

# New paradigms of urban growth in the global cities of the South: the case of Bogotá.

*Nuevos paradigmas de crecimiento urbano en ciudades globales del Sur: el caso de Bogotá.*

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# The New Urban World-Megatrends

- Rising urbanization everywhere. There are mixed patterns of sprawl and polycentrism in the metropolitan areas.
- Additionally to agglomeration and disagglomeration economies, network externalities play a significant role in economic growth.
- The rise of global cities role as place for concentration and dispersion of goods and services (Sassen, 1995), particularly knowledge-based services.
- In Global cities there are local and global linkages (Robertson, 1995).

In the centres of global cities the accumulation of knowledge is nowadays the most decisive factor for growth

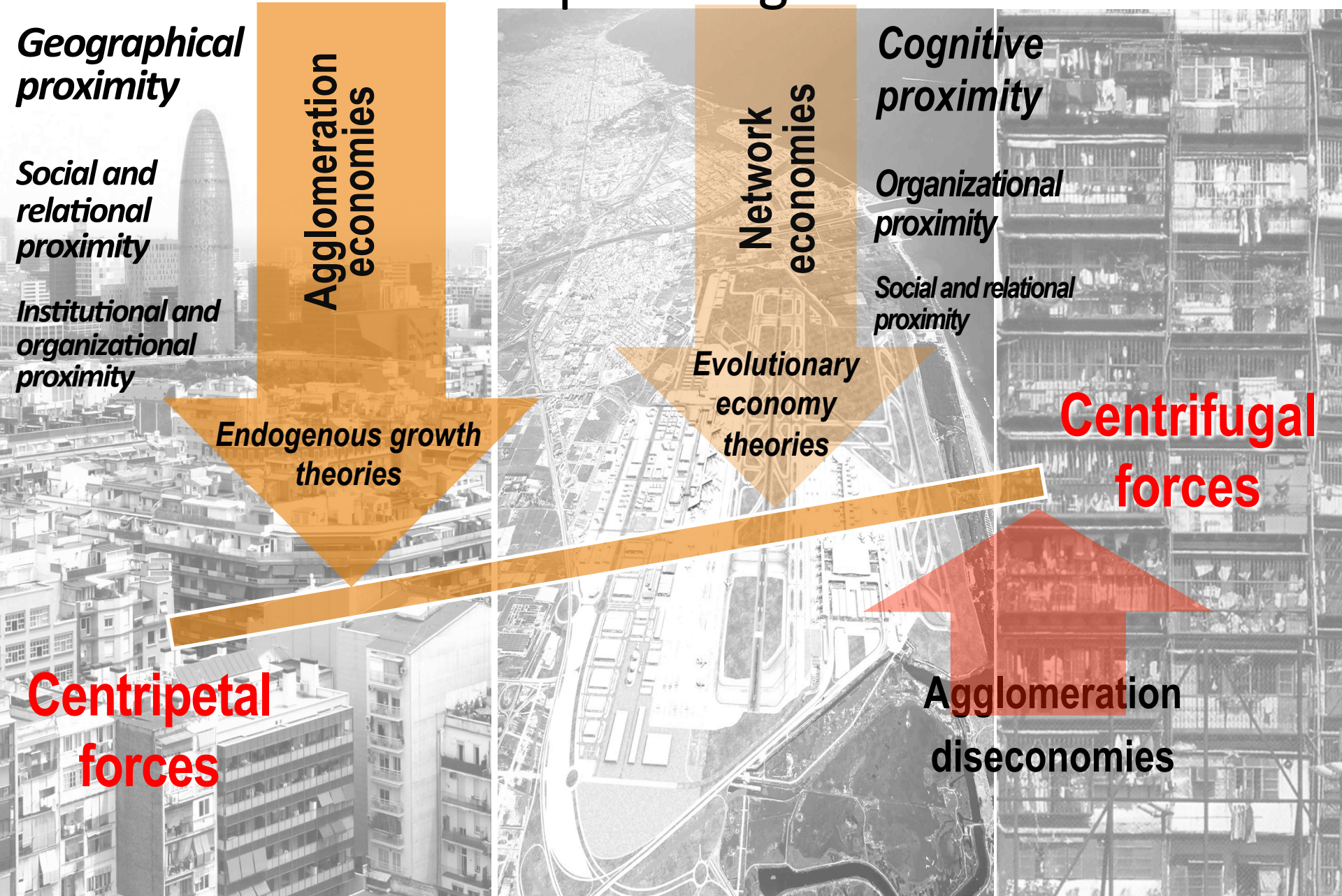


Knowledge Spillovers

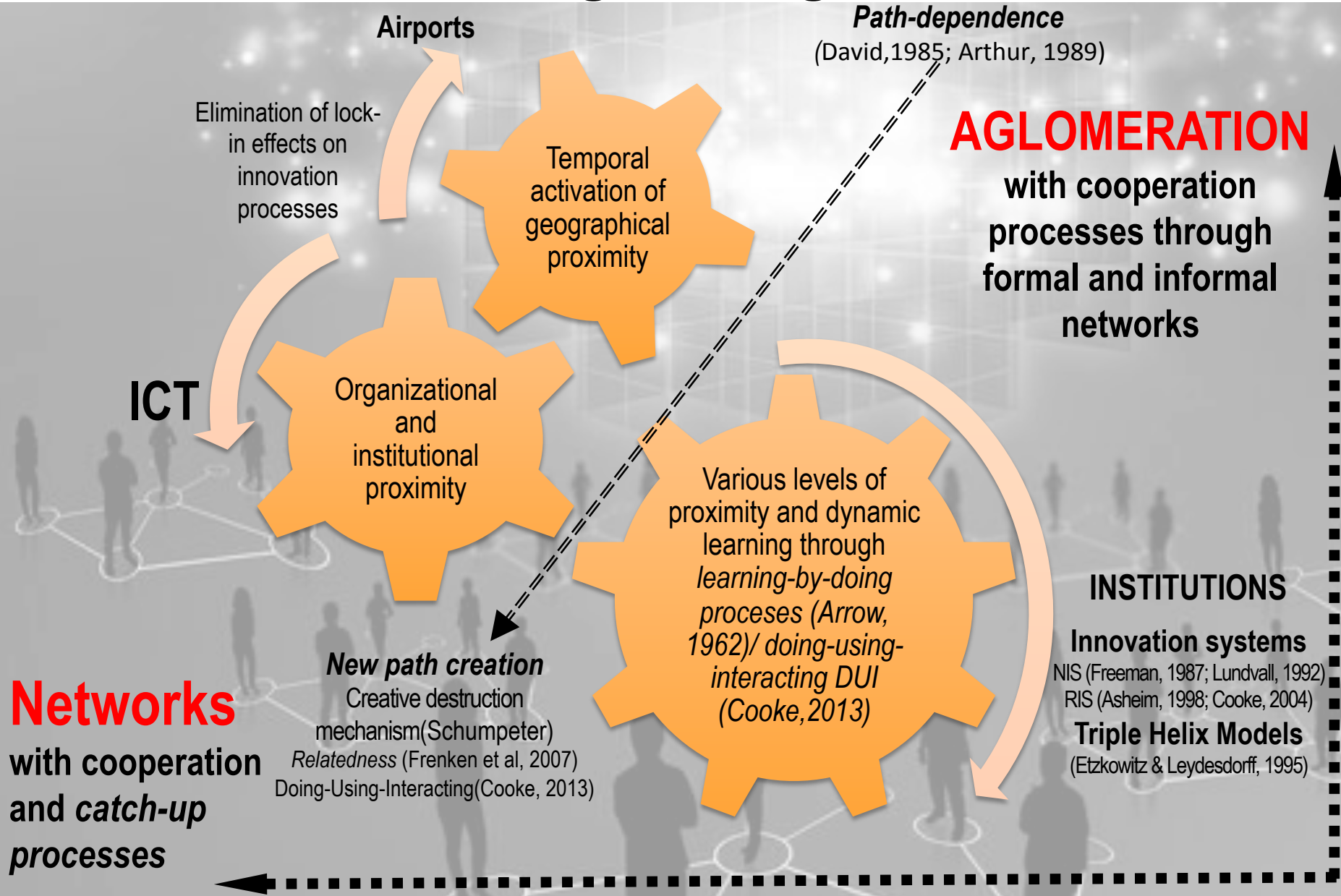


Network externalities

# Network and agglomeration externalities, and metropolitan growth



# Path-dependence and “creative destruction” in the global age



# Discussion: In Latin American cities persist huge agglomeration diseconomies



**Urban fragmentation and big peaks of density**

**Big pockets of poverty with a huge technological gap**



So...

**How do the global economic  
roles of Bogotá impact its urban  
development?**

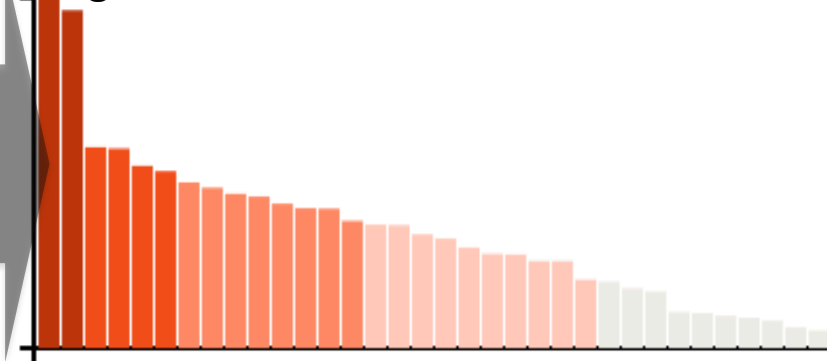
# Bogotá in the global scene (i)

## Bogotá

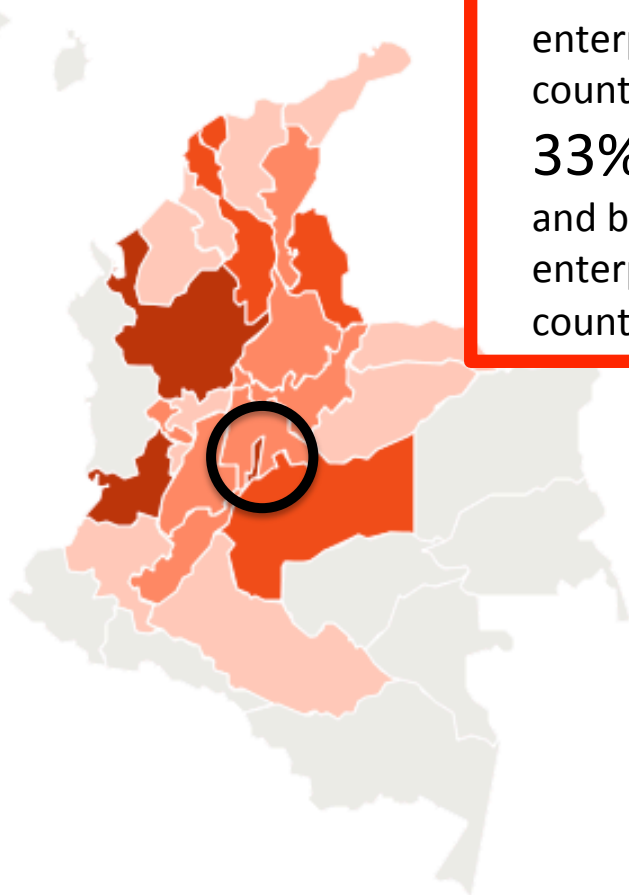
18% of total enterprises in the country.

33% of total finance and business services enterprises in the country.

