

THE CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE

Caracas, Venezuela © Regina Orvañanos

2015 Global City Report

Partners



UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. UN-Habitat, the United Nations programme for human settlements, is at the helm of that change, assuming a natural leadership and catalytic role in urban matters.



International City Leaders (ICL) works with partners to build capacity to manage urban growth through strategy development, organizational gap analysis and training and conference design at local, national and global levels. It aims to bridge the knowledge gap between local and central governments, city leaders and academia by creating a space for mayors, elected officials and city leaders to gain knowledge and expertise on a host of innovative developments in the field of sustainable urban development.

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The City Prosperity Initiative

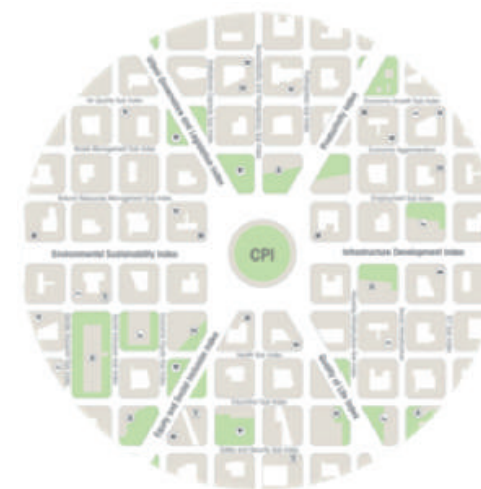
A tool to measure sustainable urban development

In 2012, UN-Habitat created a tool to measure the sustainability of cities. This tool known as The City Prosperity Index was accompanied by a conceptual matrix, the Wheel of Urban Prosperity. In 2013, UN-Habitat received numerous requests from local authorities and central governments to estimate their respective prosperity indexes.

Mayors and other decision-makers wanted to know how their cities feature in comparison with other cities. This included knowledge on how to improve ratings and measurements of cities towards the prosperity path, including gaining critical insights into which programmes and policies work, and the possible impacts these actions may have.

As a result of these demands, UN-Habitat transformed the City Prosperity Index into a global initiative known as the City Prosperity Initiative. This initiative is both a metric and a policy dialogue, which offers cities from developed and developing countries the possibility to create indicators and baseline information. It also serves to define targets and goals that can support the formulation of evidence-based policies, including the definition of city-visions and long-term plans that are both ambitious and measurable.

UN-Habitat's City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) not only provides indices and measurements relevant to cities, it also enables city authorities, as well as local and national stakeholders, to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for their cities to become more prosperous.

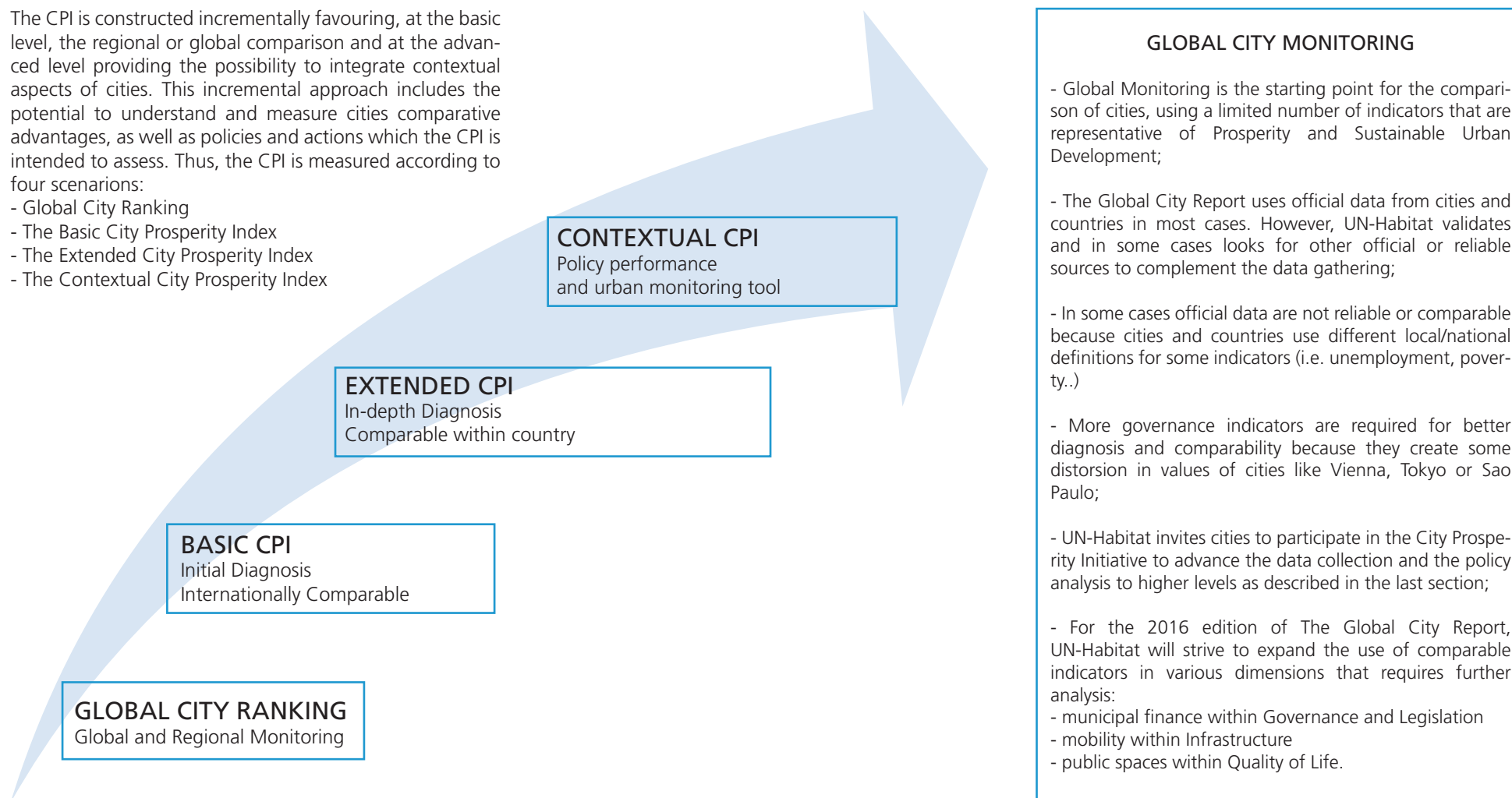


Lima, Peru © Giulia Lavagna

CPI Framework

The CPI is constructed incrementally favouring, at the basic level, the regional or global comparison and at the advanced level providing the possibility to integrate contextual aspects of cities. This incremental approach includes the potential to understand and measure cities comparative advantages, as well as policies and actions which the CPI is intended to assess. Thus, the CPI is measured according to four scenarios:

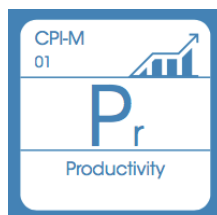
- Global City Ranking
- The Basic City Prosperity Index
- The Extended City Prosperity Index
- The Contextual City Prosperity Index



Conceptualizing Prosperity

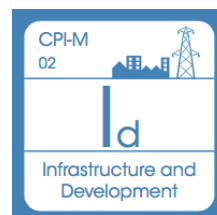
Productivity

A prosperous city contributes to economic growth and development, generating income, employment and equal opportunities that further provide adequate living standards for the entire population.



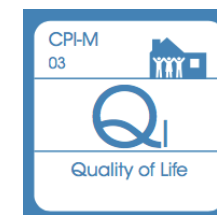
Infrastructure

A prosperous city deploys the infrastructure, physical assets and amenities – adequate water, sanitation, power supply, road network, information and communications technology, etc. – required to sustain both the population and the economy, and provide better quality of life.



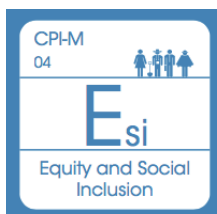
Quality of life

Prosperous cities provide amenities such as social services, education, health, recreation, safety and security required for improved living standards, enabling the population to maximize individual potential and to lead fulfilling lives.



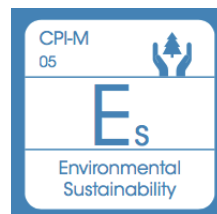
Equity and Social Inclusion

A city is only prosperous to the extent that poverty and inequalities are minimal. No city can claim to be prosperous when large segments of the population live in abject poverty and deprivation. This involves reducing the incidence of slums and new forms of poverty and marginalization.



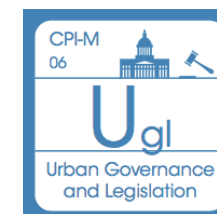
Environmental Sustainability

The growth of cities and their economic development do not destroy or degrade the environment; instead, the city's natural assets are preserved for the sake of sustainable urbanization. Well-planned cities promote environmental sustainability.



Governance and Legislation

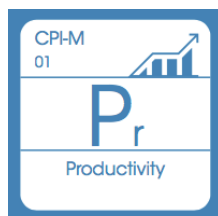
Cities are best able to combine sustainability and shared prosperity through effective urban governance and transformational leadership, deploying appropriate and effective policies, laws and regulations, and creating adequate institutional frameworks with strong local institutions and sound institutional arrangements.



Indicators

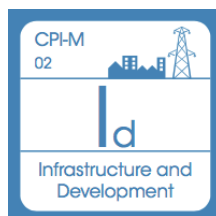
The City Prosperity Index (CPI) is, by definition, a multidimensional index. Hence, the prosperity of a city is determined based on a collection of factors or dimensions that are related to conceptualizations of a prosperous city. Each dimension is composed of sub-dimensions, which are defined from a group of variables (or indicators) that are measured for each city. When sub-dimensions are made-up by two or more indicators, they are aggregated into one single value. Indicators are standardized using internationally-observed benchmark (UN-Habitat, 2015). A clear definition of each indicator is presented in the CPI Methodological Guide - Measurement of Cities: Methodology and Metadata.

PRODUCTIVITY



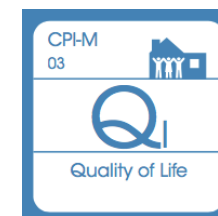
1. **Economic Streght**
 - City Product per capita
2. **Employment**
 - Unemployment Rate

INFRASTRUCTURE



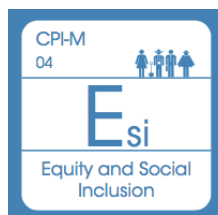
1. **Housing Infrastructure**
 - Improved Shelter
 - Access To Improved Water
2. **Social Infrastructure**
 - Physicians Density
3. **ICT**
 - Internet Access
4. **Urban Mobility**
 - Traffic Fatalities

QUALITY OF LIFE



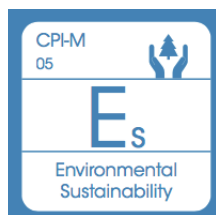
1. **Health**
 - Life Expectancy at birth
 - Under-Five Mortality Rate
2. **Education**
 - Literacy Rate
 - Mean Years of Schooling
3. **Safety and Security**
 - Homicide Rate

EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION



1. **Economic Equity**
 - Gini Coefficient
 - Poverty Rate
2. **Social Inclusion**
 - Slum Households
 - Youth Unemployment
3. **Gender Inclusion**
 - Equitable Secondary School Enrolment

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



1. **Air Quality**
 - PM2.5 Concentration
2. **Waste Management**
 - Waste Water Treatment
3. **Energy**
 - Share of Renewable Energy
 - CO2 Emissions

GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION



1. **Participation**
 - Voter Turnout
2. **Institutional Capacity**
 - Days to Start a Business

Overview of Cities

The City Prosperity Initiative proposes a fresh approach to urban prosperity and sustainability. One that is holistic, integrated and essential for the promotion of collective well-being and fulfilment of all. This new approach helps cities to steer the world towards economically, socially, politically and environmentally urban futures.

