

FR10.30.03 Creativity and Protests: Cultural and Social Movements as responses to Repression in Grassroots Communities in Rio de Janeiro

Presenter: Lucia Capanema-Alvares, Universidade Federal Fluminense (luciacapanema@gmail.com)

Authors: Lucia Capanema-Alvares, Universidade Federal Fluminense; Jorge Luiz Barbosa, Universidade Federal Fluminense

Current studies dedicated to favelas show that the intense and diverse daily lives of residents are unequivocal demonstrations of their challenges to the poverty-stricken and violent stereotypes and stigmas imposed on them by hegemonic representations. Their non-violent collective protests, as recorded daily and more intensely during the 2013 riots, also show the contradictions and conflicts of a metropolis such as Rio de Janeiro, revealing its social and urban complexity. This paper aims at deepening our knowledge of these experiences, discussing how the slums and low-income communities in Rio de Janeiro respond to territorial/corporeal distinction processes imposed by city “hygienization” policies and police repression of poverty, using cultural and social movements. We are calling attention to a different political insertion of slums in the public arena, notably built on social movements that transform culture into an political attitude aesthetic in order to face human rights violations and to organize themselves peacefully and claim these rights in the public sphere. Both types of responses - socio-cultural and socio-political - have been studied recently: the Favela Observatory mapped the cultural movements through a qualitative study with one hundred youngsters from Cidade de Deus, Complexo do Alemão, Complexo da Penha, Mangueiras and Rocinha slums; graduate students at the Architecture and Urban Planning Program of the Federal Fluminense University also conducted a probabilistic survey with 385 participants of the June 2013 protests, allowing us to speculate on the participation of the low-income populations in the demonstrations. And the Permanent Observatory of Urban Conflicts in Rio de Janeiro, has been mapping conflicts manifested by slum dwellers since 1993. Among the main findings are the numerous cultural territories manifested in non-hegemonic ways in the favelas and the participation of low income and favela dwellers in protests against the neoliberal policies adopted by current governments in Brazil.

FR10.30.03 Social control and justice in the favelas of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: an appraisal of the pacification and slum upgrading programs (2008-2015)

Presenter: Rachel Coutinho-Silva, Graduate Program in Urbanism, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (rachelcc@acd.ufrj.br)

Authors: Rachel Coutinho-Silva, Graduate Program in Urbanism, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

This paper aims to examine recent public policies for favelas put forward by state and municipal levels of government in Rio de Janeiro, as part of a plan to adapt the city to host two mega-events: the Soccer World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic Games in 2016. The analysis focus on the UPP program (The Pacification Police Units), the Morar Carioca (Carioca Housing) and the PAC (Program of Development Acceleration). The UPP program, initiated in 2008, focuses on public security, and is complemented by the Morar Carioca and the PAC, which focus on housing, infrastructure and mobility within favelas. The departure point is the context of urban violence in the city of Rio, particularly its impact on favelas, and the subjacent issue is how to exert social control in a profoundly unequal, unjust and segregated city. The analysis is based on the effectiveness of UPP program in dealing with social conflicts, in building up less

violent communities and in bringing up social justice, and of the slum upgrading projects in fostering socio-environmental sustainability and diminishing risk and vulnerability in the favelas. The empirical evidence comes from three favelas: Comunidade Dona Marta, Cantagalo-Pavão-Pavãozinho and Complexo do Alemão. It uses data from government and non-government sources, as well as from field research. The analysis and its implicit comparative nature will point out the advances and setbacks of these programs as it relates to social control and justice. It will try to point out ongoing spatial and economic transformations and identify new forms of social control in the three favelas under scrutiny. It concludes that some aspects have improved, especially economic ones, and others, such as social and environmental ones are still problematic, particularly vulnerability and police repression. Violence has decreased, but social justice is far from being achieved.

FR10.30.03 New patterns of social integration and cohesion in diverse zones of segregated origin (DZSO)

Presenter: Graciela Fernández de Córdova, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
(gdcfernandez@pucp.edu.pe)

The current attractiveness of DZSOs for private investment, encourages the studies on socio-spatial diversity that these urban areas begin to present. Quantitative studies on segregation from the process approach, indicate that the socio-economic restructuring reduces the homogeneity of DZSOs, which contributes to shape areas of social-spatial integration areas much like downtown areas. But it is also argued that inequality among various groups increase segregation. In this context, is it possible that the inclusion of other social variables balance the socioeconomic inequality and help identify areas of robust diversity? That being so, is the change from uniform to diverse a possibility of integration and cohesion of residents and nonresidents in public spaces? From specialized bibliography select arguments applied in Latin America are provided for the case of Lima. The geo-referenced quantitative analysis allows the evaluation of urban diversity: social (socio-economic status, education, and occupational); and functional (commerce activity, employment and higher education). The qualitative analysis is based on an ethnographic approach to identify ways of integration and cohesion, it applies to three DZSOs with different socio-economic hierarchies. The new patterns show the separation of the social and functional interdependence, which currently generate from specific daily activities. Cohesion is primarily functional; from the social, it is based on the stigmatization of the newer residents. However, the perception of older residents to other, newer residents is dual, because they blame them for the good and the bad at the same time. The verification of forms of integration and social cohesion in DZSOs with the methodology applied, support the feasibility of integrating diversity and reduce the negative effects of segregated groups. The challenge is that part of this strategy and urban planning policies.

FR10.30.03 Education, Migration and Labor in Heterogeneous Cities – a Gender View

Presenter: Janina Leon, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Dept. Economics (jaleon@pucp.edu.pe)
Authors: Janina Leon, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Dept. Economics

The urban growth has been accelerated in the last decades, with increasing population born either within the cities or outside, even abroad. The changes in the demographic structure are not neutral in terms of migration and gender. From a human capital view, education becomes crucial for entering to

the job market. Also, geographic differences among cities may offer different economic opportunities to population, with different possibilities to enter in job markets. Our main research questions are: How far is education a determinant for entering into the labor market, in terms of income, labor conditions, economic activity, etc.? Does migration status make differences in the labor entrance? How significantly different may these results be by gender and why? Beyond individual characteristics, may geographic or other characteristics of the cities explain differences in the job market entrance? Our hypothesis holds that labor entrance conditions are mainly determined by education, migration status and gender of an individual as well as the geographic and economic conditions of the city of residence. In methodological terms, the database is the annual Household Survey with detailed information for households and individuals. The national coverage of this survey is a great advantage compared to other data sources. The statistical and econometric analysis to test the proposed hypothesis is conducted in at least four Peruvian cities under analysis: Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa and Cusco, with different population and economic size. While this study is in progress, the main expected findings might confirm the proposed hypothesis, with education and gender being the most important determinants to enter into the job market, being these determinants more important among men, while migration status and education more important among women. These are expected results mainly in larger cities, with possible weaker results for smaller cities. Main public policies might be inferred from the results.