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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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# The Fundamentals of Planned Urbanization - a new cohesive and data-driven urban management and urban planning approach

Training Event

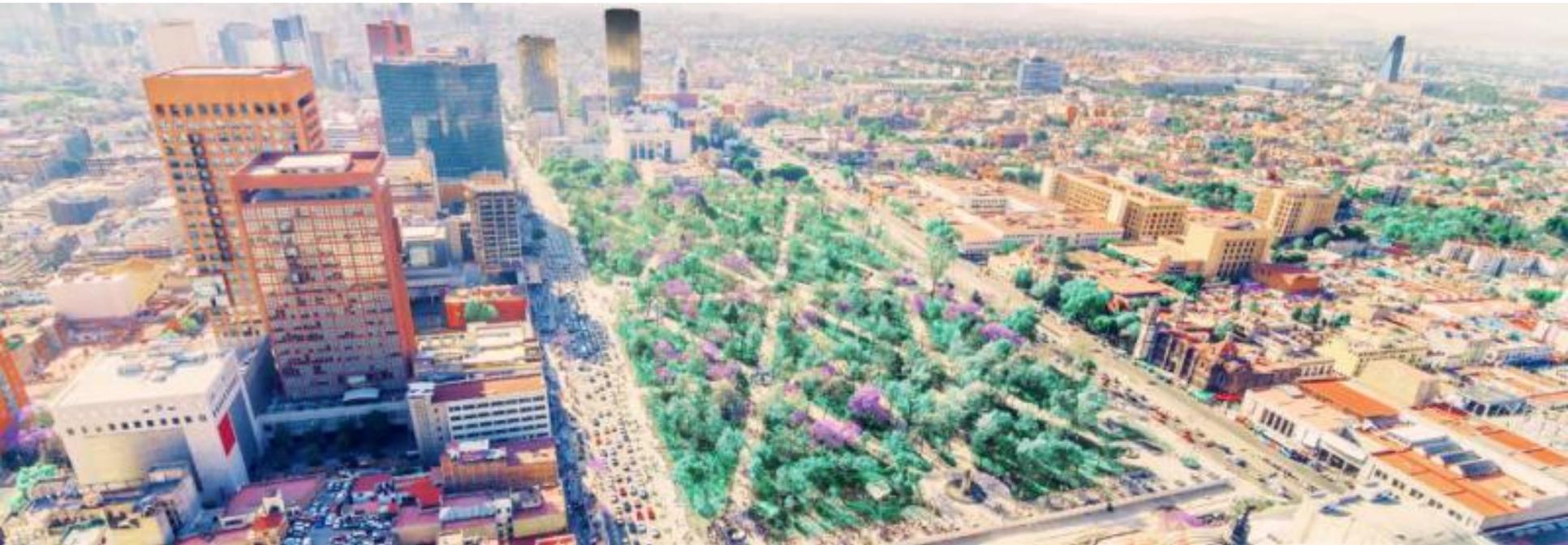
Global Urban Forum 9

12 February 2018

Claudio Acioly

Trang Nguyen

Robert Ndugwa



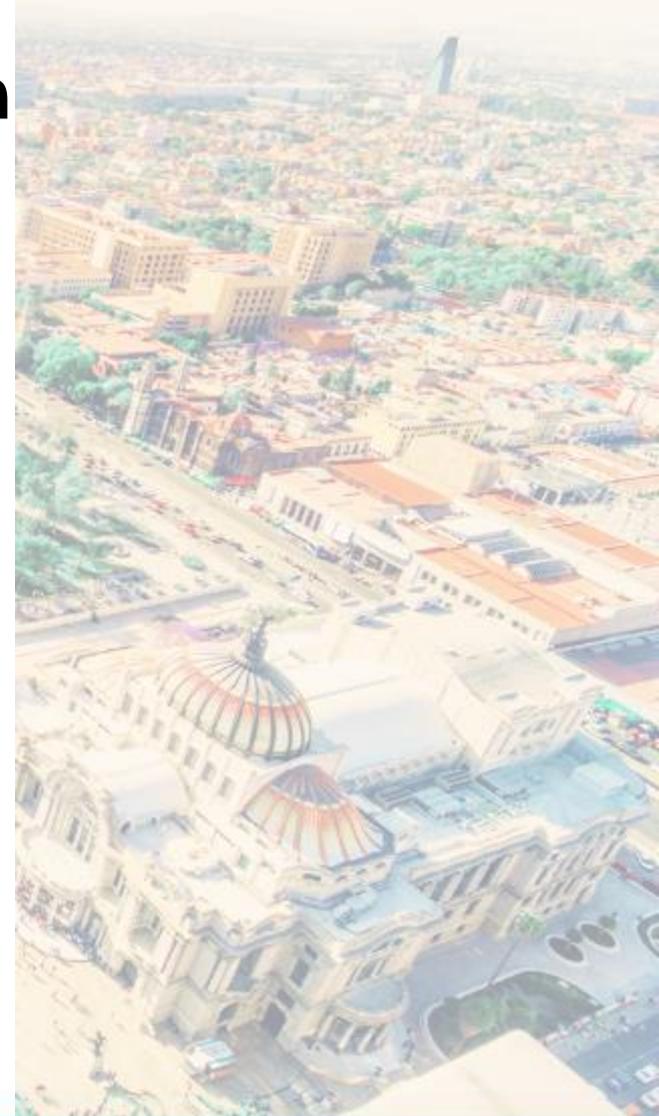
# The Fundamentals of Planned Urbanization for Attaining Sustainable Development

## Discussion Questions



# Presentation Overview

- 1. The Three-Pronged Approach**
- 2. City Prosperity Initiative**
- 3. CPI Case Study**
- 4. Conclusion**



# 1

Part One

# The Three-Pronged Approach





Caracas



Matinha favela in Rio de Janeiro. Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT

Guayaquil



Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT



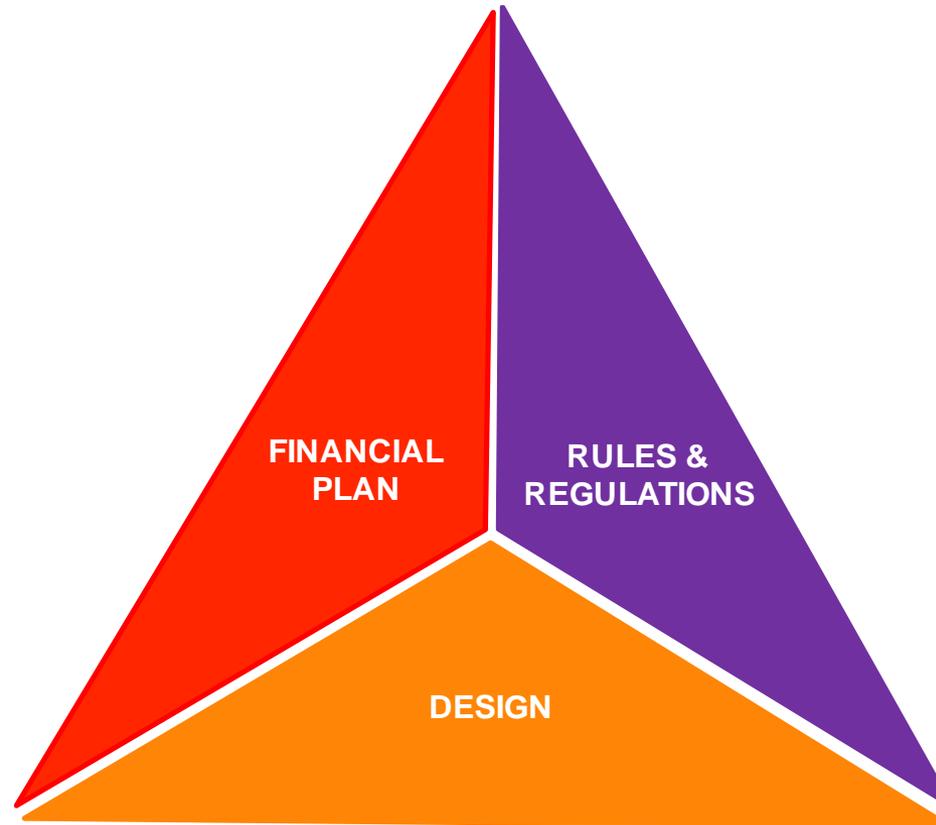


# Principles of planned urbanization

- We need to come back to the principles of planned urbanization to fully capitalize from the transformative power of urbanization if it is well-planned and managed;
- We have evidences there is a strong co-relation between a well-planned urban structure and the generation of wealth and prosperity
- Planned urbanization is realized by considering 3 principles simultaneously:
  - Law and regulations
  - Urban Design
  - Financial plan

Three-Pronged Approach

# The 3PA approach of UN-HABITAT



# Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) of UN-Habitat

Planned urbanization is a strategic choice and based on the integration of 3 principles:

## •Rules and regulations:

- Definition of unbuilt (public) space (public and private domains)
- Building rights
- Building codes and standards

## •Urban planning and design:

- Spatial layout – urban structure
- Street pattern design & connectivity
- Mixed-use urban tissue

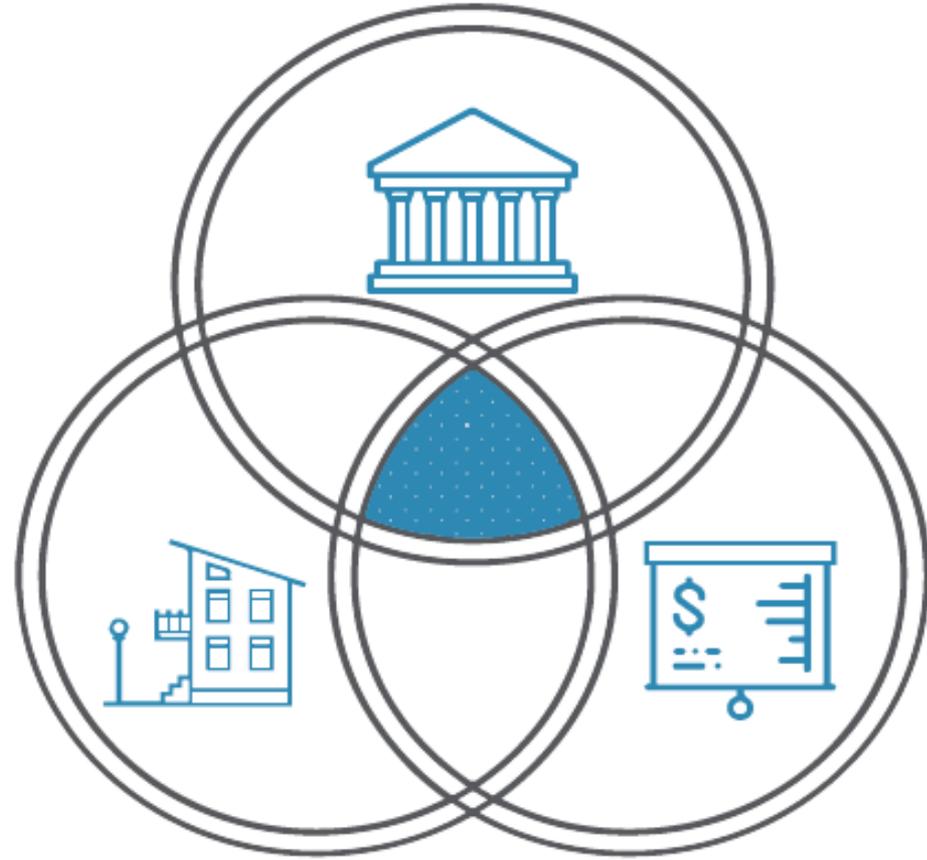
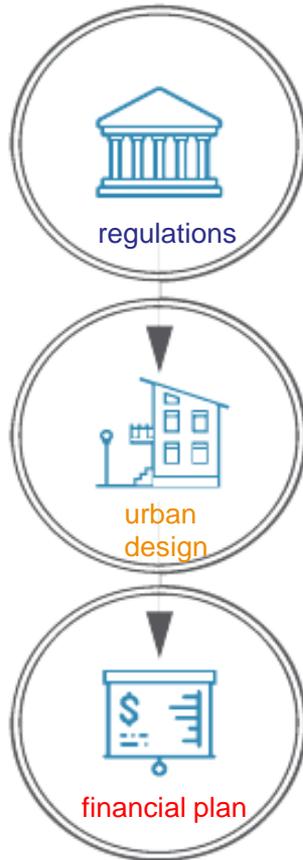
## •Financial plan:

- A budget with income & expenditures for realization and maintenance at all levels of urban planning
- Includes various sources of income from the start

COORDINATION



INTEGRATION



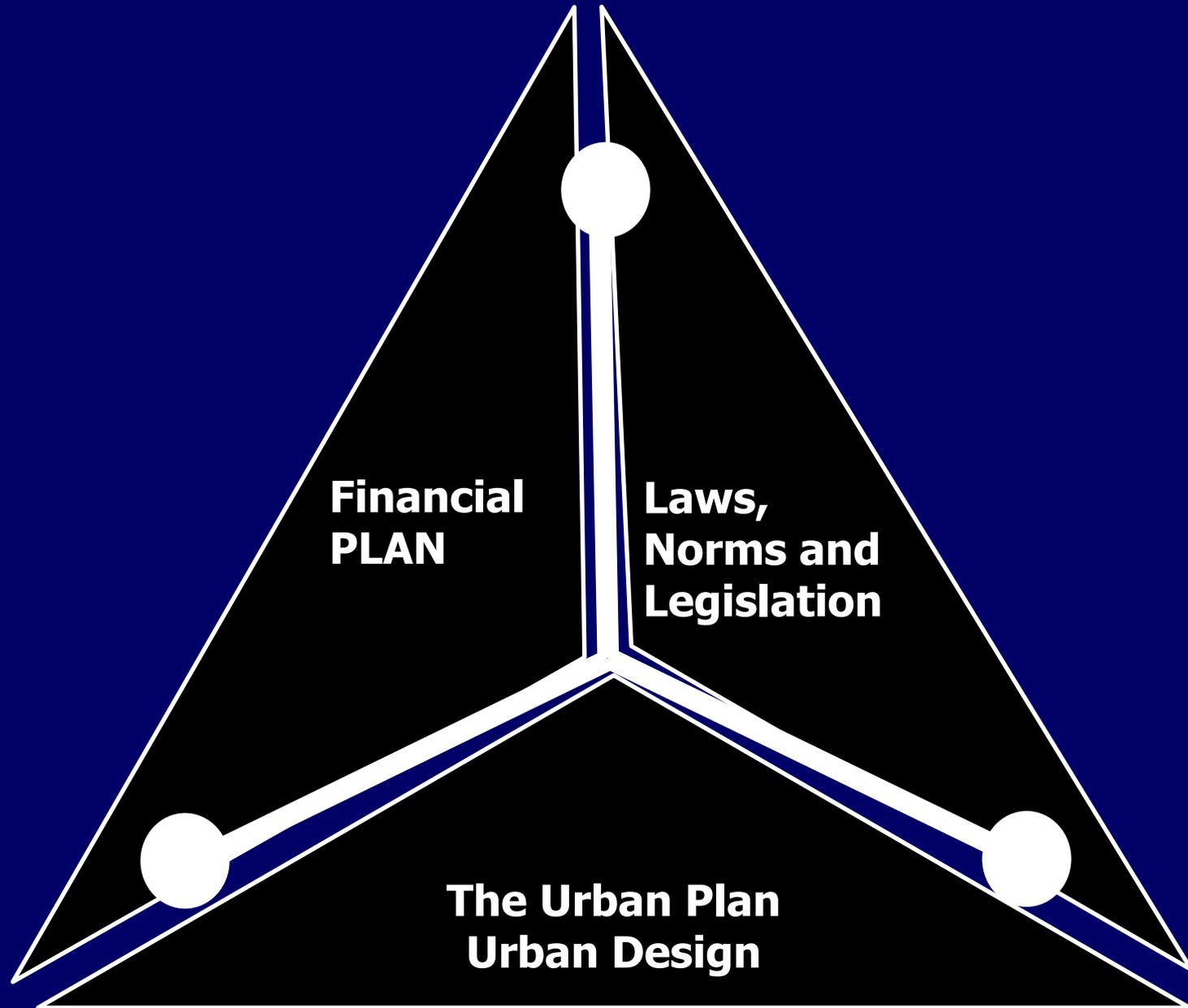
The 3PA integrates and tests the **design**, **financial**, and **legal plans**, with continuous feedback and adjustments in order to achieve the ultimate objectives of planned organization

# 3PA is an active & practical process

- Defines a vision
- Identifies the resources needed to realize this vision
- Provides the legal and regulatory frameworks which underpin all actions related to this vision
- Owned and implemented by local stakeholders
- Considers implementability of the 3 pillars from the start



