City Diagnostic Tools - Measuring Readiness for the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals
11.00 Introduction, Elizabeth Ryan, Deputy Director, UN Global – Compact Cities Programme (MC)

11.05 Welcome, Professor Ralph Horne, Director, UN Global – Compact Cities Programme

11.10 SURE Standard – SDGs and the NUA
Katharina Shneider-Roos, Deputy Executive Director, Global Infrastructure Basel

11.25 City Scan Development and Pilot
Sandra Moye, Research Associate, UN Global – Compact Cities Programme

11.35 The Rotorua Experience
Rosemary Viskovic, Senior Policy Advisor Strategy, Rotorua Lakes Council

11.40 Process from diagnostic to multi-partner high value sustainable urban development projects
Michael Nolan, Chair, UN Global – Compact Cities Programme

11.55 Ethical Cities
Professor Ralph Horne, Director, UN Global – Compact Cities Programme

Launch of the Ethical Cities Massive Open Online Course

12.10 Q&A and Discussion
Established in 2003

150+ signatory cities and regions in 39 countries

15% are national or state capitals.

Approach is based on the Melbourne Model of cross-sectoral collaboration between business, government and civil society and the Ten Principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption (good governance)
Welcome

Professor Ralph Horne,
Director, UN Global Compact Cities Programme
SURE Standard – SDGs and the NUA

Katharina Shneider-Roos, Executive Director, Global Infrastructure Basel
City Scan Development and Pilot

Sandra Moye Holz, Research Associate
UN Global Compact Cities Programme
The City Scan

Feb – Oct 2015: the 1st comprehensive survey of cities committed to the Ten Principles of the Global Compact

Goal:
Support cities to have a holistic understanding of their challenges and current and required policies and practices to drive improvement

It is:
A self-diagnosis, perception based, multi-department process

It’s not:
A benchmark, hard data evaluation
3 Main Categories:
- City Development
- City Sustainability
- City Governance

22 Topic Areas

157 Issues or Challenges

Plus:
• Engagement with the Global Compact
• Engagement with the Cities Programme
City Scan and the SDGs

- 17 Goals
- 90 Targets relevant to cities (according to UCLG)
City Development

Categories Covered

- Social Inclusion and Equality
- Education
- Health and Wellbeing
- Social Care Services
- Food Security
- Access to Adequate Housing
- Access to Mobility and Public Transport
- Community and Cultural Identity
- Access to Employment
- Fair Work
- Public Safety and Security
- Sustainable Economic Development

Related Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Wellbeing
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Decent Work and Economic Growth
7. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
8. Reduced Inequalities
9. Sustainable Cities and Communities
10. Responsible Consumption and Production
11. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
City Sustainability

Categories Covered

- Environmental Sustainability
- Water Management
- Energy Security
- Waste Management and Reduction
- Climate Change Mitigation
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Inter-generational Equity
- Resilience

Related Sustainable Development Goals

- Clean Water and Sanitation
- Affordable and Clean Energy
- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Responsible Consumption and Production
- Climate Action
- Life on Land
City Governance

Categories Covered

- Anti-corruption
- Leadership
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Community Participation
- Resources and Leadership

Related Sustainable Development Goals
Large cities (population over 1 million)

- **Barcelona**, Spain: 102 km², Pop: 1,602,386
- **Berlin**, Germany: 892 km², Pop: 3,292,400
- **Cape Town**, South Africa: 2,444 km², Pop: 3,900,000
- **Porto Alegre**, Brazil: 497 km², Pop: 1,409,351
- **Tolima**, Colombia: 23,562 km², Pop: 1,408,272
- **Jamshedpur**, India: 64 km², Pop: 1,000,000
Medium cities (population 200,000 to 1/2 million)

