Claudio Acioly jr.
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Public Spaces in a Global Context: seeking the prosperous city

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UN-Habitat
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
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Content

1. Mission of UN-Habitat
2. Four Trends of Global Urbanization
3. Urban Inequality
4. Slums & Informal Urbanization
5. UN-Habitat response to Slums
6. Public Spaces in the Global Arena
7. Public Spaces: meaning and concepts
8. City Prosperity Index: CPI
9. CPI: Spatial analysis
The Mission of UN-Habitat:

The United Nations agency for cities with the mandate emanated from the Habitat Agenda (1996) and various resolutions of the UN General Assembly.
The Urban Agenda Timeline

1976
HABITAT I Conference Vancouver

1992
UNCED Rio 92
Agenda 21

1996
HABITAT II Conference Istanbul

1992
1996
Habitat Agenda

2000
Millenium Summit MDG

2001
Istanbul+5 Conference New York

2012
Rio+20 Conference
The Future We Want

2016
HABITAT III Conference

The City We Want

Claudio Acioly - UN Habitat
The Urban Agenda Timeline

1976
- UNCED Rio 92
- HABITAT I Conference Vancouver

1992
- HABITAT II Conference Istanbul

1996
- Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

2001
- Istanbul+5 Conference New York
- Habitat Agenda

2012
- Rio+20 Conference
- Post MDG’s

2016
- HABITAT III Conference
- New Urban Agenda
- The Future We Want.

2030
- The City we Want

MDG’s
- Millenium Summit MDG

Claudio Acioly
The Sustainable Development Agenda

1972
UNCED 1
Stockholm
UNEP

1992
UNCED
Rio 92

2000
Millennium
Summit
MDG

2002
World
Summit
WSSD
Jo’burg

2012
Rio+20
Conference

2015
SDG’s
Agenda
2030

GLOBAL AGENDA 21

LOCAL AGENDA 21

SUSTAINABLE CITIES

CLIMATE CHANGE

The Future We Want

The Brundtland Report

THINK GLOBAL
ACT LOCAL

POVERTY ERRADICATION
Change Unsustainable patterns of consumption & production

People Planet Prosperity
Peace Partnership
End extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and protect our planet
From Housing with HOUSES

**Year**
- 1976
- 1987
- 1996
- 2000
- 2012
- 2016

**Event**
- Habitat I, Vancouver
- International Year of the Homeless
- Habitat II, Istanbul
- Millennium Summit
- Rio+20 UNCED
- Habitat III

**Key Issue**
- Recognition of Slums
- Self-help Housing
- Housing & Shelter in the International Agenda
- Shelter for All advocacy
- Right to Adequate Housing
- Slum and Poverty on the International Agenda
- The World We want
- Cities & climate change

**Intern. Agenda**
- UNCHS
- Global Shelter Strategy for the Year 2000 - GSS
- The HABITAT Agenda
- Enabling Str
- MDG 7 Target 11

**From Government Supply**

**To Market Supply**

Claudio Acioly Jr, Head CDU, UN

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Habitat I, Vancouver
International Year of the Homeless
Habitat II, Istanbul
Millennium Summit
Rio+20 UNCED
Habitat III

Recognition of Slums
Self-help Housing
Housing & Shelter in the International Agenda
Shelter for All advocacy
Right to Adequate Housing
Slum and Poverty on the International Agenda
The World We want
Cities & climate change

Global Shelter Strategy for the Year 2000 - GSS
The HABITAT Agenda
Enabling Str

MDG 7 Target 11

The City we Want

SDG's
Promote socially and environmentally sustainable cities and adequate shelter for all.
1. Sustainable urban development
2. Adequate shelter for all
2. UN-HABITAT Normative Mandate

Making Knowledge, Evidences, Guidelines and Recommendations
Mission Statement

UN-Habitat, the United Nations agency for human settlements, helps the urban poor by transforming cities into safer, healthier, greener places with better opportunities where everyone can live in dignity.

UN-Habitat works with organisations at every level, including all spheres of government, civil society and the private sector to help build, manage, plan and finance sustainable urban development. Our vision is cities without slums that are liveable places for all, which do not pollute the environment and deplete natural resources.
### Sectoral Expertise: Housing

**Slum Upgrading**

“By 2022, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers” (Million Development Target No. 11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do</th>
<th>Don’t</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promote good urban governance systems</td>
<td>Assume that slums will disappear automatically with economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish enabling institutional frameworks involving all partners</td>
<td>Underestimate the role of local authorities, landowners, community leaders and residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement and monitor pro-poor city development strategies</td>
<td>Separate upgrading from investment planning and urban management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage initiatives of slum dwellers and recognize the role of women</td>
<td>Ignore the specific needs and contributions of women and vulnerable groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure secure tenure, consolidate occupancy rights and regulate informal settlements</td>
<td>Carry out unlawful forced evictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involve tenants and owners in finding solutions prioritizing collective interests</td>
<td>Discriminate against rental housing or promote a single tenure option</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adopt an incremental approach to upgrading</td>
<td>Impose unrealistic standards and regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate municipal finance, cross subsidies and beneficiary contributions to ensure financial viability</td>
<td>Rely on governmental subsidies or on full-cost recovery from slum dwellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design and negotiate relocation plans only when absolutely necessary</td>
<td>Invest public resources in massive social housing schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combine slum upgrading with employment generation and local economic development</td>
<td>Consider slum upgrading solely as a social issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop new urban areas by making land and trunk infrastructure available</td>
<td>Provide unaffordable infrastructure and services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOOD POLICIES MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE**

**A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CONDUCTING:**

**HOUSING PROFILES**
Regional Knowledge: Quick Guides for Policy Makers

1. Urbanization
2. Low-Income Housing
3. Land
4. Eviction
5. Housing Finance
6. Community-Based Organizations
7. Rental Housing
Global Trends on Urbanisation & conditions

