Instituto del IAI sobre Urbanización y Cambio Ambiental Global en América Latina.

Urban form, infrastructure and socioenvironmental justice. Research notes from cases of the Brazilian metropolitan areas

> Ricardo Toledo Silva Ciudad de México, México, 27 de septiembre – 8 de octubre de 2004

PART I Infrastructure, urban form and social exclusion

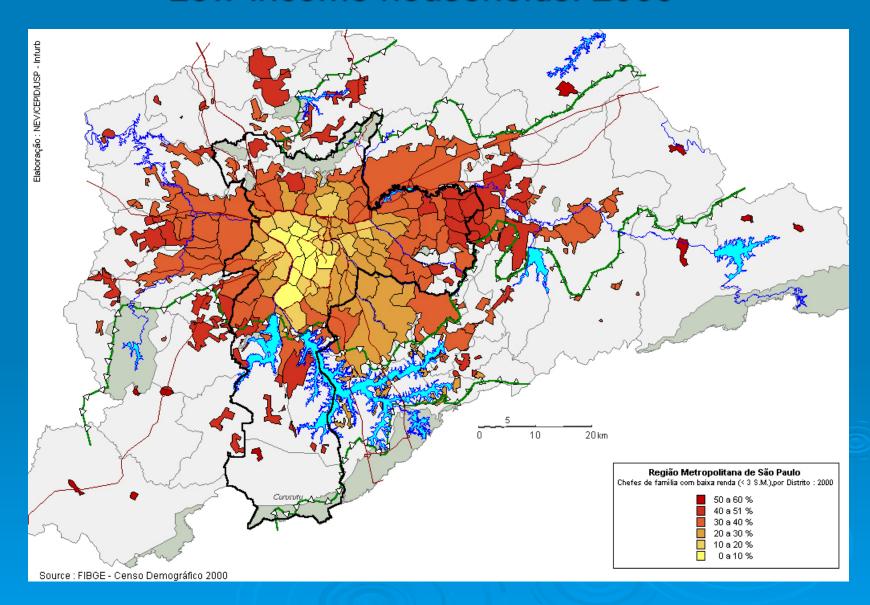
Infrastructure and networked services as elements of social inclusion / exclusion

- The formation of privileged urban spaces: different access conditions under an apparently homogeneous coverage.
- The functional structure of networked services and the unbalance between coverage and effectively accessible capacities.
- Infrastructure as a condition for production and social reproduction: the struggle for scarce outputs under the supply side logic.
- The genesis of a social disruption: the subjective right of access versus the objective economic exclusion.
- Privatization and regulation. Limitations of an oversimplified institutional model.

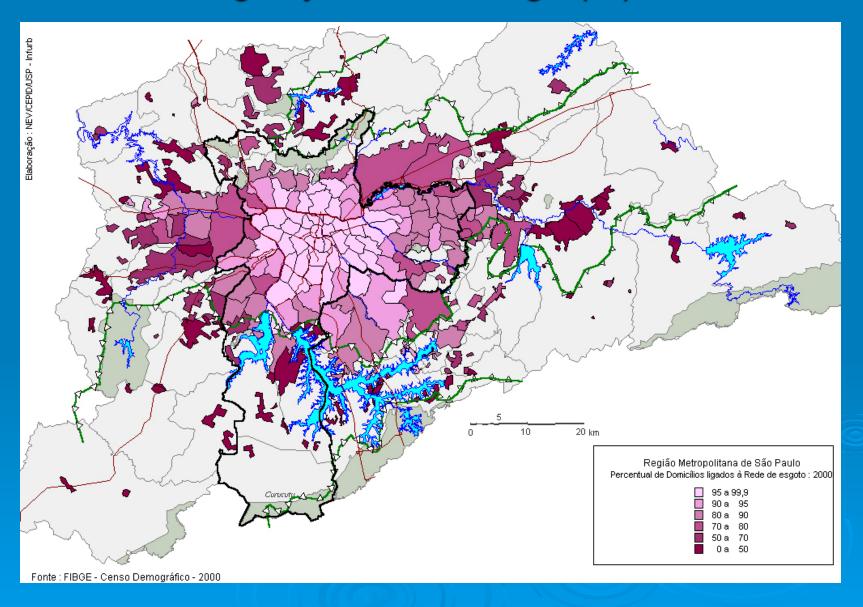
Key concepts

- Natural monopoly and technological structure
 - Functional hierarchy of networks: central capacities, arterial and capillary distribution
 - Unbundling: the breakdown of cross-subsidization
 - Indicators of universality: general coverage x effectively supplied capacities
- New dimensions of basic needs
 - Household production of market value and the need of access and communication
 - Connectivity as a precondition to equality

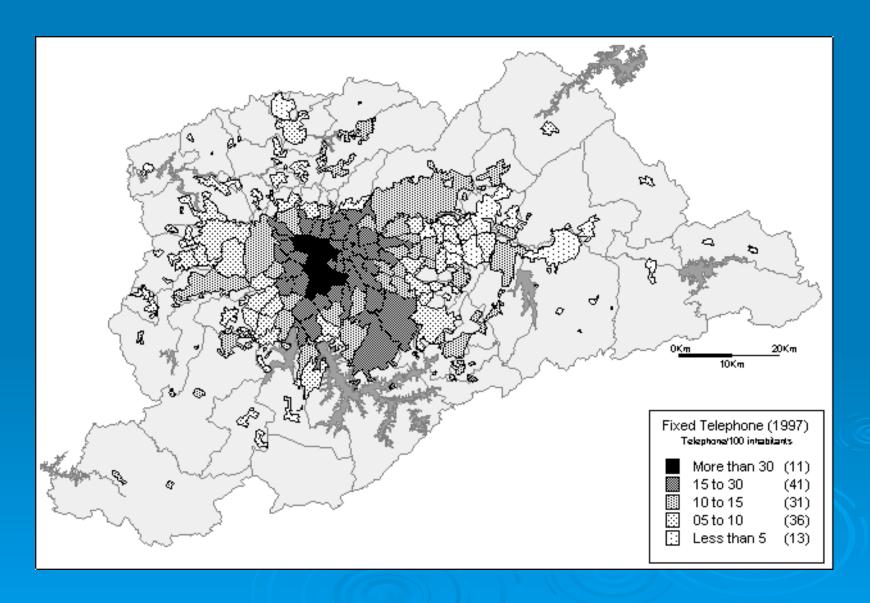
Low-income households. 2000



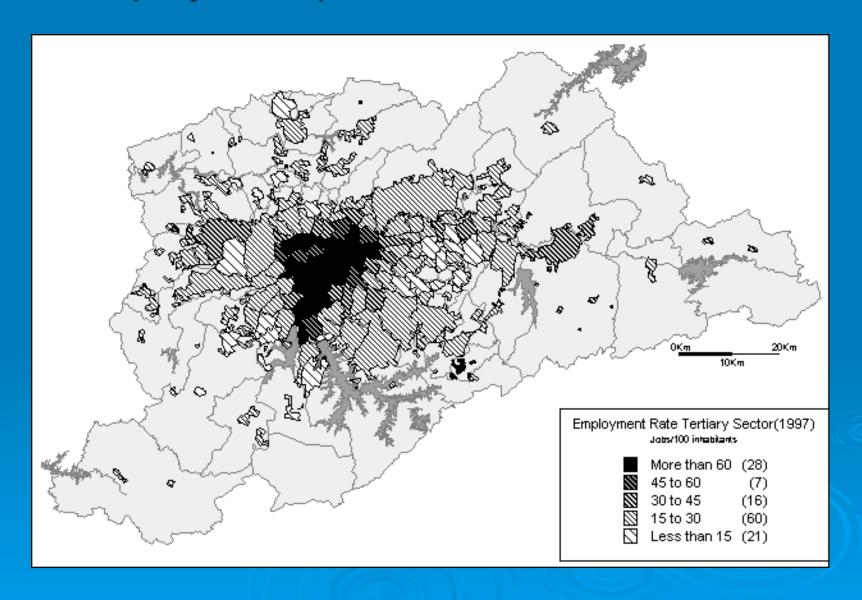
Sewerage system coverage (%). 2000



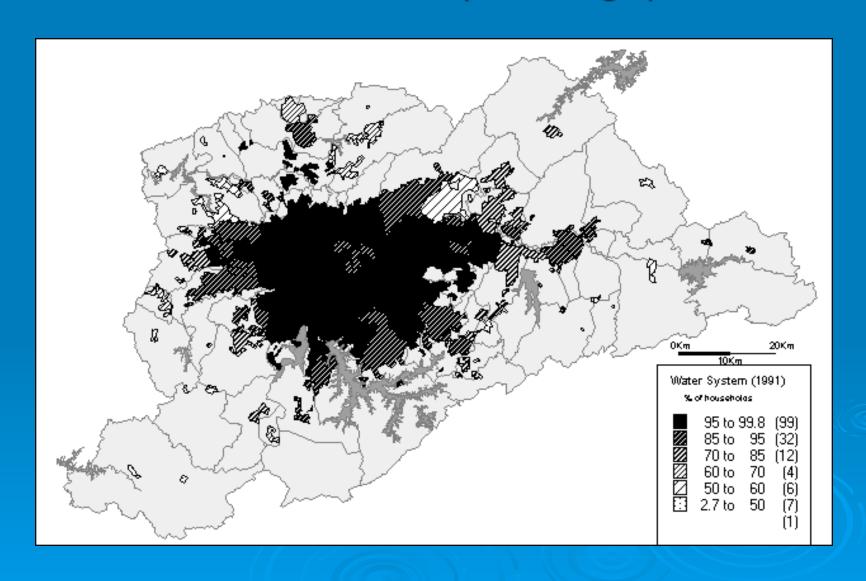
Telephone lines per 100 inhabitants. 1997



