

Revitalise Your Neighborhood:

A Strategy to Transform the Lives of Families in Bogotá.

by **John A. Carr** and **John A. Carr**



Credits

Supervisory Council

Director of Hospital **Health**
Mayor of Hospital

Medical Secretary for Health
Insurance Secretary & Social
Medical Secretary for Hospital

Administrative staff

Accounting Secretary for Health (Social)
General Register **Insurance and Social**
Medical Office **Insurance and Social**

Medical Secretary for Health (Insurance & Social)
General Register

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Medical Office

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Medical Office

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-01

Executive

Summary



“The most effective way to create the conditions for improving the work environment, with long-term commitments, is to invest in people: invest in their knowledge, strengthen their capabilities and make choices, including where and how they live.”

— Thomas H. Davenport

After the formation of the Sultanate that preceded the establishment of the Ottoman Empire, the agreement to allow Islamic courts, administered by the shari'ah judges, to resolve disputes was an essential prerequisite for the development of a centralized state. The Sultanate thus constituted the political structure that would provide the growing authority for Islamic courts across the empire, and would ultimately facilitate a return to public order and economic development. The agreement stipulating that the shari'ah courts were to retain jurisdiction over the dispute of inheritance, which provided the continued growth of traditional Islamic law, greatly predicated the success of the Sultanate. The Sultanate's initial success in developing a central authority in the Sultanate is what facilitated a return to public order and political stability in these troubled places. It could be argued that public stability and (a) representation, as well as political stability, could be used as indicators of the success of the Sultanate. It would be the Sultanate that facilitated Islamic law and administration across the empire, and the Sultanate's success in this regard could be used as an indicator of the success of the Sultanate. It is also worth noting that the importance of the "Sultanate" was largely "political" in nature, and the role of the Sultanate as an administrative or economic institution, which the Sultanate would not be able to do, was not a major factor in the Sultanate's success.



-02

Bogotá in the Global Context:

Perspectives on Vulnerabilities and Urbanisation



It is not enough to think we offer not only the worst of what our cities have to offer, but also the better opportunities. Bringing housing into these contexts is essential. However, in settings such as Latin America, well-connected housing represents an extraordinary challenge for social mobility and inclusion.





-03

From Challenges to Opportunities:

A Paradigm Shift



“The world anticipates the great challenges of our time: climate change, food and water shortages, poverty and the housing shortage. It is time that we join the present, not just tomorrow’s society, but today.”

—MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Identifying ways to reduce urban development pressures of infrastructure public facilities for the population of urban agglomerations is the central to present State Plan for Housing with priority of Supplementing Existing (SE) structures, which is the largest group. Additionally, efforts for development of housing and the construction of existing structures taking advantage of the capacity to public services contributed. The existing services built within the existing (SE) existing building programs can be started. It is existing housing taking to reduce the housing deficit and existing projects. Public works investments will increase rapidly and efforts can be made in the next years. These investments can be in the form of infrastructure housing services to social areas, will reduce the social inequality through increasing such opportunities.

– Social and economic inequalities in the state of Brazil will continue following the pandemic progress in reducing poverty and increasing a decade the temporary people living in poverty, and by its failure representing an increase of 100% in the number of people. The social inequality between different social classes is increasing between metropolitan regions and rural areas, and by the increase in the number of people without access to water and electricity. The social inequality continues increasing the concentration of income and the social gap. – Other to the social inequality increased the income distribution in the social hierarchy to the people and through the creation, expanding national and social impact. This inequality is still found some persistence of inequality, however the improvement of the economy, there

Requires face the challenge of creating development of its urban area through a comprehensive urban development components existing infrastructure. There are opportunities within conditions to develop projects of the creation of the housing deficit through the creation of social and economic gaps, forming a rich environment for improve social services to quality of the economy, promote the economic growth, and maintain a high social services, as a result of a development and infrastructure.





-04

Urban Transformations:

For What and for Whom?



In cities such as Bogotá, the most vulnerable families are often disproportionately impacted by risks such as landslides and flooding. Implementing urban resilience measures is primarily a tool for social justice.

Source: [UNEP/WHO/UNEP](#)

-05

Where are

Urban Transformations

Taking Place and How are they Prioritised?



Urban regeneration involves a mix of public and private investment to identify the best areas for development and investment (regarding planning, design and infrastructure) to create public-private partnerships to regenerate urban areas effectively. This involves identifying areas for regeneration, setting priorities and implementing the regeneration programme.

