April 10-11, 2018

Sharing the Future of Cultural Heritage: Synergies between Heritage, Tourism and Digital Culture

NEW TOOLS FOR ASSESSMENT FOR FORTIFIED TOWNS: A CASE STUDY, THE SOUTH EAST REGION AND ITS SISTER CITIES – A GEO-SPATIAL APPROACH

Global Compact
Cities Programme

DR MALCOLM BORG

PROF SAVIOUR FORMOSA

CONTEXT:

THE SE REGION 5 FORTIFIED MARITIME CITIES

GOVERNANCE: ROLE OF SERC

UNGCCP: OBLIGATIONS

ASSESSMENT TOOLS: FROM COS TO CITY SCAN

APPLICATIONS: ASSESSING THE CITIES 2013-18

THINKING GEO-SPATIALLY: ASSESSING TOOLS

APPLYING AND DOVETAILING NEW TOOLS

1

1 CONTEXT

▸ The South-East Region is one of the most populated and with the highest densities in the Maltese Islands. Its density is **24 times the EU** European Ci

▸ The region with **sparse** has an ind developed ir and ports. T **vertical clif** Grand Harb Delimara ar area. Sparse located ar concentrate Marsascala.
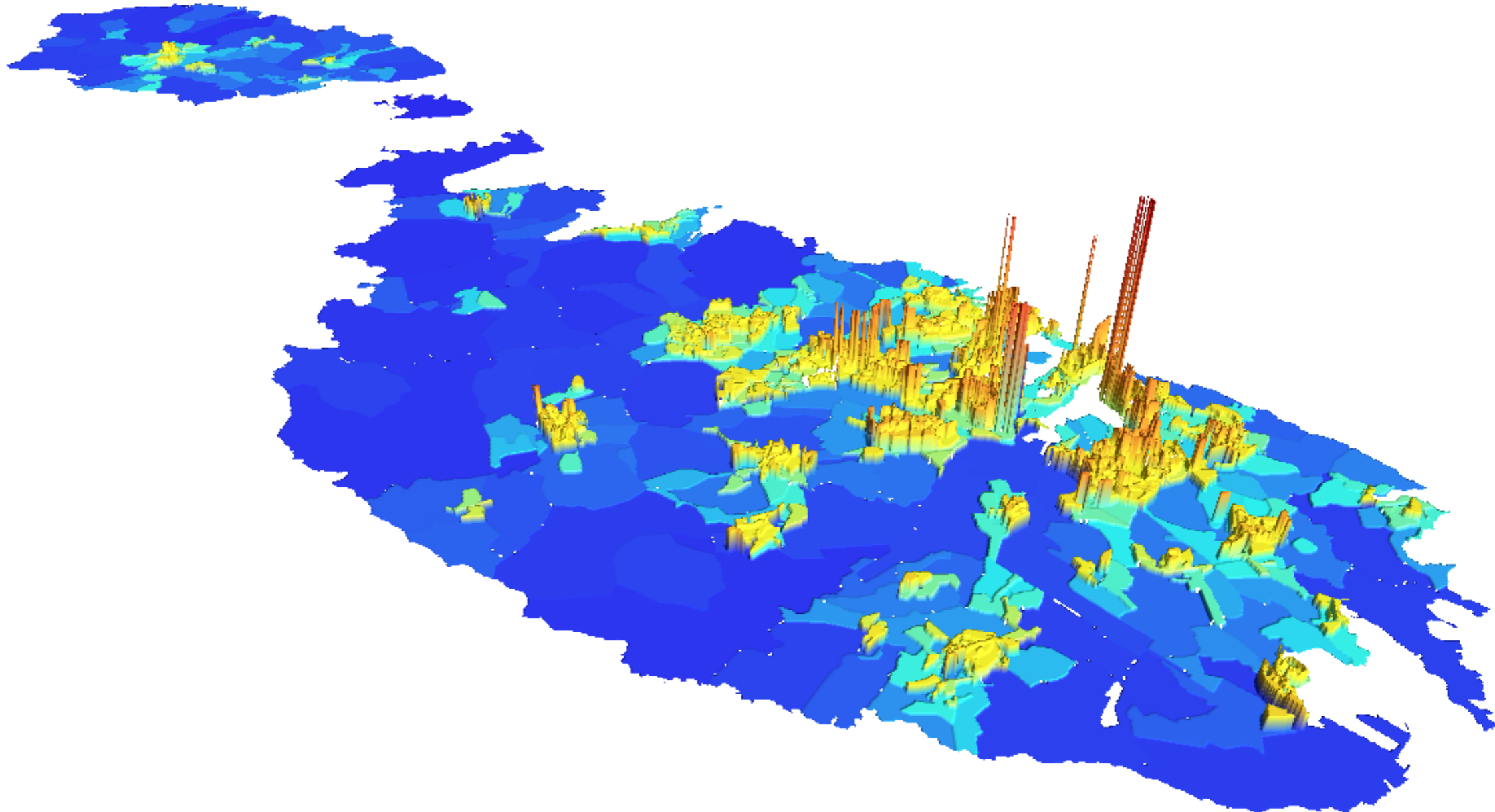
Population cartogram of the EU-27
coloured to show population density

