

Sustainable Urban Development in Latin America: Adding urban value to socio-economic policies and infrastructure projects



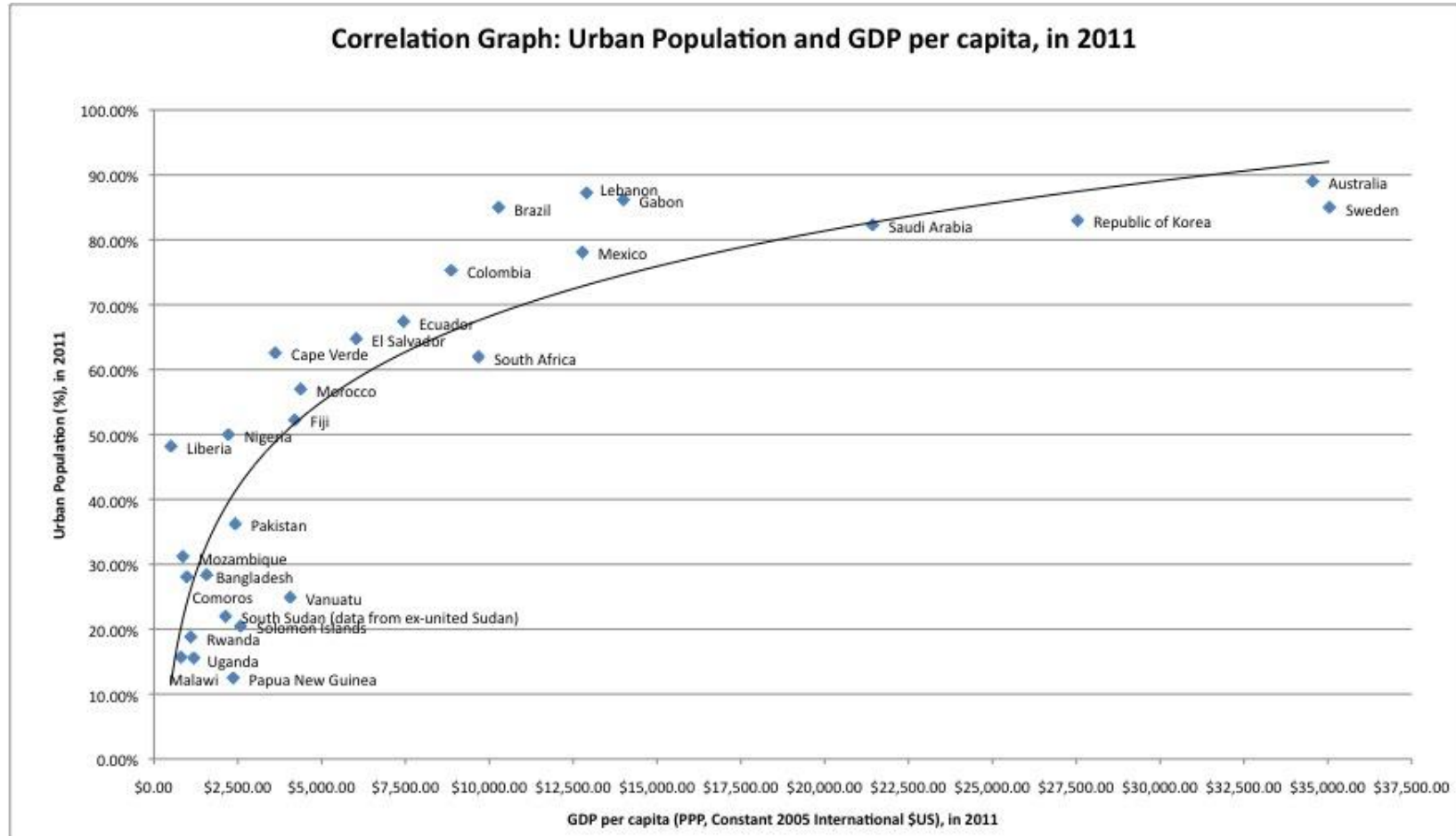
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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

