UN-HABITAT/ROLAC

-ROLAC at a glance –
Colombia case

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www.unhabitat.org
On urbanisation

- Already urbanised countries (80% urban population, not rapid urbanising countries....)
- Middle Income Countries and cities (only 1 LDC)
- Weak urban planning (period 1960-2010)
- Some good experiences and pilots
- Main need: Redevelopment, Renovation, Revitalisation, Regeneration, Rehabilitation (more CPI than CPE)
On resources availability

- Important critical mass of technical capacity vs potential for international exposure and benchmarking in the area of SUD
- Potential to develop new tradition of voluntary contributions to UN-Habitat
- Willingness to demand good technical cooperation and focalized expertise, looking for technical cooperation services: competitive, specialized, with international benchmarking, well packaged and relevant to regional needs
- Traditional concept of “donor” hardly applies in LAC….but counterparts (partners directly cover costs of relevant technical cooperation services)
## PORTFOLIO EVOLUTION (IN TERMS OF ANNUAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADEC (*)</td>
<td>1,501,807</td>
<td>1,207,080</td>
<td>641,724</td>
<td>1,452,187</td>
<td>2,372,235</td>
<td>1,082,063</td>
<td>2,346,211</td>
<td>10,211,628</td>
<td>7,675,446</td>
<td>10,625,675</td>
<td>15,298,020</td>
<td>10,215,309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Annual Direct Expenditure Cost

### Annual Direct Expenditure Cost

![Annual Direct Expenditure Cost Chart]

- **Amount**
  - $0
  - $2,000,000
  - $4,000,000
  - $6,000,000
  - $8,000,000
  - $10,000,000
  - $12,000,000
  - $14,000,000
  - $16,000,000

- **Year**
  - 2003
  - 2004
  - 2005
  - 2006
  - 2007
  - 2008
  - 2009
  - 2010
  - 2011
  - 2012
  - 2013
  - 2014
### PORTFOLIO ANNUALLY REPRESENTATIVITY BY COUNTRY (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRA</td>
<td>2,337,618</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COL</td>
<td>3,048,719</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUB</td>
<td>431,280</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELS</td>
<td>314,275</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLO</td>
<td>235,231</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAI</td>
<td>2,696,683</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEX</td>
<td>496,873</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLA</td>
<td>306,960</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>347,670</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,215,309.64</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diagram:**
- **BRA** (23%)
- **COL** (30%)
- **CUB** (4%)
- **ELS** (3%)
- **GLO** (2%)
- **HAI** (26%)
- **MEX** (5%)
- **RLA** (3%)
- **CAR** (3%)
- **WAT** (0%)
## Organisation of Work (team size vs portfolio dynamic)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1-5</th>
<th>5-15</th>
<th>15-30</th>
<th>Programme dynamic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Increasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Decreasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Decreasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Increasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Panama)</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(starting)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Organisation of Work (4 main hubs and int substantive staff)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main bases</th>
<th>% portfolio 2013</th>
<th>% portfolio 2014</th>
<th>Nr substantive international posts</th>
<th>Nr admin international posts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-au-Prince</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico City</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colombian System of Cities

- National and International Functionalities

- Categories:
  - International = 1
  - National = 6
  - Intermediate = 10
  - Regional = 23
  - Border = 9

- Flows: Social and Economic

- 44 nodes and 94 municipalities: 28 millones inhabitants (today)

Source: DNP, 2012
Colombia: Cities and territorial development

- 85% GDP is produced in cities

- From 2010 to 2050 urban population will pass from 34 M to 54 M (out of 63 M)

-Level of urbanisation in regions correlates positively with GDP per capita

More urban concentration, less poverty
Main cities are driving growth

- In Colombia, GDP growth between 2000 and 2004 in big and medium sized cities was 1% bigger than National GDP growth

Source: Colombia Urbanization Review: Amplifying gains from Urbanization, 2010. Note: Circles represent city size in each country. Red line represents national economic growth
Urbanisation is synonymous of access to basic services

