

## Paper 2 section A - Rio de Janeiro – Planning for Rio’s poor – example of improvements for urban poor

Key Factors of the case study	
How are the favelas being improved?	The favelas are squatter settlements that grow in and on the edge of cities. There are 1000 in Rio, 60% in the suburbs. Rocinha is the largest, in 2010 the population was thought to be 75000, it is likely to have doubled and there is no way of checking. The favela populations have grown by over 1 million since 1950. There are opportunities for crime in the favelas often organised by violent gangs. Unemployment is high with many families earning roughly £60/month
How are the favelas being improved?	Until 1980 the favelas were not recognised by the government – they did not appear on maps. The growth of the urban population and linked growth of the favelas made the problem impossible to ignore. Attempt to move populations to areas of low cost housing did not work – it encouraged migration and the population kept growing. Forced eviction from favelas did not work as it made 1000,s homeless which increases the crime rate. Ultimately, the rich were made to contribute more taxes. The money was used to develop rural towns to slow migration to the city, and secondly, the favelas themselves were improved to raise the quality of life for the people.
The effects of the 2016 Olympics on favelas	The Olympics created many jobs in construction for the locals which meant they learnt new skills for long term employment. Favelas have been developed to encourage visitors to the area. 1000 families lost their homes for new link roads to the city and around 3000 homes were demolished for the building of hotels and facilities for visitors. 800 new homes were built in Campo Grande about 90 mins from the city. Attempts to rehouse evicted people were not fully successful. Although the houses are better than the favela, Campo Grande has no shops, nowhere for children to play and lacks a sense of community as people have literally been ‘thrown together’.
How does the Favela Bairro project work	<i>Site and service scheme</i> – the local authority provides land and services for people to build their own homes. Complexo de Alemao now has 60000 homes built with improved and regulated materials. Families are taught to build a stable home out of strong materials. Paved roads are now given formal names which means they are added to maps. This also enables easy access for emergency services and rubbish removal trucks. Drainage and clean water supplies are improved reducing the impact of water borne disease such as cholera. Many favelas are built on hillsides as this is not land that developers wish to build high class housing on. The authorities make the slopes stable to avoid landslides during heavy rain. Where not possible, families are relocated. New healthcare and education services are in place in favelas. Cultural activities such as samba, capoeira and reggae are run to stop youths from getting involved in gangs and organised crime. Tax money has been used to pay for police patrols to reduce crime, and government loans are available for people to buy their materials to build their new homes. Alternatively 100% mortgages are available for people to buy a home with – this means they do not need savings to pay for the home.
Has the Favela Bairro scheme been successful?	By improving roads, providing free cable car tickets to the centre of the city and security, the mobility of the residents has improved. Access to education, healthcare and clean water and sanitation, as well as strong building materials has improved the quality of life of the residents. Employment has risen meaning the residents have more money to spend on local businesses and more children are going to school which has helped to reduce the crime rate. It has been recognised by the UN as a model for other Brazilian cities to follow to improve their favelas. <b>On the other hand</b> The budget was \$1billion – it isn’t likely to be enough to cover all of the favelas. New built infrastructure is not being maintained as the budget cannot cover it. Although people have built their own homes, they do not have the skills to make repairs, and the better quality housing now commands higher rents, therefore the poorest are actually worse off than before.
Key terms	Location specific details
Favela, Favela de Bairro, Rocinha, Campo Grande, relocation, infrastructure, Olympics, Rio de Janeiro, development, poverty, port, trade, sanitation, unemployment, traffic congestion, pollution, landslides, crime, crime rate, organised crime, gang violence	Rio is split into 4 zones – <b>North Zone</b> main industry and port area, airport and Maracana football stadium are here – low quality housing and favelas. <b>West</b> Barra da Tijuca change from low class to high class housing, industrial area of Campo Grande and low quality housing – Olympic park. <b>Centro</b> – oldest part, CBD and financial centre – Petrobras HQ here. <b>South</b> – main tourist area with beaches – Ipanema is the wealthiest district in South America – overlooked by Rocinha – the largest favela in South America. Opened up when the tunnels were cut through the mountains.