1 CONTEXT

area S.E. region: 34.32 sq km area Malta: 246.49 sq km

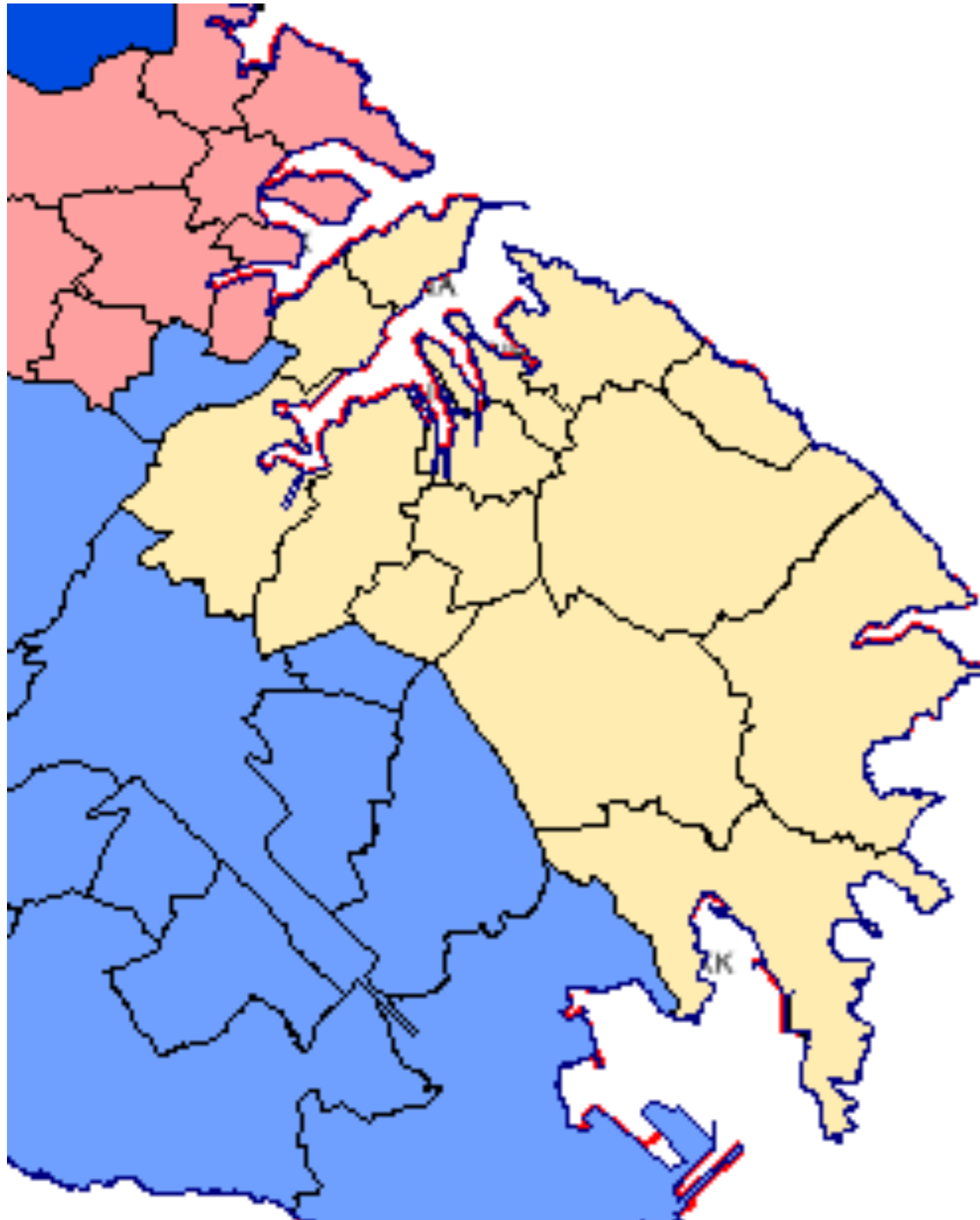population S.E. region: 96,316 population Malta: 417,432

density S.E. region: 2,806 per sq km density Malta: 1,566 per sq km Europe average: 116 per sq km

15 COUNCILS

2 DISTRICTS

CAPITAL CITY VALLETTA (WHC)

28 km of FORTIFICATIONS

increase in sea-resorts: 80%

increase marina berths: 66%

11 out of 15 Councils in the region are **maritime** with a concentration over the harbour area with an annular formation of historical sister fortified cities.

The region does not only encompass the most important ensemble of fortifications (**UNESCO Tentative List**) it also has the highest concentration of archaeological World Heritage sites with Tarxien Temples and the Hal-Saflieni Hypogeum. The UNESCO list for Malta includes Valletta both capital and World Heritage City.
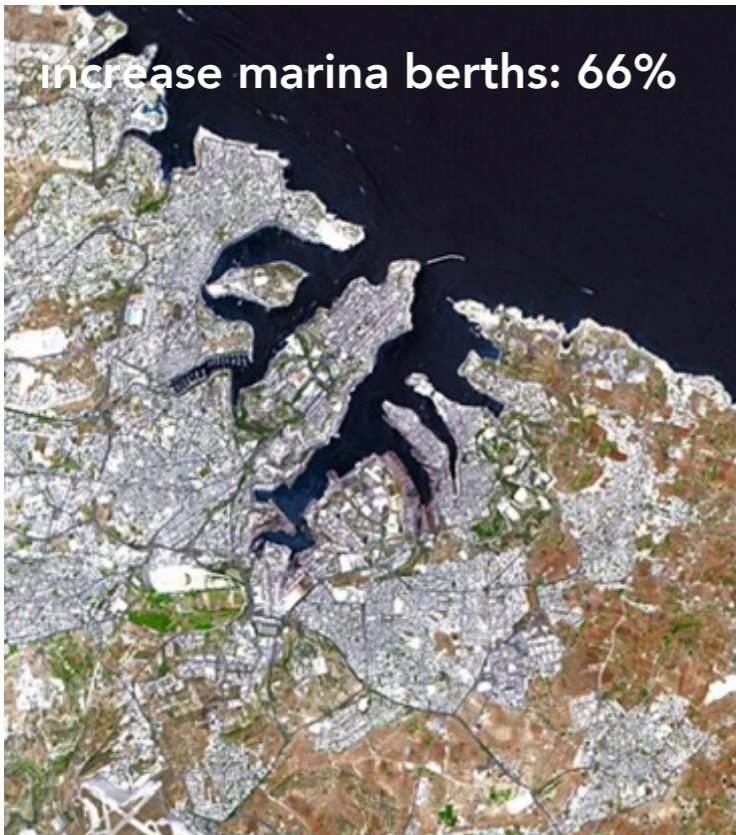
These are important resources contributing in diversifying the local predominantly industrial economy to a tourism orientated one. The industrial sector still predominates with **4 out of 10 industrial estates** located within the region without considering the docks, shipbuilding and maritime industrial zones.

increase of shipping tonnage: 70%

2 GOVERNANCE

‣   CAP 363 LEGAL PARAMETERS

‣   MISSION

The South-East Regional Committee (SERC) will try to gather all resources possible to direct actions for better governance through better coordination, increased information and communication. The SERC will seek funds to sustain research and development to promote; management tool development; capacity building. SERC will also spur alliances with other regions, councils and stakeholders to secure the implementation of the UN Ten Principles.

‣   VISION

The South-East Regional Committee (SERC) will seek the means to spur actions to guarantee a sustainable development for future communities. The Councils in partnership will plan, design and develop projects to ensure that the communities within the region are more liveable.

2

3 OBLIGATIONS

UNESCO
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Global Compact
Cities Programme

EUROPEAN UNION

Committee of the Regions

3

3 OBLIGATIONS

- UN Principles

- UNGCCP THE 10 PRINCIPLES

- UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

- VALLETTA 18

- EU and COR

3 OBLIGATIONS

3 OBLIGATIONS

Global Compact Network Belgium

United Nations Global Compact

Human rights

Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights, and

Principle 2: Businesses should make sure they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour standards

Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;

Principle 4: Businesses should uphold the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;

Principle 5: Businesses should uphold the effective abolition of child labour; and

Principle 6: Businesses should uphold the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