# Propositions for Planned and Sustainable Urbanization



# Land Management

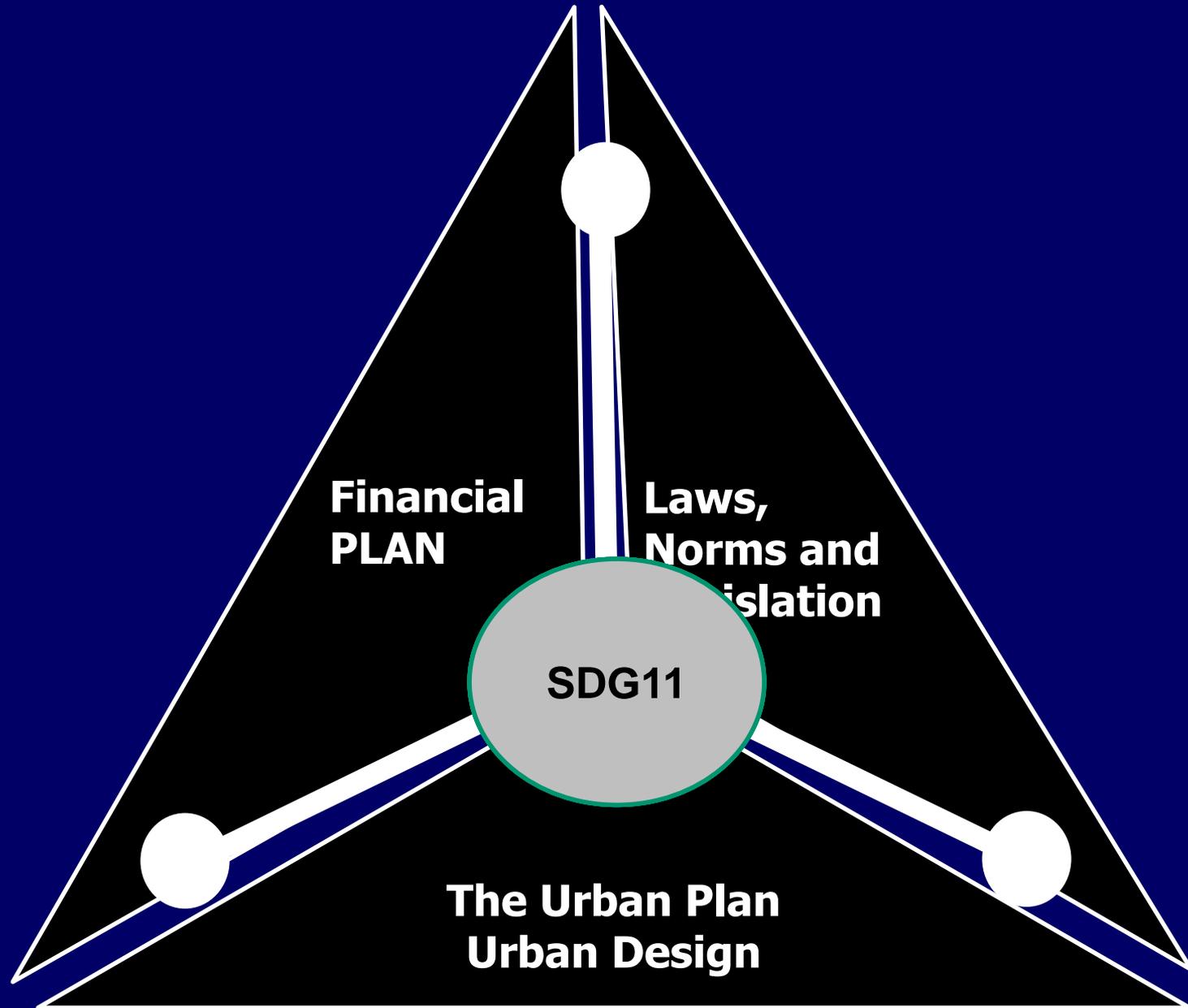
## Land Value Capture / Value Sharing



Territorial Planning  
Streets & Public Space

Legal Instruments  
Land Readjustment

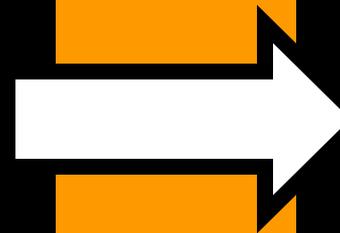
# Propositions for Planned and Sustainable Urbanization



# Localizing the SDG 11

## TARGETS SDG11

- 11.1 Housing and Slums
- 11.2 Sustainable Transport
- 11.3 Participatory Planning
- 11.4 Cultural Heritage
- 11.5 Disaster Reduction
- 11.6 Air Quality and Waste Management
- 11.7 Public spaces
- 11.a Rural-urban and regional planning
- 11.b Mitigation of Climate Change, Resilience
- 11.c LDCs support – buildings



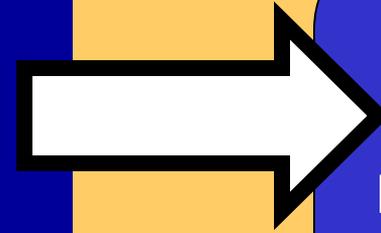
Synchronizing the SDG11 Targets at the city policy and city development strategies.

3PA as foundation and framework

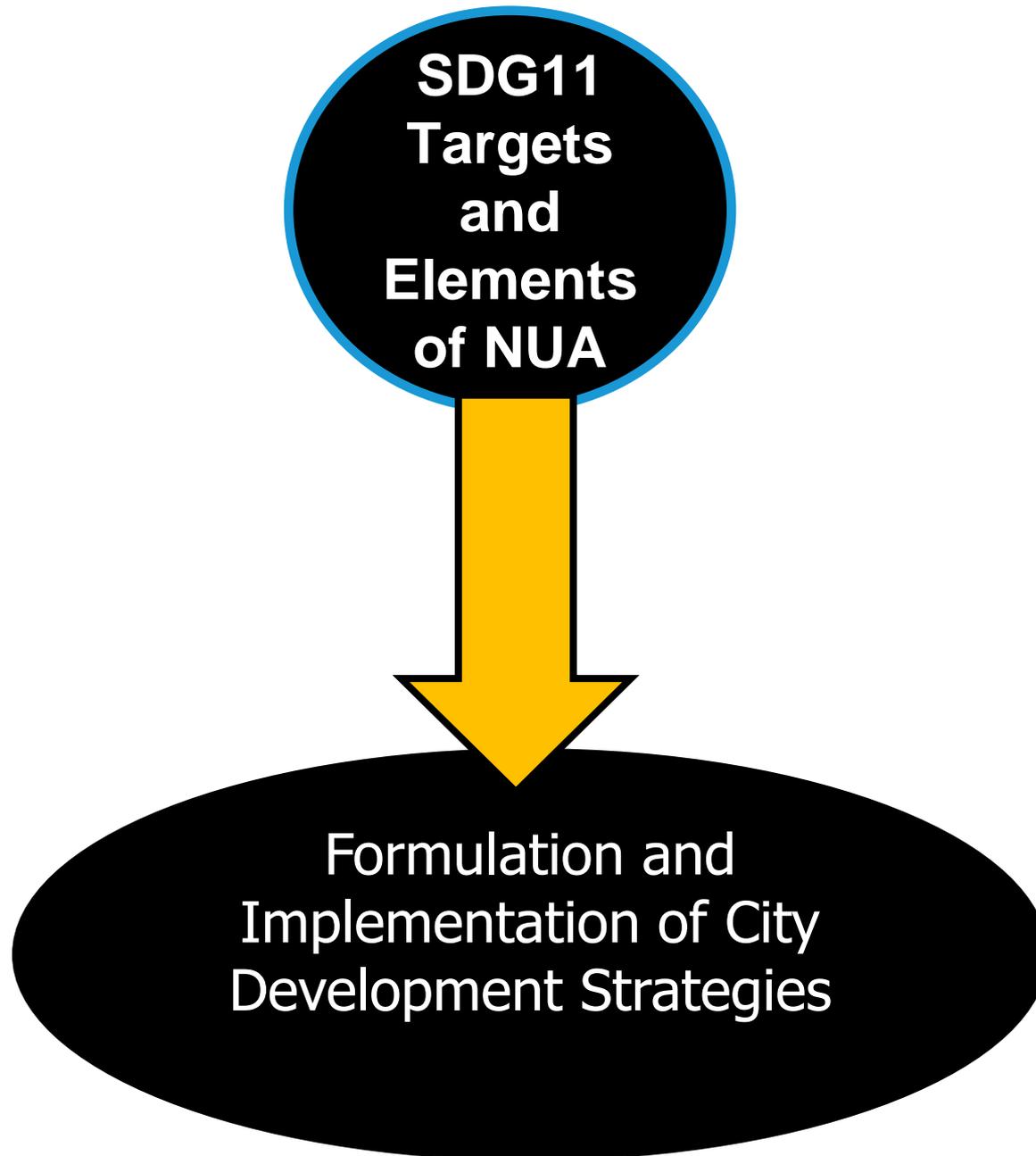
# Localizing the New Urban Agenda

## **AFINUA:** Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

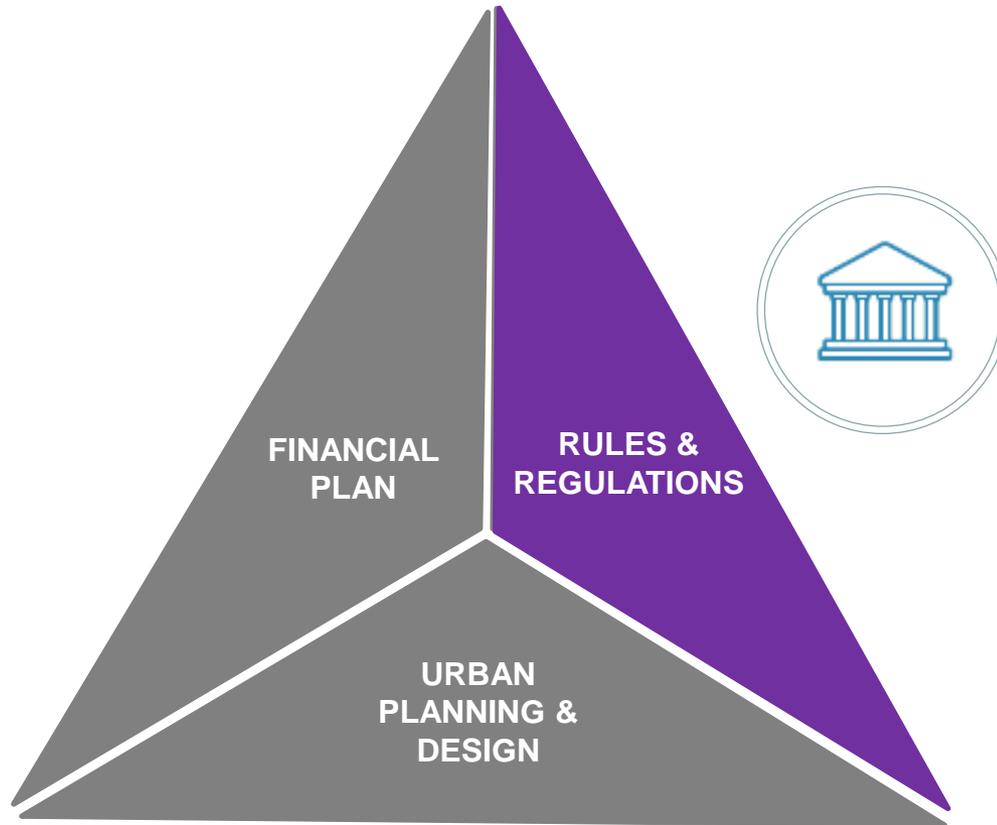
- 1) National urban policies
- 2) Urban legal frameworks
- 3) Integrated urban and territorial planning and design
- 4) Financing urbanization
- 5) Local implementation
- 6) Provision of basic services
- 7) Supply of land for housing and city expansion
- 8) Supply of adequate and affordable housing
- 9) Urban mobility and transportation
- 10) Solid waste management



Synchronizing the NUA Commitments and Priorities with the city policy and city development strategies.



# 3PA – Rules & regulations



# Law & regulations - principles



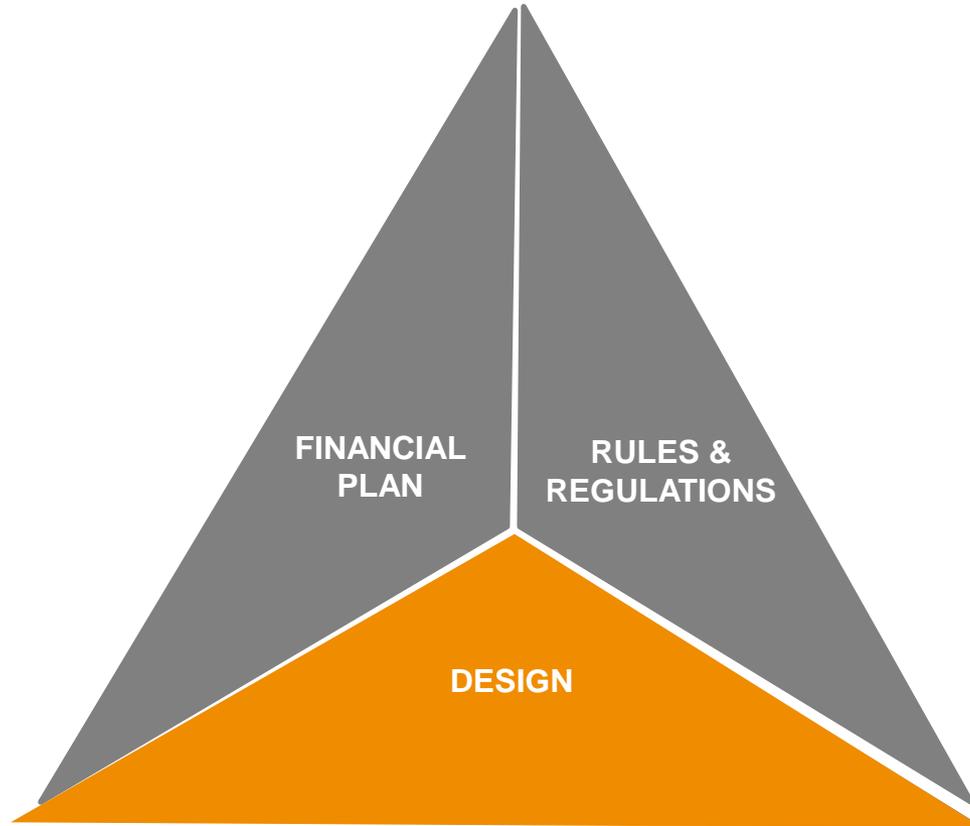
- The system of law and regulations provides a solid and predictable long-term **legal framework** for urban development
- Needs to be under the control of the **urban authority** to guarantee that the city is planned in a good manner
- Provides the **guarantee** that institutions will consistently pursue transparent objectives over time and that funds can be predictably invested
- Needs to be **enforceable** and includes accountability

# Law & regulations - elements



- Definition of **public space**:
  - ~35% for **streets** and ~15% for **parks and open space**
- Definition and granting **building rights**:
  - Set and enforce **floor area ratios**
  - Ensuring land is properly **registered**
  - Strengthening connectivity between **land tenure** (lease, public ownership, and private property)
- **Building codes**, norms and standards

# 3PA – The Urban Plan and Design



# Urban planning & design - principles



- Defines the **fundamental layouts** of common urban spaces, defining the public and the private domains
- This lays down the basis for consolidation contributing to the generation of urban value
- The plan must promote mix use rather than strict mono-use zoning
- Urban design tools should strive to facilitate and strengthen **social diversity (social mix), human interaction, connection** with the cultural aspects of a city, and the aspirations of citizens.

