



# OCTOBER 2020

## Did you know

In Colombia, Law 142 of 1994 established by the National Planning Department –DNP–, the obligation to define the number of strata and the methodology to develop the socioeconomic classification of residential properties to which public services of the aqueduct, sewerage, electric power, and gas. In article 102 of the Law, it specific that in the country, a maximum of six socioeconomic strata will use as follows: 1) low-low, 2) low, 3) medium-low, 4) medium, 5) medium-high, and 6) high and that no urban residential area that lacks the provision of at least two essential home public services may be classified lower strata than four. The DNP was in charge of this task until 2004; in that year, the National Statistics Department –DANE– assumed the responsibility. It has been in the order of its implementation and review.

DANE, taking into account the provision of home public services, has developed a methodology that contains the variables (size of the house, number of inhabitants, number of bathrooms, number of floors, facade) and the factors, weightings, and a statistical method to define the number of strata and the calculation model. In the evaluation of the average conditions of the groups formed in each scenario, the distribution of frequencies of the qualified dwellings in each urban sub-area use, the comparison with secondary sources on the socioeconomic indicators of the municipality (especially the factor Unsatisfied Basic Needs -UBN - for inadequate housing) and, also, the assessment by experts of the photographic records that request from the Mayor's Offices.

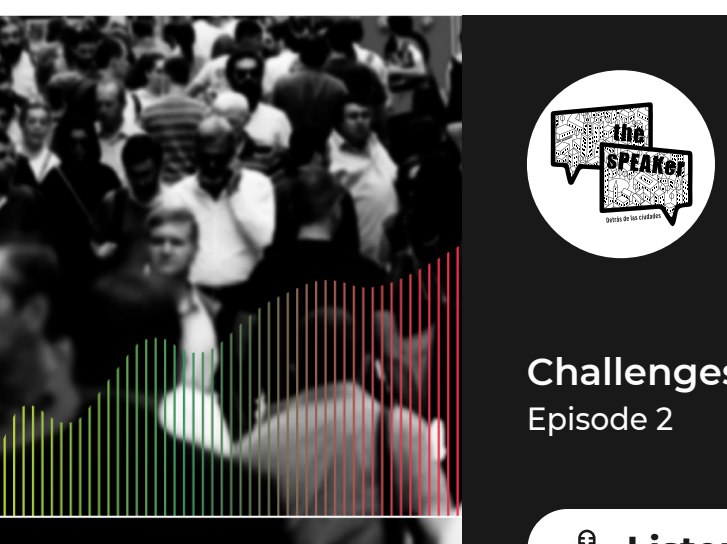
To classify the urban subzones, a standardization process is used utilizing a consecutive number of three digits ranging from 100 to 699 that represents the socioeconomic status assigned to each subzone. The first figure –between 1 and 6 - represents the predominant group or stratum, and the next two figures –between 00 and 99–represent the percentage of variation within the group. A rating of 300 and 399, respectively, corresponds to the lowest and highest hierarchical levels of group 3 and a rating of 30 corresponds to the average value of stratum 3. Without the current methodology, the settlements are considered stratum 1 indigenous people located in the dispersed rural area. For a period of 10 years after their acquisition, the priority interest housing –VIP- fully subsidized.

How much of a difference will there be between a home with a 399 rating and a 400 rating? Very little, maybe, but the impact this has on your utility bill can be very significant.

## Know what we do...

### PEAK Vision

Series of articles documenting the research we do accessible to all.