More than 60 cities around the world

America

Buenos Aires
Ciudad Obregon
Fortaleza
Guadalajara
Guayaquil
Guatemala City
Lima
Medellin
Mexico City
Montreal
New York
Panama City
Quito
Sao Paulo
Toronto

Europe

Amsterdam-Utrecht
Athens
Barcelona
Berlin
Brussels
Budapest
Copenhagen
Dublin
Helsinki
Lisbon
London
Madrid
Manchester
Milan
Oslo
Paris
Prague
Stockholm
Vienna
Warsaw
Zurich

Africa

Accra
Addis Abeba
Cape Town
Dar es Salaam
Harare
Kampala
Lagos
Lusaka
Mekelle
Nairobi

Asia and Oceania

Abha
Almaty
Bangkok
Hong Kong
Jakarta
Karachi
Kathmandu
Manila
Melbourne
Osaka
Sydney
Tokyo
Yerevan
Ulaanbaatar

CPI 6 Dimensions

A Flexible Monitoring framework

The CPI is not a rigid blueprint; it is a living framework – one that intentionally leaves room for cities to respond to contextual needs, and to move creatively according to their possibilities, challenges and opportunities. As part of this flexible approach, the CPI has a double function. Firstly, it serves as a platform for global comparability in which cities can assess their situation, and compare their rate and present performance with other cities worldwide. Secondly, it acts as a strategic policy tool where the data and information is adapted to local or contextual needs, and used to measure progress and identify deficiencies in the different dimensions of prosperity.

Rank	City	CPI
1	Oslo	86.76
2	Copenhagen	84.79
3	Stockholm	83.47
4	Helsinki	81.41
5	Paris	80.67
6	Vienna	80.53
7	Melbourne	80.30
8	Montreal	79.88
9	Toronto	79.80
10	Sydney	79.77
11	Berlin	79.27
12	Milan	79.20
13	Amsterdam-Utrecht	78.93
14	Brussel	78.32
15	Tokyo	77.82
16	Manchester	77.50
17	Prague	77.39
18	London	77.06
19	Osaka	76.99
20	Zurich	76.50

Rank	City	CPI
21	Lisbon	76.10
22	Madrid	74.78
23	New York	74.43
24	Hong Kong	73.35
25	Dublin	73.23
26	Budapest	73.22
27	Barcelona	72.88
28	Athens	70.79
29	Warsaw	70.57
30	Buenos Aires	68.56
31	Mexico City	68.07
32	Lima	67.82
33	Almaty	67.44
34	Ciudad Obregon	64.35
35	Guadalajara	64.21
36	Medellin	62.49
37	Panama City	61.17
38	Guayaquil	61.17
39	Sao Paulo	59.35
40	Jakarta	57.23

Rank	City	CPI
41	Bangkok	56.71
42	Ulaanbaatar	56.58
43	Guatemala City	56.19
44	Manila	55.81
45	Quito	55.50
46	Abha	54.25
47	Yerevan	53.23
48	Fortaleza	50.96
49	Nairobi	47.77
50	Cape Town	47.32
51	Kathmandu	46.98
52	Accra	44.28
53	Mekelle	44.16
54	Kampala	43.27
55	Dar es Salaam	40.75
56	Lagos	37.45
57	Karachi	37.00
58	Addis Ababa	36.72
59	Lusaka	35.99
60	Harare	35.68

Prosperity Index Classification



85% of cities with a **very solid** prosperity index belong to Europe

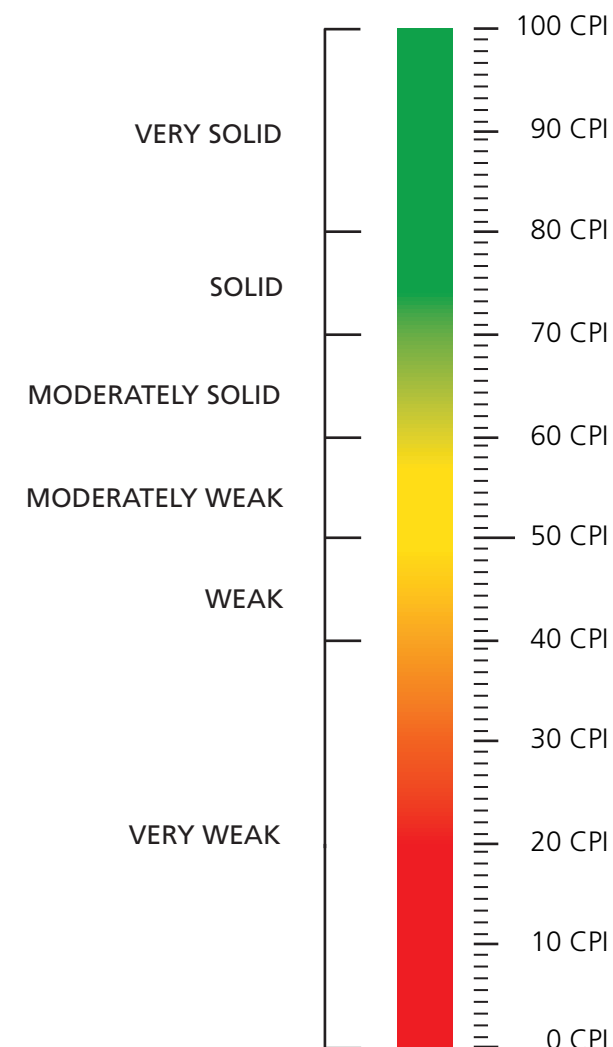
36% of the analyzed cities has a **solid** prosperity index and present an overall balanced development of the prosperity dimensions

81% of cities with a **moderately solid** prosperity index belong to the Latin American region and exhibit a less-coordinated development of the prosperity dimensions

35% of the analyzed cities from Asia and Oceania has a **moderately weak** prosperity index

11% of the analyzed cities have a **weak** prosperity index and feature contrasted patterns among the dimensions in the CPI

6% of the analyzed cities have a **very weak** prosperity index and they mainly belong to the African region





2015 Prosperity Index

Sao Paulo, Brazil © Giulia Lavagna

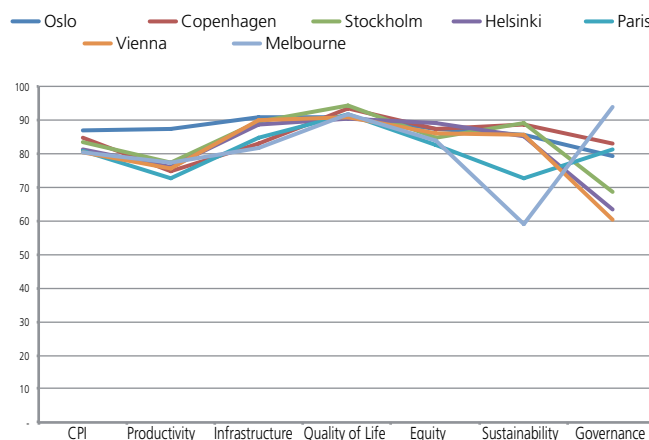
Cities with very solid prosperity index

CPI above 80 points

City	CPI	Productivity	Infrastructure	Quality of Life	Equity	Sustainability	Governance
Oslo	86.76	87.39	90.69	90.95	87.46	85.39	79.24
Copenhagen	84.79	74.72	83.13	93.49	87.15	88.64	82.84
Stockholm	83.47	77.21	89.61	94.43	84.75	89.16	68.51
Helsinki	81.41	75.88	88.68	90.32	89.10	85.00	63.25
Paris	80.67	72.71	84.88	91.59	82.44	72.62	81.44
Vienna	80.53	75.51	89.93	90.63	86.02	85.52	60.23
Melbourne	80.30	77.51	81.52	91.51	84.00	58.83	93.85

In the world's cities with a very solid prosperity index the six dimensions of Urban Prosperity are well developed overall, with very little variations among them. The strong integration and homogeneous balance of all the dimensions show that these cities have achieved a good synergy between urban planning, urban governance and finance for the collective interest. It allows them to be 'hubs' of prosperity thanks to the high production of goods and services within a safe and secure environment.

Not surprisingly, the prosperity dimensions of 'Quality of Life' and 'Equity and Social Inclusion' are the ones that present higher average values, reflecting a well-educated population, with higher life expectancy, living in an equitable and inclusive society.



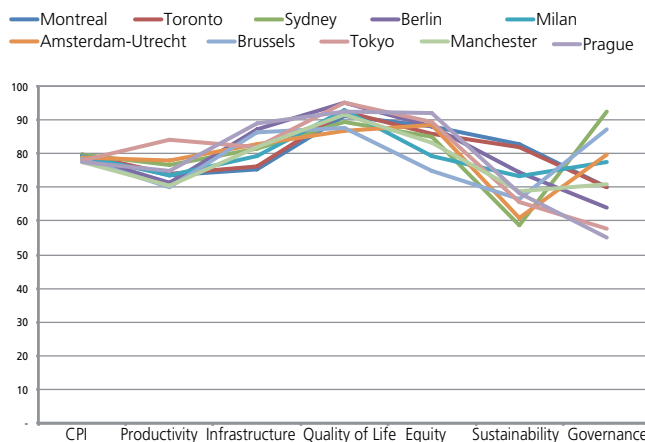
Cities with solid prosperity index

CPI between 79 and 70 points

City	CPI	Productivity	Infrastructure	Quality of Life	Equity	Sustainability	Governance
Montreal	79.88	73.71	75.57	91.38	88.13	82.66	70.04
Toronto	79.80	74.17	76.46	92.41	85.81	82.00	70.04
Sydney	79.77	76.77	81.41	89.42	84.86	58.83	92.37
Berlin	79.27	71.57	87.25	94.95	87.93	74.31	64.05
Milan	79.20	73.83	79.47	92.89	79.42	73.37	77.69
Amsterdam-Utrecht	78.93	78.02	82.81	86.92	88.68	60.98	79.64
Brussel	78.32	69.98	86.45	87.74	74.90	66.59	87.20
Tokyo	77.82	84.07	81.82	95.18	89.40	65.71	57.73
Manchester	77.50	70.53	82.04	91.84	83.47	68.90	70.88
Prague	77.39	75.16	89.01	92.58	91.97	68.37	55.17

The cities with a solid prosperity index show well-connected dimensions of Urban Prosperity, generating a self-reinforcing, cumulative momentum. Even if the cities with solid prosperity factor belong to countries with different cultures and development background, they all show relatively strong institutions and large availability of public goods.