Principle 8: Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and

Principle 9: Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-corruption

Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.
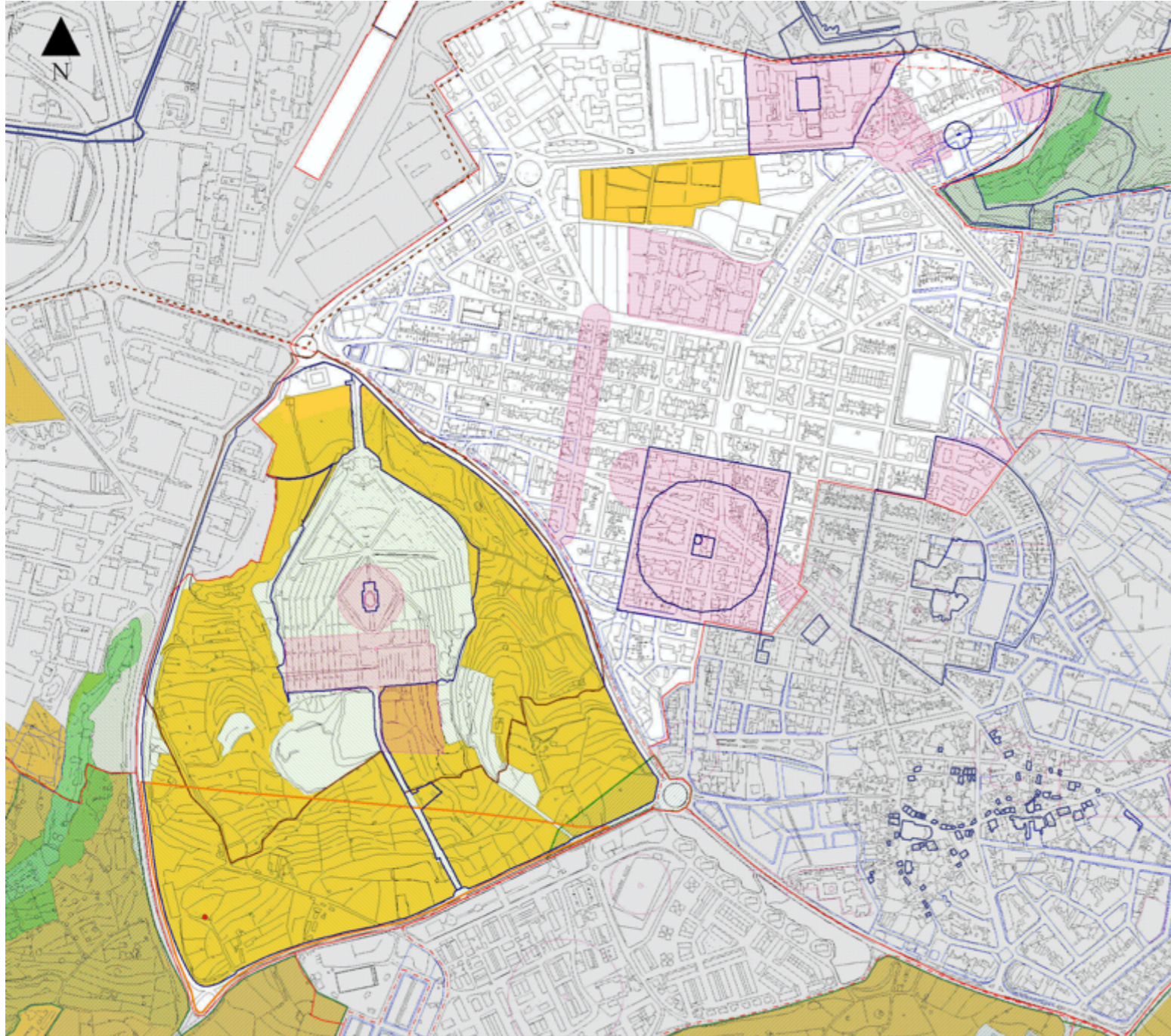
3 OBLIGATIONS

AREA OF HIGH LANDSCAPE VALUE

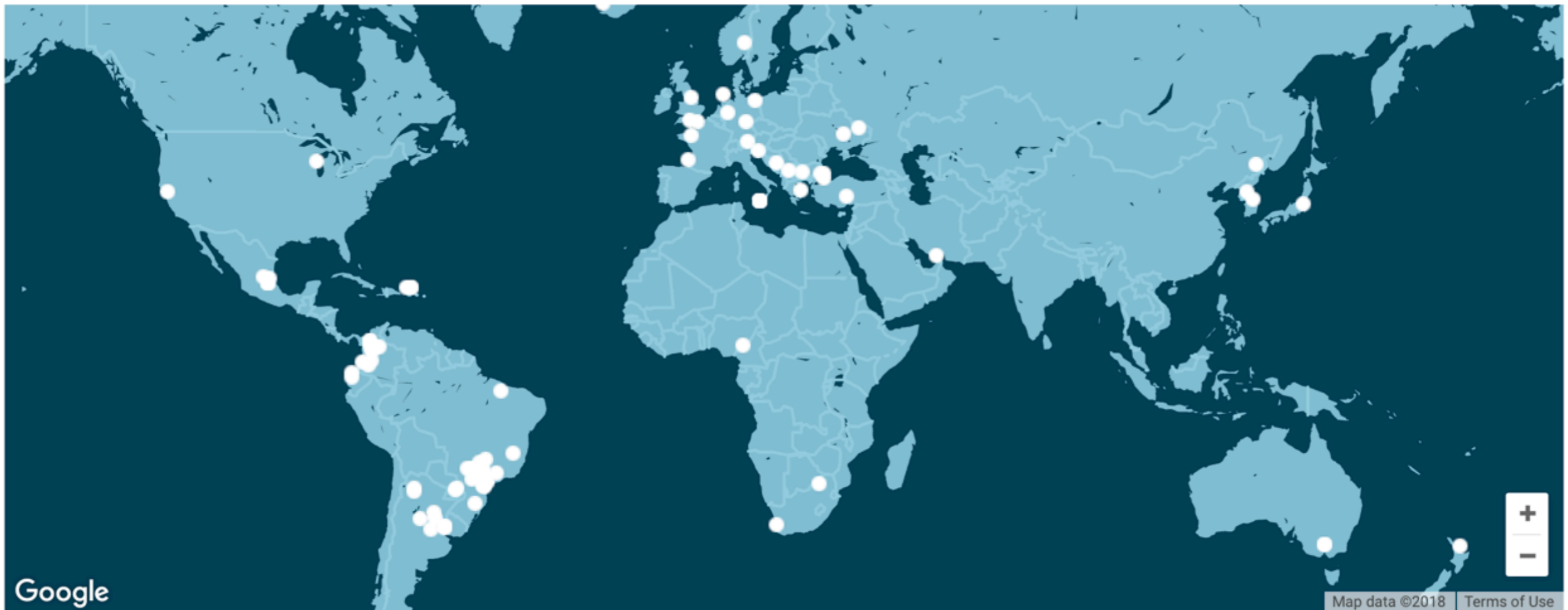**VALLETTA UNESCO WHC 1980**

3 OBLIGATIONS

TARXIEN TEMPLES WHS 1980

HAL SAFLIENI HYPOGEUM 1980

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Founded on a platform of cross-sectoral collaboration between **government**, **civil society** and the **private sector**.