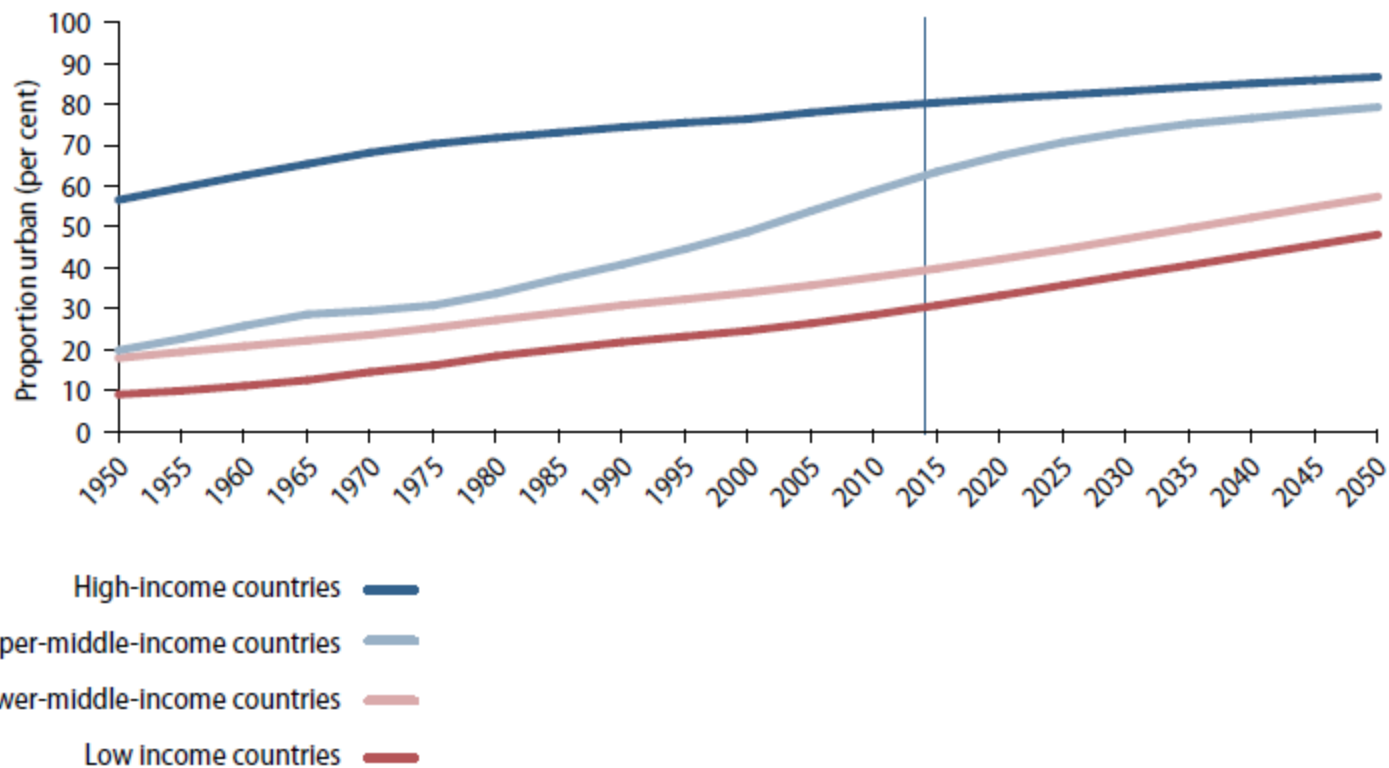
Why? (Part of the evidence)