While the dimension of 'Quality of Life' still presents high average values - in specific cases - 'Productivity' and 'Environmental Sustainability' strongly affect the performance of the city in the global ranking of the CPI. A responsive and effective urban governance and regulation on urban planning will contribute to the growth of employment and economic strength that will positively impact on the productivity dimension.



Sydney, Australia © Pablo Petrini

Cities with moderately solid prosperity index

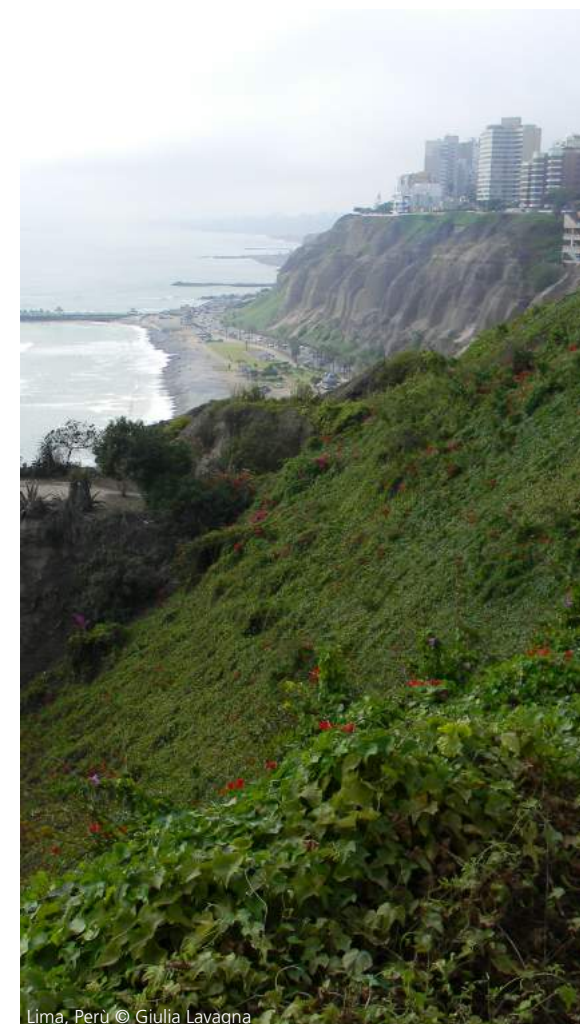
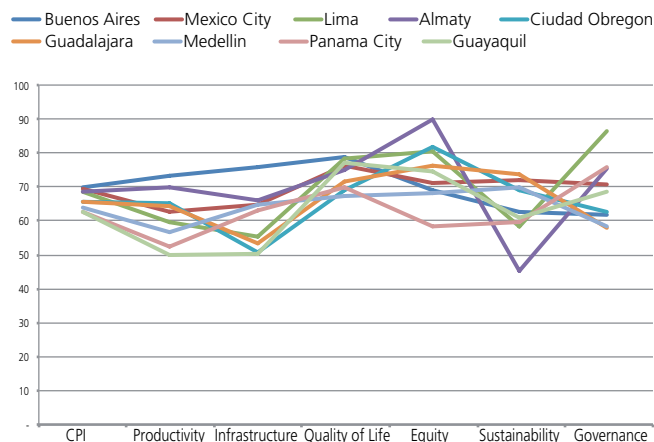
CPI between 69 and 60 points

City	CPI	Productivity	Infrastructure	Quality of Life	Equity	Sustainability	Governance
Buenos Aires	68.56	72.06	74.48	77.66	67.64	61.22	60.18
Mexico City	68.07	61.19	63.18	75.06	69.66	70.91	69.43
Lima	67.82	58.63	53.99	77.76	80.05	57.41	85.99
Almaty	67.44	68.46	64.77	73.78	89.29	43.31	74.35
Ciudad Obregon	64.35	63.93	48.90	67.76	80.93	67.56	61.33
Guadalajara	64.21	62.77	51.64	70.10	75.26	72.20	56.39
Medellin	62.49	54.87	63.51	65.83	66.92	68.49	56.64
Panama City	61.17	50.49	61.51	68.65	56.60	58.01	74.87
Guayaquil	61.17	48.12	48.47	76.08	73.56	59.58	67.36

A moderately solid prosperity index is symptom of a less balanced development between the six dimensions of Urban Prosperity, in fact, cities within this group present urban management practices undergoing a process of consolidation.

'Infrastructure' is the dimension that is mainly affected by less solid institutions and regulatory framework, together with 'Productivity' and 'Governance'. This often reflects a poor Housing and Social infrastructure as well as mobility problem throughout the city, as in the case of Lima for example.

It is interesting to notice that the moderately prosperity index group is mainly characterized by cities from Latin America and Caribbean, despite the fact that is the most urbanized region in the world.



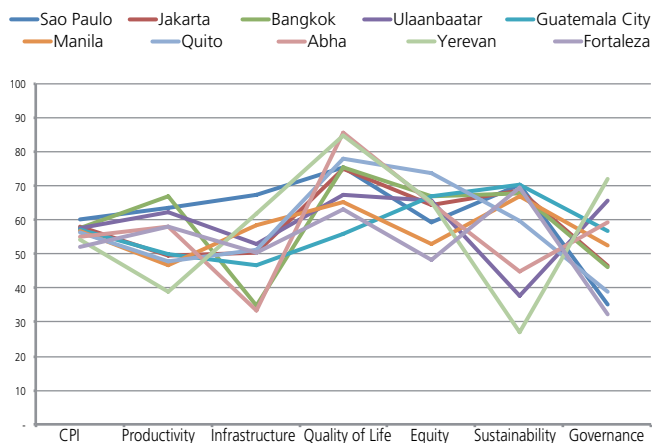
Cities with moderately weak prosperity index

CPI between 59 and 50 points

City	CPI	Productivity	Infrastructure	Quality of Life	Equity	Sustainability	Governance
Sao Paulo	59.35	62.68	66.83	75.10	58.63	69.79	33.84
Jakarta	57.23	48.67	49.54	74.45	63.58	67.78	45.42
Bangkok	56.71	66.30	33.51	74.78	66.22	67.01	45.15
Ulaanbaatar	56.58	61.57	51.88	66.50	65.15	36.44	65.02
Guatemala City	56.19	48.79	45.59	54.99	66.18	69.82	55.68
Manila	55.81	45.60	57.67	64.67	51.79	66.45	51.62
Quito	55.50	46.72	50.16	77.34	73.21	58.82	37.46
Abha	54.25	57.03	31.95	85.43	64.10	43.83	58.27
Yerevan	53.23	37.87	60.98	84.56	64.31	25.33	71.55
Fortaleza	50.96	57.06	49.28	62.14	47.23	68.65	30.90

Cities with moderately weak prosperity index present wider discrepancies among the six dimensions of Urban Prosperity, which show a less balance development of the urban system, often due to institutional and structural failings.

The dimension of 'Infrastructure' is the one that shows the lowest average value, followed by 'Productivity'. While the dimensions of 'Quality of Life' and 'Equity and Social Inclusion' still have a higher performance when compared to general values, cities with moderately weak prosperity index feature contrasted patterns, with a neat division between rich and poor. The city of Yerevan in Armenia particularly stands out for the low value of 'Environmental Sustainability', due to the lack of renewable energy consumption.



Sao Paulo, Brazil © Giulia Lavagna

Cities with weak and very weak prosperity index

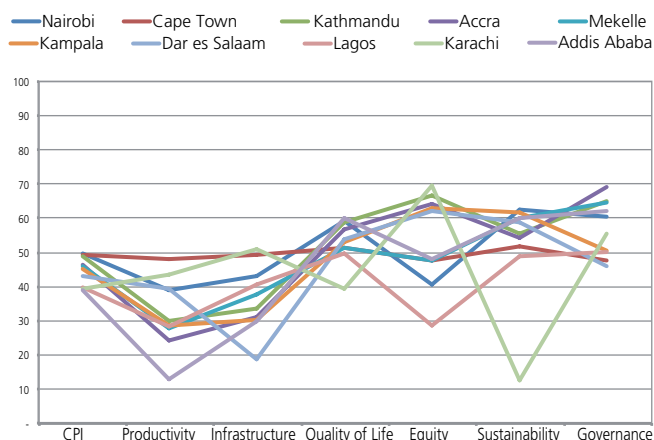
CPI below 49 points

City	CPI	Productivity	Infrastructure	Quality of Life	Equity	Sustainability	Governance
Nairobi	47.77	36.49	40.93	57.54	38.28	61.35	58.84
Cape Town	47.32	46.06	47.32	49.67	45.51	50.03	45.56
Kathmandu	46.98	27.26	30.83	57.19	65.41	53.75	63.59
Accra	44.28	21.30	28.49	55.37	62.73	52.44	68.22
Mekelle	44.16	24.92	35.38	49.62	45.50	58.67	63.45
Kampala	43.27	25.70	27.41	51.21	61.74	60.29	48.88
Dar es Salaam	40.75	36.89	15.57	52.21	60.75	57.41	43.80
Lagos	37.45	25.58	38.42	47.80	25.96	46.99	48.14
Karachi	37.00	41.53	49.15	37.19	68.66	9.14	53.86
Addis Ababa	36.72	9.31	27.31	58.77	46.00	58.74	60.73

In most cities with weak and very weak prosperity index, much remains to be done especially in terms of 'Infrastructure' and 'Productivity'. In fact, the production of goods and services is still too low, often as reflection of underdevelopment.

Historic structural problems and chronic inequality of opportunities are critical factors that strongly impact on the degree of urban prosperity of the city in these brackets. Most of the cities perform better on environment indicator, thank to lower emissions when compared to more developed countries.

Dysfunctional systems, institutional failings and inadequate capital investment in public goods are reflected in high dispersion of the index values across the dimensions, which show deep discrepancies.



