



HOW CAN VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS TRANSFORM THE SPACES OF OPPORTUNITIES IN BOGOTÁ?

A methodology to propose a strategic framework for urban re-activation using migrant entrepreneurship as a force for integration.

ABSTRACT

This thesis offers an innovative perspective on the integration of Venezuelan refugees in Colombia, focusing on the challenges posed by the Venezuelan migration crisis over the past decade. It examines the characteristics of Venezuelan refugees and the intertwining relation between their social relations and the urban spaces in Bogotá, highlighting the potential of vacant spaces and the spatial agency of migrants to foster new urban dynamics.

This work proposes a methodology that facilitates communication and collaboration among private and public stakeholders, migrants, and local communities to develop urban strategies for spatial reactivation and promote business generation. This methodology aims to combine the practical knowledge and technical expertise of migrants, local residents, community leaders, policymakers, architects, and urban planners, serving as a foundation for constructive dialogue and collective action.

In addition, the thesis includes a preliminary set of proposals for urban transformations tailored to specific situations analyzed in-depth through a case study of Venezuelan migrants in Bogotá. While the startegies are proposed as site specific, the methodology can be adapted and replicated to address local needs and specific circumstances in other contexts.

By emphasizing the importance of inclusive urban planning and collaboration between various stakeholders, this research seeks to offer tools to facilitate the integration of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia and contribute to the development goal of creating more sustainable cities and communities. The findings and tools presented in this thesis aim to guide policymakers, urban planners, and community leaders in effectively addressing the challenges and opportunities associated with migrant integration, while fostering economic growth, social cohesion, and spatial revitalization.

KEYWORDS

Refugees
Migrant entrepreneurship
Ethnic entrepreneurship
Resilient cities

ABSTRACT

Questa tesi offre una prospettiva innovativa sull'integrazione dei rifugiati venezuelani in Colombia, concentrando l'attenzione sulle sfide rappresentate dalla crisi migratoria venezuelana nell'ultimo decennio. Esamina le caratteristiche dei rifugiati venezuelani e l'intreccio delle relazioni sociali con gli spazi urbani di Bogotá, evidenziando il potenziale degli spazi vuoti e la 'spatial agency' dei migranti nel favorire nuove dinamiche urbane.

Questo lavoro propone una metodologia che facilita la comunicazione e la collaborazione tra attori privati e pubblici, migranti e comunità locali per sviluppare strategie urbane per la riattivazione spaziale e promuovere la generazione di attività commerciali. Questa metodologia cerca di combinare le conoscenze pratiche e le competenze tecniche di migranti, residenti locali, leader comunitari, responsabili delle politiche, architetti e urbanisti, servendo da base per un dialogo costruttivo e azioni collettive.

Inoltre, la tesi include una serie preliminare di proposte di trasformazioni urbane adattate a situazioni specifiche analizzate in profondità attraverso un caso di studio sui migranti venezuelani a Bogotá. Sebbene le startegie siano proposte come specifiche per il sito, la metodologia può essere adattata e replicata per rispondere alle esigenze locali e alle circostanze specifiche in altri contesti.

Attraverso l'accento posto sull'importanza di una pianificazione urbana inclusiva e sulla collaborazione tra diversi attori, questa ricerca cerca di fornire strumenti per agevolare l'integrazione dei migranti venezuelani in Colombia e contribuire all'obiettivo di sviluppo di creare città e comunità più sostenibili. I risultati e gli strumenti presentati in questa tesi intendono guidare i responsabili delle politiche, gli urbanisti e i leader comunitari nel fronteggiare in modo efficace le sfide e le opportunità legate all'integrazione dei migranti, promuovendo al contempo la crescita economica, la coesione sociale e la riattivazione degli spazi urbani.

Spatial agency
Spaces of opportunities
Venezuelan crisis
Urban renovation
Urban space Bogotá

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A methodology to propose strategic framework on urban re-activation through migrant integration.



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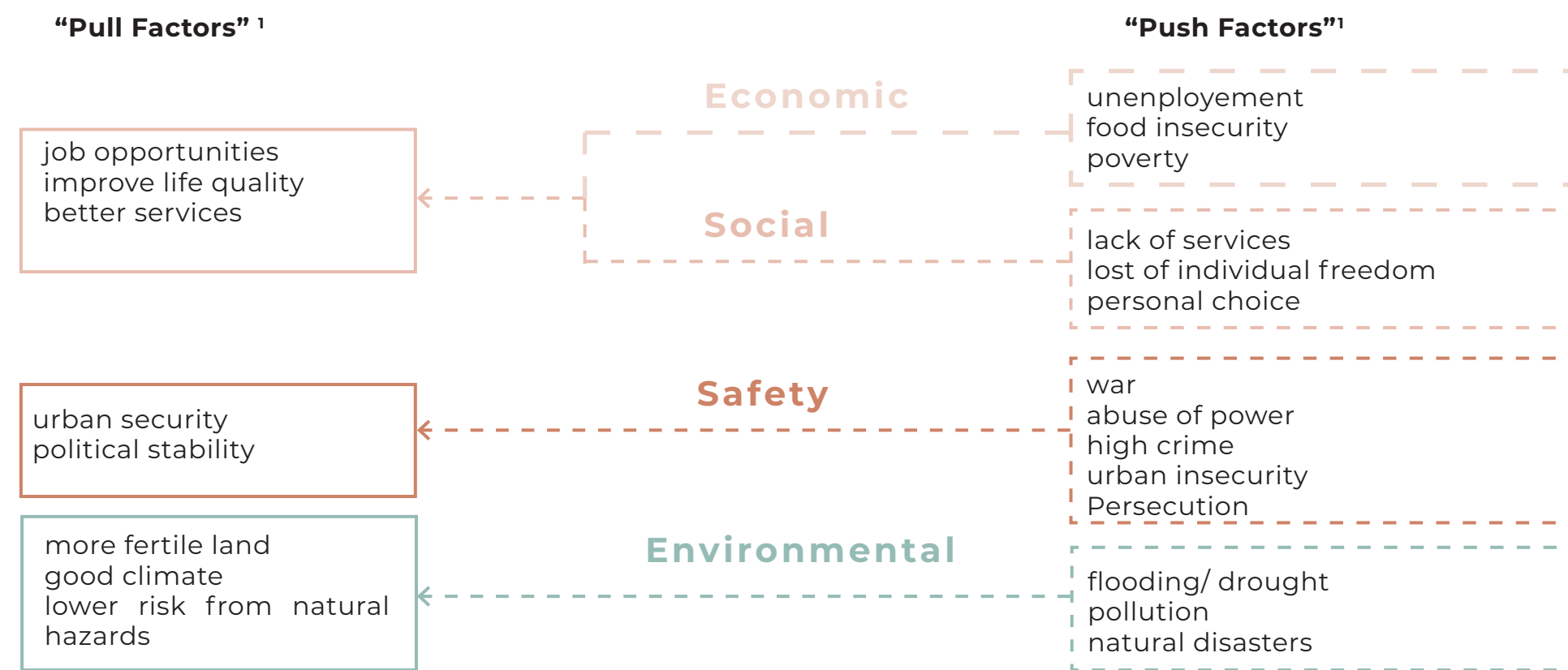
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INTRODUCTION

0.1. DESIGNING IN A WORLD OF PERMANENT STATE OF CRISIS: MIGRATION CRISIS

In the last decades, with the peaks of migration, immigration could appear as a contemporary social issue of our time, instead is a recurring phenomenon inherent to the human condition. This instinct is one of the main traits that characterize the way that humans inhabit the territory as a diffuse community interconnected through constant flows. Historically, even if the reasons for migration have varied from case to case, there are some general causes behind **massive migration** movements like economic (from crisis to search of better opportunities), social (political oppression or personal motivations), environmental (natural disasters, pollution) and security factors (war and conflicts). Nowadays, international migrations are being seen as “part of the system of the capitalist world economy”¹, in which there is a set of **“Push and Pull factors”**¹ between the sending and receiving countries. These factors represent the “real or perceived disparities in the standard of living between different geographical areas”¹

And can be categorized by the general causes of massive migrations. In this world system, the push factors, and the reasons to migrate are intertwined at different levels. The struggle on social and political stability existing in some countries prevents the governments to provide a mechanism for managing risks, which at the same time put their residents in tight conditions to access the labor market and have benefits of social welfare, pushing the people to look for better opportunities outside the borders. At the same time, because of the economic problems and social unrest, safety factors like crime rates, urban conflicts, start to increase creating a set of conditions pushing the population to flee. On the other hand, environmental factors such as natural disasters, connected to the country's capacity to prevent and manage risk are becoming more and more common factors to forced migrations.



Re-interpretation by the author from ["Towards A Conceptualization Of Immigrant Labor"](#), Saskia Sassen
¹.Saskia Sassen, 1981

85% HOSTED IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Developing countries lack the infrastructure to receive large flows of migrants in short periods of time.

73% HOSTED IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Absence of regional framework on burden sharing for refugee crisis overloads services and infrastructure in frontline neighbouring countries.

43% FROM ALL REFUGEES ORIGINATED IN 2 COUNTRIES

Syrian and Venezuelan crisis are responsible for the biggest displacement of people.

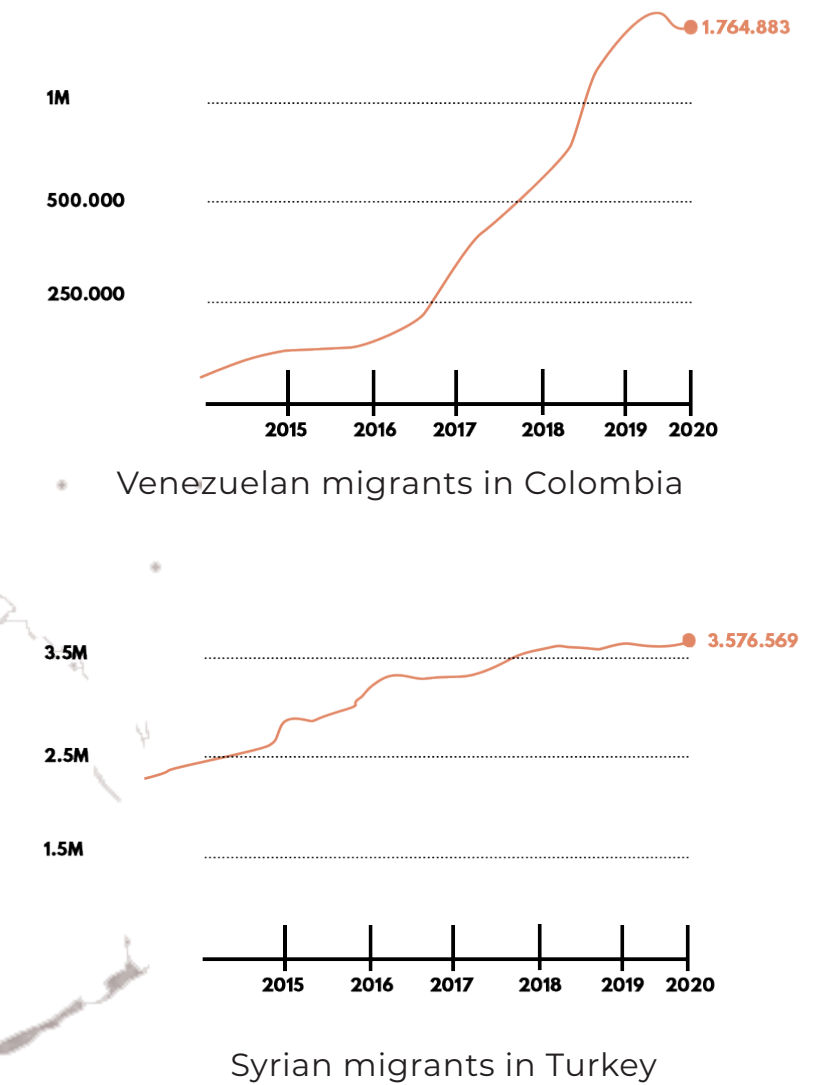
Syria
6.6 million

Venezuela
3.7 million

In the last years, the “push and pull” relation between countries does not follow anymore the trend of migration from ‘developing’ to ‘developed’ countries. Instead, the migration crisis is becoming more regionally unfolded with 73%² of refugees and displaced abroad moving into neighboring countries. Therefore, developing countries hosted 86%² of the world’s displaced population. These developing countries lack the infrastructure to receive such a large number of refugees in short periods, besides, their economic and services system is even limited to cope with the needs of the local population and by no means can face the additional stress put by the requirements of the displaced population. Furthermore, in the main

receiving developing areas, a regional framework on burden-sharing the overload in services and infrastructure doesn’t exist, especially in the front-line countries. The migration crisis is put forward by an extended social, political, and economic crisis in some countries that made the living situation for their inhabitants unbearable, forcing them to flee and search for asylum in other countries. The Venezuelan and Syrian diasporas portray this apex of the crisis, representing 43% of all the 82.4 million refugees in the world² making these populations the largest forced contemporary displacements. Following the global trend, Turkey and Colombia are the developing neighbouring countries receiving the largest number of refugees.

LARGEST RECEIVING COUNTRIES



Following the global trend, Turkey and Colombia are the developing neighbouring countries receiving the largest amount of refugees

Turkey
3.6 million

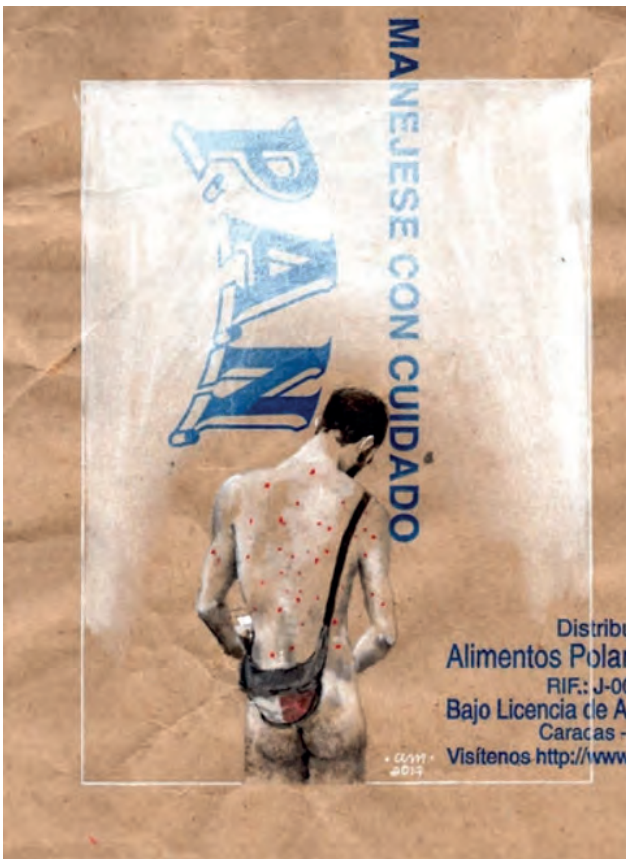
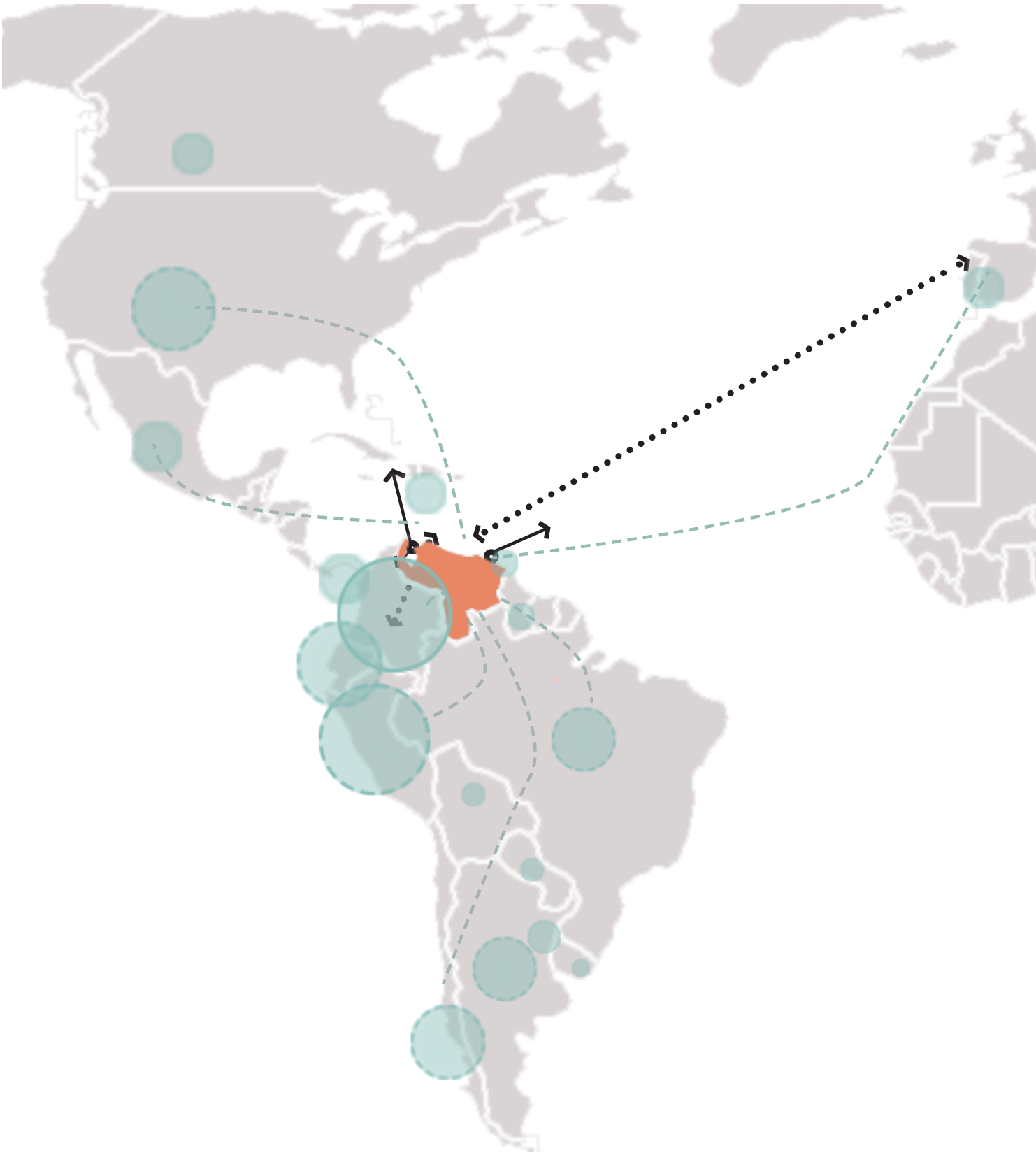
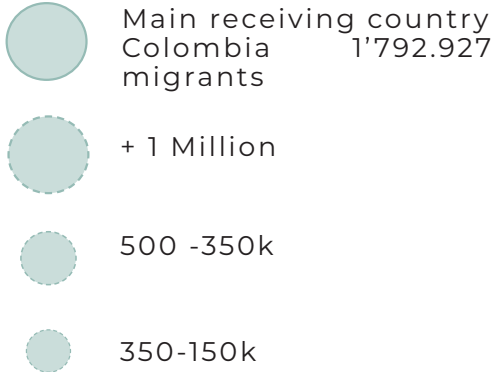
Colombia
1.8 million

2. Elaborated from UNHCR Global trend migrations 2020 , Migración Colombia, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/113> (Government of Turkey)

VENEZUELAN CRISIS

- Economic Labour migrants looking for job opportunities.
- Political Political oppositors from Maduro's regime flee, request of asylum in neighboring countries but also UE.
- Historical / proximity Historical ties of migration throughout the years (from the time Venezuela was a receiving country).
- Cultural proximity with neighboring countries (shared colonial history, language, religion and

Number of venezuelan migrants per country



Elaborated from: A. Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, co-led by IOM and UNHCR.

2017 - 2020 , Monsalve, Aymara
Gouache on packaging paper of corn flour "PAN"
21.5 × 27.9 cm

0.2. MIGRANT ENTREPRENEURSHIP, OPPORTUNITY LENS TO SEE MIGRATIONS

This thesis aims to recognize migration as an unavoidable truth of our current realities and to rethink this issue from another perspective. Instead of seeing migrants as a burden for host countries, this work approaches them from their capabilities, their knowledge, and, most importantly, their resilience, as **a transformative power in the cities they inhabit**. This thesis, explore the intertwined and reciprocal relationship between migrants and space, by the processes of auto-organization and self-agency put forward by **ethnic entrepreneurship, being a driving force in the creation of diversified economic spaces and opportunities within the city**.

In the settlement of migrants in the city, there is a *mutual process of transformation between migrants and space*: “not only does migrant settlement contribute to urban transformations but it also depends on the specific characteristics of the urban fabric and the social dynamics of neighborhoods.” (Balampanidis and Polyzos 2016, 75-90). This “*Mutual dependency*” explains the distribution of the migrant’s profiles along with the city, the concentration pattern of these populations, and how through their entangled social and commercial relations they transform urban spaces. In each context, these patterns of use constitute common spatial variables that favor the conditions for ethnic economies to be established (Kaplan, 2006), and most importantly are **bounded on the crossroads of the local scale with global dynamics**, brought to the place by the origin and trajectory of the migrant population. Thus, these attributes arising from the ethnic population reflected on their businesses can be considered a contribution from the migrants to the city branding embedded in the discourse **of modern, multicultural, and diverse** cosmopolitan cities. (Parzer and Huber 2015, 1270-1278)



Pantera: Is the first store in Lavapiés, Madrid as an initiative from the “Sindicato de Manteros” (or african street vendors) to keep their products out of the street and to formal shops. It also envisions to draw attention against the abuse of the authorities and lack of protection by the law to the migrant street vendors. Source: Madrid Low Cost webpage by Jose Carlos.



Poke: A hawaian restaurant chain that started in an small abandoned shop in Bogotá from a Colombian-Venezuelan couple with a family loan is now one of the most popular “healthy fast-casual” in Colombia. Source: Revista Alternativa webpage by Álvaro Rodríguez Ferrero.

Moreover, these ethnic economies rise and spread mainly from the trajectory of migration and necessity: immigrants are more often self-employed since **they tackle the regulatory and discriminatory barriers preventing them to access traditional jobs by being more entrepreneurial**. (Kaplan 2006, Kloosterman and Rath 2003) Simultaneously, earlier migrant enterprises need and benefit from the co-ethnic population. First by relying on the migrant workforce as a primary resource to power their economic earnings, but also by **promoting alternative markets** in which minorities can access sources of livelihood despite cultural obstacles, or language barrier, and lack of documentation or legal status in the host country preventing them to access to traditional employment sources. This business network expands through cultural ties towards the diaspora community, given the benefits of a cheap, hardworking labor force sharing a similar language and culture, and having some skills needed on the markets that the ethnic entrepreneurs cover the most. For both migrant entrepreneurs and co-ethnic employees, the ethnic business allows them a margin of **autonomy** in the difficult **processes of integration within the city**. Through the self-agency taken by migrant entrepreneurs, ethnic communities manage their necessities by connecting to the existent socio-spatial networks of previous diasporas inhabiting a commonplace in the city. Using their capacities, capital (if existent), and desire to work migrants become independent of humanitarian aid services of the host country by engaging in socio-economic activities defined by preexistent specific socio-spatial characteristics from which they draw their livelihood. These networks gathered around significant urban spaces, constitute the **primary source facilitating migrant’s integration** (Dogramaci et al. 2020).

By covering a particular set of markets, migrant businesses often specialize in certain economies, not only from the skills and traditions inherited or brought from the ethnic background but also by the multiple barriers that host communities and national policies build around the access to some economic areas. Anyhow, this specialization of business usually generates a dispersed appropriation of the space that favors the growth and maintenance of ethnic business by attracting a broader clientele. But even if this spatial configuration seems to unlink physically ethnic business with their community, they are still relying on the **intangible networks of migrant cooperation**: co-ethnic labor, customers, and suppliers in a chain of interdependent ethnic markets, essential for the subsistence of migrant's economies. In this way, migrant entrepreneurs establish a **positive asset on the social and spatial integration** by diffusing their business through other areas beyond the economic clustering of the enclave and **activating rising opportunities triggering innovation** for the flourishing of migrant entrepreneurs outside their 'safe spaces. In this way, their businesses act as new centralities attracting local clientele by appealing to their 'exotic' advantage.

Furthermore, another important effect attained by the growth of the migrant business is the repercussion of the trading activities at the local scale, affecting neighboring flows, the use, and appropriation of urban spaces by the attraction of clients from diverse origins, aiding to diversify local markets. In this way, the impact of commercial activities surpasses the physical boundaries of the establishment, affecting the surrounding urban areas connected turned into **places of gathering and social exchange** between different communities. The permeability of the ethnic business works as an extended typology blurring the margins between the commercial space and the urban fabric, where the enterprise (depending on its size, stage of consolidation, and time of presence) is embedded in its environment. Hence, the street seamlessly flows in and out: there is an occupation of the street as a social space of meeting as an extension to the activities of migrants and daily encounters.

Up: Chinatown in San Francisco USA, a city within the city, one of the biggest ethnic enclaves in North America. Use the "exotic advantage" to attract tourist and locals clients to power their business. Photo edited from AirFrance Travel guide, quartiere emblematico.



Bottom: Cedrizuela Fest, an special fair to display products and services of Venezuelan entrepreneurs in one of the high income districts in Bogotá. Photo edited from Instagram @Cedrizuela

Nonetheless, **the contribution of ethnic entrepreneurs can also be portrayed in urban regeneration** (analyzed in Lagendijk et al. 2011, 163-181, A. C. Oner et al., and Balampanidis and Polyzos). By inhabiting vacant spaces in the urban fabric, migrants have reinjected activities and powered the local housing market by buying, renting, and living unused spaces preventing the area to become a blank space inside the city.

Finally, another key contribution from ethnic entrepreneurship is **resilience into the cities**. Through their ability to overcome difficult situations, migrants create entrepreneur businesses that are characterized by their adaptability and evolution in parallel with the needs of the market. There are several aspects studied by Valenzuela-Garcia, Parella, and Güell, in ethnic enclave economies, like the development of ethnic business in the 'grey spaces' between the formal and the informal markets, the spatial concentration, the evolving activities in which migrants employ their diverse capabilities, the flexibility of the co-ethnic labor force and the connection to the transnational links in a local context outlining resilience as an inherent condition of ethnic entrepreneurship. In this way, ethnic entrepreneurship not only acts as a buffer in cases of economic crisis and resources scarcity but also behaves as a disrupting force creating **alternative markets**. "The greater facilities to access resources such as flexible and economic workforce, the navigation between the informal sector and formal economy or the potential transnational social field may constitute an advantage over autochthonous entrepreneurs and help in starting-up and managing a business." (Valenzuela-Garcia, Parella, & Güell, 2017)

i SEE ANNEX FOR REFERENCES ACCORDING TO THE LITTERATURE

0.3. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Considering the current trend of migrations between neighboring ‘developing’ countries sharing common history and characteristics, and the need of in-depth qualitative research from more cases of migrant entrepreneurship in different contexts other than the ‘North’ case studies, the following work addresses this problematic from a different latitude, hence a different perspective.

This thesis focuses in **the situation of Venezuela’s recent migration crisis in Latin America**, taking **Colombia**, the country that hosts the highest amount of Venezuelan refugees, as a case study.

By these means, this work starts from the premise that the capacities brought by the migrants are an unexplored value that can be used as a key element in the development of contemporary cities. Focusing on this advantage, it shifts the Aid-oriented perspective, highly widespread in the migration crisis, to a more relational approach based on providing the tools to enhance autonomy and self-agency of displaced populations in host countries.

In this way, by analyzing the similar patterns of urban transformation driven by migrants in different places it could contribute to a wider and more diverse vision of the role of **migrant entrepreneurship as a tool of integration in urban spaces**.

WHAT IF MIGRANTS ENTREPRENEURS POTENTIALS WERE STRATEGICALLY USED TO TRANSFORM DECLINING SPACES IN BOGOTÁ?

- **What tools do we need to build a better understanding of the impact of migrant entrepreneurship in the city?**
- **What are the characteristics of Venezuelan entrepreneurs in Colombia ?**
- **How are they interacting with the urban fabric?**

Aims

This thesis analyzes the case study of Venezuelan displaced in Bogotá, Colombia, identifying their social relations, entrepreneurial activities, and spatial constraints. Then, this work aspires to propose a methodology that profits migrant's self-managed entrepreneurial initiatives, seen as an engine of transformation and growth for host communities and institutions, as a starting point to create strategies willing to reactivate forgotten urban spaces.

Objectives

- Characterize the profile of Venezuelan entrepreneurs concerning Bogotá's urban spaces.
- Identify the tools and sources needed to draw these profiles.
- Define and develop the concept 'spaces of opportunities' in relation to the existing literature.
- Identify and propose categories of 'spaces of opportunities' in Bogotá, Colombia.
- Propose a non-exhaustive methodology using Venezuelan migrant entrepreneurs' profiles and the categories of spaces of opportunities in Bogotá to create urban strategies for the reactivation of the city.
- Use the methodology to generate a set of guidelines on implementing strategies to transform the spaces of opportunities.

0.4. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

0.5. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the city with the highest number of Venezuelan migrants in the country, Bogotá needs to create strategies to empower migrant entrepreneurs as agents of transformation through ‘spatial agency’, to achieve more inclusive, innovative, and resilient cities. Even if the ‘Temporary Protection Status’ allows Venezuelan migrants to regularize and access the labor market with the same benefits as the locals nationwide, it does not guarantee employment, nor offers them alternatives for their livelihood in a nation distinguished by high rates of formal unemployment. In a context characterized by an entrepreneurial attitude that goes hand in hand with informal employment, this thesis proposes to profit from migrant entrepreneurs’ potential and capacities to strategically transform declining spaces in Bogotá.

Organic urban transformations carried out by Venezuelan migrants in Bogotá like ‘Cedrizuela’ (See p.37), coming from the agency and initiatives of migrants communities to transform the spaces for ‘better’, have proved the positive impact for both migrants and local communities. And this is not a niche opportunity, according to Migración Colombia approximately 430,000¹ out of the nearly 2.5 million² Venezuelan migrants currently residing in Colombia are registered under the Temporary Protection Status in Bogotá. A significant migrant population capable of contributing to the transformation of approximately **1 298 Ha** of spaces of opportunities, that are already identified by the municipality³, through diverse strategies depending on the profile of the Venezuelan and the characteristics of the space in which he/she perform his/her activities.

However, the capital city lacks a general framework, tools, working spaces and infrastructure for connecting and coordinating the migrants’ initiatives with other relevant actors (local mayor’s offices, private investors, NGO’s,...) which could beneficiate both local and migrant population. Therefore this thesis proposes a tool (The methodology) as a base for communication and further discussion for future implementation of urban strategies for transformation alongside of entrepreneurial activities. With the purpose of bringing together the practical expertise and the technical knowledge of migrants, locals, community leaders, policy makers, architects and urban planners to trigger community integration towards urban spaces re-activation.

1. [\(MIGRACIÓN COLOMBIA, May 2023\)](#)
2. [\(MIGRACIÓN COLOMBIA, Feb 2022\)](#)
3. The sum of spaces identified by official data (IDECA, 2022) classified by the district under “[priority development](#)” (see p 66) and “[prioritized territory for improvement](#)”, corresponding to the categories 1 & 4 of spaces of opportunities of this thesis.

0.6. STRUCTURE OF THE THESIS

This research is rooted in months of research of academic sources, literature reviews, case studies, analysis from official databases of local government institutions such as “Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá” and reports from non-governmental organizations as Response for Venezuelans, interviews, testimonials, media coverages to draw the profiles of the Venezuelan migrants living in Bogotá and understand how they interact in urban spaces and their potential of transformation in Colombia’s capital city.

This thesis is organized in the following chapters:

Part I:
Research

- 1
- The **Venezuelan diaspora**, the reasons that led to the massive displacement of Venezuelan population and **The Venezuelan migrants profiles**,
- 2
- Bogotá D.C, as an overall review of the city and **the challenges** that it faces towards the integration of Venezuelan migrants
- 3
- The concept of **spaces of opportunities**, characterizing them by location, permanence, typology, and morphology in Bogotá,

Part II:
Proposal

- 4
- The methodology**, from the migrants profiles and the spaces of opportunities analyzed for developing urban strategies for social integration and urban reactivation using spatial agency,
- 5
- The Four situations** analyzed in Bogotá where the methodology was tested and the respective propositions of urban strategies,
- 6
- The conclusions** drawn from the use of methodology as a preliminary tool for the proposal of strategies for urban re-activation and set of recommendations to use the tool

0.7. GLOSSARY

/Urban governance/

Urban governance is a process where individuals, collectives, public and private institutions interest and desires about the future of the city collide. This conflicting and diverse interests may be accomodated into a set of cooperative actions engaging all the relevant actors. “It includes formal institutions as well as informal arrangements and the social capital of citizens. Urban governance is inextricably linked to the welfare of the citizenry. [...] Through good urban governance, citizens are provided with the platform which will allow them to use their talents to the full to improve their social and economic conditions”.

Urban planning responses in post-crisis contexts © United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) 2020

/Resilient city/

A city in which it's systems, businesses, institutions, communities, and individuals have the capacity to survive, adapt, and grow, regardless the risks and stresses (climate change, refugee crisis, global pandemics, ...) that today's globalized world can introduce in the everyday urban life.

Elaborated from the definition of Urban resilience of © 2021 Resilient Cities Network official website .

/Human potential urbanism/

Starting from the 'Telescopic urbanism' as a critict of the biased view in the actual urban development, focused on the international competitiveness of the cities and business growth, 'human potential urbanism' shifts the view to the 'promising south' acknowledging the potential to build the city from the poor (“bottom-up solutions for well being”).

“[...] turn the telescope the right way round so that the whole city comes back into view, revealing the **multiple geographies** of inhabitation and their interdependencies, showing business consultancy city and slum city as part of the **same spatial universe**”

Elaborated from Amin, A. (2013). Telescopic urbanism and the poor. City, 17(4), 476-492

/Migrant entrepreneurship/

“The phenomenon of ‘ migrant entrepreneurship’ refers to business activities undertaken by migrants with an specific socio-cultural and ethnic background or migrant origin [...]”
The concept highlights the importance of values like social and business attitude,and, the close family and religious bounds inside the coethnic community which enables some immigrant groups to compete successfully in business.

Elaborated from Sahin, Mediha & Nijkamp, Peter & Baycan, Tuzin. (2006). Mi-grant Entrepreneurship f rom the Perspective of Cultural Diversity. Handbook of Research on Ethnic Minority Entrepreneurship: A Co- evolutionary View on Re-source Management.

/Spaces of opportunities/

Considered focal points of intervention from where the re-activation of forgottent, vacant, in decay or occupied spaces can create a positive chain reaction, multiplying the positive impact of urban interventions driven by people's interaction and engagement in this network of places.

Adapted from “Espacios de oportunidad”, Ecosistema Urbano. (2016). Cuenca red, plan de reactivación del espacio público de cuenca, ecuador. tomo 1.1

/Spatial agency/

“starts with an understanding of the political implications of a given context, and uses that understanding as a means to creatively transform space for the better, or more particularly to transform the lives of the people within that space for the better through close attention to how space affects social and phenomenal relationships.”

Nishat Awan, Tatjana Schneider and Jeremy Till (2011), Spatial Agency Other Ways Of Doing Architecture

0.8. ACRONYMS

A	Activities developped by Venezuelan migrants
C	Capaticities of Venezuelan migrants
DPRU	District Secretary of Planning
DADEP	Defense of public spaces Public entity that leads the defense, inspection, surveillance, regulation and control of public space in the capital city.
ERU	Urban Development & Renovation Enterprise Bogotá, acronym in spanish
GEIH	“Large Integrated Household Survey” acronym in Spanish
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ICVB	Basic Quality Of Life Indicator, acronym in spanish
IPES	Social Economy Institute: District entity in charge of providing productive alternatives to the population of the informal economy in Bogota
PPT	Temporary Protection Status, acronym in spanish
PEP	Special Permit for Permanence, acronym in spanish
PIP	Permit for Entry and Permanence, acronym in spanish
PTP	Temporary Residence Permit

R4V	Response For Venezuelans
RAMV	Administrative Register of Venezuelan Migrants in Colombia
SDP	District Planning Secretary (Bogotá) acronym in spanish
UN-Habi-tat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
V #	Number of venezuelan migrant profile identified
ZESAI	Special zones of services of high impact related to sexual services, “red light areas”



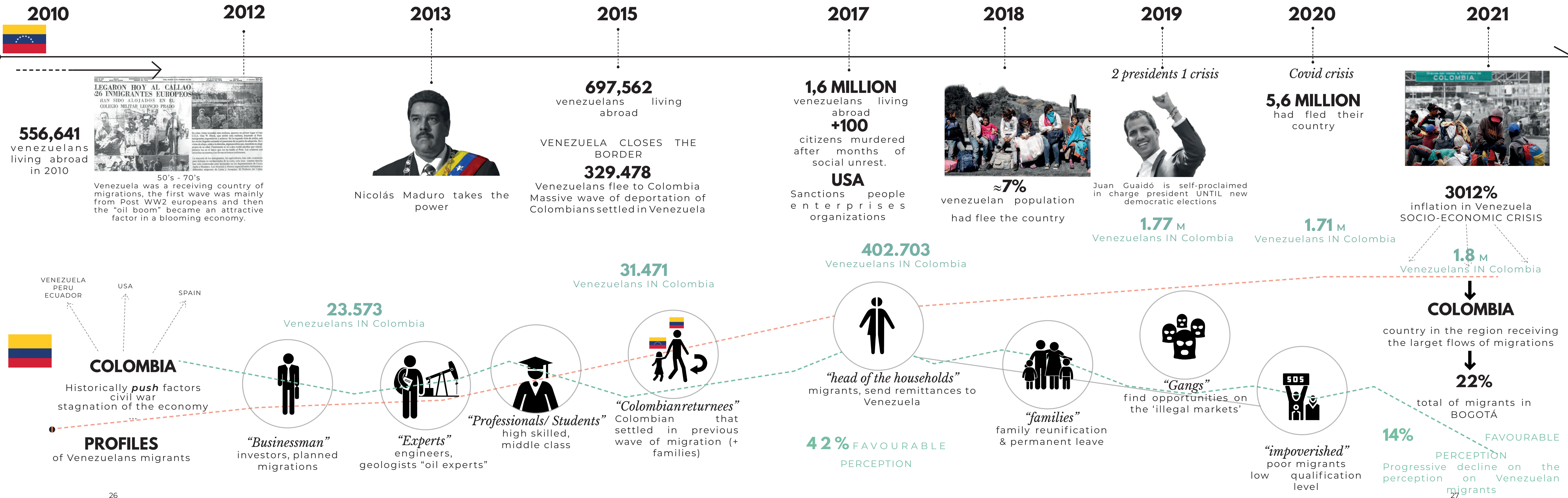
PART I

RESEARCH

1

CASE STUDY: VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN COLOMBIA

1.1. THE VENEZUELAN DIASPORA: TIME

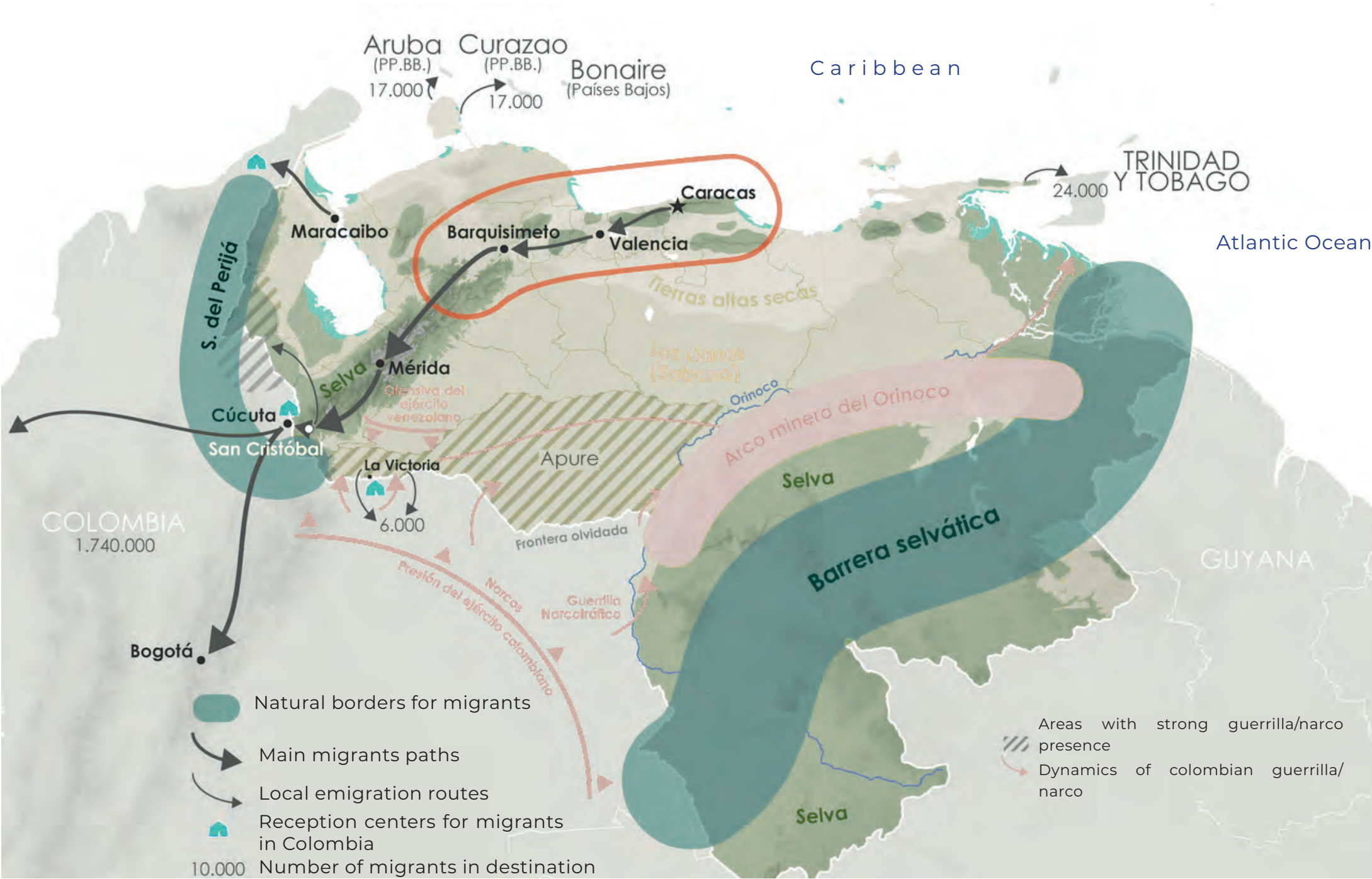


1.1. THE VENEZUELAN DIASPORA: SPACE

After the golden ages of the oil boom in Venezuela, the Bolivarian Republic once considered South America's most prosperous economy fell into a socio-economic crisis becoming one of the poorest countries of the world in less than two decades. The oil production of the '90s was at the origin of the flourishing economy of the South American nation with a GDP of 48.38 B (Billion USD) following a growing trend. In 2011, with 352.54 B, the country reached the highest peak in the oil economy's most profitable and successful moment. However, after achieving this point, the country's economy plummeted, not being able to overcome the economic crisis, becoming the country with the highest inflation rate (6.500% in 2020).

Nevertheless, this economic downturn is explained by the political transformations and administrations taking place in the country. Starting in 1998, a commander of the military became head of the United Socialist Party and won the elections. Hugo Chávez won the support of the people proposing a socialist government to develop the country's economy as an alternative to the two-party traditional system between the leftist party (Acción Democrática) and the social Cristian party (Comité de Organización Política Electoral Independiente) that were the two main political influences dividing the country for decades. He created a new constitution to follow his socialist ideology, where he made political and economic structural changes. Chávez's policies were widely popular among the lowest economic sectors, which were supported by diverse subsidy programs aimed to provide goods, infrastructure, and job opportunities to the most needed. His entire political, economic, and social reform was based on the growing economy of the oil boom.

As soon as the oil prices dropped and the economy crashed, Chávez's reforms were revealed as unsustainable. Yet, Chávez and his regime accumulated so much power through the years that they were able to take control of all major industries of the country to power their strategies and ideology even in the moments of crisis. Through the worsening of the crisis, corruption became more and more evident and the resources and benefits before spread to the most needed became a source of control and manipulation in a country falling in scarcity and desperation.

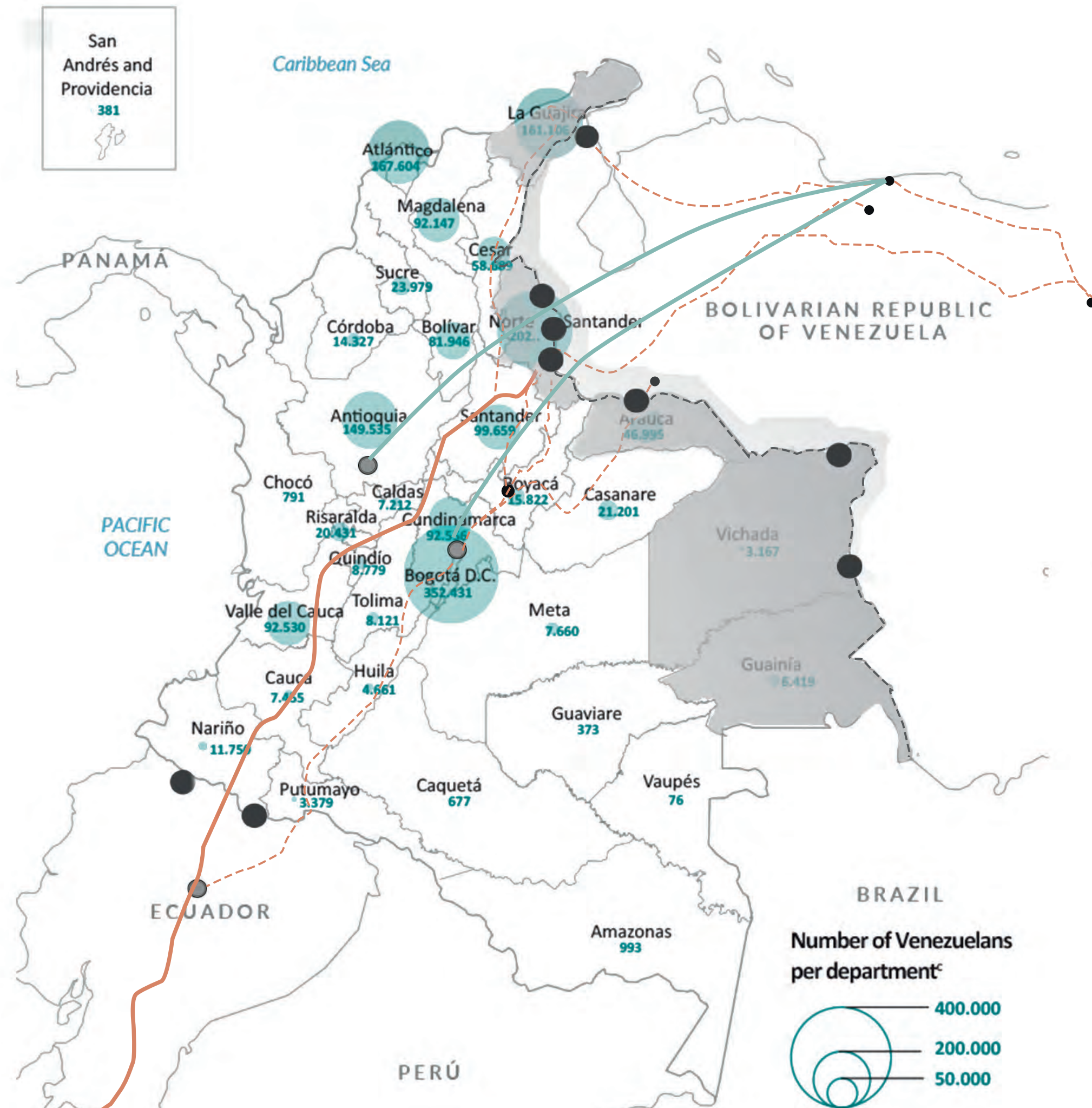


After the death of Hugo Chávez in 2013, his successor Nicolás Maduro took control of the power. This event can be considered the point of no return to the ongoing crisis in Venezuela. Inflation rates multiplied, a series of massive protests repressed by the national government took place, leaving hundreds of people dead, injured, or imprisoned, general disappointment and fear grew exponentially. In August 2015, the crisis reaches its climax just before President Maduro closed the border with Colombia: 329.478 citizens fled the country escaping to the scarcity and poor living conditions.

In 2018, Maduro decided to call for elections that were not considered legal by the opposition since they were unconstitutional. Consequently, without the participation of the opposition to the elections Maduro “won” and proclaimed himself president for another six years. The illegitimacy of the elections called the attention of the international opinion that refused to recognize Maduro as the President of the Bolivarian Republic. Instead, many foreign countries recognized Juan Guaidó, the president of the National Assembly (Asamblea Nacional), who declared himself interim president in January 2019 when the legal presidential period of Maduro ended; citing a “constitutional amendment which allowed him to lead the government until new legal elections could be held”.

Despite Guaidó's efforts, Maduro refused to implement new legitimate elections and stayed in the power leaving the nation with “two presidents” which once again triggered the unrest of the citizens and led to a new rise of protests and displacements. The crash of the oil economy in a country depending on the oil revenues and years of corruption and mishandling the country's resources by government officials managed to leave the once leading south American economy with negative economic and demographic growth.

Edited and translated by the author from: “El Orden Mundial” & “Ayuda en Acción”, created by Abel Gil Lobo (2021) by data collected from Eurostat (2018), ISTAL(2018), WWF(2019)



1.2. “UNDERSTANDING MIGRATION FROM MIGRANT PERSPECTIVE”: VENEZUELANS IN COLOMBIA.

Space is intrinsically connected with migrants trajectory.

A theoretical overview of the migrant path.

Role of the cities in the--> A system of cities migration process

How to prepare the cities that play a different role in each step of the migrants trajectory?

● City of origin/ Diaspora city

“Push factors” triggering migrations

Double condition: emigration places but connected with migration networks in urban systems (remittances, diversity)

Rapid loss of native population can have negative consequences

e.g: Caracas, Anzoategui, Villa del cura, Guasdualito,...

◆ Border City

More than a city = a **border territory**

Cross-border integrated system

Strategic zones

Porosity (geographic attributes, legal framework)

First arrival zone for migrants

Challenges:

Management of large migrant temporary flows

Pendular flows (trade, short time)

Importance of infrastructure

Boundary = security issues (migrants vulnerability)

some border cities can be also destination cities.

e.g: Paraguachón, La unión Puerto Santander, Cúcuta-San cristobal, Rumichaca,...

✱ Journey City

Usually medium scale “Porous” cities, first to open processes of integration. Continuous temporary flow of migrant population.

Key place on the path of migrants where support infrastructure is needed.

e.g: Tunja, Bucaramanga, Pasto...

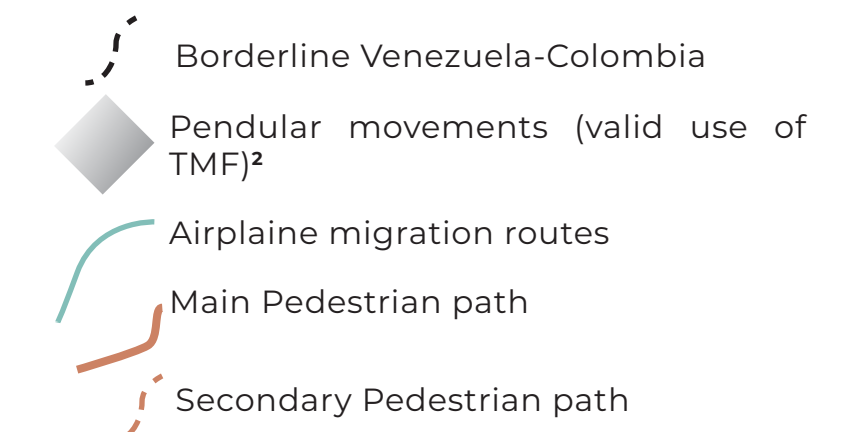
● Destination City

Often big metropolitan areas

“Pull factors”: more work opportunities, high “porosity”, infrastructure and services available to supply needs.

Spaces of Integration

e.g: Bogotá, Medellín, Quito



1.porosity = legal and institutional flexibility facilitate process of receiving migrants.

2.TMF= “Tarjeta Migratoria Fronteriza” former document allowing free movement in the zones during 7 days

Study case scheme elaborated from the concept “ciudades origen, frontera, de tránsito y destino.” 1.Vera y Adler, Inmigrando: Fortalecer ciudades destino, Tomo 1,303. & Map + statistics from Colombia Venezuelan Refugees And Migrants, May 2020, R4V

1.3. PROFILES OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS

To build a characterization of the Venezuelan migrant population the closest possible to reality in Colombia is very challenging due to the limitations of the existent data and its necessary to consider diverse factors.

First of all, the data issued by official population statistics sources (in this case “Migración Colombia”) and censuses on the socio-economic activity of this population (for instance the GEIH), the analysis of social media, journal articles and ONG’s reports (e.g.Project Migration Venezuela).

The data here presented is part of a sample population of interest survey developed as part of the GEIH by the National Administrative Department of Statistics in 2018¹ considering the foreign population that intends to stay in Colombia at least 6 months from the moment of the survey.

In this situation is important to acknowledge the limits of the collection of data, taking into account that around 56% (966.000 of the 1.729.000)² of Venezuelans in Colombia have an irregular migration status. Nonetheless, this data is representative of a significant portion of the displaced population enough to analyze the socio-economic characteristics and evolution of the migrants living in Colombia.

The Venezuelan socio-economic crisis has impacted the migration trends of Colombia, a country characterized by the emigration of its own population. In the last decades, Colombia has received four main migratory waves from the neighboring country.

1.2018, Dirección de Metodología y Producción Estadística - DIMPE/DANE: GEIH, Great Integrated Household Survey

2. (CANCILLERIA DE COLOMBIA, 2021)

3. Cálculos Observatorio Proyecto Migración Venezuela con base en DANE - GEIH 2018



“Businessman”
investors, planned migrations,
secure their investments out of
the crisis



“Experts”
executives, engineers,
geologists “oil experts”



“Professionals/ Students”
high skilled,
middle class
20% university
7% master



“Colombian returnees”
Colombian that settled in
previous wave of migration (+
families)

The first one between 1999 and 2005 was characterized by a population highly educated and economically stable mainly from the corporate sector and Venezuelan opposition politicians, followed by the massive layoffs of engineers, technicians, and experts from the Petroleum State Company of Venezuela from 2005 to 2009.

In the transition Chávez-Maduro (2010-2014) the middle class, particularly young professionals and students left the country to find work opportunities. The last wave of migration from 2015 can be perceived as the ‘diaspora of survival’. It started from the middle class, up to the most vulnerable classes fleeing from critical shortages of medicines, food, basic services and arise of insecurity.

From the Venezuelan population living in Colombia, the trend indicates that they settle mainly in urban areas, especially the more recently arrived, which explains why the capital hosts about 20% of this displaced population ³. Despite the time of permanence in the host country, the more representative working activities of the migrants are in the sector of commerce, hotel, restaurant (44,9%) ³, services (15,1%) ³, and manufacture (12,7%)³, particularly in the case of the newly arrived. This tendency can reflect the informal employment status of the Venezuelans in Colombia, although this sector of the economy generates a lot of job openings, is at the same time the branch of the economy that works with the highest levels of informality in Colombia.



“families”
family reunification &
permanent leave



“impoverished”
poor migrants (poor in home
country, poorest in host
country low qualification level,
most vulnerables
A P O R O P H O B I A
XENOPHOBOA

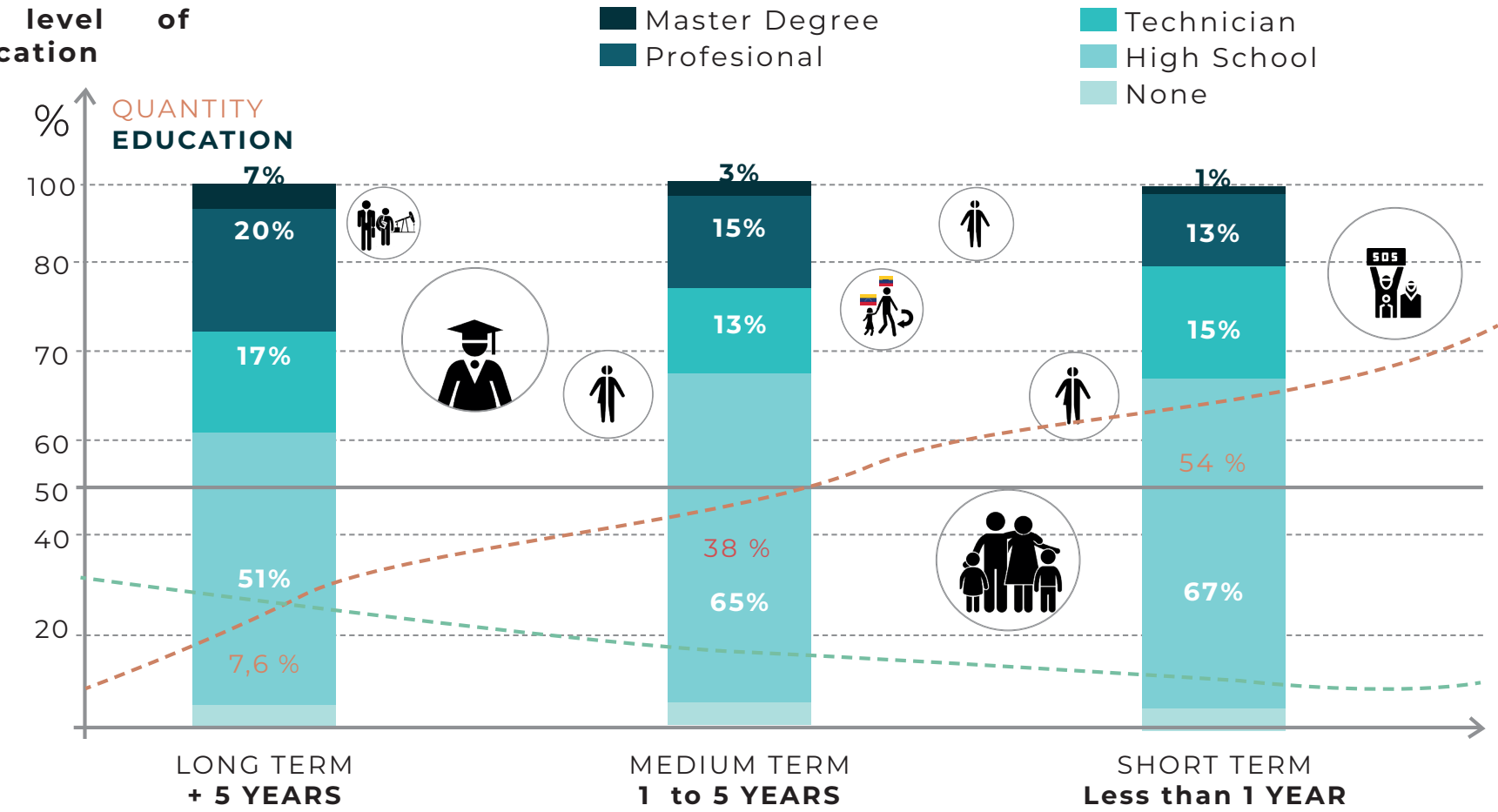


“head of the households”
migrants, send remittances
to Venezuela to sustain their
family
slightly predominant men,
young population

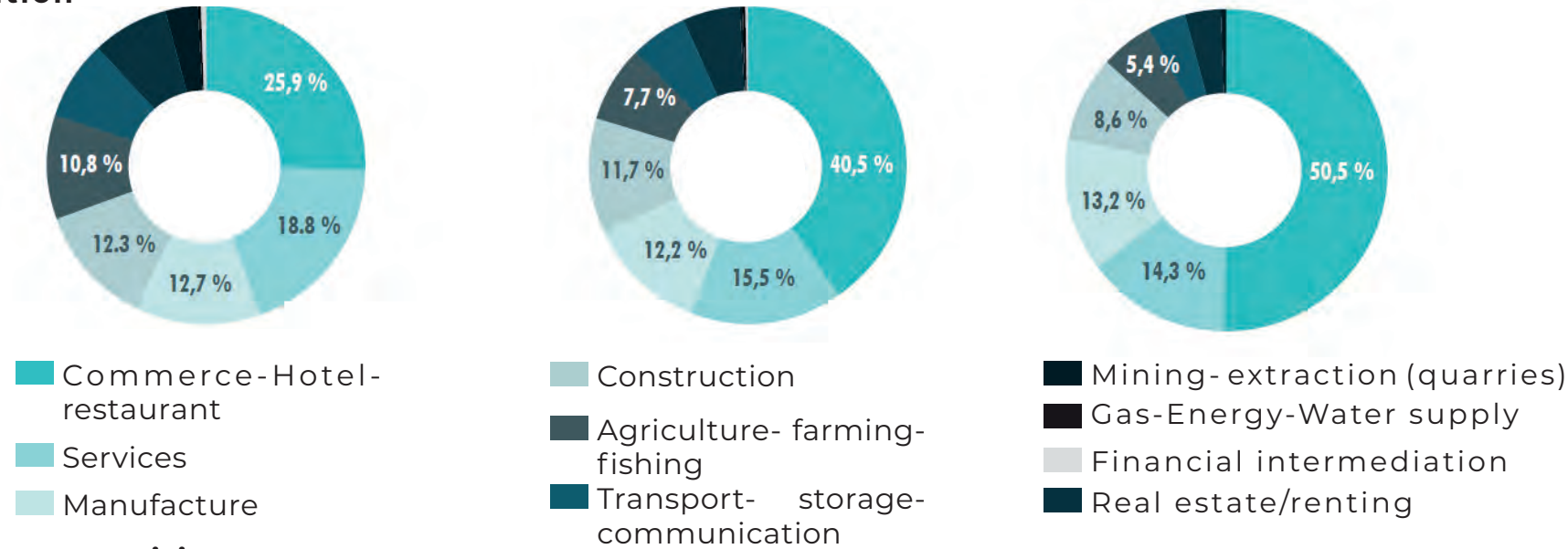


“Gangs”
find opportunities on the
‘illegal markets’

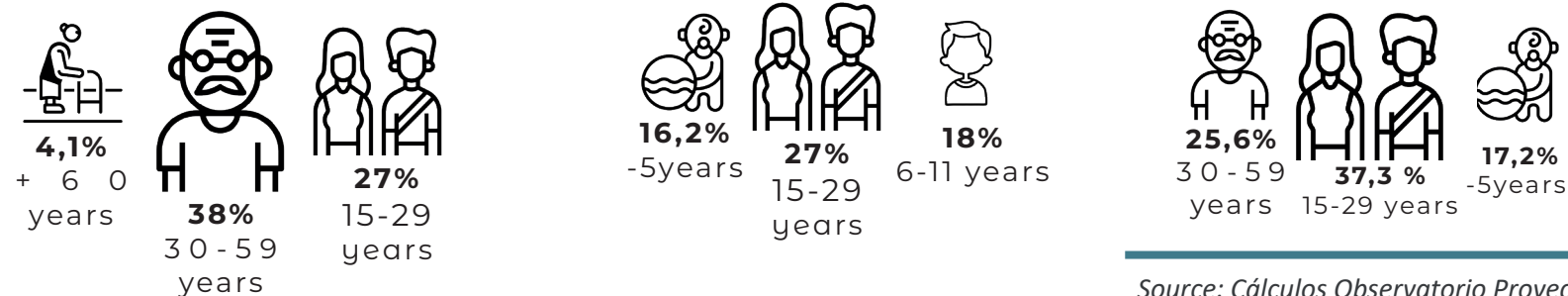
• By level of education



• By type of activity of the working population



• By age composition



Source: Cálculos Observatorio Proyecto Migración Venezuela con base en DANE - GEIH 2018/Icons The noun project

1.4. CHALLENGES AND POTENTIALS

Regularization: barriers and benefits

Legislation: Towards a Protection Status

The particularity of the Venezuelan migration crisis which was consecutively a challenge for Colombian immigration agencies is that Venezuelan migrants do not necessarily follow the figure of asylum-seeker or refugee. Instead in the first waves of migrations due to a non-established legal framework that could enclose the political and cultural specificities of the Venezuelan crisis, this massive displacement was and still is characterized by a predominant irregularity.

After the peak of the migration crisis in 2015-2016 Colombian Government started to regulate border transit. Two different special permits concerning the specific case of Venezuelan refugees were created: the PIP and the PTP, as a first attempt to document and regularize the wave of migrants coming from the neighboring country.

As the temporary permits became obsolete due to a non-ending crisis, the Colombian state developed a new regulatory framework (Decree 0542 of 2018)¹ for “The instauration of the Administrative Register of Venezuelan Migrants in Colombia (RAMV)”, to access a new category of permits for permanence (PEP). This regulation came with an online registration tool aimed to ease the regularization and facilitate the process for both migrants and public institutions. From this year (Decree 1288 of 2018)², the migrants enrolled in the RAMV were entitled to access to basic state provision services such as basic education accreditation, basic healthcare, and base of an integrative labor framework.

In the latest attempt to reduce informality and irregular migrations, a new Resolution 0971 of 2021³ was created, giving a Temporary Protection Statute for Venezuelan Migrants registered on the system. This resolution aimed to unify different kinds of permits and enable cooperation between different state institutions that remained with coordination issues. But at the same time, this resolution was a game changer in terms of migrant employment conditions, since it opened the possibility for Venezuelans to access the benefits of contractual employment. Since this Statute was envisioned for long-term migrations, (is valid 10 years from the moment of publication) it can be used as a tool in the future for planning and integration of the migrants into the host communities. With this new legal framework, Colombia became a pioneer in the region, in terms of migrant management crisis and integration. Here the focus is shifted from aid-oriented refugee policies very widespread internationally, to a more relational approach that relies on the agency, resilience, and capacity of migrants to provide for themselves.

Despite efforts at the regulatory level, there's still a high rate of irregularity among Venezuelan migrants (57%)⁴ in Colombia. Rendering them invisible to the system, and preventing the possibility of accessing any benefit or legal form of employment.

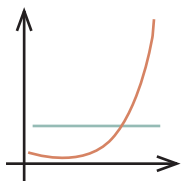
1. [Decreto 542 De 2018 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública. \(2018\).](#)

2. [Decreto 1288 De 2018 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública. \(2018\)](#)

3. [Decreto 542 De 2018 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública. \(2018\).](#)

4. (Proyecto migracion Venezuela, ¿Quiénes son los migrantes?; Mixed Migration Centre, 2020)

CHALLENGES



Intense flows of migrations in short period of time overloading limited services, resources, and infrastructure



57% without regular status

Irregular status prevent migrant the access to social services and to the formal labour market as a barrier of integration.

VULNERABLE POPULATION



Problems of integration with the host community: Competition in informal markets generates negative perception and xenophobia

1% increase in the rate of migration

- 0.21% increase in the unemployment rate,
- 0.18% increase in the rate of informal employment,
- 1.7% reduction of salaries in the informal sector



80% of Venezuelans in Colombia employed

But what kind of employment can they access?

Majority employed in the informal sector

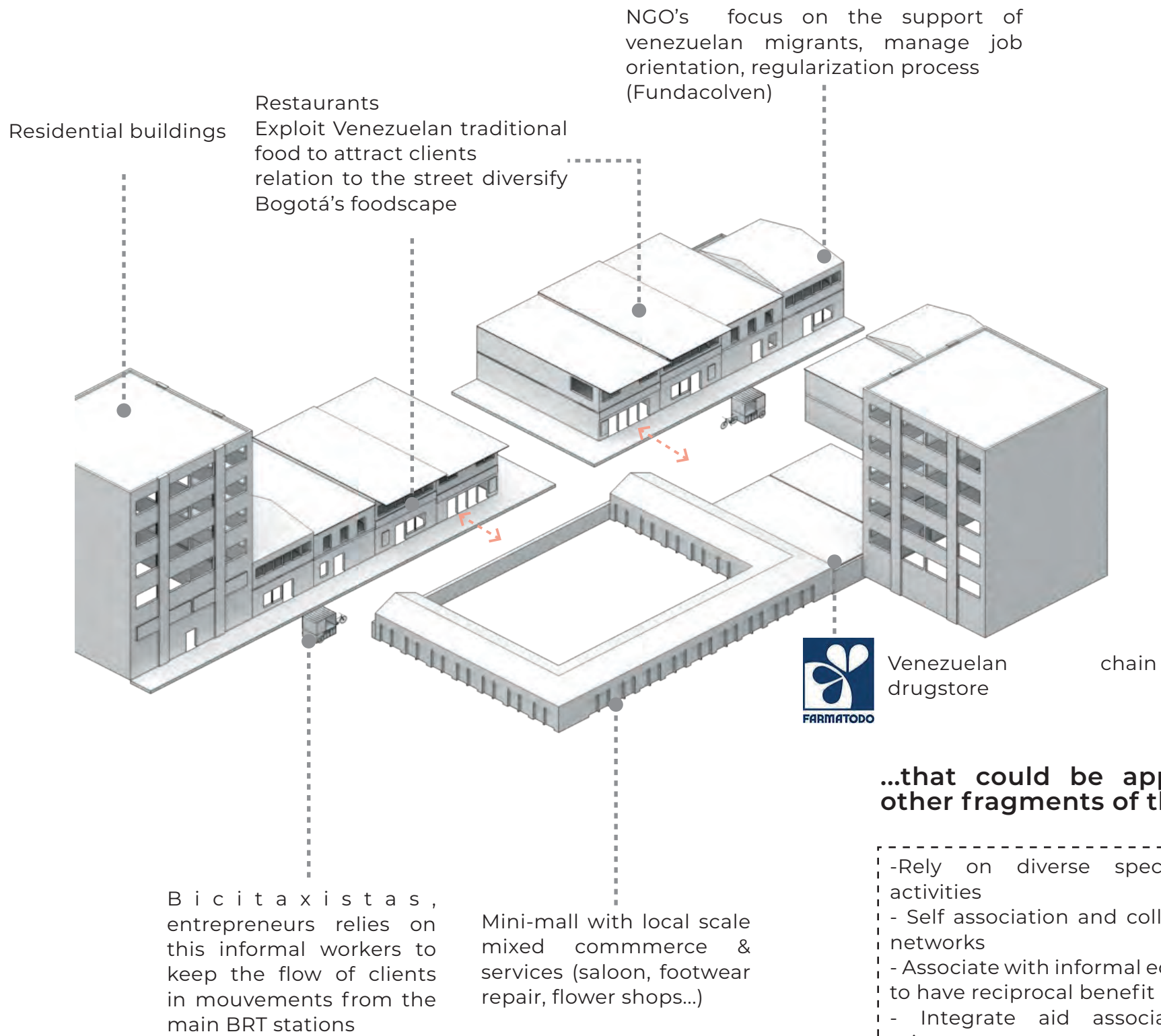
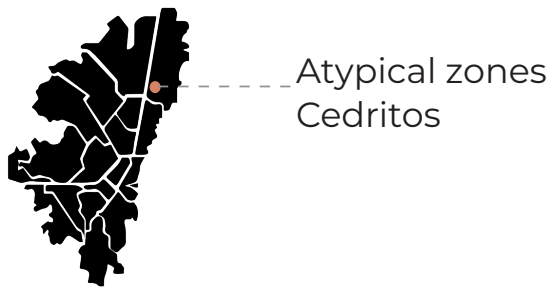
Competition on the informal market

Only 29% of Colombians thinks migrants constitutes social capital profitable for economic growth while 65% consider that migrants “steal” job opportunities from locals.

Sources: (Diagnóstico de la migración en bogotá; Observatorio de Venezuela y Fundación Konrad Adenauer, 2020; Observatorio del Proyecto Migración Venezuela, ; PROYECTO MIGRACIÓN VENEZUELA, ; Proyecto migración Venezuela, 2020; Venezuela, 2021)

POTENTIALS

> What Could We Learn About The Self Organization Of The Venezuelan Migrants In “Cedrizuela” Sector...



...that could be applied in other fragments of the city?

- Rely on diverse spectrum of activities
- Self association and collaborative networks
- Associate with informal economies to have reciprocal benefit
- Integrate aid association for migrants



2

BOGOTÁ, DESTINATION CITY

WHY BOGOTÁ?

For its size and complexity, Bogotá becomes the ideal case study to face the challenges of dealing with a migratory crisis in a Latin American capital.

In addition, its diversity and the big realm of opportunities and offer of services, make this city a desirable destination not only for Venezuelan refugees but also for Colombians.

Historically, the capital has always been a magnet attracting IDPs and other citizens coming from every corner of the country to pursue new job opportunities and grow their own businesses.

Being a very diverse city Bogotá, is characterized by an urban landscape full of contrasts, where inequality and spatial segregation is tangible as you walk through the city. The provision of services, access to infrastructure, healthcare, urban safety, and connectivity is unequally distributed to favor the high-income sectors of the population.

THE CAPITAL CITY IS THE HOME FOR 22% OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN COLOMBIA

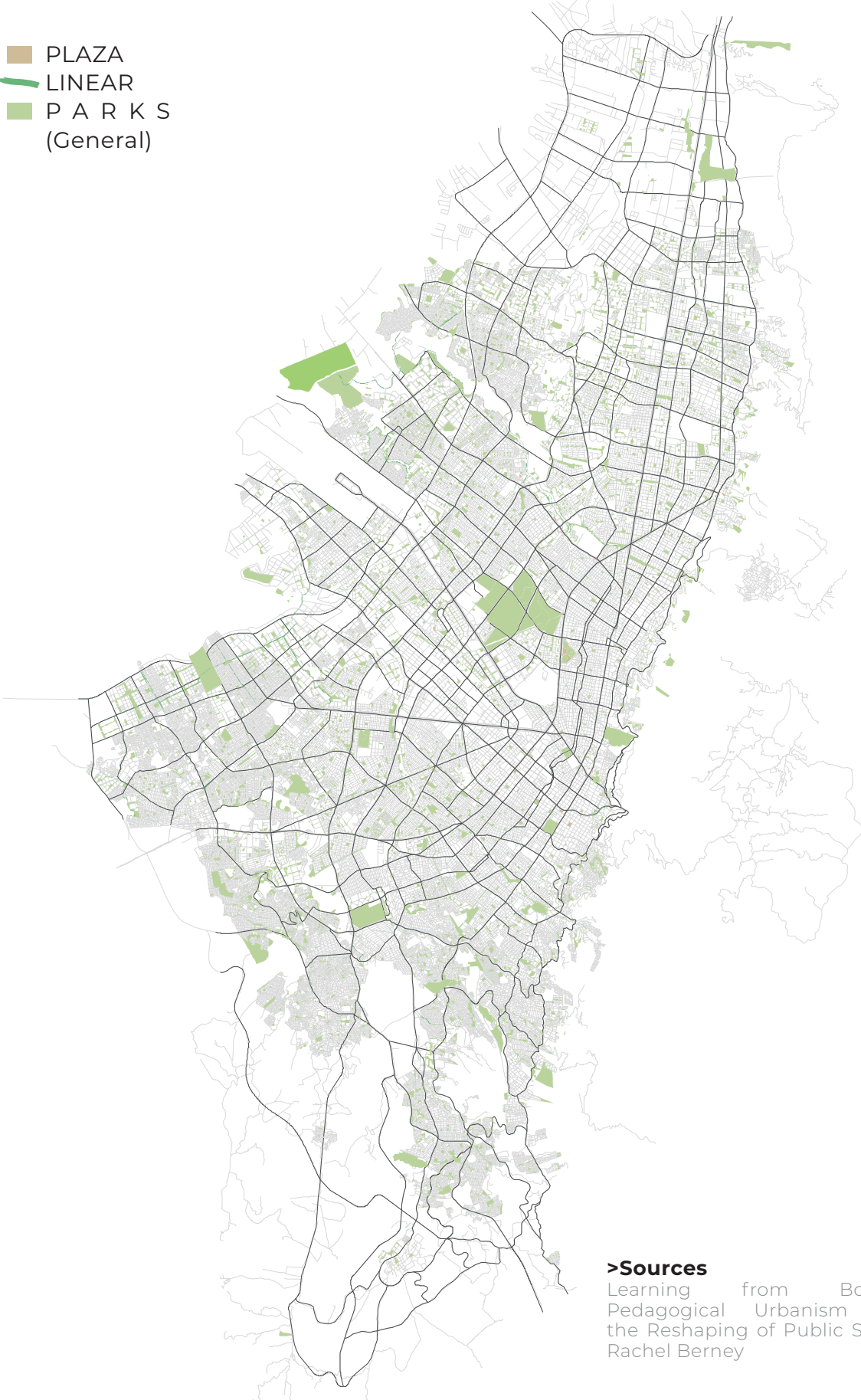


Image: 2020, ¿Qué hacer con los venezolanos en Bogotá? Web news El Confidencial

2.1 BOGOTÁ, GENERAL OVERVIEW

PUBLIC SPACES

- PLAZA
- LINEAR
- P A R K S (General)



>Sources
Learning from Bogotá,
Pedagogical Urbanism and
the Reshaping of Public Space,
Rachel Berney



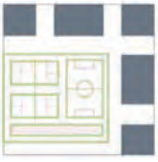
“Plazas”
Established by Spanish colonial town planning rules. Open space core of the governmental social and religious activities. Remains one of the central important gathering spaces



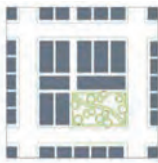
Linear “alamedas”
As strategy to expand the boundaries of the city in the early 1800s. Linear green axis leading to natural nodes, open to public but predominantly used by the upper class in the XX century.



Memorial
Designed around passive uses had a boom in the late 1800s dedicated to heros of the independence. retrofitted in the 1900s to diversify the activities and attract wider users.



Recreation
Tool envisioned in the 30s to satisfy the demands of **free and public** sportive scenarios especially to low-medium income classes



Neighborhood
Small gathering parks at local scale, rediscovered in the 80s as spaces for social integration, specially in lower to middle classes.



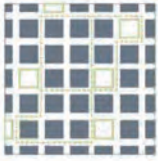
Metropolitan
Designed from 1960s as large scale recreational spaces and event sites. Diverse programs, mixed users especially low-middle class.



City center
Small-medium scale developped as part of plans of urban regeneration. Near public nodes of transportation often include cultural facilities.



Ecological
Top down initiatives from the citizens popular since the 90s, predominantly middle upper class

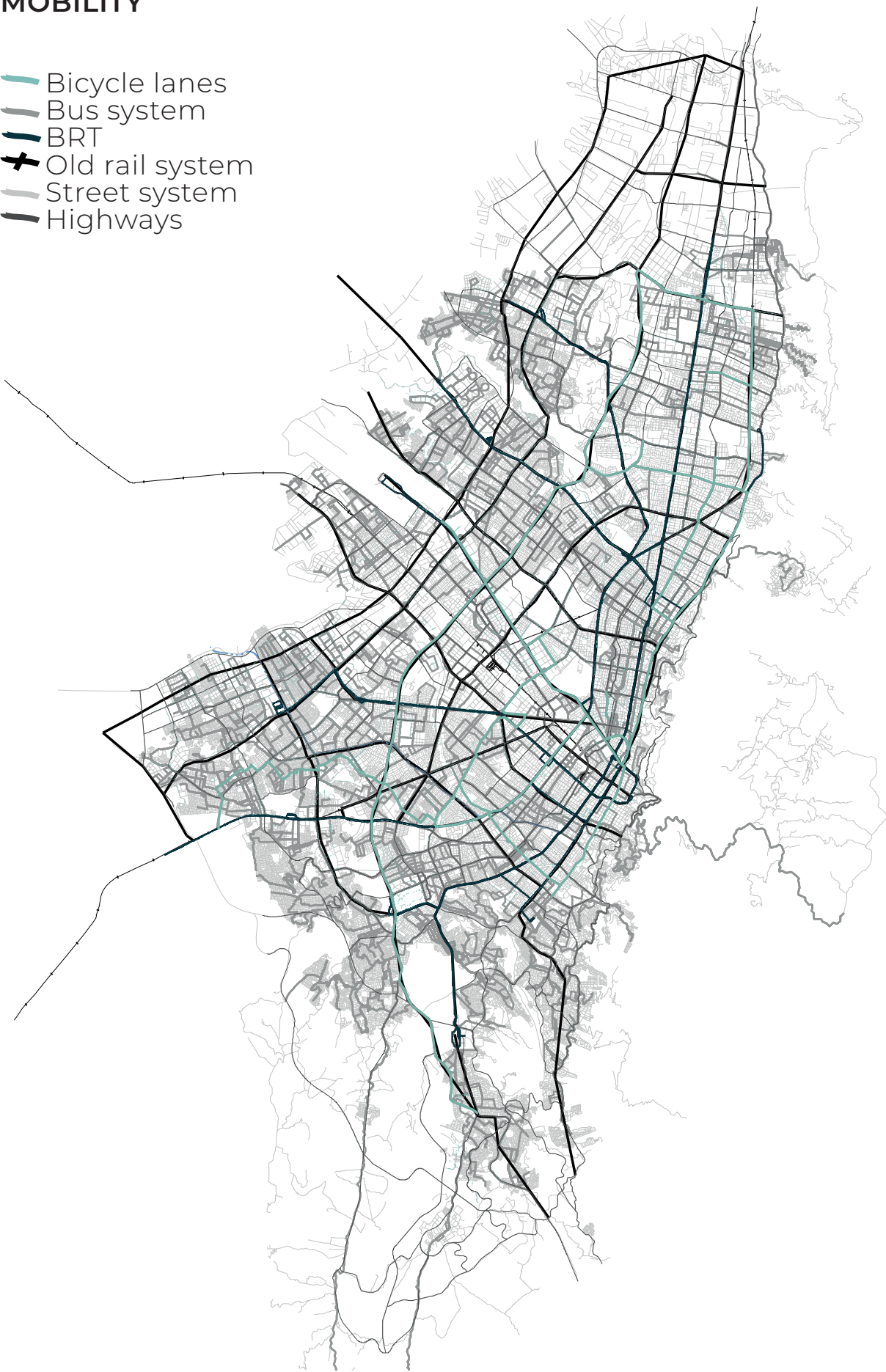


System
Initiatives emerging in the last decades to manage the set of public spaces as a system.

>TYPES OF PUBLIC SPACES IN BOGOTÁ

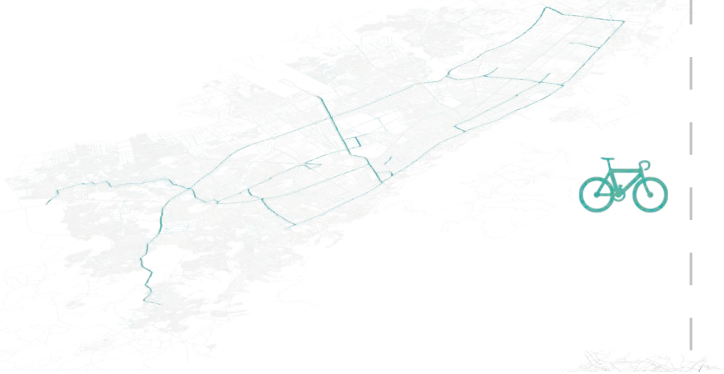
MOBILITY

- Bicycle lanes
- Bus system
- BRT
- Old rail system
- Street system
- Highways

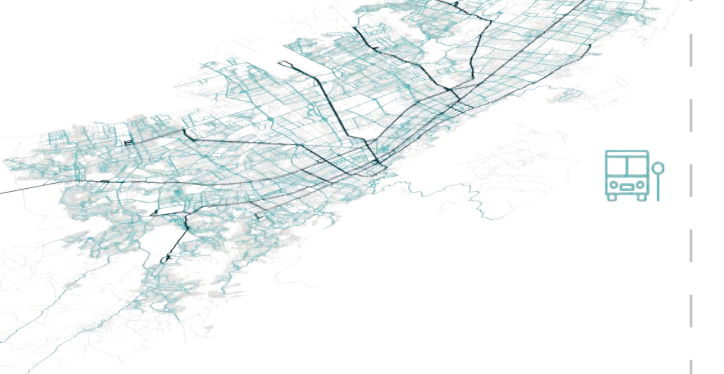


>MOBILITY
[Brief Analysis]

Insecurity
Discontinuity
Lack of parking
Deterioration
“Invasion” by informal economy



Lack of maintenance
Inneficient for the growing rate of the city (territorial expansion & demography)
Lack of cooperation/ regional connection system
Speed



Deterioration
Insecurity
Mobility cannot cope with congestion
Unsufficient high speed highways connecting the region



2.2 BOGOTÁ, SOCIOSPATIAL SEGREGATION

In Bogotá, there is a high socio-spatial segregation of the low-income population, which is directly related to low accessibility to urban service facilities in the city, resulting in a negative isolation of a significant portion of the population.