Relation between Urbanisation and GDP per capita for selected countries

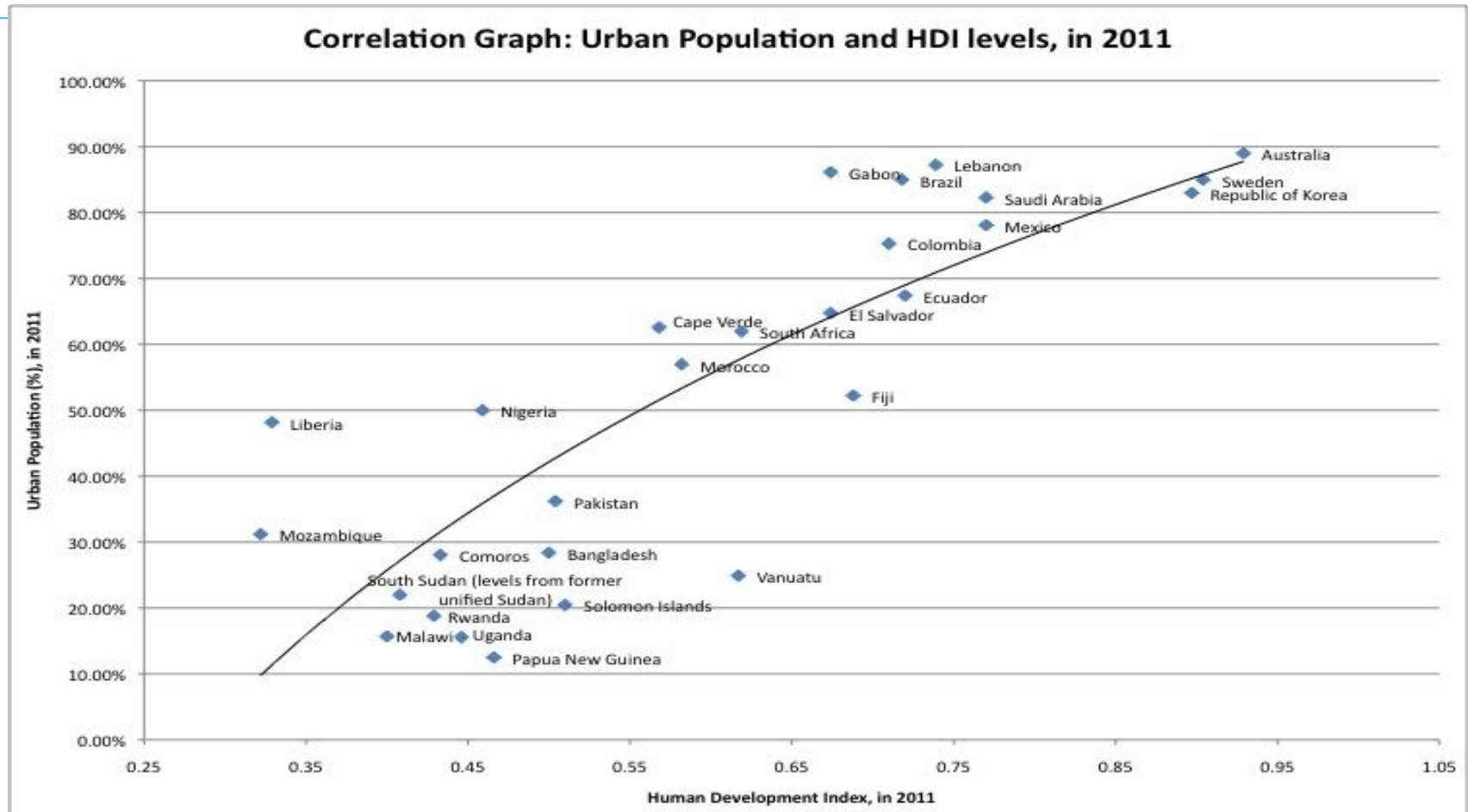
Data: World Bank (2012), World Development Indicators

Figure 5.
Proportion urban by income groups, 1950–2050



Source: UN, 2014. World Urbanization Prospects. The 2014 revision.

Why? (Part of the evidence)

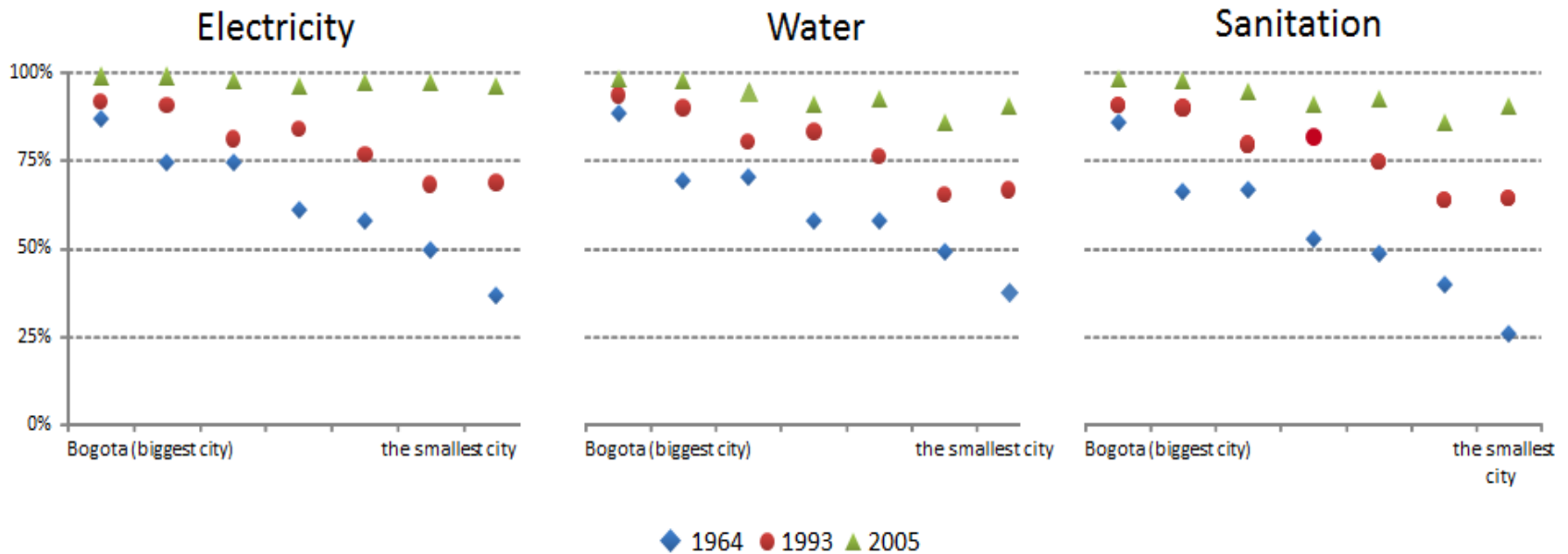


Relation between Urbanisation and Human Development for selected countries

Data: United Nations Development Programme (2011)