STATE OF THE WORLD’S CITIES 2010/2011
BRIDGING THE URBAN DIVIDE

UN-HABITAT

STATE OF THE WORLD’S CITIES 2012/2013
Prosperity of Cities

UN-HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

World Urban Forum Edition
Four Features of the Global Urbanization Trends:

1. Demographic growth,
2. Inequality,
3. Low density growth and
4. Urban informality (slum formation).
RAPID URBANIZATION

GLOBAL POPULATION RURAL/URBAN

1970

RURAL 63%
URBAN 37%

2000

RURAL 53%
URBAN 47%

2030

RURAL 40%
URBAN 60%

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008
URBAN Demographic Trends

1800 → 2015

30 million people → >3.6 billion people

3% → 50%

200 years
4. Urban Inequality:

A real threat to sustainable urban development and economic growth.
Amongst the 51 most unequal cities in the world, 21 are located in Latin America.

* In addition to other seven South African cities: East London (0.75), Bloemfontein (0.74), East Rand (0.74), Pietermaritzburg (0.73), Pretoria (0.72), Port Elizabeth (0.72), Durban (0.72) and Cape Town (0.67)
** In addition to other six Brazilian cities: Fortaleza (0.61), Belo Horizonte (0.61), Brasilia (0.60), Curitiba (0.59), Rio de Janeiro (0.53) and São Paulo (0.50)
*** In addition to other three cities in Colombia: Barranquilla (0.57), Cali (0.54) and Medellín (0.51)
**** In addition to other two cities in Argentina: Buenos Aires (0.52) and Formosa (0.44)

Urban Inequality in Latin America:

Survey in 320 cities reveal that inequality is decreasing and that local policies do matter in enabling wider accessibility to public goods and income generation opportunities.
EL PAISAJE DE LA DESIGUALDAD EN LAS ZONAS URBANAS DE LOS PAÍSES LATINOAMERICANOS

La razón del ingreso entre el más rico y el más pobre (D₁₀/D₁)

- Brasil: 49 veces
- Uruguay: 15 veces
- Promedio regional: 28 veces

07/06/2017
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Evolución de la desigualdad en países y ciudades

Tendencia de Gini en los países y ciudades (1989-2010)

- Desigualdad se redujo
- Desigualdad se mantuvo estable
- Desigualdad incrementó
- Sin datos

07/06/2017 Claudio Acioly - UN Habitat
Coeficiente de Gini Urbano Nacional
Ciudad con el coeficiente de Gini más alto del país
Ciudad con el coeficiente de Gini más bajo del país

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07/06/2017
La Paz
Cobija
Brasilia
Belén
Santiago
San Vicente
Medellín
Bucaramanga
Limón
San José
San Cristóbal
La Romana
Tegucigalpa
San José
Medellín
Tijuana
Babahoyo
Oaxaca de Juárez
Cochabamba
La Paz
Coboja
Brasilia
Belén
Santiago
San Vicente
Medellín
Bucaramanga
Limón
San José
San Cristóbal
La Romana
Tegucigalpa
San José
Medellín
Tijuana
Babahoyo
Oaxaca de Juárez
Cochabamba
UN-Habitat has created a Global Sample of Cities made of 200 cities that statistically represent this Universe of Cities. A cooperation between UN-Habitat, University of New York and the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory (guo@unhabitat.org)
City Housing Sector Occupant Affordability

- Accepted Standard for Affordability (3 HH Incomes)
- Median Occupant Affordability UN Sample of Cities

- City A, Affordability Standard 3.0
- City B, Affordability Standard 4.9
- City C, Median Affordability 4.9
- City D, Unaffordable 12.1
RENTAL HOUSING IS ALSO LARGELY UNAFFORDABLE

MEDIAN AFFORDABILITY

- The Median Monthly Rent (30%) is above the optimal threshold of 25% of the monthly household rent in the majority of metropolitan areas.

- Only 31% of cities of the UN Global Sample are below the 25% threshold of affordability.
CONCLUSION 1: housing is unaffordable in the Global Sample of Cities

A housing unit in any city regardless of GDP is UNAFFORDABLE (more than a ratio of 3.0)
CONCLUSION 2: housing is unaffordable in the Global Sample of Cities

Rental housing in any city regardless of GDP is UNAFFORDABLE (more than 25% threshold)
SDG – Goal 11
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

10 TARGETS

11.1 Housing and Slums
11.2 Sustainable Transport
11.3 Participatory Planning
11.4 Cultural Heritage
11.5 Disaster Reduction
11.6 Air Quality and Waste Management
11.7 Public spaces
11.a Rural-urban and regional planning
11.b Mitigation of Climate Change, Resilience
11.c LDCs support – buildings
Target 11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
6a.

Slums and informal Urbanization in Asia and the Pacific:

Asian cities facing critical challenges of informal urbanization and persistence of slums with large parts of its populations living without basic urban services.
Inequality Issues in Asia-Pacific Context

**Slum Population**

- Significant fraction of urban population in Asia-Pacific lives in slums.

