

SUSTAINABLE CITIES NETWORK



MÉXICO
GOBIERNO DE LA REPÚBLICA



SUSTAINABLE
Cities Network



SEDATU
SECRETARÍA DE
DESARROLLO AGRARIO,
TERRITORIAL Y URBANO



I. BACK- GROUND

The Mexican Government has committed itself to implement actions in order to transform Mexico towards a sustainable future, in line with UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Considering this challenge, SEDATU has joined forces with cities and urban areas in order to assess, create and implement coordinated actions through a "Sustainable Cities Network".

Considering that three out of every four people live in cities, Mexico has become primordially an urban country, and the city has become a scenario where citizenship is reinforced, where connections and relations drive well-being, development and quality of life. However, this unprecedented urban growth also entails the consumption of 60% of all energy produced in the country, and is responsible for the generation of 70% of Mexico's greenhouse gas emissions.

Within this context, based on the National Plan of Development Urban 2013-2018 and in accordance with article 41 of the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration; the Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU) is designated by the federal government to design, promote and implement, in coordination State and Municipal authorities, land use planning strategies regarding the national territory. Additionally, SEDATU is responsible for the promotion of uniform land development criteria, especially with regards to quality and responsible housing planning, as well as the creation and promotion of sustainable housing models.

Furthermore, the General Law on Climate Change mandates in several articles the need and the obligation for institutions linked to urban planning; to design and carry out ac-

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tions to mitigate greenhouse gases emissions in cities, through the implementation of energy efficiency measures, efficient transport, sustainable use of water and to develop an adaptation agenda in order to ensure the population's safety and well-being.

Considering Mexico's commitment to promote a sustainable urban development and an equitable land use, the SEDATU, through the Undersecretary of Urban Development and Housing, has assumed the task of formulate a "Sustainable Cities Network", as part of a nationwide strategy towards a structured transformation of current city management, construction, development and planning mechanisms. This Network will serve as a focal point to share best prac-

tices, local strategies and towards the focalization of resources.

In recent decades Mexican cities have experienced a significant growth, both in number of inhabitants as well as occupied surface. Urban development in our country has been characterized by an uncontrolled urban expansion, resulting in the doubling of urban population in only 30 years and a six-fold expansion urban areas, in which 3 out of 4 people live today.

All this has led to major problems with land and territorial occupation; a decrease in urban density, diminished and inefficient transport and mobility, saturated services and infrastructure, and above all the deterioration and accelerated abandonment of dwelling in central cities areas.

The expansion of cities has been coupled with an increased pressure on natural resources, with negative effects on ecosystems, environment, energy and water supply. As an example, new homes to be built in Mexico over the next decade following business as usual tendencies, circa 5 to 10 million homes, will generate more than 70 million tons of GHG emissions by the year 2020, demanding services, infrastructure, energy and water among others resources delivered by already obsolete and inefficient means.

Therefore, we urgently require a sustainable city model that can face these challenges with intelligence, and which will have as a goal, to optimize 50% of energy resources consumed by the cities and manage 30% of all GHG emissions, expelled into the atmosphere daily, contributing enormously to climate change.

II. PROJECT DESCRIP- TION

The coordination strategy between government intuitions on all three levels, includes private and social actors as well in order to achieve the biggest impact on the territory.

Derived from the SEDATU's commitment to contribute to efficient land use, inclusive, resilient and sustainable planning, SEDATU has defined a wide range of coordination mechanisms in order to direct strategies towards sustainable development management, including housing, public spaces, natural resources infrastructure and transport. The main purpose of this strategy, is to deliver palpable results to the population living within project boundaries.

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The strategy, involving assessments, participative planning, short term actions, and a long term vision, will be immediately perceived by the inhabitants; and in order to ensure quality, will follow the methodologies presented in the Paris (COP 21) agreement for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, within the framework of Municipal, State and National planning.

