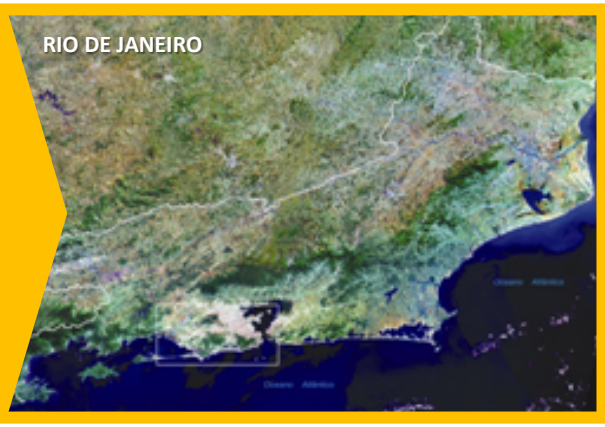
Instituto Pereira Passos

WE KNOW RIO WELL

Economic, Social and Urban Integration
Rio de Janeiro Case Study

Brazil and Rio de Janeiro



Brazil

- **Population: 201 Mn** (5th largest)
- **GDP: US$ 2,2 Tn (2012)** (6th economy in the world – expected to be 5th by 2016)
- **GDP *per capita*:** US$ 12,100 (2012)
- **Growing Middle Class – now represents 53% of population**
- **HDI (2010):** 0,727

State of Rio de Janeiro

- **Population: 16.4 Mn** (2013)
- **GDP: US$ 252 Bn** (2011)
- **GDP *per capita* (2011): US$ 15.681**

Equivalent to 11% of Brazils' GDP

- **Investment Grade as of March 2010**
  1st state in Brazil
- **HDI (2010):** 0,761

City of Rio de Janeiro

- **Population: 6.4 Mn**
  (40% between 15 and 39 years) (2010)
- **2nd largest city in Brazil and 3rd in Latam**
- **GDP: US$ 114 Bn** (2011)

Equivalent to 5% of Brazils' GDP

- **45% of State's economy**
  85% service related
- **Investment Grade as of December 2010, upgraded in December 2011**
- **HDI (2010):** 0,799

Pereira Passos Institute

About Us

Mission & Vision

- **Mission**: to produce and manage information and knowledge about the City of Rio de Janeiro in order to subsidize public policy planning and urban interventions and to coordinate strategic projects that contribute to the improvement of living conditions, the exercise of citizenship and effectiveness of public management.

- **Vision:** To be an international reference in knowledge management for strategic planning and integration and innovation of public policies, able to provide high quality technical services to agencies of the Municipality as well as articulating with other spheres of government, the private sector and the third sector.

About Us

RIOPLAN | **IPLANRIO** | **INSTITUTO PEREIRA PASSOS**

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT → **IPP**

Planning and Information Tecnology

Urban projects, Cartography and Statistics

Desenvolvimento

Economic | Social | Sustainability

1979 | **1981** | **1990** | **1998** | **2009** | **2010** | **2012**

1993 RIOCIDADE

1994 FAZ ELA BAIRRO

2007 rio2016 APPLICANT CITY

Planning of the Olympic bid.

PORTO MARAVILHA

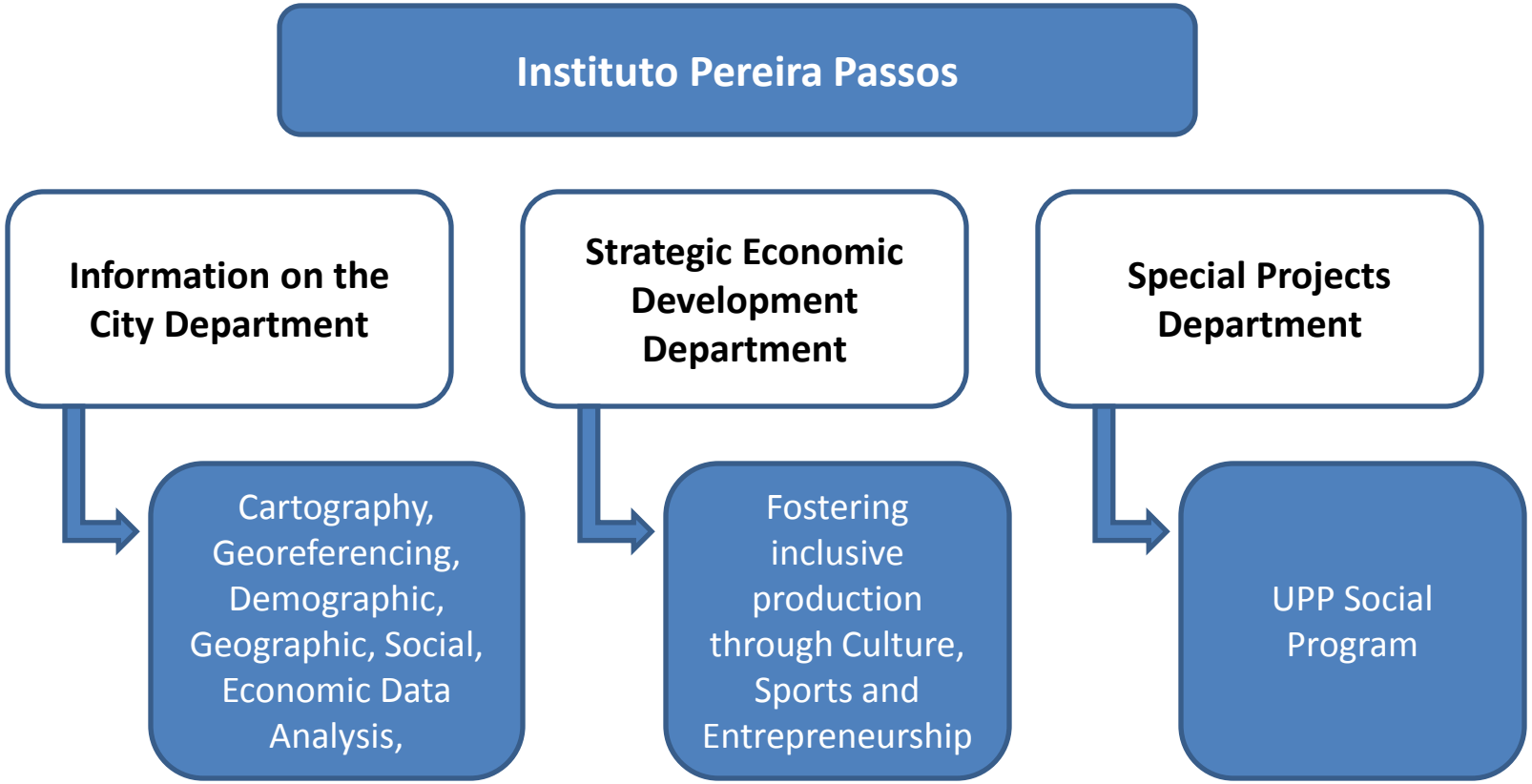
BRICS Policy Center Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas - BRICS

RIO NEGÓCIOS BUSINESS Agência de Promoção de Investimentos do Rio de Janeiro

UPPSocial

About Us

IPP: How we work



Rio de Janeiro – Cadernos do Rio

Cadernos do **RIO**

http://www.armazemdedados.rio.rj.gov.br

- Understand the changes in the city between 2000 and 2010, the year of the latest census;
- Compare the city dynamics with other capitals, as well as in comparison to Brazil overall;
- Identify the differences within regions of the municipality, as well as the slums of the city of Rio, showing the different realities experienced by cariocas;
- Supply a detailed profile of each dimension of the social reality: demographics, youth, income and expenses, education, living conditions, religion, disabilities, migration and work force.

Rio’s Turnaround: Governance, Economy and Security

Rio de Janeiro – Momentum and Global Visibility

© Rio Business: Official Agency of Rio de Janeiro City Hall, responsible for attracting and facilitating inward investments

Rio de Janeiro – Global Events

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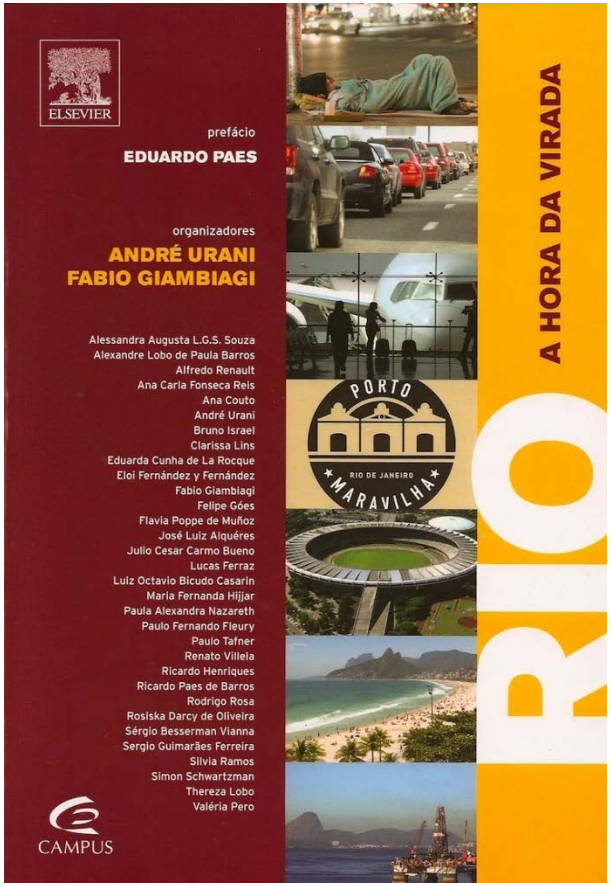
Reasons for Rio's Turnaround: Governance, Economy and Security

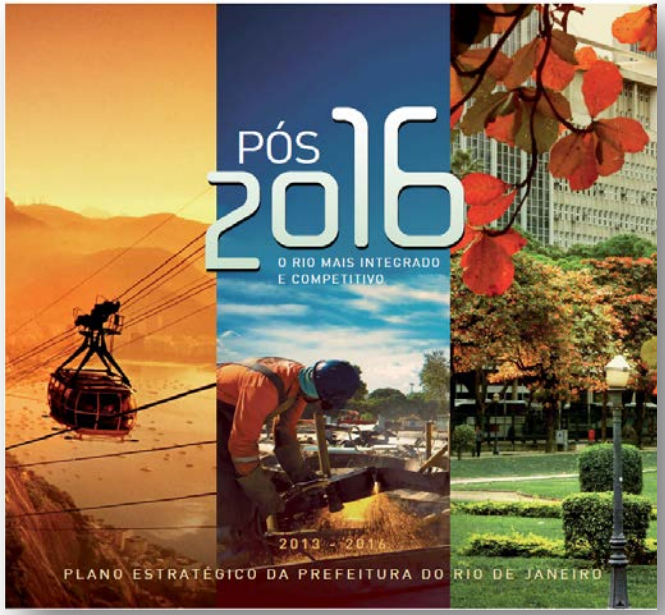
- Increasing public awareness, reflection and mobilization
- Macroeconomic stability: the oil boom brought a remarkable boost to the local economy
- Sustainability of Public Policies: focused on guaranteeing benefits for future generations
- Turning point in public management: both at state and municipal level, there has been a shift in the seriousness of the administration and the policies implemented.



Rio de Janeiro – Reasons for the Turnaround: Governance

Political Alignment at Three Levels of Government

CITY OF RIO - ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



Strategic Planning >Thinking Rio in 2020

- Project Management Office
- Implementation of a performance-base model

MERITOCRACY

www.rio.rj.gov.br

- Improving Business Environment
- Comprehensive program to reduce bureaucracy
- Formalization of business and attraction of investors
- New Investment Agency: www.rio-negocios.com

Rio de Janeiro – Reasons for the Turnaround: Governance

Fiscal Adjustment

- Investment Grade: *Rio was the only municipality with the same rating as Brazil*

  → *NOW EVEN HIGHER*

  - Fiscal responsability and transparency:
  - Increase in total revenues

- US$ 1 Bn World Bank Loan
  - Estimated gains of US$ 1.25 Bn in a total debt of US$ 5Bn
  - Expanding Rio de Janeiro's investment capacity

- New Focus: Sustainability
  - Fiscal, Economic, Social and Environmental

Rio de Janeiro – Reasons for the Turnaround: Economy

In US$ Millions

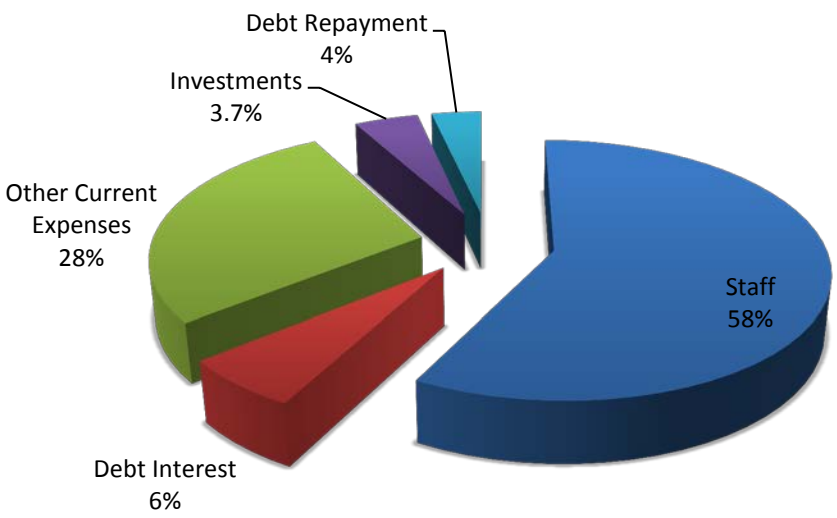
YEAR	INVESTMENTS [A]	TOTAL EXPENDITURES [B]	% [A]/[B]
2005	259.2	3,637.67	7.1%
2006	317.49	3,875.35	8.2%
2007	405.95	4,486.98	9.0%
2008	392.23	5,186.51	7.6%
2009	186.37	5,009.30	3.7%
2010	725.63	6,640.93	10.9%
2011	1,556.84	8,708.37	17.9%
2012	1,545.12	9,697.67	15.9%