Percentage of population with access to

**Electricity**

- 100%
- 75%
- 50%
- 25%
- 0%

**Water**

- 100%
- 75%
- 50%
- 25%
- 0%

**Sanitation**

- 100%
- 75%
- 50%
- 25%
- 0%

Note on City size: 1: Bogotá 8M; 2: 1.5 to 4 M; 3: 500 000 to 1 M; 4: 100.000 to 500.000; 5: 50.000 to 100.000; 6: 20.000 to 50.000; 7: less than 20.000

Economic densification is characteristic of economic growth processes.
Cities have been and are engines for the Colombian development but important challenges remain

- Urban socio-economic segregation
- Urban areas to be redeveloped / neighborhoods to be upscaled
- Congestion in cities and High costs transportation between cities
- Lack of complementarity among cities
- Lack of specialisation in big cities (regarding Panamerican and global markets) and in medium size cities (regarding national markets)
- Multi-level and territorial coordination is weak
- Bogota’s primacy is growing

Sources: Colombia Urbanization Review: Fase II, DNP, 2012; UN-Habitat, 2014
UN-Habitat Added Value Chain in LAC

CPI

Three legged approach

Implementing vector
(housing, basic services, drainage, community participation, strengthening local institutions, etc)
UN-Habitat in Colombia
Contributing to challenges of System of Cities

- Urban National Strategy + State of the Colombian Cities Report (based on CPI)
- ASUD Bogotá: Urban Economy and adding value through urbanism in low income neighborhood (Restrepo)
- ASUD Santa Marta: Urban Strategic Plan and City Planned Expansion
- PILaR Medellín: Global pilot on Land Readjustment supporting City Planning In-fill
- ASUD Medellín: City Planning in-fill and knowledge management for Sustainable Urban Development
Public Policy Interventions:

National Interventions:
- Presidential Coopertation Agency (APC)
- National Planning Department (DNP)
- Ministry of Housing

Cities Intervention:
- Bogotá
- Medellín
- Santa Marta
- Tunja

Based on:
- State of Colombian Cities Report RECC
- World Urban Forum WUF7
- National Urban Forums
- 41 Regional Forums
Restrepo area concentrates almost 80% of the trade and industry activities related to leather and footwear.

ASUD Bogotá

Strengthen the capacities of local and national Governments, as well as relevant actors in the improvement of urban planning and the economy through sustainable urban development.
Urban Economy and adding value through urbanism in low-middle income neighborhood

### Integrating Restrepo at the city scale

Bicycle roads that respond to the logic of the entire city. Thus the Restrepo is not only a part, but the part of a whole,

### New centralities

Identify new centralities, looking for a spatial logic within the existing urban tissue (urban fabric), where can incrementally be located strategic facilities

### Restrepo’s branding

Contribute to brand positioning “Restrepo” integrating it into the public space

Two Main Ideas

- Restrepo is walkable. Everything is nearby
- Made in... for manufacturing and for commercial

### Public Space

Provide design solutions (as a pilot project), to improve the quality, safety and perception of public space in Restrepo.
ASUD SANTA MARTA

“Capacity building in the City of Santa Marta for sustainable urban development”
Urban Strategic Plan and City Planned Expansion

Santa Marta Strategic Plan

- City Planned Expansion
- Partial port plan
- Manzanares river recovery
- "Equity - City"
- Train line
- Aeropolis

Master Plan (POT) revision

- New City Model
- Sustainable Expansion
- Integrating the City (social and territorial cohesion)

World Urban Campaign

Advocacy for the Santa Marta New Urban Agenda
Support and Assistance of the enhancement of the Major's Office of Medellin in the Municipal Development Plan of "Construyamos unidos un hogar para la vida" (Let's Build a Home for Life.)