Kampala, Uganda © Regina Orvañanos



2015 Regional Index

Minas Gerais, Brazil © Giulia Lavagna

Africa

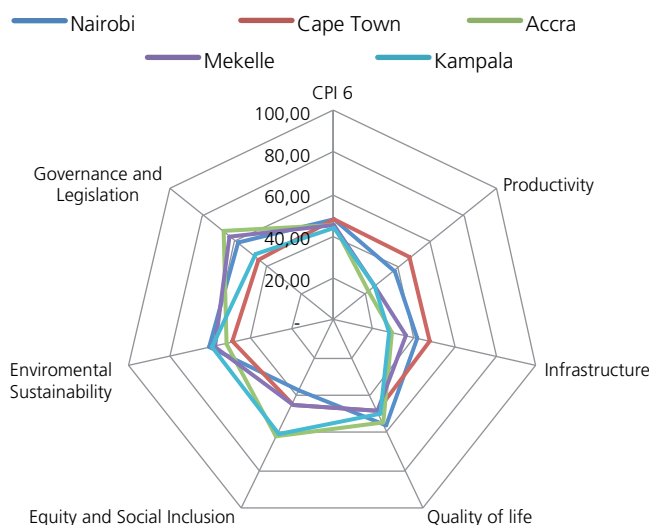


Stone Town, Zanzibar © Giulia Lavagna

Africa, urbanization and positive change

Economies of agglomeration, location advantages, and diversification of the economic base are some of the typical factors of prosperity still developing in the ongoing urban economic momentum in Africa. The data shows that most of the African cities are still lacking of basic infrastructure and communication networks and face serious public transport deficiencies, that inevitably also affect the productivity dimension. African cities must connect to regional and global business networks to enhance quality of life and respond to inequality and poverty issues, if they are to turn into real engines of national growth and prosperity.

Rank	City	CPI
1	Nairobi	47.77
2	Cape Town	47.32
3	Accra	44.28
4	Mekelle	44.16
5	Kampala	43.27
6	Dar es Salaam	40.75
7	Lagos	37.45
8	Addis Ababa	36.72
9	Lusaka	35.99
10	Harare	35.68



Among the 10 African cities included in the 2015 Global City ranking, Nairobi, Cape Town and Accra are the ones presenting higher prosperity indexes. In fact, urbanization in Africa features the concentration of significant proportions of the national urban population in one or a very small number of cities. Basic infrastructure and communication networks have undergone tangible improvements in many cities, while public transport still features as a major issue on the urban development agenda. Inequalities and poverty still remain at the heart of Africa's problems. South African cities have experienced significant economic growth, but in the past two decades life expectancy has declined substantially, affecting quality of life. Cape Town for example presents the more balanced development between the dimensions of Urban Prosperity.

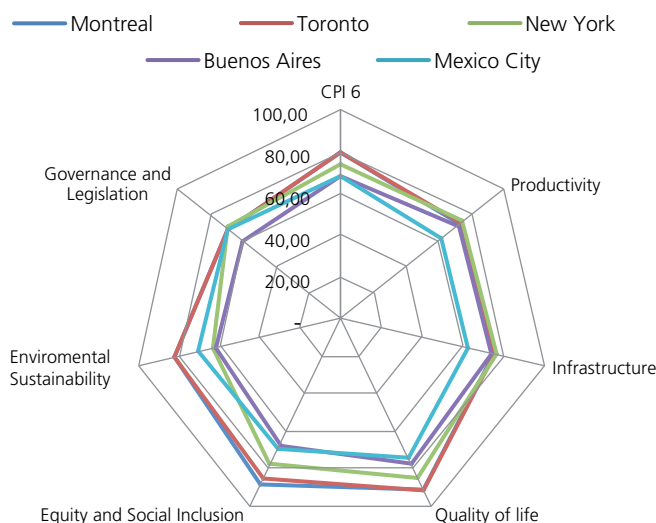
America



The Americas: one region, different challenges

While cities in North America must create capacities that will enable them to understand and anticipate trends as well as develop appropriate strategies to harness the growth and offset the decline of some areas or regions, Latin American cities must become more productive and generate local jobs, while improving transport infrastructure and living conditions. In both sub-regions the dimension of Governance and Legislation has still to be improved in order to better articulate their strategic advantages with national economic policies and creative capital in order to increase the prosperity index.

Rank	City	CPI
1	Montreal	79.88
2	Toronto	79.80
3	New York	74.43
4	Buenos Aires	68.56
5	Mexico City	68.07
6	Lima	67.82
7	Ciudad Obregon	64.35
8	Guadalajara	64.21
9	Medellin	62.49
10	Panama City	61.17



In North America, most of the growing cities correspond to the most dynamic regions and those experiencing population losses are located in less dynamic regions. Cities and the surrounding regions are typically interdependent economically and tend to share similar socio-economic and demographic trends. Montreal, Toronto and New York from North America region are good example. On the other side in the Latin America and the Caribbean, small- and medium-size cities in the region are not only growing faster, but are also becoming destinations of choice for people who were living in larger agglomerations. In fact, in many Latin American cities, economies have diversified through de-industrialization and the expansion of tertiary activities.

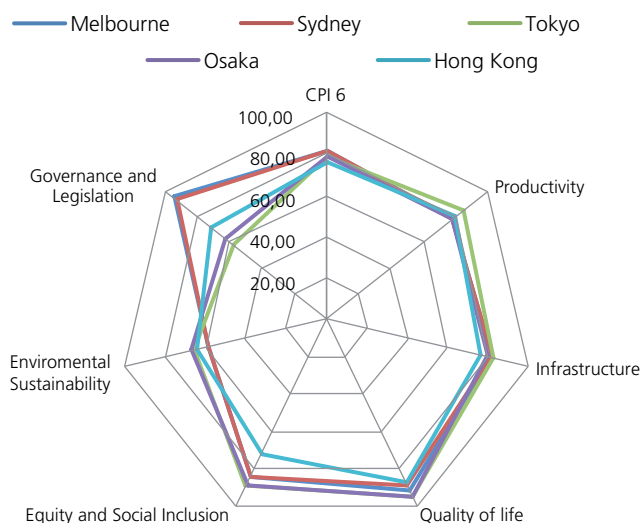
Asia and Oceania



Asia, new economic geographies for cities

Half of the world's urban population now lives in Asia. Large population concentrations in mega-cities are to remain a prominent feature in urban Asia and the newly industrialized agglomerations tend to be more dispersed and less well planned. In Arab States, there are very few large urban configurations. In the Near East, the evolution is from mono- to polycentric or diffuse urban corridor formats, especially in Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. Trans-border cities are expanding along highways and modern transportation networks and they tend to be linear along urban corridors.

Rank	City	CPI
1	Melbourne	80.30
2	Sydney	79.77
3	Tokyo	77.82
4	Osaka	76.99
5	Hong Kong	74.35
6	Almaty	67.44
7	Jakarta	57.23
8	Bangkok	56.71
9	Ulaanbaatar	56.58
10	Manila	55.81



No developing region has invested more than Asia in advanced knowledge infrastructure for economic development. A combination of public and private sector capital expenditure has provided the modern infrastructure required for industrial expansion, research and development, innovation and entrepreneurship. This in turn has enhanced the economic potential and competitiveness of so many cities in Asia. Over the last two decades the Asian infrastructure development focused on improving productivity, which has gone hand in hand with economic growth and urbanization. The dimension of enviromental sustainability has been often neglected and it is the one at the moment impacting the most on the overall performance of Asian cities in the CPI ranking.

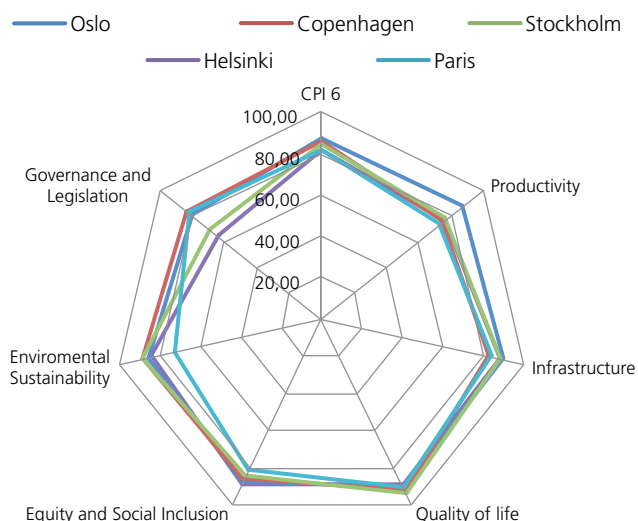
Europe



Europe, demographic aging and prosperity

There is no clear association between the demographic growth or decline of cities and their degrees of prosperity. Although population numbers have declined in a number of cities in Western Europe, this did not affect living standards. In fact the prosperity of entire regions is largely dependent on a primate conurbation and the concentration of services and manufacturing that comes with it. On the other hand, and as might be expected, population declines in a number of cities in Eastern Europe are strongly associated with economic decay.

Rank	City	CPI
1	Oslo	86.76
2	Copenhagen	84.79
3	Stockholm	83.47
4	Helsinki	81.41
5	Paris	80.67
6	Vienna	80.53
7	Berlin	79.27
8	Milan	79.20
9	Amsterdam-Utrecht	78,93
10	Brussels	78,32



Regional and national urban planning through central government in collaboration with other key stakeholders plays a critical role in determining the prosperity and growth of cities. Cities like Oslo, Copenhagen and Stockholm are doing well, as do the regions where they are located. With their relatively well-educated and fully employed populations, they base their economic momentum on a combination of factors, since they act as administrative and financial as well as cultural capital cities. Urban planning has had much more influence here than in any other region of the world. Located along major transport routes, urban configurations are specialized industrial and business centres, but with less dense populations than other cities in developing regions.

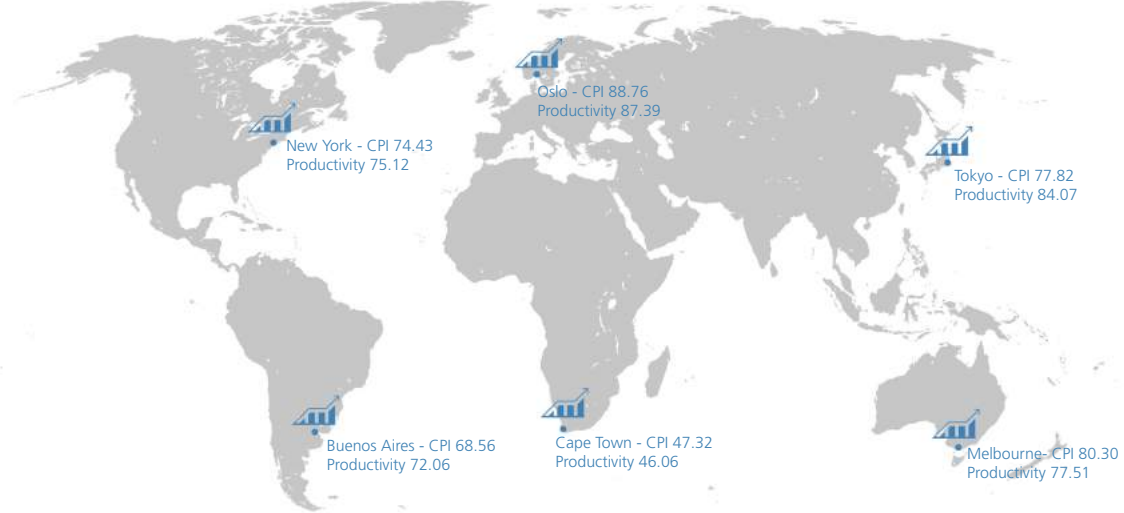
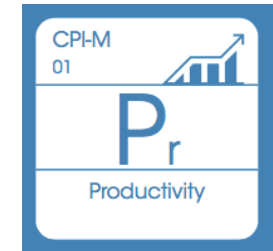


2015 Dimension Index

Jodhpur, India © Giulia Lavagna

Productivity

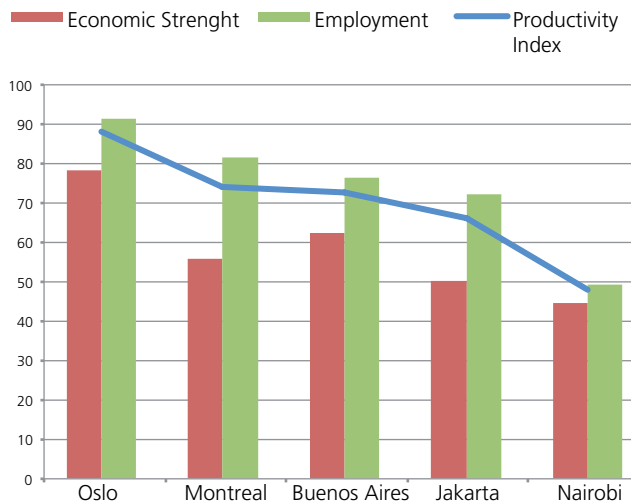
A prosperous city contributes to economic growth and development, generating income, employment and equal opportunities that further provide adequate living standards for the entire population.