Why? (Part of the evidence)

Percentage of population with access to electricity, water and sanitation, in 2010

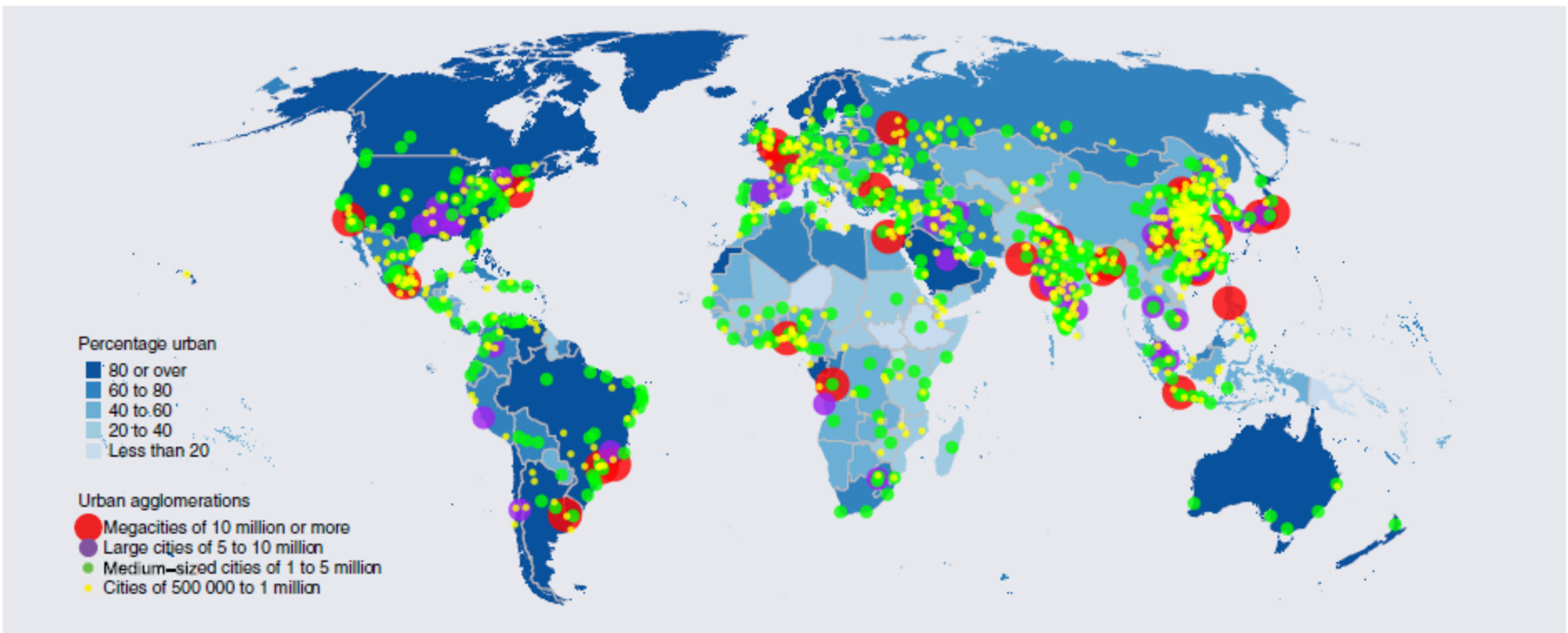


Source: World Bank (2012), Colombia Urbanization Review: Amplifying gains from Urbanization

Note: 1= Bogotá; 2= 1 to 4 million; 3= 500 000 to 1 million; 4= 100.000 to 500.000; 5= 50.000 to 100.000; 6= 20.000 to 50.000; 7= < 20.000