This scenario demands public policies to face the problems and ensure sustainable urban development, and especially take substantive measures towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change, because “...the way in which we manage our cities, will determine largely how well we face the challenges of sustainable development and innovation”.

This is why the SEDATU promotes the sustainable cities network, where the “Sustainable city” model is defined as a technical and integral management instrument that contains a cross-cutting agenda with members of the public, private and social sectors; to assess, outline programs, projects, activities, interventions and concurrent and targeted strategic investments for a sustainable and efficient urban renewal.

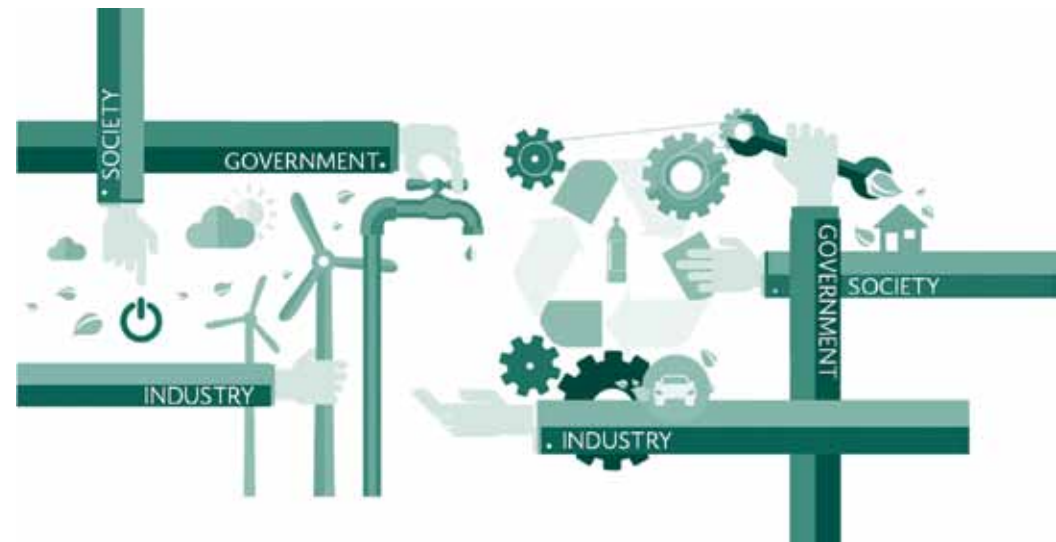
Thus the sustainable cities network will seek the well-being of current and future residents of our cities, which depend on the decisions we make today. The international and local context demands a prepared population which through its authorities will continually improve our cities in order to better address emerging risks and respond effectively both to natural variations and to ever-changing economic circumstances ensuring sustained development and competitiveness in a national and international context.



Mexico
gets hit by several
hurricanes every year,
because of its
geographical location.
Damages in 2013 for just
two storms surpassed
**5,770 MILLION
DOLLARS**

III. OBJECTIVE

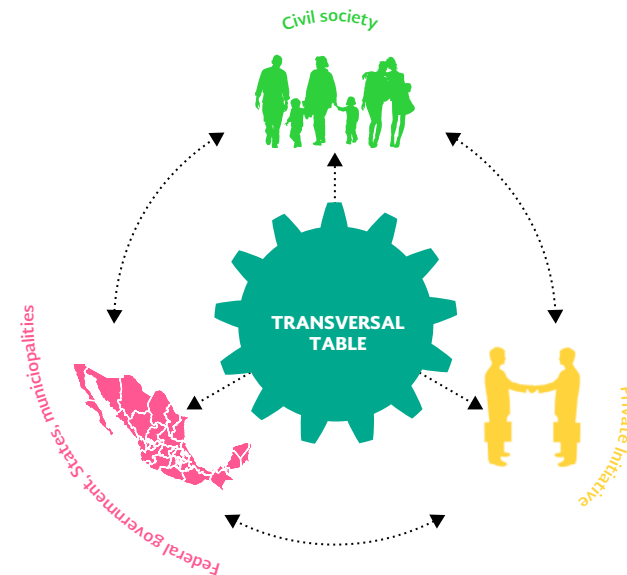
The main objective of this Project is to create a platform through which government actions will be coordinated and focalized in order to achieve best possible impacts, through the harmonization of territorial and urban planning policies at all levels towards the sustained development of the city across environmental, social as well as economic issues.