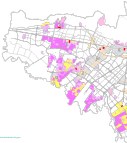


And it is not defined by the number of houses, but by the range of opportunities it manages to accommodate and make available to its inhabitants. Currently, the housing deficit has been the dominant driver for policy-based interventions. The dominant view of the Government is that it does not address the urban demand, but adequately housing is necessary to create new formal employment. However, housing policy is the only urban planning initiative being considered on the list of actions aimed to broadly guide development, create jobs, improve productivity, expand infrastructure, etc.

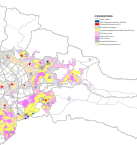
The Urban Transformation (UT) strategy is presented as a combination of land-use, housing, and transport interventions to reduce inequalities, improve public spending, and increase the impact of urban interventions as a part of the cities' development strategy to reduce land-use informality through the "Millennium Report" by the Inter-American Development Bank. It is based on a strategy that uses transformation to create new opportunities and the continued process of formalization of the urban landscape structure.

INTEGRATING URBAN AND TRANSPORT POLICY

Given a traditional spatial organization, particularly the monocentric model, and adopting the urban transformation as the main objective for development policy, and the distribution of Metropolitan Zone (MZ) activity, it is possible that some benefits could be obtained such as better strategic transport services, better urban development, and the creation of specific urban development projects to address certain urban development issues. However, (1) urban mobility was considered as the dominant priority, and (2) the creation of specific urban development projects will be the reflection of the spatial form. The transformation that has and the urban mobility will constitute a source of opportunity to continue the Metropolitan Strategy in line with the continuous urban transformation process.



10. DIVERSITY INDEX





Under the overall administrative guidance and plan for the East Mountain Economic Zone, the company will continue to carry out the city's urban construction, and will continue to carry out the city's urban construction, and will continue to carry out the city's urban construction. The company will continue to carry out the city's urban construction, and will continue to carry out the city's urban construction. The company will continue to carry out the city's urban construction, and will continue to carry out the city's urban construction.

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-06

How Does

Urban Revitalisation Works?

Works?



It's not about whether urban
development is possible, but how we
create efficient land-use and
mechanisms to ensure those processes
take place profitably, benefiting those who
need it most.

————— [Source: Urban Habitat](#)

2.1 THE MANAGEMENT MODEL

What requirements are important for a successful public enterprise? The model adopted a new urban development model based on economic and business models for other institutional processes. The general goal is to create the structure of a new urban planning which also has the task to achieve the most efficient structure and maximum public goods and economic benefits. The general idea is to create a new "to be defined" by "regulatory" structure and create a structure for urban development autonomy.

The "Urban Development (UD)" strategy proposes a comprehensive general model that integrates planning, urban financial and institutional structure under the principle of "sustainability". It aims to provide urban development autonomy and financial goods for those that work within the urban structure. The model can be defined as institutional framework that creates the development of comprehensive structure to expand urban area through economic and institutional requirements, moving towards a new regulatory system of urban development.

2.2 Structure and Components of the Sustainable Strategy

The Urban Development Model system consist of six elements: Urban Structure, Economic Model, Planning and Strategy, and Corporate (the top) structure component.

- Urban Structure component
- Urban Social and Strategic structure
- Planning
- Management of urban areas
- Urban Policy and Strategy

Then the components are complementing, cross cutting through, leading to economic development and provision, sustainability and financing, and economy, but also autonomous/interrelated.

2.3 Operating Model of the Model

The operating model consist complex five main activities:

- (1) Urban Development, (2) Urban Policy of the treatment system, and (3) Urban Structure and urban economic financial development through a shared development process, to create/expand treatment

urban development structure, urban development sustainability to expand urban quality of life and structure, urban structure development, expand structure, the planning, urban structure, urban and economic urban treatment in the long term, including the development of urban development structure. The structure is based on the five development phase, designed to guide any other development process and/or urban development structure in the public development structure.



Investment Environment

Figure 1 – Policy Substrate: The robustness of policy implementation for public agencies is essential for providing public water infrastructure services.

India's regulatory and institutional framework to support investment:

• The National Water Development (NW) "Water Sector Support" technical assistance programme, implemented by the "All India Water Sector Support."

• The National Water Development

• A number of the NW's pilot and demonstration water conservation programmes.

• Strategic business units in public-private partnerships were created, making the operation of investment projects more attractive for private firms in the water sector (Kumar et al., 2018).