Enhancing urban productivity is clearly desirable, as it improves competitiveness and, ultimately, the prosperity of any city. More productive cities are able to increase output with the same amounts of resources, generating additional real income that can raise living standards through more affordable goods and services. Raising urban productivity is not a goal in itself, but a critical starting point to provide residents with decent income for their basic needs and adequate living standards.

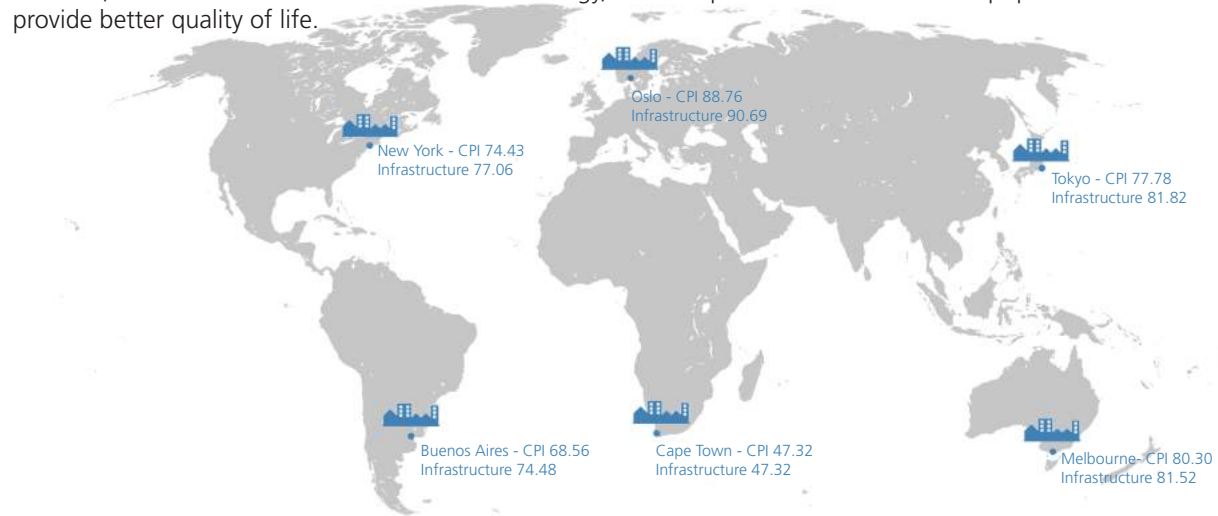
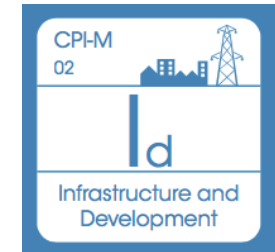
World Map: Top Cities for Productivity per world region

Rank	City	Productivity
1	Oslo	87.39
2	Zurich	84.47
3	Tokyo	84.07
4	Hong Kong	78.40
5	Amsterdam-Utrecht	78.02
6	Melbourne	77.51
7	Stockholm	77.21
8	Sydney	76.77
9	Osaka	76.10
10	Helsinki	75.88



Infrastructure

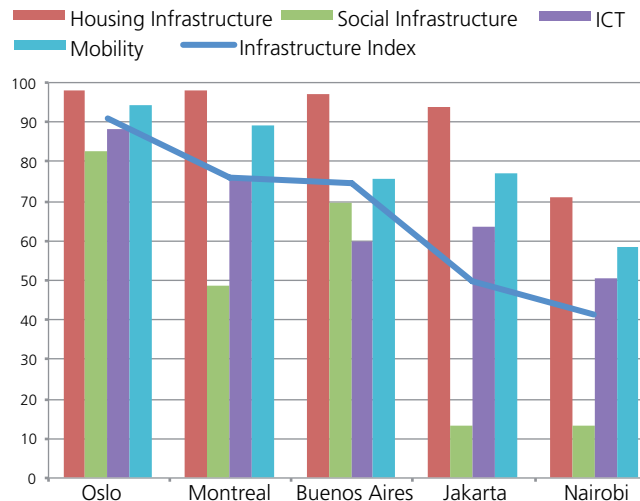
A prosperous city deploys the infrastructure, physical assets and amenities – adequate water, sanitation, power supply, road network, information and communications technology, etc. – required to sustain both the population and the economy, and provide better quality of life.



Infrastructure is crucial for the development, functionality and prosperity of urban areas. It provides the foundation on which any city will thrive. Adequate infrastructure – improved water and sanitation, reliable and sufficient power supply, efficient transport networks and modern information and communication technologies (ICTs) – contributes to the sustainability and economic growth of urban areas, promotes the competitiveness of local businesses and improves labour productivity.

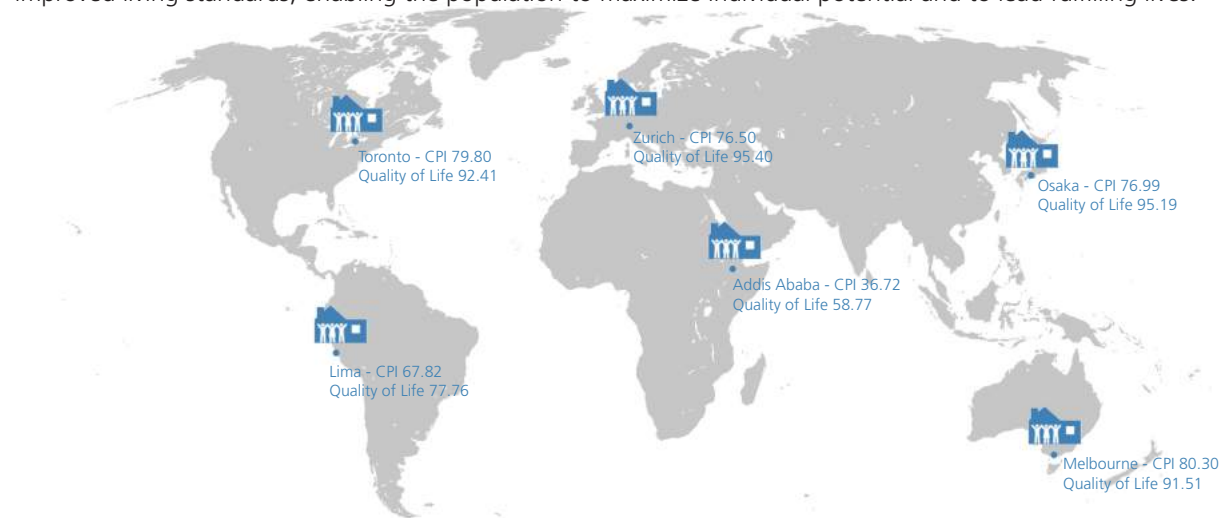
World Map: Top Cities for Infrastructure per world region

Rank	City	Infrastructure
1	Oslo	90.69
2	Vienna	89.93
3	Stockholm	89.61
4	Prague	89.01
5	Helsinki	88.68
6	Zurich	87.81
7	Madrid	87.32
8	Berlin	87.25
9	Brussels	86.45
10	London	86.16



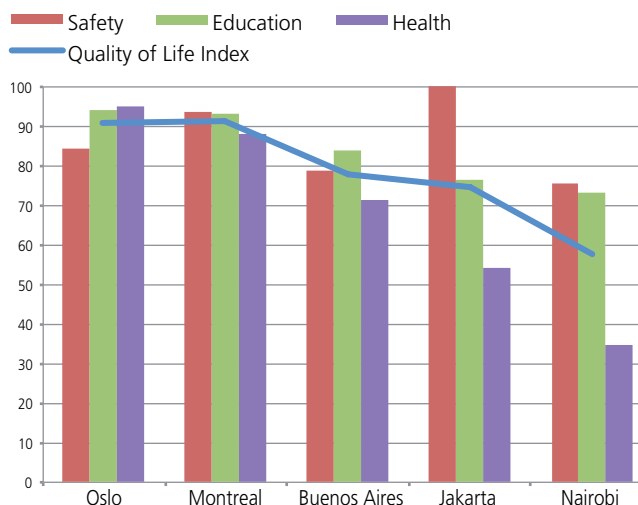
Quality of Life

Prosperous cities provide amenities such as social services, education, health, recreation, safety and security required for improved living standards, enabling the population to maximize individual potential and to lead fulfilling lives.



