

6th WORLDWIDE COLLOQUIUM OF THE IUCN ACADEMY OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Cities, pollution and poverty: a summary report

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As the majority of the population has been concentrating more and more in the cities, the quality of life for most of people in the future will be determined by the quality of the cities (ZWINGLE).

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Overview and trends of urbanization

Megacities in developing world

Relationships between environment and poverty

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Brazilian Experiences in urban and regional planning

Urban policy – City Statute - Master Plan

Social programs sponsored by Brazilian Federal Loan and Saving Bank

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Brazilian experiences and innovative contributions

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Researches and studies

Ricardo Farret, Urban and regional planning in Brazil - The Role of the Federal Government (2001)

<http://ww.nsl.ethz.ch/index.php/content/download/383/2447/file/>

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**“Poverty and Wealth in Metropolitan Brazil”
(IPEA Research – Instituto de Pesquisa
Econômica Aplicada - 1992 - 2008)**

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Ivani Vassoler, Lessons in Governance from Urban Brazil - Co-sponsored by the Brazil Institute and the Comparative Urban Studies Project

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André Luiz de Souza Castro & Jean Rodrigues Benevides – The Brazilian Federal Loan and Saving Bank Promoting Sustainable Urban Development

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Peculiarities of Brazil

- . a huge territorial extension (more than 8.5 million square kilometers), great socioeconomic, environmental, and cultural diversities, although a uniform language**
- . the dramatic transformation from a largely rural country (74% of the total population in 1950) to a highly urbanized one (82% of the population living in urban areas in 2000)**

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Peculiarities of Brasil

- . a persistence of high levels of regional and personal inequalities of income
- . the high level of poverty, mainly urban

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Brasil: a urban, a metropolitan country

- . context of rapid urbanization**
- . inequality and poverty**
- . squatter settlements and illegal occupations in the large and medium size Brazilian cities**

São Paulo - SP



Billings – São Paulo - SP



Guarapiranga – São Paulo - SP



Rio de Janeiro - RJ



Favela Santa Luzia – Recife - PE



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Urban policy

. urban policy and any other public policy in Brasil have to contribute to the accomplishment of the major national objectives

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The major national objectives

- . the competitive insertion of the economy into the global markets**
- . the fight against poverty and social exclusion**
- . the reduction of inequalities in terms of regions, income, and quality of life**
- . the integration of the national territory**
- . the reform of the state**
- . the increase in the institutional and managerial capacity of the local governments and in the participation of the civil society.**

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Urbanization of poverty

- . Brazil (up to recent times)
- . 50 mi people – bellow the poverty line (personal income = US\$ 1/day per person)
- . 21 mi of them – extremely poor (indigent)

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“Poverty and wealth in Metropolitan Brazil” – IPEA (2008) - the decrease in the number of the poor - the rise in the number of the rich – “Bolsa Família”

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“Poverty and Wealth in Metropolitan Brazil” (IPEA Research – 1992 - 2008)

