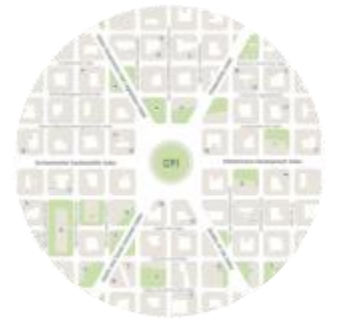


THE CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE

a global perspective



1

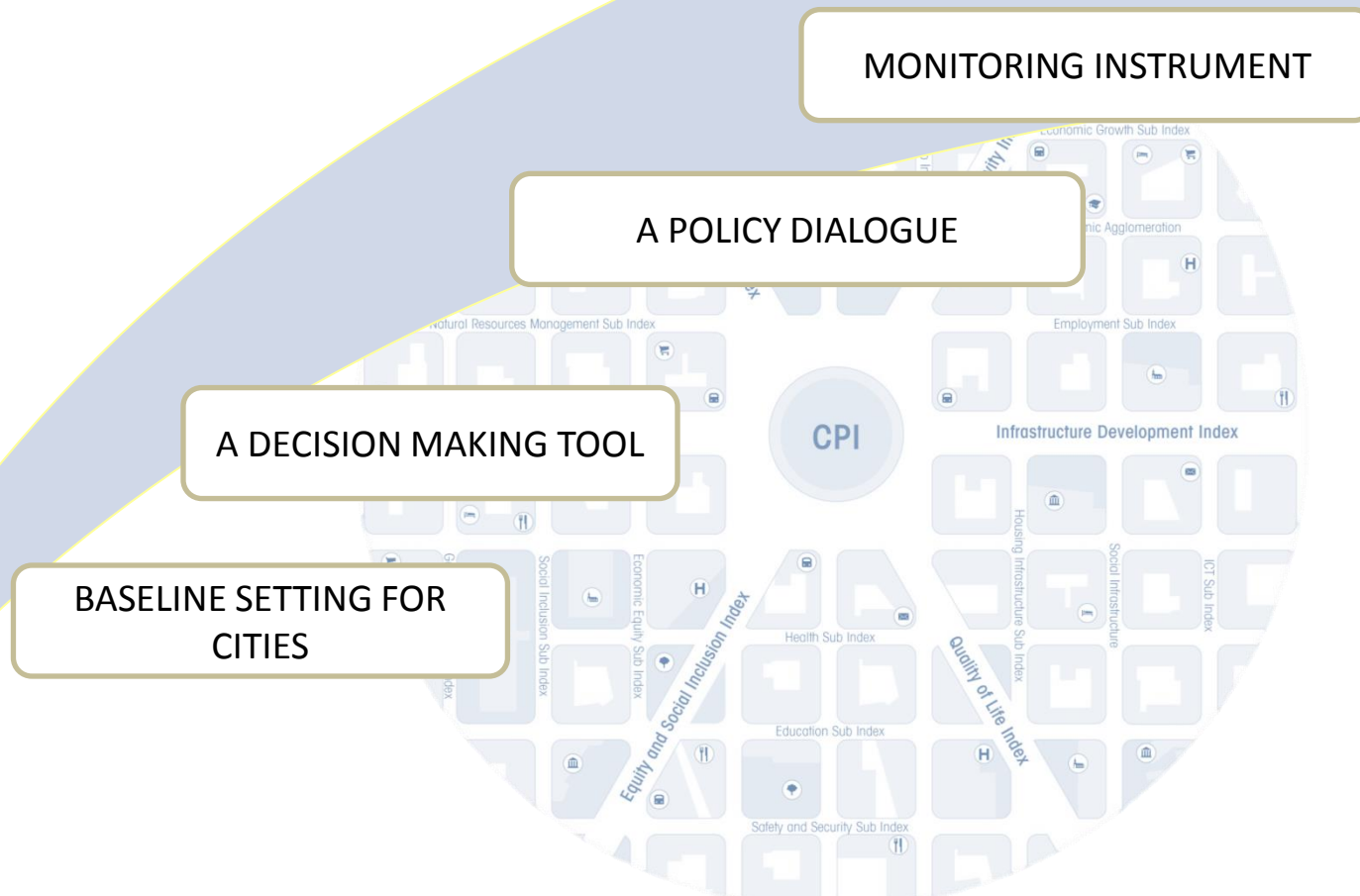


Objectives of the Initiative

- **MEASURE** Produce a critical mass of data and information
- **UNDERSTAND** factors that generate or inhibit prosperity
- **CHANGE** formulate policies, strategies and actions
- **INFLUENCE** national development policies



AGENDA DE DESARROLLO



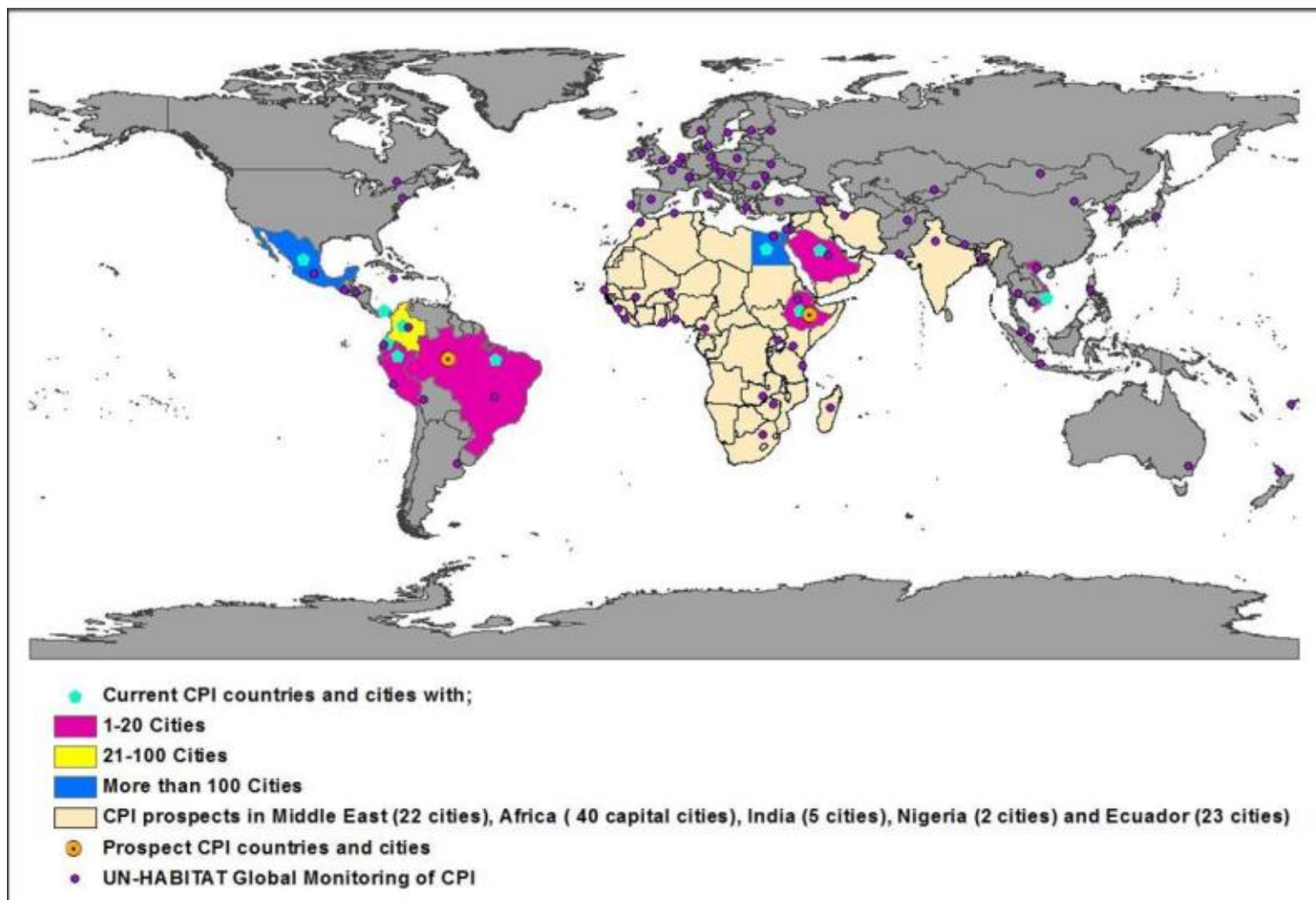
The City Prosperity Index - Changes

- **Initiative.** Helps to take decisions and formulate policy interventions based on reliable and clear information.

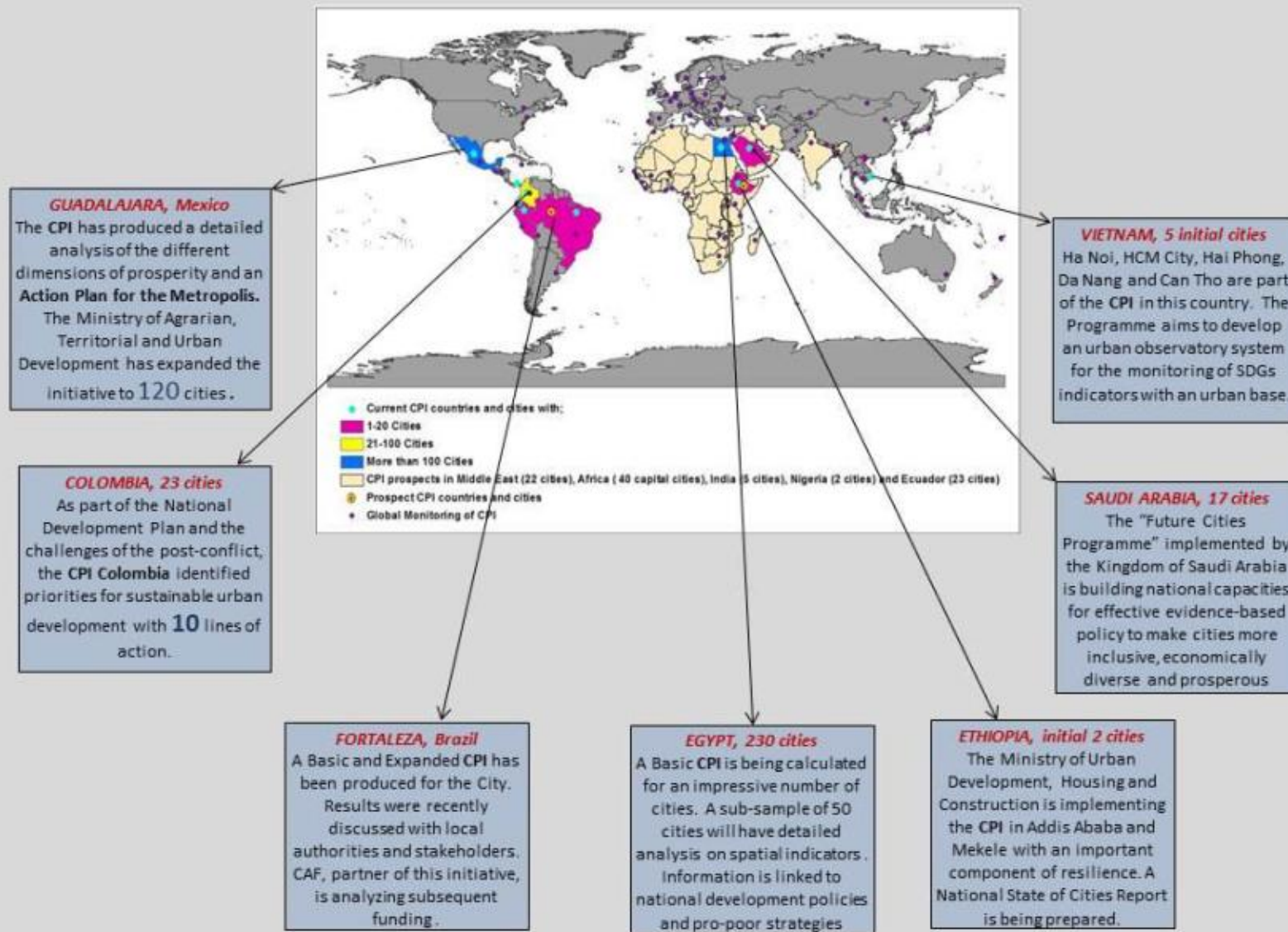
1. The Index became an initiative (2014)
2. A new dimension was added (Governance)
3. Spatial Indicators were included
4. The method was refined and guidelines created

17/07/2015





CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE -- CHANGING POLICIES CHANGING LIVES