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS

The Urban Profile Process

The Circles of Sustainability was introduced in 2007 as a joint project between UNGCCP, chaired by Prof. Paul James at RMIT University Australia, and United Cities and Local Governments UCLG

It introduces a comprehensive methodology to understand and assess the sustainability performance of a territory

The analysis is based on **FOUR** domains
Ecology - Economics - Politics - Culture

domains are composed by seven perspectives, each has seven aspects used to generate a finer assessment

CIRCLES OF SUSTAINABILITY

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS
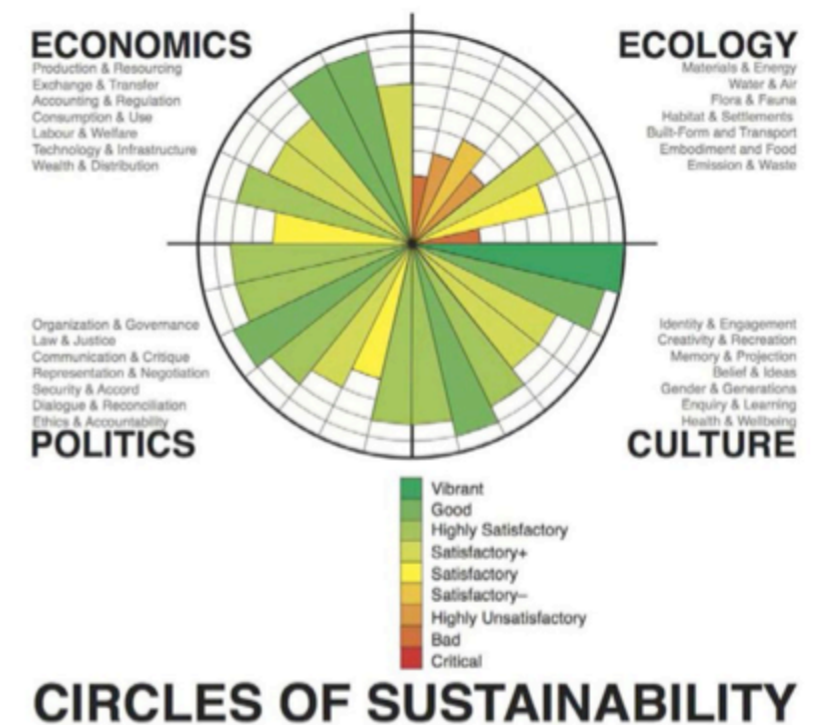
Global Compact
Cities Programme

City of Barcelona, Spain

City Scan Report 2015

This report summarises the City Scan submission from Barcelona City Council, which joined the United Nations Global Compact in February 2011.

The City Scan, launched in February 2015 by the Global Compact Cities Programme (or Cities Programme), assists cities in the identification of critical issues they are facing, and helps them to recognise and report on their strategies and initiatives to address these challenges using the lens of the Global Compact's Ten Principles. It also seeks to identify the strengths of each city and celebrate their contribution in fostering sustainable, equitable and just urban communities.

The survey covers three main categories of municipal activity: City Development, City Sustainability and City Governance. Within these three categories, the cities are required to report on 22 topics areas, broken down into 157 issues or challenges. The data is collected from across the city or municipal government by the nominated focal point for the UN Global Compact (or another delegated staff member).

The City Scan also enables identification of engagement with the UN Global Compact and the Cities Programme and city-led initiatives that influence the business community to have better environmental and social practices.

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Barcelona
Global Compact City Scan 2015

What is the City Scan?

The Cities Programme, the urban arm of the United Nations Global Compact, has developed a diagnostic and reporting tool termed the 'Global Compact City Scan'. This has been done to support cities and regions who are playing an increasingly important role in tackling critical global issues.

The City Scan is based on an in-depth survey which requires contribution from across a municipal government. It takes a number of weeks to collate and input data and provides:

- The opportunity for cities to identify their region's challenges and their priorities, plans and initiatives that address these challenges.
- A holistic perspective of the environment in which the city government operates and enables a whole of city government view of strategy and action.
- A valuable platform from which to plan, set goals, monitor progress and recognise achievement – through the lens of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact in the urban context.

Strength/Leadership Example

Access to safe and potable water for all citizens is considered to be one of Barcelona's strengths. The consumption of drinking water in the city has dropped by 58 per cent in the past eight years as a result of increased groundwater use and improved water management. The total water use in 2012 was 162.2 litre per resident per day and, in the same year, the total annual use of drinking water fell below 97 million cubic meters for the first time.

Solid waste collection and management is also a key strength of the city. Since 2007, the level of municipal waste generated per resident has been falling every year and in 2012 stood at 1.27 kg per resident per day. The total amount of municipal waste in 2012 stood at 753,735 tonnes.

City Scan Contact Point

For further information or support, please contact:

Dr Brendan Barrett, Research Coordinator
Email: brendan.barrett@citiesprogramme.org
Phone: +61 3 9925 2657

Sandra Moyo, Researcher
Email: sandra.moyo@citiesprogramme.org
Phone: +61 3 9925 0267

City Development

Critical Issues
- Poverty
- Women's rights
- Discrimination
- Access to education (early childhood, primary and post-primary)
- Access to sports facilities and/or programmes
- Access to and provision of social care services
- Access to adequate housing and support services and infrastructure
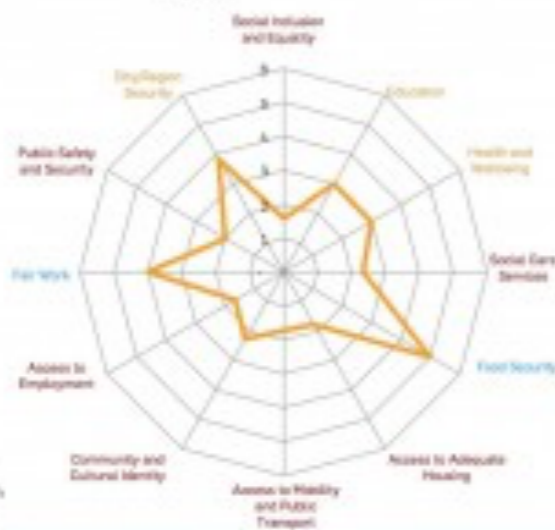
Critical Issues Cont.
- Evictions Cleaner transport options
- Safe passage for bikes
- Safe pedestrian mobility
- Access to fair work and local employment
- Unemployment
- Access for women to employment opportunities
- Process to establish local enterprises
- Persistent and/or increasing poverty

Major Issues
- 25 major issues were identified

City Strengths
- None identified

City Sustainability

Critical Issues
- Air pollution
- Greenhouse gas (carbon) emissions from industry and transport

Major Concerns
- 14 major concerns were identified

City Strengths
- Access to safe and potable water for all citizens
- Access to sufficient potable water
- Sewerage infrastructure
- Sewerage treatment and disposal
- Street lighting coverage
- Solid waste collection and management
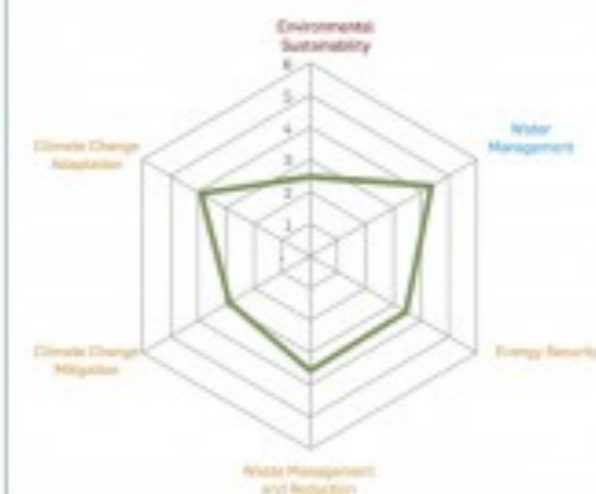
City Governance