When measuring accessibility to facilities based on pedestrian travel time, a high level of socio-spatial segregation is evident, particularly reflected in the quality of life. This is due to the fact that job and housing opportunities are located in high-rent areas.

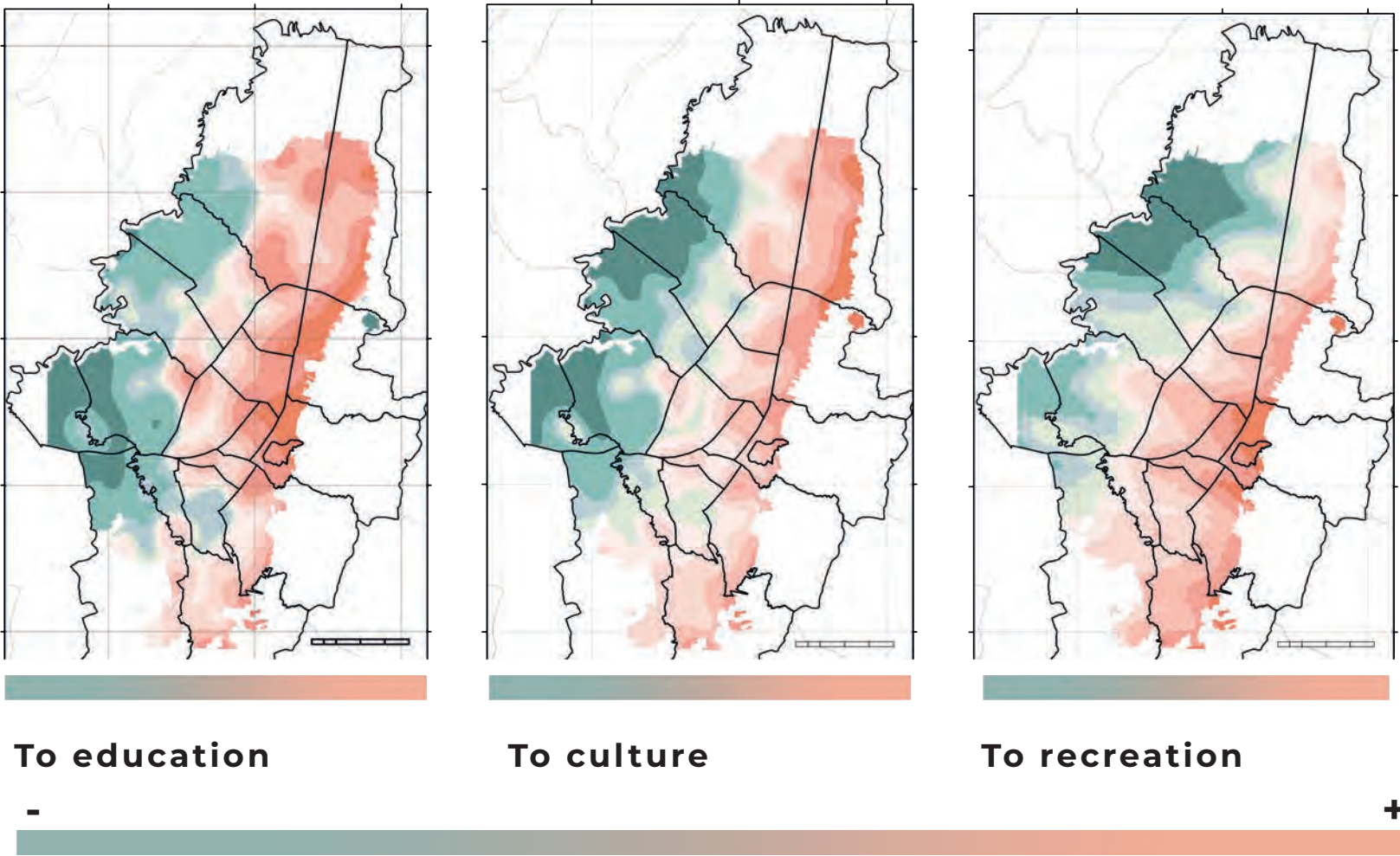
Consequently, families with low incomes are confined to specific areas with limited access to educational, cultural, recreational, and public spaces, depriving them of potential social and economic integration.

Based on the analysis by Mayorga Henao, J. M., & Ortiz Veliz, J. (2020), it is evident that the production of urban space is plagued by “asymmetries in the provision of goods and services,” which can be explained by the rapid growth of the city driven by real estate dynamics.

Although it is not possible to reverse these imposed inequitable conditions that have left spatial scars in the city, “the need to plan the form and structure of the city based on criteria of equity in access to urban services is emphasized as a way to guarantee the sustainability of the city as a social and environmental setting.” (Mayorga, Ortiz 2020)

By these means, urban facilities become socially significant catalysts as they serve as places of interaction and promotion for integration in the daily lives of the people of Bogotá.

Spectrum of Accesibility

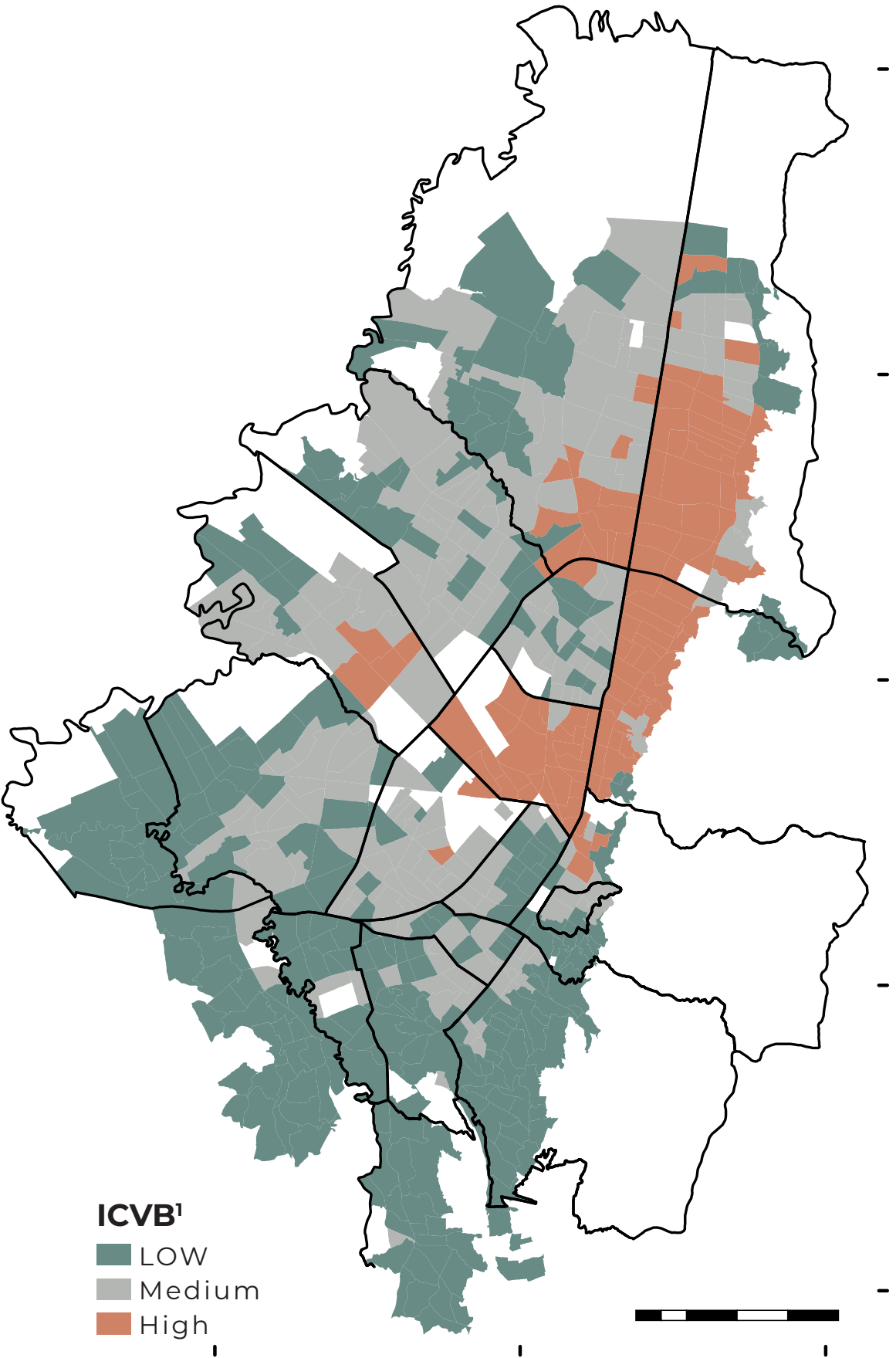


ICVB¹

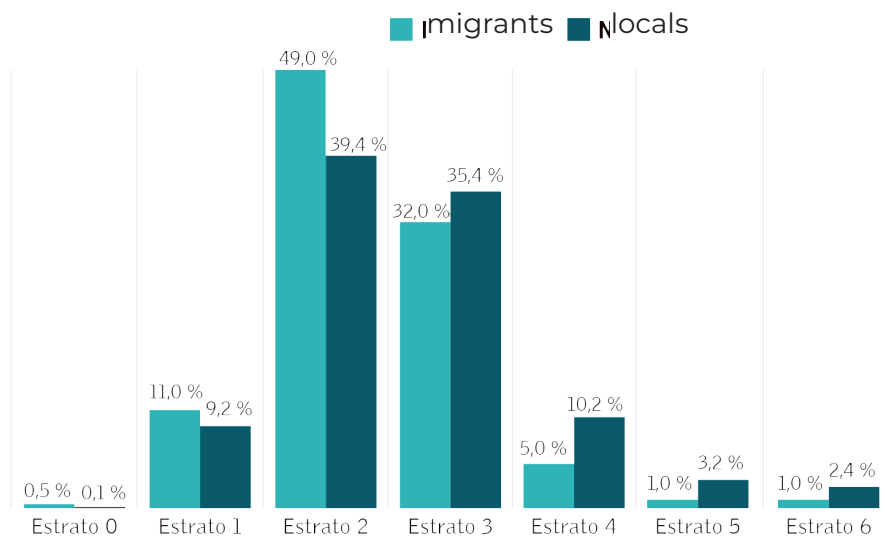
- Overcrowding not mitigable
- Tipology of housing
- Coverage of public services
- Size of the home
- Activity of the dwellers
- Education level of the dwellers
- Food security (not consumption of basic foods at week)

1. Basic Quality Of Life Indicator (*indicador de calidad de vida básico* translated by the author)

Source: Mayorga Henao, J. M., & Ortiz Veliz, J. (2020). *Segregación e inequidad en el acceso a servicios de educación, cultura y recreación en Bogotá, Colombia. Cuadernos de Geografía: Revista Colombiana de Geografía*, 29(1), 171-189



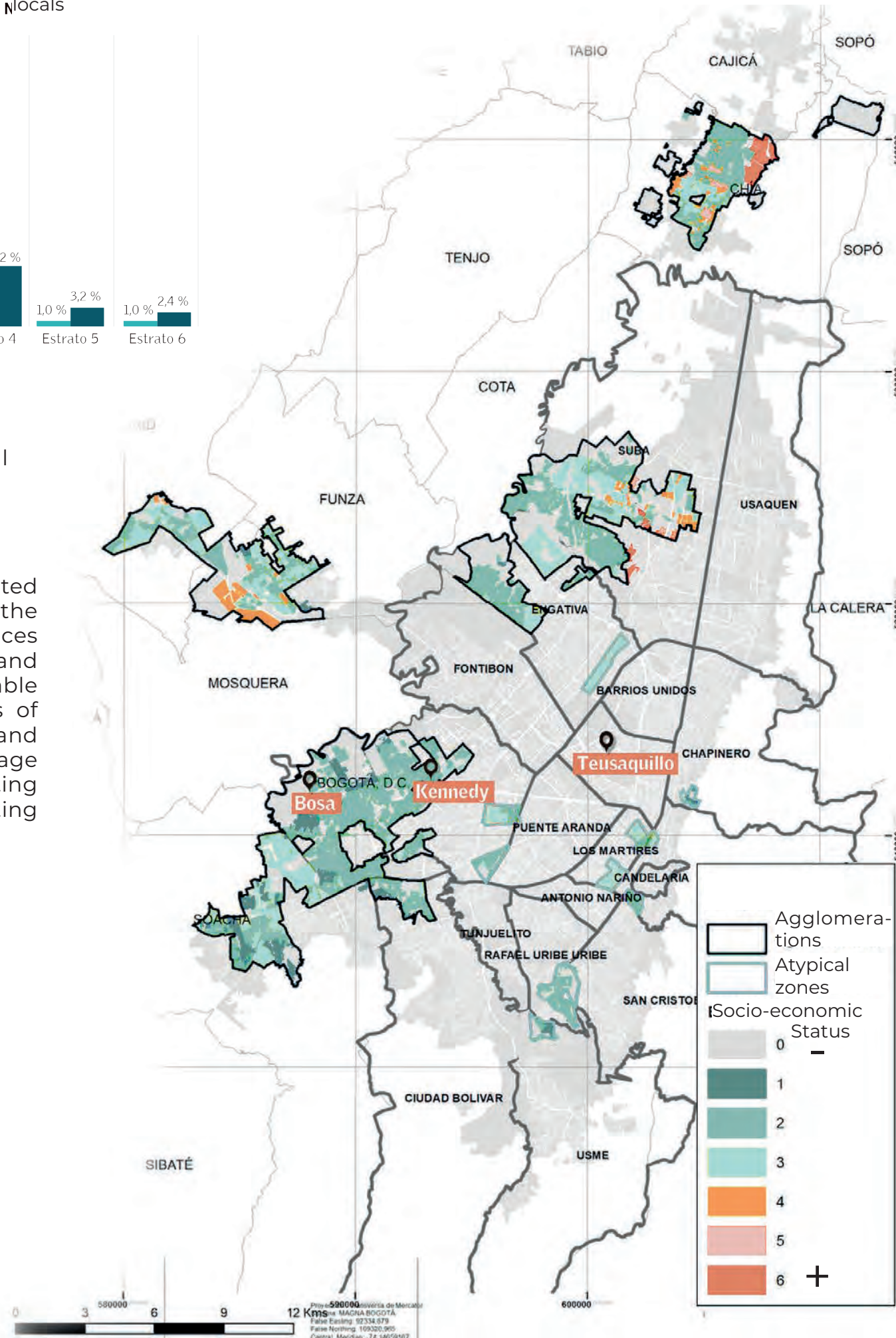
ICVB¹
LOW
Medium
High



1. Spatial agglomeration:
Follows and agravates the socio spatial segregation existing in the city.

Migrant population is mainly concentrated on classes medium-low and low of the socio economic spectrum. In these places they compete for limited ressources and infraestructure with the most vulnerable local population of the city on spaces of high density rate 300 hab/ ha (for Bosa and south of Kennedy considerig the average of the city is 180 hab/ ha) often generating competition and conflictuality preventing integration.

Source: Report on spatial segregation, Proyecto migración Venezuela based on the investigation of Diva Marcela García, José Mario Mayorga.



1.2 What spaces they occupy? PATTERNS OF SOCIO-SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN BOGOTÁ

Heterogeneous distribution of migrant population within the city linked to the economic diversity of migrants, they are settling in the same logic as the nationals' **pattern of socio-economic segregation** and not following ethnic or racial patterns (ghettos)

1. Spatial agglomeration:

Follows and enhances the socio spatial segregation existing in the city. Aggravates the existing condition and stress on scarce services and resources on sectors characterized by vulnerable population.

2. Atypical zones:

Spaces of focal concentration in strategic position near the city center.

Spaces of opportunities
ABANDONED, OBSOLETE, UNDERUSED SPACES

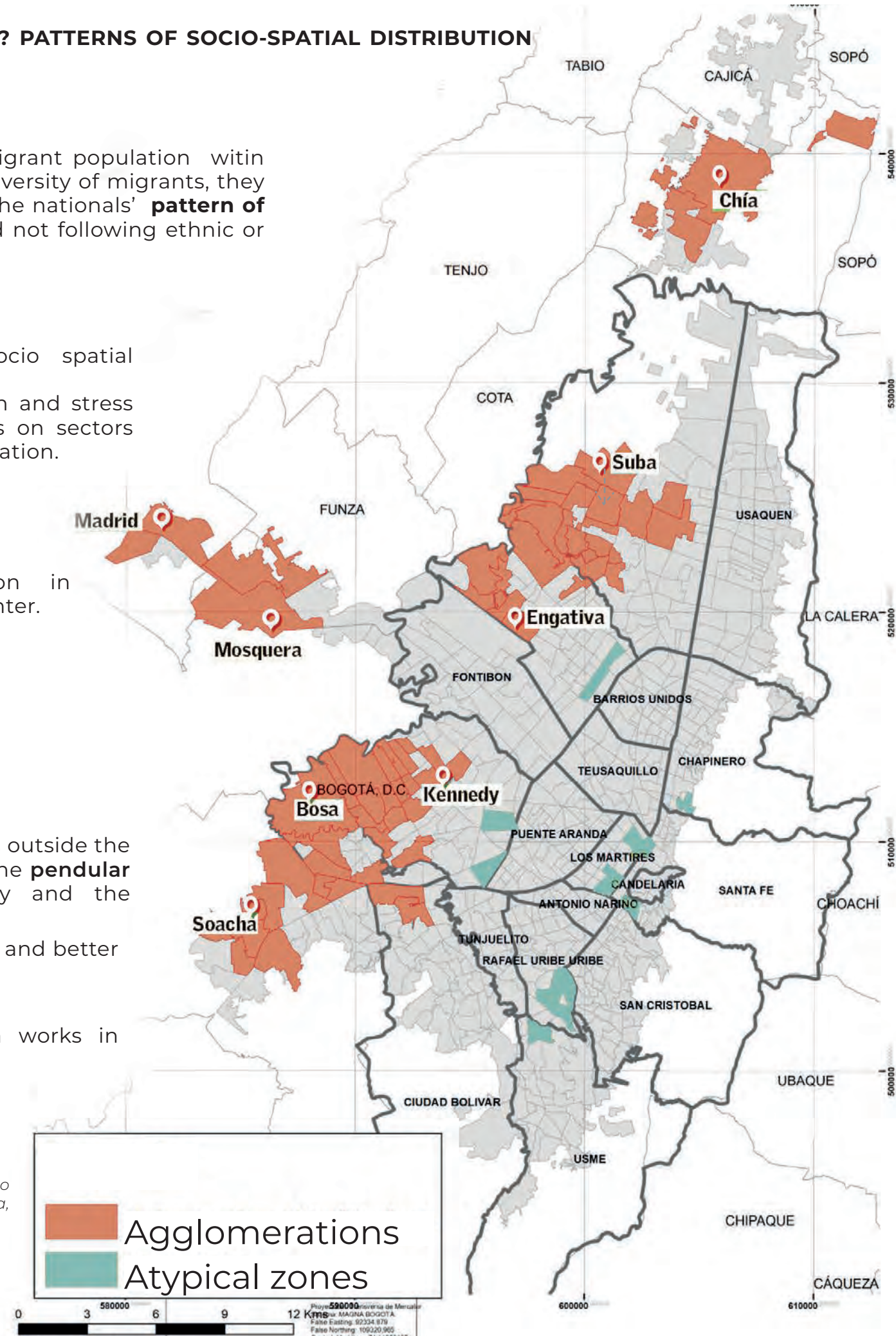
3. Extended metropolis:

Migrants settle in peripheric areas outside the boundaries of the city following the **pendular movements** between the city and the periphery.

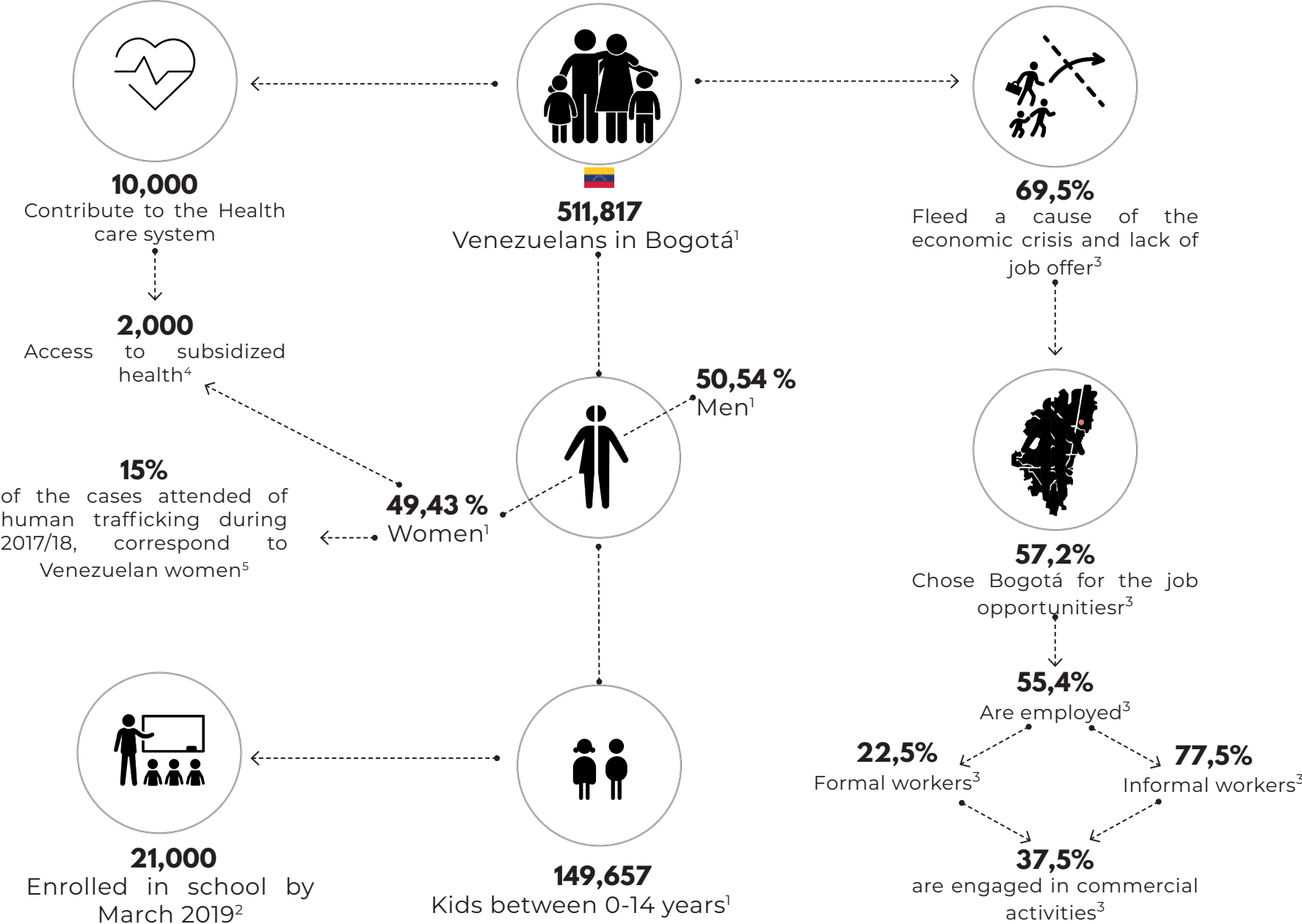
+ affordable housing market and better size and quality of spaces.

20% productive population works in Bogotá

Source: Report on spatial segregation, Proyecto migración Venezuela, Diva Marcela García, José Mario Mayorga.



2.3 BOGOTÁ, CHALLENGES TO INTEGRATE THE MIGRANT POPULATION



GENERAL

- Identify with greater accuracy what the city is facing and what human capital it has at hand for the creation of viable public policies to develop and integrate
 - Proactively engage local governments and host communities. Local governments have the capacity and responsibility to
1. Manage/ implement/ adapt national policies at the local level
 2. Coordinate and connect initiatives with potential private investors,
 3. Promote engagement of civil society groups

BY SERVICES



REGULARIZATION

Create tools, mechanisms to identify and regularize migrants in Bogotá. Spread information expand benefits to encourage the regularization of migrants. Need of characterization of the different profiles of migrants



BASIC NEEDS

Access to adequate housing in a city with a housing deficit, diversify offers on housing market to open the possibility for vulnerable migrants to access min quality housing (profit existing diaspora networks)



HEALTH

Only the regular migrants that contribute to the healthcare system are entitled to received medical help apart from emergency. Lack of health prevention policies and sexual health education (alternatives for family planning).



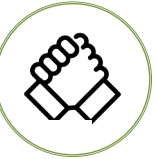
EDUCATION & TRAINING

Difficulty in validating degrees, Possibility of basic education ONLY for regular migrants, Limited budget and places in schools, Limited opportunities for technical and professional education



LABOR

Lack of financial aid possibilities (loans, opening of bank accounts, etc.). Irregular status and limited job opportunities thigthen the possibility to acces a formal employment, Therefore the majority of migrants work on informal markets



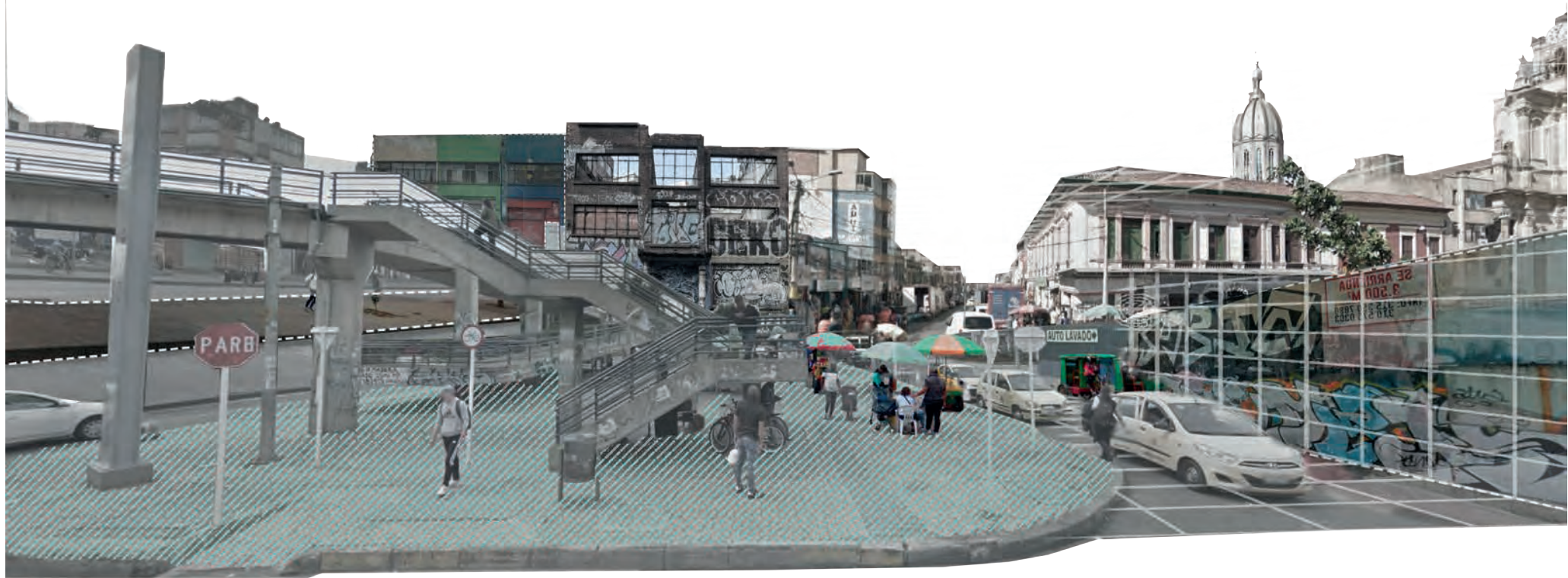
INTEGRATION

The spatial distribution of migrants in Bogotá reinforces the existing patterns of spatial segregatall stressing areas where rersources are already very limited creating competition with local population. create a chain of interventions that includes cooperation with neighboring regions to work in a more efficient and effective way.

Data retrieved by Cálculos Observatorio Proyecto Migración Venezuela from: 1. June 2021, DANE - GEIH, 2. March 2019, Secretaría de Educación, 3. March 2018, Secretaría Distrital de integración Social, 4. April 2019, Secretaría de Gobierno

Source: Report on spatial segregation, Proyecto migración Venezuela, Diva Marcela García, José Mario Mayorga.

Información tomada del Informe Diagnóstico Regional de la Migración con Enfoque de Derechos Humanos 2014-2018: Bogotá



3

‘SPACES OF OPPORTUNITIES’

2.1. CONCEPT

The concept starts from the development of the urban void “as a powerful activist network of new spaces, that complement and enhances the existing ones”¹ but it is not limited, in this case, only to the void as a potential space for transformation in the city. But rather extends to other existing spatial dynamics, problematic realities constantly overlooked in the city planning process.

This perspective aims to re-discover these socio-spatial conditions starting from the opportunity of intervention and the implication that these places may have in the future development of the city. Is to understand the coping strategies used by the neglected spheres of the population, for instance the displaced Venezuelans, to face the challenges and fast changes of the city, that urban planning fails to keep pace with.

‘Spaces of opportunities’ are therefore considered focal points of intervention from where the re-activation of these spaces can create a positive chain reaction, multiplying the positive impact of urban interventions driven by people’s interaction and engagement in this network of places.

1. Ecosistema Urbano. (2016). Cuenca red | plan de reactivación del espacio público de cuenca, ecuador. tomo 1.1

2. Schoon, S., & Altrock, U. (2014). Conceded informality. scopes of informal urban restructuring in the pearl river delta. Habitat International, 43, 214-220.

3. Amin, A. (2013). Telescopic urbanism and the poor. City, 17(4), 476-492

2.2. CATEGORIES OF SPACES OF OPPORTUNITIES



1.ABANDONED, OBSOLETE, UNDERUSED SPACES



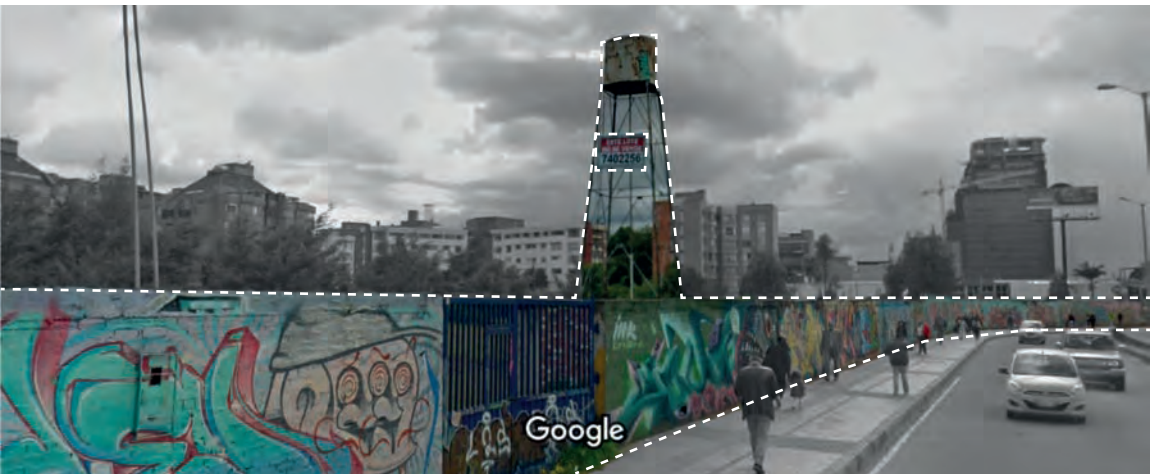
2. HUBS OF INFORMAL ECONOMY

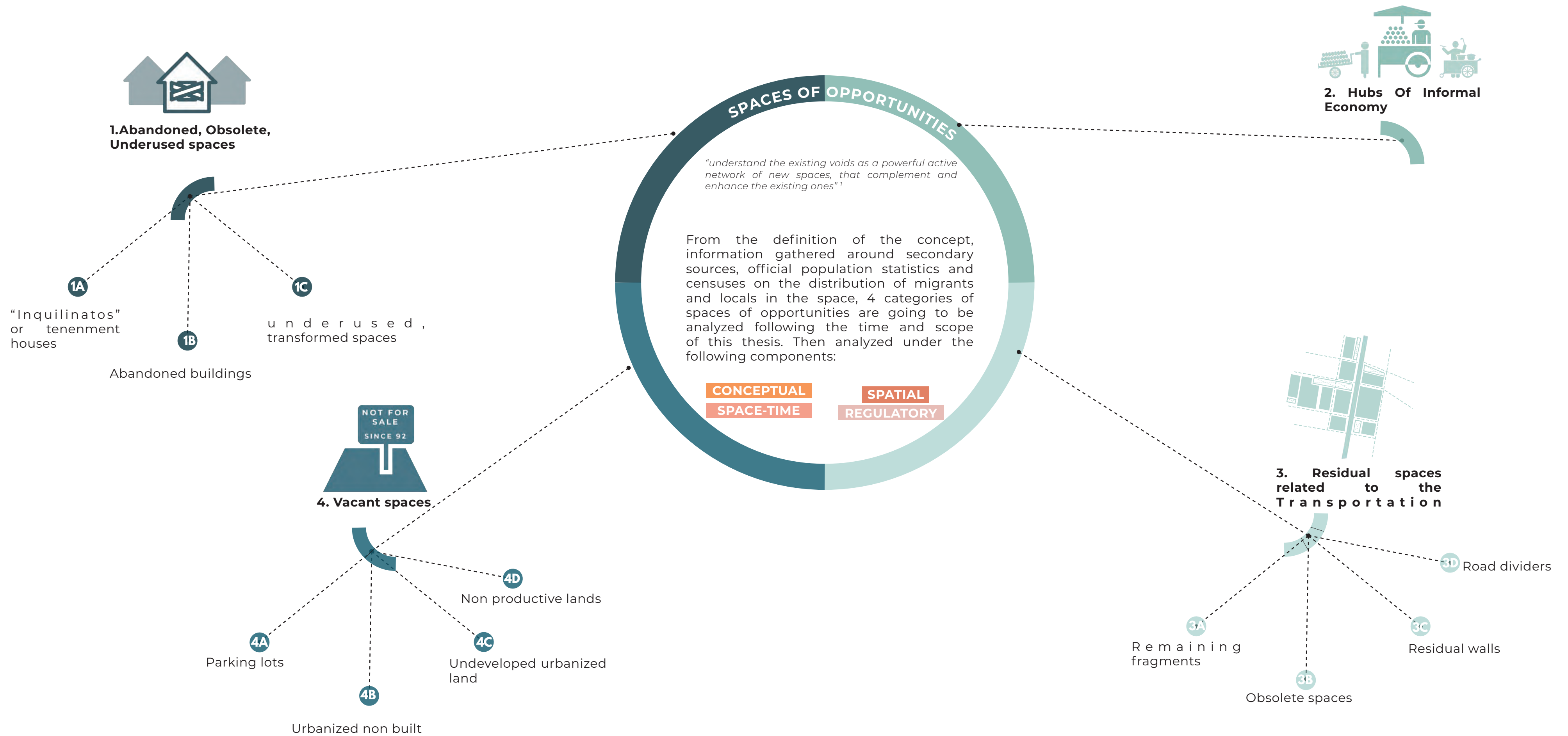


3. RESIDUAL SPACES RELATED TO THE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE



4.VACANT SPACES





1. Translated by the author from Ecosistema Urbano & BID



1.ABANDONED, OBSOLETE, UNDERUSED SPACES

Considered as the spaces that lost their function or were left behind in the fast processes of unplanned growth of the city.

- **What initiatives are already undergoing to recover these spaces? What are their limits?**
- **What are the main reasons that led to the abandonment of spaces within the consolidated city?**

TYOLOGIES

- 1A “Inquilinatos” or tenement houses
- 1B Abandoned buildings
- 1C underused, transformed spaces

CONCEPTUAL

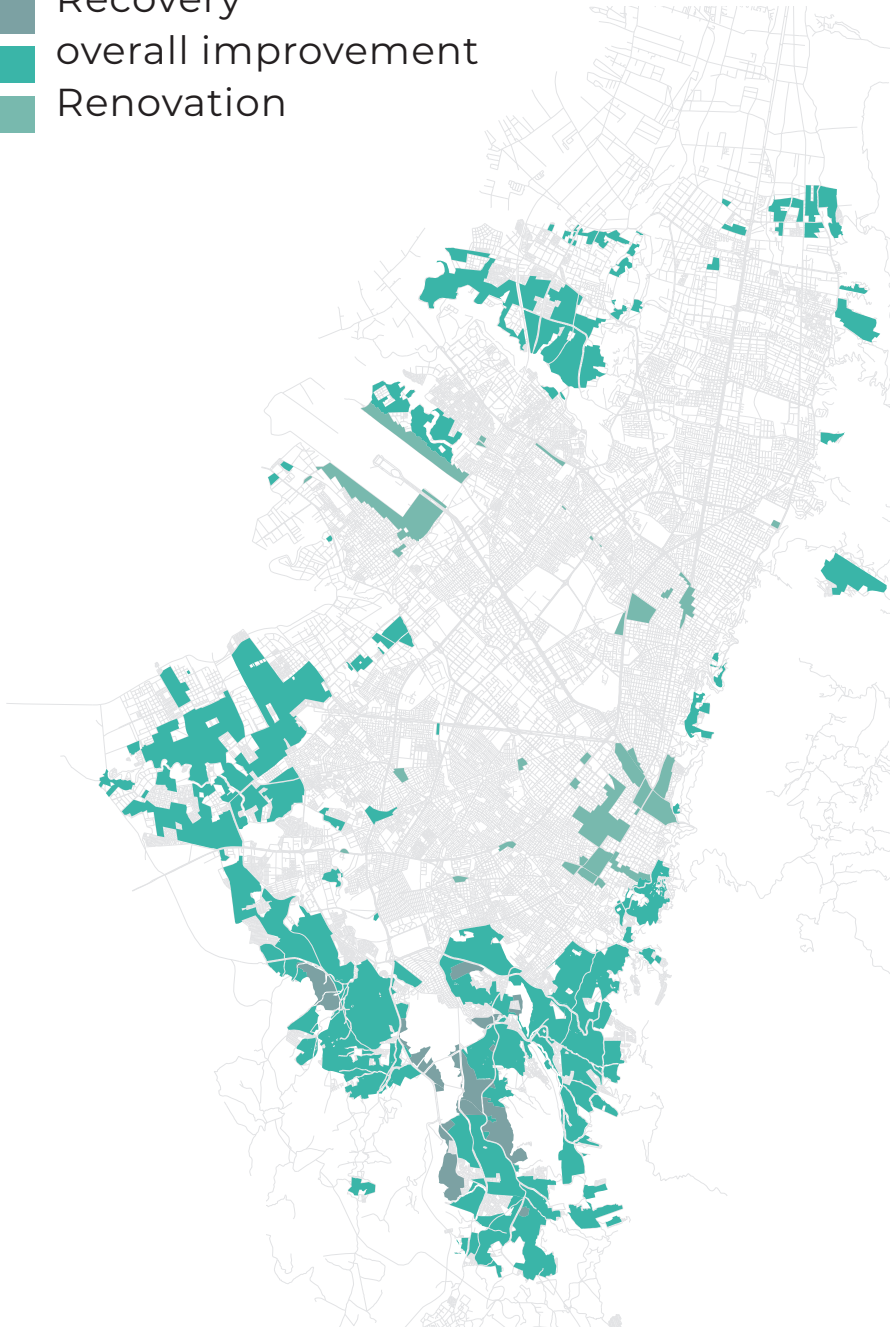
“Terrain vague”
“The relationship between the absence of use, of activity, and the sense of freedom, of expectancy, is fundamental to understanding the evocative potential of the city’s terrains vagues. Void, absence, yet also promise, the space of the possible, of expectations” (De Sola-Morales, 1995)

“Unincorporated margins, interiors islands of void of activity, oversights, these areas are simply uninhabited, un-safe, un-productive. In short, they are foreign to the urban system, mentally exterior in the physical interior of the city, its negative image, as much as critique as a possible alternative” (De Sola-Morales, 1995)

-Ignasi De Solà-Morales

SPATIAL

- Recovery
- overall improvement
- Renovation

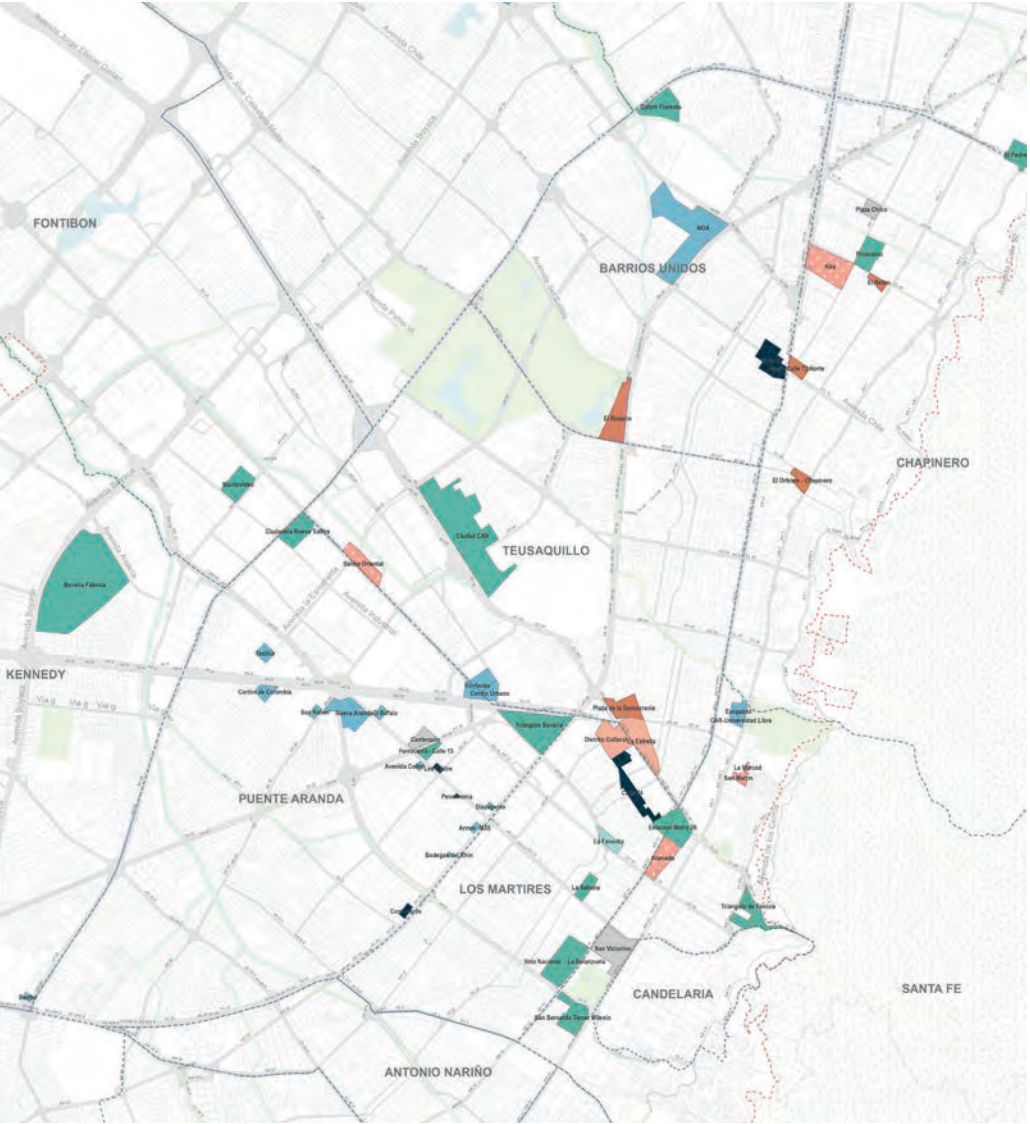


Even if the city planning has identified the main abandoned spaces and classified them by category of intervention (Recovery, overall improvement, Renovation) to propose specific plans by sectors, no plan addressing the particular phenomena of “inquilinos” (tenements) has been proposed in the last 25 years. Instead it has been sidelined as an aspect of the general revitalization of the city center.

REGULATORY

Parcial Plans for revitalization of the city:

- Ongoing
- Formulated
- Determinants
- Viability
- Denied
- Expired
- Determinants
- Withdrawn
- No Viability



A

There is a lack of engagement of the municipality with this form of self-management from the population to overcome the housing deficit by having a particular offer that suits special conditions of the people at the margin of the traditional rental market. And negligence from the point of view of crowding and living conditions of the spaces and their surroundings.

Norm for high impact zones/ ‘Red Light areas’

Decree 469 of 2003 (revised in 2017)
Conditions (urban & architectural) for the localization of “Special zones of services of high impact”(ZESA in Spanish, related to sexual services, “red light areas”)



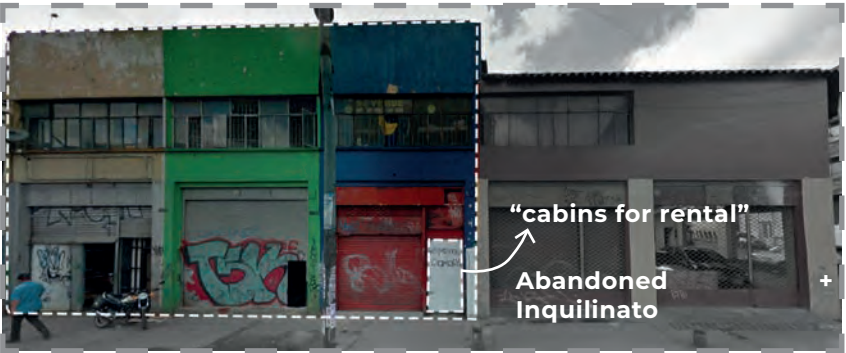
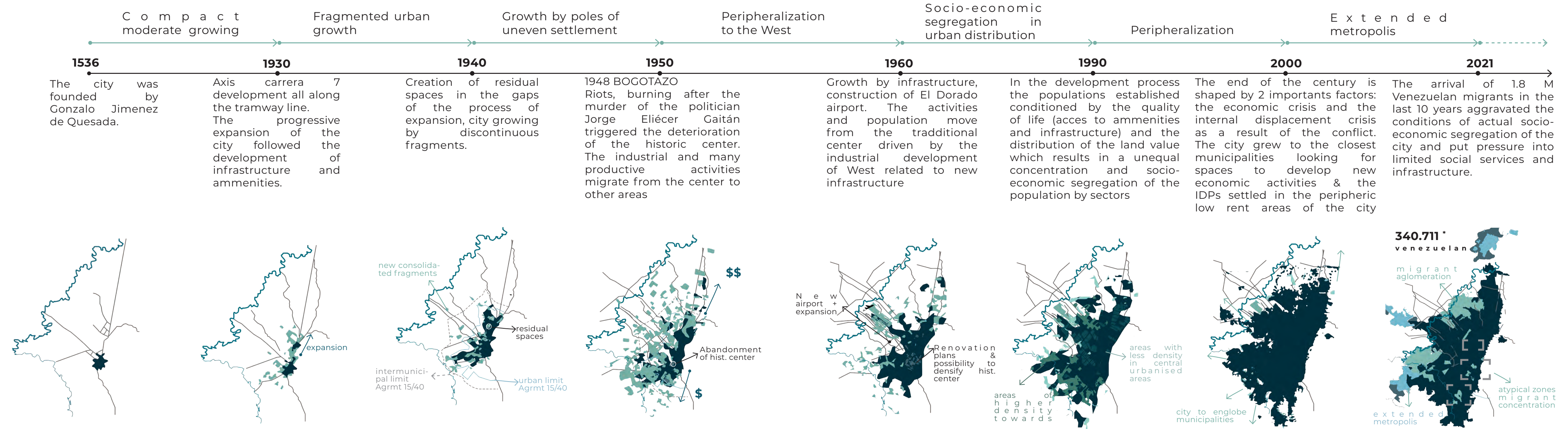
B

A SDP-DPRU Oct/2021
B Concepto Sobre Zonas Del Alto Impacto. , SDP 1-2017-40746 / SDG 20171800248731. 2017).



1.ABANDONED, OBSOLETE,
UNDERUSED SPACES

SPACE-TIME



References:
* Migration Report Venezuelans in Colombia a 3 de mayo 2021
All images edited from google
History maps by the author based on: Romero Mejía, M. Ciudad En Explosión:



2. HUBS OF INFORMAL ECONOMY

Analysis of the concentration of informal markets as job sources in an dynamic and growing capital.

- How is the spatial distribution of the informal markets in Bogotá? What kind of pattern does it follows?

“Gray spacing”¹ in the city as these inbetween spaces left by the polarization and segregation of the actual urban regimes. These gray spaces are “dynamic assemblages of bodies, groups, developments and transactions that are neither formally included in the urban society and space, nor evicted or destroyed”. Places where an **active force emerges and evolves** through the cracks of control from official institutions and elites from which these marginalized communities interact and associate to create a **“defensive urban citizenship as an important local identity strategy”**. This ‘defensive urban citizenship’ can be considered as an alternative to “*reshape actual urban regimes*”.

-(Yiftachel, 2015)

REGULATORY

ACTORS: National-District Government

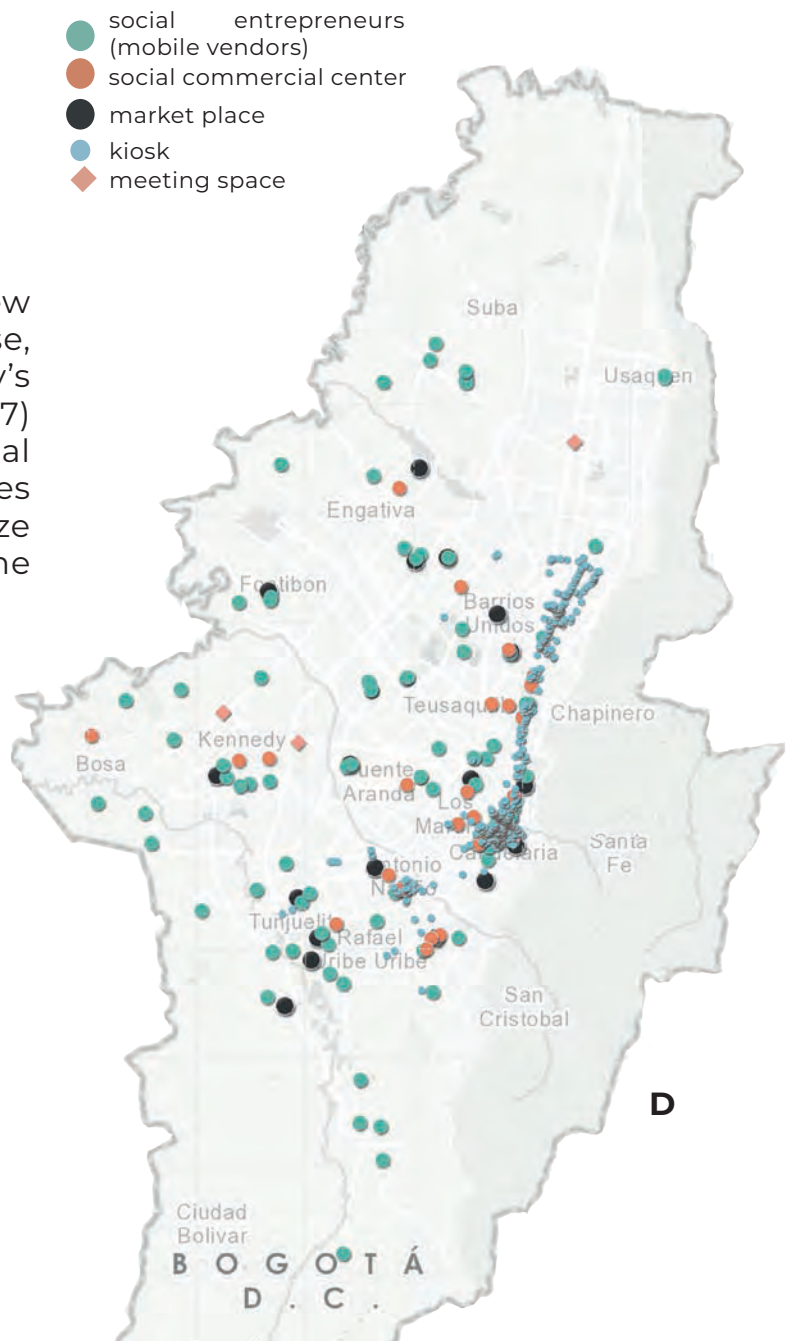
ACTORS: IPES (Institute for social economy)

National Constitution (1991)² protect the right to work to the informal workers as vulnerable population BUT cannot legitimize the occupation of public spaces. Because the protection of public space as collective right takes precedence over individual vendors rights.

District scale³. the public forces don’t have the authority to evict street vendors until they enrolled in an alternative livelihood source, either in process of inclusion in formal economy, or support programs operated by the District. At the same time the municipality has ensure the recovery of public spaces to all citizens.

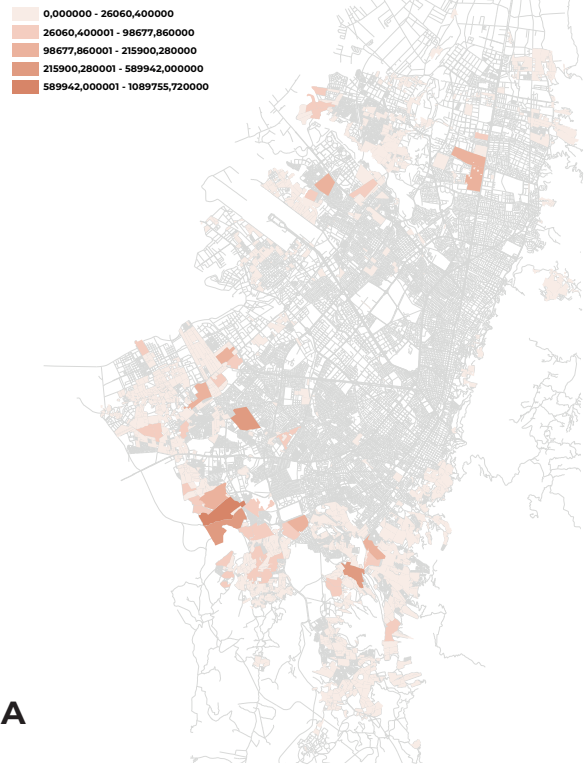
Concept of **“analog spaces”**⁴: new commercial spaces of collective use, concept implemented in the city’s Master Plan of Public Spaces (2007) to cope with the reality of informal economy and propose strategies to manage it. Initiatives to organize informal economies in the space of the city in **3 main actions:**⁴

1. Reorganization and relocation of informal activities
2. Recover of public spaces and revalorization of private buildings
3. Construction and management of ‘analog spaces’ connected to public space



CONCEPTUAL

Informal settlements by density

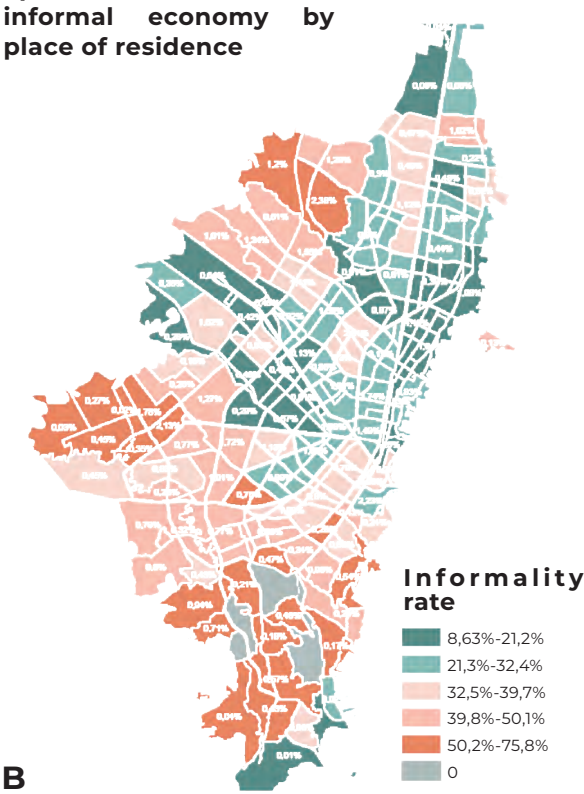


A

Concentration of informal settlements in the periphery of the city follow a pattern of socio-economic spatial segregation

SPATIAL

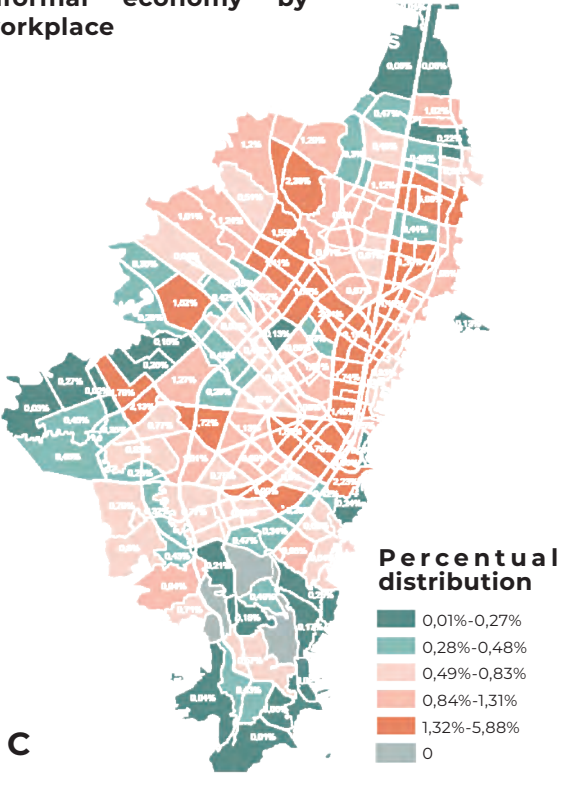
Spatial distribution of informal economy by place of residence



B

Concentration of informal economies related to peripheric informal settlements. Due to the lack of formal job sources in these areas, the main economic activities are informal. Recurrent typology is the Home Based Enterprise as an

Spatial distribution of informal economy by workplace

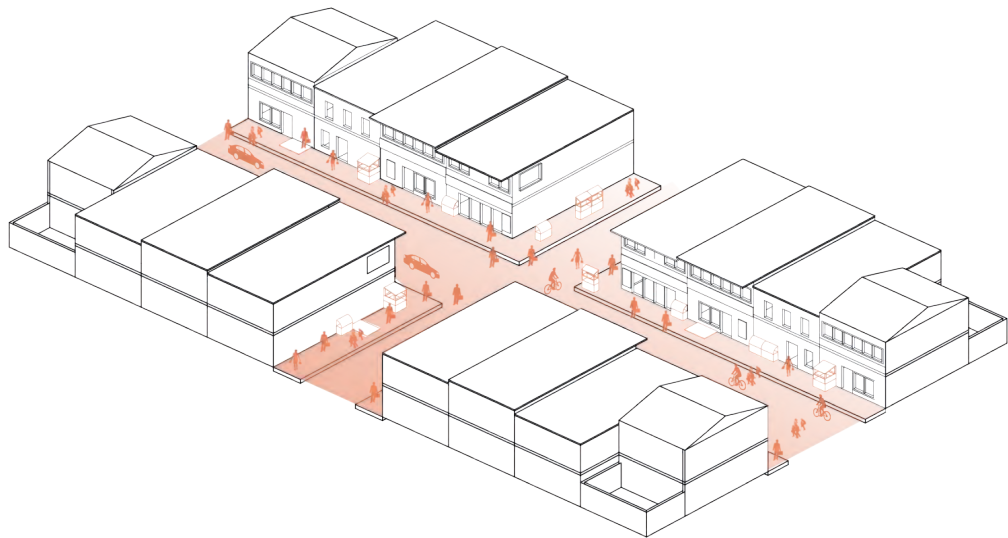


C

The distribution pattern shows that the zones with higher concentration of informal economies follow the spaces of business network and educational activities, that are also the formal job poles of the city.

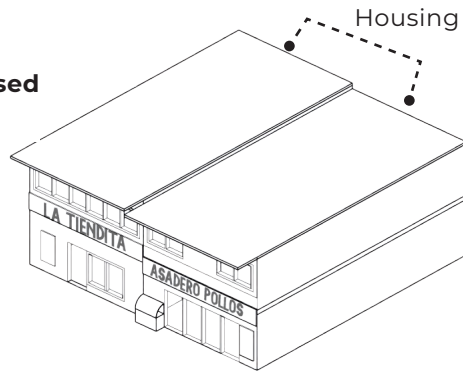
Abstract typical scenario

Informal settlements + informal economies

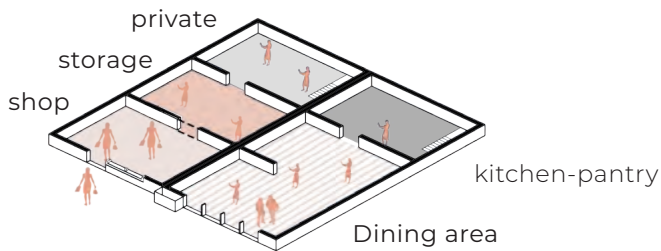


Home Based Enterprise

Transformation to small market



Transformation to restaurant



REFERENCES

¹ Yiftachel, O. (2015). Epilogue—from ‘Gray space’ to equal ‘Metrozanship’? reflections on urban citizenship. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 39(4), 726-737
² Instituto para la Economía Social-IPES. (2019). *Las ventas informales en el espacio público en bogotá / soluciones y desafíos*
³ Agreement 812 of 2021 Council of Bogotá D.C.
⁴ BURBANO ARROYO, ANDREA MILENA. *Los espacios análogos en la solución de conflictos entre actores del espacio público*
A Map elaborated by autor on ArcGIS based on Bogotá’s district database (2019) where they consider informal settlements spaces of informal origin.
B +C: Data and maps from (Gutiérrez González & Dirección de Economía Urbana, SDP, 2018) considering/ measuring informality in the study based in the concept of “strong informality”(Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico) referring to the workers that not contribute to health and pension systems.
D Map created from <https://mapas.bogota.gov.co/#> by Ideca - 2021, data collected 2017



3. RESIDUAL SPACES RELATED TO THE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE¹

Considering the transformations due to the megaprojects of infrastructure made to adapt the urban fabric to the exponential demographic and geographic growth.

- **What typologies of residual spaces can be found? what are the repercussions that these entail?**
- **How historically the mobility model has been a source of fragmentation of the spaces in Bogotá?**

TYOLOGIES

- 3A 'Culatas' Residual walls
- 3B Remain fragments
- 3C Road dividers
- 3D Obsolete spaces



¹ A. Concept and Map adapted from Sandoval, Marcela (2021), BOGOTÁ VACANTE
Images edited from google street view

SPATIAL



Residual walls as linear barrier appropriated by the use of grafitti



Remain fragments of the city by the expansion of the streets for Transmilenio

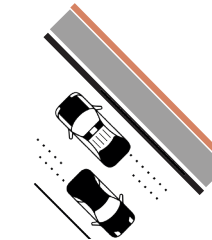


Road divider between the Transmilenio vacant and deteriorated in absense of

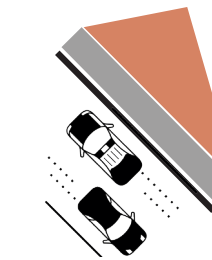


Obsolete spaces abandoned after the closure of the train operation

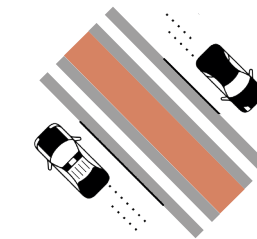
REGULATORY



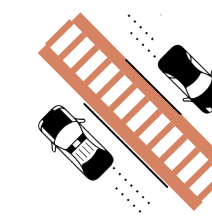
The residual walls are considered as fiscal property, in order to be intervened they have to be included in a renovation plan.



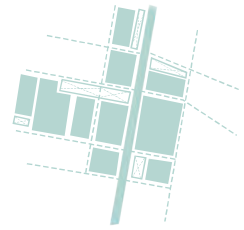
The remain fragments are public property usually considered small squares. Not an specific activity to be developed in these spaces



The intersections and Road dividers are public property for collective use. PEMP (Special Plan of Management & Protection) this spaces are destined to isolating activities (public gardens, green spaces)

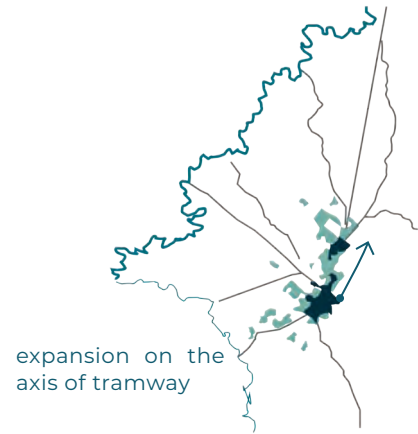


Ongoing project for the reuse of the abandoned infrastructure: RegioTram, a regional train connecting the neighbour municipalities working as a light train. Proposed as a Public-Private Partnership.



3. RESIDUAL SPACES
RELATED TO THE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE ¹

SPACE-TIME

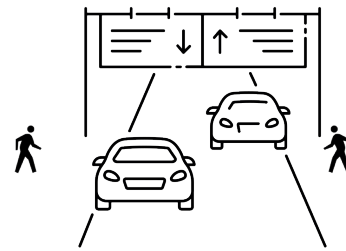


expansion on the axis of tramway

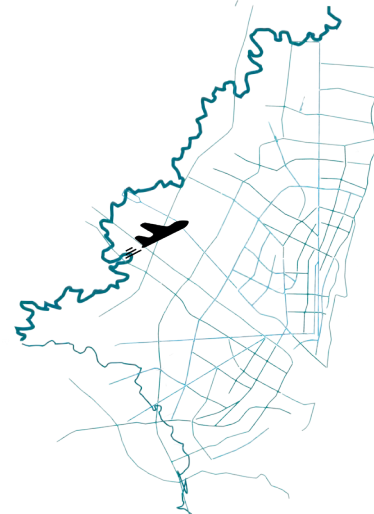
BEFORE



Carrera 13, from plaza de San Victorino in 1930
scale of the infrastructure mobility
more pedestrian-friendly



1950



1969

NOW



Coexistence and conflictuality of
different activities and systems of
mobility in the same space



2000's

2023 +



Progressively the train infrastructure was replaced by highways, it was considered “more modern”
Here the construction of Caracas Avenue that replaced the train planned by urbanist Karl Brunner. in the process of growth of the city.

First fragments on the city related to obsolete transportation infrastructure

1939	  	6.034
1940	   	7.195
1948	     	15.058

PLAN PILOTO BOGOTÁ

Le Corbusier, José Luis Sert & Paul Wiesner
This Plan proposed Zonning and proposed a functional solution to the rising problem of traffic: increase the capacity of roads and conection. Even if the Plan wasn't implemented the hierarchization of streets and primacy of the car remained



MOBILITY PLAN

The growth goes along the rise of use of the car as main transportation system. The city is planed by the development of road infrastructure, building new highways, expanding the existing ones, creating road intersections, in this way breaking the connection and community tissue. Connections to new hubs of mobility infrastructure for

Residual spaces: Road dividers, Intersections.



Before the implementation of BRT system Transmilenio, Bogotá was chaos in congestion, pollution and overloading, where privates operate bus transportation as the main alternative to the car

By the end of the 90's Bogotá didn't had a massive transportation system but the city had expanded to aprox. 5 million hab and 30 ha.



After years of planning and different mayors, from 1999 Transmilenio is established as a joint-stock company as the first integral system of massive transport in the city.
2021:
1,114.4 km
11 mainlines in operation,
139 stations

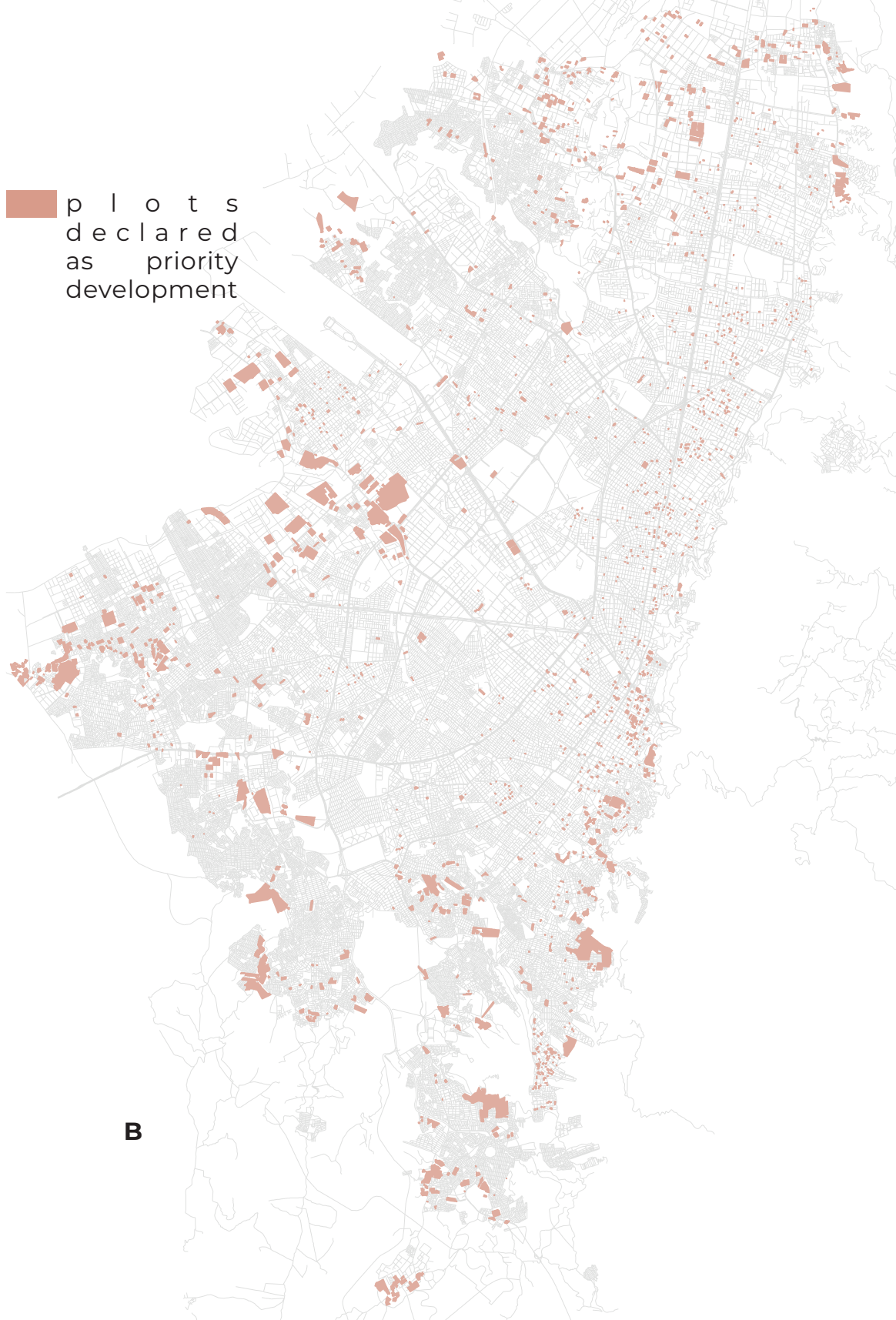
Residual spaces: Road dividers, Residual borders after the expansion of the streets.

Metro project



Analysis of the urban plots that do not carry a specific function and are detached from the pace of the city creating gaps of discontinuity

- **What are the types of vacant spaces in Bogotá? What initiatives are already undergoing to recover these spaces?**



TYPOLOGIES

- 4A** Parking lots
- 4B** Urbanized non built
- 4C** Undeveloped urbanized land
- 4D** non productive lands

REGULATORY

“Undeveloped urban land located in urban areas, of public or private property, declared as priority development, which is not urbanized within two (2) years following its declaration, will be subject to the initiation of the process of forced alienation by public auction for non-compliance with the social function of the property.”¹
In the 1st year possibility to urbanize leaving 20% of the area for social housing²

As part an strategy of land management of the Development Plan of the city (resolution No. 1099 de 2012)

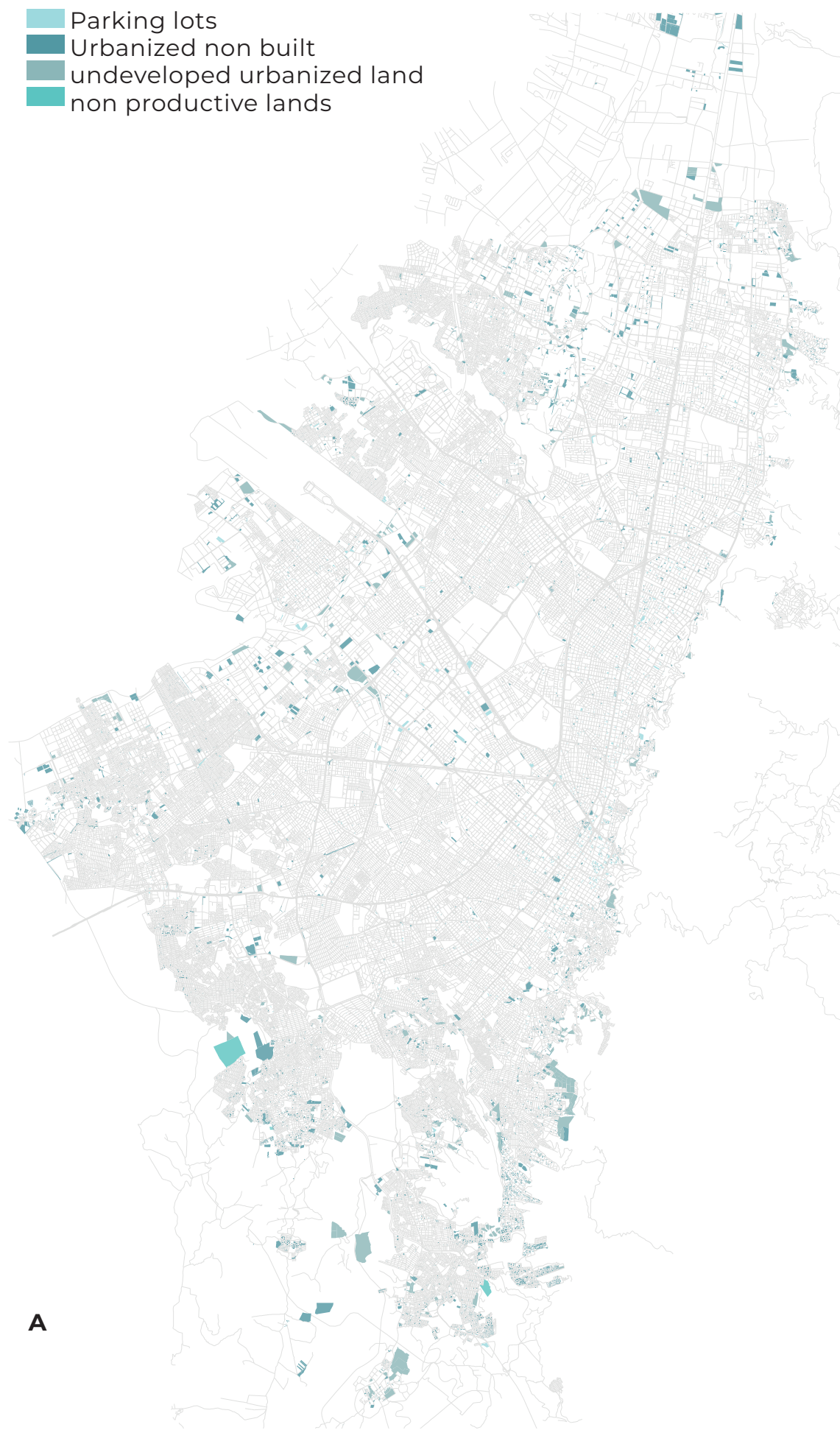
Aims:

- Improve the supply of land for different uses, avoiding land retention ²
- Use vacant spaces as areas in the consolidated urban areas to build social housing as an strategy to cope with housing deficit in the city

1.185 Empty plots

111ha Vacant spaces²

1. Secretaría Distrital del Hábitat,Resolution 421 DE 2015 here cited the article 52 of the Law 388 of 1997
2.Espectador,(2020). Se declaran de construcción prioritaria 1.185 lotes de bogotá. Retrieved Nov 21, 2021, from <https://www.elespectador.com/bogota/se-declaran-de-construccion-prioritaria-1185-lotes-de-bogota-articulo-361519/>
Satellite photos edited from Google
A Map elaborated by autor on ArcGIS based on Bogotá's district database (2019)
B Map elaborated by autor from Open Data Bogotá, Secretaría Distrital del Hábitat (2020)



SPATIAL

Residual spaces of the city related to processes of land speculation





1.ABANDONED, OBSOLETE, UNDERUSED SPACES



2. HUBS OF INFORMAL ECONOMY



3. RESIDUAL SPACES RELATED TO THE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE¹



4.VACANT SPACES



TYPLOGIES

- 1A "Inquilinatos" or tenement houses
- 1B Abandoned buildings
- 1C underused, transformed spaces

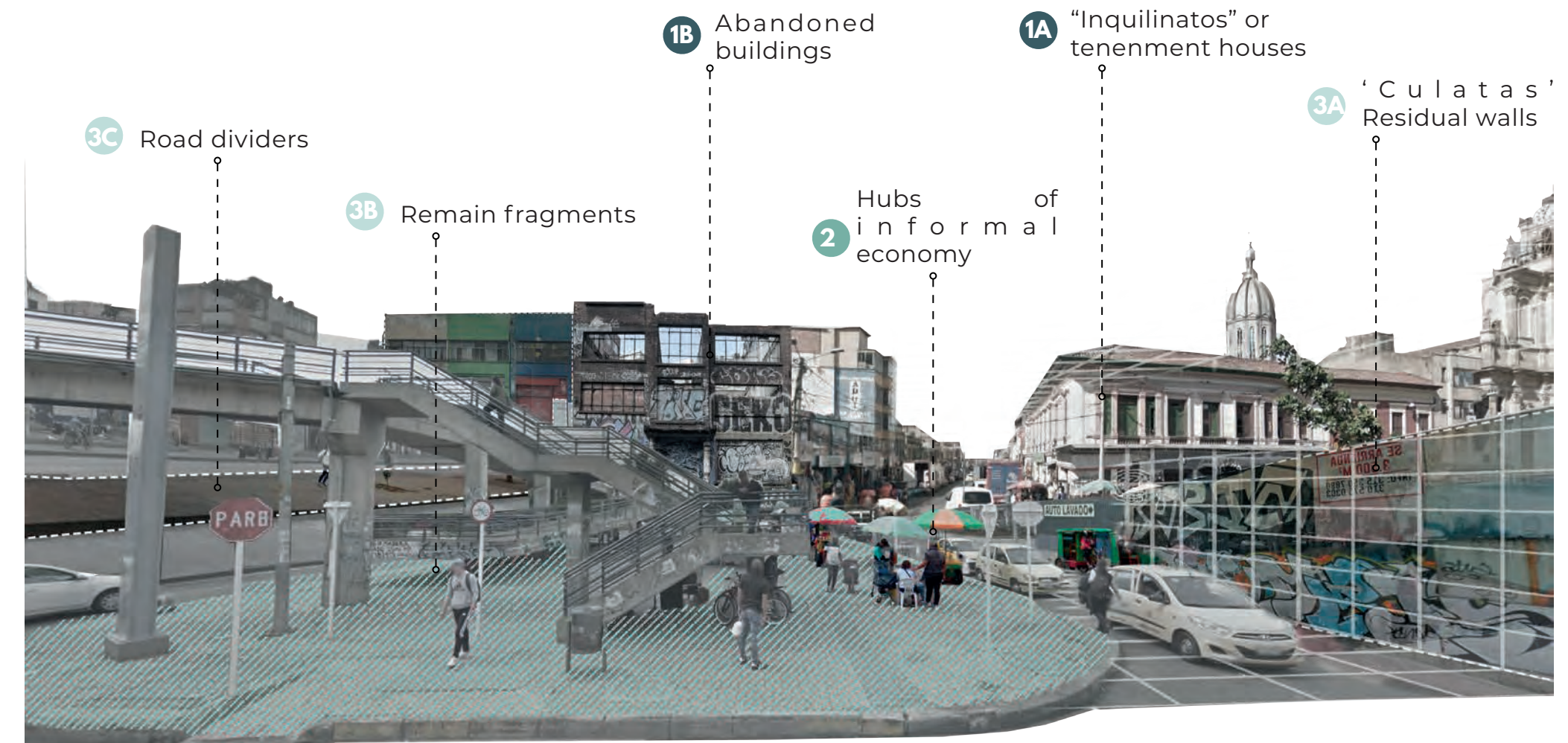
TYPLOGIES

- 3A 'Culatas' walls Residual
- 3B Remain fragments
- 3C Road dividers
- 3D Obsolete spaces

TYPLOGIES

- 4A Parking lots
- 4B Urbanized non built
- 4C Undeveloped urbanized land
- 4D non productive lands

COLLAGE OF DIFFERENT SPACES OF OPORTUNITIES IN URBAN SPACES OF BOGOTÁ



The different categories of spaces of opportunities are constantly overlapping creating diverse urban phenomena across the city. Dynamics that are partially connected/ excluded by the networks of public transportation of the city and the possibility to access services and leisure.

PART II PROPOSAL



4

METHODOLOGY

DESCRIPTION

This methodology emerges as a process of **research, analysis and implementation**, aiming to propose a set of strategies to transform spaces of opportunities within the city, addressing socio-spatial integration from the initiatives of migrant entrepreneurs.

Also, this methodology can be used as a base to support **architects and urban planners** in dealing with identified categories of spaces, encouraging them to propose specific tools. These tools would appear as punctual interventions in collaboration with the strategies of transformation. The aim is to engage key national and international actors, migrants, and locals to **co-create spaces of integration**.

OBJECTIVES

Starting from the definition of spaces of opportunities as places of potential transformation in the city, the main objective of this approach is to propose a flexible, non-exhaustive methodology as a supportive mechanism for mobilizing the creative potential of migrants in cities. The following research focuses on the case study of Venezuelan migrants as agents of transformation in Bogotá.

This proposal is conceived as a base to generate tools for dialogue and collaboration between the planned city (top-down approach) and the spontaneous use of urban space (bottom-up). The goal is to set a common ground to discuss urban challenges that can lead to civic engagement and participation of migrants, local communities and city governance.