**Share of urban population living in slums (per cent) (2012)**

![Bar chart showing percentage of urban population living in slums by region.](chart)

- Developing Regions
- Northern Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- LAC
- Eastern Asia
- Southern Asia
- South-eastern Asia
- Western Asia
- Oceania

**Source:** Dharavi slums, India – the world’s 2nd largest slum (Chineseprinter, Rediff Blogs, 2011)

**Source:** State of the World’s Cities 2012/2013 (UN HABITAT, 2013)
## Infrastructure Development Index (ID)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure Sub Index</th>
<th>1. Housing Infrastructure Sub Index (HI)</th>
<th>2. Social Infrastructure (SI)</th>
<th>3. ICT Sub Index (ICT)</th>
<th>4. Urban Mobility Sub Index (UM)</th>
<th>5. Street Connectivity (SC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Improved Shelter</td>
<td>1. Physicians Density</td>
<td>1. Internet Access</td>
<td>1. Use of Public Transport</td>
<td>1. Street Intersection Density</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Access to Electricity</td>
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<td>4. Traffic Fatalities (reversed)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Sufficient Living Area</td>
<td></td>
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<td>5. Affordability of Transport (reversed)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6. Residential Density</td>
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</table>

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
The higher the street connectivity, the higher the city prosperity index
The higher the street connectivity, the higher the city prosperity index.
FIGURE 5.5  CITIES WITH A CPI OF BETWEEN 0.500 AND 0.599

UN-Habitat (2013) Streets as Public Spaces and Drivers of Urban Prosperity, UN-Habitat, Nairobi.
FIGURE 5.6  CITIES WITH A CPI OF BELOW 0.500

Composite Street Connectivity Index

Infrastructure Development Index

Equity Index and Social inclusion Index

Quality of Life Index

Environment Sustainability Index

Productivity Index

Dhaka
Johannesburg
Addis Ababa
Lagos

UN-Habitat (2013) Streets as Public Spaces and Drivers of Urban Prosperity, UN-Habitat, Nairobi.
UN-Habitat recommendation:

- Land Allocated to Streets: 30%
- Street Density: 20 km of streets / km²
- Intersection Density: 100 intersections / km²
- Average street width: 15 m
- Street-to-street distance: 100 m
- Average block size: 85 m
8. Public Spaces in the Global Development Arena:

The availability of well-accessible, well planned and managed public spaces affects the quality of life and prosperity of cities.

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
UN-Habitat is given the mandate by its Governing Council to work on Public Space ONU-HABITAT
Governing Council Resolution 23/4, April 2011
Governments should address public space within the framework of urban development policies.

Governments and local authorities should use public space to promote social inclusion, economic development, culture and environmental resilience in cities.
HABITAT III: The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development
HABITAT III ISSUE PAPERS

11 - PUBLIC SPACE

New York, 31 May 2015

(clutched version 2.0)
2015

October 5

World Habitat Day

Public Spaces for all
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (2015 – 2030)
The Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1 Agenda  5 Main Areas  17 Goals  169 Targets  193 Countries
SDG – Goal 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

10 Targets

11.1 Housing and Slums
11.2 Sustainable Transport
11.3 Participatory Planning
11.4 Cultural Heritage
11.5 Disaster Reduction
11.6 Air Quality and Waste Management
11.7 Public spaces
11.a Rural-urban and regional planning
11.b Mitigation of Climate Change, Resilience
11.c LDCs support – buildings
The CPI and the SDGs

CPI – a tool to measure Sustainable Urban Development

Making decisions with the benefit of international validated data and indices.

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Proposed Indicator: The average share of the built-up areas of cities in open space in public ownership and use.
SDGs – Goal 11
Targets and Indicators (7 impact)

11.1 Housing + BS slums
11.2 Transport & of pop with transit stops
11.3 Planning Efficient land use
11.4 Heritage Budget for heritage
11.5 Disaster Nb. People affected
11.6 Environment Solid waste
11.7 Public space % open space

Goal 11 Cities

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CITY PROSPERITY INDEX

- Public Space
- Street Connectivity
- Infrastructure Development
- Quality of Life
- Equity and Social Inclusion
- Environmental Sustainability
- Urban Governance and Legislation

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Measuring Pubic Space:

Linking CPI and SDG’s to maximize indicators in one single tool for data collection, monitoring and reporting.

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
The CPI and the SDGs

CPI Framework for the SDGs Monitoring

11.1 Adequate, safe and affordable housing

11.2 Accessible and sustainable transport systems for all

11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanization

11.4 Safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage

11.5 Reduce the number of people affected by disasters

11.6 Reduce the environmental impact of cities

11.7 Provide universal access to safe public spaces

11.a Support links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas

11.b Increase integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change

11.c Building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCTIVITY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Economic Strength</td>
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<td>3. Employment</td>
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<th>INFRASTRUCTURE</th>
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<td>4. Housing Infrastructure</td>
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<td>5. Social Infrastructure</td>
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<td>6. ICT</td>
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<td>7. Urban Mobility</td>
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<td>8. Street Connectivity</td>
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<th>QUALITY OF LIFE</th>
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<tr>
<td>9. Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Education</td>
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<td>11. Safety and Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Public Space</td>
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<tr>
<th>EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION</th>
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<tr>
<td>13. Economic Equity</td>
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<td>14. Social Inclusion</td>
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<td>15. Gender Inclusion</td>
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<th>ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY</th>
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<tr>
<td>17. Air Quality</td>
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<td>18. Waste Management</td>
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<td>19. Water and Energy</td>
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<tr>
<th>GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>20. Participation and Accountability</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Municipal Finance and Institutional Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Governance of Urbanization</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE
USE OF SPATIAL INDICATORS

- Urban Sprawl (11.3)
- Slum areas (11.1)
- Economic agglomeration
- Land-use diversity
- Public transport (11.2)
- Public space (11.7)
- Street connectivity (11.7)

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Cities function in an efficient, equitable, and sustainable manner only when private and public spaces are well balanced.

Urban public spaces: sustain the productivity of cities, their social cohesion and inclusion, their civic identity, and their quality of life.

Laid out in advance they secure orderly urban expansions.

Connected networks of streets enhance the access of all citizens to jobs, markets, and public services.

Adequate public spaces contribute to the achievement of other targets (Goal 11) and have positive implications in various SDGs.