Bogotá



Departamentos

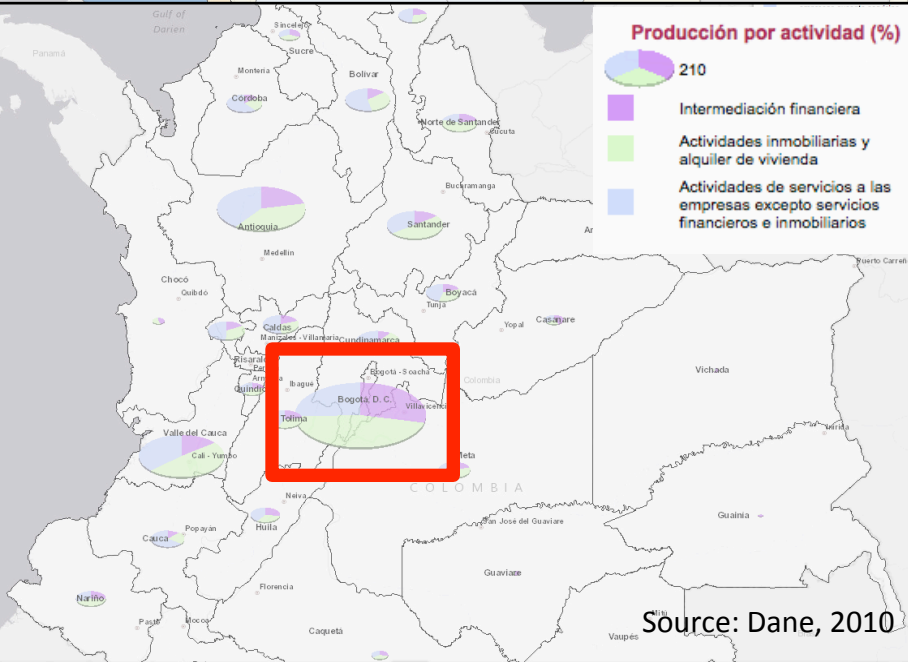
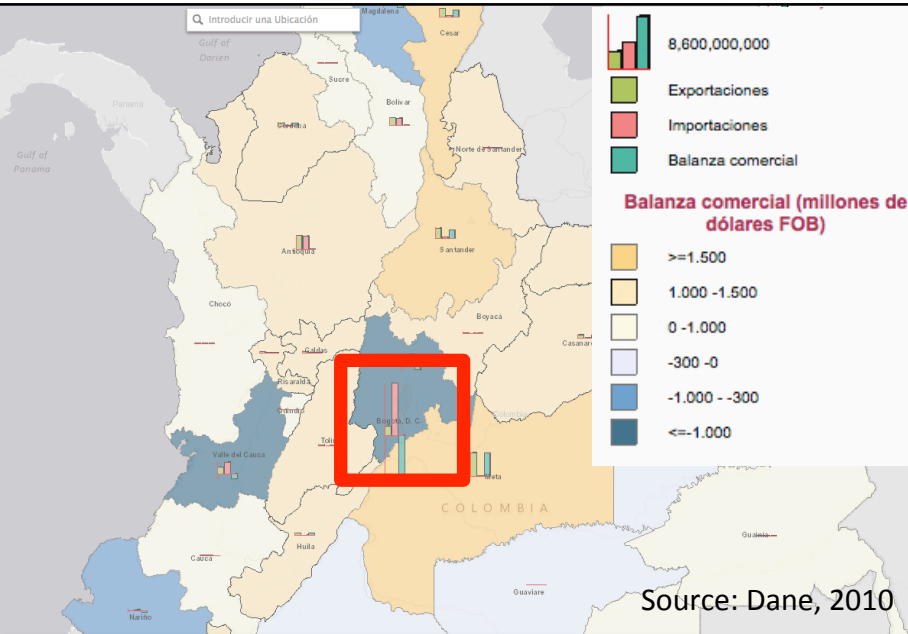


## Número de empresas por rango

- ≤ 4523
- 15655 - 4523
- 26543 - 15655
- 39011 - 26543
- ≥ 39011
- Total sin clasificar: 298



# Bogotá in the global scene (ii)



## Indice de Competitividad Urbana (ICUR)

Tabla 2.1. Posición de Bogotá en el Índice General ICUR 2011-2014

	Ponderador en el ICUR	Bogotá 2011 Índice	Bogotá 2013 Índice	Diferencia 2011-2013	Bogotá 2014 Índice	Diferencia 2013-2014	Tendencia 2011-2014
Marco y dinamismo económico	25%	79,31	70,75	-8,56	71,08	0,33	Negativa - Neutra
Capital humano y economía del conocimiento	10%	74,56	65,82	-8,74	71,67	5,85	Recuperación
Servicios a ejecutivos	10%	67,28	60,24	-7,03	54,38	-5,86	Negativa
Sustentabilidad medioambiental	5%	91,19	89,56	-1,63	75,48	-14,08	Negativa
Marco político y social	15%	74,87	76,32	1,45	76,19	0,13	Positiva
Poder de marca	15%	87,04	88,83	1,79	87,95	-0,88	Neutra
Infraestructura y conectividad física	10%	54,69	62,94	8,25	80,13	17,19	Positiva
Servicios a empresas	10%	54,39	67,72	13,32	69,03	1,31	Positiva
<b>Puntaje ICUR Bogotá</b>		<b>74,87</b>	<b>76,40</b>		<b>75,26</b>		Neutra
<b>Brecha total ponderada</b>				<b>1,53</b>		<b>-1,14</b>	Neutra

Fuente: AméricaEconomía Inteligencia.

Dimensiones	Bogotá	Miami	Santiago	Ciudad de México	São Paulo
Marco político y social	76,19	100,00	97,97	79,53	81,84
Marco y dinamismo económico	71,08	100,00	94,18	85,58	84,24
Servicios a empresas	69,03	96,61	81,14	100,00	89,41
Servicios a ejecutivos	54,38	100,00	57,75	69,42	44,12
Infraestructura y conectividad física	80,13	100,00	67,04	76,13	81,31
Capital humano y economía del conocimiento	71,67	99,20	93,43	100,00	98,20
Sustentabilidad medioambiental	75,48	73,15	91,35	82,20	84,48
Poder de marca	87,95	100,00	95,90	84,33	92,87

Fuente: AméricaEconomía Inteligencia.

# Bogotá in the global scene (iii)

## Global Cities Competitive Index (GC:CI)

## Globalization and World Cities index (GaWC)

Tabla 3.11. Ciudades de América Latina en el ranking de Competitividad Global 2012

Ciudad	Puntaje	Posición
Buenos Aires	49,2	60
São Paulo	48,3	62
Santiago	46,7	68
Ciudad de México	46,3	71
Rio de Janeiro	44,9	76
Ciudad de Panamá	44,8	78
Lima	42,5	88
<b>Bogotá</b>	<b>42,3</b>	<b>89</b>
Monterrey	42,2	90
Medellín	40,0	96
Belo Horizonte	39,4	98
Guadalajara	39,0	102
Porto Alegre	39,0	102

Fuente: The Economist Intelligence Unit, Hot Spots: Benchmarking Global City Competitiveness.