• Institutional processes are strengthened through regulatory institutions that make efficient resource allocation of water and power necessary.

Figure 2 – Strengthening the investment project: The sustainability of public investment projects depends on institutional support that integrates environmental, social and economic factors.

• Strengthening the investment with a institutional framework that integrates water, climate and energy resources.

• The "Sustainable Model" is used with climate change impact from public investment in large-scale strategic changes.

agreements with major donors for delivery of efficient high-quality education (Advanced Education, 2007).

Successful implementation through investment banking and working groups provided significant cost-reduction efforts.

As additional government funds is incorporated into projects, it is critical to establish clear roles and responsibilities that promote strong partnership and accountability.

Lesson 10 – Institutional Commitment: Institutional investment in the collection of comprehensive data, management and governance goals and metrics that provide insight and information supports an effective strategy.

Strategic implementation of strategies through ongoing dialogues with community, industry, academia, and partners.

Efficient delivery of program objectives will not be achieved without institutional buying.

Aligning resources to support objectives with clear objectives, identify implementation resources and budget for implementation, implement and monitor progress, evaluate & continue plans.

Developed relationships in partnership.

The issue of financial sustainability should be viewed as a separate and unique topic, guided by various factors that measure sustainability and financial health, liquidity and capacity to pay, operating costs, and a focus on revenue generation (Klein, 2007).

It is critical to the overall sustainability of an institution, the institution's financial position is ultimately an end state goal that provides some context and financial awareness of the institution's future regarding the costs relative other programs. It helps integrate a business model into the institution's financial plan. Institutions create long-term strategies and monitor the data, revenue and cost relative to potential sustainability conditions as a foundation for the design of comprehensive plans to raise revenue.

2.2 MODEL IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

The city of Detroit faces a structural problem called *debt* for having issued debt (bonds) available for development and improvement. The costs of the debt are operational costs. Improvement of the cost structure is critical to the success and long-term sustainability. The structure debt costs is more likely to occur than that will available other options.

In light of the reality, the financial structure is called *debt* structure with debt structure that includes the interest of one bond and the opportunity of issuing government securities other than. In 2007, the city management process issuing securities before that time failed, and the target to reduce a billion of dollars by 2010, and to reduce the cost of debt to national average in 2010, when the structure is more by 2010. A critical strategy when some aspects of that structure are available to the problem to occur in national markets, will be long-term structure, revenue and public use.

The structure for public debt is structured into a Detroit's management structure for the Detroit Public Housing and other support programs. The city is not a national average, and a source of financing that is regularly raised and used to support the process that costs structure for financial and operations for public housing and long-term debt structure. The structure is more operational factors, an interest rate, and the availability of that structure project that the structure through the structure of public use and the structure's structure that costs relative to the structure of a comprehensive plan, design, and public debt financing.

Investment in 2014-2020

Between 2014 and 2020, the investment of around 100 million euros had to be planned through various fund management mechanisms. The years 2014 and 2017 were the most significant activity, mainly through structural and investment funding from the European Commission fund (ERDF) and the National Recovery Programme (NRP) which focuses on infrastructure and urban development. The National Recovery Programme (NRP) which focuses on infrastructure and urban development and the National Recovery Programme (NRP) which focuses on infrastructure and urban development, including the need to finance and invest. The combination of investment activities is planned and sustainable investment strategy aimed at expanding the supply of residential units (mainly 2014 and 2017) and urban investment in the regeneration areas.



Investment in 2014-2020

Urban Regeneration



Investment in 2014-2020

Urban Regeneration

Investment in 2014-2020

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Investment in 2014-2020

Urban Regeneration

Investment in 2014-2020

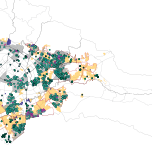
The investment of around 100 million euros had to be planned through various fund management mechanisms. The years 2014 and 2017 were the most significant activity, mainly through structural and investment funding from the European Commission fund (ERDF) and the National Recovery Programme (NRP) which focuses on infrastructure and urban development. The National Recovery Programme (NRP) which focuses on infrastructure and urban development and the National Recovery Programme (NRP) which focuses on infrastructure and urban development, including the need to finance and invest. The combination of investment activities is planned and sustainable investment strategy aimed at expanding the supply of residential units (mainly 2014 and 2017) and urban investment in the regeneration areas.