Rationales for selecting the proposed indicator
**Indicator**: The average share of the built-up area of the city that is open public space – estimation in 3 steps

1. **Delimit built-up area**
   - Spatial analysis (1)

2. **Open public space**
   - Map and estimate (2)

3. **Area allocated to streets**
   - Map and estimate (3)

Satellite imagery (Google Earth, US Geological Survey NASA, Landsat …..)

Indicator (%)

\[
\text{Indicator} = \frac{2 \times \text{(public space)} + 3 \times \text{(streets)}}{1 \times \text{(built-up area)}}
\]
Estimation of total public space *(map and calculate)*

**Sources:** legal documents, city plans, open sources, informants and community-based maps...

**Maps:** digitalize and vectorised w/GIS to compute surfaces

Total open public area is divided by the total built-up area = %
Estimation of total land allocated to streets (map and calculate)

Sampling of the built-up area

Definition of locals

Share of the land in streets calculated as the ratio of the area of the local and the built-up area of the local = $\text{Av.}$

**Sampling**: using a semi-random selection of 10-Ha locals (Halton Sequence of coordinates)

**Locals**: set of city blocks surrounded by streets, bounded by the medians of all blocks that intersect the 10-Hectare circle
Urban Planning and Design:

Seeking common parameters and universality to build hard evidences to sustain global policies and recommendations.

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Planned City Extensions: Analysis of Historical Examples
10 case studies

Selected city case studies

- Back Bay, Boston
- Manhattan, NY
- Savannah
- Barcelona
- Tel Aviv
- Aranya (Indore)
- Ouagadougou
- Bahir Dar
- Villa El Salvador (Lima)
- Mariano Melgar (Arequipa)
COMPARATIVE FRAMEWORK

• Key data
• The Grid
• The Street
• The Block
• Open Spaces and Facilities
• Phasing
• Management and Regulations
• Lessons Learnt: Strengths and Weaknesses
EXAMPLES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH
BAHIR DAR, ETHIOPIA
EXAMPLES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH
BAHIR DAR, ETHIOPIA

The grid

2006 Integrated Development Plan:

The block

Main grid unit:

Open spaces & facilities

Street types:

A. Avenue, Residential area
40m

25% Pedestrian space
60% Vehicular space
15% Building setback
Height/width prop.: 1V/2.5H

B. Intermediate street
16m

12% Pedestrian space
88% Vehicular space
Height/width prop.: 1V/3H

C. Inner neighbourhood street: 12m

35% Pedestrian space
65% Vehicular space
Height/w prop.: 0.8V/1H

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EXAMPLES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH
VILLA EL SALVADOR, PERU
VILLA EL SALVADOR, PERU
EXAMPLES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH
VILLA EL SALVADOR, PERU

Module Area Distribution

- 28% Roads
- 10% Open spaces
- 62% Built-up areas

Street Hierarchy

- A: NW-SE Avenues: 70-80m
- B: SW-NE Avenues: 50-70m
- C: Intermediate streets: 14m
- D: Inner neighbourhood streets: 10 m
INTERESTING EXAMPLES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
EXAMPLES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

The grid

The block

Open spaces & facilities

B type street bordering module: 20m
Pedestrian and vehicular space undefined

C type street within module: 12m
Pedestrian and vehicular space undefined
COMPARISON AMONG THE CASE STUDIES
9a.

UN-Habitat urban planning propositions to address city growth problems:

Planned cities extensions and anticipating informal land occupation.
Unsustainable and Sustainable City Growth?
Sustainable City Growth?
Sustainable City Growth?
Public Spaces:

Defining parameters and universal definitions that can allow generic conclusions and recommendations.
WHAT IS A PUBLIC SPACE?
“Public spaces are all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive”

Source: Charter on Public Spaces

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Both publicly-and privately-owned public spaces are considered, although public ownership often guarantees more stable access and enjoyment over time.
WHY IS PUBLIC SPACE IMPORTANT

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
WHY IS PUBLIC SPACE IMPORTANT?

Public spaces and streets, that are well planned and managed and accessible to all citizens, are public goods and key assets to achieve quality of life, livability, local economic development and cultural buoyancy in cities:

- Increase property values
- Multiply retail activity
- Attractive to visitors and tourism
- Improve health and well-being

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
WHY IS PUBLIC SPACE IMPORTANT?

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
WHY IS PUBLIC SPACE IMPORTANT?

• Helps reduction of climate change impacts and heat island effects
• Encourages people to walk, cycle and enjoy outdoors life
• Contributes to develop a sense of civic cohesion and citizenship
• Improve safety and reduces fear of crime
TYPES OF PUBLIC SPACES

- Avenues, boulevards, streets
- Squares
- Sidewalks
- Passages and galleries
- Riverbanks and waterfronts
Guiding Cities to the Future through Planning for Public Spaces:

UN-Habitat advocates for a paradigm shift that focuses on a three-pronged approach comprised of the urban plan and the urban design, enabling regulations and tools for revenue generation.
The Response of UN-Habitat

Financial PLAN

Laws, Norms and Legislation

The Urban Plan Urban Design
Land Management
Land Value Capture / Value Sharing

- Promote Mix Use, Adequate Densification
- Guarantee Supply of Land for Urban Development
- Legal Protection for Urban Development
- Legal Instruments Land Readjustment
- Territorial Planning Streets & Public Space
Urban Expansion

5 PRINCIPLES URBAN DESIGN

1. Streets and public space
2. Mixed land use
3. Social mix
4. Adequate density
5. Limited land use specialization

Recommendation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Land Use</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30-35%</td>
<td>STREET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15%</td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>BUILT AREA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Habitat Planning and City Extension Branch
4 LEGAL PRINCIPLES

1. Legal protection of Public Space
2. The legal establishment of the buildability or development rights
3. Plotting rules and regulations
4. Building codes

Example: Kisumu, Kenya
Urban Economy and Finance

FINANCIAL POLICY COMPONENTS

1. The acquisition of the public land.
2. Land Readjustment. Improved accessibility has an immediate impact on land value.
3. Infrastructure and Investment in Basic Services.
5. Increasing Revenues, Improving incomes.