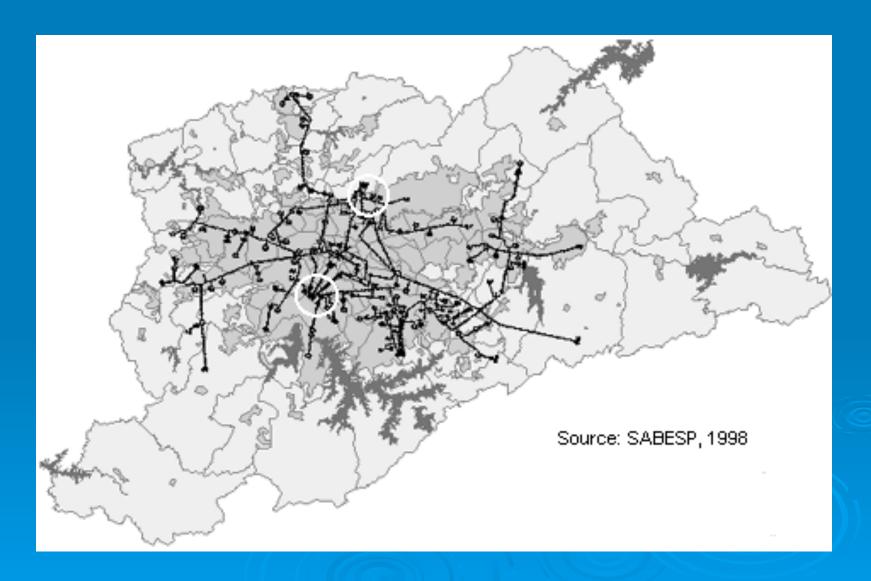
Employment per 100 inhabitants. 1997



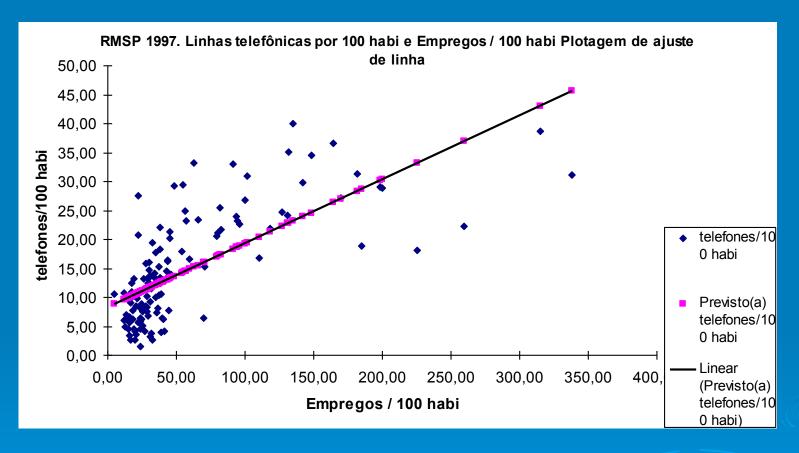
Water connections (coverage). 1997



Metropolitan water mains distribution. 1997

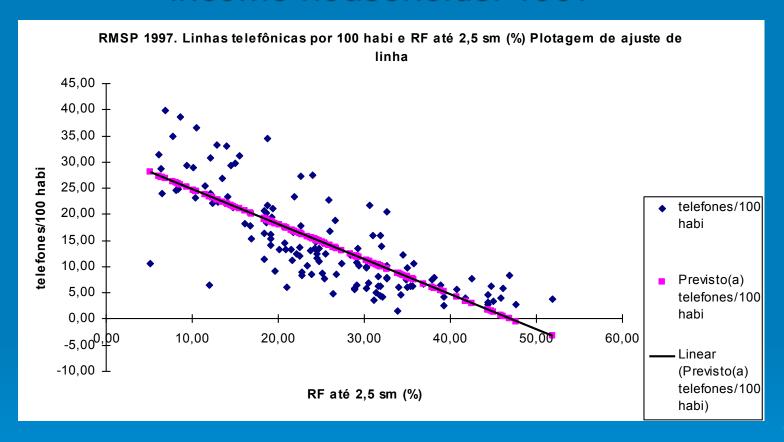


Linear regression. Telephone lines / employment rate. 1997



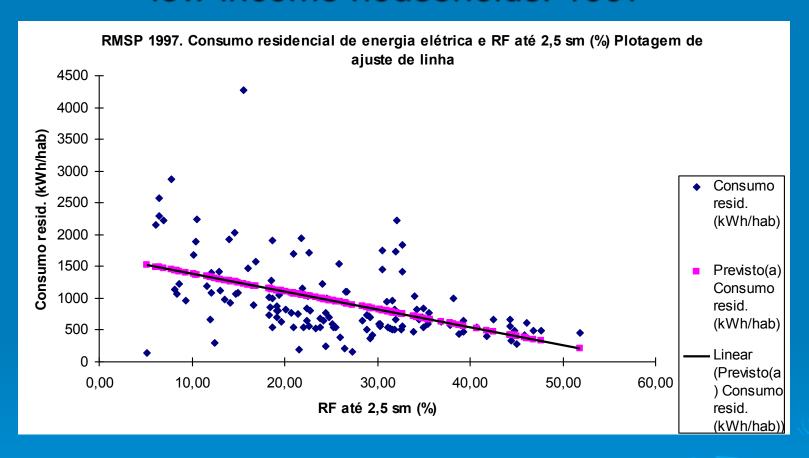
	Estatí stica de regressão	
R múltiplo		0,70973
R-Quadrado		0,503717
Observações		132

Linear regression. Telephone lines / % of low-income households. 1997



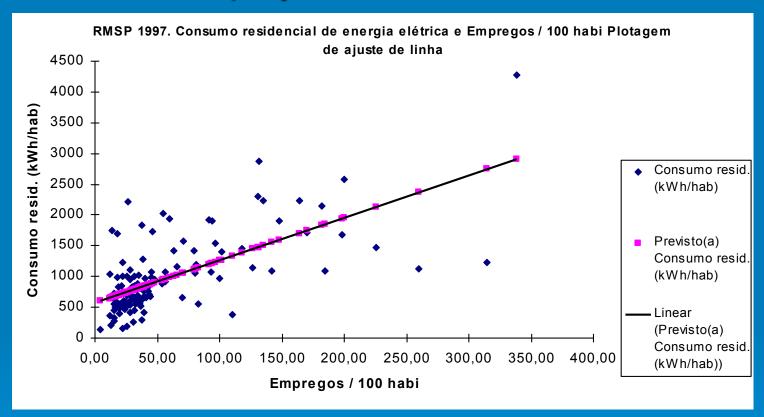
	Estatística de regressão	
R múltiplo		0,776313
R-Quadrado		0,602661
Observações		132

Linear regression. Electricity consumption / % of low-income households. 1997



	Estatística de regressão	
R múltiplo		0,483675
R-Quadrado		0,233941
Observações		132

Linear regression. Electricity consumption / employment rate. 1997



	Estatística de regressão	
R múltiplo		0,666592
R-Quadrado		0,444345
Observações		132

the subjective right of access versus the objective economic exclusion

- State purveying (under social contract provisions)
 - Access as a social right formally recognized to everybody
 - Frequently non exercised albeit non formally denied
- Private purveying (under commercial contract law)
 - Access as a commercial transaction
 - Immediately open to whoever has the means for paying

Privatization and regulation. Limitations of an oversimplified institutional model.

- Limitations of Demand Side Management in highly exclusionary contexts
 - Sectoral regulation and the focus on supply / demand conflict
 - From pre-contract to post-contract exclusion: the nonclient demand
- Extra-sectoral dimensions of regulation
 - Antitrust: coping with multi-utilities and territorial multiscope monopolies
 - Environment: the complementary dimensions of sectoral targets under an integrated planning and management prospect

PART II

Integrated planning and management (of urban and water resources): a new form of resolving socio-environmental conflicts?

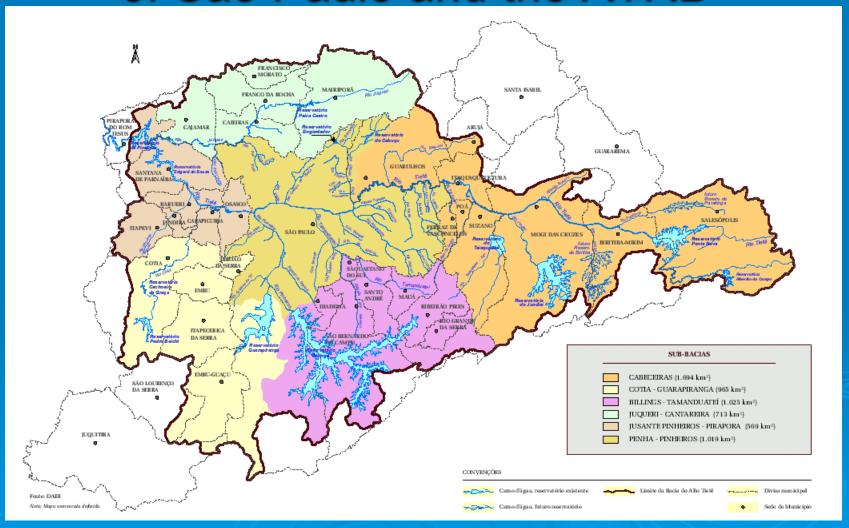
Specific conflicts in densely urbanized basins

- Urban supply
 - Residential use
 - Essential
 - Non essential
 - Non residential (common roll)
- Large users (industrial / large developments)
- Flood control
- Pollutant's dilution
 - Point source pollution
 - Non point source pollution

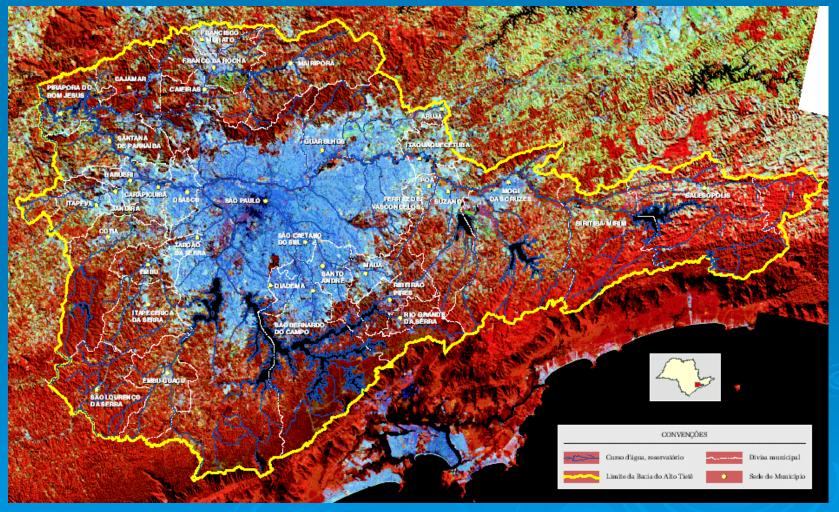
Main problems of Alto Tietê RB

- Water scarcity
- Depletion of surface reservoirs
- Uncontrolled exploitation of subsurface water
- Quality degradation of surface waters (generally)
- Precarious disposal of solid wastes
- Accelerated imperviousness on urban land (inclusive river banks)

Political limits of the Metropolitan Area of São Paulo and the ATRB

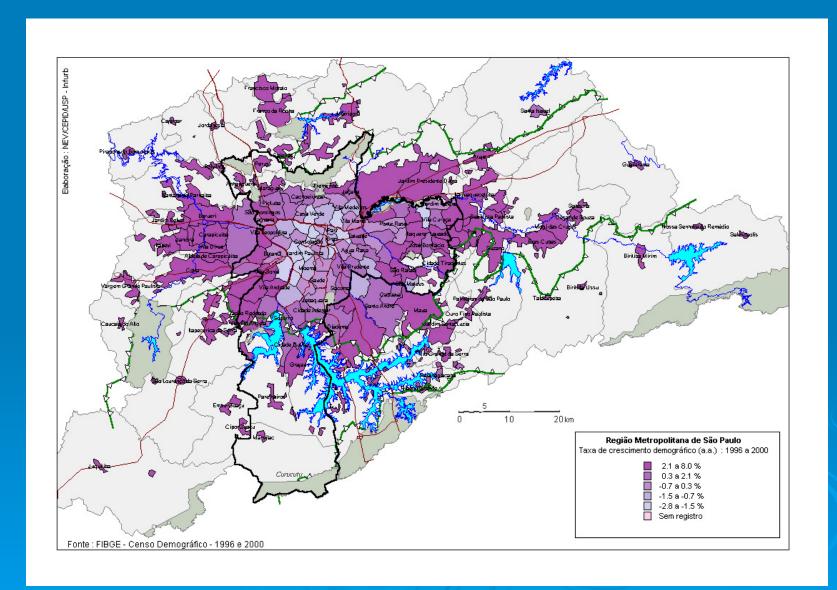


The metropolitan conurbation in the hydrologic unit boundaries

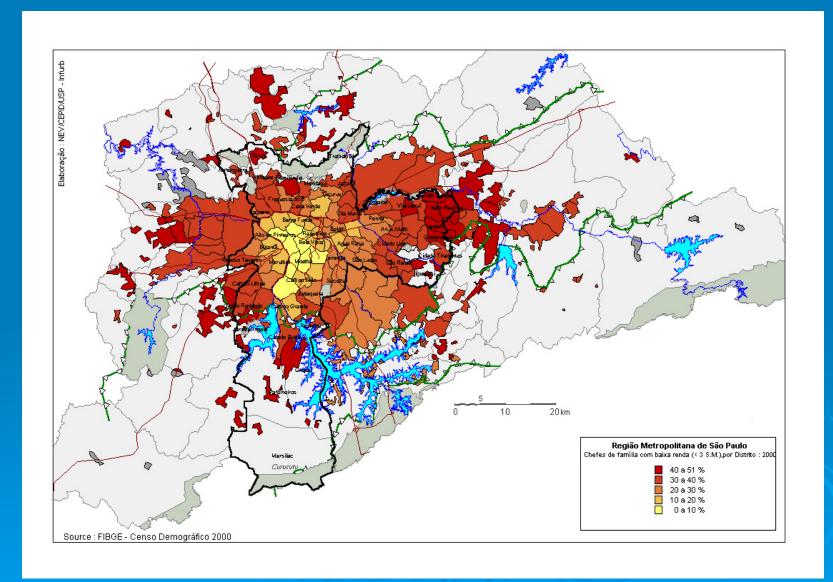


Banco de Dados Espaciais da Bacia do Alto Tietê - Instituto de Geociências da USP - Laboratório de Informática Geológica - LIG, 1999.

