Urban Infrastructure Solutions to Create Liveable Cities

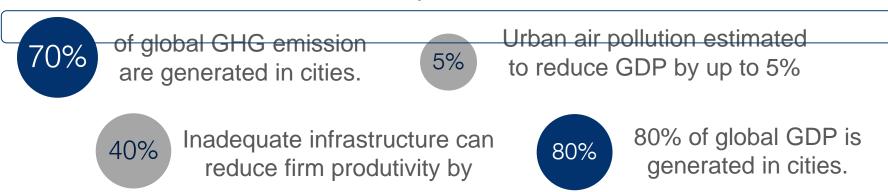


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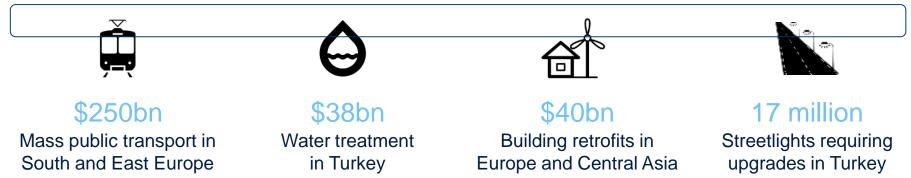


Urbanization represents a considerable development challenge.

Cities are critical for sustainable development ...



...and face large infrastructure investment needs.





Cities drive demand for infrastructure and services.

Increased private sector involvement



Survival

Minimal infrastructure to meet basic human needs:

- · Basic housing
- Running water



Basic

More basic needs are met:

- Healthcare
- Primary education
- Power
- Roads and buses
- Sewage
- Solid waste



Advanced

Improving economic growth, productivity and efficiency:

- · Mass transit
- Commercial property
- Technology
- Air, rail, sea connectivity
- University & research
- Natural disaster risk mngt



Quality of Life

Infrastructure targeting more advanced needs to improve all aspects of quality of life:

- · Elderly care
- Green space
- Environment
- Eco living, leisure, culture

Reactive, struggling to keep pace with demand; less attractive cities in which to live, work, do business

Proactive, ahead of demand curve; more attractive cities in which to live, work and do business

Not all cities can, will, or should follow the same evolutionary path

The same city can score high on some aspects of its systems/infrastructure and low on other aspects

There is a risk associated with becoming too large



What makes cities of the future liveable?



Quality of Life

- Safety
- Green spaces
- Cultural offering

Sustainability

- Environmental (climate, water, air)
- Social (equality, inclusion)
- · Economic & Financial

How does IFC support liveable cities?



Identifying the right infrastructure and technology solutions

Public Transport, E-Vehicles, Waste to Energy, Green Buildings, Smart city solutions



Determining Optimal Financial Solutions

Creditworthiness, Green Bonds, PPPs

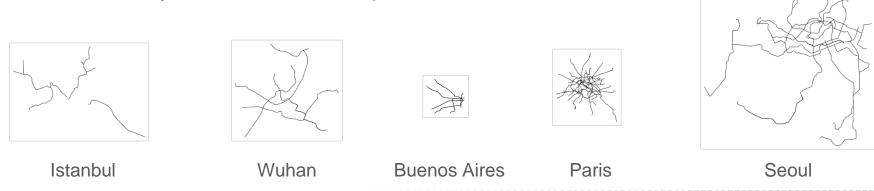


Enhancing Civil Society Participation & Stakeholder Engagement

Project Planning, Crowd Sourcing



Case Study: Public Transport in Istanbul



	Populatio n (mln)	Metro Lengh (km)	Ridership (mln/a)	Ridership/ citizen (mln/km)	Length/ citizen (mm/ person)
Istanbul	14.8	145.0	551.6	3.8	9.8
London	8.7	436	1,457	3.3	50.3
Paris	2.2	214	1,518.6	7.1	95.5
Toyo	13.5	331	3,547	10.7	24.5
Mexico City	8.9	226.5	1,605	7.1	25.4
Shanghai	24.2	588	3,660	6.4	31.2

Istanbul has made major progress... from 1 line of 26km and 23 stations in 2000 to 5 lines, 145km and 73 stations in 2015 and counting...**But still lags** behind in terms of metro network and ridership



IFC support for Istanbul's public transport

- •Ambitious plans to expand network (450 km by 2019 and to 650 km by 2030)
- •Challenges in dense urban areas and unique topographie
- Large need for financing







Project Preparation Advisory

- Identify optimal solutions
- Address stakeholder concerns and develop engagement plans
- Promote integrated urban/transport planning

Financing

- IFC provided EUR 110 million (A/B loan) in 2015 for Kabatas and Mecidiyekoy
- \$193m MIGA coverage of Üsküdar-Ümraniye-Çekmeköy metro line in Istanbul
- Exploring support for several planned metro lines



Thank you!