Source: City Hall

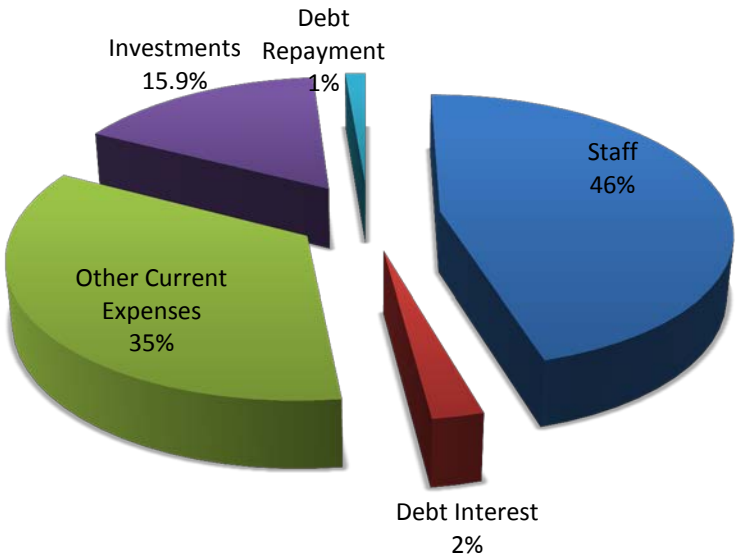
Rio de Janeiro – Reasons for the Turnaround: Economy

Fiscal Adjustment

2009



2012



Rio de Janeiro – Momentum and Global Visibility

STANDARD & POOR'S RATINGS SERVICES
McGRAW HILL FINANCIAL

Can LRGs be rated above the sovereign ratings in Brazil?
According to our criteria, an LRG can be rated above the sovereign foreign currency rating if there is an appreciable likelihood that it won't default if the sovereign were to do so (please see Ratings Above The Sovereign—Corporate and Government Ratings: Methodology And Assumptions.)

Currently, the city of Rio de Janeiro is the only Brazilian LRG that we rate the same as the sovereign. While Brazil's outlook is negative, the outlook on the city of Rio de Janeiro is stable because we believe that it complies with the requirements and conditions to be rated above the sovereign. Under our stress scenario, we have assessed whether the city of Rio de Janeiro could continue to service timely its financial obligations both in local and foreign currencies. We concluded that it can maintain stronger credit characteristics than the sovereign in a stress scenario, given its robust economy, strong financial performance, high cash reserves, budgetary flexibility, and strong credit culture. The city of Rio de Janeiro, capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro, is part of the wealthiest and most economically developed region in the country. The city's estimated GDP per capita of $15,400 is above the $12,400 national average (please see Full Analysis: Rio de Janeiro (City of), published June 24, 2013.)

Table 1

"BBB" Or Higher Rated Brazilian Corporates And LRGs	
Ambev – Companhia de Bebidas das Americas	A/Stable/--
Vale S.A.	A-/Negative/--
Globo Comunicacao e Participacoes S.A.	BBB+/Stable/--
Raizen Combustiveis S.A.	BBB/Stable/--
Raizen Energia S.A.	BBB/Stable/--
Votorantim Participacoes S.A.	BBB/Stable/--
Embraer S.A.	BBB/Stable/--
Ultrapar Participacoes S.A.	BBB/Stable/--
Natura Cosmeticos S.A.	BBB/Stable/--
Multiplan Empreendimentos Imobiliarios S.A.	BBB/Stable/--
Rio de Janeiro (city of)	BBB/Stable/--

*As of March 11, 2014.

The city of Rio de Janeiro, capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro, is part of the wealthiest and most economically developed region in the country.

RatingsDirect®

Rio de Janeiro – Olympic Games

- A great opportunity to consolidate Rio's turnaround
- Focus on investments that generate a permanent legacy for the citizens
- "The Olympic Games should serve the city. More than organizing the event itself, we want to make Rio a better place for our citizens and guests through profound transformations in transportation, urban infrastructure, environment and social development"
- Olympic venues are being financed mainly through partnerships with private investments

50% OF BRAZILIAN STOCK MARKET CAP IS HEADQUARTERED IN RIO

www.cidadeolimpica.com

INFRASTRUCTURE & URBANIZATION

- Revitalization of the Sea Port Area
- 4 Olympic areas re-qualified, with full accessibility
- Construction of Parque Olímpico in Barra
- Construction of an Olympic Training Centre (400 athletes/day)
- At least 40% growth in hotels availability

TRANSPORTATION

- Implemented new intermodal system linking in the express ways (BRTS), trains, ferry and subway (150Km)
- Increase of high capacity transportation from 18% to 63%
- Duplication of the City bike tracks to 300km

Sustainability and Legacy

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

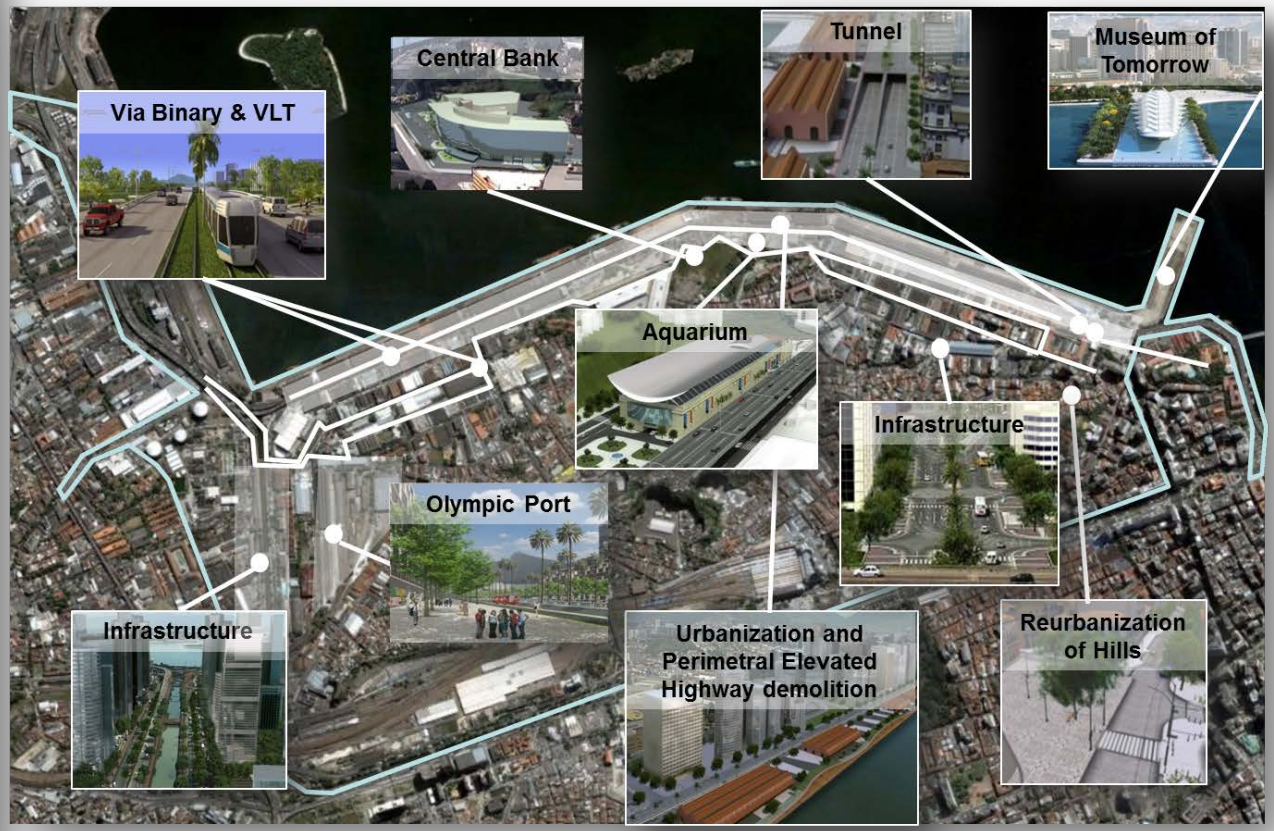
- *Morar Carioca*: all the favelas re-urbanized until 2020 (1,4 million people)
- English teaching in the 1064 municipal schools (530k students)
- Practice of sports spread in the whole public schools system

ENVIRONMENT

- Recovery of the lagoon systems of Barra and Jacarepaguá
- Reforestation of more than 1.300 ha
- More than 700 thousand people with access to sewage (West Zone)
- Reduction of 16% on gas emissions by 2016
- Full Operation of a new Waste Facility in Seropédica

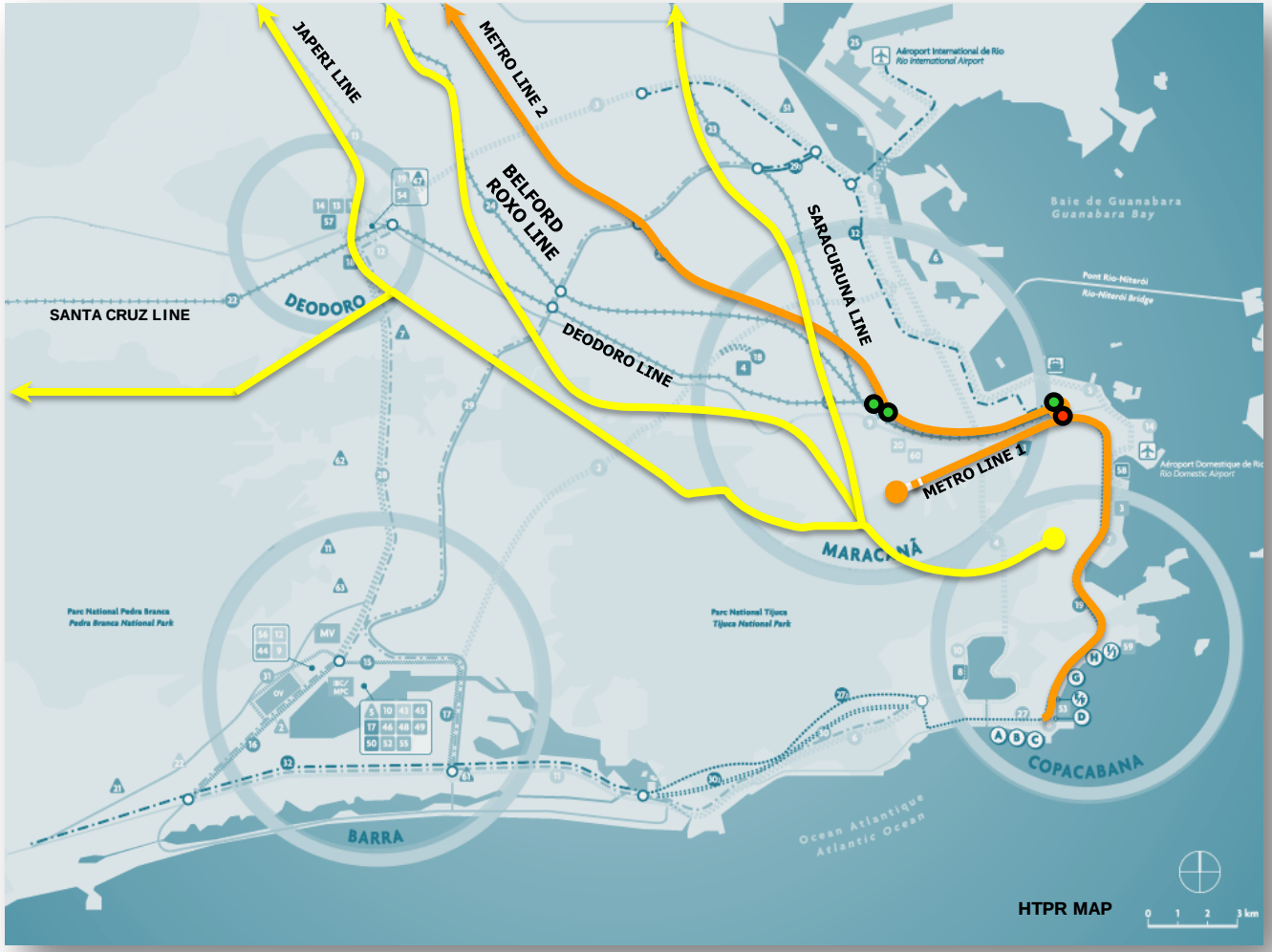
“PORTO MARAVILHA” PROJECT

The main urbanization project underway in Rio de Janeiro



© Rio Business: Official Agency of Rio de Janeiro City Hall, responsible for attracting and facilitating inward investments

EXISTING TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE



DESCRIPTION

- SUBWAY
- RAILWAY

CONNECTIONS

- RAILWAY-BRT
- SUBWAY-RAILWAY
- SUBWAY-BRT

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

US$ 7,8 bi investments in new transportation projects and enhancement of the existing infrastructure

