

Managing the Growth of Squatter Settlements

Learning Objective:

-Examine how the poor live in Rio de Janeiro



Learning Outcomes:

- Identify** where favelas are located in Rio
- Analyse** the 5 key challenges for residents
- Evaluate** why housing the poor is a challenge

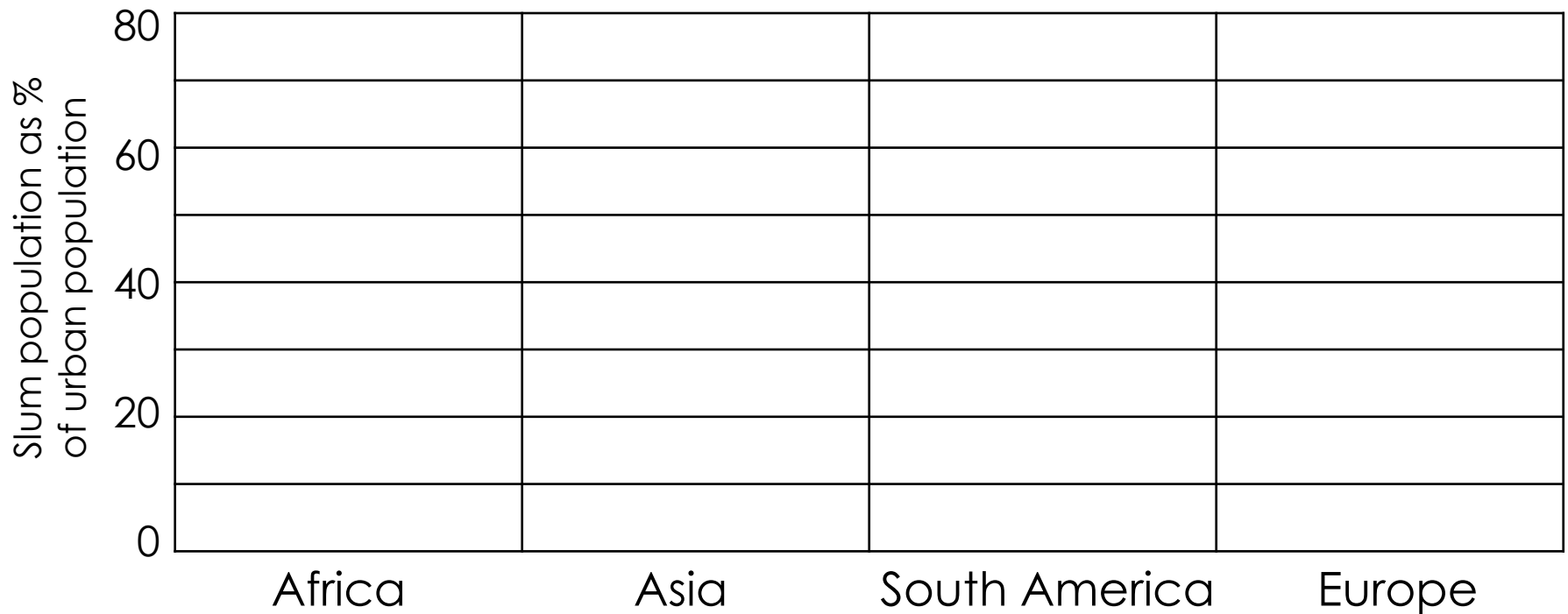


Squatter settlement: unplanned areas of cities (usually outskirts) built by people using any materials they can find. Also known as shanty towns / **favelas** / **barriades** and **bustees**.

Informal sector: jobs are created by people, but not recognised officially. Such as doing someone's washing, fixing bicycles or prostitution.

	Urban population %	Urban slum population (millions)	Slum population as % of urban population
Africa	39	187	61
Asia	50	598	42
South America	76	128	32
Europe	75	32	6