IV. STRATEGY

In order to achieve the afore mentioned objectives, the main strategy entails the creation of a stable coordination platform which will include participants from all sectors. This governance structure will allow for precise assessment mechanisms, integrated planning strategies as well as efficient management schemes. This platform will include the following dimensions which will allow for a balanced and appropriate operation:

- I • Civil society
- II • Government
- III • And the private sector



The platform will be charged with assessing the current situation, and creating an inclusive strategy in order to define a catalogue of actions, following five main priorities; governance, urban environment, consolidation, public spaces and sustainable housing. These were selected considering existing public programs and policies.

Additionally, complimentary instruments will be identified in order to compliment specific needs. For instance, joint planning instruments, which will be consolidated and updated with a view to meet UN 2030 sustainable development targets, or specific actions which will ensure compliance and monitoring of all actions as a whole.

City specific sustainable action plans need to be developed with the participation of all relevant actors assembled on a transversal cooperation platform, where projects and actions will be prioritized, and their implementation will be monitored.

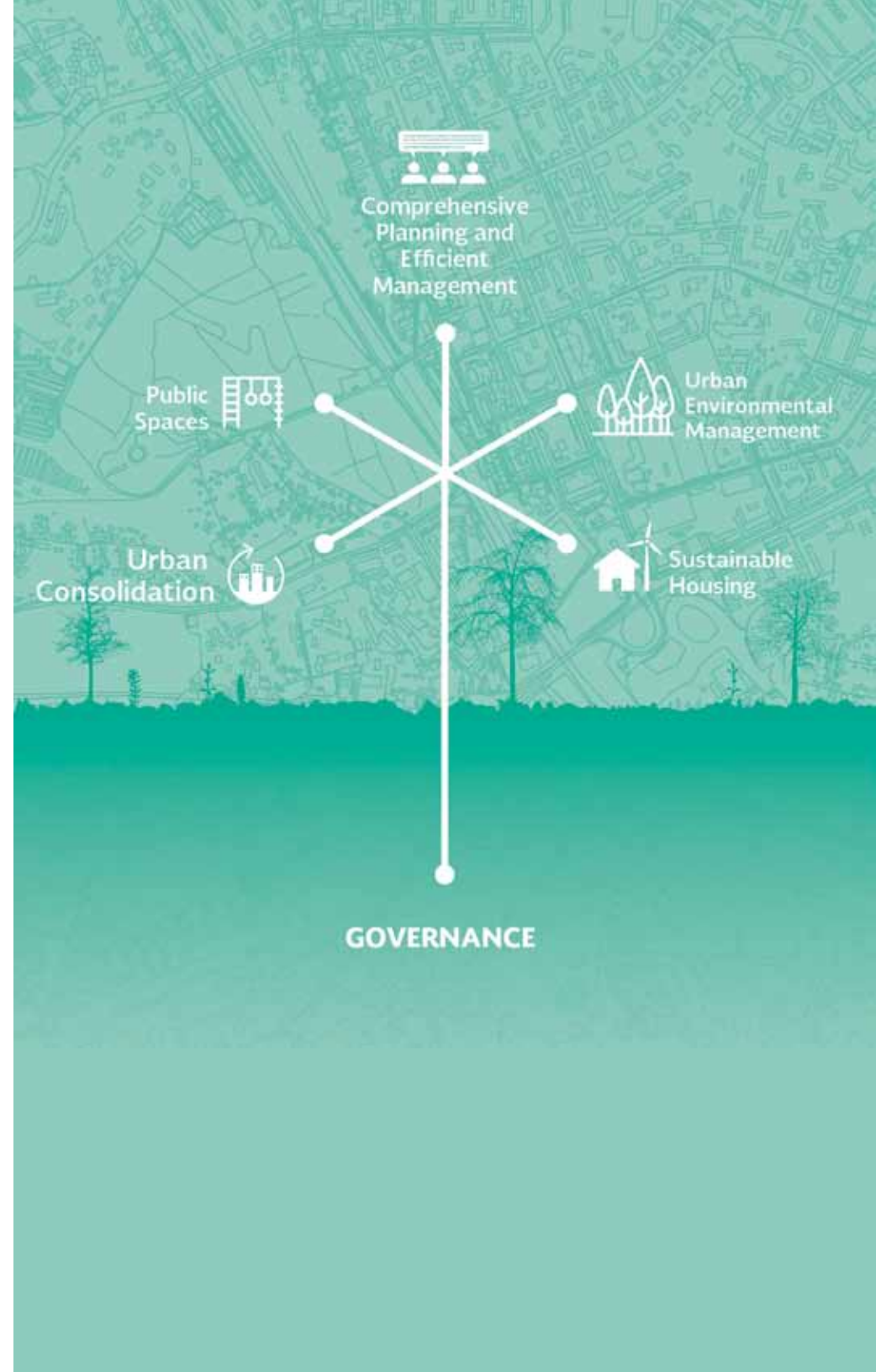


With the purpose of facilitating the reach of this city model and its results, we propose the following strategic lines as base:

- 1 · Governance: *comprehensive planning and efficient management*
- 2 · Urban environmental management
- 3 · Urban consolidation
- 4 · Public spaces, creators of citizenship, identity, and community cohesion
- 5 · Sustainable housing

This city pilot model will be the benchmark at national level, which will enhance as well the urban sustainable development of the country as a whole, merging compact productive, competitive and inclusive cities to detonate the social and economic benefits of development.

