

# Rwanda National Urban Forum

## City Prosperity Initiative *A comprehensive platform for monitoring urban agendas at local level*

Research and Capacity  
Development Branch  
UN-HABITAT

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Kigali, Rwanda*



Data and measurement are essential for development goals to be met

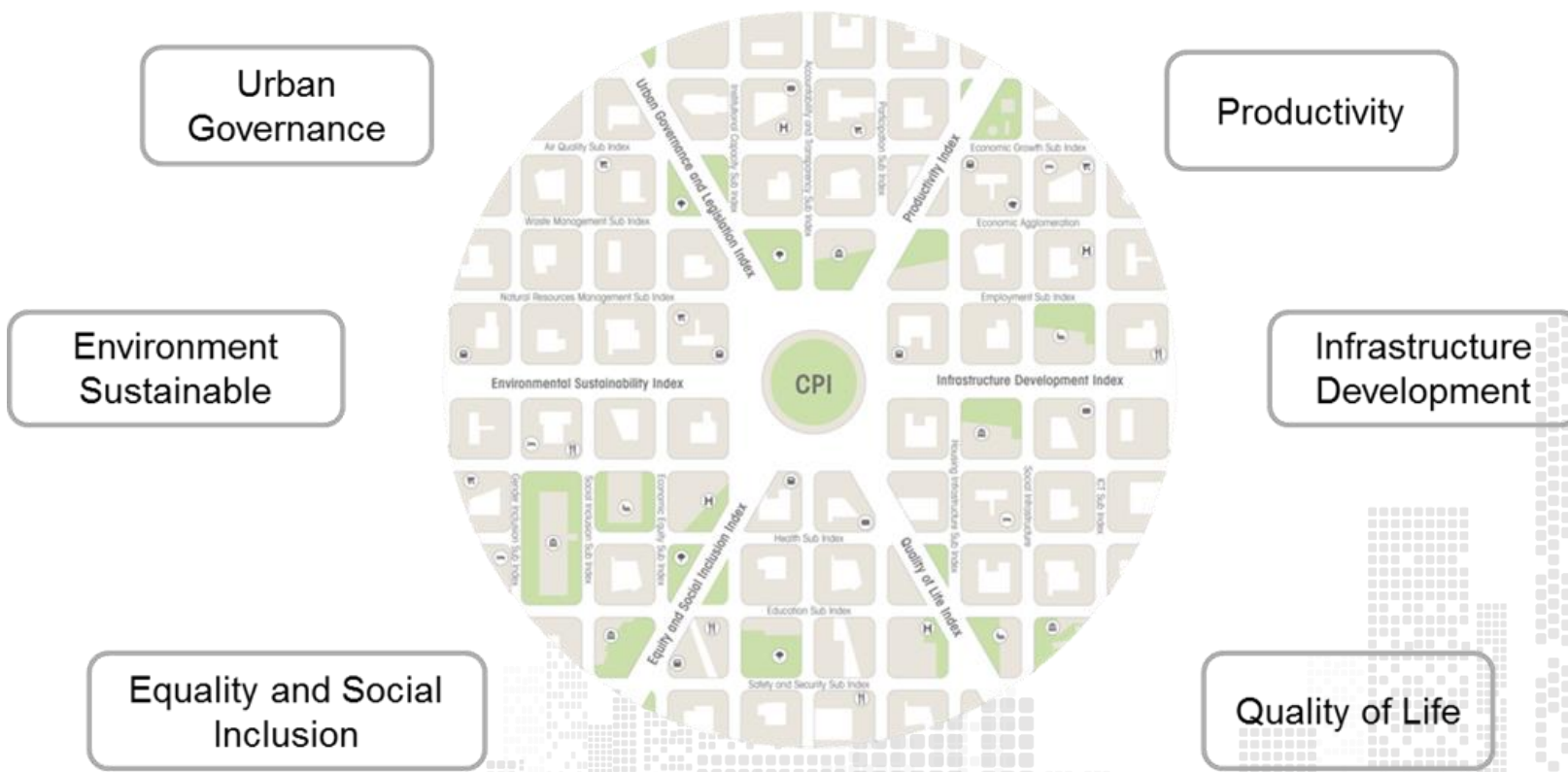


Platform for urban data collection, developed to formulate evidence-based decision making and monitoring for cities