Different approaches of the Initiative

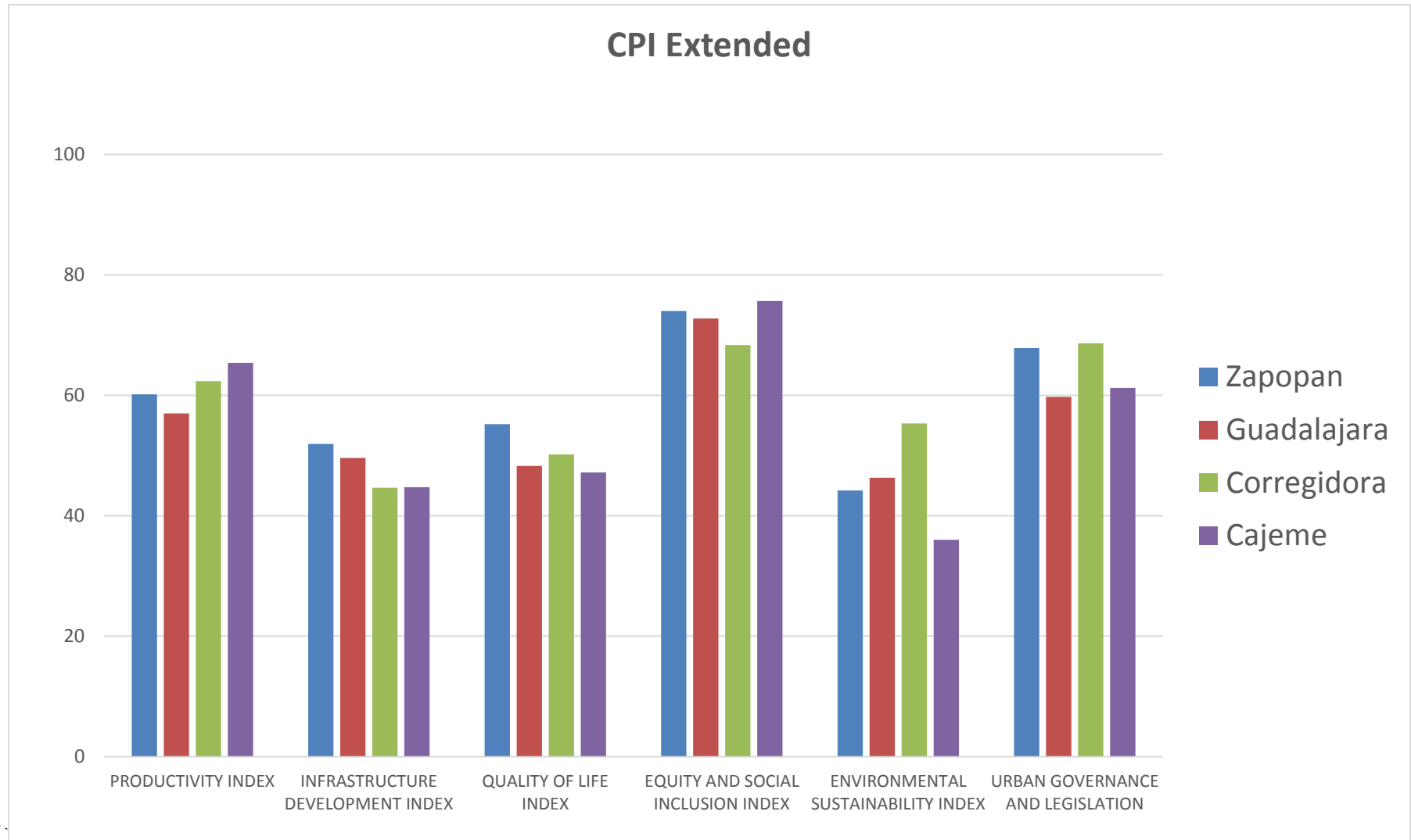
a) with the individual city

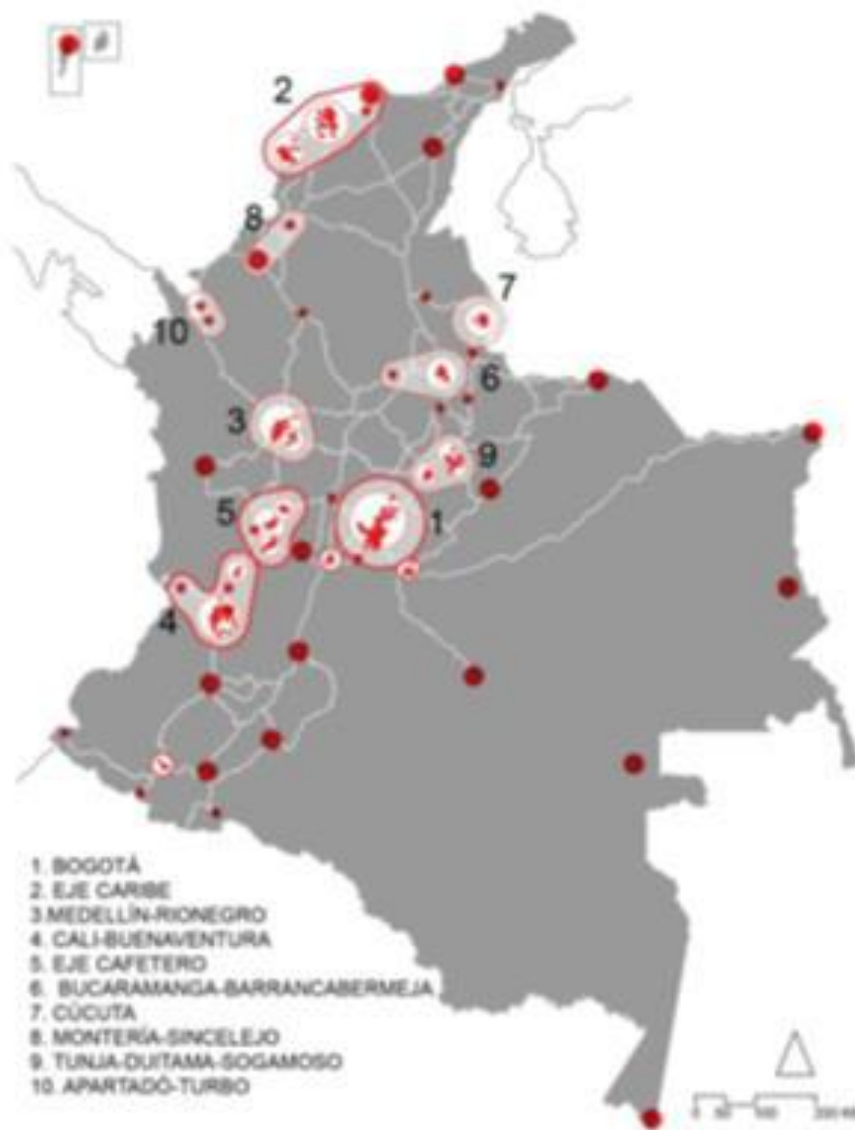
b) with a group of cities as a trans-national initiative

c) with the central government

d) as a global monitoring instrument

CPI comparison





Fuente: Misión del Sistema de Ciudades (2012-2014)

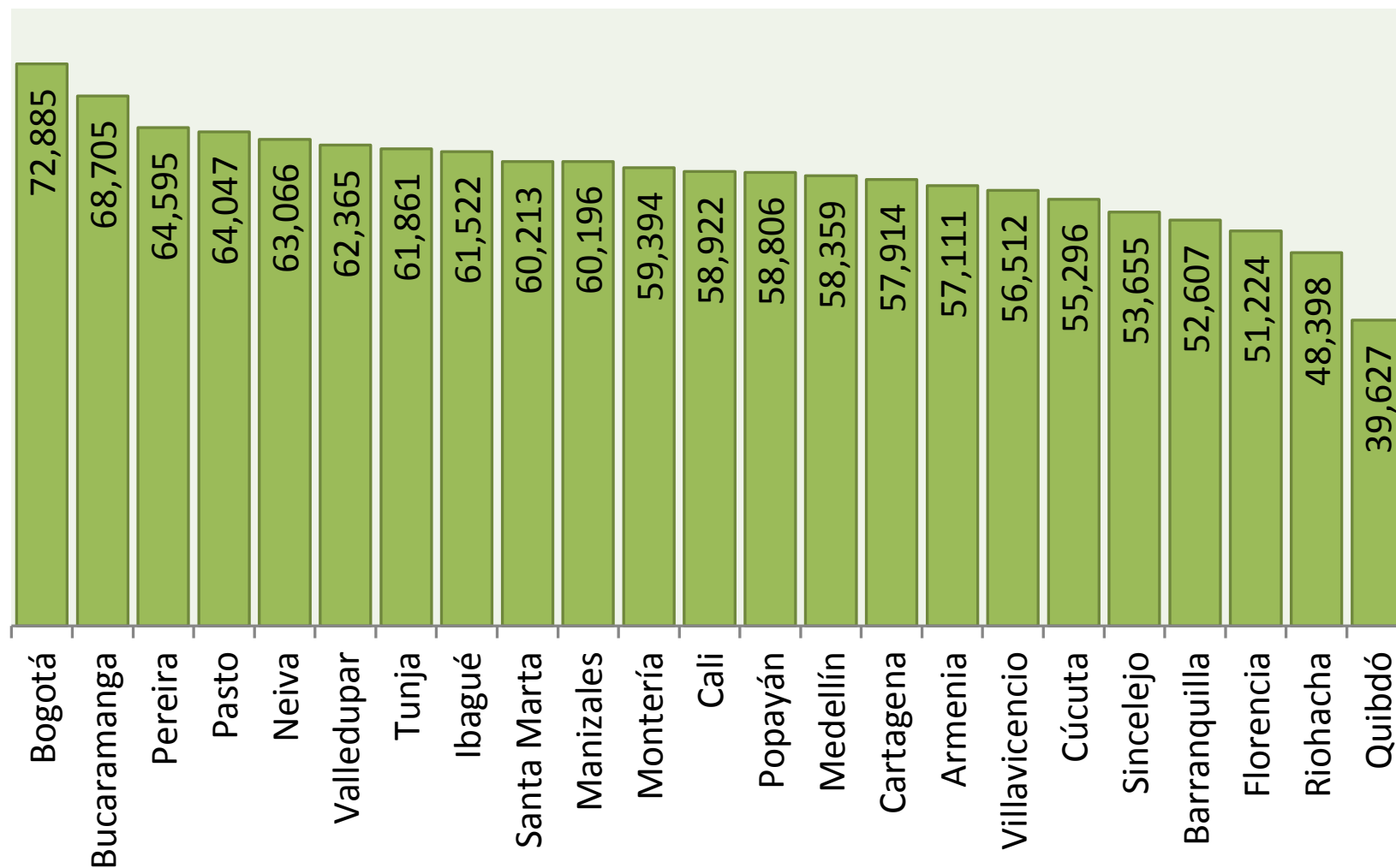
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CPI Expanded – Average Results for Colombia (23 cities)

10



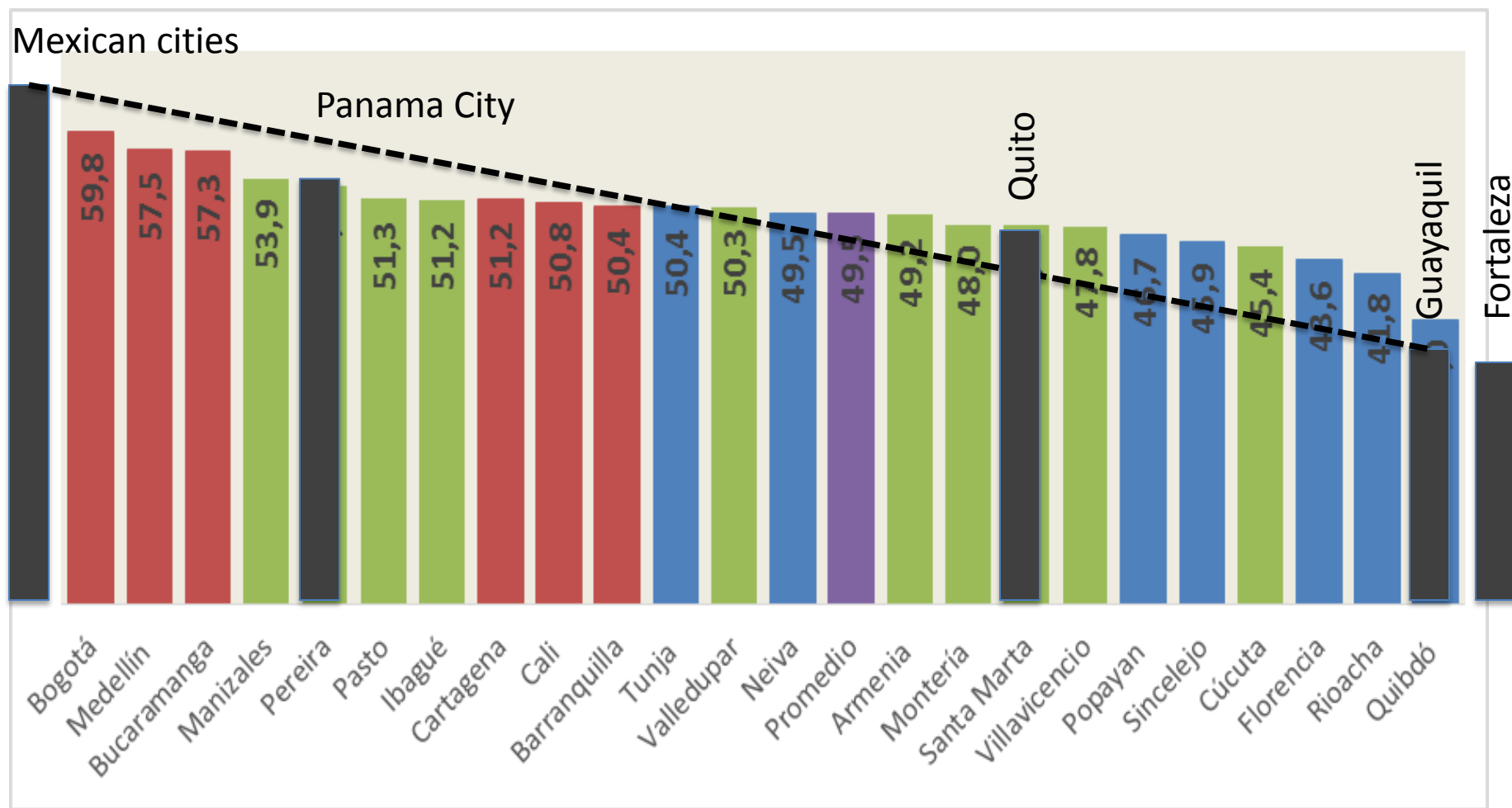
BASIC CPI – Colombian cities



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Results CPI for 23 cities in Colombia Expanded



BASIC CPI

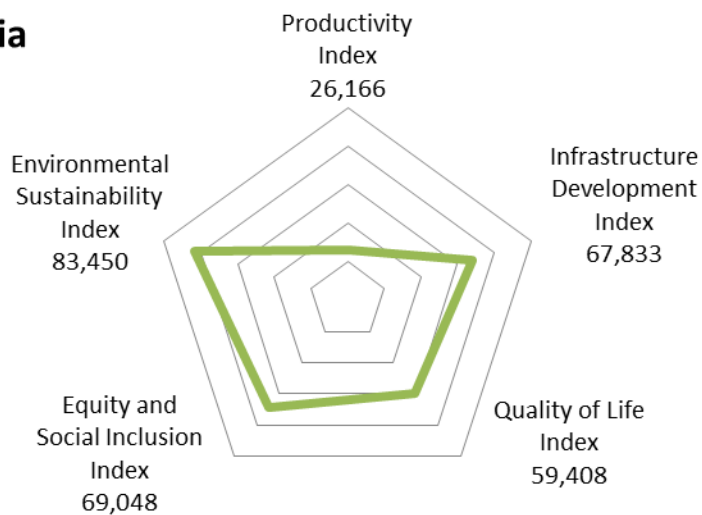
Values for 23 cities

DIMENSION OF PROSPERITY	Grupo 6 Very weak (-0.5)	Grupo 5 Weak (0.5-0.59)	Grupo 4 Moderately weak (0.6-0.69)	Grupo 3 Moderately solid (0.7-0.79)	Grupo 2 Solid (0.8-0.89)	Grupo 1 Very solid (+0.9)
Productivity	21	1	1	0	0	0
Infrastructure	2	6	13	2	0	0
Quality of Life	0	4	17	2	0	0
Equity	1	0	10	12	0	0
Sustainability	8	0	2	2	3	8

