Bogota: It’s new strategy to build a sustainable and inclusive City
Bogota: Main Facts

- **16%** of the national population (7.5 million)
- **26%** of the national GDP
- **19%** of national formal employment
- Regional market size: **29%** of the national
- First in Universities and research institutes
- First cargo Airport in Latin America (617.5 thousand tons per year)
- Second in non-traditional goods exports in Colombia
- Third passengers Airport in Latin America (20.3 million 2011)
- Bogotá's GDP (U.S. $ 89 million) is higher than that of some countries such as Ecuador, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay
The regional urban land expanded 30 times in 50 years

Bogota’s population growth:

1938 (325,650)  1964 (1,697,311)  1973 (2,855,065)  2010 (7,363,782)
Land Use Plan (POT)

It defines land use and land management mechanisms
Bogota’s Land Use Plan

Initially formulated in 2000
General Policies, Objectives and strategies:
• A compact City
• Integrated at regional Level

Revision: 2003
• Insert Bogota into the global network
• Advance towards a more competitive city

Extraordinary amendment 2013
New mechanisms and instruments to:
• Adapt the city to climate change
• Achieve the objective of a compact city
• Advance towards a more inclusive and integrated city
Goal
To reduce Bogota’s territorial vulnerability and to focus public action on risk management.
Climate change – main decisions

✓ To increase protected areas and control urban expansion

VARIATION OF THE MAIN ECOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

- Urban expansion areas

ECOLOGICAL STRUCTURE  URBAN LIMIT

DECREE 190  2004

DECREE 364  2013

ADDITIONAL AREA: 36,900.04 HECTARES
Currently Bogota is a stratified city by zones. Subsidies, public service rates, and taxes depend on social stratum. Socio-spatial segregation with unequal urban development. Most low income families live in peripheral areas with poor urban development and high risk ranking.

Climate change – main decisions

Risk management

STRATUM, LAND SLIDE AND FLOODING

West: mainly flooding
East: mainly landslide

- MEDIUM RISK
- HIGH RISK
Climate change – main decisions

Mining:

• To prohibit new mining activities, while establishing obligations towards the progressive closure of the existing mining sites.

• New uses shall be defined (public parks, urban amenities or new developments). Previous restoration and stabilization measures are responsibility of land owners.
Management of water resources

- To separate the urban drainage system management from the sewage system management.
- Rivers, canals, and wetlands are subject to regional environmental management programs.
- To implement techniques and technologies for retention and superficial runoff mitigation increasing forestation and green areas in public spaces, private yards, terraces, etc.
Sustainable Mobility

• To promote the use of non-motorized means of transportation, increasing biking and open air path networks.

Today 55% of travels longer than 15 minutes are done by non motorized means.

• To encourage gradual migration of private and public transportation systems to cleaner energy source technologies
Goal:
To achieve the objective of a compact city by densifying central areas and stopping urban expansion.
Current situation

**URBAN DENSITY** (Inhabitants/Hectare)

**SUBA RINCÓN**
475
Underused infrastructure, such as greyfields, brown fields, warehouses, etc.

**DOWN TOWN**
140 (average)

**PATIO BONITO**
636
(Bogota's Peak)
New density regulations

- Higher densities are allowed in the central urban areas.
Towards and inclusive city

Goal:
To facilitate interaction between different social groups (low and high income) and promote social integration in the central areas.
Towards and inclusive city – current situation

- Stratified city by zones.
- Subsidies, public service rates, and taxes depend on social stratum.
- Socio-spatial segregation with unequal urban development.
Towards and inclusive city – current situation

Urban unefficiency

Population density

Public infrastructure index
Towards and inclusive city – current situation

**COMMUTING TIME**

- **0 min**
- **30 min**
- **60 min**
- **90 min**

**Stratum 6**

**Stratum 5**

**Stratum 4**

**Stratum 3**

**Stratum 2**

**Stratum 1**
Towards and inclusive city – main decisions

Social housing

Before

- Creates mechanisms to finance social housing and promotes it to be located in the central areas.

Now

- Decreto 190 de 2004
- Decreto 364 de 2013
Participative urban renovation:

Public sector must coordinate actions in partnership with residents, land owners and developers.
Towards and inclusive city – Main decisions

Land use regulations allow recognition and formalization of small businesses in residential areas where legal licenses were denied under the old regulations.
Rural policy of land use

Goal:
To recognize the economy and culture of rural communities, preserve moorland ecosystems and protect water sources.
Strengthening Regional Integration

Goal:
To link the Capital District planning with the Regional Planning System and control urban sprawl processes in Bogota and its surroundings
(As part of the process of urban decentralization and sustainable development of rural areas)
Strengthening Regional Integration

**Regional occupation model**

- **Regional deconcentration** in terms of population and economic activities
- Consolidation of a subregional **network of centralities** (characterized compact cities)
- Balanced distribution of infrastructures related to strategic urban projects

Source: Government of de Cundinamarca – MOT 2009
Strengthening Regional Integration

The focus: basic regional integration areas:
We have chosen those systems in which a minimum scale is required:
✓ Environment
✓ Food supply
✓ Economic platforms
✓ Regional interconnection infrastructures

Consensus building around strategic project related to our prioritized “regional systems”.

Source: Planning Secretariat of the City Bogota (2012)
Gracias!!!

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