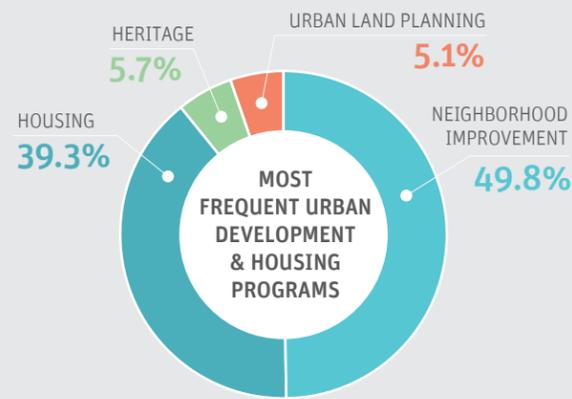


WHAT HAS THE IDB LEARNED?

In half a century of operations, the IDB has been part in the evolution of public policy approaches to urban issues. Today its support a larger number of programs with a comprehensive approach.

Since 1961, the IDB has financed \$19.6 billion (in 2014 dollars) in loans and technical cooperation.



HOW DOES THE IDB SUPPORT URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN?

THE BIGGEST PROJECTS 1961-2013

COUNTRY	PROJECT	YEAR	IDB CONTRIBUTION	COUNTERPART	TOTAL COST
Mexico	Municipality Development Program	1994	797.2	797.2	1,594.4
Brazil	São Paulo Urban Train System	1994	669.7	669.7	1,339.4
Brazil	Social Action in Sanitation	1991	607.2	520.5	1,127.7
Brazil	Urban Development Paraná	1996	375.0	375.0	750.0
Brazil	Neighborhood Improvement Inhabit Brazil	1998	362.4	362.4	724.8
Mexico	Housing Financing Program	2000	693.0		693.0
Colombia	Social Housing Program	2008	384.1	257.9	642.0
Chile	Municipality Development Program	1984	284.3	352.5	636.8
Argentina	Municipal Social Investment	1994	334.8	287.0	621.8
Mexico	Programa Integral de Atención a la Pobreza Urbana	2011	294.1	294.1	588.2



In Latin America and the Caribbean most people live in cities characterized by large gaps in access to housing, public spaces, urban services and infrastructure. Though urban management has improved, institutional strengthening is needed to make cities more inclusive, productive, and livable. With over a half century of experience in supporting urban development in the region, the IDB has the mission and expertise to foster solutions to confront the urban challenges facing Latin America and the Caribbean.

THE CHALLENGE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN CITIES FACE

CITIES ARE ESSENTIAL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Cities are engines of knowledge and innovation
- 10 cities generate one third of Latin America's gross domestic product (GDP)



The region's urban population continues to expand:

IN LATIN AMERICA

81% LIVE IN CITIES



- Although at a slower pace than in the past, LAC's urban population is growing by 6.8 million people each year.
- While the urban population of the region is expected to grow by 40% by 2050, its low-density development pattern is projected to consume land at two to four times faster than population growth.
- If Latin American cities continue to grow at current density rates, by 2050 a land area the size of Costa Rica will have been converted from rural to urban residential and commercial areas.

THE POPULATION OF CITIES WILL INCREASE BY



113 million people
LIVE IN SLUMS

THE LEGACY OF RAPID URBANIZATION: INFORMALITY AND HOUSING DEFICITS

- 40 million households suffer from a **quantitative deficit**: they are overcrowded and lack basic services and security of tenure.
- 13 million households reside in unsafe housing or share a roof with another household.



MORE MEGA-CITIES

- By 2025, 100 million Latin American residents will reside in only six mega-cities alone. This will include Ciudad de México (24.5 million in 2025), São Paulo (23.2), Buenos Aires (15.5), Rio de Janeiro (13.6), Lima (11.5), and Bogotá (11.4).

