

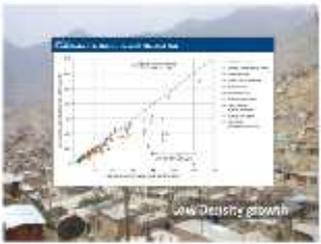
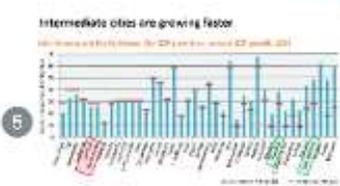
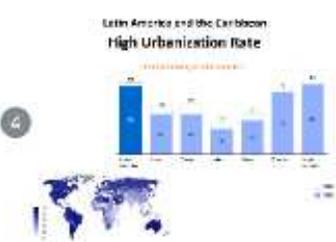
Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative (ESCI)

Interamerican
Development Bank

Helping growing intermediate cities in Latin America and the Caribbean to identify, sort and prioritize long term infrastructure and sustainability projects to improve the quality of life, employing a multidisciplinary and cross-sectional approach.

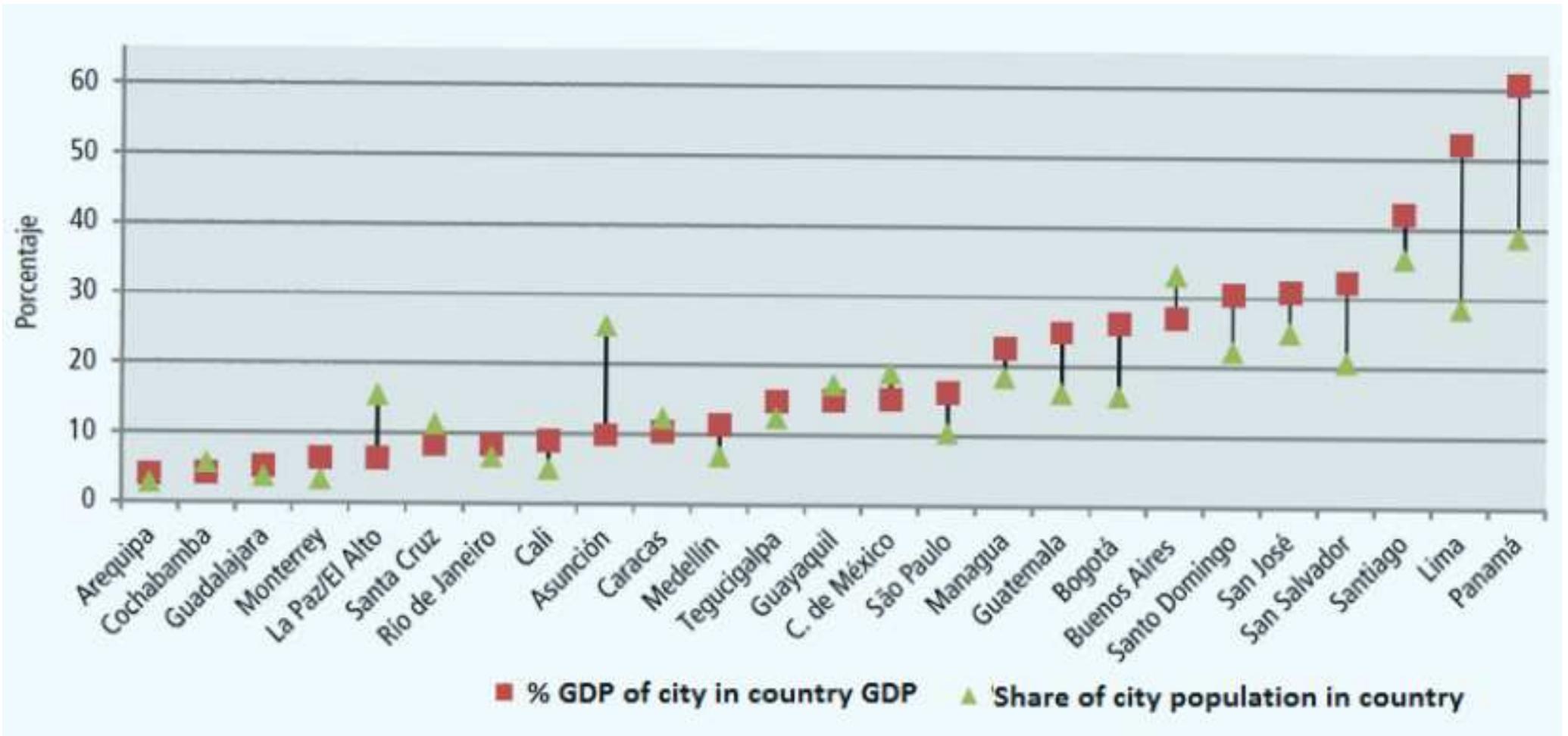


1. Challenges



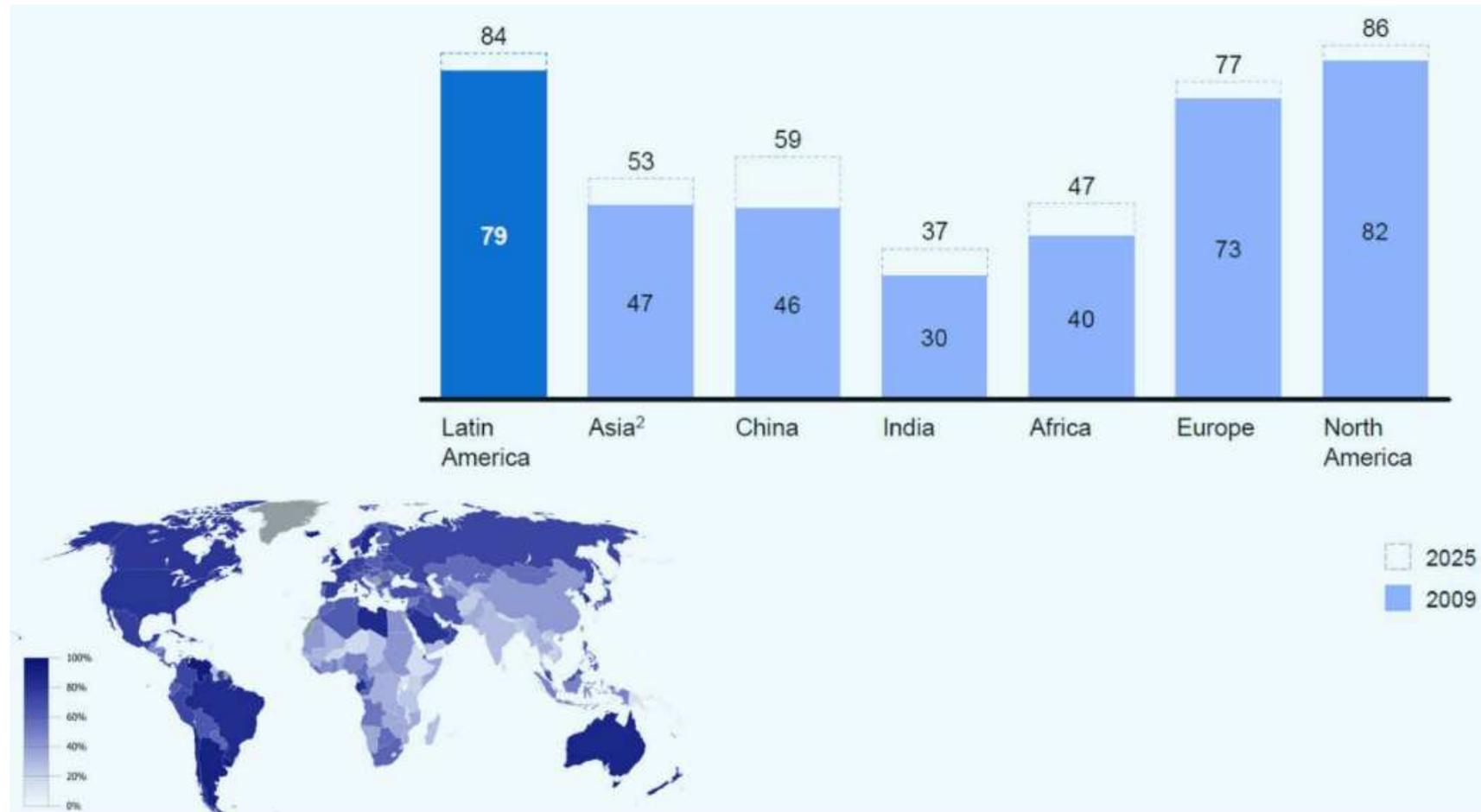
Why Cities?