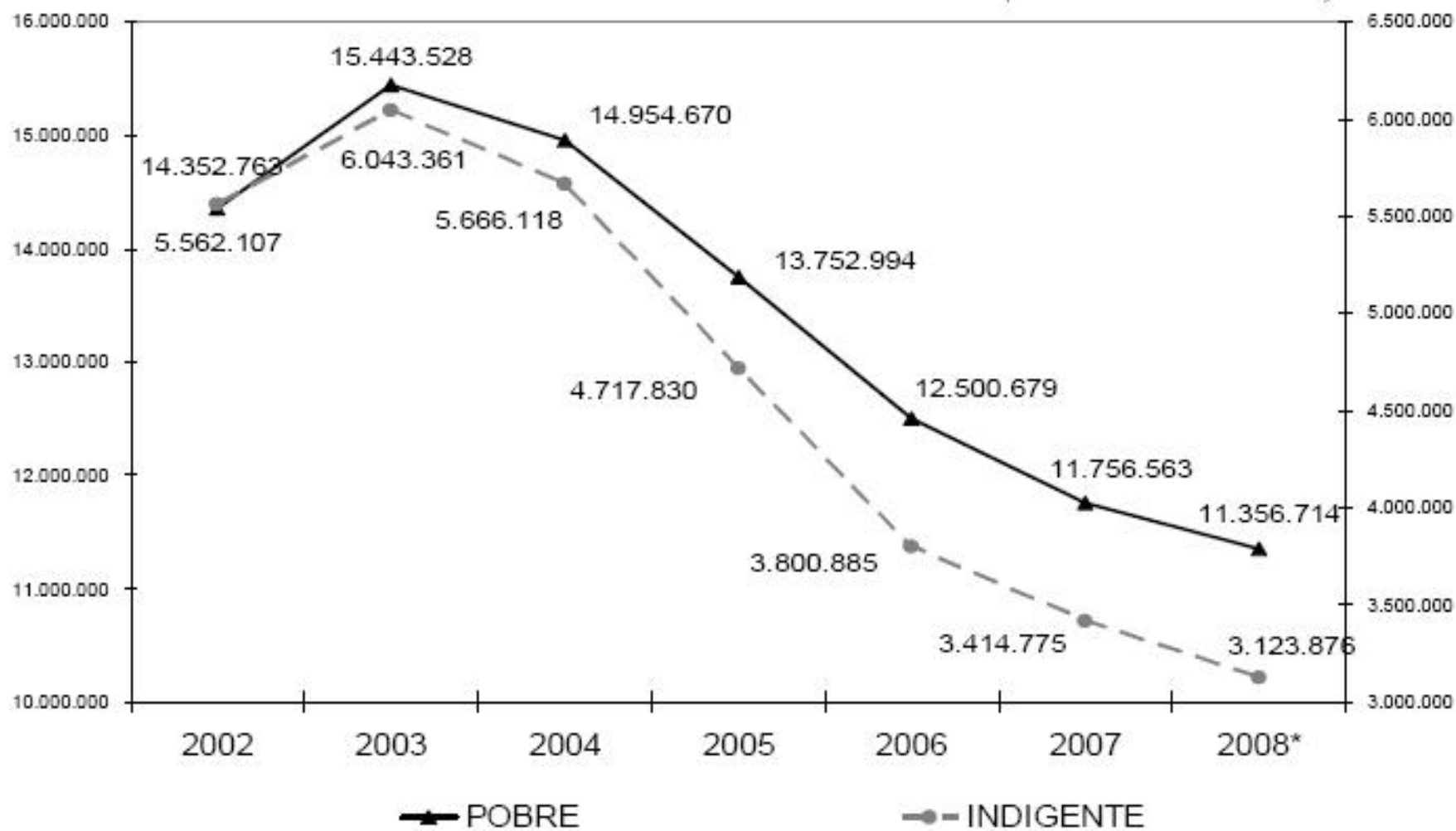
- . Recovery of Brazilian economy**
- . Improvement in the income of families**
- . Decrease in the number of the poor**
- . Rise in the number of the rich**

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Poor and extremely poor (IPEA)

- . **Poor families - monthly income - below 50% of the minimum wage (R\$ 207.50)**
- . **Extremely poor - up to 20% of the minimum wage (R\$ 83).**

Gráfico 4 – Número de pobres e indigentes nas seis regiões metropolitanas, 2002-2008
(em número de indivíduos)

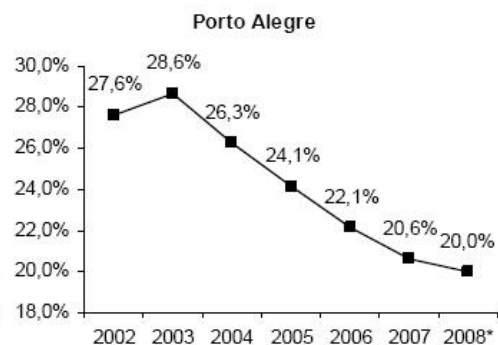
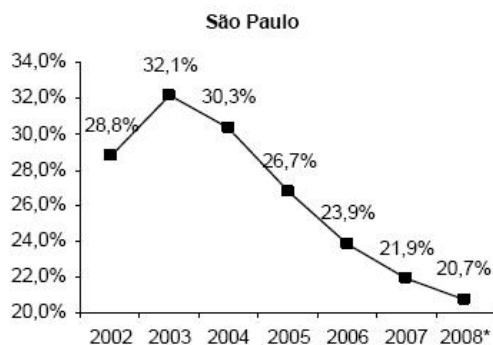
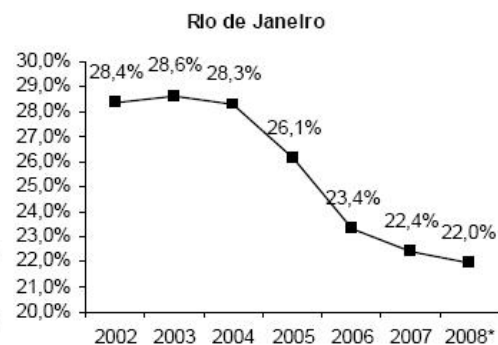
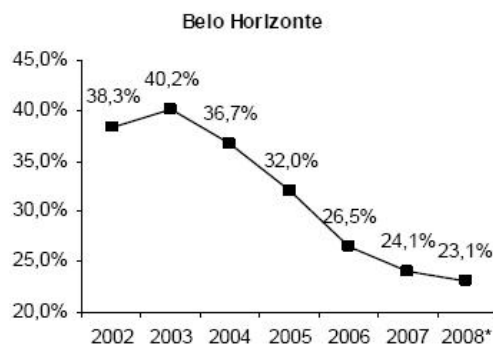
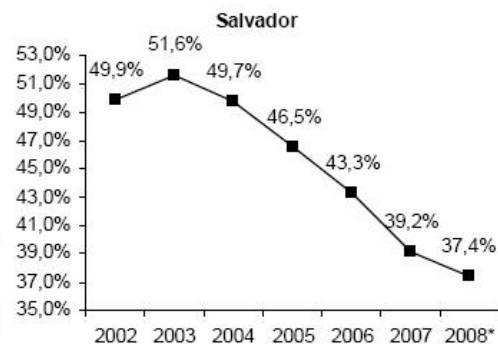
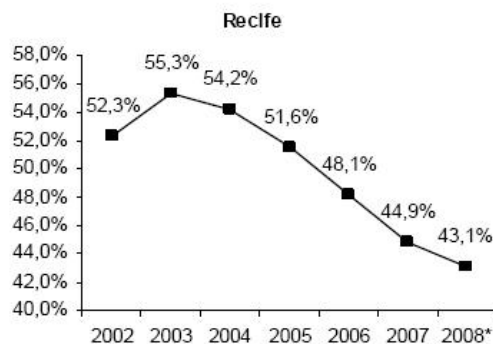