ACRONYMS



Tools

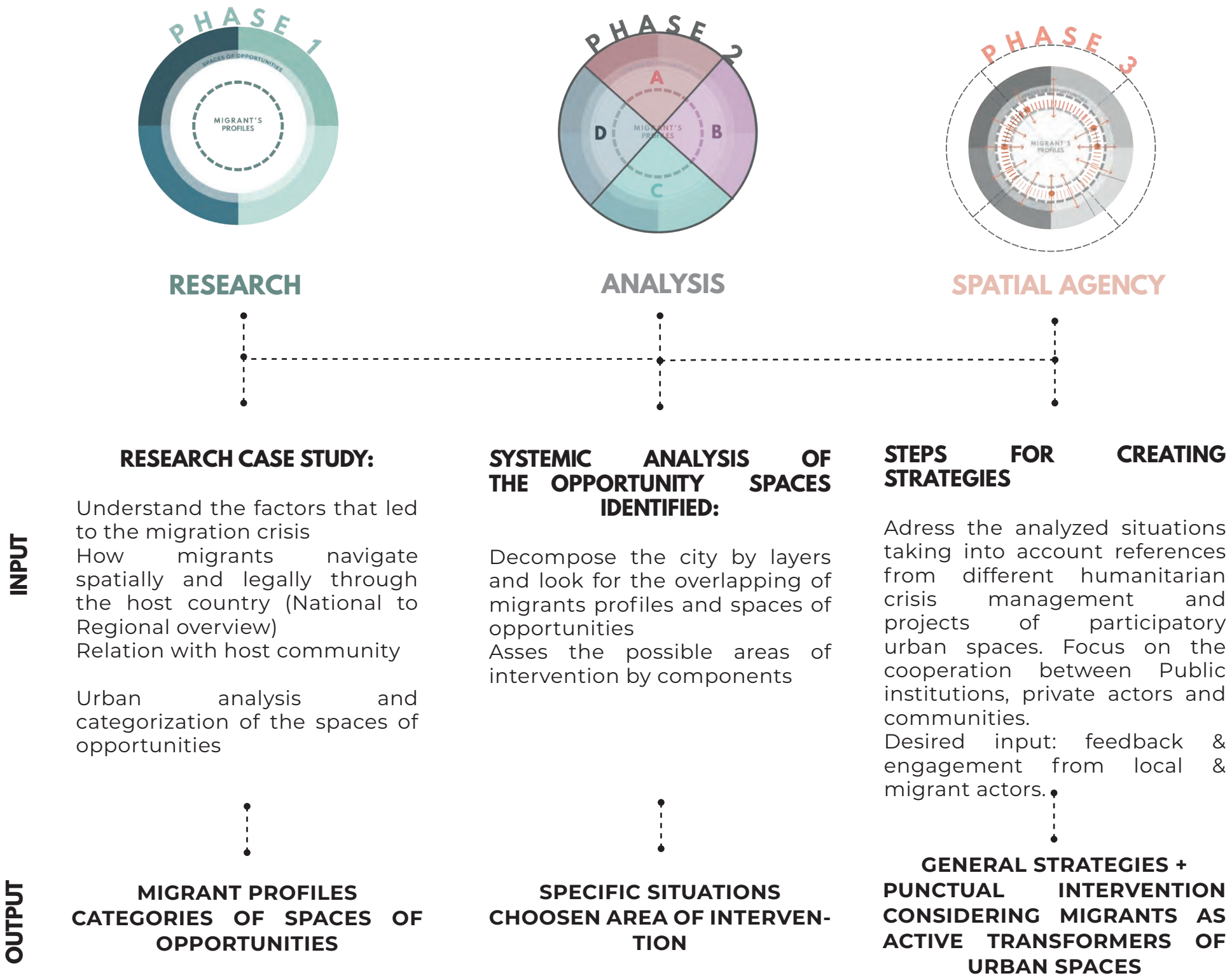


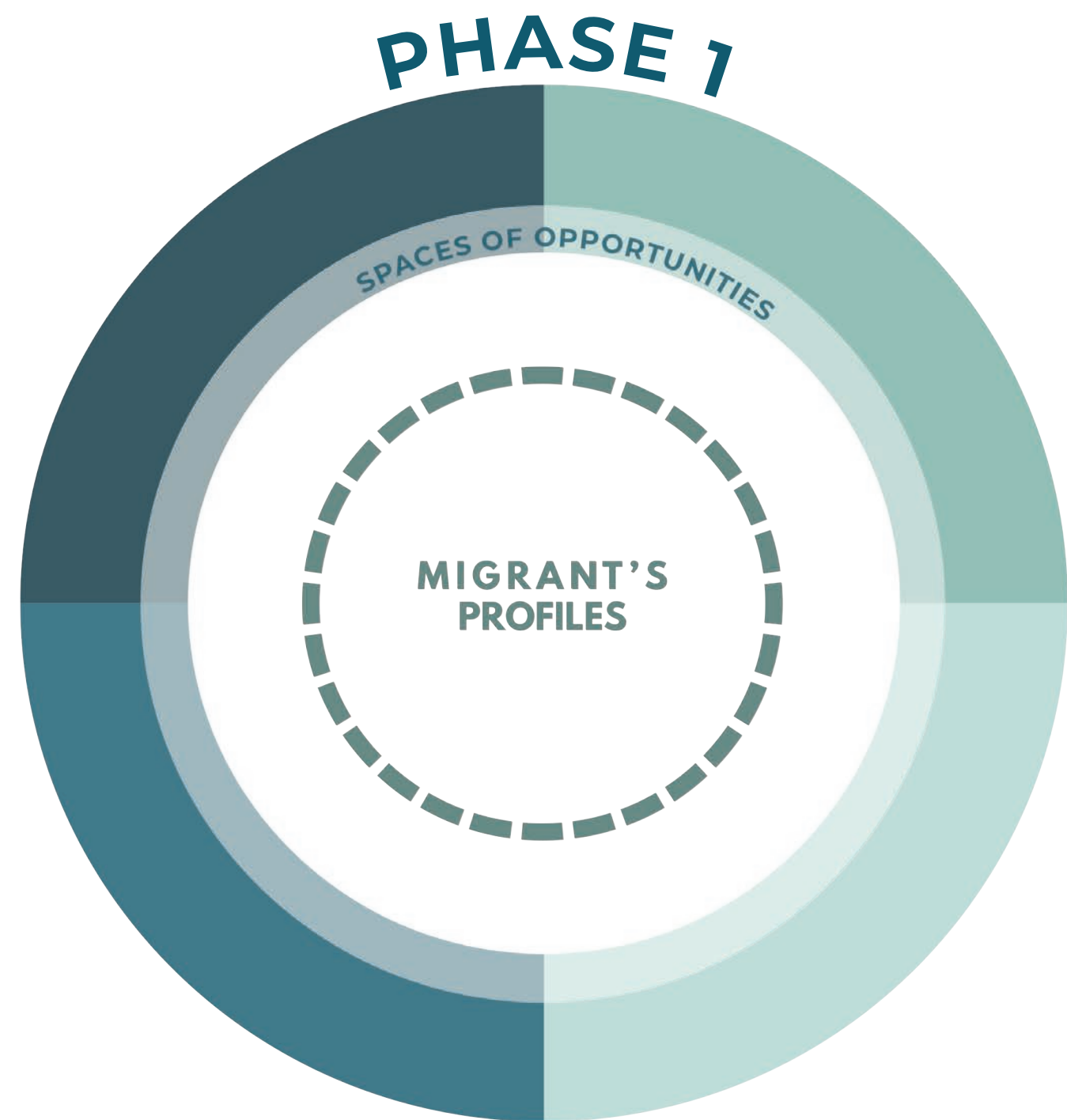
Sources



Tips

HOW TO USE THE METHODOLOGY





RESEARCH

> TO CHAPTER 1: CASE STUDY

1.2. PROFILES OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS

For general profiles:

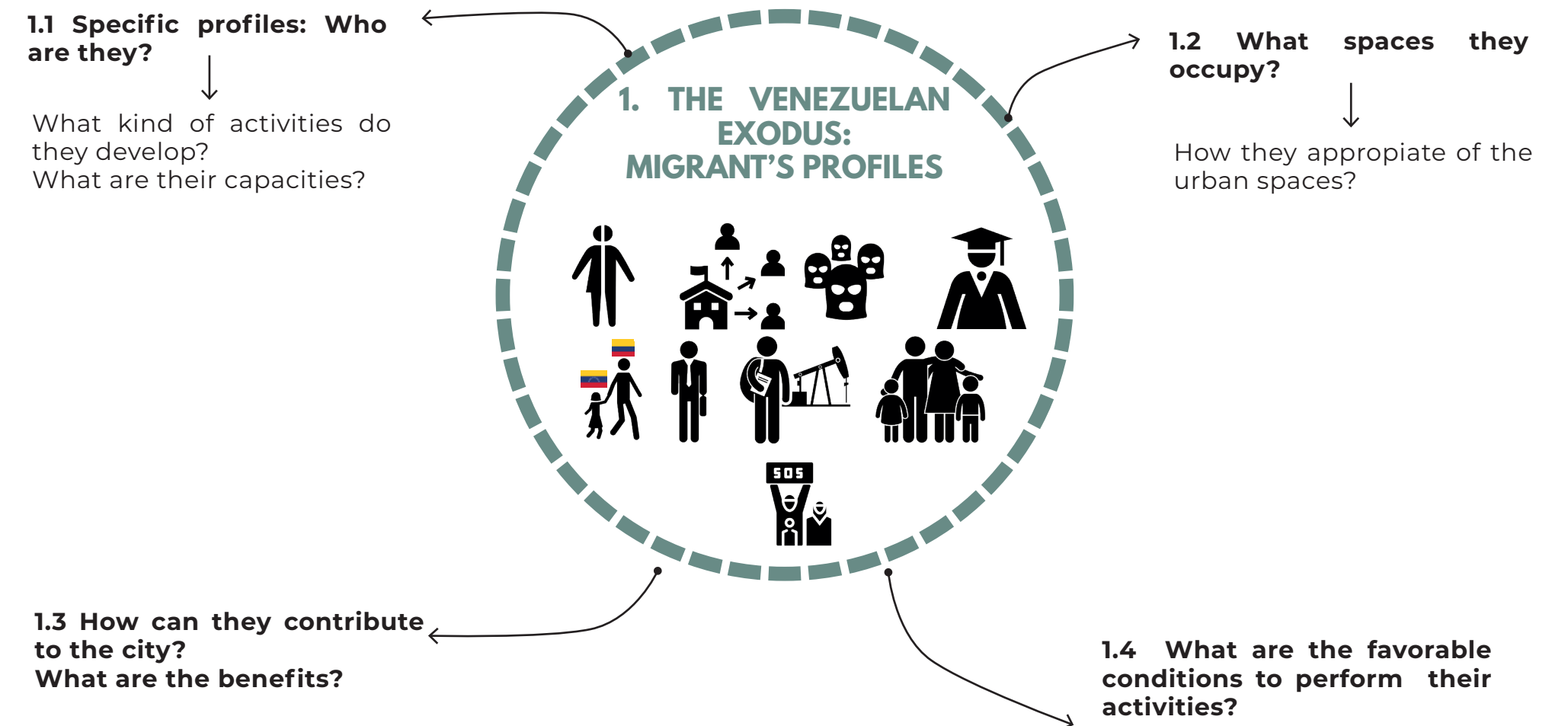
- “Experts”
- “Colombian returnees”
- “head of the households”
- “impoverished”
- “Businessman”
- “Professionals/Students”
- “families”
- “Gangs”

Sources

- OIM/UNHCR situation reports¹
- Host country National statistics²
- Inter-Agency coordination Platforms³
- Local NGO's⁴

Tools

- survey of specific profile identified



Sources

1.OIM: <https://www.iom.int/countries/venezuela>

UNHCR: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/venisit>

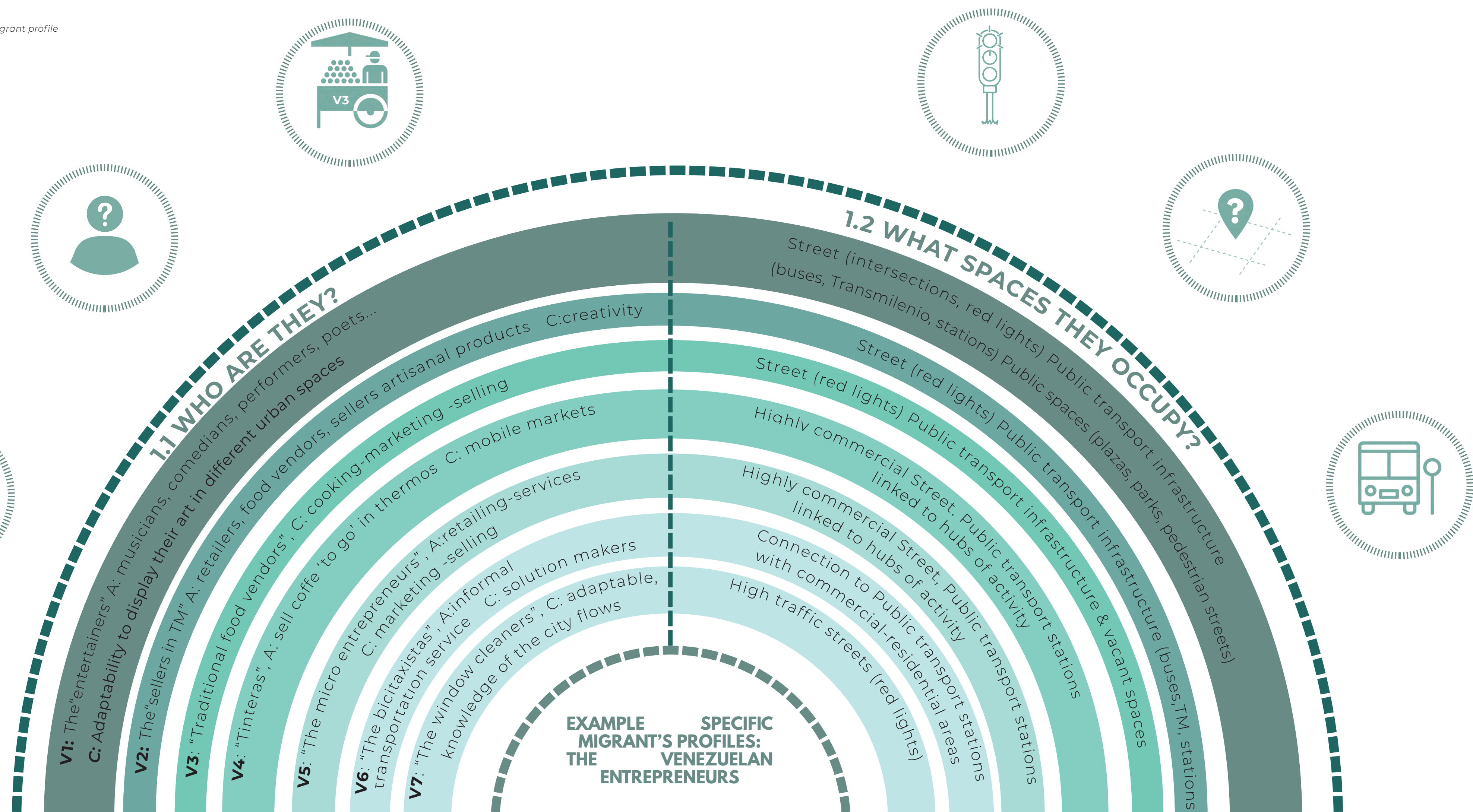
2 Immigration Services (Migración Colombia) <https://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/planeacion/estadisticas>

DANE/GEIH: Large Integrated Household Survey applied to migrant population (e.g. <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/44fb267cc67143a3b1cc43251925dd41/page/Cifras-generales%3A-%C3%BAltimo-mes-disponible/>)

3. Response 4 Venezuelans <https://www.r4v.info/en>, Somos Panas Colombia, <https://somospanascolombia.com/>

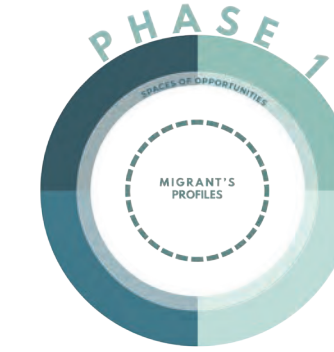
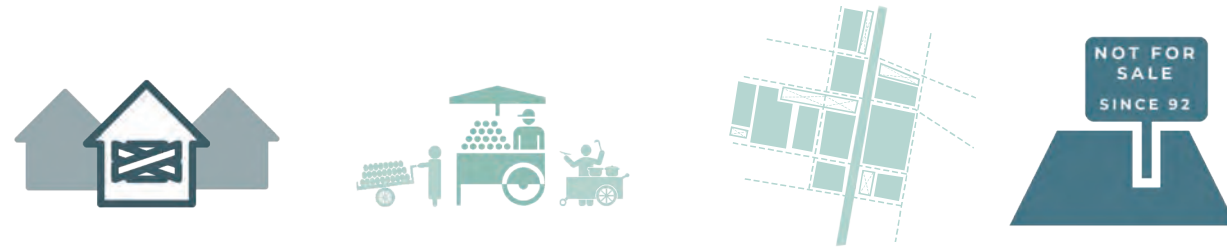
4. Proyecto migración Venezuela, Asovencol, etc. (<https://migravenezuela.com/>, <http://www.asocvencol.com/>)

ACRONYMS
V+number = Venezuelan migrant profile
A= Activities performed
C= capabilities





> TO CHAPTER 2: SPACES OF OPPORTUNITIES
2.2. CATEGORIES OF SPACES OF OPPORTUNITIES



SYNTHESIS OF RESEARCH

1. **Abandoned, Obsolete, Underused spaces**

Spaces that lost their function or were left behind in the fast processes of unplanned growth of the city

- 1A "Inquilinatos" or tenement houses
- 1B Abandoned buildings
- 1C underused, transformed spaces

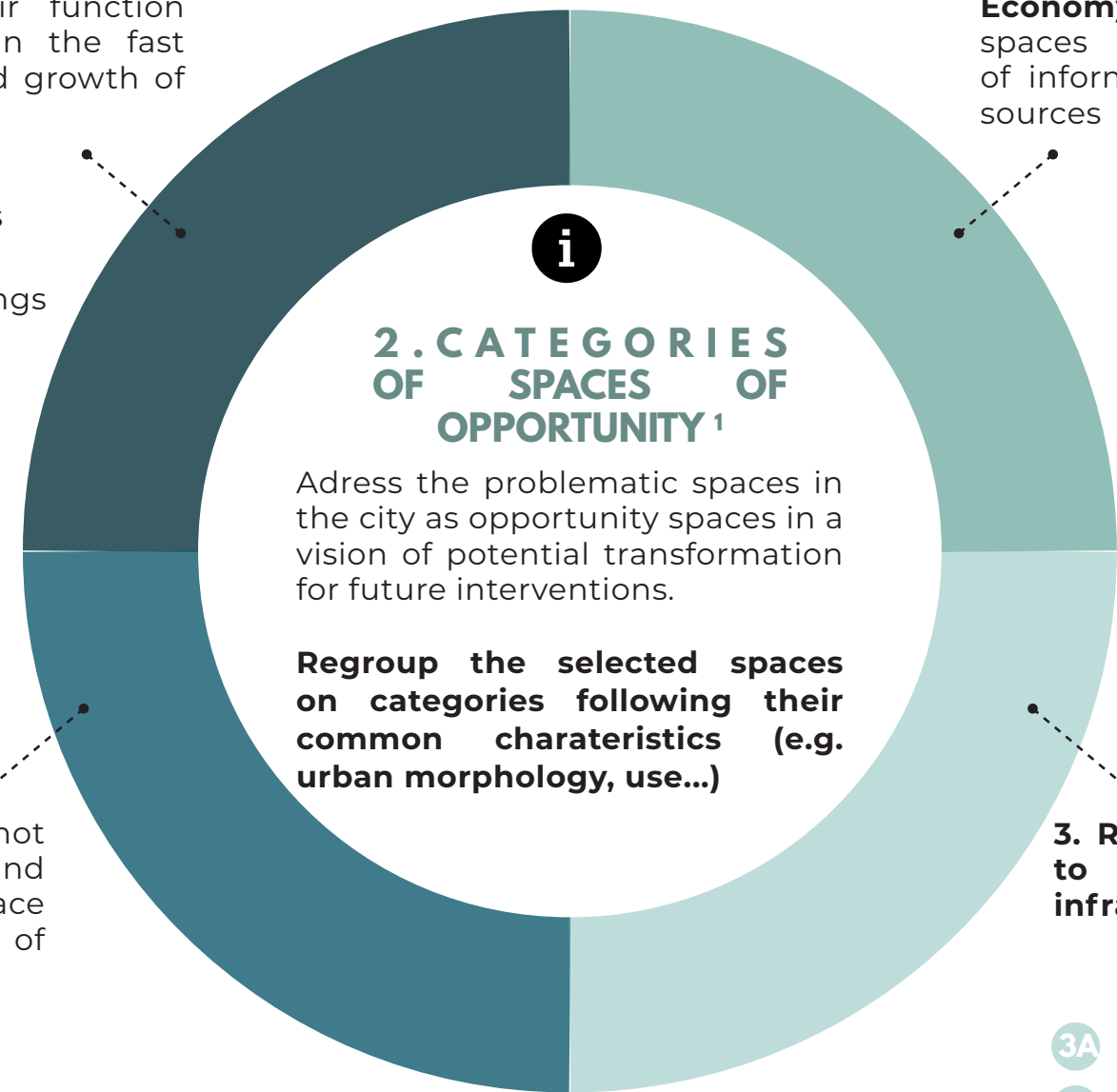
2. **Hubs Of Informal Economy**

spaces of concentration of informal markets as job sources

4. **Vacant spaces**

Cities spaces which do not carry a specific function and are detached from the pace of the city creating gaps of discontinuity.

- 4A Parking lots
- 4B Urbanized non built
- 4C Undeveloped urbanized land
- 4D non productive lands



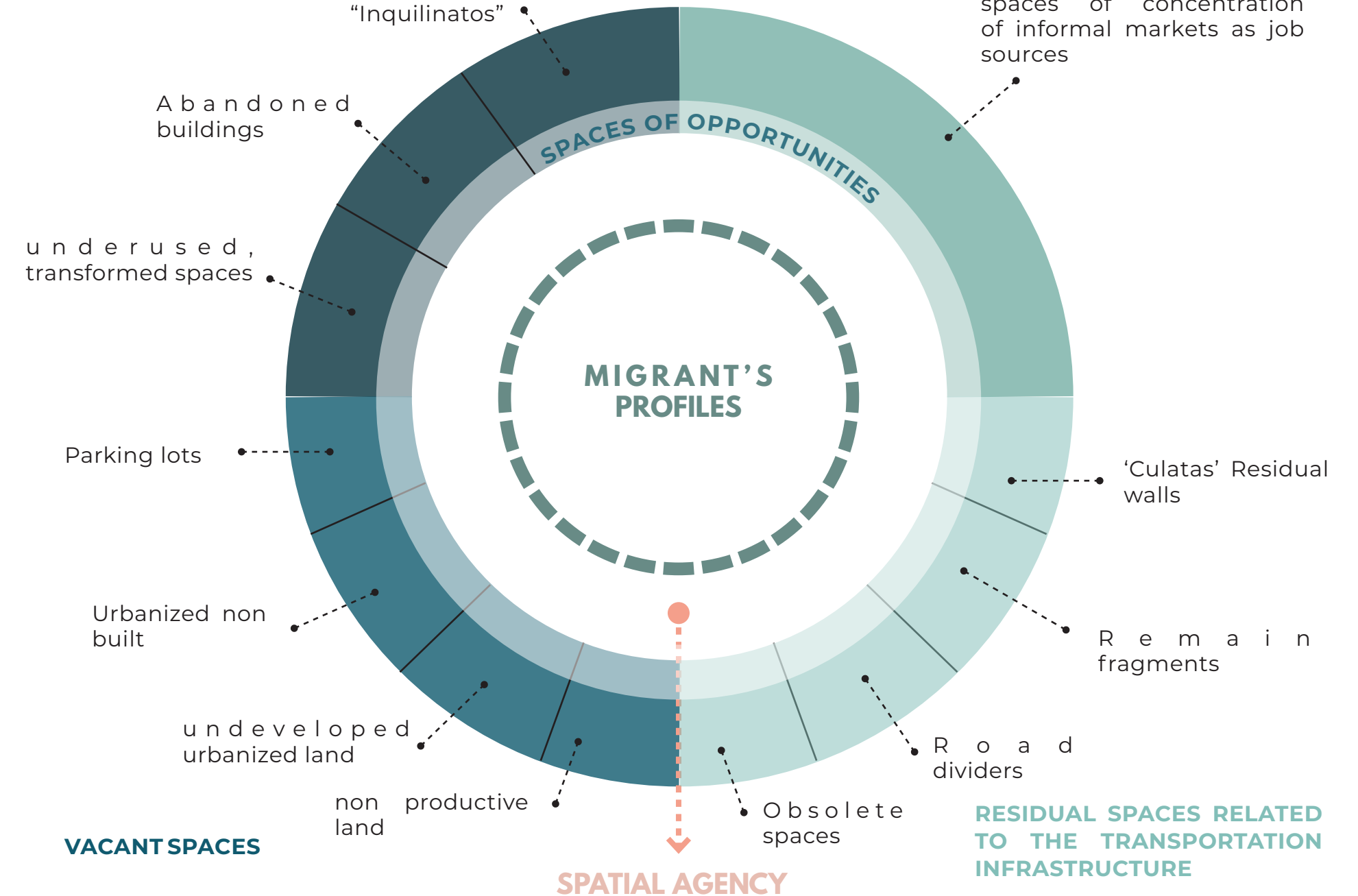
3. **Residual spaces related to the Transportation infrastructure**

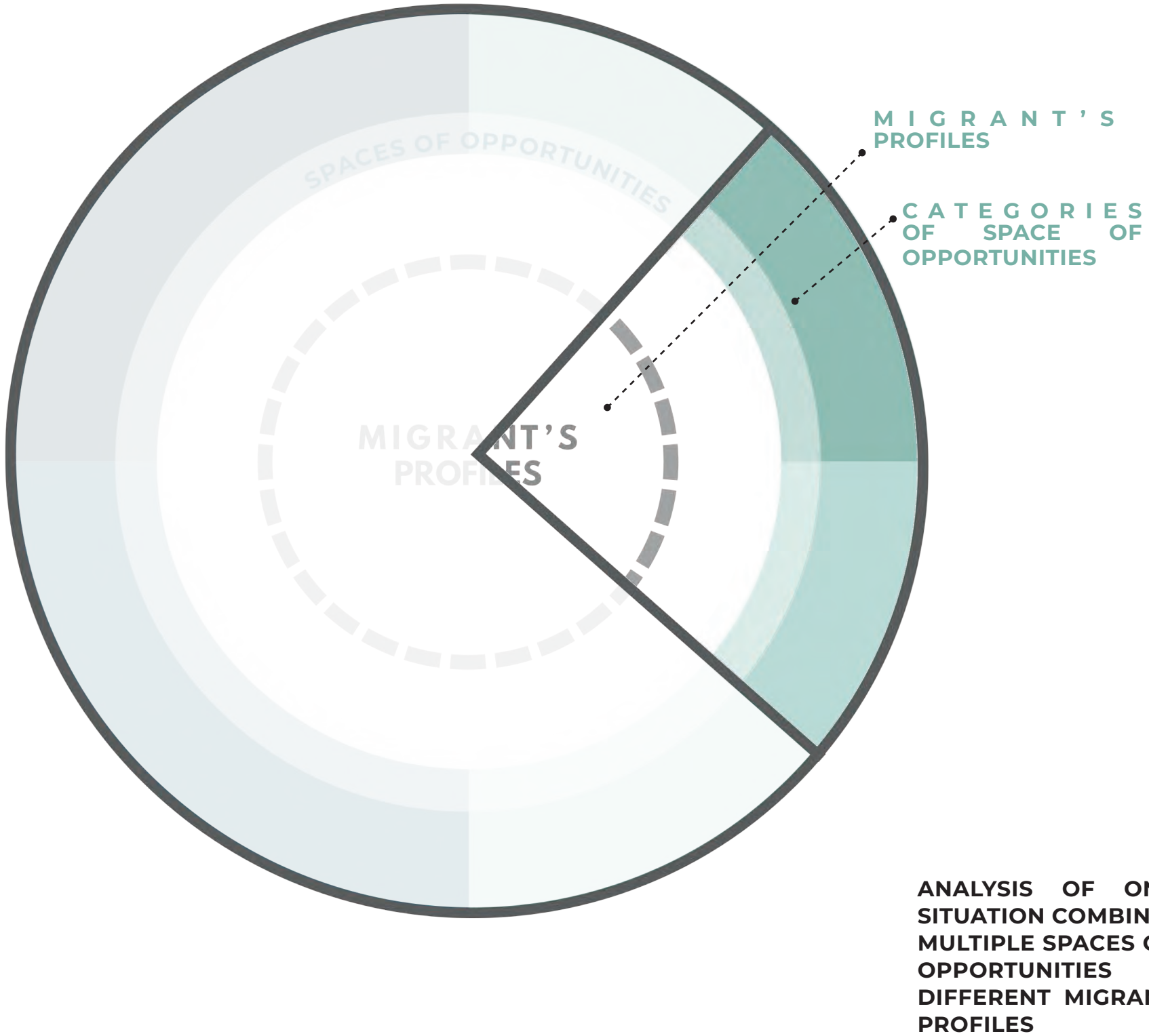
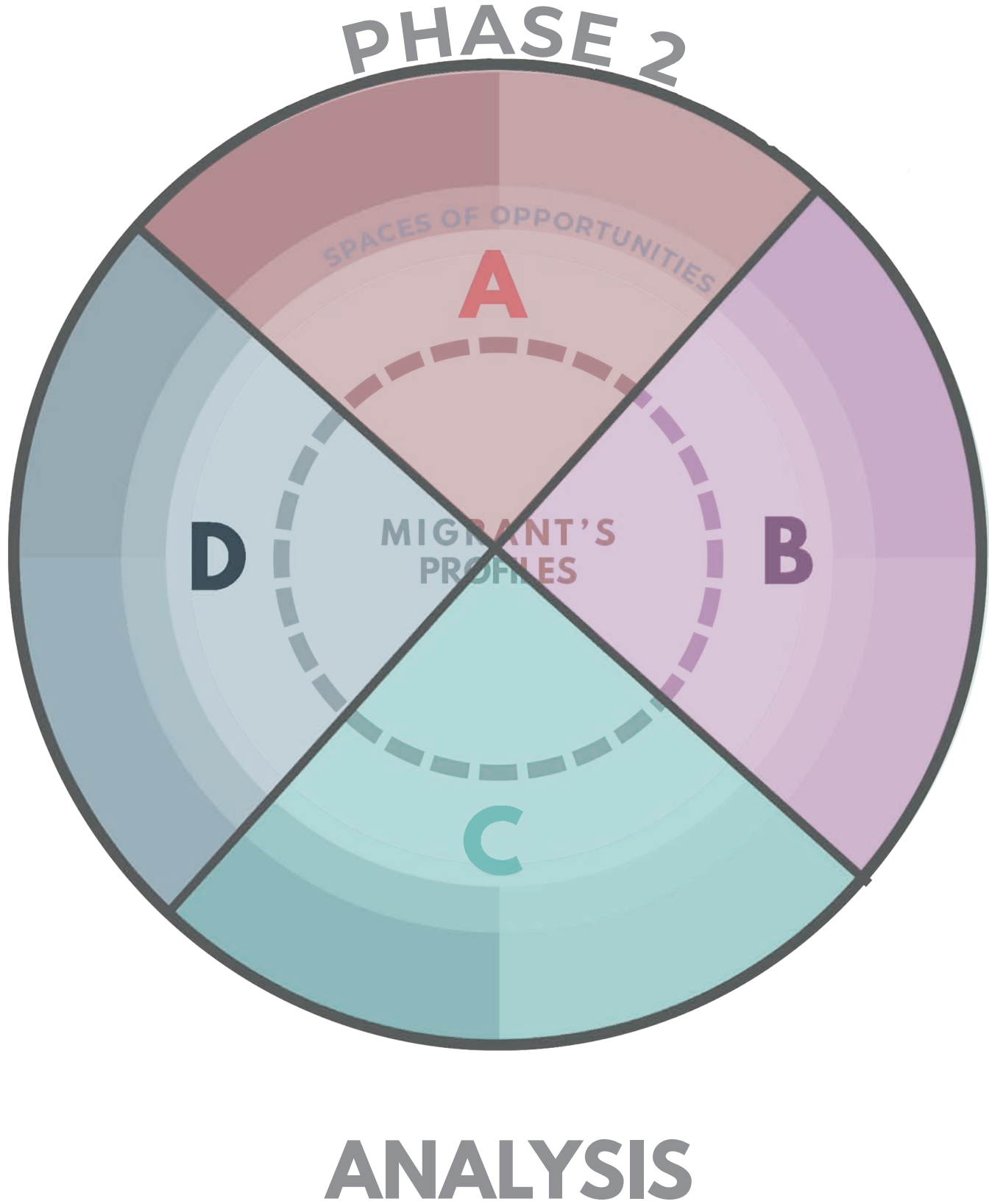
- 3A 'Culatas' Residual walls
- 3B Remain fragments
- 3C Road dividers
- 3D Obsolete spaces

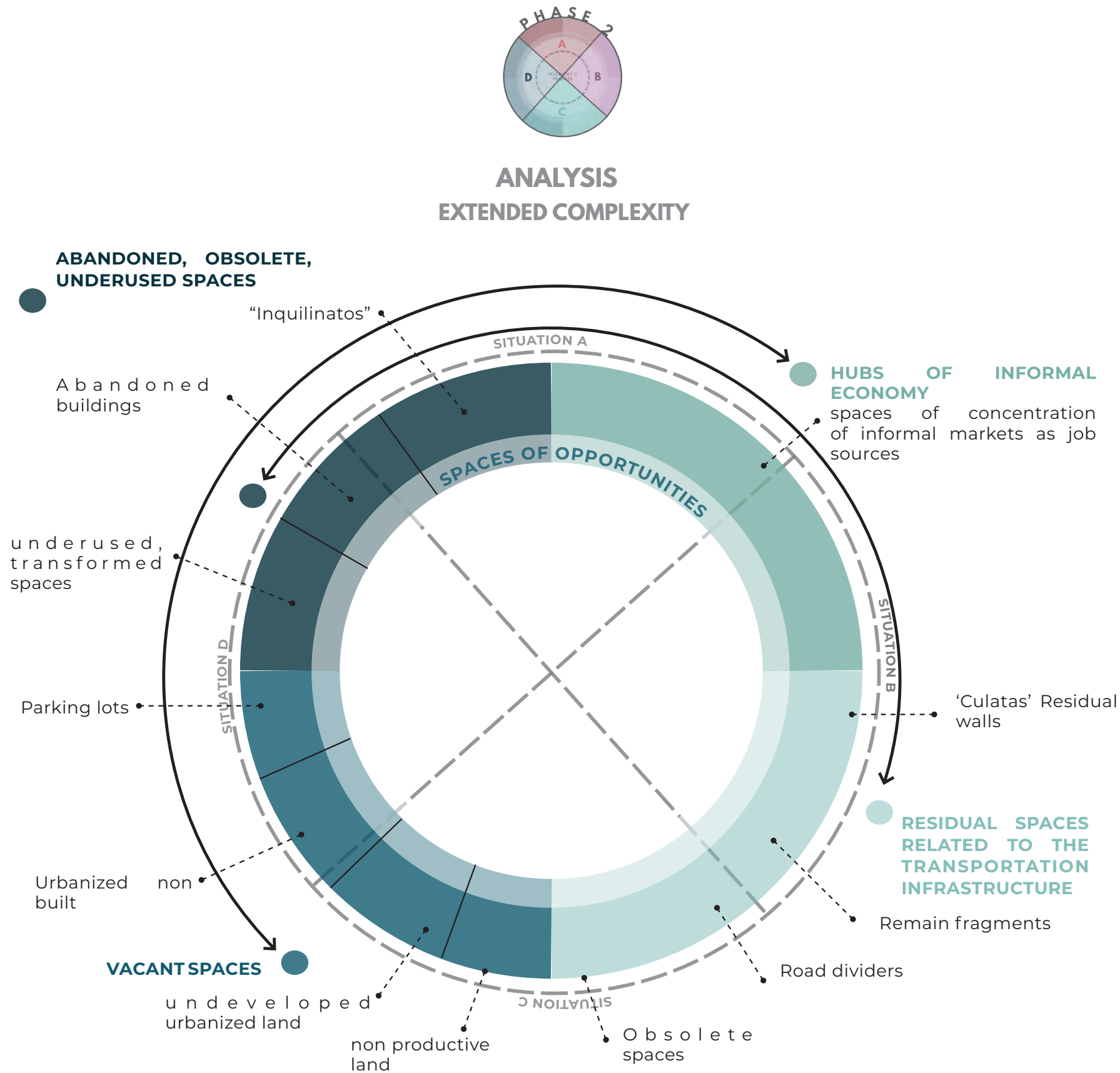
ABANDONED, OBSOLETE, UNDERUSED SPACES

HUBS OF INFORMAL ECONOMY

spaces of concentration of informal markets as job sources

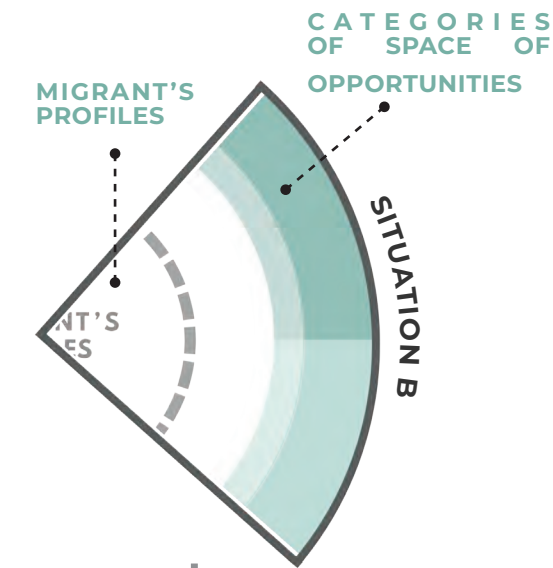






The visual scheme of the methodology does not exclude **but acknowledges and implies** the possibility of a complexity of combinations between different types of opportunity spaces, thus creating a network of subgroups of situations within the 4 evident combinations.

This thesis exemplifies how can this methodology be adapted and applied in 4 different situations of the particular case study of the Venezuelan migrants in Bogotá considering the intertwined reality of the city by seeking a transformation from 4 main action fronts.



> IF SITUATION

i Important sources:

- Open source maps (analyze & overlap urban layers)
- Public authorities database

MANAGEMENT NORMS/POLICIES
Tenancy of the property
Actors

1. CRITERIA OF SELECTION FOR AREAS OF INTERVENTION

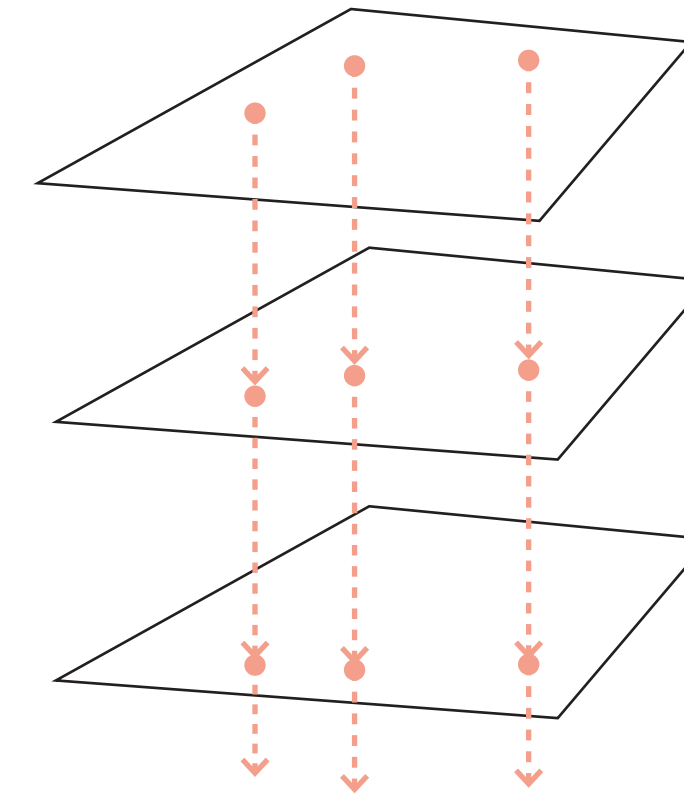
Multiple types of spaces of opportunities
Different profiles of Venezuelan migrants interacting in urban spaces

ONE Situation

ONE possible area of intervention

>WHERE?

2. OVERLAP URBAN LAYERS



Migrant concentration areas by type of activity:
Housing
Work

Public Infrastructure Transport

Categories OF Spaces of opportunities

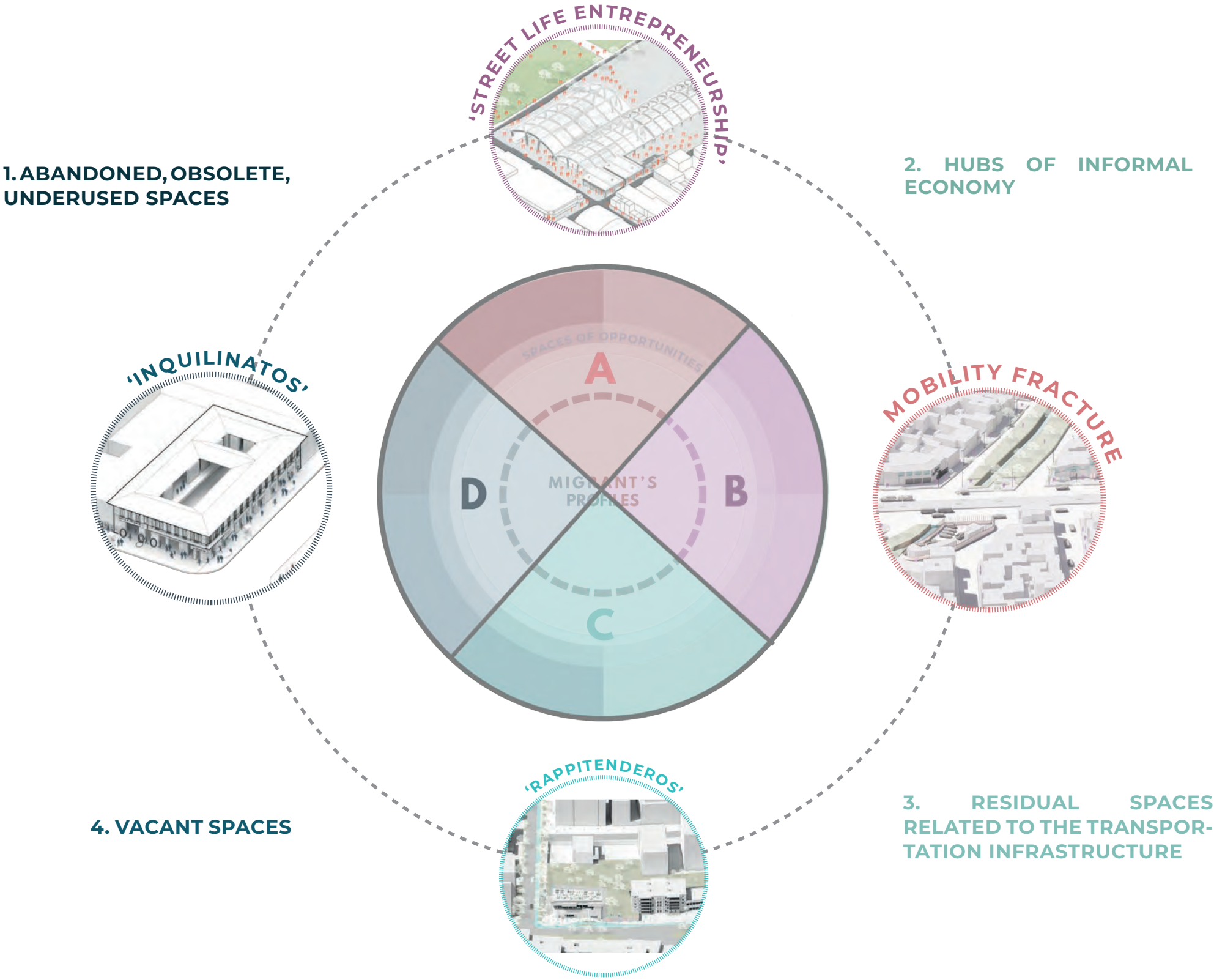
CHOOSE AREAS OF INTERVENTION

3. ANALYZE AREAS OF INTERVENTION BY COMPONENTS

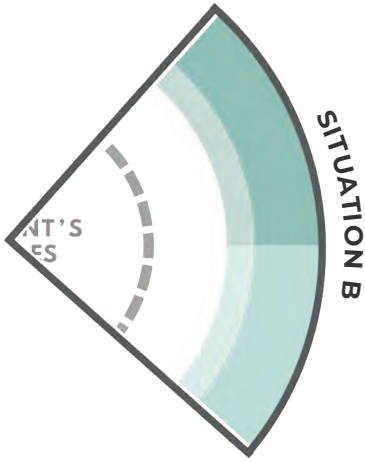
SOCIO-SPATIAL
Urban phenomena

SOCIAL COMPONENT
Relation to migration

SYNTHESIS OF ANALYSIS



The Analysis of multiple situations (from the combination between different migrant's profiles and diverse categories of spaces of opportunities) gives an overview concerning the role of the migrants in relation to the urban spaces. It also proposes specific areas of intervention in the city analyzing the issues and potentials for the implementation of urban strategies .



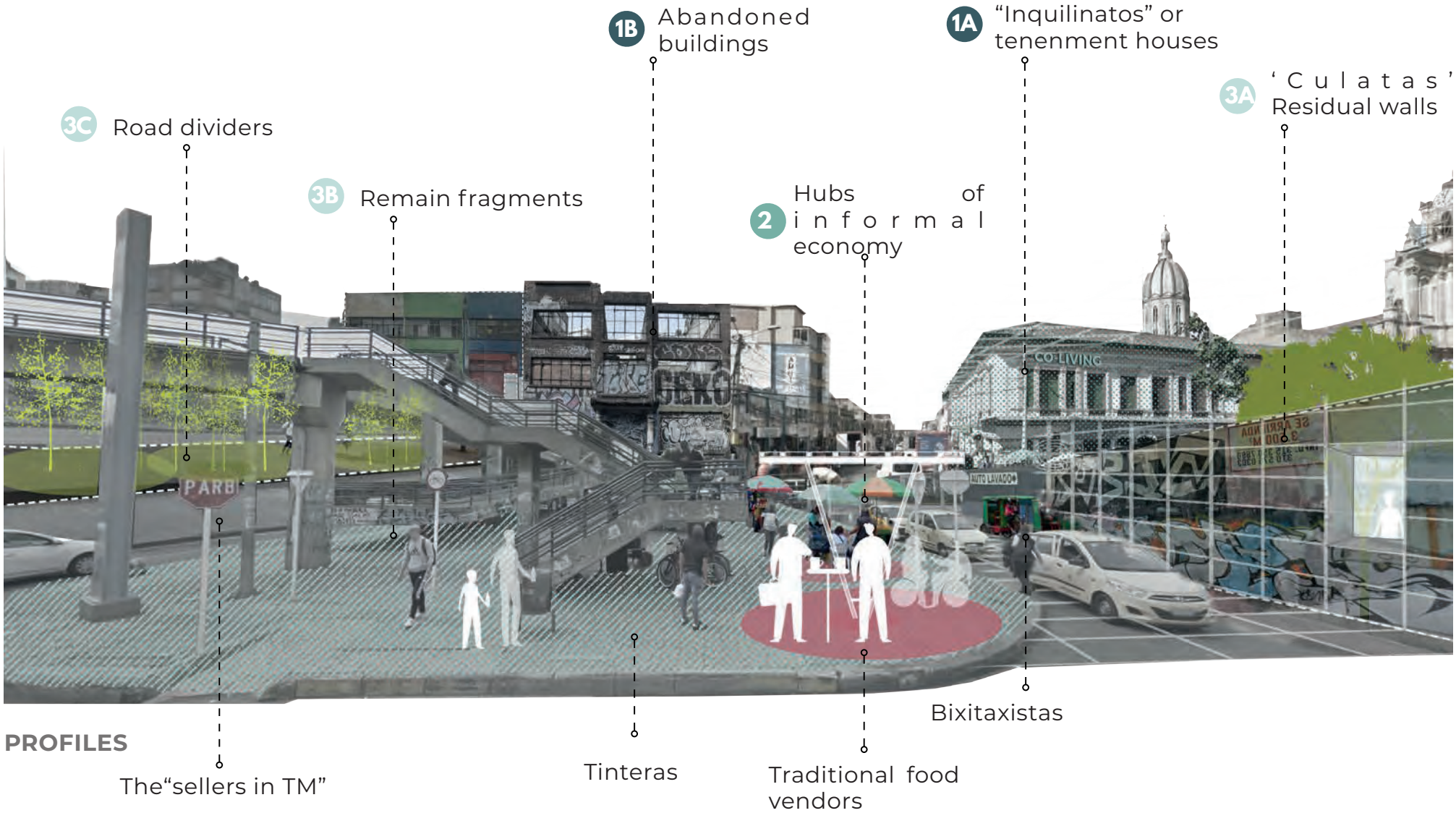
CHALLENGES

- Unused fragment of the city
- Physical deterioration & lack of maintenance
- Lack of scenarios for activities
- Lack of green buffer
- Limited lighthing & visibility

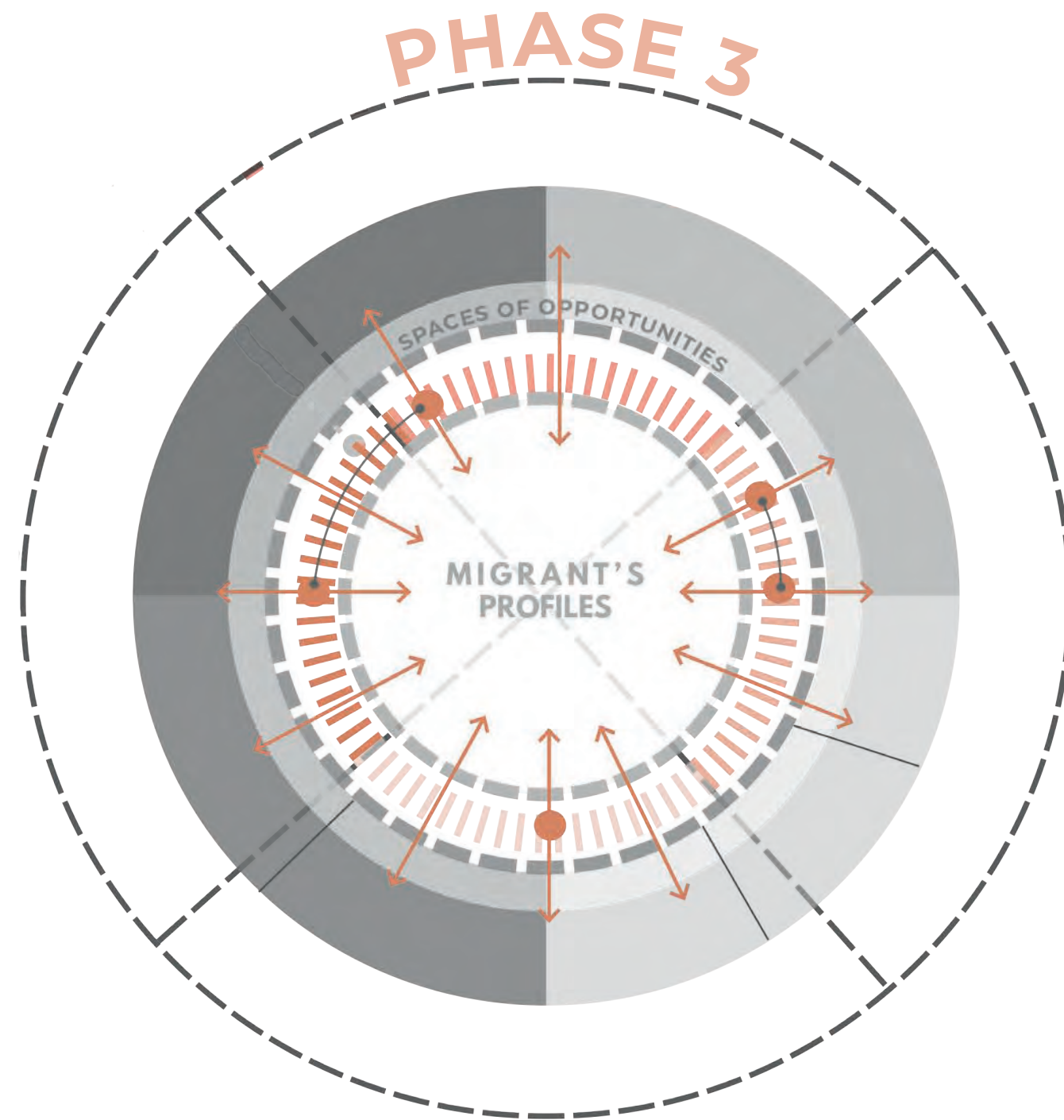
POTENTIALS

- Connection to public transport infrastructure
- Strategic position to profit the flows from public transportation
- Used as street market by informal vendors

FROM SPACES OF OPPORTUNITIES ...



... TO SPATIAL AGENCY



SPATIAL AGENCY

Creativity of the practical wisdom

SPATIAL AGENCY

"Started out as a critique of the conservative tendencies of mainstream practice, it ended up as a celebration of the bravery, canniness and optimism of an inspiring group of historical and contemporary figures"

Starts by understanding:

- The political implications of a specific context, in particular the ways to *"creatively transform space for the better"* (Awan, Till, Schneider, 2011). And by better meaning to focus on the way the transformation of the spaces affects the *"social and phenomenal relationships"* of the users.
- The architects' knowledge is not absolute and accepts that the citizen is an expert; whose practical wisdom is essential for the creation of urban space.
- Architecture is not a finished product but an always evolving process, reflecting the intertwined complexity of the social conditions on a specific context and their relation with and within the space they inhabit.
- The coping strategies used by the neglected spheres of the population to face the challenges and fast changes of the city, that urban planning fails to keep pace with. It explores then the possibility of having new ways of governance like 'conceded informality'

How can spatial agency be interpreted in the case of Venezuelan refugees in Bogotá?

RESILIENCE

ADAPTABILITY

CREATIVITY

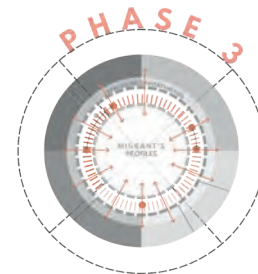
Appropriation of the spaces and engagement of the community in building solutions to solve their issues being resourcefull in creatively use their environment profiting all the resources available and creating the ones that are not.

concept developped from 2011 Nishat Awan, Tatjana Schneider and Jeremy Till

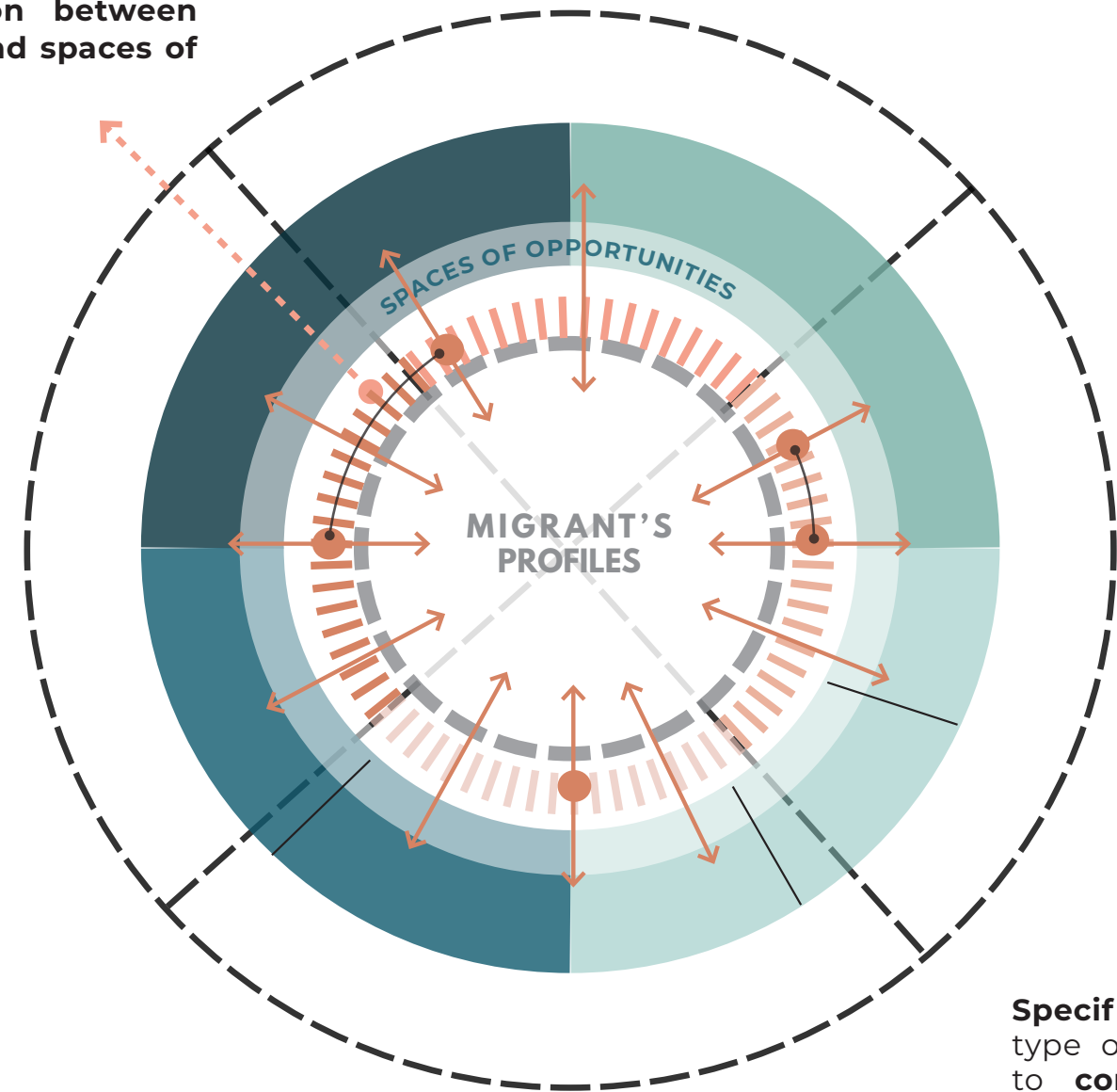


RING OF GENERAL STRATEGIES

Assessing each specific situation in the intersection between migrant profiles and spaces of opportunities



SPATIAL AGENCY



QUANTIFY IMPACT OF THE INTERVENTIONS

Find in the specific case study a measurable parameter to compare the actual situation with the proposed intervention

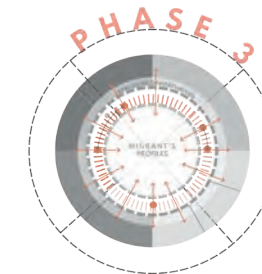
PUNCTUAL INTERVENTIONS

Specific actions addressing a type of space, working together to **contribute to the general strategy**

These actions are aimed to focus the transformation process in order to enhance the reciprocal relationship between migrants and space: "mutual dependency" (Balampanidis and Polyzos 2016, 75-90).



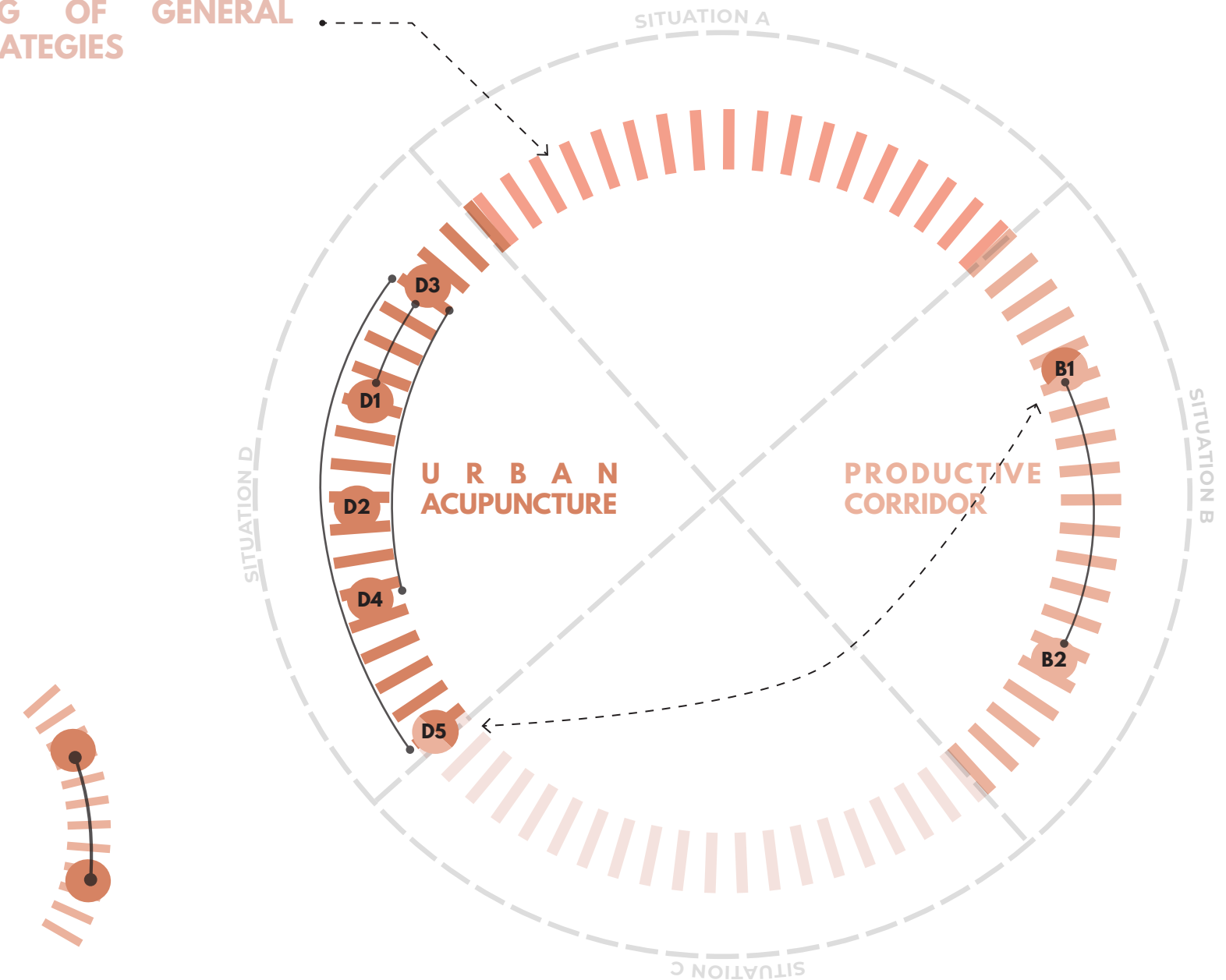
RING OF GENERAL STRATEGIES



SPATIAL AGENCY



REPLICABILITY OF PUNCTUAL INTERVENTIONS IN DIFFERENT SCENARIOS



PUNCTUAL INTERVENTIONS

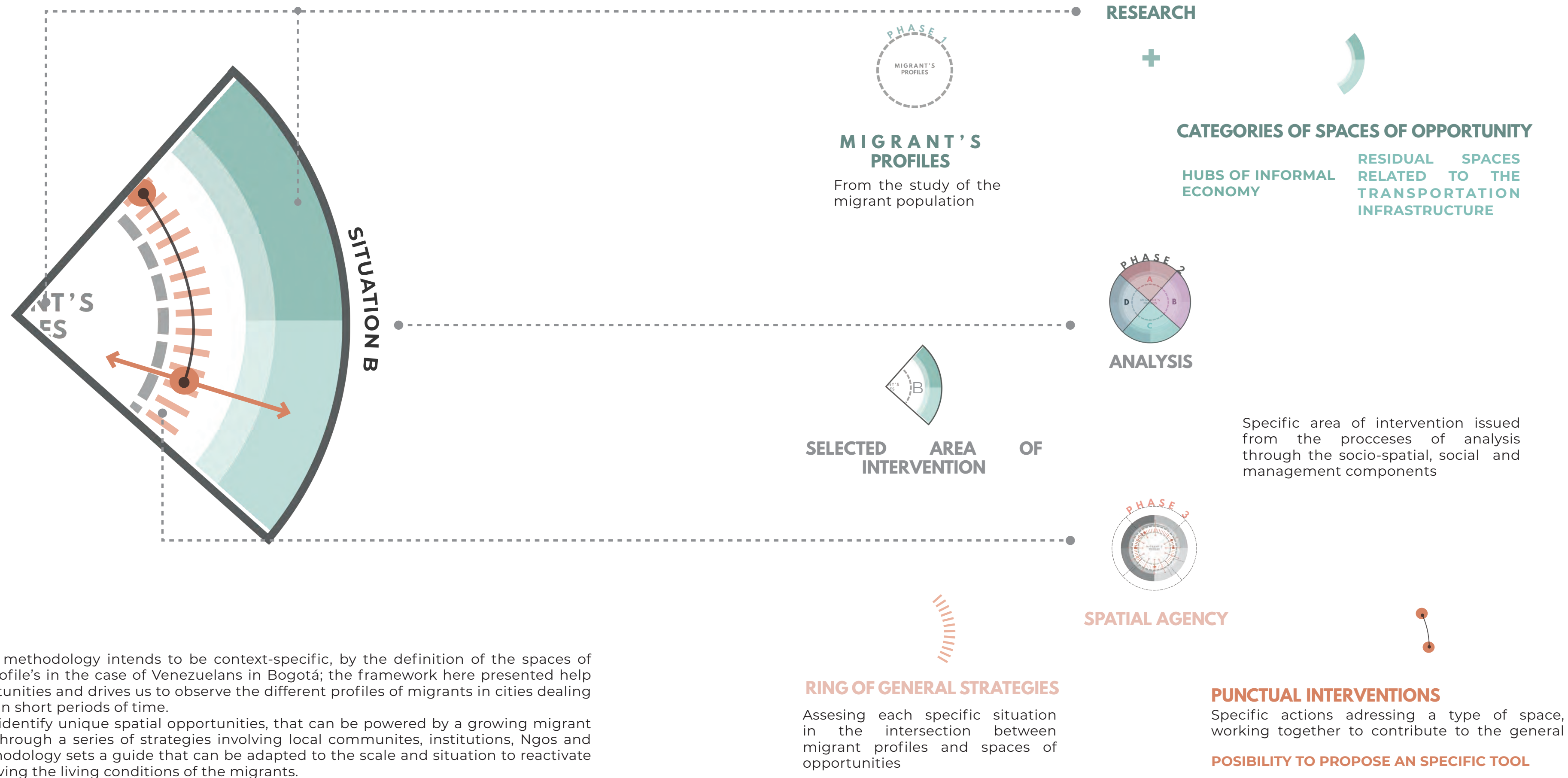
The link between punctual interventions evidences the importance of the cooperation of these actions for the optimal development of the general strategy.



One single punctual intervention can contribute as a key action in 2 different strategies for 2 different situations, in this way connecting and transforming the city simultaneously by addressing different issues and spaces correlated.

> **SYNTHESIS OF THE METHODOLOGY**

See Annex for useful Tools and actors to adress in the use of the methodology in the case study of venezuelans in Bogotá



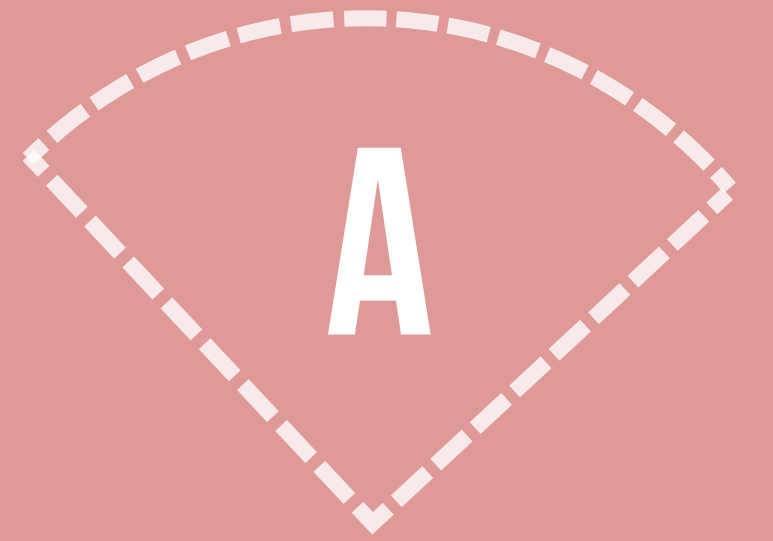
While the application of this methodology intends to be context-specific, by the definition of the spaces of opportunities and migrant profile's in the case of Venezuelans in Bogotá; the framework here presented help us to identify spaces of opportunities and drives us to observe the different profiles of migrants in cities dealing with high waves of migration in short periods of time. This methodology help us to identify unique spatial opportunities, that can be powered by a growing migrant population full of potential. Through a series of strategies involving local communities, institutions, Ngos and migrant population, this methodology sets a guide that can be adapted to the scale and situation to reactivate spaces in the city while improving the living conditions of the migrants.



SITUATION A

ABANDONED, OBSOLETE, UNDERUSED SPACES +
HUBS OF INFORMAL ECONOMY

A



‘STREET LIFE ENTREPRENEURSHIP’



1.1 WHO ARE THEY?

V1: Families (migrants +colombian returnees), considering the cultural similarities between the 2 countries they easily accomodate to the urban dynamics

V2: The“sellers in TM” Retailers, food vendors, sellers of artisanal products

V3: “Traditional food vendors”, C: cooking-marketing -selling

V4: “Entrepreneurs/ owners, usually head of the household

V5: “The micro entrepreneurs”, retailing products and services

1.3 HOW CAN THEY CONTRIBUTE?

V1: Together with the local population, they are the main actors in the city that weave their relationships and develop a commonality in the urban spaces.

V2: Being mobile markets that bringing needs directly to the clients

V3-V4: Mainly food based enterprises Spreading culture through traditional cuisine/diversifying the foodscape

V5: Open new markets, diversify the offer, employ co-ethnic force or other similar profiles

1.2 WHAT SPACES THEY OCCUPY?

V1: Rental houses/ rooms or family owned properties(in the case of returnees)

V2:-V3-V4-V5 Highly commercial streets (red lights) Public transport infrastructure (buses,TM, stations) & vacant spaces

1.4 USEFUL SPACES TO PERFORM ACTIVITIES

V1: Safe public space with different activities & opportunities of participation (cultural, recreational, especially for the kids)

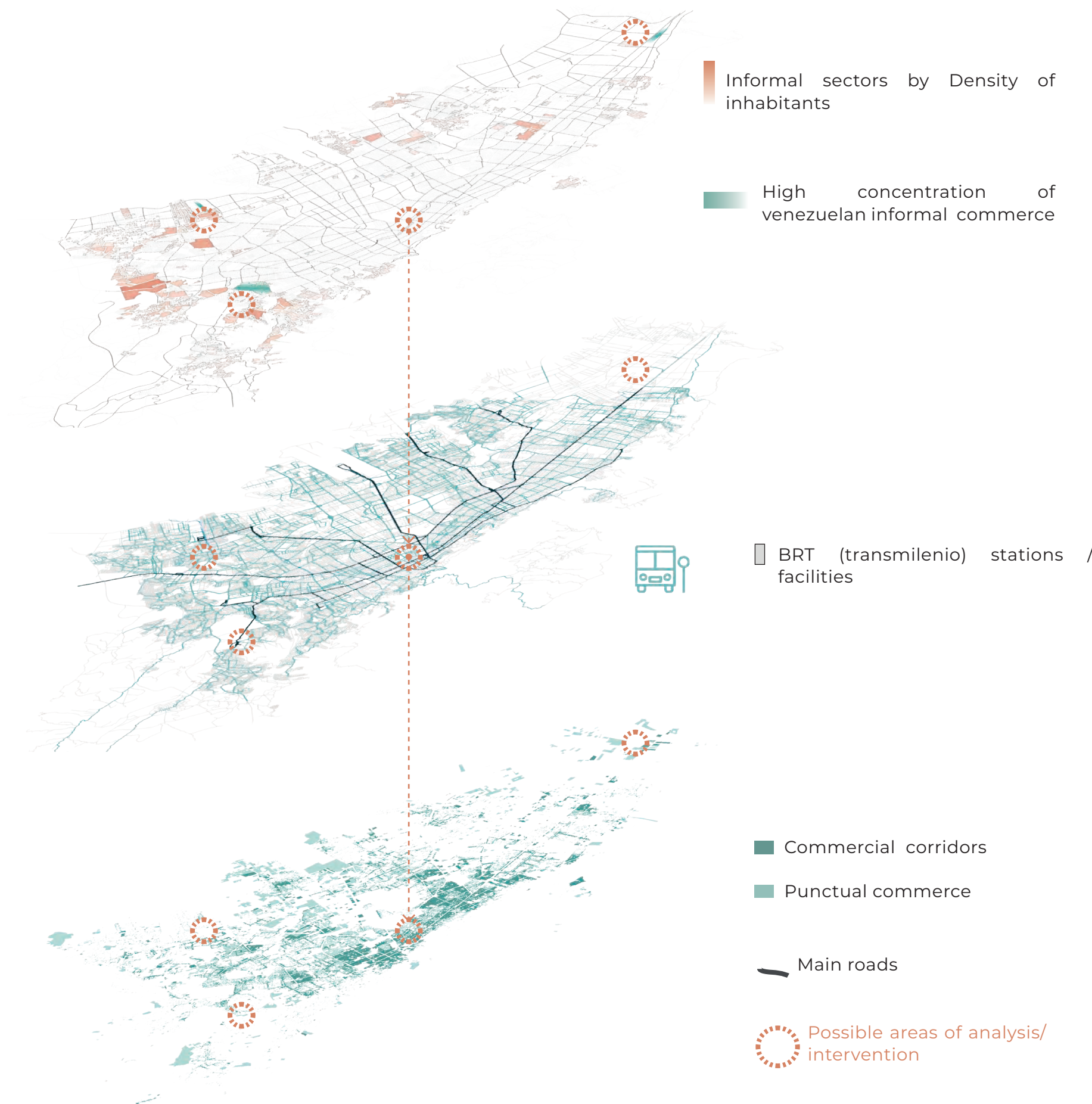
V2: Safe corridors to sell their products with high flows of people

V3- V4: Spaces to prepare, sell and display their different foods. Visibility and recognition by potential customer streams (advertising in high traffic areas)

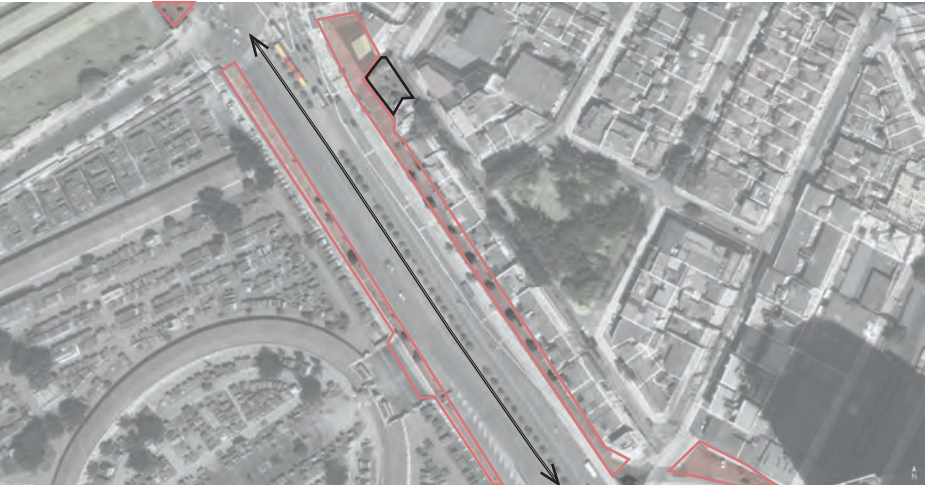
V5: Spaces to locate their businesses accesing investors/clients, without risking to be evicted



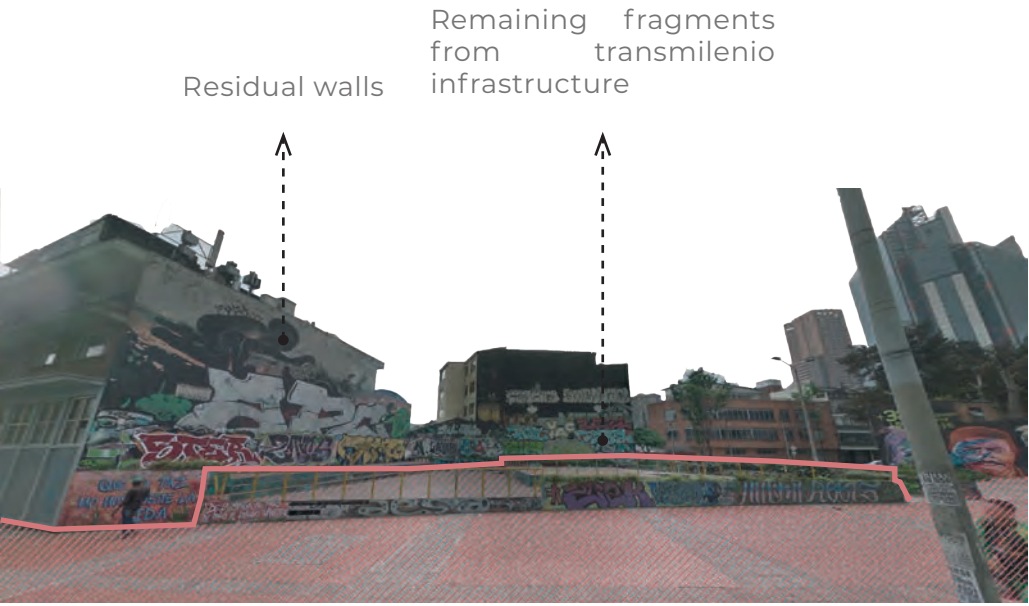
>WHERE? 2. OVERLAP URBAN LAYERS



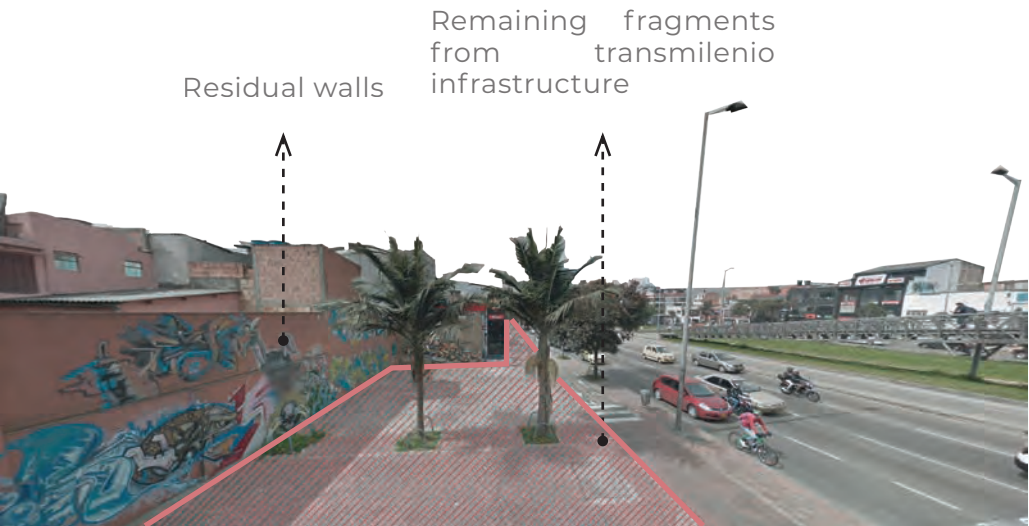
Situation remaining fragments + other spaces of opportunities
Different combination of spaces of opportunities can create variable outputs



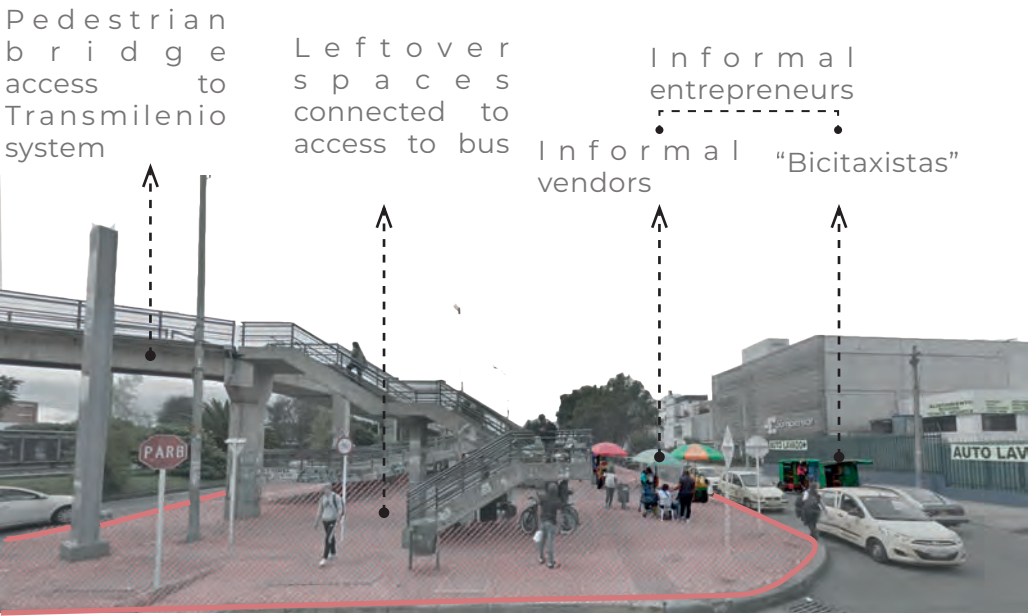
Fragment Av. El Dorado



Fragment Av. NQS 75 street



Fragment North Av 142 street



Situation vacant spaces + other spaces of opportunities
Different combination of spaces of opportunities can create variable outputs



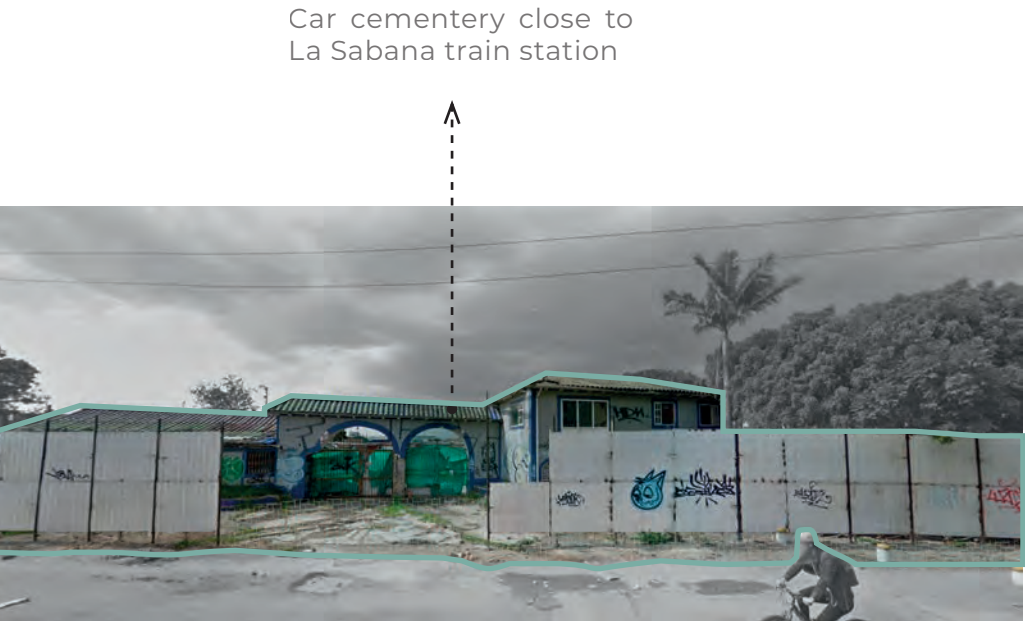
Car cementery / La Sabana (obsolete train infrastructure)



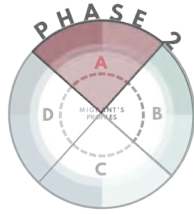
Abandoned plot 17th street



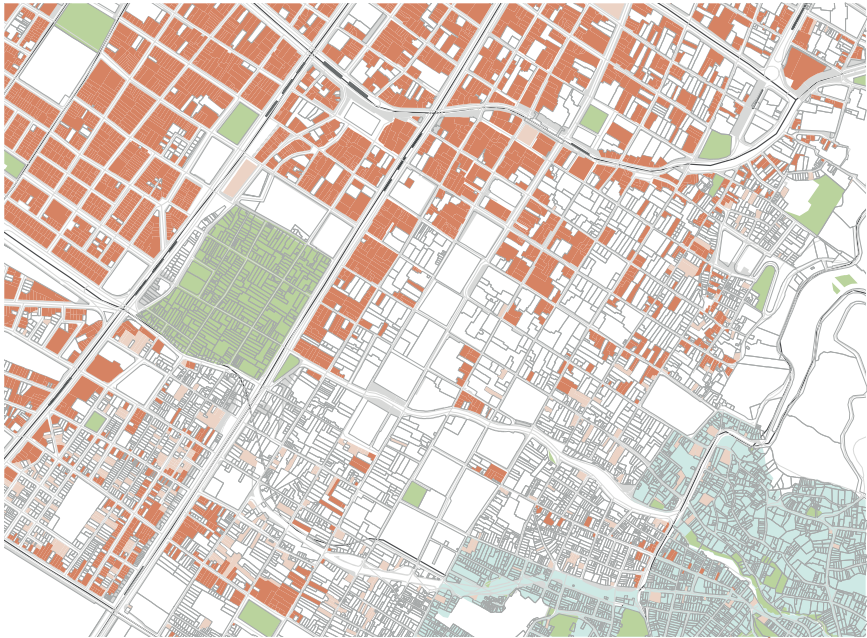
“lote de engorde” unused vacant space street 39 S



All images edited from google Maps

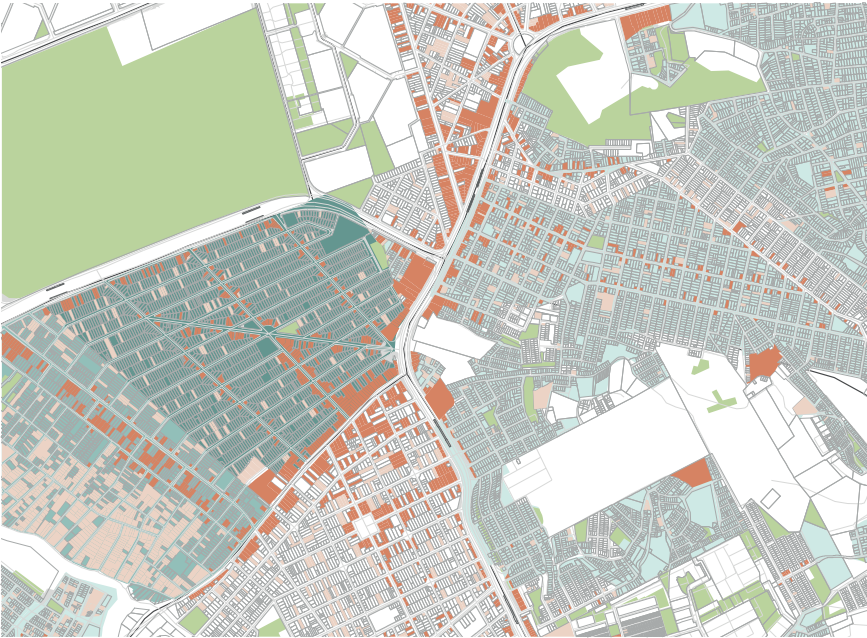


POSSIBLE AREAS OF INTERVENTION



> SAN VICTORINO/ SANTA INÉS

Central dynamic commercial hub located between 10th street and Avenida Caracas a focus of retail selling of imported goods and textile production



> TUNJUELITO

This area follows the pattern of agglomeration zones in the boundaries of the city, is characterized by a high density of population with an informal background



> KENNEDY

Periphery sector, high density of population, presence of informal housing and commerce following the typology of productive housing in the main streets: ground floor small scale commerce and upper floor housing



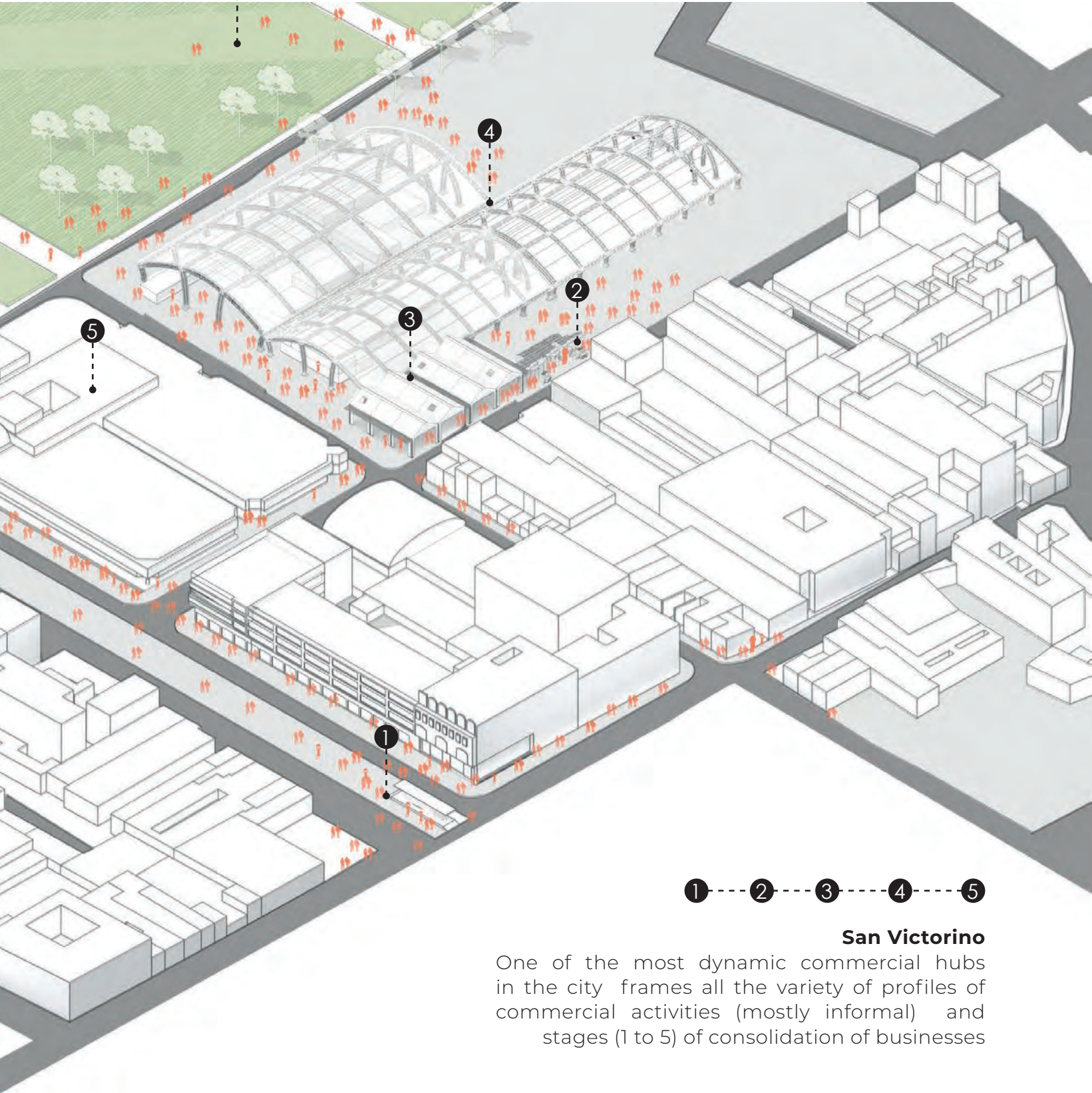
> SUBA

Sector in the borders of the city characterized by a high rate of accelerated urbanization since the 80's. Connection periphery through North highway , "San Andresito" commercial hub (formal and informal)

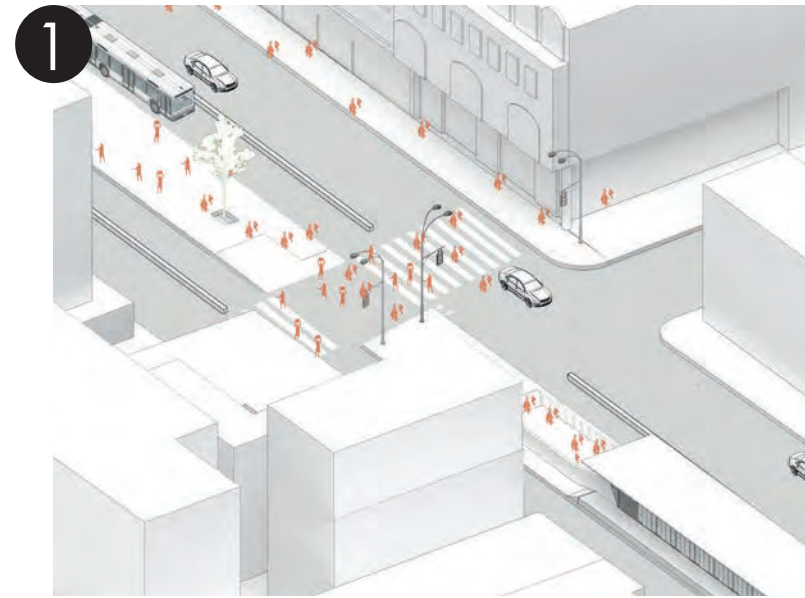
Metropolitan Park

"Parque el Tercer Milenio" as the result of an urban renovation project for the capital starting in the 98, changing the image of the city center from the old " calle del cartucho".