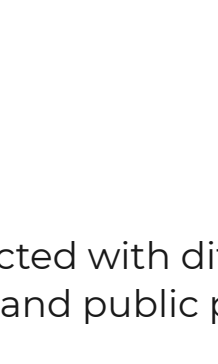
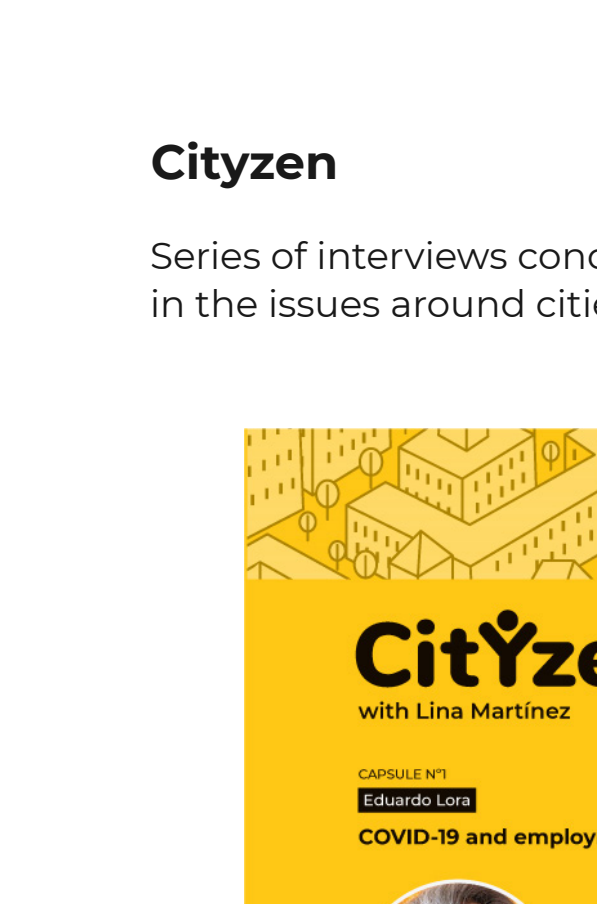
### Stratification system in Colombia

PEAK Vision N°5

This Peak Vision provides an analysis on the subject of stratification. This exercise carried out by the RISE academics aimed to demonstrate that the current stratification system has become an obstacle to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This document is an invitation to think about implementing a system for the allocation of subsidies that looks beyond the houses' facades and focuses on the socioeconomic conditions of its inhabitants. Likewise, to achieve the modification of the current scheme and improve the contribution to reducing inequality.

[Read more](#)



### the sPEAKers Podcast

#### Challenges of sprawling cities and urban growth Episode 2

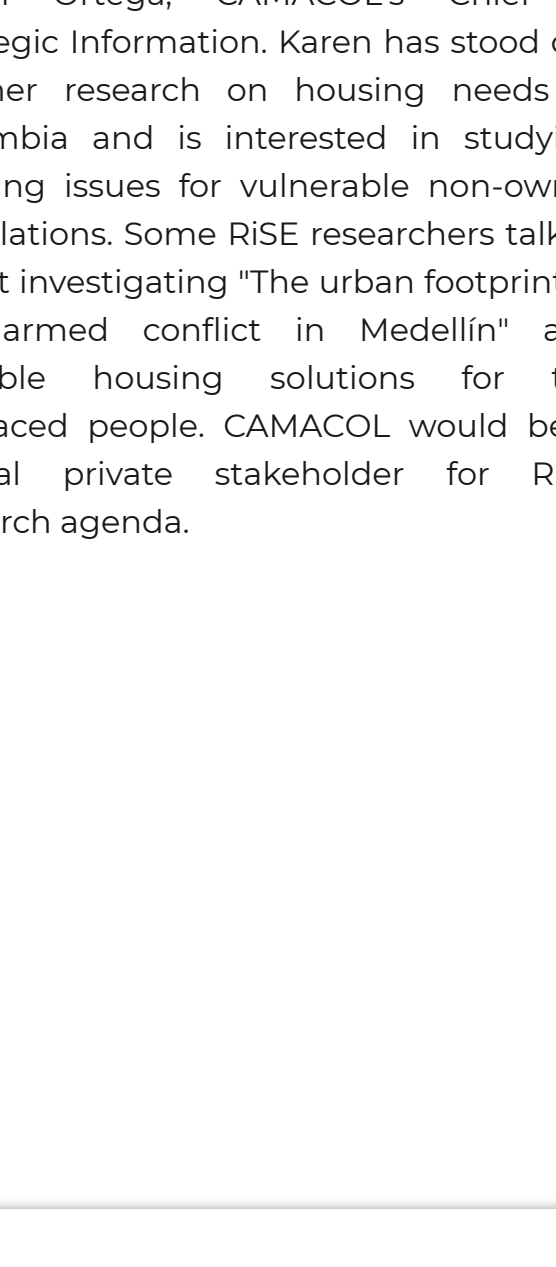
[Listen](#)

In this second episode we will talk about the growth of expanding cities, the increase in people populating the cities and the pressure generated in the metropolises with continuous growth to accommodate new inhabitants. This constant increase in the size of cities in the global south is accompanied by challenges in urban planning, in the provision of services and policies that help to reduce poverty.