## The Wheel of Urban Prosperity

### A tool based on Six Dimensions





# The City Prosperity Initiative

## Incremental approach to Prosperity

### Contextual CPI

Policy performance and monitoring tool	Comparable across time	<b>70</b> Indicators
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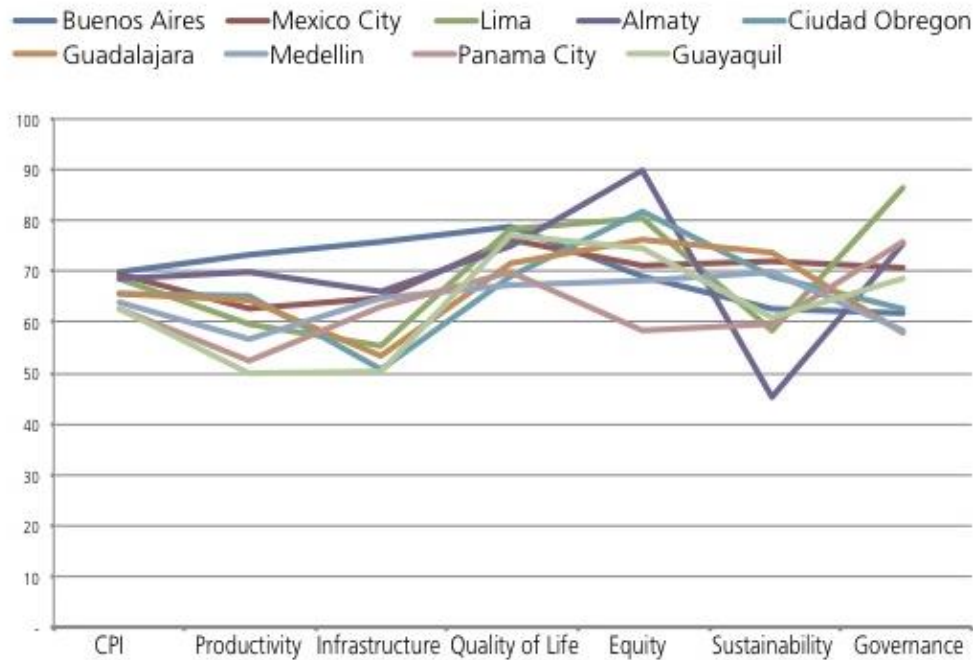
### Extended CPI

In-depth Diagnosis	Comparable within region / country	<b>55</b> Indicators
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### Basic CPI

Initial Diagnosis	Globally comparable	<b>30</b> Indicators
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## Index Ranking



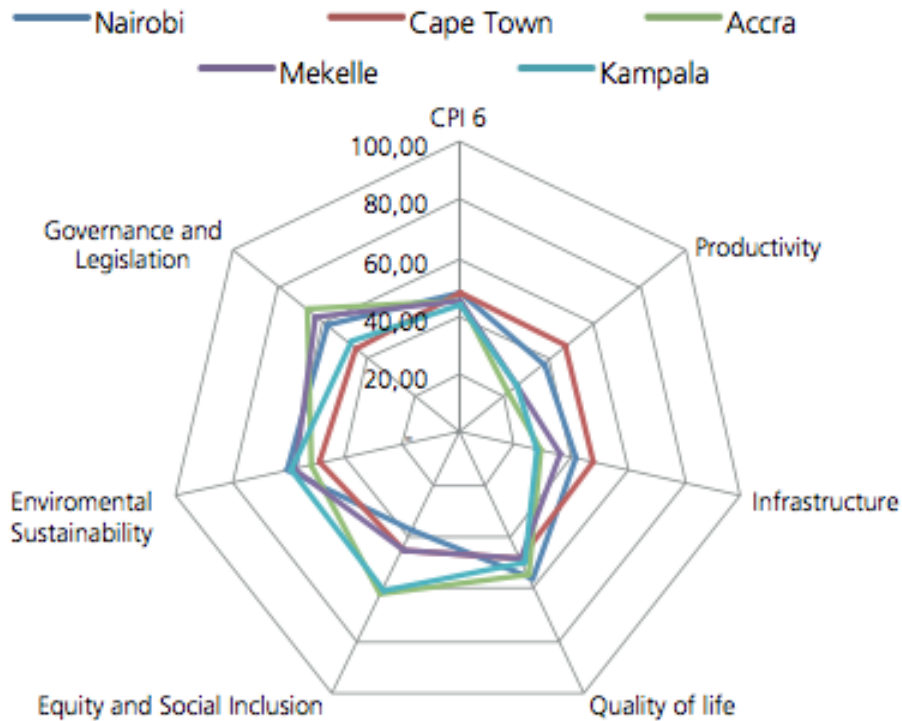
Rank	City	CPI
1	Oslo	86.76
2	Copenhagen	84.79
3	Stockholm	83.47
4	Helsinki	81.41
5	Paris	80.67
6	Vienna	80.53
7	Melbourne	80.30
8	Montreal	79.88
9	Toronto	79.80
10	Sydney	79.77
11	Berlin	79.27
12	Milan	79.20
13	Amsterdam-Utrecht	78.93
14	Brussel	78.32
15	Tokyo	77.82
16	Manchester	77.50
17	Prague	77.39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