Critical Issues
- Public access to city government information
- Accountability of city leaders
- Accountability of bureaucrats
- Transparency of processes
- Transparent procurement processes
- Public reporting against urban objectives
- Recognised and/or formalised city process of community engagement
- Interest from the community in engaging with the local government
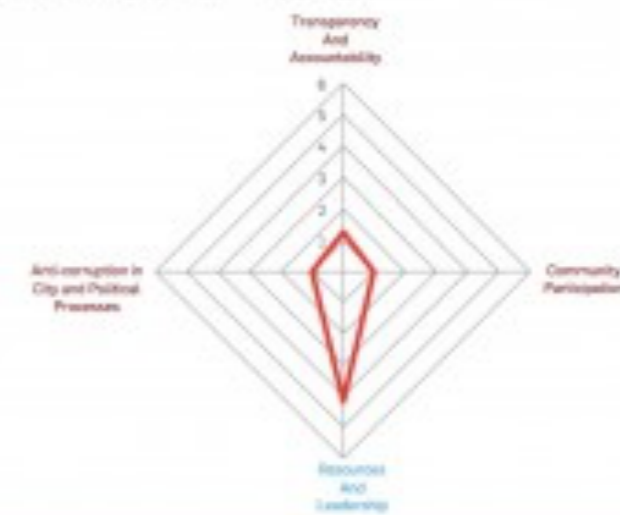
Critical Issues Cont.
- Processes where community engagement can affect change
- Capacity and skills within the community to engage with the local government
- Political, bureaucratic and private sector corruption
- Arbitrary and impartial judicial processes

Major Concerns
- 5 major concerns were identified

City Strengths
- Capacity to secure external funding
- Appropriate number of staff
- Adequate staff skills
- Strength of community institutions
- Modern IT infrastructure
- Adequate and appropriate remuneration of public sector staff

Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact

Human Rights
Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights;

Labour
Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;

Environment
Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

Anti-Corruption
Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS

10 PRINCIPLES

HUMAN RIGHTS
1 & 2

LABOUR
3,4,5,6

ENVIRONMENT
7,8,9

ANTI-CORRUPTION
10

REGIONAL PRIORITIES

PRIORITY SECTORS

INFRASTRUCTURE
COMMERCIAL
INVESTMENT
TRANSPORT SYSTEMS
SECURITY & SAFETY
EFFICIENT ENERGY &
GREEN ENERGY
TOURISM
MARITIME
WASTE MANAGEMENT
HERITAGE

CHANGE AGENTS

R&E
BETTER
COORDINATION
PROPORTIONATE LES
COMMUNICATION &
INFORMATION
HUMAN RESOURCES

FUNDING OPs

OPI

PA 3,4,5,6,7,10,11

OPI

PA 1,2,8,9

OPI

PA 3,4,5,6,7,10,11

OPII

PA 1,2,3,4

Process from policy to tangible projects

Global Compact
Cities Programme

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS

- THE ENVIRONMENT, SPORTS AND HEALTH. L-AMBJENT, SPORT U S-SAHHA.
- SECURITY AND EDUCATION. IS-SIGURTA' U L-EDUKAZZJONI.
- TRANSPORT AND ROADS. TRANSPORT U TOROQ.
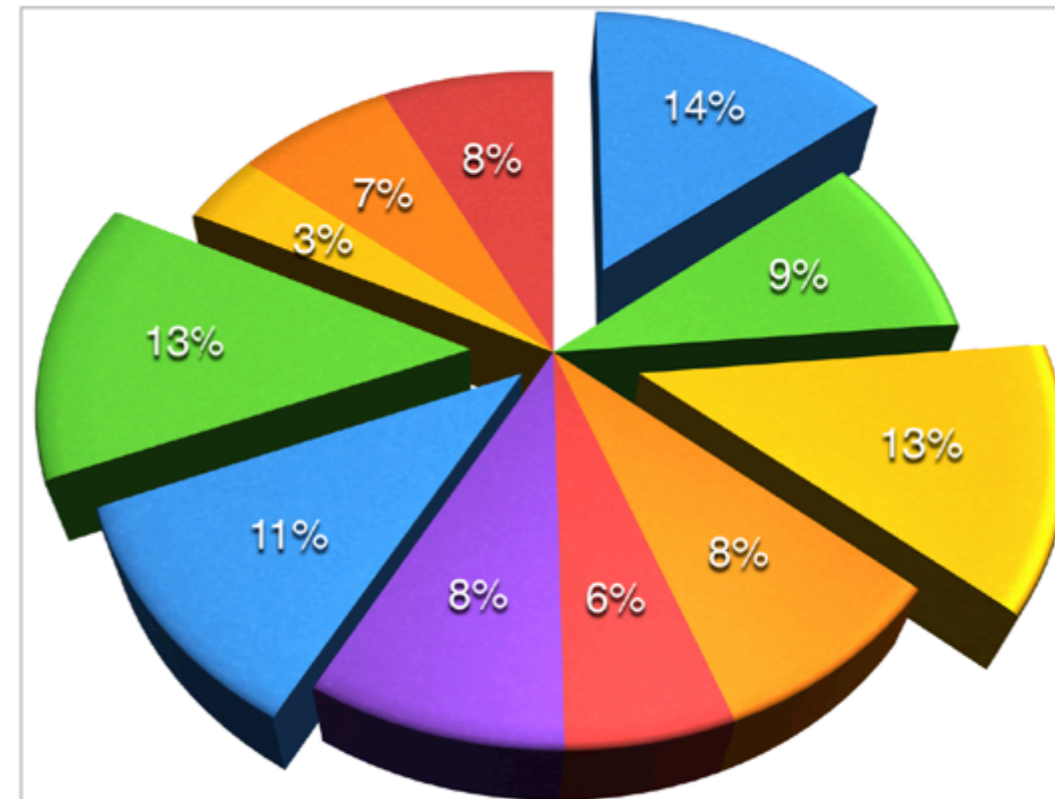- ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORT. TRASPORT ALTERNATTIV.
- ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES. ENERGIJA ALTERNATTIVA.
- TOURISM AND RECREATION. TURIZMU U RIKREJAZZJONI.
- ART AND CULTURE. ARTI U KULTURA.
- EMBELLISHMENT, TREE PLANTING AND PARKS. TISBIH, SIGAR, GONNA U PARKS.
- EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY. XOGHOL U INDUSTRIJA.
- CONSERVATION OF COASTAL AREAS. KONSERVAZZJONI TAZ-ZONI HDEJN IL-BAHAR.
- EMBELLISMENT OF SEA RESORTS. TISBIH TA' RHULA HDEJN IL-BAHAR.

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS

1 DATA

EUROSTAT, NSO: CENSUS, PERIODIC STATISTICS; PLANNING AUTH.