Relation between urbanisation and dimensions of poverty. The example of Colombia

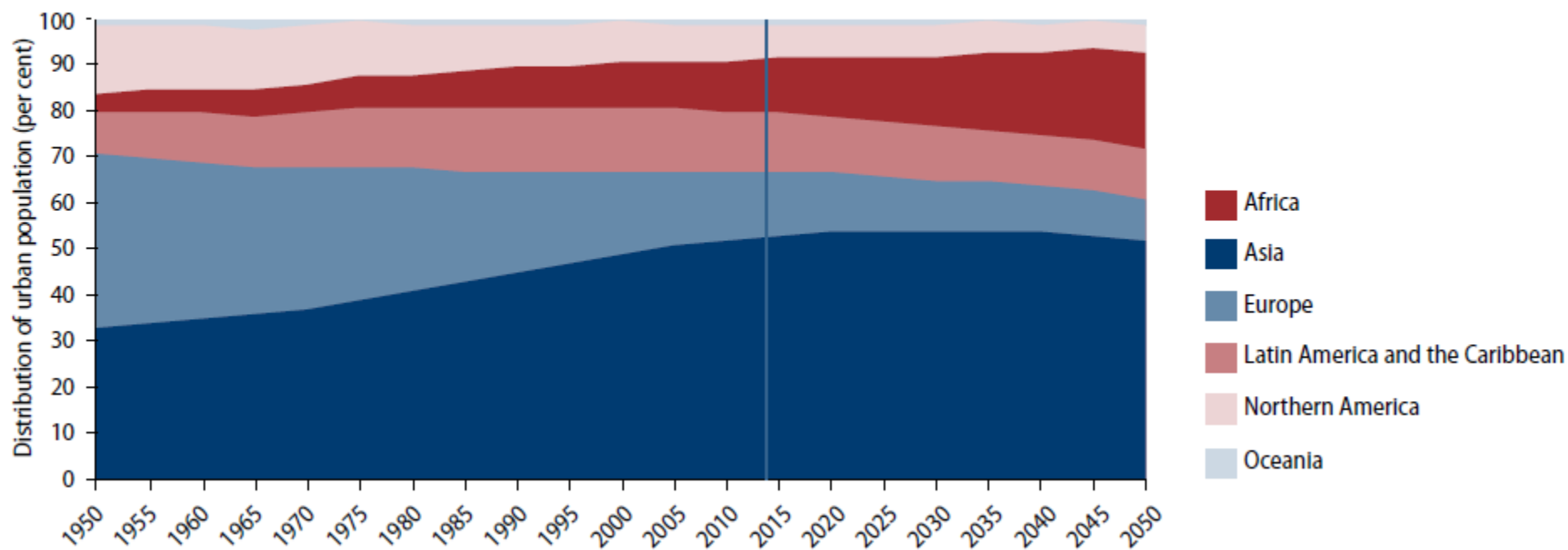
Map 1.
Percentage urban and location of urban agglomerations with at least 500,000 inhabitants, 2014



Note: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Source: UN, 2014. World Urbanization Prospects. The 2014 revision.

Figure 6b.
Asia will continue to host nearly one half of the world's urban population



Source: UN, 2014. World Urbanization Prospects. The 2014 revision.

