THE CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE

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www.unhabitat.org

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OBJECTIVES OF THE INITIATIVE

**MEASURE** by producing critical mass of data and information.

**UNDERSTAND** the factors that generate or inhibit prosperity.

**CHANGE** by formulating policies, strategies and actions.

**INFLUENCE** the nationals developments of policies.
THE WHEEL OF URBAN PROSPERITY AND THE CPI

THE SIX DIMENSIONS OF PROSPERITY

Urban Governance

Environment Sustainable

Productivity

Infrastructure Development

Equality and Social Inclusion

Quality of Life
A FLEXIBLE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

A FRAMEWORK THAT PROMOTES INTEGRATION

AN INNOVATIVE TOOL BASED ON SPATIAL ANALYSIS

A MULTI-SCALE DECISION-MAKING TOOL

WHAT IS DIFFERENT IN THE CPI FRAMEWORK?
THE CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE
Data, Information and Policy-Making

- Baseline Setting
- Policy Dialogue
- Decision Making Tool
- Monitoring Instrument
MEXICO
The INFONAVIT together with Ministry of Agrarian Territorial and Urban Development has expanded the Initiative to 130 cities.

COLOMBIA
As part of the national development plan and the challenges of the Post-conflict the CPI identify priorities for sustainable urban development with 10 lines of actions in 23 cities.

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EGYPT
A basic CPI is been calculated for an impressive number of cities. A sub-sample of 50 cities will have detailed analysis on spatial indicators. Information is linked to national development policies and pro-poor strategies.

SAUDI ARABIA
The "Future Cities Program" implemented by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is building national capacities for effective evidence-based policy to make 17 cities more inclusive, economically diverse and prosperous.

VIETNAM
5 cities are part of the CPI in this country. The programme aims to develop an urban observatory system for the monitoring SDG’s indicators with a urban base.

ETHIOPIA
The Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Construction is implementing the CPI in 2 cities (Addis Ababa and Mekelle) with an important component of resilience. A national State of Cities report is has been prepared.

LIMA, PERU
A basic and expanded CPI has been produced for the city. Results were recently discussed with local authorities and stakeholders. CAF, partner on this initiative is analyzing subsequent funding.

GLOBAL IMPLEMENTATION
CPI INITIATIVE
A FRAMEWORK THAT PROMOTES INTEGRATION

WHAT IS DIFFERENT IN THE CPI FRAMEWORK?
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Metropolitan Development Plan for sustainability and prosperity

Integration of 3 systems:
- Public Space
- Urban Mobility Infrastructure
- Water and Sanitation

Lima, Peru
## WHAT IS DIFFERENT IN THE CPI FRAMEWORK?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transformative solutions</th>
<th>3 legged approach solutions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence-based interventions</td>
<td></td>
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### Action Plans – National Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Strategies</th>
<th>Good practices</th>
<th>National Reports</th>
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### Expanded CPI

<table>
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<tr>
<th>More refined diagnostic</th>
<th>National comparability</th>
<th>60 Indicators</th>
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### Basic CPI

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Initial diagnostic</th>
<th>Global comparability</th>
<th>32 Indicators</th>
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## Linking Data to Policy Decision

### - CPI+3 Legged Approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guadalajara</td>
<td>Urban Mobility</td>
<td>Well-advanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guadalajara</td>
<td>Metropolitan Plan - Recommendations</td>
<td>Initiated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAF Panama</td>
<td>Special Partial Plan – Land Use Revision</td>
<td>Initiated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAF Fortaleza</td>
<td>Urban Planning &amp; Infrastructure</td>
<td>Negotiations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zapopan</td>
<td>Urban Renewal – Global Lab</td>
<td>Initiated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Large projects</td>
<td>Negotiations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tehran</td>
<td>Municipal finance</td>
<td>Negotiations</td>
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CPI and the SDGs

A tool to monitor and implement the SDG urban-related goals

Decision-making based on evidence through the integration of the international Development Agenda
Cities Prosperity Initiative
Regina.Orvananos@unhabitat.org
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

SDG AND THE ROLE OF CITIES

1 Agenda
5 Main Areas
17 Goals
169 Targets
193 Countries
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (2015 – 2030)

LET'S GET THE JOB DONE
Goal 11: “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable”
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

3 global consultations about indicators – once targets were decided (Member States/ Stakeholders / UN Agencies)

3 platform for online comments

2 ratings of proposed indicators (Tiers I to 3 – color codes)

3 Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IA-EG) (1 NY and Bangkok, Mexico)

2 Reports (IA-EG for UNSC and SG Report about Implementation)
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

+ 10 Targets
+ 12 Indicators

6 indicators approved
6 indicators revised

+ 10 Targets
+ 15 Indicators

3 new secondary indicators
UN-Habitat support in the technical process:

- Metadata,
- Standards
- New indicators
- Global Databases
- Benchmarks,
- Disaggregation,
- Capacity-building
- Reporting,
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

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Indicators with Spatial Component

11.2.1 Access to Public Transport

11.3.1 Ratio of Urban expansion

11.7.1 Share of Public Space

Indicators with local source of data

11.6.1 Solid Waste

11.6.2 Air Quality

11.1.1 Slums and Adequate Shelter

SDGs and CITIES
Indicators with Spatial Component:

1. Definition of the urban agglomeration
2. Incorporation of new sources of data

(satellite imagery, open sources, community base information, tools, etc)

DATA REVOLUTION
Indicators with local source of data:

How to aggregate at National and Global level?

How National Governments will integrate cities for National Reporting?

How well prepared are cities to collect data at local level?

UN-Habitat proposes a NATIONAL SAMPLE OF CITIES
Goal 11 cannot be achieved in isolation.
+ 23% of SDG Indicators have an urban basis

SDG 1.1 Poverty

SDG 8.5 Employment

SDG 10.1 Inequality

SDG 3.6 Road Safety

SDG 6.2 Sanitation
Each country will set its own targets, but baselines and global benchmarks are needed.
Local and national governments need to create the conditions for sustainable monitoring and reporting of SDGs.

CPI can assist cities responding to the challenge.
CPI as monitoring framework for SDGs

CPI added value

✓ Propose a systemic approach of the city.
✓ Provide a single composite value
✓ Establish global benchmarks
✓ Create baseline data and information.
✓ Provide a global platform for comparability.
✓ Identify priorities of sustainable urban development.
✓ Provide evidence-based for policy-making and accountability
✓ Create local/national monitoring systems.