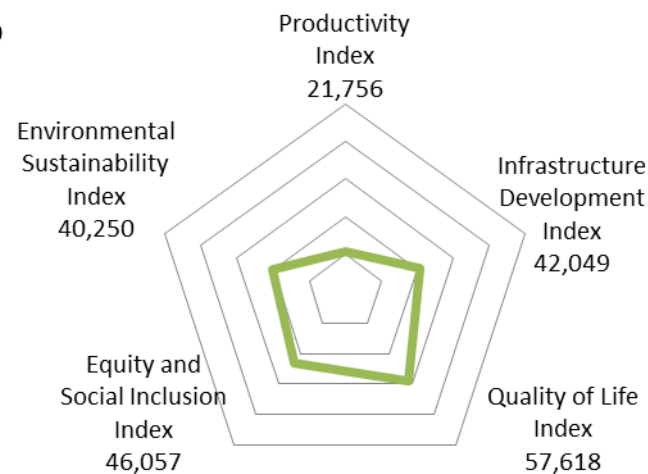


INDICE BASICO - PRODUCTIVIDAD

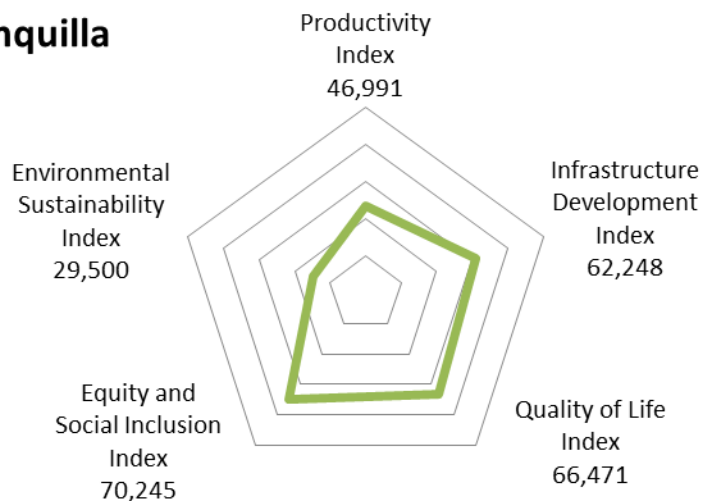
Armenia



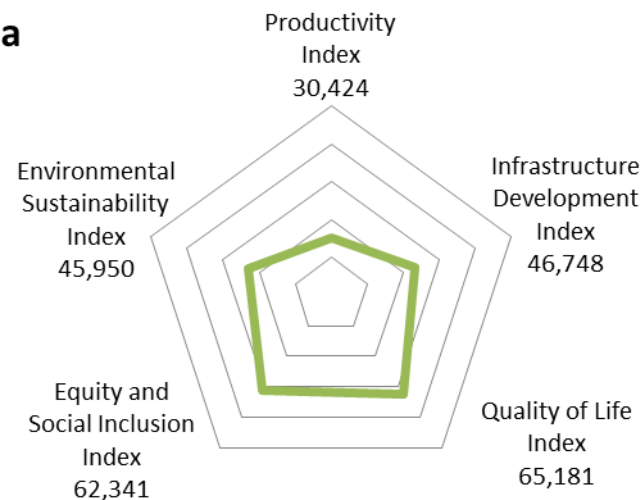
Quibdó



Barranquilla



Riohacha



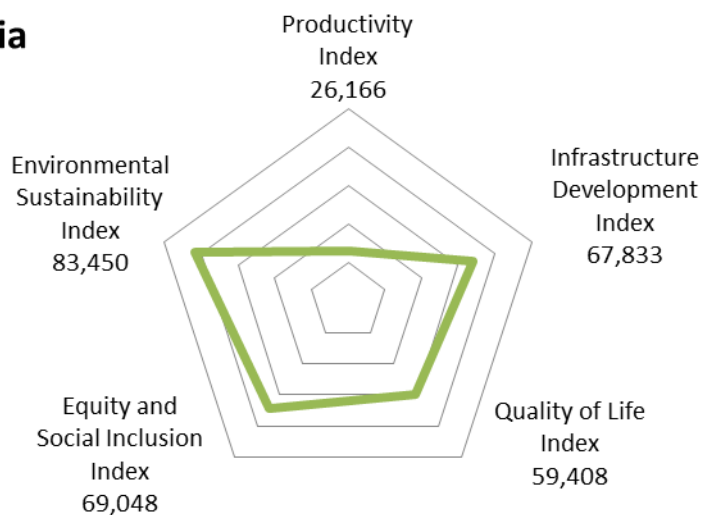
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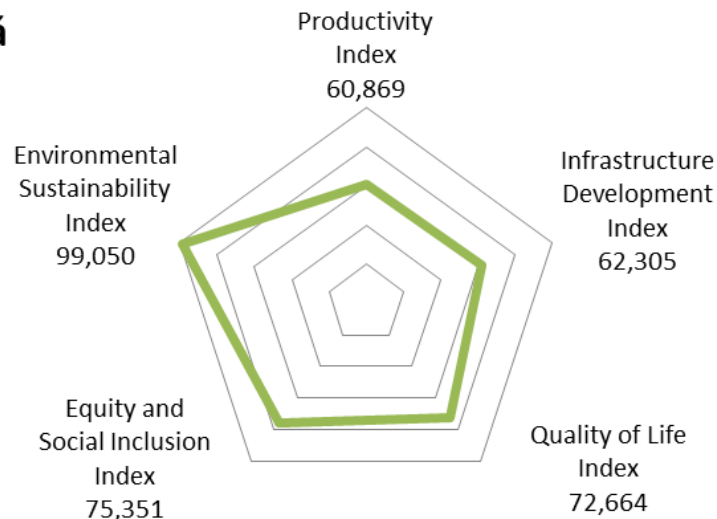
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INDICE BASICO - INFRASTRUCTURA

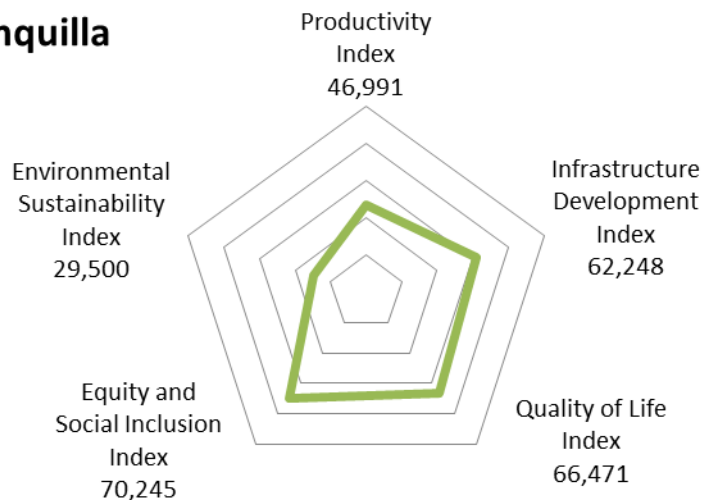
Armenia



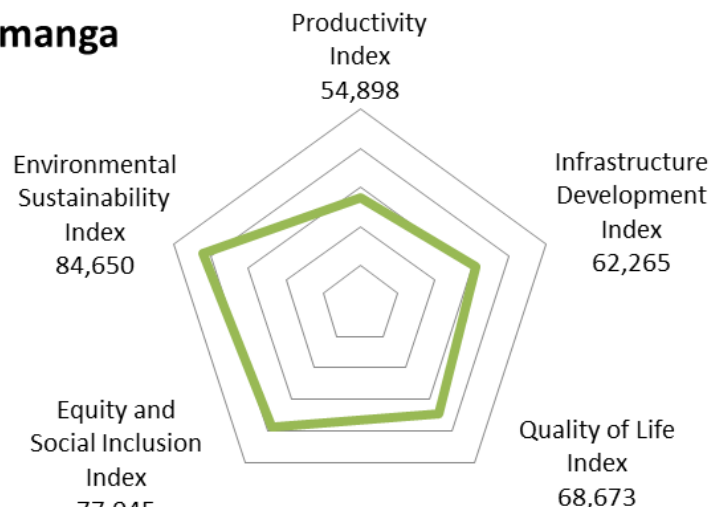
Bogotá



Barranquilla



Bucaramanga

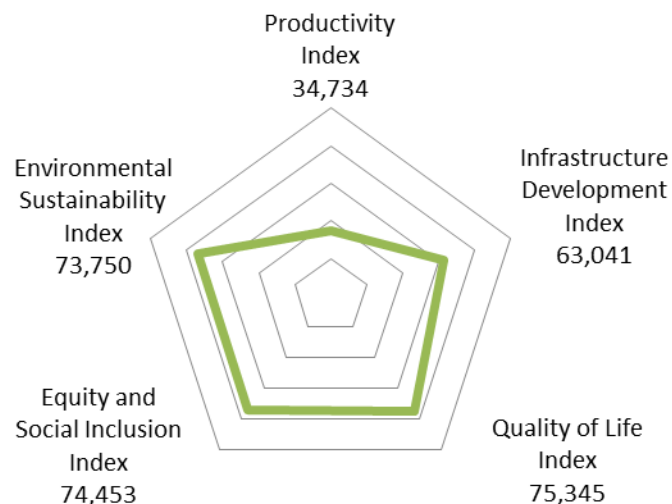


17/07/2015

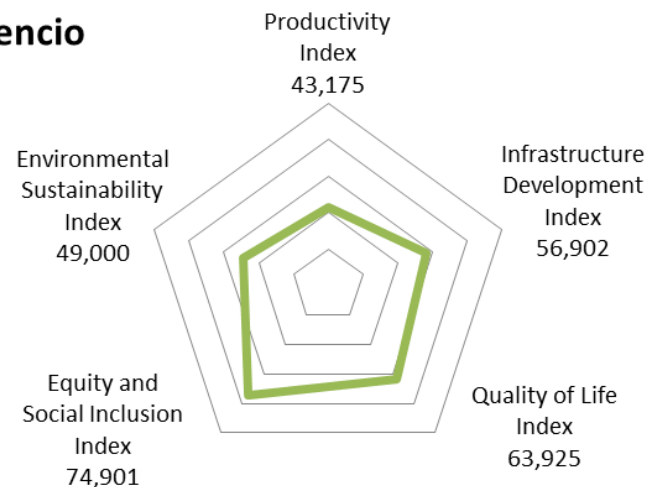
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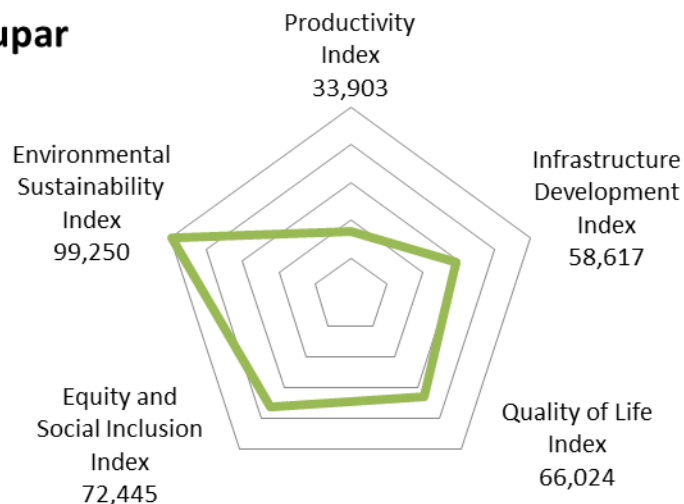
Tunja



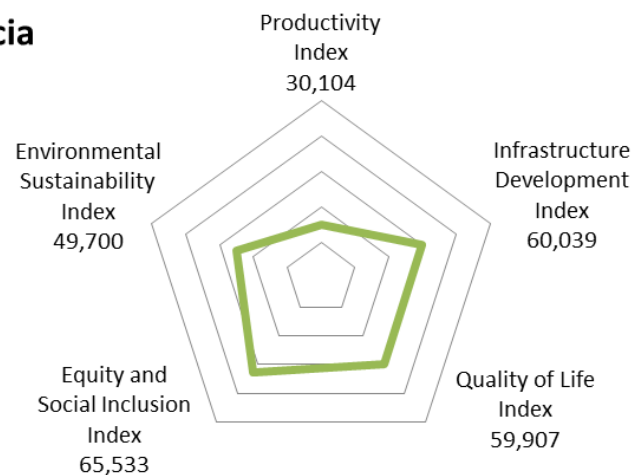
Villavicencio



Valledupar



Florencia



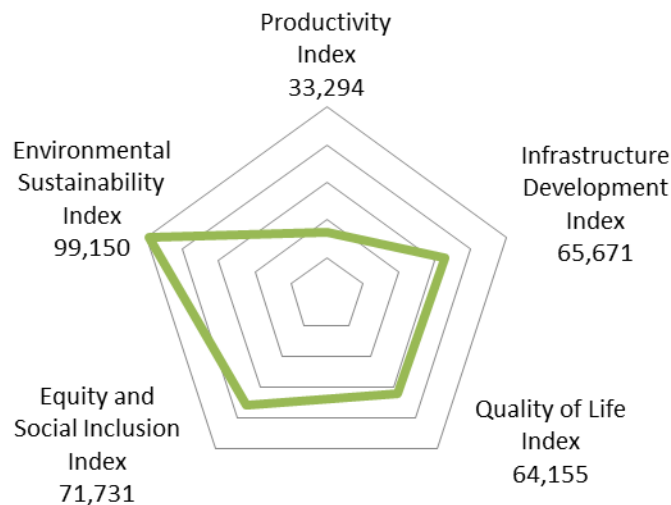
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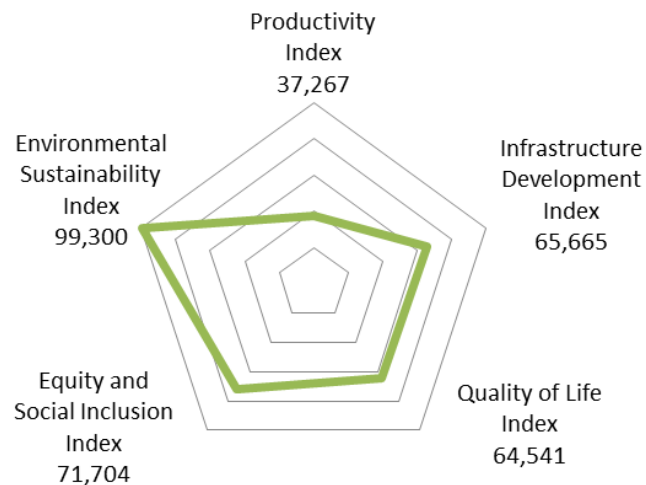
17/07/2015

