

The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Forum on the  
“FutureCity” Initiative  
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# Creation of Walkable Compact Cities

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# Urban trends

95% of future urban growth will happen in Africa and Asia

62% of world's urban population currently living in small and medium sized cities with less than one million inhabitants

Only 9% of global urban population resides in megacities (of more than 10 million people)

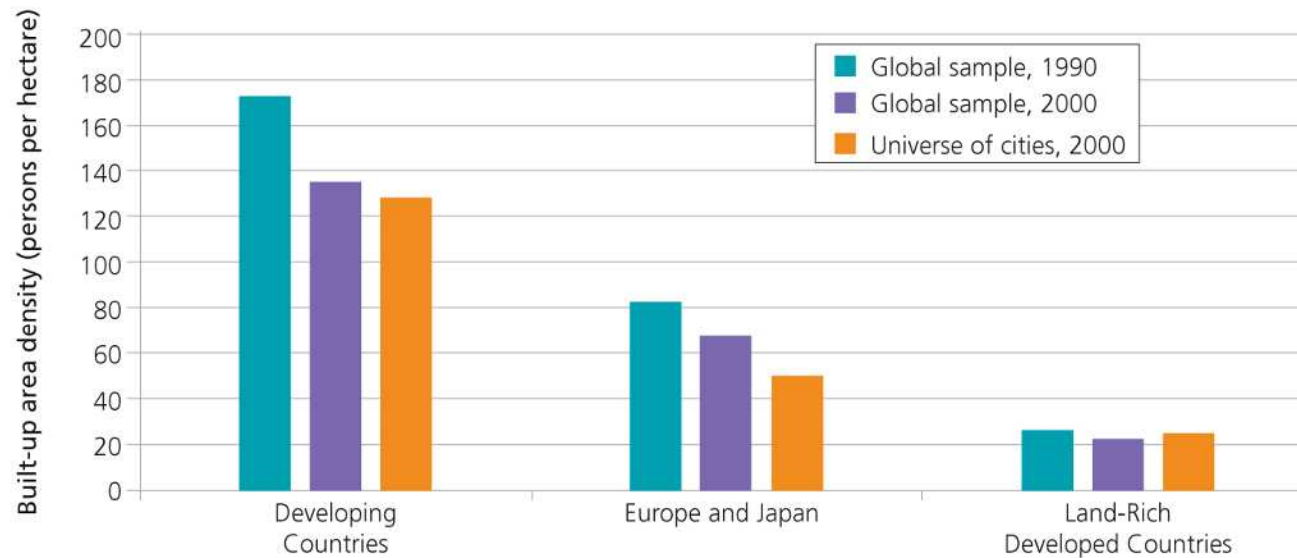
Challenges of rapid spatial expansion of cities (metropolitanization, suburbanization or uncontrolled peri-urbanization)

Informality is the dominant characteristic of urban spatial expansion in developing countries