# Urban planning & design - elements

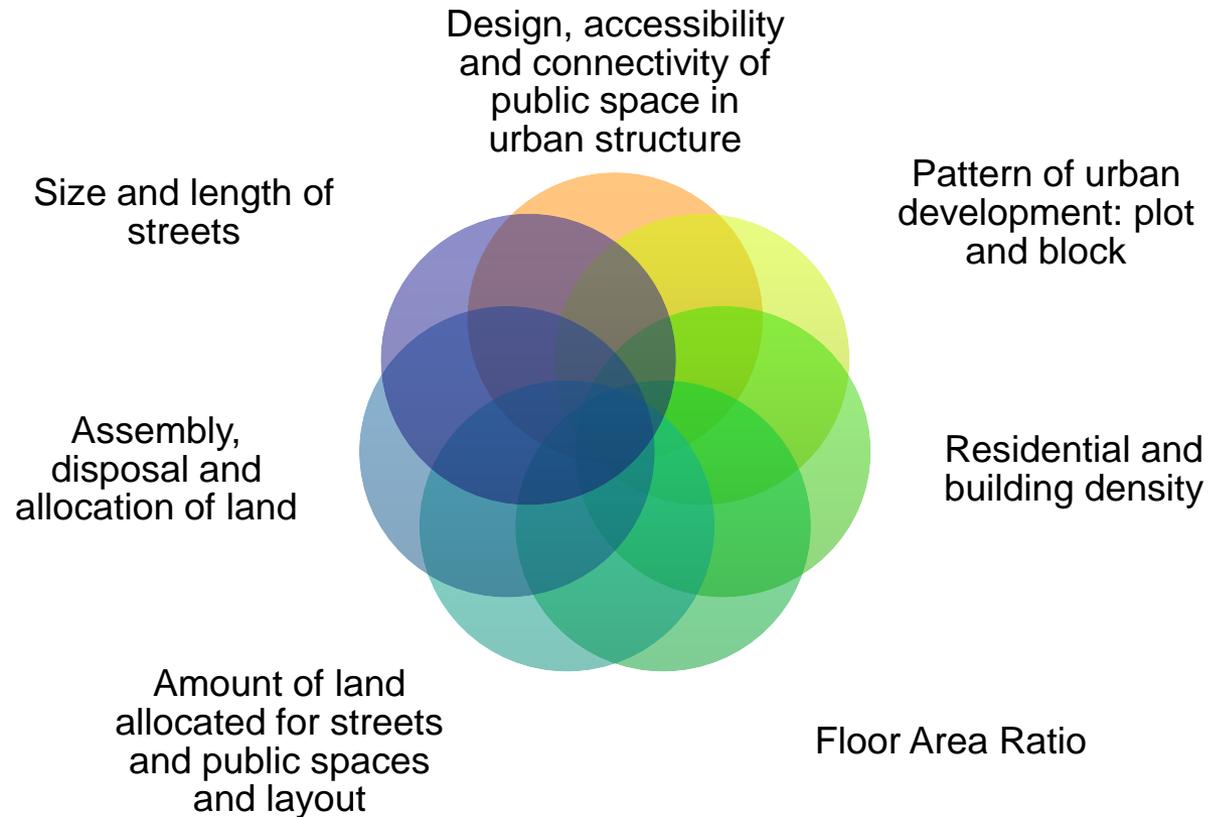


- Spatial layout & land allocation
  - 35% Streets
  - 15% parks and open space
  - 10% public services
  - 40% residential and commercial
- Plot and block network
- Connectivity: 80-100 crossings per km<sup>2</sup>
- Mixed use:
  - Compact & high density
  - Promote walkability

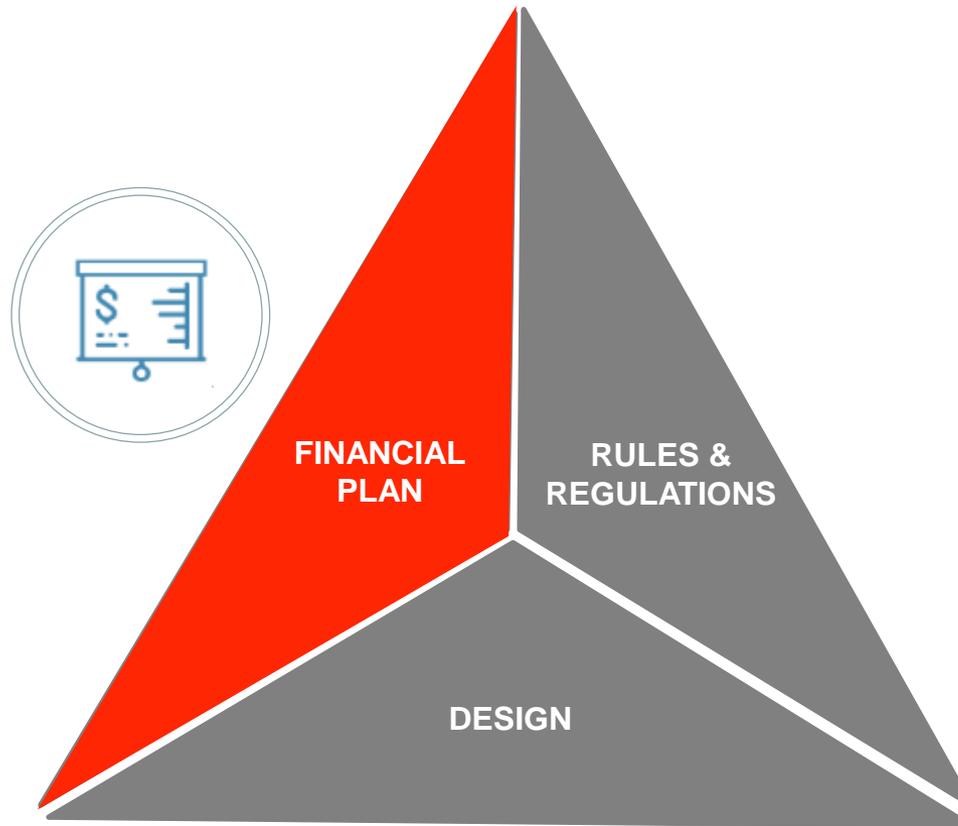
# Urban planning & design



## Spatial dimension & physical configuration:



# 3PA – Financial plan

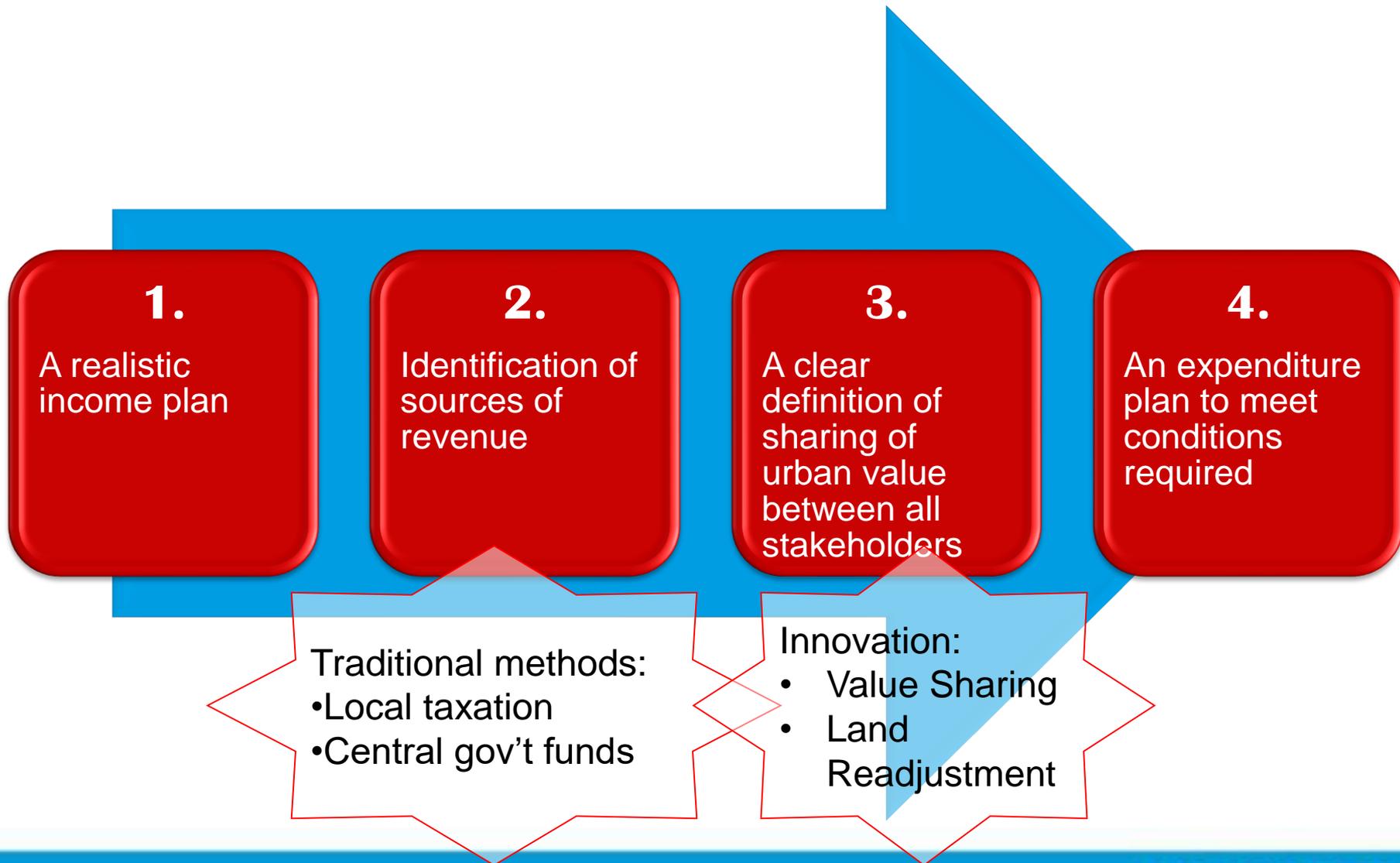


# Financial plan - principles



- Implementation of urban rules and regulations and spatial plans must be based on a **sound financial plan**
- It encompasses a strategy that draws on the **assets of the city**, including its land resources and comparative advantages, as well as outlining the fiscal tools required for revenue generation
- Ultimately generating economic and financial benefits for the city for the **realization and maintenance of its vision**

# Financial Plan - elements



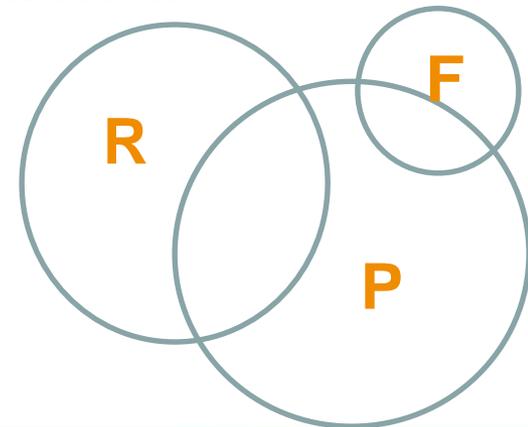
# The Fundamentals of Urbanization Recap

- A system of rules and regulations that provide a solid and predictable **long-term legal framework** for urban development – not too complex and enforceable
- Strong **spatial planning & design** process, including regular updates
- A sound **financial plan** and the ability of public investments to cover operations and, ultimately, generate economic and financial benefits for a city

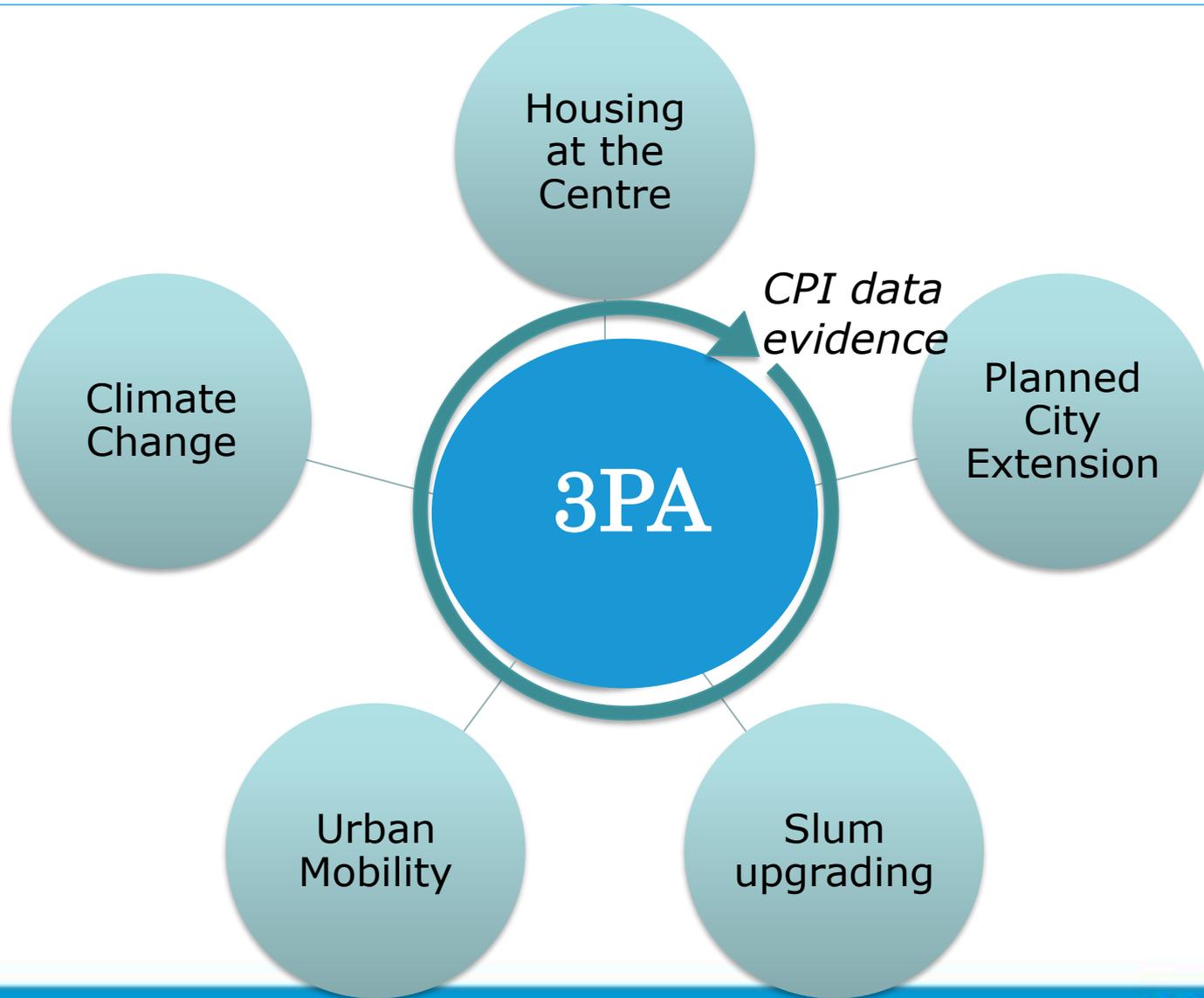
# Group assignment

- Discuss with your neighbor sitting next to you
- Please draw the circles that best represent the current way of working in your municipality
  - R= Regulation
  - F= Finance
  - P= Planning
- Think about **size**, **position** and **integration** to illustrate in a diagram how these 3 elements work in your city
- Be Creative

**For Example:**



# Fundamentals of urbanization – Topical Modules

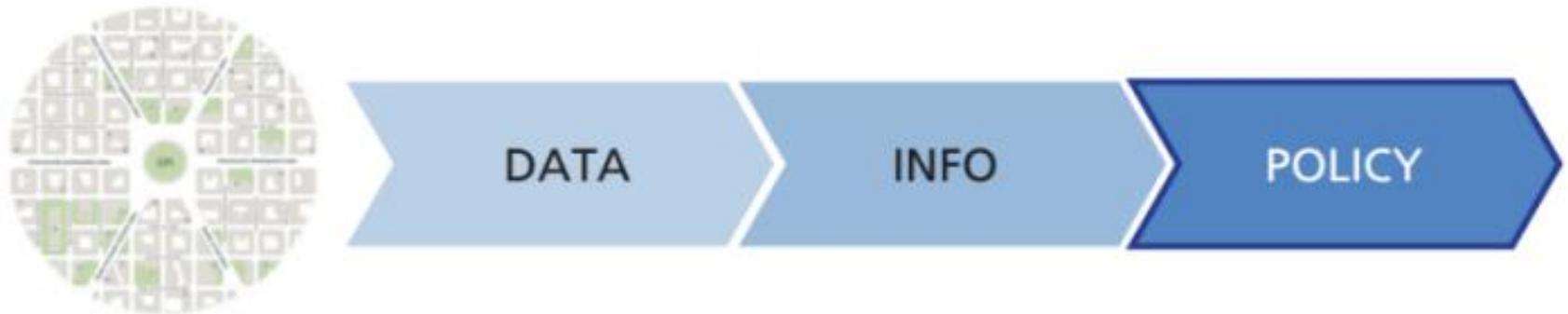


# 3 Part Three City Prosperity Initiative



# Fundamentals of planned urbanization: evidence-based urbanization

- Planned urbanization can result in higher levels of **urban prosperity** and sustainable urban development for all
- Only if planned urbanization is **evidence-based** using international validated data and indices at **city-level**



# Linking Data to Policy-making

Evidence-based urbanization enables cities

- to be responsive to concrete problems and sensitive to specific urban realities,
- to best allocate public and private resources
- to implement adequate policies
- to assist in tracking changes and progress, whilst systematically documenting performance at the outcome level.