### Comparison among cities

- Strong relationship between balanced development of all the dimensions of prosperity and the overall performance of cities.

# The CPI: A Global Monitoring tool

## Regional Comparison

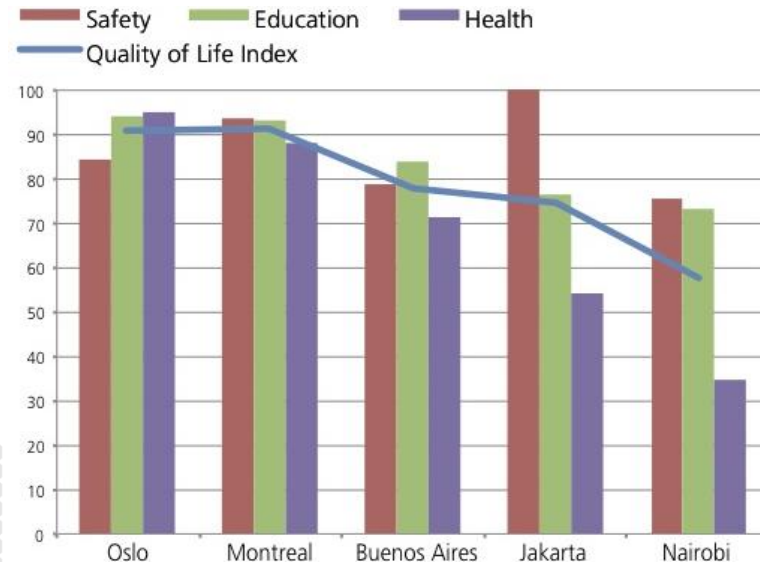
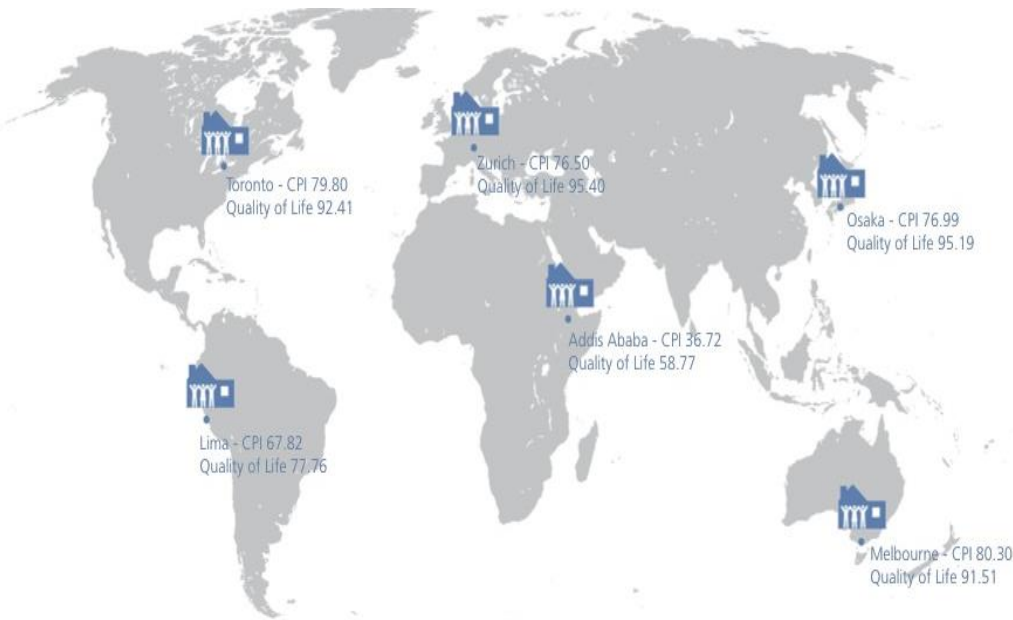


