

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

Since 2010, the City of Milwaukee has become a leader in making energy efficiency and renewable energy projects easy and affordable for homeowners and businesses. This leadership is demonstrated through the city's Refresh Milwaukee sustainability plan and specific programmes, including Milwaukee Energy Efficiency (ME2), Milwaukee Shines solar programme and ME3 sustainable manufacturing programme. The City of Milwaukee also participates in the UN Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative. In South-eastern Wisconsin, electric utilities are investor-owned monopolies regulated by the Public Service Commission. These electric utilities provide reliable power to their customers. Fifty-five per cent of the electricity provided by the city's local utility is coal-fuelled, 13 per cent by natural gas, 28 per cent by nuclear energy and 3 per cent by renewable energy.

City Scan Contact Point

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City Development

Critical Issues

- Participation of Indigenous peoples and minority ethnic groups
- Discrimination
- Access to dental care
- Access to nutritional food
- Seasonal variability and/or access to food
- Nutrition and related diseases
- Access to adequate housing (housing quality)
- Access to adequate social or public housing
- Housing availability (housing stock)

Critical Issues Cont.

- Housing affordability
- Access to local employment
- Unemployment
- Access for marginalised and/or ethnic groups to employment opportunities
- Persistent and/or increasing poverty
- Crime

City Strengths

- Maternal and child health services
- Community-based organisations
- Artistic expression in the city
- Infrastructure and resources for cultural activities
- Capacity to respond to disasters
- Warfare

Major Concerns

- 17 major concerns were 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

- None identified

Major Concerns

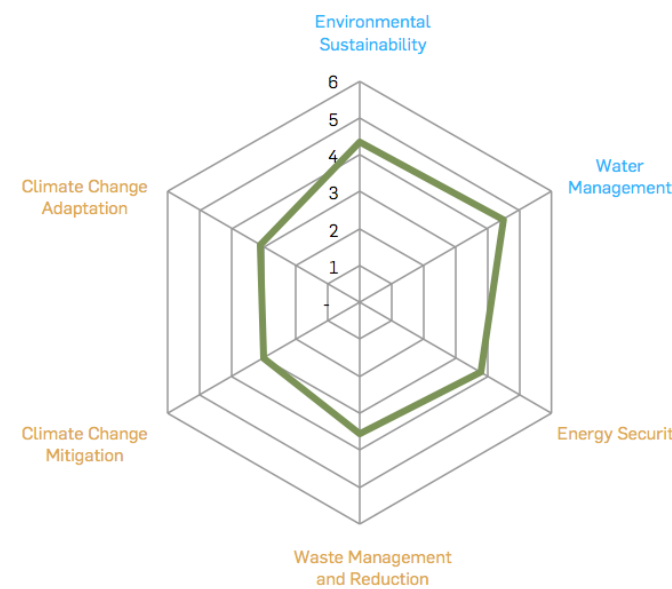
- Environmental pollution
- Ecosystems at risk
- Clean energy alternatives
- Localised or distributed energy options
- Dependency on non-renewable/fossil fuel energy

Major Concerns Cont.

- Greenhouse gas (carbon) emissions from other sources
- Flooding
- Increased severity and/or frequency of extreme weather events
- Adequacy of infrastructure to deal with likely future impacts

City Strengths

- Access to public green spaces
- Street tree coverage
- Land management
- Sustainable practices in industry
- Access to safe and potable water for all citizens
- Access to sufficient potable water
- Sewerage treatment and disposal
- Energy efficient alternatives



City Governance

Critical Issues

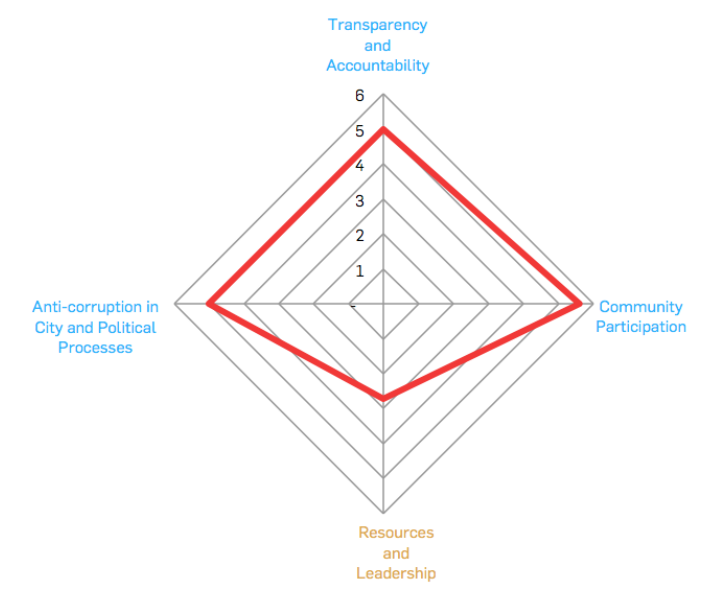
- None identified

Major Concerns

- Financial resources
- Capacity to secure external funding
- State or national support

City Strengths

- Recognised and/or formalised city processes of community engagement
- Interest from the community in engaging with the local government
- Processes where community engagement can effect change
- Capacity and skills within the community to engage with the local government
- Trust in local government



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.