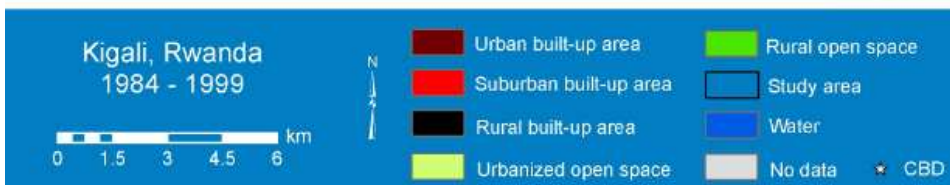
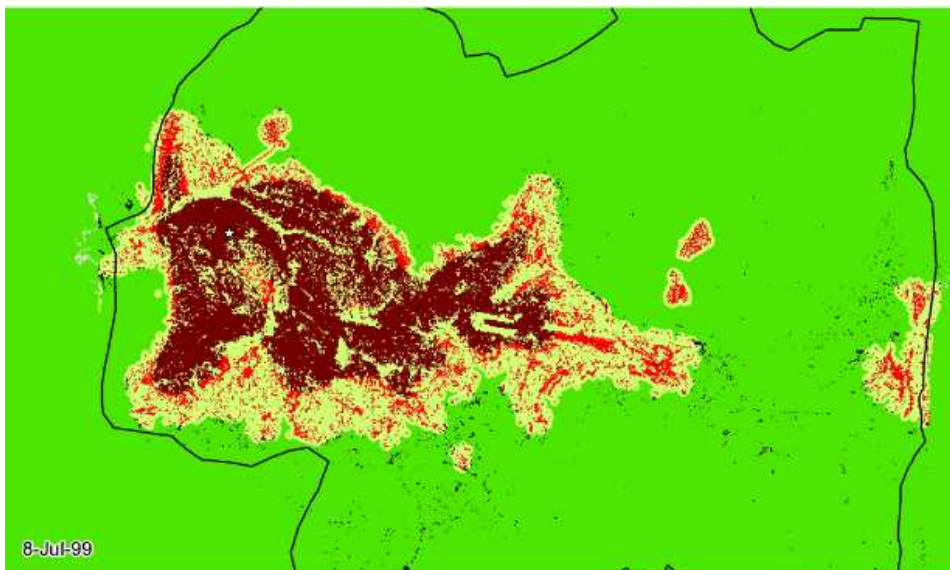
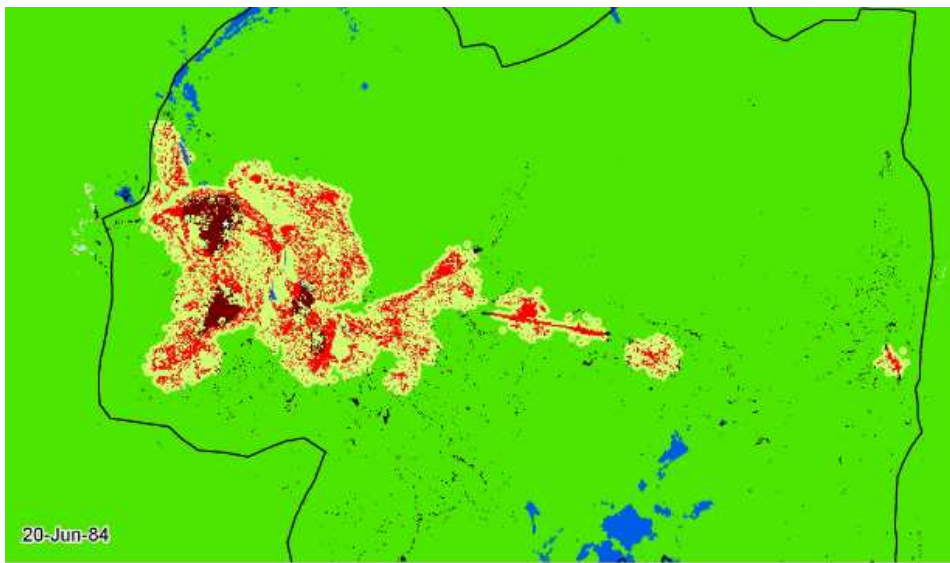


# Disadvantage of Sprawl

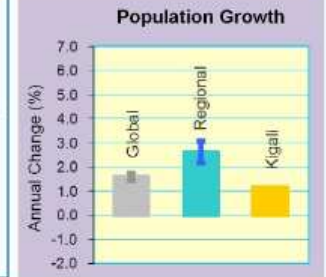
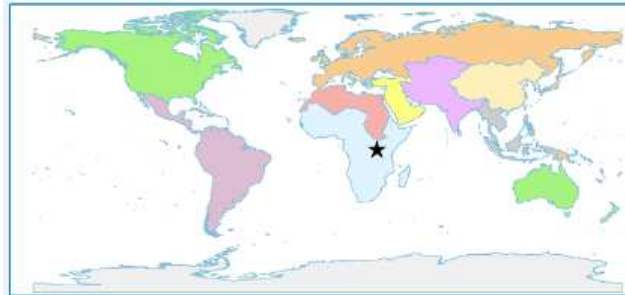
Figure II: Average Built-up Area Densities in Three World Regions