2 FORMULATION OF INDICATORS

INPUT–OUTPUT–PERFORMANCE

3 DOMAINS & SCAN CITY CATEGORIES

DEVELOPMENT – SUSTAINABILITY – GOVERNMENT

22 TOPIC AREAS

4 SCAN CITY SURVEY

5 SCAN CITY REPORT

UNGCCP

6 REVIEW

Bi-annual – CERTIFICATE OF ENGAGEMENT

Global Compact
Cities Programme
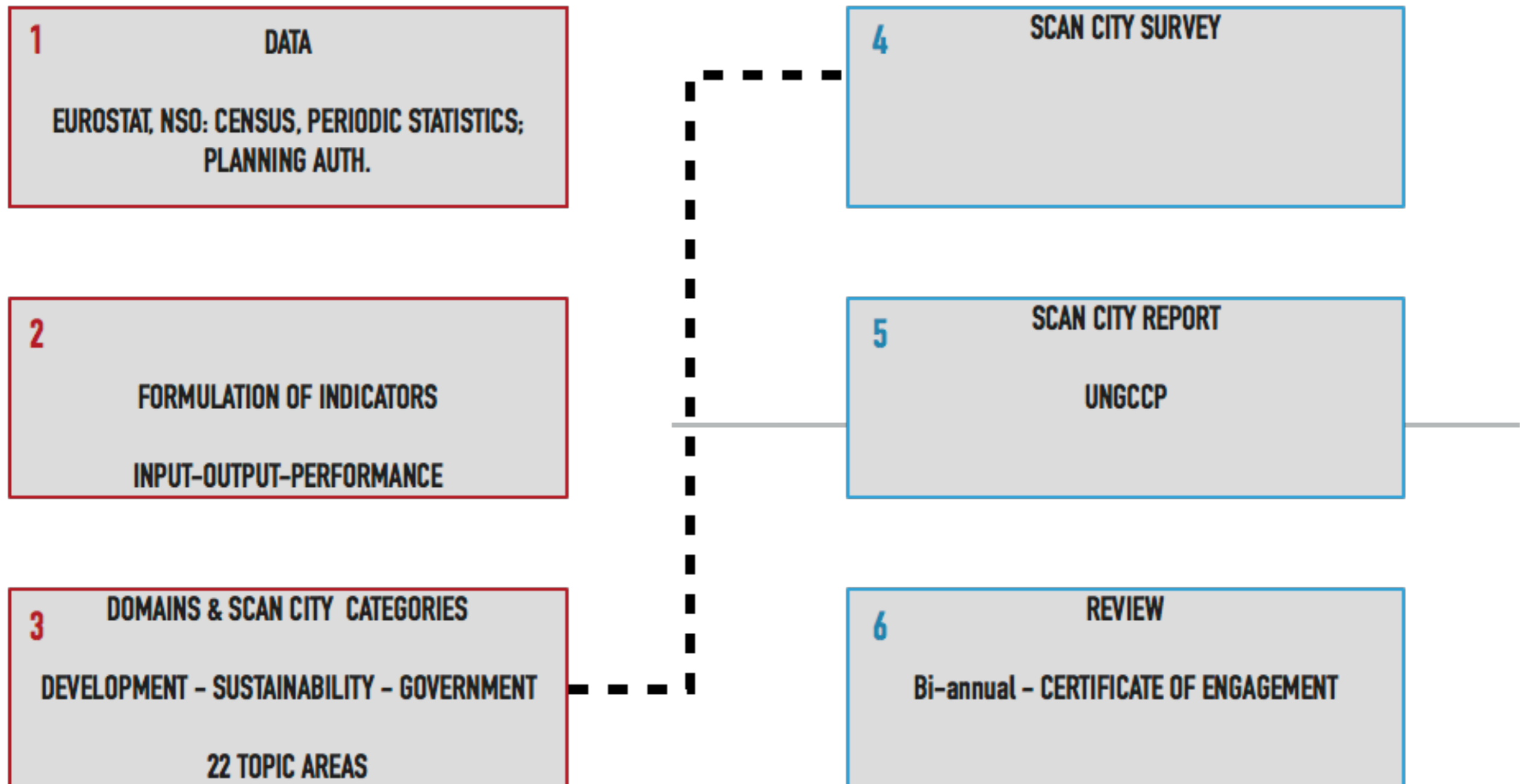
4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Category	Format	Structure
Non-Spatial	Various Databases, spreadsheets, analogue-digital	Can be built into a model
Spatial	LiDAR, GIS, Remote, in-situ	Point, Line, Area, vector-raster
Physical	Urban, peri-urban, rural	Various pre-existing datasets and real-time data gatherers
Social	Various sources	International, National, regional, local
Thematic	Various sources	International, National, regional, local

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Category	
City Development	Social inclusion
	Education
	Health and Wellbeing
	Food Security
	Social Welfare
	Community and Culture
	Employment and Labour Rights

Category	
City Sustainability	Environmental Sustainability
	Water
	Agriculture and Land Use
	Energy
	Mobility
	Waste
	Climate Change Adaptation