PROJECTS
EXISTING

DESCRIPTION
BRT
FREE WAY
SUBWAY
RAILWAY

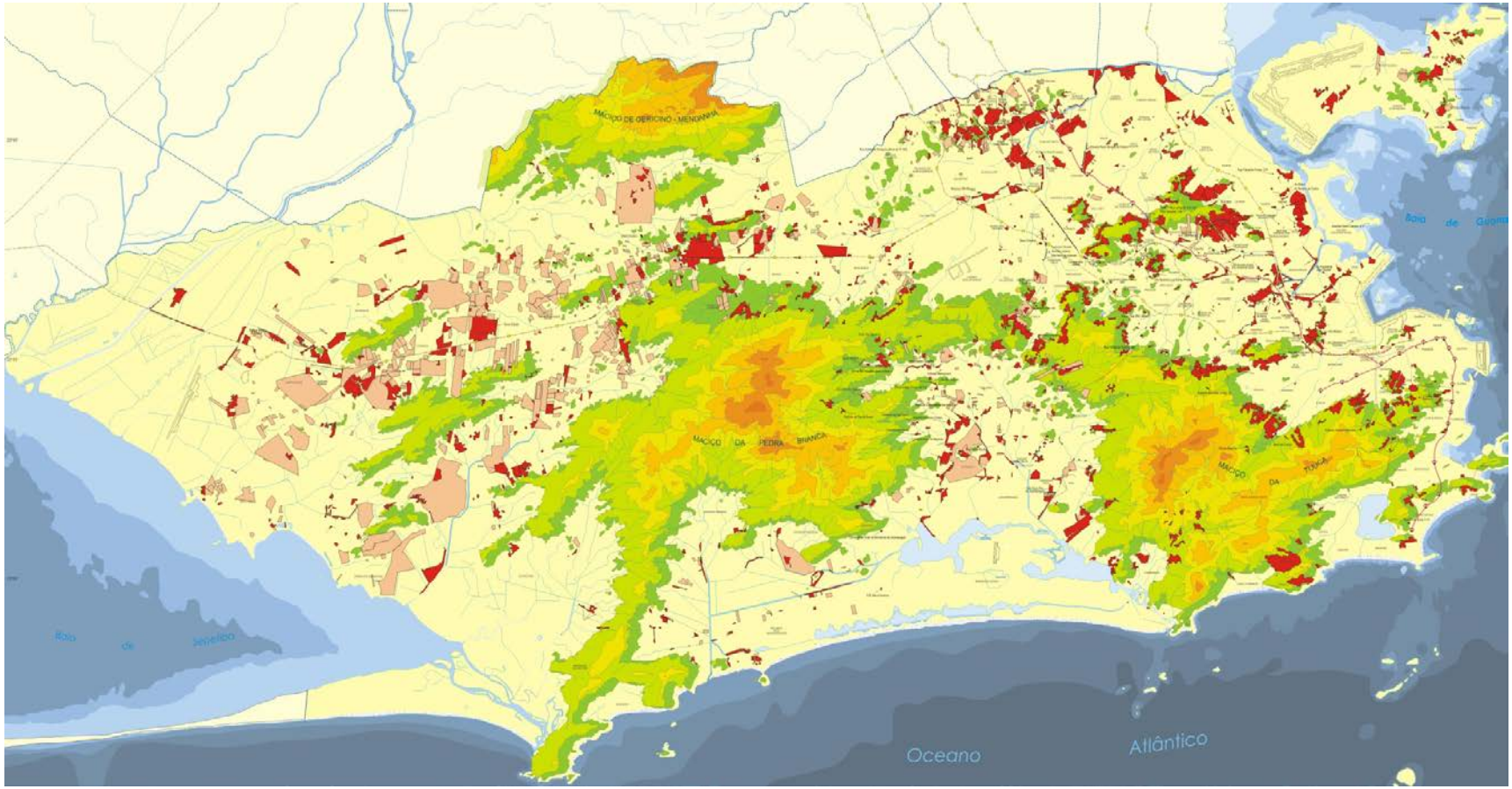
CONNECTIONS
RAILWAY-BRT
SUBWAY-RAILWAY
SUBWAY-BRT

Rio de Janeiro and the Profile of the Urban Favelas

Rio de Janeiro: Profile of the Urban Favela

- **Geographically unique**: low-income settlements exist within as well as around the affluent city
- Most are controlled by belligerent groups, financed by drug trafficking **(apart from 36 UPPs)**
- **Lack adequate provision of basic public services** and benefits provided for the rest of the formal city (such as water, sanitation, waste collection, electricity, etc.)
- **Informal living context**: non-existent property rights, informal business, non-compliance with local laws (taxes, construction, social order, etc.)
- Resident population tended to be disintegrated and **excluded from the formal city**.

Distribution of Favelas in Rio de Janeiro



Favelas (slums)
Irregular allotments

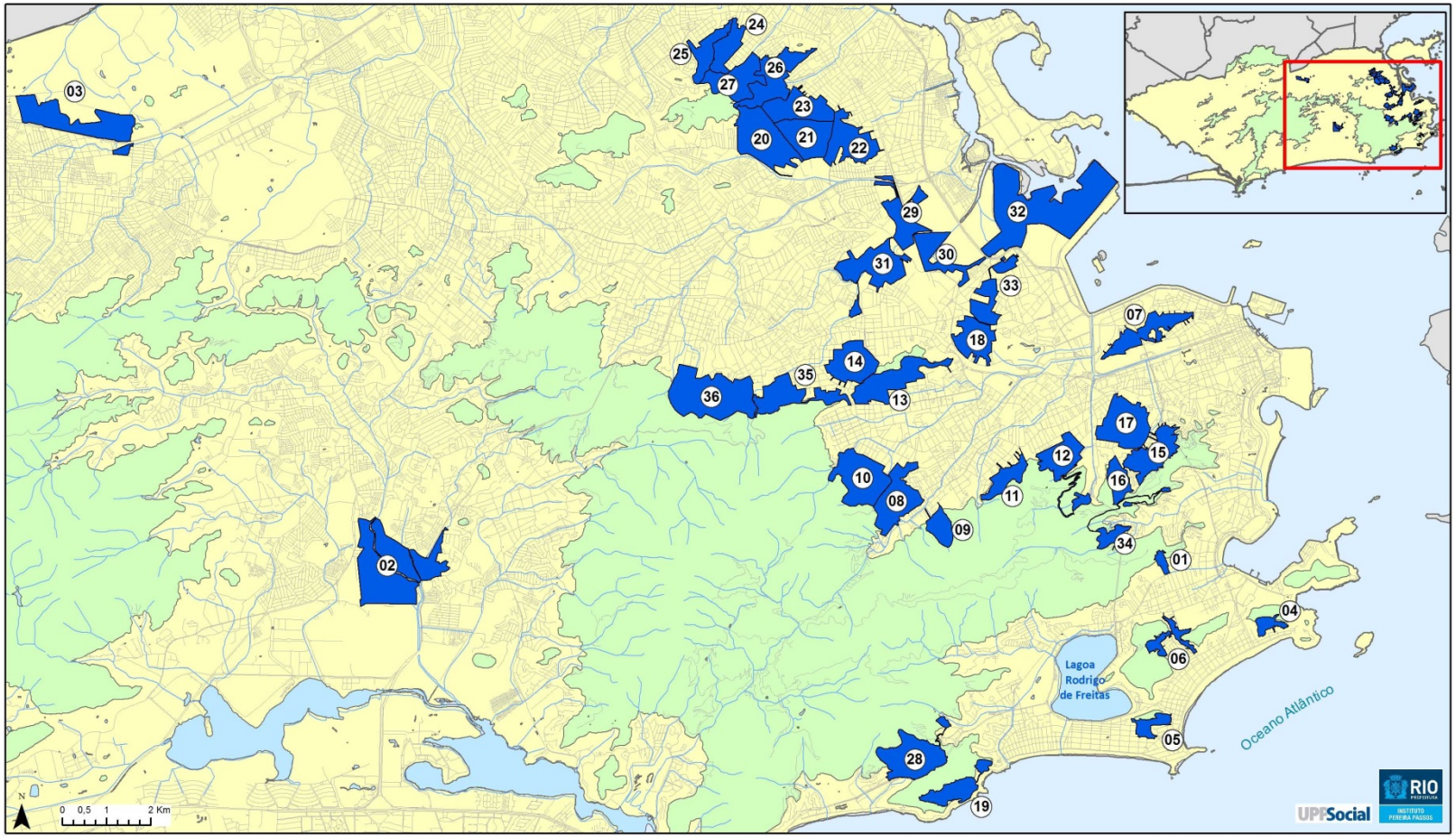
Rio de Janeiro – Reasons for the Turnaround: Security

Police Pacification Units (UPPs)

- Reclaiming the territories controlled by belligerent drug trafficking groups
- As of march 2014, 28 territories have been pacified, with 36 UPPs installed

Goal:
40 UPPs by 2014.

Rio de Janeiro – Reasons for the Turnaround: Security



01 - UPP Santa Marta
02 - UPP Cidade de Deus
03 - UPP Batan
04 - UPP Babilônia / Chapéu-Mangueira
05 - UPP Pavão-Pavãozinho / Cantagalo
06 - UPP Cabritos / Tabajaras
07 - UPP Providência
08 - UPP Borel
09 - UPP Formiga
10 - UPP Andaraí
11 - UPP Salgueiro
12 - UPP Turano
13 - UPP Macacos
14 - UPP São João
15 - UPP Fallet-Fogueteiro / Coroa
16 - UPP Prazeres / Escondidinho
17 - UPP São Carlos
18 - UPP Mangueira
19 - UPP Vidigal / Chácara do Céu
20 - UPP Fazendinha
21 - UPP Nova Brasília
22 - UPP Adeus e Baiana
23 - UPP Alemão
24 - UPP Chatuba
25 - UPP Fé / Sereno
26 - UPP Vila Cruzeiro
27 - UPP Vila Proletária da Penha
28 - UPP Rocinha
29 - UPP Manguinhos
30 - UPP Manguinhos Arará / Mandela
31 - UPP Jacarezinho
32 - UPP Caju
33 - UPP Barreira do Vasco / Tuiuti
34 - UPP Cerro-Corá
35 - UPP Lins
36 - UPP Camarista Meier

Rio de Janeiro: Profile of the Urban Favela

- Population of the city of Rio: 6.32 millions → where **1.39 million live in favelas,** or **22% of the population.**
- From 1991 to 2010 the population of the formal city grew by na average annual rate of 0.4% while the favela grew by 2.4%.

UPPs / Territórios Ocupados	Número de Comunidades	População (1)	Domicílio	Habitantes por Domicílio	Área (m²) (2)	Densidade Demográfica (hab/ha) (3)
36 UPPs	185	540.530	164.171	3,29	14.223.914	380,01
Cidade	**Número de Comunidades**	**População (1)**	**Domicílio**	**Habitantes por Domicílio**	**Área (m²) (2)**	**Densidade Demográfica (hab/ha) (3)**
633 Favelas	1024	1.436.049	440.902	3,26	45.809.730	313,52
Rio de Janeiro	-	6.320.446	2.146.340	2,94	570.917.463	110,7

Source: (1) Instituto Pereira Passos and IBGE, Demographic Census (2010).
(2) The area used to calculate the demographic density refers to the urbanized area.
(3) Net demographic density.

Rio de Janeiro – Reasons for the Turnaround: Security

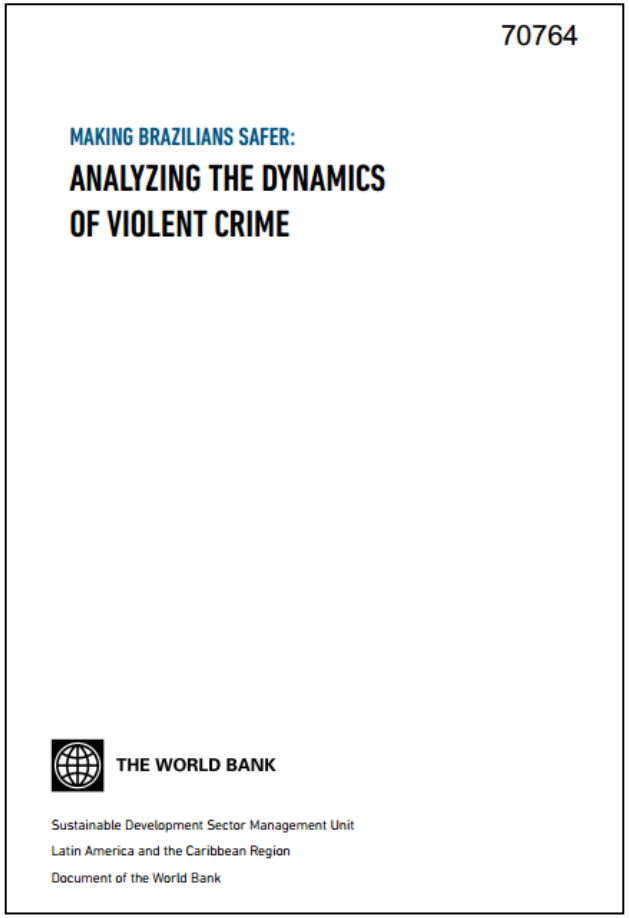
Reduction in Crime

- Rio has reduced it's crime rate significantly with the targeted security policy initiated in 2008
- From the moment of the implementation of the UPP there is a significant reduction in lethal violence (79%) and theft (66%), and a high increase in drug busts.

UPP Implementation	Average occurences in pacified favelas per month per 1000,000 people			
	Lethal Violence	Murder	Theft	Drug Bust
Before	10,33	3,37	61,23	24,13
After	2,21	0,87	20,58	63,93
Variation	-79%	-74%	-66%	165%

Source: Violence Analysis Laboratory - UERJ . "'Os donos do morro': uma avaliação exploratória do impacto das Unidades de Polícia Pacificadora (UPPS) no Rio de Janeiro "

World Bank Study on Public Security in Brazil



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MAKING BRAZILIANS SAFER:

ANALYZING THE DYNAMICS OF VIOLENT CRIME

THE WORLD BANK

Sustainable Development Sector Management Unit
Latin America and the Caribbean Region
Document of the World Bank

http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/01/17431113/making-brazilians-safer-analyzing-dynamics-violent-crime

Rio de Janeiro – Profile of the Urban Favela

Why do we need Targeted Policies for the Favelas?