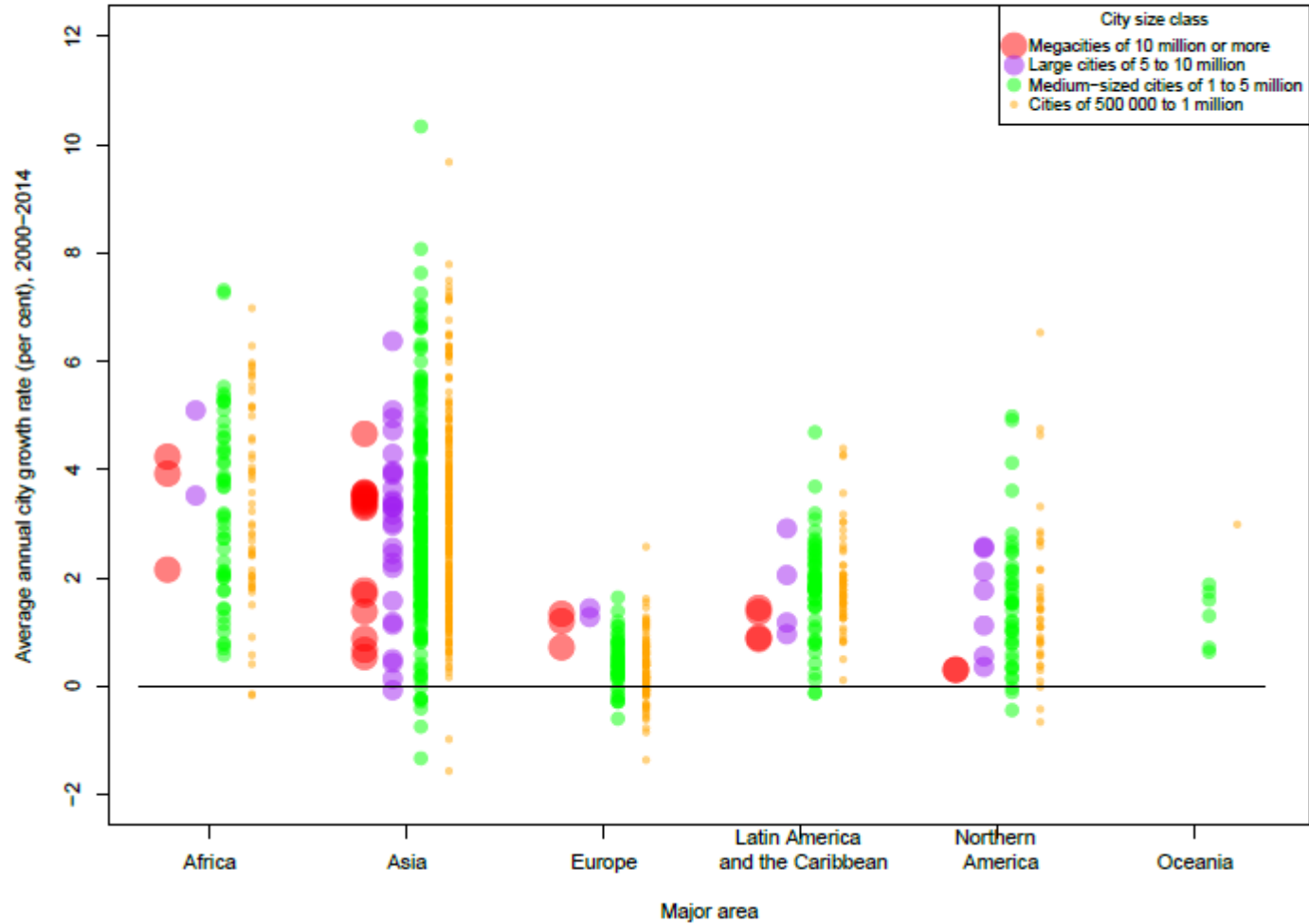
China and LAC Urbanization figures

Major area, region, country or area	Population (thousands)						Proportion urban (per cent)			Average annual rate of change (per cent) 2010–2015
	1990	Urban		1990	Rural		1990	2014	2050	
		2014	2050		2014	2050				
ASIA	1 036 247	2 064 211	3 313 424	2 176 877	2 278 044	1 850 638	32	48	64	1.5
China ⁴	308 167	758 360	1 049 948	857 262	635 424	335 029	26	54	76	2.4
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	313 876	495 857	673 631	131 327	127 565	107 935	71	80	86	0.3

Source: UN, 2014. World Urbanization Prospects. The 2014 revision.