This strategy of sustainable cities and its specific proposals are articulated through an action plan to develop through specific projects, and are prioritized (in short, medium and long term) in a portfolio according to the need of cities in each of them, making merge the efforts of the public interest and the private sector.



ACTORS FOR THE TRANSVERSAL TABLE



One of the main challenges facing cities in Mexico is their institutional and regulatory consolidation, towards its own sustainable territorial planning in addition to its own diversity of typologies; all this representing challenge management and thus the need for a regulatory framework for flexible coordination allowing establish guidelines for their proper development.

The coordination of public policies, sustainable planning and its local management must be articulated with the citizenship partaking, the Academy and them NGO's; because these are essential to achieve results and full governance. While other barriers are the limited institutional, administrative and financial capacity at every local level.

The citizen's involvement is a central factor to achieve governance in cities, due to positively impact in decision making and because provides legitimacy, allowing clarity around the direction in which city planning, public and strategic investment will take place.

Municipal authorities, society, the Academy, the private sector and SEDATU agents should be collected at the "cross-cutting tables"; to develop cities diagnostics and strategies and champion their projects prioritization..



SUSTAINABLE Cities Network



TIJUANA

Population
1,559,683
Land Area
40307 ha
Population Density
38.13
Dwelling Unit Density
8.92

NUEVO LAREDO

Population
384,033
Land Area
10 041 ha
Population Density
31.14
Dwelling Unit Density
7.71

HUAMANTLA

Population
84,979
Land Area
2724 ha
Population Density
21.63
Dwelling Unit Density
4.93

COZUMEL

Population
79,535
Land Area
2202 ha
Population Density
35.08
Dwelling Unit Density
9.66

DERRAMADERO

Industrial economic corridor in the north of Mexico. The workforce, mainly attracted by the offer of employment and better wages, requires a supply of housing according to their profile.