For this episode we have four guests, Juan Carlos Duque, Director and Founder of the RISE group and co-investigator and member of the PEAK board of directors. Carlos H. Jaramillo, Architect and Urban Planner with extensive professional experience in the public and private sector. He participated in the Transformation of Medellín as Director of the Administrative Department of Planning of Medellín during the Mayor's Office of Dr. Sergio Fajardo Valderrama and Dr. Alonso Salazar Jaramillo (2007-2009). Jorge Patiño, Geological Engineer, doctor in Cartography and GIS, with experience in the use of geographic data and satellite images to study city issues. Jairo Alejandro Gómez, expert in digital image processing. Pratyush Tripathy, MA in geo-informatics, specialist in urban applications, and researcher for the PEAK Urban project at the Indian Institute of Human Settlements in Bangalore.

## Citizen

Series of interviews conducted with different researchers and academics involved in the issues around cities and public policies.

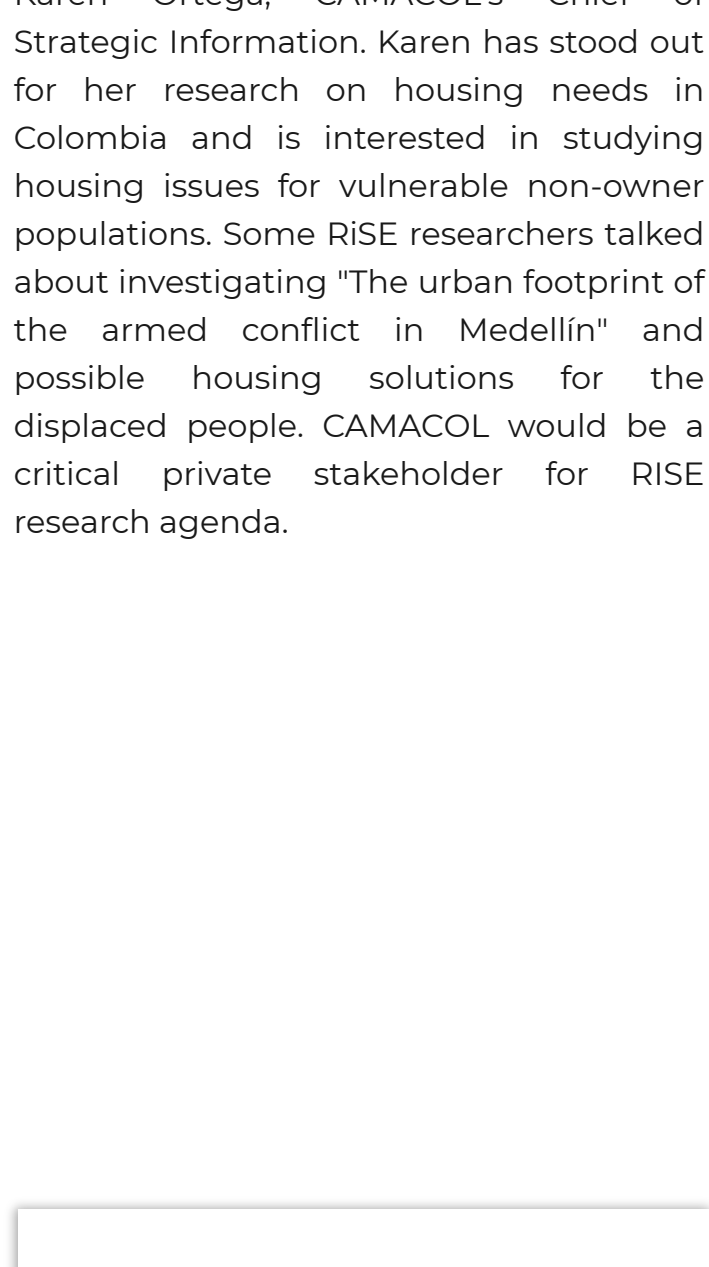


### Eduardo Lora

Capsule N°1

For our first episode, our guest Eduardo Lora is an associate economist at the Harvard Center for International Development, who has been Chief Economist of the Inter-American Development Bank (2008-2012) and Executive Director of Fedesarrollo, Colombia (1991-1996). In the first episode of Citizen, we talked about the economic scenario of Colombia before the pandemic, the different advances that had been presented, and how the pandemic affected the economic growth of the country.

