

**SHARING INNOVATIVE EXPERIENCE OF KOREA: SUSTAINABLE DESIGN OF  
URBAN PUBLIC SPACE IN LAC COUNTRIES**

**RG-T3261**

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this operation was approved for financing under the **Korea Poverty Reduction Fund (KPR)**, through a communication dated July 1, 2018 and signed by Byoung Kim. Also, I certify that resources from said fund are available for up to **US\$500,000** in order to finance the activities described and budgeted in this document. This certification reserves resource for the referenced project for a period of four (4) calendar months counted from the date of eligibility from the funding source. If the project is not approved by the IDB within that period, the reserve of resources will be cancelled, except in the case a new certification is granted. The commitment and disbursement of these resources shall be made only by the Bank in US dollars. The same currency shall be used to stipulate the remuneration and payments to consultants, except in the case of local consultants working in their own borrowing member country who shall have their remuneration defined and paid in the currency of such country. No resources of the Fund shall be made available to cover amounts greater than the amount certified herein above for the implementation of this operation. Amounts greater than the certified amount may arise from commitments on contracts denominated in a currency other than the Fund currency, resulting in currency exchange rate differences, representing a risk that will not be absorbed by the Fund.

Certified by:

**Original Signed**

**10/15/2018**

Sonia M. Rivera

Date

Chief

Grants and Co-Financing Management Unit

ORP/GCM

Approved by:

**Original Signed**

**10/16/2018**

Tatiana Gallego Lizon

Date

Division Chief

Housing and Urban Development Division

CSD/HUD

## Technical Cooperation Document

### I. Basic project data

▪ Country/Region:	Regional
▪ TC Name:	Sharing Innovative Experience of Korea: Sustainable Design of Urban Public Space in LAC countries
▪ TC Number:	RG-T3261
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Andres Blanco (CSD/HUD) – Team Leader; Mario Duran-Ortiz, Veronica Adler, Hyuna Lee, Sarah Benton, Dianela Avila, Carlos Salazar Echavarria, Isidora Larrain de Andraca, Anri Hiramatsu, Nora Libertun de Duren, and Catarina Mastellaro (CSD/HUD); and Betina Hennig (LEG/SGO).
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	June 1 <sup>st</sup> 2018
▪ Beneficiary:	Colombia, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding:	Korea Poverty Reduction Fund (KPR)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$500,000
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	No local counterpart
▪ Disbursement period:	36 months (which includes Execution period)
▪ Required start date:	September 1 <sup>st</sup> 2018
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals and Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	Housing and Urban Development Division (CSD/HUD)
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	Climate Change and Sustainability Department (CSD)
▪ TC Included in Country Strategy:	No
▪ TC included in CPD:	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	(i) social inclusion and equality, productivity and innovation, climate change and environmental sustainability.

### II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 **The Role of Public Spaces.** Public spaces are key to urban resiliency and form the foundation of urban green infrastructure (Sandström, 2002), helping to control flooding and acting as Greenhouse Gas sinks (Wu, 2010). In addition, they are vital in promoting the physical health of the population, improving both social welfare and social capital, and lowering the rate of chronic diseases, especially in neighborhoods with vulnerable households (Cohen et al., 2007). In short, quality public spaces such as libraries and parks, can complement accessible housing as integral urban spaces for disadvantage communities. Despite plenty of literature to support the myriad benefits of public space, there seems to be a dearth of information specifically in the situation of public spaces in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Except for the case of Curitiba, the average number of square meters of green space per inhabitant in LAC is only 20 m<sup>2</sup>, well below the average of 50 m<sup>2</sup> for cities in the United States and Western Europe (ESCI, 2015). However, these green spaces do not necessarily represent public spaces that are accessible to all. The lack of public spaces in LAC has been minimally discussed, and further research and analysis is needed in this area to better understand it and upon which to structure improvements.