3. ANALYZE AREAS OF INTERVENTION BY COMPONENTS



San Victorino
One of the most dynamic commercial hubs in the city frames all the variety of profiles of commercial activities (mostly informal) and stages (1 to 5) of consolidation of businesses

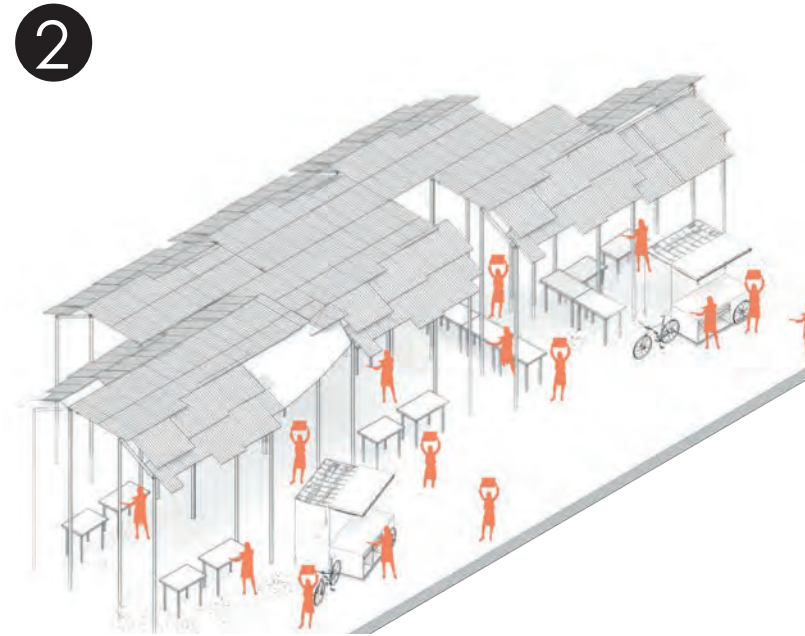


San Victorino Station

Point of connection with public transportation where informal sellers go in and out of the public transportation system to sell products or profit the proximity of this commercial hub to restock their merchandises.

Profiles

“The snacks sellers”
“The entertainers”
“The ones that offers Bolivar as souvenirs”

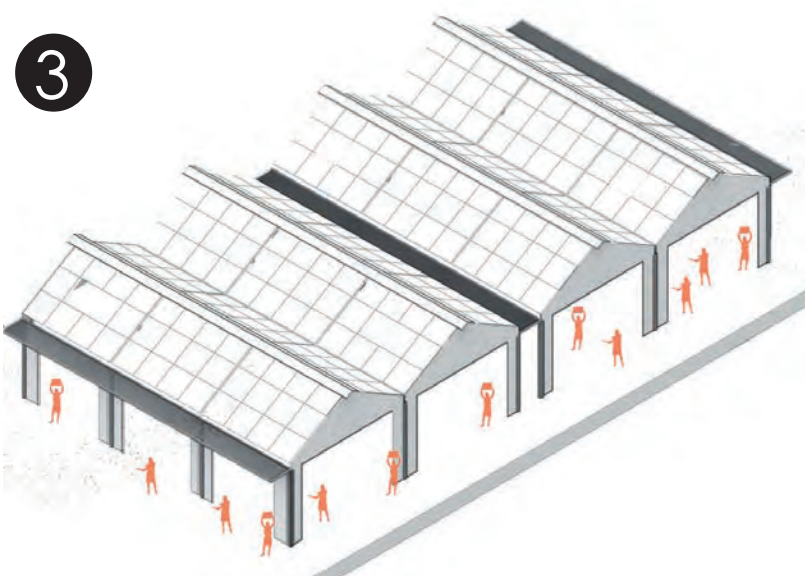


Self settled/ built commercial tents

Informal commercial activities invades the side walks covering the products with reused roof tiles to create a more permanent display than the selling cars
Micro-economy usually following trends of Market stalls configuration. Economic activities occupy the pedestrian space and blurr the boundaries between vehicular and pedestrian realm
Autoconstruction / Autoorganization

Profiles

“The micro entrepreneur”
“The Traditional food street vendor”

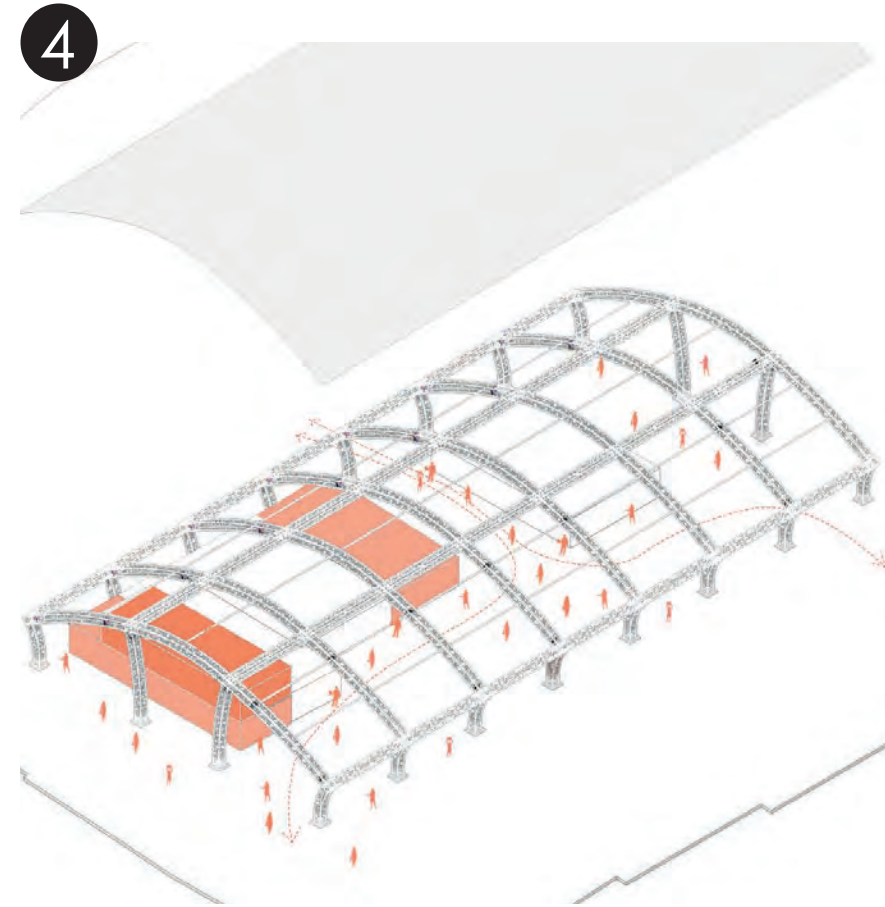
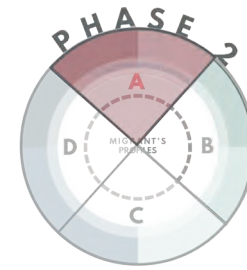


Roofing system

Initiatives of the city to organize the informal retailing activities

Profiles

“The micro entrepreneur”
“The Traditional food street vendor”

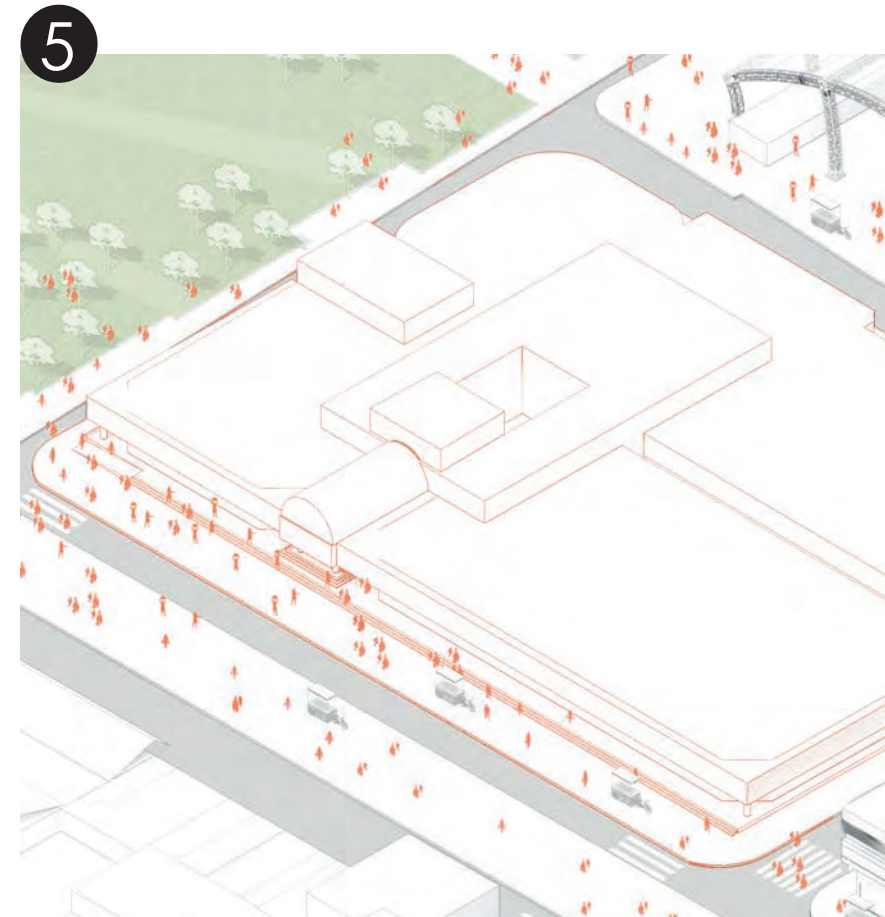


Wholesale mall

Progressive establishment of roof system to cover a mall made by recycled containers each module is developped by the retailing enterprise.
Formalizing retail activities

Profiles

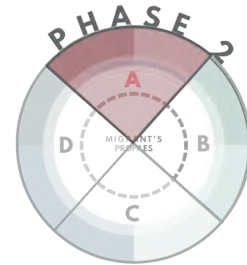
“The micro entrepreneur”
“The Traditional food street vendor”



Tradditional malls

The sector is known by the cheap imported products and by the stores offering extended schedule for clients, use the main streets as display of their products, blurr the division between public and private space.
Some of them also offer rental temporary spaces for commercial activities

SOCIO-SPATIAL CONDITIONS
degrees of consolidation of informal economies



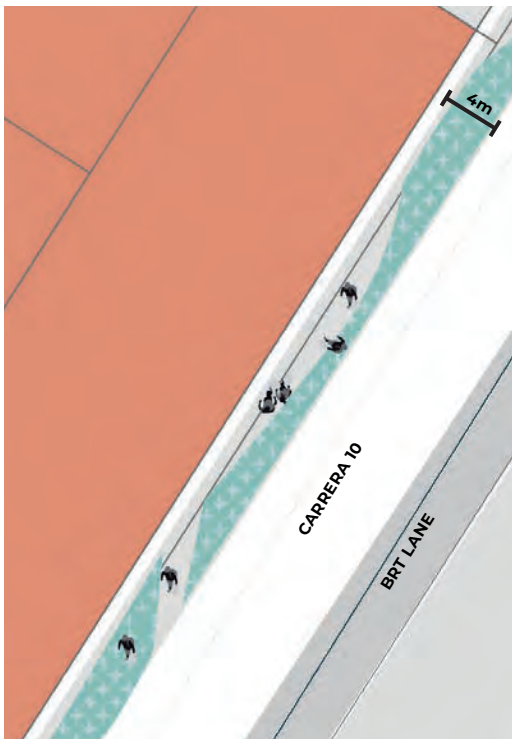
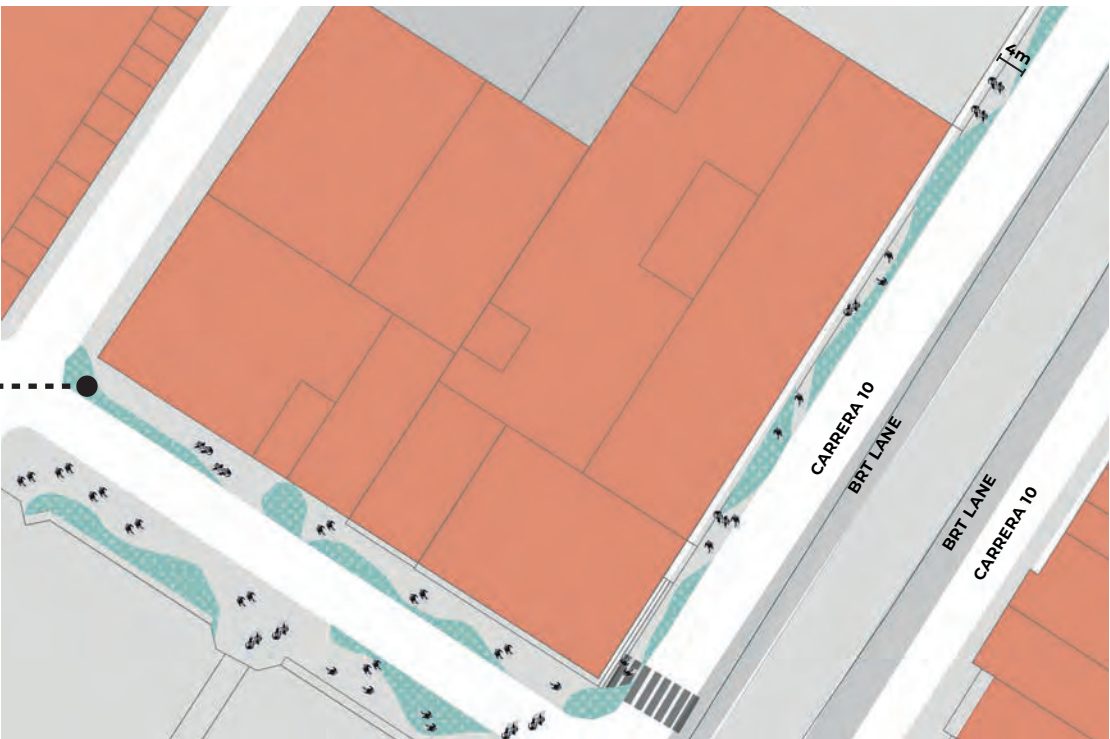
SOCIO-SPATIAL CONDITIONS

“invasion” of public spaces
by informal markets

Sidewalks occupied by vendors



Edited from google Maps



SOCIAL COMPONENT
Venezuelan migrants as
informal entrepreneurs

**MANAGEMENT
NORMS/POLICIES**
Tenancy of the property
Actors

Mobile informal markets

Related to Transmilenio system as an space of opportunities to find a source of economic livelihood:
More than 2 Million of users (and potential clients) daily
174 Transmilenio stations as hubs of informal activities
Free possibility in the system of movement allows more probability of selling products/services

(EMPRESA DE TRANSPORTE DEL TERCER MILENIO TRANSMILENIO S.A., 2019)

S p a c e s :

- Stations
- Multimodal Hubs
- Plazas & road dividers
- Additional plots owned by Transmilenio (generate income for the entity from the real estate operation)

Actors

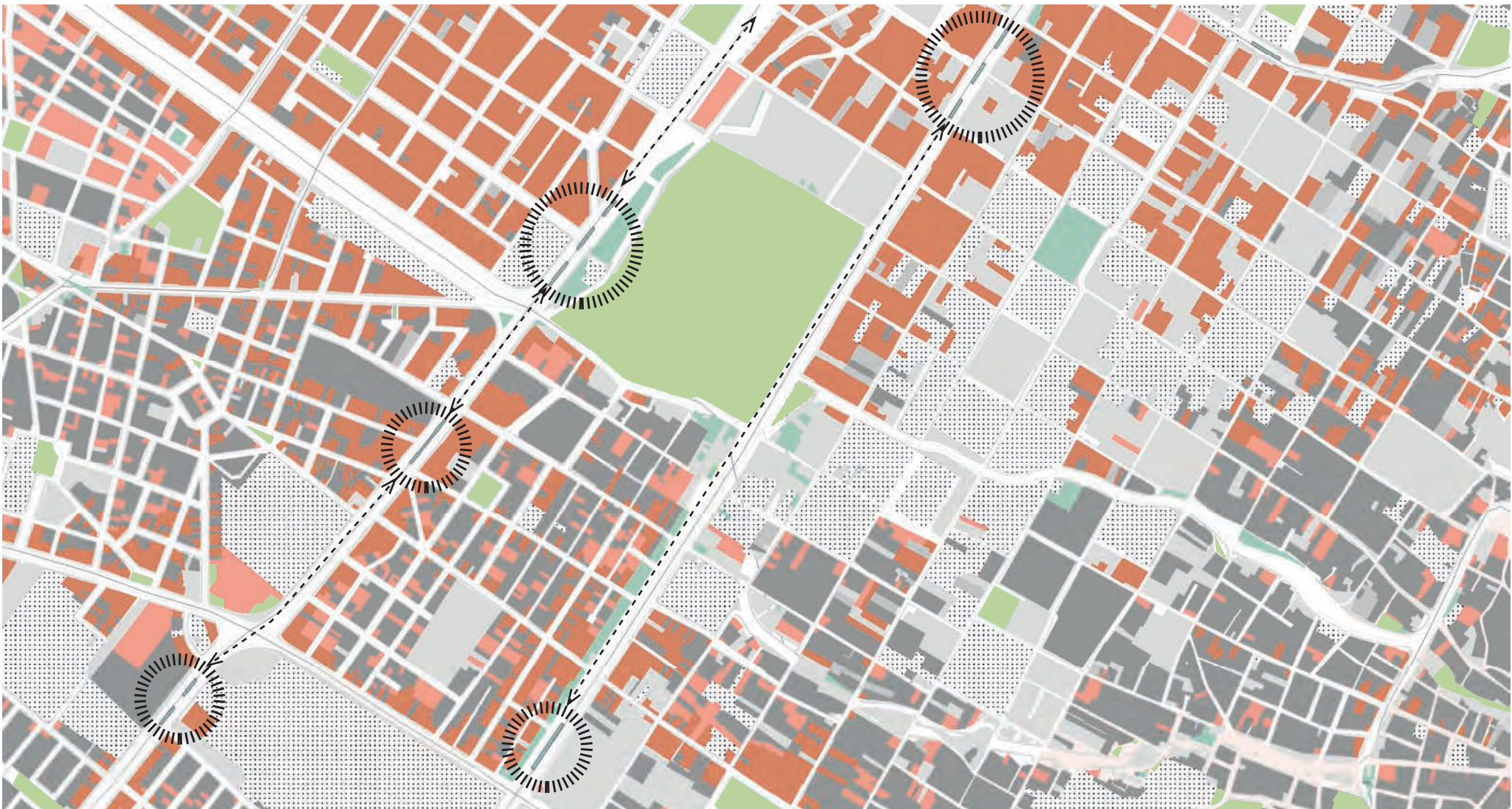


TRANSMILENIO
Public / private enterprise in charge of the operation, maintenance and incomes of the integrated transportation system in Bogotá

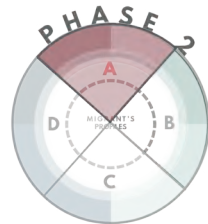
Policies

Decree 410 of 1971 commerce code

(El Presidente De La República De Colombia, 1971)
Regulatory framework proposing Potential areas for commercial exploitation related to public transportation infrastructure.



Logo [Transmilenio](#)



ANALYSIS CONCLUSION
Current situation

THE PEOPLE



Traditional food street vendor



Public transport vendor commuter / work

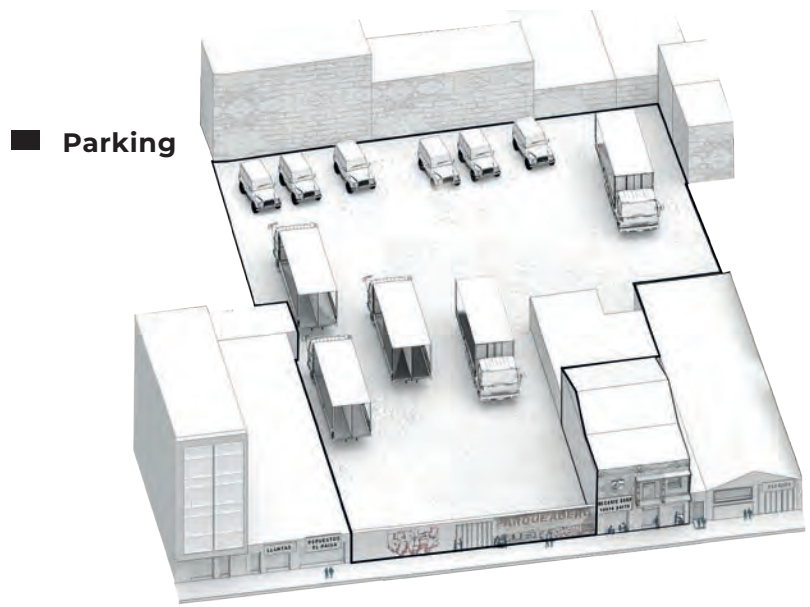


The entertainers

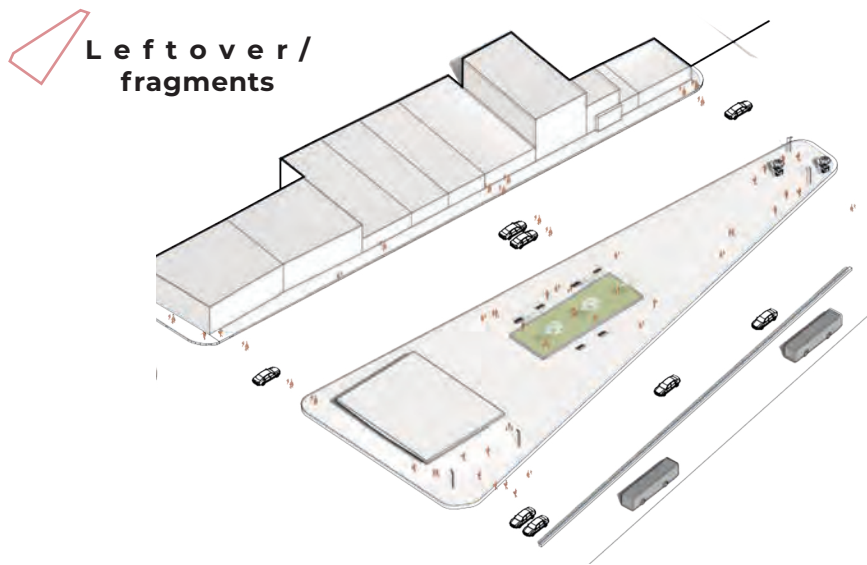


Homeless

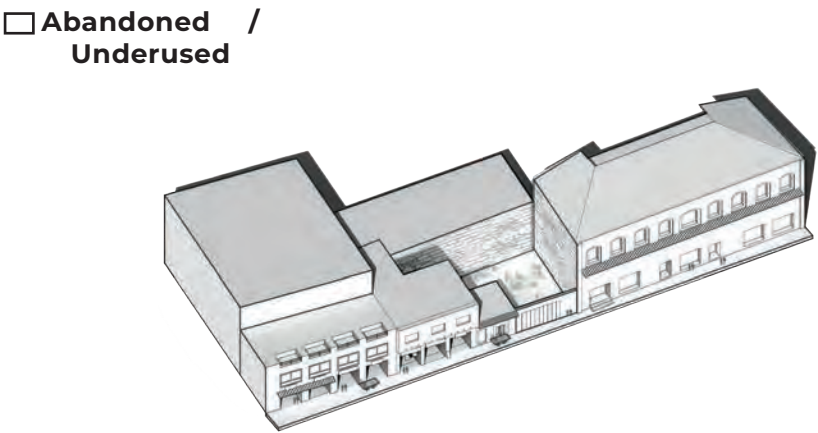
TYPOLOGIES SPACES OF OPPORTUNITIES



■ Parking



Leftover / fragments

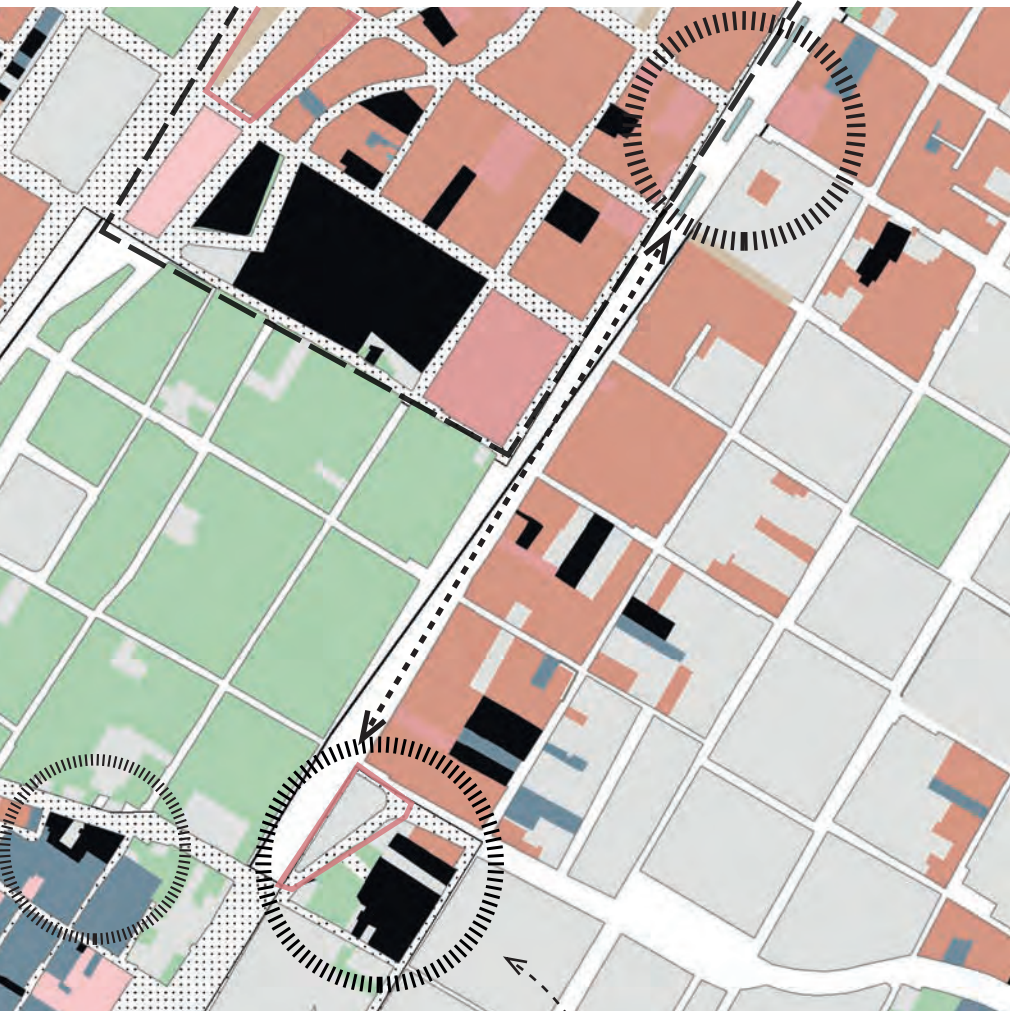


□ Abandoned / Underused

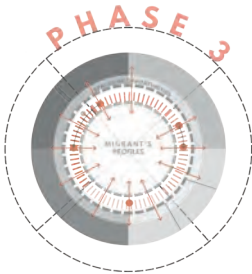
SPONTANEOUS USE OF URBAN SPACE

ON SITE

The development of public infrastructure led to the creation of residual spaces, where the lack of activities reinforces the disruption of the urban fabric by the mobility infrastructure.



POTENTIAL OF TRANSFORMATION



SPATIAL AGENCY

THE ACTORS

OWNERS/traders of the commercial shops

CLIENTS

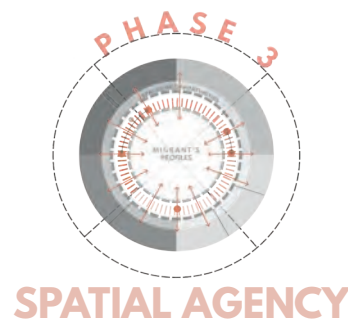
INFORMAL VENDORS
migrants+ locals

DISTRICT IPES, DADEP, ERU
NGO'S S o m o s, panas

WHAT IF THE FLOWS FROM THE INFORMAL ECONOMY COULD SPREAD TO ACTIVATE THE ABANDONED UNDERUSED SPACES AROUND THE OLD "CARTUCHO" DISTRICT

URBAN STRATEGIES
PLANNED CITY + SPONTANEOUS USE OF URBAN SPACE

↓
Profit auto-organization & creativity from migrant + local entrepreneurs to re-activate vacant spaces



RING OF GENERAL STRATEGIES

Re- activation of opportunity spaces through the dialogue with informal economy



Activity pockets along the main pedestrian access connecting the hubs of mobility infrastructure

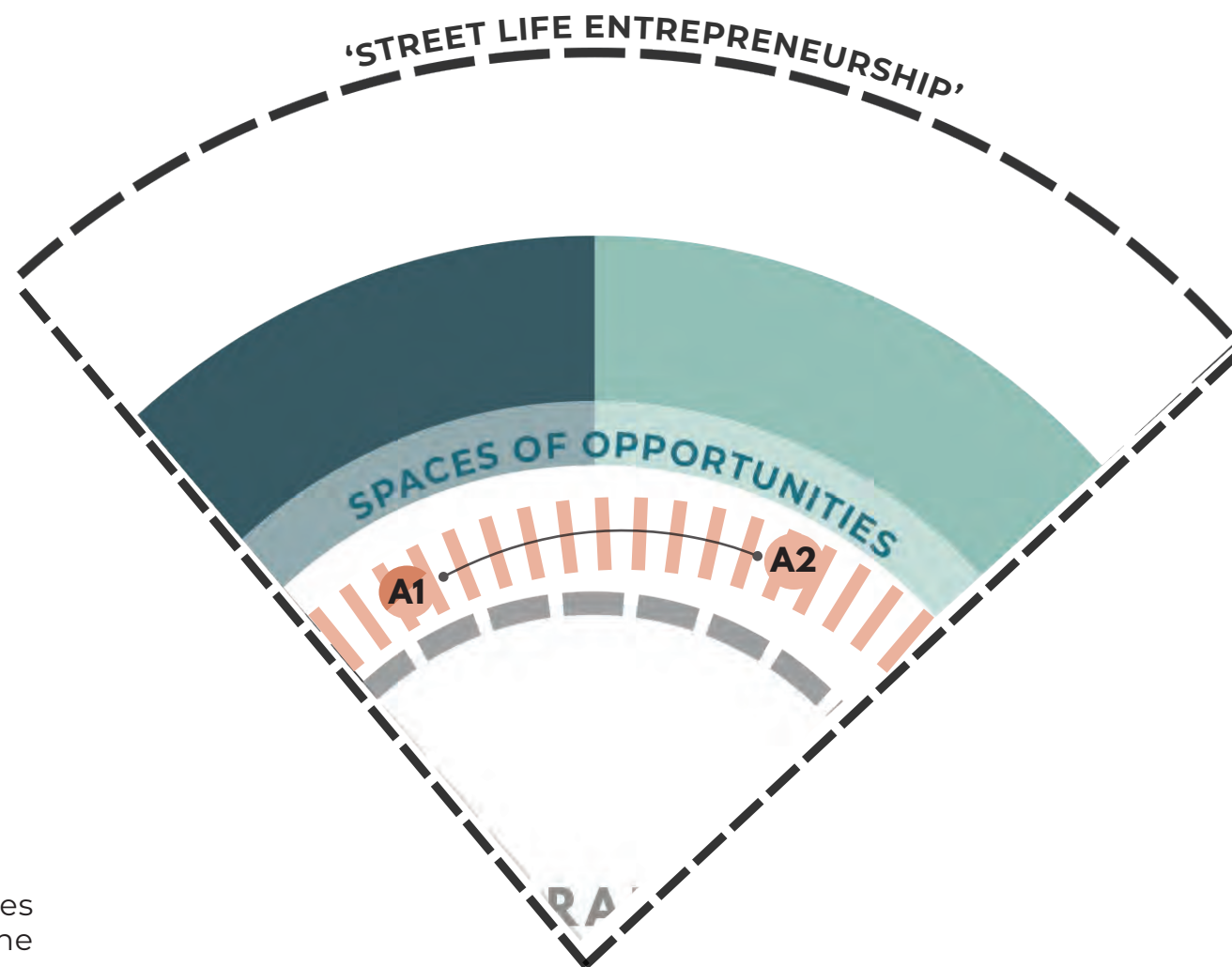
PUNCTUAL INTERVENTIONS

A1 Activity Pockets:
Re-use / Re-activate spaces of opportunities through the connection with the street as a vitality axis.

A2 Ecoproductive Road dividers



Catalogue of urban activities/ elements:



REFERENCES



WHAT? Reactivation of public spaces in the historic center of Cuenca

WHERE? Cuenca, Azuay, Ecuador

HOW? PARTICIPATION PROCESS STEP BY STEP + STRATEGIES OF URBAN RENOVATION

Urban reactivation strategy, creation of a network of projects and programs in the public space following the implementation of a new mobility plan focusing on the hierarchy for the pedestrian on the patrimonial center of Cuenca, making the vehicular mobility spaces obsolete.

1. A participative process with the community including a web platform that helps mapping the ideas from the citizens.

2. A set of urban strategies divided by priority of intervention where pilot projects are proposed for the most emblematic spaces of the center following the data collected on the participatory process

ACTORS

Ecosistema Urbano 2015 for BID emergent sustainable cities

GAD Municipal of Cuenca



WHAT? Research and experimentation to reclaim left-over urban spaces

WHERE? Belgrade, Tirana and Skopje

HOW? DIY/ SELF BUILT URBANISM

In this toolkit, Urbego focuses on areas with "scarcity of resources and reliable urban framework"², where vacant spaces are reclaimed and transformed by the local communities in collaboration with local and international partners to revive the public spaces from a participatory approach of placemaking.

ACTORS

URBEGO (concept)

Deutschenzentrum Siljano High School

Micromega Architecture

Mkbt / ARTA

Balkan Art Culture fund

Coalition for Sustainable development

School of Urban practice

B74/ NYU/ LSE Cities

Carla Felicetti (graphic design)



WHAT? Cultural integration towards urban spaces, landscape and art.

WHERE? Superkilen Park, Nørrebro Copenhagen

HOW? MIGRANT INTEGRATION BY CO-CREATION OF PUBLIC SPACES

Urban landmark and gathering space to change the general perception of this area as marginal and dangerous. Participatory planning and design as result from a collage of urban elements selected by ethnic minorities of the neighbourhood and brought from their countries of origin creating a diverse playground of activities.

ACTORS

Topotek1

BIG

Superflex

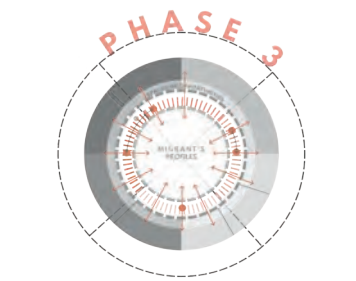
Copenhagen Municipality

Realdania

2012, [BIG, Superflex, Topotek1](#)

2015, [URBEGO](#)

2016 [Cuenca Red, Ecosistema Urbano](#)



SPATIAL AGENCY

i

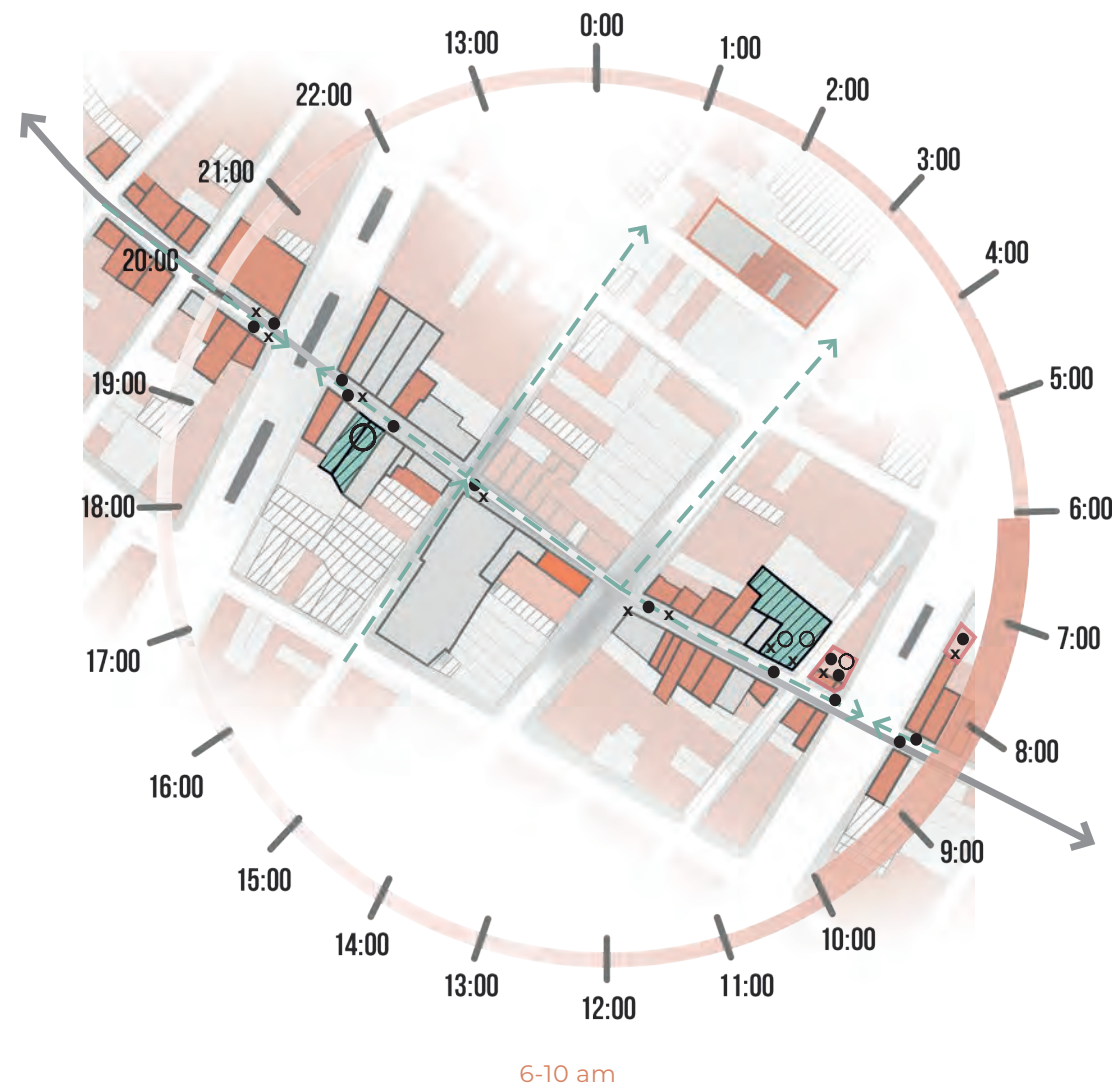
KEY ACTIONS TO MOVE TOWARDS THE STRATEGY

1. MAPPING THE ROUTE
 2. POSITION SPACES
 3. CREATE SCHEDULES
- Associated to the peak hours movements

Safe path to offer diversity of products following the rythm of the city.



The PEAK HOURS, moments of more dynamism of informal entrepreneurs linked to the Hubs of public transportation following the workers' arrivals and departures from their workplaces and lunch breaks.



SB

New productive corridor connected to public transportation

- Allows mobile informal entrepreneurs to temporarily occupy and re-activate spaces of opportunities in the city.
- Encourage the emergence of entrepreneurship by creating more permanent devices for different profiles of entrepreneurs.
- The strategy appears as a ressource after analyzing and mapping the sector and understanding the dynamics of their population.

KEY PLACES

- Public transportation station and mobility axis
- Job centralities of the city

MIGRANTS' PROFILES

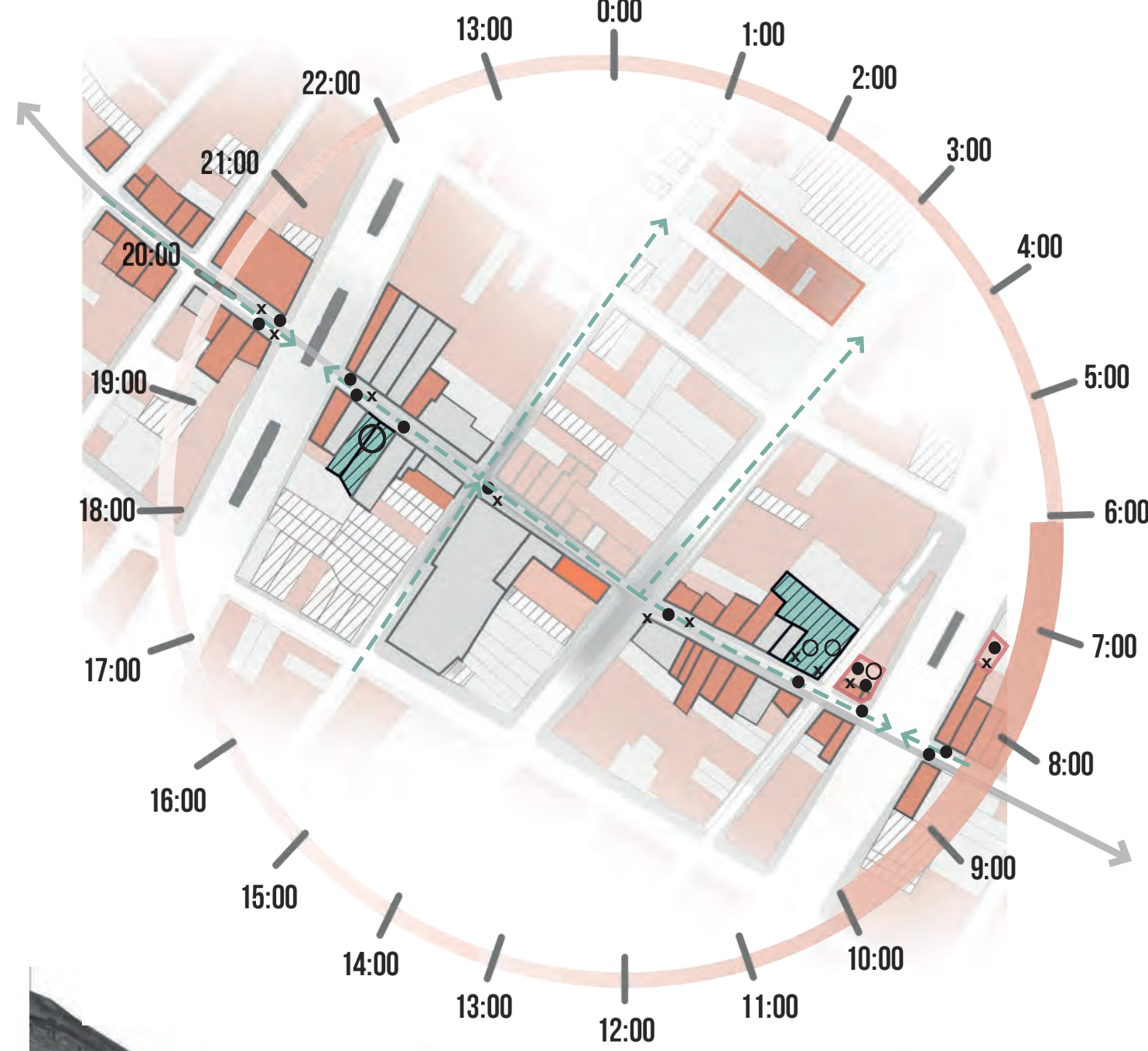
From the general profile of migrant entrepreneurs, the specific profiles will vary on space & time of presence following the dynamics of the city.

- **V4:** The "Tinteras"
- ✕ **V2:** "Snack sellers of public transport"
- **V3:** Traditional food street vendor
- ↔ **V6:** The "Bicitaxistas"

SPACES OF OPPORTUNITIES INTERVENED

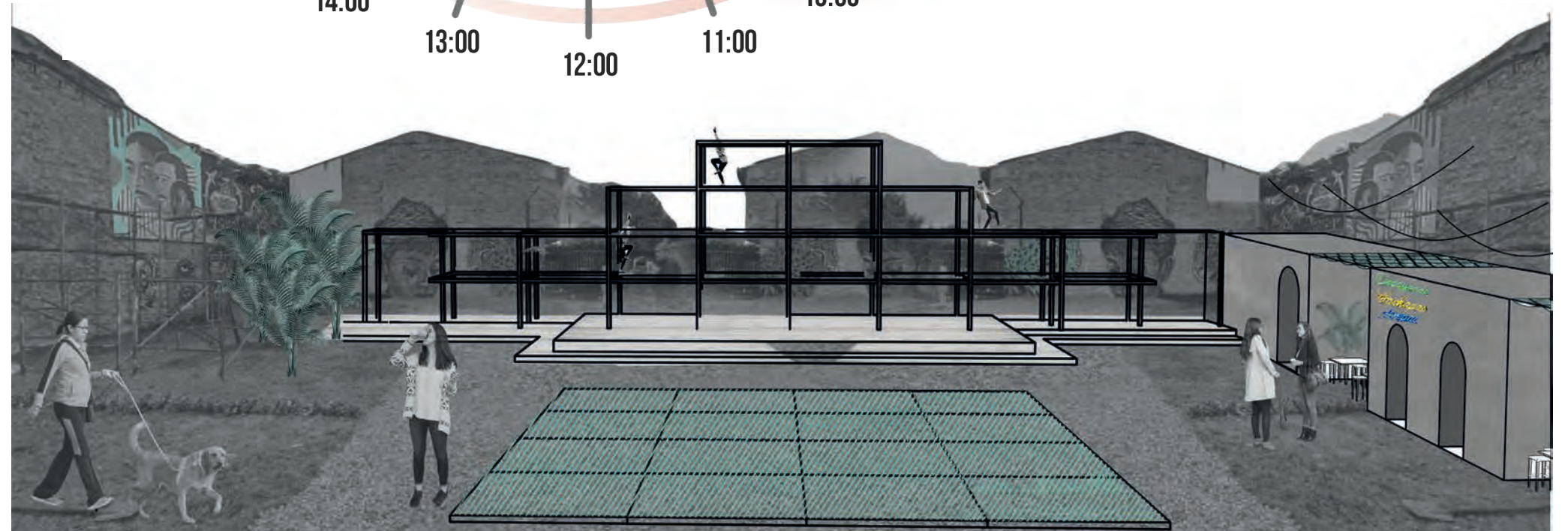
- Remain fragments from infrastructure
- Commercial activities in ground floor in informal hub
- Vacant spaces

6-10 AM

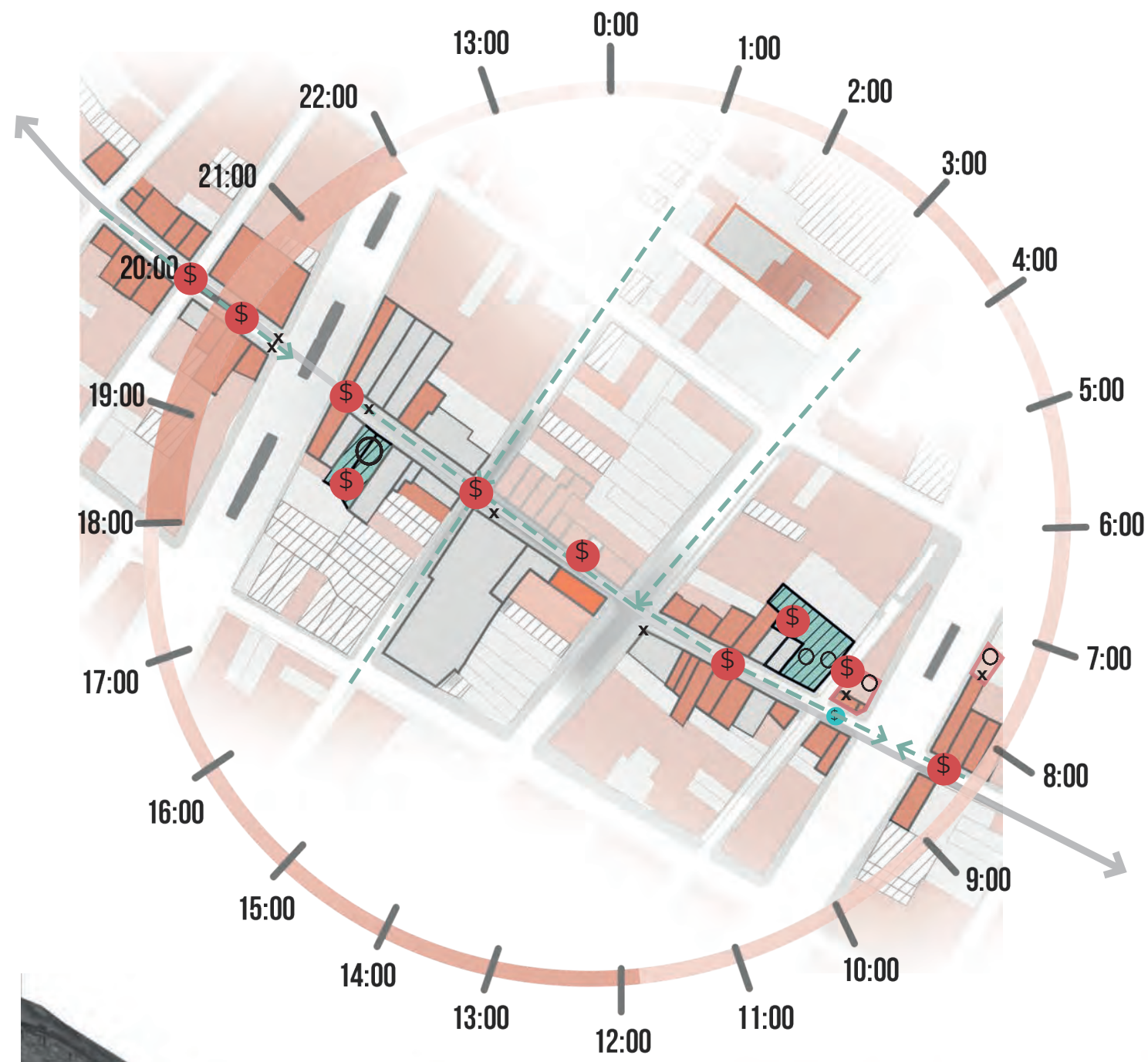


MIGRANTS' PROFILES

- ✕ **V2:** "Snack sellers of public transport"
- **V3:** Traditional food street vendor
- **V4:** The "Tinteras"
- ↔ **V6:** The "Bicitaxistas"

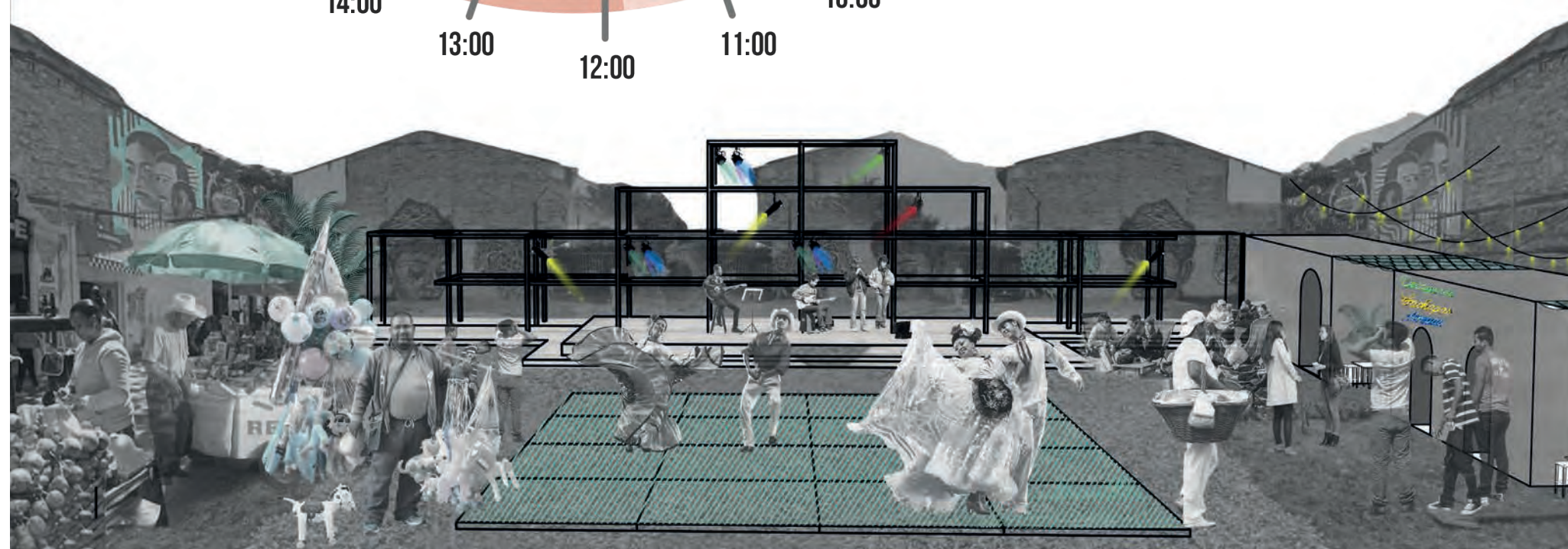


6-10 PM

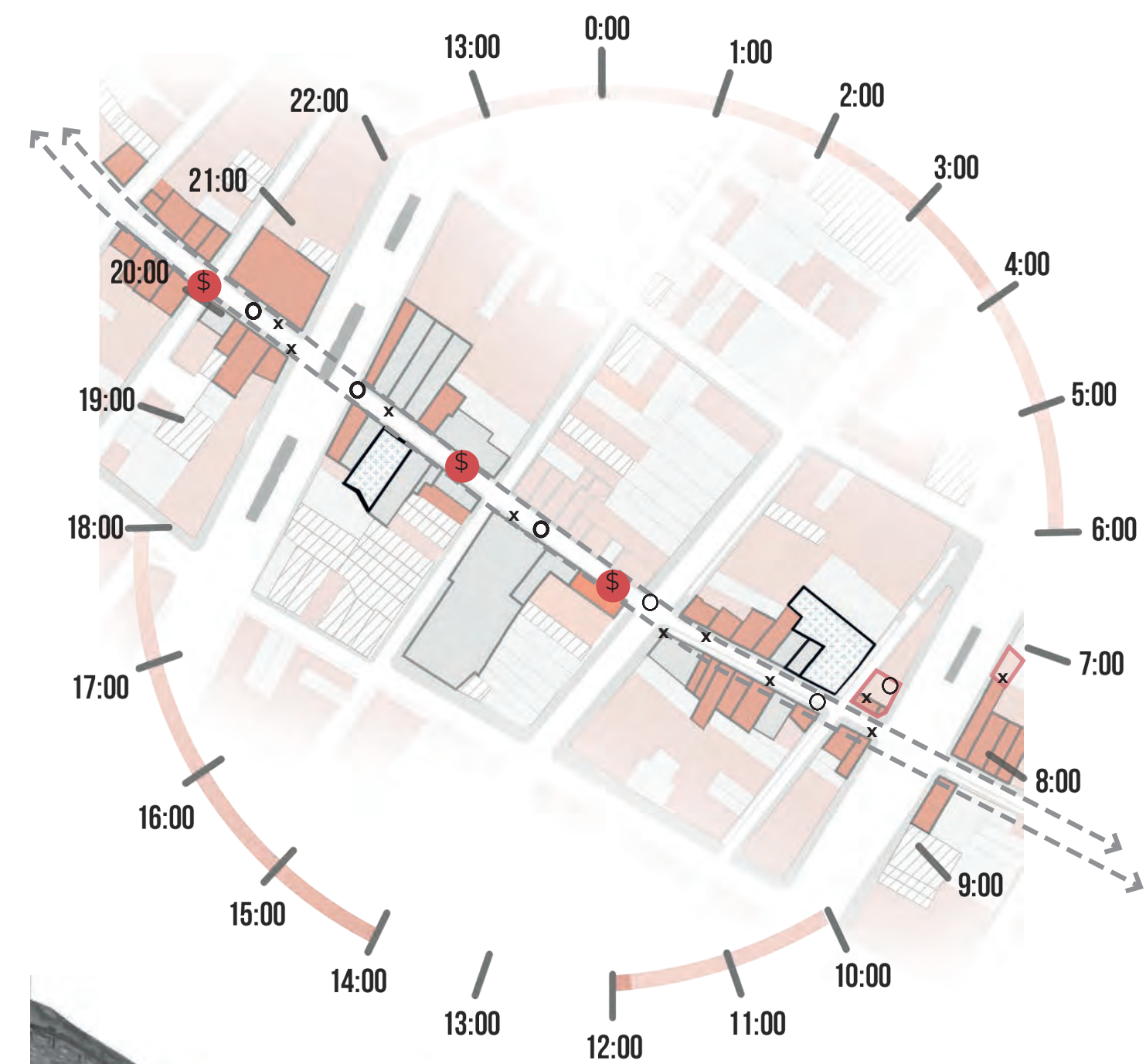


MIGRANTS' PROFILES

- v1:** The "Entertainers"
- x v2:** "Snack sellers of public transport"
- o v3:** Traditional food street vendor
- \$ v5:** The entrepreneur micro
- ↔ v6:** The "Bicitaxistas"

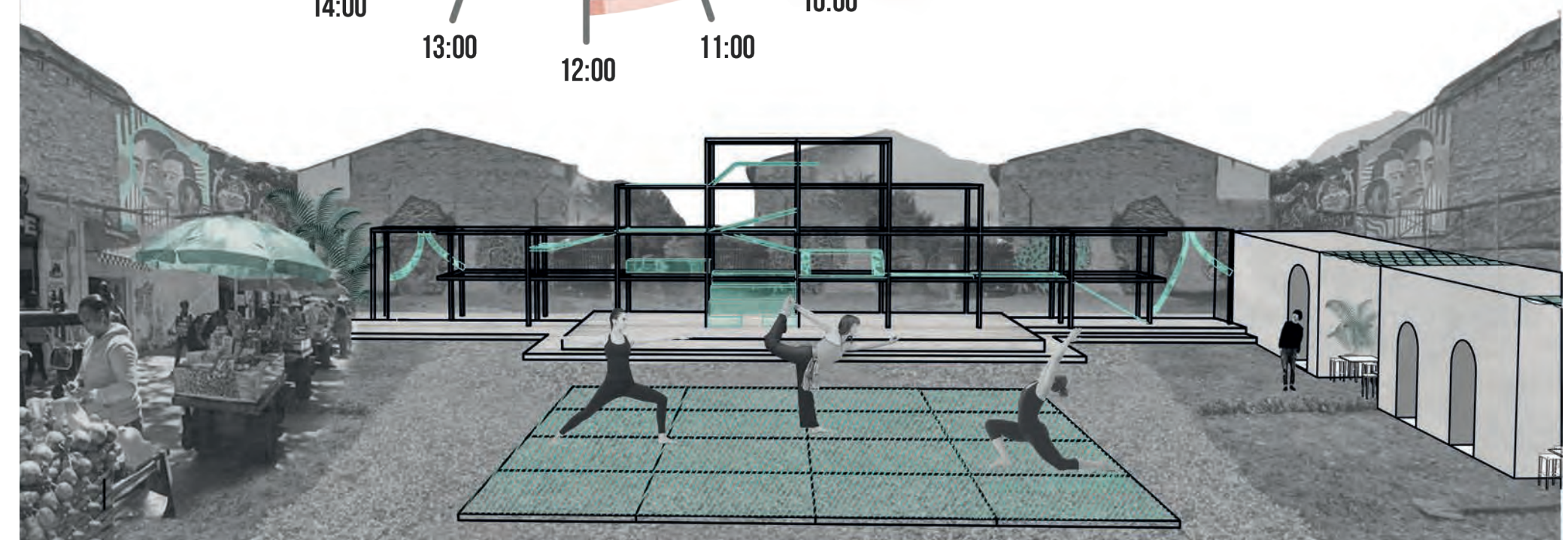


INTERMEDIATE HOURS

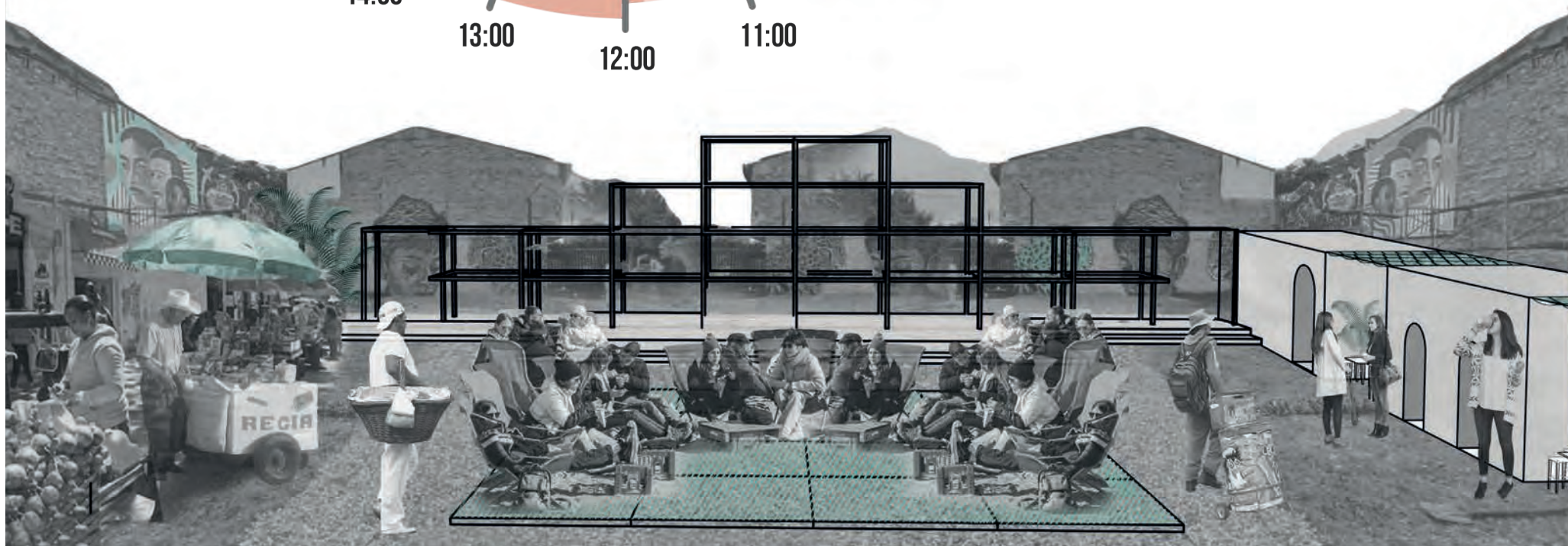
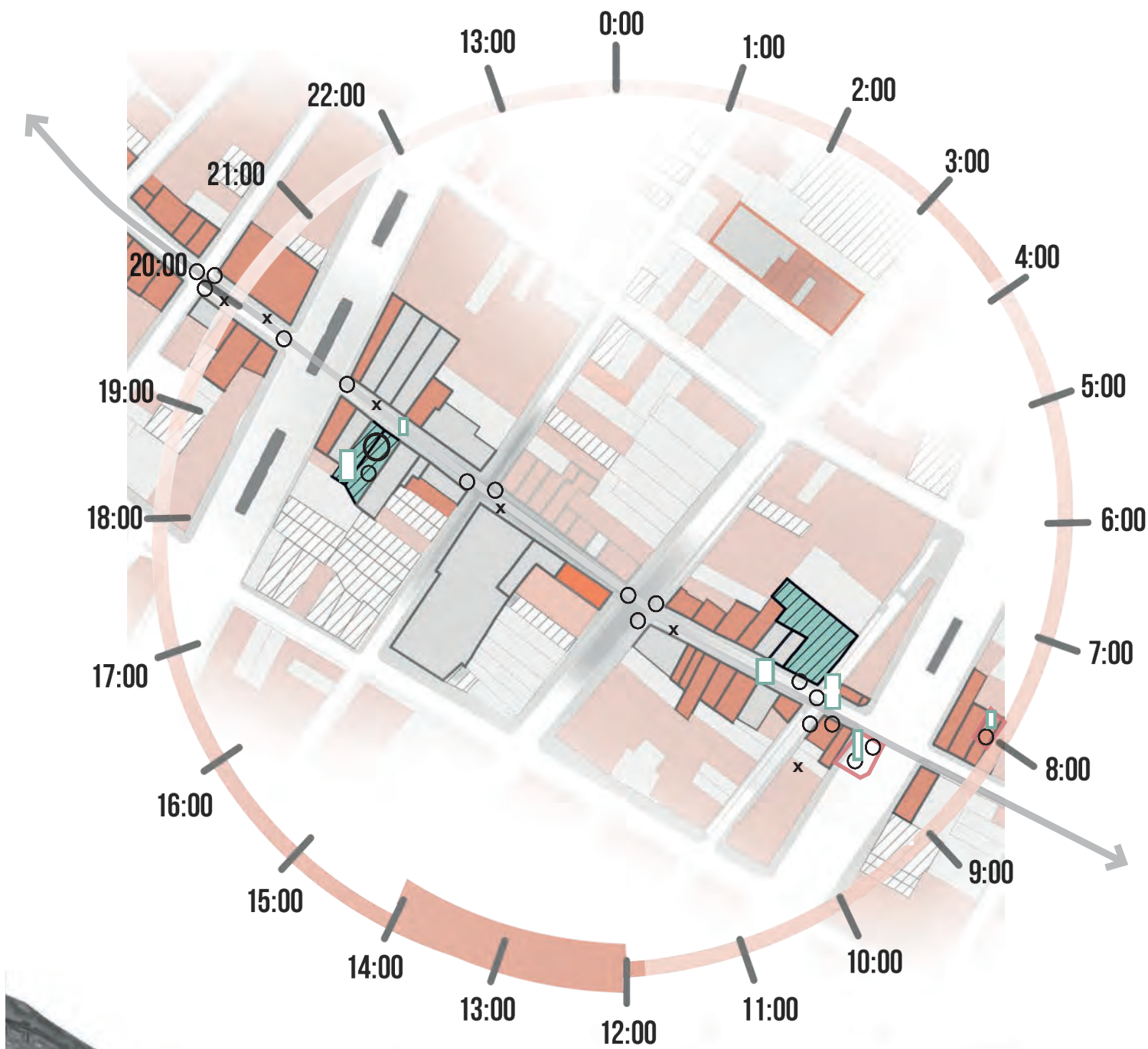


MIGRANTS' PROFILES

- x v2:** "Snack sellers of public transport"
- o v3:** Traditional food street vendor
- \$ v5:** The entrepreneur micro



12-2 PM

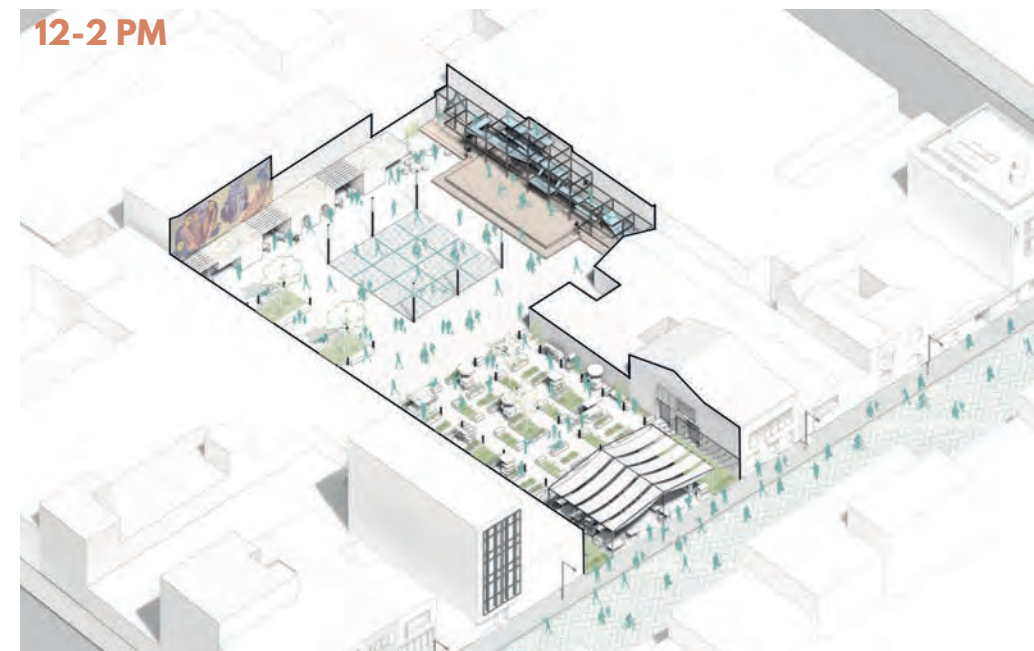


B1 ACTIVITY POCKETS

6-10 AM



12-2 PM



6-10 PM



INTERMEDIATE HOURS



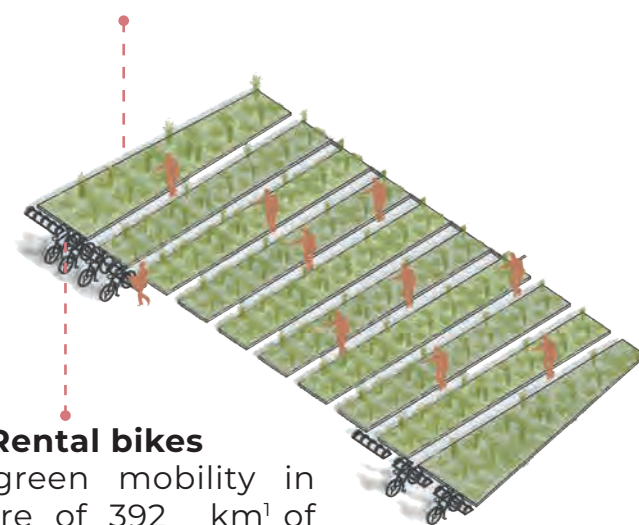


CATALOGUE

URBAN ACTIVITIES

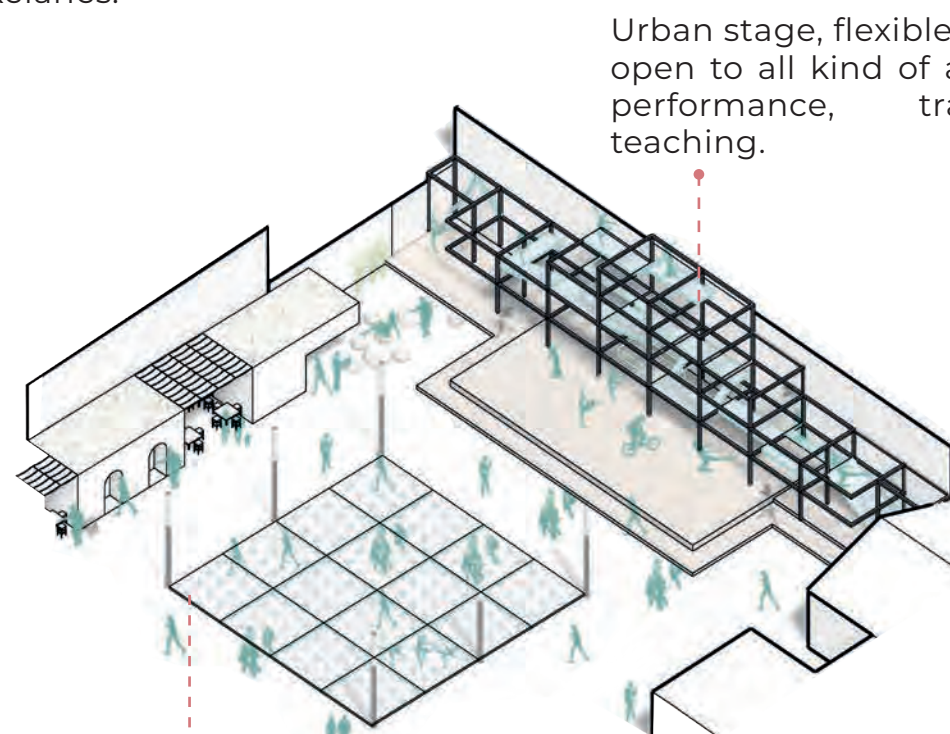
Community Orchard

Production of local vegetables, fruits, flowers medicinal plants for self consumption or sale.



Public Rental bikes

Boost green mobility in the more of 392 km² of bikelanes.

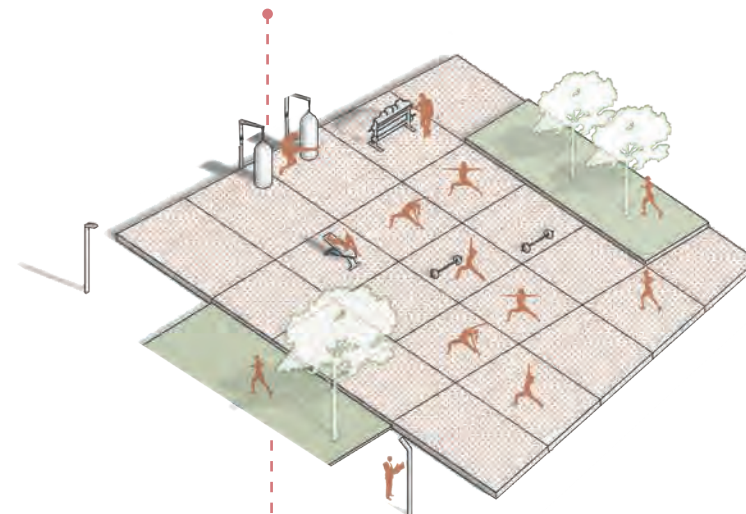


Urban stage, flexible space open to all kind of artistic performance, training, teaching.

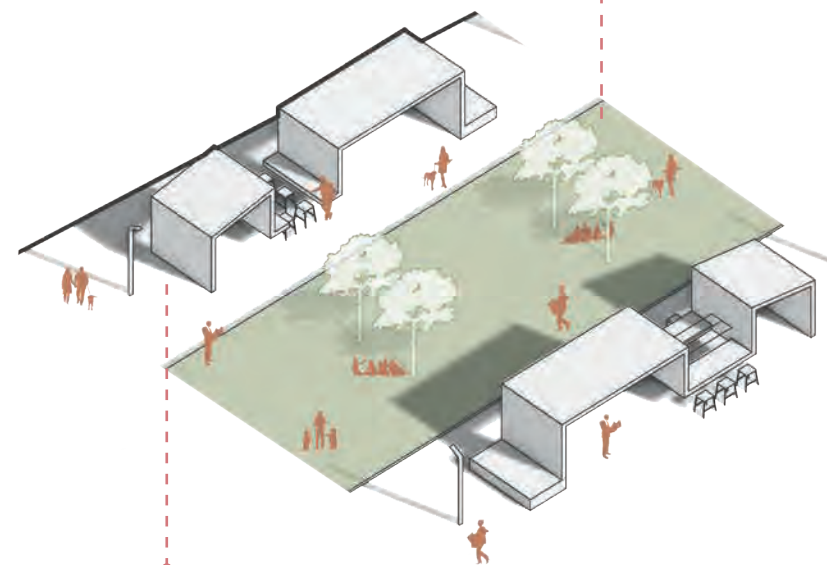
Audience space can be transformed to involve the spectators as part of the performance or host simultaneous activities

Sport & Fitness Area

a space designed to create connections through exercising



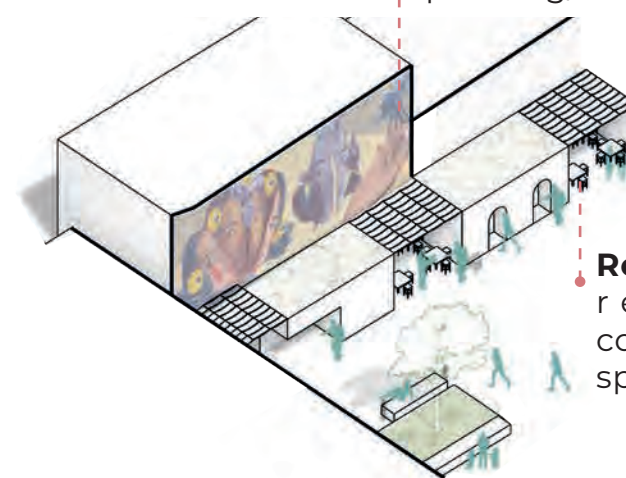
Relax Green areas



Adaptable cabins to host pop up activities (flea markets, gastronomy fairs, design events...)