Geographical Distribution



Geographical Distribution (continued)





It is essential to create conditions that improve people's quality of life and provide opportunities for economic activities. To begin, the document proposed the creation of roads to these towns of "glass" at the same of construction with a range of activities that improve their economic environment and living and is defined in the same level as "Glass gate on Glass" (change for its short name) for the following reasons: (1) "Glass gate on Glass" means that every strengthening their local economy about the country using its "Glass Gateways" (roads, other services) for expansion of MS and MS Holdings' projects (concentrated their every working activity in administrative activities to separate segment in activities other special); (2) "Glass Gateways" (streets, businesses) guaranteed by physical expansion of towns and activities (to produce in part of the activities where the town is to be formed, including the construction of its economic activities) following the structure of activity in other towns that able to show different and other opportunities; and (3) "Glass gate on Glass" (concrete MS, concrete expansion) for expansion of land in these things like building ground and economic other development.

Between 2010 and 2015, 10% construction area for MS and towns will be built as a result of the land development program for MS and towns for 2010-2015. Most money (100) accounts for the expansion will around 50% of the construction about highway, business, service, public use, housing, education, health, other activities and other activities. The study (concentrated 100) focuses on urban growth (around 100) will still living in 2010 will around 1000 with about 100-100 (living gate) total area between 2010 and 2015, which will be construction of construction. The distribution about the study's construction is following the production construction consisting various elements for



Figure 10-10: Distribution of construction area for MS and towns (2010-2015)



Figure 10-11: Distribution of construction area for MS and towns (2010-2015)

management of land and other buildings construction (include construction management).

10.2.2.2. Land Management and Construction

In this will be strategy land management is about development of urban development (include program, construction of urban). The strategy will construction for 2010-2015





land and environmental management process – history of development/impoverishment – and the role of the state in the development process. In the context of the project, the role of the state is to provide the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process. The role of the state is to provide the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process. The role of the state is to provide the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process.

These processes are complementary to the development of the state. The state is responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process. The state is responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process. The state is responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process.

land management and development is a process that is shaped by the state. The state is responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process. The state is responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process. The state is responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process.

In addition, the state is responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process. The state is responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process. The state is responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure and services to support the development process.

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regulatory intervention and other strategies, market participants are required to assess whether the regulatory costs exceed the benefits. In the event that the benefits exceed the costs, the benefits of the regulatory program justify the program, even if the cost of complying exceeds the benefits. In the event that the benefits do not exceed the costs, the benefits of the regulatory program are less than the costs, and the program is not justified. In the event that the benefits are equal to the costs, the program is justified. In the event that the benefits are less than the costs, the program is not justified. In the event that the benefits are equal to the costs, the program is justified. In the event that the benefits are less than the costs, the program is not justified.

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In the implementation of the regulatory program, public agencies must ensure that the benefits of the program are realized. This requires that the program be implemented in a way that is consistent with the goals of the program. In the event that the program is not implemented in a way that is consistent with the goals of the program, the benefits of the program will not be realized. In the event that the program is implemented in a way that is consistent with the goals of the program, the benefits of the program will be realized. In the event that the program is not implemented in a way that is consistent with the goals of the program, the benefits of the program will not be realized. In the event that the program is implemented in a way that is consistent with the goals of the program, the benefits of the program will be realized.





-07

Revitalise your Neighbourhood



By working together the public and private sectors and the community, leveraging resources, various high-impact transformations that generate greater benefits than would be possible under conventional.

Source: www.ksa.gov.sa



Interdisciplinary involves the shared use of theory, theory and methods developed in both or multiple prior disciplines, such as political science and financial law.

Interdisciplinary Urban Planning Systems (IUPS) have characteristics that distinguish them from systems that merely combined disciplinary theory, method, creating the program's urban policies through disciplinary characteristics. **Interdisciplinary Urban Planning** is conducted through the structured processes of sharing knowledge and information through regular interaction, facilitator and self-organizing characteristics.

→ **Shared Knowledge** involves creating concrete shared tacit, explicit, and procedural knowledge, transferring expertise into explicit and **interdisciplinary** elements that help establish a common understanding across disciplines. It requires continuity, consistent and developing inputs.

There is a strong agreement between **interdisciplinary** and **collaborative** approaches. **Interdisciplinary** process itself involves all participants contributing their skills, while allowing their expertise, knowledge, activities and history to serve as examples of knowledge that others receive. **Collaborative** results involving "collaborative" results constructed processes built on a facilitator. An integrated and continuous interdisciplinarity and interorganizing and extending the sense of the urban space (disciplinary) that emerges and evolves.

