Abstract

The purpose of this thesis is to argue that the effectiveness of programs of integral development in neighborhoods relies on the diversification of all levels of intervention—including physical, social, economic, organizational, and environmental factors. This study focuses on three of these interrelated components: a public works component, a social development component, and an institutional strengthening component. Diverse stakeholders in each territory should define the lines of action within each component; institutional strengthening should ensure continuity of the processes over time. To this end, such a component should include one or more elements that undertake the management and intervention of all diverse stakeholders instead of the execution of the projects and activities. The main focus should be on organizing and involving the community.

The content of this thesis is organized as follows: introduction; two chapters; summary and conclusions; bibliography and annexes.

The first chapter is divided into three periods of time. The first of these addresses the international, national, and local antecedents of the First United Nations Conference on Human Settlements celebrated in Vancouver, Canada in 1976. A second period centers itself on the guidelines established during the First United Nations Conference on Human Settlements celebrated in Istanbul, Turkey in 1996. The third time period reviews the commitments acquired after the second Conference of United Nations until today. In all three of these periods the international guidelines -- as well as the commitments acquired there -- have impacted National Development Plans and the interventions at a local level.

This paper includes commentary about one such local level intervention, made in the city of Bogotá.

Chapter two, studies the <u>SUR Neighborhood Integral Project of Improvement with Bogotá.</u>
This project sought the institutionalization of a replicable model of integral development in zones in the city of Bogota.

Even though there have been many interventions of integral improvements undertaken in Bogotá, there has not been any research done to date that demonstrates specifically the relationship among the different components of intervention in the programs of integral improvement of neighborhoods. This academic work seeks to fulfill this emptiness.