**Paper 2 Section A - Urban Issues and Challenges NEE city Case Study**

Social Challenges	Social opportunities	Economic Challenges	Economic Opportunities
<p><b>Healthcare</b> – in 2013 only 55% of the population had access to healthcare. Barra di Tijuca has 6/1000 infant mortality with life expectancy of 80, whereas Cidada de Deus (favela) has 21/1000 and life exp is 45 (Rio average is 19/1000 and 63)</p> <p><b>Education</b> - is compulsory from 6-14. Many children stop education at 14 and begin work for the drug gangs. Low numbers of schools and teachers as well as the need for an income reduce education potential.</p> <p><b>Water</b> - 12% do not have access to clean water. 37% water is lost from theft, leaks and fraud. As the population grows, so does the problem.</p> <p><b>Energy</b> - Frequent blackouts due to a shortage of electricity. Many gain their energy illegally tapping into the main supply which is dangerous. Growing population makes the situation worse.</p>	<p><b>Healthcare</b> – favela Santa Marta, the mobile health workers took health kits to the 8000 homes. 20 diseases were detected and treated – infant mort has decreased and life expectancy increased.</p> <p><b>Education</b> – encouraging volunteers to work in schools and giving families grants to cover the cost of the children staying in school and not working. Free sports lessons available and a private free university in Rocinha</p> <p><b>Water</b> – mostly improving the quality and quantity of the water. Between 1998 and 2014, 300km of new pipe laid meaning 95% of the favelas had access to clean water.</p> <p><b>Energy</b> – 60km of new power lines and a new nuclear power generator built in Rio. The Simplicio power complex use hydro electric power. It increased the power supply to Rio by 30%. Took 6 years and \$2 billion</p>	<p>One of the highest GNI/Capita in Brazil – but wealth is shared unevenly – clear rich/poor divide.</p> <p>Huge recession in 2015 increased unemployment. Violent protests about lack of jobs, healthcare and education.</p> <p>Richest 1% of Rio earn 12% of the city’s income. Poorest 50% only earns 13% of the total income.</p> <p>Favela unemployment is 20%</p> <p>Most work in the informal sector (street vending, labourers, maids etc and generally making money where they can. Informal sector pay is low £60/month and has no security or contracts.</p> <p>3.5million in Rio are informally employed with no insurance or unemployment benefit – they don’t pay tax, the government receives no money from them so there is less money available to help develop the favelas</p>	<p>6% of all employment in Brazil is found in Rio</p> <p>Government using education to reduce youth unemployment The Schools of Tomorrow programme aims to improve education for the youths in poor and violent areas. Many courses are practical skills that allow them to find work in the favelas and in the wealthier parts of Rio.</p> <p>Adult education courses are available for those that had to leave education for work, but wanted to carry on their studies.</p> <p>Free childcare is available for teenage mothers who wish to return to education</p> <p>Pacifying Police Units have begun to take back control of the favelas away from the drug gangs. Murders, kidnapping, carjacking and armed assaults have declined, property value has increased and tourism is on the rise. The police have reclaimed 30 favelas from the armed drug gangs.</p>
<b>Rio background</b>		<b>Environmental opportunities</b>	<b>Environmental challenges</b>
<p>Second most important industrial city and provides 5% of the national GNI. The port exports coffee, sugar, iron ore. The main service industries are now banking, finance and insurance. The main manufacturing industries are chemicals, pharmaceuticals, clothing, furniture and processed foods. The stunning beaches and mountainous backdrop as well as the lively reputation of the city make it one of the most visited cities in the southern hemisphere. Located on the Atlantic coast of Brazil, grown around Guanabra Bay. It was the capital until 1960, it is a cultural hub with 50 museums, the worlds biggest music and dance celebrations. It is a UNESCO world heritage site which attracts tourists to see the Christ redeemer statue and Sugerloaf Mountain. It staged the 2014 world cup and the 2016 Olympics. In 2014 Rio had the second biggest population in Brazil (behind Sao Paulo) with 6.5 million in the city and 12.5 million on the fringe. Over the last 50 years the population has grown exponentially. Industrial investment and employment from tourism led to mass migration from the Amazon Basin, Argentina and Bolivia. The migrants have led to greater economic growth as well as a larger racial and cultural mix. Migrants are now coming from China and South Korea as well as the UK and USA.</p>		<p>Expansion of the metro system under Guanabra bay to reduce car use, introducing toll roads into the city to reduce congestion and making the coast roads one way during rush hour to ease traffic flow (cars pollute less when moving).</p> <p>Overseas aid has been used to reduce the waste being dumped into the sea, 12 new sewage works have been built since 2004 (\$68 million). Whilst ships are now fined for disposing of their fuel into the bay illegally. 5km of new sewage pipes installed around favelas.</p> <p>The rotting rubbish from favelas is now used for biogas at the new power station near the University of Rio. It consumes 30 tonnes of rubbish a day and can power 1000 favela homes.</p>	<p>5000 deaths are related to air pollution every year due to thick smog from traffic mixing with the mist in the morning. Traffic congestion is an issue due to steep mountains surrounding Rio making lowland areas the only location for roads. Car ownership has increased by 40% in the last ten years, mainly due to increased crime meaning public transport is not safe. Water pollution is high. 200 tonnes of raw sewage from open sewers from the favelas pour into the rivers and bay every day. Ships empty their fuel tanks into the bay and there have been oil leaks from the Petrobras refinery. 50 tonnes of industrial waste (chemicals) dumped into the bay every day. Favelas are on steep slopes so waste lorries cannot reach them – encourages rats.</p>