Tabla 3.6. Clasificación de ciudades según ranking GaWC 2012

Alpha ++	Alpha-	Beta +	Beta	Beta -	Gamma +	Gamma	Gamma -
London	Seoul	Bangalore	Ho Chi Minh City	Nairobi	Zagreb	Tallinn	Krakow
New York	Johannesburg	Lisbon	<b>Bogotá</b>	Cleveland	Lahore	Raleigh (North Carolina)	Managua
Alpha +	Buenos Aires	Copenhagen	Auckland	Lagos	St Petesburg	Pune	
Hong Kong	Vienna	Santiago	Montevideo	Abu Dhabi	Jeddah	Ankara	Leipzig
París	San Francisco	Guangzhou	Caracas	Seattle	Durban	Belfast	Malmö
Singapore	Istanbul	Rome	Riyadh	Hanoi	Santo domingo	San Jose (Ca)	La Paz
Shanghai	Jakarta	Cairo	Vancouver	Sofia	St. Louis	Colombo	
Tokyo	Zurich	Dallas	Chennai	Riga	Islamabad	Valencia (Sp.)	
Beijin	Warsaw	Hamburg	Manchester	Port Louis	Guayaquil	Cincinnati	
Sydney	Washington	Düsseldorf	Oslo	Detroit	Baltimore	Milwaukee	
Dubai	Melbourne	Athens	Brisbane	Calgary	San Salvador	Muscat	
Alpha	New Delhi	Manila	Helsinki	Denver	Cologne	Ljubljana	
Chicago	Miami	Montreal	Karachi	Perth	Phoenix	Gamma -	
Mumbai	Barcelona	Philadelphia	Doha	Calcuta	Adelaide	Nantes	
Milan	Bangkok	Tel Aviv	Casa Blanca	San Diego	Bristol	Tianjin	
Moscow	Boston	Lima	Stuttgart	Amman	Charlotte (North Carolina)	Accra	
São Paulo	Dublin	Budapest	Rio de Janeiro	Antwerp	Georgetown (Cayman)	Algiers	
Frankfurt	Taipei	Berlin	Geneva	Manama	Gothenburg	Gothenburg	
Toronto	Munich	Cape Town	Beta -	Birmingham (UK)	Porto	Porto	
Los Angeles	Stockholm	Luxembourg	Guatemala City	Nicosia	Osaka	Columbus (Ohio)	
Madrid	Prague	Houston	Lyon	Quito	Tampa	Utrecht	
Mexico City	Atlanta	Kley	Panama City	Rotterdam	Gamma	Orlando	
Amsterdam		Bucharest	San Jose	Belgrade	Glasgow	Ahmedabad	
Kuala Lumpur		Beirut	Bratislava	Monterrey	San Juan	Asuncion	
Brussels			Minneapolis	Almaty	Marseille	Kansas City	
			Tunis	Shenzhen	Guadalajara	Seville	
				Kuwait City	Leeds	Turin	
				Hyderabad	Baku	Dar Es Salaam	
				Hedinburgh	Vilnius	Portland	

Fuente: AméricaEconomía Intelligence.

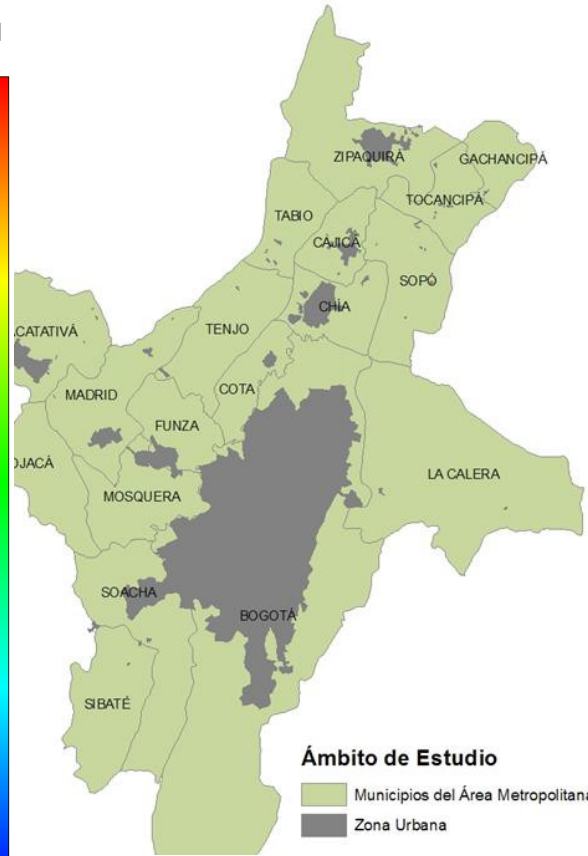
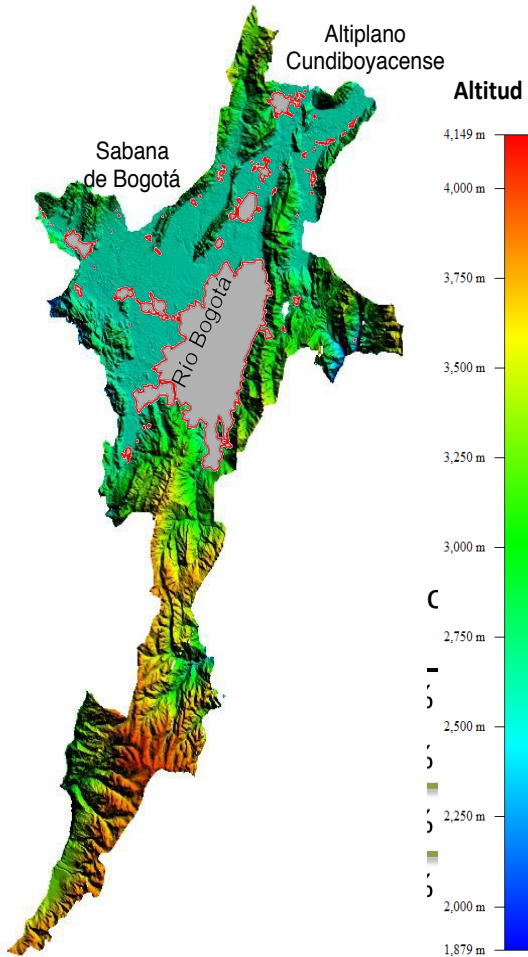




## **Work in progress**

We study in the Bogotá city how global economic roles become decisive for structural changes in its urban development in favour of specific areas in the city, in which mainly economic growth of knowledge-based activities are located. In addition, we study how those urban transformations are encouraging production of a transnational architecture.

# Metropolitan Bogotá



## Ámbito

- Bogotá + 17 municipios

## Área total

- 2.489 km<sup>2</sup>

## Área urbana

- 597 km<sup>2</sup> (24%)

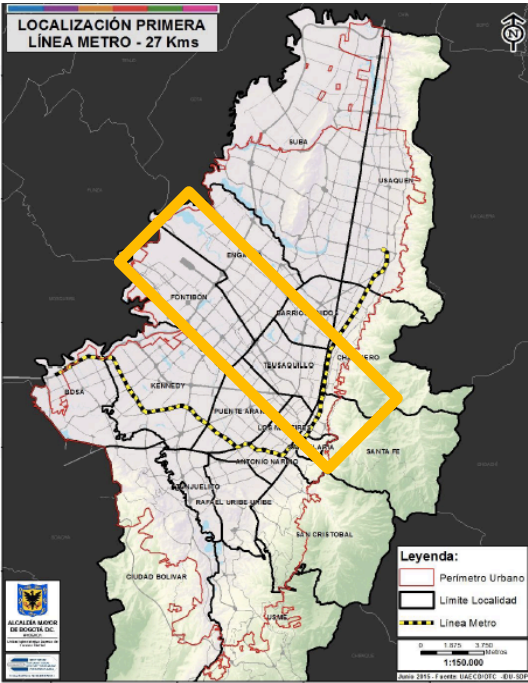
## Población (Censo 2005)