# Evidence-based urbanization

- If important aspects of people's lives and city conditions are not measured, this can lead to the likelihood that cities are not taking full advantage of the transformative potential which urbanization offers → Urban Prosperity



# UN Habitat's City Prosperity Index



In **2012**, UN-Habitat created a tool to measure the prosperity and sustainability of cities.

The **City Prosperity Index** (CPI) is a global initiative meant to assist decision makers to implement evidence-based urbanization.



## THE 6 DIMENSIONS OF URBAN PROSPERITY

1. Productivity
2. Infrastructure
3. Quality of Life
4. Equity & Social inclusion
5. Environmental sustainability
6. Governance and Legislation

## Understanding the Notion of Prosperity:

Prosperity implies success, wealth, thriving conditions, well-being as well as confidence in the future and opportunities for all.

Further, prosperous cities offer a profusion of public goods, allowing for equitable access to 'commons' and the development of sustainable policies

# A prosperous city successfully integrates 6 dimensions:



1. **Productivity**: economic growth and development, employment and equal opportunities for all
2. **Infrastructure**: adequate water, sanitation, power supply, road network, ICT etc for both the population and the economy
3. **Quality of Life**: provision of education, health, recreation, safety and security, enabling population to maximize individual potential and to lead fulfilling lives
4. **Equity & Social inclusion**: minimal incidence of slums, poverty, inequality and marginalization
5. **Environmental sustainability**: preservation of city's natural assets and environment.
6. **Governance**: appropriate and effective policies, laws and regulations

# City Prosperity Initiative: objective



The CPI provides a quantitative measure of the performance of a city across 6 dimensions, identifying potential areas of opportunity for cities to become more prosperous.

- to produce significant information at **city level**
- to define concrete actions on the basis of its diagnosis
- to measure to which extent policies affect the prosperity of the city,
- strengthening the monitoring and reporting capacities of the municipal entities.

# How can we measure urban prosperity?



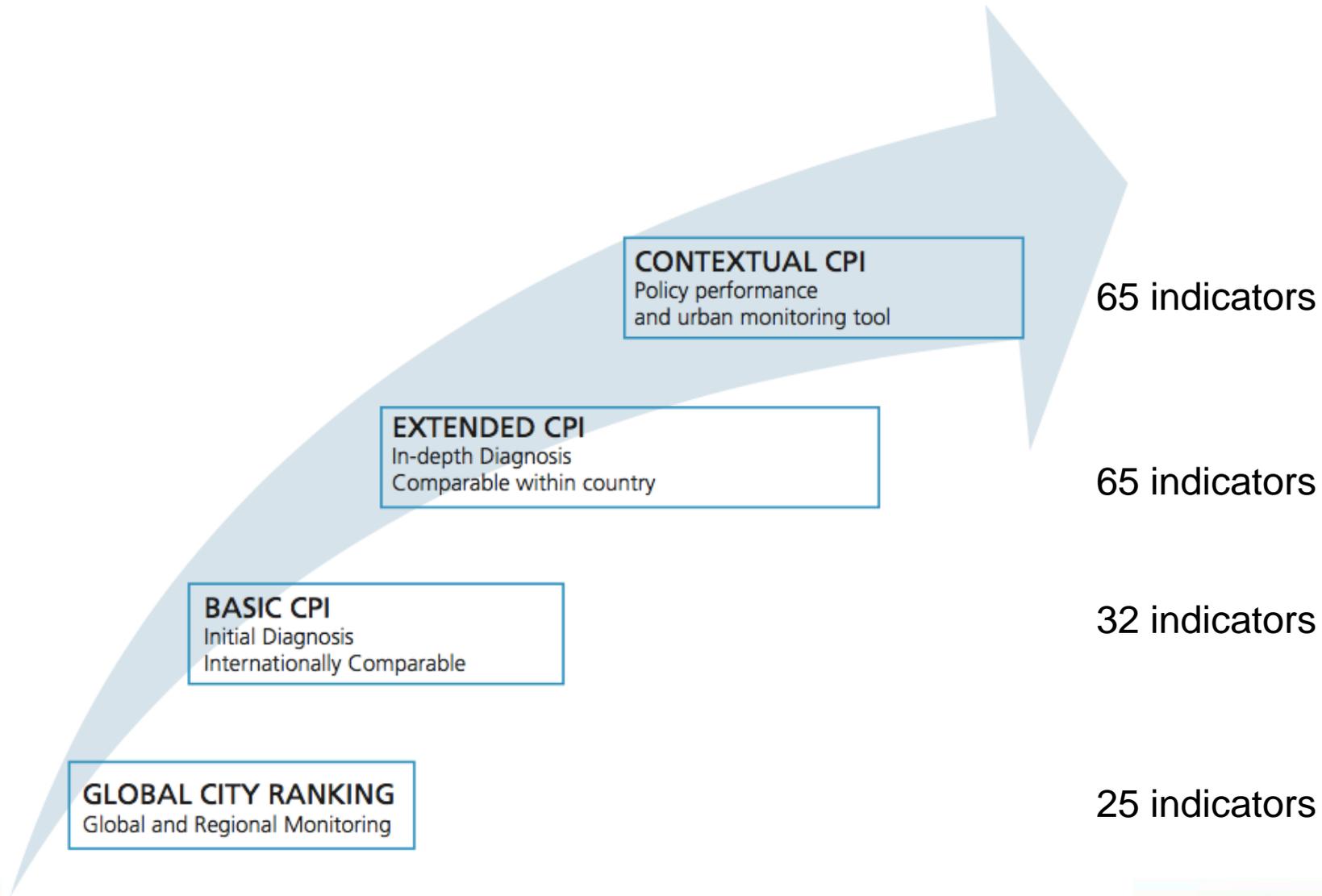
The initiative is based on a multidimensional and scientific measurement of indicators in each of the six dimensions

A **CITY INDICATOR** reflects

“a **characteristic** of an urban area, a population residing within its boundaries, or the environment which is subject to measurement and can be used to describe one or more aspects of the state of an individual urban area or the people who reside within its boundary.”

- **Flexible monitoring framework-** recognizes the need to be adaptable to different city and country circumstances
- **Framework that promotes integration-** looks at the mutually reinforcing aspects of the different components of the urbanization process
- **Tool based on spatial analysis-** indicators such as street connectivity, public space, agglomeration economies provide clear spatial distributions
- **Multi-scale decision making tool-** from national urban policies to regional and metropolitan; and city-wide interventions to sub-districts and neighborhoods.

# A flexible monitoring framework



# Incremental approach to prosperity



Global City Ranking

the starting point for the comparison of cities, using a limited number of indicators that are representative of Prosperity and Sustainable Urban Development

Basic CPI

uses a set of commonly available indicators that exist among all cities, acting as a platform for regional/national benchmarking and for comparison purposes

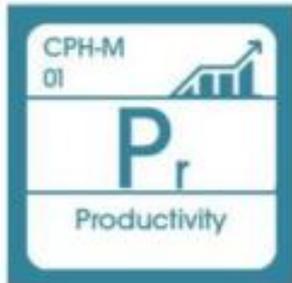
Extended CPI

integration of more indicators that are not commonly available in all cities. allows for a more detailed political and technical dialogue to inform policy making and tracking

Contextual CPI

includes indicators from recent policies and actions. It monitors local initiatives and projects to achieve the city's vision and can be used for performance management

# City Prosperity Index: Indicators



## PRODUCTIVITY

City product per capita  
Old Age Dependency Ratio  
Unemployment Rate



## INFRASTRUCTURE & DEVELOPMENT

Improved Shelter	Traffic Fatalities
Improved Water	Length of Mass Transport
Physician Density	Intersection Density
Internet Access	Street Density
Use of Public Transport	Land Allocated to Streets



## QUALITY OF LIFE

Life Expectancy at Birth  
Under-Five Mortality Rate  
Literacy Rate  
Mean Years of Schooling  
Homicide Rate  
Green Area per capita



## EQUITY & SOCIAL INCLUSION

Gini Coefficient  
Poverty Rate  
Slum Households  
Youth Unemployment  
Equitable Secondary School Enrollment



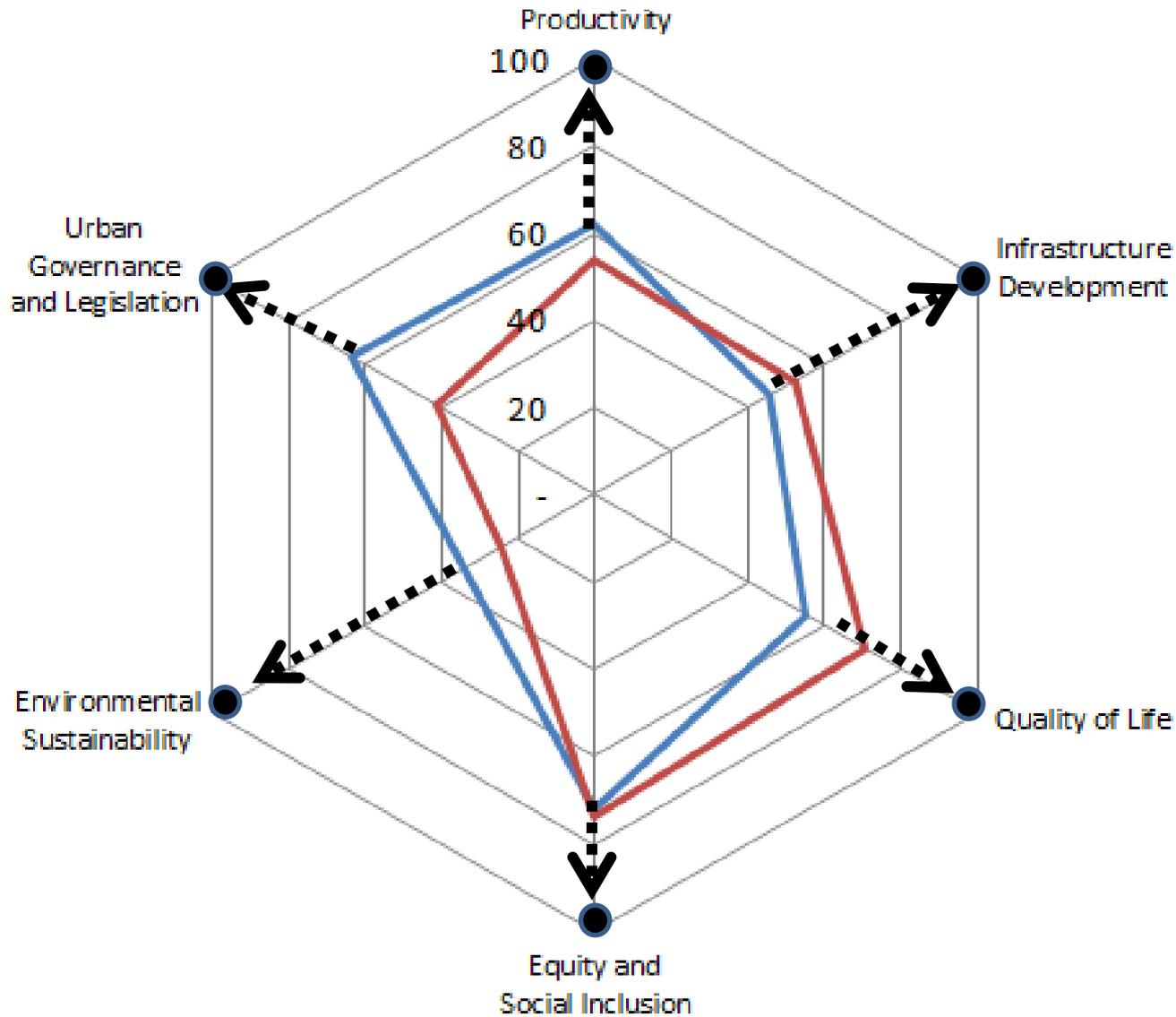
## ENVIRONMENTAL SUST.

PM2.5 Concentration  
CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions  
Solid Waste Collection  
Waste Water treatment  
Share of Renewable Energy Consumption



## GOVERNANCE & LEGISLATION

Voter Turnout  
Own Revenue Collection  
Days to Start a Business



— Lima - Peru

— Quito - Ecuador

# CPI indicators: Productivity



DIMENSION	SUBDIMENSION	INDICATOR
Productivity Index (P) 	Economic Growth →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City Product per Capita</li> <li>• Old Age dependency ration (reversed)</li> <li>• Mean household income</li> </ul>
	Economic Agglomeration →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Density</li> <li>• Economic Specialization</li> </ul>
	Employment →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment rate (reversed)</li> <li>• Employment to population ratio</li> <li>• Informal employment (reversed)</li> </ul>

# CPI indicators: Infrastructure



DIMENSION	SUBDIMENSION	INDICATOR
Infrastructure (ID)  	Housing infrastructure →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved Shelter</li> <li>• Access To Improved Water</li> <li>• Access To Improved Sanitation</li> <li>• Access To Electricity</li> <li>• Sufficient Living Area</li> <li>• Residential Density</li> </ul>
	ICT →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internet Access</li> <li>• Home Computer Access</li> <li>• Average Broadband Speed</li> </ul>
	Social infrastructure →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physicians Density</li> <li>• Number Of Public Libraries</li> </ul>
	Street Connectivity →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street Intersection Density</li> <li>• Street Density</li> <li>• Land Allocated To Streets</li> </ul>
	Urban mobility →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use Of Public Transport</li> <li>• Average Daily Travel Time (Reversed)</li> <li>• Length Of Mass Transport Network</li> <li>• Traffic Fatalities (Reversed)</li> <li>• Affordability Of Transport (Reversed)</li> </ul>

# CPI indicators: Quality of Life



DIMENSION	SUBDIMENSION	INDICATOR
Quality of Life (QoL)  	Health	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life Expectancy At Birth</li> <li>• Under-Five Mortality Rate (Reversed)</li> <li>• Vaccination Coverage</li> <li>• Maternal Mortality (Reversed)</li> </ul>
	Education	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy Rate</li> <li>• Mean Years Of Schooling</li> <li>• Under-Six Participation On First Stage DP</li> <li>• Net Enrolment Rate In Higher Education</li> <li>• Number Of Top Universities</li> </ul>
	Safety and Security	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homicide Rate (Reversed)</li> <li>• Theft Rate (Reversed)</li> </ul>
	Public Space	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Area Per Capita</li> <li>• Accessibility To Open Public Area</li> </ul>

# CPI indicators: Equity & Social Inclusion



DIMENSION	SUBDIMENSION	INDICATOR
Equity and Social Inclusion (ESI)	Economic equity →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gini Coefficient (Reversed)</li> <li>Poverty Rate (Reversed)</li> </ul>
	Social inclusion →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slum Households (Reversed)</li> <li>Youth Unemployment (Reversed)</li> </ul>
	Gender inclusion →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equitable Secondary School Enrolment</li> <li>Women In The Local Government</li> <li>Women In The Workforce</li> </ul>
	Urban diversity →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Use Mix</li> </ul>



# CPI indicators: Environmental Sustainability



## DIMENSION      SUBDIMENSION      INDICATOR

Environmental  
Sustainability  
(ES)



Air quality →

- Number Of Monitoring Stations
- PM10 Concentration (Reversed)
- CO2 Emissions (Reversed)