World Map: Top Cities for Quality of Life per world region

Rank	City	Quality of Life
1	Zurich	95.40
2	Osaka	95.19
3	Tokyo	95.18
4	Berlin	94.95
5	Stockholm	94.43
6	Copenhagen	93.49
7	Milan	92.89
8	London	92.72
9	Prague	92.58
10	Toronto	92.41

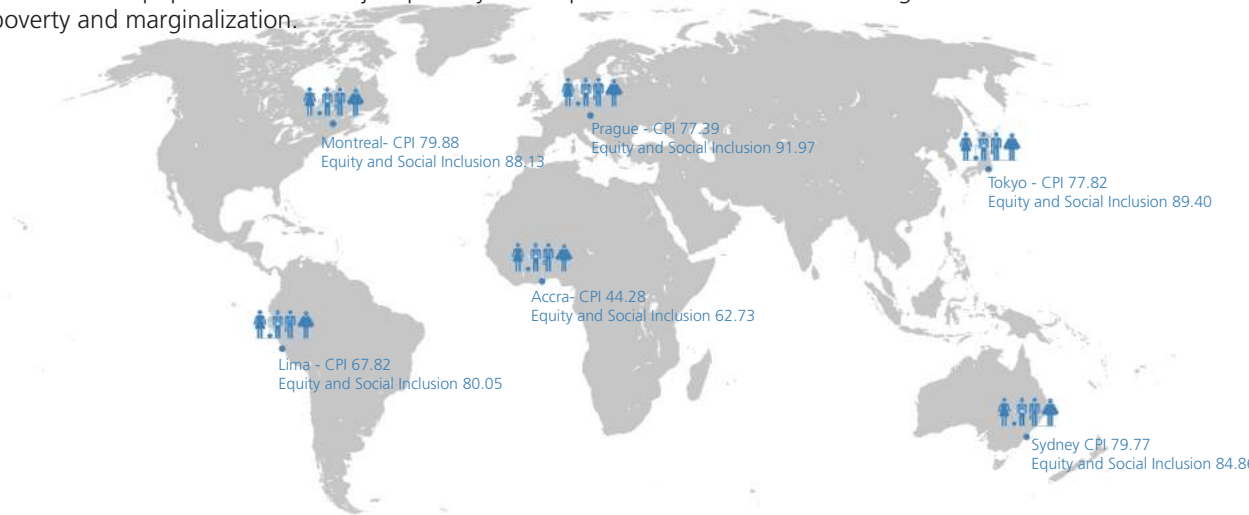
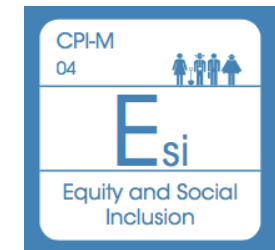


Quality of life underpins the functionality of cities: the notion is at the crossroads of all policies and actions, and represents a synthesis of all the dimensions of prosperity. Inhabitants value assurances to live and work freely, good quality of education, adequate housing with basic services, public spaces and meaningful employment with decent income as the most important factors promoting quality of life and prosperity in their cities. It remains that the quality of urban life is a broader concept that includes a full range of factors.



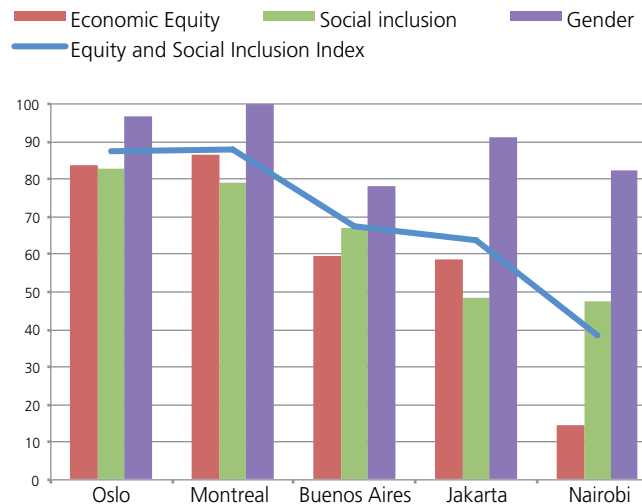
Equity and Social Inclusion

A city is only prosperous to the extent that poverty and inequalities are minimal. No city can claim to be prosperous when large segments of the population live in abject poverty and deprivation. This involves reducing the incidence of slums and new forms of poverty and marginalization.



World Map: Top Cities for Equity and Social Inclusion per world region

Rank	City	Equity
1	Prague	91.97
2	Tokyo	89.40
3	Amaly	89.29
4	Helsinki	89.10
5	Amsterdam-Utrecht	88.68
6	Osaka	88.59
7	Montreal	88.13
8	Berlin	87.93
9	Oslo	87.46
10	Zurich	87.27

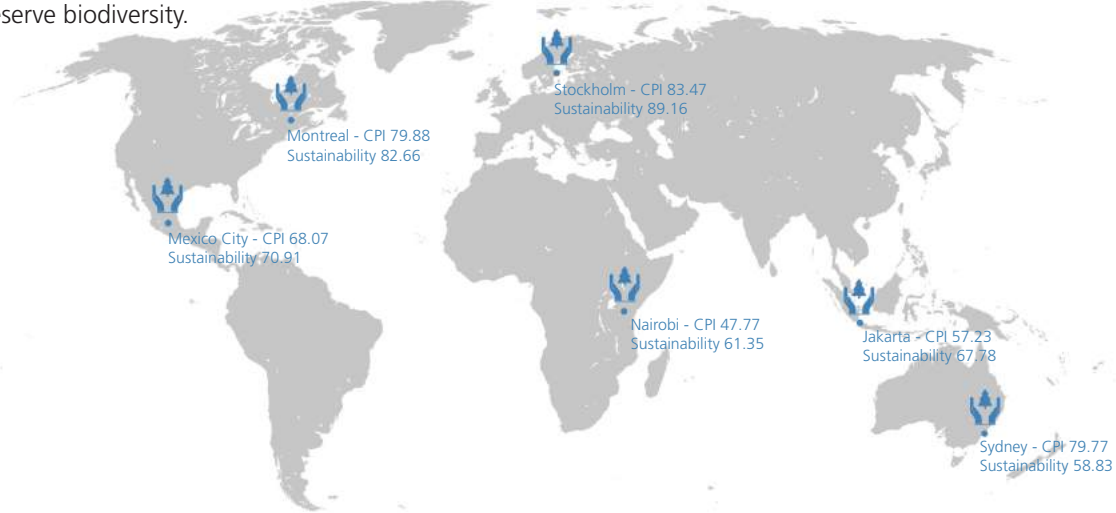
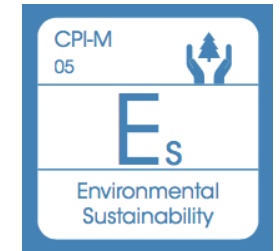


Equity involves systematic re-distribution of the economic benefits of growth or development, with legal frameworks ensuring a 'level playing field' and institutions protecting the rights of the poor, minorities and vulnerable groups. Promotion of equity also involves enhancing socioeconomic equality and providing for civic participation by all in the social, political and cultural spheres. When actively pursued, equity can act as a powerful catalyst for prosperity, exerting multiplier effects on other prosperity factors.



Environmental Sustainability

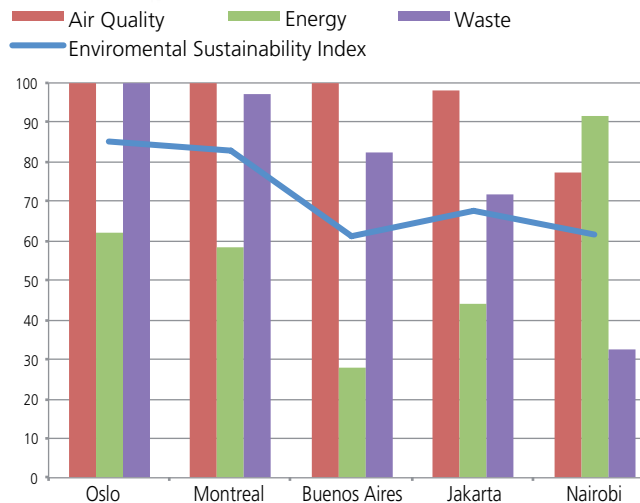
The growth of cities and their economic development do not destroy or degrade the environment; instead, the city's natural assets are preserved for the sake of sustainable urbanization. Well-planned prosperous cities tend to protect the environment and preserve biodiversity.



The prosperity and environmental sustainability of cities are inextricably linked. Environmental sustainability is central to the qualitative changes necessary to transform cities and urban lives, particularly the lives of the urban poor. This is due to the fact that environmentally sustainable cities are vibrant and offer good quality of life. Such cities are more likely to attract the skills and entrepreneurship essential for growth and prosperity.

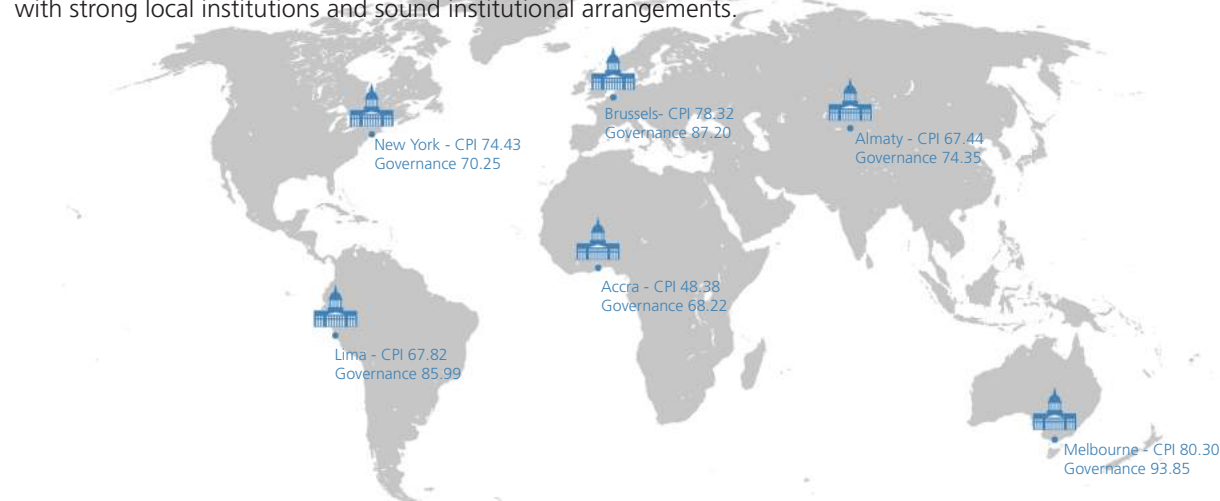
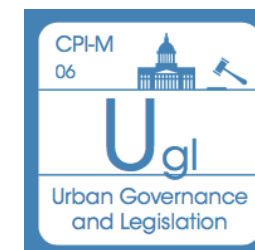
World Map: Top Cities for Environmental Sustainability per world region

Rank	City	Sustainability
1	Stockholm	89.16
2	Zurich	88.69
3	Copenhagen	88.64
4	Lisbon	86.81
5	Vienna	85.52
6	Oslo	85.39
7	Helsinki	85.00
8	Montreal	82.66
9	Toronto	82.00
10	Barcelona	78.50



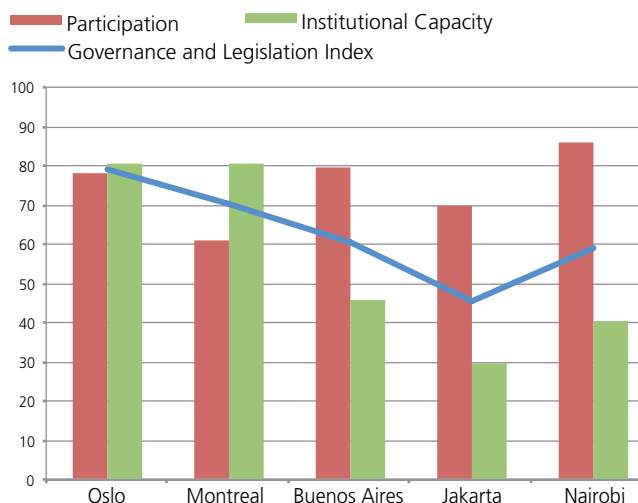
Governance and Legislation

Cities are best able to combine sustainability and shared prosperity through effective urban governance and transformational leadership, deploying appropriate and effective policies, laws and regulations, and creating adequate institutional frameworks with strong local institutions and sound institutional arrangements.