[Watch video](#)



### Search for research synergies and mutual collaboration interests

October 2, 2020

In this event, a meeting was held with Karen Ortega, CAMACOL's Chief of Strategic Information. Karen has stood out for her research on housing needs in Colombia and is interested in studying housing issues for vulnerable non-owner populations. Some RISE researchers talked about investigating "The urban footprint of the armed conflict in Medellín" and possible housing solutions for the displaced people. CAMACOL would be a critical private stakeholder for RISE research agenda.

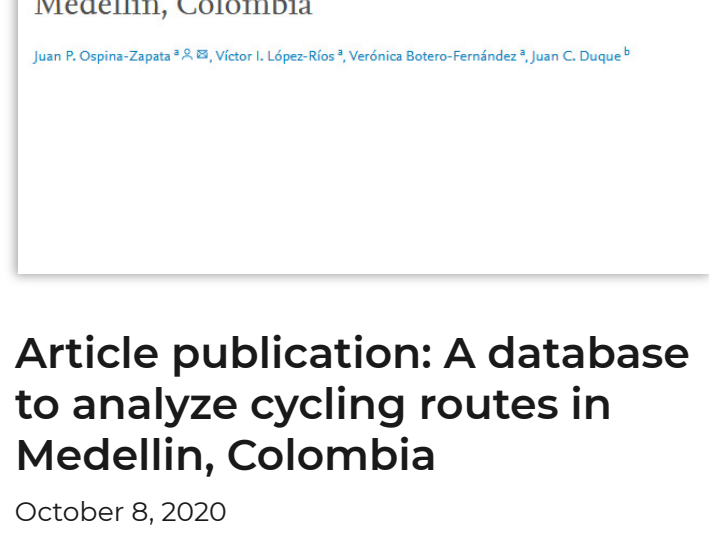


### Presentation: SDG localization in cities and strengthening science-policy interfaces. At the WiPS event

October 6, 2020

The University of Oxford organized several online seminars where the progress of three different research projects was presented. One of them was an article recently published in the journal Sustainability, which talks about the opportunity to support the implementation process of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in cities of the Global South.

The critical role that complementary instruments of territorial planning play, was highlighted and how since 2016 - the year in which the implementation of the SDGs began globally - they have represented a lost opportunity for their performance. Examples of these instruments, their relationship to the SDGs and the potential to link them in the future are presented. Finally, a proposal to make this connection from the early stages of diagnosis and formulation of the instruments was discussed.

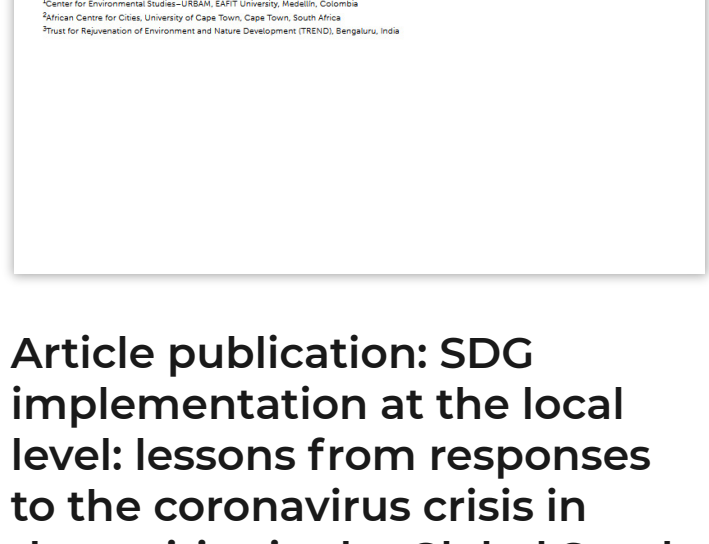


### Article publication: A database to analyze cycling routes in Medellín, Colombia

October 8, 2020

This article presents the results of an investigation, via telephone and field surveys regarding bicycle routes. The research sought to collect information on the characteristics of cyclists and their corresponding routes. Medellín was the case study due to its strong socio-demographic inequality, the spatial diversity of urban forms, and its topographic variability. The survey was directed to people towards those commuting for work or school to the city. The information obtained is being used to support strategies that promote the use of bicycles transportation that contributes in integral ways to urban sustainability.