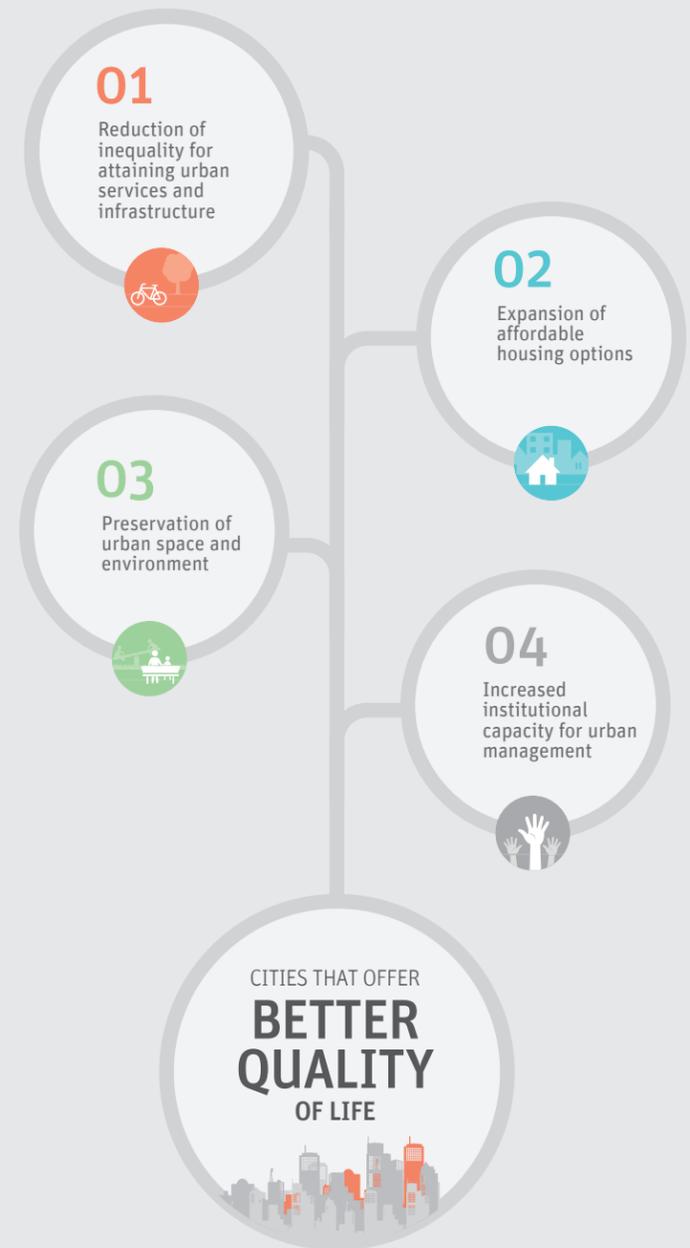
THE FOUR LINES OF ACTION OF THE IDB'S URBAN PROGRAM

01 PROVIDING ACCESS TO QUALITY URBAN SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE A priority for the IDB is to increase the accessibility, resilience and quality of urban services and infrastructure, focusing on the most vulnerable households. To achieve this goal, the IDB promotes investment in cities and supports neighborhood improvement with attention to programs that prevent urban crime and violence.

02 REDUCING HOUSING DEFICITS The provision of housing for the most vulnerable households is at the core of IDB operations. This spans different forms of tenancy and includes participation of families and communities in the design of their own homes and neighborhoods. The IDB promotes private investment and a housing credit market that is affordable for the poor.

03 IMPROVING PUBLIC SPACES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY The IDB supports plans to prevent degradation of the urban landscape, revitalize public spaces and conserve urban heritage sites. These plans promote residents' participation, private sector involvement, environmental preservation and natural disaster mitigation.

04 ENHANCING URBAN MANAGEMENT Urban management institutions should be capable of responding to citizens' demands in ways that effectively improve quality of life. The IDB supports plans to improve the governance of cities through technical capacity-building, transparency and openness to citizens' participation



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