- Precarious living standards: limited access to adequate basic services such as water, sanitation, waste collection, electricity.
- Young population – favela undergoing demographic transition equivalent to the formal city in the 1980's
- High percentage of youth responsible for their household – early insertion into labor market
- Low average of education levels in favelas – low stock of human capital
- Average income of R$380 (USD$165) – geographic concentration of poverty
- Extensive informal economy – low integration into formal economy of the city
- Productivity gap: Even when controlling for demographic characteristics, social benefits and employment rates there is still a significant income gap → lower productivity.

Why do we need Targeted Policies for the Favelas?

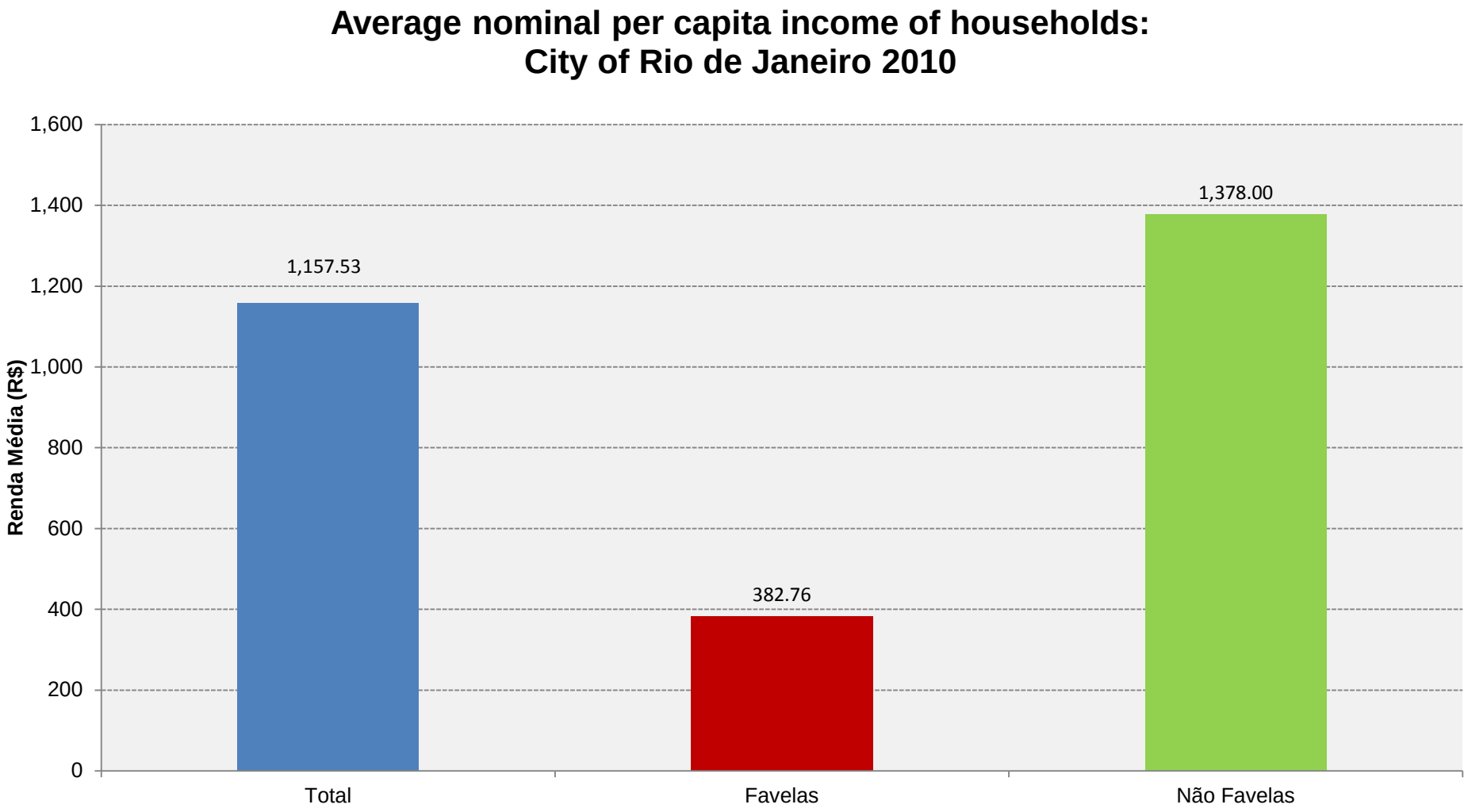
- Brazil's current growth stagnation can be attributed to a high dependence on commodities, on low labor productivity and a relative distance between social programs (cash transfers such as Bolsa Familia) and inclusive production of the labour force.

- Economic growth that is not founded on sustainable inclusive production generates high levels inequality.

- The productivity gap existent in favelas highlight the demand for targeted policies that foster **inclusive production**.

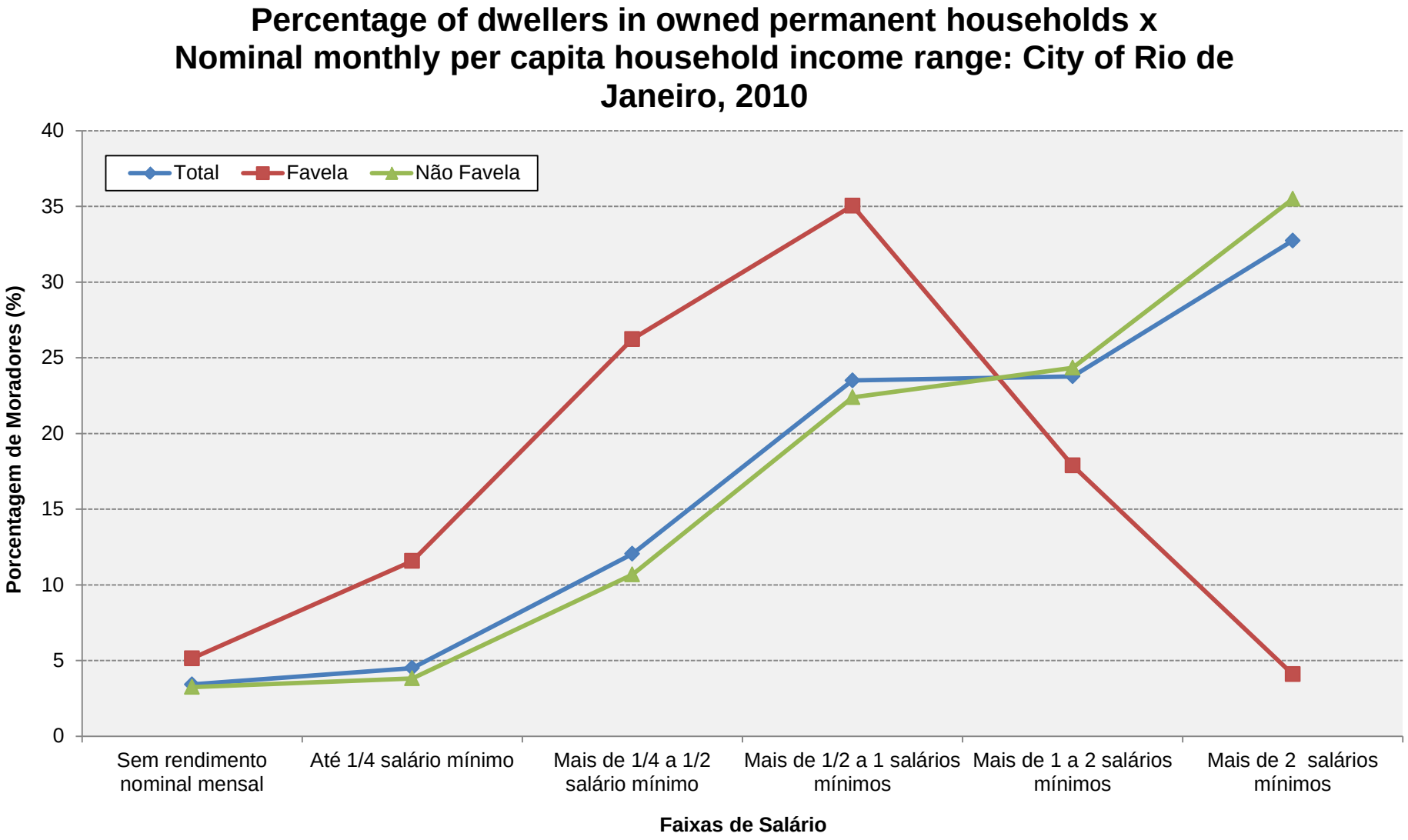
- Inclusive production can break the vicious cycles and poverty traps and promote long-term sustainable growth.

Rio de Janeiro – Profile of the Urban Favela



Fonte: estimativas produzidas através da base de dados dos Dados Agregados do Censo 2010 por setor censitário, extraída em 25/07/2012.
Nota: Domicílios: domicílios particulares permanentes

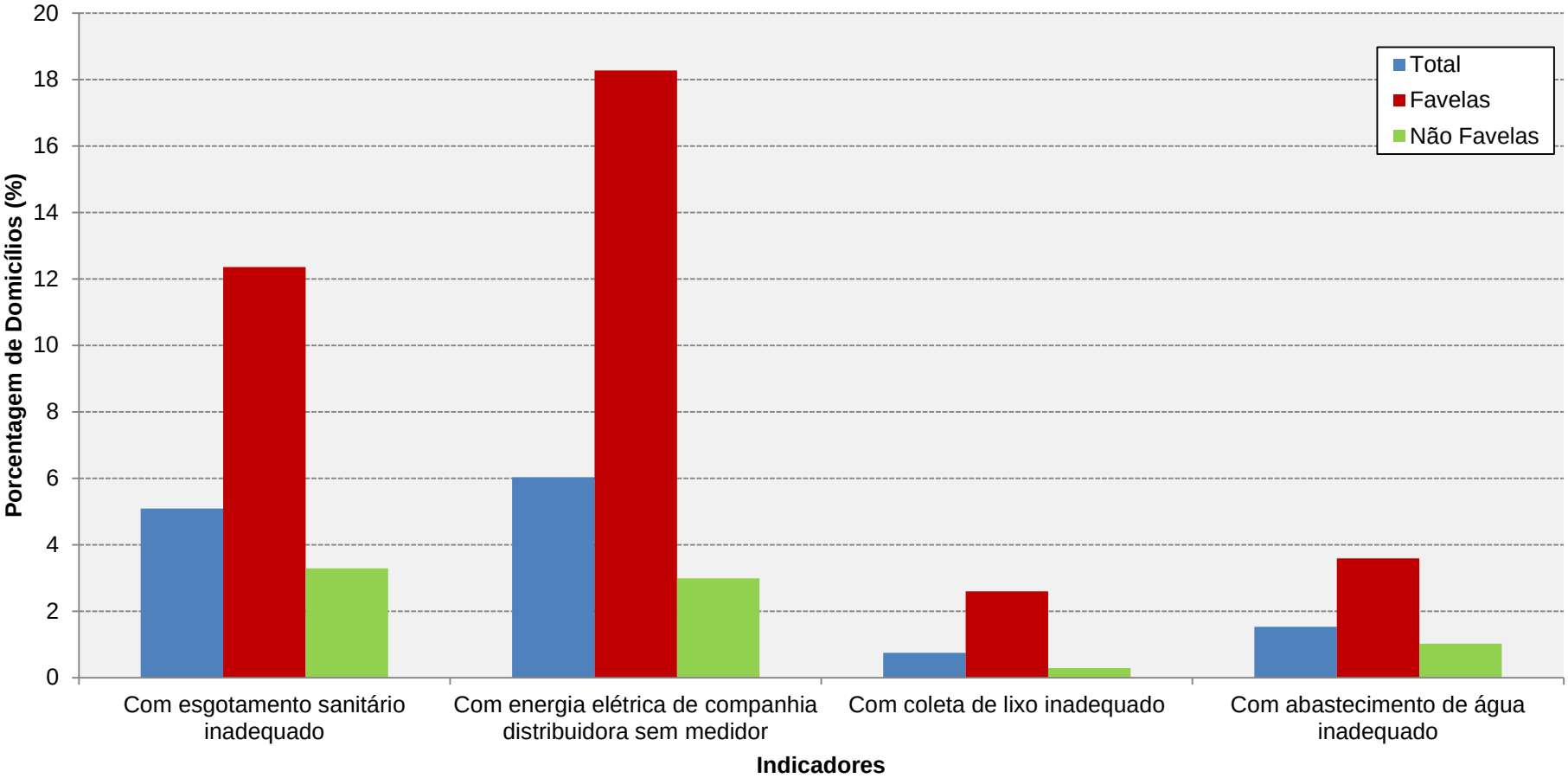
Rio de Janeiro – Profile of the Urban Favela



Fonte: estimativas produzidas através da base de dados dos Dados Agregados do Censo 2010 por setor censitário, extraída em 25/07/2012.
Nota: 1. A categoria Sem rendimento inclui as pessoas que receberam somente em benefícios.