INDICE BASICO – EQUIDAD E INCLUSION

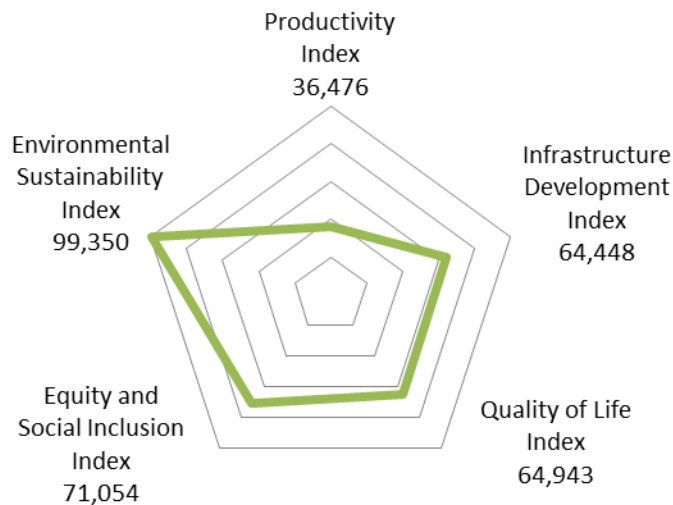
Neiva



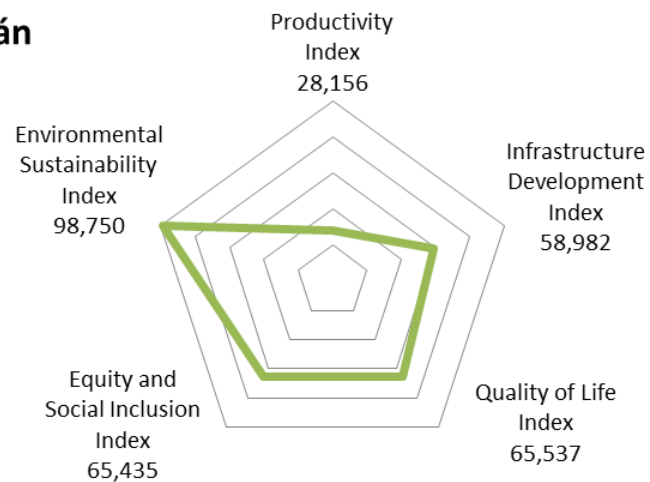
Pereira



Pasto



Popayán

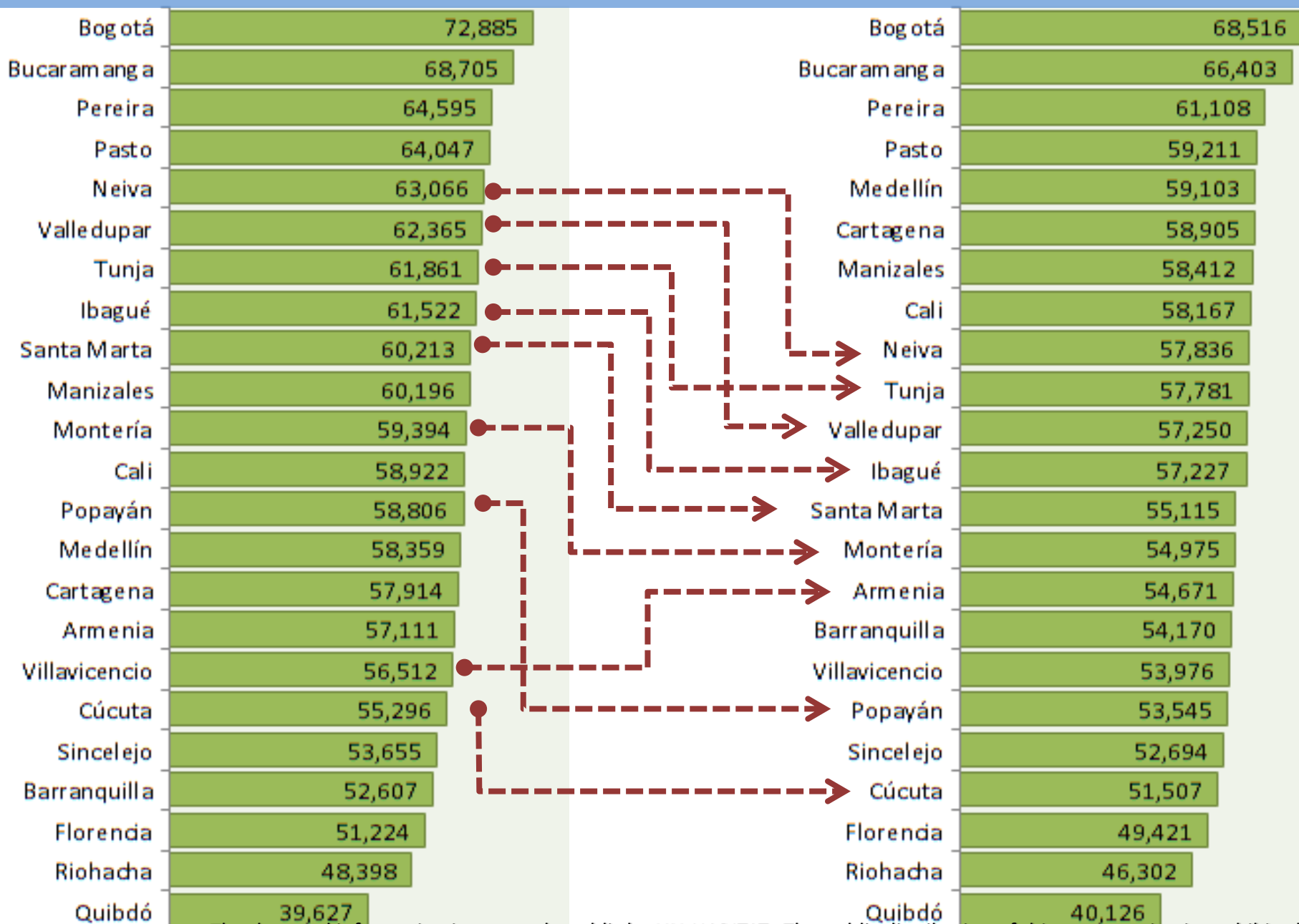


17/07/2015

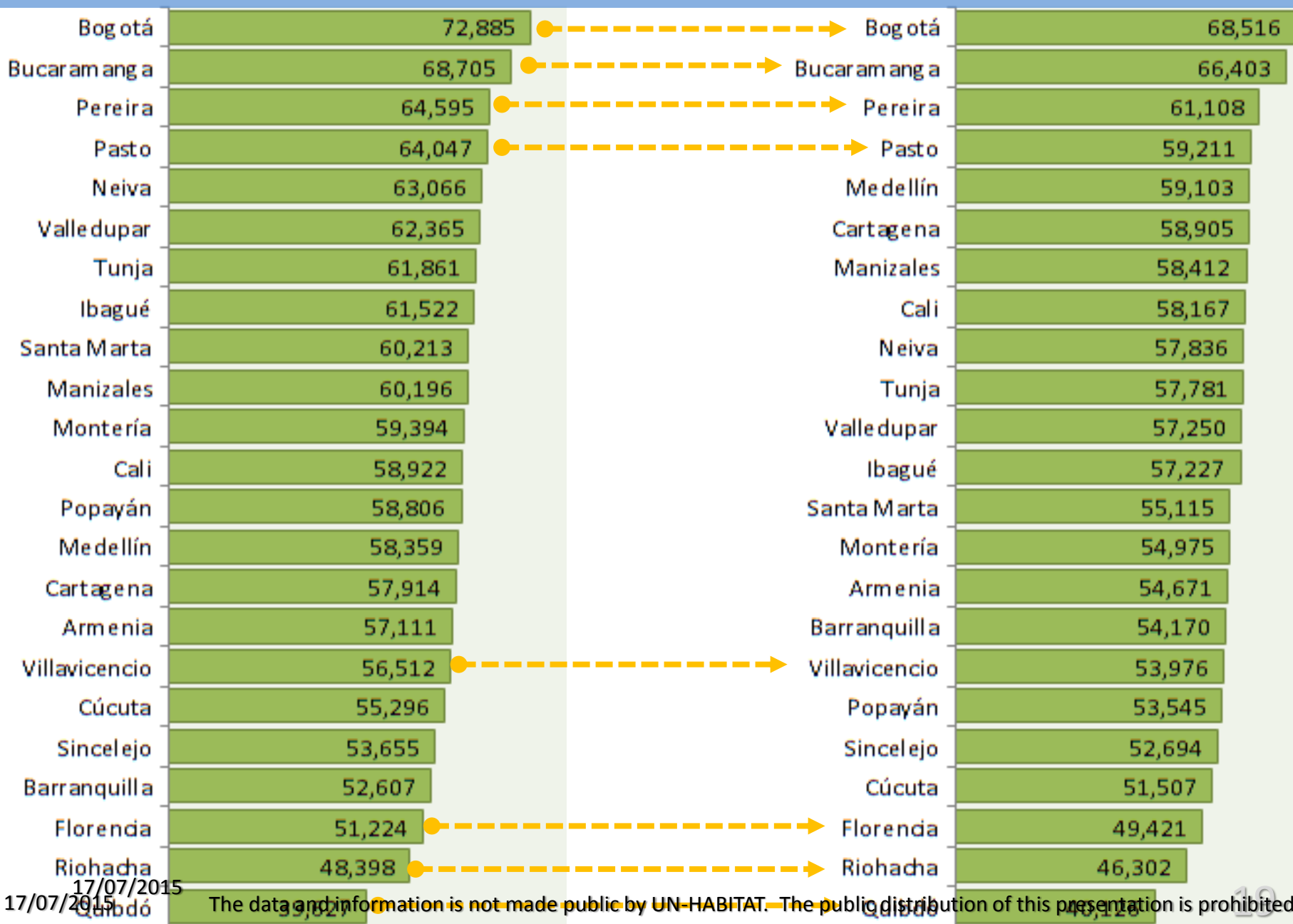
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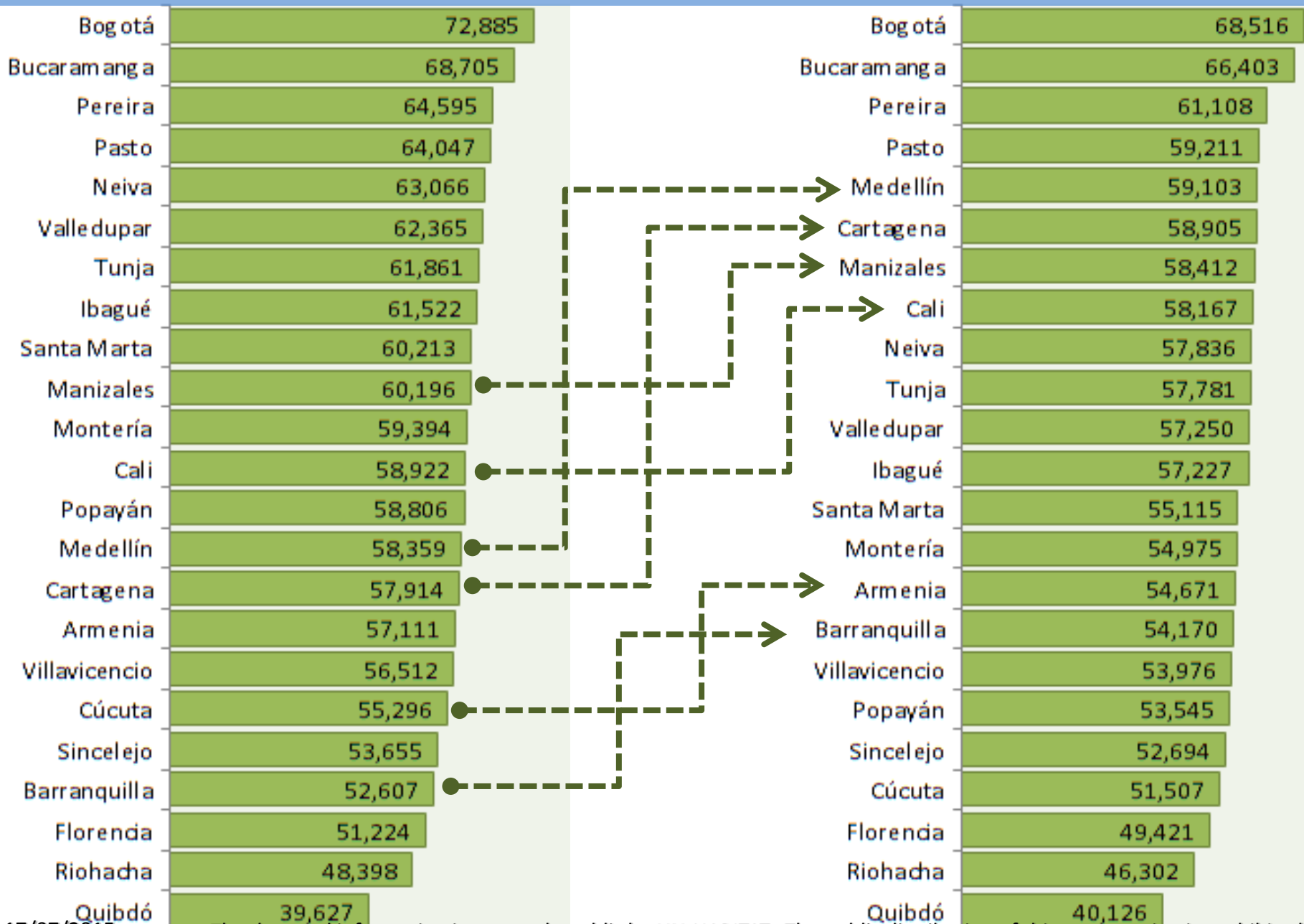
Changes in ranking from basic to extended CPI 18