- 7,8 millones de habitantes

## Densidad neta

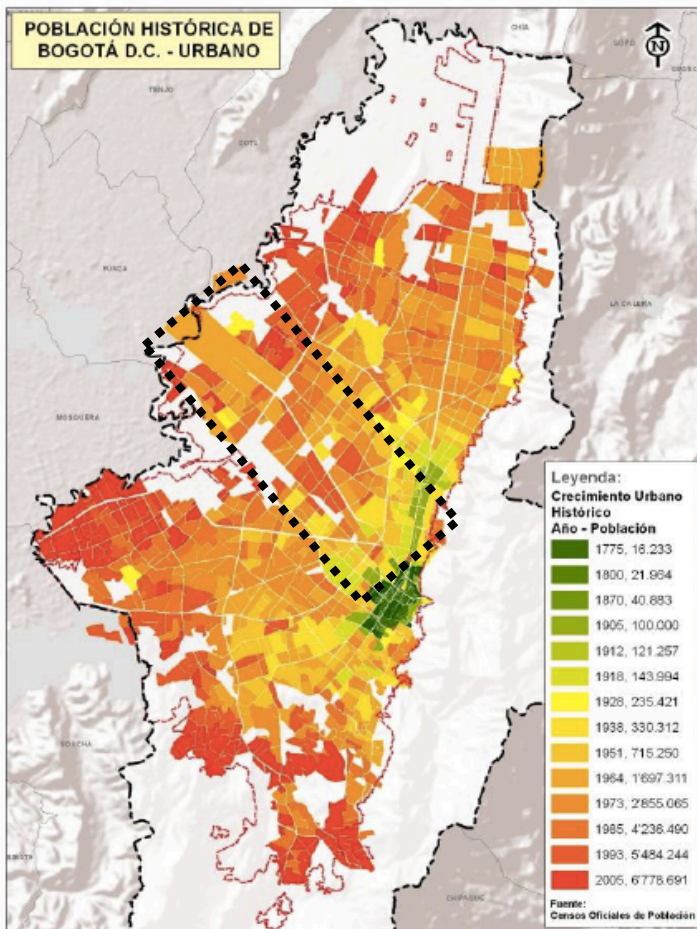
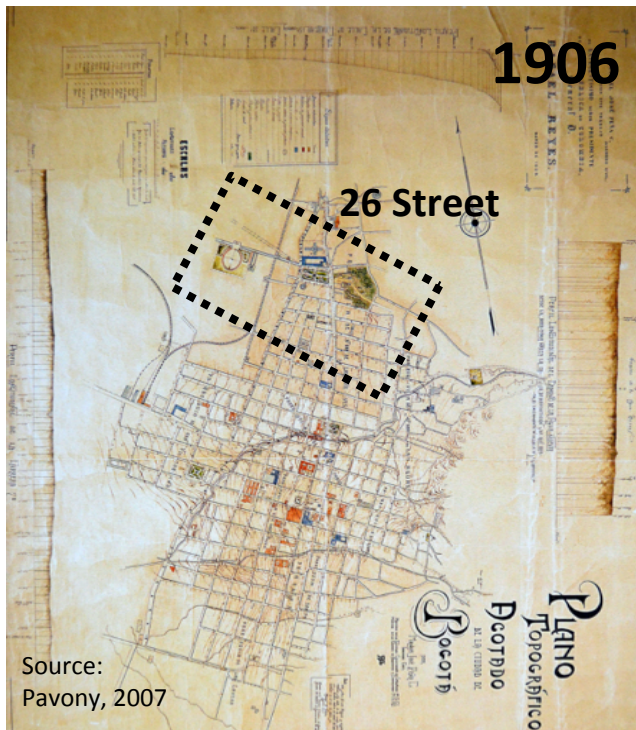
- 13.000 hab/km<sup>2</sup>

# The 26th street in Bogotá: making a global place in the city

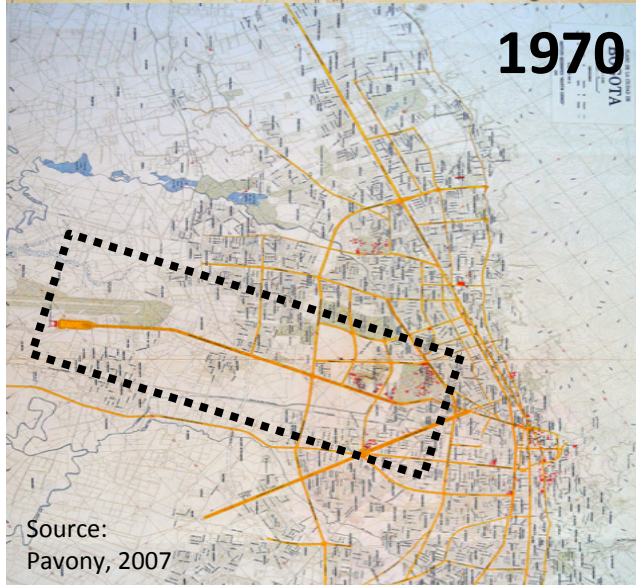


Fuente: OMA & G+C (2015).