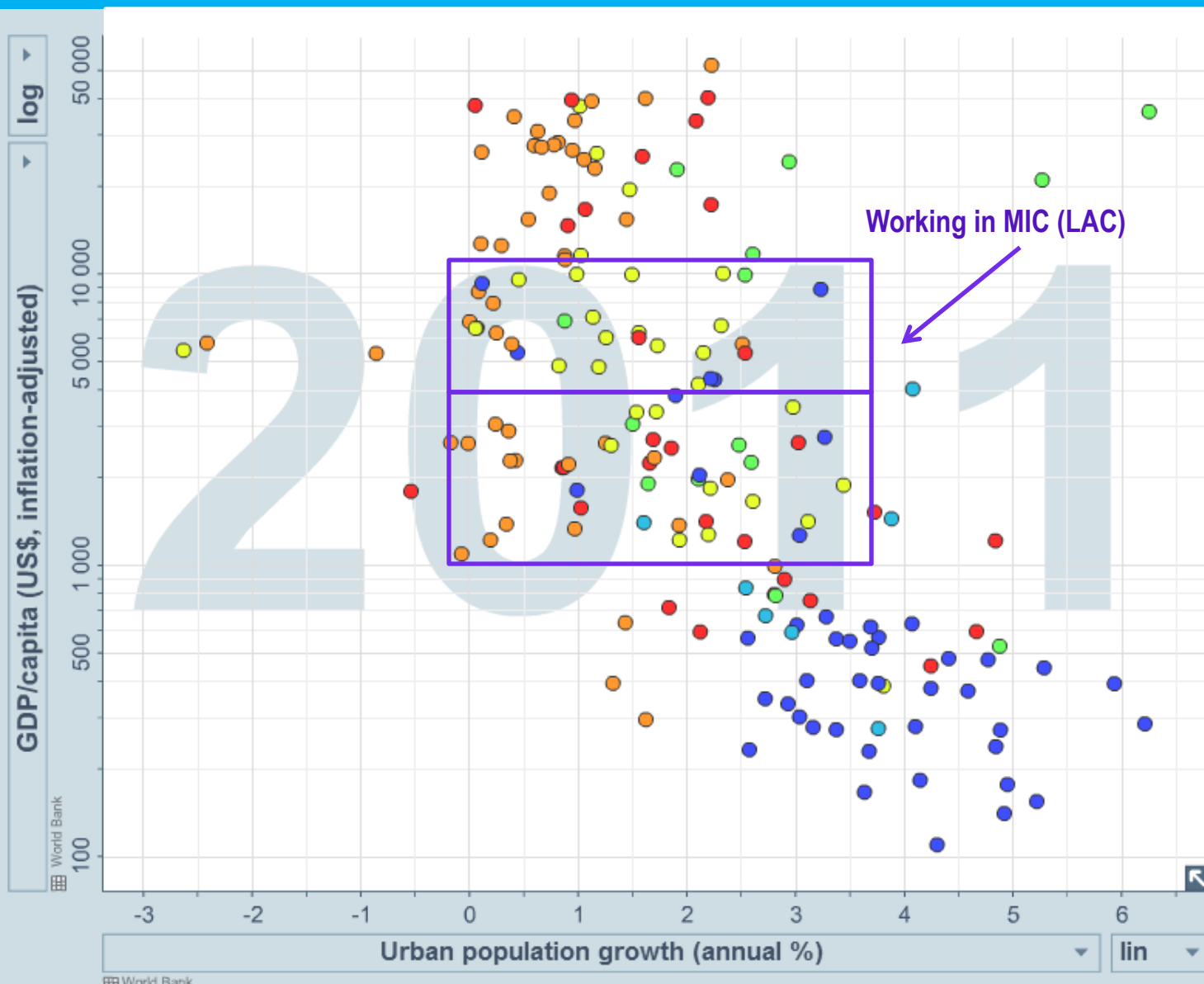
Figure 11.

The world's fastest growing cities are in Africa and Asia



Source: UN, 2014. World Urbanization Prospects. The 2014 revision.

URBAN POPULATION GROWTH & GDP/CAPITA



MOST RELEVANT FOR:

- Already urbanised
- Cities from 1000-4000 and 4000-12000 GDP USD/Capita

Graph: www.gapminder.com

SOME ISSUES IN RAPID URBANISED AND NOT PLANNED MIC CITIES

ECONOMIC

- Loss of economies of urbanization
- Loss of agglomeration benefits
- Loss of job opportunities, especially for the youth

SOCIAL

- Socio-economic segregation
- Mobility & transport breakdown
- Lack of access to energy & clean water
- Lack of public health and increased safety risks

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Sprawl induced stress on land & resources
- Geographic vulnerability
- Loss of biodiversity and the vital system functions it supports



Some elements of context for LAC

- **LAC Cities are going through a vicious cycle of inequality (dual cities).**
- **Well proved existence of good knowledge, experience and institutional capacities but ...several urban challenges**
- **Good experiences in different urban areas**
- **Significant progress on democratization and decentralization.**
- **Established system of cities need a second urban transition: urban improvement based in the quality of urban life, the competitiveness of cities and the equality among urban dwellers.**

Some elements of context for LAC

- Needs for transition from unsustainable urban model to urban inclusion, equity and sustainability.
- **The niche: Adding “Urban Value” to Social policies/Economic policies /Sectoral infrastructure investment and design (pipes, cables, cement, bricks)**
- Better communication urban/housing experts and development and growth decision makers
- **Opportunities for Integrated Urban Development Programmes**

- **Urban redevelopment /regeneration/renovation/rehabilitation/recycling**
- Access to well located housing
- Inclusion and reduction of inequalities
- Sustainability of municipal finances
- Metropolitan / intermunicipal coordination
- Urban systems energetically efficient
- Sustainable mobility
- Decentralisation and local government increased capacities
- Multilevel effective governance
- Resilience vis-a-vis climate change and disasters



UN-HABITAT APPROACH

TO PLANNED CITY EXTENSIONS
AND PLANNED CITY INFILLS
(REDEVELOPMENTS)

Why Planned City Extensions are needed
TOWARDS THE CITY WE WANT



**ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES;
OF → TO**

Urban Sprawl → Compactness



**Segregation → Integration
Inclusion**



Congestion → Connectivity



LESSONS LEARNED AND APPLICABLE IN TODAY'S RAPIDLY GROWING CITIES

- Not just a matter of planning – *but planning well.*
- Public Space should be sufficient and established before occupation.
- Slum prevention. A combination of public space, a plotting system and large **supply of buildable areas.**
- Implementation should be incremental with phased levels of infrastructure over time.