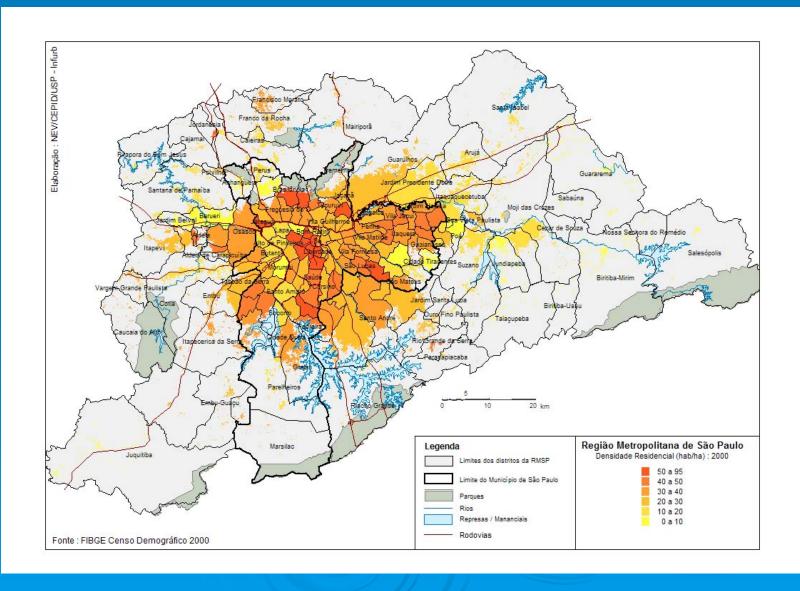
Demographic pressure (growth 1996-2000)



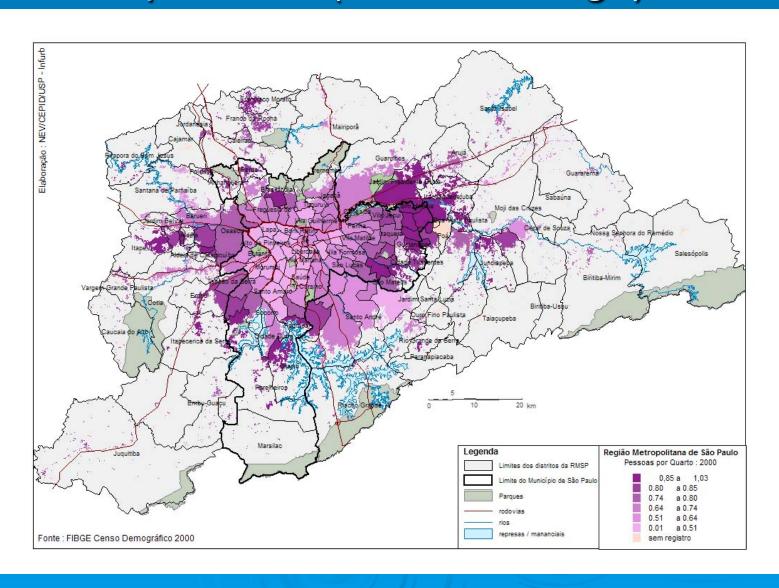
Low income households (2000)



Average density. 2000



Persons per room (district average) . 2000.



Main strategic principles of integrated planning in ATRB Plan and URBAGUA Project

- Articulation between different jurisdictions (functionally and territorially)
- A flexible normative system
- Converging non-structural approaches

Levels of articulation / integration regarding water and urban policies

- Coordinating urban water uses
- Preventing pollution loads and urban induced floods: land use and control
 - Land use, building regulations, housing, solid wastes and urban drainage
- Water planning and major metropolitan policies
 - Urban transport / streets network, housing, metropolitan development
- Neighbor basins and regional interactions: the extra-local implications of local decisions

Enforceable x incentive oriented policies

- > The legal figure of indicative planning
- Scaling the enforceability of regulations
 - Enforceable regulations
 - Fully enforceable norms
 - Transitory enforceable provisions
 - Norms attached to legal rights of compensation
 - Final performance regulations
 - Encouraged conformity
 - Levels 1 to 4 (according to next slide)
 - The need of urban and managerial information and evaluation

Levels of conformity

- Level 1 adhesion to the main committee and subcommittees
- ➤ Level 2 adapting local provisions and service routines to specific targets of the Plan (e.g. pollution loads, restrictive discharge flows)
- Level 3 Implementing control mechanisms
- Level 4 Full conformity

Converging non-structural approaches

- Possible new dimensions of cross-subsidization: multi-sectoral internalization of benefits
- Integrated [local] targeting of nonstructural measures
 - target pollution loads, for non-point pollution control;
 - restrictive discharge flows, for flood control;
 - urban water conservation (inclusive retrofitting).
- Pricing the effects of water consuming and polluting and of inducing flood: analogies and prospects of coordinated management

Information bases for a decentralized management

- SAD_URBAGUA: connecting expected performance to depollution strategies
- SIU_URBAGUA: relating urban needs and trends to regionally based water management
- SIG_URBAGUA: managing multiple sectoral and local projects in a decentralized metropolitan complex

SAD URBAGUA Decision Support System

> INPUTS

- site (topography, permeability, water table level, soil total thickness, impervious soil thickness, rocky masses)
- available energy sources
- available area
- budget for investment and operation
- population
- water consumption (per capita)
- epidemic diseases risk
- affluent load (standard parameters)
- operational conditions

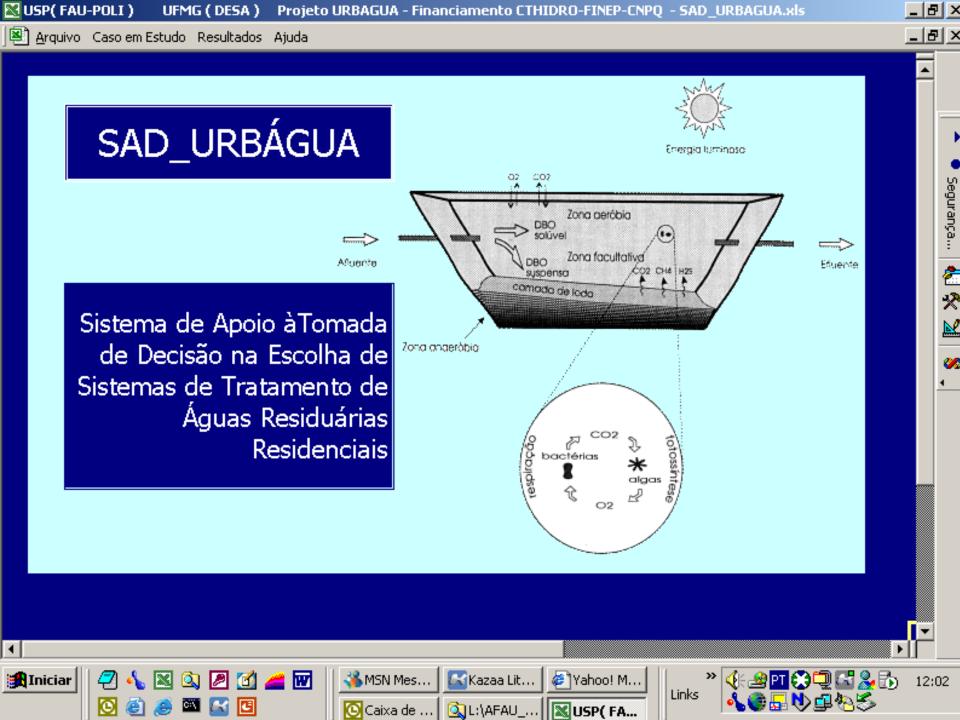
SAD URBAGUA Decision Support System

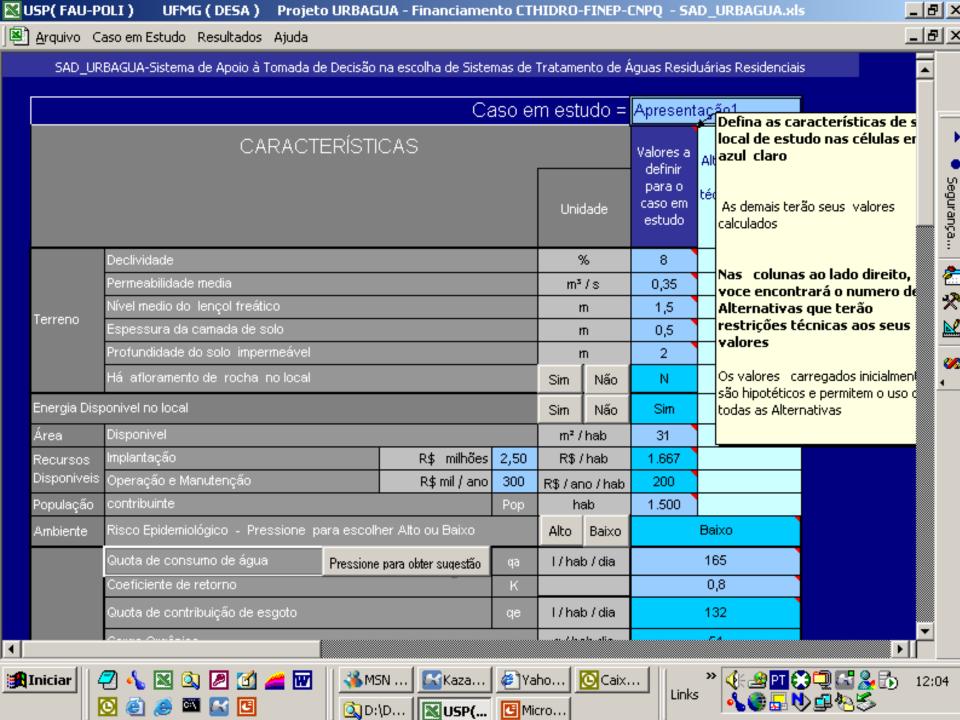
> Built-in Information

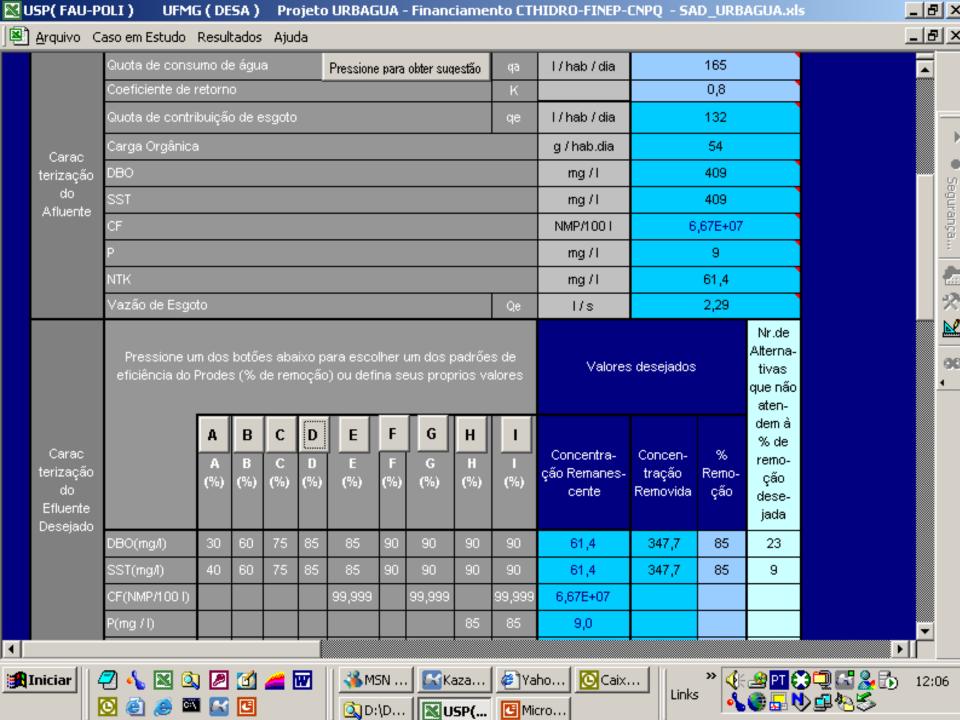
 levels of expected performance, according to combined inputs, for about 40 technological alternatives