JIUTEPEC

Population
196, 953
Land Area
5571 ha
Population Density
35
Dwelling Unit Density
7.43

TEHUACÁN

Population
274,906
Land Area
7470 ha
Population Density
37.18

CAMPECHE

Population
259,005
Land Area
5482 ha
Population Density
41.72
Dwelling Unit Density
11.62



Comprehensive
Planning and
Efficient
Management



Urban
Environmental
Management



Urban
Consolidation



Public
Spaces



Sustainable
Housing

V. MONITORING

*The City Prosperity Index
CPI is a metric and an
instrument of political
dialogue*

A Good Government is based in evidence and built on a shared knowledge, using both data comparable globally as well as data disaggregated and locally generated. The cities are called to play a lead role in data collection, monitoring and reporting the progress made at local level, in order to ensure sustainable urban development.

Measuring (assessing, quantifying and evaluating) is an element that can strength the elaboration, monitoring and development of public policy. It is essential to quantify its impact, evaluate its usefulness and adjust implementation strategies. Showed results are satisfactory to assess city development based on scientific evidence. If a city is not measured properly it is impossible to provide a consistent and coherent solution for it.

Why measure a city?

- Allows to define clearly and precisely major urban challenges.
- Promotes articulated and coherent public policies.
- Promotes public interest.
- Consents citizen participation processes.
- Promotes accountability and transparency.
- Develops confidence and credibility to attract investment.
- Guarantees monitoring and continuity of planning.
- Encourages continuity of long-term actions.

- Promotes synergies between public and private actors.
- Allows to develop a geographical territory management.

City Prosperity Index CPI

There are many ways to develop or adopt a system of indicators. Nowadays many municipalities generate their own measurement systems. There are also sets of indicators for measurements that are widely used in the country. Variety and breadth in the ways of carrying out measurements shows the need for standardized instruments that allow measurement as a whole. In this sense emphasizes the index of the city thrives –CPI, City Prosperity Index- developed by UN-Habitat, which has been used to measure prosperity in more than 500 cities around the world.

The City Prosperity Index CPI is a metric and an instrument of political dialogue, which offers to developed countries cities of those emerging the ability to create indicators and baseline data. Is a tool designed to understand, analyze, plan, take action and observe the effects of public policies on citizen well-being. Indicators obtained from reliable information presents an x-ray image of the urban complexity, and identifies priorities areas for public policies. As well, translate welfare into a measurable and actionable parameters and city measure performances, and the effect of public policies at the same time.

In this sense City Prosperity Index CPI not only provides

rates and measures, but also helps to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for the Governments and local groups.

UN-Habitat has raised a new multi-dimensional and holistic approach on prosperity, which recognizes that human well-being as the result of several factors that affect cities condition. Prosperity for UN-Habitat involves comprehensive, multidimensional wellness in all areas of human life and equal opportunities for all. The CPI is calculated from the 6 dimensions of urban prosperity: productivity, infrastructure development, quality of life, social inclusion and sustainability, legislation and governance.

The CPI is distinguished of others index and indicators because, firstly, it proposes a systemic approach to city offering an integral vision of sustainable urban development. Provides also a single compound value, allowing the understanding of the city's development in a more integrated frame. Secondly, the CPI methodology has established global points of reference for each of indicators and methods of standardization, which let comparisons between different indicators and different cities. Create reference data and provides evidence for accountability and policy-making. Finally, the CPI offers the possibility for local and national Governments to establish their own mechanisms of monitoring, giving the power of lookout results and inform in a systematic way.

Until now (September 2016) UN-Habitat has carried out the measurement of the prosperity for 153 municipalities and delegations in Mexico. In one hand this huge effort has generated new information never before quantified, as

The 10 goals and indicators of the 11 Target are integrated in the CPI. 23% of all the ODS goals can be measured locally and covered by the CPI.