Mural Street Art

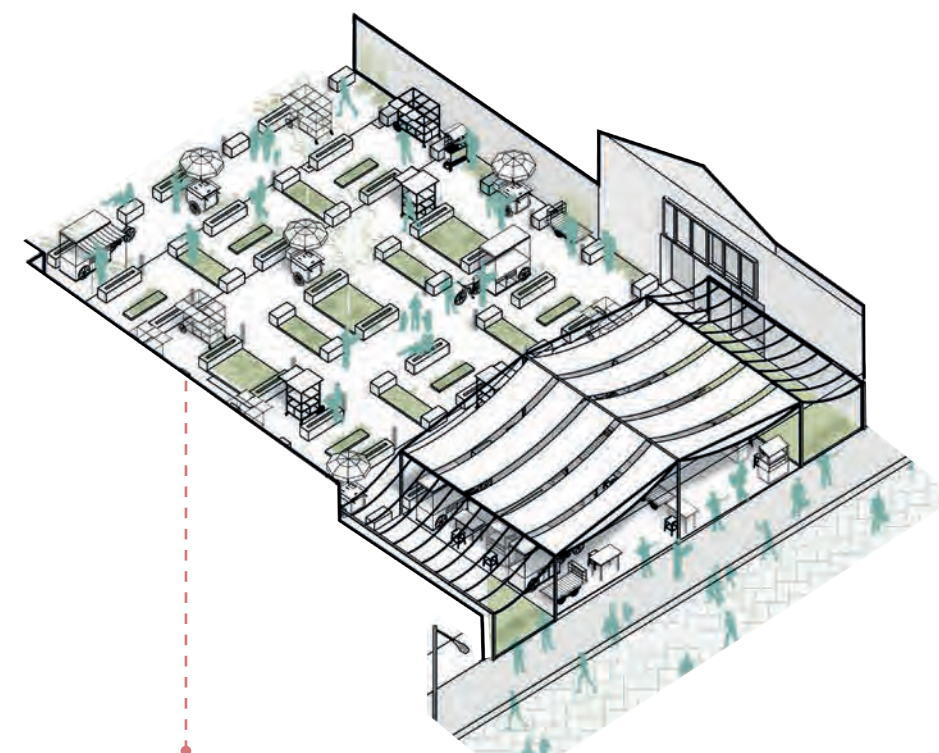
increase site ownership through mural painting/design



Rental

“kiosko”

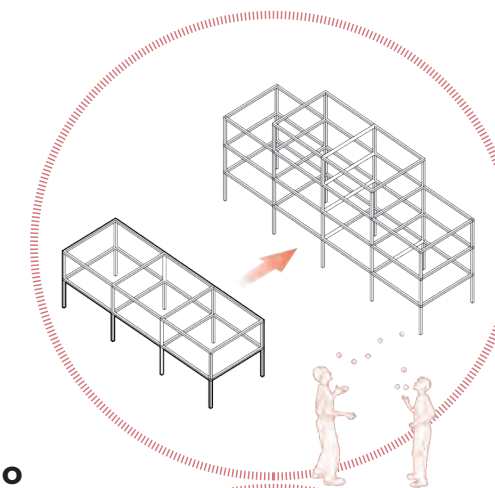
for restaurants/café contribute to self-sustained space



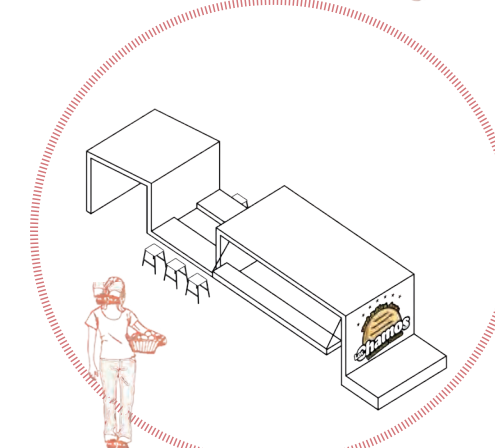
Street food mobile market

space modulated through urban furniture to generate an environment where the informal vendor is the protagonist and seeks to promote foodscape diversity.

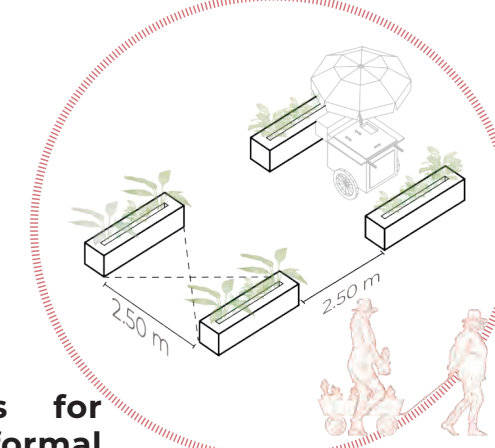
URBAN ELEMENTS



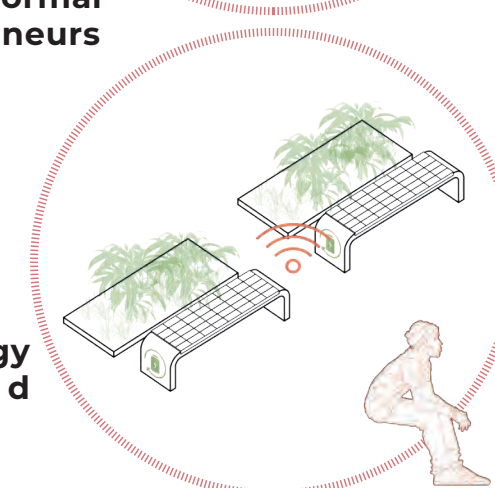
Flexible scenario



Adaptable cabins

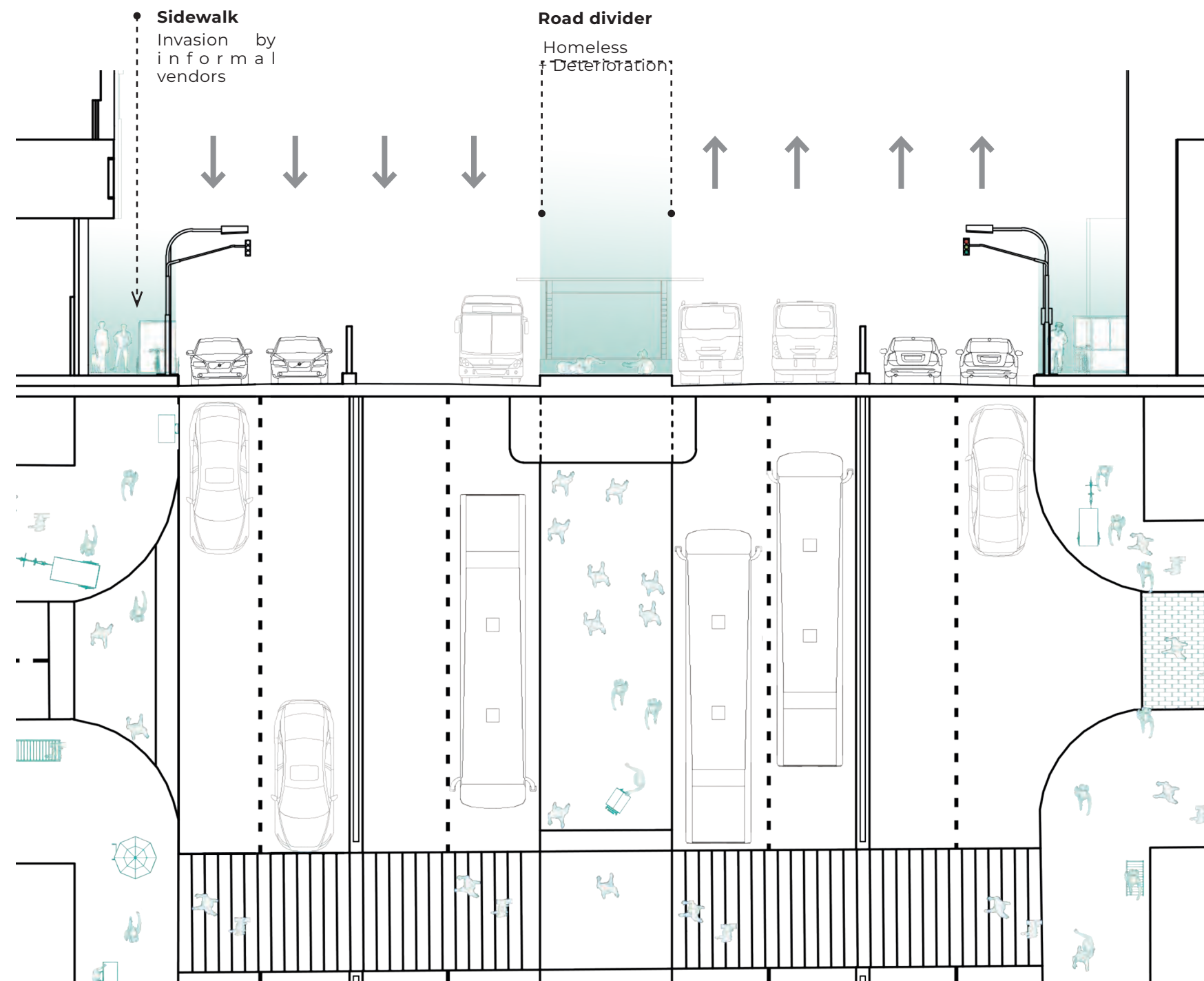


Limit planters for parking informal mobile entrepreneurs



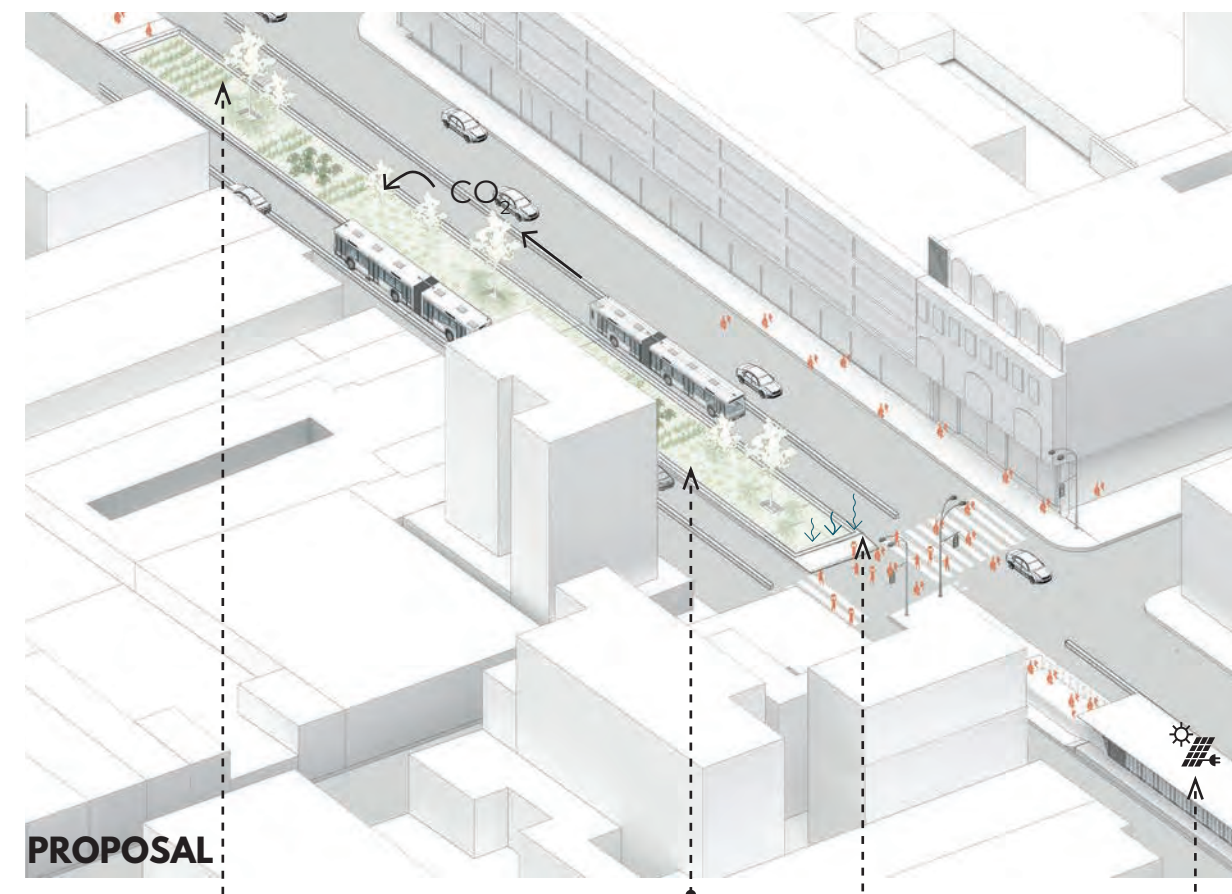
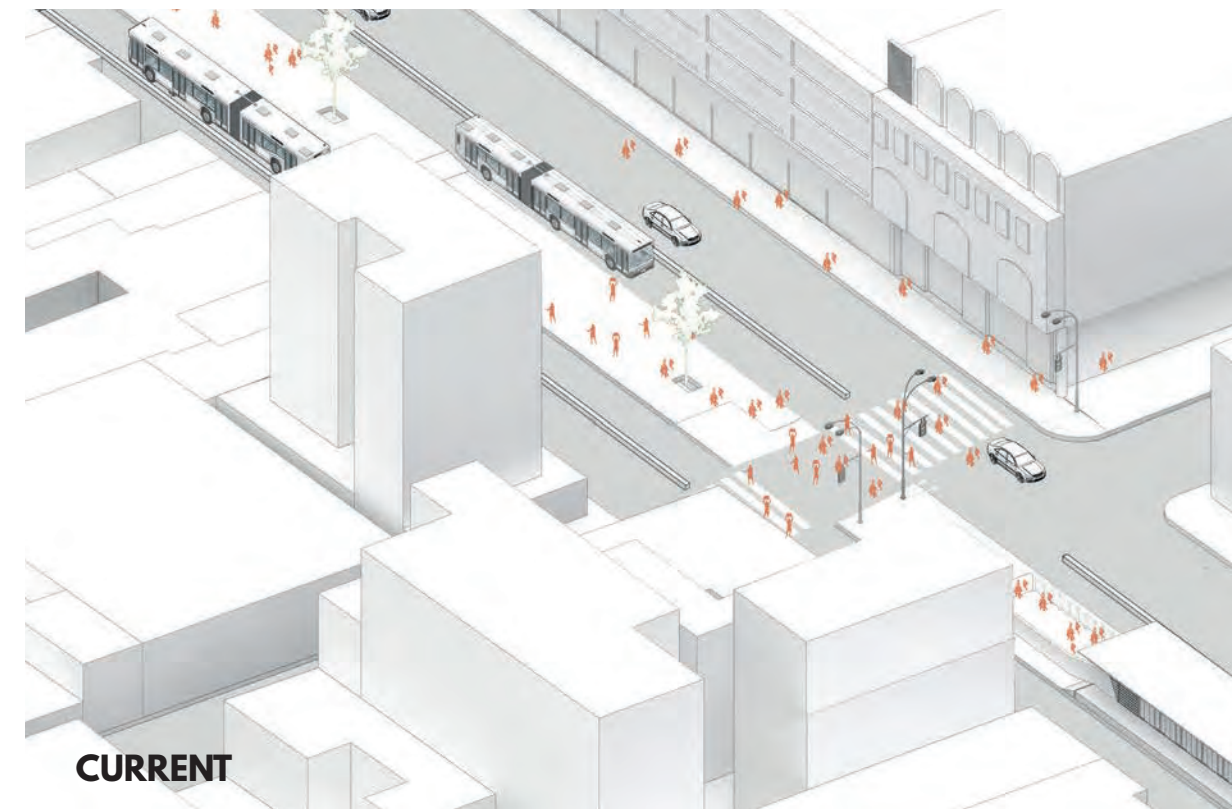
Power benches Solar energy powered furniture

ECOPRODUCTIVE ROAD DIVIDERS



The Road divider

This space in the city is a key point in the dynamics of the mobility of the city by being intrinsically linked to the massive public transportation system (Transmilenio). The Transmilenio stations and buses itself are places of informal markets in movement profiting the constant flows of population as potential clients. Moreover, some road dividers of the city (near to San Victorino Station, near to Corabastos market) have been taken by homeless and are falling into deterioration processes.



Vegetation mitigates pollution by Absorbing CO₂ in their relation to the highways.

Counteract the heat wave, especially in the central areas of the city.

Water irrigation into the soil prevent floods.

Solar energy to power the TM stations

The road dividers can then be considered as a buffer zone in between the public transportation infrastructure. And contribute to the overall improvement of the mobility axis by passive strategies using ecosystemic services from green surfaces.

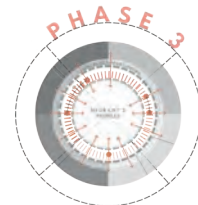


ECOSYSTEMIC SERVICES

The road dividers are transformed into green corridors that can provide ecosystemic services soothing the harmful consequences that a city close of 7.8 million people¹ can cause to environment. Contributing in this way in creating a more sustainable urban ecosystem.

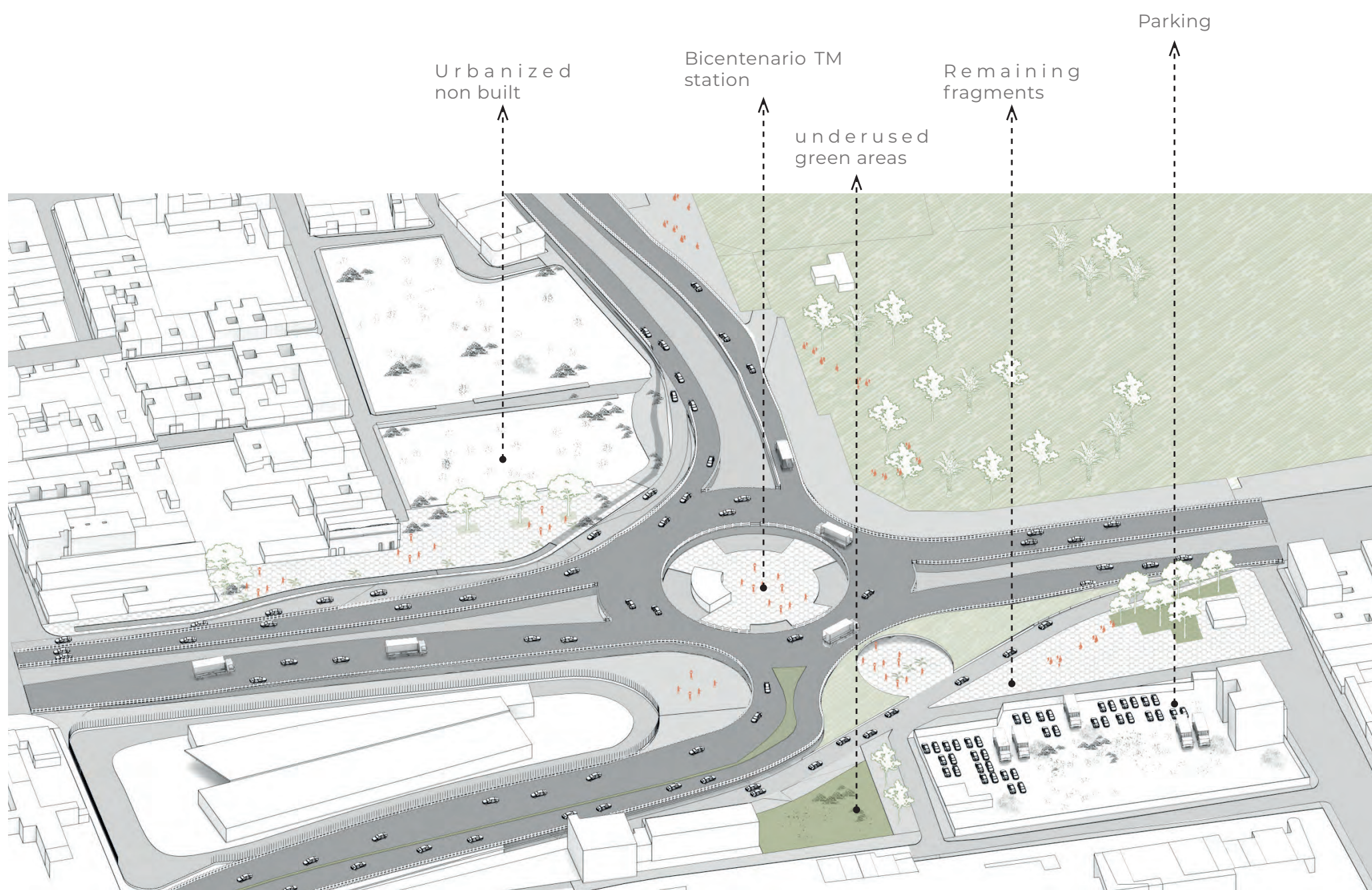
Asphalt transformed in green eco-productive areas.

1. Official data from <https://bogotacomovamos.org/datos/poblacion/>



SPATIAL AGENCY

CHOOSE, ADAPT AND COMBINE ACTIVITIES/ ELEMENTS FROM THE CATALOGUE AS A BASE FOR FURTHER WORK WITH LOCAL ACTORS



CURRENT> SAN VICTORINO/ SANTA INÉS

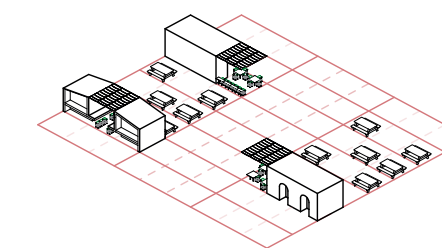
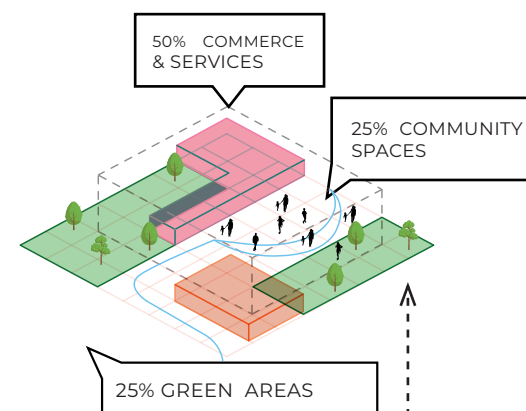
From urban fragments, underused spaces linked to the public transportation system

1.Reconstruction housing project in vacant plots to rebuild the community of Barrio San Bernardo

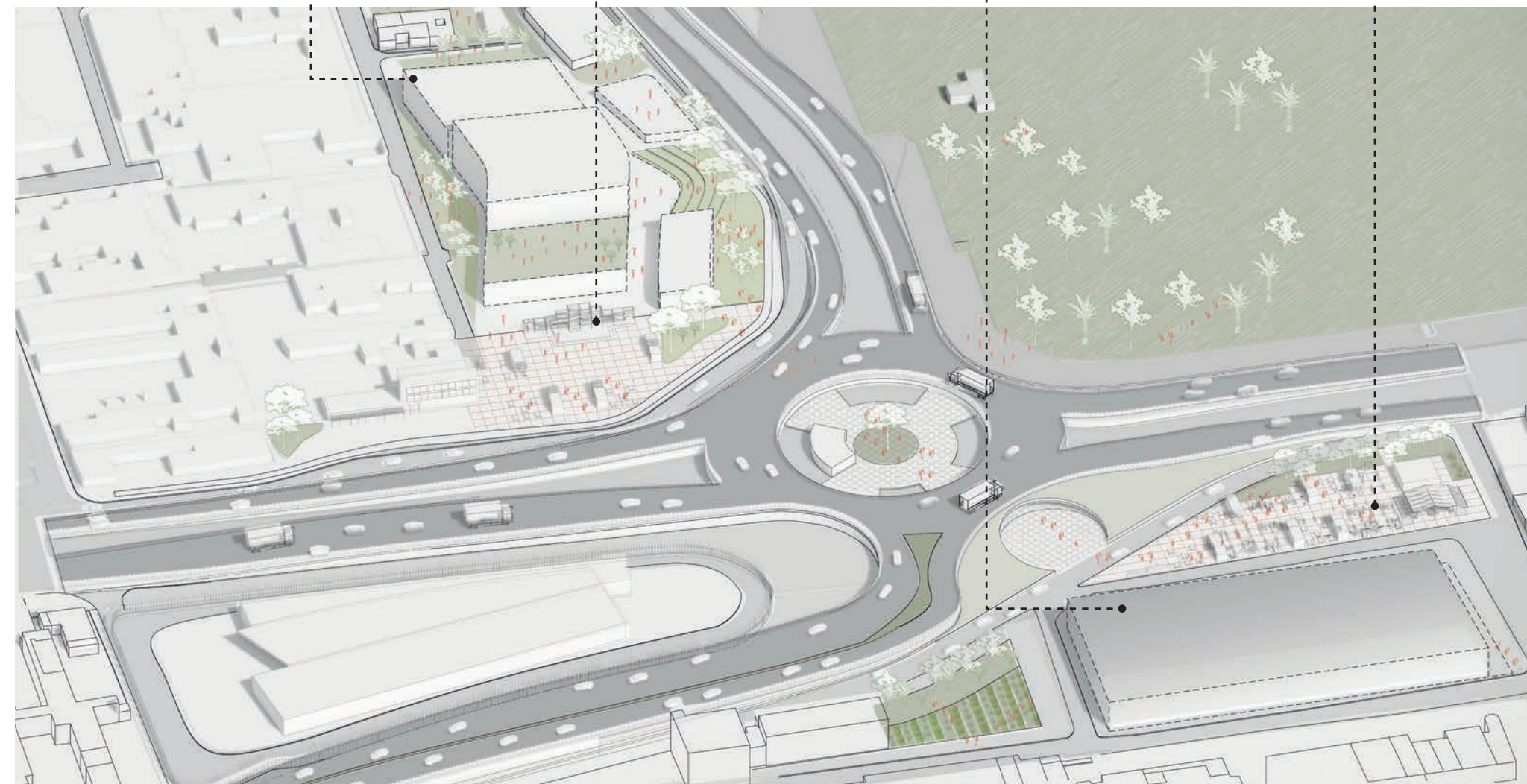
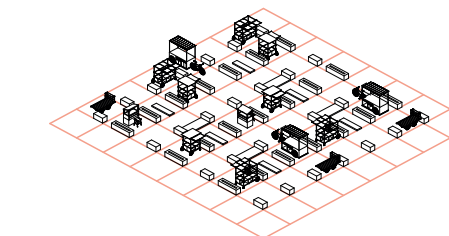
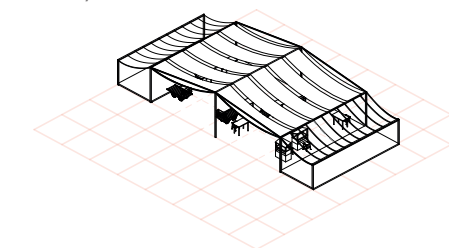
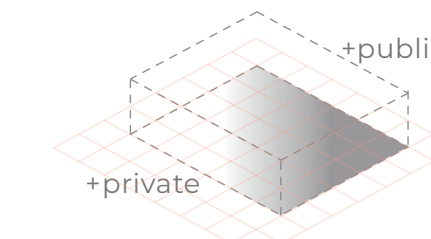
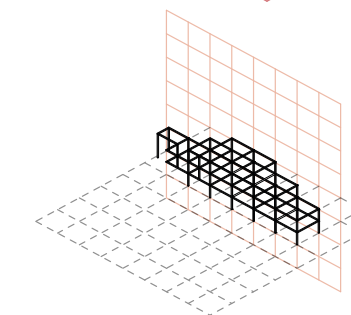
2. Adaptable cabins/ “kioskos” + Flexible scenario for street performances

4.Mobile Entrepreneurship Plaza
Use urban furniture to enclose the places of the food carts
+ Covered market area suitable for events (flea markets, food fairs..)

Ground Floor Program



3. Re-development zone
Land destined to create public - private partnerships generating new working centrality next to “san Victorino” one of the biggest commercial hubs of the city



PROPOSAL >PILOT PROJECT SAN VICTORINO/ SAN BERNARDO



To Activity Pockets connected to public transportation

+ Re-development of activities in the borders of the public transportation profiting the mobility fluxes

BARRIO
housing
project
in
vacant
PLOTS

PEDESTRIAN
CORRIDOR

ACTIVITY
POCKETS

ADAPTABLE
CABINS



SITUATION B

HUBS OF INFORMAL ECONOMY +
RESIDUAL SPACES RELATED TO
THE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

B

B

‘MOBILITY FRACTURE’



1.1 WHO ARE THEY?

V1: Families (migrants +colombian returnees), considering the cultural similarities between the 2 countries they easily accomodate to the urban dynamics

V2: The“sellers in TM” Retailers, food vendors, sellers of artisanal products

V3: “Traditional food vendors”, C: cooking-marketing -selling

V4: “Entrepreneurs/ owners, usually head of the household

V5: “The micro entrepreneurs”, retailing products and services

1.3 HOW CAN THEY CONTRIBUTE?

V1: Together with the local population, they are the main actors in the city that weave their relationships and develop a commonality in the urban spaces.

V2: Being mobile markets that bringing needs directly to the clients

V3-V4: Mainly food based enterprises Spreading culture through traditional cuisine/diversifying the foodscape

V5: Open new markets, diversify the offer, employ co-ethnic force or other similar profiles

1.2 WHAT SPACES THEY OCCUPY?

V1: Rental houses/ rooms or family owned properties(in the case of returnees)

V2:-V3-V4-V5 Highly commercial streets (red lights) Public transport infrastructure (buses,TM, stations) & vacant spaces

1.4 USEFUL SPACES TO PERFORM ACTIVITIES

V1: Safe public space with different activities & opportunities of participation (cultural, recreational, especially for the kids)

V2: Safe corridors to sell their products with high flows of people

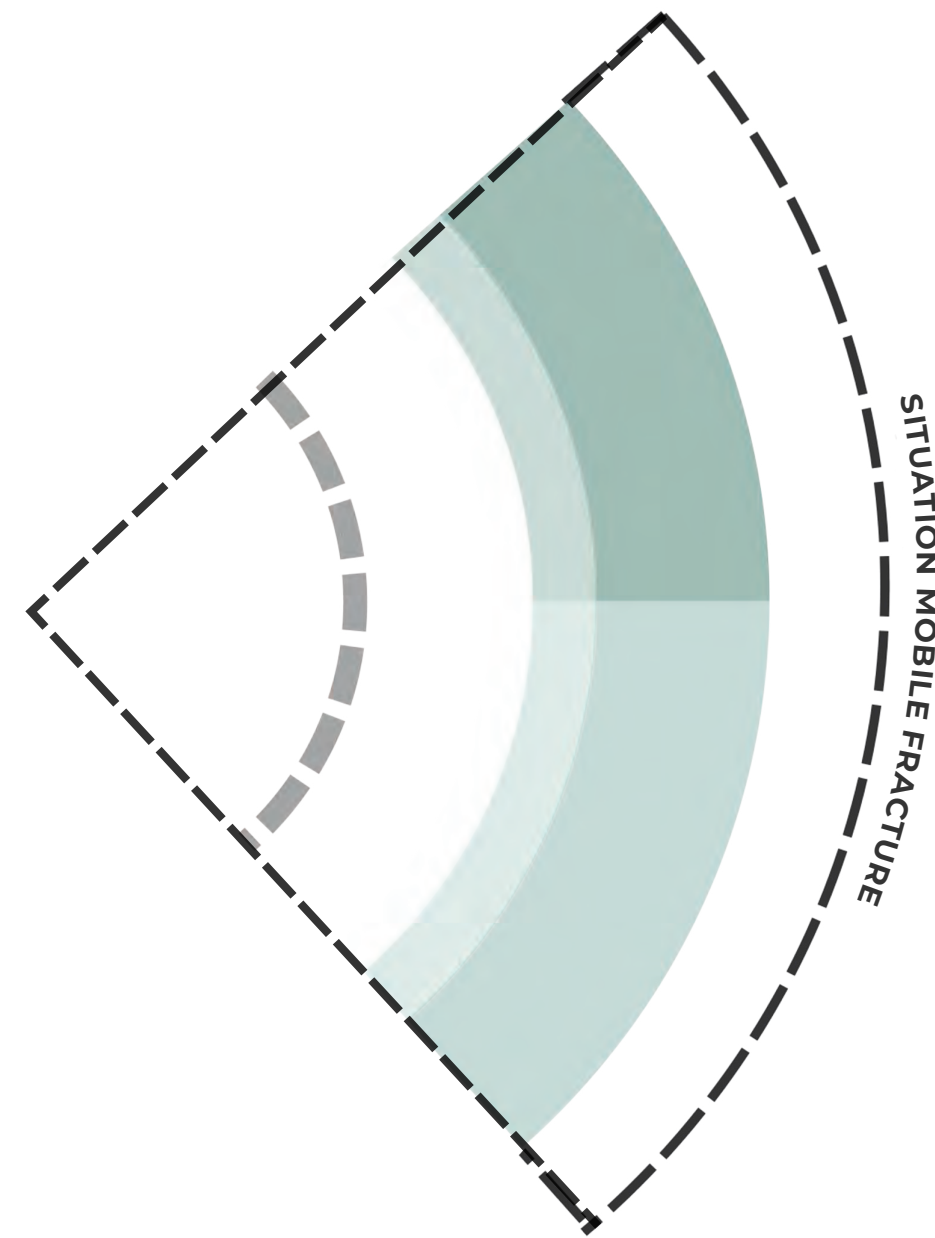
V3- V4: Spaces to prepare, sell and display their different foods. Visibility and recognition by potential customer streams (advertising in high traffic areas)

V5: Spaces to locate their businesses accesing investors/clients, without risking to be evicted

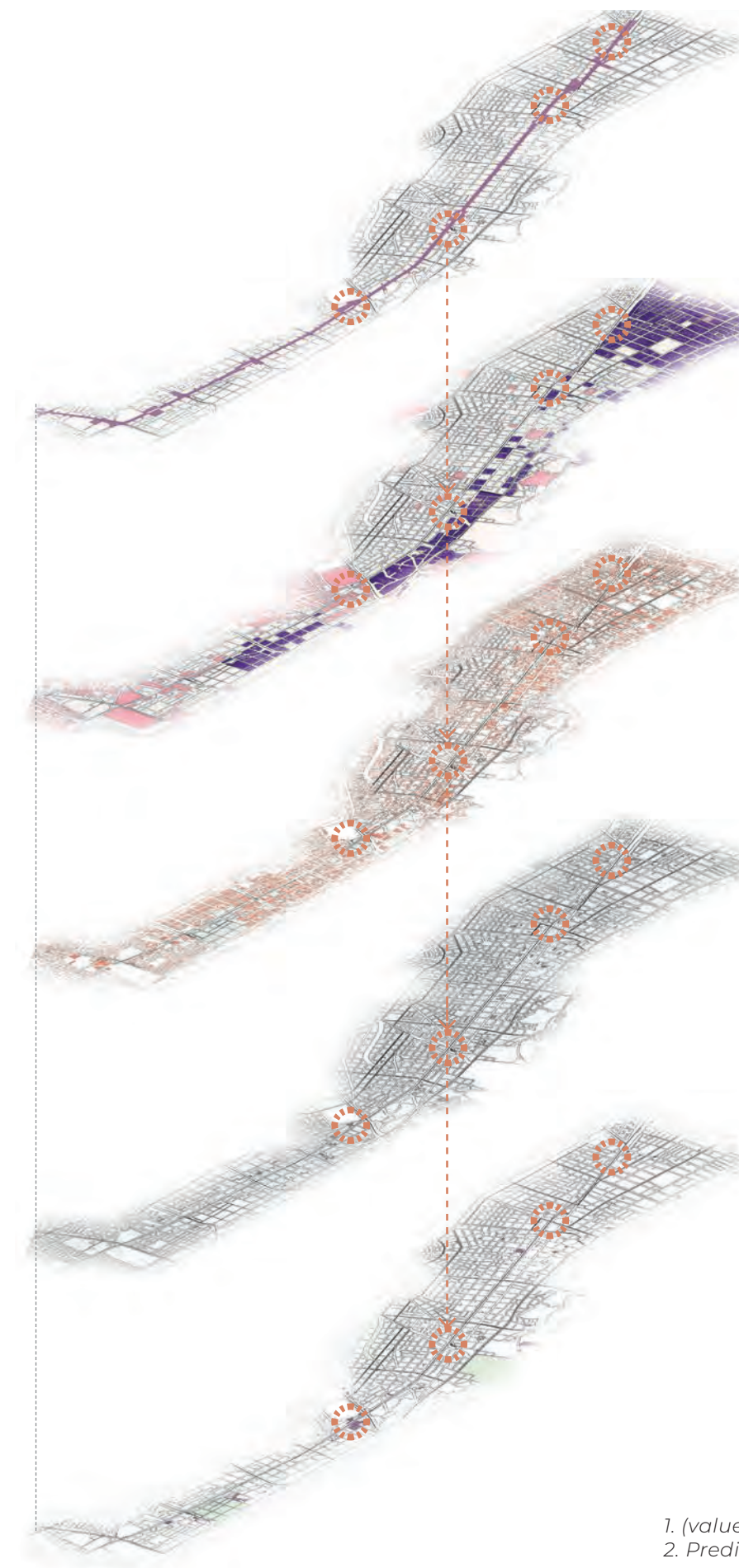


1. CRITERIA OF SELECTION FOR AREAS OF INTERVENTION

For the Analysis of this situation and further development, we focus on the axis of Caracas Av. as a main axis of transportation connecting the City from South to North but at the same time creating a disruption in the urban fabric along the road axis.



>WHERE? 2. OVERLAP URBAN LAYERS



Metro Line 1 limit intervention + new stations as mobility hubs

M² Prices ¹

218 - 414 €

414-810 €

810-5364 €

Commercial activities on ground floor

Unused plots declared as priority intervention by the city²

Empty ground

Green infrastructure

Main roads

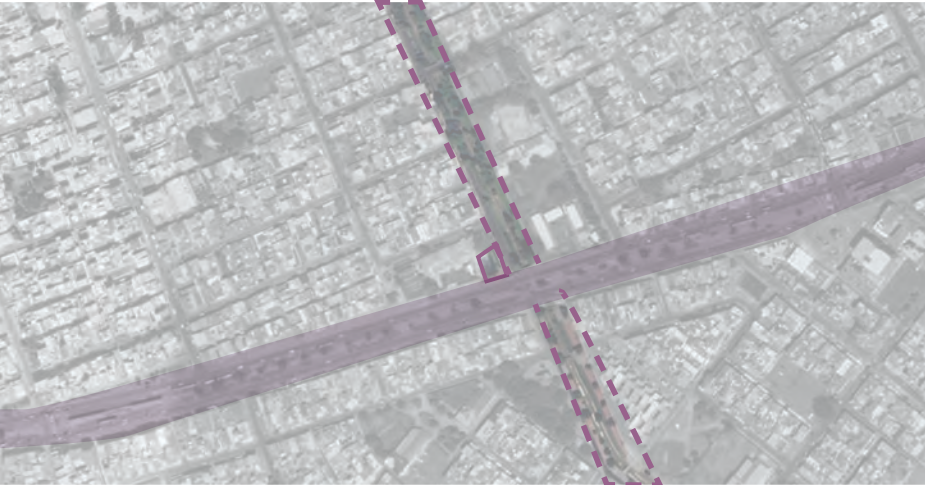
Possible areas of analysis/ intervention

1. (value from 2020 exchange rate COP to € nov 2022)

2. Predios declarados de construcción y desarrollo prioritario Catastro 2020

Situation Abandoned Buildings + vacant spaces

Intersections from Av. Caracas as main axis of transportation and forgotten elements of green infrastructure (canals, parks, green intersections...)



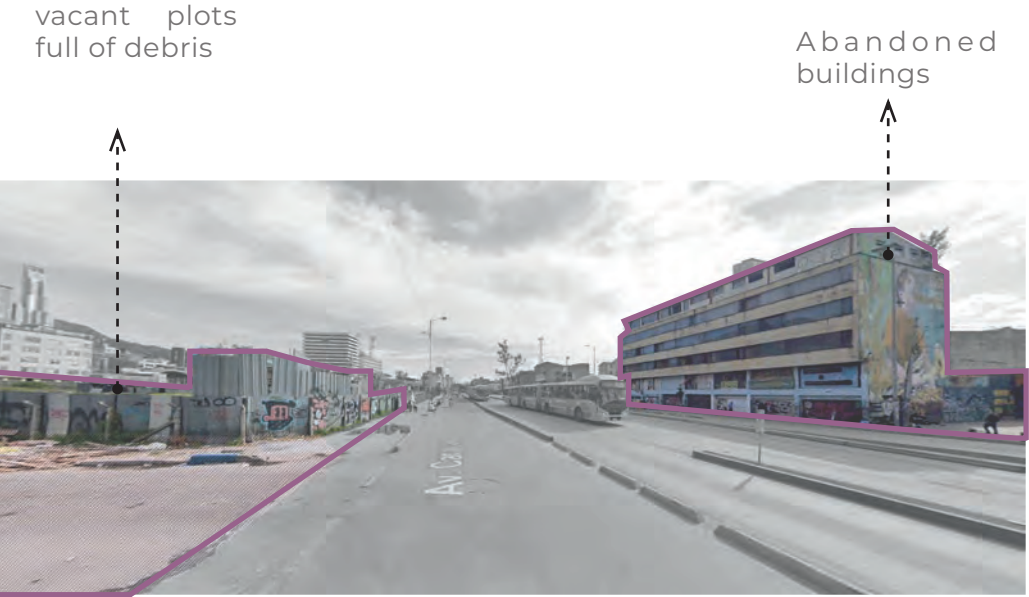
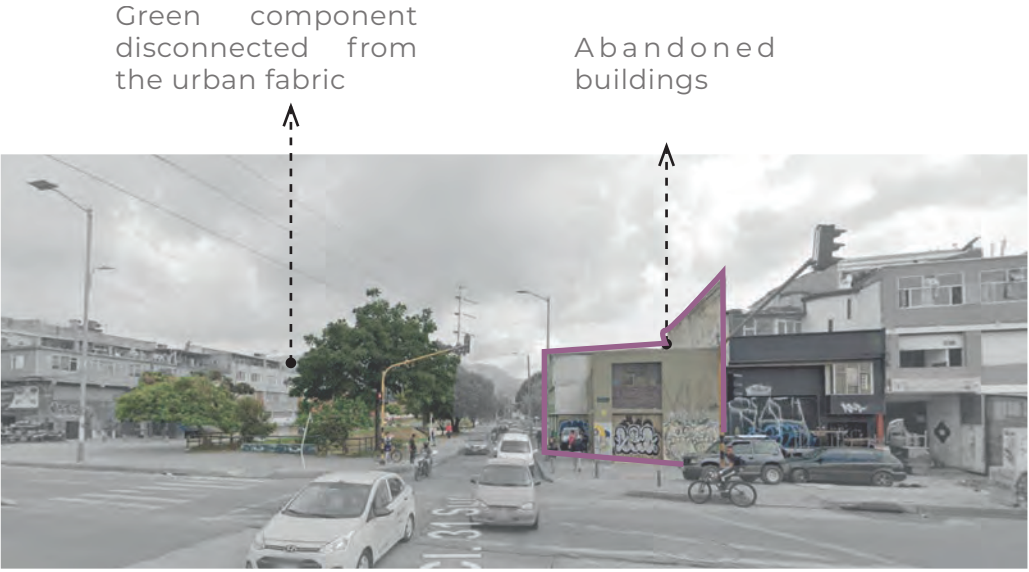
Intersection “canal albina” calle 31 sur



Intersection Av calle 26



Av Caracas Calle 40



Situation Abandoned underused building along caracas Av.

Places of decay along Main transportation and commercial axis



Av Caracas Calle 58



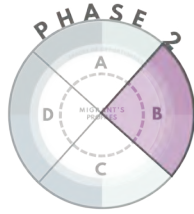
Abandoned Av Caracas Calle 72



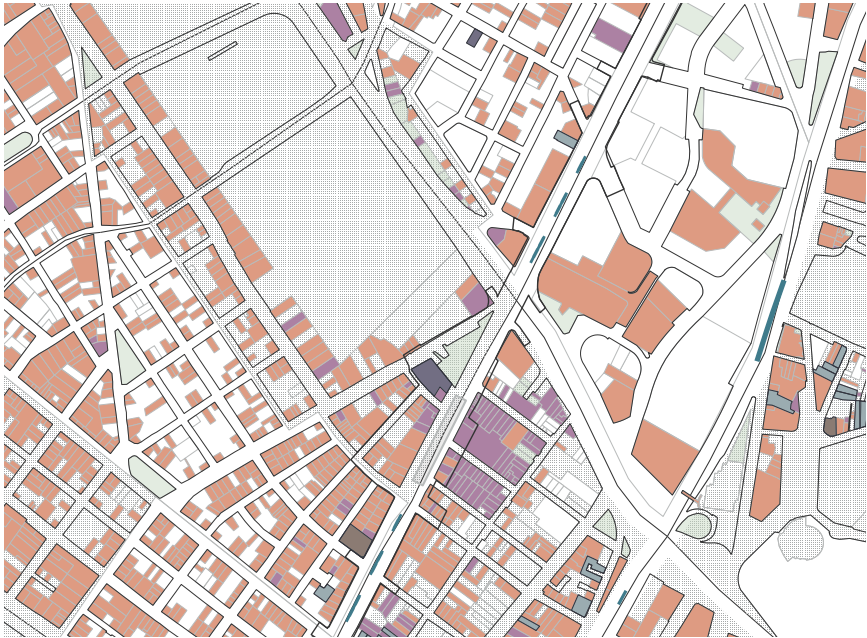
Axis Av. caracas calle 75



All images edited from google Maps

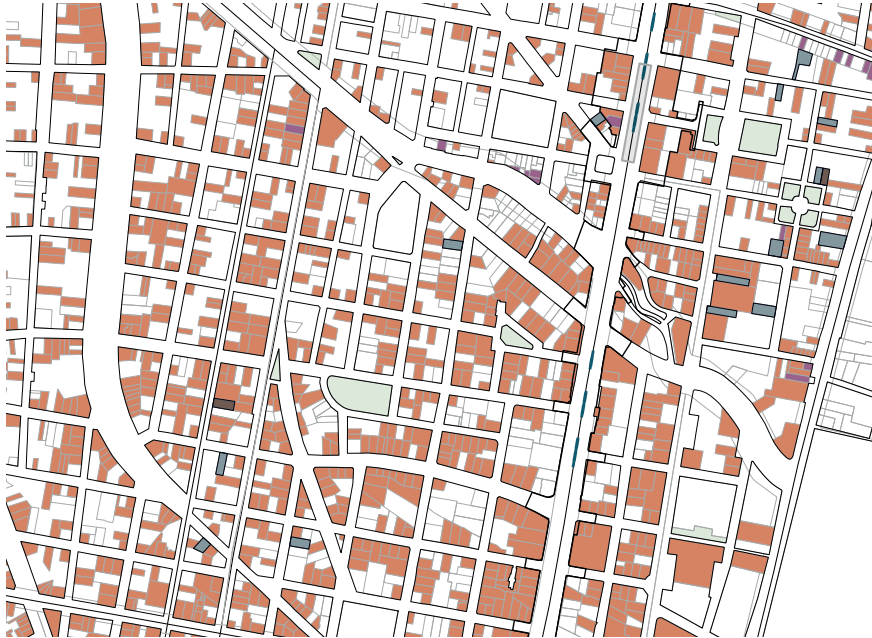


POSSIBLE AREAS OF INTERVENTION



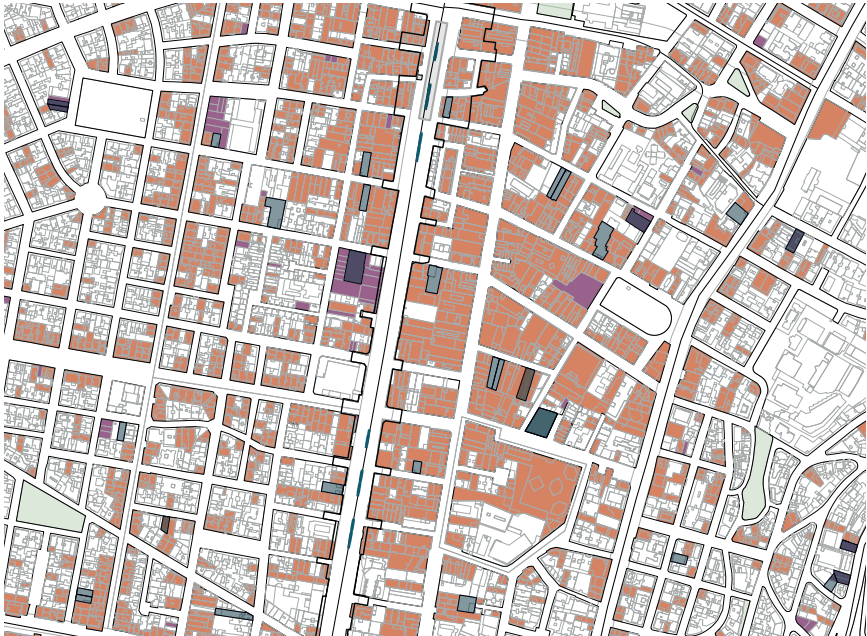
> INTERSECTION AV CALLE 26

Central node of transportation with Av calle 26 connecting international (airport), national and regional fluxes from west to east and Avenida Caracas connecting metropolitan fluxes from south to north.



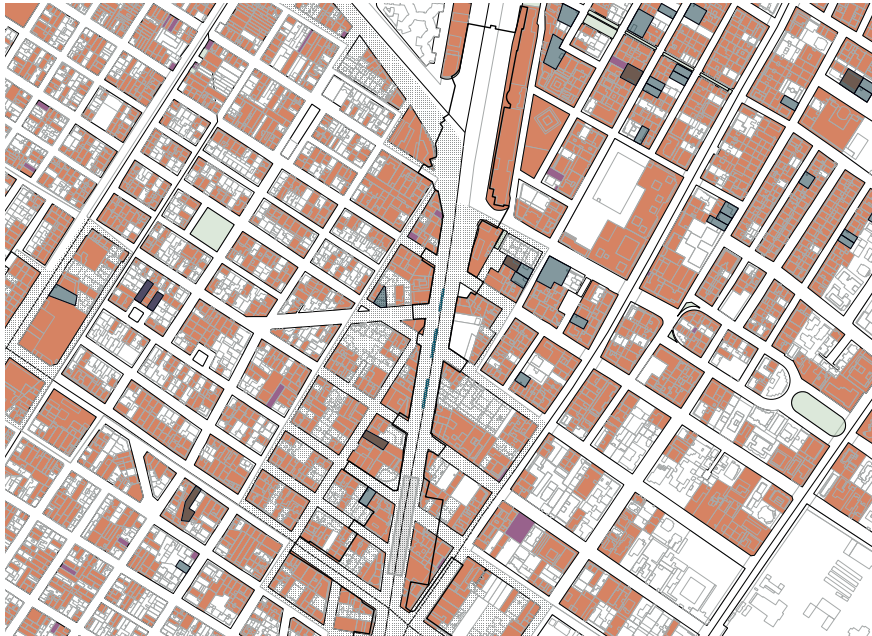
> AV CARACAS CALLE 40

Central area of the city former high income residential area on the 1940's, now important hub of education and cultural institutions. Av caracas is breaking the connection between the traditional barrios of 'Chapinero' & 'Teusaquillo'.



>SECTOR CALLE 58

In the center of 'chapinero', this area characterizes by the constant fluxes of people by keeping the original residential vocation but being hibridize by commercial uses and high connectivity to the main work centralities of the city



>SECTION CALLE 75

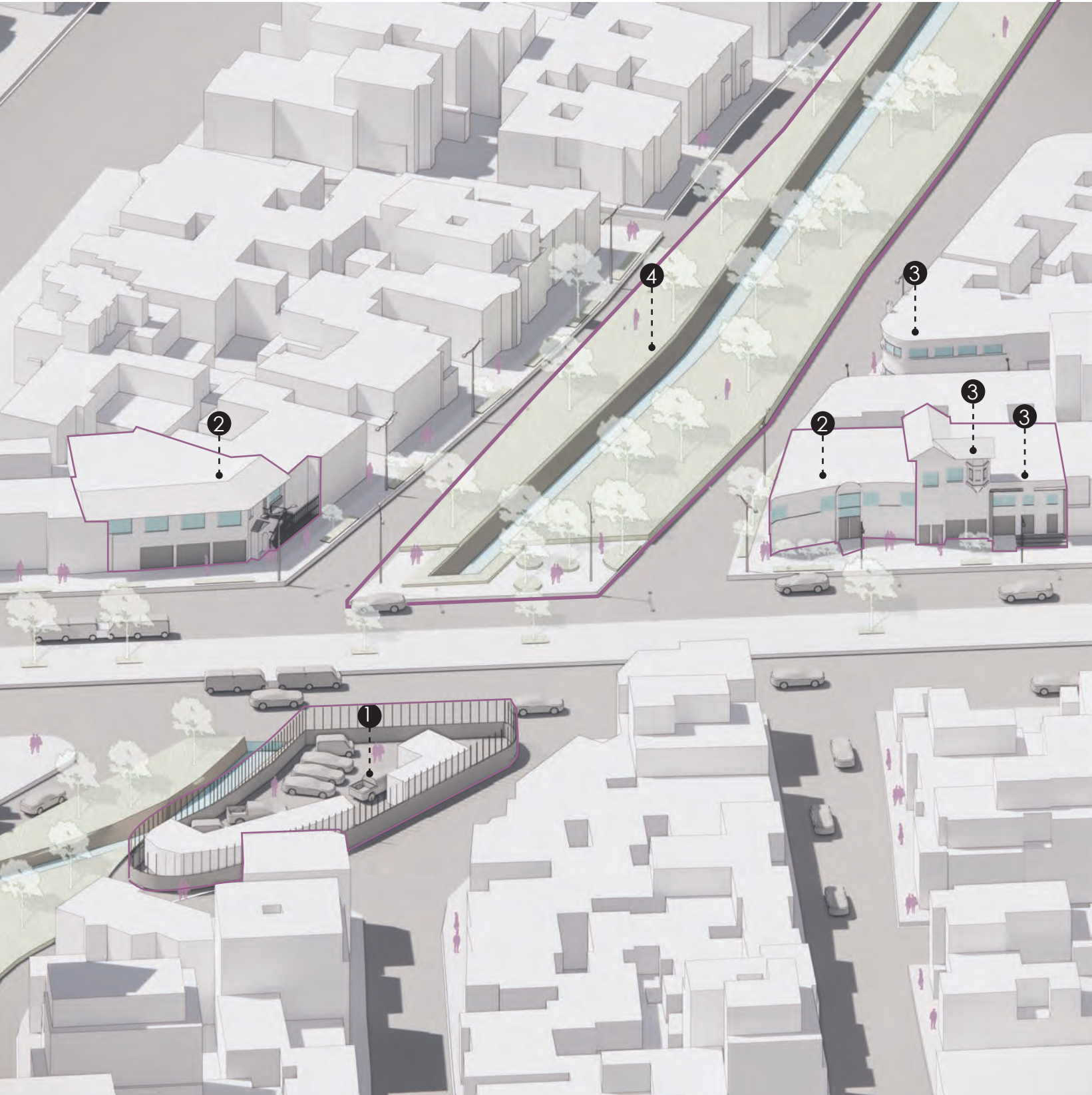
This area of the city characterize by they high commercial activity associated with leisure and active night life. The sector present high presence of commercial activity on GF, specialized per clusters (Agricultural supplies, Technology...)

Caracas Av. Calle 40

This area is full of potential since it has a constant activity related to the cultural and educational facilities spread around the neighbourhood but also has the particularity to have maintained a large part of the traditional architecture and urban fabric, adapting to the evolution of the city through the change of uses.

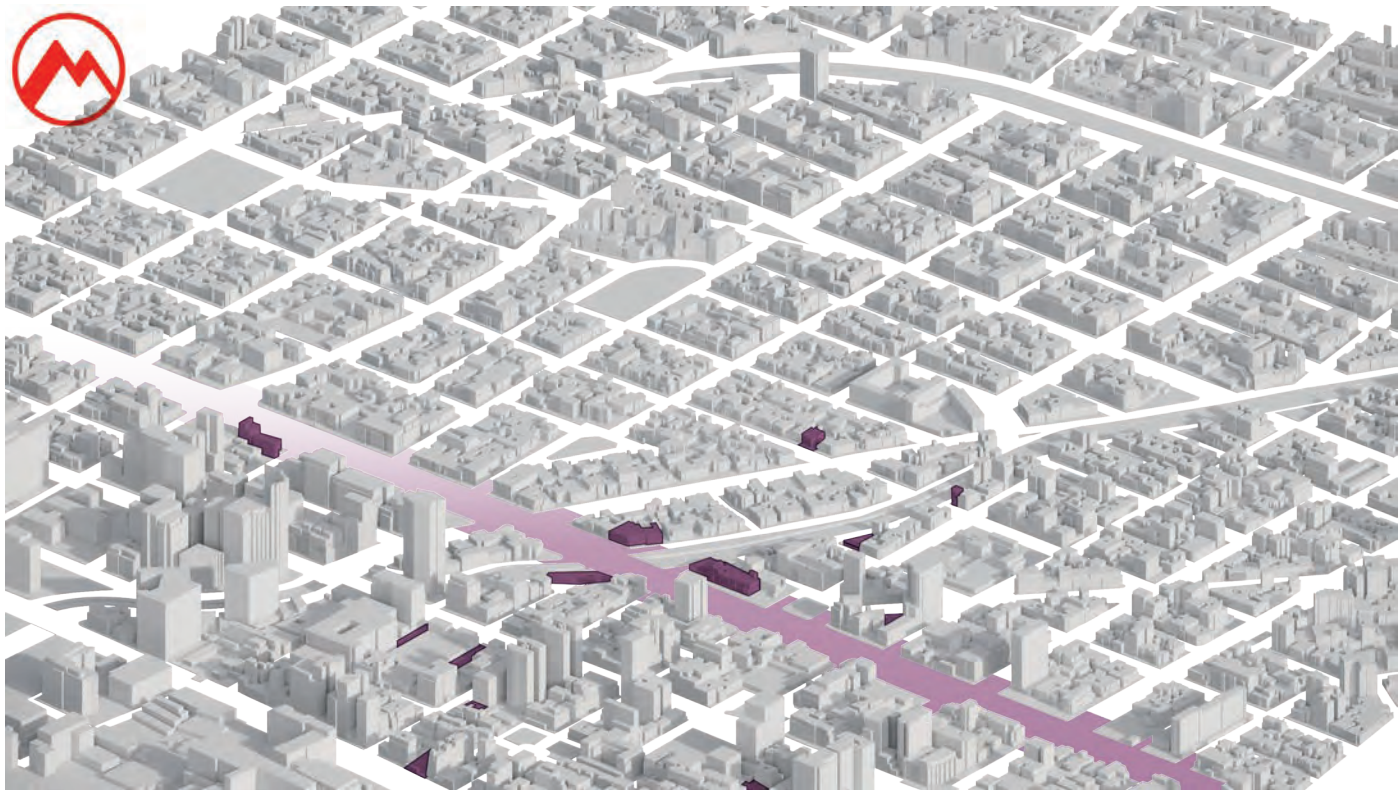
Typologies of opportunity spaces:

- ① Parking lots
- ② Underused buildings in decay
- ③ Abandoned buildings
- ④ Unused green buffer





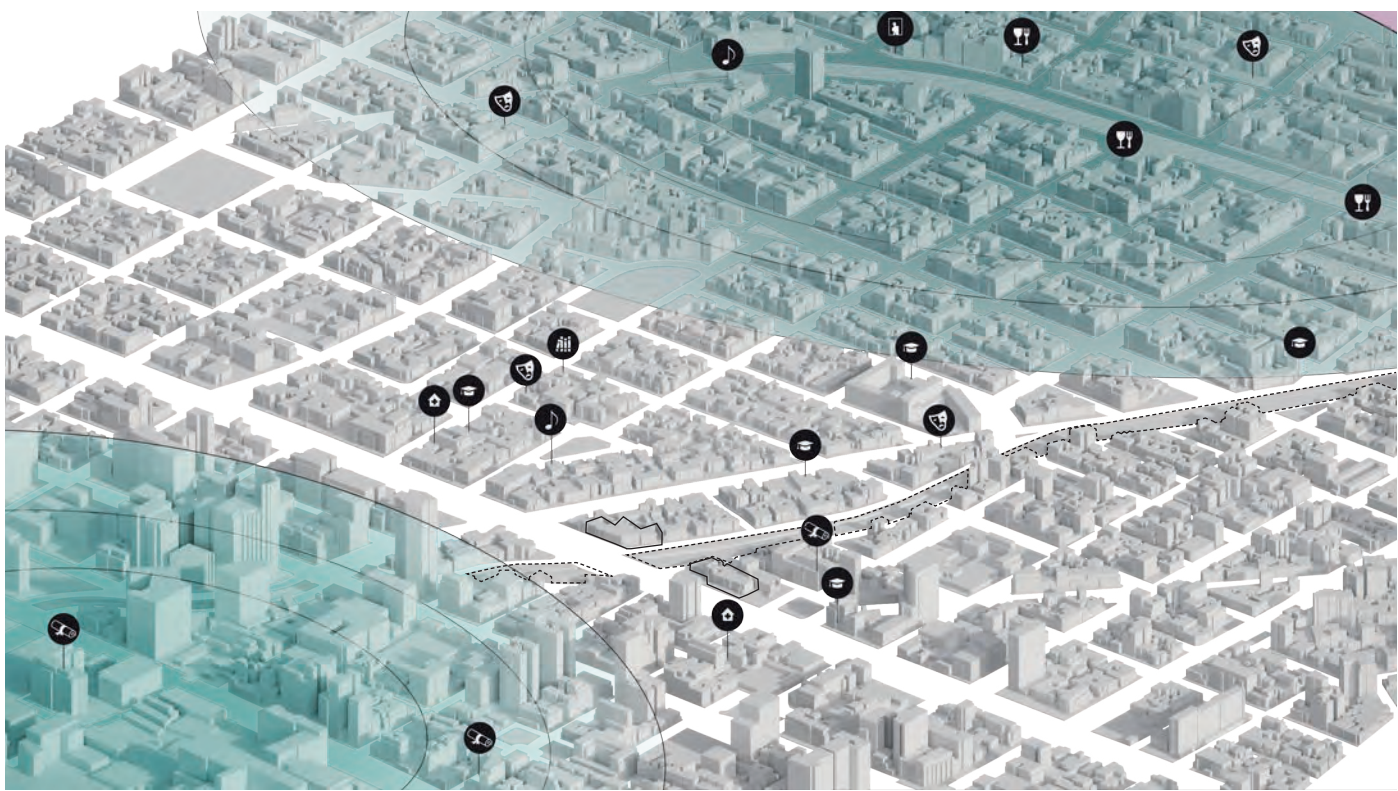
Rupture on the continuity of the green axis of the sector by the mobility infrastructure.



Caracas Av as deterioration Axis: Set of urban elements on decay (abandoned buildings, lots transformed into parking lots or warehouses...) along the road axis.



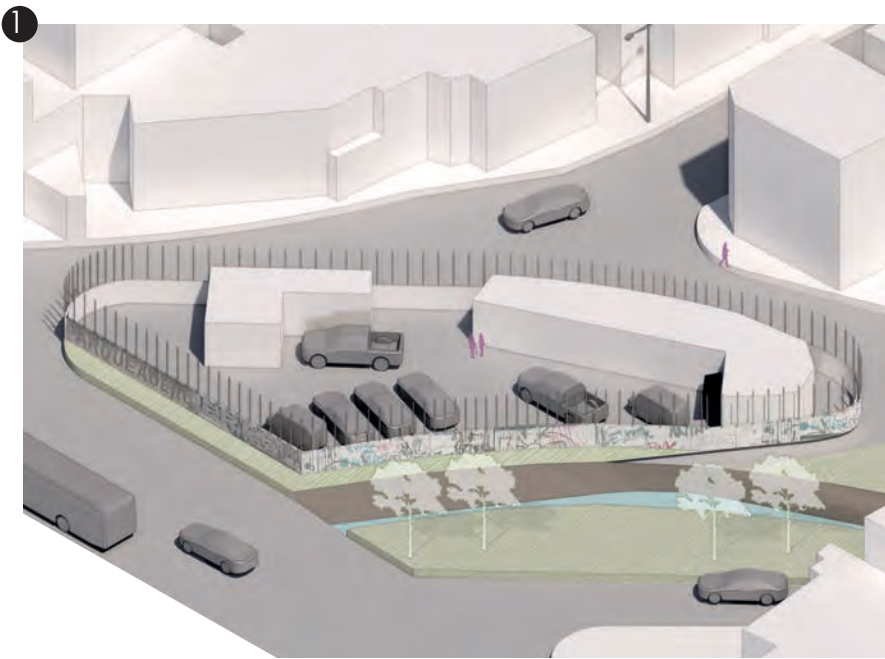
Zone of high activity: activation of the urban realm by the informal economy associated to Transmilenio system, the transient population (students, workers) fluxes and the presence of retail on the GF.



Key location on the city: Zone with lots of potentials due to the proximity of services, entertainment, culture, education, green areas...

3. ANALYZE AREAS OF INTERVENTION BY COMPONENTS

SOCIO-SPATIAL CONDITIONS



> PARKING LOTS

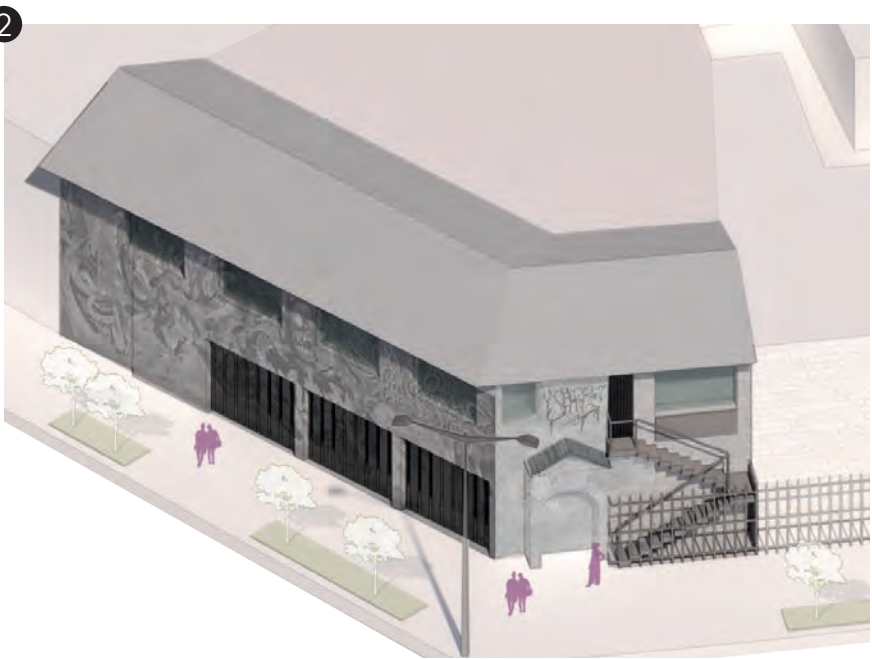
This typology often follows the phenomena of “lotes de engorde” where some plots in strategic positions of the city instead of being developped are use as parking in the meantime the price by m² rises to be then sold or build.



>ABANDONED BUILDINGS

The proliferation of abandoned buildings along the Caracas Av. axis has given it a generalized perception of insecurity

TYPOLOGIES



>UNDERUSED BUILDINGS IN DECAY

The lack of use of these spaces and connection with the city makes them a void in the daily life of the user of this sector, in this case an occasional nightlife spot.



>UNUSED GREEN BUFFER

Instead of taking advantage of the fluvial axes as main urban elements, Bogotá had the tendency to canalize the rivers turning them into small threads where the accumulation of garbage is propitiated.

MANAGEMENT NORMS/POLICIES
Tenancy of the propety
Actors



The First metro Line covers a route of 23.4 km in which 3 Millions of inhabitants will be beneficiated. The goal is to create an efficient and metropolitan integrated system of transportation that is going to connect 9 localities in the First line. Bosa in the peripheries of the city is the starting point then Kennedy, Puente Aranda, Antonio Nariño, Los Mártires, Santa Fe, **Teusaquillo** (where the study case is located), Barrios Unidos and Chapinero. The metro has the ambition of not being only an infraestructure but having a key role on generating citizenship and ownership in Bogotá’s inhabitants creating “La comunidad metro”.

THE ACTORS



Empresa Metro de Bogotá S.A. was created in 2016 as a joint stock company of district order with exclusive participation of public entities.

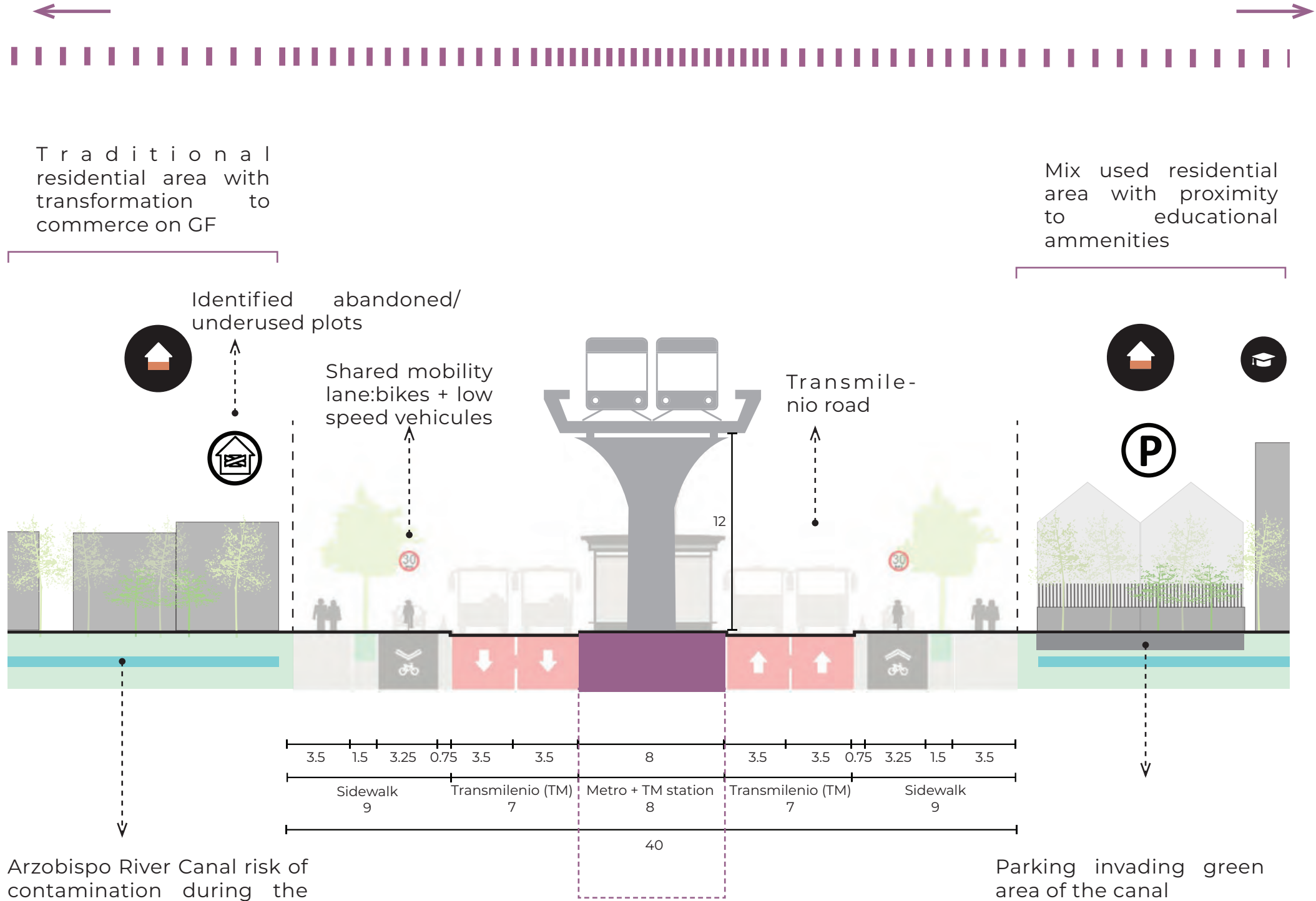


The construction is going to be financed and supervised by the National government (70%) and the district of Bogotá (30%) supported by the investments of World Bank, the European Investment Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Maps and information translated and adapted by the author from “Metro de bogotá / estamos construyendo la primera línea del metro”

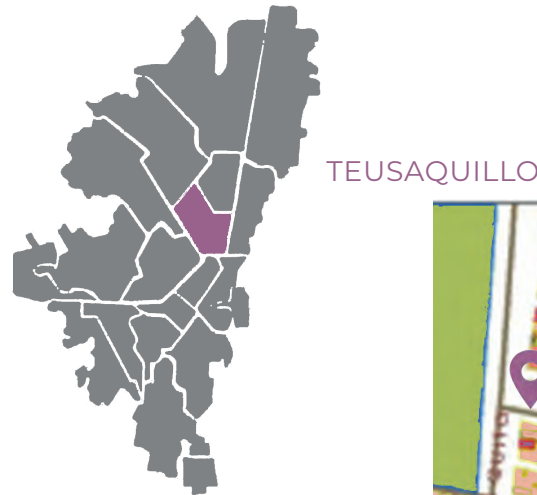
IMPACT OF THE ELEVATED METRO

AREA OF INFLUENCE

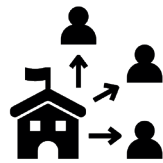


UNDER BRIDGE

Is it going to become a future residual space from transportation infrastructure...?



Due to the proximity of universities and institutions this area has a strong floating population of students and personnel of this institutions.

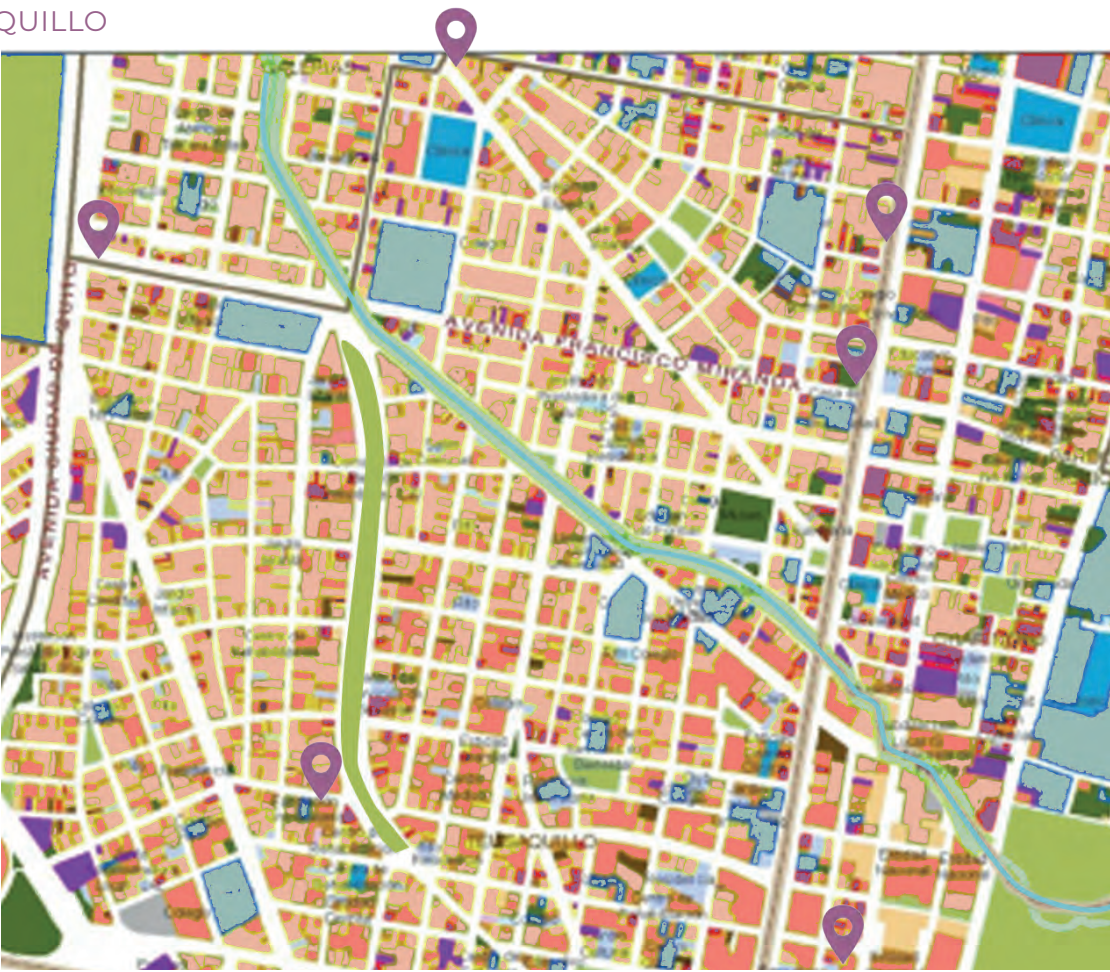


SDIS

There is already an existing support network for venezuelan migrants in this neighbourhood supported by the local government "Centro Integral de Atención al Migrante"

Sources:
Map: Unidad Administrativa de catastro distrital 2012
Photos: collage from google photos

THE COMMUNITY & THE MIGRANTS

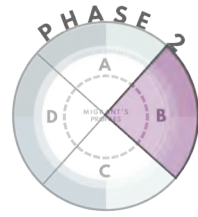


Even if the locality of Teusaquillo has evolved through the years from an elite residential neighbourhood to a more mixed use, there are still families living in the traditional houses.



At the same time this area has a strong presence of venezuelan food owned business, diversifying the city foodscape





ANALYSIS CONCLUSION

Current situation

PROFILES



Students



Public vendor

transport



Traditional street vendor



food



Entrepreneur owner

/

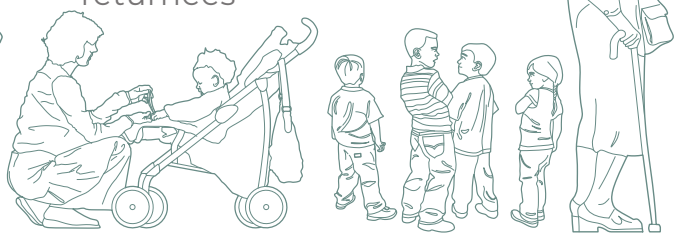
Families



Traditional residents

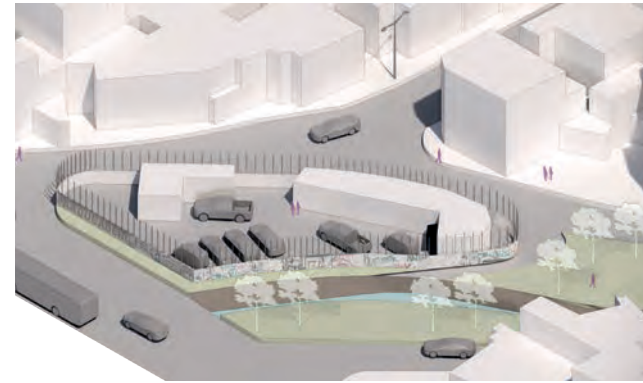
& Migrants Families

Colombian returnees

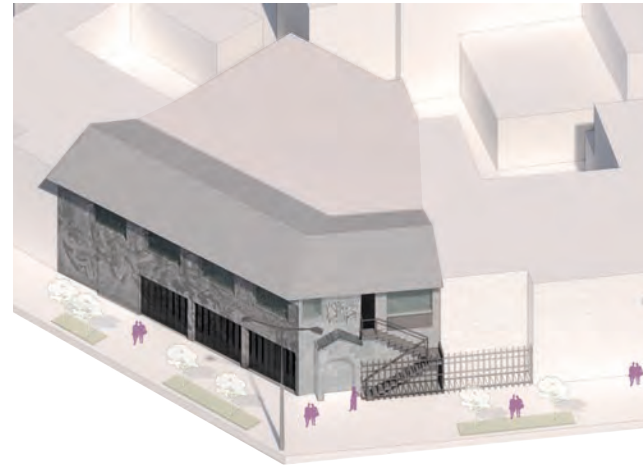


TPOLOGIES SPACES OF OPPORTUNITIES

1 Parking



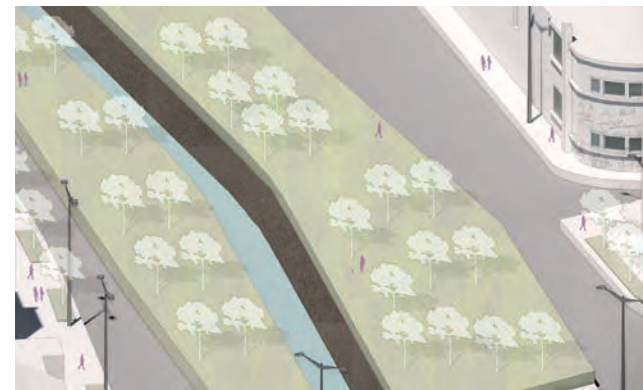
2 Underused buildings



3 Abandoned buildings



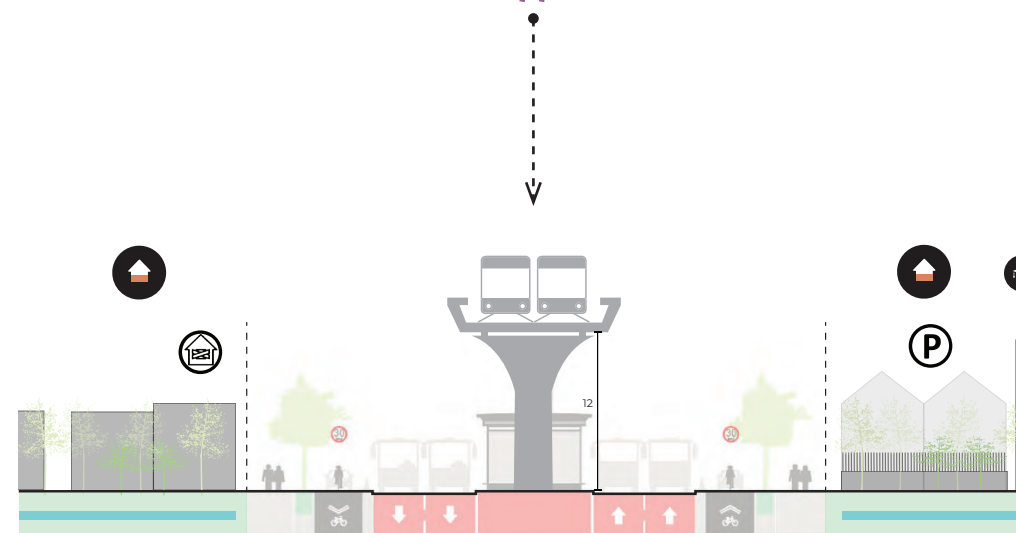
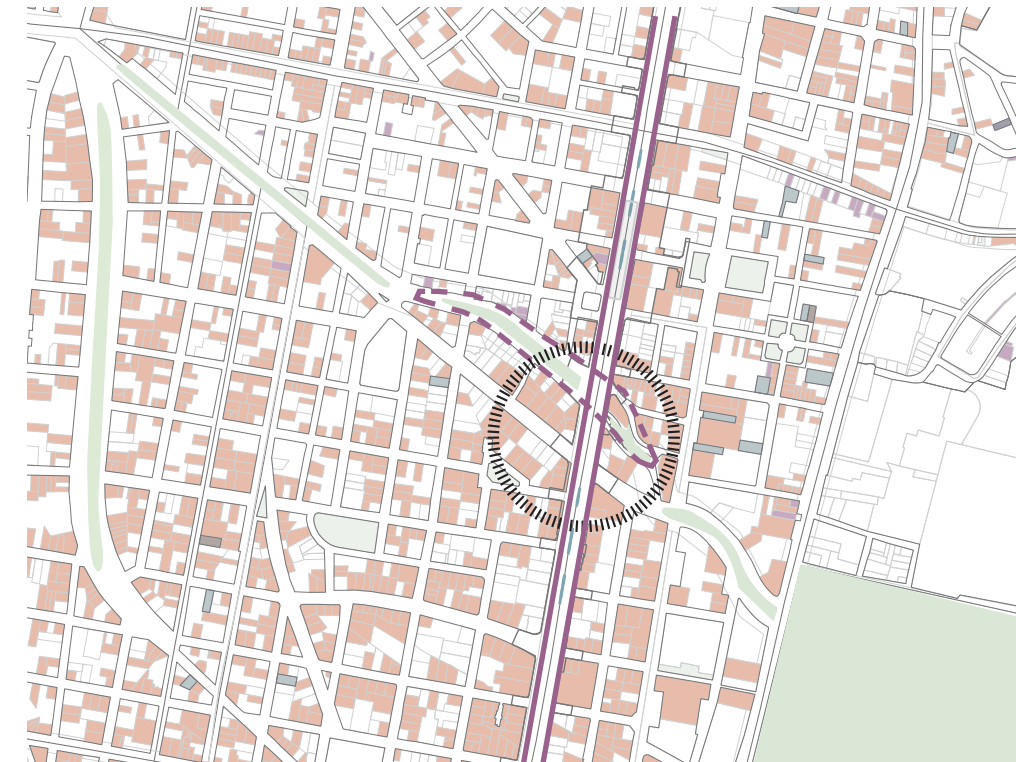
4 Disconnected, unused riparian buffer zone



SPONTANEOUS USE OF URBAN SPACE

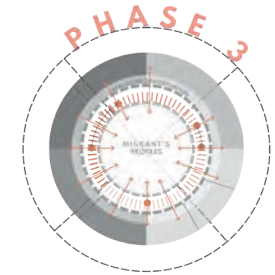
ON SITE

The development of public infrastructure (transmilenio system) led to the rupture of the urban tissue leaving a scar on the axis of the Caracas Av.