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS

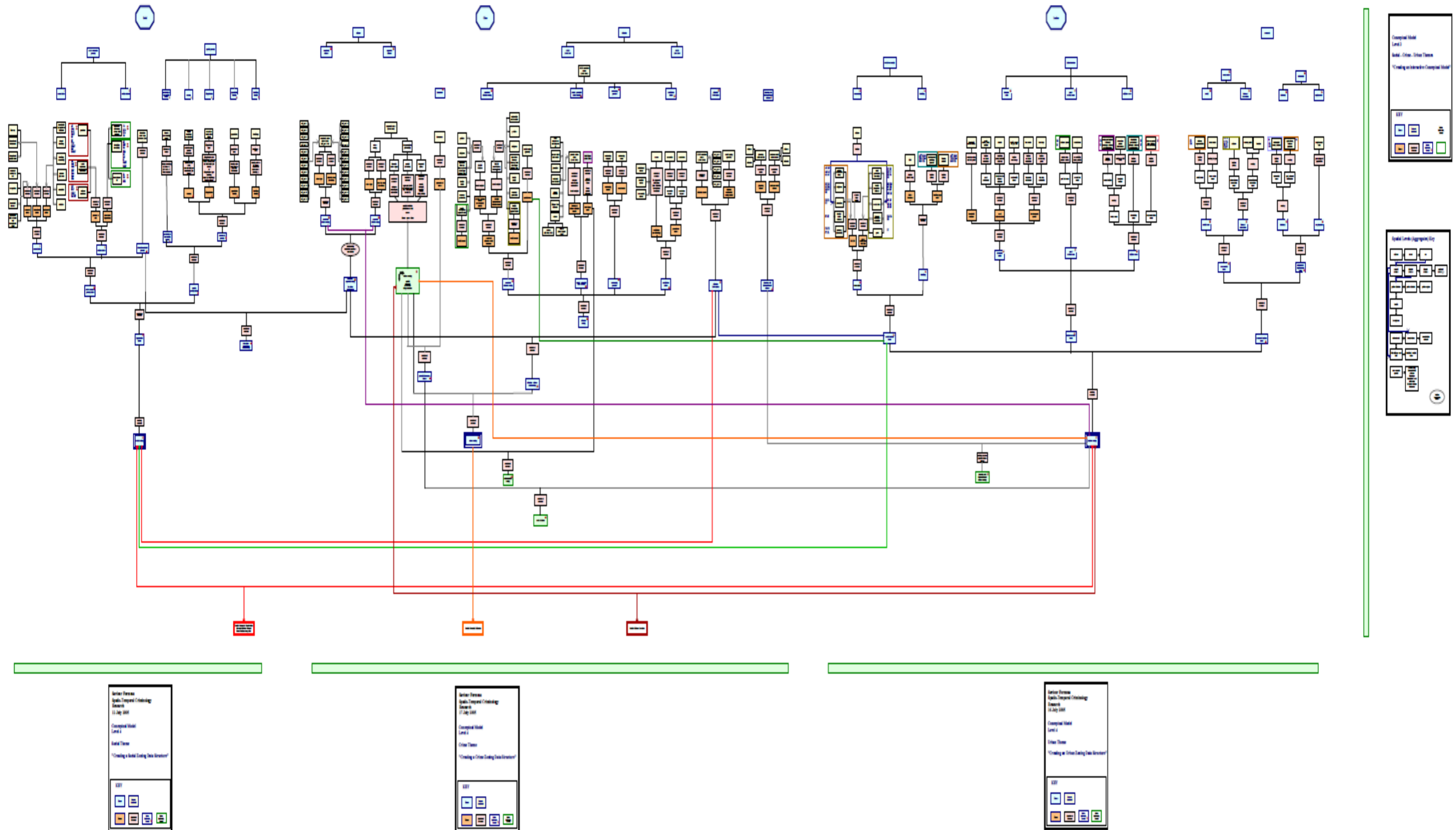| Category	
City Governance	Transparency and Accountability
	Resources and Leadership
	Justice and Anti-Corruption
	Community Participation
	Economy and the Private Sector
	Urban Development and Planning
	Public Safety and Security
	Risk Management

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS

CITY DEVELOPMENT

1) Social Inclusion

Availability of inclusion programmes and/or facilities for vulnerable groups (incl. women, children, elderly, disabled, LGTB, the poor, etc.)
Availability of inclusion programmes and/or facilities for migrants, refugees and other ethnic gropus
Access to inclusion programmes and facilities for vulnerable groups and/or ethnic groups
Resources available for social inclusion programmes and/or facilities
Efficacy of social inclusion policies and/or programmes
Level of respect and promotion of vulnerable groups' rights
Level of acceptance of cultural/ethnic differences
Issues with discrimination based on age, race, religion, gender, sexual preferences, ethnicity, etc.

	B	C	D	E
	Australian City Partnerships - City Scan	Malta	Regjun	Fortified Cities
			Valletta, Floriana, Isla, Birgu, Bormla,	Valletta, Floriana, Isla, Birgu, Bormla
CITY DEVELOPMENT				
1) Social Inclusion				
	Availability of inclusion programmes and/or facilities for vulnerable groups (incl. women,	Various	Not known though expected to follow	Not known though expected to follow
	Availability of inclusion programmes and/or facilities for migrants, refugees and other ethnic groups	Various through NGOs, Funding projects	Various through NGOs, Funding projects	Not known
	Access to inclusion programmes and facilities for vulnerable groups and/or ethnic groups	Various across air	Not known though expected to follow	Not known though expected to follow
	Resources available for social inclusion programmes and/or facilities	various across air government services	Not known though expected to follow Governmental process	Not known though expected to follow Governmental process
	Efficacy of social inclusion policies and/or programmes	low	low	low
	Level of respect and promotion of vulnerable groups' rights	mixed	mixed	mixed
	Level of acceptance of cultural/ethnic differences	mixed	mixed	mixed
	Issues with discrimination based on age, race, religion, gender, sexual preferences, ethnicity, etc.	mixed, though Government	mixed, though Government enacted new	mixed, though Government enacted new
	Issues with poverty	Tackled at national level with reduction over the	'racklet at national level with reduction over the next years (Risk of Poverty)	'racklet at national level with reduction over the next years (Risk of Poverty)
2) Education				
	Availability of education facilities and/or programmes of all levels for all population groups	All levels	Regional Colleges	Local Primary level
	Access to education for all population groups	High	High	High
	Equal access to education for vulnerable groups	High	High	High
	Free and/or affordable education at all levels	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Financial aid for students	High up to University	High up to University	High up to University
	Quality of education services and/or infrastructure	High	increasing due to Paola MCAST (New University in the Making)	New through international university
	Efficacy of educational policies and programmes	various successes though Absences are still high at	MCAST is highly successful	absences per year
	High levels of educational attainment	8.66 absences per	2nd Highest absence rate. Reflected in attainment	More than 2x the national rate of absences. Reflected in attainment
3) Health and Wellbeing				
	Availability of health care services and/or infrastructure	Free to all	Polyclinics and private public services	Polyclinics and private public services
	Access to adequate health care services for all population groups	High	High	High
	Availability and/or access to preventative care services	High - funded by various mechanisms	High	High
	Availability and/or access to maternal and child health services	High	High	High
	Affordability of health care services	High	High	High
	Affordability and/or access to medicines and vaccines	High - Mainly free from hospital though the private	High - Mainly free from hospital though the private	High - Mainly free from hospital though the private

(partial overlay, left column, continued)