Comparison of cities within the same geographical area, showing common and differentiated challenges





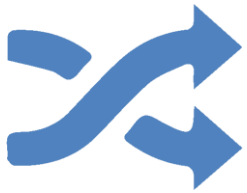
## Prosperity Dimension Ranking



Relationship among the different dimensions of prosperity.

- In most cases - different dimensions interact and influence each other through various linkages, reinforced by multi-sectoral policies.

# The CPI: A multi-purpose platform



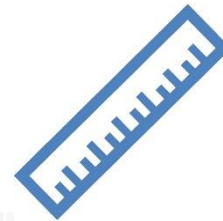
1. A **flexible monitoring framework** that takes into account the contextual needs and particularities of cities and countries



2. The CPI **promotes integration** in the implementation of a more sustainable urbanization model



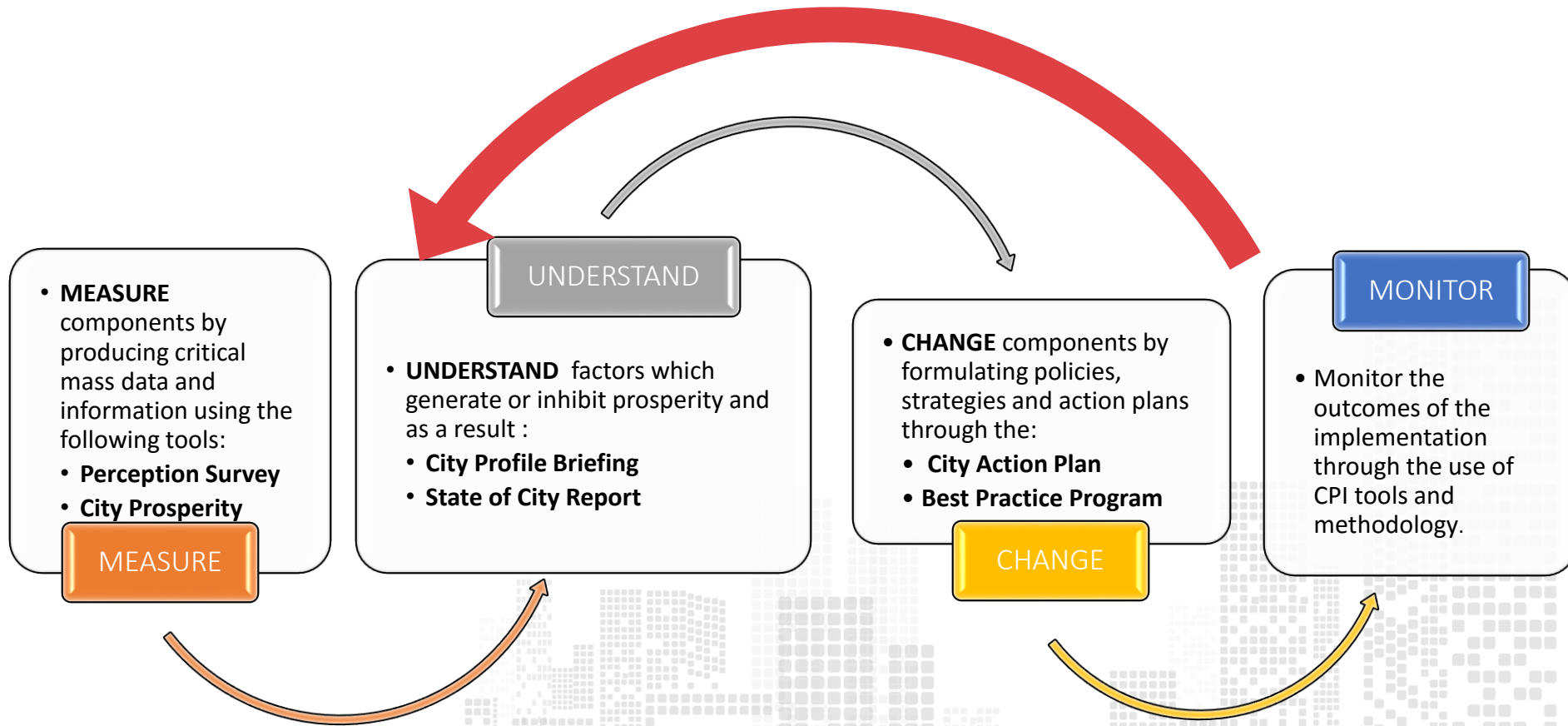
3. An **innovative tool based on spatial analysis** that integrates indicators such as street connectivity, public space, urban expansion, land use mix