The plan for the construction of the elevated metro on the same axis raises the question on how to integrate the developpement of the new mobility infrastructure to foresee and prevent the continuation of this breakdown

POTENTIAL OF TRANSFORMATION



SPATIAL AGENCY

THE ACTORS

OWNERS/Entrepreneurs

CLIENTS

INFORMAL VENDORS

migrants+ locals

STUDENTS

DISTRICT ACTORS

Bogotá Mayor's office

SDIS (District Secretary of Social Integration)

IDU (Institute for urban development)

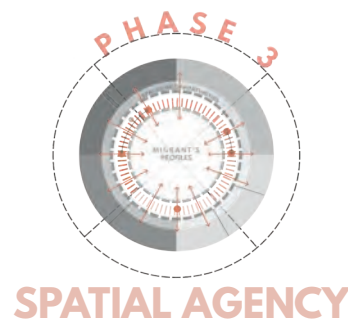
Empresa Metro de Bogotá S.A.



WHAT IF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ELEVATED METRO COULD BE USED TO CREATE A CORRIDOR TO REACTIVATE THE UNUSED SPACES ALONG THE CARACAS AVENUE AXIS?

Considering Bogotá's Metro not only as a mobility infrastructure but a key piece on a new set of urban dynamics

METRO + Innovation
Start from the entreoreneurship of migrants to propose a network of affordable spaces to work /start new business



RING OF GENERAL STRATEGIES

How opportunity spaces can profit from the new metropolitan transportation infrastructure



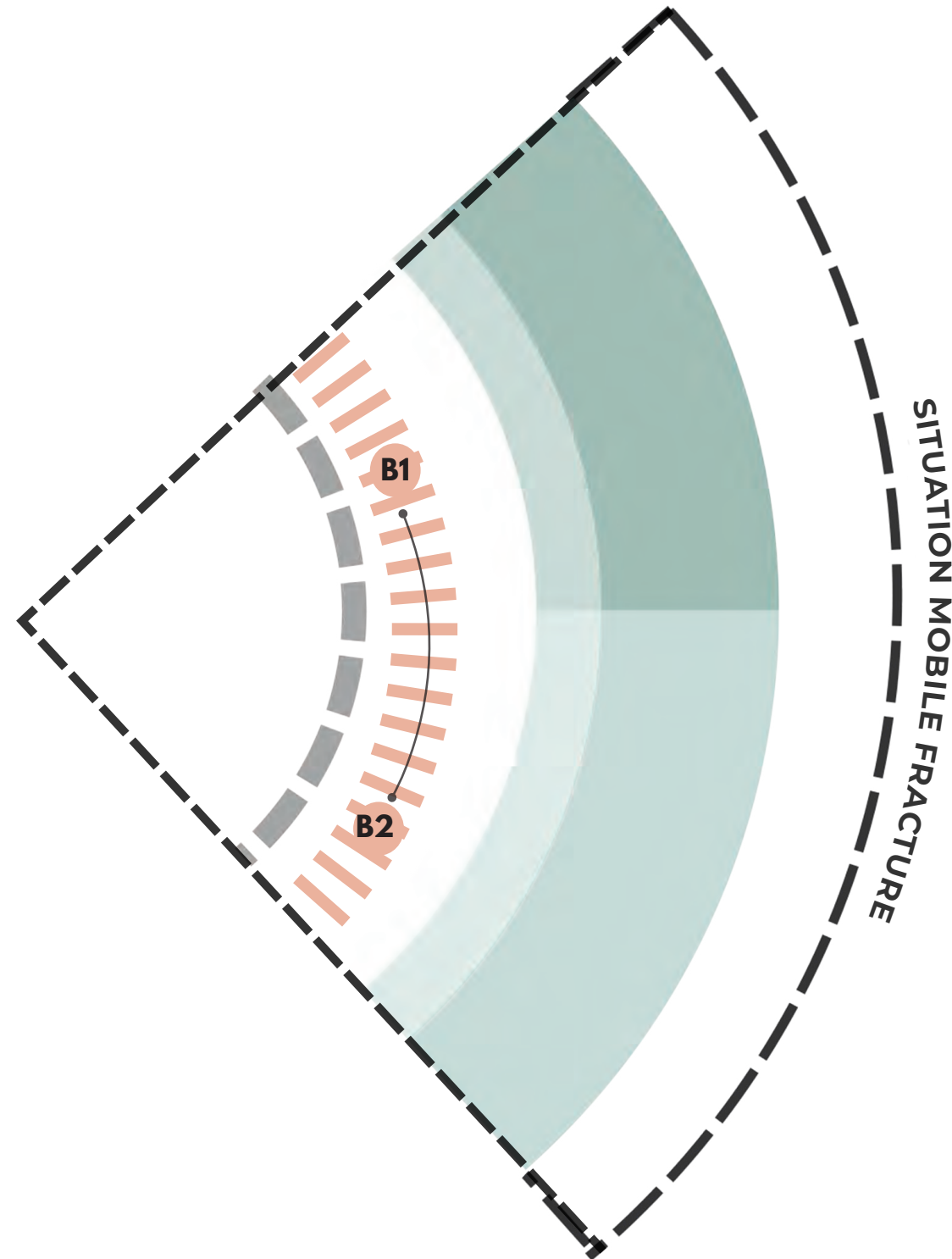
Patching: reactivate the unused spaces along the Caracas avenue axis using the space under the viaduct as areas of commercial, social & cultural exchange

PUNCTUAL INTERVENTIONS

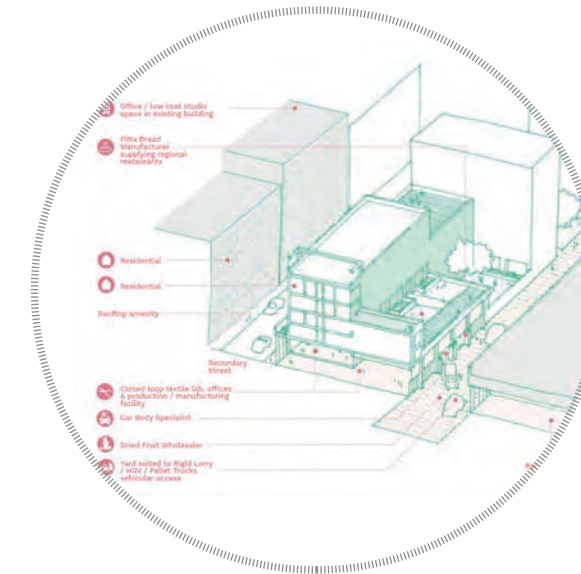
B1 Active “Alameda” restore unused riparian buffer zone with activities related to nature & well being

B2 “New urban mix”¹: “Tetris” of activities linked to Metro mobility axis + Active borders

¹. [Places that Work](#) (Beunderman, Fung, Hill, & Saunders, 2018)



REFERENCES



WHAT? Research for the opportunities of a “New London Mix” focusing on the potential of mixing light industry, commerce and residential uses in Strategic Industrial Locations

WHERE? London,UK

HOW? MIXING ACTIVITIES (+ RESIDENTIAL) AND ALLOCATE COOPERATIVE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN PROXIMITY

“Places that Work - a report on the how London can meet its growth challenges by mixing a wide range of employment spaces with residential and other uses.” The goal is to “blur the lines between the traditional use classes and building types” to create an hybrid where living, design, prototyping, retailing, producing are part of a community ecosystem. The “New Urban Mix” is both proposed on vertical and horizontal studying different forms and combinations for the possibilities of these spaces.

ACTORS
GVA
Dan Hill
OO
Centre For London



WHAT? Urban renovation of “Paseo Bolívar”

WHERE? Medellín, Colombia

HOW? COLLABORATION WITH INFORMAL MARKETS

After the urban renovation of “Paseo Bolívar”, Medellín municipality created spaces for informal vendors to guarantee the use, profit, and care of the public space in the downtown area. The Municipality carried out a study to assign the spaces under the viaduct to the informal vendors who most needed this space to generate their livelihood and organized some spots for them to offer their products and services.

ACTORS
Sintraim (Union of Independent Artisan Workers of Medellín)
EDU (Urban Development Enterprise Medellín)



WHAT? Creative district “el Perpetuo Socorro”

WHERE? Medellín, Colombia

HOW? ADAPTATIVE REUSE OF UNDERUSED/ABANDONED AREAS

It started by the asociation between textile companies, Comfama and UPB university in a former industrial area on decay in “la comuna 10”, Medellín. By impulsing the creative business and entrepreneurship in refurbished old factories this area became a creative and cultural district and Orange Development Area (ADN), now is one of the emergent hubs of creative business, performance and art attracting locals and tourists to the area.

ACTORS
COMFAMA
MATTELSA
UPB university
Private investors
Entrepreneurs
EDU (Urban Development Enterprise Medellín)

[Places that Work](#)
(Beunderman, Fung, Hill, & Saunders, 2018)
[2018 EDU](#)
[El perpetuo Socorro](#)
(comfama,2022)

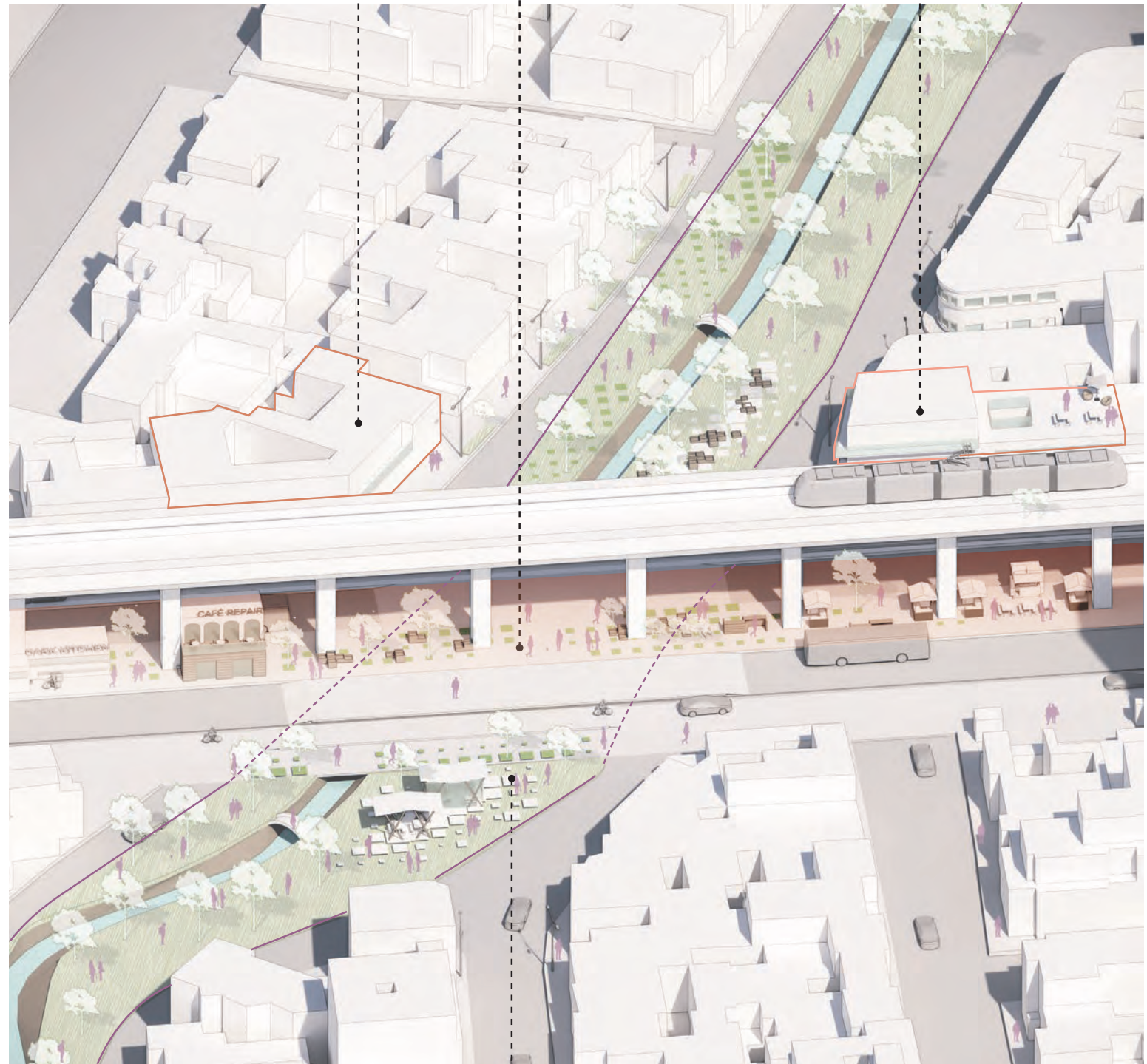
B2 "Urban Tetris"



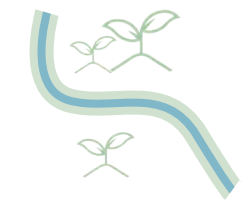
Borders of activities:
restoration and hybrid
uses

EXPERIENCE HUB

FAB LAB



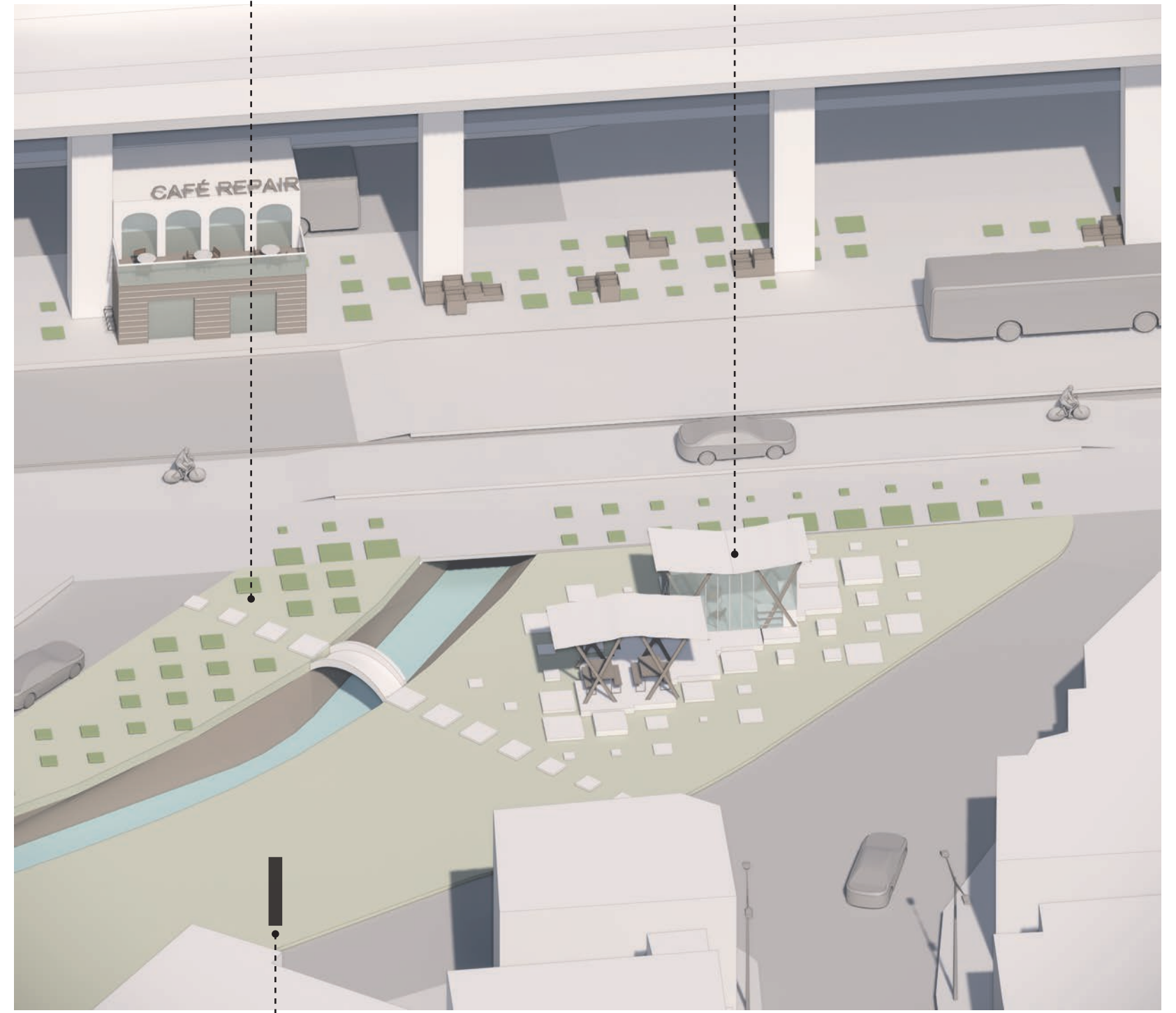
B1 Active "Alameda"



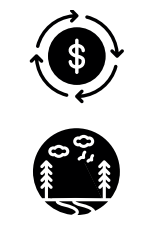
B1 Active "Alameda"

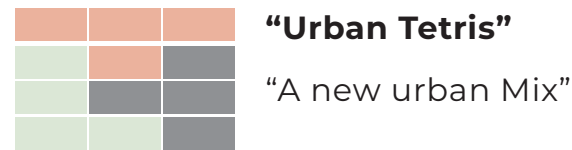
Communal gardens
flowers, herbs and
vegetables

Restore the public space and replace
the old parking to create a space for
research on ecosystem services in order
to maintain biodiversity.



Educational tour, recover and
reactivate the "paseo del rio
arzobispo", taking into account
the district's initiatives to catalog
and educate the population
about native species.





The Idea is to transfer this principle of urban pieces that generate spaces to complement and contribute to the urban fabric and activity along the entire Caracas/metro axis in order to activate this space under the viaducts and prevent it from becoming another fracture linked to mobility.

In this area, there is a strong presence of a young floating population related to the proximity of education institutions and job centralities. This and the connection with Transmilenio system creates a strong presence of informal economies. Therefore the proposed urban pieces take shape forming spaces that contribute to the existing urban relations. This initiative seeks to dynamize and complement the area with the diversification of the activities towards the creation of an Orange Development Area (ADN)¹

1. Borders of activity

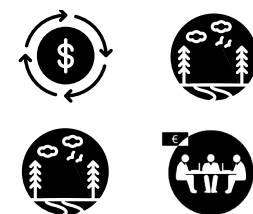
Approaching the concept of creative district, promoting music, art, gastronomy and emerging businesses. through spaces such as :

FABLAB:

Research and education about upcycling/ circular economy
Open workshops and 3d printing prototypes to test ideas
Storefront to display and attract clients

EXPERIENCE HUB

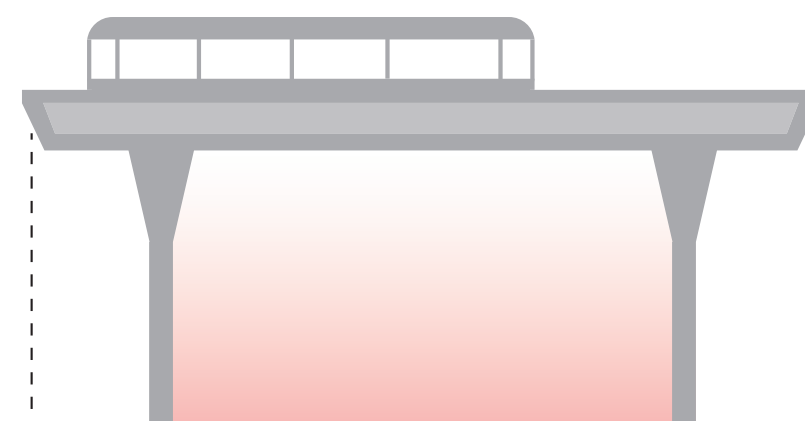
Focusing on the intersection of gastronomy and entertainment as a source of cultural integration. Use music and performances (recording studios, dancing academies, events, and parties) combined with bars and restaurants that highlight the diversity of flavors brought by traditional migrant food to attract the floating population of the sector as new clients



COMPOSED BY

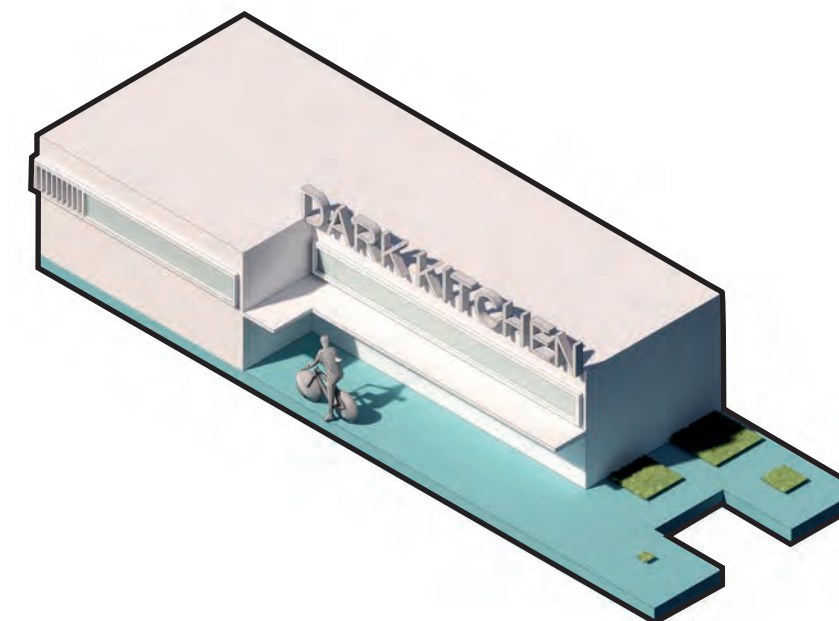


1. Borders of activity



2. Axis under the bridge

2. Axis under the bridge



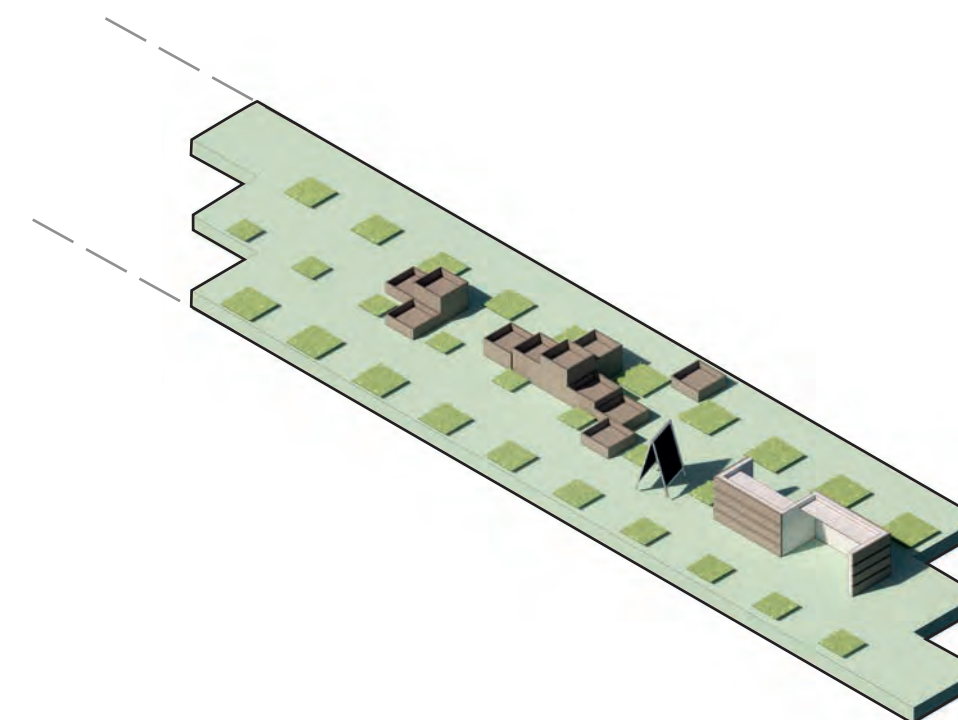
DARK KITCHEN

An opportunity for all the food entrepreneurs to associate with the courriers and expand their businesses in the food delivery platforms



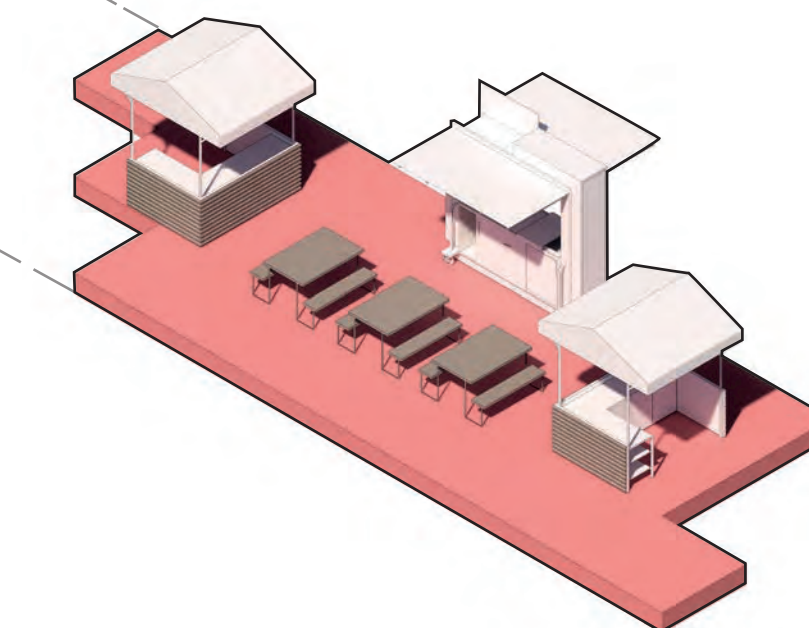
CAFÉ REPAIR

An initiative inspired by danish cities, where the local coffee shop becomes a gathering space from where other members of the community gather to share practical knowledge and teach/help you to repair different items



PARK EXTENSION

In this precise location, the idea of having green patches was to keep a continuity of the ecological axis of the Arzobispo's canal and to enhance the connection with other green areas (parkway)



MINI PLAZA FOR MOBILE MARKETS

considering the informal economy intrinsically related to the public transport system, these mini plazas are created as an opportunity for informal vendors to take advantage of the flow of people but having their own space

¹. ADN: creative districts that the Ministry of Culture has defined in the different cities of the country for the development of cultural and creative industries. The enterprises that develop/fund projects in areas declared ADN, to support the growth of the creative industries and generate job opportunities within, will receive tax benefits (2022 "[Obras por impuestos](#)",[Min cultura](#))

BORDERS OF
RESTORATION

ACTIVITIES:
AND

"URBAN TETRIS"
AXIS UNDER THE VIADUCT

ECO-RESEARCH
RESEARCH ON
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

ACTIVE "ALAMEDA"

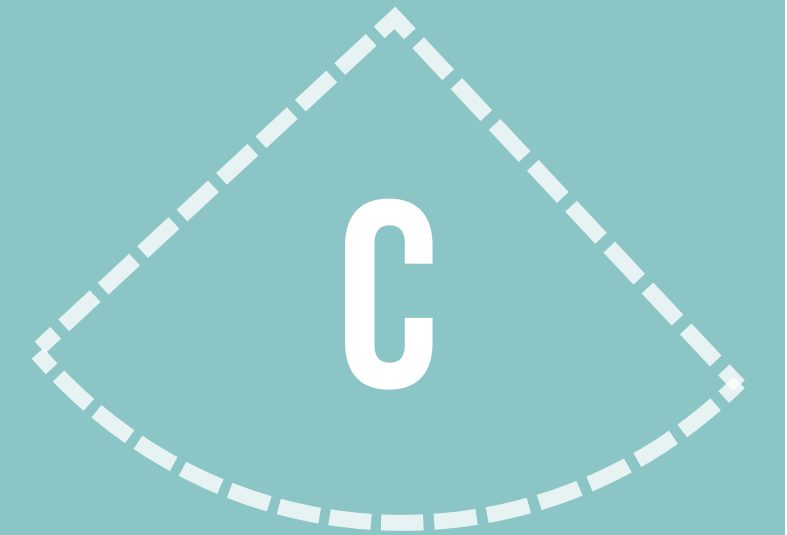


A 3D architectural model of a city block, showing various building footprints and a central river. Two specific areas are highlighted with light blue circles: one in the lower-left corner and another in the center-right. The text 'SITUATION C' is overlaid in large, bold, teal letters.

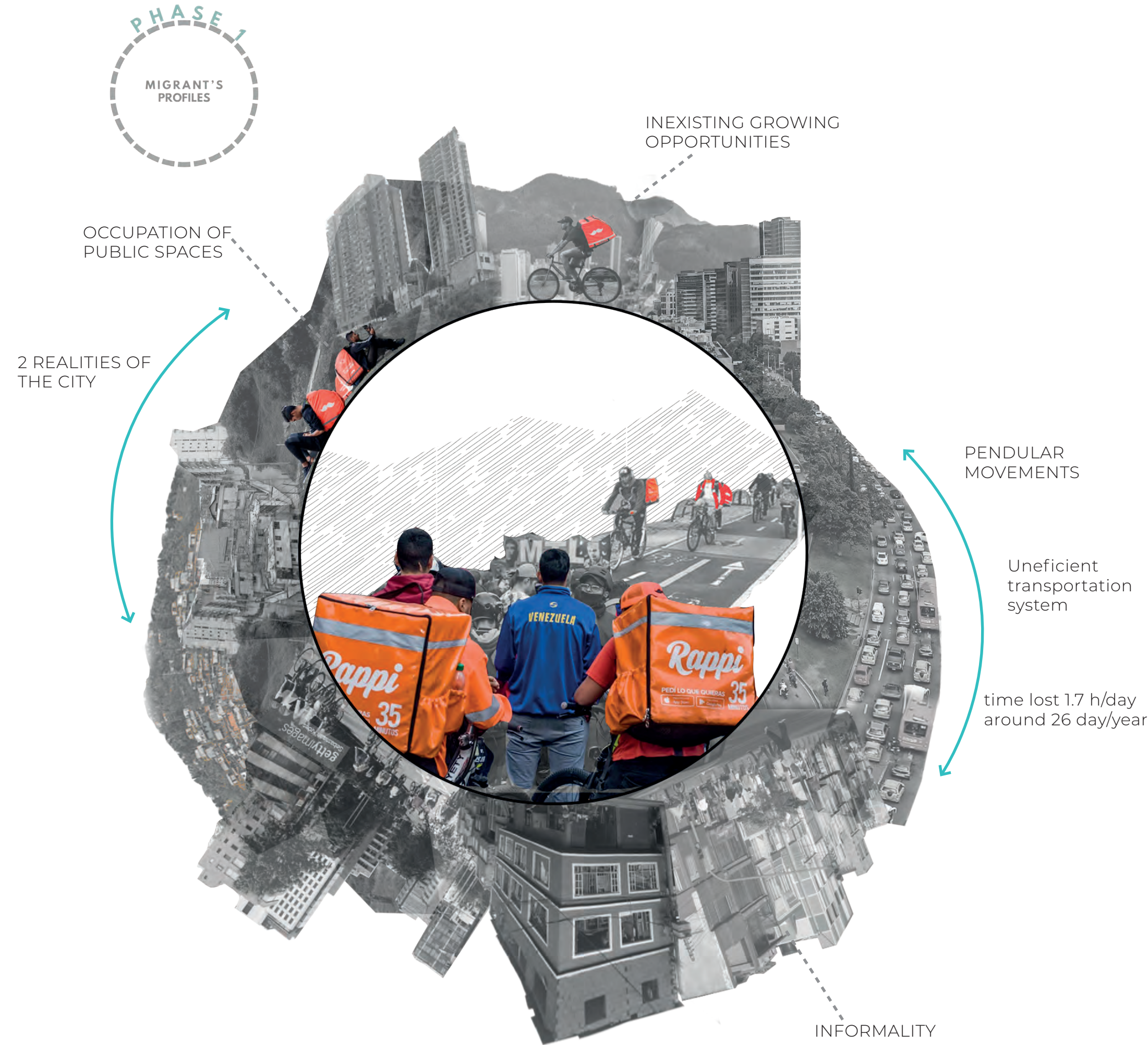
SITUATION C

RESIDUAL SPACES RELATED TO THE
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE +
VACANT SPACES

C



‘RAPPITENDEROS’



1.1 WHO ARE THEY?

“Rappitenderos” Or Riders, 57%Venezuelans, 50% 26-35 years, 83.6% men, 45% low socio-economic status

1.3 HOW CAN THEY CONTRIBUTE?

Mobile markets offering product directly to the customer following the rythm of the city, Importance made crucial on the Covid-19 pandemic as essential workers

1.2 WHAT SPACES THEY OCCUPY?

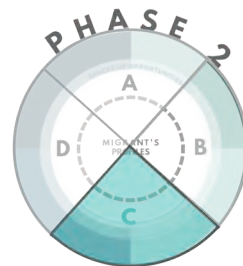
Streets (mixed traffic - bike lanes)
Public spaces (plazas, parks) linked to hubs of activity

1.4 USEFUL SPACES TO PERFORM ACTIVITIES

Safe mobility corridors to move around the city
Spaces to rest & wait for new orders



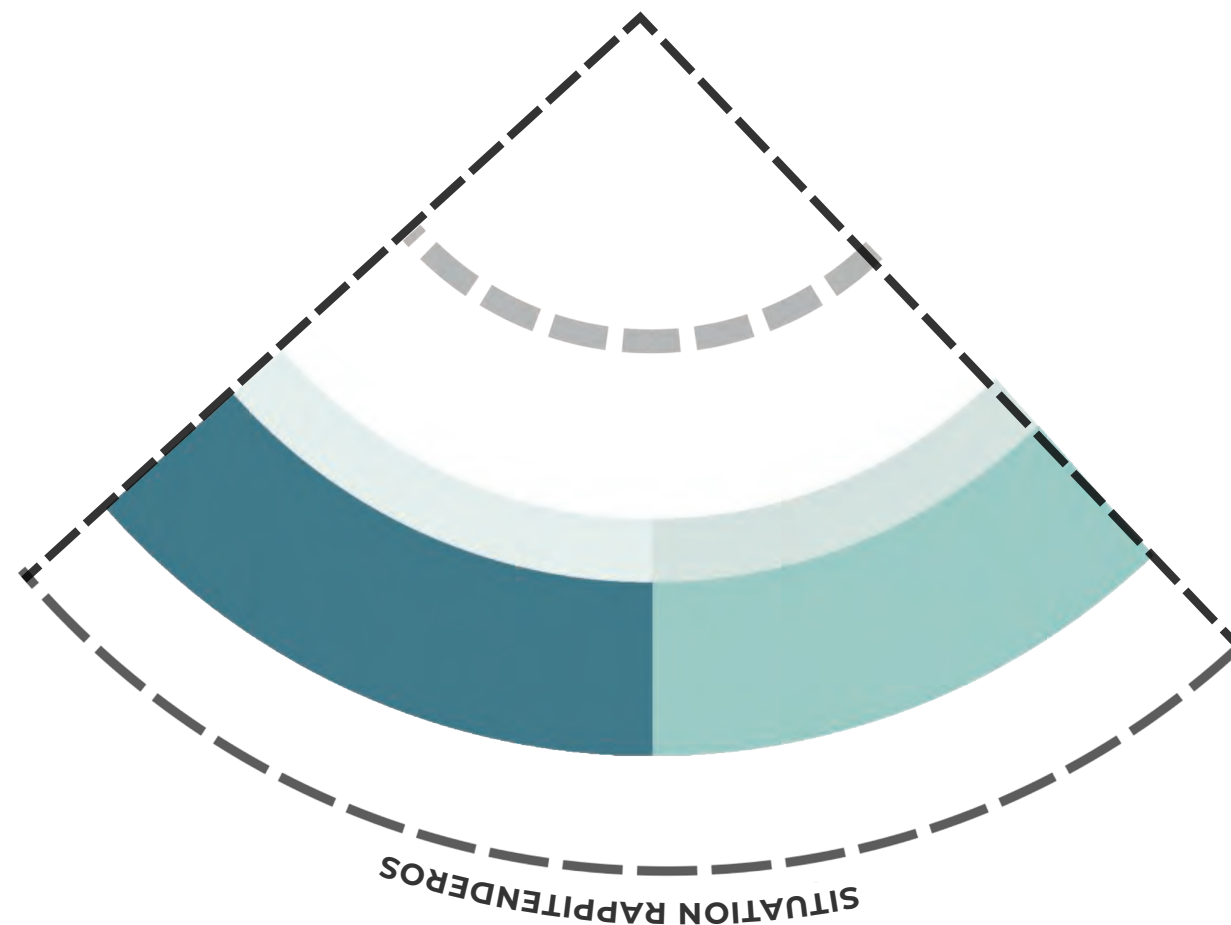
M I G R A N T
ENTREPRENEURS



ANALYSIS

1. CRITERIA OF SELECTION FOR AREAS OF INTERVENTION

RESIDUAL
RELATED TO
TRANSPORTATION
INFRASTRUCTURE +
VACANT SPACES



>WHERE? 2. OVERLAP URBAN LAYERS



Bike lane infrastructure
(Insecurity- Lack of parking-
Deterioration) Discontinuity

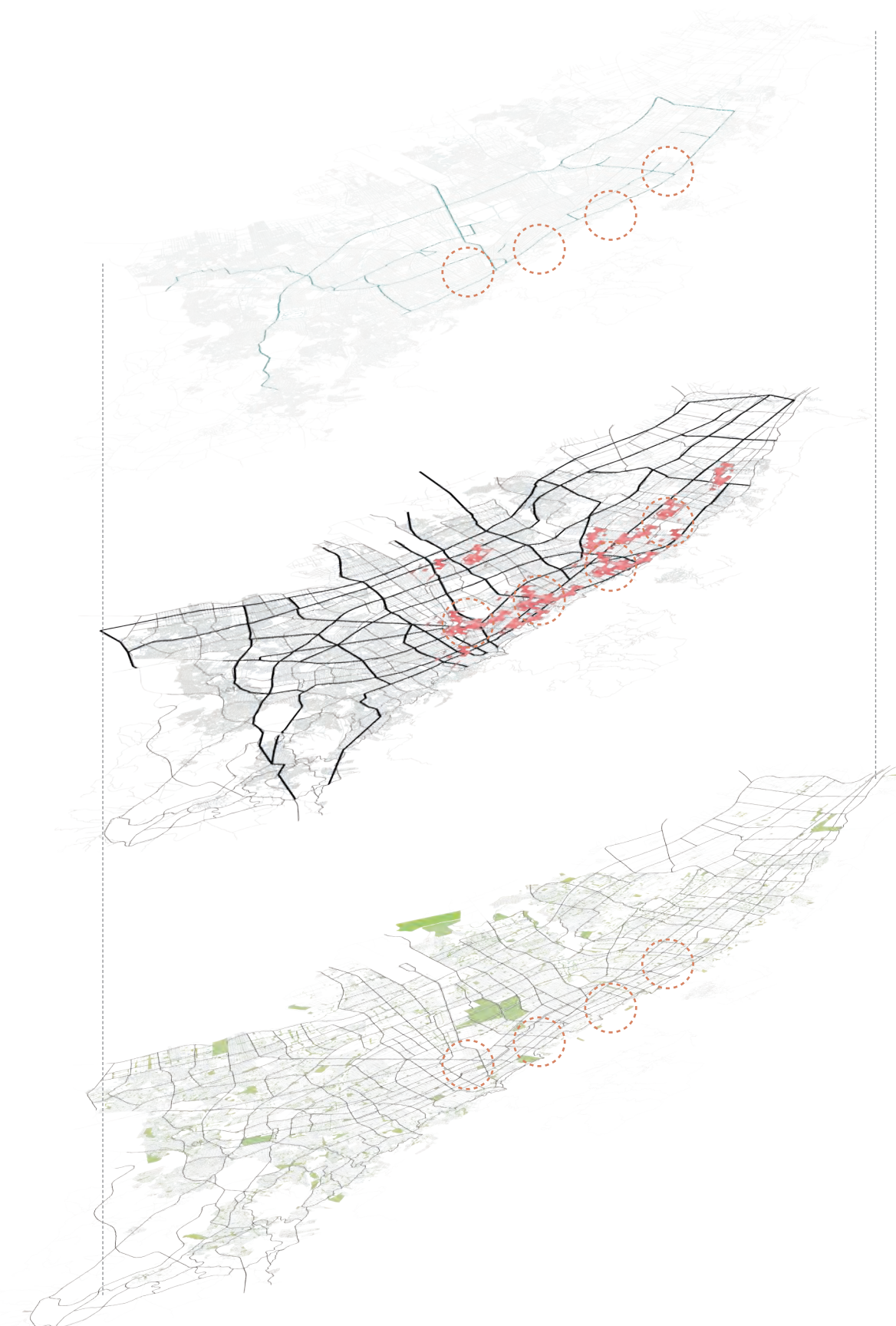


HOT spots¹
places of highest
concentration of orders

>PUBLIC SPACES

PLAZA
LINEAR
P A R K S
(General)

Possible areas of analysis/
intervention



1. Photo taken by App SoyRappi by Rappi enterprise
2. Predios declarados de construcción y desarrollo prioritario Catastro 2020

Residual spaces related to the transportation infrastructure + vacant spaces



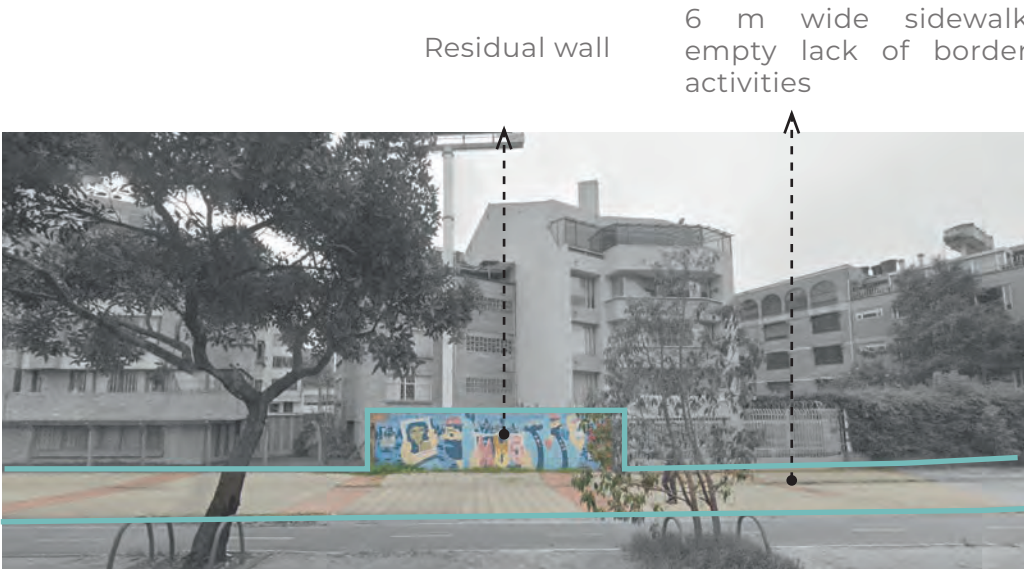
‘Culatas’ calle 45



Abandoned building in decay + ‘culatas’ 7th Av #84



‘culatas’ and fragments from infrastructure Av 45 #93



Residual spaces related to the transportation infrastructure + vacant spaces

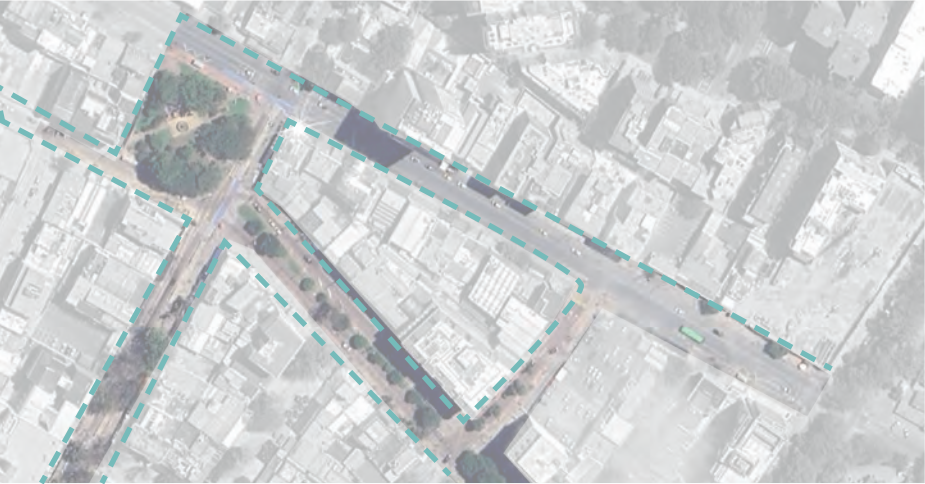


‘Zona G’, high ‘income’ zone with large demand for delivery orders

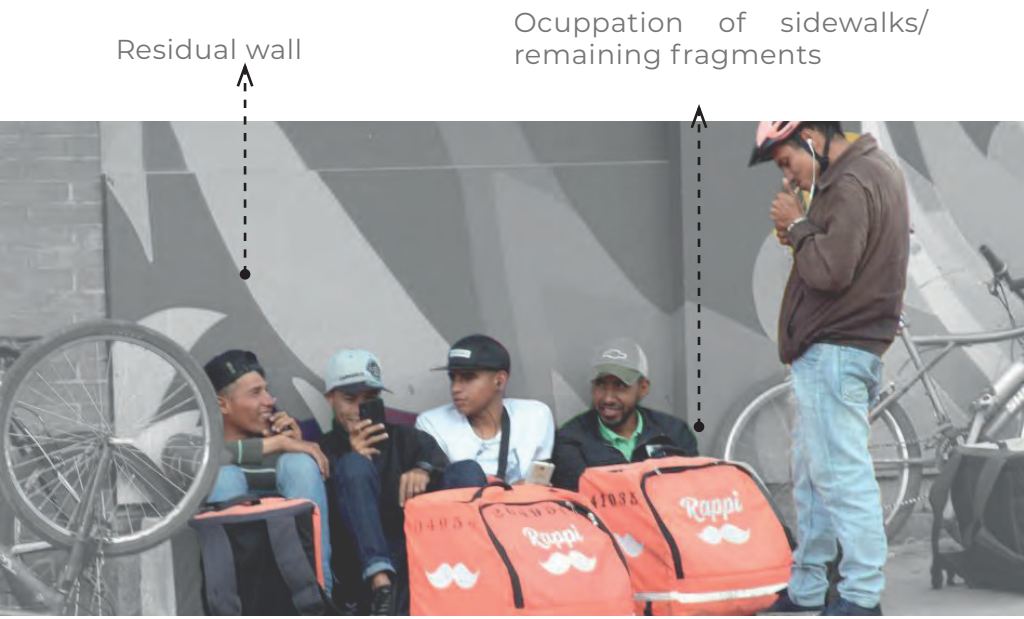
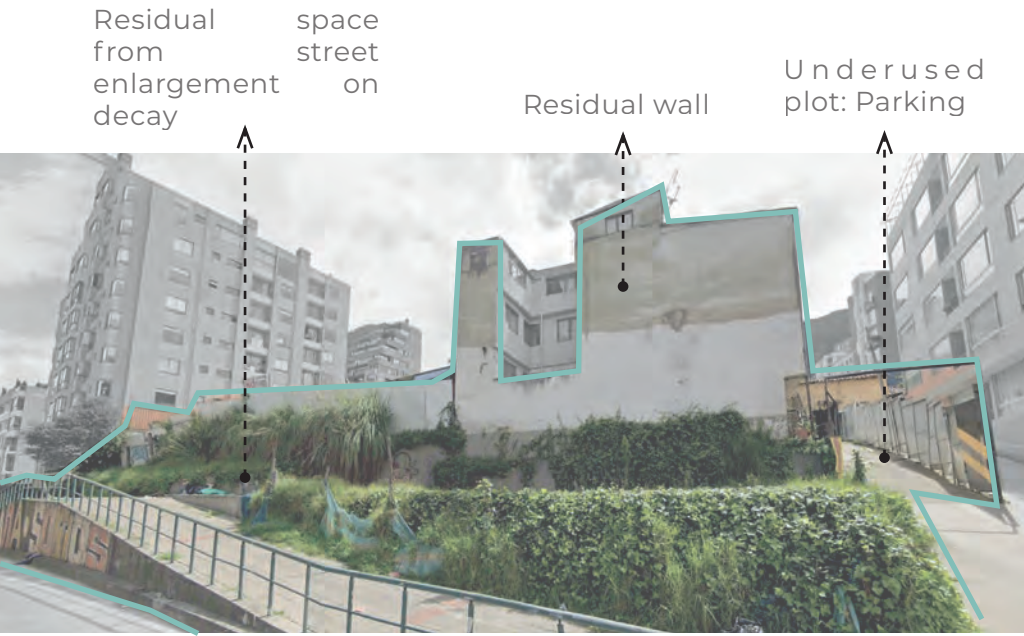
Patterns of occupation of public space by ‘rappiten-deros’



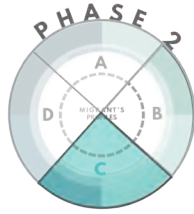
Park 93 street



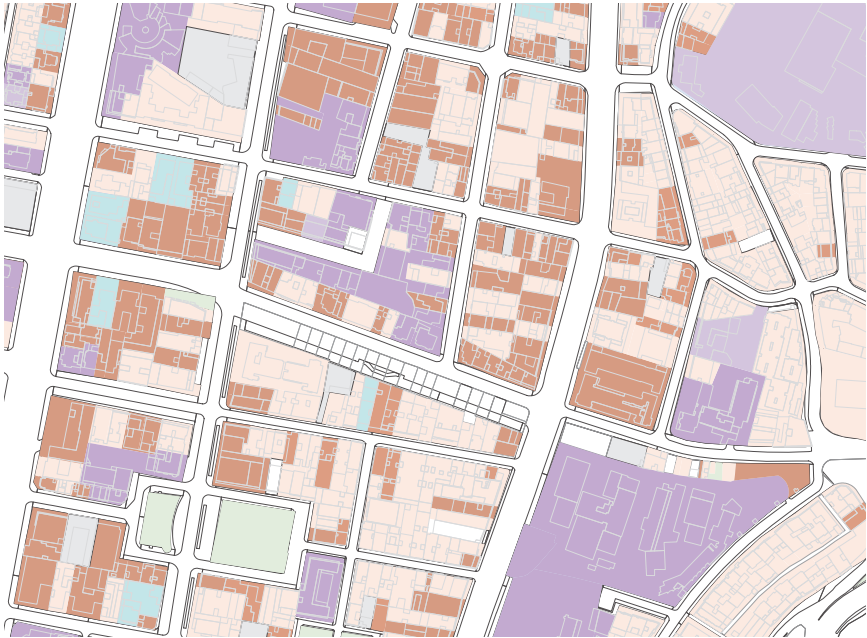
‘Zona T’ : axis 85 Street



All images edited from google Maps + google images

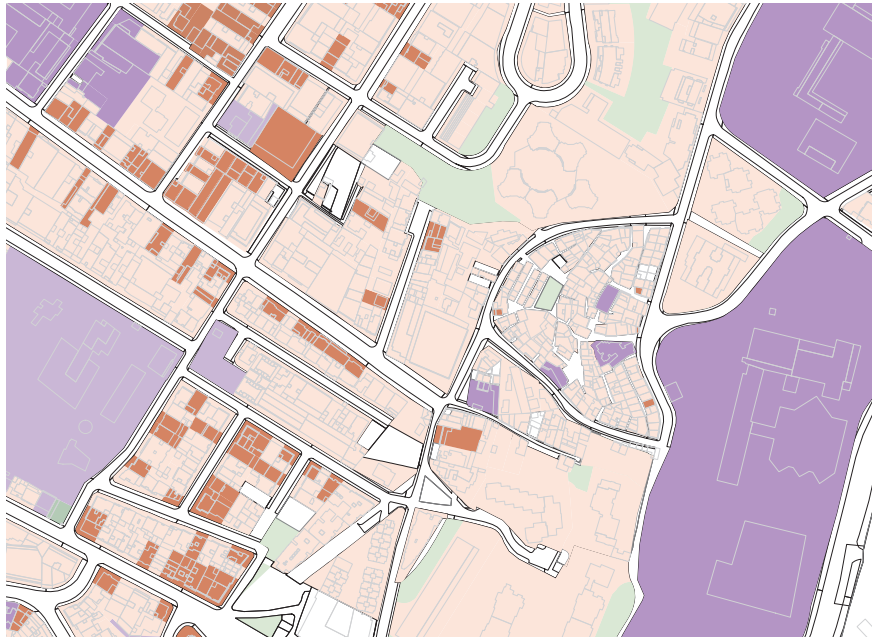


POSSIBLE AREAS OF INTERVENTION



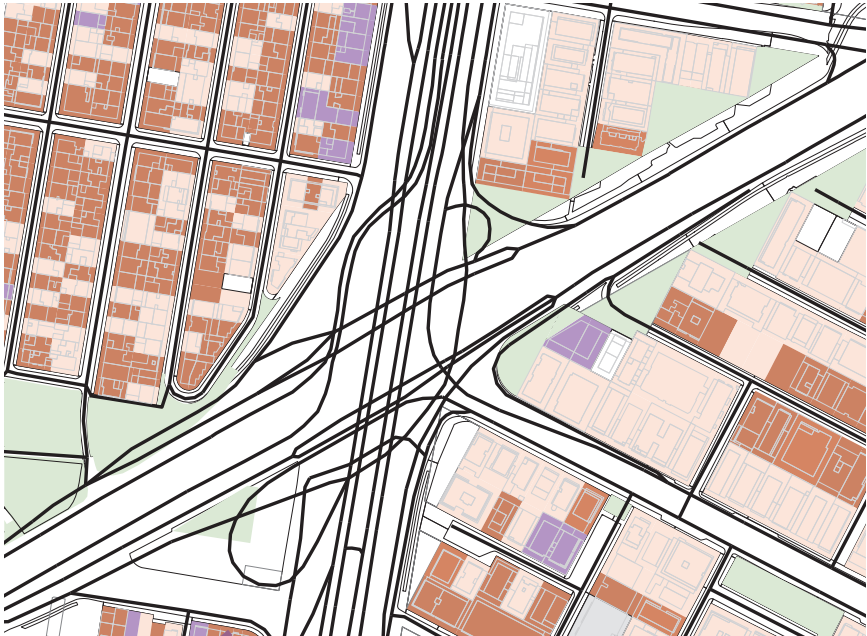
> BARRIO CHAPINERO

A vibrant district surrounded by universities and other amenities like hospitals, libraries. It is an area of great affluence during working hours due to the attraction of these establishments. It is also a hub of formal and informal businesses along the main traffic routes. Due to its high demand, it is one of the areas where the ‘rappitenderos’ frequently converge.



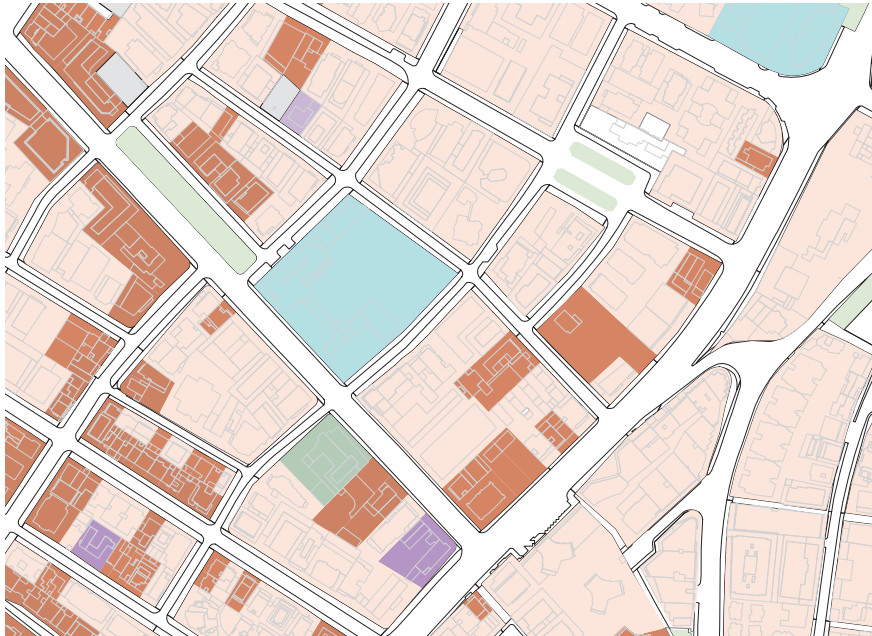
> ‘ZONA G’

One of the most exclusive areas of Bogotá with an incredible offer of restaurants, fashion, design and culture. It’s a business enclave in a predominantly high-income residential area, characterized by old repurposed homes with bars, restaurants and designer shops.



> ‘CHICO NORTE’

One of the neighborhoods with the best connectivity, access to services, and facilities in Bogotá. Close to the main work poles and with a very active social dynamic in the public space thanks to the mixture of activities and the presence of different types of commerce and leisure spaces on the ground floors



> INTERSECTION 7TH AV 84 STREET

This area of the city characterize by they high income zone, with a mixture of residential use and one of the most attractive “zona rosa” (hotels, restaurants and bar area). Its good connectivity and proximity to educational and leisure facilities places as a highly demanded area of the city.

Intersection 7th av 84 street

This area of the city characterize by they high income zone, with a mixture of residential use and one of the most attractive “zona rosa” (hotels, restaurants and bar area). Its good connectivity and proximity to educational and leisure facilities places as a highly demanded area of the city.

Typologies of opportunity spaces:

- 1 Abandoned buildings
- 2 ‘Culatas’: residual walls
- 3 Unused plots not in sale



3. ANALYZE AREAS OF INTERVENTION BY COMPONENTS

SOCIO-SPATIAL CONDITIONS



>ABANDONED BUILDINGS

Traditional typology of housing of the 70's, building in brick with front yard, the building is in decay falling apart without any use



>UNUSED PLOTS NOT IN SALE

This typology often follows the phenomena of “lotes de engorde” where some plots in strategic positions of the city instead of being developped arekept empty meantime the price by m² rises to be then sold or developed.

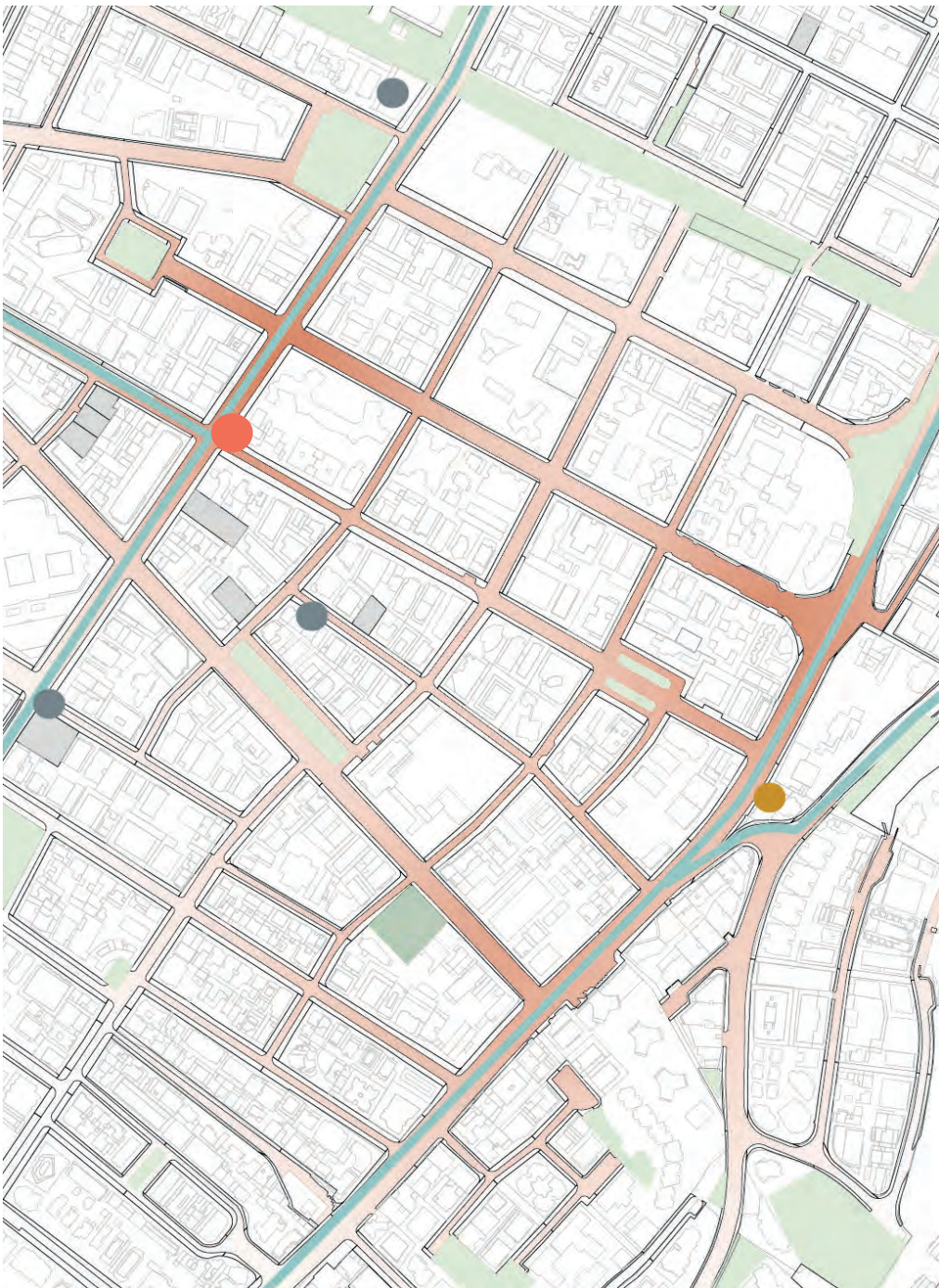
TYPOLOGIES



> “CULATAS”

This typology often follows the phenomena of “lotes de engorde” where some plots in strategic positions of the city instead of being developped are use as parking in the meantime the price by m² rises to be then sold or build.

MOBILITY



- Bike parking Gold (existing)
- Bike parking Silver (existing)
- Rappi “Pit stops” (projected)
- Bikelanes
- average traffic congestion time 1 hr

SECURITY ON THE ROAD

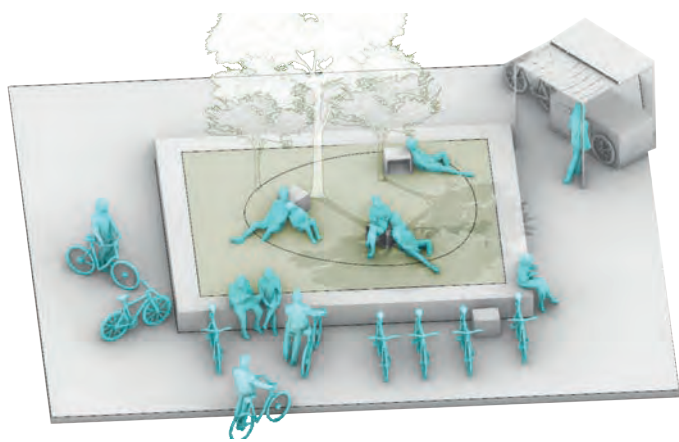
“ UN PEDIDO POR LA VIDA”



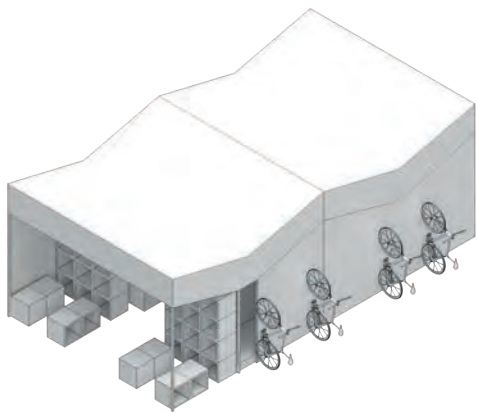
Since the accidents in the road are a recurrent laboral risk among the couriers and after the numbers in 2020 reached almost 101 deads and 3.700 injuries, the secretariat of mobility of the district promoted an awareness campaign to reduce road fatalities, particularly among motorcyclists and couriers

Credits [Un pedido por la vida,2020](#)

MANAGEMENT
NORMS/POLICIES
Tenancy of the property
Actors



ocupacion del espacio publico por delivery courriers



Redraw by Photo Article online 2019 Semana Journal

PRIVATE
“PIT STOP”
Rappi
SERVICES

Acuerdo 479 de 2019¹, Bogotá municipality forces ‘Rappi’ and other similar companies to pay ‘rent’ to the city for their delivery courriers use the public space as extension of their operations. The city also demands these companies to provide urban spaces with the basic necessities for its employees or in this case ‘entrepreneurial partners’ to be able to use the bathroom, eat their meals and recharge in a place protected from the rainy weather of Bogotá. So far ‘Rappi’ being having the monopoly of deliveries in the city is the only one that started to implement these spaces on the high demand zones. However, this action has been carried out because of complaints from neighbours about the use of public space by deliveries and does not constitute an initiative of the company to improve the condition of its workers². Furthermore, the creation of these spaces does not change the fact that this population group is completely disadvantaged in terms of labour protection and social welfare, and urgent changes are needed in the regulation of these online platforms to ensure decent employment conditions for people who make a living from this activity.

THE ACTORS



Private companies delivery
RAPPI
Cornershop.
IFood.
Kiwi Campus.
Merqueo.
Ubereats.
Logo from company website

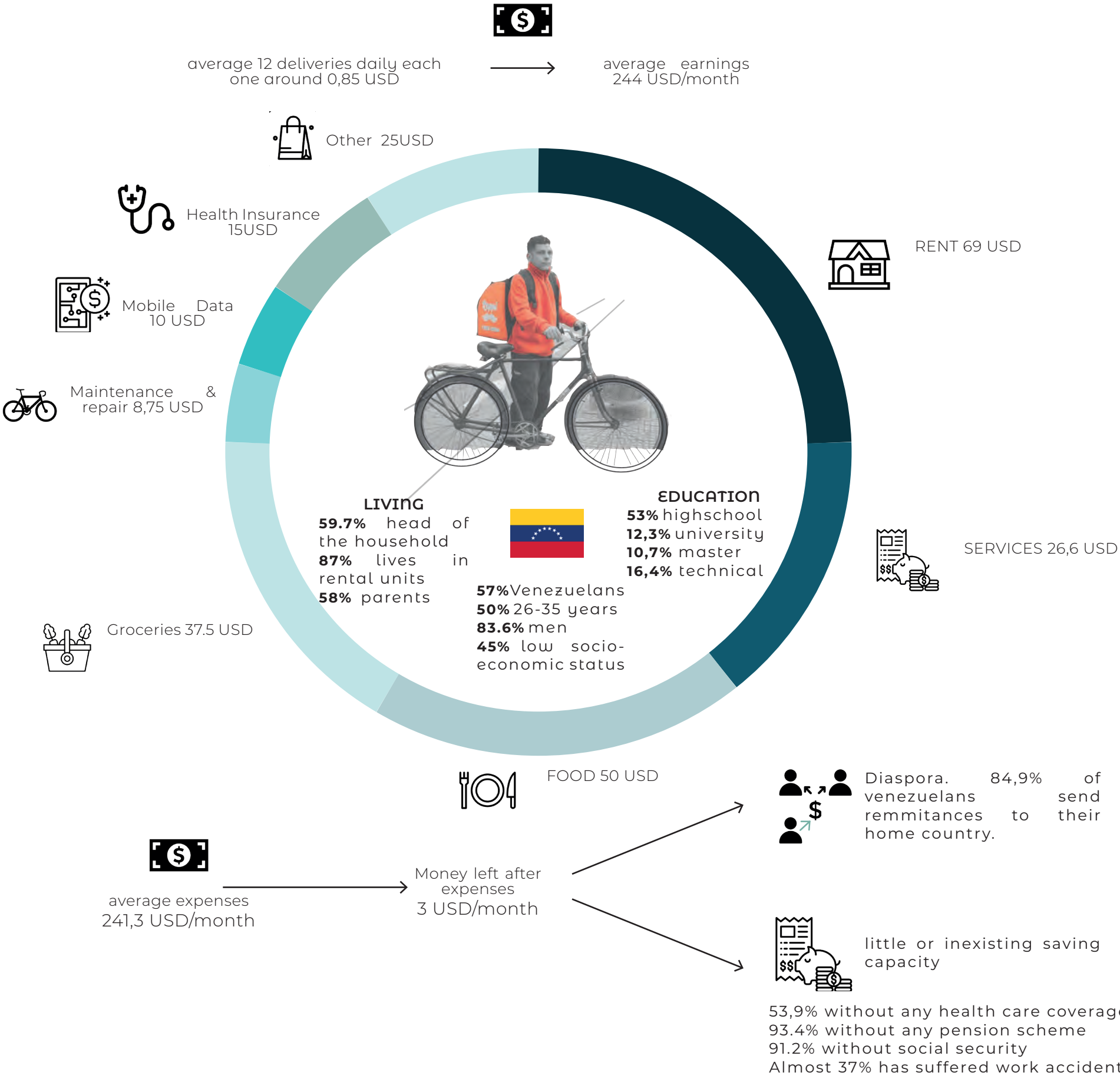


Acuerdo 479 de 2019, promotion of good practices in mobility through pedagogy and creation of special zones in the public space that serve to organize the ‘domiciliarios’ or courriers, and the payment for the use of public spaces to the District.

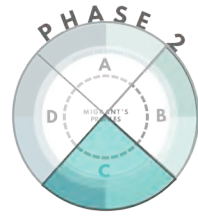
¹(*observatorio del espacio público. 2019*)
²(*Salcedo & Londono, 2021*)

“Rappitenderos” Migrants working for delivery App Rappi

SOCIAL COMPONENT



Source: Survey “rappitenderos Rosario University 2019/ 15 rappitenderos cited in El tiempo Newspaper July 2019/ International Migration remittances and financial Inclusion: Venezuela study case, CEMLA 2021



ANALYSIS CONCLUSION
Current situation

PROFILES



Families



TYPES OF SPACES OF OPPORTUNITIES

1
Abandoned buildings



2
'culatas'



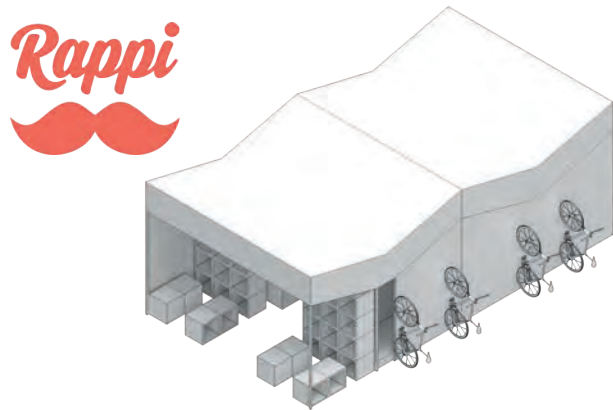
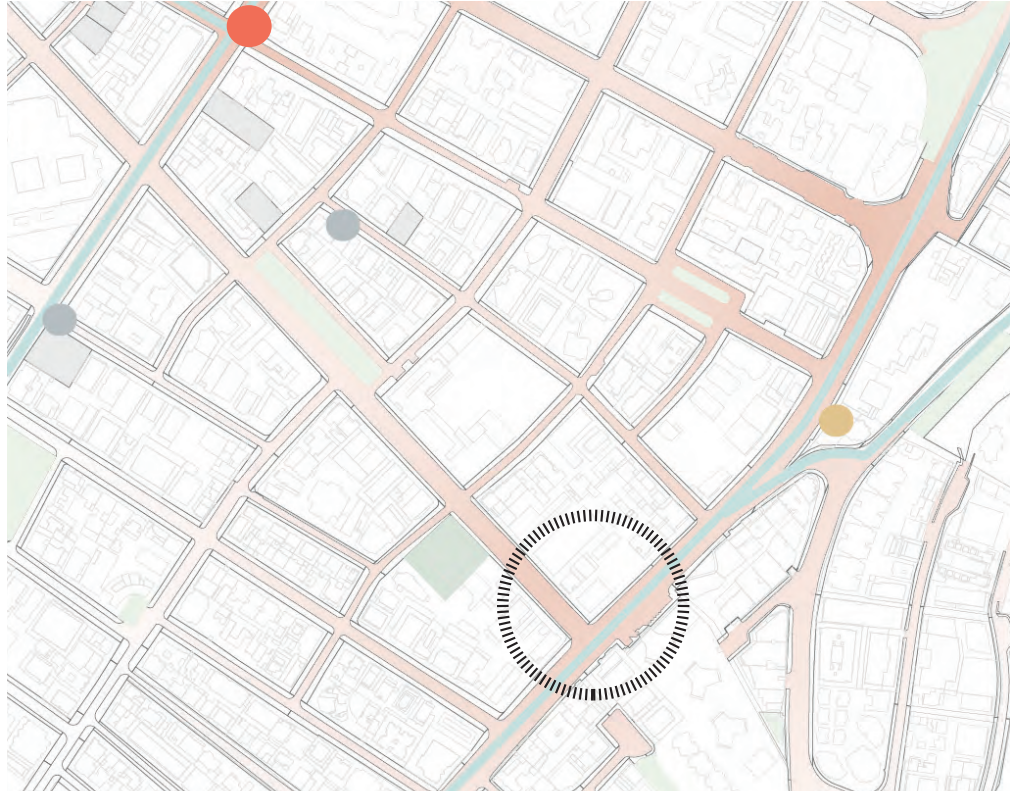
3
'Lotes de engorde'



SPONTANEOUS USE OF URBAN SPACE

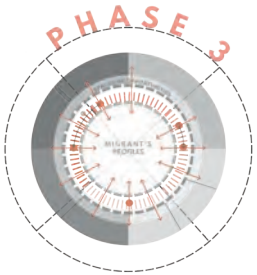
ON SITE

taking into account the problem of congestion and accidents on the road, it is necessary to rethink the mobility strategy taking into account new dynamics such as the wave of deliveries that occupies the city to propose a more efficient and integrated mobility system.



Rappi's response is limited and inefficient at the spatial level, as it only meets the basic minimum required by the workers and is not present in all areas of operation in the city. In addition, at the social level, more legislative tools are needed to protect this mostly migrant working population. For this reason, the deliveries have decided to take to the streets repeatedly to demand a minimum of decent working conditions.

POTENTIAL OF TRANSFORMATION



SPATIAL AGENCY

THE ACTORS

ASDIAPP (association of couriers independent from Apps)

Private delivery companies
RAPPI /Cornershop./
IFood./Kiwi Campus./
Merqueo./Ubereats.

SENA

DISTRICT ACTORS

Bogotá Mayor's office

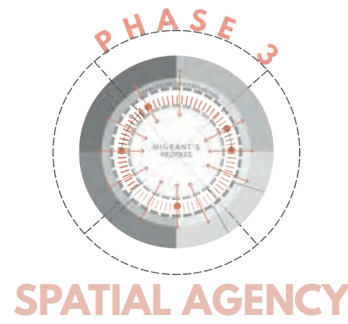
DADEP (District office in charge of the defense of public spaces)
Secretaría de Movilidad de Bogotá



WHAT IF RAPPI" [INSERT NAME OF THE APP] TREATED/FORMED THEIR EMPLOYERS AS REAL ENTREPRENEURS?

WHAT IF WE TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE GROWING BUSINESS MODEL OF DELIVERIES TO REINFORCE SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY IN BOGOTÁ?

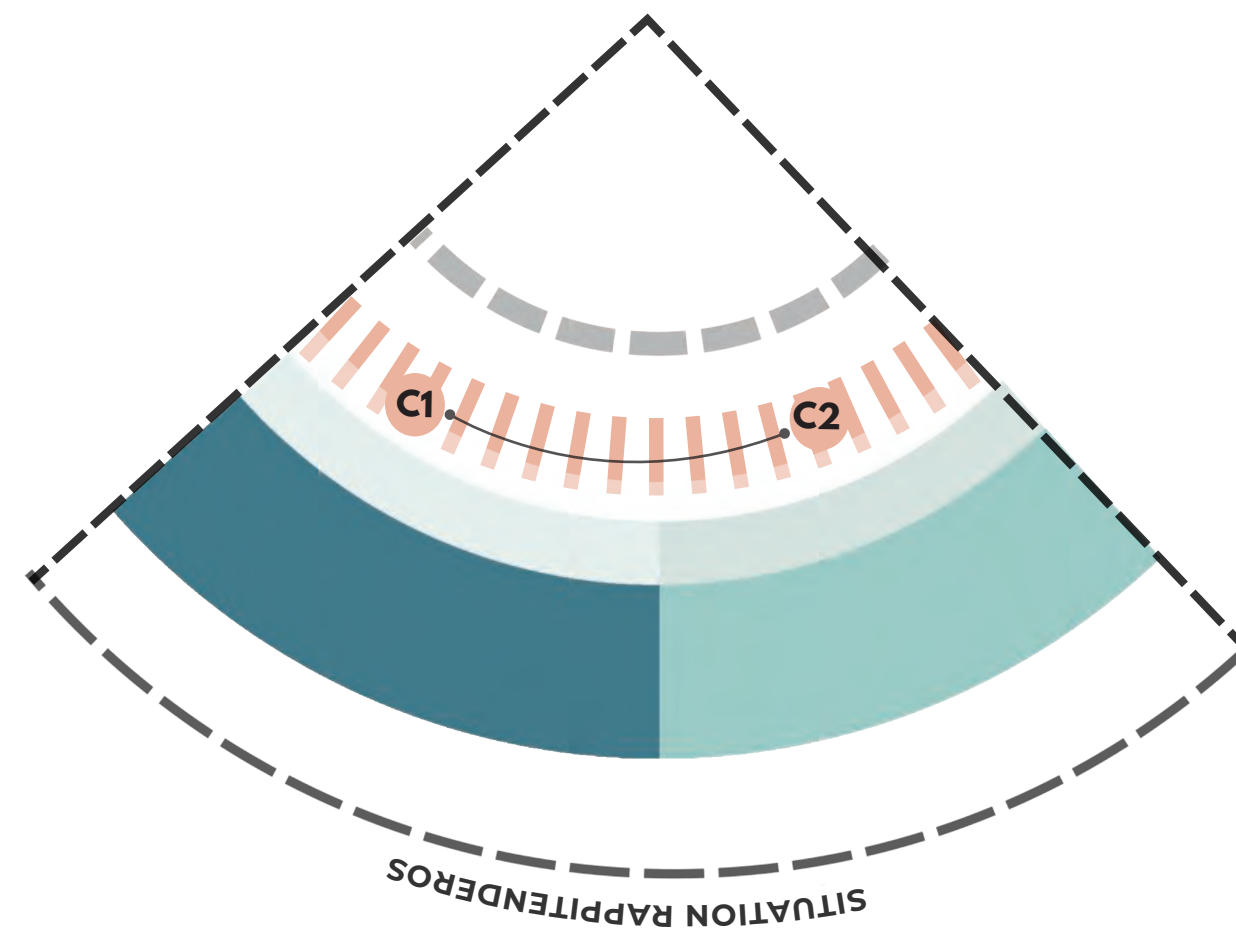
Considering Bogotá as one of the cities with larger bike lane infrastructure this juncture could be an opportunity to improve and boost the sustainable mobility system . And encourage the use of bicycles as an efficient, environmentally friendly and safe means of transportation.



How can we rethink the mobility of the city from the use of the bike and the perspective of the delivery couriers

SC

Connect: use the deliveries business model to reinforce the sustainable mobility infrastructure by improving the quality of existing cycle paths and filling gaps in the network.



- C1** connectivity: prioritize the bicycle system in the city by creating an exclusive lane and greater connectivity between bike paths.
- C2** Logistics nodes network profit the boom of delivery apps to create mixed uses nodes of different scales that help to make more efficient the distribution of orders in the city.

REFERENCES



WHAT? New plan of urban strategies to rethink the mobility of paris as a logistic city

WHERE? Paris , France

HOW? CONCERTED MOBILITY STRATEGY WITH TRANSPORTATION PROFESSIONALS, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LOGISTIC INNOVATION

“Implementation of an interconnected network of nodes of different scales (macro=“hotels logistiques”, medium=“lieux d’échanges”, small=“relais de quartier”) responding to different needs, in order to optimize logistics operations and reduce congestion and pollution linked to the transport and delivery of goods.

The appearance of shared spaces for delivery couriers, “Maison des coursiers” where especially entrepreneurs can meet possible partners within the transport sector companies widening the job opportunities for this population in the future.

ACTORS

Public and private actors such as:

Paris&Co

Sogaris

From the District town halls to la “Métropole du Grand Paris” and the Île-de-France Region.

Experts: Adeline HEITZ, Adrien BÉZIAT,



WHAT? HOBE DELIVERY

WHERE? Santiago,Valparaiso, Chile

HOW? new and modular urban furniture to improve riders' working condition

Chilean startup that saw business potential in the growing wave of deliveries in the main cities of Chile. It seeks to partner with drivers and is dedicated to the creation of urban modular spaces with rest areas, restrooms, communal dining areas, reception areas, and device charging centers. with this proposal, the company seeks to raise awareness so that cities develop shared spaces that welcome new work models closely linked to tech developments.

ACTORS

HoBe



WHAT? Program “From Vacant to Vibrant”

WHERE? San Francisco, USA

HOW? POP-UP MARKETS TO REVITALIZE THE STOREFRONTS OF THE VACANT BUILDINGS IN SF DOWNTOWN

Is an initiative brought by the city of San Francisco to revive San Francisco Downtown after the pandemic turned a large part of tech companies' workers to remote work leaving a concerning number of vacant buildings. The initiative seeks to fund new the creation of businesses, by connecting entrepreneurs, artist ,community-based organizations and the owners to provide economic incentives for the creation of pop ups and small businesses that will bring vitality back to downtown.

