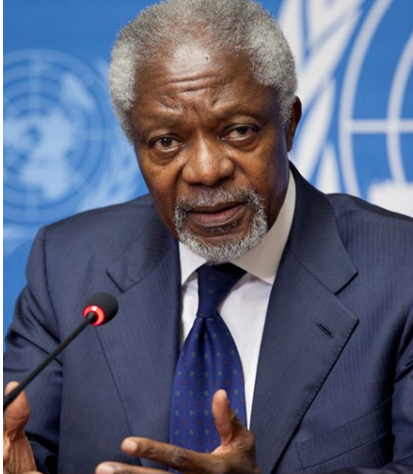# UN GLOBAL COMPACT CITIES PROGRAMME

Business for Smart Cities Expo
Kyiv, Ukraine
29 January 2019

ABOUT UNGC & the CITIES PROGRAMME

- Key Objectives
- 20/20/20 Ambition
- Approach

MISSION: MOBILIZE A GLOBAL MOVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE COMPANIES AND STAKEHOLDERS TO CREATE *THE WORLD WE WANT*

"I propose that you, the business leaders… and we, the United Nations, initiate a global compact of shared values and principles, which will give a human face to the global market."

Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General (1997-2006) World Economic Forum, 1999

"I have seen first-hand the power of the UN Global Compact's Ten Principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. They are helping thousands of companies contribute to sustainability."

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General (2007-2016) UN Global Compact Leaders Summit, 2016

"Since there can be no poverty eradication without generation of wealth, we should further promote the UN Global Compact, highlighting the benefits of corporate responsibility."

António Guterres, UN Secretary-General

Secretary-General Election Vision Statement, 2016
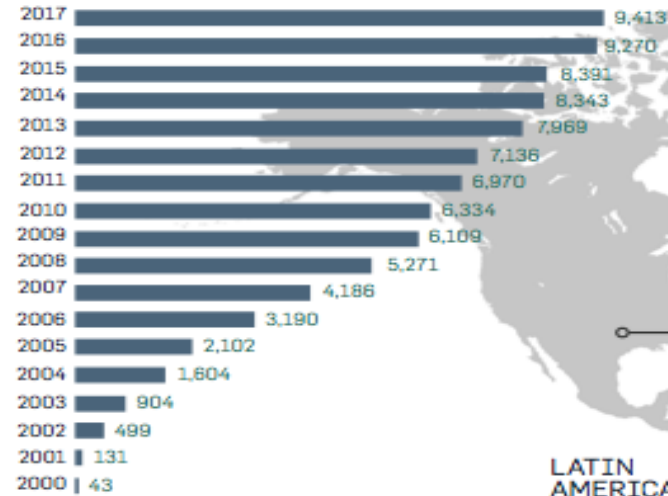
Human Rights

Labour

Environment

Anti-Corruption

Four Pillars of the Ten Principles

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS INITIATIVE

TOTAL BUSINESS PARTICIPANTS

Year	Participants
2017	9,413
2016	9,270
2015	8,391
2014	8,343
2013	7,969
2012	7,136
2011	6,970
2010	6,334
2009	6,109
2008	5,271
2007	4,186
2006	3,190
2005	2,102
2004	1,604
2003	904
2002	499
2001	131
2000	43

ASIA 1,344

EUROPE 4,722

NORTH AMERICA 378

MENA 366

LATIN AMERICA 2,116

AFRICA 387

OCEANIA 100

Map shows the regional breakdown of participants

SIZE BREAKDOWN OF PARTICIPANTS

312 — 50,000+

5,106 COMPANIES 10 - 249 EMPLOYEES

2,924 COMPANIES 250 - 4,999 EMPLOYEES

1,071 COMPANIES 5,000 - 50,000 EMPLOYEES

1.3 THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT IN NUMBERS

163 COUNTRIES WITH **UN GLOBAL COMPACT BUSINESS PARTICIPANTS**

28% OF FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES PARTICIPATE IN THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT

66M PEOPLE WORKING IN THE **PRIVATE SECTOR**, WORK FOR A UN GLOBAL COMPACT COMPANY

76 **LOCAL NETWORKS** AROUND THE WORLD

7,448 COMPANIES HAVE BEEN **EXPELLED** FROM THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT

3,056 **NON-BUSINESS** PARTICIPANTS

ABOUT THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT CITIES PROGRAMME

➢ Established in 2003 by the UN Secretary- General and City of Melbourne, supported by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT)

➢ 56 cities & 94 institutional/local government organizations recruited through the **City Partnerships Challenge**

Goal: Strengthen and build the connection between UN Global Compact members and cities to accelerate solutions, finance, and implementation of the Ten Principles and 2030 Agenda at local level.

WHY A CITIES PROGRAMME

A People and Placed-Based Approach to the SDGs

The UN Global Compact Cities Programme is responding to a gap in **supply and demand** for investable and sustainable development projects that deliver real results to real people.

