Urban Prosperity

Measurements, Lessons and Policies

Strengthening Partnerships for a New Africa Urban Agenda

Nairobi, 6 December 2013

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1. City Prosperity Index – Notion and Measurement

2. Streets as Public Spaces and Drivers of Urban Prosperity

3. Cities Prosperity Initiative: Objectives and Benefits
Cities Prosperity Index
Notion and Measurement

UN-Habitat
For a Better Urban Future
Urbanization trends:

- Endless growth of cities in the periphery
- Growing inequalities between rich and poor
- Serious distortions in the form and functionality of cities
- Grave damage to the environment
- Difficulty to integrate intangible aspects such as..
WHY?
Distorted Notion of Development - Prosperity

- Wealth-accumulation pattern
- A narrow focus on purely financial prosperity
- Land and real estate speculation
- Urbanization model that generates structural problems
1. Integrates **tangible and intangible** aspects of prosperity
2. Responds to the inefficient, unsustainable forms and functionalities of the city of the previous century.
THE CITY OF THE 21ST CENTURY

- More compact form
- Balance lower energy costs
- Greater heterogeneity and functionality
- Safeguards against new risks
- Higher provision of public goods
- More ‘human scale’
## City Prosperity Index

### Productivity
- The productivity index is measured through the city product, which represents the total output of goods and services (value added) produced by a city’s population during a specific year.

### Quality of Life
- The index is a combination of three sub-indices; education, health sub-index (including HIV/AIDS), safety & security, public space.

### Infrastructure Development
- The index is a combination of the following sub-indices; connection to services (piped water, sewerage, electricity), communication services (ICT, mobile), housing, mobility, transportation; street connectivity.

### Environmental Sustainability
- This index is made of the sub-indices: air quality (PM 10), CO2 emissions and indoor pollution, waste, energy.

### Equity and Social Inclusion
- This index combines statistical measures of inequality of income/consumption, (Gini coefficient) and inequality of access to services and infrastructure, gender inequality.

### Urban form and structure
- This index is a combination of the following sub-indices: land allocated to streets and public spaces; street density, intersection density, Composite Street Connectivity Index, public spaces, urban expansion index.

### Institutions, laws and governance
Streets as public Spaces and Drivers of Urban Prosperity
Streets as Public Spaces and Drivers of Urban Prosperity

- Streets as Public Spaces: Historical Perspective
- Prosperous Streets: Concepts, Methods and Measurements
- State of Streets in Europe, North America and Oceania
- State of Streets in Africa, Asia and LAC
- Streets as Public Spaces and Drivers of Urban Prosperity
Chapter 1 Streets as Public Spaces: A Historical Perspective

- People have histories; streets do too

1.1 Planning and design of streets as public spaces in the ancient era
- Streets in ancient cities were the result of a vision of civilization rather than a function of the economy

1.2 Streets as public spaces and drivers of urban transformation

1.2.1 Europe, North America and Oceania
- Planning and design of the street in the 19th-20th century
- Urban growth and expansion since the Industrial Revolution
- Urban Growth and expansion, and change in planning and design of street

1.2.2 Africa, Asia, Latin America and The Caribbean
- Some landmarks of planning and design of streets
- Urbanization, peripherization of urban growth and expansion
- Peripherization of urban growth - proliferation of irregular, narrow streets
- “Modern Planning” – Brasilia, Chandigarth and Abuja
Chapter 2 Prosperous Streets: Concepts, Methods and Measurements

• 2.1 Reclaiming streets as public spaces
• 2.2 Streets as public spaces and drivers of urban prosperity
• 2.3 Measures of street connectivity and city prosperity
• 2.4 Data and sources
Chapter 3 The State of Streets in European, North American and Oceanic Cities

- Land allocated to street (LAS)
- Street density (SD)
- Ratio LAS to SD
- Intersection density (ID)
- Composite Street Connectivity Index
- Street density and Population density
- Is the street an inferior economic good in the land market?
- Challenges and policies on urban sprawl – the place of the street network
- Changes in population dynamics and occupation of city space
- Street for All
Figure 3.1 Land allocated to street (LAS) in cities, Europe, North America & Oceania
Figure 3.4 Intersection density in cities
Europe, North America, Oceania
Chapter 4 The State of Streets in African, Asian and Latin American and The Caribbean Cities