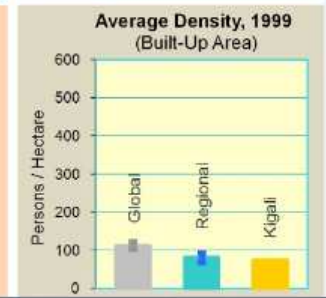
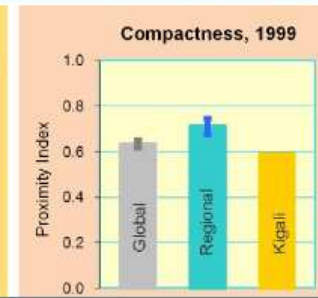
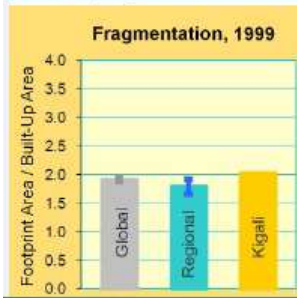
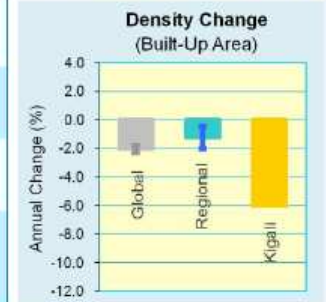
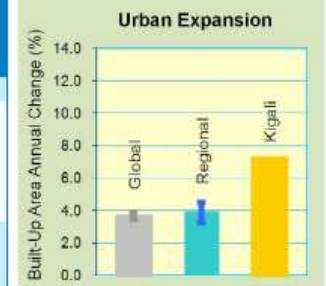
Source: *Making Room for a Planet of Cities*, by Shlomo Angel, Jason Parent, Daniel L. Civco, and Alejandro M. Blei. © 2011. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Cambridge, MA.



Kigali, Rwanda (Sub-Saharan Africa)

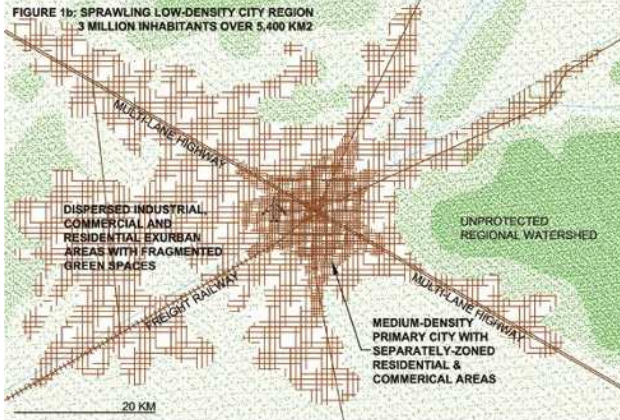


Metric	20-Jun-1984	8-Jul-1999	Annual Change (Percent)
Population	296,879	354,273	1.2
Built-up Area (Hectares)			
Total	1,517	4,502	7.2
Urban	253	3,097	16.6
Suburban	1,048	1,210	1.0
Rural	216	195	-0.7
Open space (Hectares)			
Urbanized Open Space	2,911	4,642	3.1
City Footprint	4,428	9,144	4.8
Density (Persons / Hectare)			
Built-up Area Density	195.7	78.7	-6.1
City Footprint Density	67.0	38.7	-3.6
Fragmentation			
City Footprint / Built-up Area	2.92	2.03	-2.41
Openness Index	0.68	0.41	-3.35
Compactness (Roundness)			
Proximity	0.56	0.59	0.33
Cohesion	0.64	0.74	0.96
New Development (Hectares)		2,982	Percent
Infill		1,376	46.13
Extension		1,043	34.98
Leapfrog		563	18.89