(*) Estimativa.

Fonte: IBGE. Pesquisa Mensal de Emprego. (Elaboração própria.)

Gráfico 5 – Percentual de pobres por região metropolitana, 2002-2008

(em %)



(*) Estimativa

Fonte: Elaboração própria a partir da PME/IBGE.

Nota: Renda domiciliar imputada através da metodologia descrita em Ribas e Machado (2008).

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Decrease in the number of the poor

- . Sao Paulo
 - . 2002 – 5.138 mi
 - . 2008 – 3.986 mi (- 8.1%)

- . Rio de Janeiro
 - . 2002 – 3.158 mi
 - . 2008 - 2.587 mi (- 6.4%)

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Decrease in the number of the extremely poor

. 2002 – 2008 – reduction from 12.7% to 6.6% of the total population in the six metropolitan regions

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Decrease in the number of the poor

- . **Economic growth**
- . **Increases in the minimum wage**
- . **Government transferences (“Bolsa Família”)**

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Rise in the number of the rich

448,493 - 2002

362,262 - 2003

348,751 - 2004

393,516 - 2005

437,847 - 2006

447,873 - 2007

476,596 - 2008

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Rise in the number of the rich

- . Economic growth
- . Productivity gains
- . Scarcely transmitted to the wages

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Regional planning

- . “Pluriannual Development Plans”
- . “National Axes of Integration and Development”

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“Pluriannual Development Plans” 2000–2003

- **The economic division of Brazilian territory is reviewed**
- **cancelled the traditional division into macroregions, based in some static and homogeneous geographic features.**

EIXOS NACIONAIS DE INTEGRAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO



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“Pluriannual Development Plans” 2000–2003 – National Axes

- **Identification of nine “National Axes of Integration and Development”**
- **designed to integrate the many regional economies and synchronize them with international markets**
- **Within each one of these Axes - efforts to restructure the internal productive chains and reinforce its multiplier effects**

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“National Axes of Integration and Development”

- **The Axis as a new planning unit**
- **both public and private sector investment opportunities are identified**

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“National Axes of Integration and Development”

- **The public investments – concentrated in four areas:**
- **economic infrastructure (transportation, energy and telecommunication)**
- **social capital (education, public health, housing, and sanitation)**
- **information and knowledge (urban and regional management, research and development, training, etc.)**
- **environmental management (water and forest resources control, etc)**

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National urban policy in Brazil – “Brazil in Action” (“strategic municipalities”) – “Habitar Brasil” - “Modernization of the Municipal Fiscal Management – federal government programs launched in 1995 – important components for a responsive national urban policy

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Curitiba - transportation planning as a tool for managing urban growth

Porto Alegre - “participatory budget”

Rio de Janeiro - Favela Bairro

Recife - ZEIS – Zoneamento de Interesse Social (“Special Low-Income Zoning”)

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Sao Paulo's Master Plan

The two basic tenets of Sao Paulo's MP were to use urban policy to address urban dispersal and socio-spatial inequality by encouraging densification where infrastructure already exists and discouraging the growth of illegal settlements in the outskirts.

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ZEIS - Special Low-Income Zoning

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Curitiba Experience

Three model programs have driven Curitiba's success: public transportation, parks, and recycling.



foto: Luciano Roncolato / Portal InterBuss

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The Historical Sites Rehabilitation Program was launched in 2000 establishing a technical cooperation program with the French government

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- . downtown areas should aim at population resettlement with economic activities and low-income housing**
- . opposed to the urban development model based on the so called “urban sprawl” – the expulsion the low-income population to the cities’ outskirts and the abandonment and underutilization of areas provided with infra-structure.**

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“REVITA” project

. procedures and instruments to manage environmental and economic risks related to the reutilization of former commercial or industrial sites.

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Thanks for your attention!

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