

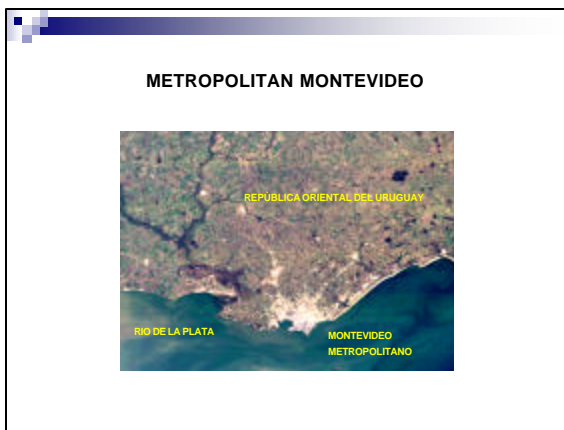
# METROPOLITAN MONTEVIDEO

EMERGING ISSUES AND POLICY QUESTIONS

ROUNDTABLE  
WASHINGTON D.C., U.S.A.  
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- 1/ Metropolitan Montevideo
- 2/ Management practices
- 3/ Services delivery and implications for future expansion
- 4/ Planning
  - Urban planning
  - Economic planning
- 5/ Fiscal Policies
- 6/ Recommendations


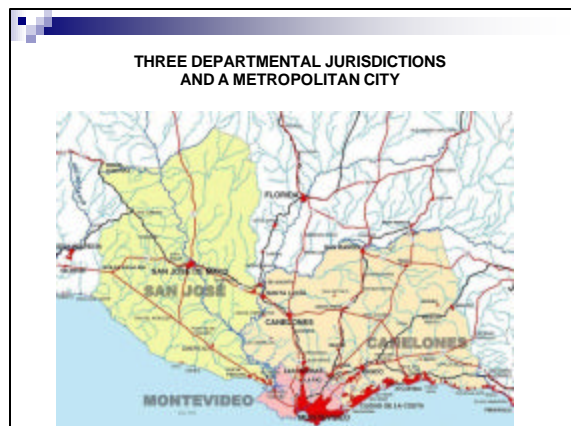
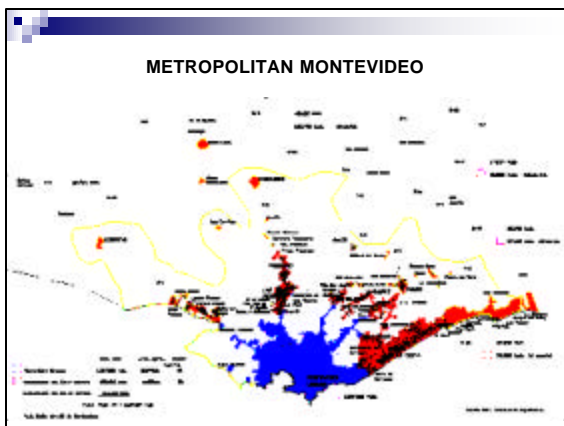


### METROPOLITAN MONTEVIDEO

is a non continuous and complex urban system

Includes Montevideo City and its urban and suburban, formal and informal expansion areas, and 29 medium and small cities in the Montevideo, Canelones and San José departments.

There is not a single administration for the Metropolitan area. Three departments governments share the city administration. Each of them has its elected government and normative.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

Metropolitan Montevideo has highly dynamic demographic patterns.

Montevideo City has diminished its population in absolute figures during the last decade (-1,2 % between 1996 / 2004 census)

Some of the urban expansion areas, in San José and Canelones departments, grew constantly in the last 20 years. The higher rates are more than 8,5 % per year. Migrants came initially from rural areas and in the last period moved out from the consolidated Montevideo City, whose core and central neighborhoods loosed population and activities .

The new metropolitan periphery is inhabited by people with low or middle-low incomes. Montevideo City borders and the areas near the departmental limits (excluding the east coastal neighborhoods) are the places with more presence of informal settlements and increasing marginality.

There is a intense commuting daily activity

## SOCIAL SEGMENTATION IN METROPOLITAN MONTEVIDEO



NUMBER OF PERSONS / HOME



HOMES WITH 4 OR MORE ELECTRIC DEVICES



% OF UNIVERSITIARIANS

A COASTAL WEALTH CITY  
AN INTERMEDIATE CITY LOOSING POPULATION AND ACTIVITIES  
A VERY POOR PERIPHERY

## METROPOLITAN MONTEVIDEO INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Metropolitan Montevideo develops over Montevideo, Canelones and San José Departments. Each Department has its own Executive Power, the Intendente, and a Legislative one, the Junta Departamental.

The departmental authorities have the competence of urban management, and have its own land use and housing normative.

There is not a formal metropolitan management institutional entity

## A NEW INSTITUTIONAL ENTITY: METROPOLITAN AGENDA (MA)

### INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

MA is an open consensus building and operational arena, formally created (July, 2005) by the three involved Intendentes, under the Presidency of the Republic advocacy, and with the United Nations Development Program sustain.

MA has a Direction Board and a Executive Coordination Team.

It is an open agreement, where will be admitted other institutions, territorial or sectorial, if the considered issues require it or if there is an explicit demand for participation of other actors.

MA do not define a single geographical competence area: the map depends on the considered issue or proposal.