11 Target and City Prosperity Index Initiative

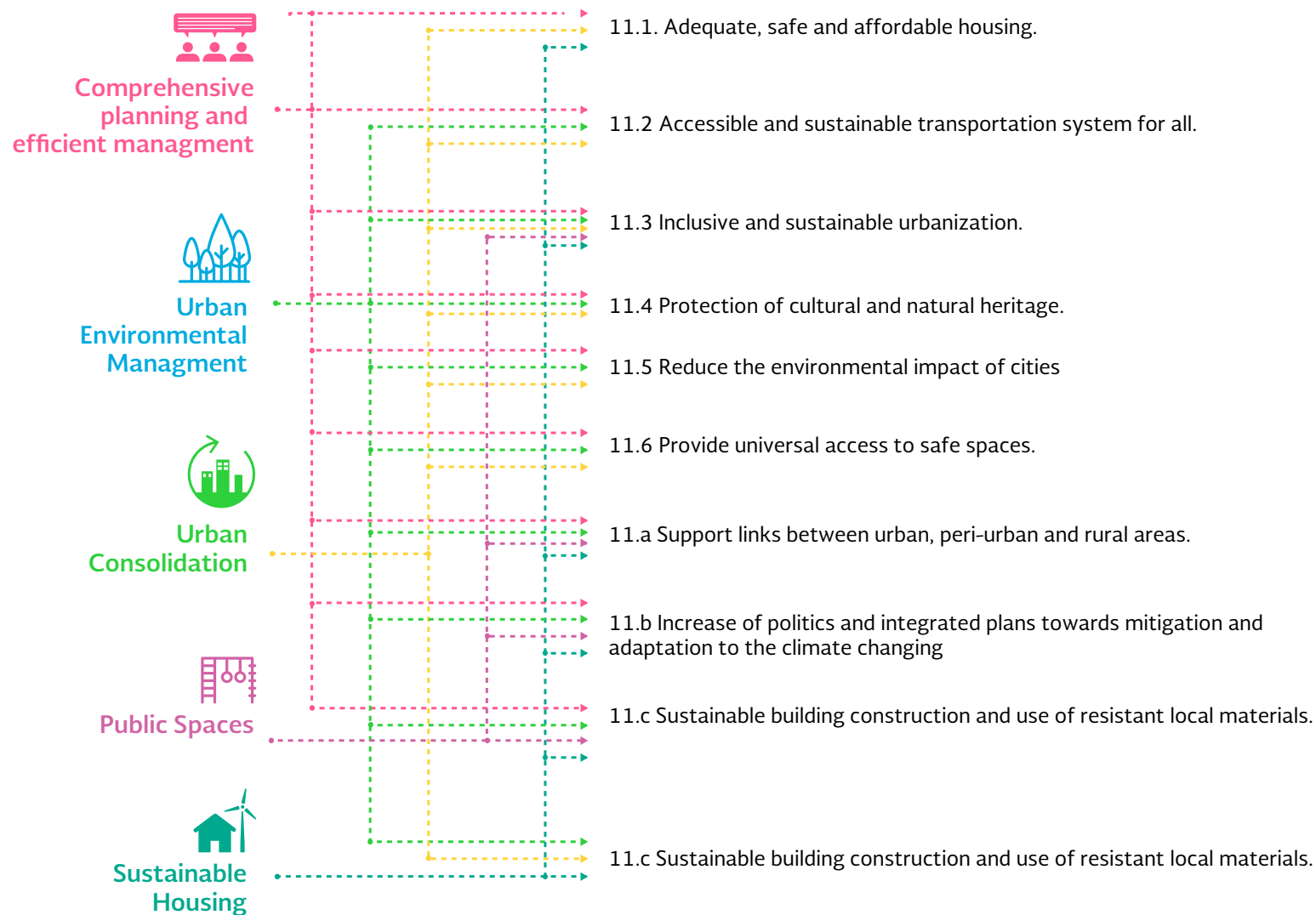
11 Target

- 11.1 Adequate, safe and affordable housing.
- 11.2 Accessible and sustainable transportation system for all.
- 11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanization.
- 11.4 Protection of cultural and natural heritage.
- 11.5 Reduce the environmental impact of cities
- 11.6 Provide universal access to safe spaces.
- 11.7 Support links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas.
- 11.b Increase of politics and integrated plans towards mitigation and adaptation to the climate changing.
- 11.c Sustainable building construction and use of resistant local materials.