- ✓ Currently, only a fraction of private finance flows to those who need it most.
- ✓ There is a disconnect between present PPP models and sustainable growth and impact.
- ✓ Our partner cities, companies, and other stakeholders want to co-create solutions that enable them to define development goals and investments that deliver returns and shared value.
- ✓ Cities want their sustainability efforts to deliver transformative outcomes that energize new local market opportunities, job growth, and environmental benefits.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FRAMEWORK FOR DELIVERY

Build a sustainable and scalable model of public-private collaboration to identify shared priorities and results between cities and UNGC corporate members and partners; co-create solutions; and design, fund, and implement local SDG projects/programmes.

1. Raise awareness of the SDGs/2030 Agenda and Ten Principles to drive global visibility and scalability of local actions;
2. Support alignment and mainstreaming of business strategies and investments with the SDGs;
3. Support public-private policy dialogues between business and local governments, as well as other stakeholders;
4. Develop and implement multi-stakeholder and public-private partnerships to deliver the SDGs at city-level;
5. Mobilize private financial resources from business and investors for SDG implementation in cities.

CITY PARTNERSHIPS CHALLENGE

- Objectives & Benefits
- Geographic scope
- SDG priorities – examples of thematic focus areas & cities

ABOUT THE CITY PARTNERSHIPS CHALLENGE

- *Launched at the World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur in Feb. 2018*

- *Expressions of Interest received from 56 cities & 94 institutional/local government organizations*

- *Open Call to cities and regional city governments to present their SDG ambitions and challenges.*

- *First round of calls closed on 5 Oct. 2018*

Founding Partner

OBJECTIVES

➢ Build cities' capacity to collaborate with private sector and other stakeholders to create and implement transformative, sustainable urban development projects that can attract investment and make a visible, measurable impact on people's lives.

➢ Seed, develop and grow global city networked partnerships utilizing the local networks of businesses, governments, civil society, academia, and UN agencies to support delivery and sustainability of local level SDG progress.

➢ Facilitate investments and align private capital with purpose and impact.

➢ Bridge innovations and share lessons learnt to achieve scalable results.

BENEFITS OF THE CHALLENGE 'PROCESS'

✓ **Share Value:** The Challenge will emphasize a culture of shared-value and ownership, and the widespread public delivery of knowledge and innovation, while aiming to drive transformative impacts where all participants share the burden and benefits of ensuring a world where no one and no city is left behind. Here, it is notable that **nearly 100%** of EoIs named two or more counties, cities, and/or communities with which they are already working to share experiences.

✓ **Aggregate Impact & Additionality:** A long-term goal is the ability of participants to contribute to aggregate impacts, locally, regionally and globally. For example, by the end of the initial two-year Challenge period, our measure of success should not only be in terms of the impacts of individual projects, but the aggregate impact on – for example -- global CO_2 emissions reduction and the number of jobs created, etc. Moreover, the Challenge will emphasize work that is "additional" to what is already happening or what would otherwise happen anyway in the market.

✓ **Realize Market Potential:** The Challenge will consider what's needed to overcome policy, financial, institutional, operational, or other critical barriers to meeting the SDGs with innovative, scalable, and commercially viable solutions.

15 CITIES IN AFRICA

Benin, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia

6 ISLAND NATIONS

Plus all 4 Hawaiian Islands

11 CITIES IN ASIA

Including six cities in India

34 CITIES IN LATIN AMERICA

Argentina, Brazil, Colombia

CITIES' SDG PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16	SDG 17
Totals for City SDG focus	36	30	43	33	28	1	34	44	37	16	47	24	34	19	29	30	33
% of city SDG focus	67%	56%	**80%**	61%	52%	2%	63%	**81%**	69%	30%	**87%**	44%	63%	35%	54%	56%	61%

EXAMPLES OF CITIES' SDG PRIORITIES BY THEME

'Smart Cities': Use technology, innovation and 'disruptive' sectors as a lever for broader development gains, including 'youth' engagement/economic diversification (e.g. Chennai, India; Cotonou, Benin; Curitiba, Brazil)

Future of Mega-Cities: How can current and future mega-cities prioritize the confluence of development challenges they face, from rapid population growth and climate change, to urban safety and security, to widening levels of poverty and inequality and infrastructure deficits (e.g. Nairobi, Kenya; Lagos, Nigeria)

Healthy Cities: Includes concerns over air pollution, limited/inequitable access to clean water and sanitation, rising levels of avoidable diseases (e.g. diabetes), among others (e.g. Chennai, India; Dakar, Senegal).

Equitable and Affordable Cities: Includes a focus on access to adequate, affordable housing that concern cities around the world and exacerbate widening levels of inequality (e.g. Hawaii).

EXAMPLE – CURITIBA

- Commitment from the Mayor to the Cities Programme
- Starting a 2-year political tenure
- Aims to position the city as a "Smart City" for the region
- Identified development/SDG priorities that match UNGC members' growth targets/markets
- Identified beneficiaries (200k local residents and 100k student/youth population)
- Committed to support a Local2030 Hub for economic development, a UN-wide initiative to localize the SDGs.