Rio de Janeiro – Profile of the Urban Favela

Integration of slum and non-slum regions: City of Rio de Janeiro, 2010

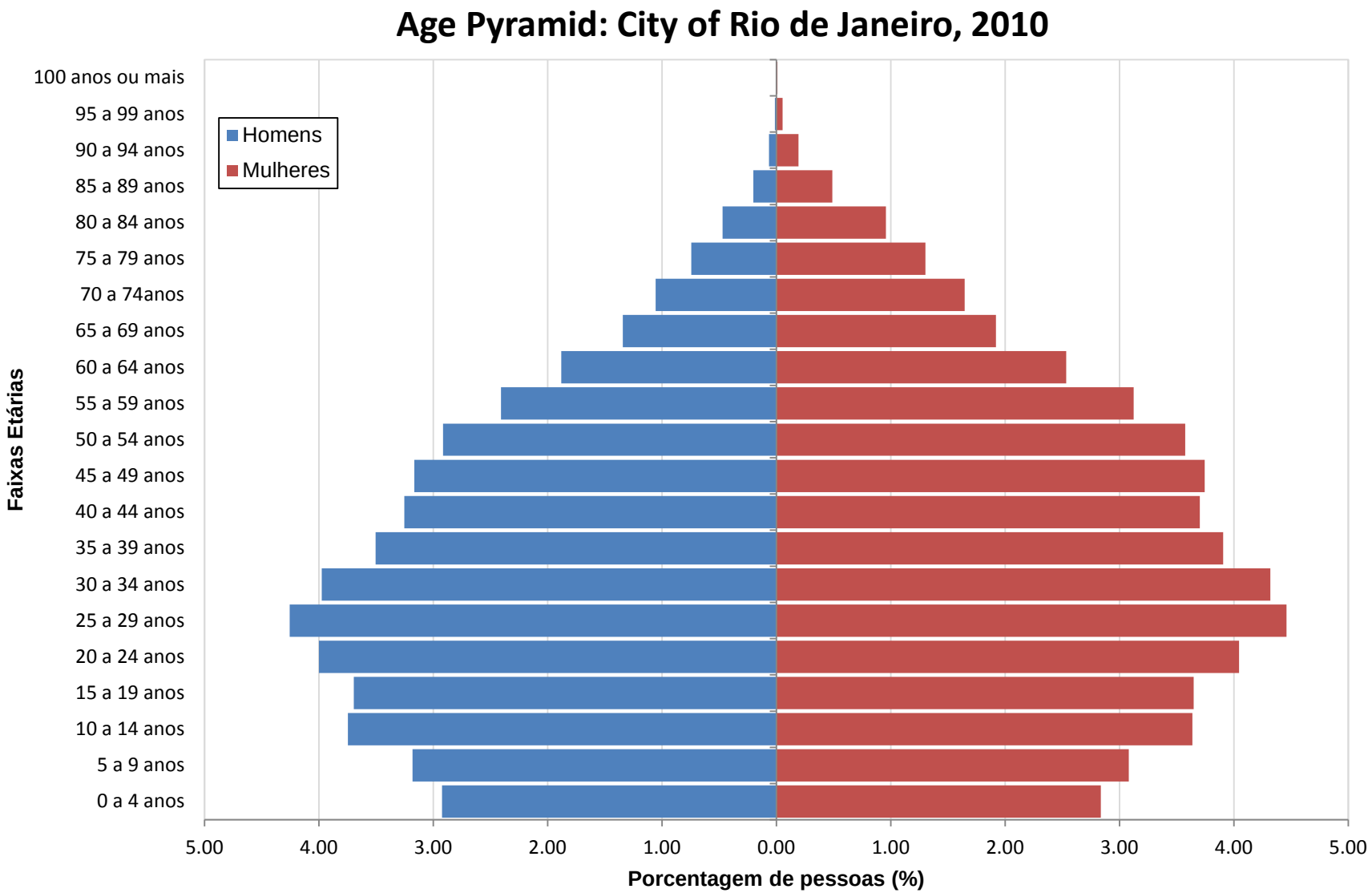


Fonte: estimativas produzidas através da base de dados dos Dados Agregados do Censo 2010 por setor censitário, extraída em 25/07/2012.
Nota: 1.Esgotamento sanitário inadequado: esgotamento sanitário via fossa rudimentar, via vala, via rio, lago ou mar, via outro escoadouro e domicílios particulares permanentes sem banheiro de uso exclusivo dos moradores e nem sanitário.

2. Destino de lixo inadequado: Lixo queimado na propriedade, lixo enterrado na propriedade, lixo jogado em terreno baldio ou logradouro e lixo jogado em rio, lago ou mar.

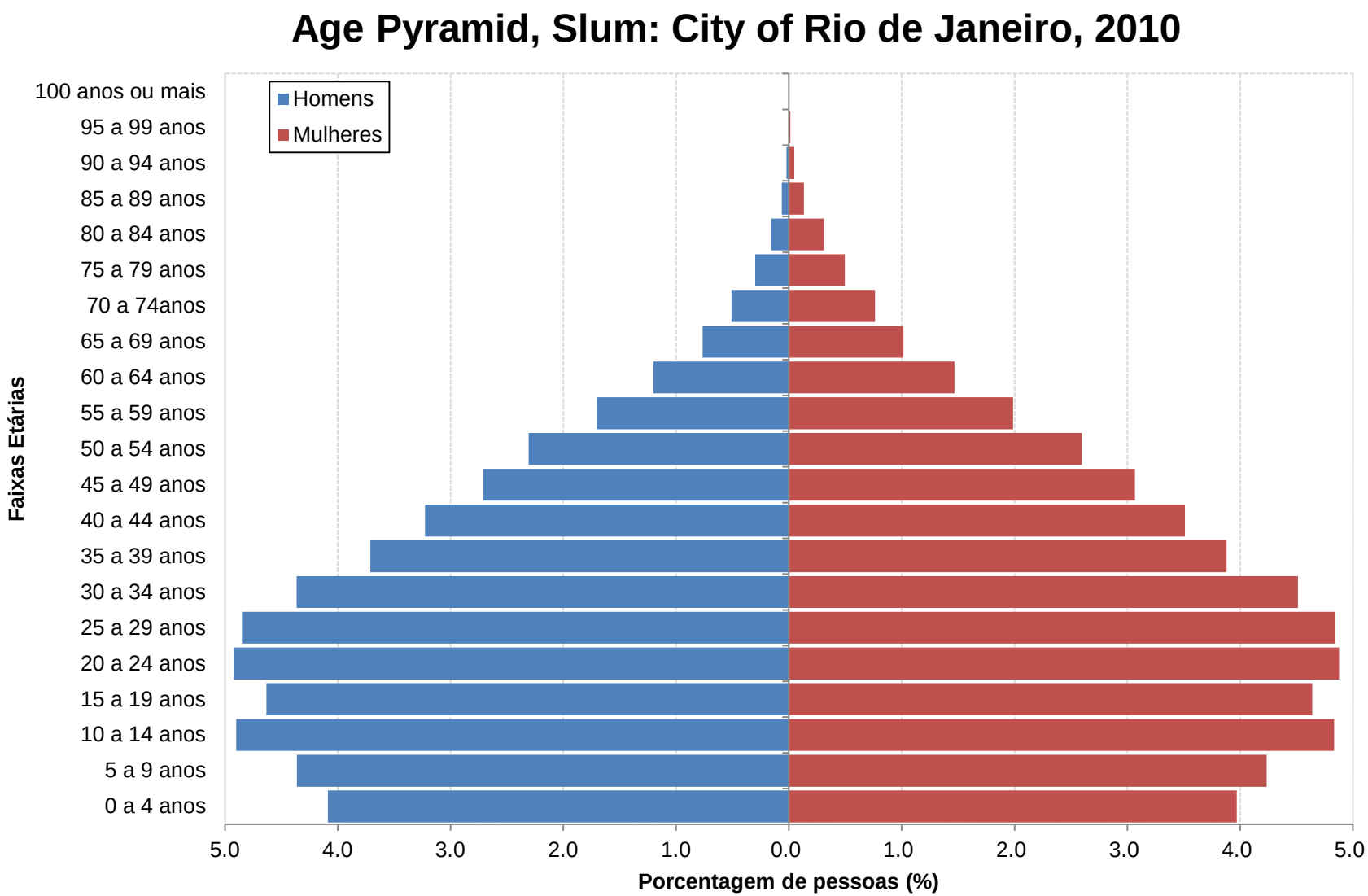
3. Abastecimento de água adequado: Abastecimento de água de poço ou nascente na propriedade, abastecimento de água da chuva armazenada em cisterna ou com outra

Rio de Janeiro – Profile of the Urban Favela



Fonte: estimativas produzidas através da base de dados dos Dados Agregados do Censo 2010 por setor censitário, extraída em 25/07/2012.
Nota: Foram consideradas pessoas residentes em domicílios particulares e coletivos.

Rio de Janeiro – Profile of the Urban Favela



Fonte: estimativas produzidas através da base de dados dos Dados Agregados do Censo 2010 por setor censitário, extraída em 25/07/2012.
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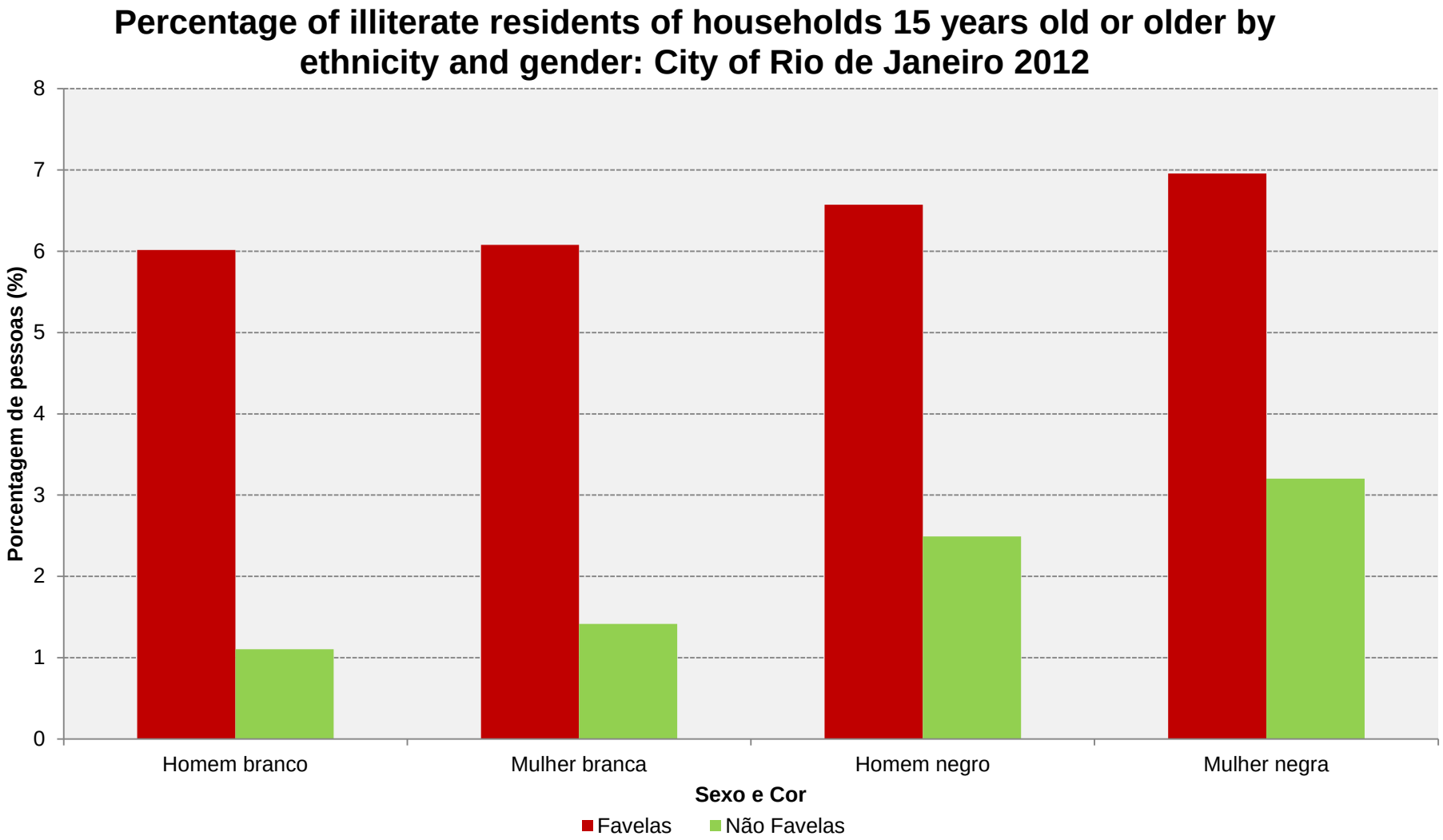