Waste  
management →

- Solid Waste Collection
- Wastewater Treatment
- Solid Waste Recycling Share

Water & energy →

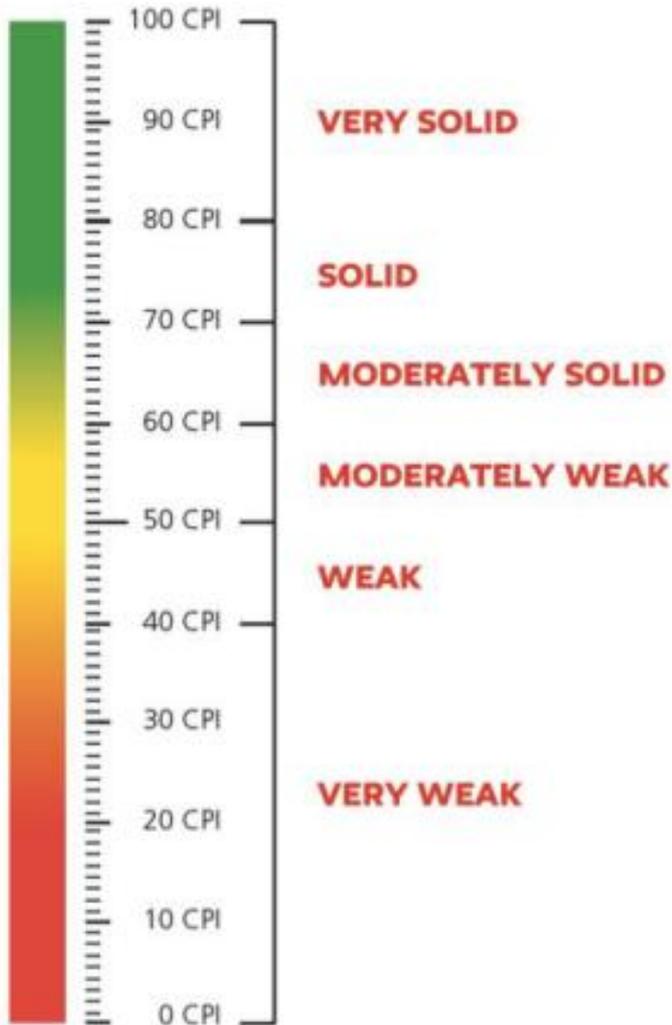
- Share Of Protected Area In Natural Systems
- Share Of Renewable Energy Consumption

# CPI indicators: Urban Governance & Legislation



DIMENSION	SUBDIMENSION	INDICATOR
Urban Governance & Legislation (UGL)  	Participation	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voter Turnout</li> <li>• Civic Participation</li> <li>• Youth Civic Participation</li> </ul>
	Accountability and Transparency	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to Public Information</li> </ul>
	Institutional capacity	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Own Revenue Collection</li> <li>• Investment Capacity</li> <li>• Days To Start A Business</li> </ul>
	Governance of urbanization	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sprawl Index</li> <li>• Densities Development Rights</li> </ul>

# City Prosperity Index



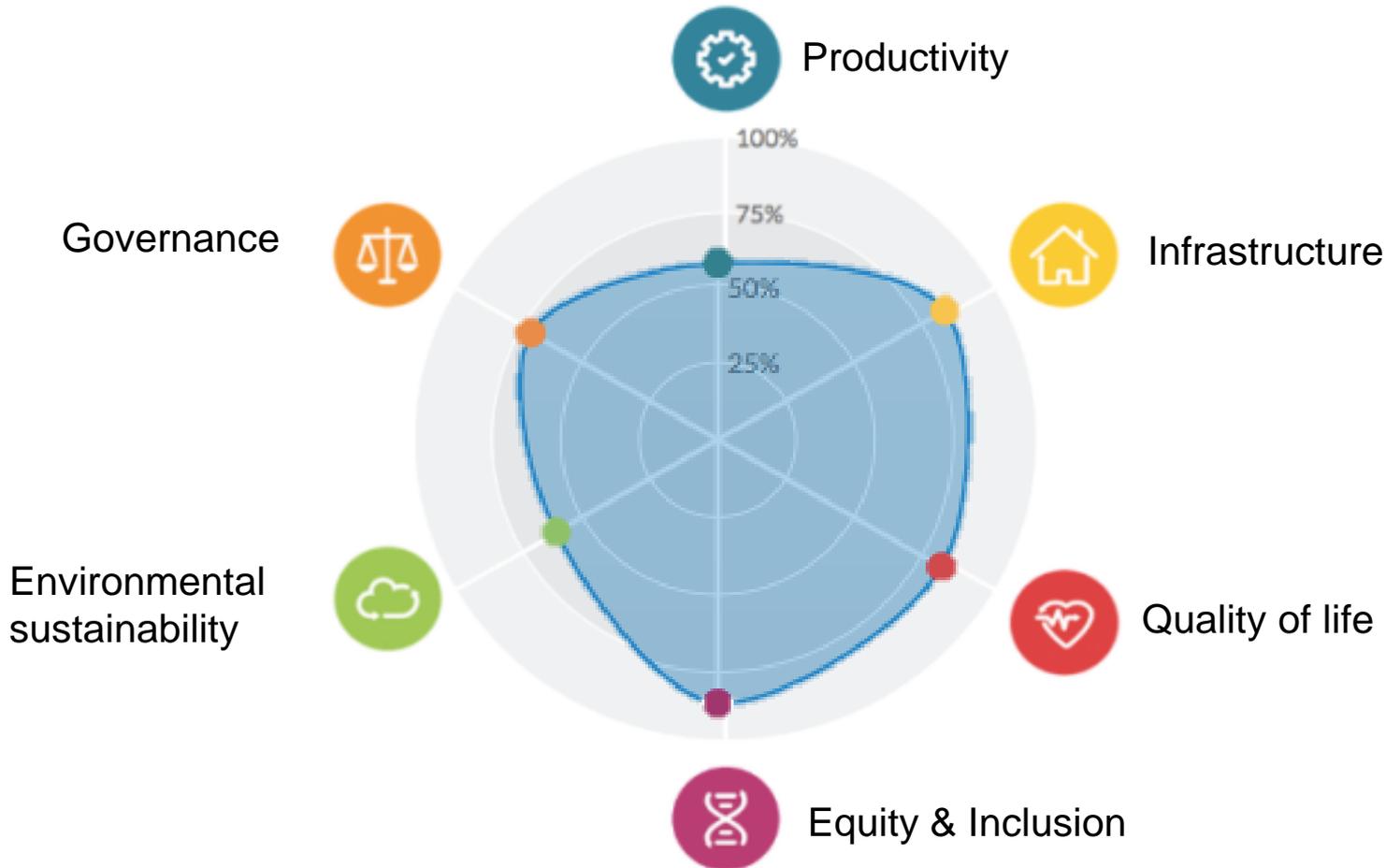
- Cities are scored on a 100 point scale for each of the dimensions
- These 6 scores can be aggregated into an overall city prosperity index.
- This index allows the comparison between cities with similar prosperity level and shows the strong relationship between balanced development of all the dimensions of prosperity and the overall performance of cities.

# Example results 2015



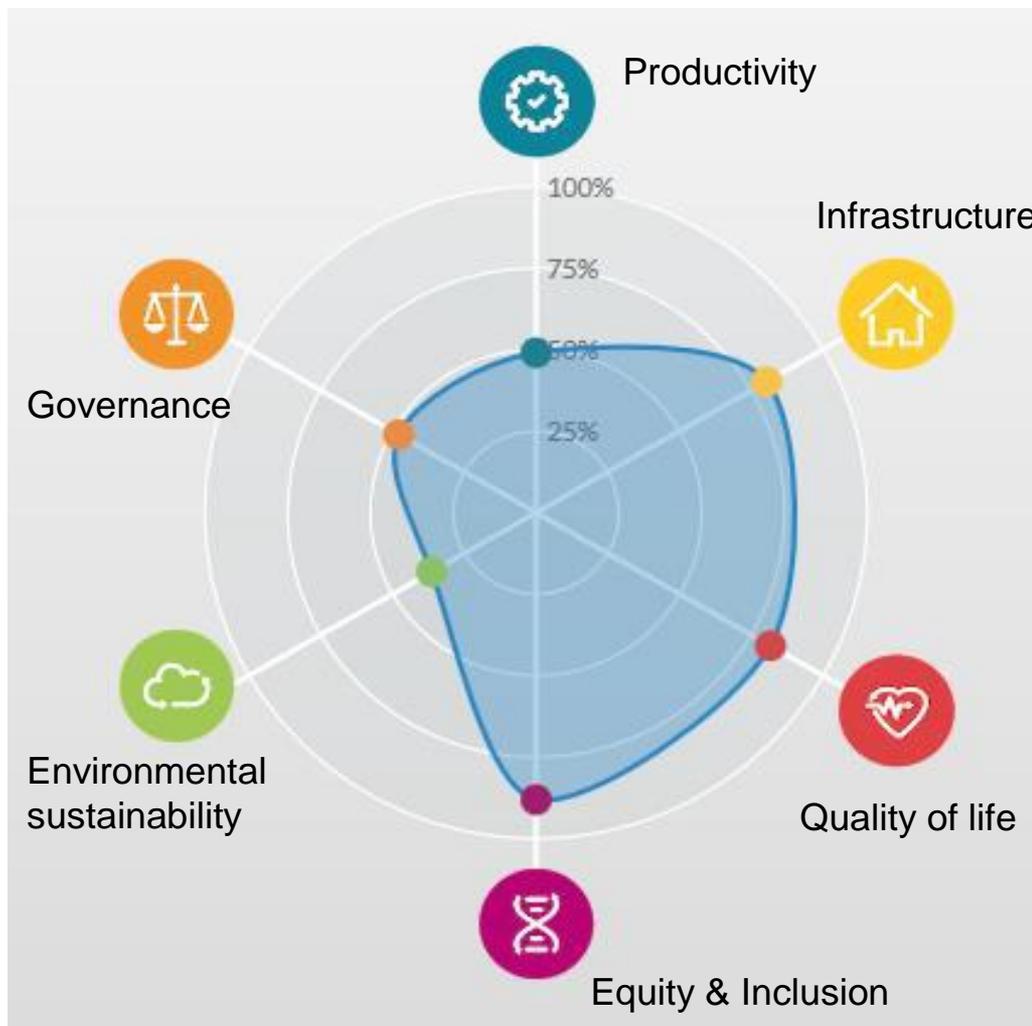
CITY	YEAR	City Prosperity Index	Subdimensions					
			Productivity Index	Infrastructure Development Index	Quality of Life Index	Equity and Social Inclusion Index	Environment. Sustainability Index	Urban Gove and Legislation Index
Accra	2015	44,65	39,78	31,91	57,91	71,67	18,78	80,10
Nairobi	2015	59,77	42,34	36,81	61,86	58,41	94,25	85,91
Buenos Aires	2015	65,54	65,97	72,21	76,90	67,92	40,14	79,39
Guatemala City	2015	60,46	49,45	59,51	53,80	67,06	75,61	60,83
Montreal	2015	75,56	64,86	76,65	91,12	88,49	75,99	61,11
Osaka	2015	72,46	81,13	80,21	95,17	88,84	44,58	59,00
Vienna	2015	81,12	67,77	88,94	90,17	86,49	80,80	75,00
Copenhagen	2015	83,10	65,51	83,90	92,99	87,34	84,09	87,74
Melbourne	2015	75,02	70,86	81,37	94,90	84,37	41,42	93,23

# Circle of prosperity: Copenhagen 2015



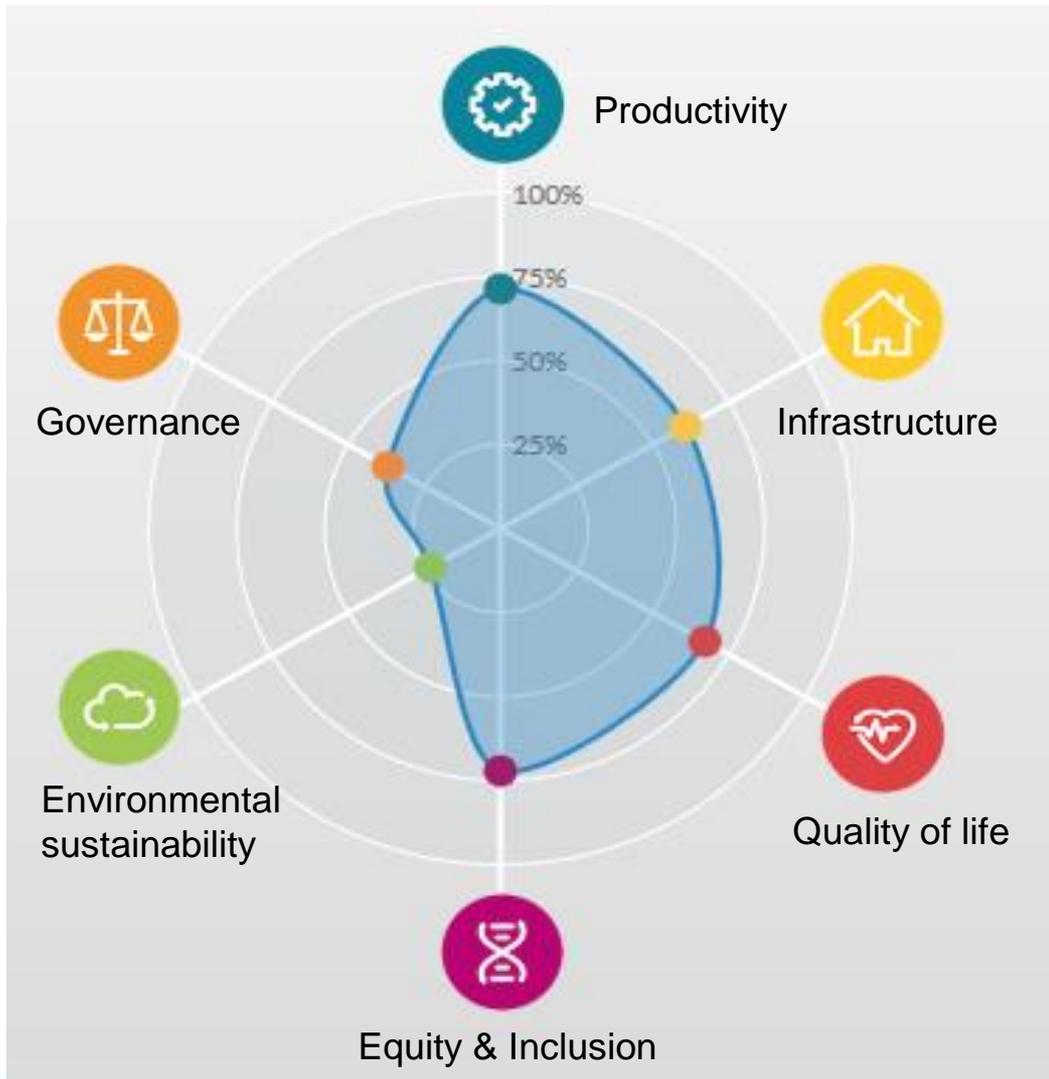
Cities like Oslo, Copenhagen and Stockholm offer a high provision of public goods, have strong institution and good balance between the 6 dimensions.

