

What is the City Scan?

The Cities Programme, the urban arm of the United Nations Global Compact, has developed a diagnostic and reporting tool termed the 'Global Compact City Scan'. This has been done to support cities and regions who are playing an increasingly important role in tackling critical global issues.

The City Scan is based on an in-depth survey which requires contribution from across a municipal government. It takes a number of weeks to collate and input data and provides:

- The opportunity for cities to identify their region's challenges and their priorities, plans and initiatives that address these challenges.
- A holistic perspective of the environment in which the city government operates and enables a whole of city government view of strategy and action.
- A valuable platform from which to plan, set goals, monitor progress and recognise achievement – through the lens of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact in the urban context.

Strength/Leadership Example

Access to safe and potable water for all citizens is considered to be one of Barcelona's strengths. The consumption of drinking water in the city has dropped by 58 per cent in the past eight years as a result of increased groundwater use and improved water management. The total water use in 2012 was 162.2 litre per resident per day and, in the same year, the total annual use of drinking water fell below 97 million cubic meters for the first time.

Solid waste collection and management is also a key strength of the city. Since 2007, the level of municipal waste generated per resident has been falling every year and in 2012 stood at 1.27 kg per resident per day. The total amount of municipal waste in 2012 stood at 753,735 tonnes.

City Scan Contact Point

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City Development

Critical Issues

- Poverty
- Women's rights
- Discrimination
- Access to education (early childhood, primary and post-primary)
- Access to sports facilities and/or programmes
- Access to and provision of social care services
- Access to adequate housing and support services and infrastructure

Critical Issues Cont.

- Evictions
- Cleaner transport options
- Safe passage for bikes
- Safe pedestrian mobility
- Access to fair work and local employment
- Unemployment
- Access for women to employment opportunities
- Process to establish local enterprises
- Persistent and/or increasing poverty

Major Issues

- 25 major issues were identified

City Strengths

- None identified



LEGEND
6 - City Strength
5 - Not of Concern
4 - Little Concern
3 - Moderate Concern
2 - Major Concern
1 - Critical Issue

City Sustainability

Critical Issues

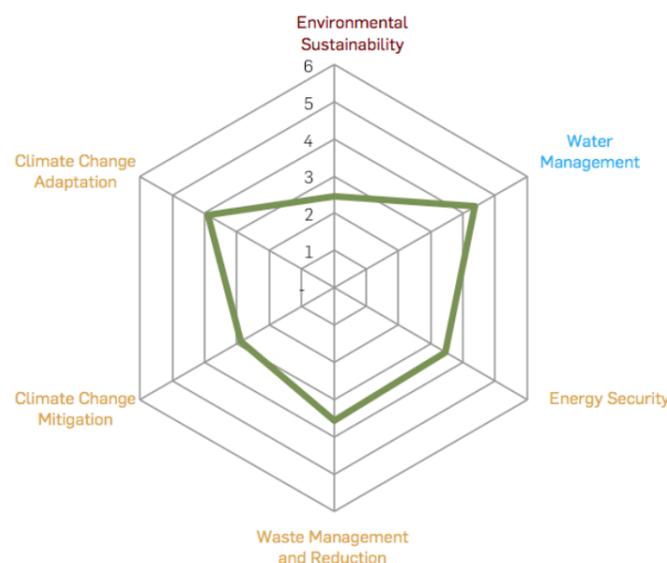
- Air pollution
- Greenhouse gas (carbon) emissions from industry and transport

Major Concerns

- 14 major concerns were identified

City Strengths

- Access to safe and potable water for all citizens
- Access to sufficient potable water
- Sewerage infrastructure
- Sewerage treatment and disposal
- Street lighting coverage
- Solid waste collection and management



City Governance

Critical Issues

- Public access to city government information
- Accountability of city leaders
- Accountability of bureaucrats
- Transparency of processes
- Transparent procurement processes
- Public reporting against urban objectives
- Recognised and/or formalised city process of community engagement
- Interest from the community in engaging with the local government

Critical Issues Cont.

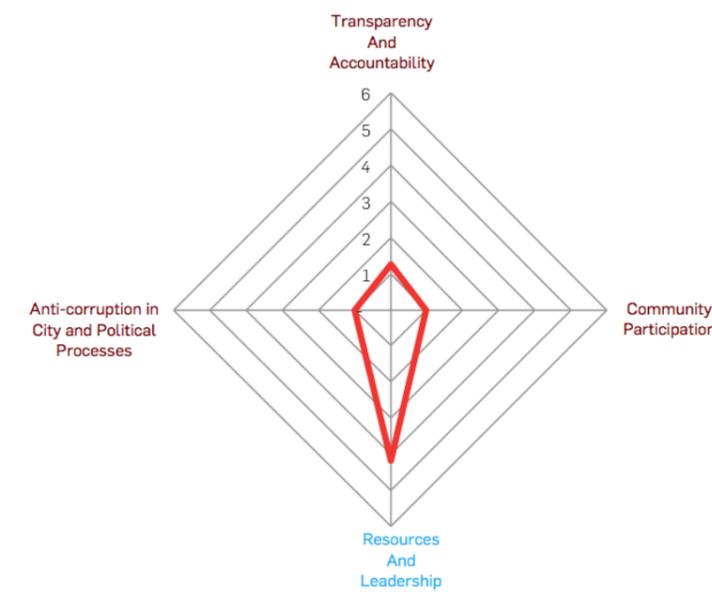
- Processes where community engagement can affect change
- Capacity and skills within the community to engage with the local government
- Political, bureaucratic and private sector corruption
- Arbitrary and impartial judicial processes

Major Concerns

- 5 major concerns were identified

City Strengths

- Capacity to secure external funding
- Appropriate number of staff
- Adequate staff skills
- Strength of community institutions
- Modern IT infrastructure
- Adequate and appropriate remuneration of public sector staff



Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact

Human Rights

Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and
Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-Corruption

Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.