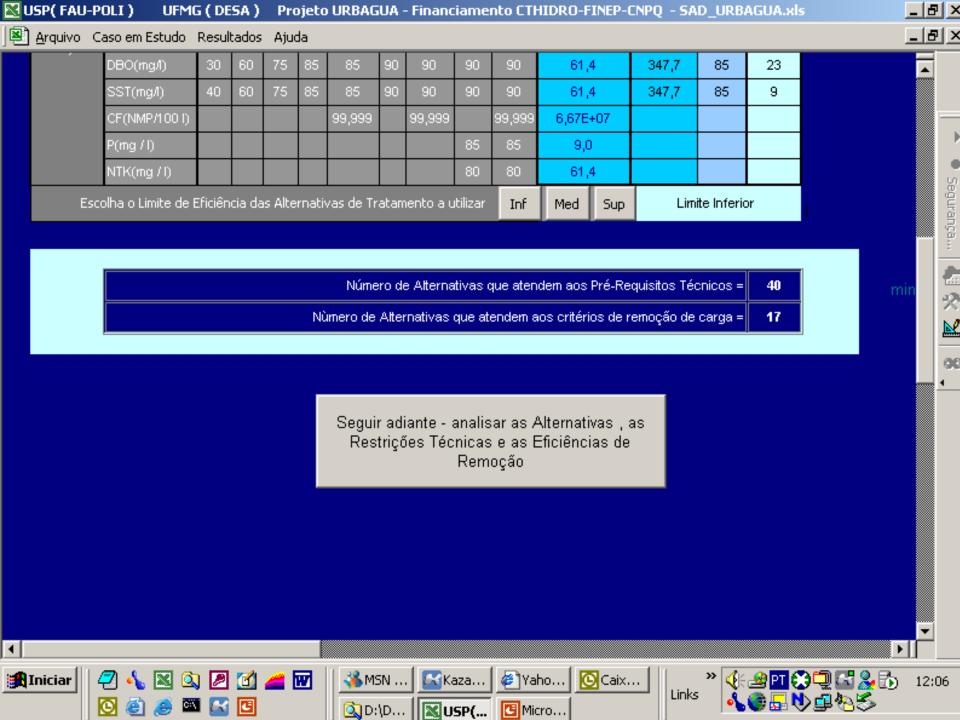
> OUTPUTS

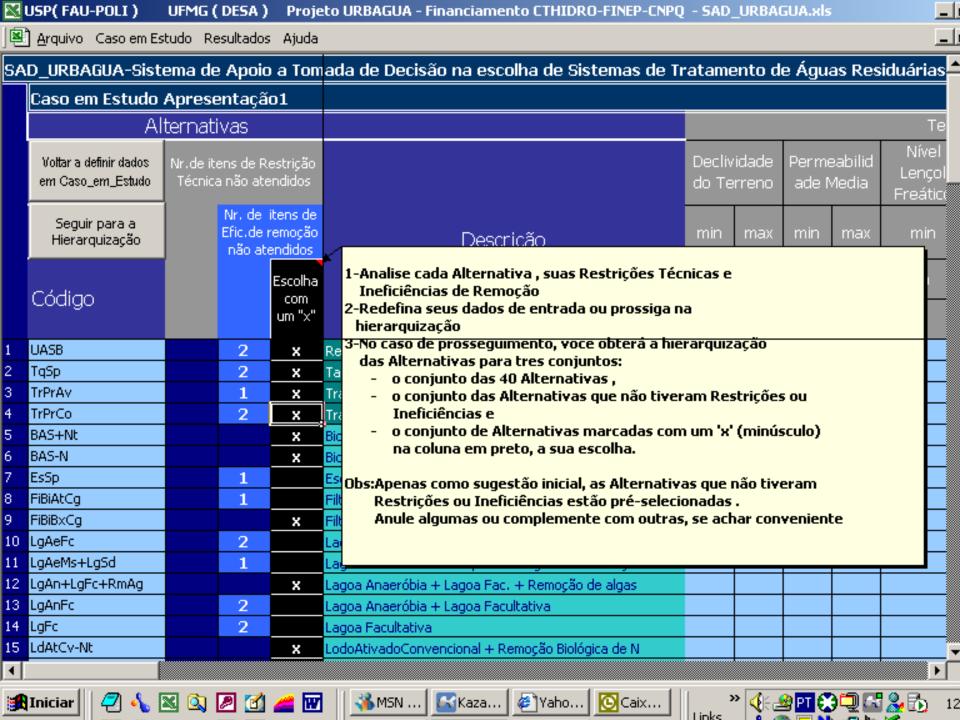
 alternative ranking and scoring of treatment technologies, according to performance, initial cost, operation cost and repayment standards of PRODES.