# The CPI of which city looks like this?



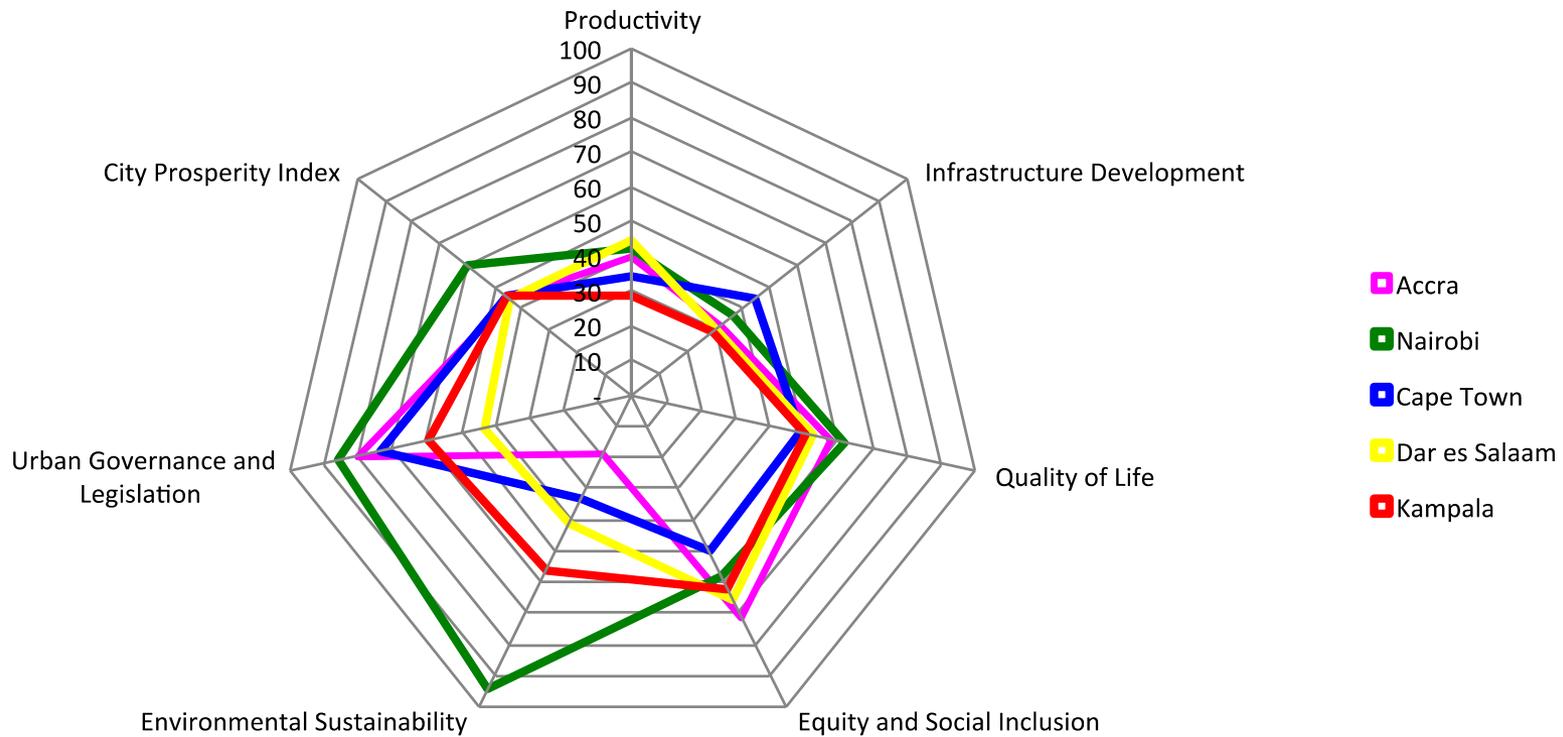
1. Dar es Salaam
2. Beijing
3. Ulaanbaatar
4. Barcelona
5. Guadalajara ✓

# And this?



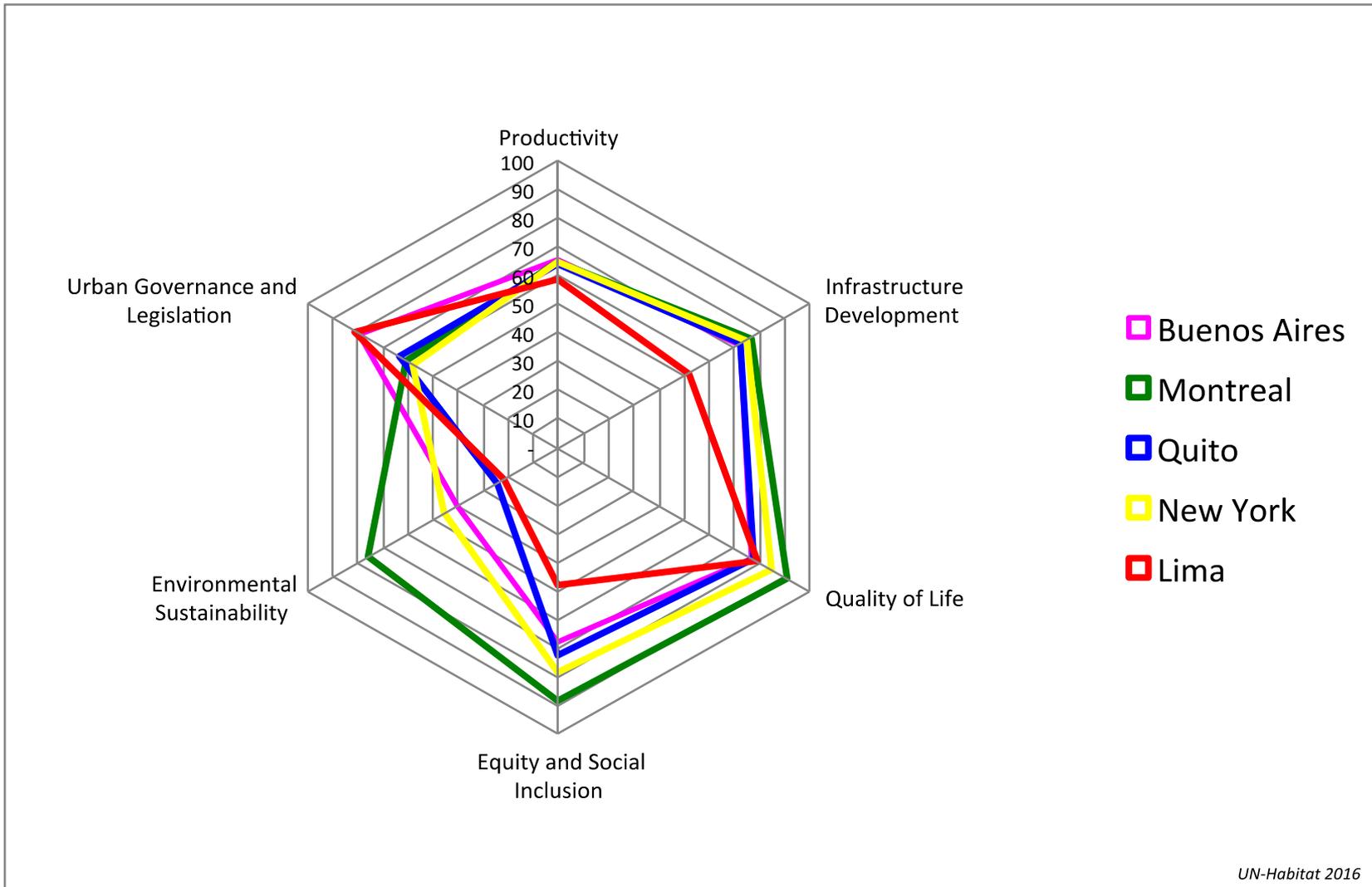
1. Jakarta ✓
2. Bogota
3. Chicago
4. Tokyo
5. Sao Paulo

# CPI African Cities 2015



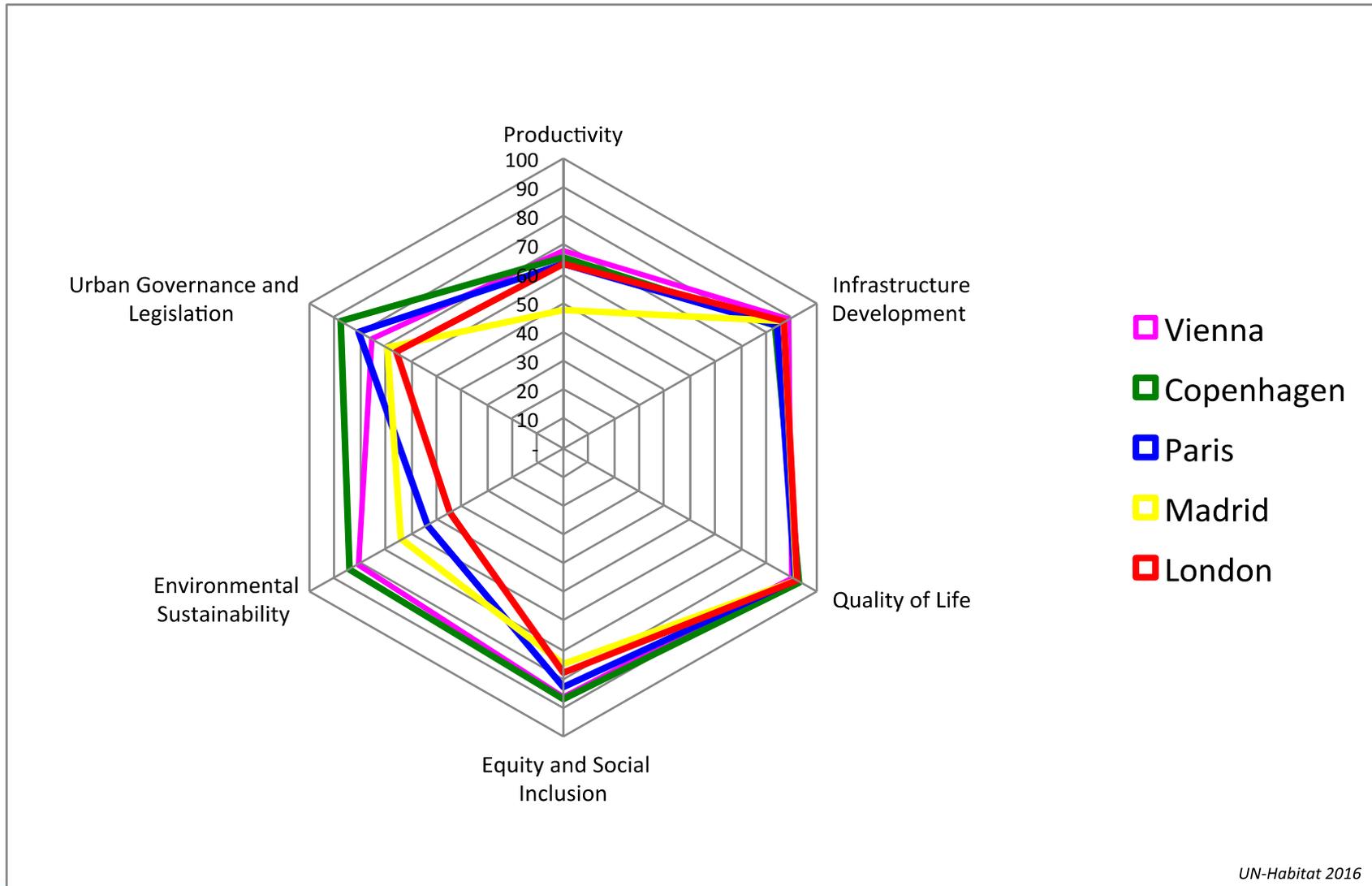
UN-Habitat 2016

# CPI American cities 2015



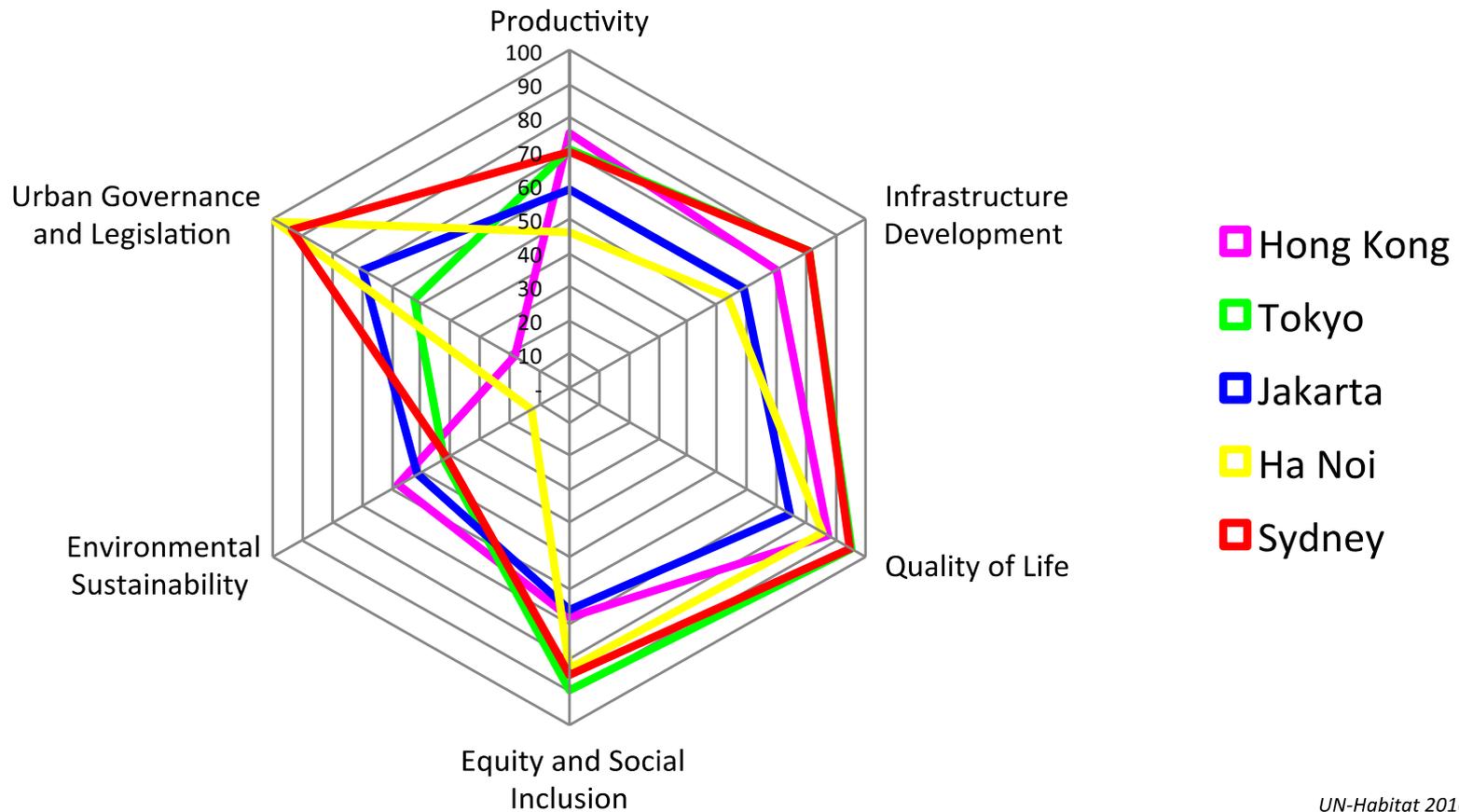
UN-Habitat 2016

# CPI European cities 2015



UN-Habitat 2016

# CPI Asian & Oceania cities 2015



UN-Habitat 2016

# 4

Part Four  
CPI, 3PA,  
NUA & SDG's



# City Prosperity Initiative

Eduardo Lopez Moreno

UN-Habitat

<https://youtu.be/nQgnyDF2N-A>

# CPI supports the implementation of 3PA



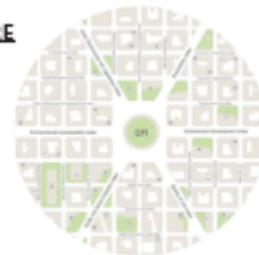
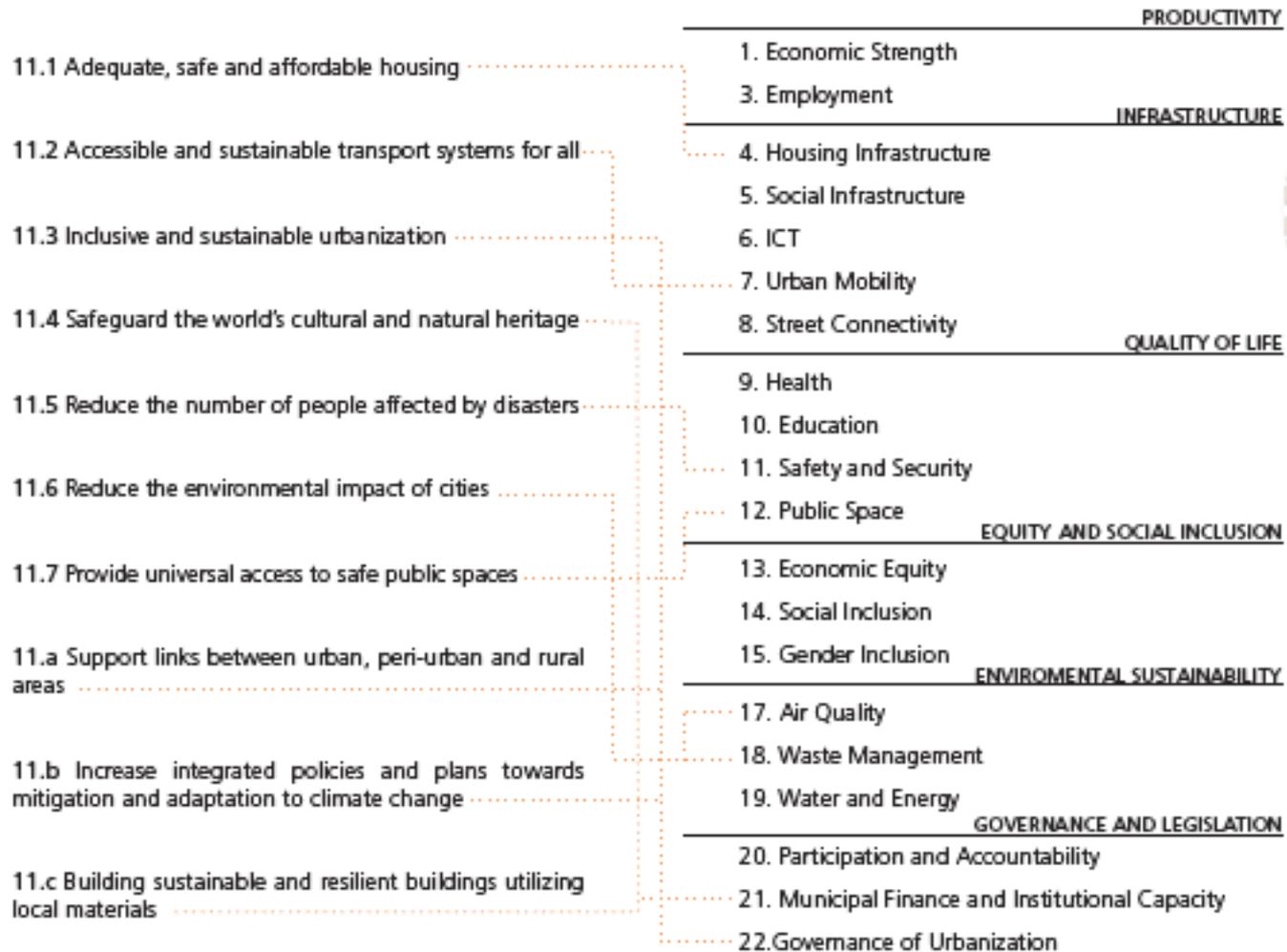
- **Rules & regulations:** The CPI identifies transformative actions such as the reform of urban legal systems, regulations on urban planning, building regulations and zoning laws, and participatory and inclusive land readjustments.
- **Urban planning & design:** The CPI identifies a number of interventions that can help cities to increase prosperity, such as planned infill development and guided city expansions, multimodal mobility development strategies, neighborhood planning for enhanced social diversity and mixed- land use.
- **Financial plan:** The CPI identifies transformative actions that can help local and national governments develop revenue enhancement plans which can leverage innovative tools and simple, transparent revenue collection mechanisms.