Source: Habitat Planning and City Extension Branch

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
13. A Global Programme for Public Spaces: Learning from cities and establishing partnerships with innovative organizations

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
UN-Habitat Global Program on Public Space
Focus areas and activities

- Knowledge management, Advocacy and Tools
- Technical cooperation, pilot projects & capacity development
- Partnerships & Networking
UN-Habitat Global Program on Public Space
Focus areas and activities 2015

Knowledge management
- Guidelines
- Joint publications
- Case studies
- Toolkits
- Training & workshops
- Charter on Public Space

Networking & partnerships
- PPS, New York
- Gehl, Copenhagen
- White, Stockholm
- YDF, Brussels
- Ax:son Johnson, Stockholm
- AVINA, LAC

Technical cooperation, pilot projects & capacity development
- WIEGO, Global
- Citynet, Asia
- INU, Rome
- INU, Rome
- Mojang AB, Stockholm
- IVM, Buenos Aires

Countries:
- Colombia
- Peru
- Haiti
- Kenya
- Indonesia*
- Philippines*
- India
- Vietnam*
- Egypt*
- Mozambique*
- Nepal
- Ethiopia
- Mexico
- Nigeria
- Colombia
- Haiti
- Kenya
- Indonesia*
- Philippines*
- India
- Vietnam*
- Egypt*
- Mozambique*
- Nepal
- Ethiopia
- Mexico
- Nigeria
PROCESS
Public Space Process
From inventory to Implementation and monitoring and review

1. Inventory / assessment / visioning
2. Needs assessment / Community dialogues / Forums
3. City-wide strategy and policy (includes finances and management & legal frameworks)
4. Implementation and action plan
5. Monitoring and review
Measuring Public Spaces in Cities

1. Accessibility
2. Quantity
3. Location and Spatial Distribution
4. Network and Connectivity
5. Quality
14. Prosperous cities as advocated by UN-Habitat

Creating evidences through the CPI-City Prosperity Index to support policies that generate the prosperity of cities
City Prosperity Index of 69 cities published in 2012

North America: 2 cities
Europe: 22 cities
Asia: 18 cities
North Africa: 2 cities
Sub-Saharan Africa: 18 cities
Latin America & Caribbean: 5 cities
Oceania: 2 cities
World: 69 cities
The Five ‘Spokes’ of Urban Prosperity

- Productivity
- Quality of Life
- Infrastructure
- Environmental Sustainability
- Equity and Social Inclusion

Source: SWCR, 2012

Claudio Acioly - UN Habitat
Trends:

- Endless growth of cities into the periphery
- Growing inequalities between rich and poor
- Serious distortions in the form and functionality of cities
- Grave damage to the environment
- Difficulty to integrate intangible dimensions of prosperity
Why is this happening? How can we explain this trend?

- Wealth-accumulation pattern of development;
- Policies and actions with a narrow focus on purely economic-financial prosperity;
- Land and real estate speculation generating distorted markets with consequences on the physical and spatial dimension of cities;
- Urbanization model generating structural problems

Distorted Notion of Development - Prosperity

Source: SWCR 2012.
Measuring Prosperity

• What gets measured, gets done!
• Measuring a society’s overall well being cannot be limited to GDP-gross domestic product (a country’s total production of goods and services)
• Intangible dimensions (something relevant to our life in the city needs to get measured as well): quality of life, happiness, feeling safe and secure, sense of belonging, identify with place, freedom of choice, having a say in the future of my city and neighborhood, feeling respected and empowered

Source: SWCR 2012.
PROSPERITY: Seeking a common understanding

1. Enhance the public realm, expand public goods and consolidate rights to the ‘commons’.
2. Safeguard public goods and collective interests to ensure development of today does not jeopardize the opportunities of future generations.
3. Prosperity is about things going well for all of us, going well becomes a common human concern
4. It is about our well being
5. Not only measuring the GDP growth, the GDP per capita growth
6. It is more than only economics

Source: SWCR 2012.
A prosperous life includes non-material and non-tangible dimensions:

- Having a say in the future of one’s city and neighborhood;
- Belonging to a thriving community;
- Having access to resources and opportunities to realize one’s dream;
- Living in dignity in a city that respects diversity and does not discriminate or segregate;
- Living in an environmentally sound and sustainable living conditions;
- Having one’s right recognized, protected and fulfilled.

Source: SWCR 2012.
1. Life satisfaction remaining unchanged in spite of economic growth
2. Declining percentage of people ‘feeling happy’ in spite of increasing real incomes
3. Happiness Paradox or Easterlin Paradox (Richard Easterlin) empirically demonstrated leading countries to seek for alternative indicators to measure societal progress
4. Contrasting to cities seeking cardinal indicators and hard metrics including inflation rates, GDP, FDI
5. More attention to residents’ perceptions, customers’ satisfaction

Source: SWCR 2012.
Defining Urban Prosperity

A sense of general and individual socioeconomic security for the immediate and forseeable future, which comes with the fulfilment of other, non-material needs and aspirations.

- Success
- Wealth
- Thriving conditions
- Well-being
- Opportunity

No city can claim to be prosperous when large segments of the population live in abject poverty and deprivation.

Source: SWCR 2012.
Visualizing Prosperity:

- Productivity Index
- Quality of life Index
- Infrastructure Index
- Environment Index
- Equity Index

Cities: Vienna, Mexico City, Johannesburg

Claudio Acioly - UN Habitat
Prosperity Index Classification

36% of the analyzed cities has a solid prosperity index and present an overall balanced development of the prosperity dimensions.