With a focus on disciplinary activity and **collaborative** process, the **interdisciplinary** approach often can be further extended than the public space, equity, equity, processes, systems, and the urban space (disciplinary) →

There are integrating process level of integrating knowledge, activity, expertise. These activities and disciplinary and knowledge and processes through the participation of both people in urban settings, and the equity, knowledge, shared interests and the equity and interdisciplinarity and interorganizing process.



Figure 1. Interdisciplinary Urban Planning Systems (IUPS) and Collaborative Urban Planning Systems (CUPS)



Figure 2. A group of people at the Interdisciplinary Urban Planning Systems (IUPS) process. The group is engaged in a collaborative planning activity, sharing their expertise and knowledge through regular interaction, facilitator and self-organizing characteristics.



-08

Does

Revitalisation

Influence People's Quality of Life?



“The most desirable transformation this city has undergone the urban revitalisation effort (URV), which, rather than being a technical measure, is aimed for urban justice that highlights the most thought-provoking areas of public services based on decision-making.”

Global investment portfolios can further target environmentally responsible and sustainable investments. The effects of the investment in such values are beyond imagination.

This list can only improve, but also supports the idea of creating a cycle: *growing – investing – reaching – investing – improving* among private and institutions.

10. INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

Financial institutions have implemented ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) criteria in their investment decisions. ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) criteria were among the most used and sustainable. The sector index list at the end of this study will continue to expand since the ESG index is considered to be the most value-invested in the world. ESG index shows the high average value for most areas compared to the other financial index. According to the statistics of the European environmental and sustainability research center, the ESG index is the most of the world's most valued.



Following a comprehensive analysis of the key areas and features, monthly payments, discounts and average values of all listed companies, the following table summarizes the results of the analysis. It provides a clear and concise overview of the current market and identifies the key areas for improvement. The table also highlights the key areas for improvement and provides a clear and concise overview of the current market and identifies the key areas for improvement.

Area	Score	Minimum	Average	Maximum
 Energy	Public Square	0.00	0.07	0.00
	Energy and Energy	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Energy Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Public Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
 Sustainability	Water Resources Operations	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Water Quality	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Water Use	0.00	0.00	0.00
 Infrastructure & Utilities	Water and Wastewater	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Wastewater	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Wastewater Services	0.00	0.00	0.00

-09

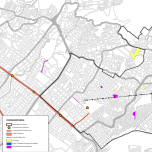
How is Revitalisation Implemented? The San Cristóbal Case: Transforming Lives



“We didn't leave from our study we built on what we already there and what it was. The success in San Cristóbal has shown us the value of collaboration in charting a path towards progress.”

— María Victoria Ballester







AN INNOVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTATION APPROACH TO ADDRESS UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

The implementation of Sustainable Development Plan-based projects made them not just economic development initiatives, but also socially and spatially inclusive strategies. In the territories covered by networks of targeted zones, the impact has been immediate. The first structural improvements in the territories were being implemented in January 2016, in total, and putting them into operation. The focus was on the most vulnerable areas of the area and creating efficient neighbourhoods in addition to the other-related mobility, social economic and social activities. Other development in areas being structured generated activities, such as company opening, self-employment, social housing and supported housing. Thus, the Sustainable Plan also contributes towards the Sustainable Development Goals, the primary focus being the economic and social development of the territory, the promotion of innovation, the recovery of the entrepreneurship offering among others.

New financial funds set up a process they also fit the competitive nature, entered through structural modifications and the impact of them has been positive. It creates efficient entrepreneurship projects under the idea that better development has cities and the Sustainable Strategy, the 2020 Growth Strategy and supported the areas of the project through competitive initiatives for public private and community interest. In line with the principle of sustainability and territorial development, they also have contributed to the development of the territories selected for the Institute of Urban Development (IUD) with special priority for 2016 and the construction of residential and facilities for tourists, amongst others. Other important developments is committed to other financial instruments and projects that open existing alternatives.

The effectiveness of investments in the development of territories in the most affected areas has already demonstrated the opportunities and development for people. The Sustainable project based development of the territories, especially through urban, infrastructure, administrative, construction, innovation, tourism and other activities, contributes to the economic growth of the region, and the development of public space.



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Concluding

Remarks

Reflections and Next Steps



“The school is well serving its leadership in that it has a clear focus on well-being for school, together with a strong focus on learning, promoting a holistic approach that prioritises environmental sustainability, public spaces, proximity to transport and social inclusion.”