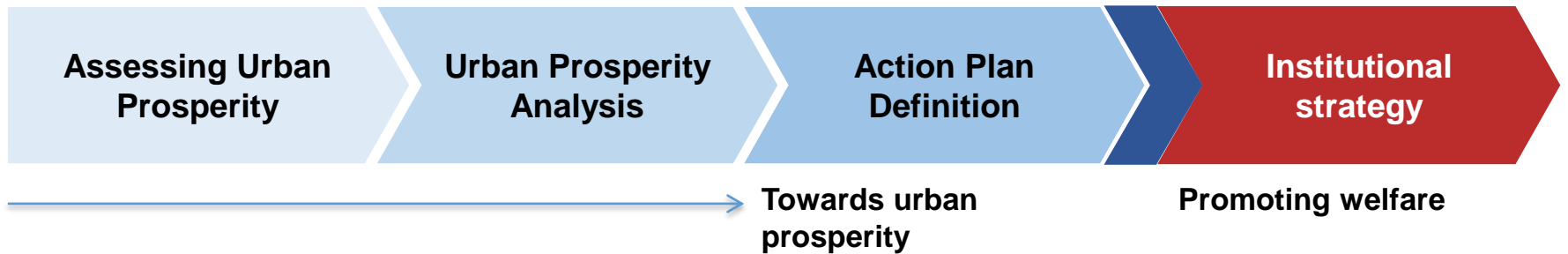
4. As a **multi-scale tool** the CPI supports decision-making from national urban policies to regional to city-wide interventions



# The CPI: How does it work?



## Implementation in cities



- Identifying data sources, information gathering and indices calculations

- Identifying urban prosperity weaknesses and strengths in the city.

- 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.

- Expected results will strengthen an evolution to new approaches, including new comprehensive solutions, with enhanced institutional coordination towards shaping better cities.



# The CPI and the SDGs

## 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



11.1 Adequate, safe and affordable housing

11.2 Accessible and sustainable transport systems for all

11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanization

11.4 Safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 Reduce the number of people affected by disasters

11.6 Reduce the environmental impact of cities

11.7 Provide universal access to safe public spaces

11.a Support links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas

11.b Increase integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change

11.c Building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

PRODUCTIVITY

- 1. Economic Strength
- 3. Employment

INFRASTRUCTURE

- 4. Housing Infrastructure
- 5. Social Infrastructure
- 6. ICT
- 7. Urban Mobility
- 8. Street Connectivity

QUALITY OF LIFE

- 9. Health
- 10. Education
- 11. Safety and Security
- 12. Public Space

EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

- 13. Economic Equity
- 14. Social Inclusion
- 15. Gender Inclusion

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- 17. Air Quality
- 18. Waste Management
- 19. Water and Energy