Share of main cities' GDP in country GDP vs. demographic weight of the city



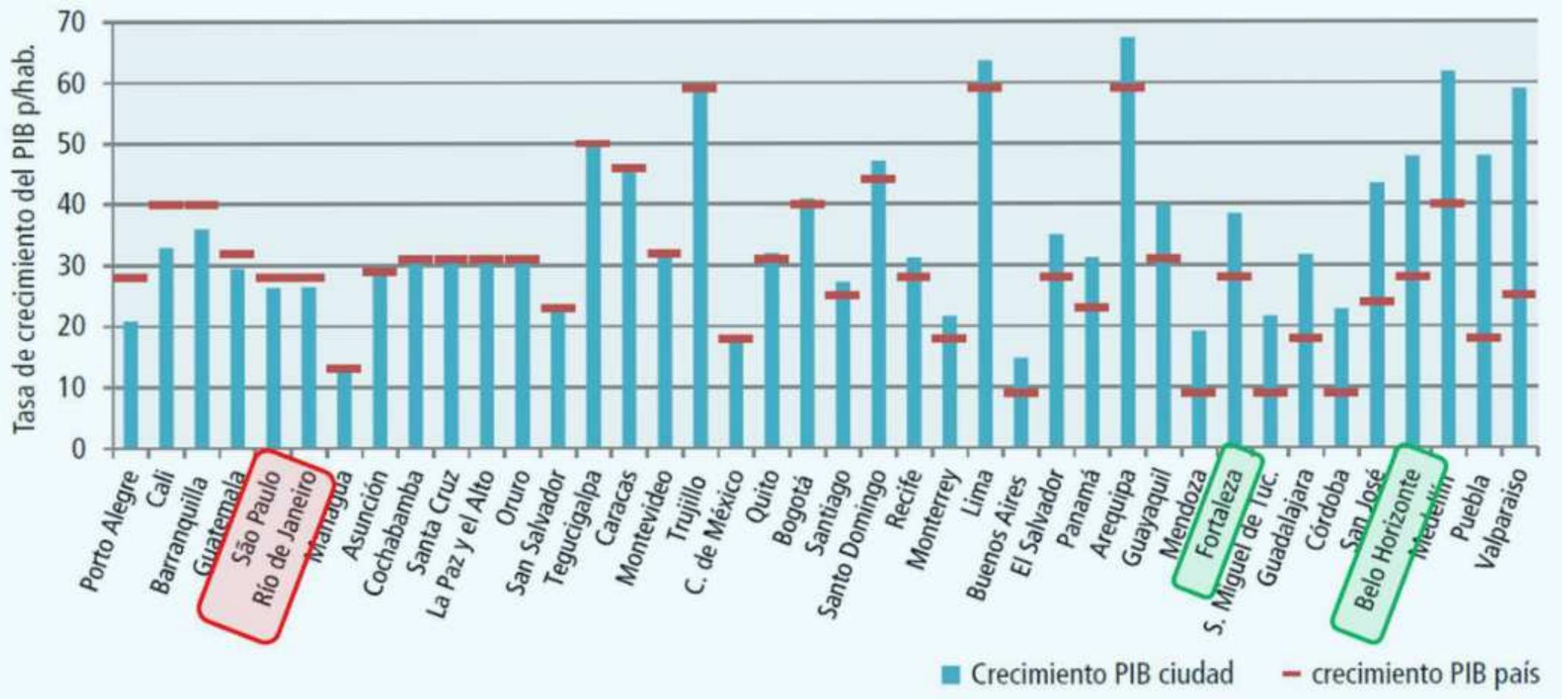
Latin America and the Caribbean High Urbanization Rate