<https://bit.ly/2UeEfik>



### Article publication: SDG implementation at the local level: lessons from responses to the coronavirus crisis in three cities in the Global South

October 9, 2020

Cities have been in continuous battle in the face of the Coronavirus pandemic. For this reason, this document presented the experiences of three cities in the Global South (Cape Town in South Africa, Bangalore in India, and Medellín in Colombia) and how this discussion can be developed about how experiences can be used to support and accelerate the implementation of the SDGs with a view to 2030. In this discussion, they focused on Multilevel Governance, Public Policy-Science Interfaces, and citizens and society's involvement.

<https://bit.ly/2GOnjFN>



### Facebook Live Personería de Medellín (RISE-URBAM)

October 22, 2020

The Personería de Medellín invited RISE Group and Urbam to be part of four talks on the resettlement of the displaced population in Medellín.

This was part of the joint work agreement with the Personería de Medellín, where a very important space for intervention has been opened to make visible the investigative work of the two research groups, as well as their impact on the design of public policies for the victims of the armed conflict in Medellín.

<https://bit.ly/32th9Jl>



### Personería de Medellín- Participation in the advisory committee on current public policy regarding housing solutions for internally displaced persons in the Antioquia region.

October 30, 2020

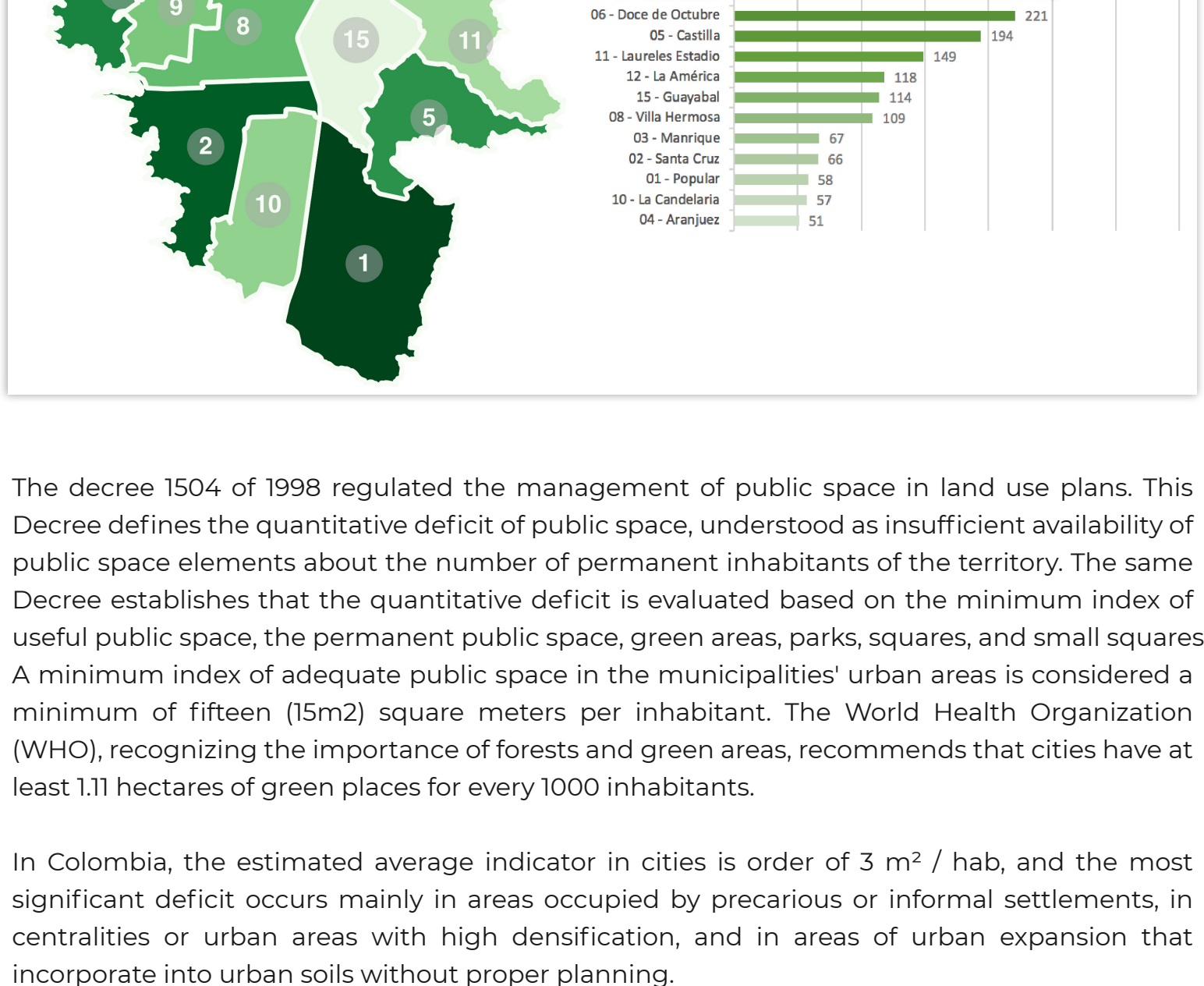
The Office of Victims of the Personería de Medellín requested accompaniment to the RISE Group and Urbam research group for the review of Provisional Decree Project 1720013711 of 2020, WHICH REGULATES THE MUNICIPAL AGREEMENT 05 OF 2020 ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUNICIPAL HOUSING SUBSIDY .