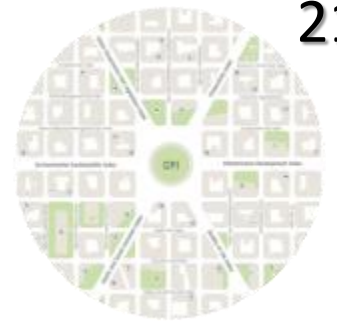


Changes in ranking from basic to extended CPI 19



Changes in ranking from basic to extended CPI ²⁰



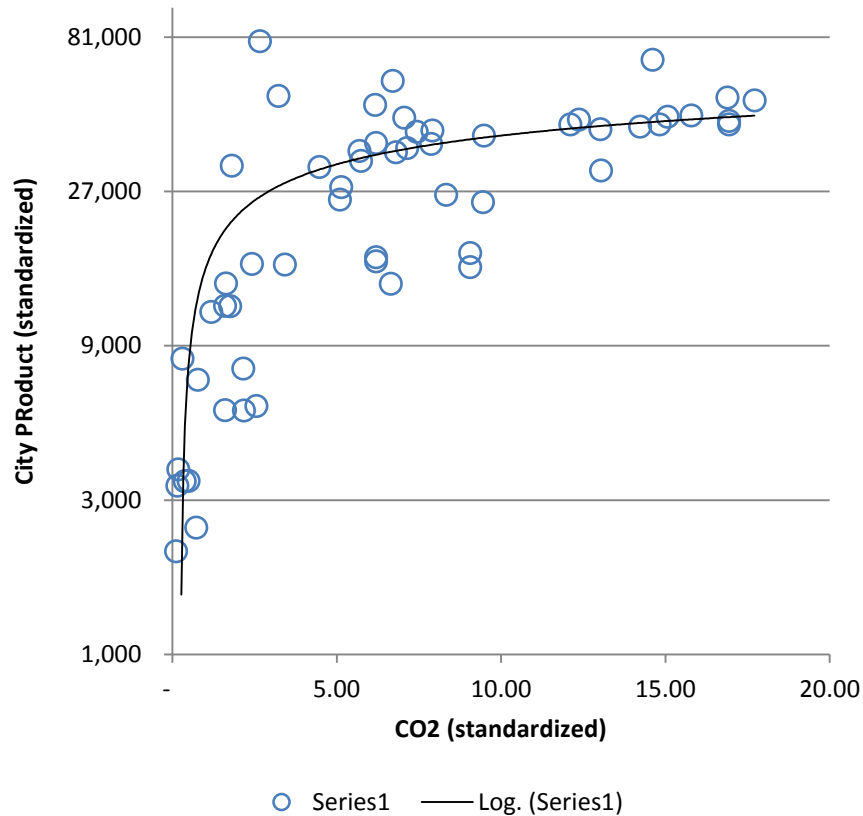


1. Data Analysis

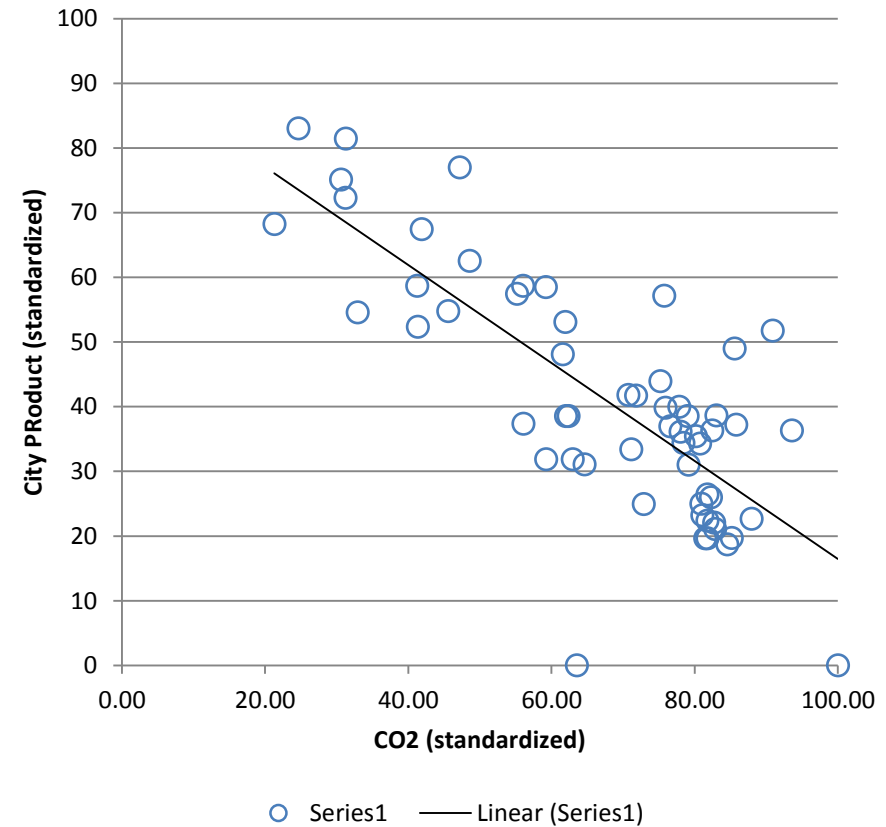
Comparability through normalized data

			QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX (QOL)					EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION INDEX (ESI)				
			1. Life Expectancy at Birth	2. Under-Five Mortality Rate (reversed)	1. Literacy Rate	2. Mean Years of Schooling	1. Homicide rate (reversed)	1. Gini Coefficient (reversed)	2. Poverty Rate (reversed)	1. Slum Households (reversed)	2. Youth Unemployment (reversed)	1. Equitable Secondary School Enrollment
COUNTRY	CITY	YEAR	QL_HE_LEB_std	QL_HE_UFM_std	QL_ED_LR_std	QL_ED_MYS_std	QL_SS_HR_std	ESI_EE_GC_std	ESI_EE_PR_std	ESI_SI_SH_std	ESI_SI_YU_std	ESI_GL_ESS_std
Kenya	Nairobi	2014	26.12	23.63	96.29	73.93	75.60	74.10	16.62	44.25	49.03	92.91
Nigeria	Lagos	2014	-10.18	40.22	87.16	37.14	59.58	0.00	7.47	44.88	41.65	88.78
Uganda	Kampala	2014	17.61	23.28	90.69	38.57	66.47	74.87	19.93	60.25	15.82	87.02
South Africa	Johannesburg	2014	9.28	32.17	92.73	70.71	53.75	0.00	47.62	74.38	70.91	89.69
South Africa	Cape Town	2014	9.28	32.17	92.73	70.71	44.78	0.00	47.62	75.63	71.40	89.69
Zimbabwe	Harare	2014	-35.62	19.32	98.94	51.43	68.14	63.59	3.42	65.75	71.51	99.40
Morocco	Casablanca	2014	54.95	40.50	61.35	31.43	95.46	67.18	91.03	83.63	51.66	96.58
Morocco	Marrakech	2014	57.33	40.50	61.35	31.43	89.36	53.85	79.37	83.63	51.66	96.58
Indonesia	Jakarta	2014	57.05	40.06	98.74	53.57	108.78	50.51	65.61	50.13	53.57	96.45
Thailand	Bangkok	2014	69.20	59.57	97.18	52.14	81.84	58.46	85.91	87.63	-26.01	84.60
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	2014	56.48	11.15	98.06	59.29	67.80	67.44	56.83	42.38	49.03	97.00
Brazil	São Paulo	2014	70.56	57.12	95.02	89.38	67.87	56.64	61.16	75.13	45.60	89.89
Brazil	Fortaleza	2014	69.23	63.95	92.34	71.71	41.42	30.67	56.12	74.38	51.48	86.00
Argentina	Buenos Aires	2014	78.60	58.07	97.64	70.00	78.56	58.46	59.49	88.00	54.15	91.14
Peru	Lima	2014	86.33	107.19	97.41	79.29	65.39	76.92	79.49	72.00	38.62	99.23
Ecuador	Quito	2014	77.34	58.23	97.29	83.57	72.28	51.28	95.01	80.88	43.80	96.37
Ecuador	Guayaquil	2014	74.63	60.85	96.58	81.79	77.07	55.38	41.00	59.13	-35.57	96.37
Colombia	Bogotá	2014	81.45	59.23	98.00	72.14	62.59	32.31	71.50	94.75	44.32	98.86
Colombia	Medellín	2014	71.47	58.39	96.70	66.43	50.92	31.79	64.21	91.88	49.98	94.92
Guatemala	Guatemala City	2014	58.78	39.34	92.46	40.00	46.10	27.31	79.62	46.25	13.44	92.52
Mexico	Mexico City	2014	69.88	57.27	93.31	60.71	81.33	43.33	75.96	60.13	33.15	95.55
Mexico	Guadalajara	2014	70.90	57.27	97.03	60.71	59.25	44.36	68.76	87.25	28.57	95.55
Austria	Vienna	2014	88.20	87.03	97.76	77.14	95.46	82.56	82.30	98.75	44.67	100.00
France	Paris	2014	100.00	85.35	97.76	79.29	93.66	73.33	85.46	98.75	51.39	98.23
Belgium	Brussels	2014	89.55	84.29	97.76	77.86	87.11	72.56	82.30	98.75	80.31	96.56
Germany	Berlin	2014	90.91	87.03	97.76	92.14	100.00	89.49	85.25	98.75	43.38	100.00

Indicator with *raw* data

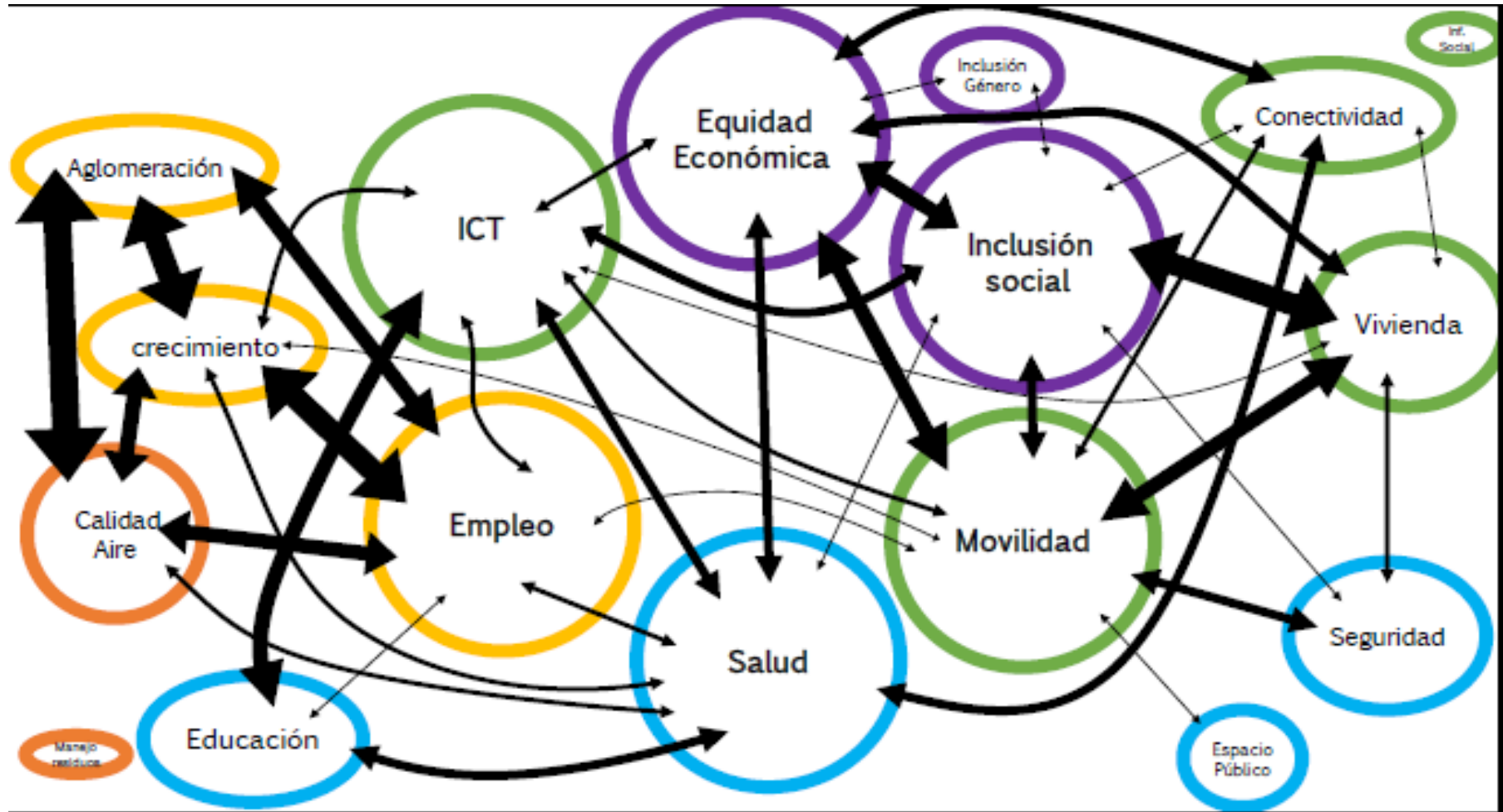


Indicator with *standardized* data



	Economic Growth	Economic Agglomeration	Employment	Housing Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	ICT	Urban Mobility	Street Connectivity	Health	Education	Safety and Security	Public Space	Economic Equity	Social Inclusion	Gender Inclusion	Air Quality	Waste Management
Economic Growth		0.76	0.82	0.13	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.10	0.45	0.58	0.33	0.19	0.47	0.51	0.39	0.18	0.25
Economic Agglomeration	0.76		0.79	0.21	0.02	0.64	0.38	0.22	0.66	0.68	0.19	0.26	0.55	0.54	0.45	0.15	0.37
Employment	0.82	0.79		0.32	0.11	0.65	0.53	0.08	0.38	0.63	0.40	0.22	0.53	0.67	0.52	0.09	0.48
Housing Infrastructure	0.13	0.21	0.32		0.07	0.43	0.65	0.34	0.34	0.09	0.47	0.12	0.60	0.81	0.14	0.17	0.48
Social Infrastructure	0.40	0.02	0.11	0.07		0.37	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.34	0.17	0.08	0.01	0.15	0.19	0.16
ICT	0.39	0.64	0.65	0.43	0.37		0.52	0.18	0.56	0.66	0.24	0.34	0.51	0.65	0.32	0.34	0.64
Urban Mobility	0.32	0.38	0.53	0.65	0.16	0.52		0.12	0.34	0.21	0.57	0.44	0.69	0.60	0.23	0.09	0.48
Street Connectivity	0.10	0.22	0.08	0.34	0.10	0.18	0.12		0.30	0.22	0.43	0.07	0.32	0.11	0.14	0.30	0.57
Health	0.45	0.66	0.38	0.34	0.08	0.56	0.34	0.30		0.57	0.05	0.17	0.59	0.44	0.27	0.04	0.33
Education	0.58	0.68	0.63	0.09	0.04	0.66	0.21	0.22	0.57		0.13	0.35	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.14	0.51
Safety and Security	0.33	0.19	0.40	0.47	0.34	0.24	0.57	0.43	0.05	0.13		0.18	0.23	0.43	0.05	0.12	0.34
Public Space	0.19	0.26	0.22	0.12	0.17	0.34	0.44	0.07	0.17	0.35	0.18		0.06	0.12	0.10	0.19	0.43
Economic Equity	0.47	0.55	0.53	0.60	0.08	0.51	0.69	0.32	0.59	0.22	0.23	0.06		0.69	0.43	0.04	0.31
Social Inclusion	0.51	0.54	0.67	0.81	0.01	0.65	0.60	0.11	0.44	0.25	0.43	0.12	0.69		0.41	0.26	0.48
Gender Inclusion	0.39	0.45	0.52	0.14	0.15	0.32	0.23	0.14	0.27	0.27	0.05	0.10	0.43	0.41		0.15	0.01
Air Quality	0.18	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.19	0.34	0.09	0.30	0.04	0.14	0.12	0.19	0.04	0.26	0.15		0.04
Waste Management	0.25	0.37	0.48	0.48	0.16	0.64	0.48	0.57	0.33	0.51	0.34	0.43	0.31	0.48	0.01	0.04	
Mean	0.34	0.33	0.36	0.26	0.11	0.44	0.34	0.19	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.18	0.30	0.33	0.18	0.13	0.27

A framework that promotes integration

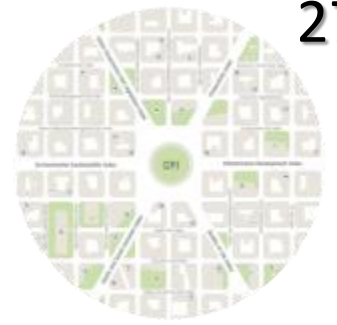


Correlation rank

		ICT
1	Education	0.66
2	Employment	0.65
3	Social Inclusion	0.65
4	Economic Agglomeration	0.64
5	Waste Management	0.64
6	Health	0.56
7	Urban Mobility	0.52
8	Economic Equity	0.51
9	Housing Infrastructure	0.43
10	Economic Growth	0.39
11	Social Infrastructure	0.37
12	Public Space	0.34
13	Air Quality	0.34
14	Gender Inclusion	0.32
15	Street Connectivity	0.27
16	Safety and Security	0.24

		Education
1	Economic Agglomeration	0.68
2	ICT	0.66
3	Employment	0.63
4	Economic Growth	0.58
5	Health	0.57
6	Waste Management	0.51
7	Public Space	0.35
8	Gender Inclusion	0.27
9	Social Inclusion	0.25
10	Street Connectivity	0.22
11	Economic Equity	0.22
12	Urban Mobility	0.21
13	Air Quality	0.14
14	Safety and Security	0.13
15	Housing Infrastructure	0.09
16	Social Infrastructure	0.04

		Employment
1	Economic Growth	0.82
2	Economic Agglomeration	0.79
3	Social Inclusion	0.67
4	ICT	0.65
5	Education	0.63
6	Economic Equity	0.53
7	Urban Mobility	0.53
8	Gender Inclusion	0.52
9	Waste Management	0.48
10	Safety and Security	0.40
11	Street Connectivity	0.40
12	Health	0.38
13	Housing Infrastructure	0.32
14	Public Space	0.22
15	Social Infrastructure	0.11
16	Air Quality	0.09



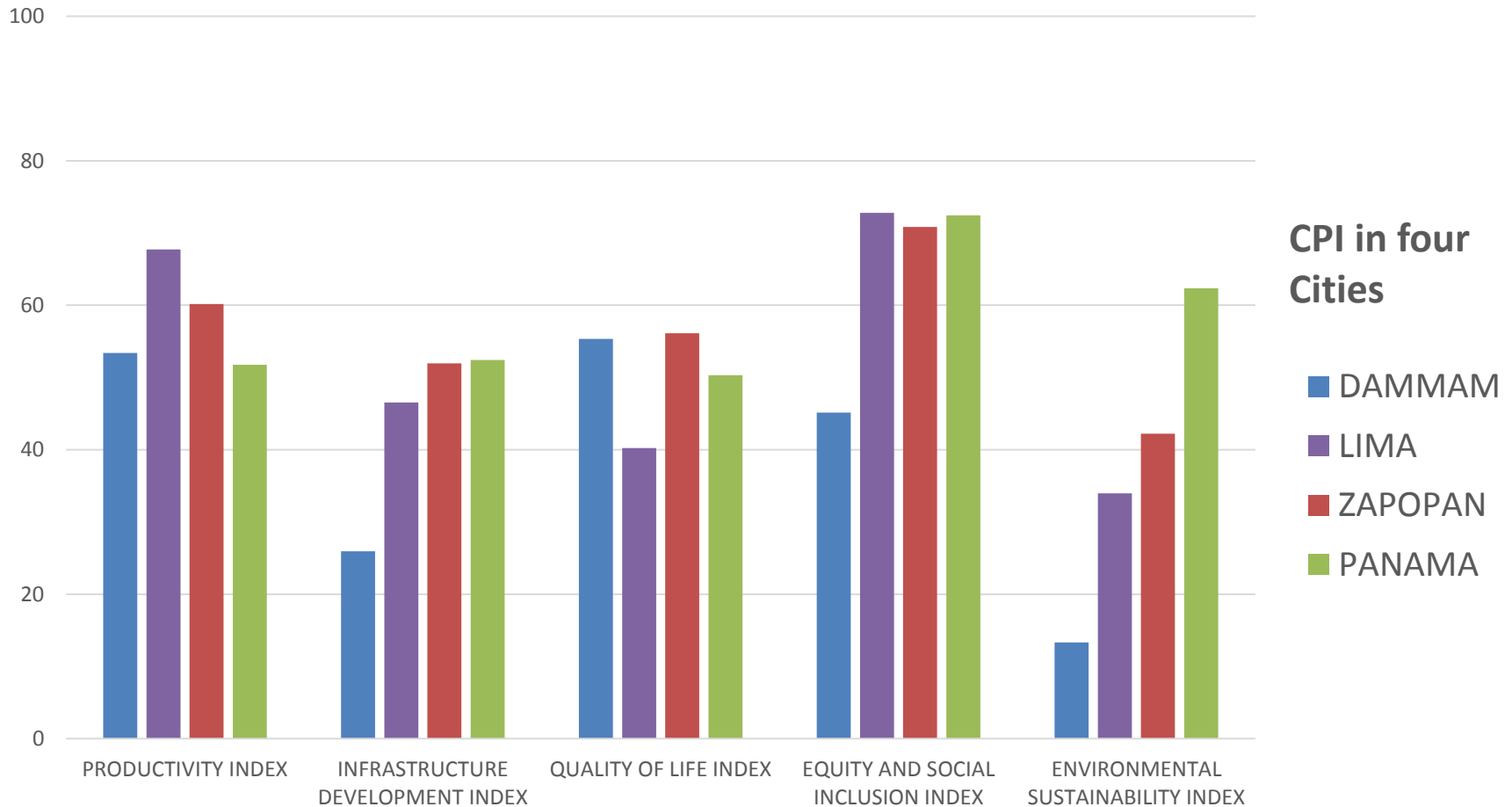
1. Comparissons

HOW WOULD YOU THINK WOULD BE DIFFERENT BETWEEN A SAUDI CITY AND A LATIN AMERICAN CITY?