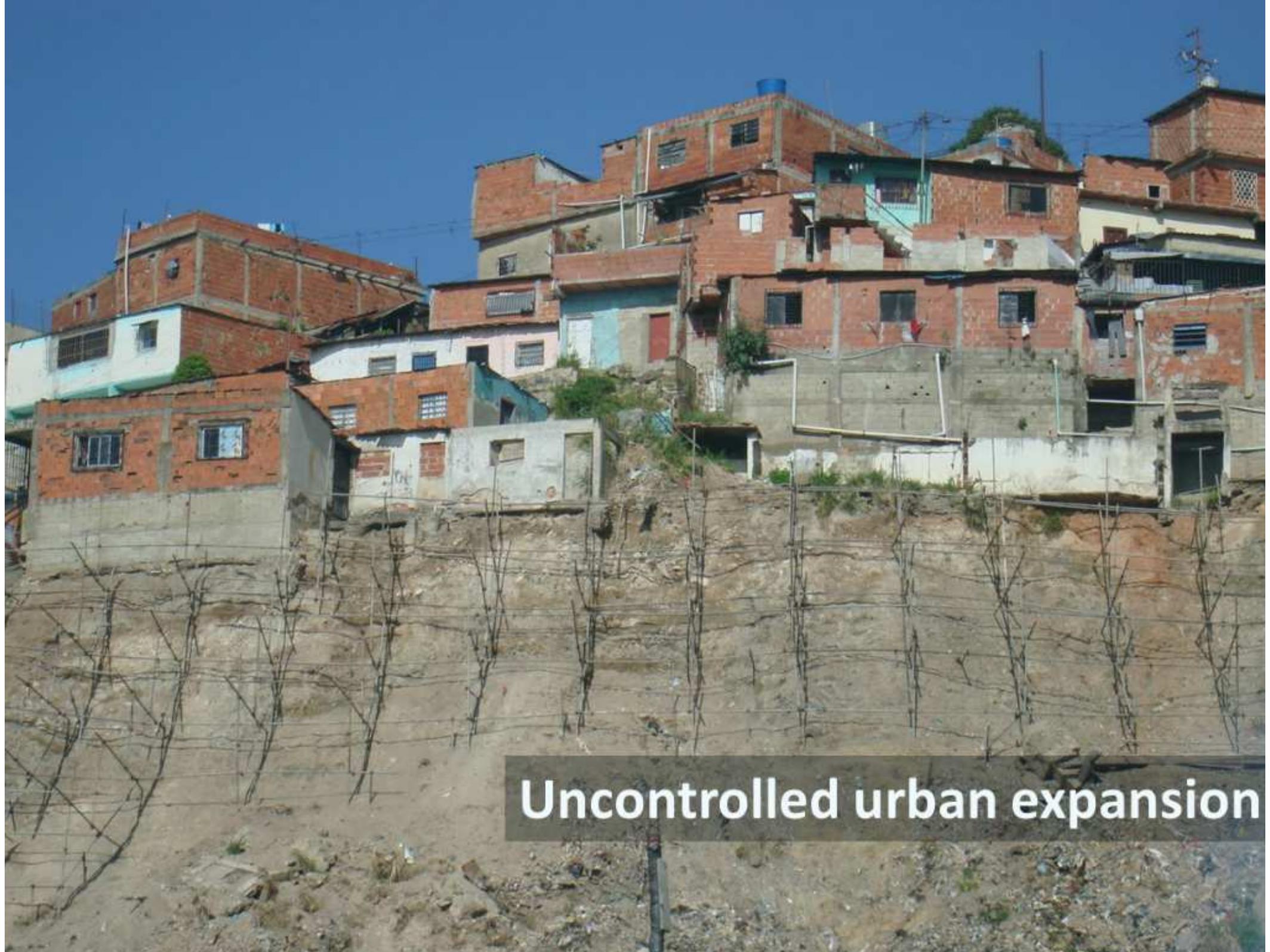
Population living in urban areas (%)



Intermediate cities are growing faster

City GDP growth vs national growth. 2010





Uncontrolled urban expansion



Low Density growth



Spatial Fragmentation

Climate change



Mean temperatures will increase by between

+1°C / +6°C *

*Climate and Development Challenge for LAC, Vergara et al. 2013

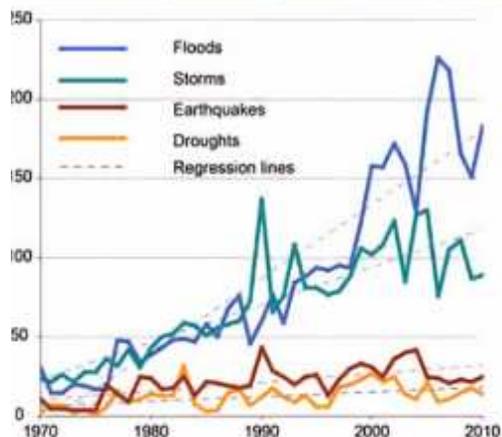


Investment on adaptation will reach approx

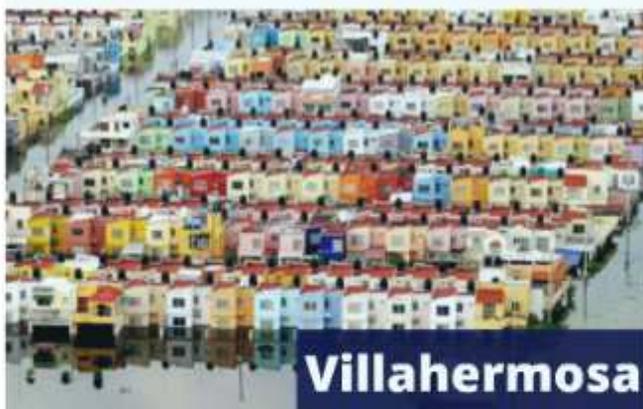
\$100 billion / year by 2050 *

*Economics of Climate Change in LAC, ECLAC-CEPAL 2010

Coastal and/or off-river cities do not have the necessary infrastructure to minimize natural disaster damages. Vulnerability in these cities to the future effects of climate change has significant impacts in their local economies.



