• The precarious settlements in Brazil;
• Characteristics of the current slums;
• “Project Terra Mais Igual” (Project More Equal Land).
The precarious settlements in Brazil

• In the 20th and 21st centuries, the experience of the poor and the rural immigrants in Brazil comprises the struggle for space in the cities.
• The slums are the product of the resistance to the space segregation with the consolidation of the occupations.
• The slums are also called precarious urban settlements or informal settlements.
• The Brazilian slums were created with “the invasion, gradual or sudden, individual or group, of a land without infra-structure by self-building housing”.
• They were produced without technical assistance of engineers and architects and with improvised construct material: construct debris, straw, cardboard, etc.
• They were produced with the resources of their own.
São Benedito, 2010

Photo Bruno Vilas Novas
After a century of history, slums became more compact and vertical.
São Benedito urban plot  2012
By Bruno Vilas Novas
São Benedito 2012
São Benedito 2012
Mutirão Beco Limpo e em Cores
Dwellers, Ateliê de Ideias e Célula Emau

Photo Renata Morelato
São Benedito 2012
Mutirão BecoLimpo e em Cores
Dwellers, Ateliê de Ideias e Célula Emau
Nowadays the typical shack landscape is being substituted by a landscape of stacked brick volumes.
Alagoano Slum - Southwest Area of Vitória

Photo Stephanie Azevedo
• Thus, the slums of provisional and improvised spaces have become districts and towns in which the inhabitants establish stable links: work, social, interpersonal and local.
• Example:
• **Polygonal 1**, an insular central area of the island of Vitória.
• The hilly areas the city of Vitória were urbanized with slum configuration.
• The hilly areas constitute more than 70% of the territory of the island of Vitória.
• The insertion of supply infrastructure and sanitation, the access for pedestrians and vehicles and for the stability of buildings were the main difficulties.
• In the beginning the inhabitants urbanized the “jungle” and even the public space like paths and stairways were self-built.
The region referred to comprises 6 districts and 4 communities which occupy the slopes and the foot of the hills of Morro Grande and Gurigica. The region concentrates more than 10% of the population of the city – more than 30 thousand inhabitants.

Photo: Photomontage by Bruno Vilas Novas – districts that comprise the Polygonal 1 area – 2011
The occupation of these hills and its surroundings started in the years 1955-60 and was done mostly by migrants from the interior of the state of ES, de Minas Gerais e da Bahia.
Morro Grande and Gurigica

Photo Paulo Bonino 1960
It is located close to privileged areas of the city but it bears the most negative social and economic indicators of the city of Vitória.
• Characteristics of the current slums:

• We define slums as places of emancipation of poverty connected to resistance practices and production by the poor.
• No adjustment to urban patterns of normative state
• There is the presence of the State, public services, ex: Project Terra (Project Land).
• Informal relationships to generate jobs and income predominate.
• The slums are a territory with “an expressive presence of African Brazilians (brown and black people)”; nevertheless, it sets "plural identities in respect to material and symbolic existence".
São Benedito District 2009
Area of operation of the Projeto Terra Mais Igual (Project More Equal Land).
São Benedito 2012
Mutirão Beco Limpo e em Cores
Dwellers, Ateliê de Ideias e Célula Emau
Resistance and consolidation of settlements

• Through the struggles of social movements, the district demands were inserted in the agenda of public policies.

• Since 1998, the hills of Vitória have been considered “territories for planning and action” by the Vitória City Government (Prefeitura Municipal de Vitória) and are subject of a housing program called “Project Terra Mais Igual” (Project More More Equal Land).

• That is, the district becomes part of which of Special Zones of Social Interest (Zonas Especiais de Interesse Social).

• This is a settlement with special urban standards with the aim of promoting their judicial regularization and integration into the urban structure.
“Project Terra Mais Igual” (Project More Equal Land).

• ZEIS – Special Zones of Social Interest of Vitória municipality were subdivided into 15 polygonal areas.
• The selection of those zones has as parameters urban-land irregularities and precarious housing conditions.
• Its definition also stems from the degree of deprivation in urban equipment and services, the level of environmental fragility and low levels of these social indicators in these places.
• The goal of Project Terra (Project Land) is to set up in the polygonal areas patterns consistent with those of the formal city.
The city of Vitória - island and continent - area 93,381 km²
The polygonal areas
PMV Site
• Vitória is one of the few Brazilian municipalities to provide programs of action in precarious urban settlements, as Campo Grande (MS); São Paulo (SP); Porto Alegre (RS) and Belo Horizonte (MG).

• The housing policy of social interest of Vitória city includes: planning, financing (in part), management, monitoring, supervision (in part) and (non deliberative nor proactive) participation.
• The Project Terra Mais Igual (Project More Equal Land) has reduced poverty in 16 years, but the social and economic indicators have largely remained negative.
• The Project Terra (Project Land) has controlled the housing deficit in the ZEIS areas of Vitória;
• The precarious settlement areas in Vitória in 1994 represented 49.42% compared to 30% in 2003 (PMV, 2003).
• However, the housing deficit is still worrisome in Vitória according to IPES (2009).
• The construction works of the Plano de Aceleração do Crescimento - PAC (Plan for Increase in Growth), a federal government plan, represent considerable investment in all these fields throughout Brazil, since 2009.
• The Project More Equal Land improves the ZEIS in four strands that proposes: urban, social, environmental and land.

• It is not only of land regularization, but investment in generation of training, employment, income, spaciousness of the environment and housing.

• It is also clear that the program does not promote removal nor compulsory displacement of populations of their localities.

• The resources are from the State with symbolic cost for residents.

• Many areas, before degraded has been converted into formal city.
Interventions of Project Terra (Project Land), Polygonal 1. Reform of units in Jaburu and improvement in the stairways.

Collective Housing of Project Terra (Project Land) - District of Jesus de Nazareth – PMV Site
Collective housing made by Project Terra (Project Land) in Jaburu.

Online Gazeta site - internet user: André de Souza
Jaburu, 2011
Single familiar house typology

Photo Ateliê de Ideias
Photo Celula Emau
Interventions of Project Terra (Project Land), Floresta, 2012.
Another single familiar house typology
Precarious residence will be replaced by the house under construction.

Forest 2011
Jaburu and Floresta, 2012

Location of this house in the Floresta/Forest
There are no access for vehicles
• The project **management** provides a coordination tied to the office of mayor, articulated the three levels of management: **strategic, tactical and operational.**
• **The strategic level** is composed of prefect, secretaries, regional administrators, (...). This level is responsible for strategic decisions.

• **The tactical level** has the technical function of managing and directing the operationalising the municipal departments.

• This level is interdepartamental and interdisciplinary.

• **The operational level**. The local team is responsible for the formation of interdisciplinary teams, also articulates the participation of the population and the care in local offices.

• The participation of the population occurs only at the operational level.

• I mean, the population is not taking part of the main resolutions.
obrigada

HMW Short Course: Vitoria, Brazil 29-31 October 2012
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