# The 26th street along the 20<sup>th</sup> century

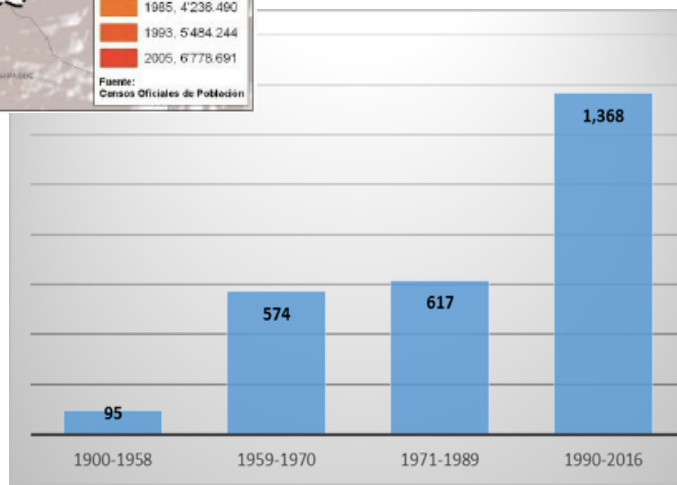


Source: Alcaldía de Bogotá, 2015



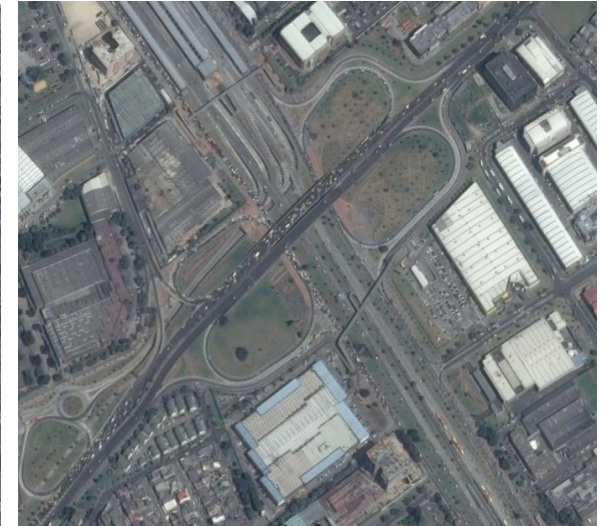
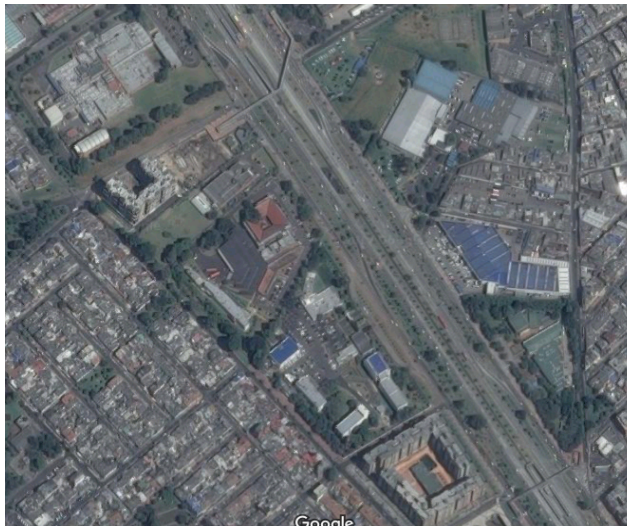
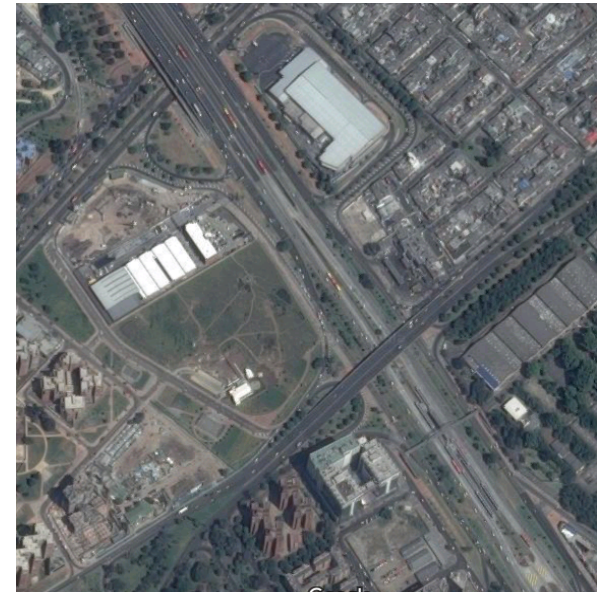
**Urban growth on the 26 street and its area of influence**

Source: Own elaboration



# The 26th street as a globalization's place in Bogotá

*What about urban transformation of the 26<sup>th</sup> street?*



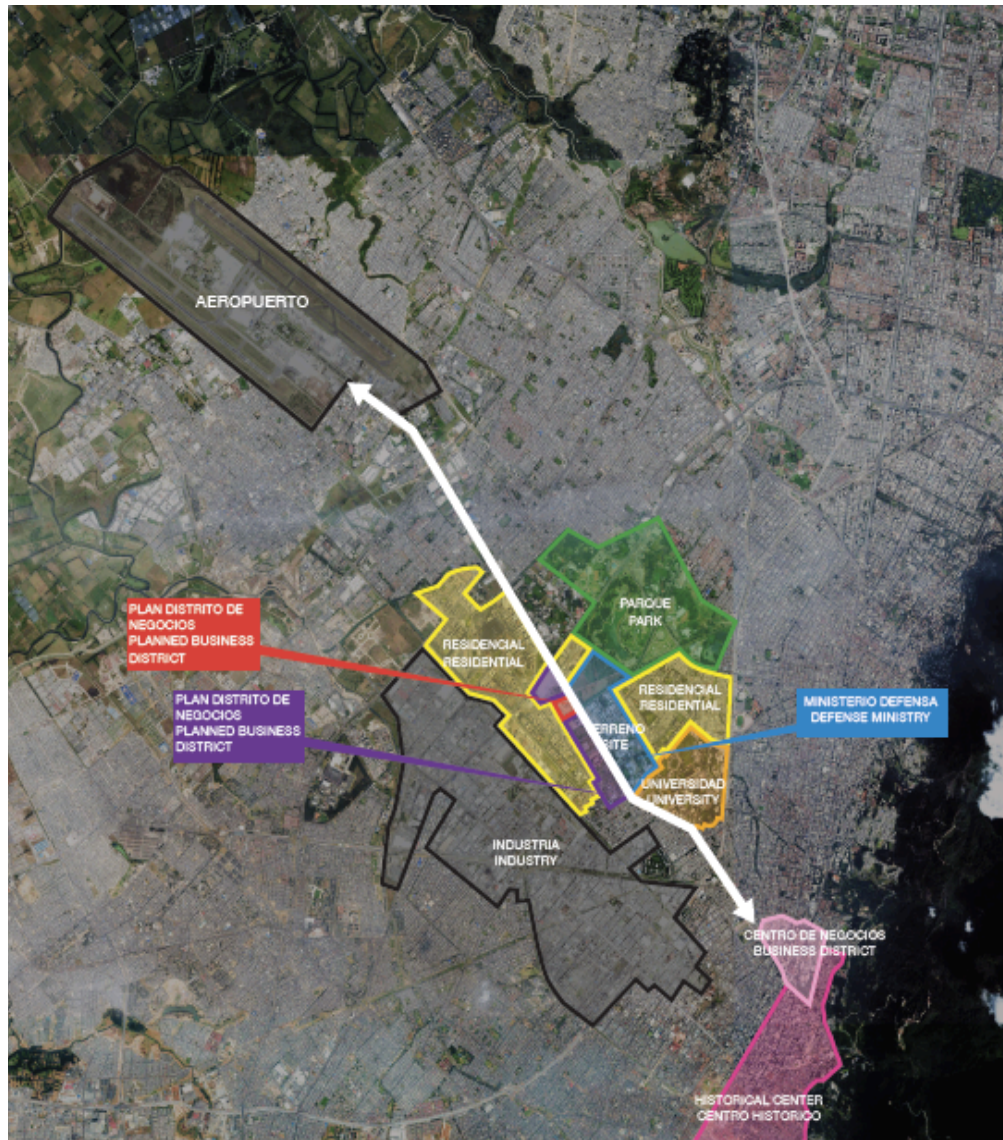
*Is there a new kind of place being built?*