- **Milwaukee, USA**
  - 256 km²
  - Pop: 600,000

- **Wroclaw, Poland**
  - 293 km²
  - Pop: 633,000

- **Oslo, Norway**
  - 454 km²
  - Pop: 650,000

- **Pasto, Colombia**
  - 497 km²
  - Pop: 1,409,351

- **Nilufer, Turkey**
  - 507 km²
  - Pop: 375,474
Small cities with population just over 100,000

- **Milpa Alta**
  - Mexico
  - 286 km²
  - Pop: 130,582

- **Melbourne**
  - Australia
  - 38 km²
  - Pop: 122,207

- **Leeuwarden**
  - Netherlands
  - 167 km²
  - Pop: 108,249
Cities with population less than 100,000

- Ahualulco, Mexico
- Pula-Pola, Croatia
- Rotorua, New Zealand
- Maribyrnong, Australia
- Xlokk, Malta
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing affordability</td>
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<td>Safe passage for bikes</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<td>Poverty</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td>GHG emissions from transport</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community understanding of climate change issue</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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<td>Safe pedestrian mobility</td>
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<td>Access to local employment</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clean energy alternatives</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleaner transport options</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance abuse</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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<td>Process to establish local enterprises</td>
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<td>Persistent and/or increasing poverty</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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<td>Cost of energy</td>
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<td>Levels of recycling</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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<td>State or national support</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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<td>Public transport connectivity</td>
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<td>Access to fair work</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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<td>Dependency on non-renewable / fossil fuel energy</td>
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For each issue, cities were asked to assign scores from 1 for critical issues to 6 for city/region strengths.

Top 20 critical issues identified across all responding cities.
City Development – Key Results
City Sustainability – Key Result

Energy Security
- Consistent access to energy for all citizens
- Energy efficient alternatives (e.g., light bulbs, appliances, buildings)
- Localized or distributed energy options
- Energy security
- Cost of energy
- Clean energy alternatives
- Street lighting coverage
- Street tree coverage
- Natural resource management
- Environmental pollution
- Access to public green spaces
- Air pollution

Climate Change Mitigation
- GHG emissions from city organizational operations
- GHG emissions from industry
- GHG emissions from other sources
- GHG emissions from land and agriculture
- GHG emissions from transport
- GHG emissions from housing
- GHG emissions from other buildings
- Community understanding of climate change issue
City Governance – Key Results
Reports prepared for 19 cities, some of which submitted as Communication on Engagement to the Global Compact.
One page dashboard summary and a powerpoint presentation prepared for each city.
The Rotorua Experience

Rosemary Viscovic,
Sustainability and Strategy, Rotorua Lakes Council
Review for Phase 2

- Further alignment with SGDs and the New Urban Agenda
- Improve platforms usability
- Training and guidance for participants
- Improve communication of cities’ priorities and critical issues
- Embed the City Scan in the overall 2 year process to generate collaborative high-impact projects
Process from diagnostic to multi-partner high value sustainable urban development projects

Michael Nolan, Chair
UN Global Compact - Cities Programme
Sustainability Failures

At City Level

- Lack of integration of complex sustainability objectives
- Government leadership in isolation from private sector
- User needs and context
Scaling up of capacity development for cross-sectoral collaborative projects and implementation between business, government and civil society.

Accelerate collaborative action between Global Compact (corporate) Local Networks with urban campaigns by UN, National/Regional/Local Governments and CSOs.

Attract private sector action and investment to foster innovation and scaling up of implementation.
Participants Multi-Sectoral Network Model of Porto Alegre, Brazil

Focused on transforming vulnerable urban communities.
Empowering communities - skills, leadership, basic services and amenities, citizenship, overcoming poverty

First, Chocolatão Social Inclusion project (connected to resettlement) was one of the first pilot sites of the Melbourne Model – Chocolatão Sustainability Network

Now, Sustainability and Citizenship Networks working across Porto Alegre
Sustainability & Citizenship Network

Challenges

01 Appoint coordinator
02 Map the territory
Get to know local leaders, NGOs etc.
03 Identify challenges and needs
04 Empower community and build capacity

Projects & Outcomes

- Livelihoods
- Mapping addresses
- Legal, electricity & water
- Capacity
- Building
- Children’s welfare
- Development
- Infrastructure

Dialogue

Promote government collaboration
Conduct meetings locally in the community
Identify potential external partners

Government
Civil Society
Residents
Business
These communities are usually invisible communities.
The Kawasaki Compact and Climate

From the Ten Principles Kawasaki City has developed the Kawasaki Compact, city government collaborating with private sector and citizen groups.