- Land allocated to street (LAS)
- Street density (SD)
- Ratio LAS to SD
- Intersection density (ID)
- Composite Street Connectivity Index
- Street density and Population density
- Pavement and sidewalks
- Challenges in slum upgrading
- Walking, cycling, public transport
- Highways/BRT, etc.
- Street for All
Figure 4.1 Land allocated to street (LAS) in cities
Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean
Streets as public spaces and drivers of urban prosperity

Findings
5. Streets as public spaces and drivers of urban prosperity

Figure 5.1 CPI equal to or higher than 0.900

Composite Street Connectivity Index

- Equity Index and Social Inclusion Index
- Infrastructure Development Index
- Quality of Life Index
- Environment Sustainability Index
- Productivity Index

Legend:
- London
- Tokyo
- Helsinki
- Amsterdam
- Paris
- Toronto
5. Streets as public spaces and drivers of urban prosperity
5. Streets as public spaces and drivers of urban prosperity

Figure 5.3 Cities with CPI between 0.700 and 0.799

- Composite Street Connectivity Index
- Equity Index and Social Inclusion Index
- Infrastructure Development Index
- Quality of Life Index
- Environment Sustainability Index
- Productivity Index

Legend:
- Mexico City
- Auckland
- Beijing
- Moscow
- Sao Paulo
5. Streets as public spaces and drivers of urban prosperity
5. Streets as public spaces and drivers of urban prosperity

Figure 5.5 Cities with a CPI between 0.500 and 0.599
5. Streets as public spaces and drivers of urban prosperity

![Graph showing composite street connectivity index across different cities with varying levels of equity, social inclusion, quality of life, infrastructure development, and environment sustainability. The graph includes lines for Dhaka, Johannesburg, Addis Ababa, and Lagos.]
Key Findings

Cities with a very solid prosperity factors (0.9 and above) are well developed overall.

FEATURES:

1. Strong economic fundamentals and high productivity.
2. Their population live longer and are well educated.
3. Infrastructure available without spatial distortions
4. Sufficient urban land area is allocated to streets and public spaces
5. The urban environment is well managed
6. Equity and Social inclusion are valued
7. Good governance, urban planning, laws, regulations and institutional frameworks
Cities with weak prosperity factors (CPI: 0.50-0.59).

FEATURES:

1. Much remains to be done in terms of quality of life, infrastructure and environment
2. Distorted urban form and structure
3. Historical structural problems
4. chronic inequality of opportunities
5. Widespread poverty
6. Inadequate capital investment in public goods
7. Absence of pro-poor social programmes are critical factors behind such low degrees of prosperity.

Source: SWCR 2012.
From Measurements to Policies
Cities Prosperity Initiative

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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE
From measurement to Policies: Cities Prosperity Initiative

- Globally recognized policy framework
- In-depth and customized estimation of CPI
- Policy recommendations to advance prosperity (Actions Plans).
- Sharing Best practices
- UN-Habitat’ extensive knowledge
- Sustainable solutions
- Local monitoring mechanism
- Linking cities and partners

Cities subscribing to the Initiative (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Egypt, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, etc.)
Increased levels of prosperity

weak
Prosperity
Index

medium
Prosperity
Index

solid
Prosperity
Index

ONU HABITAT
POR UN MEJOR FUTURO URBANO
Cities Prosperity Initiative

Objectives

1. Increase indices of prosperity with policies and actions consistent and clear impacts.

2. Assist in the implementation of a variety of technical solutions to improve the shape and function of the city.

3. Assist in the preparation of projects through pre-feasibility studies and viability for funding.
Benefits of the Initiative

UN Habitat provides technical support:

- Monitoring Methods
- Institutional Analysis
- Development Strategies
- Policy Simulations
- Prospective analysis
- Support decision making
- Formulation of clear policy interventions
The road into the path of prosperity

**Benefits of the Initiative**

- **Prosperity Index**
  - Adoption
  - Adaptation of indicators
  - Index Calculation

- **Adoption**

- **Adaptation of indicators**

- **Index Calculation**

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**Monitoring**
- Evaluation
- Adjusts

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**Sustainable Solutions**
- Baseline - Goals
- Training
- Funding

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**Best Practices and Policies**
- Guidelines and methods
- Cooperation
- Exchange

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**Action Plan**
- Diagnosis
- Recommendations
- Critical Path

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**Prosperity Index**
- Adoption
- Adaptation of indicators
- Index Calculation
UN Habitat offers

Benefits of the Initiative

- Improved Prosperity Index
- Certification of prosperous city
- Implements Plan of Action
- Cd. integration initiative

Visibility
Recognition
World Urban Forum (2014)
Habitat 3 (2016)