The CPI Framework and Indicators

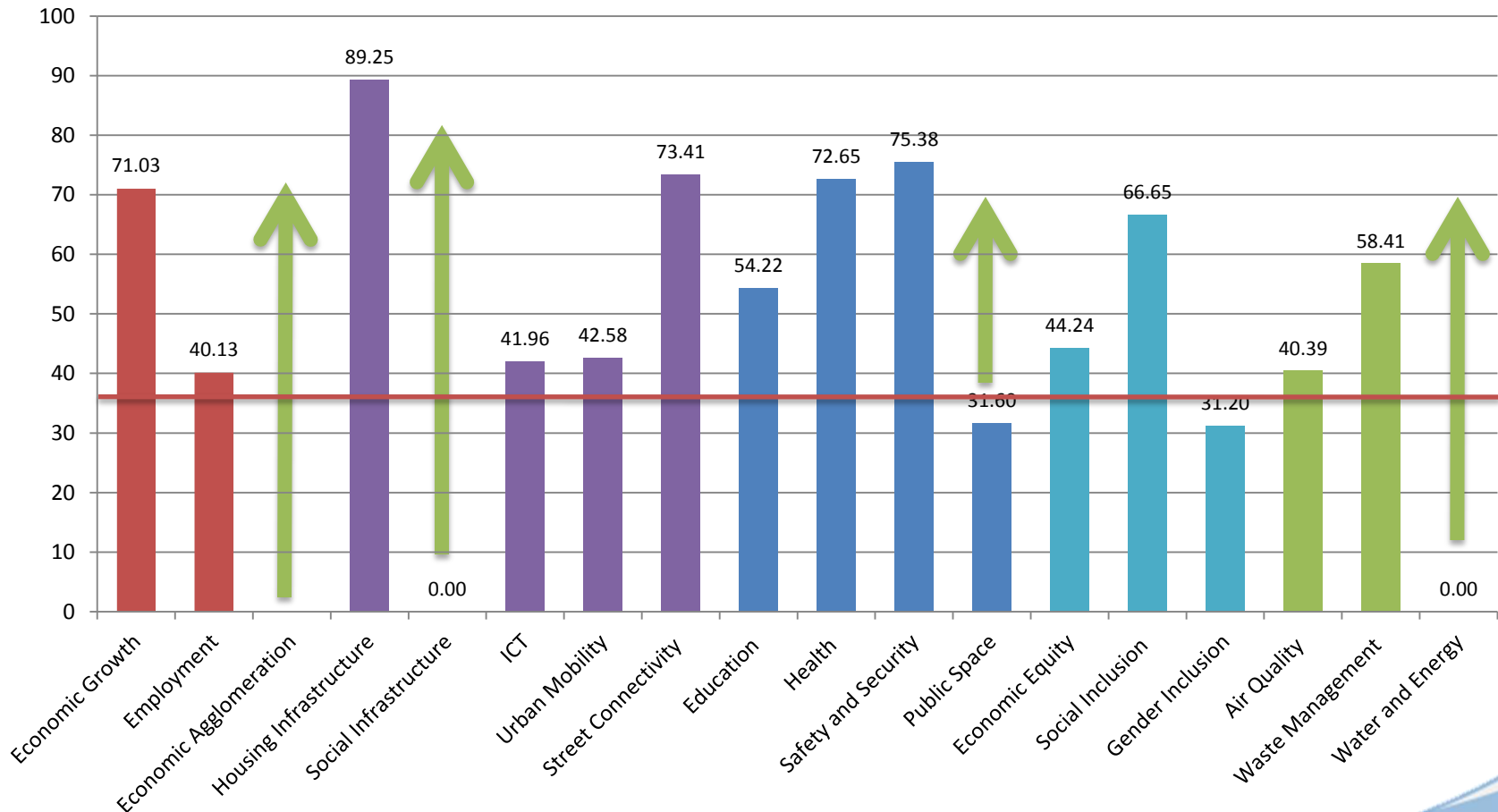
Global / national comparability of cities



The CPI Framework and Indicators

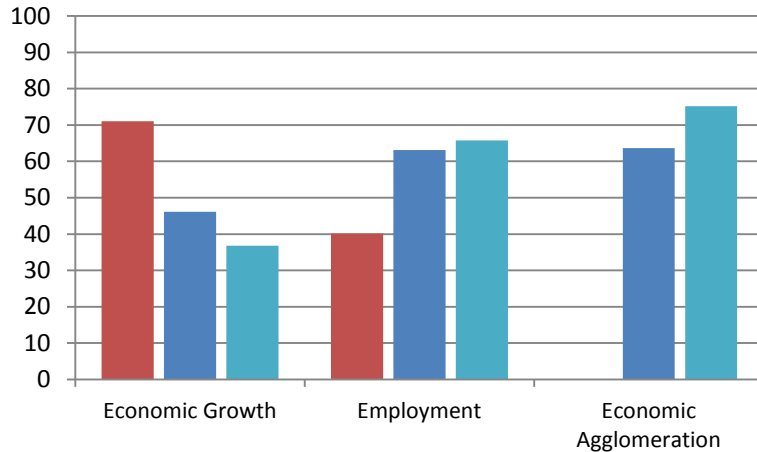
Identify priorities of sustainable urban development

Dammam Subdimensions

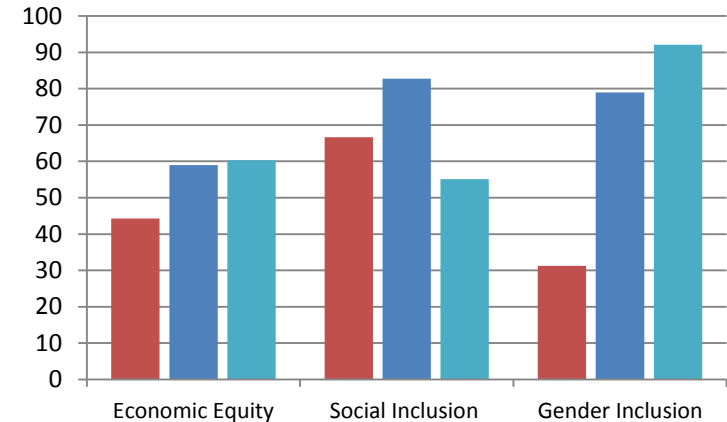


The CPI Framework and Indicators

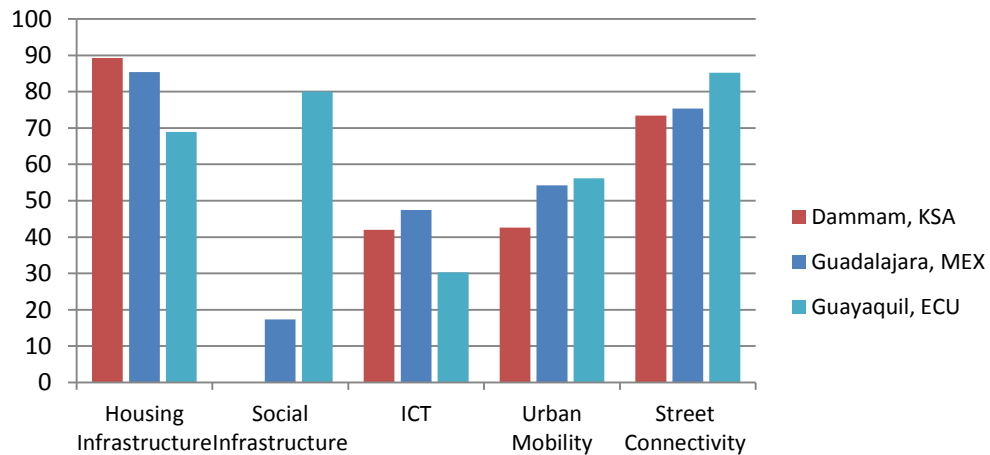
PRODUCTIVITY



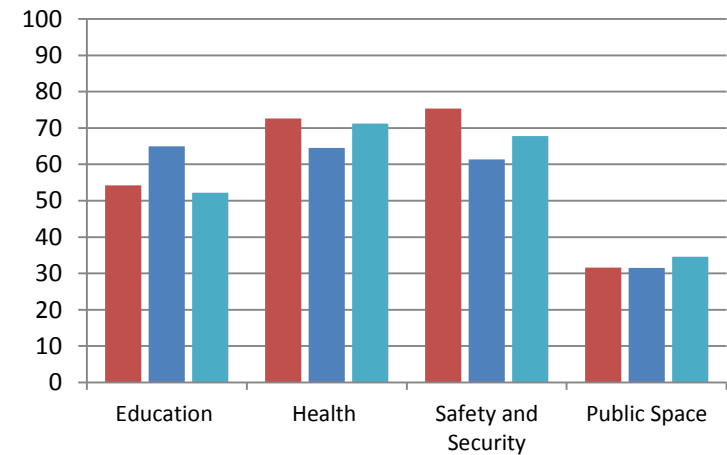
EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION



INFRASTRUCTURE



QUALITY OF LIFE

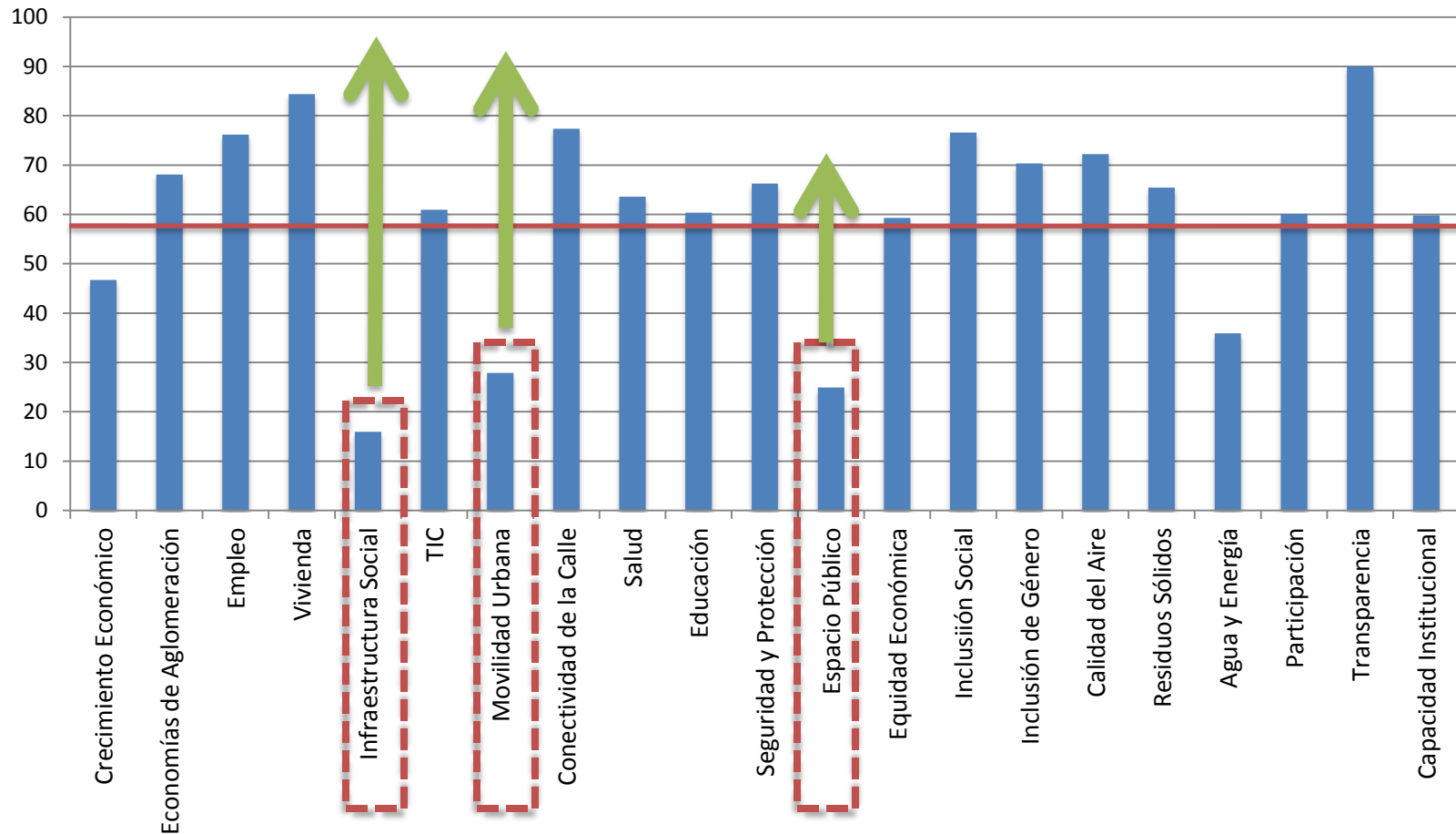


■ Dammam, KSA
■ Guadalajara, MEX
■ Guayaquil, ECU

The CPI Framework and Indicators

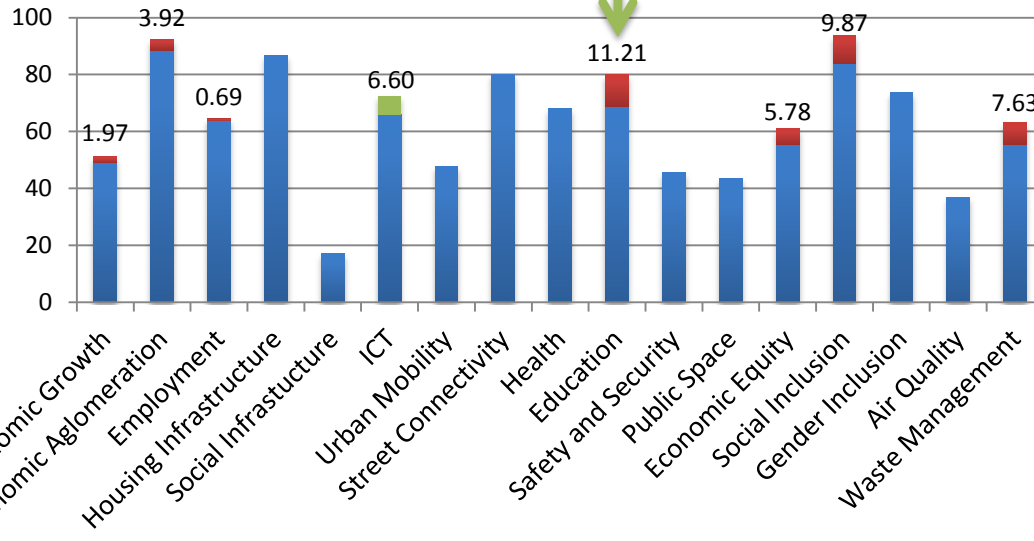
- Identify priorities of sustainable urban development