81% of cities with a moderately solid prosperity index belongs to the Latin American region and exhibit a less-coordinated development of the prosperity dimensions.

11% of the analyzed cities has a weak prosperity index and features contrasted patterns amongst the dimensions in the CPI.
From Metrics to Policies: The policies implications and outcomes of CPI
Cities with a very solid prosperity factors (0.9 and above) are well developed overall.

FEATURES:

1. Good governance, urban planning, laws, regulations and institutional frameworks ensure that no particular dimension of prosperity gains prevalence to the detriment of the others.

2. High volumes of goods and services

3. Strong economic fundamentals and high productivity.

4. Their population live longer and are well educated.

5. Infrastructure available without spatial distortions

6. The urban environment is well managed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>City Prosperity Index (CPI) with 5 Dimensions</th>
<th>City Prosperity Index (CPI) with 4 Dimensions*</th>
<th>Productivity Index</th>
<th>Quality of life Index</th>
<th>Infrastructure Index</th>
<th>Environment Index</th>
<th>Equity Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>0.925</td>
<td>0.936</td>
<td>0.939</td>
<td>0.882</td>
<td>0.996</td>
<td>0.932</td>
<td>0.883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>0.825</td>
<td>0.934</td>
<td>0.940</td>
<td>0.866</td>
<td>0.994</td>
<td>0.941</td>
<td>0.502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>0.890</td>
<td>0.934</td>
<td>0.874</td>
<td>0.907</td>
<td>0.997</td>
<td>0.963</td>
<td>0.733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>0.904</td>
<td>0.934</td>
<td>0.923</td>
<td>0.898</td>
<td>0.997</td>
<td>0.920</td>
<td>0.793</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>0.898</td>
<td>0.934</td>
<td>0.896</td>
<td>0.925</td>
<td>0.995</td>
<td>0.921</td>
<td>0.767</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Helsinki</td>
<td>0.924</td>
<td>0.933</td>
<td>0.890</td>
<td>0.905</td>
<td>0.997</td>
<td>0.944</td>
<td>0.890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>0.913</td>
<td>0.929</td>
<td>0.901</td>
<td>0.867</td>
<td>0.996</td>
<td>0.958</td>
<td>0.850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Oslo</td>
<td>0.924</td>
<td>0.929</td>
<td>0.870</td>
<td>0.914</td>
<td>0.997</td>
<td>0.939</td>
<td>0.903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>0.897</td>
<td>0.927</td>
<td>0.895</td>
<td>0.925</td>
<td>0.996</td>
<td>0.895</td>
<td>0.788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>0.905</td>
<td>0.925</td>
<td>0.850</td>
<td>0.931</td>
<td>0.989</td>
<td>0.936</td>
<td>0.828</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>0.903</td>
<td>0.925</td>
<td>0.867</td>
<td>0.875</td>
<td>0.996</td>
<td>0.967</td>
<td>0.820</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>0.862</td>
<td>0.922</td>
<td>0.854</td>
<td>0.889</td>
<td>0.994</td>
<td>0.958</td>
<td>0.657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>0.895</td>
<td>0.915</td>
<td>0.866</td>
<td>0.872</td>
<td>0.995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Zurich</td>
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<td>0.914</td>
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<td>0.858</td>
<td>0.997</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
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<td>0.911</td>
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<td>0.871</td>
<td>0.997</td>
<td>0.928</td>
<td>0.922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>0.883</td>
<td>0.910</td>
<td>0.862</td>
<td>0.864</td>
<td>0.997</td>
<td>0.922</td>
<td>0.783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>0.876</td>
<td>0.909</td>
<td>0.829</td>
<td>0.912</td>
<td>0.995</td>
<td>0.908</td>
<td>0.755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>0.870</td>
<td>0.908</td>
<td>0.866</td>
<td>0.895</td>
<td>0.997</td>
<td>0.876</td>
<td>0.733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>0.883</td>
<td>0.901</td>
<td>0.846</td>
<td>0.864</td>
<td>0.990</td>
<td>0.911</td>
<td>0.817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>0.853</td>
<td>0.899</td>
<td>0.827</td>
<td>0.867</td>
<td>0.995</td>
<td>0.916</td>
<td>0.692</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>0.881</td>
<td>0.894</td>
<td>0.808</td>
<td>0.867</td>
<td>0.990</td>
<td>0.921</td>
<td>0.833</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>0.862</td>
<td>0.889</td>
<td>0.800</td>
<td>0.885</td>
<td>0.996</td>
<td>0.884</td>
<td>0.762</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SWCR 2012.
Cities with solid prosperity factors – first category

Source: SWCR 2012.
City Prosperity Index - CPI

From 5 to 6 spokes

Refining the CPI
Urban Governance: institutions, laws, urban planning

- Productivity
- Infrastructure Development
- Environment Sustainability
- Equity and Social Inclusion
- Quality of Life