World Map: Top Cities for Governance and Legislation per world region

Rank	City	Governance
1	Melbourne	93.85
2	Sydney	92.37
3	Brussels	87.20
4	Lima	85.99
5	Copenhagen	82.84
6	Paris	81.44
7	Amsterdam-Utrecht	79.64
8	Oslo	79.24
9	Milan	77.69
10	Panama City	74.87



The success of some of the cities is based on specific combinations of laws, regulations, institutions and processes. They act as the levers that can optimize the social function of property and balance it out with private rights and assets. Institutions and regulations can revitalize 'Rights to the Commons' and expand the public realm. The capacity for a city to maintain extensive and quality shared spaces and facilities provides a good indication of its degree of prosperity.





2015 Global CPI Implementation

Pushkar, India © Giulia Lavagna

CPI Conclusions

A multi-scale decision-making tool

The CPI's objective is to support decision-making for multi-scale levels of government ranging from national urban policies to regional and metropolitan strategies; and city-wide interventions to sub-city districts or neighborhoods. The CPI gives decision-makers the ability to make adequate and evidence-based decisions from a territorial perspective, thus articulating different tiers of government and sectoral interventions in urban areas.

Prosperity Index

The cities classification according to the Prosperity 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. Cities like Oslo, Copenhagen and Stockholm offer a high provision of public goods, have strong institution and good balance between private and public sphere.

CPI by Region

The Regional Ranking shows the comparison between cities of the same geographical area and puts in evidence how often common challenges are shared by several cities among the same world regions. For example, while African cities still are facing an important challenge on the development of proper infrastructure and growth of productivity levels, most of the cities from the Asian and Pacific region are dealing with issues related to environmental sustainability and sustainable urbanization.

CPI by Dimension

The comparison by dimension reinforces the importance of the relation between the overall prosperity level of cities and a homogeneous development of all the dimensions. In most cases the different dimensions interact and influence each other through various, quasi-automatic linkages. While cities like Helsinki and Melbourne present better values in more than one dimension of Urban Prosperity, other cities such as Fortaleza and Lagos have divergent values.



Boston, United States © Giulia Lavagna

CPI Framework

A multi-scale decision-making tool

NATIONAL. The CPI supports the development and implementation of integrated national urban policies. Decision-makers are provided with the knowledge to make opportune decisions about their cities small, medium or large – as part of a national system of cities. This helps to amalgamate the dispersed energy and potential of urban centers, establishing a synergetic connection between urbanization and national development. This is the case with Mexican, Colombian and Saudi Arabia programs.

METROPOLITAN. The CPI provides information at the regional and metropolitan levels building linkages between municipal governments, articulating responses that contemplate city regional development and better integration of sectors. The Metropolitan CPI can detect which municipalities or districts are more advanced in the prosperity path, proposing solutions for a more harmonious urban development. The metropolitan area of Guadalajara is a good example.

CITY. The CPI produces information at city level, and when data allows, at sub-city level. This information is critical to support local decision-making in key priority areas of development, such as the strengthening of urban legislation and systems of governance, harnessing the urban economy and enhancing urban planning.



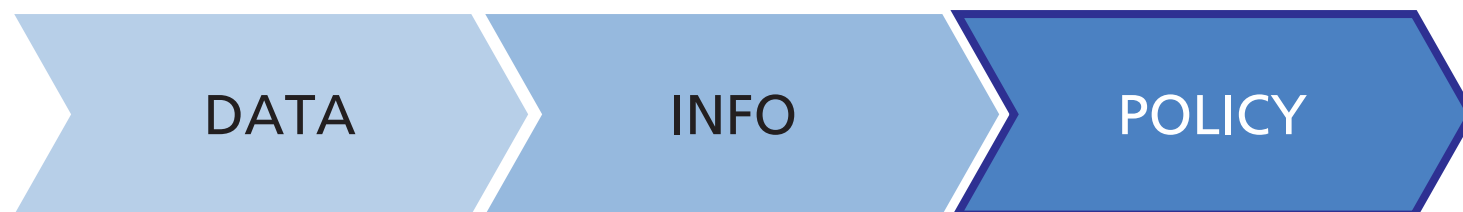
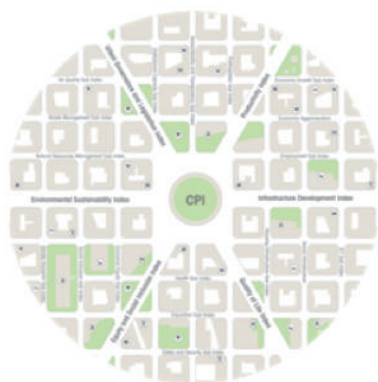
Pictures: Mexico City, Mexico; Bogota, Colombia; Cairo, Egypt; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia © Regina Orvañanos



Linking Data to Policy-making

A framework that promotes integration: UN-Habitat three legged approach

The CPI is based on the fundamental principles of human rights. It considers that urbanization, as a process, should adhere to human rights principles, while the city, as an outcome, should meet specific human rights standards that need to be measured. The CPI promotes integration in the implementation of a more sustainable urbanization model, in order to address the environmental, social and economic objectives of sustainability. This integration looks at the mutually reinforcing aspects of the different components of the urbanization process. The CPI proposes a limited number of key, transformational, interventions, which are designed using the essence of the New Urban Agenda main components: the UN-Habitat's 3 legged approach - urban legislation, urban economy and urban planning. CPI + 3 legged approach are part of the equation of sustainable solutions.



The three legged approach is a policy formulation framework that avoids that action plans and strategic solutions follow a sectoral approach. CPI connects these three strategic interventions in a way that maximizes benefits and possible impacts.

1. Planning and Urban Design

A reinvigorated planning involves political choices and commitments, which must be turned into tools and sustainable technical solutions. The City Prosperity Initiative identifies a number of these interventions that can help cities to move on the prosperity path, such as plan infill development and guided city expansions, multimodal mobility development strategies, neighborhood planning for enhanced social diversity and mixed-land uses, etc.

2. Urban legislation and governance

Laws and institutions provide the normative and organizational underpinnings of urban change and the power and rigor for enabling action, granting authority, defining relations and generally sustaining continuity or triggering change. The City Prosperity Initiative identifies transformative actions in areas such as the reform of urban legal systems, regulations on urban planning, building regulations and zoning laws, and participatory and inclusive land readjustments.

3. Urban economy and municipal finance

The City Prosperity Initiative 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. These mechanisms can harness and support growth while garnering community buy-in for public sector revenue collection efforts.

CPI as Strategy - Mexico

Implementation of the CPI for 130 cities in Mexico

The Mexican Housing Bank (INFONAVIT) and UN-Habitat committed to implement the Urban Prosperity Initiative in Mexico, working on the implementation of the CPI for 130 municipalities, where most of the mortgage loans are generated. The CPI was used as a strategy to evaluate how the housing sector can impact on urban prosperity and contribute to design more integrated housing policies.



Assessing Urban Prosperity

Urban Prosperity Analysis

Action Plan Definition

Institutional strategy

- Rapid urbanization in Mexico have increased the demand for affordable housing and urban infrastructure and services, which cities struggle to cope with. However, housing has not been properly integrated into urban policies in spite of its importance -

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 the new housing approaches, including new comprehensive solutions, with enhanced institutional coordination towards shaping better and more sustainable cities cities.



130 Cities (Urban Area)
130 Municipalities (Non-Urban Area)

Results

- **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 and an 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, in order to define proper location for new housing developments that make cities more compact, socially diverse and functional.

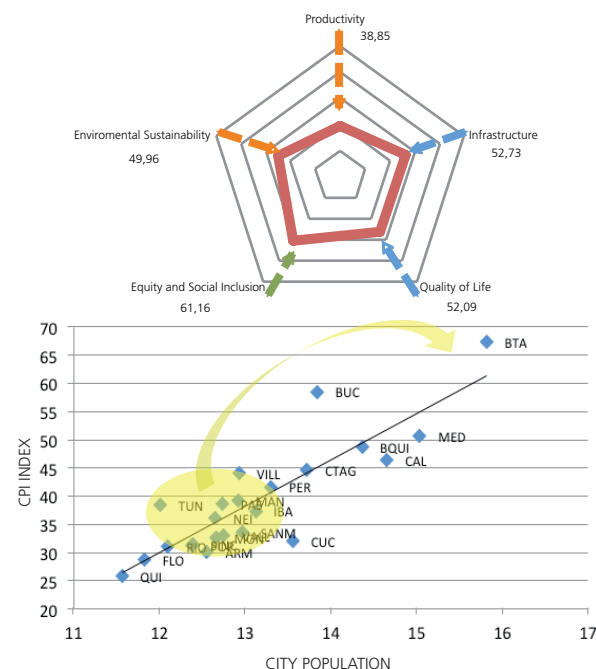


Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico © 2018 Luis Chong

CPI as Strategy - Colombia

Implementation of the CPI for 23 cities in Colombia

The State of the Colombian cities based on the CPI, provides clear information to support policy formulation in order to improve the levels of prosperity of the citizens. Using an expanded CPI adapted to colombian city needs, the study proposes 10 recommendations ranking from specific city interventions to regional integration and articulation of a system of cities.

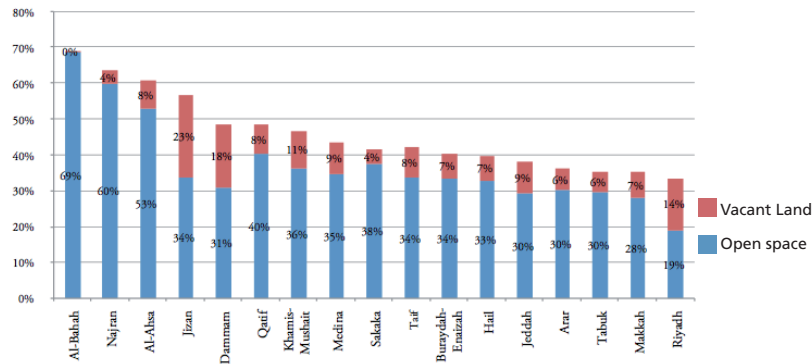


CPI - Implementation

CPI as Strategy - Saudi Arabia

Future Saudi Arabia cities Programme - measuring urban form through the City Prosperity Initiative in 17 cities

By implementing the City Prosperity Initiative - with a strong focus on spatial analysis and urban planning support - Saudi Arabian authorities will be able to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for their cities to become more prosperous. Innovative spatial indicators of the CPI aim to measure these transformations in order to address them with reinvented urban planning and design, adequate laws and institutions and local economic development solutions.