- 2.2 Public space is characterized by three elements: (i) an open space to the public (openness); (ii) with benefits to the public (public interest); and (iii) that which promotes activities and opportunities for communication (intermediary dynamism). Public spaces take many forms, such as pedestrian streets, squares, waterfront spaces, urban parks and other places (green spaces, public open spaces, spaces on the periphery of urban structures, and building grounds). As one of the key pillars of sustainable urban development<sup>1</sup>, well-designed public spaces that are integrated into the urban and social fabric of cities not only improve quality of life, but also offer a first step toward civic empowerment and greater access to institutional and political spaces. Because public space is where the two concepts of “equity” and “equality” come together. People can all share rights to the city without having to display a social status nor an ability to spend money in public space. In addition, it is the embodiment of equity, as the physical expression of the principle that it is fair for all citizens to enjoy access to basic, fundamental amenities, such as recreation, aesthetic enjoyment, walking, cycling, play, sports, culture and information. Strengthening access to urban commons and quality public goods, such as open green spaces, therefore, improves quality of life.
- 2.3 **Understanding and Improving Public Spaces in LAC cities.** In LAC the quality of urban public spaces themselves has been undermined, due to the prevailing social and spatial segregation in LAC countries, coupled with the lack of regulation related to form and preservation of public spaces. Additionally, interventions in public spaces can be particularly complex given the coordination required from the public and private sector and communities. Faced with these challenges, new models are needed for urban public service provision and to drive holistic transformations on issues of urban planning, design, governance, and regulations. Also, it is important to define best practices for the local context and encourage the adoption of regional goals and national policies for improving this sector.
- 2.4 South Korea’s experience with public spaces, is relevant model to transfer to LAC. In the past 50 years, South Korea has faced a similar process of rapid urbanization and industrialization but has been able to efficiently provide public spaces and maintain and improve them. During that time, the Korean government established policies to create and support diverse types of public spaces such as the creation of pedestrian-only areas, waterfronts, parks and squares, which are enjoyed safely by the public. Korean policies for developing public spaces reflect the needs and characteristics of

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<sup>1</sup> The role of public spaces in sustainable development received unprecedented recognition by international community. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), #11 has a target of 11.7 on public space: by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public space for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities. Beyond the recognition in target 7, public space is a key component to achieve a number of the other SDGs such as 3, 5, 6 and 13. The United Nations is committed to the inclusion of SDG 11 into the New Urban Agenda. UN-Habitat is proposing a set of targets for the amount of land allocated to streets and public space in urban areas to ensure adequate foundation for the successful city. The proposed goal/target for public space being suggested is that 50% of land should be allocated to streets and public space. This can be broken down into 30% for streets and sidewalks and 15 to 20% for open spaces, green spaces and public facilities. (United Cities and Local Governments, 2016).

each city and consider several criteria, including the type of urbanization, existing transportation systems, and city size. Therefore, public spaces have been prioritized and increased both in number and in quality. Seoul's number of parks increased from 123 in 1946 to 2,608 in 2010; if averaged over time, that is almost 39 new parks per year for well over half a century. When developing these parks, the focus was also on the users, on culture over commercial, and on pedestrians and Transit-oriented Development (TOD) concepts over vehicles. Also, active participation of central and local governments, NGOs and citizens has supported the successful creation of so many public spaces.

- 2.5 There are several types of successful case studies of public spaces in South Korea that LAC countries can learn from, such as Gyeonguisup Gil (renovated railway park), Cheonggye cheon (waterfront park), and Sangam Haneul park (landfill recovery project). Korea focuses not only on the “hardware” of public spaces like renovating sites, but also on the “software” of public space, or in planning for the use and activity of the spaces. For example, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) projects have been implemented actively since 2012. Examples include the Active Design Safety Module that can be attached to telephone poles, the Stand-alone Warning System and the Safety House Module developed for an area with a high concentration of studio apartments, and way-finding systems using gobo lights. Use of these new technologies are being expanded to other public places. These examples from South Korea are significant for LAC and offer innovative approaches to revitalizing degraded urban areas, expanding urban amenities and offerings, and improving sustainability and quality of public spaces.
- 2.6 This Technical Cooperation (TC) has as its objective to identify opportunities to apply innovative strategies and tactics for public spaces based on Korean experiences in cities of LAC. The focus is on: (i) reclaiming, redesigning, and reprogramming public spaces in cities through tactical urban planning; (ii) considering financial aspects to draw a feasible pilot project design; and (iii) guiding cities in implementing best practices through the pilot project design based on South Korean best practices.
- 2.7 The cities identified for this TC are Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), Monteria (Colombia) and Montevideo (Uruguay). To contribute to regional balance in LAC, each of countries from the Andean group, the Central America, and the Southern Cone were selected. In addition, these beneficiaries have demonstrated a strong interest in the Korean approach to create public spaces. Each beneficiary city has been selected to contribute to regional balance of the TC in LAC, as well as to give continuity to cities of the Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative (ESCI). In addition, these cities have shown interest in improving public spaces to strengthen sustainability in urban areas. Particularly, as an ESCI city, Monteria has an action plan that considers the priority needs of improving its resiliency and its productive and competitive value. Recommended actions include creating public space through the conversion of the Sinú river area, which will enable the development of a network of green space and public areas that will integrate vulnerable neighborhoods such as the disabled into the city.

