

Connecting cities
Building successes



LC-FACIL
a working group to facilitate
implementation of integrated
sustainable urban development
according to the Leipzig Charter

Work Package 1: Monitoring and Evaluation - a survey summary, part 1

LC-FACIL Steering Committee Meeting

Göteborg, November 26-27 2009



Göteborgs Stad
Stadskansliet

Topics

- 1) Challenges
- 2) Purpose
- 3) Scope
- 4) Main indicators
- 5) Methods and principles regarding the selection of indicators
- 6) Responsibility
- 7) Frequency
- 8) Presentation and reporting
- 9) The use of the monitoring in planning, learning and improvements
- 10) Lack of data
- 11) Expansion of the monitoring

1) Challenges

- The focus has so far been on strategic and operational documents, and project realisation.
- This has resulted in more and more projects being implemented without the impact being assessed, which makes it more difficult to make use of former experiences when new strategies are formulated.

2) Purpose

- Summary of current architectural, social, economic and ecologic structures of the city
- Assess the sustainability state of the city's plans or policies
- Assess trends and identify key (present and future) issues and opportunities
- Provide information on the sustainability for strategic development
- Help identify priority activities
- Help target populations/communities of need
- Assess the impact of public sector interventions
- Monitor progress/performance against local and national targets (strengths and weaknesses)
- Quick access to relevant, current and high-resolution information for urban development planning

3) Scope

Thematic scope

- Integrated: Sustainable Development (Göteborg, Rennes, Vitoria)
- Focused: Economic Assessment (Kirklees), Buildings and Land Use (Leipzig), Quality Environment Goals (Göteborg, Leipzig), Social Conditions (Leipzig)
- National comparisons: 200 national indicators on various aspects (Kirklees + more)

Geographical scope

- Multi-level: Association of municipalities (regional), municipality, districts, neighbourhoods (Göteborg, Kirklees, Leipzig, Rennes, Vitoria)

4) Main indicators (indicative only)

Environmental

- Natural environment: birds abundance rate
- Urban environment: land uses, basic services accessibility, residential buildings
- Urban Metabolism: water and energy use, waste water treatment, air quality, noise, river organics discharges
- Mobility: average walking distance, car use, traffic intensity, infrastructure surface

Economic

- Personal income, job vacancies, unemployment, social contributions, company start-ups/closings, innovation, research, construction activity, housing vacancies, rental prices, tourism

Social

- Number of inhabitants and forecast, migration, education, health, demographic dependency rate, satisfaction with local community

5) Methods and principles for the selection [...]

Practical

- Availability and quality of data, informational value for specific topic (Göteborg, Leipzig)

Political anchorage

- Prepared by a group of municipal technicians, approved by Municipal Plenary (Vitoria)
- Negotiations between politicians and practitioners (Kirklees)

National sets of indicators

- The government set a range of National Indicators. Each Local Authority Area is annually assessed by the Government. (Kirklees)

Multi-stakeholder group

- Co-elaboration between local urbanism agency, academics and local development council (which includes representatives from associations, businesses, unions and local counsellors).

6) Responsibility

External

- Steering Committee will examine and update, proposed by the Local Urbanism Agency and the Department for Evaluation and Sustainable Development (Rennweg)
- The Local Strategic Partnership is ultimately responsible for changes (Kirklees)

Internal

- Separated: Each department responsible for definitions and calculations of their indicators (Vitoria)
- Centralised: A specific unit in the central administration is responsible for the design and reporting (Göteborg, Leipzig)

7) Frequency

Ongoing process

- Göteborg, Kirklees, Leipzig

Annual report

- Göteborg, Kirklees, Leipzig, Rennes, Vitoria

8) Presentation and report

Website

- Göteborg, Vitoria

Highlight reports

- Göteborg, Kirklees

Annual report/bulletin

- Göteborg, Kirklees, Leipzig, Rennes, Vitoria

Annual press conference

- Vitoria

Thematic presentation in local magazine

- Rennes

Presentation tools

- Traffic light system (Kirklees)
- Grading scale (Rennes)
- Gotrends / eXplorer (Göteborg)

To whom?

- City Council, thematic commissions,
**strategy meetings, other units and
departments, general public...**

9) The use of monitoring in planning, [...]

Quick access to information

- Göteborg, Leipzig

Early detection of potential issues

- Göteborg, Kirklees, Leipzig

Evaluation of existing activities, adapting strategies to changing demands

- Göteborg, Kirklees, Leipzig

10) Lack of data

Non-existing indicators

- Culture, environment (Rennes)

Lack of comparability

- Between cities (Rennes)

Scale

- Local level: Energy (Göteborg, Rennes, Vitoria)
- Neighbourhood level (Bytom, Göteborg, Kirklees)
- Different data on different levels (Leipzig)

Long intervals

- Full-scale population census only once every decade (necessary for fully reliable data for population, skills and income levels)

Redefinitions

- Merges of units (Göteborg, Leipzig)
- Concepts (Göteborg)

Anamolies and inconsistencies

- Migration, demolition of houses (Leipzig)

11) Expansion of the monitoring

Establishing a monitoring system on city level and city district level

Bytom

Establishing a central database

Kirklees

Visualize information on maps

Göteborg, Kirklees

Monitoring for the city-wide integrated urban development concept

Leipzig

Increased use of individual-based statistics

Göteborg

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Proposed common sustainability criteria



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1) Environmental

- Greenhouse gases emissions
- Proportion of renewable energy consumption
- Access to basic services and open public areas
- Amount of waste per inhabitant
- Buildings' energy efficiency
- Quality of water services
- Air quality
- Number of inhabitants suffering from exceeding traffic noise (per 1000)
- Public space distribution (traffic, walkers)
- Modal distribution of passengers transport
- Proportion of farming land within the city boundaries
- Urban Compactness /Urban Sprawl in hectares per year
- Public perception of their neighbourhood
- Area of environmental protection space

2) Social

- Population development (births/deaths, moving in/out)
- Age structure / Average age / Dependency ratio
- Ethnicity
- Unemployment rate
- Proportion of poor inhabitants
- Proportion of inhabitants receiving social salary
- Measures of inequalities, eg spread about median income
- Local human development index
- Health
- Crime
- Education (school drop-outs, share of population with certain educational level)
- Citizen satisfaction with the Local Community
- Number of years' earning required to purchase a new 3 room flat

3) Economic

- Sector mix
- Productivity
- GDP per employee
- Salary sum
- Research & Development
- Business startups / closings
- Rate of self-employed
- Vacancy rates
- Building/Demolition of buildings

4) Other

- Culture & Recreation: area of sport and recreation facilities, number of participants at culture events, recreational area
- Number of successfully regenerated historic places and buildings
- Budget destined to international cooperation

All cities are on board!

- All cities are willing to decide upon a selection of core sustainability criteria, calculate and present the data according to instructions and then present it in a common visualization