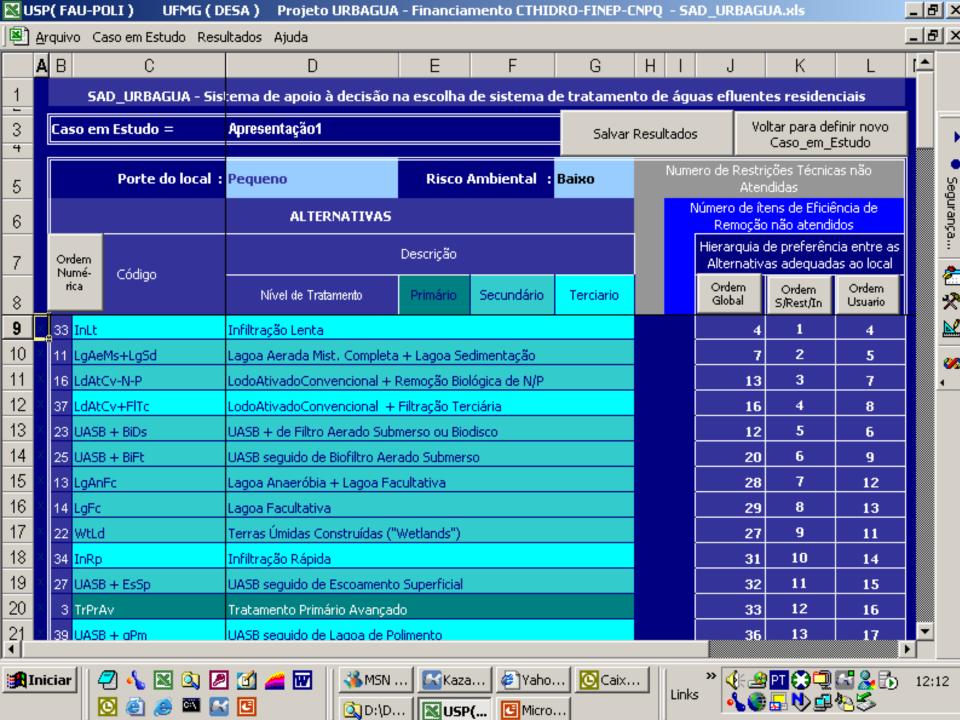


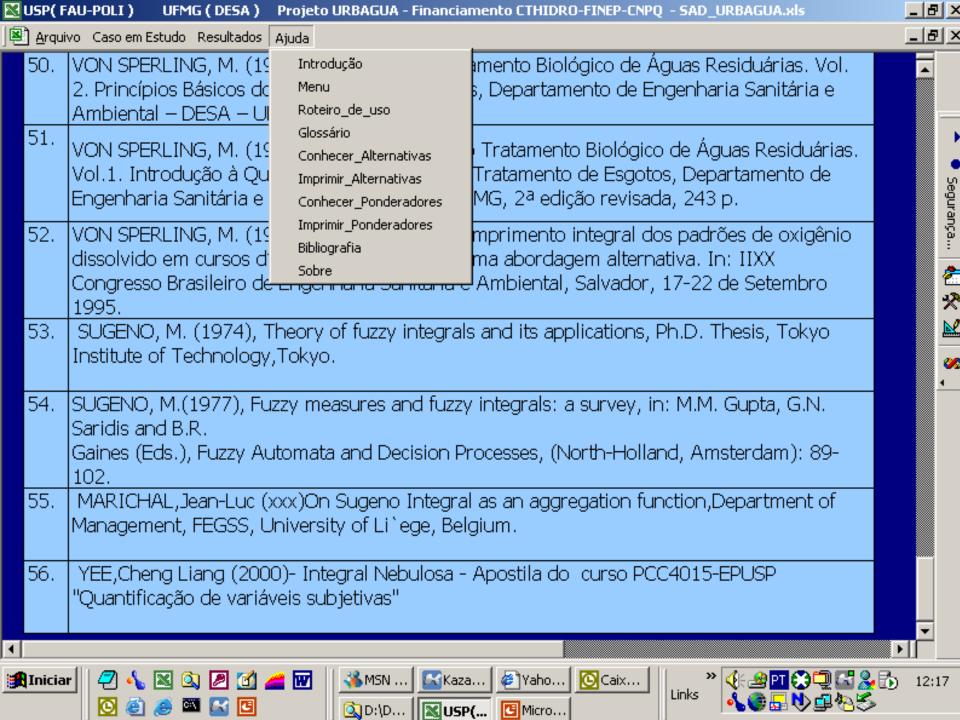


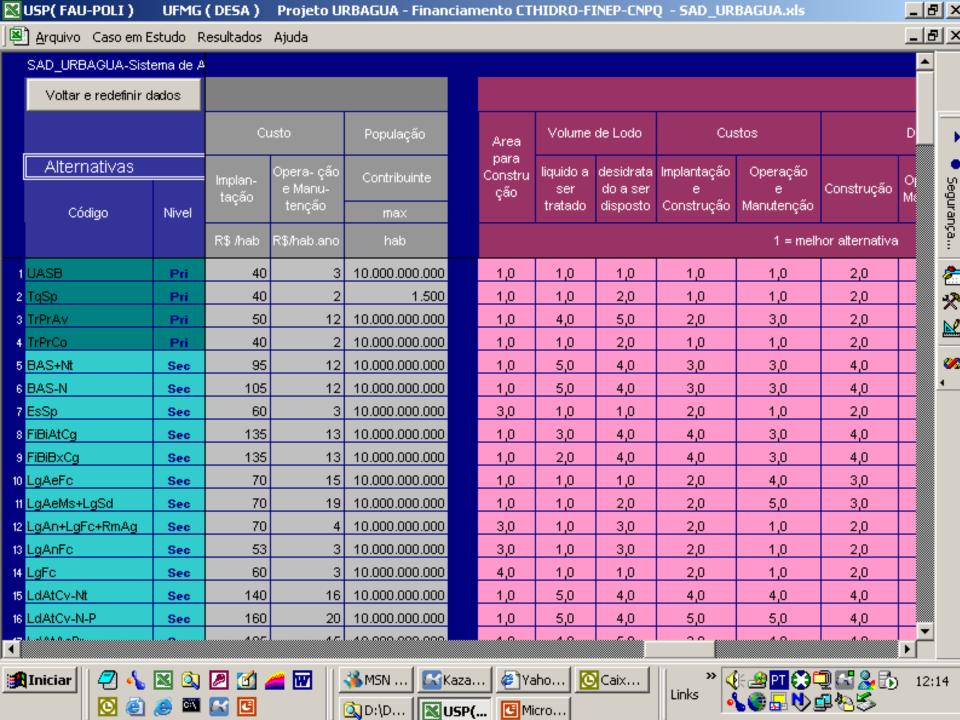


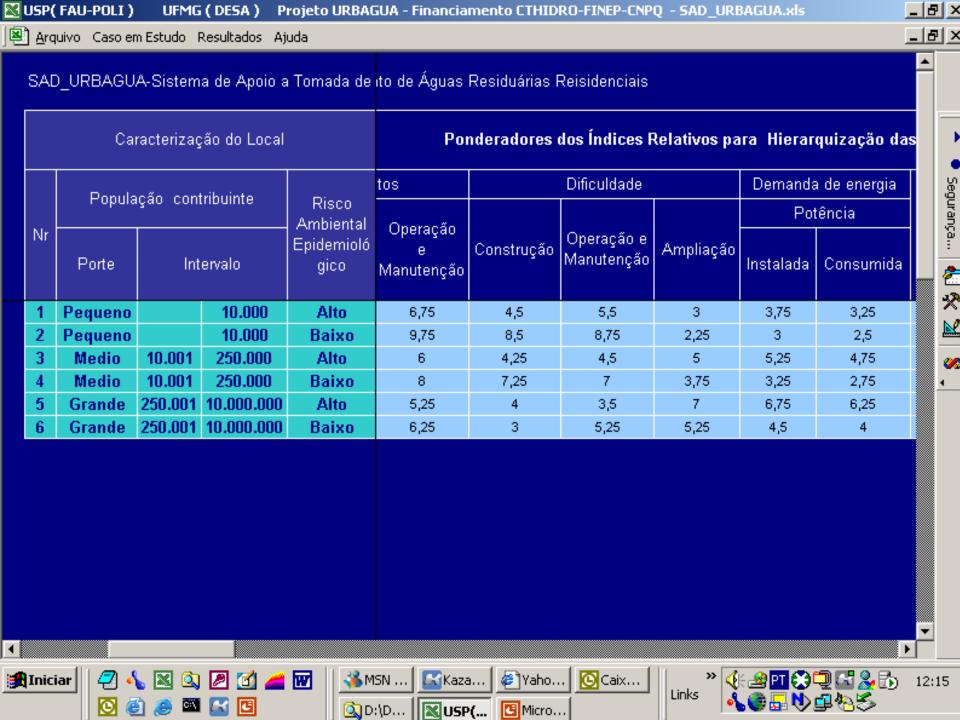












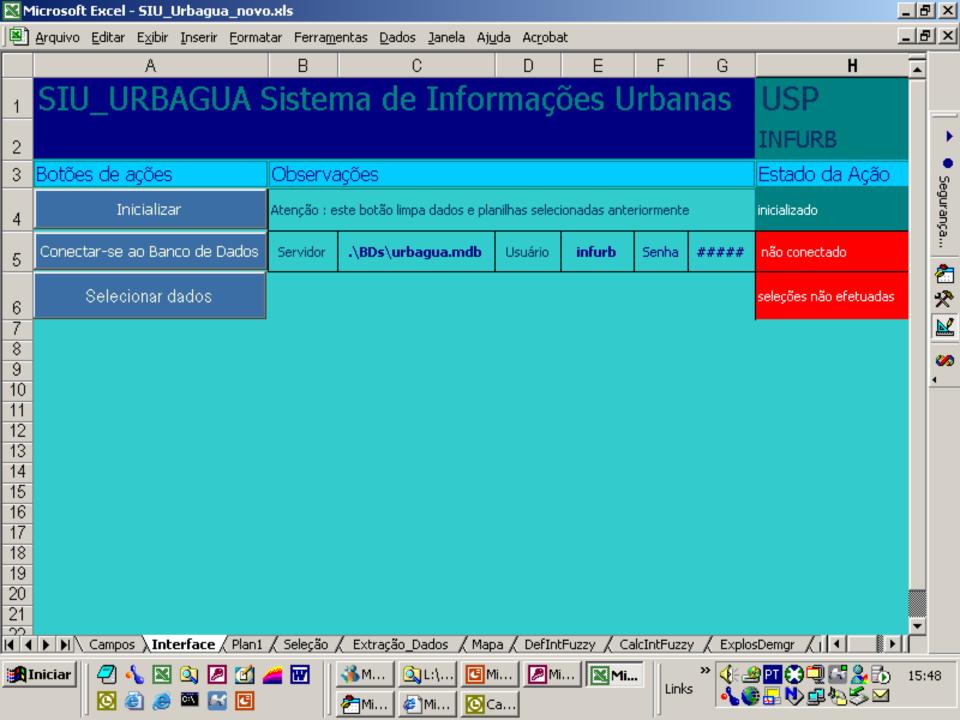
SIU URBAGUA Urban Information System

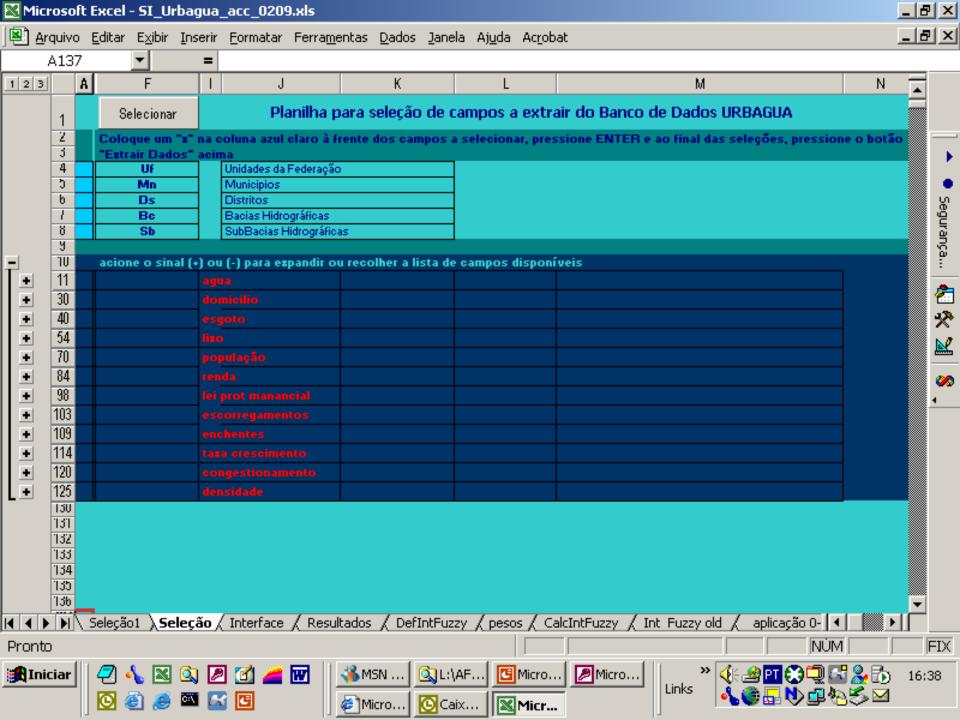
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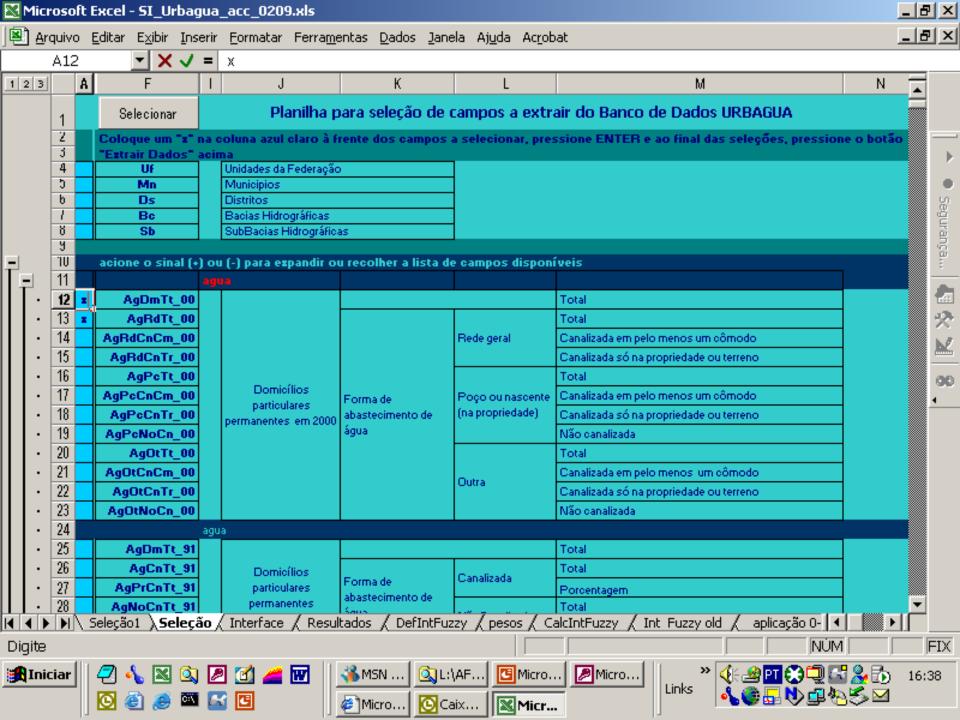
- demographic tendencies
- socio-economic vulnerability
- water and sanitation precariousness
- environmental vulnerability
- Built-in Information
 - databases (as above)
 - calculation routines inclusive fuzzy integral and cartographic bases

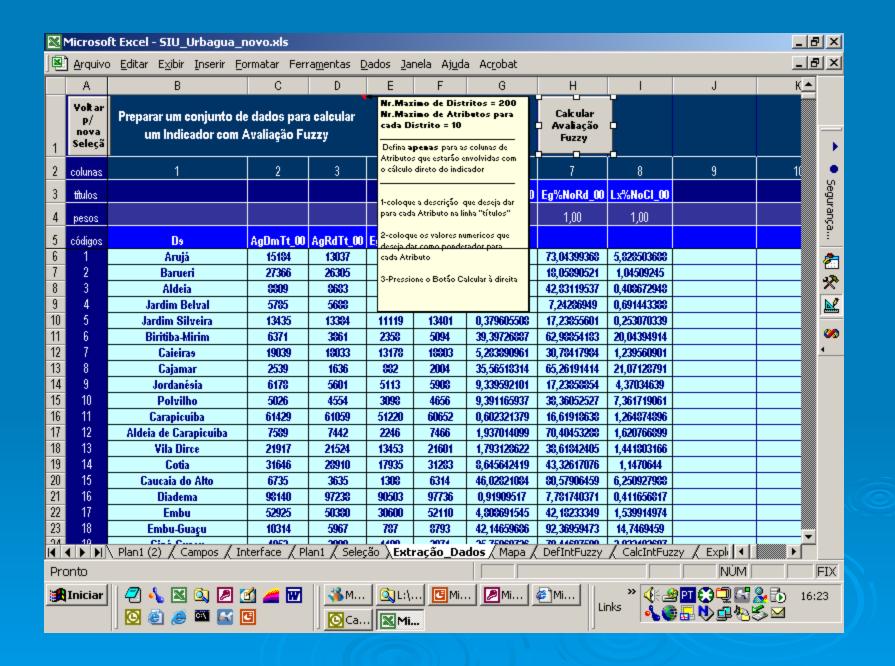
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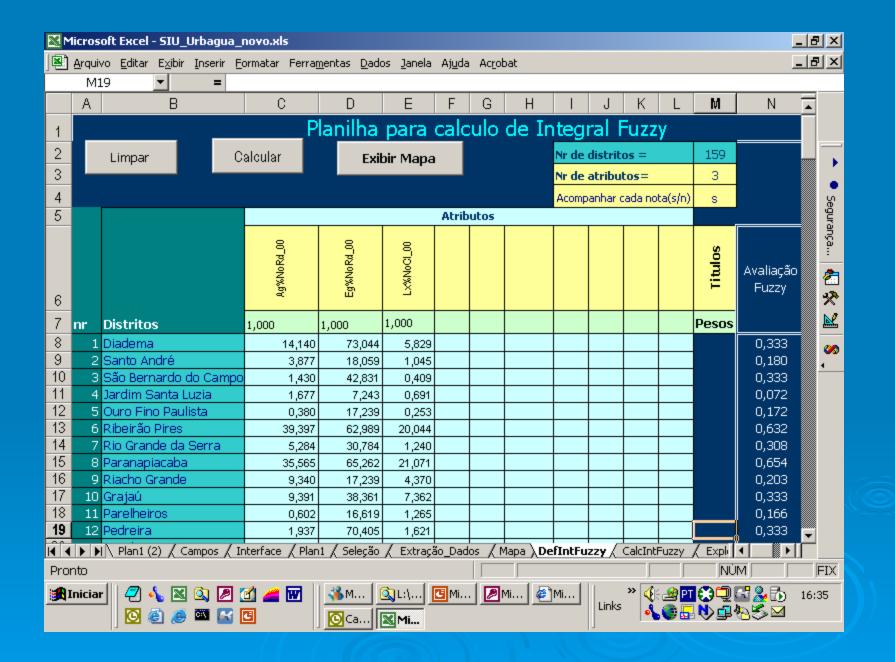
- geo-referenced information
- composed a-dimensional indicators of priorities according to selected variables