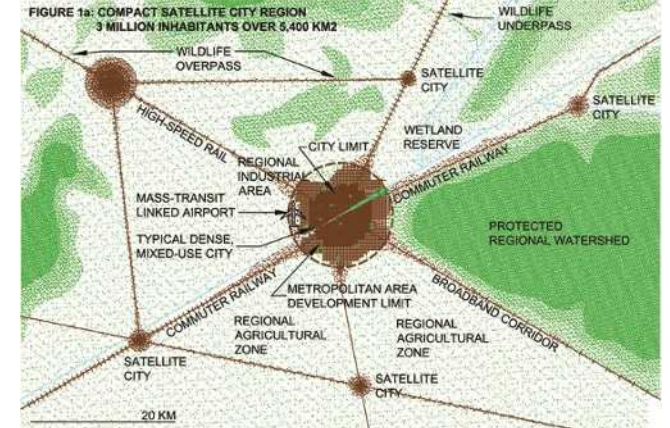
# From “Business as usual” to “Sustainable Urban Development”



Urban Sprawl > Compact

Segregation > Integrated

Congestion > Connected







USA



Mexico



China



Bolivia







# New vision of the city

Economically productive, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable

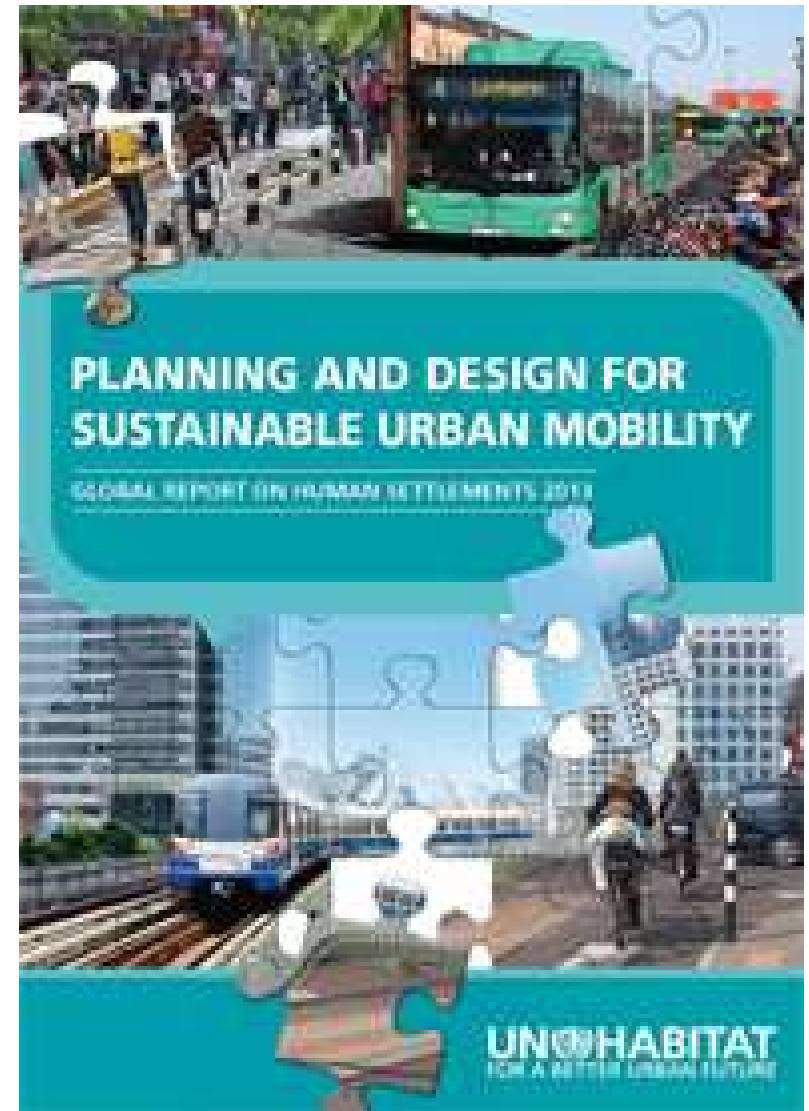
- Higher density
- Minimum zoning
- Mixed land use
- Minimum mobility demand
- Public transport (mass transit)
- Walkable city
- Energy efficient
- Minimize trunk infrastructure costs
- Maximize agglomeration economies
- Maximize urbanization economies