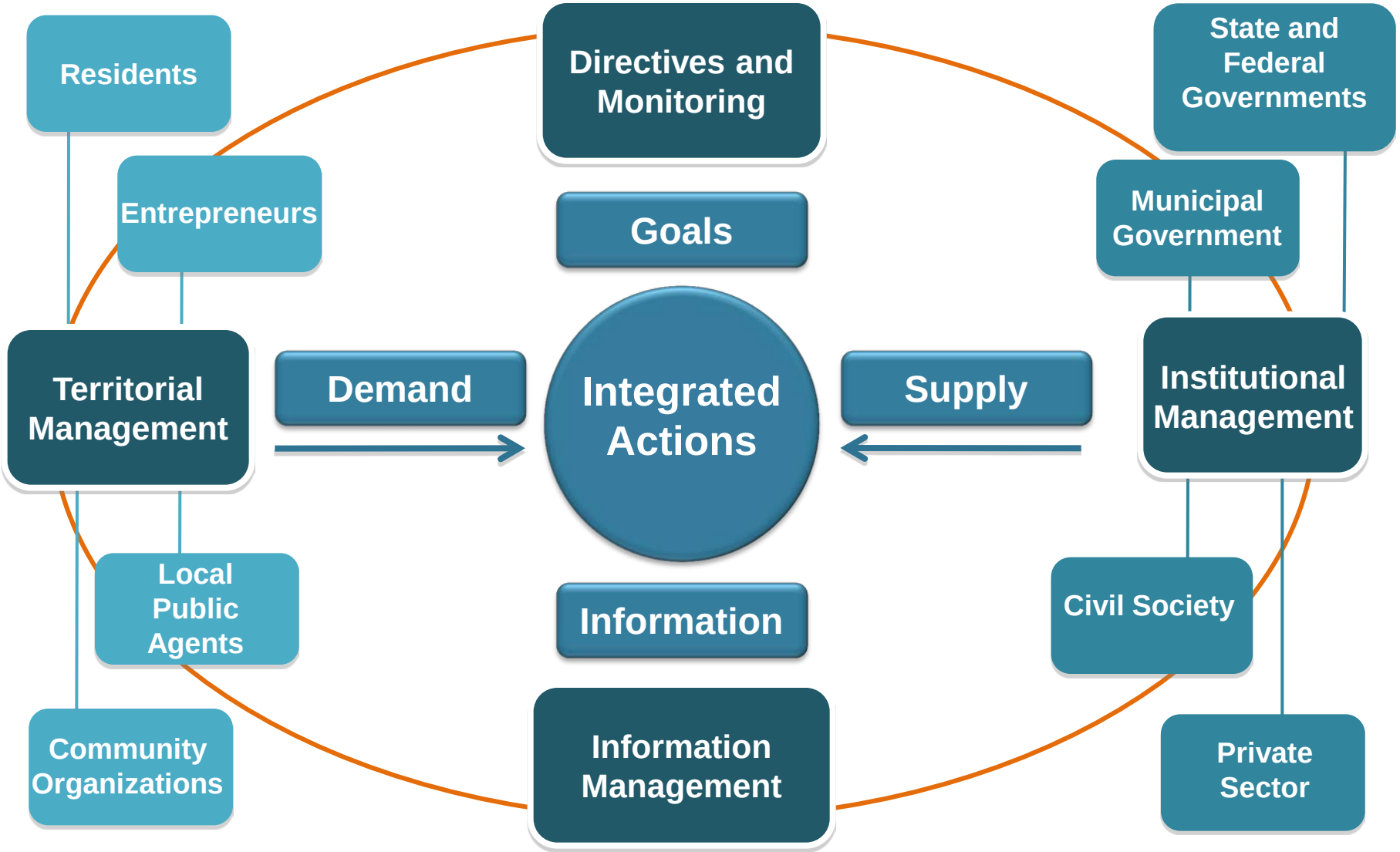
Fonte: estimativas produzidas através da base de dados dos Dados Agregados do Censo 2010 por setor censitário, extraída em 25/07/2012.
Nota: Domicílios: domicílios particulares e domicílios coletivos

Demand for Economic, Social and Urban Integration
Targeted Public Policies

UPP Social Program

1- Areas of work

UPPSocial



Targeted Policies: UPP Social

UPPSocial

- Strategy of the City Hall to promote urban, social and economic integration of the areas of the city benefiting from the Pacification Police Units (UPPs)

- Mission of mobilizing and articulating municipal services and policies in these territories by understanding and qualifying local demand and articulating with local leaders and institutions

- The program coordinates efforts of the various agencies of the City Hall and promotes integrated actions with the state and federal governments, civil society and private initiative.

- The program aims to consolidate the peace brought by pacification and foster social and economic development in these communities

Methodology

- Field team composed of agents and managers present in every pacified community
- The agents are residents from these communities – focus on ownership and local participation
- The field team has the responsibility of collecting data in every favela to identify the main demands for public services (infrastructure, social and economic)
- The presence of the public agents helps to take down historical barriers caused by absence of the state in these territories
- The agents articulate with local leaders, micro entrepreneurs and the general population, creating a relationship of trust
- The information gathered is then used to articulate with other government sectors to mobilize the implementation of services in the favelas, according to their specific priorities.

1- Areas of work

UPPSocial

- ✓ **Information Management:** UPP Social collects and sistematizes information on the pacified territories in order to understand their contexts and particularities.

- ✓ **Monitoring results:** UPP Social and the City Government´s Civil Cabinet will monitor the *Result Agreements* of the *priority* City Government Agencies (*Secretarias Municipais*) in the UPP areas (priority Agencies: housing; urban conservation/lighting/garbage collection; education; health; and slope containment/protection).

- ✓ **Dialogue with Government Agencies/Bodies:** UPP Social dialogues and works closely with City, State, and Federal Government Agencies/Bodies to aid and potentialize their work in the pacified territories.

- ✓ **Economic Development:** UPP Social gives support to the IPP´s Project Management Office and the Productive Inclusion Department to help promote productive inclusion through training, entrepreneurship, culture, and sport.

Information Management

UPPSocial

- **Identification and Mapping of Streets**

Identification and verification of existing streets, alleys, and stairways in the communities.

- **Studies and Diagnoses**

Development of studies and diagnoses of the newly-pacified territories, and also update the existing materials at least once a year (*Outlook of the Territories*, *Profile of the Territories*, social development index - SDI, and others).

- **Monitoring the variation of the area occupied by slums (annual)**

Monitoring the variation of the area occupied by the communities together with the "Sub Town Halls" and the City Housing Agency/Secretariat.

- **Low Income Settlements System (*SABREN*)**

Organization and production of information regarding the communities' demographics, administrative data, public facilities, internal subareas, social organizations, and community leaderships.

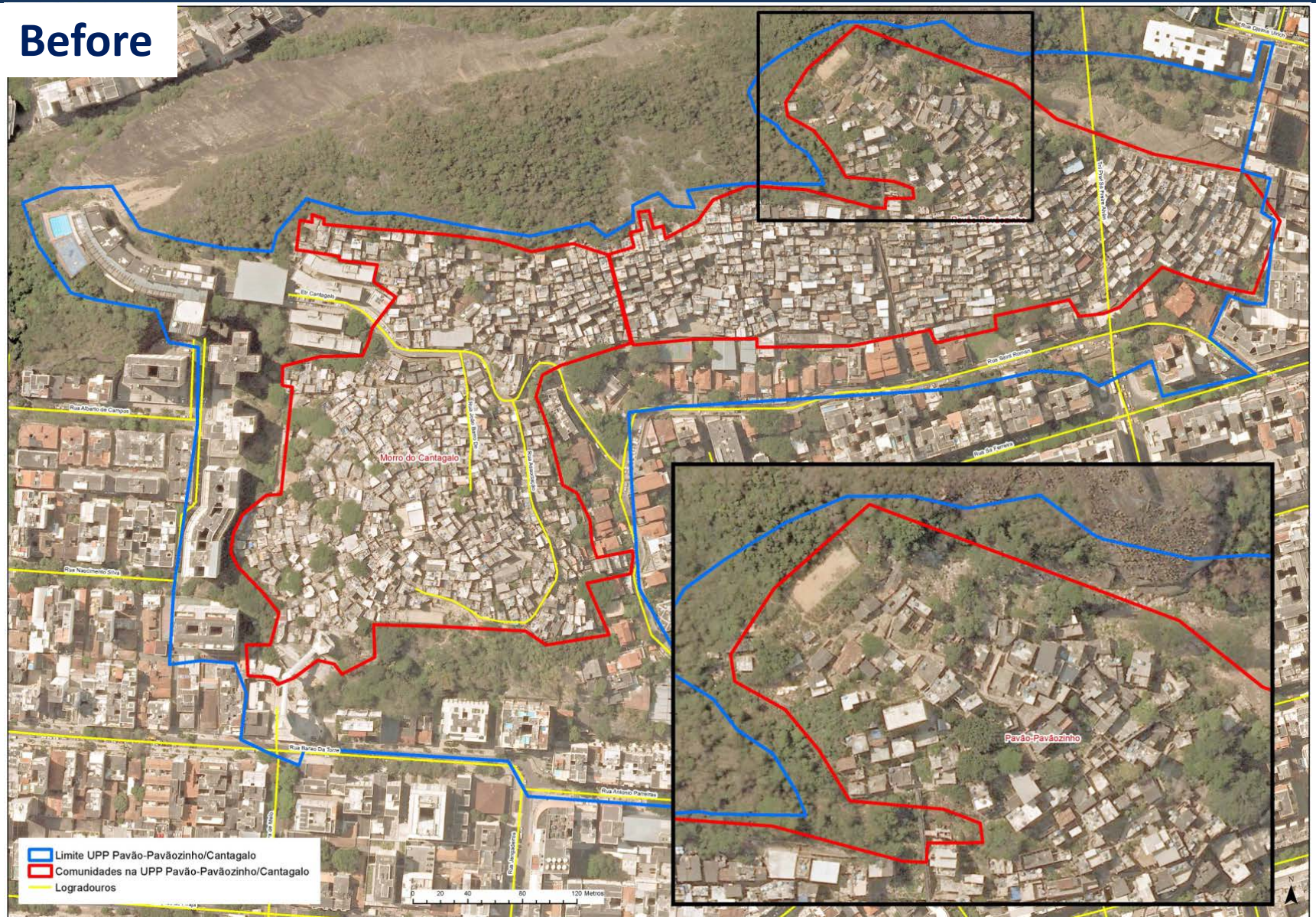
- **Rapid Participatory Mapping (*MRP*)**

Identification of the urban inequalities within the favelas to develop indicators.