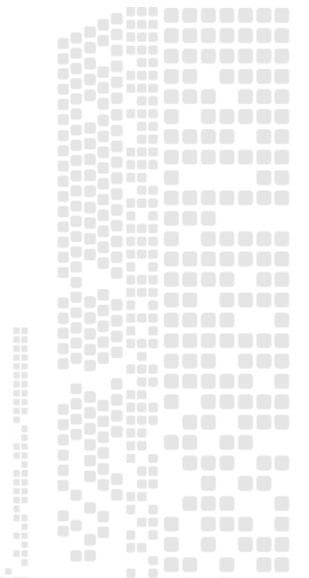
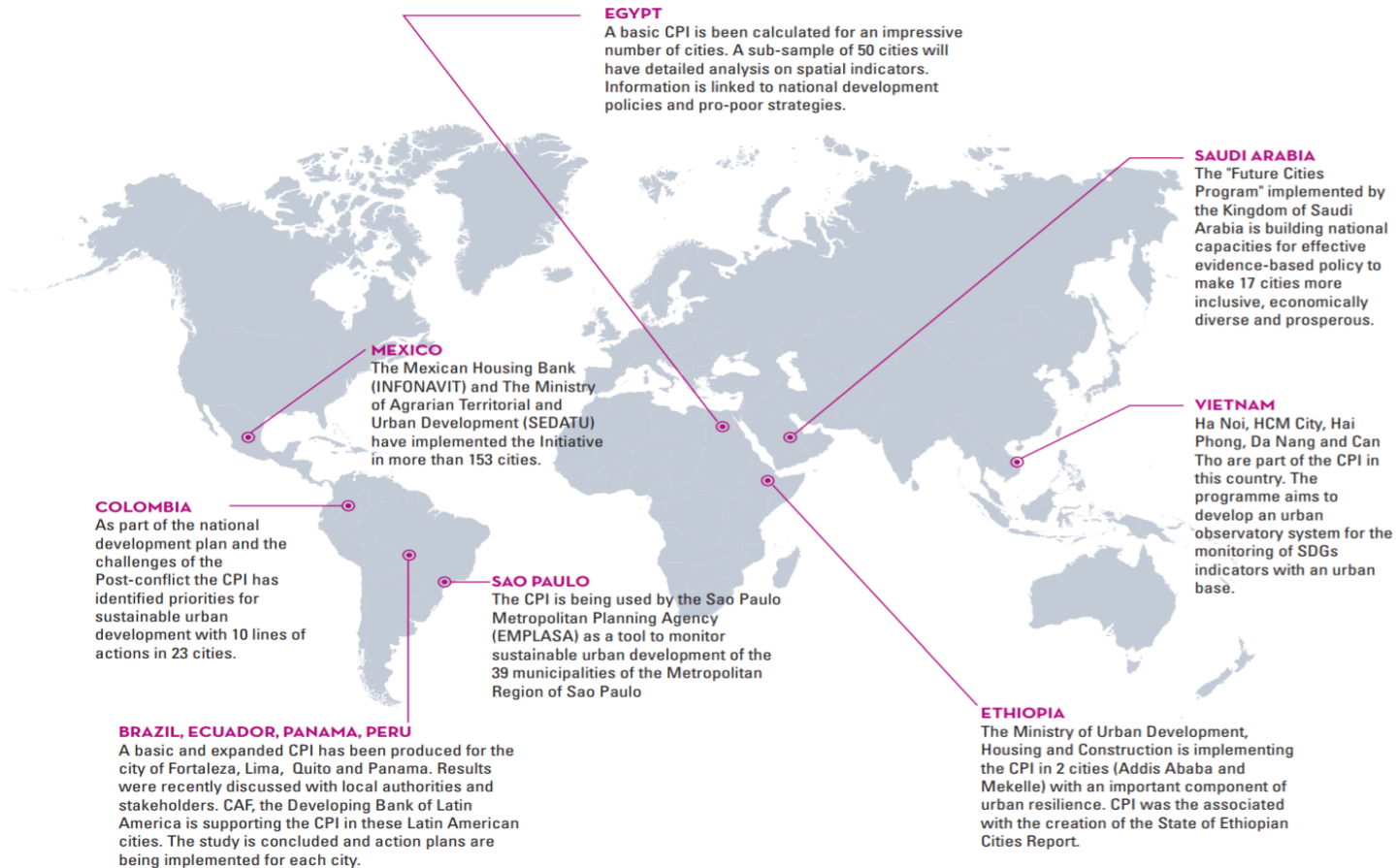
GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION

- 20. Participation and Accountability
- 21. Municipal Finance and Institutional Capacity

22. Governance of Urbanization



• The Creation of local and national monitoring mechanisms for accountability, **prioritizes the selection of key areas and relevant issues for more efficient investment planning**



## In summary....



- A **global monitoring framework** to measure progress on city/urban goals in a comprehensive manner
  - Help countries and cities identify, quantify, evaluate, **monitor and report on progress** made towards achieving urban targets of 2030 Agenda and NUA





**Thank You**

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