# CPI: A Global Monitoring Framework for SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda



- ✓ The CPI can serve as a **global monitoring platform for SDG11** indicators and other SDGs with an urban component.
- ✓ Countries which apply CPI will be able to **identify, quantify, evaluate, monitor and report on progress** they and their cities are making **in achieving SDG11**.
- ✓ The new CPI framework **can integrate all indicators of Goal 11** and a selected number of other SDG indicators that have an urban component.

# CPI Framework for monitoring the SDGs



11



## GOAL 11 - Targets (examples)

11.1 Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

11.2 Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport.

11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

11.7 Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

## CPI - Indicators

➤ SLUM POPULATION

➤ USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

➤ LAND USE EFFICIENCY

➤ PUBLIC SPACE & STREET CONNECTIVITY



# The SDGs & The City Prosperity Initiative



## SDG WITH URBAN BASED TARGETS

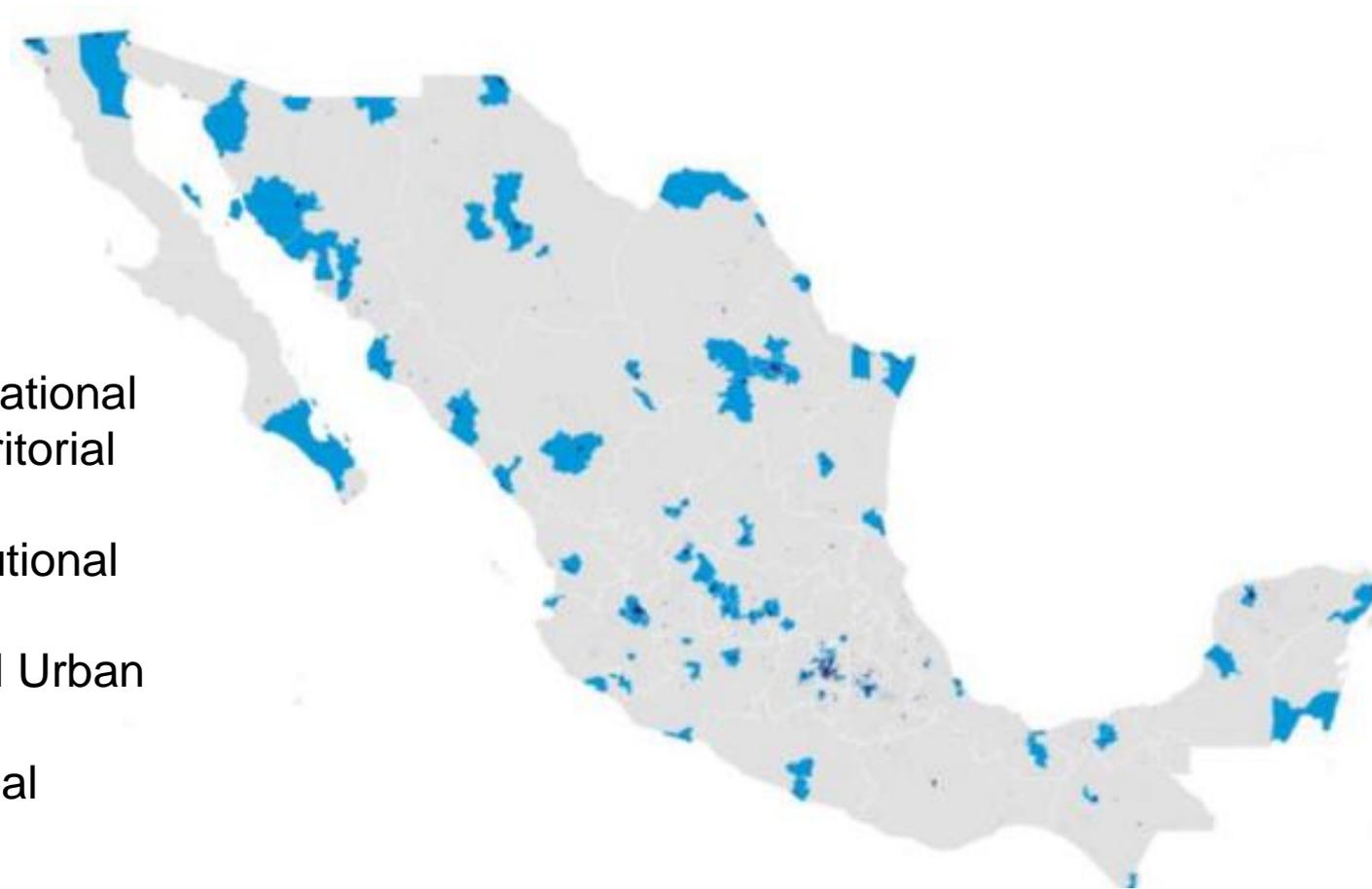
- 8.1.1 City product per capita
- 8.2.1 Growth rate per employment
- 8.3.1 Informal employment
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate
- 9.2.1 Manufacturing employment
  
- 3.6.1 Traffic fatalities
- 6.1.1 Access to improved water
- 6.2.1 Access to improved sanitation
- 7.1.1 Access to electricity
- 9.c.1 Mobile network coverage
- 17.8.1 Internet access
  
- 15.1.2 Forest (green areas) as a percentage of total land area
- 16.1.1 Homicide rate
- 16.1.3 Population subjected to violence
  
- 1.1.1 Poverty rate
- 5.5.1 Women in local government
- 8.5.1 Gender wage gap
- 8.6.1 Youth unemployment
- 10.1.1 Growth rate 40%
  
- 3.9.1 Population exposed to outdoor air pollution
- 6.3.1 Waste water treatment
- 7.2.1 Share of renewable energy
- 12.5.1 Solid waste recycling share
  
- 9.a.1 Investment capacity
- 16.6.1 Local expenditure efficiency
- 17.17.1 Public-private partnership



# 5 Part Five CPI Case study

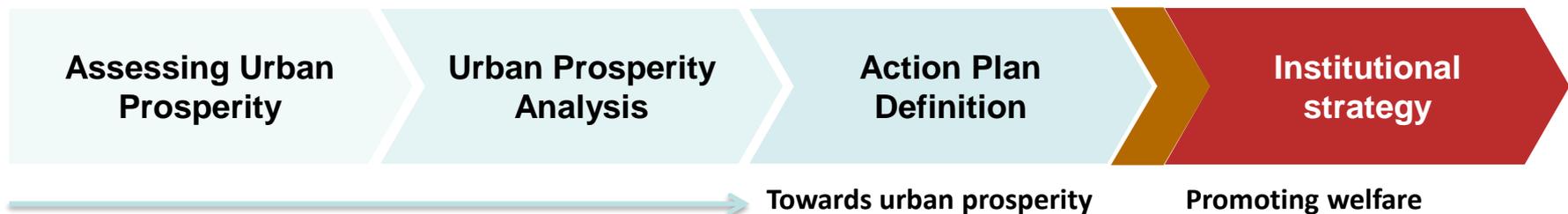


# Implementation of the CPI for 130 Cities in Mexico



- Supporting the National Housing and Territorial Strategy
- Enhancing Institutional Coordination
- Defining National Urban Strategies
- Improving National Statistics

# Implementation of the CPI for 130 Cities in Mexico



- Identifying data sources, information gathering and indices calculations

- Identifying urban prosperity weaknesses and strengths in every of the 130 cities.

- Urban Prosperity Action Plans will allow local governments to monitor their progress and take each task step-by-step, therefore allowing them to handle the project efficiently.

- The expected results will strengthen an evolution to new housing approaches, including new comprehensive solutions, with enhanced institutional coordination towards shaping better cities.

# Background



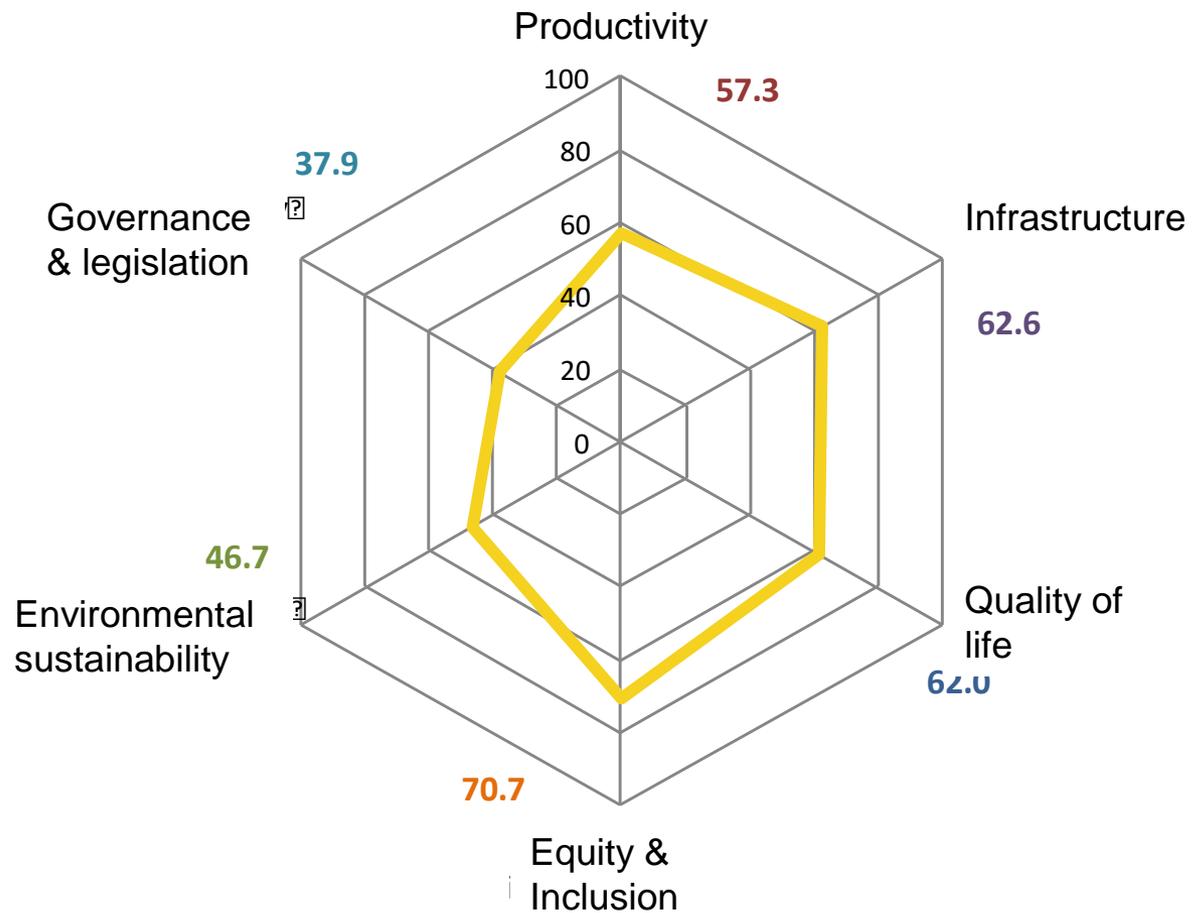
- Rapid urbanization increased demand for affordable housing, infrastructure and services. However, housing has not been properly integrated into urban policies.
- Urban Prosperity Action Plans will allow local governments to monitor their progress and take each task step-by-step, therefore allowing them to handle the project efficiently.
- The results will strengthen new housing approaches, including new comprehensive solutions & enhance institutional coordination.