Issues

2) Educ

Availab

Access

Equal a

Free an

Financi

Quality

Efficac

High le

3) Heal

Availab

Access

Availab

Availab

Afforda

Afforda

Quality

Efficacy of health care policies and programmes

4 ASSESSMENT TOOLS

5

5 THINKING GEO-SPATIALLY
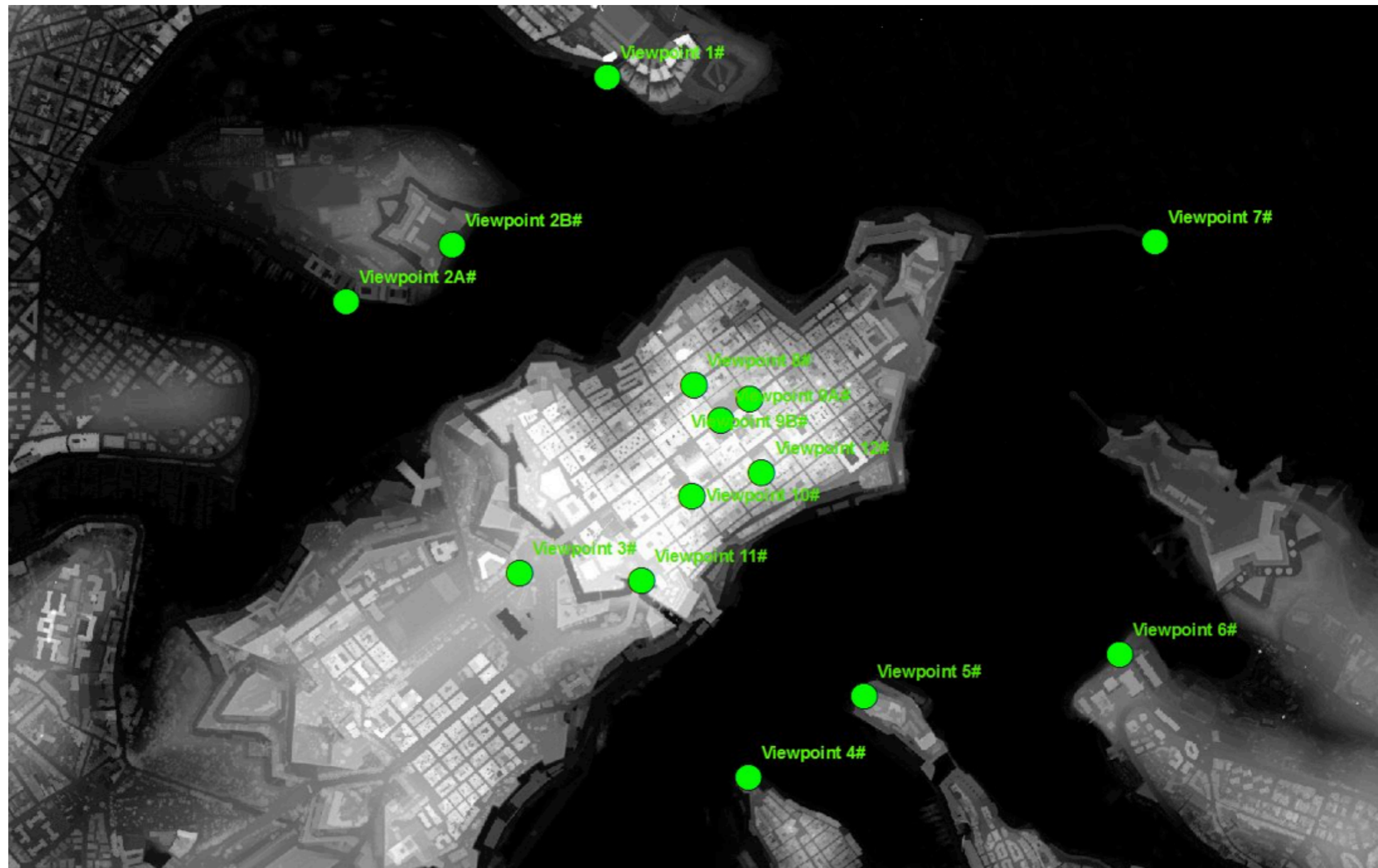
6 APPLYING & DOVETAILING NEW TOOLS

Global Compact
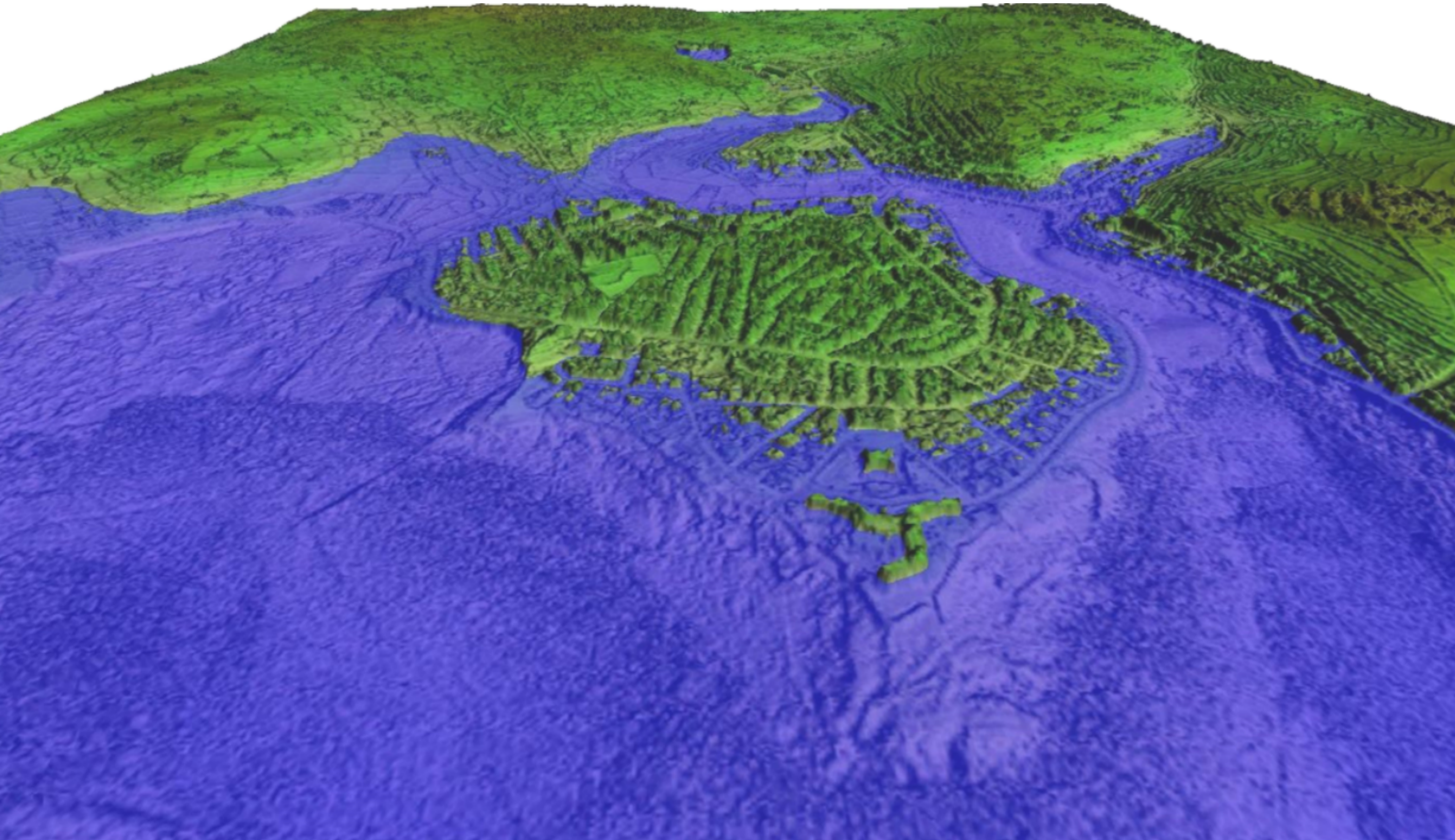Cities Programme

6

Global Compact
Cities Programme

THANK YOU

April 10-11, 2018

Sharing the Future of Cultural Heritage: Synergies between Heritage, Tourism and Digital Culture

NEW TOOLS FOR ASSESSMENT FOR FORTIFIED TOWNS: A CASE STUDY, THE SOUTH EAST REGION AND ITS SISTER CITIES – A GEO-SPATIAL APPROACH

Global Compact
Cities Programme

DR MALCOLM BORG

PROF SAVIOUR FORMOSA