Tabuk city, formal subdivisions



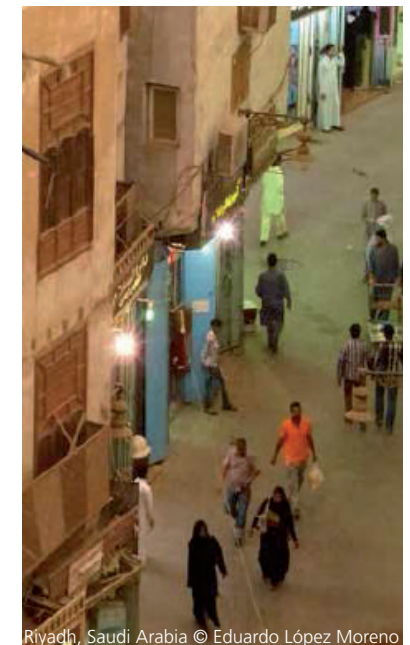
Jeddah, atomistic development



CPI, Street Connectivity and Spatial Capital

The study disaggregates the results of the Street Connectivity Index in seven typologies grouped by residential and non-residential. The residential type includes formal and informal subdivisions, housing projects and atomistic (organic) development. The non-residential type is comprised of urban amenities, vacant land and open space.

Connectivity is not a goal in itself, but a mean to create successful and prosperous cities. The role of the street is to connect spaces, people and goods, and thereby facilitating commerce, social interaction and mobility. But not just connectivity is an important spatial variable; cities consist of streets, buildings and open space, their distribution and configuration constitute the spatial capital of a city. Cities that have appropriate layouts, adequate street connectivity and sufficient open public spaces are cities that have a spatial capital. This capital can support development in various other areas and contribute to enhance social cohesion and economic productivity.

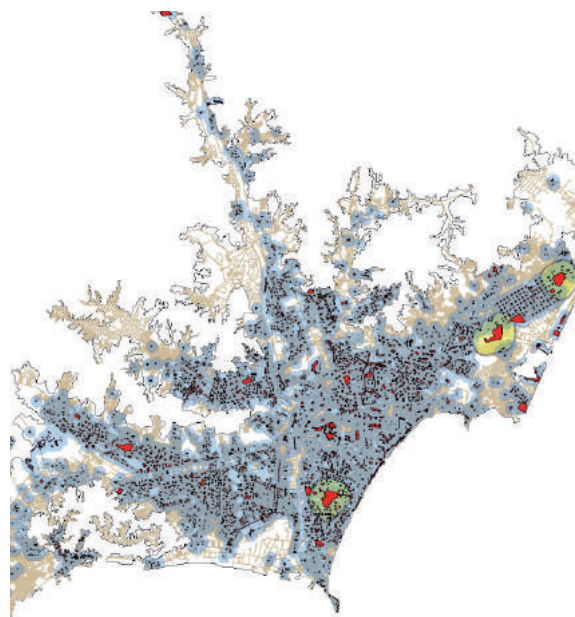


Riyadh, Saudi Arabia © Eduardo López Moreno

CPI as Strategy - Kenya

Inventory and Assessment of Open Public Spaces

Open public spaces are important for the quality of life in cities, but solid information about them is needed in order to propose adequate policies. Because of the diffuse lack of data in certain areas of non-traditional indicators, such as public spaces, new methodologies of data collection for inventory and assessment of open public spaces have been developed by UN-Habitat. As one of the CPI indicators, the public spaces inventory has been implemented in various cities of Latin America, Africa and Middle East.



Accessibility of Public Spaces assesment, Lima - Perú

Open Public Spaces Assesment

The character of a city is defined by its streets and public spaces and the connective matrix of streets and public spaces forms the skeleton of the city upon which all else rests. Streets and public space as drivers of economic development: a good connective matrix of public space has impact on economic productivity as it improves the efficiency of the supply chain, reducing production costs and promoting the mobility of goods and people. (UN-Habitat, 2013)

The Nairobi City County (NCC) together with UN-Habitat started an open public spaces assesment project in two pilot sub-counties of the 17 in Nairobi: Embakassi North and Dagoretti North. The Open Public Spaces assesment began from the identification of the open public spaces and their accessibility, use, comfort, facilities, safety and green coverage as core elements of the geo-reference localization and questionnaire. The assesment of needs and the creation of a baseline of data and information allows the formulation of more effective and evidence-based policies, together with the implementation of specific interventions from the broader UN-Habitat programmes.



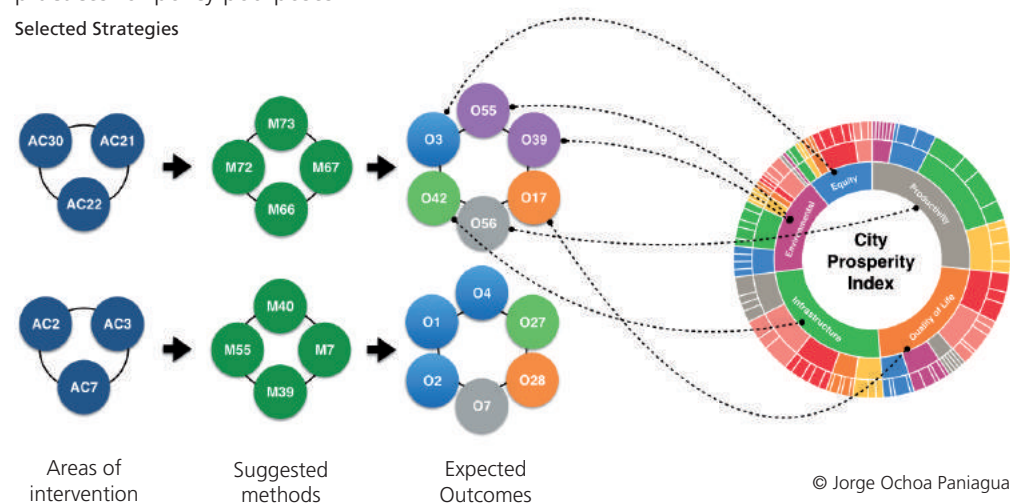
Nairobi, Kenya © Jose Luis Chong

A way forward to more prosperous cities

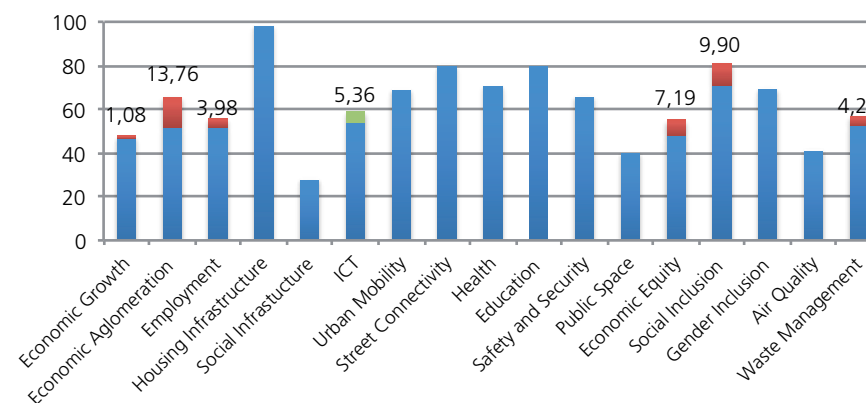
Data Analysis, Best Practices and Policy Simulation

The CPI allows cities to define targets and goals that can support the formulation of evidence-based policies and measurable long term plans. The compiled data of the CPI indicators facilitate the analysis of trends and patterns of cities with similar prosperity indexes. At the same time UN-Habitat Best Practices database set up the comparison among a selection of specific policies that have shown similar results to those that would be desired in implementation of a more prosperous city. Finally thank to the policy simulation is possible to predict the impact of the alternative policies on the overall Urban Prosperity level. UN-Habitat is working with the University of Sydney to develop an automatized selection and use of best practices for policy purposes.

Selected Strategies



Medellin Potential Influence of ICT +10%



Data Analysis

As part of a broader worldwide initiative, the CPI does not only provides a deep insight of the prosperity level of the city analysed, but also allows a performances comparison at the level of dimensions, subdimensions or individual indicators, within multiple cities of the same world region or with similar CPI prosperity indexes. The City Prosperity Initiative through the collection of city-level information generates an unique bank of urban knowledge.

Best Practices

The CPI is developing a system based on artificial intelligence to help identifying areas of intervention, methods of implementation and expected outcomes in order to achieve a more prosperous city. Through a methodical analysis of a database of best practices, examples of policy components and existing case studies will be provided in order to meet the city needs identified by the CPI.

Ex Ante Policy Evaluation

The strong integration and connection between the different dimensions of the CPI allows an ex ante policy evaluation. In fact, after the identification of interrelated dimensions and sub-dimensions, supported by the analysis of trends and patterns of a wide sample of cities, is possible to anticipate the impact of a positive improvement on a wider range of indicators and corresponding dimensions of the CPI.

The CPI as monitoring tool for SDG 11

The CPI is proposed to become the monitoring system or tool of Goal 11 and any other targets that have or can have an urban basis. The analysis of the relationship between SDG targets and CPI indicators shows many convergences. Therefore, it is possible to consider that the CPI, as local monitoring tool, can be used - with the necessary adjustments - to identify, quantify, evaluate, monitor and report on progress made by cities and countries on Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda.

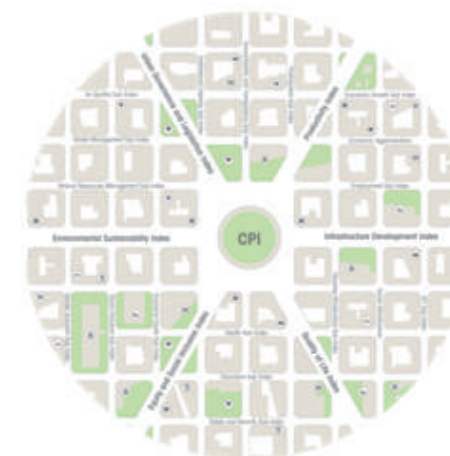


GOAL 11 - Targets (examples)

- 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 advantages of adopting the CPI as global monitoring tool for Goal 11

1. **Propose a systemic approach of the city.** The CPI offers a holistic view of sustainable urban development. It allows establishing and understanding interrelations between different dimensions of city development.

2. **Create baseline data and information.** Cities already implementing the CPI have been able to create baseline data, propose local commitments for improvement and monitor progress overtime.

3. **Establish global benchmarks.** The CPI methodology has established global benchmarks for each one of the indicators, with sound standardization methods that enable comparisons among different indicators.

4. **Provide a single composite value.** As a composite Index, the CPI allows to understand the state of development of cities in a more integrated manner. This helps local and national governments to visualize how inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements are.

5. **Provide evidence-based for policy-making and accountability.** The CPI is not only a metric, it is also a policy dialogue that supports the formulation of more informed policies.

6. **Identify priorities of sustainable urban development.** The CPI allows to disaggregate the different components of sustainable development in such manner that it is possible to identify progress and deficits. By isolating key development issues hindering success, it is possible to adopt appropriate policies and corrective measures.



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