It is composed of:

• a Business Compact with nine principles and
• a Citizen Compact (with three declarations) - citizen groups to work with the Kawasaki City Government and business partners to conserve the environment and support the climate change policy
• Corporations include Fujitsu, Tokyo Gas, Tokyo Electric and the Asahi Kasei Corporation
Transforming a city with business led collaborative economic development - Milwaukee

Mid west manufacturing city - depressed economy & polluted waters
Response: economic focus on water led by business – water services, technology and water science research
The Water Council – business (CEOs), government (mayor on board), academia (University Presidents), water utilities
Global Water Centre (former brownfield site & old warehouse) now business incubator inc. global organisations, universities – now desirable mixed precinct and water demonstration site
Water Centric City – management of water full cycle – walking the talk
Shared Benefit – Regional Gain – Global Impact

Constant dialogue and mutual support between sectors – business, education, research, utilities, city and state government, water stewardship

The Milwaukee Model – Innovating Global Compact city since 2009
Dean Amhaus
President and CEO, The Water Council

Water Alliance and Global Water Centre in Milwaukee become partners
The challenge

• Seek public private & civil society collaboration
• Partnered proposals that are investment ready
• Create shared value and high impact outcomes
Ethical Cities

Prof. Ralph Horne
Director, UN Global Compact – Cities Programme
Deputy Pro-Vice Chancellor
RMIT University
The case for the ethical city

FIRST: we can change the future of city development

SECOND: we can counter regressive city trends

THIRD, we can advance alternatives, reshaping dominant city agendas in more ethical directions.
What are core Ethical city principles?

A key starting point is the proposition the cities that fail to build ethical futures, social inclusion and citizen engagement become less attractive, less sustainable and more vulnerable to the negative effects of shocks and mega-trends over time.

They become dysfunctional and anti-social as individual citizens begin to prioritise their narrow short-term interests over those of their community.

An ethical city cares about:
- human rights
- environmental sustainability
- everyone having a decent place to live and work
- corruption (and stopping it)
Normative ethical theory

What ought we to do?

Ethics is concerned with what is “right, fair, just or good”, not what is most acceptable or expedient.
Is it right to spend money entertaining ourselves when we could use that money to help people living in extreme poverty?

An ethical leader needs to put themselves in the position of those affected by their decisions.
Becomes a question of social justice

1973 book analysing the core issues in city planning and policy—employment and housing location, zoning, transport costs, concentrations of poverty.

The central point is the relationship between social justice and space.
For London, Susan Fainstein looks at the 2012 Olympics and concludes the: "huge expenditure involved took away resources from other parts of London and the country more widely without providing them any benefits beyond the glory of hosting the Games."
“Shared ethics” enable people to find common ground.

A moral operating system cannot achieve a sense of common ground unless it acknowledges competing “allegiances or values.”

When races, religions, and ethnicities share space and interact on a daily basis, they do not suppress their primary loyalties.
Ethical cities – an idea whose time has come

The ethical cities agenda is designed to raise the profile and advance a principles-based and collaborative approach to urban development and city management for government actors, private sector, civil society and citizens.
Ethical Cities Massive Open Online Course

Starts November 14
2hr pw / 5 weeks

Enroll Now!
futurelearn.com/courses/ethical-cities
Q&A and Discussion
Sustainable Urban Development
– the role of diagnostics, partnerships and ethics
Thank you for joining us

More information, see:
www.citiesprogramme.org