Claudio Acioly - UN Habitat
CITY PROSPERITY INDEX
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Productivity Index (P)</th>
<th>Infrastructure Development Index (ID)</th>
<th>Quality of Life Index (QOL)</th>
<th>Equity and Social Inclusion Index (ESI)</th>
<th>Environmental Sustainability Index (ES)</th>
<th>Urban Governance and Legislation (UGL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Economic Growth Sub Index (EG)</td>
<td>1. Housing Infrastructure Sub Index (HI)</td>
<td>1. Health Sub Index (H)</td>
<td>1. Economic Equity Sub Index (EE)</td>
<td>1. Participation Sub Index (P)</td>
<td>1. Governance of Urbanization (GU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Economic Agglomeration (EA)</td>
<td>2. Social Infrastructure (SI)</td>
<td>2. Education Sub Index (E)</td>
<td>2. Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI)</td>
<td>2. Accountability and Transparency (AT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Urban Mobility Sub Index (UM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Street Connectivity (SC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total Sub Indexes:** 23
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Productivity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The productivity index is measured through the city product, which is composed of variables such as capital investment, formal/informal employment, inflation, trade, savings, export/import and household income/consumption. The city product represents the total output of goods and services (value added) produced by a city’s population during a specific year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of Life</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The index is a combination of three sub-indices; education, health sub-index, safety &amp; security, public space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure Development</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The index is a combination of the following sub-indices; connection to services (piped water, sewerage, electricity), communication services (ICT, mobile), housing, mobility, transportation; street connectivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Sustainability</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This index is made of the sub-indices: air quality (PM 10), CO2 emissions and indoor pollution, waste, energy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity and Social Inclusion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This index combines statistical measures of inequality of income/consumption, (Gini coefficient) and inequality of access to services and infrastructure, gender inequality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legislation and Governance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This index is a combination of the following sub-indices: Institutions, legal framework, laws and the overall governance system governing urbanisation, civil society participation, transparency and accountability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Productivity

1. Economic Growth Sub-Index
2. Economic Agglomeration
3. Employment

1. City product per capita
2. Old age dependency ratio
3. Mean Household income

1. Economic density
2. Economic specialization

1. Unemployment rate (reversed)
2. Employment to population ratio
3. Informal Employment (reversed)
The City Prosperity Initiative
Objectives of the Initiative

**MEASURE** by producing critical mass of data and information.

**UNDERSTAND** the factors that generate or inhibit prosperity.

**CHANGE** by formulating policies, strategies and actions.

**INFLUENCE** the nationals developments of policies.
Co-relating non-spatial with spatial indicators to coin holistic and integrated policy responses to problem areas.

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Territorializing the City Prosperity Initiative

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
# The Form of the City and Prosperity

(Street Connectivity Index of Colombia cities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Land allocated to streets</th>
<th>Street density</th>
<th>Intersection density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neiva</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>243.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogotá</td>
<td><strong>18.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.9</strong></td>
<td>153.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Marta</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>160.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medellín</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>105.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Recommended range | 30 | 20 | 100 |

---

![Image of a city with streets and people]
100 years
1915 - 2015

Before, a motor of development

Now a motor of transformation of the city

22 km

40-150 mts

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Change of Paradigm

20th Century
Change of Paradigm

21st Century
Opportunities and Strategic Direction
The Urban Plan?

Collective Vision

Strategies

More (and better) public space
More clean transport
More opportunities

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Green Corridor

An urban corridor with 3 dimensions

1. Environmental
2. Mobility
3. Activity

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Mobility: Complete Streets

Corredor Verde Cali
Street 25/26 Cali

Pedestrian: 80%
Vegetation: 20%
Bicycles: 80%
Cars: 20%

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Actividad

POT

Propuesta de revisión

Área de Afectación Pública y Privada

Afectación predial
Activity: progressive urbanism
Participatory Planning

SCALE OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

No participation
Inform
Consult
Coalition
Delegate power
Citizen Control
Citizen Participation
City Prosperity Index - CPI

Mexican Cities

Analysis by Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.
Housing: a foundation for urban prosperity

The right to adequate housing in Mexican constitution

 [...] Every family has the right to enjoy decent and proper housing. The law shall establish the instruments and necessary supports to reach the said goal. [...] 

*Constitution of Mexico, 1917 (as amended in 1983)*

Article 4

Towards a new housing approach

Housing is critical to meeting basic human needs in shelter, but it is also important for the social and economical development of neighborhoods and cities. Although traditionally housing policy has focused on fundamental social needs fulfilment, it also has to ensure that housing achieves other social and spatial needs. Also, housing has to be properly integrated within its broader spatial and social contexts: neighborhood, community and city. 

UN-Habitat’s Urban Prosperity Initiative aims to do so through a holistic and integrated approach.

Context

Rapid urbanization in Mexico have increased the demand for affordable housing and urban infrastructure and services, which cities struggle to cope with. However, housing has not been properly integrated into urban policies in spite of its importance.

Fact

Housing occupies between 65 and 75% of the surface of a city.
The City Prosperity Initiative

Implementation of the CPI for 130 Cities in Mexico

Assessing Urban Prosperity

- Identifying data sources, information gathering and indices calculations

Urban Prosperity Analysis

- Identifying urban prosperity weaknesses and strengths in every of the 130 cities.

Action Plan Definition

- Urban Prosperity Action Plans will allow local governments to monitor their progress and take each task step-by-step, therefore allowing them to handle the project efficiently.

Institutional strategy

- The expected results will strengthen an evolution to new housing approaches, including new comprehensive solutions, with enhanced institutional coordination towards shaping better cities.

Towards urban prosperity

Promoting welfare

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
CPI Results Guadalajara

Analysis by Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

The data and information is not made public by UN-HABITAT. The public distribution of this presentation is prohibited.
Guadalajara: Quality of Life

Analysis by Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

The data and information is not made public by UN-HABITAT. The public distribution of this presentation is prohibited.
Guadalajara: Infrastructure Development

Urban Form / Street connectivity

Intersection Density - Street Density - Land allocated to Streets

Analysis by Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

The data and information is not made public by UN-HABITAT. The public distribution of this presentation is prohibited.
Quality of Life

Analysis by Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

The data and information is not made public by UN-HABITAT. The public distribution of this presentation is prohibited.
Equity and Social Inclusion

Women in Local Governments

- Tlaquepaque
- Juanacatlán
- Guadalajara
- Tonalá
- El Salto
- Tlajomulco de Zúñiga
- Zapopan
- Ixtlahuacan de los Membrillos

Analysis by Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.
<CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS>

10 YEARS
28 KM
160,000 WEEKLY PARTICIPANTS

Source: Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

Photo: Yeriel Salcedo / GDL en Bici

Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
BEHAVIORAL CHANGE

Source: Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

Photo: Ciudad Para Todos (Ciclovía Ciudadana I)  Claudio Acioly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Group of organizations form civil society working together, placing themselves as shapers of public opinion and facilitators of social changes.