Identification and Mapping of Streets

UPPSocial

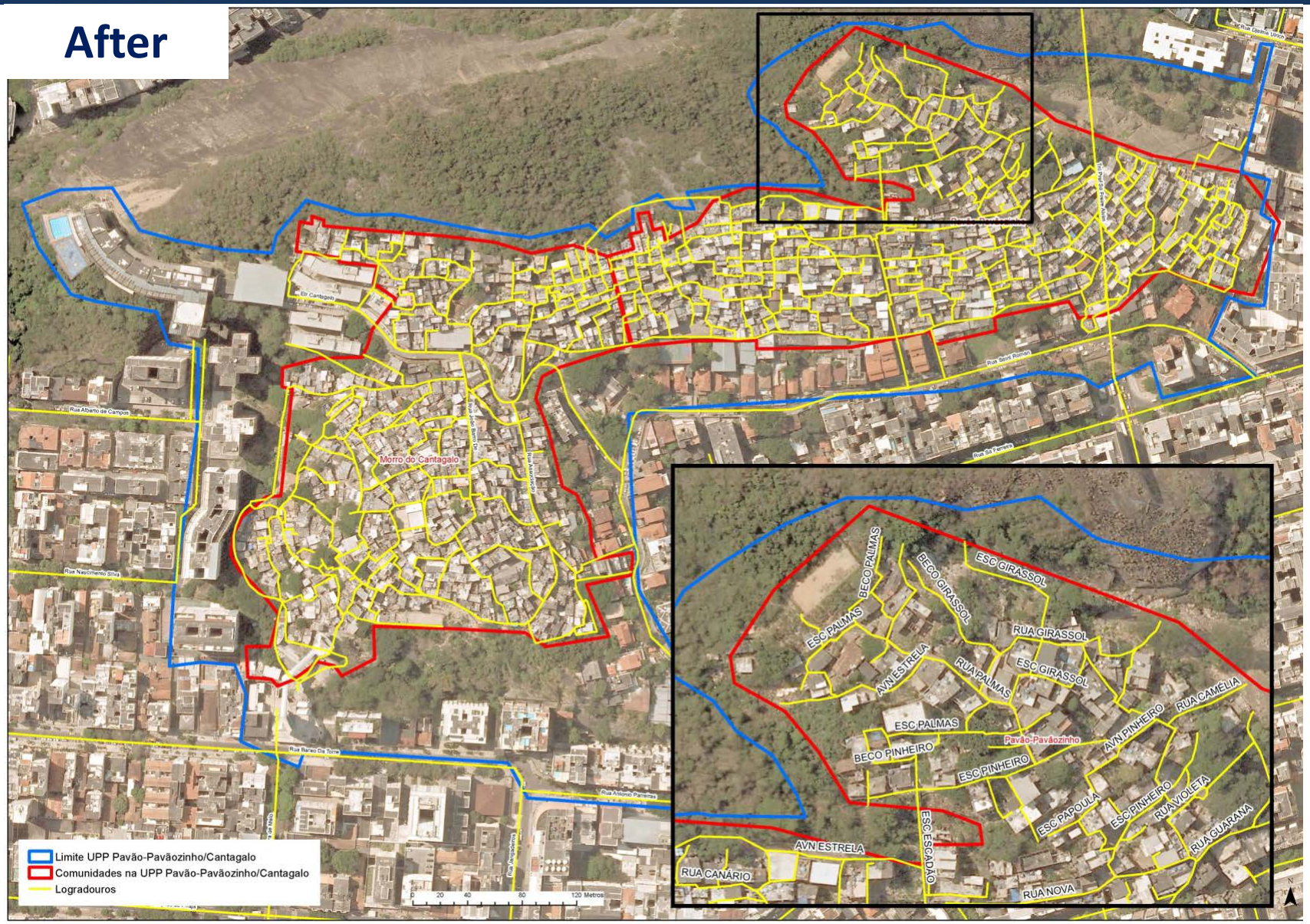
Before



Identification and Mapping of Streets

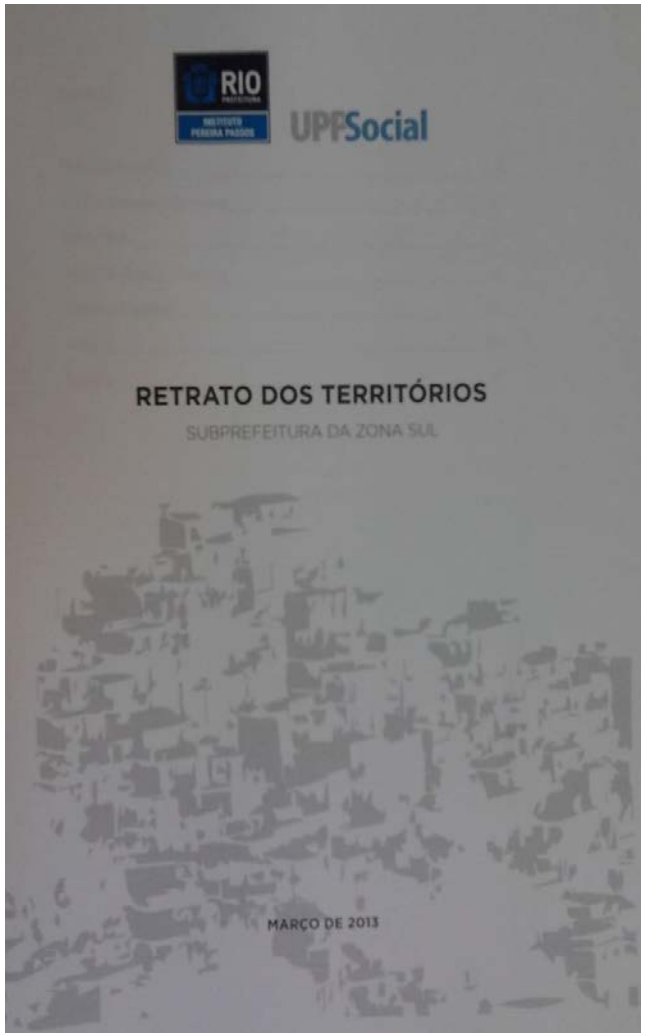
UPPSocial

After



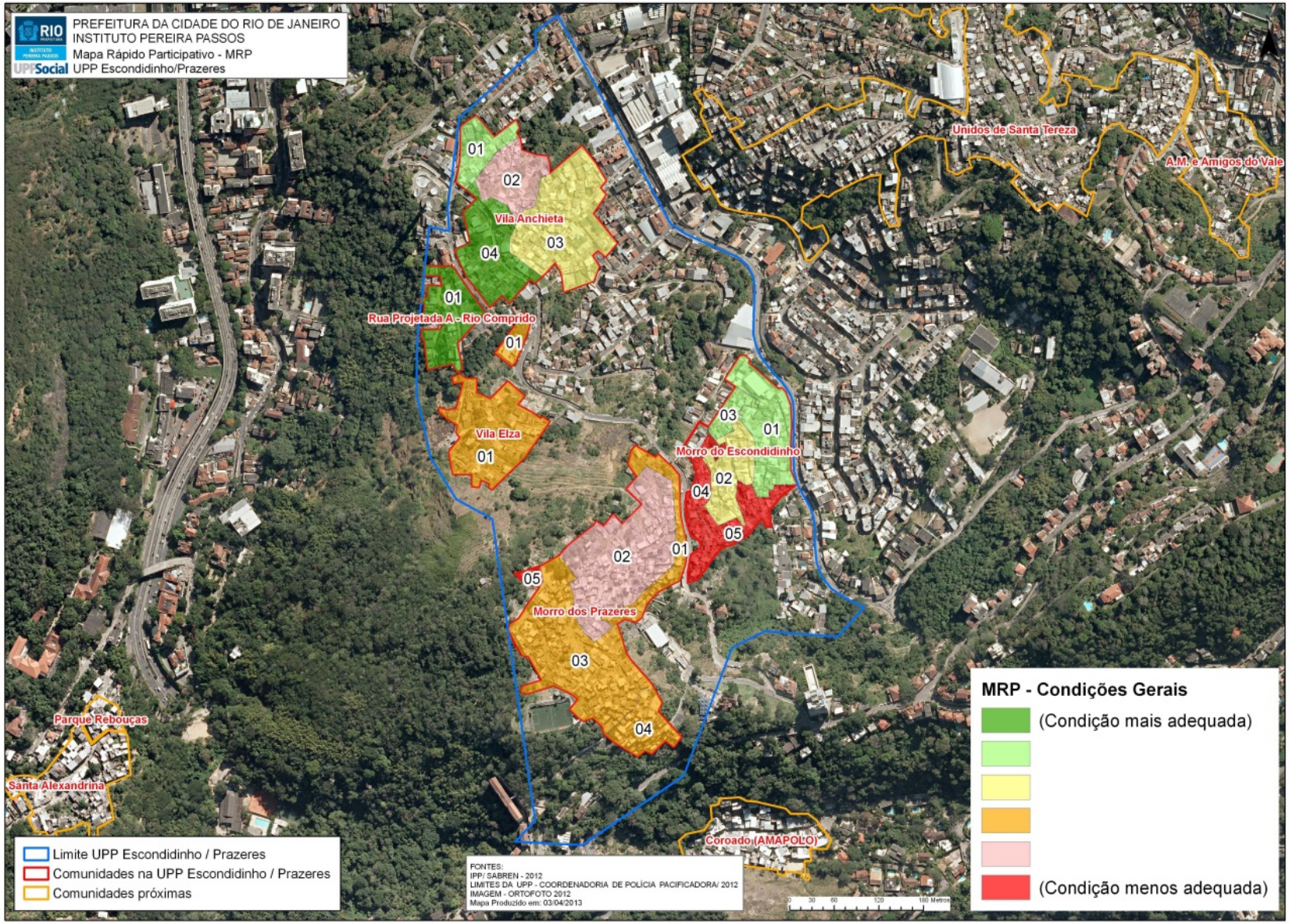
Profile of Territories

UPPSocial



Rapid Participatory Mapping

UPPSocial



Porcentagem da Área, Índice Geral Urbano e Indicadores Urbanos do Mapeamento Rápido Participativo segundo as Micro-Áreas e as comunidades da UPP Escondidinho / Prazeres – 2012 /2013

Comunidade	*Micro-Áreas*	*% da área na comunidade*	*ÍNDICE GERAL*	*Áreas de Risco*	*Regularização Urbanística e Construtiva*	*Infraestrutura para Mobilidade*	*Padrão das Moradias*	*Água*	*Esgoto*	*Drenagem*	*Lixo*	*Iluminação Pública e Energia Elétrica*
Morro do Escondidinho	**01**	35%	40,91	6,00	2,92	4,23	6,00	5,14	6,00	4,00	4,63	1,99
	02	23%	36,84	5,00	2,02	3,86	5,40	5,14	4,80	4,00	4,63	1,99
	03	8%	39,25	6,00	2,92	3,30	3,90	5,14	6,00	4,00	6,00	1,99
	04	13%	22,88	1,00	1,42	2,47	3,10	5,14	2,40	1,50	3,86	1,99
	05	22%	26,06	1,00	2,92	2,95	4,10	5,14	3,00	1,50	3,46	1,99
	MÉDIA	100%	34,34	4,05	2,52	3,57	4,84	5,14	4,62	3,14	4,39	1,99
Morro dos Prazeres	**01**	10%	31,89	1,00	1,96	4,69	3,60	4,54	3,00	3,50	4,11	5,49
	02	38%	27,48	3,00	1,96	2,63	3,60	4,54	2,40	3,50	3,71	2,13
	03	41%	31,94	5,00	1,96	2,55	5,40	4,03	2,40	3,50	4,71	2,39
	04	9%	30,91	5,00	1,96	2,47	3,60	4,03	3,60	4,00	3,86	2,39
	05	1%	17,96	5,00	0,70	1,10	1,50	4,29	2,16	0,50	2,21	0,50
	MÉDIA	100%	28,93	3,82	1,94	2,78	4,31	4,28	2,57	3,51	4,16	2,59
Vila Anchieta	**01**	11%	38,21	6,00	1,42	2,79	4,40	5,74	6,00	6,00	2,63	3,23
	02	17%	30,76	6,00	1,42	1,93	2,40	5,74	3,60	6,00	0,96	2,71
	03	45%	35,71	6,00	1,42	2,01	3,60	5,74	6,00	6,00	1,71	3,23
	04	27%	44,26	6,00	2,50	4,33	4,40	5,74	6,00	6,00	5,40	3,89
	MÉDIA	100%	37,41	6,00	1,71	2,70	3,70	5,74	5,58	6,00	2,67	3,32
Vila Elza	**01**	100%	33,33	5,00	1,42	3,19	3,10	5,40	3,60	6,00	2,63	2,99
Rua Projetada A	**01**	100%	45,45	6,00	3,40	4,62	5,00	5,74	4,80	6,00	6,00	3,89
UPP Escondidinho / Prazerezs	**MÉDIA**	-	34,03	4,70	2,02	3,06	4,16	5,04	4,01	4,51	3,74	2,78

Fonte: Dados Preliminares do Mapeamento Rápido Participativo (MRP) – IPP / UPPSocial – 2012 / 2013

Examples of MRP Conditions

UPPSocial

A Greater Dialogue

UPPSocial

MONITORING THE *RESULT AGREEMENTS* (Civil Cabinet and IPP/UPPSocial)

- Dialogue with City Government Departments to identify priorities.
- Develop *Result Agreements* with City Government Departments.
- Monitor the *Result Agreements*.

A Greater Dialogue

UPPSocial

- DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES/BODIES

- **Work agenda with the Government Agencies and Bodies**

Develop a workflow with City, State, and Federal Government Agencies/Bodies to aid and potentialize their work in the pacified territories.

- **Integrated Management System**

Organize and systematize information about projects, programs, and services from Government Agencies in the pacified territories, making it possible to monitor actions/services/investiments in the the pacified territories.

- **Work Agenda with the "1746 system"**

Develop a work agenda with the "1746 system", with the goal of potentializing this service in the pacified areas, and making it possible for Government Agencies to better meet the demands in these areas.

Integrated Management System – Monitoring

UPPSocial

UPPSocial | Ações | Territórios | Agentes | Relatórios | Daniela

Segmento e Agente

Deletar | Demandas | Ofertas

Segmento * Prefeitura

Agente * SECONSERVA/COMLURB - Companhia Municipal de Limpeza Urbana

Dados da demanda

Demanda * Remoção manual de lixo acumulado em canaletas, canais, calhas, sarjetas, valas, valões e caixas de ralo

Descrição * O acumulo de lixo na vala tem proliferado o número de ratos no local, não há limpeza regular. Rua 1, próximo ao n] 109.

Caracteres restantes: 280

Data de Identificação * Junho de 2012

Imagem Escolher arquivo Nenhum arquivo selecionado

Localidade

Integrated Management System – Monitoring

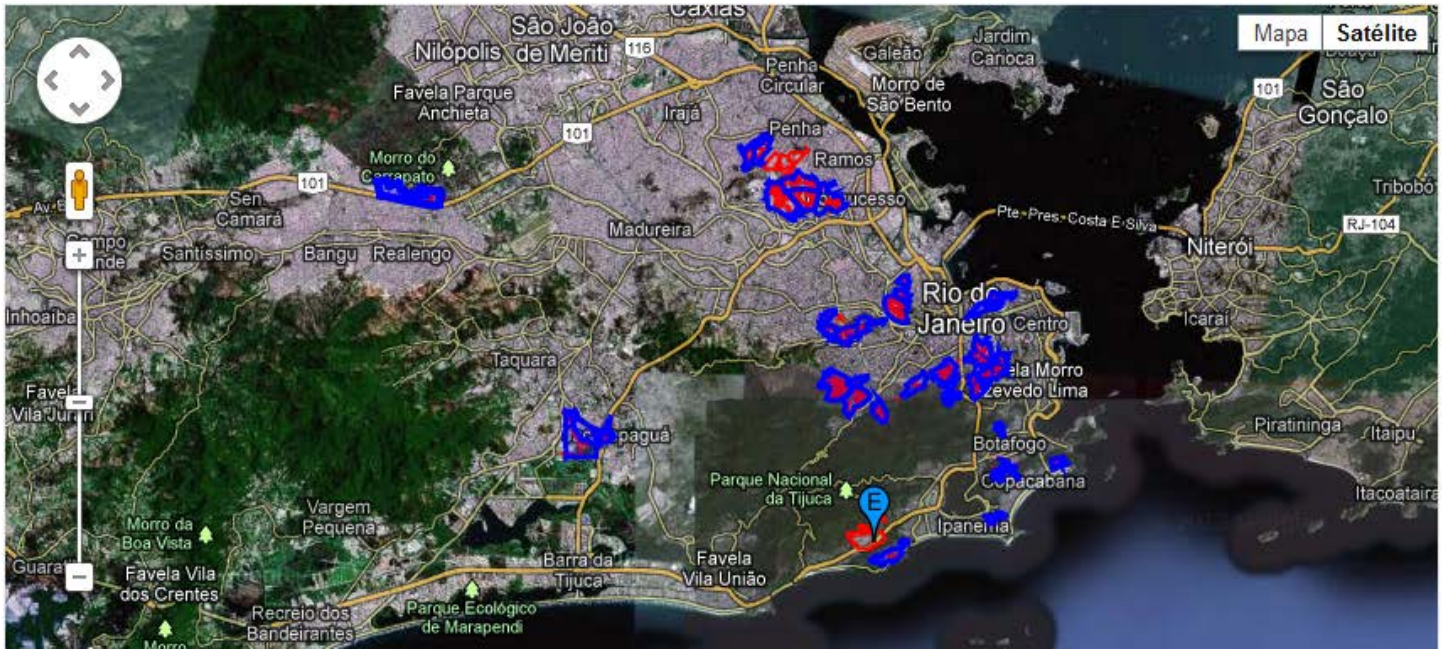
UPPSocial

UPPSocial | Ações | Territórios | Agentes | Relatórios | Daniela

Georreferenciamento: Favela da Rocinha

Endereço / Referência: Rua 1, próximo ao nº 109.