Describe the global pattern of slum dwellers





BRAZIL

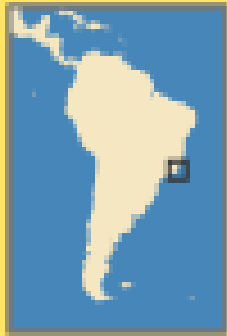
Salvador

Brasília

Rio de Janeiro

São Paulo

Atlantic Ocean



Penha ○

Guanabara Bay

Rio-Niterói
Bridge

Port Area

Niterói ○

Rio De Janeiro

Botafogo ○

Rochina

Copacabana

Ipanema

Barra da Tijuca

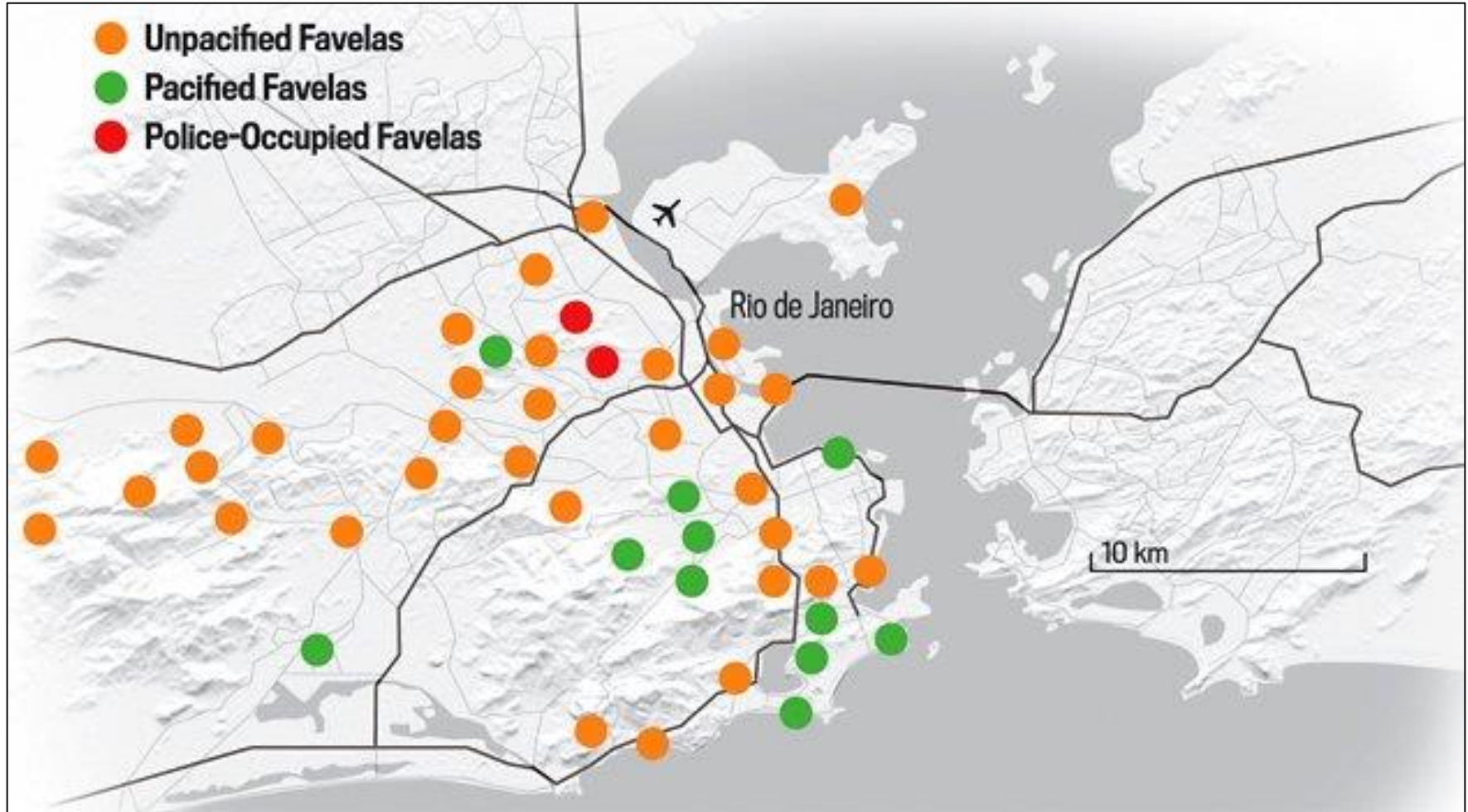


Location of favelas

1000 favelas in Rio

60% in the suburbs

25% in the outer part of the city



Some are even 40km from the city – along where?

Industrial areas

Steep hillsides – problems?