Curitiba's oldest historical community is ripe for re-generation, leveraging the concept of a 'smart city' to deliver measurable social impacts to foster inclusiveness, connectivity, innovation, and youth engagement/skills training/employment.

EXAMPLE - COTONOU

- Demonstrated commitment and achievement from local government leadership and civil society partners to respond to perennial disaster and climate related threats.
- In 2015, created the international technology incubation center in Cotonou, which equips young people with their own technology companies, with a focus on empowering youth to create their own solutions to the city's challenges, including lack of jobs for young people.
- Application to the City Partnerships Challenge was led by a professor at the Geography Department at the University of Abomey Calavi (Benin) who, in 2016, was selected by USAID as one of the best young leaders in West Africa.

"With 200 million people aged 15 to 24, Africa has the largest population of young people in the world, [yet] youth accounts for 60 per cent of all of Africa's jobless" ."

UN Deputy Secretary-General, Dec. 2018

EXAMPLE - CHENNAI

- Demonstrated commitment and achievement from the local government and key local stakeholders.
- Chennai is one of the top 20 Lighthouse Smart Cities in India.
- As a part of the Smart City Mission, several projects have been initiated to improve the livability and productivity of the city, including, energy access, digital education, waste & water management, improving land use patterns, etc.
- Focus on enabling greater knowledge sharing and support in adopting best practices for the achievement of Smart City objectives, as well as the SDGs.

"Chennai would benefit immensely from the interface created between businesses and governments through the City Partnerships initiative. It would be a great boost in improving the governance of the Smart City and enhancing citizen engagement."

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

PROPOSED CRITERIA & CITY SELECTION

- Criteria for city selection/sequencing
- Other factors for consideration

FACTORS IN CITY SELECTION/SEQUENCING

Mandatory

- ✓ Mayoral commitment;
- ✓ 40% of municipal focal point's time over two years;
- ✓ USD$20k per year over two years
- ✓ Known governance capacities;
- ✓ Political will and stability;
- ✓ Presence of UNGC LNs and partners;
- ✓ Ability to connect and share knowledge with 'sister' cities;
- ✓ Ability to go to scale

Relevant Factors

- ✓ Existing local level policies and legislation (e.g. Durban's existing law on carbon emissions pathways);
- ✓ Existence and nature of current City Development Strategies;
- ✓ Recognition/links to National Development Plans & National Urban Policies (as relevant);
- ✓ Coherence with the aims of other city/global initiatives - e.g. does the city have a Climate Action Plan?

A Mayor's commitment is key, but needs to be backed-up by other factors and municipal staff/leadership whose tenure transcends political terms

OTHER FACTORS TO CONSIDER

✓ **Enabling Environment/Doing Business**: Tearing a page from the annual World Bank 'Doing Business' rankings, we must consider the enabling environment (e.g. governance, level of red tape', etc.) to successfully steer cities through the Challenge process.

✓ **Procurement Policies & Practices**: Related to the above, a good indication of a city's ability to drive interest and investment in local SDG priorities, business plans, and projects is whether current procurement policies appreciate corporate sustainable development efforts as 'additional'.

✓ **Replicable, Scalable & Innovative:** The Challenge will work with cities in their own contexts to develop scalable, bankable projects**.** This is critical to not only show early results and 'ground-truth' the value of the approach, but also to ensure the Challenge remains high on the agenda for cities and partners.

APPROACH TO DELIVERY

- Scalability & Impact
- Modes of Delivery
- Examples of partners

3-5 YEAR VISION TO DELIVER SCALE AND IMPACT

For a group 10 cities participating in the Challenge it is estimated that partnered projects developed and implemented by these cities over a 3-5 year period will:

✓ Attract over USD $100 million dollars in investment per region

✓ Generate employment for over 10,000 people in each regional group of cities

✓ Increase the rate of sustained success of new initiatives from average of 50% over 5 years to a target of 70% success over 5 years

✓ Accelerate the timeframe of project conception to implementation

✓ Increase capacity of local governments to create more partnered projects for SDG related impact

✓ Build greater trust between government, business and civil society through applied partnerships.

MODES OF SUPPORT AND DELIVERY
GLOBAL & LOCAL DELIVERY TEAMS

Delivery Mechanisms

➢ Faces-to-face: Activity based workshops, lectures, case studies, applying tools/templates & related site visits
➢ MOOC & Webinars
➢ Monthly coordination support and mentoring
➢ Facilitated participant network and learning
➢ Coordination of partnerships (business, investors, others) and researchers/experts in business case development and project design and proposals

Review, Monitoring & Evaluation

➢ Aligned to UNGC progress reports; VNRs; Local2030
➢ Developed with partners (e.g. OECD)

EXAMPLES OF PARTNERS TO DATE

THANK YOU!

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