CPI-Subdimensions

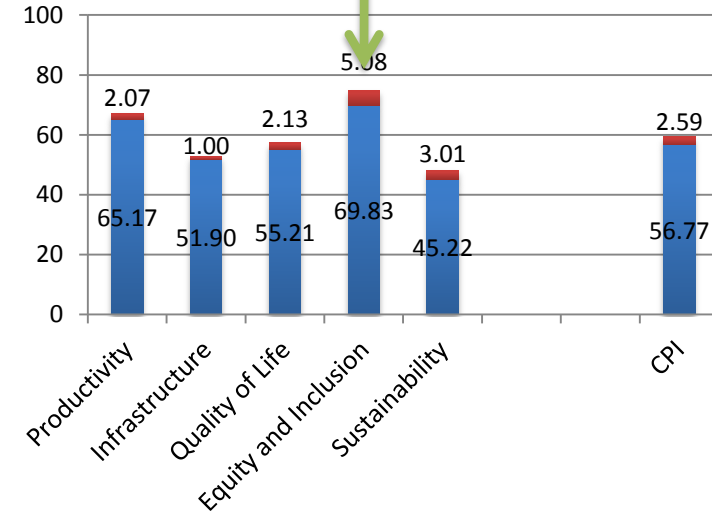


Ex-ante policy evaluation

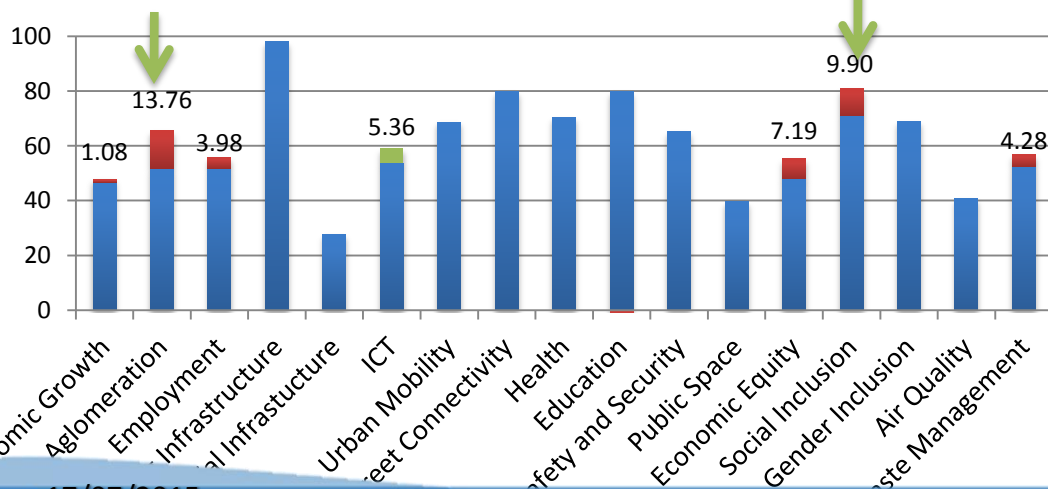
Zapopan potential influence of ICT +10%



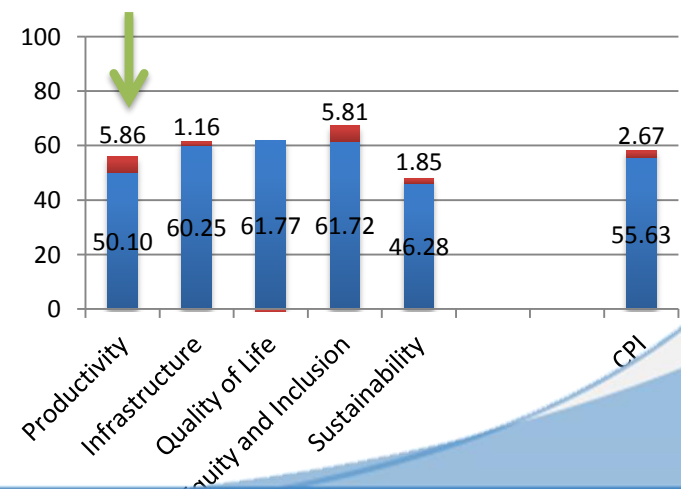
Zapopan, potential influence of ICT +10%



Medellin, potential influence of ICT +10%

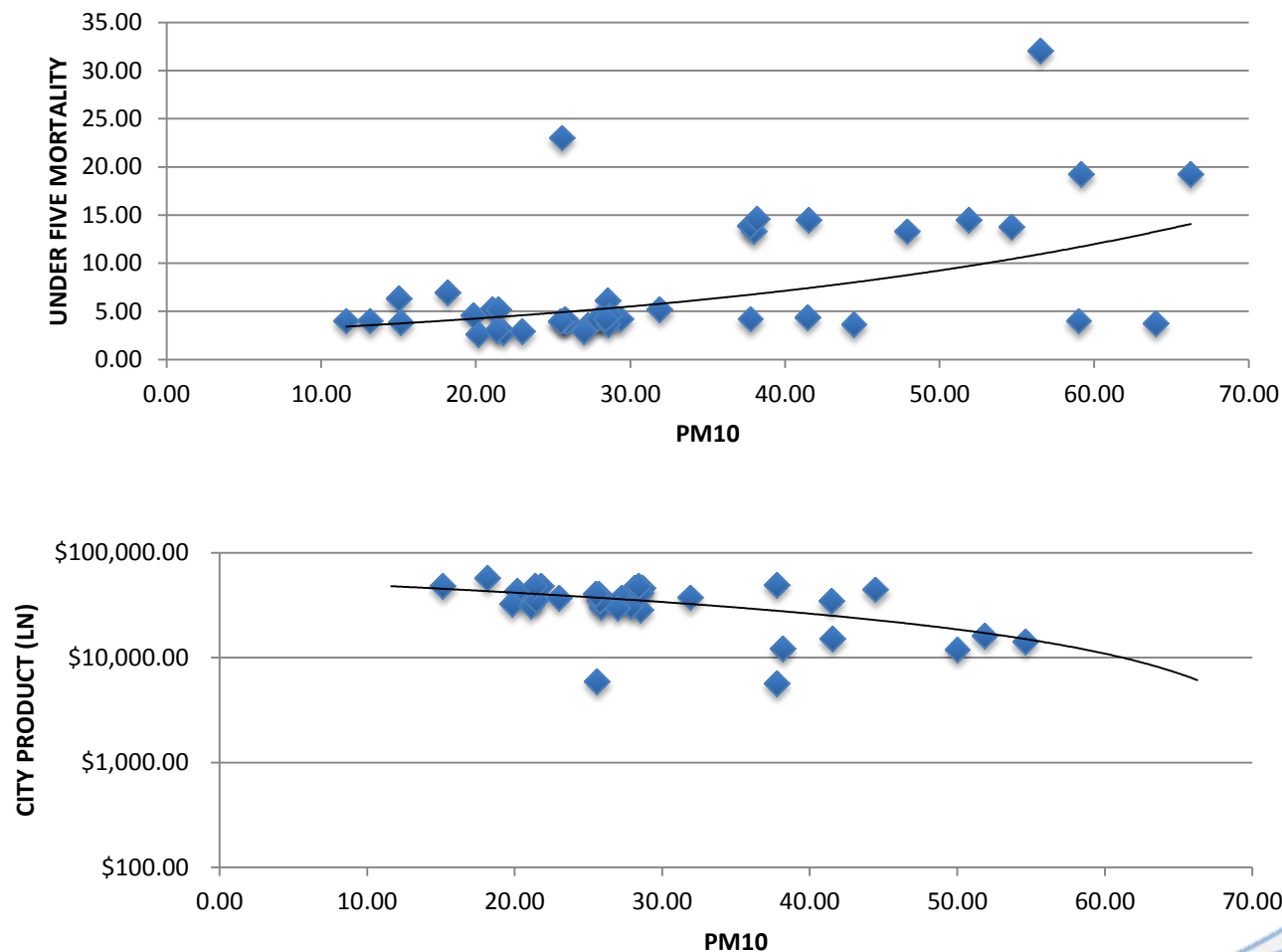


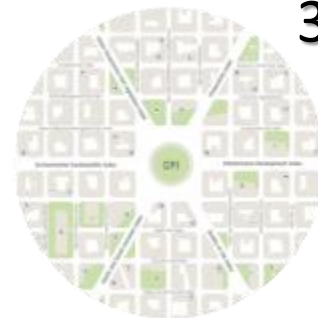
Medellin, potential influence of ICT +10%



The CPI Framework and Indicators

Global Database of Comparable





Main Findings

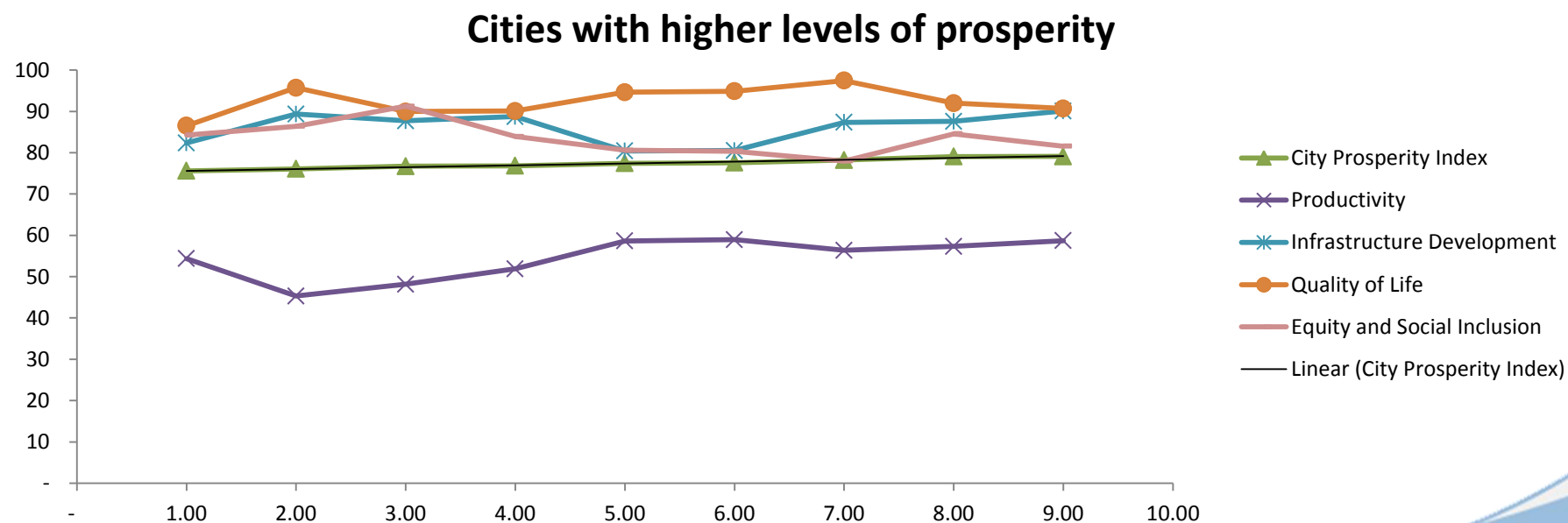
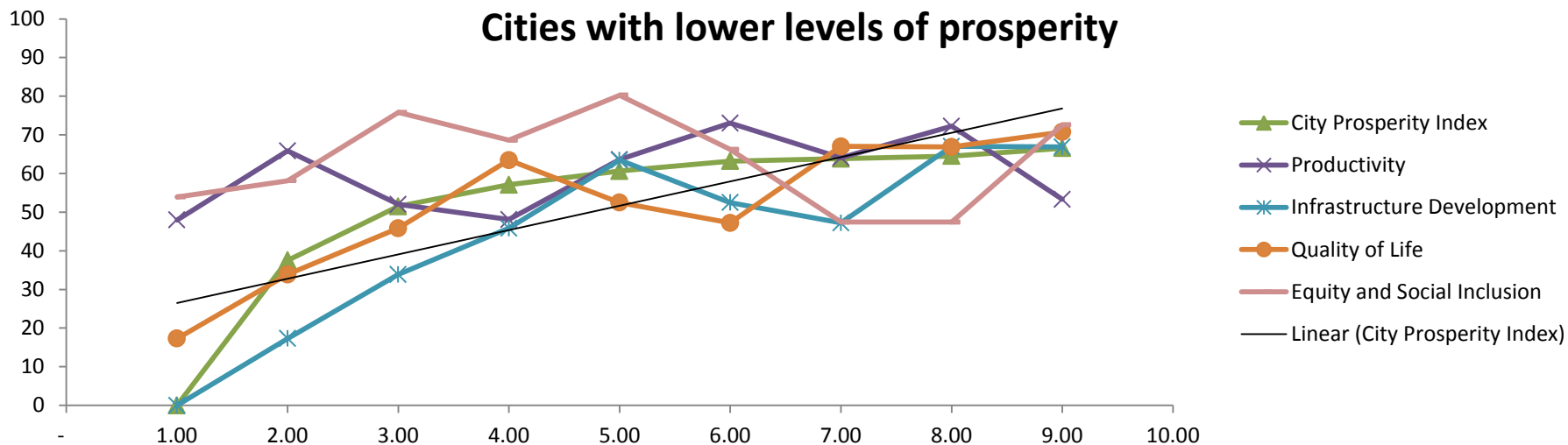
Main findings

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

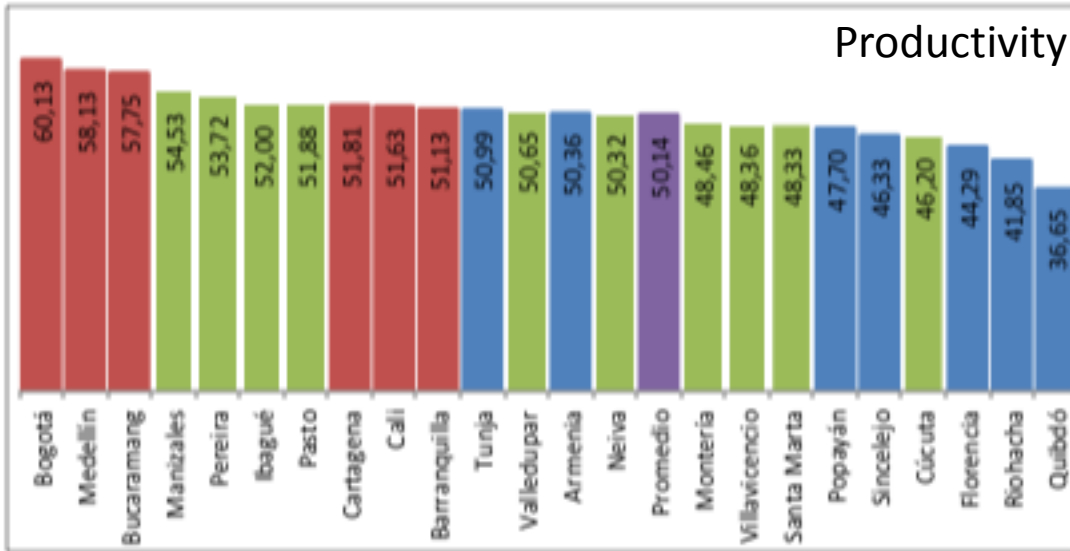
b) Prosperity has no relation to city size.