Number of recorded disasters. EMDAT-CRED



Villahermosa

Tabasco's GDP hit by floods in 2007 and 2009. The cost of rehabilitation of damaged houses is estimated on \$ 753 million.

82% of urban population in Latin America and the Caribbean lives in low elevation coastal zones

Hurricanes, flood, earthquake and drought risks



UNEP-ECLAC 2010 - Vital Climate Change Graphics for LAC, p. 18



La Plata

The flood in La Plata, Argentina in April 2013 was the result of extremely heavy rainfall.

Environmental Degradation



Wastewater: Less than 15% is treated before discharge

Solid Waste: proper final disposal < 50%. Only 2.2% is recycled

Air quality: Air quality exceeded the WHO maximum recommended level in 30 large and intermediate cities

Violence and Insecurity

Murder rate

LAC is the region with the highest murder rate in the world: 25 per 100,000 inhabitants.
World: 7 per 100,000

Insecurity

41 of the 50 most dangerous cities in the world are located in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Crime and violence: an expensive problem

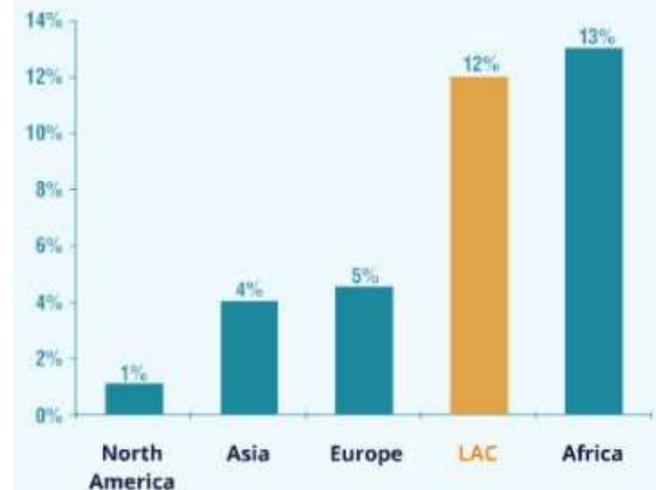
Uruguay: Costs associated with crime make up 3.1% of GDP.

Mexico: Violence rises unemployment and leads to businesses closure.

Brazil: Crime decreases homes value.

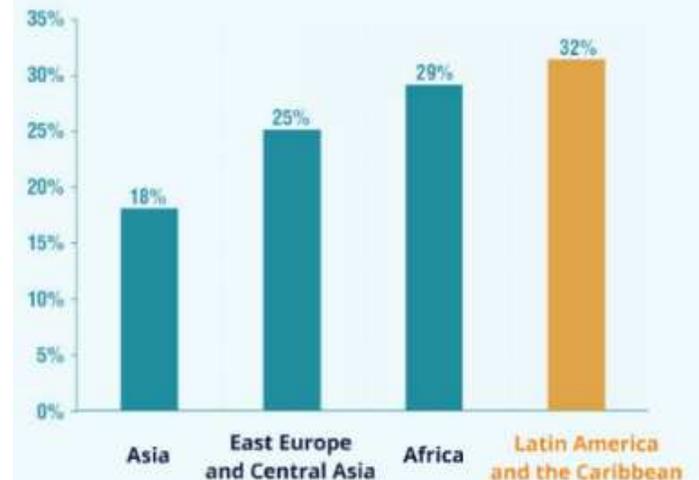
Victims

% of individuals assaulted or robbed



Gallup Polls (2007)

% of firms with losses due to theft and vandalism



Enterprise Surveys, The World Bank (2010)

Inequality and Poverty



Informal housing: 32% of urban population lives in informal housing areas

Poverty: 66% of the poor live in cities. 57% are employed in the informal sector

Inequality: Overall, cities in the region are the most unequal cities of the world (UN Habitat 2012)

2. Response



**EMERGING and
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES**
Initiative



Technical assistance program that provides direct support to local governments in their sustainable development plans and execution.

Multidisciplinary approach, 3 pillars of sustainability:



Environmental sustainability and climate change

Environmental management and local pollution control, climate change mitigation, vulnerability reduction and adaptation measures.



Urban sustainability

City's design and footprint, distribution of urban services, efficiency, transport network, economic competitiveness and public safety.



Fiscal sustainability and good governance

Ability of local governments to prioritize and finance investments, services, control expenditures and debt, make decisions in a transparent manner.