# The role of public policies in fostering urban transformation of the 26<sup>th</sup> street

- During the last thirty years, the economy actors influence the formulation of public policies and the production of the management instruments that depend on them. The State assumed a managing role in the urban growth of the city, and particularly in the transformation of the 26<sup>th</sup> street; the public policies have encourage financial and multi-service land uses, which defines a new approach to the idea of the public.
- The regulatory and planning elements proposed by the UPZ (Zonal Planning Units) are established to articulate "macro" urban planning and "micro" planning (IDU, 2007). The UPZ are then intermediary planning mechanisms. However, in the case of the 26th Street, these intermediary mechanisms are not limited to understand the macro as the city of Bogota and the micro as the piece of ground to intervene. The macro exceeds the geographically established scale of the city of Bogota and goes on to encompass the dynamics of the global city, while the micro exceeds the dimensions of the small building site and comprises modes of work and local economy. Thus, this allows the emergence and development of **"glocal" projects.**



# Strengthening economic space for new land uses in the 26<sup>th</sup> street (i)

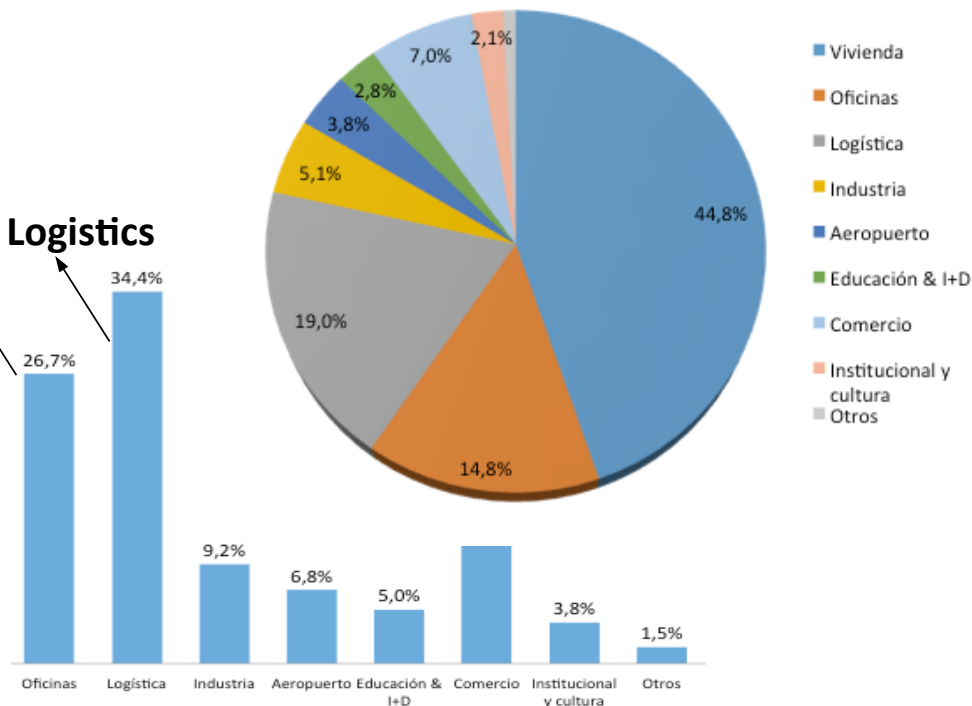


# Strengthening economic space for new land uses in the 26<sup>th</sup> street (ii)

## Land uses, 2016



Offices  
Logistics



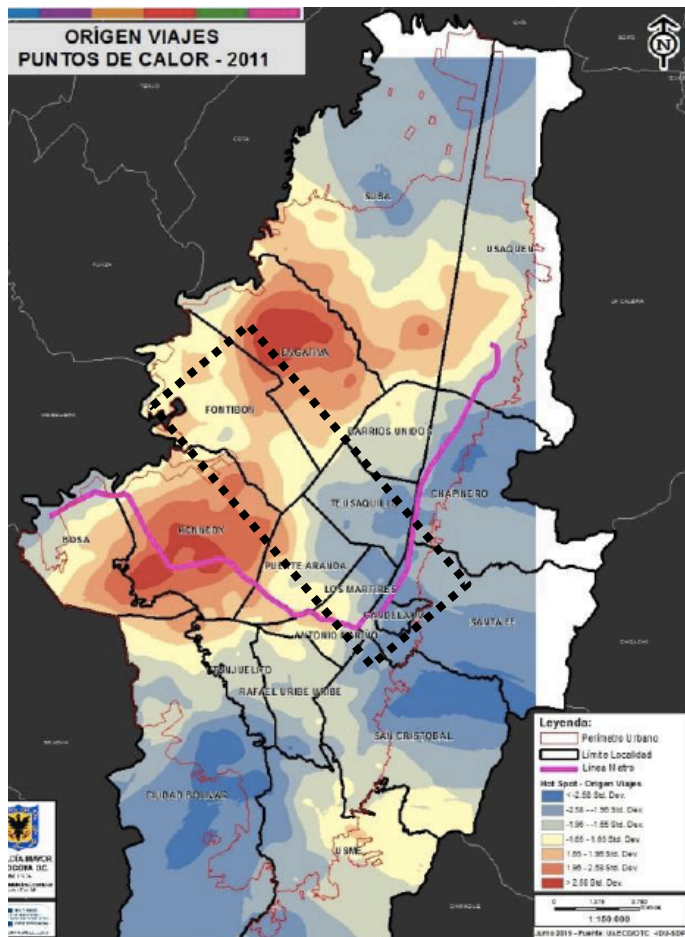
## Shift on land uses 2012-2016



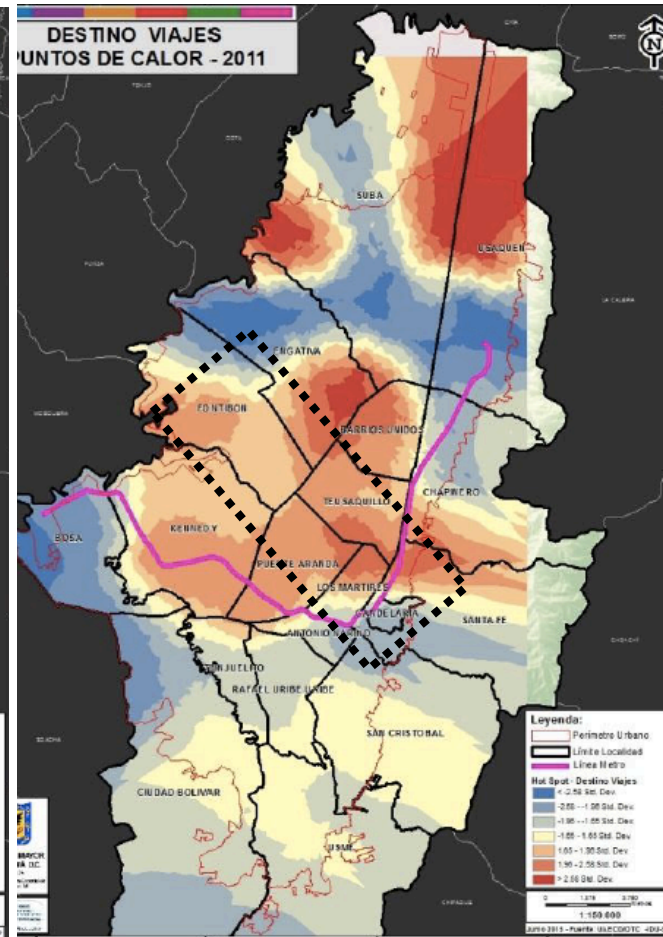
Source: Own elaboration from Cadastral information