## MANDATES

Improve the metropolitan area inhabitants quality of life and multidimensional human development

Diminish social inequity and urban fragmentation

Improve accessibility and connectivity (physical, informational)

Coordinate public and private actors

Sustainable management of natural resources and economic development,

Strength decentralization processes

Recognize and spread knowledge about good management practices

## METROPOLITAN AGENDA

### EFFECTIVE ACTIONS

- Identification of strategic issues
- Study of Santa Lucía River and Carrasco Stream plans
- Study of Metropolitan Mobility Plan – Adoption of the Metropolitan transportation ticket
- Cultural actions (gender, theatre)

### INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

URBAN POPULATION		
PRECARIOUS HABITAT – URBAN MONTEVIDEO	14%	183.059
PRECARIOUS HABITAT – 29 PERIPHERIC URBAN CENTERS	78%	199.165
URBAN LAND		
INCOMPLETE INFRASTRUCTURES AND SERVICES URBAN MONTEVIDEO	5%	972 HÁS
INCOMPLETE INFRASTRUCTURES AND SERVICES 29 PERIPHERIC URBAN CENTERS	86%	8844 HÁS
PRECARIOUS LAND INFRASTRUCTURES AND SERVICES METROPOLITAN MONTEVIDEO	33%	9816 HÁS

Source: Ars, Edgardo Martínez  
VARIANTES en la PRECARIEDAD de la URBANIZACIÓN del SUELO METROPOLITANO/ 2002

### UNSATISFIED BASIC NEEDS MONTEVIDEO METROPOLITAN AREA


	WATER	SANITATION	SOLID WASTE	ENERGY	HOUSING	STACKING
MONTEVIDEO	13%	7,65%	3,75%	2,50%	1,50%	11,75%
LAS PIEDAS	17,10%	89,40%	6,60%	3%	1,10%	17%
CANELONES	24,50%	97,90%	8,90%	2,25%	1,90%	18,20%
PANDO	29,70%	98,20%	10,70%	4,50%	4,20%	16,60%
C. DE LA COSTA	18,50%	100%	5,50%	3%	2%	17%
SAN JOSE	37,80%	97,10%	7,80%	5%	3,10%	19,00%

### URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Each department has its own urban and territorial development plan. The metropolitan city is not subject of planning.

Montevideo Department government froze its urban fringe in 1947, determining the scarcity of urban land in Montevideo City and the permanence of the so call "Rural Montevideo". That urban border definition is still included in the 1988 "Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial – POT". This norm determines land uses in Montevideo Department, and is not valid in the bordering departments.

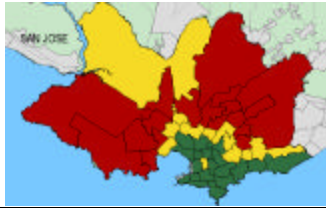
Canelones is discussing its territorial development plan.



Montevideo's government administrates Montevideo Department. The metropolitan expansion areas are not considered part of the city. Montevideo's planning maps show the concentration of the poor in the urban fringe (red) and part of the non regulated city expansions (grey) in the bordering departments.

The poor areas appear bigger than their real dimension because of the administrative districts used as cartographic basis.

Source : Intendencia Departamental de Montevideo – Observatorio de la Inclusión Social, 2003



### ECONOMIC PLANNING AND FISCAL POLICIES

Each department has its own budget and fiscal criteria.

The metropolitan area has not economic previsions for its specific requirements and management. Each department provides to the city administration in its territory.

Metropolitan Agenda has negotiated specific agreements to establish the prize of transportation tickets and there are plans to dispose metropolitan solid waste in a single place.

The three departments dispute for sitting possible investments, offering fiscal reductions and/or normative tolerances

### ANALYTICAL AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS I

#### METROPOLITAN LEVEL

- Recognize the metropolitan city as a **single complex system**, able to provide quality of life
- Identify its global strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats and the strategic issues to be faced.
- Reach consensus on strategies with the different stakeholders (departmental, national, local, sectorial ones)
- In that big frame, decentralize local management responsibilities and encourage local stakeholders participation in solving their own issues

#### EDUCATION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

- Provide free access to information (institutional framework and competences, normative, job opportunities, markets, cultural options, the environment)
- Provide permanent and complete information about the territorial management process

## ANALYTICAL AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS II

### PLANNING

Plan the metropolitan development in the **middle and long terms** and identify **convergent actions** for the involved jurisdictions and administrations (territorial and sectorial). Plan specific actions (short term) able to instrument the participation of the different public and private actors.

**Rationalize use of land**, allowing more diversity of uses and diminishing intra-urban movements

**Improve** the use of consolidated city

### REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Adopt **more realistic and flexible regulations** (urban, construction, registrations, permits, required standards)

Increase prevention of informality. Supply of adequate urban land for the poor

## ANALYTICAL AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS III

### FINANCIAL ISSUES

Induce cost recovery of public works, land value increments capture and innovative beneficiary contributions (through labor and other responsibilities)

Encourage or even subsidize well defined groups for **better uses of the existent city**

Create **local incomes to finance local actions** (less dependence of national or departmental transferences)

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Establish an **Observatory** of critical urban data and indicators. Data are basic to the permanent review of strategies, plans and policies as basis to the regular revision of plans

**Monitor** the implementation of management strategies, plans and actions and its impacts and evaluate failures and achievements

**Disseminate** results to public and private actors

### THE ACTUAL DECISORS PRIORITIES ARE:

Improve the **knowledge** about the metropolitan city, its population, resources, metabolism and dynamics

Improve the metropolitan and departmental **planning capacities**

Develop programs addressing **urban main issues** (slum upgrading, housing, health, education, nutrition, environment)

Elaborate a multimodal plan of internal and external **mobility** (pedestrian, bi-wheeled vehicles, cars, railway)

Elaborate new **environmental** policies (hydrological basins, solid wastes disposal, sanitation)

Develop **educational** policies training people to assume the new jobs

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

QUESTIONS ?

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