CPI SUB-DIMENSIONS

1. Economic strength.
2. Employment
3. Economic agglomeration.
4. Housing infrastructure.
5. ICT.
6. Urban mobility.
7. Public space.
8. Security and protection.
9. Land use
10. Economic equity.
11. Social inclusion.
12. Gender inclusion.
13. Air quality.
14. Waste management.
15. Power (electricity)
16. Institutional capacity.
17. Municipal finance.
18. Urbanization governance.

SEDATU STRATEGY ACTION RECIPROCITY:
SUSTAINABLE CITIES NETWORK AND THE UN-HABITAT 11 GLOBAL GOAL



well as a common and understandable language for all who plan and manage cities. And in the other hand, the large number of State, regional location and municipalities analyzed offers a broad view of the situation of urban prosperity in the country based on tangible basis.

Monitoring of the development sustainable objectives.

The 2030 Agenda of sustainable development stresses the need to strengthen data collection and capacity-building – both national and local – in order to inform better the progress and measurement of establish national and global reference basis for each goal. We will need accessible, timely, reliable, comparable and disaggregated data, which capture and reflex inequality and helps to measure progress and ensure that no one is left behind. These data will be vital to guide decision making.

ODS 11: pursue inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

Cities require monitoring indicators systems and baseline data targets, which clear goals to support a city view and a long-term plan for sustainable development.

A comparative analysis of proposed goals for the UN-Habitat 11 target and the CPI shows a high convergence between them. In general all 11 target goals may be covered by the framework of the CPI and their indicators. The CPI as a tool for local monitoring (and as a composite index), can

be used to identify, quantify, assess, monitor and report the progress made by cities and countries to reach 11 target.

While the CPI is proposed as the monitoring tool for reach 11 target, several other goals can be localized and controlled at city level within the same monitoring framework.

The CPI provides an analysis framework of the interrelationships between the 11 target and strategic objectives throughout the ODS, which have an urban dimension.

The 10 goals and indicators of the 11 Target are integrated in the CPI.

23% of all the ODS goals can be measured locally and covered by the CPI.

Therefore the urban prosperity index –CPI– can be used to identify, quantify, assess, monitor and report on the progress made by cities in 2030 sustainable urban development agenda.





CPI DIMENSIONS.

PRODUCTIVITY.

INFRASTRUCTURE.

LIFE QUALITY.

EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY.

GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION.

SGI AND THE TARGETS IN URBAN CONTEXT

8.1.1 City per capita product.

8.2.1. Employment growth rate.

8.3.1. Informal employment.

8.5.2 Unemployment rate.

9.2.1. Industry manufacturing employment.

3.6.1 Traffic accidents deaths.

6.1.1 Improved water access.

6.2.1. Improved sanitation services access.

7.1.1. Electricity access.

9.c.1 Mobile networks coverage.