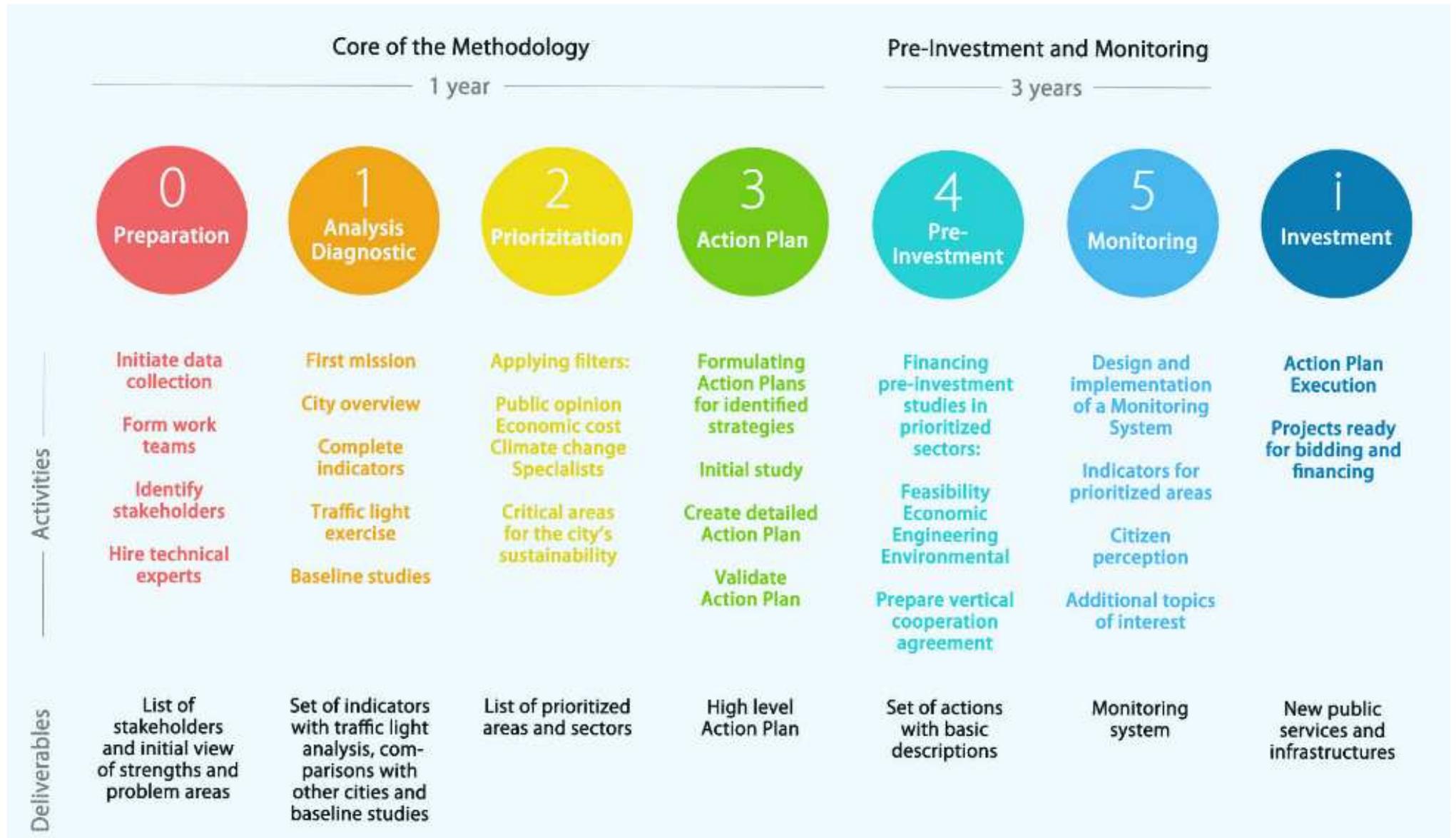
ESCI focuses on
intermediate size emerging cities



100.000 - 2 million



Implementation of the Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative



Phase 0
 Preparation

Phases of a city in ESCI
0 1 2 3 4 5 i

Initiate data collection



Form work teams



Identify stakeholders



Hire technical experts



EXPERTS

Deliverables: List of stakeholders and initial view of strengths and problem areas.



Phase 2 Prioritization

Phases of a city in ESCI

0 1 2 3 4 5 |

Public opinion filter

Economic cost filter

Climate change filter

Specialists filter



75%

cren que la escasez de agua podría ser un problema de la ciudad en el corto plazo, y creen que hay que hacer un uso más eficiente del recurso.



