1. TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE
Slum upgrading is a long term and multi stakeholder political commitment to guarantee the right to the city of the diverse ‘barrios populares’ impacting positively the city as a whole.

2. PUBLIC POLICY
Slum Upgrading should be part of housing and public health policies committed to implement the social and ecological function of property and prevent evictions.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION
Slum upgrading needs to secure universal access to quality essential public utilities, health services, digital connection and social facilities under public/community management.

4. TERRITORIAL PLANNING
Slum upgrading requires to have a territorial and multi scalar approach, led by inhabitants in a multilevel inter organisational alliance.

5. POLITICAL RECOGNITION
Slum upgrading must promote human rights protection to achieve a city free of discrimination and committed to avoid the stigmatization of ‘barrios populares’.

6. SOCIAL DIVERSITY
Slum upgrading should focus on care with an intersectional approach that promotes the equitable participation of women, girls, LGBTQIA+, migrants, and racialized population in decisions about the territory.

7. SOLIDARITY ECONOMY
Slum Upgrading programs that promote a green productive reactivation that supports food sovereignty and the popular, solidarity and care economy.

8. KNOWLEDGE DIALOGUE
Slum upgrading should be community centred, negotiated, and co-produced based on protected territorial data and local knowledge to coordinate effective interventions.

9. COLLECTIVE MEMORY
Slum upgrading must strengthen a culture of collective care and human security drawing from inhabitants’ collective memory and the psico-social support to community leaders.

10. CLIMATE JUSTICE
Slum upgrading needs to work in tandem with climate justice actions, risk reduction efforts and strength resilience from an ecofeminist and intergenerational approach.