

## ANNEX C: KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

**1. *Global City Indicators Program.*** GCIP was announced as a pilot initiative at the World Urban Forum in Vancouver in 2006 and with support from a myriad of donors and development partners was launched at the World Urban Forum in Nanjing, November 2008. No single standard or comprehensive system for measuring and monitoring city performance and urban quality of life exists at the present time. GCIP is intended to fill this important gap, driven by cities themselves. Through the collection and analysis of city data in a comparative format and data domain, elected officials, city managers and the public will be able to monitor the performance of cities over time based on a core set of indicators. Incentives for participating in the program include access to a MetroMatch exchange program that would enable cities to partner with and learn from other cities in areas where they seek guidance and peer experience. Over time, as the comparative data framework develops, GCIP indicators could be used to structure policy-based lending instruments, with progress on key indicators triggering the release of financing tranches based on specific policy reforms. Interest has been expressed to explore third party verification mechanisms through an ISO standardization process.

**2. *Development Marketplace: Innovative Cities Program.*** Recent survey work has shown what we have discovered in practice, namely that cities learn most from their peers and through exchange of experience. In view of this, the Urban Anchor is exploring a partnership with the World Bank Institute (WBI) to organize and launch a new Development Marketplace Program focused on innovations at the city level. Development Marketplace was launched by the Bank several years ago as a means of identifying and sharing good practice experience with and among developing countries; through a competitive award format, promoting innovation and learning across countries and regions; and bringing focus to issues and topics of importance to the development community. To date, no such focus has been devoted to cities and innovations. Little has been done to profile achievements, learn from new initiatives, and recognize solution-based approaches that have worked at the city level, with a sub-theme focus on public-private partnerships, City-NGO collaboration, Information Technology applications at the city level, among other areas.

**3. *Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Index for Cities.*** The GHG Index, which follows existing protocols of groups like ICLEI, IPCC and WRI, could provide the first analytical basis for cities to calculate and report their GHG emissions in a comparative format. There is an urgent need for a standardized methodology to enable cities to calculate their GHG emissions. Working with ICLEI, UN-Habitat, UNEP, C40, among other partners, the aim is to cover 400 of the largest cities, including OECD cities. The GHG Index would serve as the emissions baseline for the Urban Carbon methodology being developed by the World Bank Carbon Finance Unit to enable cities to support city emissions trading programs. The initiative was launched at the Carbon Expo in May 2009.

**4. *Urban Risk Assessments.*** The World Bank is developing a city-based urban risk assessment which would provide a rapid assessment of access to basic services, concentrations and locations of urban poverty, institutional and governance structures, financial capacity, levels of infrastructure, and potential risks to disasters. These assessments are designed to evaluate the vulnerability of target cities to climate change and geophysical impacts. Similar to existing natural disasters, initial indications suggest that the urban poor, particularly those in slums, will be the hardest hit by climate change impacts due to their locations in poor quality houses on sloping land and other areas not deemed developable by the formal market. Working in cooperation with UN-Habitat and other partners, including the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR), several pilots will be undertaken to test the methodology and approach with the aim of expanding the Assessments to 400 cities in parallel with the GHG Index.

**5. Urban Planning Audit Tool.** This tool would draw upon existing practices used by the Bank and other urban planning professionals in assessing urban planning regulations, key planning documents, their implementation status and their relevance in the context of urbanization. They will focus on, among other issues, whether cities are proactively reviewing their regulations to enable density and avoid informality that is often caused by outdated or inappropriately applied planning regulations. As a global knowledge product, the users would include client cities, national planning institutions, development partners and Bank staff.

**6. Urban Food Security.** The World Bank views urban food security as a priority area where its role could be increased. In this context, a work program has been developed which focuses on exploring Urban Agriculture as a sustainable solution to addressing the food crisis in the short and medium term, its role in poverty reduction, household nutrition, and income generation, and as a mechanism to help urban communities adapt to climate change in the longer term. This work will begin with a few case studies (one city in AFR, LAC, and SAR) to assess the existing and potential role of urban agriculture, opportunities and challenges for sustainability, as well as a series of knowledge briefs and a toolkit to help city government to integrate urban agriculture into urban planning. It is also anticipated that this work will feed into potential components in new Bank operations where relevant. The work is structured within a global partnership with other interested stakeholders such as FAO, RUAF and FAO. This work will be developed in coordination with the Bank's ARD team.

**7. Urban Governance Program.** This new program is aimed at improving the Bank's ability to engage cities on the Governance Agenda. A recent review of the urban portfolio indicated that over the last six years there has been a 60 percent increase in the volume of lending and capacity building assistance through urban governance project or components of projects. However, much of the urban support to governance has been focused on supply-side support to cities, with improvements on systems and internal capacity, but have neglected demand-side governance, including ways and methods of encouraging participation in budgeting, investment planning and service delivery. A major dilemma in the past that task teams have faced concerns the coupling of participatory budgeting approaches and investment financing, such that the latter tends to compromise participatory processes. Recognizing this sequencing and packaging problem, the UGP would be devoted to developing a series of tools and approaches, including good practice examples, to encourage demand-side governance measures at the city level. Provision of technical assistance and support in an upstream, pre-investment stage would help to develop well-vetted and prepared city investment programs supported by participatory processes.

**8. Urban ICT Toolkit.** ICT penetration has been uneven across the globe. Those cities that have taken advantage of it have reaped tremendous benefits in terms of improving efficiency, strengthening management, increasing accountability and public disclosure, and improving budget reporting and management. Recent applications have included advances as well in improving city security systems, utility service monitoring and enhancing overall competitiveness of a city. This toolkit would draw together the wealth of this experience and translate it into useful guidance and tools for other cities to exploit the full potential of ICT as appropriate.