- 2.8 In addition, it is expected that the results of this TC will seek synergies in collaboration with the Second Operation Under the Multisector Conditional Credit Line for Investment Project (CO-L1155; 3596/OC-CO) including Monteria as a targeted city. Another ESCI city, Montevideo has prioritized in the action plan it needs for creation and usage of public space to achieve gender equality and social inclusion. Providing safer environments for women and children (lighting, pavements, and urban furniture), as well as, turning the streets into safe pedestrian zones, are linked to fostering improved quality of life and sustainable urban development. By complementing the new Third Neighborhood Improvement Loan (UR-L1146), this TC contributes to providing public basic infrastructure and urban community facilities through pilot project design aiming at redesigning and improving the neighborhood. Lastly, Santo Domingo faces the challenge of crime and safety in public areas, hence the need to enhance public safety of public spaces. CPTED and related strategies for the design and implementation of public spaces offer a blueprint for addressing public safety in these environments by encouraging social interaction and social activity's engagement in the city. Finally, regarding Santo Domingo, this TC is aligned with the goals of the Comprehensive Tourism and Urban Development Program for the Colonial City of Santo Domingo (DR-L1084; 3879/OC-DR).
- 2.9 This TC, its components, activities, and expected outcomes, are consistent with the Corporate Results Framework 2016-2019 (GN-2727-6) and the Updated Institutional Strategy of the Bank 2010-2020 (AB-3008) and is aligned with the development challenges of: (i) social inclusion and equality; and (ii) productivity and innovation. The TC is also aligned with the cross-cutting theme of Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability. Furthermore, it aligns with the objectives of the Sustainability Results Framework (GN-2819-1). This TC is also aligned with the sector strategy approved in October 2016, Urban Development and Housing Sector Framework (GN-2732-6). On a broader level, this TC supports the principles and commitments assumed by the New Urban Agenda agreed in Habitat III (Quito, UN 2016). Implementing this Urban Agenda contributes to the achievement of the SDGs and their goals (including Goal 11) to make cities and human settlements inclusive, secure, resilient and sustainable. Lastly, this TC will be financed by the Korea Poverty Reduction (KPR) fund which has the objective of poverty reduction and social development including social investment as well as reform and modernization of the state. The goals of this fund are aligned to the objective of this project, which is to improve quality of life and expand the socio-spatial accessibility to public spaces for more vulnerable urban populations through tactical urban interventions.

### **III. Description of activities and outputs**

- 3.1 **Component 1. Research, analysis and assessment of public spaces (US\$60,000).** The objective of this component is: (1) to review international best practices of the design, implementation, use, and impacts of urban public spaces, especially cases from South Korea; and (2) to provide practical guidelines for public spaces that can be adapted and applied to the LAC region. The research will identify the typologies of public spaces, such as streets, avenues, squares, parks, etc.;

includes: (i) a literature review and also consult with key actors and institutions; (ii) analyze legislative and institutional frameworks; (iii) identify innovative planning instruments available for the promotion and development of public spaces; (iv) identify the modalities of development engagement with the private sector; and (v) identify the key factors contributing to the formation and successful implementation of public spaces. The results of this research, analysis, and assessment will be the development of a practical set of guidelines, instruments and integrated solutions for local authorities, executing agencies, and the business community in LAC countries to be able to assess present conditions and develop more innovative and better public spaces, thus improving urban sustainability and quality of life of residents.

- 3.2 **Component 2. Exploration and diagnosis of each site (US\$90,000).** The objective of this component is to diagnose and analyze the baseline situation of public spaces of each country and related public policies to develop a conceptual guideline to improve upon the baseline situation. The analysis will identify challenges, gaps, and opportunities in the existing public spaces development paradigm. The diagnostic study deals with the context and trend of each country for public space usage and perceptions, legislation on forming public space, accessibility, security and safety issues, compensation in public use, land value capture, and the demand for and needs of different typologies of public space, among others. The methodologies that will be employed are literature review, descriptive statistical analysis using secondary data, and in-depth interview with experts on public spaces. The conceptual guidelines respond to this diagnosis and analysis and set forth practical next steps. The expected outcome will include two distinct directions of each country for: (i) the development or reclamation of new public spaces; and (ii) the redesign and/or reprogramming of existing public spaces. According to the typologies offered in the practical guidelines of Component 1, existing public spaces and undeveloped or derelict sites ripe for development will be identified. Each conceptual guideline will include suggestions for policies, interventions / projects (types – annex of case studies and examples), guidelines and criteria for site selection, proposed methodology for implementation of public spaces including a participatory design element, etc.
- 3.3 **Component 3. Pilot project design (US\$300,000).** This component includes the preparation and design of a pilot project based on the conceptual guideline in Component 2. The design of the pilot project would include a program' strategy to activate temporary public spaces, as well as a validation strategy for the program in targeted areas in Colombia, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay. There are three steps to develop the process of pilot project design. At first, the draft of pilot project design will include a distinctive concept and its implementation plan reflecting the site specification to support dense, walkable, and highly connected areas with roots in placemaking, innovation, and inclusion depending on the circumstance of targeted area. Second, each design for urban space will be under the process of validation and evaluation based on the practical guideline developed under Component 1. Lastly, the final version of the pilot project design will propose how to create, foster and maintain public spaces from the temporary to the long-term for each site.