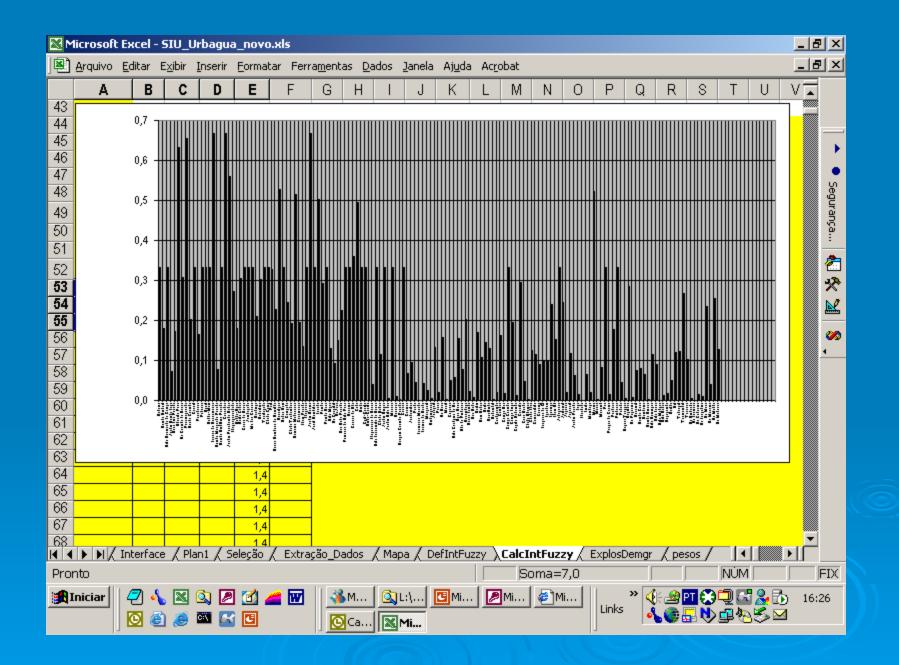


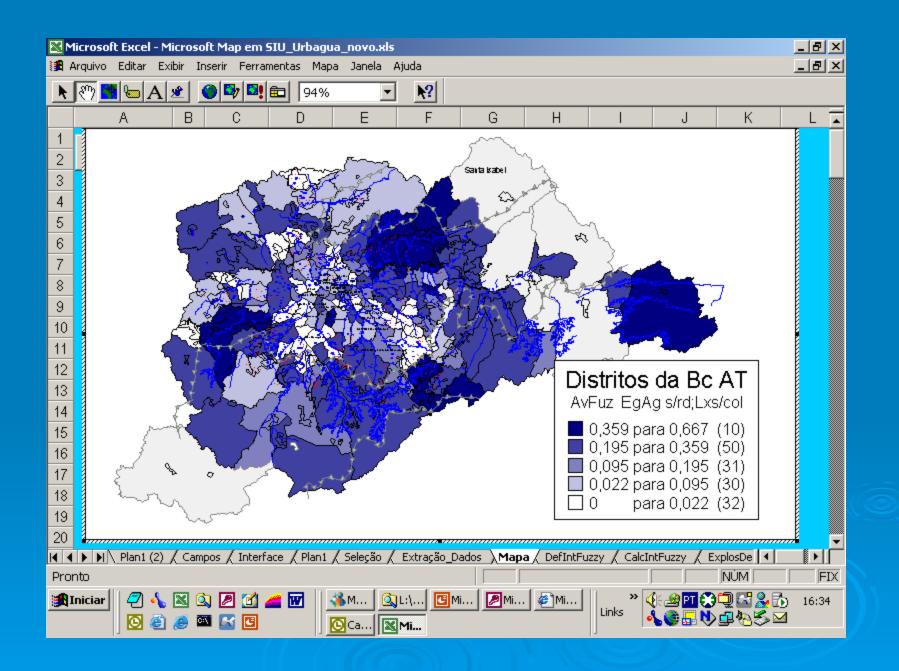


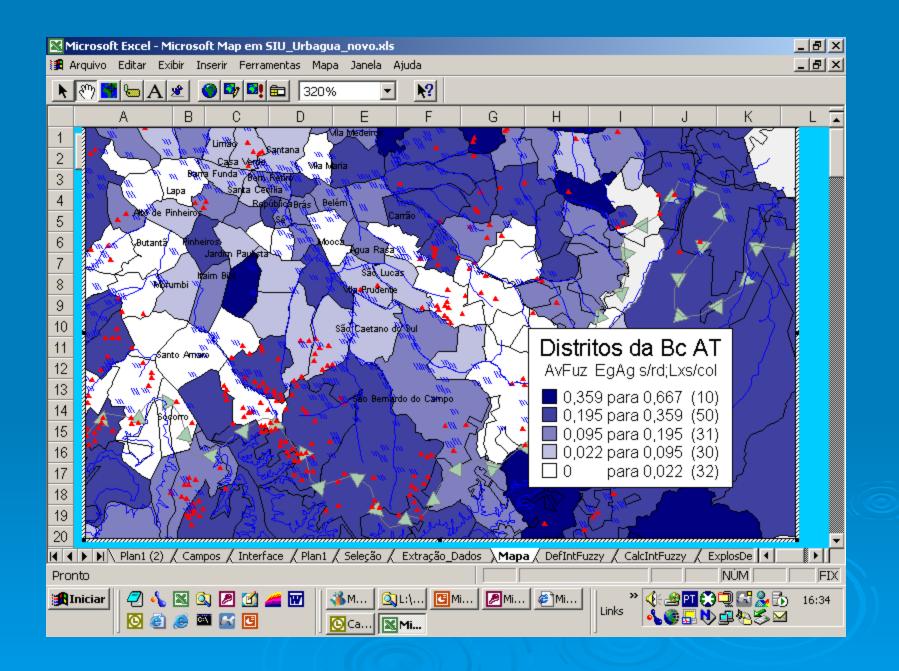












SIG URBAGUA Managerial Information System

> INPUTS

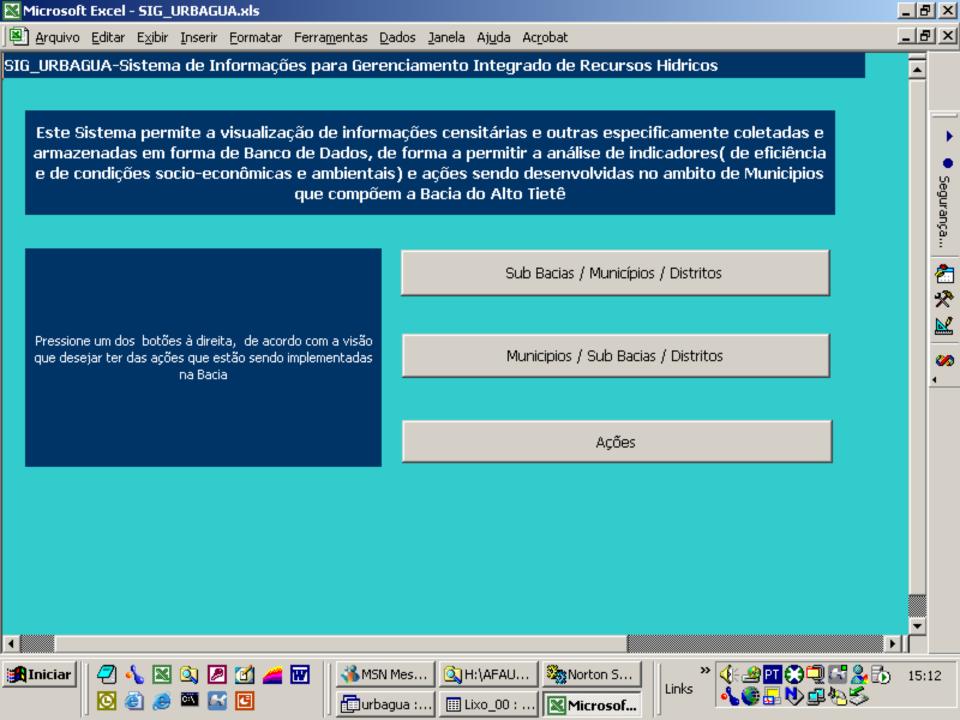
 interventions / public works / regulatory initiatives classified functionally, jurisdictionally and territorially.