17.8.1 Internet access.

15.1.2 Green areas (forest) percentage of total surface.

16.1.1 Homicides rate.

16.1.3 Population subjected to violence

1.1.1 Poverty rate.

5.5.1 Gender for gap women in local administration.

8.5.1 Gender gap.

8.6.1. Youth unemployment.

10.1.1 Growth rate of the under 40%

3.9.1 Population exposed to environmental pollution.

6.3.1 Wastewater treatment.

7.2.1 Renewable share of energy resources.

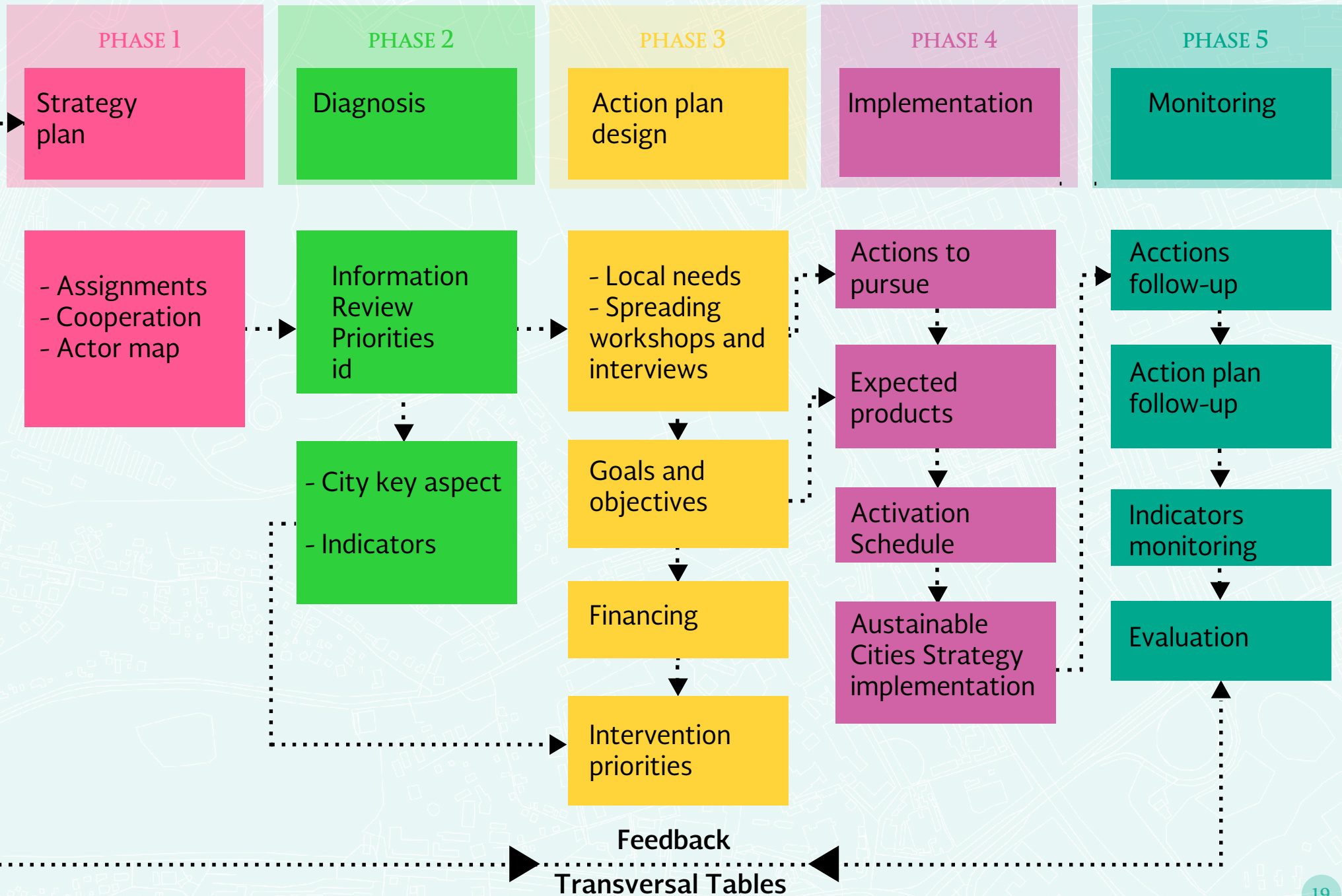
12.5.1 Recycling of solid waste share.

9.a.1 Investment capacity.

16.6.1 Social budget efficiency.

17.17.1 Public – private partnerships.

STEPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE CITIES STRATEGY





SUSTAINABLE Cities Network