- 3.4 **Component 4. Dissemination (US\$50,000).** The objective of this component is to support dissemination activities such as workshops and site visits to highlight the results of the TC. Under this component, the final report will be published to promote public spaces.

#### IV. Budget

- 4.1 The total budget of this TC is US\$500,000 to be financed through the Korea Poverty Reduction (KPR) Fund.

**Table 1. Indicative Budget**

<b>Component / Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>IDB/Fund Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Component 1	Research, analysis and assessment of public spaces	US\$60,000	US\$60,000
Component 2	Exploration and diagnosis of each site	US\$90,000	US\$90,000
Component 3	Pilot project design	US\$300,000	US\$300,000
Component 4	Dissemination	US\$50,000	US\$50,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>US\$500,000</b>	<b>US\$500,000</b>

#### V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 5.1 The Bank will be the executing agency through the Housing and Urban Development Division's (CSD/HUD) Cities LAB Initiative. Due to HUD's substantial experience in providing technical assistance, particularly in the areas of housing, urban planning, and sustainability, as well as Knowledge exchange of cities; Cities LAB's experience with pilot projects with tactical urbanism; and given the nature of the activities to be financed with this TC in multiple countries and institutions in LAC. CSD/HUD will be responsible for the technical supervision and administration of this operation.
- 5.2 The Bank will contract individual consultants in accordance with the guidelines set out in the AM-650. The procurement process for consulting firms of intellectual nature will follow the Bank's new Policy for the Selection and Contracting of Consulting Firms for Bank-executed Operational Work (GN-2765-1) and related Operational Guidelines (OP-1155-4) which went into effect on January 1, 2017. Non-consulting services will be in accordance with Bank's current procurement policies and procedures. Contracting of logistic services and procurement of other services will be done in accordance with policy IDB Corporate Procurement Policy GN-2303-20.

#### VI. Project Risks and Issues

- 6.1 Potential risks have been identified for the execution of this TC and the achievement of expected results: (i) if the complexity in the coordination with stakeholders and external actors affect the normal and continuous development of activities and outputs under this TC might be delayed in the chronogram; and (ii) if the potential gaps in available and reliable data due to the novelty of measuring the impact of public space

interventions are manifested, these factors could make difficult the research, analysis, and measurement aspects of the TC.

- 6.2 Minimizing the possibility of these risks requires careful advanced planning, building upon existing relationships in the region created through other HUD initiatives and specialists in the region, and fostering continuous dialogue with client cities to improve coordination. The second risk will specifically be further addressed by this TC's unique ability to combine previous knowledge from the South Korean experience with highly specific local knowledge, through site-specific consulting engagement. Harnessing this global and local knowledge, while also building on data and knowledge from complementary HUD projects and loans, will strengthen this practice area not just for this TC but for the Division's overall practice.

## **VII. Exceptions to Bank Policy**

- 7.1 No exceptions to Bank policy have been identified.

## **VIII. Environmental and Social Strategy**

- 8.1 Given the involvement of this TC in institutional strengthening and policy dialogue, negative environmental and social impacts are not foreseen. Rather, it is expected to have a positive impact on sustainable and low-carbon urban development and on social inclusion. Consequently, this TC has been classified as Category "C" according to the Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703). ([SSF report](#) and [SPF report](#))
- 8.2 The scope and location for the pilot project design for each beneficiary countries will be decided in coordination with all relevant parties such as national- and sub-national public authorities, and local communities in candidate sites. The selection of sites will be done in a methodical manner after developing an inventory of public lands that are currently empty or in disuse. In addition, each design will include institutional improvement to activate public spaces and soft changes on existing infrastructures in public spaces rather than conducting any sort of massive physical intervention and it will follow the ESG policy.

## **Annexes:**

1. Letters of non-objection (Colombia in process, [Dominican Republic](#), and [Uruguay](#))
2. [Result Matrix](#)
3. [Summary of Terms of Reference](#)
4. [Procurement Plan](#)