# Strengthening economic space for new land uses in the 26<sup>th</sup> street (iii) – Commuting patterns

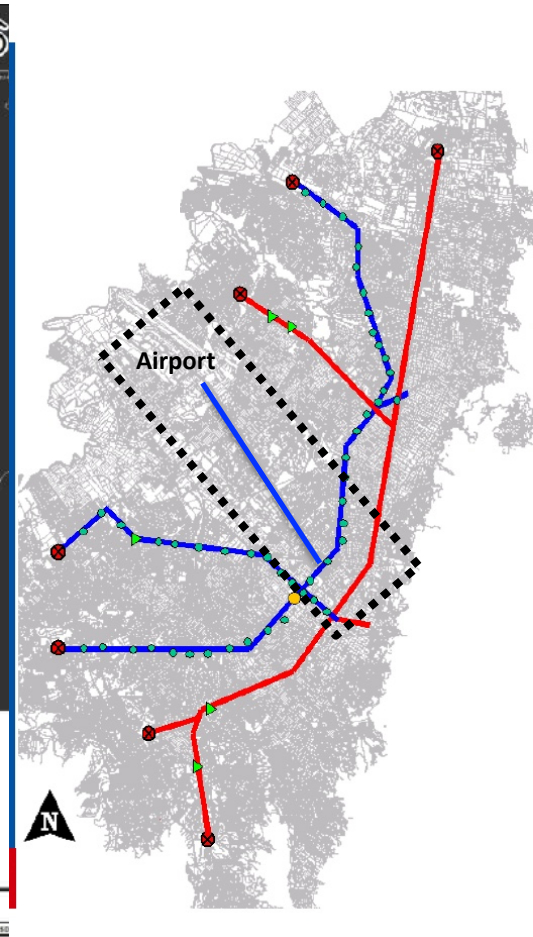
Commuting origin, 2011



Commuting destination, 2011



“Transmilenio” system



Source: Secretaría de Movilidad Distrital, 2011

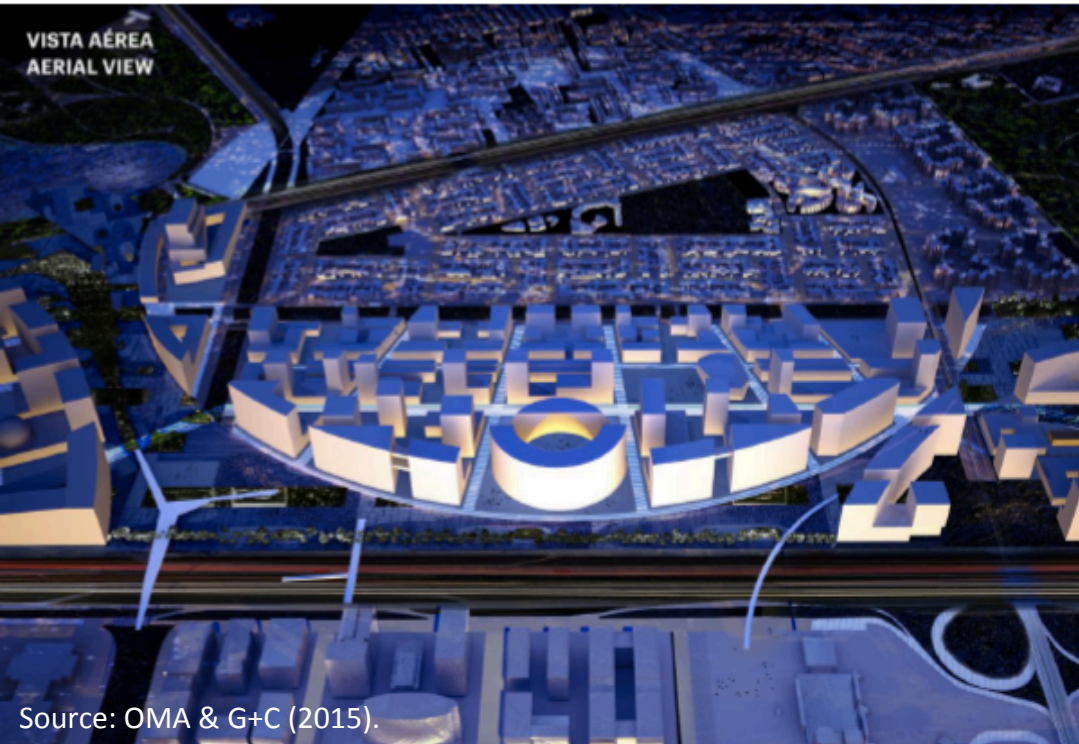
Source: Transmilenio

# Towards a Global Architecture and Public Space (i)



# Towards a Global Architecture and Public Space (ii)

## *National Administrative Centre (CAN) designed by OMA + G+C*



The composition of the elements of the images narrate activities of recreation, ambulation, circulation and work, that is, mixed activities, amidst buildings that remind buildings from other cities of the globe. The experiences that these images could generate emerge from the encounter between the future "users" and the projected spatiality, which is referring to an interface between "the local" and "the global".

# Conclusions

- i- The theory about the global city means that cities are immersed in scales that surpass their regional scope - local - to assume roles in the world economy. The global cities thus go hand in hand with processes, especially of an economic nature, driven by the network economies that ICTs and processes of economic globalization have supported. However, this process should be supported by improvement of the “local capitals” such as cognitive, social, institutional and physical capitals.
- ii- The configuration of “the global” in urban development must be widely supported in public policies to ensure the articulation of a "macro" urban planning and "micro" planning, that is, to achieve the articulation of the strategic visions of development with the construction of the local, in a strategy of intermediate action of the development of "glocal" projects.
- iii- In the city of Bogotá, the construction of a "global city" project persists. So far, this multi-approach analysis has shown that this project relies primarily on a physical infrastructure that includes the transformation of large areas located near the main infrastructures of the city as an international airport towards new economic uses. This means that mainly network economies, more than agglomeration economies, are the driving force behind these processes. In addition, this urban transformation is promoting a new urban landscape in the city with a transnational architecture and public spaces such as the new project of the National Administrative Centre, designed by the international architecture firm OMA, which occupies a strategic area along the 26 Street.

Thank you!

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