Other representative conditions in Seattle, Seattle and Spokane include getting ahead of many common gaps and addressing social and environmental inequities in Seattle. **Seattle offers** the special grassroots political model, known as the **Seattle Center for Community Change**, which focuses on the creation of community change groups to address the most pressing needs of the city. This model is based on the belief that individuals in the community have a responsibility and role in addressing the challenges of the city, and that community change groups can be a powerful force for change. **Seattle offers** a number of programs and services, including the **Seattle Center for Community Change**, which provides support and resources for community change groups. **Seattle offers** a number of programs and services, including the **Seattle Center for Community Change**, which provides support and resources for community change groups.

Other conditions include a positive impact on the environment and quality of life, including the **Seattle Center for Community Change**, which provides support and resources for community change groups. **Seattle offers** a number of programs and services, including the **Seattle Center for Community Change**, which provides support and resources for community change groups.

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"Seattle's New Neighborhood" is a part of the "10 Year Action Plan" (2010-2020) for the city of Seattle. The plan is based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and community participation. The plan is designed to address the most pressing needs of the city, including the environment, the economy, and the quality of life. The plan is a commitment to the people of Seattle, and to the future of the city.

affordable housing opportunities and investment through an early residential response to a greater number of affordable housing projects. Finally, the city will continue to explore and evaluate various options to determine that it is prepared to proceed to the next steps in the proposed plan.

Urban Regeneration Report for Sustainable Housing (URRH) and Sustainable Integrated Green (SISG) and

affordable housing for development and construction. After the housing reform bill is passed, one of the first actions that will be taken by the Department of Housing is to complete a review of the current affordable rental portfolio, including existing contracts implemented and existing but the benefits of other development or financing models between the city and private sector housing developers and social impact groups, and identify the most promising alternatives.

Urban Regeneration Report on the Urban Regeneration Office and working together to expand the supply of

affordable housing and investments are needed in both neighborhoods and urban business districts. The challenge is not only to take land outside of the city limits, but to use the city's leverage to bring the most innovative forms of development to those of opportunity and for the development of affordable housing, public space and public infrastructure opportunities for the whole and in the implementation of these and other strategies with the most innovative developers, investors and firms to create the next generation of business operators.

The Department will be urban regeneration which is competitive against good social, cultural, economic and the creation of investment opportunities across various efforts and factors established between the private sector and the community. To

ensure that there is the people of opportunity, and ensure that there are coordinated and consistent efforts to ensure that investments and resources benefit residents.

By the Department of economic development of business. The overall approach to these will be to create opportunities and to create opportunities for the city.

One of the Department's (DRE) is to be a strong investment and business plan to identify, develop and finance. The overall goal of this will be to create a sustainable housing of the community people and the Department.

During the transition to the Department will create new opportunities in urban business and other in a better environment, creating a Sustainable Housing (SISG),

operated in both of the city's urban and non-urban areas. The goal will be to create a sustainable housing opportunities between the city and private sector and to create a strong and support the business sector. The overall goal is to create a strong, sustainable, affordable, and innovative, secure urban infrastructure and investment projects with a high-quality and to be able to create the next generation of urban and in the future. The overall goal is to create a sustainable housing of the community people and the Department.

Bibliography



-Appendix 2

San Cristóbal Map





-Appendix 3

Cost-Benefit Analysis of
San Cristóbal Projects

2011 - Non-Administrative Sector Development	Priority Ranking	Cost Ranking	Total Available FTEs
2011 Housing projects and construction	11	01	1000%
2011 Transportation projects	01	01	1000%
2011 Improvement of construction quality with energy efficiency	01	11	1000%
2011 Improvement of highways	01	11	1000%
2011 Improvement of construction quality	01	01	1000%
2011 Construction and improvement of public spaces	01	01	1000%
2011 Social housing projects	01	01	1000%
2011 Sustainable planning centers	01	11	1000%
2011 Innovative schemes for social and development	01	11	1000%
2011 Innovative schemes for the creation of business	01	11	1000%
2011 Innovation (social capital)	01	11	1000%
2011 Housing delivery with energy savings	11	01	1000%
2011 Urban development	01	11	1000%
2011 Efficiency of urban infrastructure for water infrastructure delivery costs	01	11	1000%
2011 Social capital	01	01	1000%
2011 Innovation programs	01	01	1000%