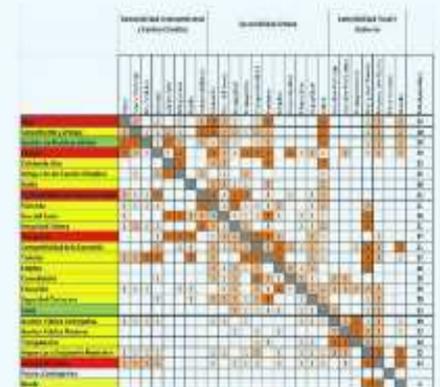
40%

no concierne a espacios recreativos públicos de su barrio. Más del 50% de los encuestados creen que estos espacios son inseguros.



86%

no se siente seguro caminando de noche. Un 73% cree que su barrio es más inseguro ahora que hace un año.



Deliverables: List of prioritized areas and sectors.



Phase 3 Action Plan

Phases of a city in ESCI

0 1 2 3 4 5 i

Formulating action plans for identified strategies



Initial study



Create detailed Action Plan



Validate Action Plan



Deliverables: High level Action Plan per city.



Phase 4 Pre-investment studies

Phases of a city in ESCI

0 1 2 3 4 5 |

Feasibility and economic impact

Environmental

Engineering

Prepare vertical cooperation agreement



Deliverables: Set of detailed actions with basic descriptions.





↑ Investment

Phases of a city in ESCI

0 1 2 3 4 5 i

Projects ready for bidding and financing



Water Treatment



Renewable Energy + Energy Efficiency



Public Transportation



Solid Waste Management



Deliverables: New public services and infrastructures.

Strategic Partnerships

23

Local Development Institutions

- Colombia Findeter
- Brazil Caixa Economica
- (Under development) India, Argentina, Mexico

24

Universities and Institutes

- ETH Zürich, Institute of Technology Zurich
- New York University, Harvard University, MIT, The Paulson Institute Chicago
- Arizona University, Univ. San Simón Cochabamba, Universidad Baja California, University of the West Indies
- Universität Wien, KRINS, SPRI Bilbao

25

Donors

Foundations and Bilateral

- ICM, Korea, Australia, Japan, ICF, ICG, Swissaid, UNICEF, FENSA, FENSA, ICF, ICF, Swissaid

Local Development Institutions



Colombia

Findeter



Brazil

Caixa Economica



(Under development)

Universities and Institutes



Donors



Korea



Austria



Japan



NDF

FEMSA

FEMSA

ICF

ICF

 **Banamex**

Banamex



**Switzerland
(in process)**

Private Sector



**Housing and
Green Cities**



**Citizen Security
and e-Government**



KRIHS

**Connectivity and
Monitoring**



SAAB

Joao Pessoa

**Vulnerability Plans
and Risk Analysis**



Monitoring

PHILIPS

Energy efficiency

Telefonica

**Connectivity and
Geo-Reference**



Climate change

3. Cities



ESCI Program



2011
5 pilot cities

2012
11 new cities

2013
10 new cities

2014

TBD

2015

TBD



Regular Program

26 cities

26 cities

- Goiânia
- Montevideo
- Port of Spain
- Trujillo
- Santa Ana

- Cochabamba
- Managua
- Mar del Plata
- Montego Bay
- Barranquilla

- Cuenca
- Xalapa
- Quetzaltenango
- Cap-Haïtien
- Asunción

- Venezuela
- Barbados
- Tegucigalpa
- San José
- Santiago de los Caballeros

- Guyana
- Chile
- Surinam
- Bahamas
- Belize



Additional Program

Strategic Partnerships

24 cities

- Bucaramanga
- Manizales
- Pereira
- La Paz BCS
- Salta
- Valdivia

- João Pessoa
- Montería
- Pasto
- Paraná
- Campeche

- Palmas
- Vitoria
- Florianópolis
- 2 Colombian cities
- Local Dev. Banks
- Priv. Foundations

- Local Development Banks
- Private Foundations



Number of cities

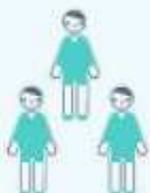
5

16

26

39

50



Benefited population (in million)

4.7

16.5

28.6

40.7

52.8

Status of the program





Mexico

Special Program 2012

population 215,000



La Paz, BCS

WATER AND ENERGY



Coastal city surrounded by mountains

Dry climate

Gateway to one of the most important marine biospheres

Challenges

Isolated from the rest of the country (road and electricity connection)

Highly polluting electricity production

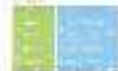
High risk that in the next two decades its water sources will be exhausted



URBAN FOOTPRINT



VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS



El Salvador

Pilot Plan 2011

population 290,000



Santa Ana

RESTORATION OF THE HISTORIC CITY CENTER

Comprehensive recovery and economic use strategy



Transportation study, new pedestrian areas, signage and public spaces

Heritage management

Installation of surveillance equipment, lighting and public Wi-Fi



Peru

Pilot Plan 2011

population 710,000 (metro 920,000)



