Ethics Commission or CES' Ethics Committee, the latter may articulate the advice with the Ethics Committee from the colleges of University of Coimbra;

Concerning its functioning, the Ethics Commission will be supported by the Ethics Contact Point and the Local Focal Point. The Ethics Contact Point will contact the national Ethics Commission's member, or the Commission as a whole, in writing about ethics issues requiring advice, raised both by the Local Focal Point and the Ethics Observer.

The Ethics Contact Point (connection with Steering Committee) will be designated by the Project Coordination and will be in charge of (i) receiving reports on ethical issues from Local Focal Points, (ii) receiving complaints through technological and or physical tools (ii) informing the Steering Committee on any report or complaint received; (iii) contacting the respective national or collective Ethics Commission; (iv) informing the Steering Committee and Local Focal Point of recommendations made by the Ethics Commission, and other ethics-related duties as they arise; (v) receiving external complaint from citizens through technological tools; (vi) produce periodic reports with evidence of indicators for monitoring and evaluating ethics issues in the project. And finally, the Ethics Contact will inform the project partners of recommendations made by the Ethics Commission.

On the other hand, each city team will designate a Local Focal Point and Observer responsible for (i) reporting to the Ethics Contact events involving ethical issues; (ii) reporting to the Ethics representative any complaint received; (iii) informing the recommendation made by the Ethics Commission to local partners; and (iv) implementing the recommendation whenever necessary.

The Ethics Commission will provide two types of advice:

1. **Individual advice.** The national Ethics Commission's member will give advice for issues coming from his or her own country when brought by the Steering Committee;

2. **Collective advice.** The Ethics Commission as a whole will give advice whenever the ethics issue is related to the Project in general, or when a request has been put forward by a national member for a collective decision by the Ethics Commission body;

3.4 Monitoring and evaluation of ethics indicators

Monitoring of ethics issues is a key element for assessing the quality of procedures adopted in the project. Several indicators such as access, equity, inclusion, territoriality, segregation, participation, rights, accountability, open access, efficiency and effectiveness, were identified in order to evaluate the development of the activities as described in the General table for ethics, human rights-based approach and quality procedures - monitoring and evaluation indicators. Each indicator will be measured through a set of attributes that are expected to give an accurate overview of the indicator's performance.