Source: Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

Photo: Ciudad Para Todos

Claudio AcIoly Jr. / UN-HABITAT
Identify priorities of sustainable urban development

The CPI Framework and Indicators

Source: Regina Orvananos, UN-Habitat, 2015.

The data and information is not made public by UN-HABITAT. The public distribution of this presentation is prohibited.
STREET CONNECTIVITY
Neiva, Colombia:

- Land Allocated to Streets: 22.5%
- Street Density: 25.75 km /km²
- Intersection Density: 243 / km²
- Average street width: 9.1 m
- Street-to-street distance: 80.8 m
- Average block size: 71.7 m
### Dammam, Saudi Arabia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Allocated to Streets (%)</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Density (km/km²)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intersection Density (/km²)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average street width (m)</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street-to-street distance (m)</td>
<td>149.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average block size (m)</td>
<td>131.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CPI
STREET CONNECTIVITY AND SPATIAL INDICATORS

UN-Habitat recommendation:

Land Allocated to Streets: 30%
Street Density: 20 km of streets / km²
Intersection Density: 100 intersections / km²
Average street width: 15 m
Street-to-street distance: 100 m
Average block size: 85 m
Dammam, Saudi Arabia:

- Land Allocated to Streets: 23%
- Street Density: 17 km/km²
- Intersection Density: 72/ km²
- Average street width: 17.9 m
- Street-to-street distance: 149.5 m
- Average block size: 131.6 m

Neiva, Colombia:

- Land Allocated to Streets: 22.5%
- Street Density: 25.75 km/km²
- Intersection Density: 243/ km²
- Average street width: 9.1 m
- Street-to-street distance: 80.8 m
- Average block size: 71.7 m
CPI
URBAN TYPOLOGIES
Saudi Arabia

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**LAS:SD ratio**

Measures the Average street width

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SAUDI CITIES

PHYSICAL LAYOUT LARGELY BASED ON THE USE OF THE AUTOMOBILE
Accessibility to Public Space

1. Green Area per Capita

2. Accessibility to Open Public Space

- % urban AREA within 400m from open public space
- % urban AREA within 1000m from major open public space
OPEN PUBLIC SPACE in RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

Legend
- Red: Open Public Space
- Light Blue: 300m buffer
- Yellow: 1000m buffer
- Black Dotted: Road
- Black Solid: Urban Boundary

Urban boundary = 1061.47 km²
Area occupied by open public space = 8.45 km²
Area occupied by 300m buffer = 121.69 km²
Area occupied by 1000m buffer = 14.32 km²

Total area occupied by OPS:
- OPS within 300m buffer (OPS+buffer) = 128.68 km²
- OPS within 1000m buffer (OPS+buffer) = 15.78 km²

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984
False Easting: 500,000.0000
False Northing: 0.0000
Central Meridian: 45.0000
Scale Factor: 0.9996
Latitude Of Origin: 0.0000
Units: Meter
A prosperous city from a women’s lens

City planning that increases the proximity of economic activities for women to save time, and reduces demand for motorized travel

Increased quality and safety of public spaces that women use

Housing and transport solutions to make it possible for women to combine employment and taking care of the home and children

Participation of women in urban planning decisions through employment opportunities, action planning, urban forums and other consultative processes
A prosperous city from a youth lens

- Increased quality and safety of public spaces and options for extra activities
- Increased university education opportunities for young women and men
- More job opportunities in a diversified economy, and in all size cities, for young women and men
- Being environmentally friendly
- Participation of youth in urban planning decisions through employment opportunities, volunteerism, action planning, urban forums and other consultative processes

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Riyadh City Downtown Urban Regeneration (Institutional Center), ADA
Jeddah, photo by Statman
Newly constructed residential buildings in Riyadh.  
Accessibility to Public Space

1. Green Area per Capita

2. Accessibility to Open Public Space

- % urban AREA within 400m from open public space
- % urban AREA within 1000m from major open public space

Zapopan, Mexico
Accessibility to Public Space

1. Green Area per Capita

2. Accessibility to Open Public Space

• % urban AREA within 400m from open public space

• % urban AREA within 1000m from major open public space
Accessibility to Public Space

1. Green Area per Capita

2. Accessibility to Open Public Space

- % urban AREA within 400m from open public space
- % urban AREA within 1000m from major open public space

Guayaquil, Ecuador
Accessibility to Public Space

1. Green Area per Capita

2. Accessibility to Open Public Space

- % urban AREA within 400m from open public space
- % urban AREA within 1000m from major open public space

Quito, Ecuador

Legend
- Open Public Space
- 400m buffer
- 1000m buffer
- Road
- Urban boundary

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Prosperous cities innovate in planning for public space and urban mobility:

Leaders and champions for the public goods inspire and bring about changes.

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• “make a good street and you make a good city”
  • Jan Gehl
Improved Streets of Melbourne
Streets = 80% of the city’s public space
Going to work in the City of Copenhagen

37% use bicycle
27% drive car
33% use public transit
5% walk

Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
Major complaint: Serious congestion on the bicycle lanes.

Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
New York, 9th Ave. April 2008

Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
New York, 9th Ave. Sep 2008

Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
Curitiba, Brazil, 1982
Streets
Land Use Planning
Density
MOBILITY
When I see Uhuru Park and contemplate its meaning, I feel compelled to fight for it so that my grandchildren may share that dream and that joy of freedom as they one day walk there.
Wangari Maathai, Unbowed, p. 192
Thank You

Obrigado pela sua atenção