PILaR MEDELLIN

“Piloting an Inclusive and Participatory Land Readjustment in Colombia for Sustainable Urban Development at Scale”

ASUD MEDELLIN

“Support and Assistance of the enhancement of the Major's Office of Medellin in the Municipal Development Plan of "Construyamos unidos un hogar para la vida" (Let's Build a Home for Life.)”
Component analysis of PILaR project, roadmap of the intervention and delimitation.

Methodology for Land Readjustment in Colombia. Development of methodology for inclusion and participation in land adjustment processes.

Case study in La Candelaria sector. Analysis of the first results and comparison with PILaR methodological framework. Validation of the guidelines by the City.
Medellin: Institutional and knowledge management for Sustainable Urban Development

Institutional Review to support Sustainable Urban Development tools (City Planned Infills)

Review of institutional framework on Urban Development and Land Use Planning

Planning component of PILar

Support to Medellín’s Platform on Urban Solutions

Medellín to develop Platform to share best practices on the New Urban Agenda with LAC cities
UN-Habitat Added Value Chain in LAC

CPI

Three legged approach

Implementing vector s
(housing, basic services, drainage, community participation, strengthening local institutions, etc)
Working with association of counterparts

- MINURVI – Assembly of Ministers of Urban Development and Housing of Latin America and the Caribbean

- FLACMA – Federación Latinoamericana de Ciudades, Municipios y Asociaciones de Municipios

- Mercociudades. Asociación de Autoridades Locales del Mercosur.

- Asociación Colombiana de Ciudades Capitales (UN-Habitat supports the Technical Secretariat)
Agreed strategies among national and local governments on sustainable urban development to inform recent National Development Plan.

8 Capital Cities Mayor Summits

CONPES Document (National Policy Document) on System of Cities was strongly supported by UN-Habitat’s NUA

National Development Plan 2015-2019
Component 1: Earmarked resources

Component 2: Non-earmarked resources

Component 3: New City Infill approach-special programme

+1: Last big-donors (beyond Haiti)
Components and orientations

**Component 1: Earmarked resources**
**Orientation:** Strategic targets defined in key portfolio countries for short-medium term portfolio development. Focalising geographically. Focalising thematically (New Urban Agenda) while building on good examples from the past. More compact and specialised Regional Programme Development Team. Strong articulation with relevant technical Branches. Adapting to local reality and demand. Systematising and packaging knowledge and relevant evidence.

**Component 2: Non-earmarked resources**
**Orientation:** Potential for LAC to develop voluntary contributions. Based on list of previous voluntary contributions. Identifying country profile based on their cooperation history. Defining road map for appeal and follow up. Work with intergovernmental bodies. Strong need of feedback and information from RMU.
Components and orientations

**Component 3: New City Planned In-fill approach-special programme**

**Orientation:** Based on New Urban Agenda and technical three-legged approach, systematise and package according to needs of City Planned In-fills in the region. Target: specific cities interested in urban redevelopment operations. Partners: Regional Banks, Reimbursable Cooperation Funds and Agencies. More articulation of UN-Habitat with Banks. Specific target in terms of cities. High need of specialised expertise.

**+1: Last big-donors (beyond Haiti)**

**Orientation.** Beyond Haiti (only LDC in the region) few possibilities to work with traditional donors in the region. Two windows of opportunity: 1) Joint proposal UN-Habitat - UNEP on Sustainable and Greener Cities (Urban design, urban mobility, waste management) to present to EU. 2) Post-Conflict and cities Trustfund in Colombia (with different donors).
Key aspects of Strategy

1. Responding to actual urbanisation context and explicit qualified demand

2. Focusing on few highly specialized thematic areas

3. Looking for impact at the National Level (policy, national reports, local intervention + replication)

4. Working with association of counterparts

5. Clustering multi counterpart resources (1 USD x N USD)
UN-Habitat Added Value Chain in LAC

CPI

Three legged approach

Implementing vector
(housing, basic services, drainage, community participation, strengthening local institutions, etc)