The review carried out individually and then evaluated on each member of the committee's different points of view. This group made of John Jairo Villegas, Victims Mario Alzate, Leader of participation and recognition of the team of attention and reparation of victims of the Mayor's Office of Medellín; Ana Delgado Lezama, Coordinator of the Municipal Table of Victims of Medellín; Mari Luna Mora, Indigenous Delegate to the Medellín Victims Table; Francia Catalina Tobón Angel, Coordinator of the team of attention and orientation for victims of the Medellín Ombudsman and Edwar Calderón, Postdoctoral Researcher, URBAM-PEAK, EAFIT.

## A map is worth a thousand words

### Green spaces

Green spaces in the districts of Medellín by Jorge Patiño.



The decree 1504 of 1998 regulated the management of public space in land use plans. This Decree defines the quantitative deficit of public space, understood as insufficient availability of public space elements about the number of permanent inhabitants of the territory. The same Decree establishes that the quantitative deficit is evaluated based on the minimum index of useful public space, the permanent public space, green areas, parks, squares, and small squares. A minimum index of adequate public space in the municipalities' urban areas is considered a minimum of fifteen (15m2) square meters per inhabitant. The World Health Organization (WHO), recognizing the importance of forests and green areas, recommends that cities have at least 1.11 hectares of green places for every 1000 inhabitants.

In Colombia, the estimated average indicator in cities is order of 3 m<sup>2</sup> / hab, and the most significant deficit occurs mainly in areas occupied by precarious or informal settlements, in centralities or urban areas with high density, and in areas of urban expansion that incorporate into urban soils without proper planning. The purpose of the green areas is enjoyment and enjoyment by residents and visitors of the territory. Parks and green places have the character of the property for public service and may not be enclosed in such a way as to deprive citizens of their use, enjoyment, visual enjoyment, and free transit. The permanent occupation of public parks, green areas, and other assets for public service, enclosure without due authorization from municipal authorities, carrying out interventions in the regions that are part of the public space, without the proper license or contravening, grant place to the imposition of urban sanctions indicated in article 104 of Law 388 of 1997.

In our next edition, we will analyze in greater detail what green areas mean, their importance, their role in the main ecological structure of cities and territories, but Above all, what do these numbers suggest that we share today and will establish a series of relationships with population and size of communes. Which will allow us to follow deep into the factors that must be analyzed and thus, better understand what the state is and the current real availability of green areas for the inhabitants of urban Medellín.