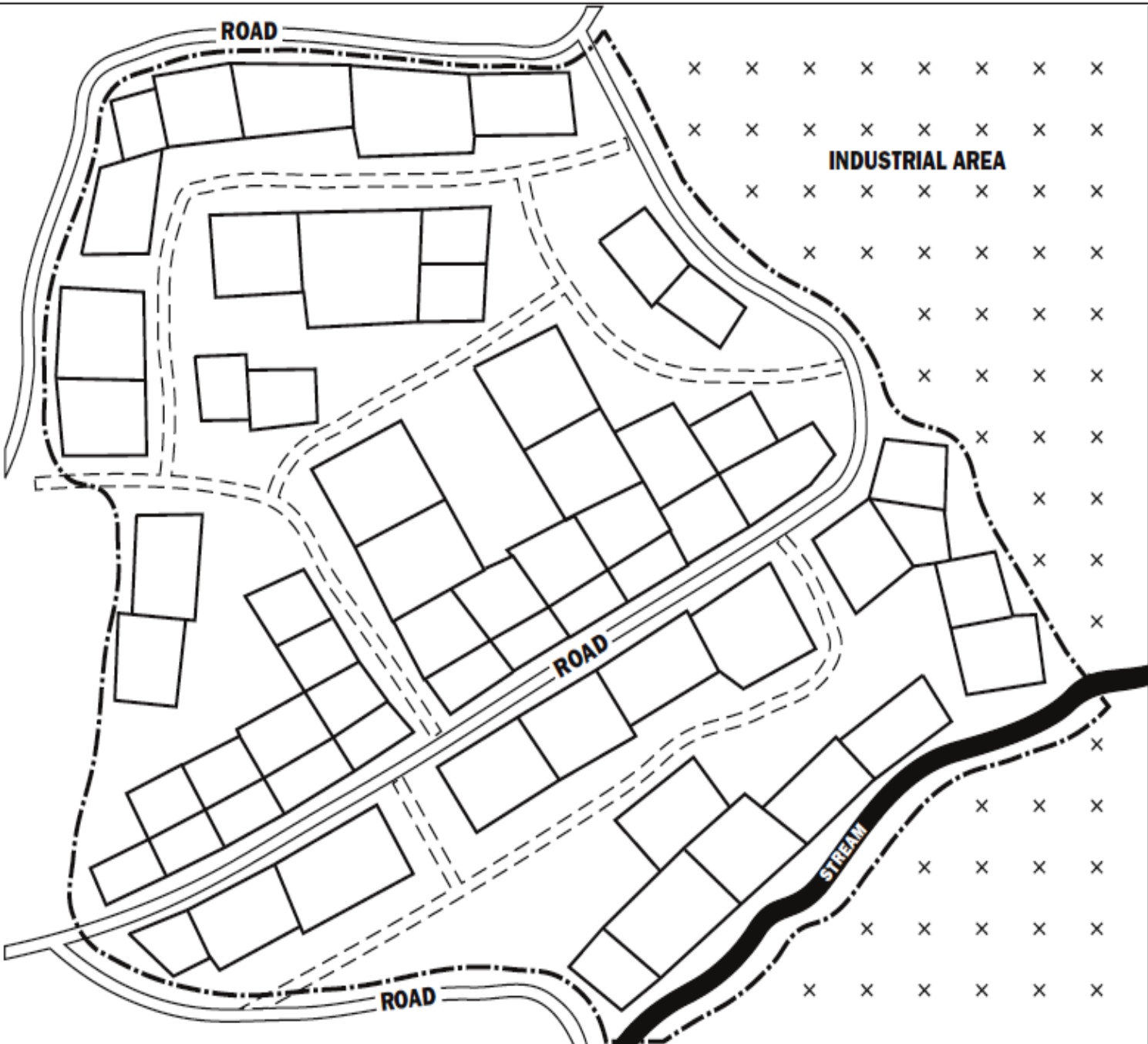
ASA2

Handwritten blue graffiti, including a stylized character and the number 6.

4 0 6
1 7 0 0 0



Rocinha – a squatter settlement



- Key:**
- x x Industrial area
 - x Edge of shanty town
 - - - - - Dirt road track
 - == Paved road
 - Shanty building made of wood, cardboard/ corrugated iron etc

Rocinha, Rio de Janeiro

Rocinha is the largest favela in Brazil. Most residents come from poor rural areas or country towns, but with few skills of use in urban areas and little savings. Others are young adults from poor areas of the city setting up their first homes. It had a population of 75,000 in the 2010 census, but that is now likely to be three times higher. The favela is built on a steep hillside overlooking the wealthy areas of Copacabana and Ipanema, where many of its inhabitants work.

Roads are not paved and are used as refuse dumps. In winter they turn to mud

Adult literacy is 32%

There is no school in the area

Many of the shacks are painted

People keep their shacks tidy

Almost everybody that has work, works in the informal sector

Poor transport and communications

Work is often temporary, informal and low paid

Public services like refuse collection do not come into areas that pay no local taxes

Poor sanitation so diseases are common

Many illegal activities

Only 1 woman and 2 men have a good education

Water is obtained from the stream, or from the nearest public tap which is one mile away. There are usually queues here and sometimes there is no water

Often close to industry on marginal, sometimes polluted land

Self-built with cheap or recycled materials



Infant mortality is very high

There is no electricity or sewerage system

In the rainy season the area often floods

The stream is very polluted

Often close to industry on marginal, sometimes polluted land

Self-built with cheap or recycled materials

The Challenges of Squatter Settlements

Construction

Crime



Unemployment

Services

Health

Evaluate why **housing** the urban poor will prove to be a ***great challenge*** for the authorities in Rio. (4 marks)

If you are stuck, link to construction and services

One of the main reasons why housing the poor is such an issue is because...