Some opportunities seen in LAC

- Articulation of agendas: Development / Climate Change / Urbanisation
- Inclusive of Local Authorities
- Multidimensional – Territorial dimensions
- Evidence based : The relevance of Urban Solutions Platform
- Universal but differentiated responsibilities (and approach)
- Action oriented approach
- **Defining “core urban components” for SUD intervention linked to infrastructure projects (pipes, cables, cement, bricks)**



HOW TO FORMULATE AND INTERVENTION – GUIDING CRITERIA

VALUES

- Human Rights
- Gender balance and women empowerment
- Youth inclusion
- Participation
- Inclusion

HOW TO FORMULATE AND INTERVENTION – GUIDING CRITERIA

CRITERIA

- Plan in advance
- Plan at the scale of the expected growth
- Plan in phases
- Plan for contiguity
- Apply sustainable & efficient usage of resources & ecosystems
- Promote a system of cities at the national level

HOW TO FORMULATE THE INTERVENTION – INFORMING PRINCIPLES

5 PRINCIPLES

1. Adequate space for streets and public space in an efficient street network
2. Mixed land use
3. Social mix
4. Adequate density
5. Limited land use specialisation

The Five Principles balance population growth, economic growth, rapid urbanization, sustainable urban development and are set out to establish livable and efficient neighbourhoods.

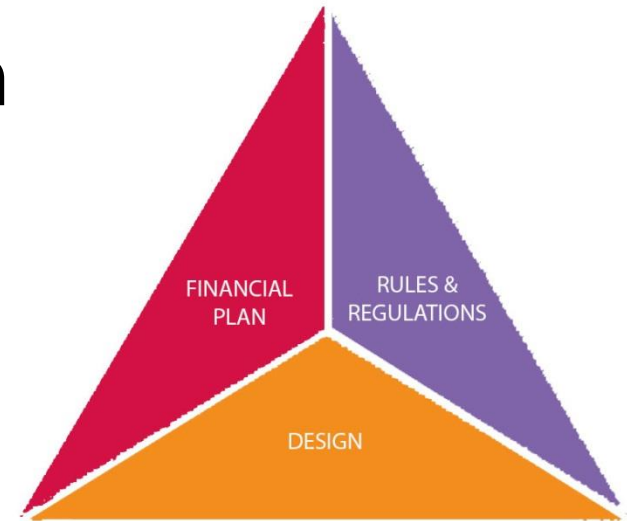
HOW TO FACILITATE INTERVENTIONS

THE THREE ENABLING COMPONENTS

1. Urban Planning and Design

2. Financial Plan

3. Rules and Regulations



- Form that **generates** value.
- A financial plan that **manages** value and attracts investment and Good rules and regulations that generate trust

1. THE URBAN DESIGN

GOOD URBAN PLANNING REQUIRES GOOD DESIGN

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX	➔	1. The Public Space layout
	➔	2. The Street Pattern
	➔	3. The Block Typology
	➔	4. The Plot Typology
	➔	5. The Open Spaces
	➔	6. Protection of the Environment

2. THE FINANCIAL/BUSINESS PLAN

GOOD URBAN PLANNING REQUIRES A SOLID FINANCIAL PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX	➔	1. The acquisition of the public land.
	➔	2. Land Readjustment. Ex. Selling development rights as an alternative to selling land. Improved accessibility has an immediate impact on land value (and resilience).
	➔	3. Infrastructure and Investment in Basic Services.
	➔	4. Maintenance of the Public Realm and Public Services.
	➔	5. Budgeting. Incomes and Expenditures.

UN-HABITAT APPROACH
FINANCIAL PLAN
EXAMPLE: VALUE SHARING

Possible scenarios:

- Land value gain resulting from infrastructure projects can be taxed.
- Public land sales can share the benefit of public investment
- Selling development rights as an alternative to selling land. (São Paulo)
- Excises on property appreciation can fund neighborhood improvement



Photo Bogotá, Colombia © Karl Fjellstrom

In Bogota, Colombia, value sharing has financed more than USD 1 billion in public works.

UN-HABITAT APPROACH
PLANNED CITY INFILL (PCI)

PCI is recommended when there is already a large provision of urban land or low density and too much sprawl.

1. Evaluate the Provision of Public Land;
The Street Space - The Open Space.
2. Redesign of the Street Pattern.
3. New Intersections - New Blocks - New Plots.
4. New Rules and Regulations.
- 5. Mixed Urban Development Business Plan.**

“Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost...”

Ban Ki-Moon, July 2013