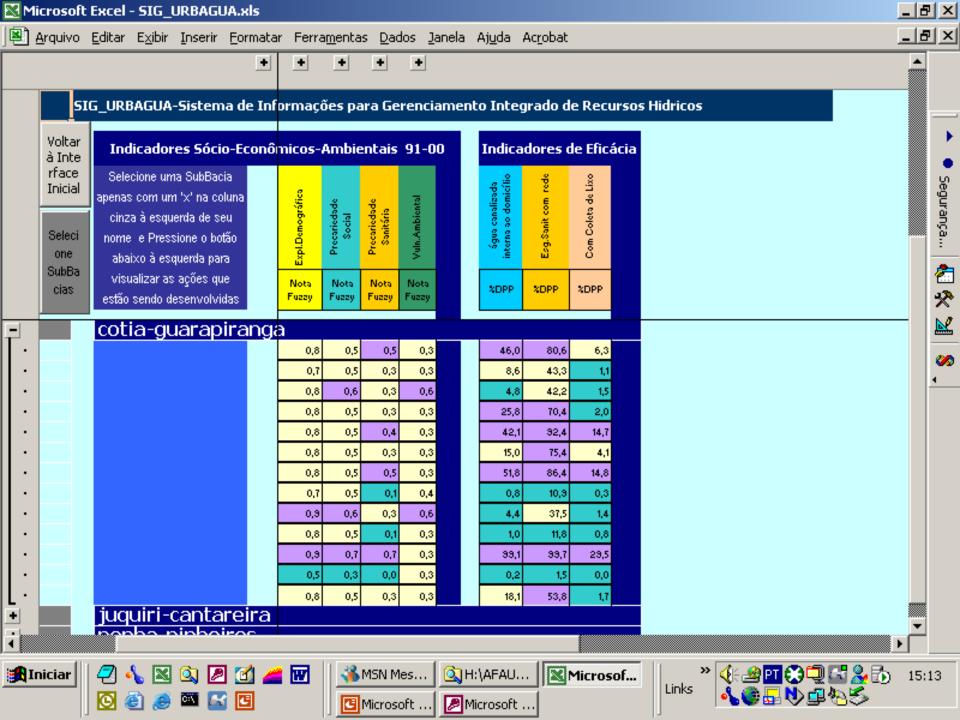
Built-in Information

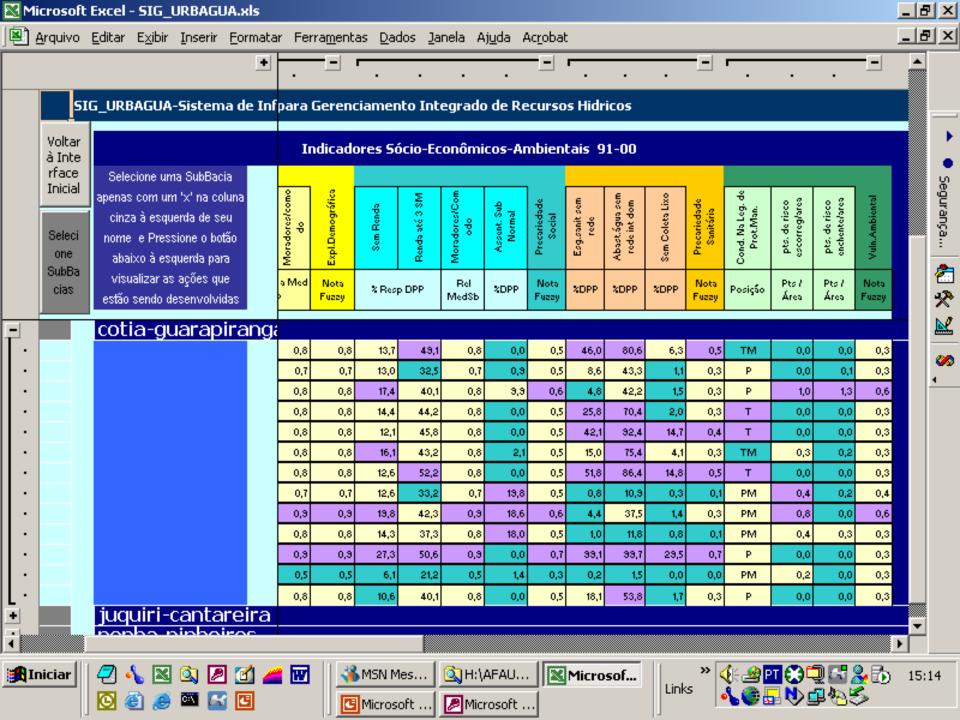
- local and regional priorities according to routine diagnoses defined at SIU_URBAGUA
- spatial hierarchy compatible with various levels and aggregations of diagnoses

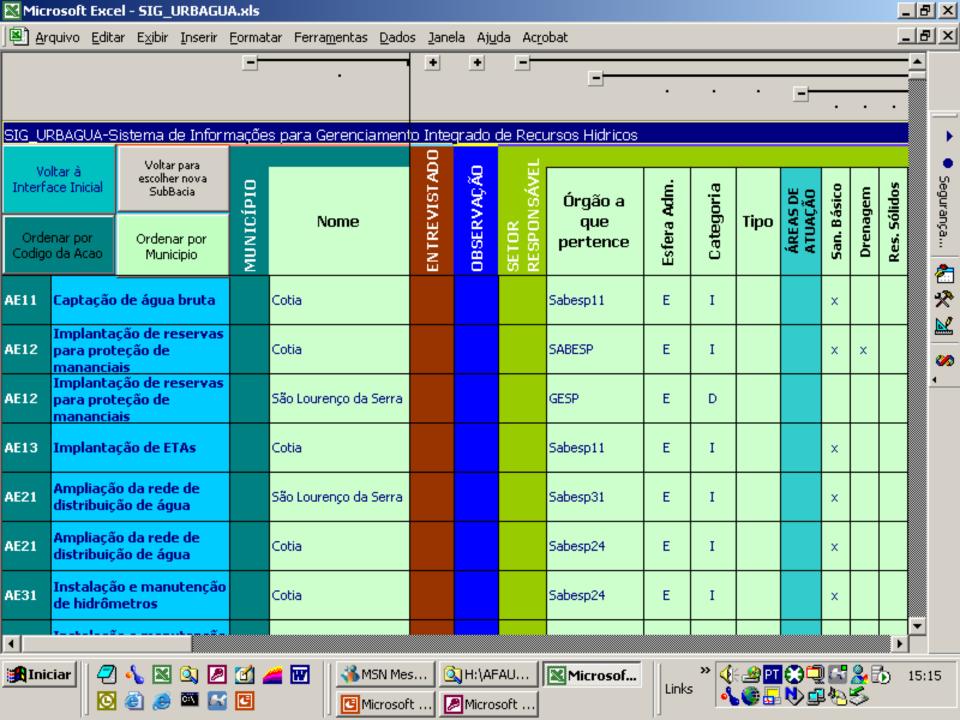
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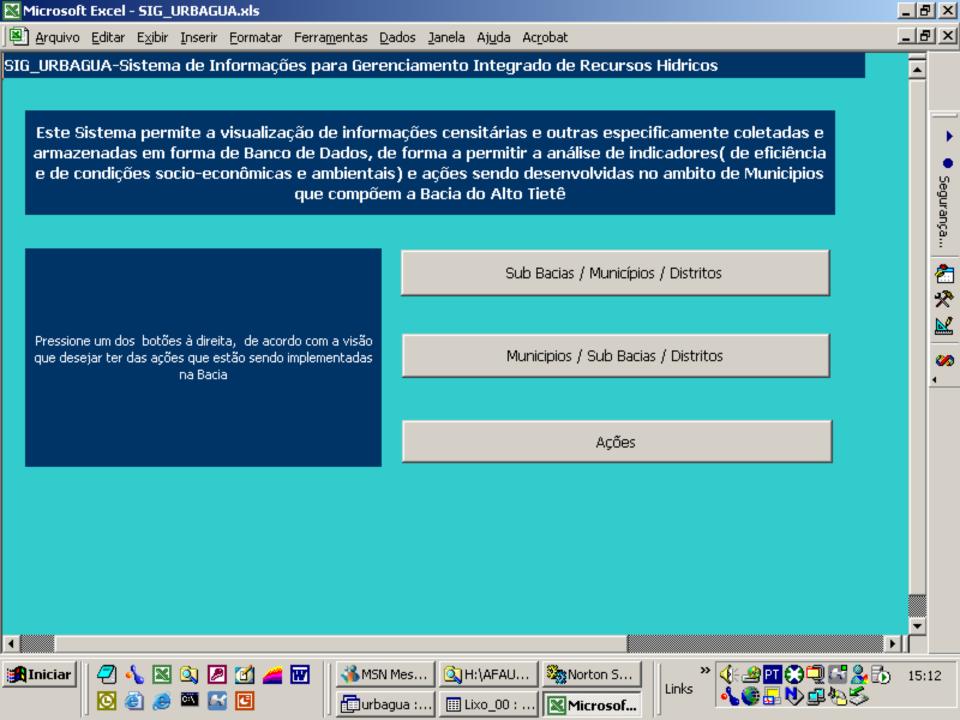
- consolidated reports on actions interfering (positively or negatively) with particular priorities of the considered basin / hydrologic unit.
- retrieval by functional, jurisdictional and timing characteristics.