ACTORS

SF NEW DEAL

San francisco Office of economic & workforce development

Owners

Entrepreneurs

1. [Repenser la logistique urbaine à Paris - Stratégie 2022-2026](#)

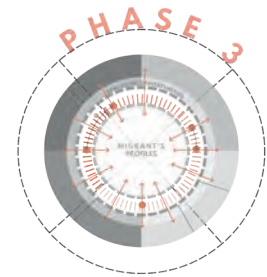
Image C.C Coopcycle

2. [Entrepreneur, 2022](#)

Image (HOBE, 2022)

3. [\(Leahy Garrett, 2023\)](#)

Image [\(SF New Deal, \)](#)



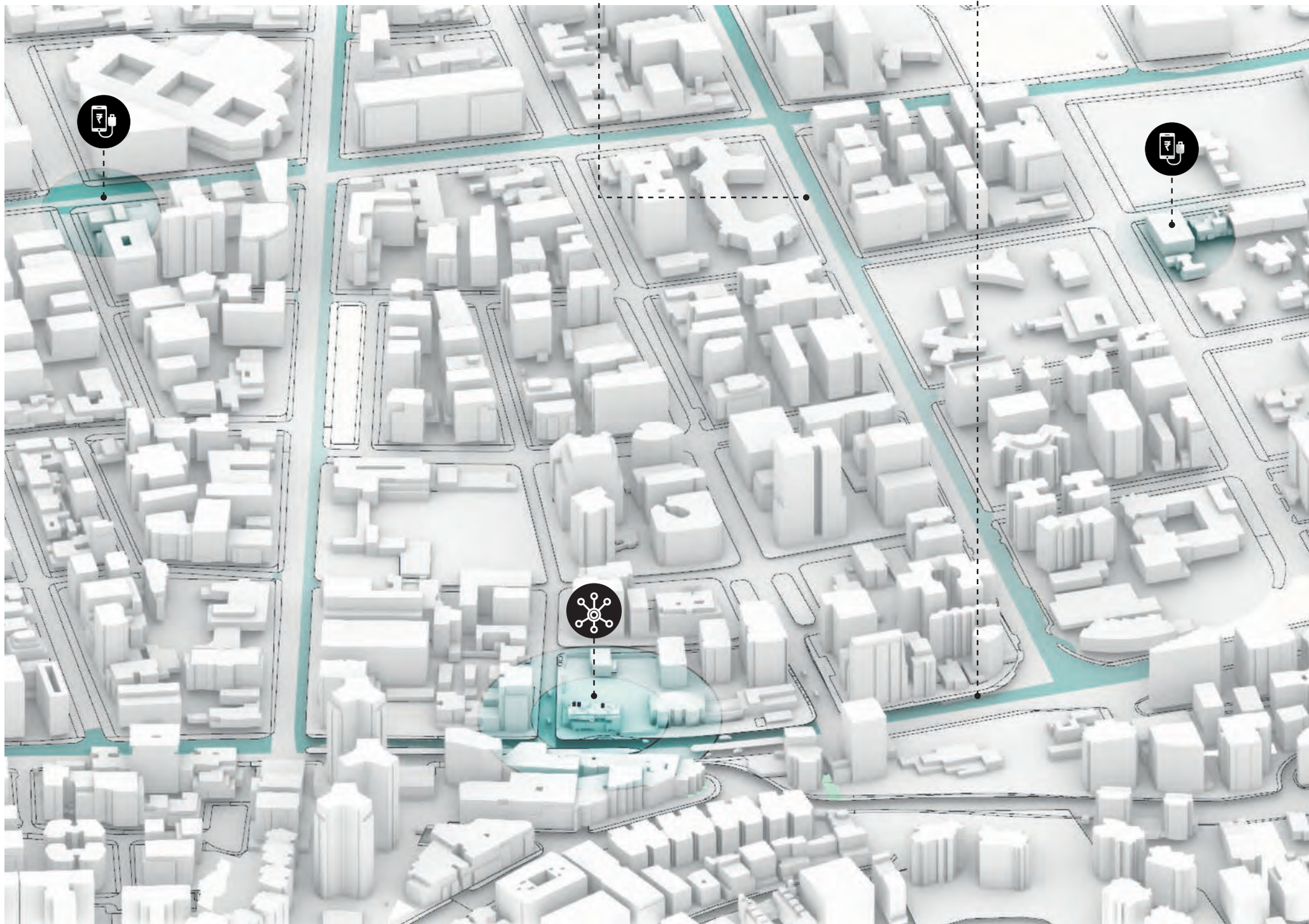
SPATIAL AGENCY

new lanes = complete

C1 CONNECT



Renew old lanes + make them exclusive lanes



LOGISTIC HUBS

Are reserved to the areas of connected to the main nodes of transportation (industrial zones)



INTERMEDIATE HUBS



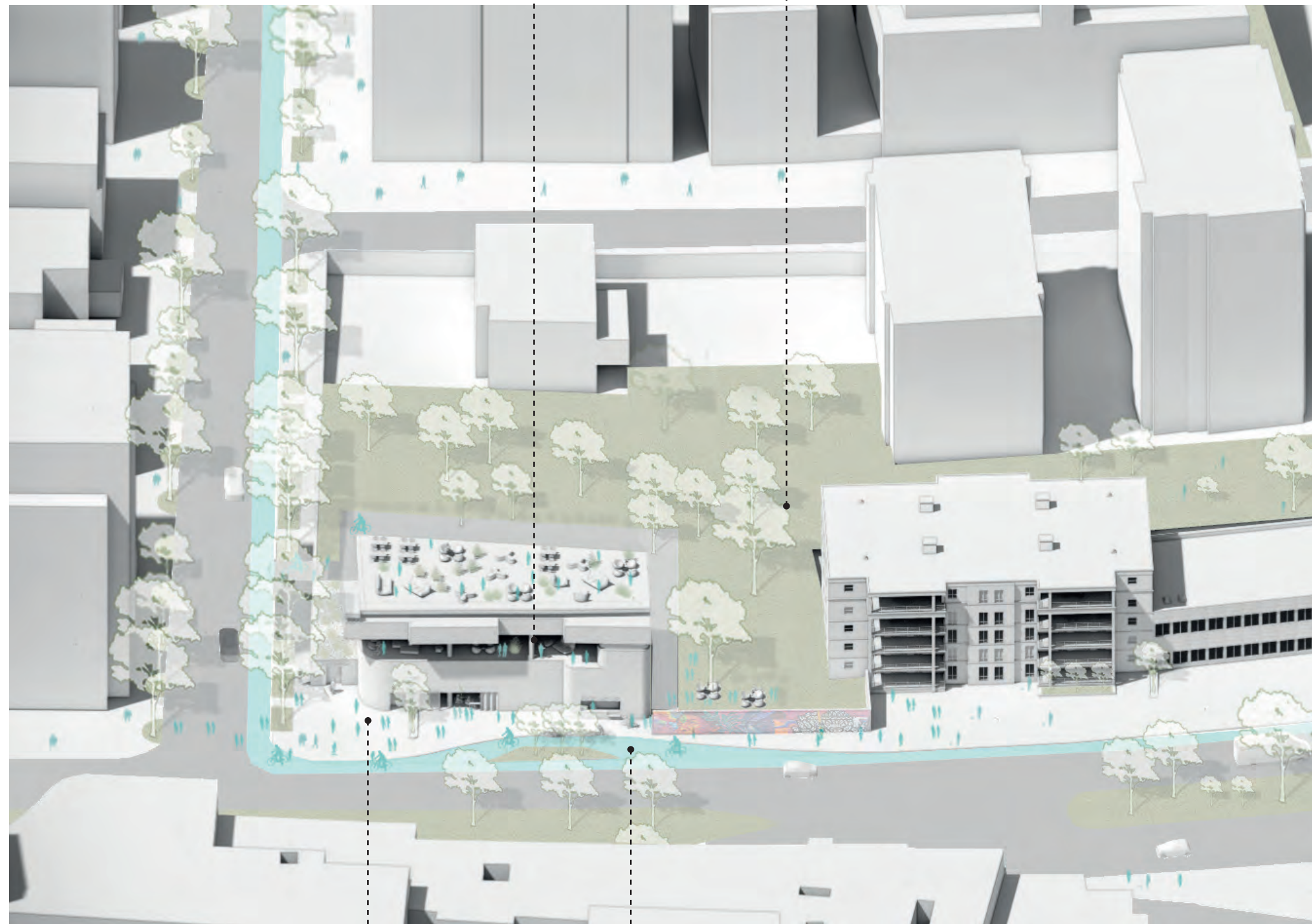
MICRO HUBS

C2 Logistics nodes network

ADAPTATIVE
restore the old abandoned building to an intermediate logistic hub in one of the most dynamic areas of the city

REUSE:
the old abandoned building to an intermediate logistic hub in one of the most dynamic areas of the city

AREA FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT:
by restoring the use of this abandoned property and the sector in which it is located, the rest of the undeveloped lot could become one of priority interest so making an imminent transformation in the future either for housing or mixed use.



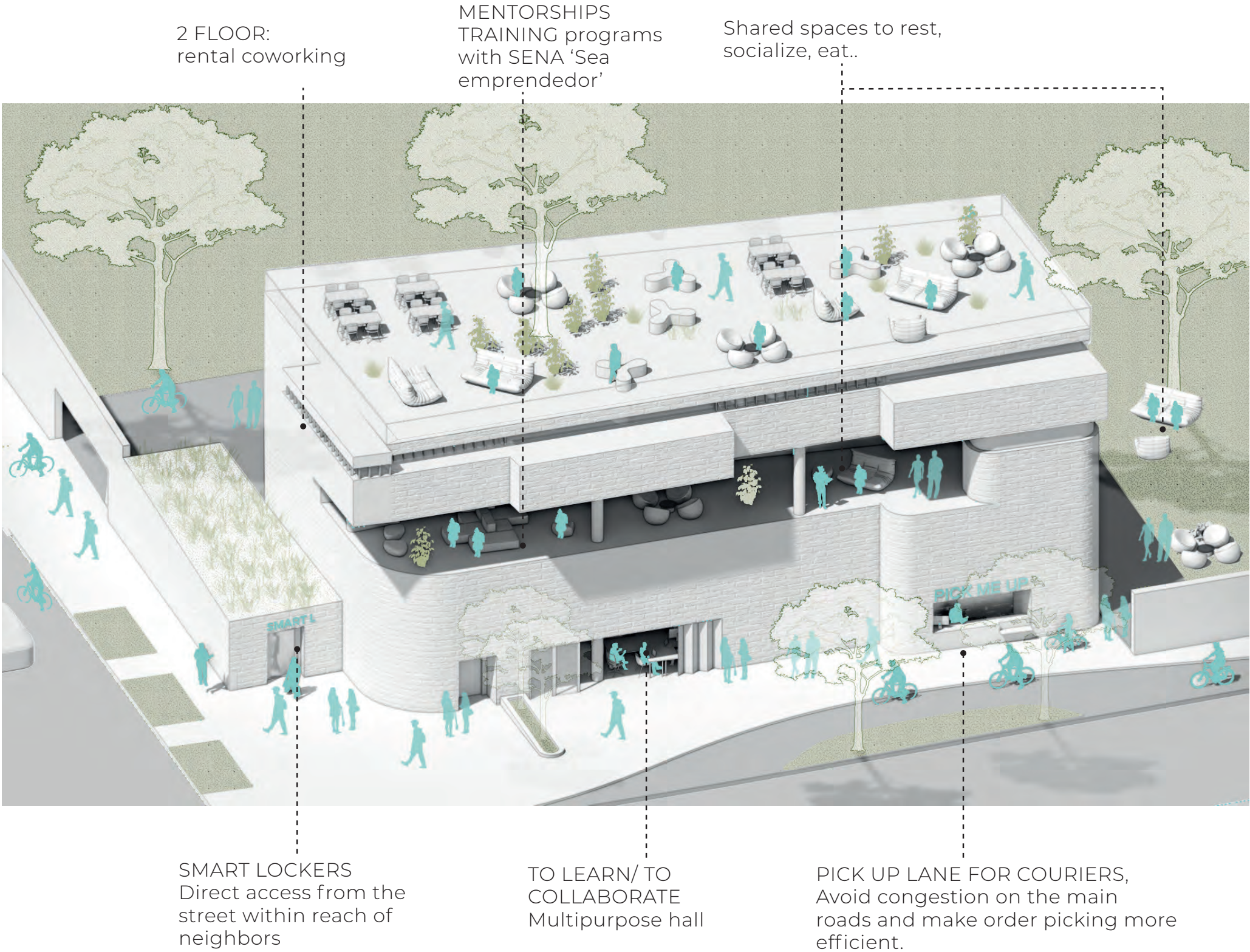
Remove the fences and open out the facade of the building to the city making connections between the community and the couriers

Exclusive bikelane to make more efficient the deliveries and contribute to the safety of the riders (and other bike users) on the road

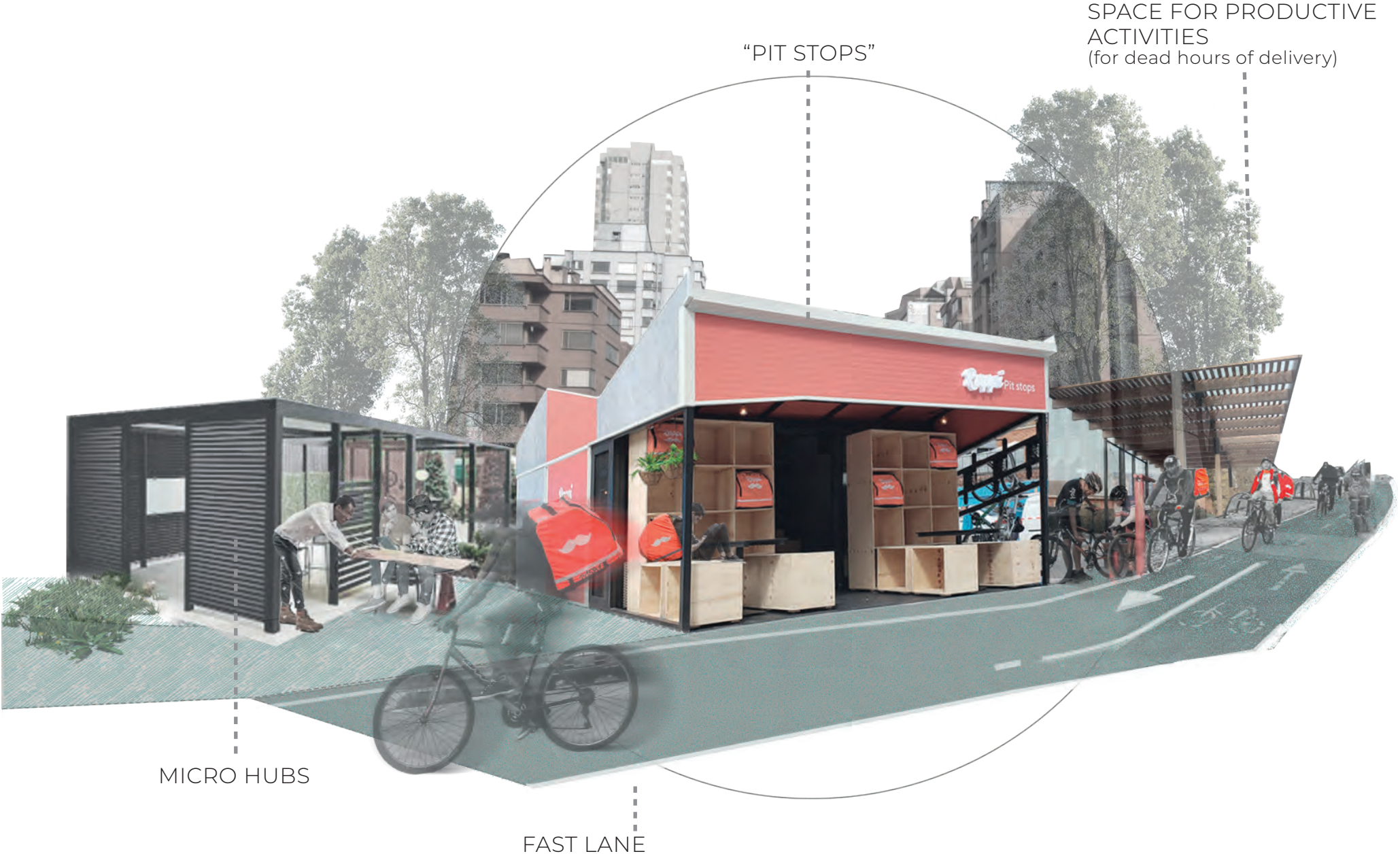
INTERMEDIATE HUBS

The proposition of a new mobility system that incorporates the dynamics of delivery apps is highly necessary in Bogota at present. Considering the significant number of individuals who navigate the streets and rely on this business, the proposal entails establishing a network of logistic hubs of varying scales. These hubs would serve as centralized locations where delivery couriers can conveniently pick up and drop off packages, thereby enhancing their operational efficiency. Additionally, the proposal takes into account the couriers' needs for recharge zones and meeting places where they can form associations to establish their unions and exercise their

citizenship. Furthermore, considering them as “entrepreneurial partners,” these intermediate and micro hubs aim to provide training and entrepreneurial opportunities to complement the nearly 5 hours per day that couriers lose while waiting for an order. By fostering collaboration, providing spaces for sharing, and facilitating skills development, these initiatives generate opportunities for personal and professional growth for the approximately 15,000 individuals working in this business in Bogota. Moreover, they streamline delivery processes, preventing unnecessary congestion of couriers on the streets.



MICRO HUBS + RAPPI PIT STOPS



SITUATION D

ABANDONED, OBSOLETE, UNDERUSED SPACES
+ VACANT SPACES

D

D

‘INQUILINATOS’

1.1 WHO ARE THEY?

V8: The Maids / caregivers: cleaning, nannies, elder/ sick care

V9: "Rappitenderos" Or Riders, 57%Venezuelans, 50% 26-35 years, 83.6% men, 45% low socio-economic status

V10: Sexual workers, 32% of the total in Bogotá

V11: Beggars recently arrived families. Families with children collects more money

1.3 HOW CAN THEY CONTRIBUTE?

V8:Helping vulnerable population, create bonds with the host population

V9: Mobile markets offering product directly

V10: Organize the community in red light districts and fight decay by innovate into a productive leisure and pleasure area

V11: Repopulate some abandoned areas of the city, Re-build (physically & socially) urban fabric

1.2 WHAT SPACES THEY OCCUPY?

V8: Workspace (Daycares, nursing homes, family houses), pendular movements

V9: Streets (mixed traffic - bike lanes) Public spaces (plazas, parks) inked to hubs of activity

V10: Highly commercial Street linked to blighted districts, Bars, Discos in Red light districts

V11: Street (intersections, red lights) Public transport Public spaces (parks, sidewalks, plazas)

1.4 USEFUL SPACES TO PERFORM ACTIVITIES

V8: Network of people/spaces that take care of their families while they work (daycare, schools)

V9: Safe mobility corridors to move around the city

V10:Network of people/spaces that take care of their families while they work (daycare, schools), alternative job opportunities

V11: Accesible housing, Education & recreation for the children



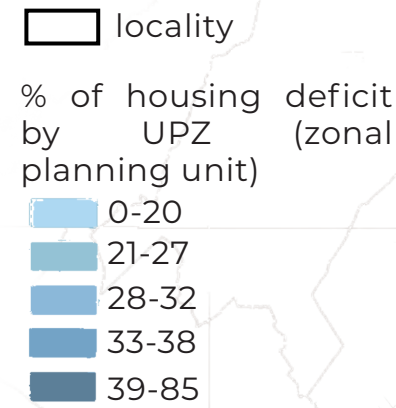
1. Abandoned, Underused spaces

Obsolete,

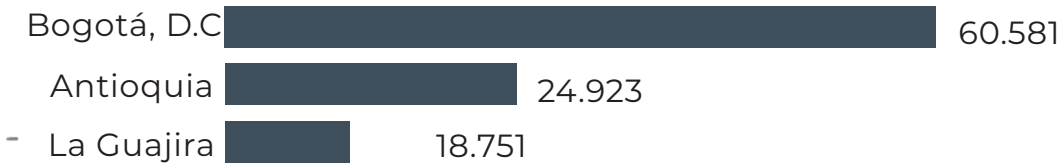
1A “Inquilinatos” or tenement houses



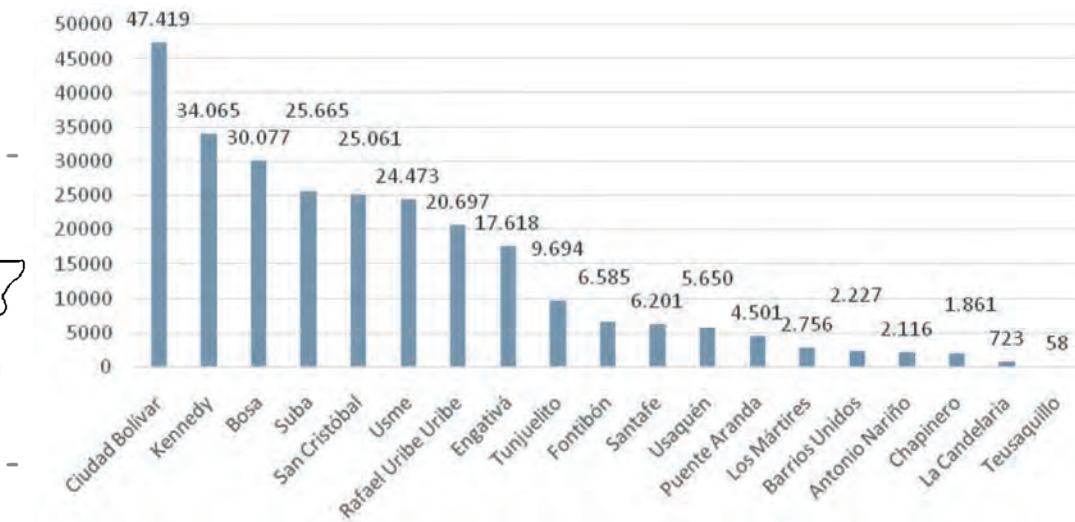
CATEGORIES OF SPACES OF OPPORTUNITY



Estimated demand for temporary collective accommodation needed for migrants per department (Top 3)



Total estimated housing deficit in Bogotá by Locality (2014)



This typology emerges as a space of opportunity to overcome the housing deficit in Bogota. At the same time this type of dwelling can be the starting point of the revitalization of many deteriorated traditional constructions in the city.

1. R4V,GIFMM Nov.2019. Data from the report on temporary collective accommodation (Caracterización De Alojamientos Colectivos Temporales)

2. ALCALDÍA MAYOR DE BOGOTÁ, SECRETARÍA DISTRITAL DE PLANEACIÓN 2014, Déficit De Vivienda Urbana En Bogotá Y Cundinamarca. The total déficit is the sum of the quantitative and qualitative deficit see definitions in the annex.

Map by SDP from Sisbén Database Bogotá Apr 2014²

“INQUILINATOS”

Spaces hidden in plain sight, without any kind of registration or localization from the city planning.

Invisible for the city: facades that veil a reality of precariousness.

1. Abandoned, Obsolete, Underused spaces

1C underused, transformed spaces
↓
squatting

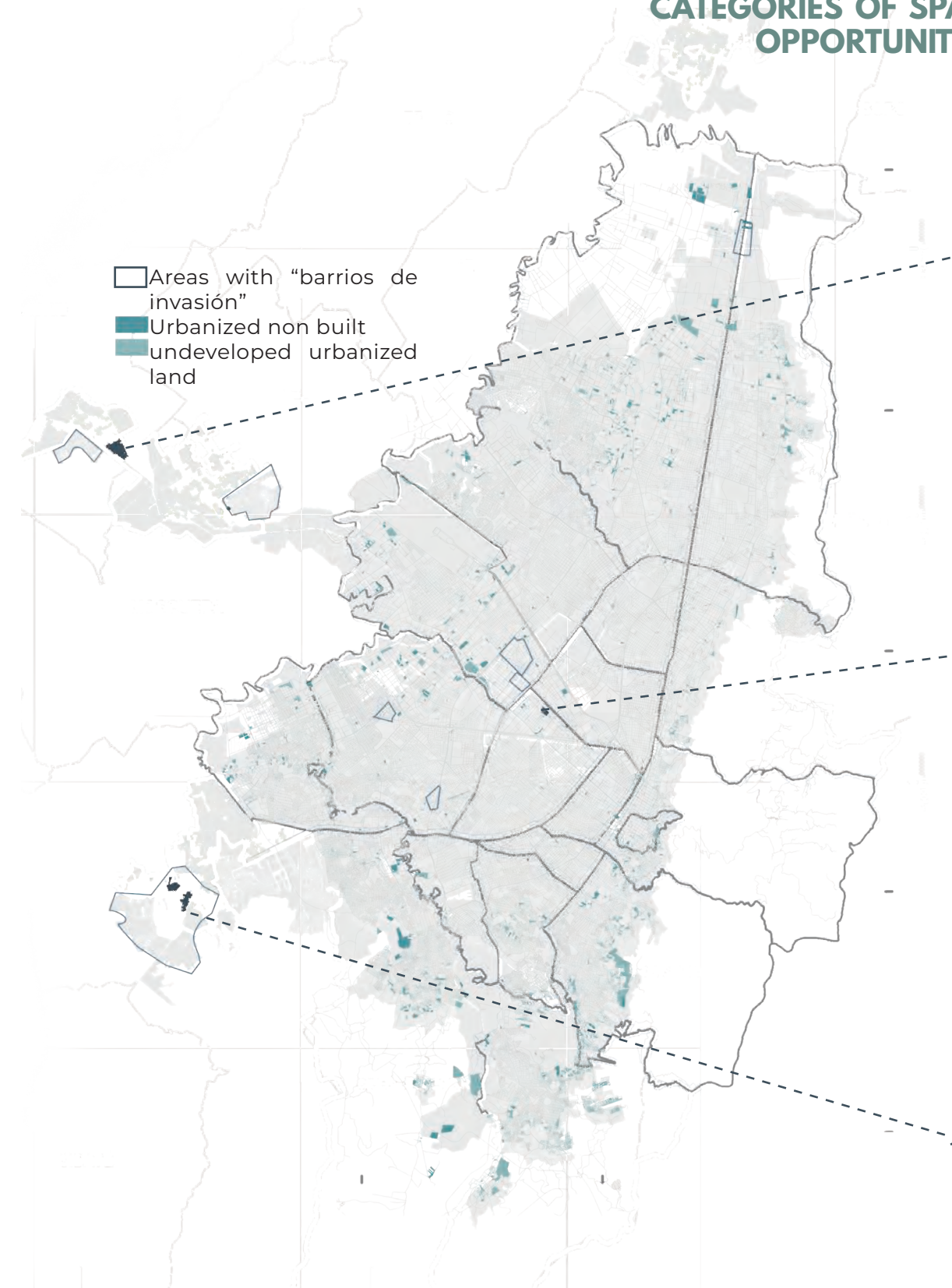


CATEGORIES OF SPACES OF OPPORTUNITY

4. Vacant spaces

4B Urbanized non built
4C Undeveloped urbanized land

can led to the emergence of self made camps and most extremely informal settlements or “barrios de invasión”



1C squatting



4B “barrios de invasión”
4C





CATEGORIES OF SPACES OF OPPORTUNITY

Similar limitations and problems:

Precarity of living conditions (overcrowding, hazardous materials, sanitary conditions and limited access to services) buildings don't reach the minimum habitable comfort

1. INQUILINATOS:

Existing and growing phenomena (due to migrations) in the central areas of the city deteriorated by the rapid grow and expansion of the capital.

Use of the advantage of proximity to main job sources and work activities to transform traditional housing in rented temporary accomodation for several people.

- 1.A** SANTAFÉ
- 1.B** LA CANDELARIA
- 1.C** LOS MÁRTIRES

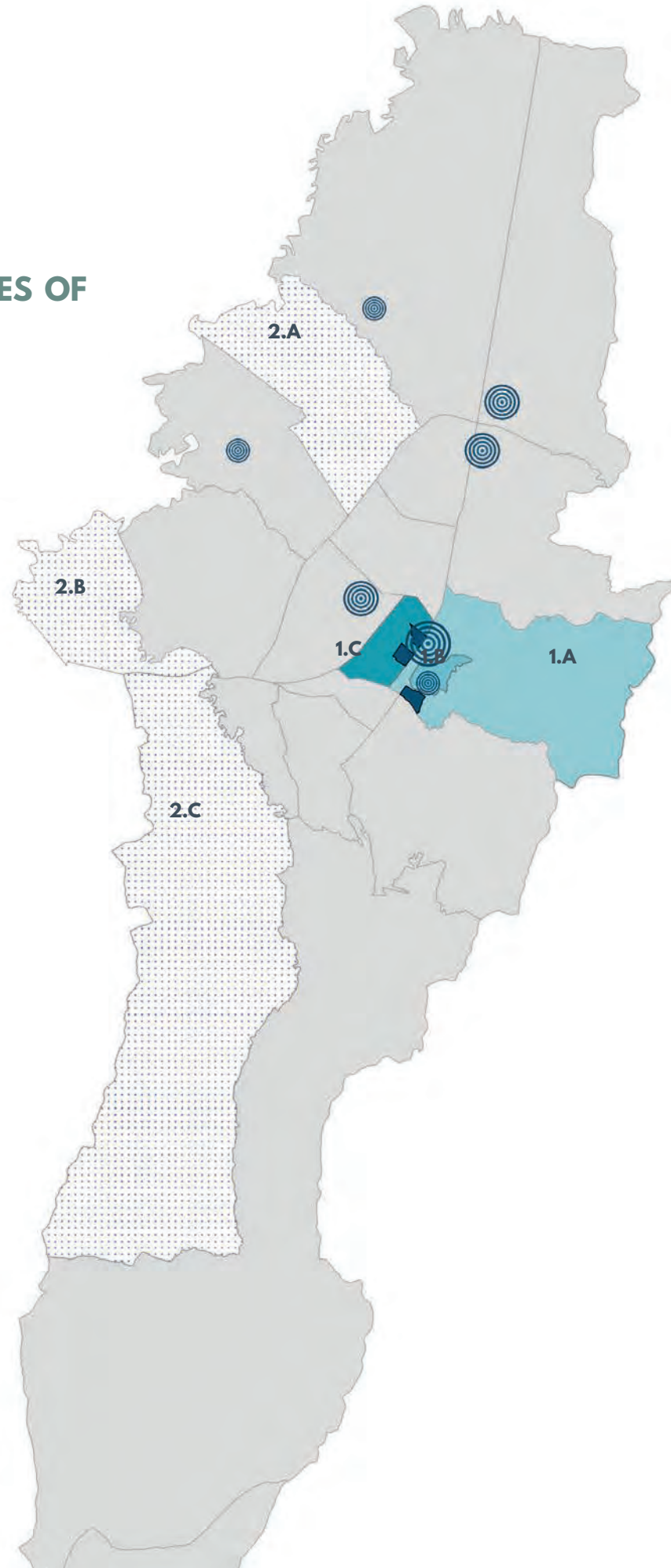


2. INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS:

Territories at the peripheries of the city, are transformed into set of plots in which self built, progressive housing typology grows. Access of basic services not guaranteed.

- 2.A** BOSA
- 2.B** ENGATIVÁ
- 2.C** CIUDAD BOLIVAR

Maps created in ArcGis by © 2019 Ideca database



64.000
HOMES LIVING IN TENEMENT
HOUSES



Collage made by the author from Google images



500-1000
PEOPLE BY HA



Collage & images from the author

However, these two situations respond to the exponential growing of the city population as an alternative to the current housing déficit, particularly to a specific profile of population that has no guarantees and cannot afford to comply to the conditions and documentation to access formal rent or subsidized housing.



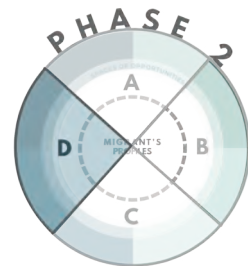
HEAD OF THE
HOUSEHOLD +
VULNERABLE
FAMILIES



1. Abandoned,
Obsolete,
Underused
spaces

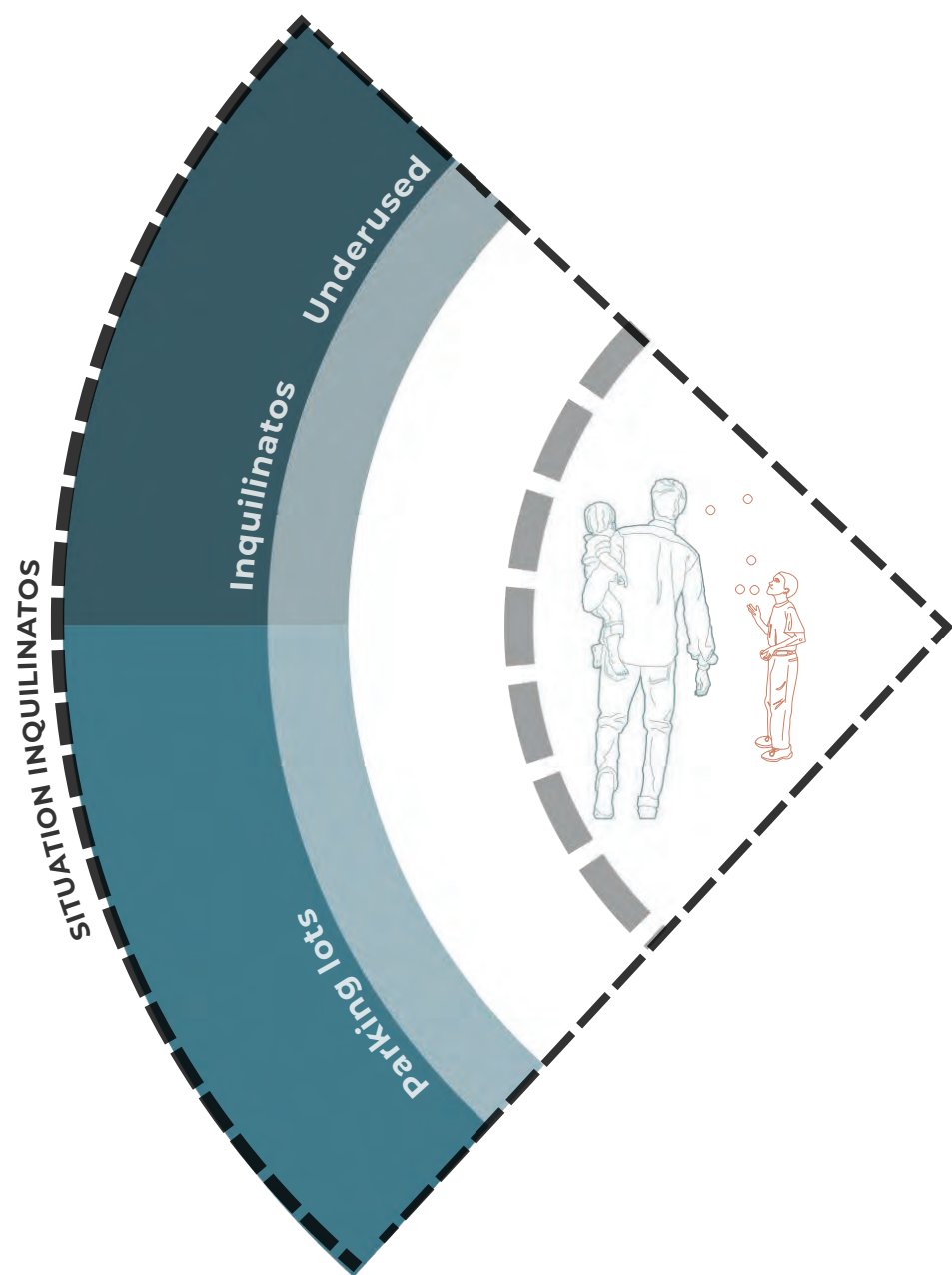


4. Vacant
spaces

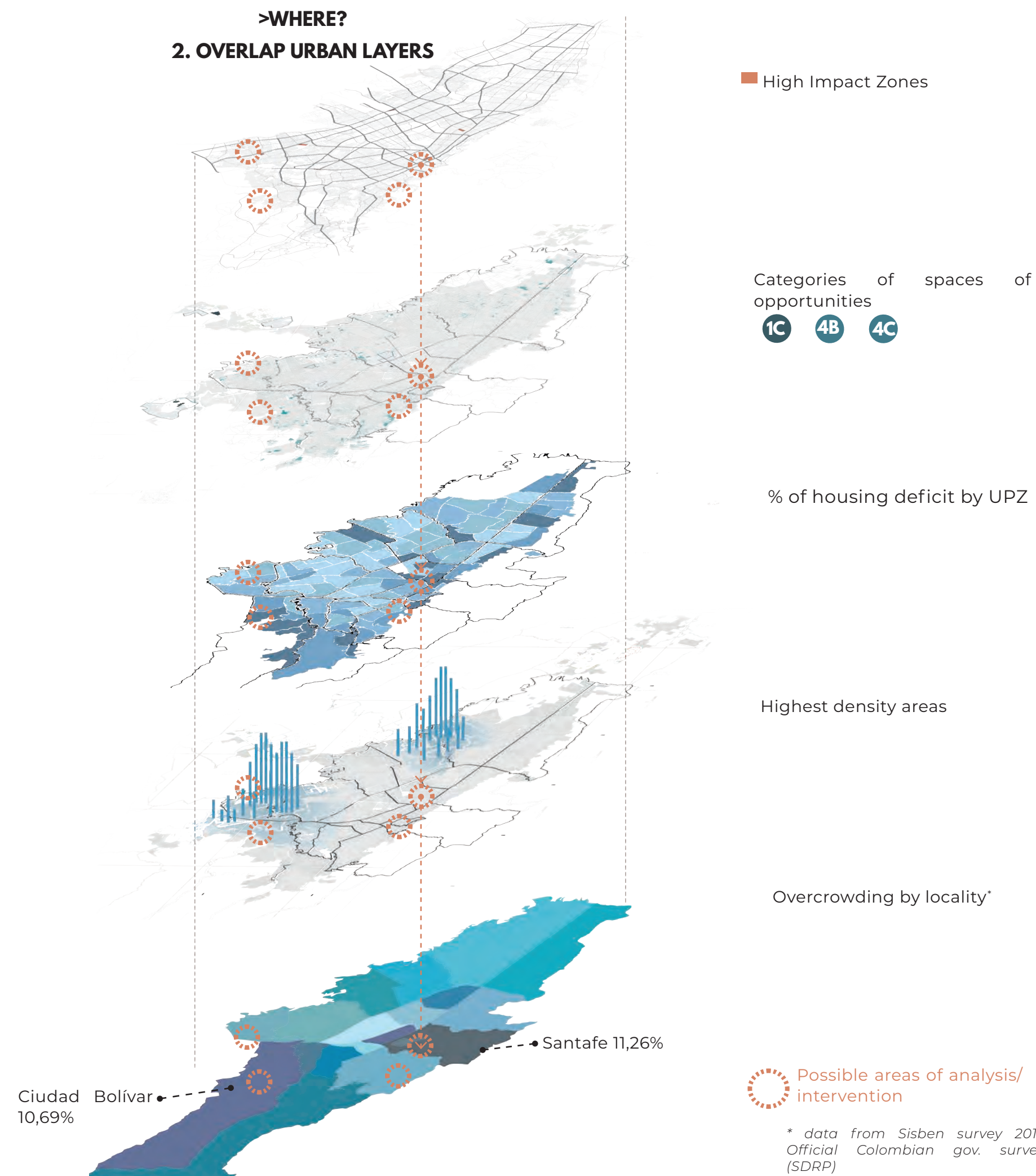


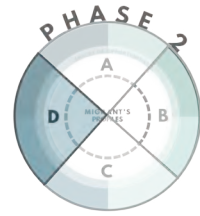
ANALYSIS

1. CRITERIA OF SELECTION FOR
AREAS OF INTERVENTION



>WHERE? 2. OVERLAP URBAN LAYERS

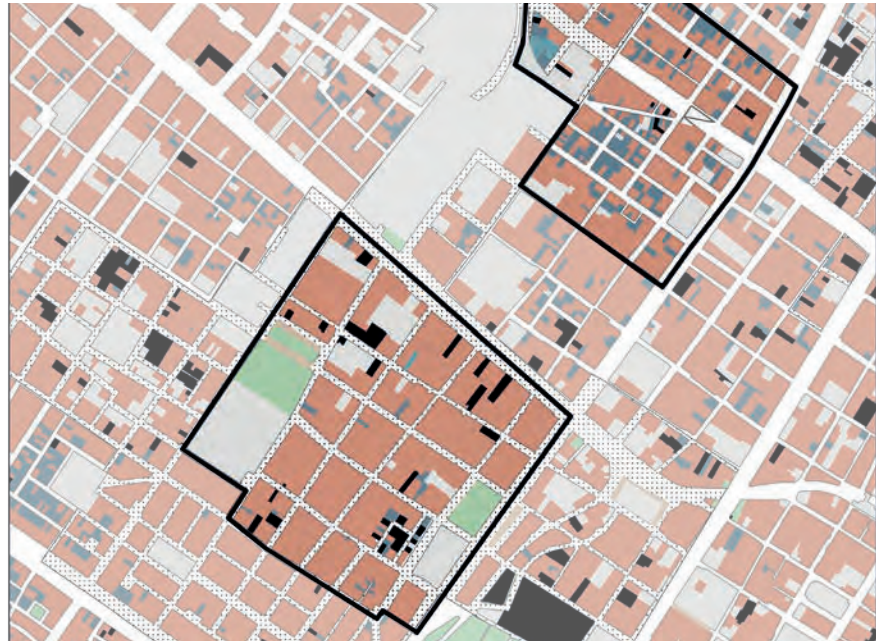




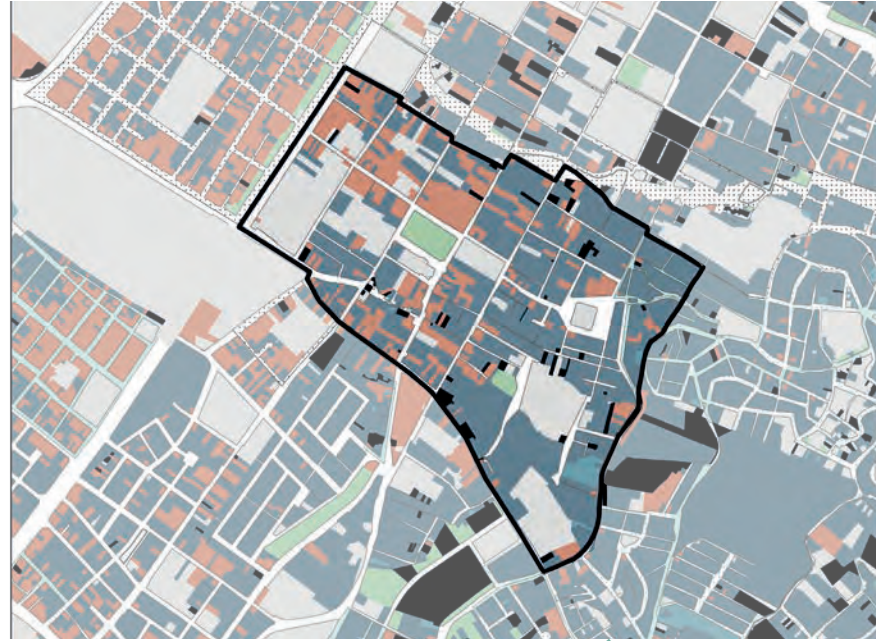
POSSIBLE AREAS OF INTERVENTION

In this case, the methodology highlights 2 different typologies that not overlapping, distinguished by their history and state of consolidation: **different places in the city, different building typologies.**

1. INQUILINATOS

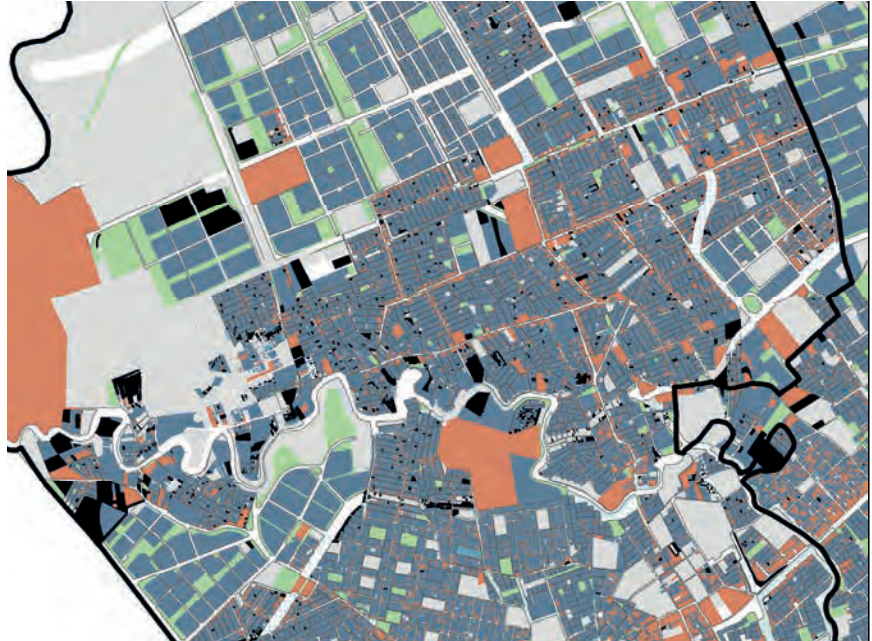


> VOTO NACIONAL & LA FAVORITA (LOS MÁRTIRES)

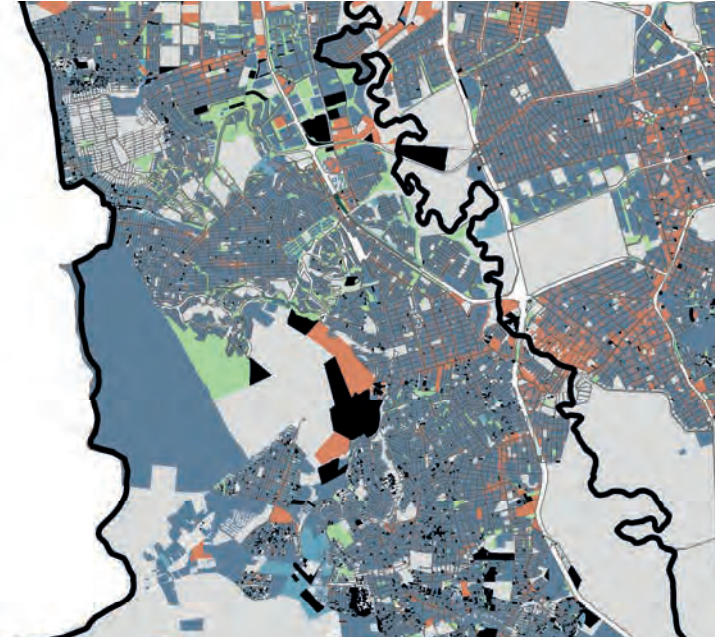


> LAS CRUCES (SANTAFÉ)

2. INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS



> BOSA

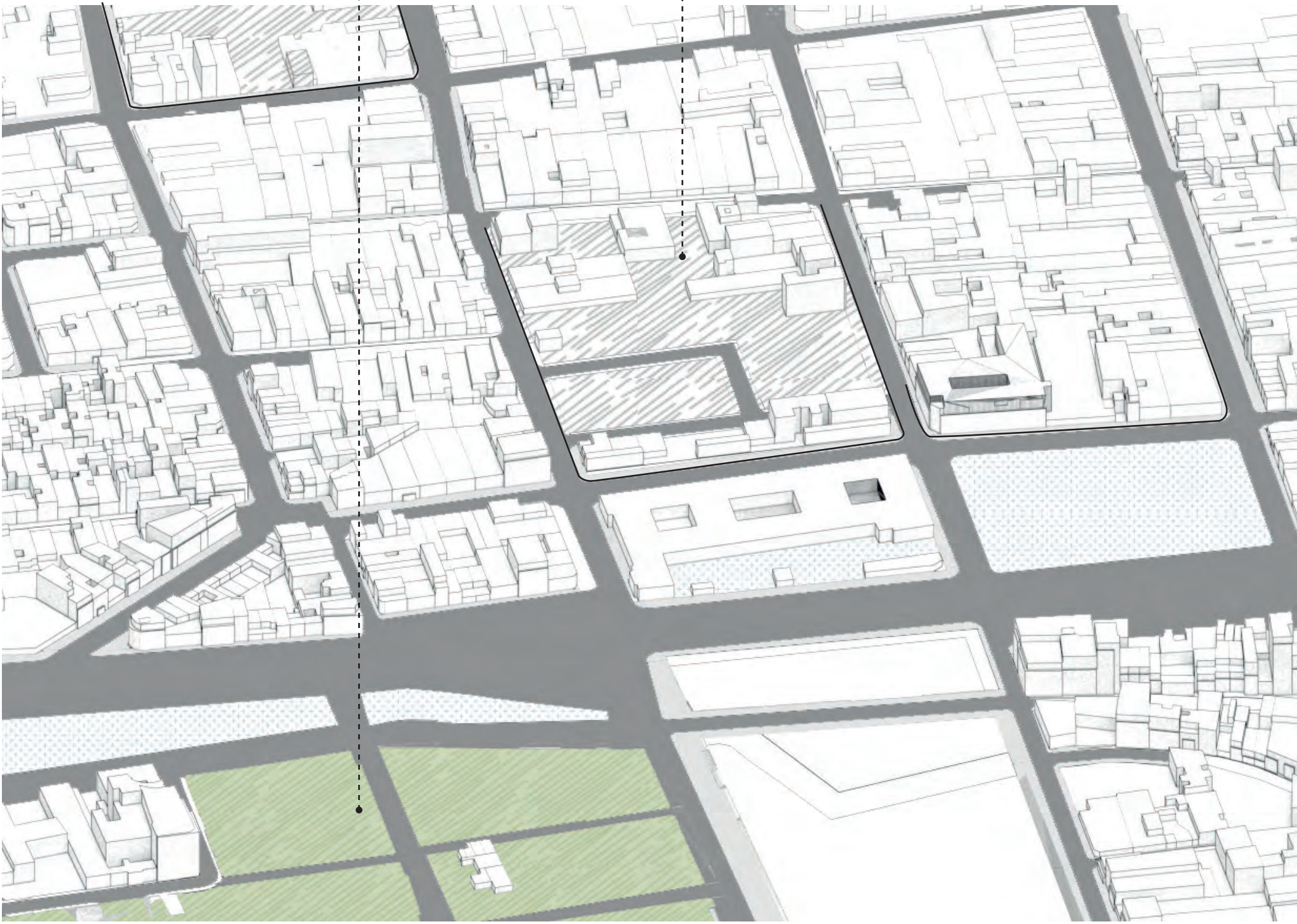


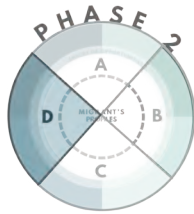
> CIUDAD BOLIVAR

Metropolitan Park

“Parque el Tercer Milenio” as the result of an urban renovation project for the capital starting in the 98, changing the image of the city center from the old “calle del cartucho”.

The old “bronx” district is being transformed by city plans of urban renovation focusing in art and culture, creating a neighbourhood with potential of improvement





VOTO NACIONAL SECTOR

3. ANALYZE AREAS OF INTERVENTION BY COMPONENTS



1894

Due to the proximity of the center and the train station this neighbourhood used to provide service to the travelers and was home to the high middle class.



1900

The traditional houses started to transform into “inquilinos” or tenement houses, while the elites started moving to northeast areas of the city.



1970

The decay of the traditional center and the abandonment by the residents of this neighbourhood give place for homeless, waste pickers and addicts to take over the sector.”Pandillas” profited this situation to claim the territory and expel the last residents to create their drug distribution center: “El cartucho” was born.



1988

Peñalosa clears the sector from gangs, drugs, addicts by a megaproject of urban renovation: the metropolitan park of “Tercer Milenio”. This action was very contested in long term because even if it intended to expel the decay, it only transferred the dynamics and population a few blocks from there.



2005

The construction of the park is finished and homeless start to migrate in the surroundings to find a place to establish.



2006

Less than 3 blocks from the old “cartucho” the same dynamics start to replicate. This time a new source of criminality and drug distribution rose from the remains of the previous: “the Bronx”



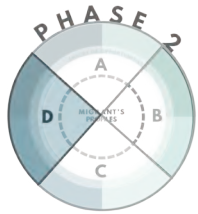
2016

The military and the police intervene the area to expel the gangs, and rescue young victims of human trafficking

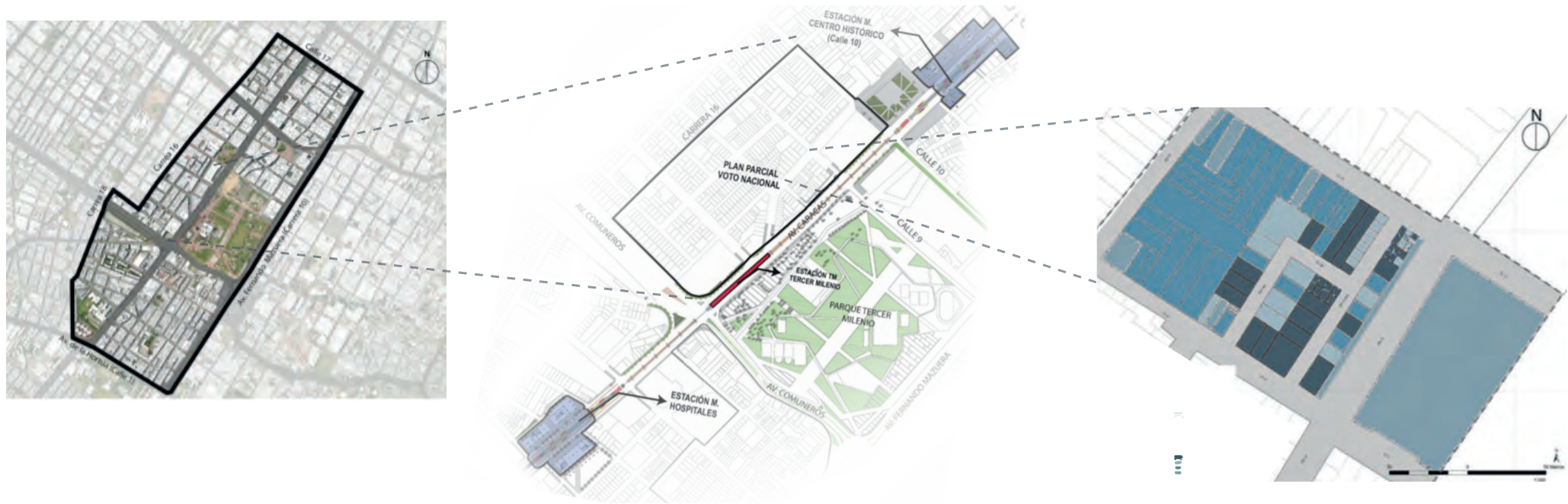


2020-2024

The intervention project from the alliance between the municipal development office, a private Ngo in the distric development plan is to renew the area by a creative district giving new opportunities to the population



RENOVATION PLAN VOTO NACIONAL - LA ESTANZUELA



Decreet 880 of 1998

From where a program of urban renovation is established to restore heritage in the central areas from their strategic location and urban potential by projects of public space, infrastructure

“Metro de Bogotá”

Strategic position related to the elevated metro line connected to 2 future stations (“hospitales” & “centro histórico”) besides the already existing connection transmilenio station.

Social and property management

Assesment of the tenancy of the plots involved in the project to negotiate/ expropriate

- acquired and transferred
- in expropriation
- Under negotiation
- without offer

BRONX CREATIVE DISTRICT

GOALS

Transform a deteriorated area into the First creative district of the city: “ An economic and social development pole based on a commitment to creativity and innovation as a trigger for urban revitalization.”

ACTORS:

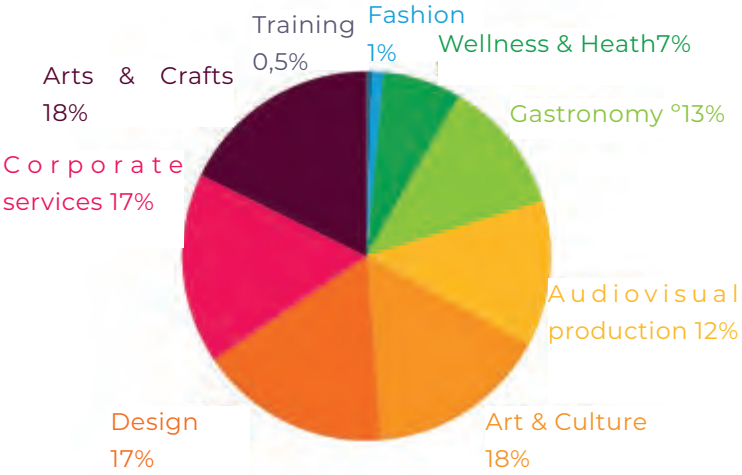
Public: Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá, Empresa de Desarrollo Urbano, Secretaría distrital de Planeación.
Fundación Gilberto Avedaño

Sources:
Empresa De Renovación Y Desarrollo Urbano. (2018). Plan parcial de renovación urbana: Voto nacional- la estanzuela

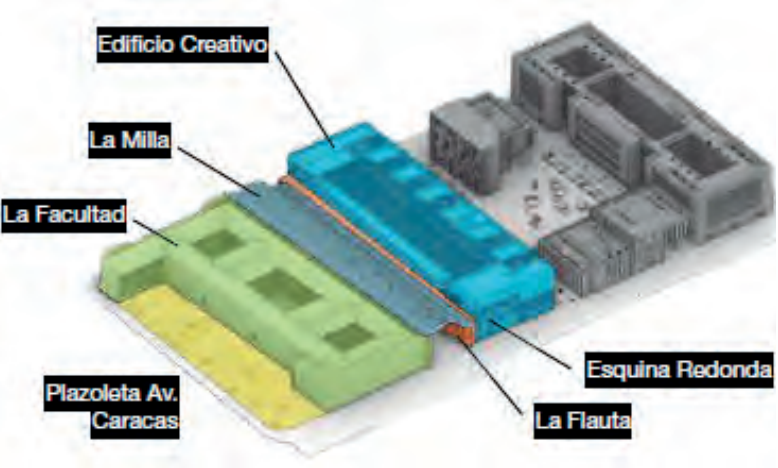
FUTURE INTERVENTIONS

The district plan with the support of Fundacion GA is to transform the scar left on the memory and on the space through creative industries. The proposal bets on local talent and initiatives to recover the space through a mix of activities linked to urban art and the representation of diversity in culture. It combines public spaces with educational and training facilities to create a focal point for emerging creative industries. To finally create a disruptive community of creative minds working in unison as the first creative district of the country.

“Un mosaico de industrias creativas, Creemos en la diferencia y que sumar lo que sabemos y hacemos nos hace más fuertes.”

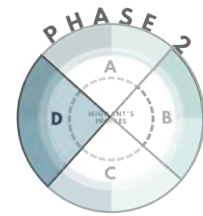


Program for creative district



Axonometric view of the buildings

Sources
FUNDACIÓN GILBERTO ALZATE AVENDAÑO, & EMPRESA DE RENOVACIÓN URBANA. (2019). Bronx distrito creativo. Bogotá



ANALYSIS CONCLUSION

Current situation

THE PEOPLE

Ex - Bronx residents

Head of the household

Informal entrepreneurs

Waste pickers

Homeless

Migrants, IDP's

Sexual workers

Delivery

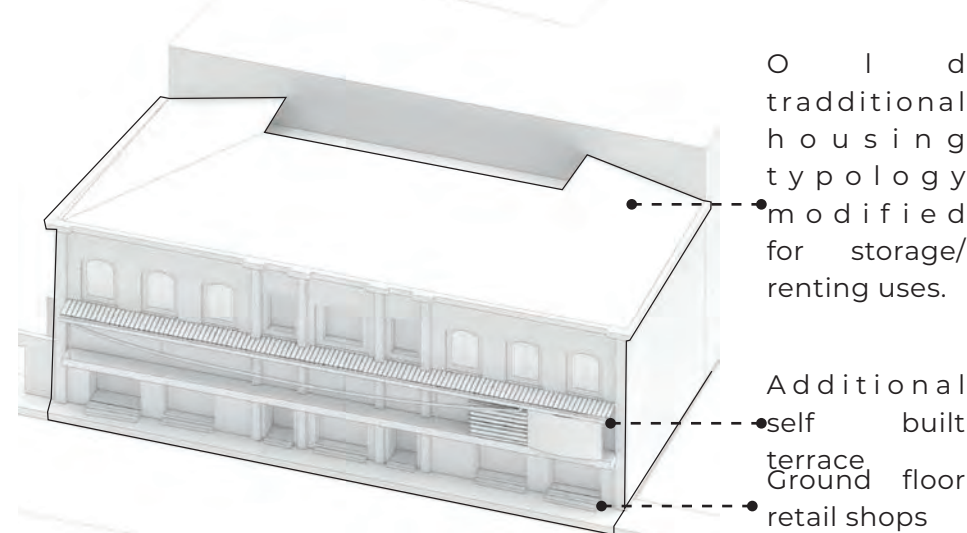
Families

Extended families

Family reunification (Migrants, IDP's)

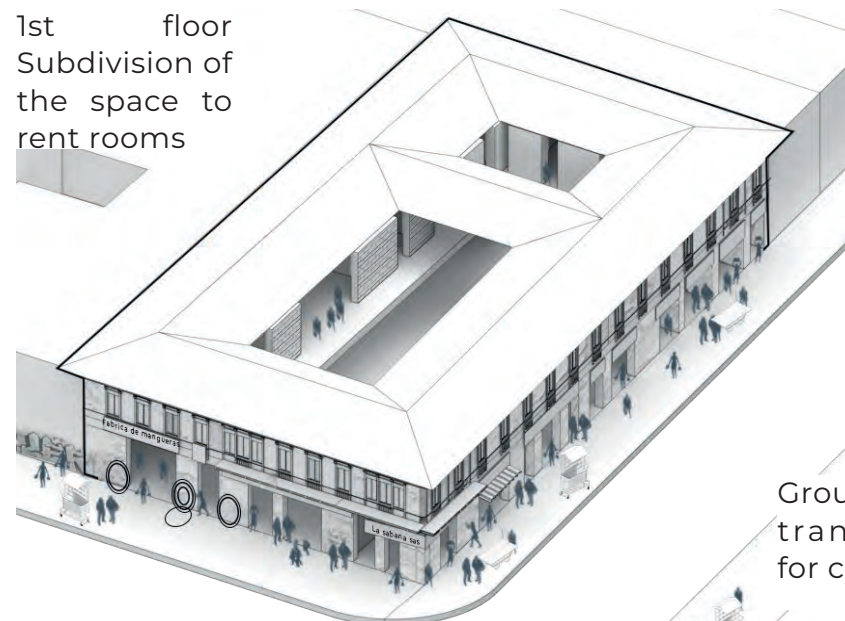
Colombian returnees

TYPOLOGIES SPACES OF OPPORTUNITIES

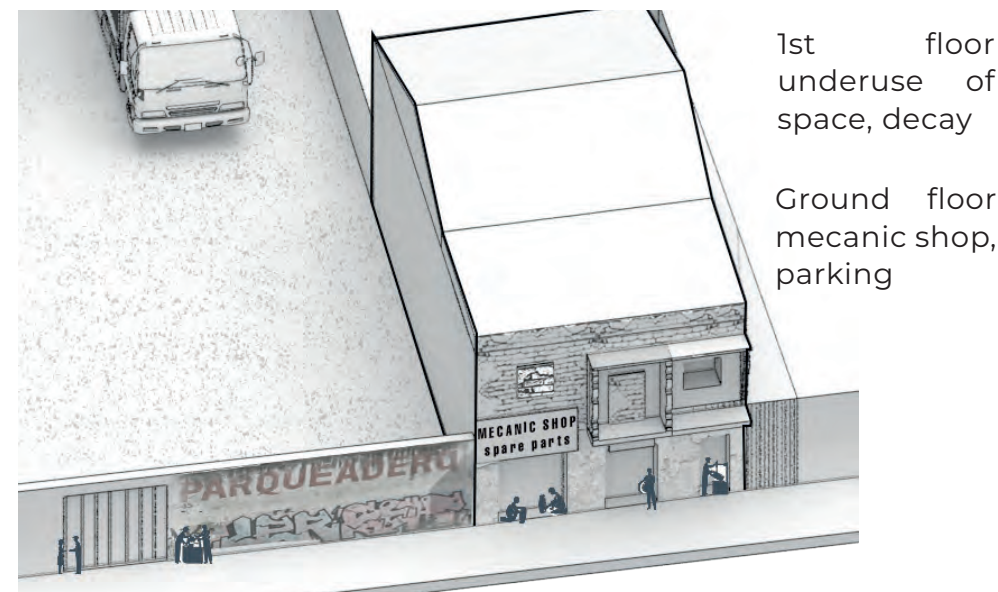


INQUILINATOS

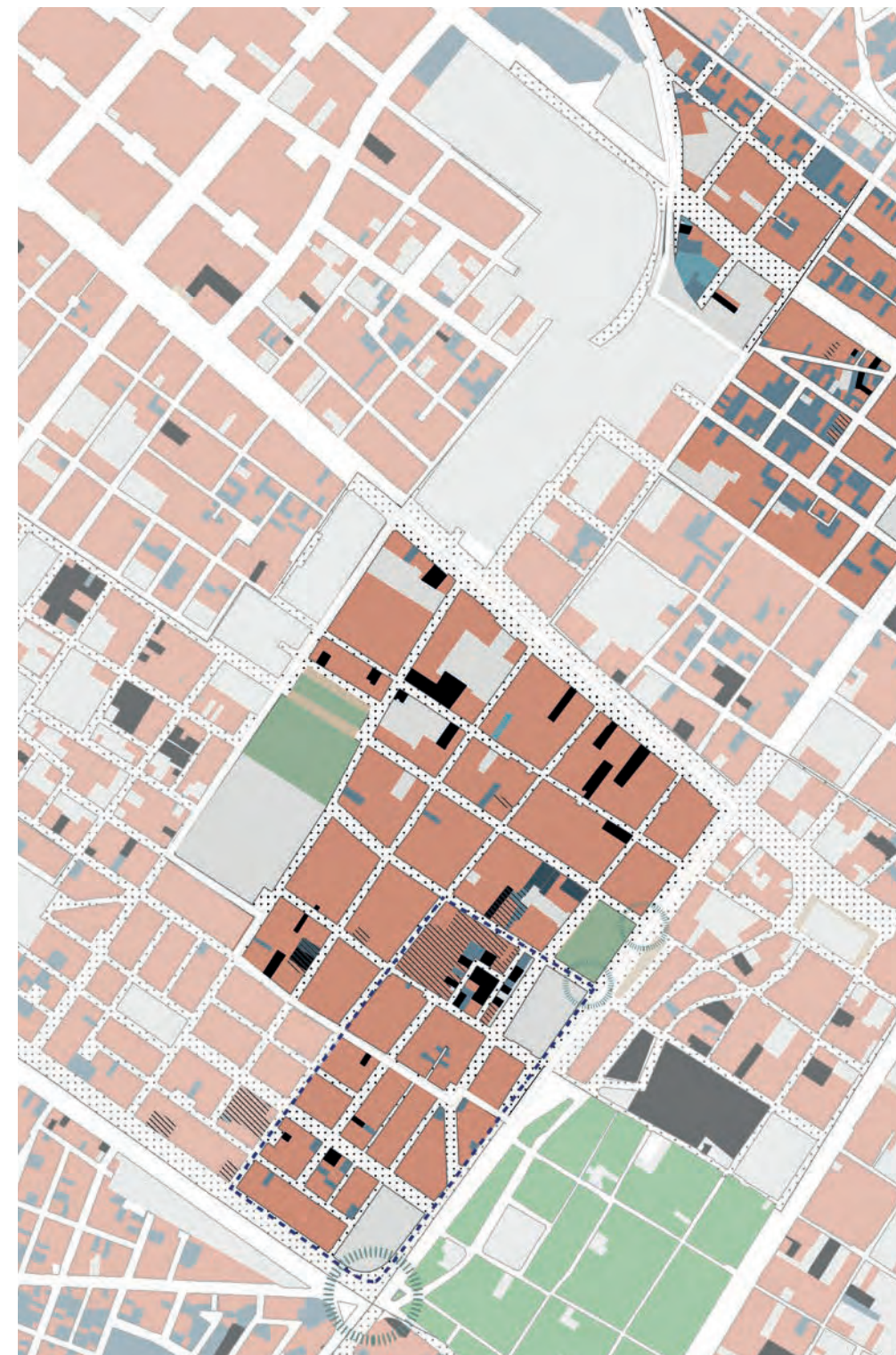
1st floor Subdivision of the space to rent rooms



VOIDS

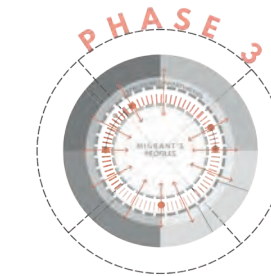


ON SITE



- Categories of spaces of opportunities
- 1. Abandoned, Obsolete
 - 4. Vacant
 - commercial use
 - residential use
- 1A "Inquilinatos"
- 1C underused
- 4B parking lots
- High urban decay
- Other use
- Public spaces
- Partial plan urban renovation barrio "Voto Nacional"
- Mobility critical points from partial plan

POTENTIAL OF TRANSFORMATION



SPATIAL AGENCY

- High presence of parking lots and "cars cementery" from where they use the parts in mechanic shops.
- Overall deterioration in old buildings, transformation of the typology according to current use (rent/storage)
- Overcrowding situation and limited common spaces in "Inquilinatos" typology



23 plots



232 people



61% 22-59 years¹

THE ACTORS

PRIVATE INVESTORS

Fundación Gilberto Alzate Avendaño

MIGRANTS + LOCALS

ONG'S

DISTRICT ACTORS

SDCRD

DADEP

ERU

IDPC

Empresa Metro de Bogotá

WHAT KIND OF ADVANTAGES CAN BE CREATED?

URBAN STRATEGIES

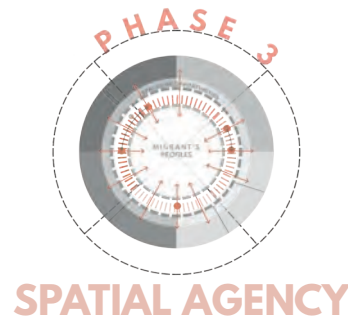
PLANNED CITY

+

SPONTANEOUS ADAPTATION AND REUSE OF THE URBAN FABRIC



Alternative to overcome housing deficit in consolidated urban areas from using neighbourhood revitalization profiting the "inquilinato" typology as a starting point for a model of affordable housing for vulnerable populations



RING OF GENERAL STRATEGIES

Urban regeneration plan focused on the typology of tenement house as an alternative in mitigating the housing deficit.



Urban acupuncture to regenerate the urban tissue choosing some focal plots of intervention to reactivate deteriorated neighborhoods

PUNCTUAL INTERVENTIONS

D1

Profit the opportunity and typology existing to transform the precarious conditions into a sustainable model of co-living

D2

Complement with adaptable spaces focusing on building community (locals and migrants).

D3

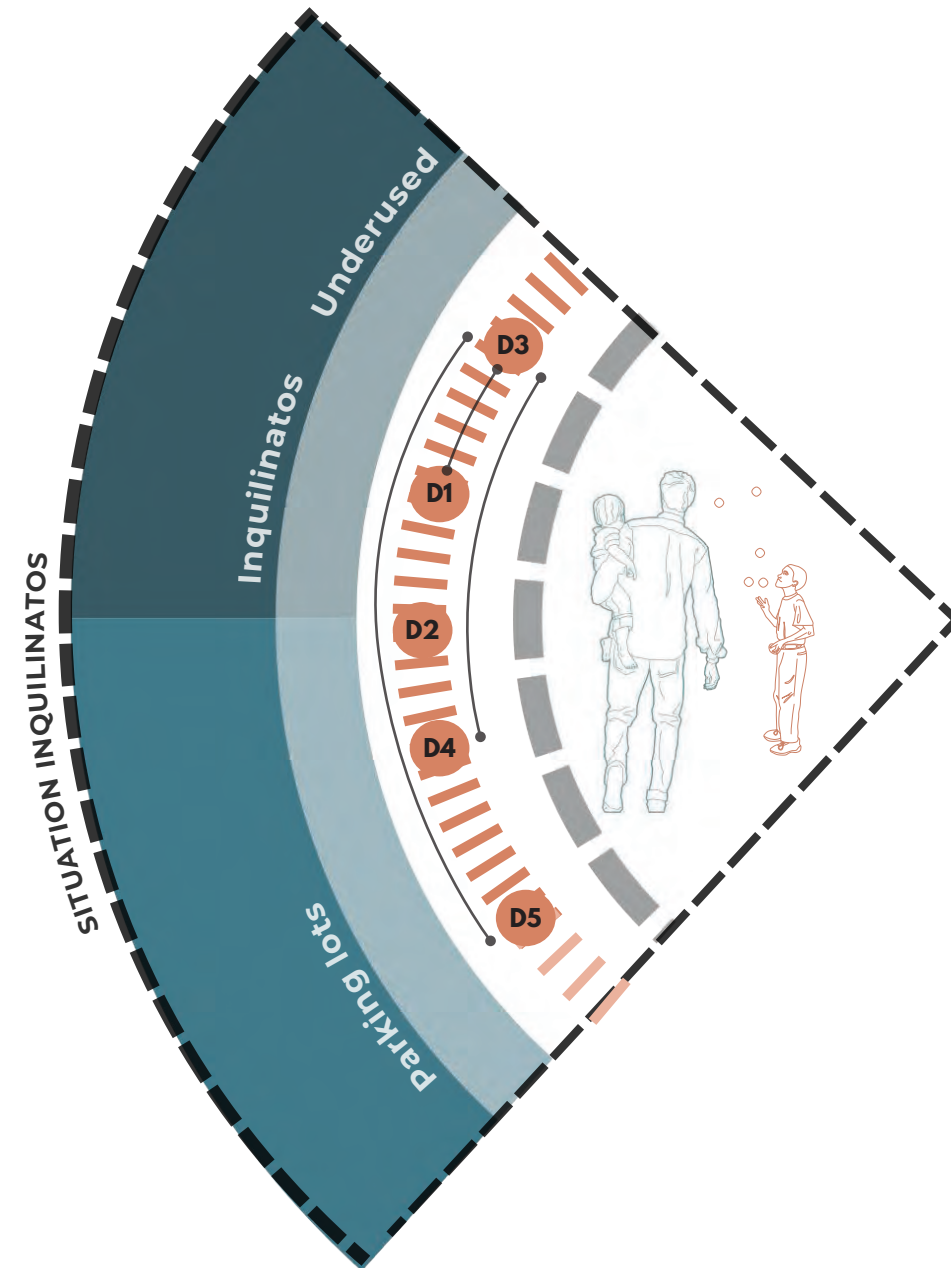
Support centers, Daycare, schools, recreation

D4

Integrate Family life by transforming parkings and abandoned plots into new habitational complex

D5

“Acción barrio” connect plots improved through a pedestrian activity lane



REFERENCES



WHAT? Integral and participatory rehabilitation of tenement house Conjunto Población Obrera La Union

WHERE? Valparaiso, Chile

HOW? PARTICIPATORY PLANNING, CO-FINANCING AND HERITAGE RECOVERY

Reconstruction of one of the few community owned “conventillos” (one of the first proletariat social housing), co-funded intervention between the neighbors and the Solidary social fund for social housing. The project took 4 years of dialogue and concertation to restore the old building and add additional spaces for improving the spatial conditions of the shared housing like duplex apartmets and rooftop after the demolition of the old roof and extension of the central patio with an adjacent new flexible space for community meetings.

ACTORS

Community
Fondo Solidario de Vivienda del Ministerio de Vivienda y Urbanismo
Municipalidad de Valparaíso: Archivos, Dirección de Obras.



WHAT? Plan CHA, Urban renovation plan for the center of Asunción

WHERE? Asunción, Paraguay

HOW? URBAN STRATEGIES, PILOT PROJECTS, TOOLS (ASULAB), CITIZEN ACTIVISM

This “action plan” based on best practices inspired by successful real-world initiatives around the world. But the key point is the ASU-Lab tool, an open Urban Lab where these global principles and ideas are scaled down and paired with citizen-driven initiatives and institutions, becoming a communication tool between the involved actors.

ACTORS

Community
Ecosistema Urbano
Ministerio de Cultura, República de Paraguay



WHAT? Urban renovation process

WHERE? La Boca, Buenos Aires, Argentina

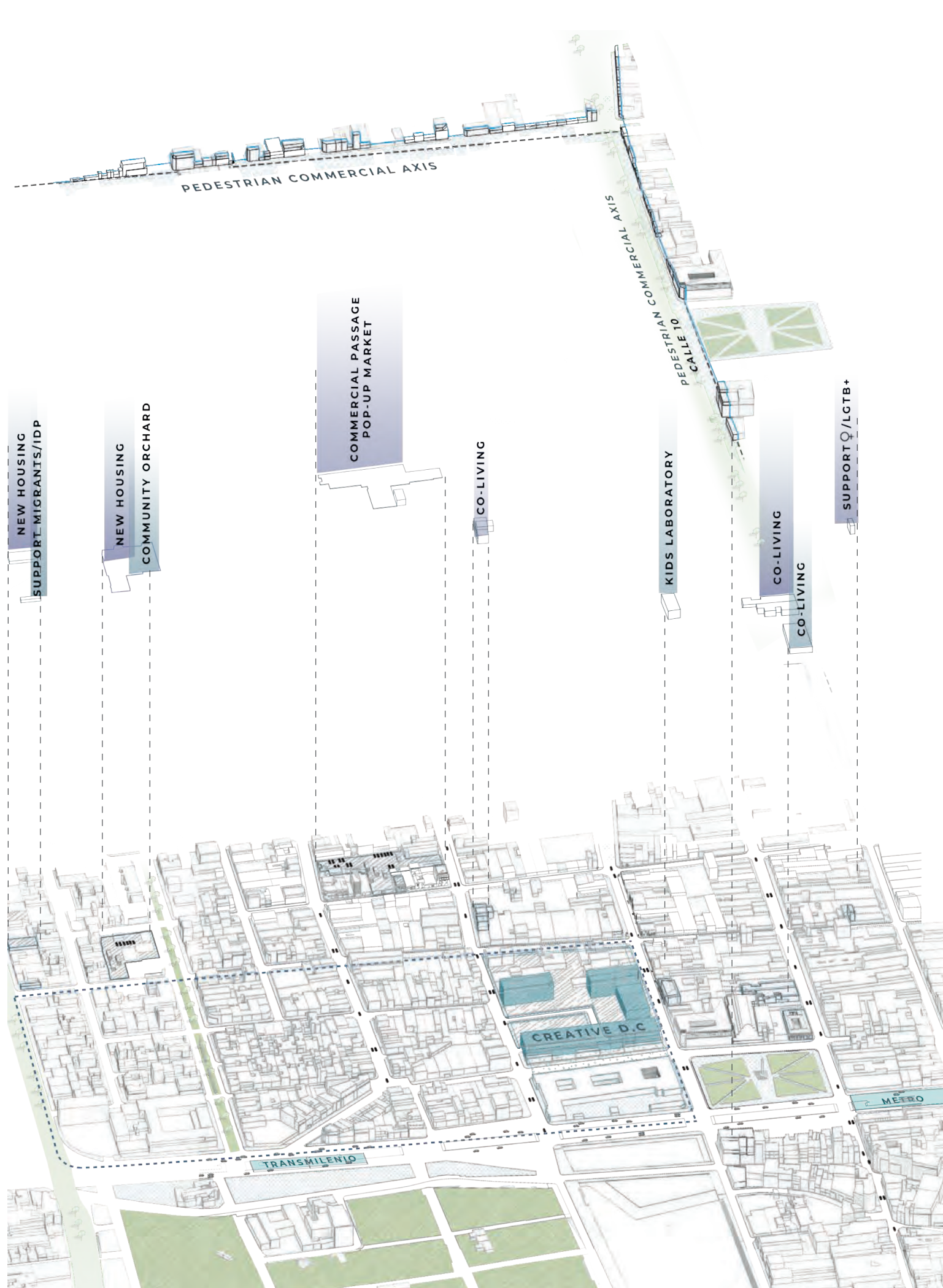
HOW? IMPROVEMENT OF FACADES AND URBAN PROMENADES

Improvement and rehabilitation of symbolic spaces in the “Barrio Boca” (Caminito, la Vuelta de Rocha...). Recovery of old traditional housing repurposed on new business, art galleries and the emergence of new commerce/ services more tourism based. Although this intervention improved the urban infrastructure and appearance of the neighborhood, it has been contested because it did not integrate the community as part of the transformation of these places, but rather inserted new actors and activities tourism oriented into an already established neighborhood fabric.

ACTORS

Programa de Recuperación Urbanística y Ambiental del Barrio de la Boca (Program of the Municipality of Buenos Aires)

Sources
Casiopaea. (2014). *Conjunto población obrera la union, C° cordillera, valparaiso - casiopaea*. Ecosistema Urbano. (2015). *PLAN CHA – ecosistema urbano*. (2007, Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires,)



Future interventions: Stage 1 (From Analysis phase)

Align the proposal with the undergoing changes of the area from the city planning.

- METRO Mobility
- Actions District
- Development Plan (PDD) 2020-2024

Stage 2: Specific plot intervention Prioritize interventions

High priority plots
Recovery of cultural property of the city.
Strategic position in relation to PDD
Highest level of decay

Medium priority plots
New developments
Integrate vulnerable population

Stage 3: Punctual interventions from urban acupuncture

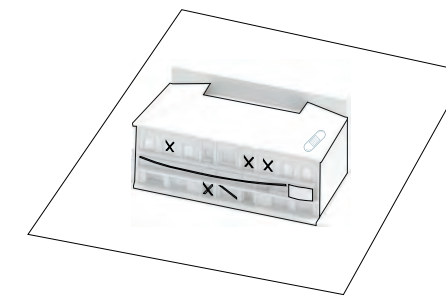
- D1 Co-living
- D2 Community spaces (Pop-up market, kids lab, orchard)
- D3 Support nodes (one-stop shop¹ migrants, LGTB+)
- D4 Integrate Family life (new affordable housing)

Stage 4: “Acción barrio” connect improved plots through a pedestrian activity lane to generate a sense of community in the neighbourhood

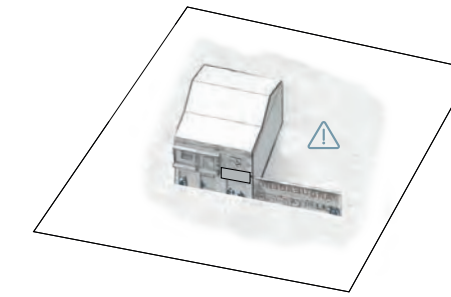
STAGE 2: PRIORITIZE INTERVENTIONS



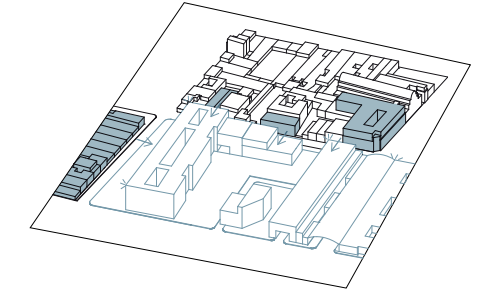
H I G H P R I O R I T Y P L O T S



Recovery of cultural property of the city.