Trujillo

MOBILITY

Study to improve the city's transportation system



a Bike share systems

b New pedestrian areas in the city center - 18 blocks

c Tram line by Victor Larco route connecting the historic center with the Buenos Aires area

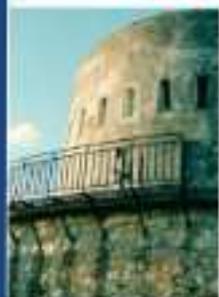
d New 'green belt' for mobility in Spain Avenue



Trinidad and Tobago

Pilot Plan 2011

population 330,000



Port of Spain

URBAN RENEWAL

Strategic Urban Actions for East PoS Master Plan



a Urban Renovation of the Soviets Community

b Regeneration of East Dry River and implementation of a Linear Park

c Restoration of Fort Picton

d Urban Project: Local Market - City Gate Bus Station



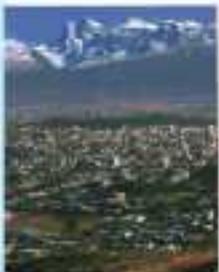


Bolivia

Regular Program 2012



population: 1.5 million



Cochabamba

STRATEGIC URBAN ACTIONS

- Urban Mobility Master Plan
- Rocha River: Sanitation and Urban Regeneration
- Health Center, Youth at Risk, Child Development
- Urban Equity and Gender



Brazil

Pilot Plan 2011



population 1.3 million (metro 2.2 million)



Goiânia

CONNECTIVY

Integrated Operatiois and Control Center



Action Plan

Management of critical issues:

- Municipal transportation
- Public safety
- Prevention and management of natural disasters



KRIHS

Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements



Argentina

Regular Program 2012



population: 615,000



Mar del Plata

PROMOTING PUBLIC LIFE AND SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

PUBLIC SPACE SURVEY AND DESIGN GUIDELINES



Action Plan

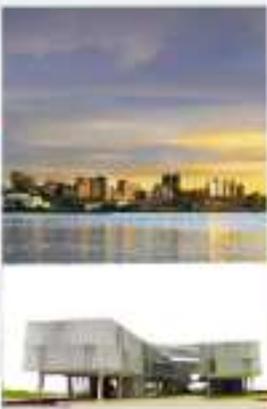
Strategic partnership:

Gehl Architects



Civic Center

ETH Zurich



Uruguay

Pilot Plan 2011



population 1.3 million



Montevideo

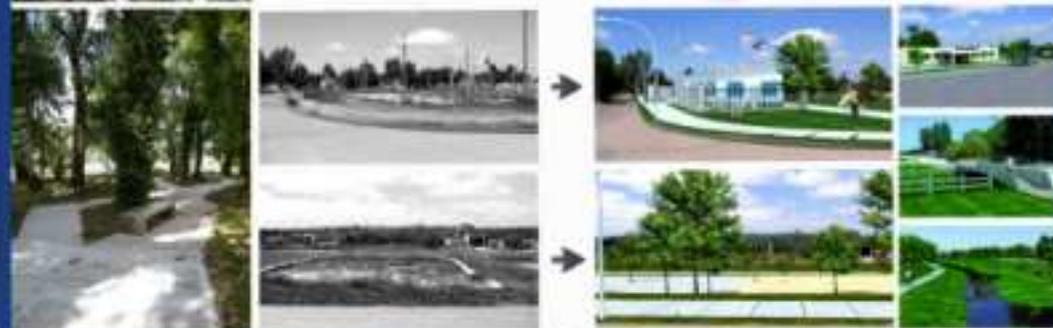
URBAN RENEWAL

Integrated Intervention Plan in Casavalle



Action Plan

Renewing degraded areas
 Improving road connectivity and sidewalks
 Developing new connections and environmental improvements





Colombia



population 610,000
(metro: 1.2 million)



Bucaramanga

SOLID WASTE

Integrated solid waste management

Recycling education

Strategic partnership



Action Plan



Colombia



population 1.2 million
(metro: 2.1 mm)



Barranquilla

URBAN RENEWAL

Land Use Planning Program

Renewal of the Historic Center "Paseo La Magdalena"



Action plan



Strategic partnership



Colombia



population 440,000



Manizales

WATER AND SANITATION

Sanitation of the Chinchiná River



Action Plan



Strategic partnership



Colombia



population 575,000



Pereira

MOBILITY MASTER PLAN

Active Routes Project (University)

Support alternative transportation including SITP

Sustainable Road Corridors Program



Action Plan



Strategic partnership



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