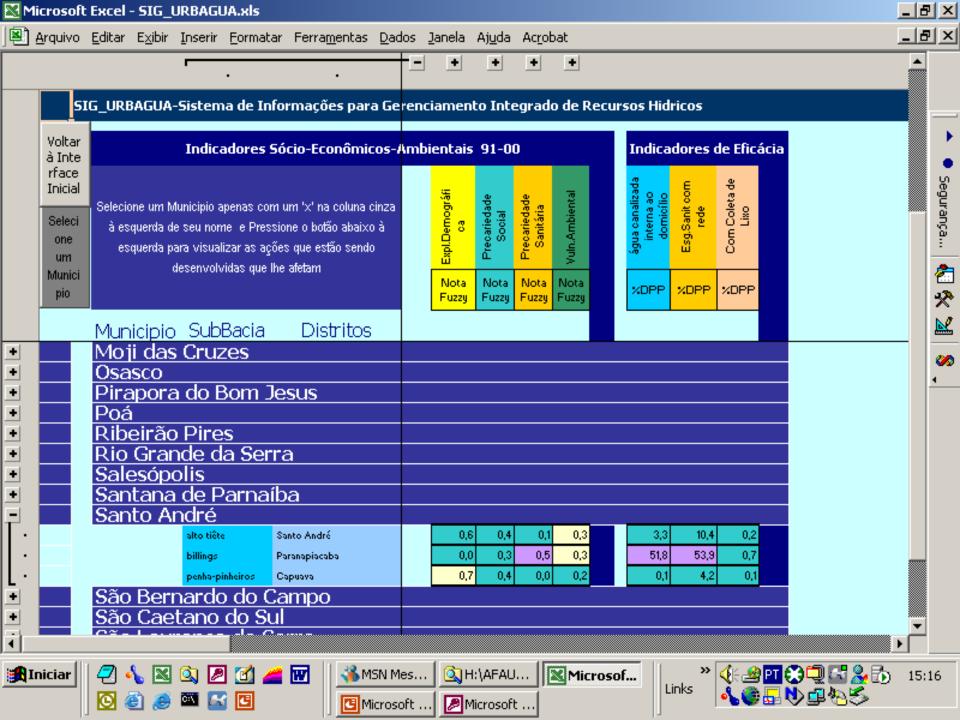


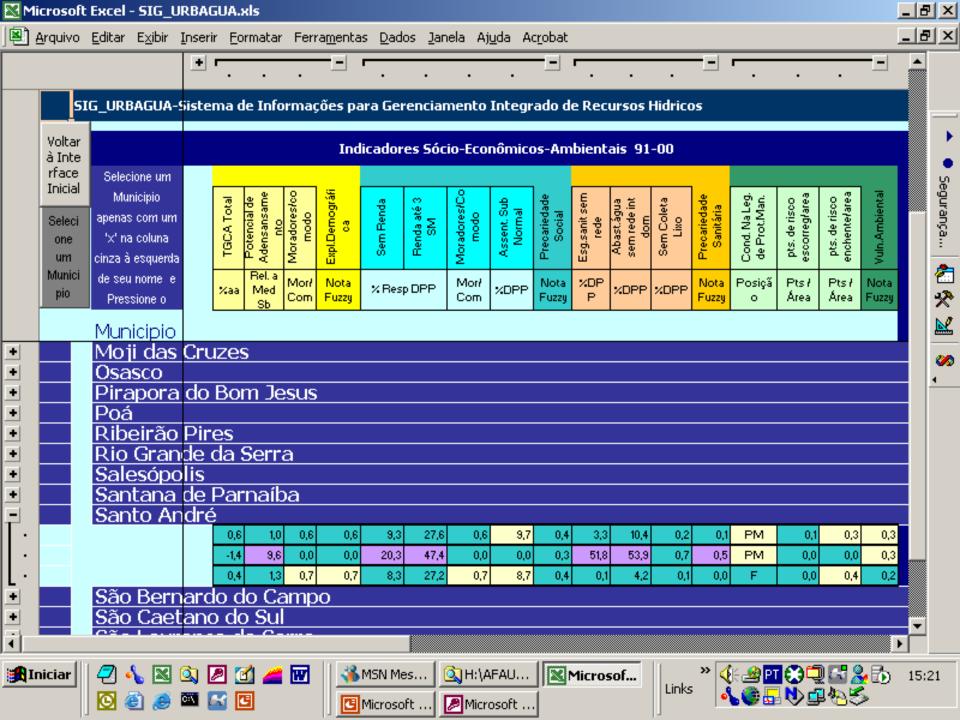


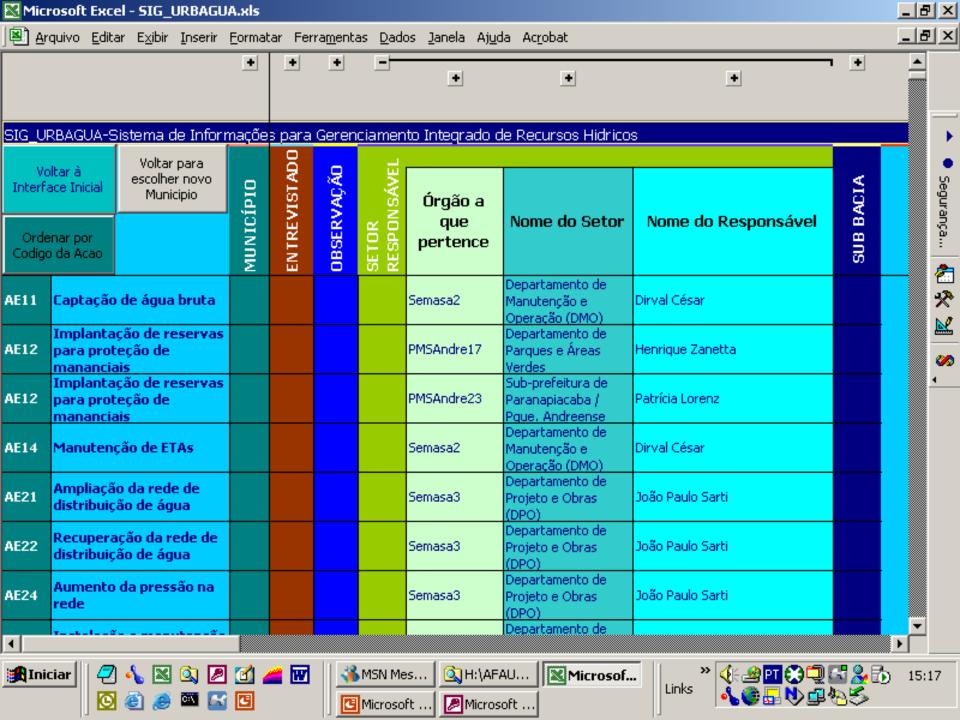


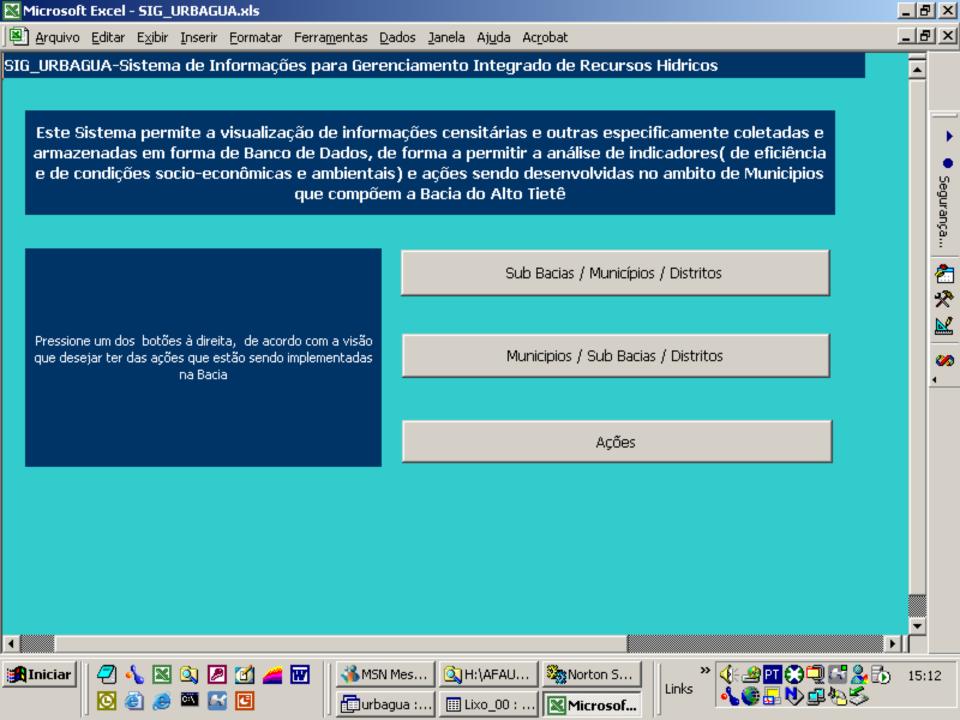


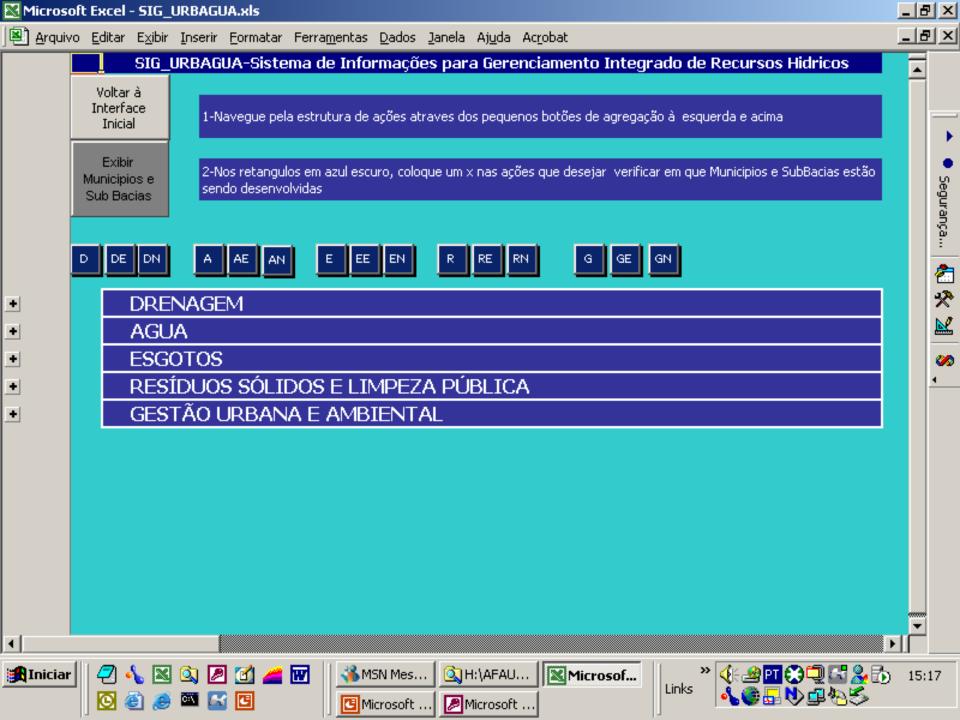


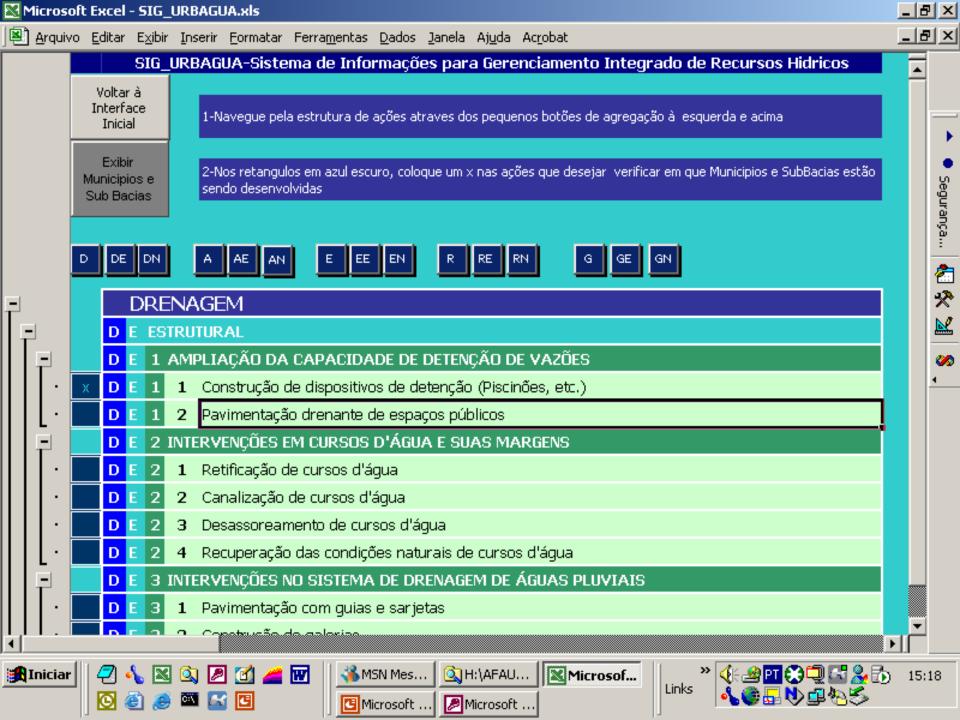


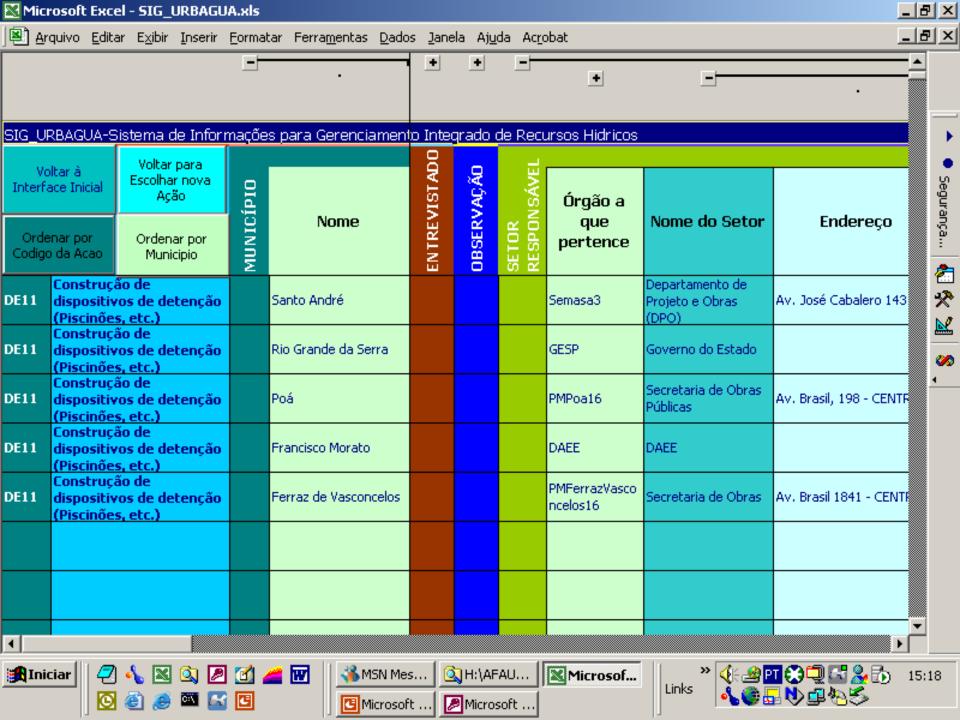












The prospects of integrated water and urban management

- Evolution of the managerial concept
 - Unified model of nonstructural approach and correlations
 - Decentralization of licensing in a process of agents' certification
 - Metropolitan code of practice for urban development and building
- Improving the levels of intergovernmental understanding
 - Internalizing environmental purposes in the core of municipal management, inclusive building and land use licensing