# México: 153 municipalities in 77 urban agglomerations



NATIONAL CPI

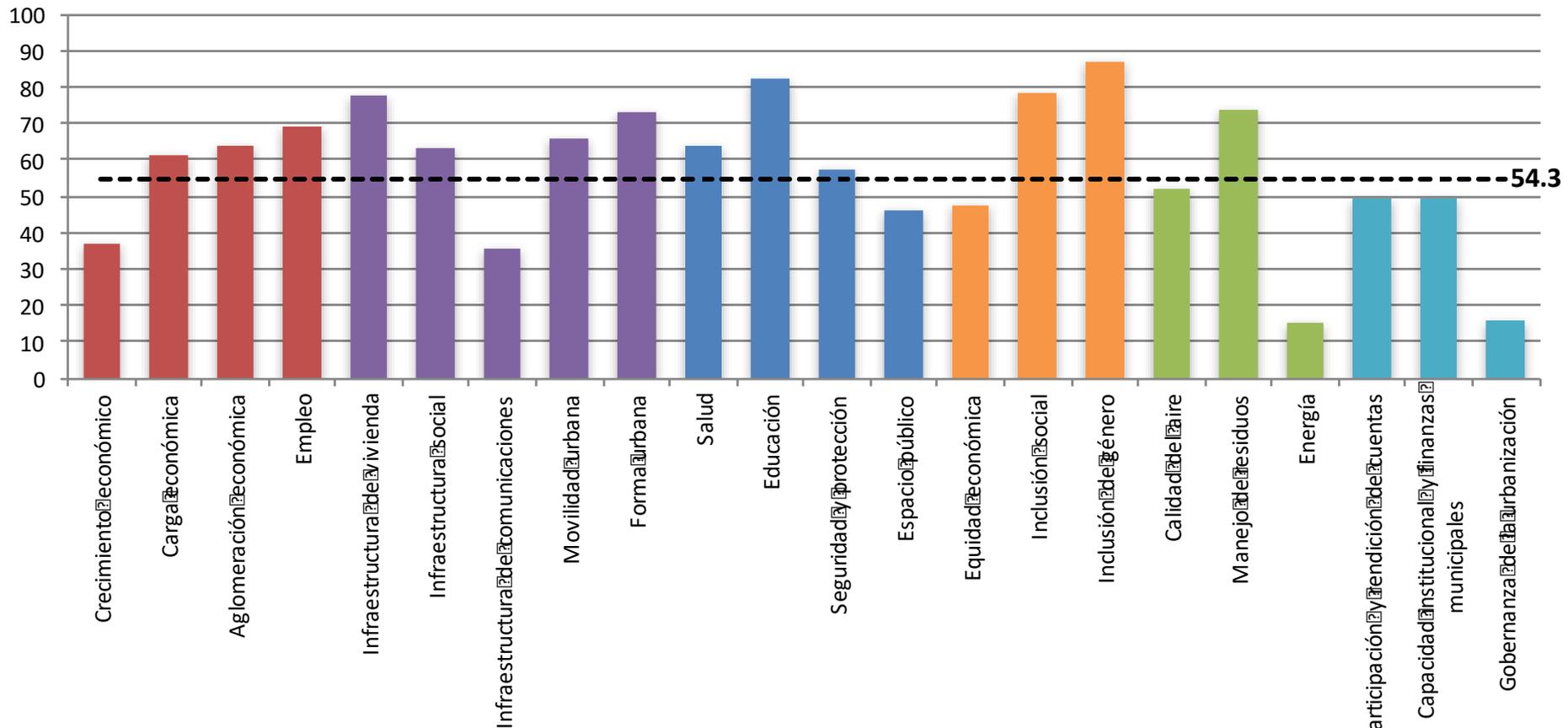
**54.3**



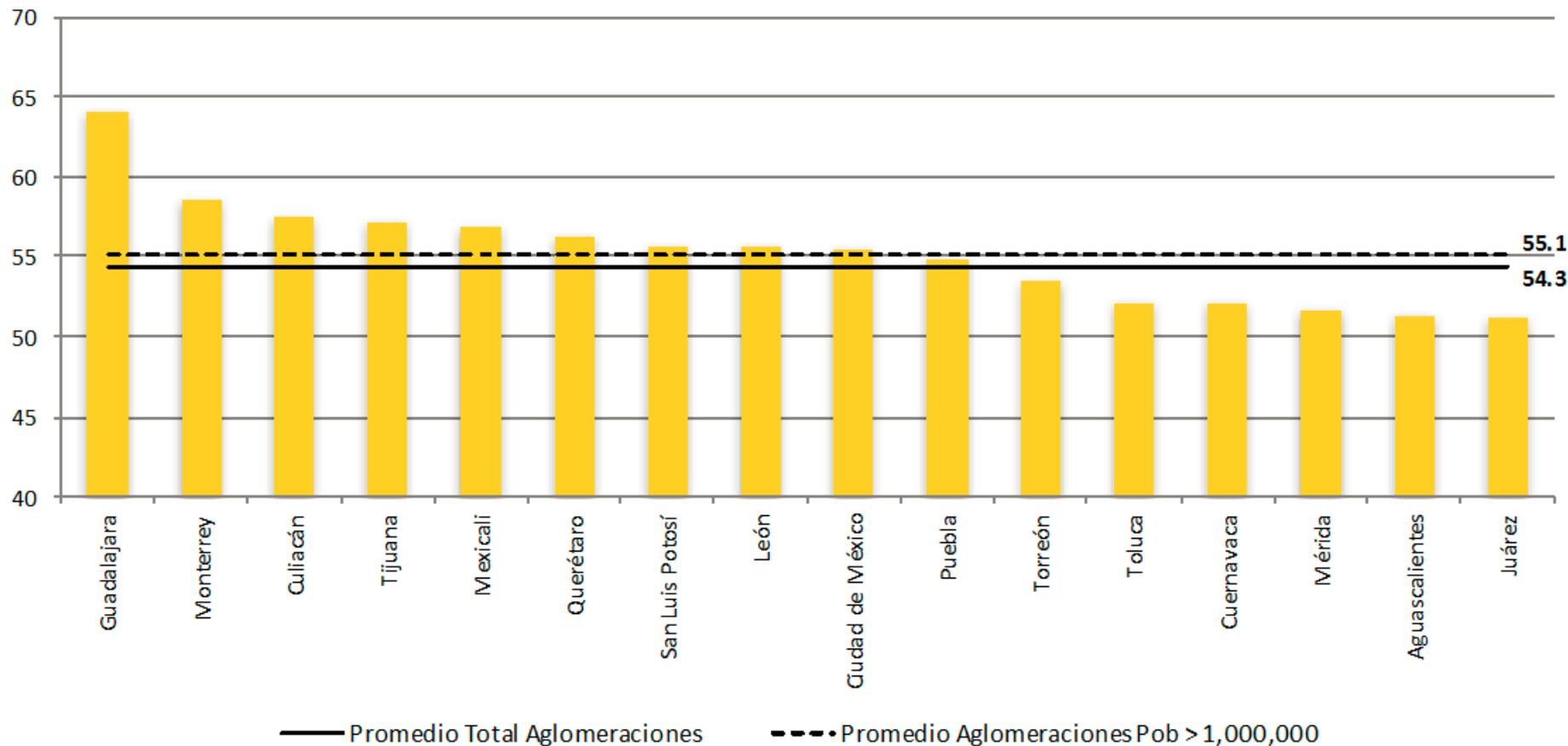
# México: 153 municipalities in 77 urban agglomerations



NATIONAL CPI  
**54.3**



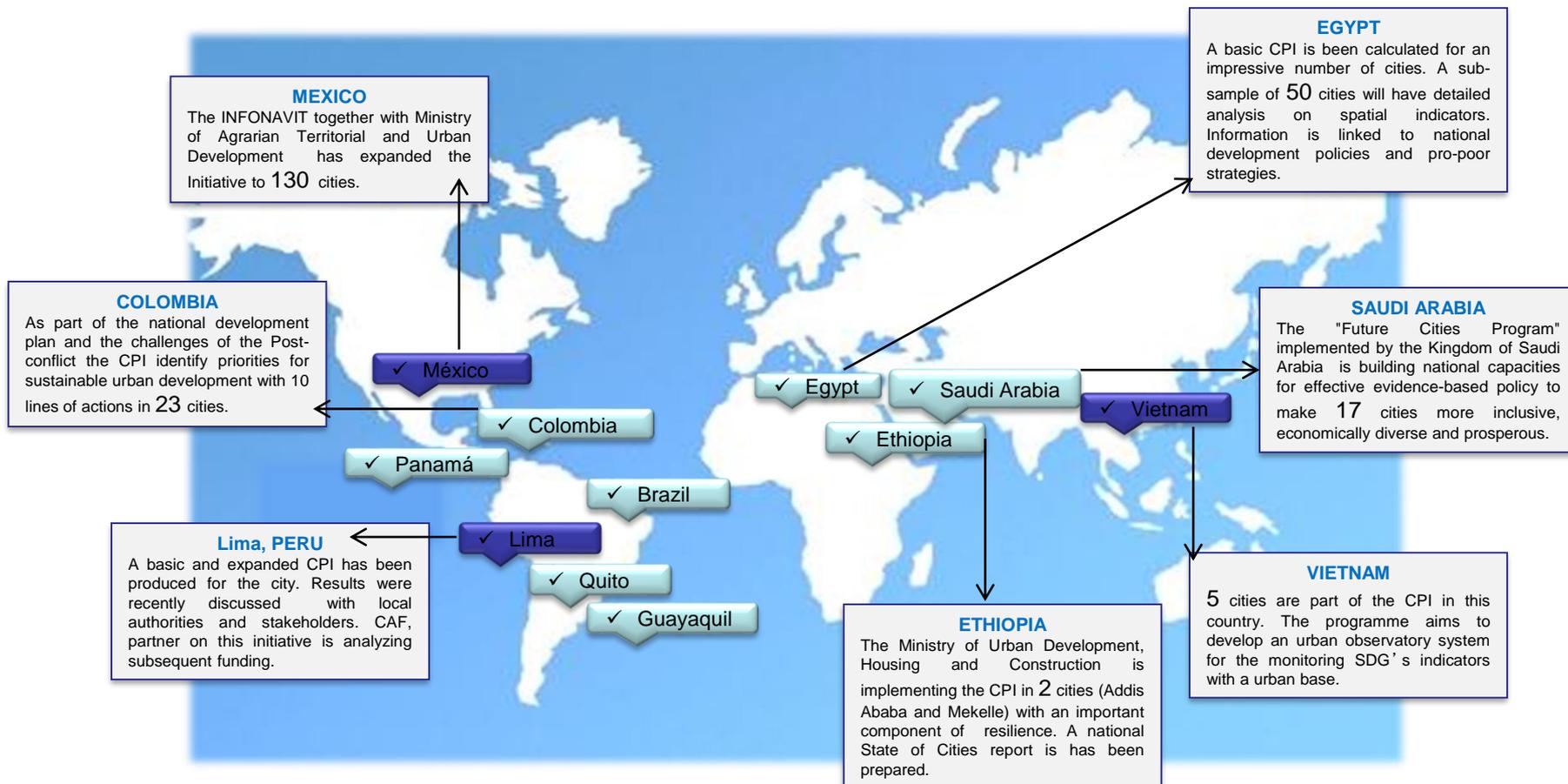
# México: 153 municipalities in 77 urban agglomerations



- **Better Infrastructure:** Urban mobility and public spaces will be improved and welfare will be increased by a new integrated approach.
- **Improved Urban Services:** Urban services will improve its efficiency & enhanced public policies framework will allow local managers to be more effective in decision making.
- **Improved Monitoring Data:** Improved data will be available for housing developers, urban planners and local authorities, to better define proper location for new housing developments that make cities more compact, socially diverse and functional.

# GLOBAL IMPLEMENTATION

## CPI INITIATIVE



# Main findings



a) Most prosperous cities have less dispersion between among their dimensions.

b) Prosperity has no relation to city size.

c) Lack of data is usually related to lack of policies to adress the problems.

d) Data is not sufficient. An analysis of the causes, policies and roots of the problem will always be required.



# 6 Part Six Conclusion



# How To Join The Initiative



Explore the City Prosperity Initiative outputs and benefits on <http://cpi.unhabitat.org>

ENGLISH | ESM/EGOL | 简体中文

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How prosperous is your city?

## How prosperous is your city?

UN-Habitat's City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) is a global initiative that applied in over 400 cities across the world. It provides an innovative approach to urban measurements and assists decision makers to design clear policy interventions.

[READ MORE](#)

400

Cities Covered

46

Countries Engaged

5

Prosperity Dimensions Covered

75

Indicators Covered

## Measuring for prosperity

City prosperity index is a composite index used to measure the overall achievements in a city in six dimensions of prosperity that are related to how cities are governed or how they create and distribute socio-economic benefits or prosperity.

[READ MORE](#)

## 1. City Profile Briefing

Tool: Perception Survey

Method: The Perception Survey assesses how people understand and feel about the different dimensions of prosperity, built upon a comprehensive perception survey. This method facilitates greater collaboration between the government, private sector and civil society.

Cost: 43,000 USD\$ / Duration: 6 Months

## 2. State of the City Report

Tool: City Prosperity Index

Method: The City Prosperity Index is a composite index that measures how cities create and distribute socio-economic benefits. The Index also provides a wealth of new analytical tools based on spatial indicators, such as street connectivity, public space and agglomeration economies.

Cost: 150,000 USD\$ / Duration: 12 Months

## 3. City Action Plan

Tool: Policy Evaluation Model

Method: The strong integration and connection between the different dimensions and indicators of the City Prosperity Initiative allows a precise ex-ante policy evaluation.

Cost: 250,000 USD\$ / Duration: 18 Months

# How To Join The Initiative



Contact UN-Habitat at [cpi@unhabitat.org](mailto:cpi@unhabitat.org) to schedule a meeting to discuss:

- ✓ the project objectives
- ✓ the type of analysis that better responds to your city priorities
- ✓ thematic and political implications
- ✓ the technical supports provided for the project implementation
- ✓ the level of cooperation required from the local authorities
- ✓ the involvement of other significant partners
- ✓ costs and strategies for fundraising
- ✓ time schedule

# How To Join The Initiative



- UN-Habitat will follow up with you sending a **customized Project Proposal** including all the agreed details
- UN-Habitat will prepare the **Contribution Agreement** to be signed by all the actors involved in the project implementation
- Organize a **press conference** in your city for the signing ceremony of the CPI Contribution Agreement
- Receive the **Official Certificate of Participation** to the global initiative upon the transfer of funds to UN-Habitat

## The City Prosperity Initiative is on!

## How does a city get selected for conducting the CPI?

- **City governments** may approach UN-Habitat out of their own interest to conduct the CPI
- **National governments** may also wish to engage with the CPI at a national scale
  - A sample of cities is selected with UN-Habitat support
  - The budget allocated for the process by the funding agencies decides the depth of information collected and the number of cities
- Duration between 10 months to 3 years depending on city or national level.

## How is the CPI usually funded?

- Provided by the agency or government that has enlisted the help of UN-Habitat to implement the CPI
- UN-Habitat provides training to interested entities to collect the data and use this for calculating the index in an established standardized manner.
- UN-Habitat also works in close collaboration with the implementing actors to build the capacity of local agencies in analysing the results of the CPI

# Discussion Questions



- Is your city currently involved in the CPI?
- If so, how is it used to inform policy-decisions?
- If not, how do you think your city could most benefit from the CPI?
- Is your city involved in other data indicators projects? If so, tell us about it.

# Lessons learned

- Planned urbanization is a strategic choice and based on the integration of a three-pronged approach –rules & regulation, finance, and urban planning & design.
- Planned urbanization must be evidence-based and data driven.
- The CPI enables cities globally to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for their cities to become more prosperous.
- The CPI is a tool that supports the implementation of a 3PA.

# Additional Resource: CPI

## <http://cpi.unhabitat.org/estimate-cpi-your-city>



ENGLISH | ESPAÑOL | 简体中文

HOW PROSPEROUS IS YOUR CITY?

HOME ABOUT + NEWS DATA + RESOURCES + PARTNERS FAQs CONTACTS +

### Estimate your City's Index

Simple Extended Advanced

Productivity

Infrastructure Development

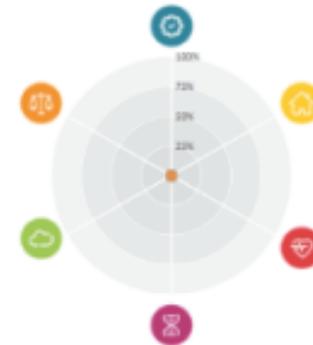
Quality of Life

Equity and Social Inclusion

Environmental Sustainability

Urban Governance and Legislation

Get your Index



# Additional Resource: Law Database

## <http://urbanlex.unhabitat.org/>

### UrbanLex – The Urban Law Database



UrbanLex is a global collection of urban laws, compiling urban laws from 190+ member nations in a fully relational database. The laws are fully searchable and categorized by the following key topics:

- Urban Planning
- Natural and Cultural Resources
- Taxation, Finance and Economic Development
- Building and Construction
- Disaster Recovery and Resilient Cities
- Infrastructure and Basic Services (Water, Sewerage, Electricity, Transportation)
- Governance and Government

# Additional Resource: Infrastructure

<https://outlook.gihub.org/>

The screenshot shows the top section of the Infrastructure Outlook website. At the top left, there is a 'Go To Gi Hub' button and the 'Infrastructure Outlook' logo. On the top right, it says 'Designed by GI Hub, a G20 initiative'. The main header area features a world map background with the text 'A G20 INITIATIVE' and the 'GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE OUTLOOK' logo. Below this, the main heading reads 'Forecasting infrastructure investment needs and gaps', followed by the subtext 'Compare forecasts globally, or across'. A central graphic displays '50 countries', '7 sectors', and '5 regions'. A button labeled 'Start analysing the forecasts' is positioned below the graphic. At the bottom of the main content area, there is a navigation bar with 'About' on the left and 'View data in' with a toggle switch set to '\$ USD' and '% of GDP' on the right.

## Global forecasts

### Sectors

This block displays a row of eight icons representing different infrastructure sectors. The first icon, a pie chart, is highlighted in a dark blue box and labeled 'Total across all selected sectors'. The other icons are: a lightning bolt for 'Energy', a radio tower for 'Telecommunications', an airplane for 'Transport: Airport', a lightning bolt for 'Transport: Ports', a train for 'Transport: Rail', a road sign for 'Transport: Road', and a water drop for 'Water'.

# 7 Part Seven Exercise CPI



# What would your city's CPI look like?



# Group discussion

- Break into small groups and discuss what your city's CPI would look like?
- Draw it out.
- Why do you think it would look that way?



# Discussion question



- Discuss how the CPI might help you to **integrate the 3PA** – Rules & regulation; Urban Design; Financial plan – into your current urban development processes?

# Further reading

- UN-Habitat (2016). World Cities Report 2016. <http://wcr.unhabitat.org/main-report/>
- UN-Habitat (2016). The Fundamentals of Urbanization: Evidence base for Policy Making. <https://unhabitat.org/books/the-fundamentals-of-urbanization-evidence-base-for-policy-making/>
- UN-Habitat (2016). The Implementation of the Principles of Planned Urbanization: a UN-Habitat approach to sustainable development.
- UN-Habitat (2015). City Prosperity Initiative: Global City Report 2015. [https://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02-old/CPI\\_2015%20Global%20City%20Report.compressed.pdf](https://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02-old/CPI_2015%20Global%20City%20Report.compressed.pdf)
- UN-Habitat (2016). City Prosperity Initiative: A tool to measure sustainable development. <https://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02-old/CPI%20brochure.compressed.pdf>

# Further reading

## Video References:

- UN-Habitat (2015). Principles of Planned Urbanization by Dr. Joan Clos, Executive Director UN-Habitat. <http://unhabitat.org/principles-of-planned-urbanization-dr-joan-clos-executive-director-un-habitat-2/>
- UN-Habitat (2014). City Prosperity Initiative The intention of the CPI is to link data to policy-making. <https://youtu.be/nQgnyDF2N-A>
- UN-Habitat (2014). The Notion of Prosperity Mohamed Halfani <http://unhabitat.org/the-notion-of-prosperity-mohamed-halfani-un-habitat/>

# Photo credits

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- UN-Habitat (2016). The Implementation of the Principles of Planned Urbanization: a UN-Habitat approach to sustainable development.
- UN-Habitat (2015). City Prosperity Initiative: Global City Report

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