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



Productivity



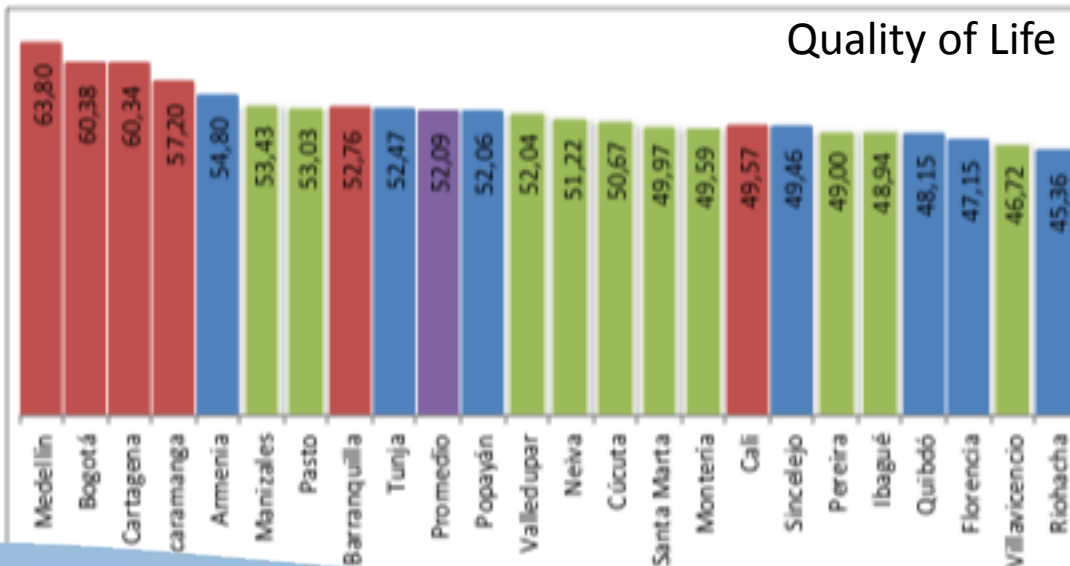
Rojo: ciudades grandes

Verde: Ciudades medianas

Azul: ciudades pequeñas

Fuente: ONU-Habitat/Colombia 2014

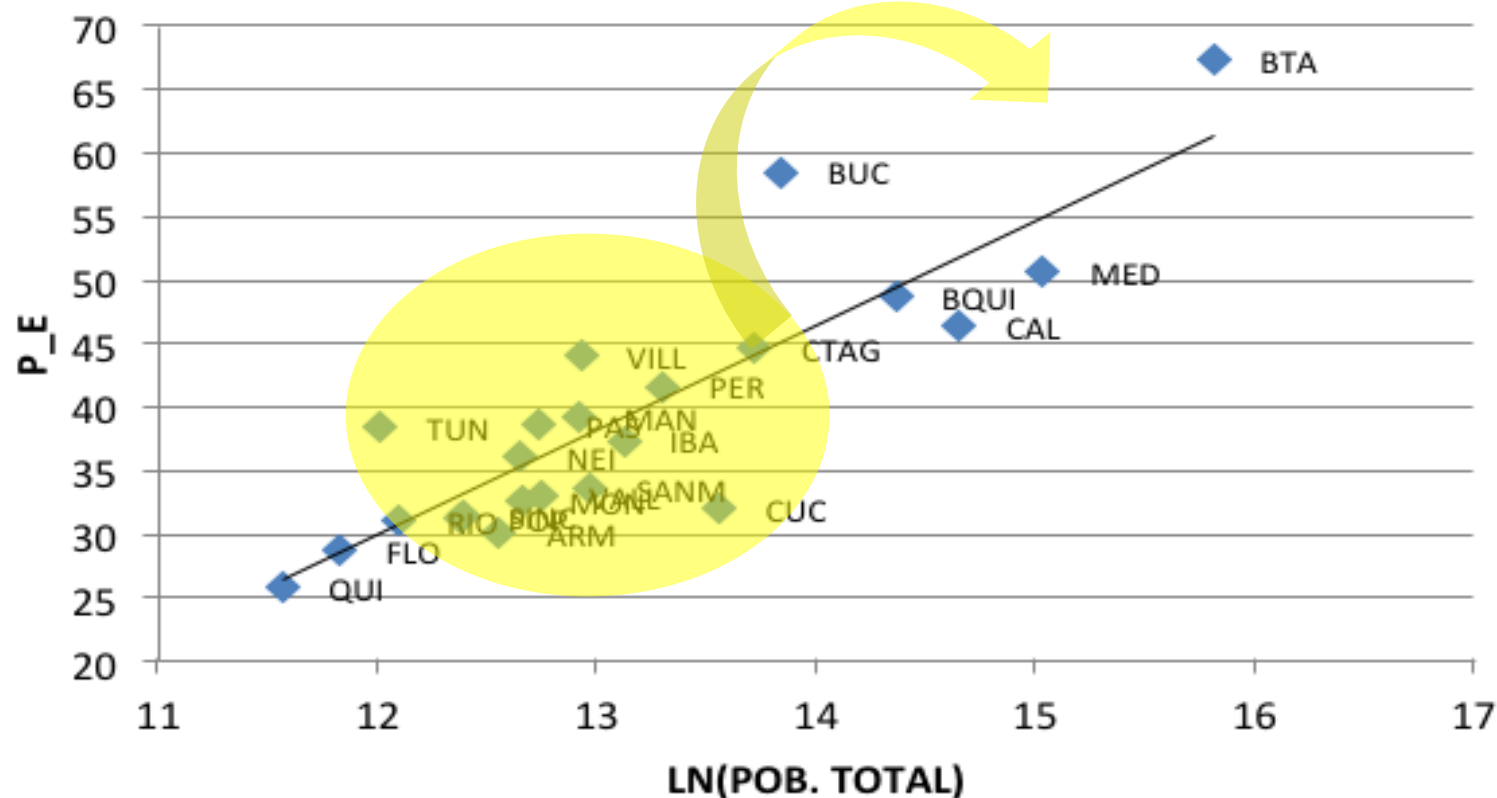
Quality of Life



Quality of Life has less relation with city size than productivity

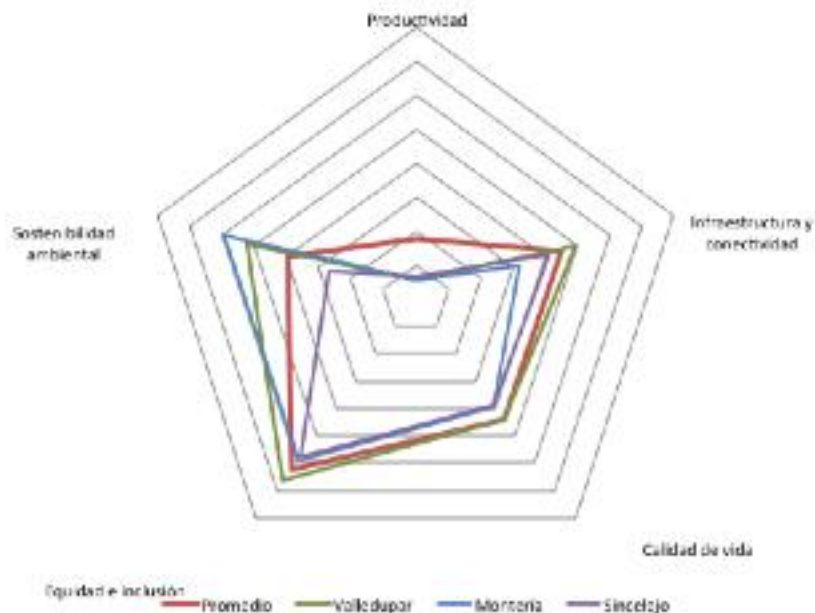
Productivity and City size Colombian cities

- Strong correlation between productivity and city size
(economies of agglomeration / domestic market size)



CPI results by group of cities

Gráfica 36 Dimensiones del CPI, Promedio y ciudades del Caribe Interior



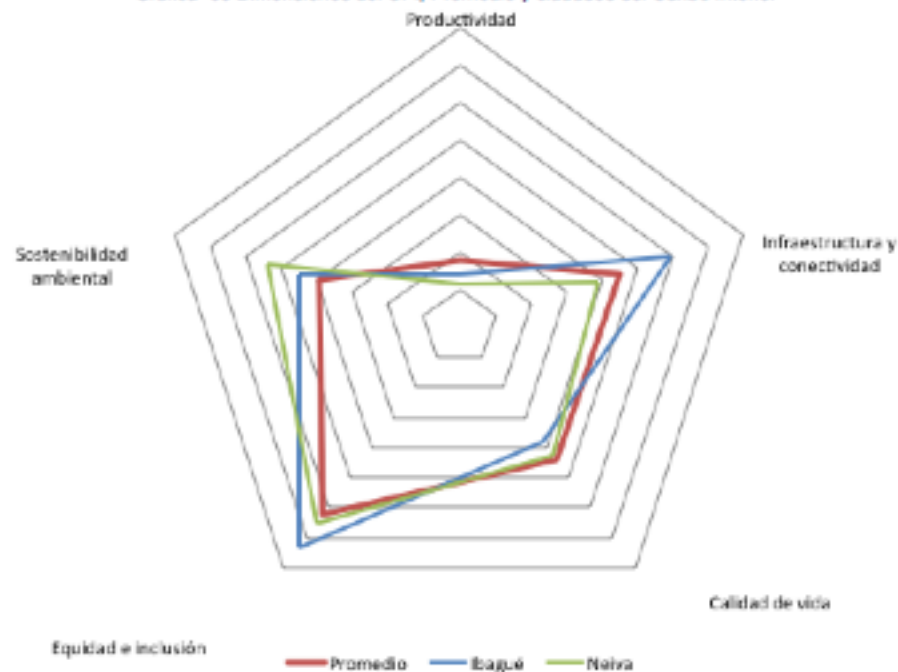
Fuente: ONU-Habitat/Colombia

Coastal cities

Cities in a region tended to have similar problematics.
An opportunity for taking a regional approach to improve prosperity

Caribbean Cities

Gráfica 65 Dimensiones del CPI, Promedio y ciudades del Caribe Interior

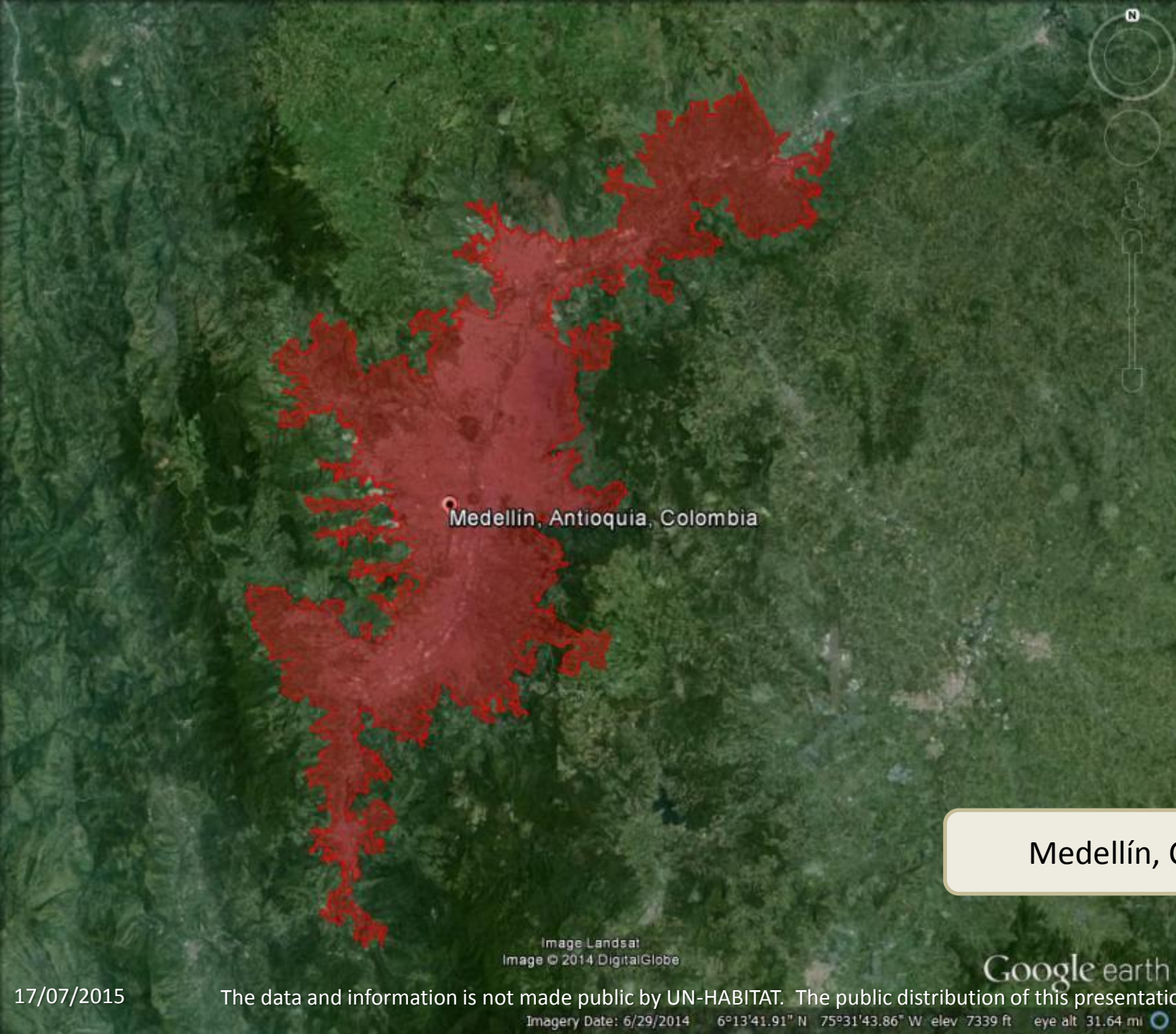


Fuente: ONU-Habitat/Colombia

Slums in Colombian cities

Municipality recode, Colombia * Slum stratification grouped Crosstabulation 2005

		Urban Population	Slum stratification grouped					Total
			Non-slum household	One shelter deprivation	Two shelter deprivations	Three shelter deprivations	Four shelter deprivations	
Municipality recode, Colombia	Medellín	2,190,409	91.4%	5.9%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%
	Barranquilla	1,109,664	84.8%	10.2%	3.4%	1.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	Bogotá D. C.	6,712,343	92.5%	6.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	Cartagena	891,554	68.0%	16.3%	9.8%	4.8%	1.2%	100.0%
	Tunja	143,269	91.5%	6.0%	2.0%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%
	Manizales	342,537	95.9%	3.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	100.0%
	Popayán	233,887	87.7%	8.0%	2.9%	1.1%	0.3%	100.0%
	Florencia, Mercaderes	7,719	52.4%	16.8%	15.6%	11.4%	3.8%	100.0%
	Valledupar, Pueblo Bello	321,043	73.0%	16.6%	7.0%	2.5%	0.9%	100.0%
	Montería	317,474	23.9%	38.6%	20.8%	12.5%	4.2%	100.0%
	Quibdó, Atrato, Medio Atrato, Río Quito	112,875	4.9%	9.6%	71.8%	11.1%	2.6%	100.0%
	Neiva	301,806	88.4%	7.7%	2.1%	1.0%	0.8%	100.0%
	Riohacha, Dibulla	158,626	49.8%	24.5%	13.8%	10.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	Santa Marta	401,826	61.3%	19.1%	11.4%	5.9%	2.4%	100.0%
	Villavicencio	359,642	81.1%	12.8%	3.8%	1.7%	0.6%	100.0%
	Pasto, Nariño	355,171	86.5%	9.9%	2.8%	0.6%	0.1%	100.0%
	Cúcuta, Puerto Santander	578,357	82.7%	12.0%	3.2%	1.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	Armenia	263,946	94.0%	4.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Pereira	385,091	92.0%	6.5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	Bucaramanga	494,123	92.6%	4.3%	1.8%	1.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	Sincelejo	232,822	61.6%	17.5%	9.7%	7.6%	3.6%	100.0%
	Ibagué	466,997	90.0%	7.4%	2.1%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	Cali	2,051,134	91.6%	6.3%	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%
Total		18,432,318	86.3%	8.5%	3.4%	1.3%	0.4%	100.0%



Medellin, Antioquia, Colombia

Medellín, Col.

Image Landsat
Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe

Google earth

Imagery Date: 6/29/2014 6°13'41.91" N 75°31'43.86" W elev 7339 ft eye alt 31.64 mi

La mancha urbana continua

Santa Marta, Col.

Image © 2014 TerraMetrics
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe

Google earth

Imagery Date: 3/29/2014 11°12'52.95" N 74°11'08.41" W elev 76 ft eye alt 52298 ft

17/07/2015

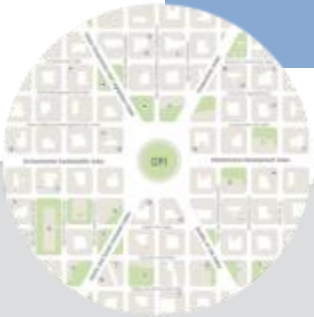
17/07/2015

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CPI

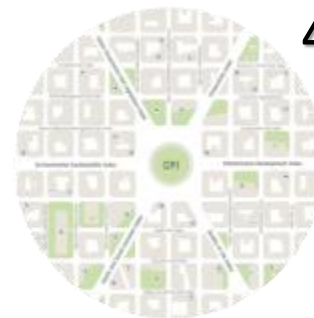
STREET CONNECTIVITY AND SPATIAL INDICATORS

CPI– Examples of Urban Policies



Cities	Project	Status
Guadalajara	Urban Mobility	Well-advanced
Guadalajara	Metropolitan Plan - Recommendations	Initiated
CAF Panama	Special Partial Plan – Land Use Revision	Initiated
CAF Fortaleza	Urban Planning & Infrastructure	Negotiations
Zapopan	Urban Renewal – Global Lab	Initiated
Brazil	Large projects	Negotiations
Islamic Cities	Municipal finance	Negotiations





EXCERCISE

ESTIMATION OF THE CITY PROSPERITY INDEX FOR YOUR CITY





Cities Prosperity Initiative
Regina.Orvananos@unhabitat.org