

Summary framework: A wider approach to foster development

INSTRUMENTS Constituents of a person's freedom that enhance his capabilities and potentials to live a life he values.	ARRANGEMENTS Rights, opportunities and entitlements that enable expansion of human development and freedom.	CONSTRAINTS to the enhancement of a person's potentials and capabilities – Types of un-freedoms	EVALUATIONS Assessments required to inform policy makers about capabilities and potentials of development.		SOME EXISTING STRATEGIES And policy goals compared to the wider ever-enhancing goals of development as a freedom from constraints.	
			on the technocratic, top down, quantitative side	on the democratic, bottom up, qualitative, subjective side	THE HABITAT AGENDA	DFID STRATEGY PAPER
POLITICAL FREEDOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional arrangements ▪ Forums for free debate ▪ Ability to participate in public discussions ▪ Protection for dissenters ▪ Free media ▪ Existence of political parties ▪ Elected bodies ▪ Facilities to scrutinise authorities ▪ Constitutional arrangements to ensure checks and balance between judiciary, legislature and executive ▪ Decentralisation ▪ Citizen's participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of civil rights ▪ Denial of political liberty ▪ Press-censorship ▪ Presence of undue influence to constrict market mechanisms ▪ Absence of critical public discussion ▪ Authoritarian rule ▪ Absence of access to telecommunication ▪ Political manipulation by vested interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons imprisoned ▪ Voting rights ▪ Access to written, electronic, broadcast media ▪ Access to libraries ▪ Women in government, police, etc... ▪ Access to telecommunication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constraints to voting ▪ Access to voting booths ▪ Constraints on legal access ▪ Constraints on access to law and order services ▪ Nature of land title ▪ Constraints on access to information ▪ Constraints to act as representatives ▪ Constraints on use of telecommunications ▪ Whether Constitution or national law promotes the right to adequate housing ▪ Whether Constitution includes protections against eviction ▪ Other housing related rights (including gender sensitive) ▪ Institutional arrangements between central and local governments and balance of power between them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralisation and strengthening of local authorities, association & networks (§180) • Popular participation & civic engagement (§181) • Participatory and consultative mechanisms (§68) • Capacity building and institutional development (§177-179) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the capacity of local actors to manage pro-poor urban development and regional growth (Action 2 §5.4.4-6) • Strengthen efforts by the international community to support the urbanisation process which involves the participation of poor people (Action 4 §5.4.9-11) • Need for governments to provide the right enabling, legislative and regulatory framework, pro-poor and market sensitive (§4.2.1) • Empowering poor people themselves to demand and realise their rights and entitlements (§4.2.2) • Optimise the opportunities offered by decentralisation (ibid.) • Support to civil society groups to advocate poor people's needs and to participate in political systems (ibid.)
ECONOMIC FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open labour market • Protection from bondage • Spaces and opportunities for free economic exchange • Access to product markets • Saving opportunities • Stable business ethics • Title to land • Freedom for women to seek employment outside home • Access to credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No employment opportunities • Low income • Arbitrary controls on transaction • High inflation • Indebtedness • Labour bondage • Market controlled by vested interest • Price fixing and manipulation • Unfair trade • Prohibitions • Market monopoly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male female employment • Income • Earned income share in family • Loans from banks • Youth unemployment rate • Children in employment • Women's GDP per capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of family income retained by women • Loans from money lenders • Interest rate on loans compared to market rate • Individual disabilities • Constraints to mobility • Access to credit • Constraints on women to seek employment • Access to training facilities • Access to transport • Access to markets • Recovery of dues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing shelter and human settlements • Gender equality • Improving urban economies (§155-162) • Enabling markets to work (§71-72) • Mobilising sources of finance (§80) • Ensuring access to land (§75) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the private sector for PPP, small business and socially responsible business (§5.1.4) • DFID will work to increase the capacity of cities to attract investment and to develop improved links with rural economies (§5.4.4) • Need to ensure that the distribution of the opportunities of economic growth reach the poor (§2.2.25) • Develop the capacity of local actors to manage pro-poor urban development and regional growth
SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good health • Basic education • Encouragement and cultivation of initiatives • Gender equity • Women's well being • Child care • Property rights for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under nutrition • Premature mortality • Absences of services • Gender exploitation • Low income • Illiteracy • Child labour • High child mortality • Lack of hospital services • Lack of nutrition supplements • Selective property rights • Low female literacy • Urban violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy • Birth and death rates • Contraception rates • Infant mortality • Maternal mortality • Infant immunisation • Access to health services • Access to safe water • Access to sanitation • Birth attended by health personal • Population per doctor • Underweight babies • Malnourished children • Calorie intake • Adult literacy • Mean years of schooling • Primary enrolment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to alternative medicine practitioners • Access to fuel • Stability of dwelling • Domestic injuries • Exposure to pollution • Constraints on water access • Constraints to school attendance • School drop out rate • Unattended children • Working children under 10 • Children per class • Children per teacher • Distance from primary school • Areas considered as dangerous or inaccessible to the police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for economic development, social development and environmental protection (§69) • Ensuring access to basic infrastructure (§84-87) • Environment sustainability (§128-144) • Conservation of historic & cultural heritage (§152-154) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID will contribute to programmes that help to improve the living and working conditions of the poor: water & sanitation; energy sources; tenure arrangements; supply of land for housing and health & safety (§5.4.3) • Poor people should benefit from improved health care, better education opportunities (§2.2.1)
TRANSPARENCY GUARANTEES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of corruption • Mechanisms for seeking justice • Guarantees of disclosures and lucidity • Speedy judicial decisions • Access to police protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption • Financial irresponsibility • Protected underhand dealings • Insecure banking system • Unchallenged governance • Bullying & intimidation by organised 'mafias' • Constraints to access justice and police 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement of transacted work • Time spent on bondage obligations • Facilities to report crime • Presence of women in police station • Unreported thefts • Unreported molestation • Non formal payments for services, shelter and work • Regular independent auditing of municipal accounts • Published contracts and tenders • Sanctions against faults of civil servants • Laws on disclosure of potential conflicts of interest • Civil society involved in alteration in zoning • Civil society involved in major public projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen shelter related information system (§67) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve DFID's and others capacities to address the urban challenge through information support, and knowledge and research development (Action 5 §5.4.12-18) • Improve local accountability systems (§5.4.4) • Need to access and to share information so to negotiate on a more equal footing with others (§2.2.12)
PROTECTIVE SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network arrangements to mitigate disasters • Emergency facilities for rescue and damage control • Shelters • Subsidy for victims of famine and disasters • Arrangement for protection of extreme deprivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famine • Neglected natural disaster effects • Absence of administrative network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catastrophic deaths • Destroyed houses • Destroyed schools and health centres • Epidemic cases • Density of population before and after calamity • Existence of shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to communication networks • Access to emergency food programmes • Duration of migration • Distance of migration • Nature of resettlement • Emergency and delay • Constraints to access shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster prevention mitigation & post-disaster rehabilitation capabilities (§170-175) 	