# Sustainable Urban Mobility

- Sustainable urban mobility requires a conceptual leap. The purpose is to gain access to destinations, activities, services and goods.
- Urban planning and design should focus on how to bring people and places together, by creating cities that focus on accessibility, rather than simply increasing the length of urban transport infrastructure.
- Urban form and the functionality of the city are key, highlighting the need for integrated land-use planning



# Leveraging Density in Medellin, Colombia



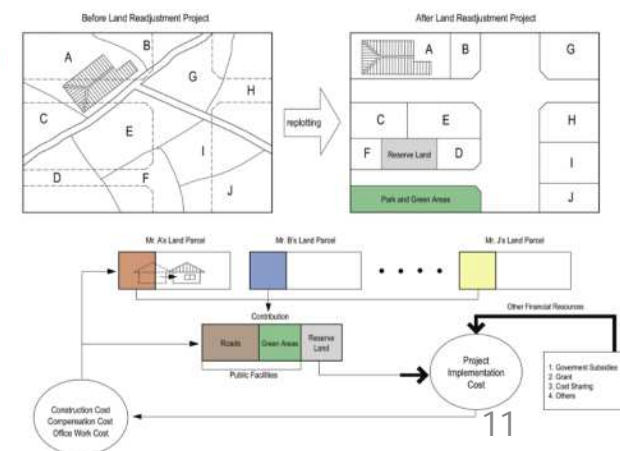
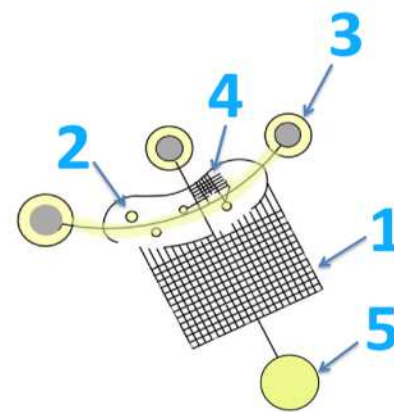
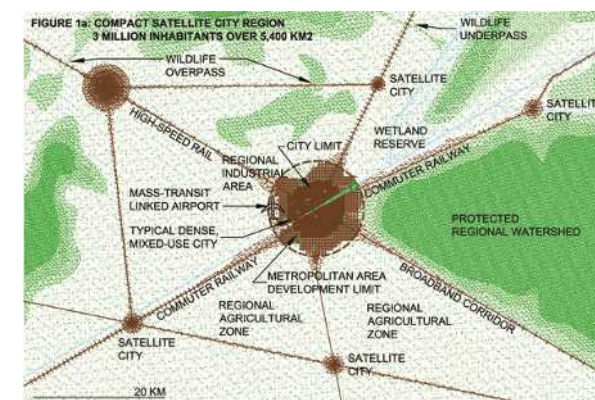
Metrocable system uses cheap, clean technology to:

- Bring access to poor, inaccessible neighbourhoods on steep hillsides
- Reduce emissions
- Make existing densities viable
- Link to and generate demand for existing mass transit network in city centre



# New Approaches for a New Urban Agenda

- A new generation of **NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES**
- Urban patterns for a green economy through **CITY-REGION PLANNING**
- Creating sustainable urban space through **PLANNED CITY EXTENSIONS**
- Implementation through **LAND READJUSTMENT**



Thank you!



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