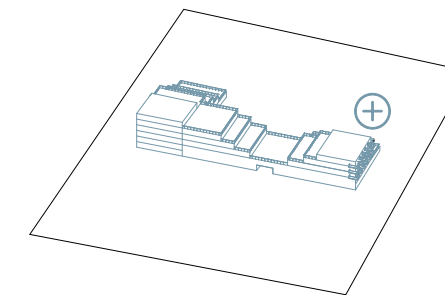


Highest level of decay

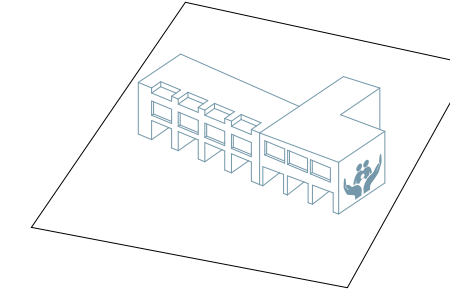


Strategic position in relation to PDD

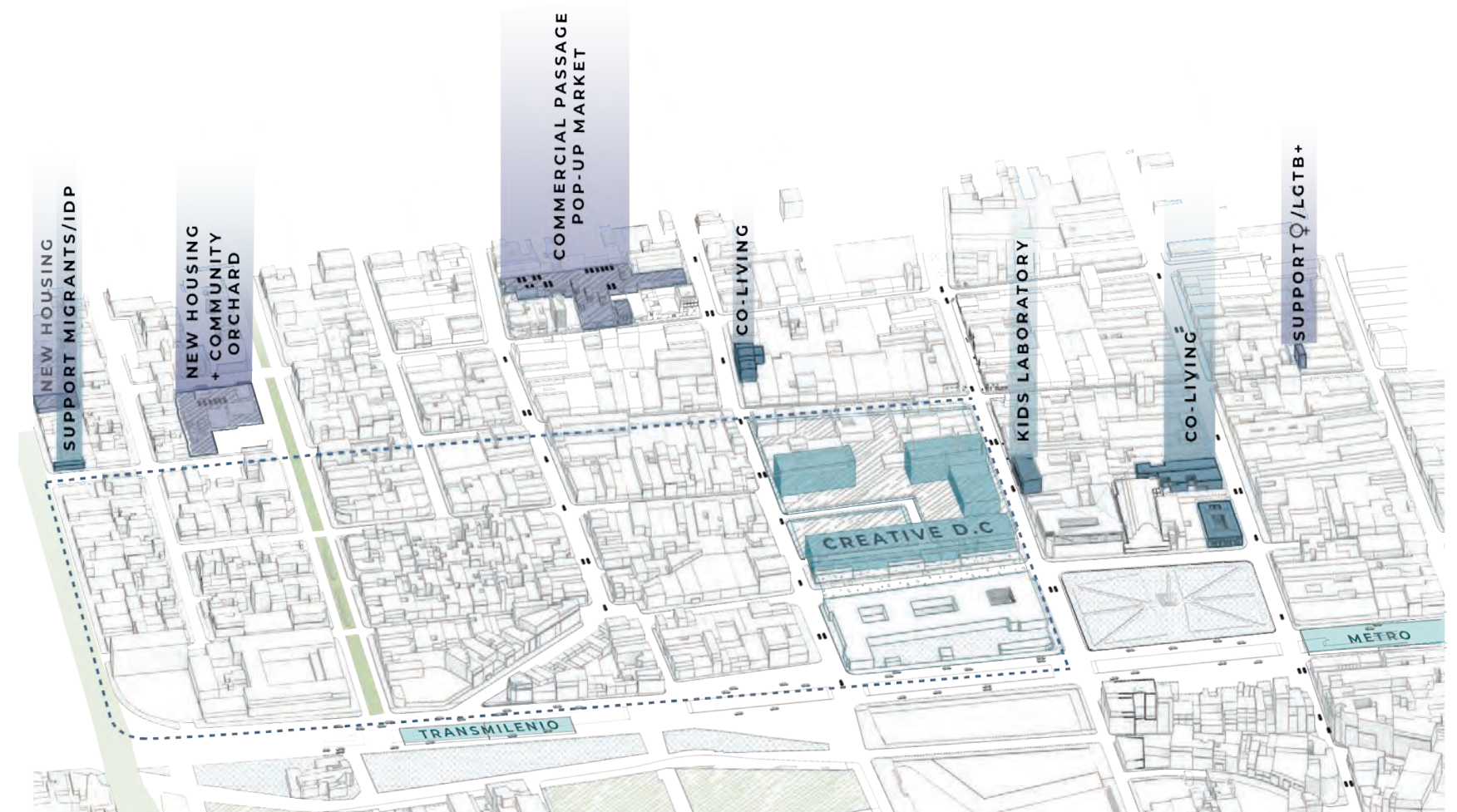
M E D I U M P R I O R I T Y P L O T S

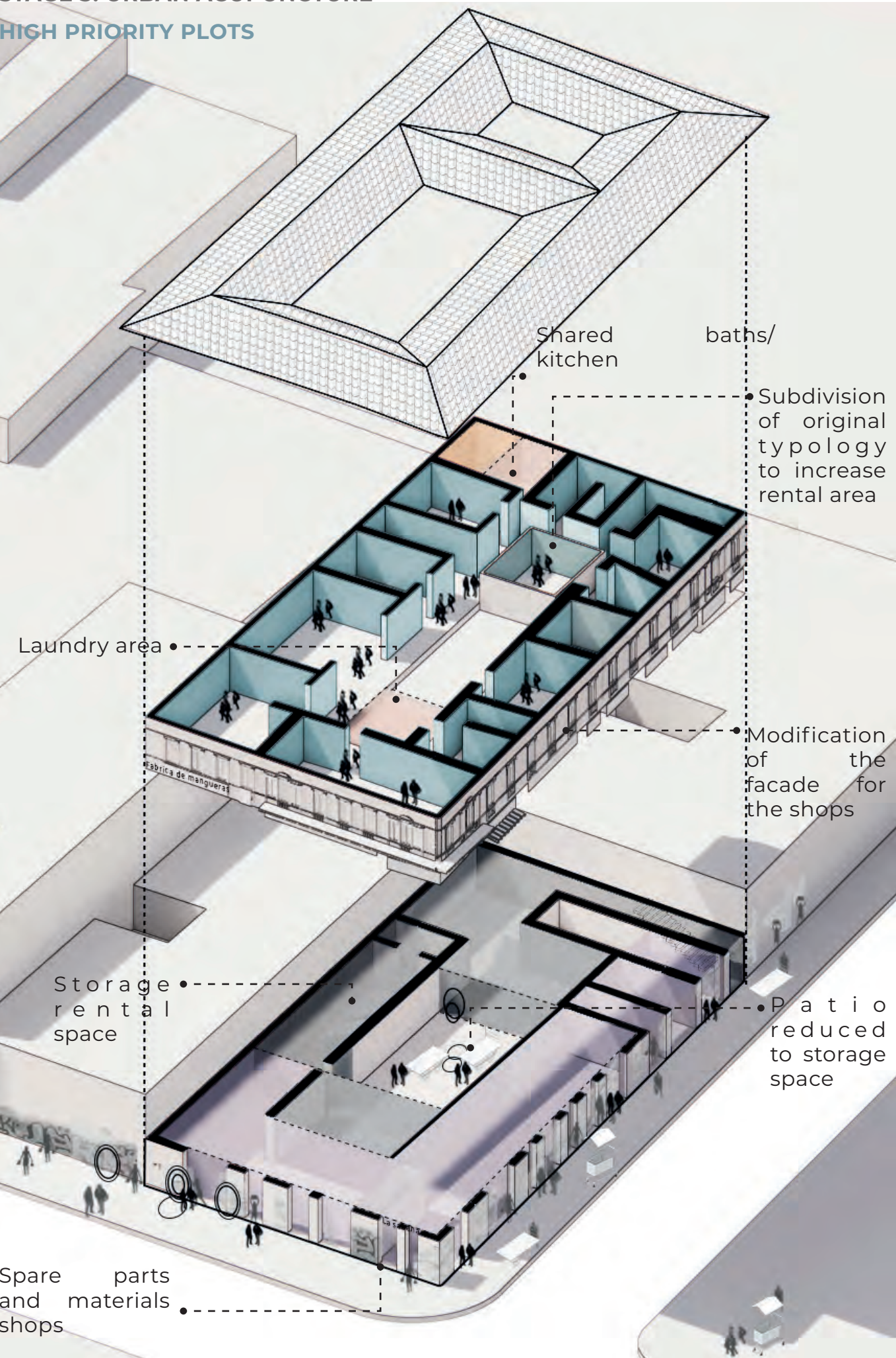


New developments



Integrate vulnerable population





(D1) FROM “ INQUILINATO”



CONDITIONS

Overcrowding
lack of comfort (humidity, absence of ventilation, natural light..)
Inadequate common areas:
Insecurity in shared bathrooms (specially for girls)
Insufficient space and supplies in the kitchen and laundry

Closure of the patio as central void and construction of small rooms for renting.

Decay and transformation of the traditional house facade by set of shops focused on selling industrial materials and car parts.

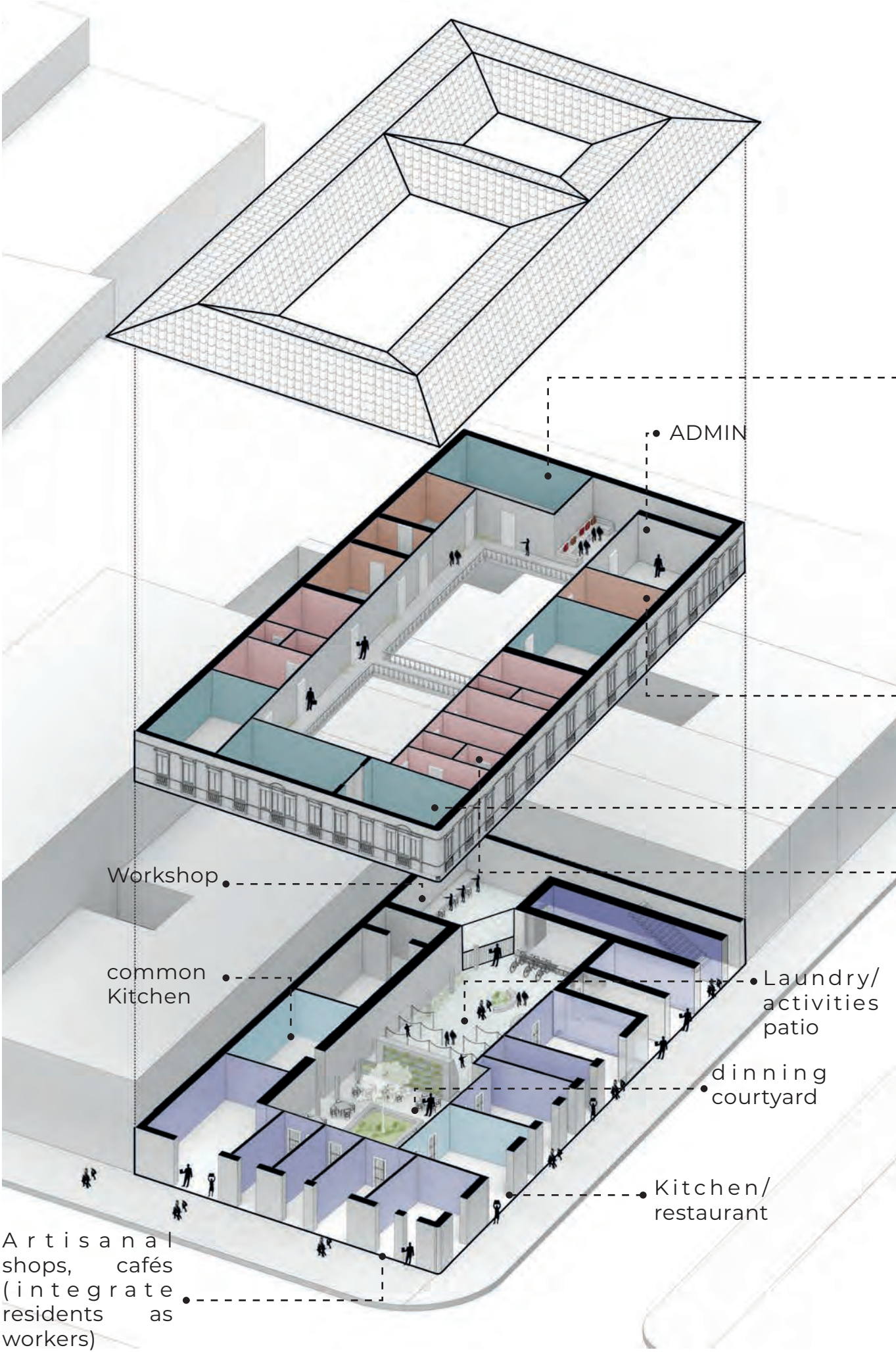
20 Rooms¹
2 Bathrooms¹
40 People¹

The lack of common spaces is explained by the additional work that they represent for the administrator (particularly bathrooms) and the absence of direct revenue from renting.

Paradoxically, this tradition of using old colonial houses as tenement houses, and temporary shelter for the most vulnerable population (first IDP, ethnic minorities, now also refugees) is one of the main reasons preventing this typology to fall in desuse.

“Unfortunately, in some cases, it has slowly taken away the quality of life of the people who choose to inhabit these places.”¹

¹Moreno, C. (2016). Adaptación del patrimonio cultural a vivienda comunal en arriendo: “inquilinos” el sector del Voto Nacional, bogotá. Vivienda & Ciudad, 3, 39-50.



TO SUSTAINABLE “CO-LIVING” FOR VULNERABLE POPULATION

Maintain the reversibility characteristic of the transformations in the “inquilinos”: by using lightweight construction and movable divisions to create more flexible spaces.

Recover the patio as gathering space and common void for light/ventilation.

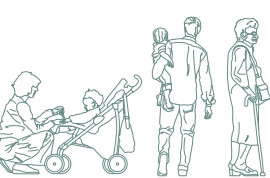
ROOMS

• TYPE A Families



Private bathroom
kitchenette
Max 3 people

• TYPE A + A Extended Families



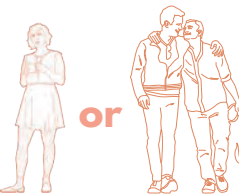
Private bathroom
kitchenette
Max 6 people

• TYPE B Single room



shared bathroom
shared kitchen
Max 1 person

• TYPE C Single room



Private bathroom
shared kitchen
Max 2 person

women or couples

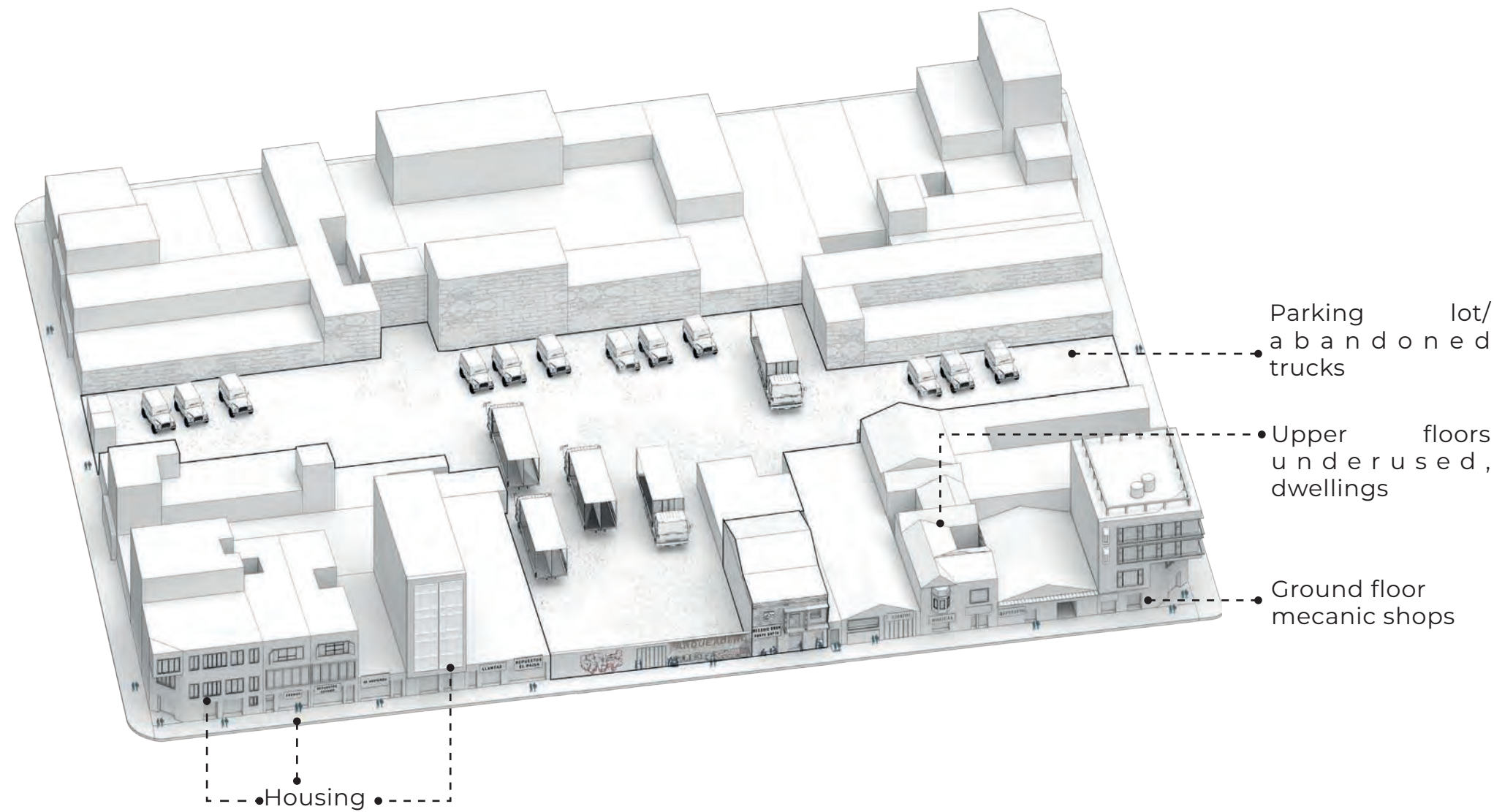
CO-LIVING = mixed uses

HOUSING: 555 m²

15 Rooms
12 Bathrooms
Max capacity 34 persons

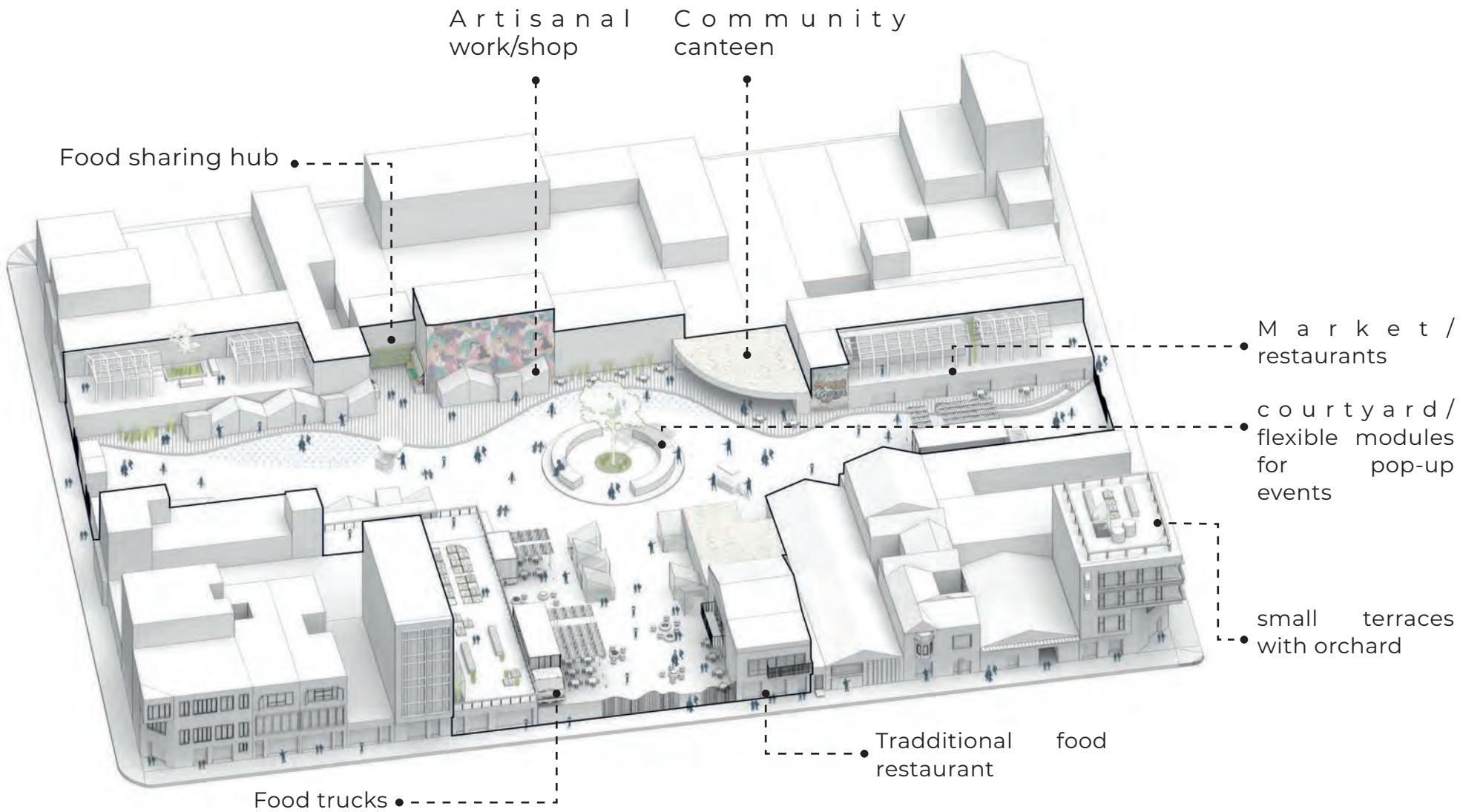
SHARED SPACES: 225 m²
living 25m² Patio 119m²
kitchen 30 m² workshop 51 m²
COMMERCIAL(+storage): 518 m²

D2 FROM PARKING LOTS AND UNDERUSED SPACES



The underused spaces and the unprofitted area in a central district of the city used as parking or car cementery contributes to the overall decay of the sector.

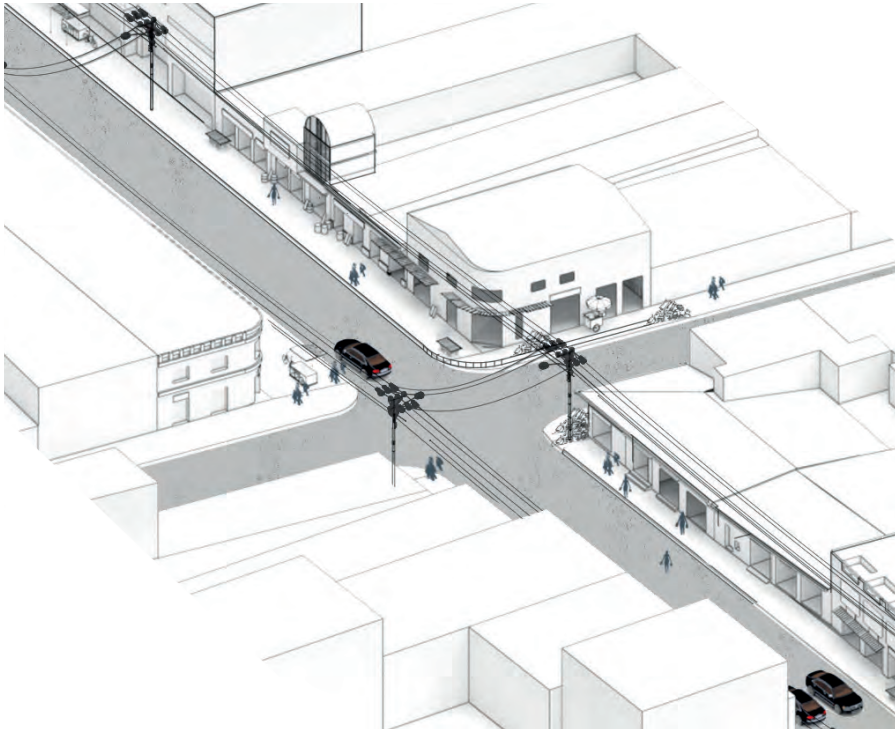
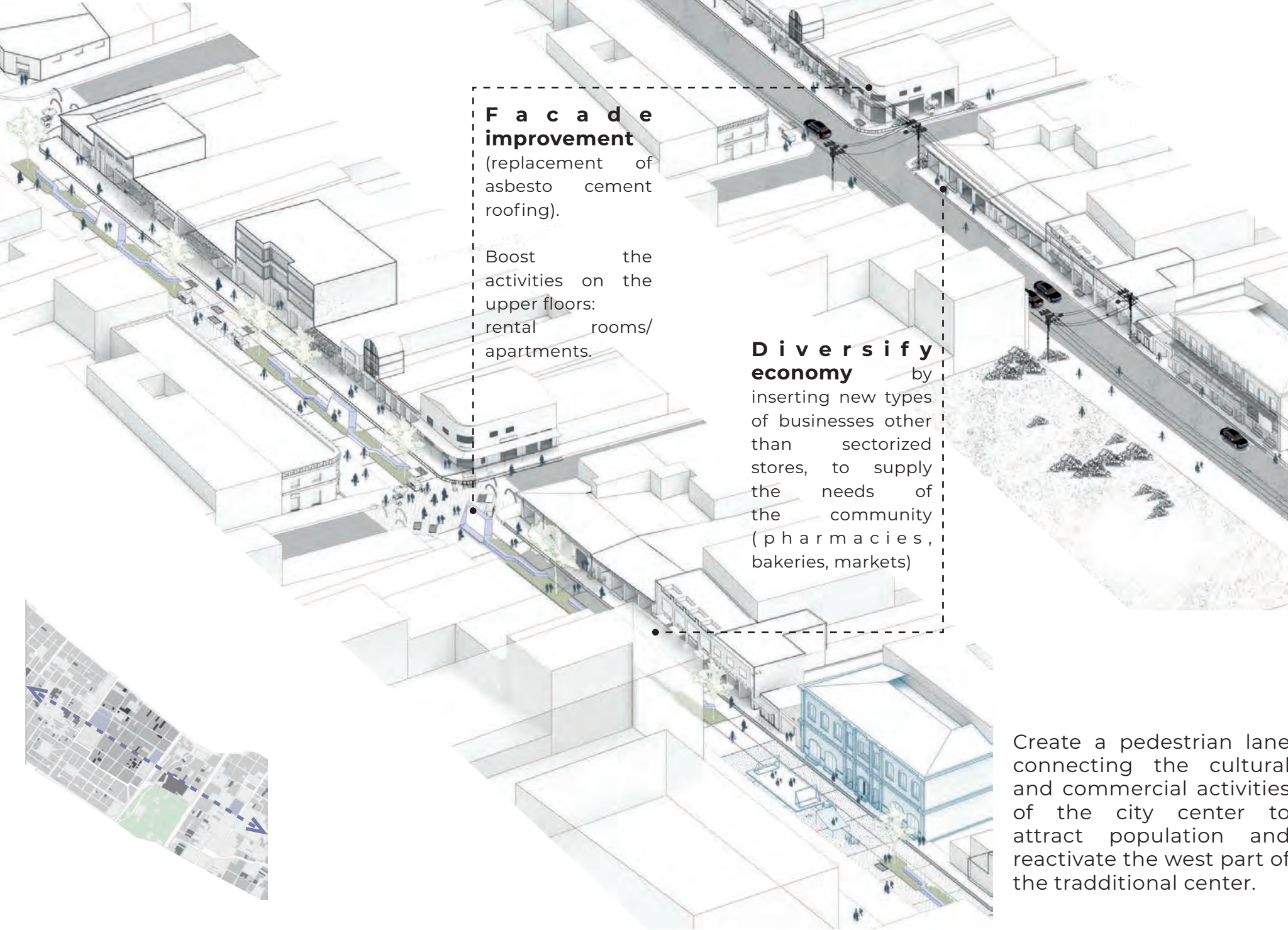
TO FLEXIBLE SPACE FOR COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES, POP UP EXPERIENCES AND FAIRS



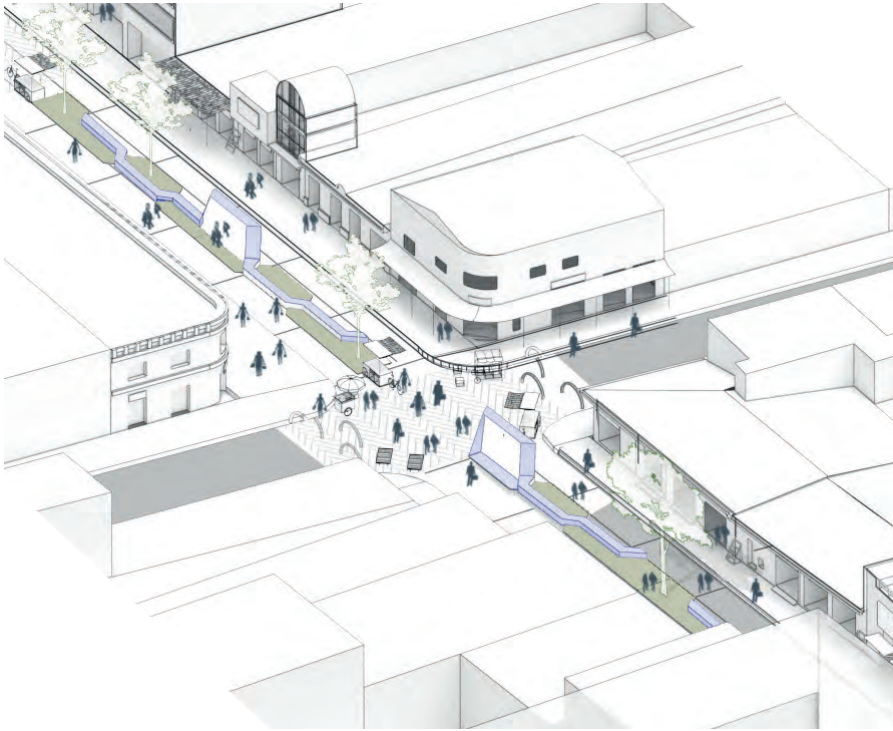
By opening this void and connecting it to the city through common activities, the aim is to regenerate urban life from the scale of the neighbourhood. Use of recycled elements from the context as trucks, tires and stuctures

D5 CONNECTION

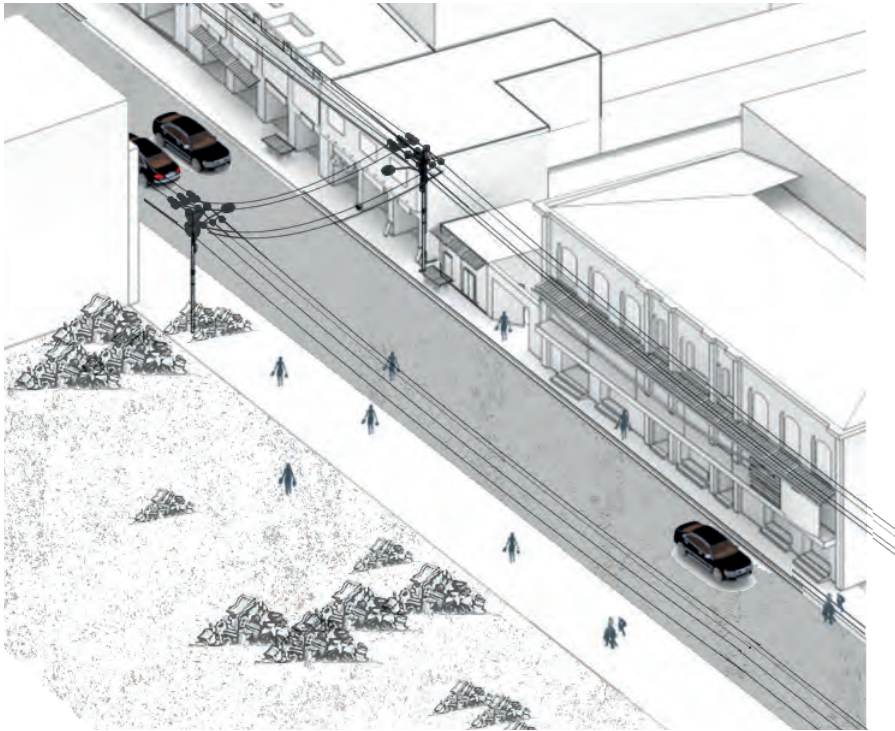
“Acción barrio” connect plots improved through a pedestrian activity lane to generate a sense of community in the neighbourhood



Street intersections...

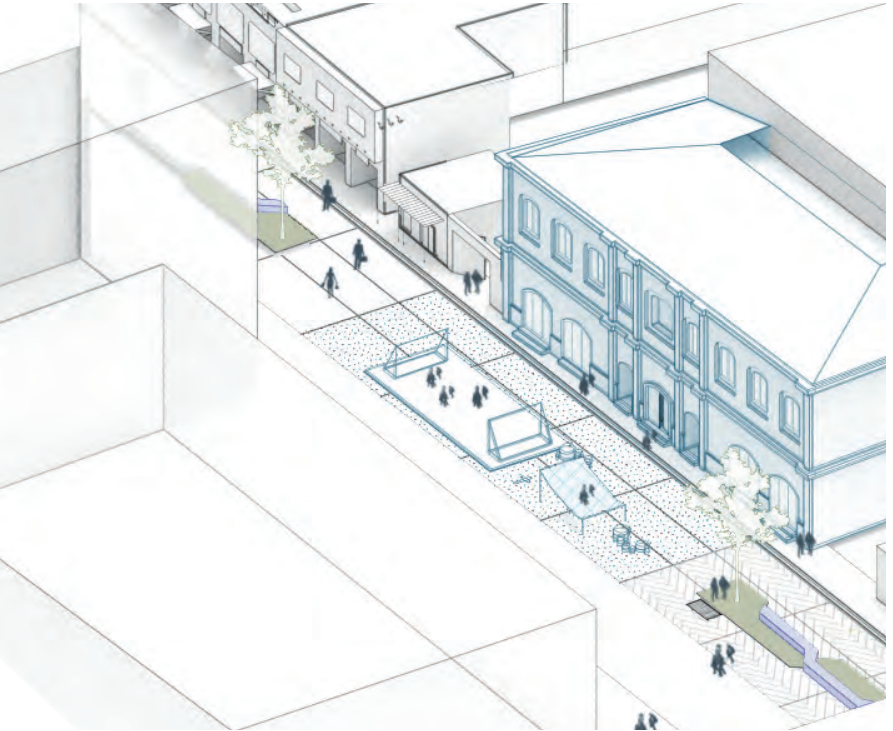


... as small commercial plazas for **informal business**.



From underused transformed building...

Improvement & recovery of the buildings at the borders of the new pedestrian lane.



... to kids lab (school + cultural activities+ daycare)

Old Bronx is rebuild by the city into the first creative district (training, technical education, arts, music & dance)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION
AND TRAINING FOCUSING
ON ARTS & CRAFTS,
GASTRONOMY, FASHION
AND DESIGN

“ACCIÓN BARRIO”
PEDESTRIAN STREET CONNEC-
TING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW
CREATIVE BRONX

RESTORATION OF THE PATIO
AS CENTRAL ELEMENT ON
THE COMMUNITY LIFE OF THE
NEIGHBORS

NEW MODEL OF
SUSTAINABLE
CO-HOUSING



GRAFITTI from Bird Flight in
Autumn By Frank Moth

6

CONCLUSIONS



0. MIGRANT ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The development of this thesis started from a motivation to study the challenge of international migrations following the latest trend of migratory crises between neighboring developing countries, from a different perspective, starting from a Latin American case study. Seen from the eyes of a person who has witnessed the challenge that is for her country the arrival of almost 2.5 Millions of Venezuelans in the last years, understanding the traditions that have linked both countries, such as historical belonging to the same nation, sharing the same language, and maintaining special collaboration over the years on both sides of the border. But at the same time, facing the harsh reality of the difficulties migrants experience when they arrive in Bogota, and the lack of research that persists on the impact of this displaced population regarding the use of urban spaces and recognizing the need for tools to explore more in depth this problematic, this thesis further investigated the power of Venezuelan migrants to transform ‘spaces of opportunities’ in Bogotá through their entrepreneurial attitude and resilience. By focusing on this advantage, it proposed a shift from an Aid-oriented perspective, highly widespread in the migration crisis, to a more relational approach based on providing tools to enhance the autonomy and self-agency of the displaced population.

Furthermore, after conducting a typological and morphological analysis of similar transformation patterns in various locations in Bogotá, this research proposed a series of categories for re-defining vacant spaces as ‘spaces of opportunity’. By intersecting these ‘spaces of opportunities’ with profiles of migrants settled in Bogotá that expressed a desire for long-term residency, the study focused on understanding and harnessing the spatial agency of Venezuelan migrants. Specifically, it explored how they leverage these “Grey spaces” (Yiftachel, 2015) by identifying spatial and regulatory gaps to establish their enterprises as their primary source of livelihood. Based on the experiences gained from these urban phenomena, the thesis has established a methodology to develop a deeper understanding of the transformative power of Venezuelan migrants in Bogotá’s urban fabric. This methodology focused on the development of tools that foster dialogue and facilitate resource mobilization to harness migrant entrepreneurship as a means of promoting integration and transforming urban spaces in Bogotá.

Finally, based on the hypothesis that migrant entrepreneurs have the potential to contribute as transformative agents in revitalizing deteriorating spaces within contemporary cities, this thesis provided evidence of the benefits of integrating migrants as catalysts for the creation of diverse economic spaces and opportunities in Colombia’s capital city. Through a comprehensive study of the spatial agency of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, as well as a preliminary proposal of urban strategies in various socio-spatial contexts analyzed within the case study of Bogotá, this research demonstrated the potential for building more inclusive and dynamic cities.

1. THE METHODOLOGY

Overall, the organization of the methodology considered a wide range of possibilities by employing a set of parameters (migrants profiles, categories of “spaces of opportunities”, analysis of the possible intervention areas by social, spatial and regulatory components) which makes it a useful tool for integration of the migrants into host cities in different cases undergoing similar transformations with different constraints, as shown on the application in the case of Venezuelan migrants in Bogotá.

In PHASE 1, the research phase, the methodology focuses on researching and drawing the migrant profiles from different sources and the proposition of categories of opportunity spaces. For instance, having access to the demographic data, reports from the local media, independent organizations, interviews and opinion forums are crucial information to draw these profiles. Likewise, the categories of spaces of opportunities are selected from a socio spatial analysis of the recurrent typologies from which the transformation can result on a positive chain reaction, multiplying the impact of urban intervention. From overlapping these two inputs, PHASE 2, considers different areas of the city where this urban phenomenon is present and focuses on the analysis by components of one chosen intervention area. Finally, in PHASE 3, the urban strategies are proposed considering the actors involved on the transformation and proposing particularly urban actions issued/related to the spatial agency of the migrants in the city.

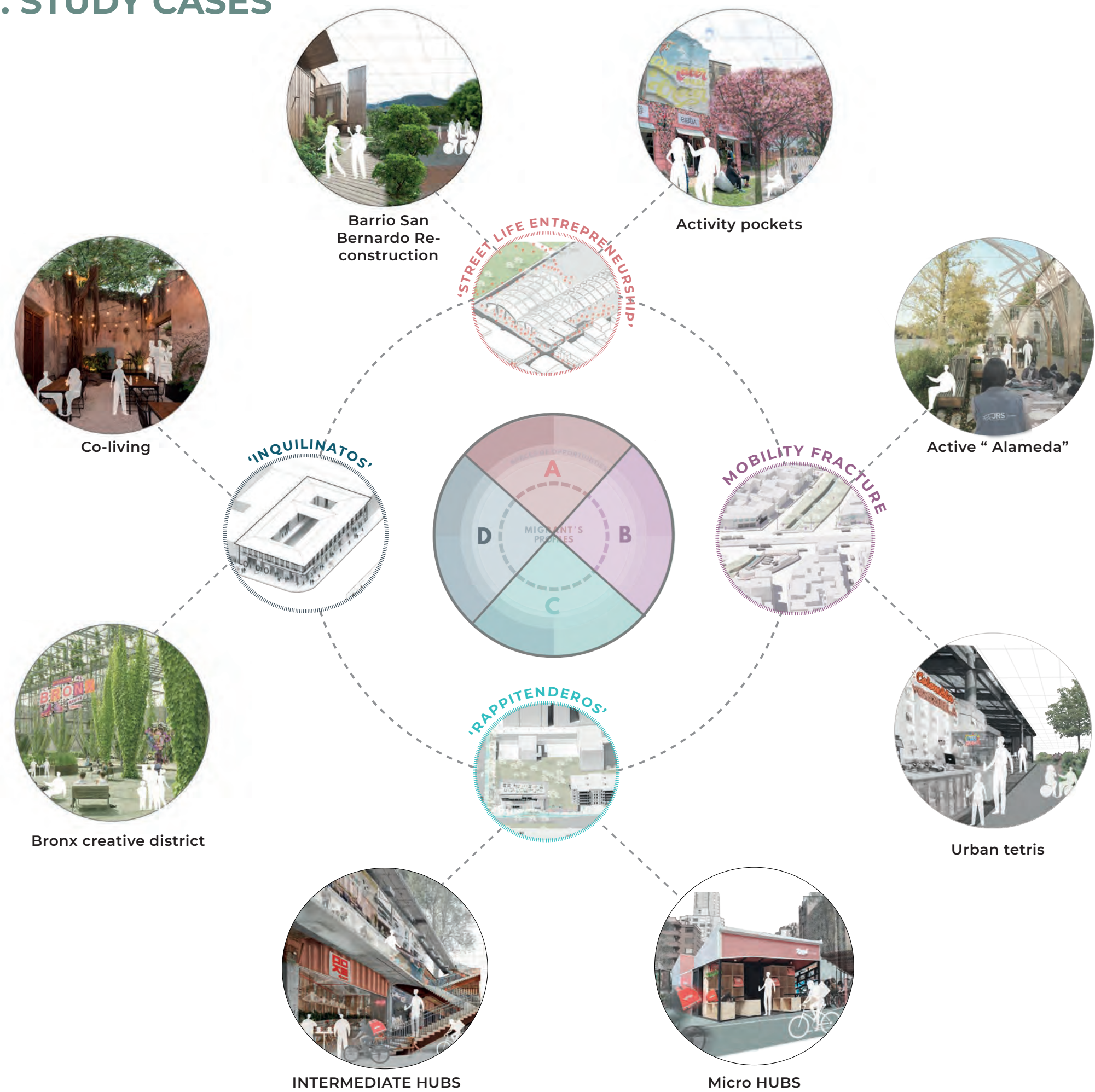
This methodology is expected to have a high replicability in other contexts of migratory crisis in different latitudes as long as there is a minimum of information from different sources (empirical, official, academic...) about the migrant profiles and the study of the spaces that could be included in the definition of opportunity spaces (although it is expected the appearance of new categories of spaces under the same conceptual definition).

However, in order to be applicable in different contexts, the deeper and more detailed the ethnographic study of the migrant population and the morphological and typological study of the spaces of opportunity, the more precise and tailor-made the proposal of the strategies will be. Furthermore, the active participation of the community in the application of the methodology is desired, especially in its final phase, since it can provide key insights for a more grounded and feasible implementation of the urban strategies proposed.

By these means, it is considered site-specific the sources of collection of the necessary data that will give rise to the elaboration of both the profiles of the migrants and the spaces of opportunity as the primary axis for the application of the methodology. Accordingly, the quantity and diversity of situations to be analyzed will depend on the combination of the aforementioned factors, varying from one context to the other.

For the case of this thesis the result was not only the applicability/effectiveness of the strategies proposed but the elaboration of the methodology. And since the research approach was based mainly on secondary sources and not field investigation, it’s considered that it could benefit from an on-site study of the profiles of Venezuelans and feedback on the urban strategies by the local and migrant community, to adapt the strategies to specific future urban projects.

2. STUDY CASES



WHAT DOES THE CITY WINS REACTIVATING THESE SPACES?

'STREET LIFE ENTREPRENEURSHIP'

Take the leftover fragments from the infrastructure as an opportunity to activate the sector through mobile markets enhancing the diversity brought by the migrants, in the culture, the cuisine... recovering around 8 232 m²of vacant spaces. Promote a new housing model aligned with the ongoing plan of the ERU¹ to restore the urban and social fabric of the San Bernardo neighborhood

MOBILITY FRACTURE

Take the arzobispo canal conservation as the main axis to recover through social condensers based on recreational and educational activities the green unused areas and restore the natural ecosystem

Profit the Metro intervention to transform the abandoned and deteriorated buildings all along the axis of the Caracas Av into activity borders generating porosity and continuity of activities.

Implement a corridor of urban catalysts in the under viaduct to generate flexible and dynamic spaces that contribute to social cohesion and encounter.

'RAPPITENDEROS'

Improve the mobility system taking into account the new city dynamics linked to technology such as delivery apps. Propose nodes of different scales to help make deliveries more efficient and to decongest the streets of unnecessary operations. Consider the needs of deliveries as a migrant working population to generate spaces that allow them to meet their basic needs and to create partnerships that enable them to grow professionally.

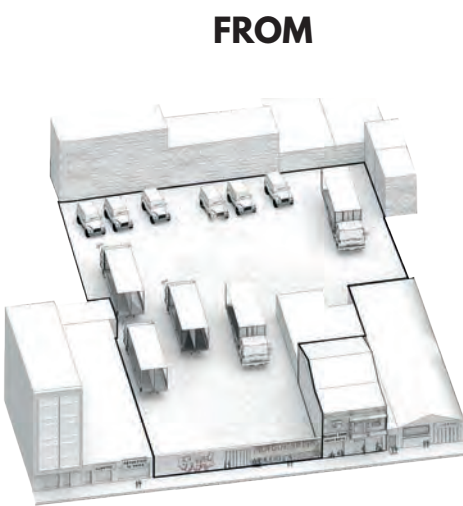
'INQUILINATOS'

Aknowledge the interventions proposed by the Decreet 880 of 1998² for the urban renovation of the area Voto Nacional - La Estanzuela³ and propose an urban acupuncture strategy focused on the creative disciplines as a basis for generating job opportunities and activities within the framework of the "orange zone" that benefit the local community. Restore the typology of "inquilinos" to transform them into sustainable models of Co-living for vulnerable populations.

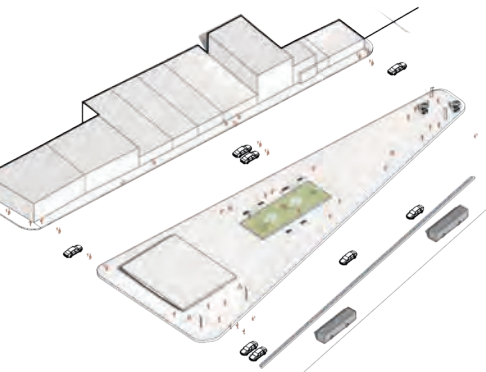
Sources:
1. 2023 ERU "San Bernardo- Tercer Milenio"
2. DECRETO 880 DE 1998
3 2019 SDP. Plan Parcial de Renovación Urbana Voto Nacional La Estanzuela

'STREET LIFE ENTREPRENEURSHIP'

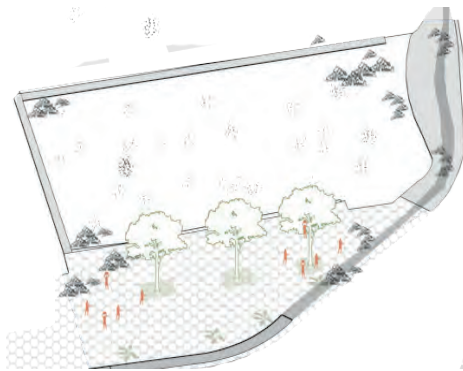
Area of intervention: "Barrio San Victorino/ San Bernardo"



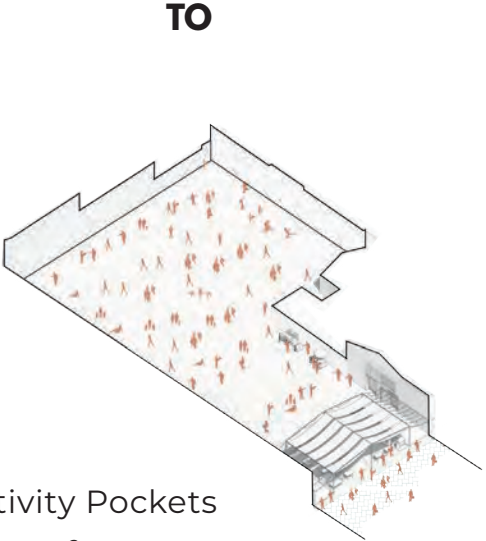
Parking lots
1 781 m²



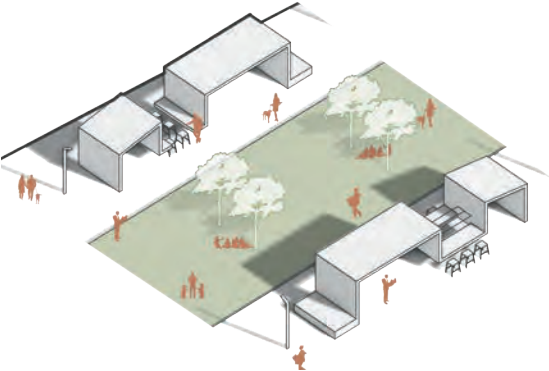
Remaining fragments
3 000 m²



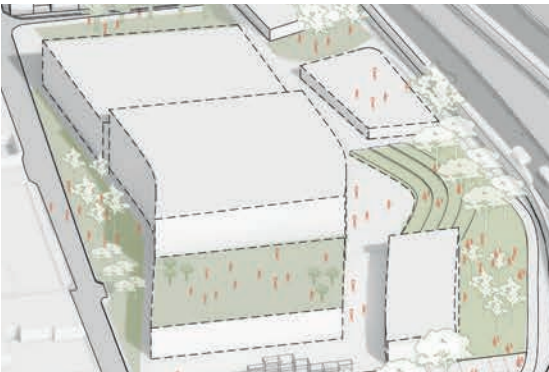
Urbanized non built
8 866 m²



Activity Pockets
1 781 m²



Mobile market plazas
3 000 m²



Barrio san bernardo
Reconstruction mixed use
8 866 m²

ACTORS INVOLVED Roles

IPES (Social Economy Institute)

Coordinate & organize the associations of informal vendors

DADEP (Defense of public spaces)

Partner up with the community, informal vendors and institutions to choose, adapt and propose the transformation of the public spaces.

Urban Development & Renovation Enterprise Bogotá (ERU)

Coordinate the transformation actions of the vacant spaces in the framework of the existing renovation plans

Somos panas (UNHCR) "#TrabajandoJuntos" Initiative

Labor market study focused on the Venezuelan refugees and Colombian Guidelines for the migrants on the creation of enterprises and for the recruitment of migrants in local companies/entrepreneurships.

Venezuelan Migrants + Local communities

Self agency/initiative to use informal business as coping strategy to unemployment. Co-creation and decision making on the design of the activity pockets.

Architects, Researchers & Urban Planners

Mapping + identifying the opportunity spaces. Creating mechanisms of participation between citizens, migrants, NGO's and local institutions. Proposing as a base point a catalogue of urban elements to be further discussed and adapted by the principal transformation actors

Acronyms p 23



Barrio San Bernardo Re-construction

The proposal to recover San Bernardo barrio comes from the decreets 528 of 2017 & 342 of 2018¹ where the municipality focuses on profit "this strategic area of the city that for years suffered from neglect by the State" The idea is to complement the urban planning goal of the city and propose 8866 m2 than can become mixed use social housing development. This space seeks to promote projects that generate an innovation in the design of social housing typologies, giving affordable opportunities to the most vulnerable populations without losing space quality or comfort, breaking with the traditional tower of apartments.

Sources:

1. [Decretos](#) reconstruccion barrio san Bernardo
2. 2015, [URBEGO](#)
3. 2023 [ERU "San Bernardo- Tercer Milenio"](#)



Activity pockets

Seeing the in-between spaces as opportunities to create scenarios to co/design spaces to trigger community engagement. This activity pockets are flexible spaces that can easily adapt to different profiles of population and temporality of activities, inspired by the urban pockets research and process By Urbego in the cities of Belgrade, Tirana and Skopje².

Note the m² quantified are the maximum area that can be transformed on each situation based on the area of intervention for each one of the proposed zones.



MOBILITY FRACTURE

Area of intervention: “Avenida Caracas con Calle 40”

FROM



Parking lots
508 m²

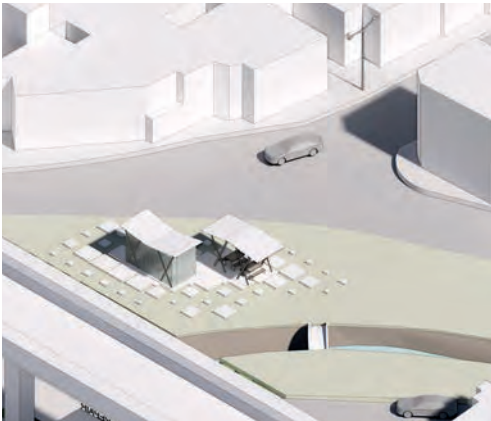


Underused buildings in decay
450 m²



Road divider under viaduct
1 512 m²

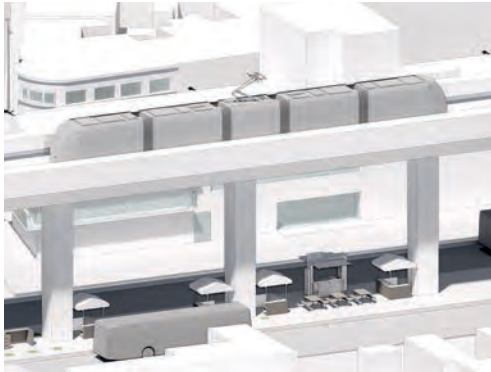
TO



Research center for
ecosistemic services
508 m²



Active borders
598 m²



Urban tetrises
1 512 m²

ACTORS INVOLVED

Roles

District Secretary of Social Integration (SDIS)

Employment and Entrepreneurship route programs: connect Venezuelan migrants with job opportunities, private companies and encourage the regularization of the migrant population with legal advice..

MMC (Mixed migration Council) from DRC (Danish Refugee Council)

Research and assesment of the case study of mixed migratory fluxes in Bogotá as a city of opportunities

Chamber of Commerce Bogotá (CCB)

Productive Migration Program (funding for regular migrant entrepreneurs)

SENA (SEA EMPRENDEDOR)

Training programs, certifications, labor orientation and intermediation, to assist and ease the access of Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees to improve their life quality and promote the reduction of labor gaps. And a especial program for entrepreneurs to help them develop the business idea.

COLVENZ

NGO focused to boost the growth and productivity of the Venezuelan and Returnee community. Propose programs to integrate and support entrepreneurs and connect migrants with work opportunities (funds, partnerships, legal documentation...)

IDU (Institute for urban development)

Allocate the ressources and facilitate the processes on the renewal of the abandoned buildings to transform then on the active borders

Empresa Metro de Bogotá S.A.

In charge of all the works and transformations related to the elevated metro construction.



Urban tetrises

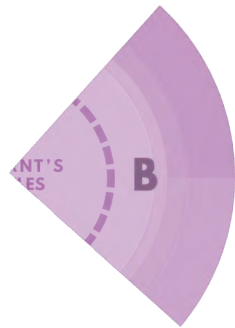
Mix of education, training and business incubator in the framework of the “Ruta de empleo” (Road for a Job) promoted by the Secretary of Social Integration of Bogotá.
Take advantage of the educational and cultural vocation of the sector and profit from the migrant’s tendency to take advantage of their gastronomic culture to generate income to create a set of spaces that brings together creativity and diversity.



Active “ Alameda”

Enhance the importance of Arzobispo’s River canal by raising awareness on the conservation of this areas. Mixture of education and passive recreational space to create a new gathering spot connected to nature.
Restore the arzobispo river canal as the main ecological axis integrating new urban dynamics.

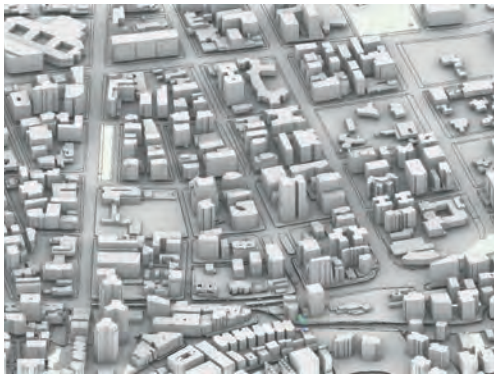
Note the m² quantified are the maximum area that can be transformed on each situation based on the area of intervention for each one of the proposed zones.



'RAPPITENDEROS'

Area Of Intervention: "Zona T"

FROM



Discontinuous network bikeway

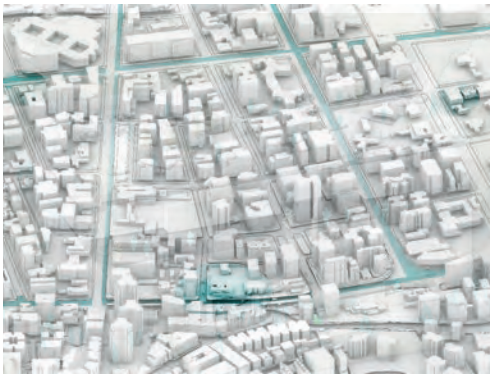


Abandoned buildings
1350 m²

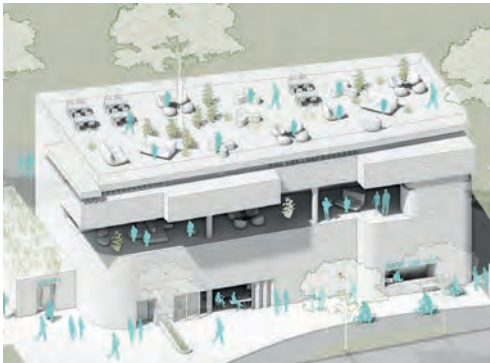


'Invasion of public spaces

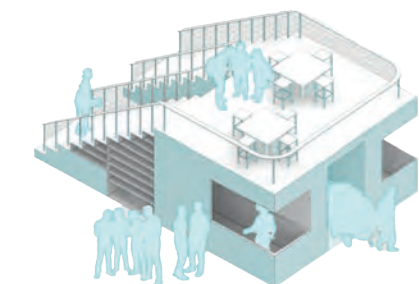
TO



Urban network of bikelanes



Intermediate Hubs
1350 m²



Micro HUBS

ACTORS INVOLVED

Roles

District Secretary of Social Integration (SDIS)

Employment and Entrepreneurship route programs: connect Venezuelan migrants with job opportunities, private companies and encourage the regularization of the migrant population with legal advice..

Rappi (+ other delivery companies)

Ensure a minimum of basic working conditions for their riders and give them the possibility to associate and possibility to grow professionally

Secretaría Distrital de Movilidad

Programs to create awareness and policies to protect riders and other bikers from accidents on the route

ASDIAPP

Asociation of riders independents from Apps in Bogotá, rider united joining forces to demand minimum working conditions

SENA (SEA EMPRENDEDOR)

Training programs, certifications, labor orientation and intermediation, to assist and ease the access of Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees to improve their life quality and promote the reduction of labor gaps. And a especial program for entrepreneurs to help them develop the business idea.

DADEP

Ensuring the shared and equal access to public space, managing the conflicts between the neighbours and couriers enabling shared spaces to collaborate in equal conditions.

IDU (Institute for urban development)

Allocate the ressources and facilitate the processes on the renewal of the abandoned buildings to transform them and to enable the renovation and construction of road infrastructure in collaboration with the ministry of mobility



INTERMEDIATE HUBS

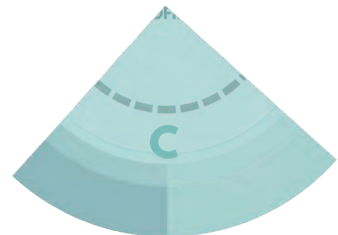
The intermediate hubs serve as neighborhood centralities for logistics, particularly in areas with high order demand. These mixed-use hubs aim to be a meeting point between riders and the community, serving as a prototype to enhance logistical efficiency and avoid unnecessary congestion of deliveries. Combinig some spatial strategies such as 'smart lockers', which allow users to collect their orders in central areas during their free hours, and dedicated delivery lanes to mitigate traffic on main roads. Furthermore, the hubs aim to be a starting point for the riders' active participation in the city as real entrepreneurs, by partnering with educational institutions like 'SENA' to provide practical skills training for deliveries. Which opens the possibility for them to engage in a wider variety of economic activities and fosters the creation of new employment opportunities.



MICRO HUBS

The micro hubs integrate resting areas equipped with basic amenities (like bathroom, kitchenette, charging areas, indoor protection from the weather) to provide delivery couriers with a comfortable and shared space to recharge during idle hours of orders. However, they also aim to create spaces and connections that can give rise to business ideas and productive activities, allowing the couriers to generate various types of related income (such as bicycle workshops or cell phone repairs).

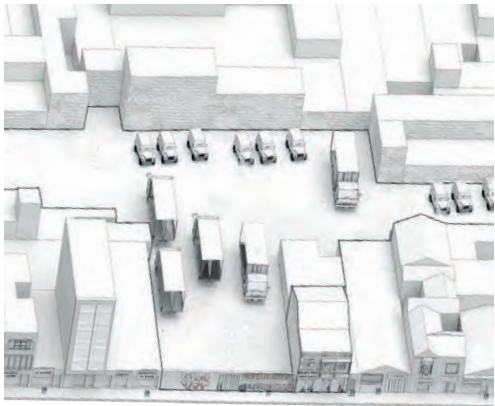
Note the m² quantified are the maximum area that can be transformed on each situation based on the area of intervention for each one of the proposed zones.



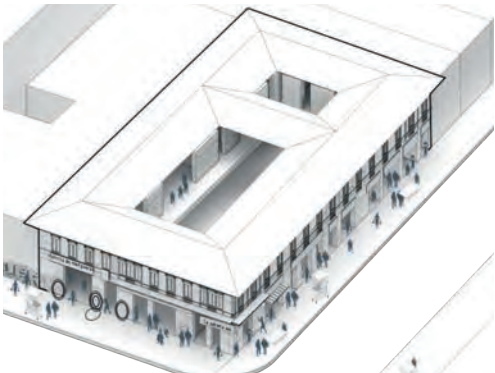
'INQUILINATOS'

Area Of Intervention: "Voto Nacional & La Favorita"

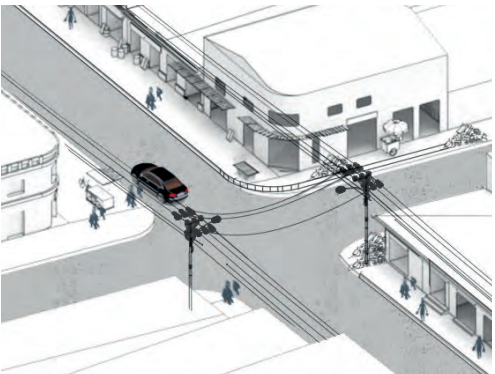
FROM



Parking lots
508 m²

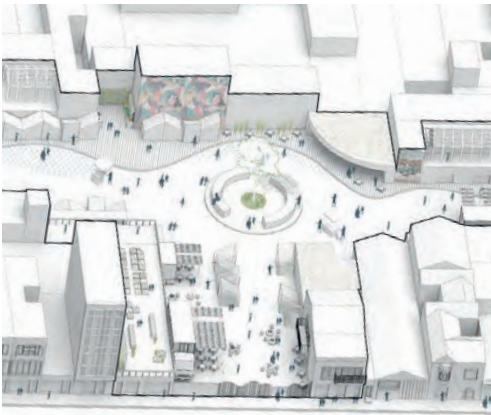


Inquilinatos (tenement houses)
240 m²

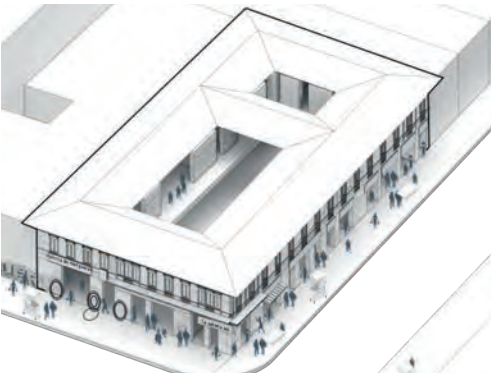


Seconday deteriorated road
1 512 m²

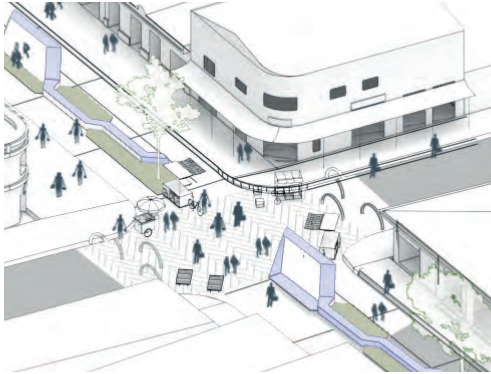
TO



Community spaces
508 m²



Sustainable co-living
598 m²



New pedestrian corridor
1 512 m²

ACTORS INVOLVED

Roles

District Secretary of Social Integration (SDIS)

Employment and Entrepreneurship route programs: connect Venezuelan migrants with job opportunities, private companies and encourage the regularization of the migrant population with legal advice..

SDCRD (In charge of the use of the city cultural property) + IDPC (Heritage institute)

Makes the rules and approves the transformations on the listed buildings

ERU (District urban renovation)

Proposes al the future transformations and manages the ones included on the Renovation Plan Voto Nacional - La Estanzuela

Fundación Gilberto Alzate Avendaño

public establishment attached to the Secretariat of Culture, Recreation and Sports. The main purpose is the adoption, integration, coordination and financing of programs aimed at the promotion and development of culture.

Private Investments

Owners of the current plots, developpers, private foundations(NGOs) or private investors (commercial development), engage and participate to de re-development of the area for business or cultural investment

IDU (Institute for urban development)

Allocate the ressources and facilitate the processes on the renewal of the abandoned buildings to transform then on the active borders

Empresa Metro de Bogotá S.A.

In charge of all the works and transformations related to the elevated metro construction.



Bronx creative district

The revitalization of the "orange zone" in this neighborhood serves as a catalyst for reactivating the urban space through creative disciplines. This revitalization not only provides employment opportunities and entrepreneurship for the community and Venezuelan migrants, but it also taps into their resourcefulness in utilizing their culinary skills and street arts for their livelihoods, as evidenced by their profiles (entertainers, traditional food vendors). By complementing these creative district spaces with community areas, a synergy is achieved between the daily life of the neighborhood and the development of new business ideas paired with cultural events.



Sustainable co-living

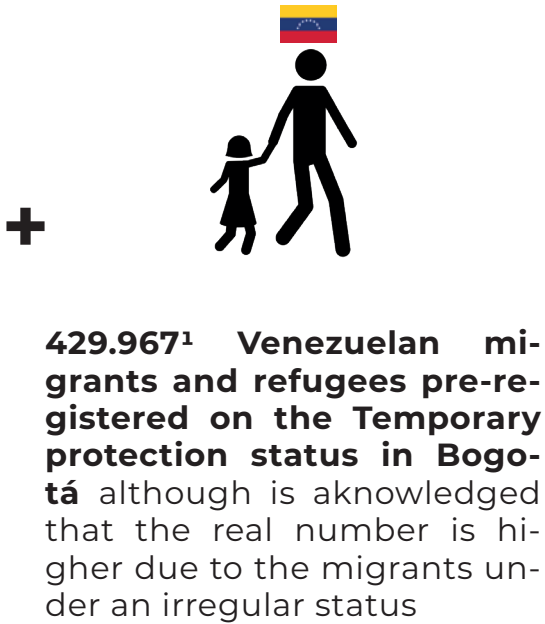
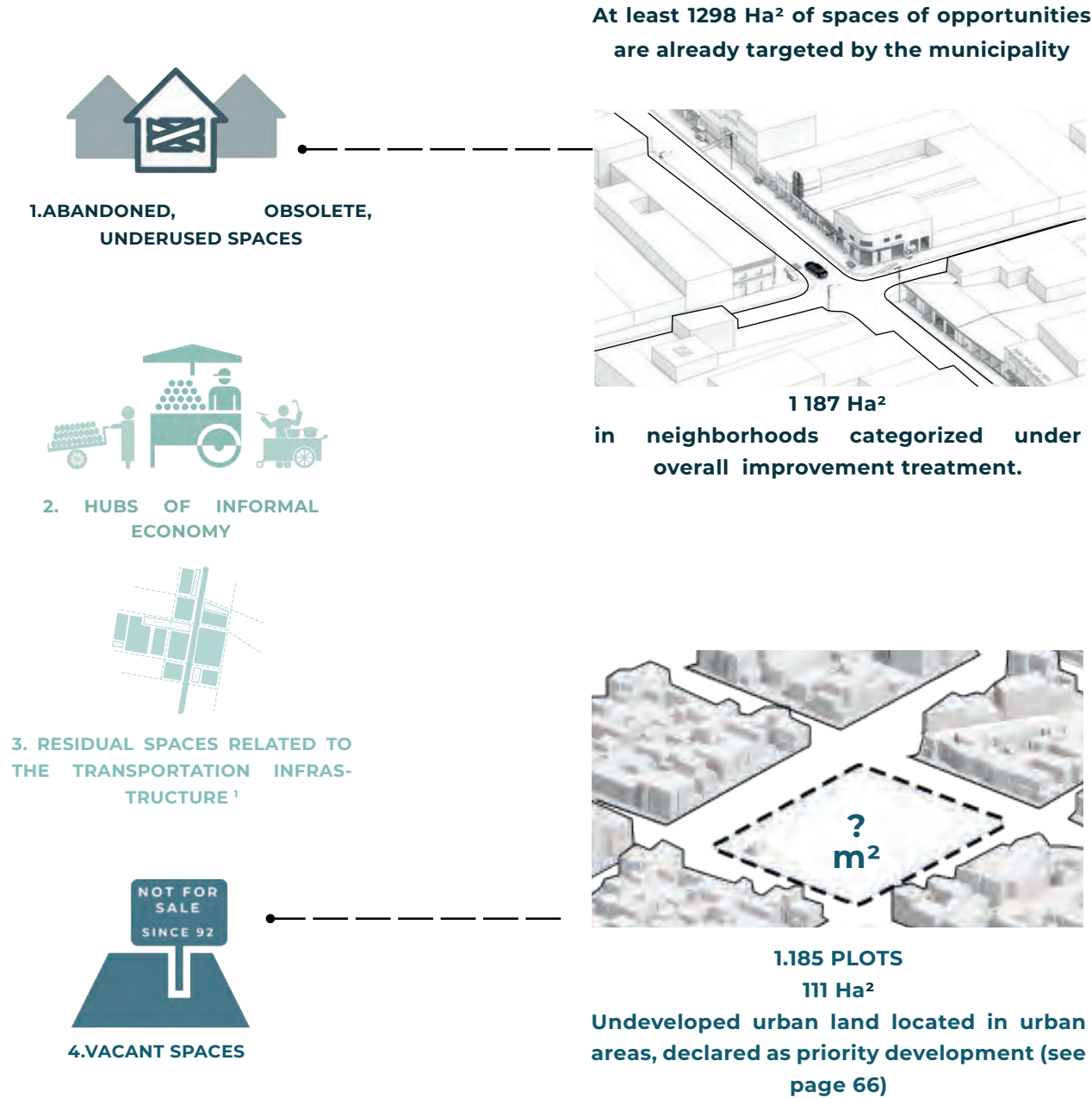
co-owned / shared social housing could be an alternative both for the housing deficit in Bogotá and for the access to housing for the most vulnerable, in transit population. It also re-uses and restore the typology of old colonial housing re-signifying the spaces around community areas

Note the m² quantified are the maximum area that can be transformed on each situation based on the area of intervention for each one of the proposed zones.



HOW CAN MIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE?

THE SCALE OF THE OPPORTUNITY: CASE STUDY OF VENEZUELAN IN BOGOTA



Additionnaly, there are various communal, private, and governmental institutions working to solve specific problems related to the use and maintenance of public spaces (DADEP, IDRD, Fundación Gilberto Avendaño...), of the migrants' integration (UNHCR, GIFMM, Corporación Accion legal, AsoVencol, Fundación Renacer, Cáritas Bogotá..) and urban revitalization of Bogotá (GRU, Fundación BogotArt IDPC, ...).

Within this framework, this methodology emerges as a **tool** that opens a window for **dialogue and collaboration**, allowing these institutions the possibility of working together to generate common objectives through the transformation of spaces of opportunity.

1. ([MIGRACIÓN COLOMBIA](#), May 2023)

2. (IDECA, 2022) Estimated area from the city database classified under "[priority development](#)" (see p 66) and "[prioritized territory for improvement](#)", corresponding to the categories 1 & 4 of spaces of opportunities of this thesis.

3. LIMITS & POTENTIALITIES

This thesis embarks on a study from secondary sources to research in an specific case study the potential of migrant entrepreneurs in transforming forgotten spaces in host cities. A study that involves literature review, urban cartography analysis, demographic data, official reports, Journal articles, etc.

For the creation of the methodology, recurring patterns of space appropriation by Venezuelans in Bogotá were examined. The phase-by-phase breakdown of this methodology enabled an analysis of the current impact of this spatial appropriation, taking into account the characteristics of each identified migrant profile and category of opportunity space. Subsequently, recurring urban phenomena were identified in various locations of the city following similar patterns of urban transformation, crossing the variables of Venezuelan profiles and opportunity space categories.

Following this investigation, an increased comprehension of the challenges confronted by the city of Bogotá in assimilating a substantial proportion of the Venezuelan refugee population has been achieved. Through a spatial exploration of the occupation of designated opportunity spaces, it was understood how Venezuelans establish their cooperation networks, frequently in public spaces, creating activities and initiatives that meet their unfulfilled needs. Consequently, the thesis also presents a collection of transformation case studies, encompassing both organic and planned territorial developments driven by migrants, ultimately yielding overall improvements through the activation of neglected urban spaces. (See conclusions based on specific situations and reference to the organic networks of transformation in the Cedrizuela case)

Building a tool like this methodology, has made evident the constraints regarding the limited availability of data concerning the Venezuelan migrant population and their impact on the infrastructure and public spaces in Bogotá. This highlights the importance of further exploring the issue and the need to engage local stakeholders in this matter.

Furthermore, this methodology is founded on the notion of the potential contributions that migrant entrepreneurs can offer through their integration into a host society in the long term, thus concentrating on the profiles of migrants who exhibit a sense of commitment and permanence in the *destination cities* (see page 30-31). Therefore, it is not designed for *border cities* because it requires permanence and engagement of the migrant profiles analyzed and the existence of support and collaboration diaspora networks in the host country; and it would not be ideal in contexts of immediate emergency (such as massive arrivals of migrants in states of extreme vulnerability). At the same time, in the application of the tool, the profiles of the productive migrant population take precedence, although it acknowledges the other profiles, it does not specifically address the needs of the most vulnerable migrant population (such as the elderly, children, and people with disabilities).

This tool is constructed from and for the perspective of architects, urban planners, migrants and locals enthusiasts of urban spaces transformations. In this sense, the methodology and the proposed urban strategies, while considering the participation of various stakeholders, focuses on the spatial and architectural components that can enhance the integration of diverse populations through the urban space. Given that it is consider essential the study and development of these urban actions to be accompanied by public and social policies.

However, this works considers that the application of the methodology and strategies proposed influenced by temporality and the author's perspective. By temporality, because in the case of migration crisis the number, needs and expectations from the migrant population are in constant evolution. And by perspective, since there is no single way to address the challenge of migrants in a specific context; and the different typologies of spaces found also constitute only a sample of what the study of “opportunity spaces” could be in Bogota. Therefore, the strategies proposed here are merely suggestions for transforming the space, taking as a starting point the spatial agency of Venezuelan migrants in Bogota. From which, the proposal of an urban project in these analyzed spaces does not aim to provide a solution to the existing problem, but rather serves as a foundation for engaging different actors and fostering a sense of ownership within the communities inhabiting these opportunity spaces.

To face these limits, it could be considered to extend this study to create a new tool for a temporal transformation of the space always based on the migrants' profiles. in this way, the migration challenge is addressed from another dimension, the dimension of temporality, and further research into ephemeral architecture could help in managing the migration crisis in border cities without creating a widespread impact on the daily life of host populations.

While the strategies proposed in the previous work could become obsolete due to the uncertain nature of the migration flows, the methodology is structured from variables that can follow this changes on time. Therefore, it is recommended to accept the changing character of the appropriation of urban spaces, and take advantage of it as an opportunity to gather in-situ the new perceptions, wishes and needs from the local communities and migrants. Then, summarize and classify them by priority, understanding the typologies of vacant spaces by greater urgency or impact of intervention (by state of deterioration, or by symbolic importance of the site for example). And finally, reformulate the activities in discussion and participation of local communities and migrants, as a way to keep updated the co-creation of urban spaces according to the socio-spatial changes that are taking place over time in the city.

As previously observed, there is a factor of replicability in the proposed methodology as well as in the analyzed urban phenomena and how migrants integrate into today's globalized cities. This is evident in the case studied of 'inquilinos' or tenement houses, which also manifest as 'conventillos' in other Latin American countries or 'casa de vecindad' in Spain. Additionally, the migrant force powering delivery services and their highlighted importance in the recent COVID-19 crisis as essential workers, with companies like 'Rappi' present in six Latin American countries and similar business models replicated in various regions (e.g., Wolt, Glovo, Just Eat), serve as a common point on the way migrant experience urban dynamics in their respective host countries.

In conclusion, this study represents an initial step towards understanding the influence of Venezuelan migrant entrepreneurship on the revitalization of neglected urban spaces. It serves as a starting point for future collaboration between city planning, academia, and civil societies, aiming to develop and test similar tools that prioritize the participation of migrants in urban transformation processes as a model for citizen integration. Moreover, it emphasizes the importance of adopting a holistic and comprehensive approach to examine how diverse populations, particularly migrants and refugees, inhabit urban spaces. This approach can foster proposals that embrace diversity and include the active involvement of these minorities in urban life, ultimately contributing to the transformation of forgotten spaces in Bogotá.

Future research is recommended in the intersection between Venezuelan migrants' spatial agency and urban spaces in Bogotá. Such research can provide valuable insights into portraying infrastructure transformation and renovation plans proposed by the municipality from a perspective centered on community integration rather than solely the general improvement of city services and infrastructure. By considering the experties and experiences of migrant entrepreneurs and engaging in interdisciplinary collaboration while involving local communities, a more inclusive and sustainable approach to reactivation of vacant spaces could be achieved.

MAPS

The Majority of the maps are created by the author extracting the information from the official data base of the Bogotá using ArcGis software
Data:
District oficial maps and data.<https://mapas.bogota.gov.co/#>
Bogotá Spatial Data Infrastructure. IDECA(Infraestructura de datos espaciales de Bogotá) Retrieved from <https://ideca.gov.co>

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Berney, R. (2017). Learning from bogotá: Pedagogical urbanism and the reshaping of public space University of Texas Press.

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HOW CAN MIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE?

REFERENCES
ACCORDING TO THE LITTERATURE



Economic Growth and Job Creation:

In the development of the local economies by investing on local businesses and establishing their entrepreneurship, creating new job opportunities for both locals and resident population (Kloosterman & Rath, 2001)

REFERENCE CASE STUDY:

UK: Kalantaridis and Bika (2016) examined the impact of “ethnic niche development”, their adaptative strategies and innnovative practices to follow the evolving needs of their co-ethnic population. After studying several cases of ethnic niches, they concluded that migrant businesses play a significant the revitalization of neglected areas and the creation of community spaces associated to ther ethnic businesses.



Social Integration and Community
Development:

By leveraging their knowledge, skills, flexibility, and multidisciplinary, as well as creating a support network among themselves to assist and provide opportunities for newly arrived compatriots. Through Social cohesion and resilience, using their leadership as an asset to promote intercultural exchange and blur the barriers between migrants and host population. Migrant entrepreneurs often engage with local networks, collaborate with local businesses, and contribute to community initiatives (Drori et al., 2015).

REFERENCE CASE STUDY:

Light and Bhachu (2003) examined the experiences of korean entrepreneur women in Los Angeles and found that their businesses acted as social and cultural bridges, connecting different communities and fostering social integration.



Cultural Diversity and Innovation:

Migrant entrepreneurs bring diverse cultural perspectives experiences and experties, which can foster innovation and creativity in host communities. They introduce new products, services, and business models that cater to the needs of diverse consumer segments (Kloosterman & Rath, 2003).

REFERENCE CASE STUDY:

In a the case study of the role of immigrant entrepreneurs in the Israeli high-tech industry. The research highlighted how migrant entrepreneurs’ diverse backgrounds and networks contributed to innovation and knowledge transfer. Through their businesses, migrant entrepreneurs can promote their own cultural heritage and traditions, enriching the local cultural landscape. They also bring new ideas, perspectives, and business models, which can contribute to the overall entrepreneurial ecosystem and stimulate economic development from the neighbourhood to city scale . (Honig and Drori 2010)



Reactivation of local economies:

Migrant entrepreneurs can revitalize declining areas within host communities, since they choose to establish their businesses in neglected or under developped neighborhoods bringing economic activity, investment, and infrastructure improvements to these areas (Waldinger & Lichter, 2003).

REFERENCE CASE STUDY:

Detroit: Immigrant-owner businesses fueled the revitali- zation of the local economies on the neighborhoods that were struggling with disinvolvement. (Lee et al. 2020)



USEFUL RESOURCES SPECIFIC CASE STUDY (to consider in the formulation of urban strategies)



RESEARCH

GENEREAL ISSUES OVERVIEW

- Long and expensive process to convaldate professional degrees.
- Irregular status
- Lack of Job Opportunities
- Informal markets as an alternative economy
- Possibility of Support & Counseling

USEFUL DOCUMENTS

Process to convaldate the degree in Colombia
<https://www.mineducacion.gov.co/portal/convalidaciones/>

Decree Number 216 of 2021, declaring the temporary protection status for Venezuelan migrants under temporary protection regime and willing to legalize irregular migrants.
<https://www.alcaldiabogota.gov.co/sisjur/listados/tematica2.jsp?subtema=34988&cadena=>

Free tools for migrants and locals to access job opportunities:
SPE (Tool for organize efficiently the labor market and put employers and employees in contact)
<https://personas.serviciodeempleo.gov.co/>
SENA (Focus on technical education on specific skills to allow integration in the productive activities of the country)
<https://www.sena.edu.co/es-co/Noticias/Paginas/noticia.aspx?IdNoticia=4526>
IPES (District Entity focused on proposing productive alternatives to the population of the informal economy of Bogota)
<https://www.ipes.gov.co/>

Welfare counseling for Venezuelans
<https://asocvencol.com/index.php/asesorias>
JoborientationGuideforVenezuelansliving in Colombia
https://somospanascolombia.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Cartilla_migrantesVenezolanos-09-2021-digital-1.pdf

Reference of Toolbox from international organizations

Livelihoods Toolbox
<https://www.livelihoodscentre.org/>
Roadmap for Research, InterAction
<https://www.interaction.org/blog/roadmap-for-research/>

ORGANIZATIONS

Ministerio de Educación (National Education Ministry)

MIGRACIÓN COLOMBIA (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Other Governmental organizations:
SPE (Public service of Employment)
SENA (National Training services)
Local Actors:
IPES (Social Economy Institute)

LOCAL NGO's
Ultravenco
Asovencol
Somos Panas

UNDP/ILO
LRC/ IFRC

POSSIBLE ACTORS



LOCAL COMMUNITY



REFUGEES



MIGRANTS FUNDS & NGO'S

Somos panas (UNHCR)
Response 4 Venezuelans (UNHCR, OIM)
Coalición por Venezuela (union of Venezuelan civil society organizations)
Ultravenco
Asovencol
USAID



NATIONAL ACTORS

Migración Colombia (Temporary protection status)
SENA (training, education & certification of labor skills)



PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS

Servicio Jesuita a migrantes
Fundación Citi



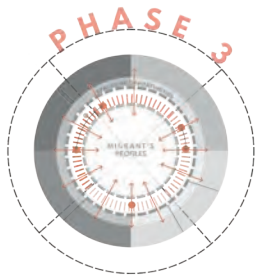
DISTRICT ACTORS

Socio- economic support

Participación Bogotá,
IPES (Social Economy Institute)
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá (Program "Migración Productiva")



PRIVATE INVESTORS



SPATIAL AGENCY



SELF BUILT



SUPPORT PROTECTION



DIALOGUE PARTICIPATION



PUBLIC INVESTMENT



DEVELOPMENT FUNDS



PUBLIC - PRIVATE ASSOCIATION

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