+ Novo endereço



-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

• Partnerships with local institutions

Examples: Orientation for Nissan´s investment in local NGOs in Borel, Macacos, and Turano; development of courses with the Integrated Community Network (*RCI)* for Tabajaras, Pavão-Pavãozinho, Cantagalo, Andaraí, Borel, and Formiga.

• Partnerships with civil society

Examples: *Batalha do Passinho* (in all the pacified communities); *Cinemão* (in all the pacified communities); *FLUPPensa* – Literary Fest of the UPPs (in all the pacified communities); among others; training of physical education teachers with the *Instituto Compartilhar* (Bernardinho´s institute) (in all the pacified communities).

• Partnerships with the private sector

Example: *Light´*s project for the remodelling of sports courts and fields with investments from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (*BNDES*) (in all the pacified communities that have sports/leasure infrastructure).

Example 2: TIM's project for collecting data on the youth of the slums, training local young residents to collect and analyse the profile of the youth of their own communities. 6,000 young residents from age 15-24 were interviewed.

Targeted Policies: Examples of City Hall Projects and Programmes

- Morar Carioca – Infrastructure and Housing Integration Policy
- Education – Statistical impact of targeted education policies for favelas
- Health – Coverage of Family Clinics in the City

Targeted Policies: City Hall

Morar Carioca

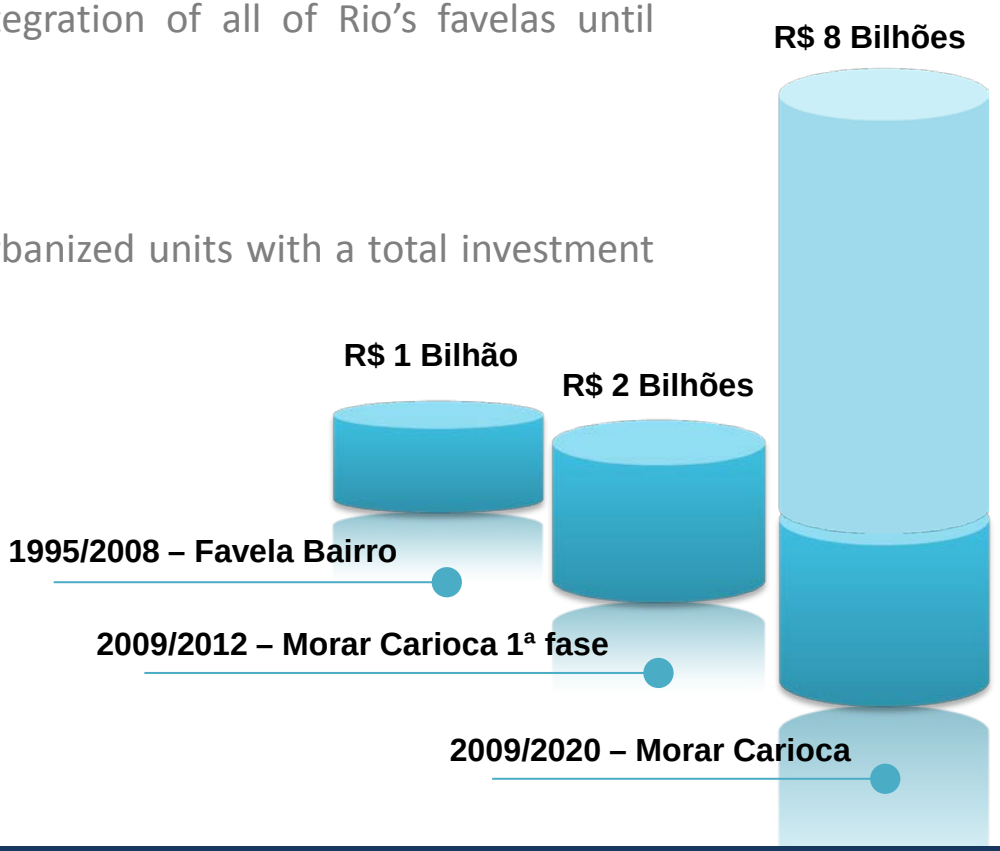
What is it?

- Created in July 2010, the program aims to promote social inclusion through the complete urban integration of all of Rio's favelas until 2020;

- The aim is to contemplate 584 urbanized units with a total investment of R$8 billion (approx. $4 billion).

<u>First phase:</u>

- 72 thousand households served
- 15 concluded works
- 32 current works

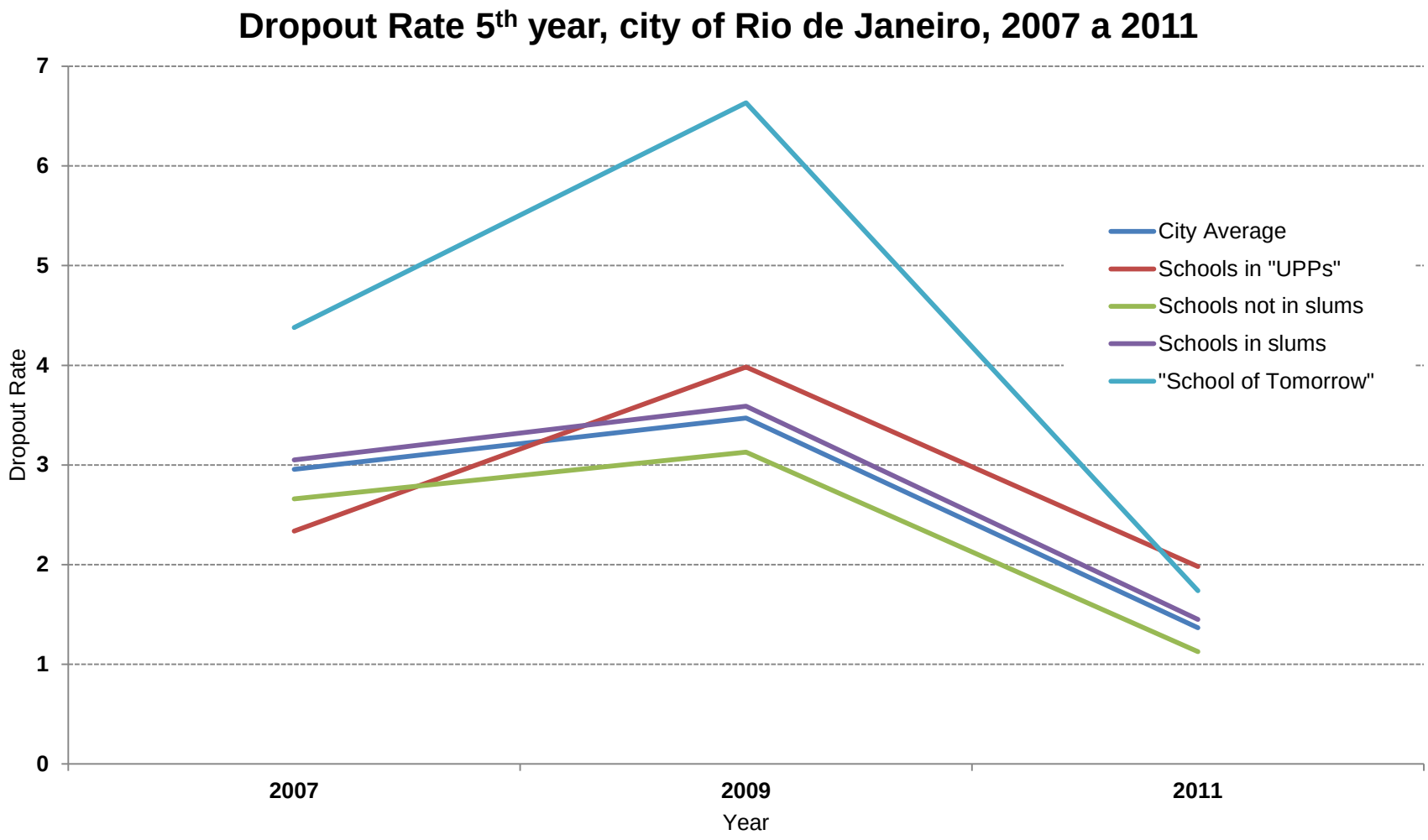


Targeted Policies: City Hall

Schools of Tomorrow

- School of Tomorrow
  - Objective: reduce school evasion and improve performance of students in recently pacified favelas
  - 151 schools
  - Full-time, includes arts and sports
  - Tutoring for students in need
  - Innovative teaching in sciences
  - Health programmes within school
  - Reading and computer rooms
  - Annual performance bonus for schools that achieve their goals
  - 62% increase in the number of teachers (2008-2011)

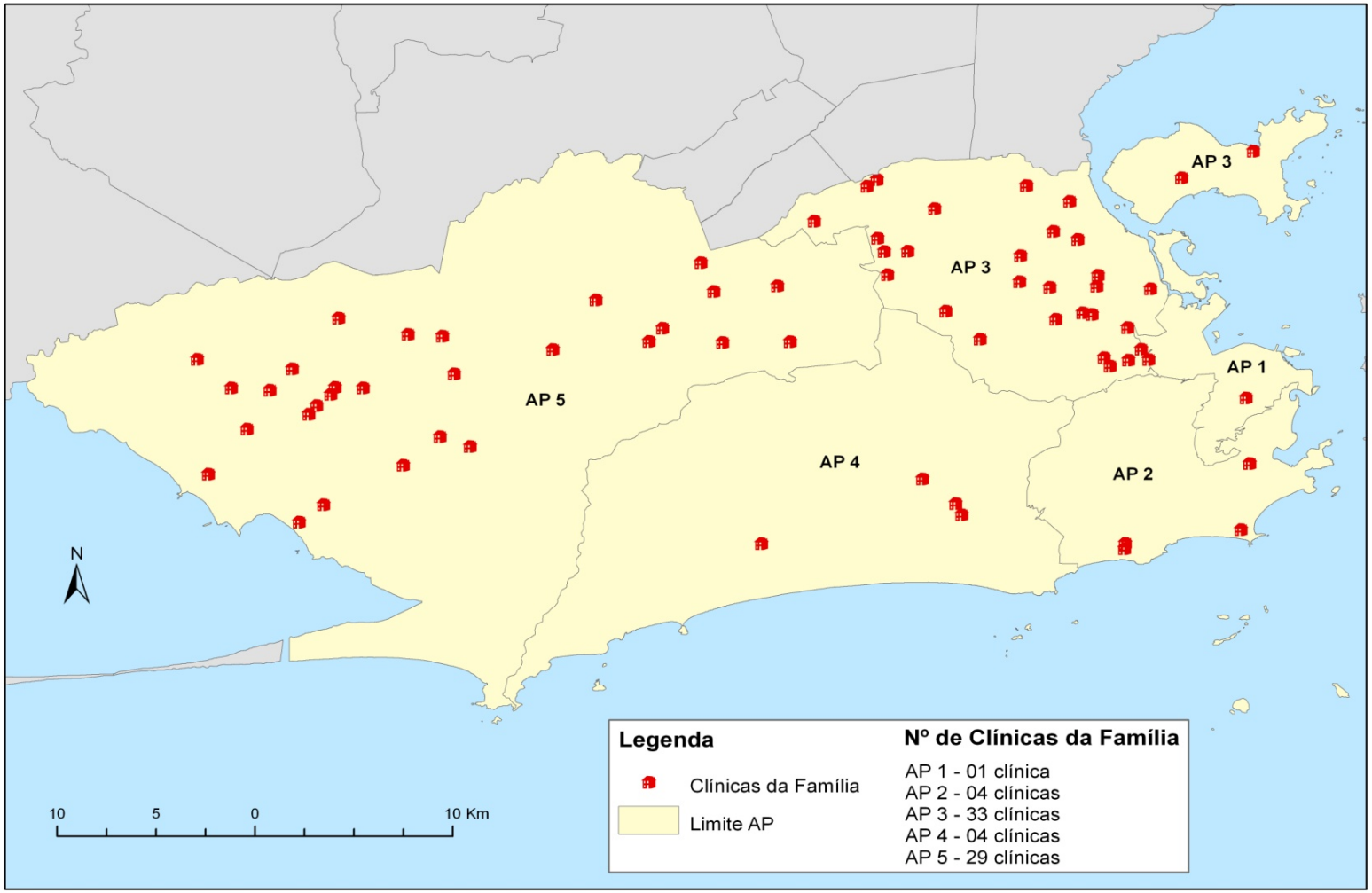
Targeted Policies: City Hall



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisas Educacionais Anísio Teixeira - INEP

Targeted Policies: City Hall

Family Health Program



Rio’s 3 “i”s
Challenges and Solutions for Inequality, Integration and Investment

Challenges of Inequality

- Rio de Janeiro is characterized for its high urban inequality, heightened by the fact that the favelas are located within the affluent neighborhoods as well as in the periphery.

- To address inequality in Rio it is necessary to understand the underlying factors that cause poverty and poverty traps.

- The multidimensional nature of poverty increases the complexity of the policies needed to address it, as they need to be composed by different sectors in order to be truly effective in breaking poverty traps.

- Example Initiatives: World Bank, World Without Poverty

Challenges of Integration

Policies, projects and activities in the public sector tend to be implemented independently – This is because of the following reasons:

- **Simplicity**: it is easier to implement a single sector policy
- **Bureacracy** cost:
  - there are no mechanisms or institutional structures adequate for integration;
  - extremely time-consuming to plan and implement a cooperation agreement ;
- **Lack of an integrated information** database: policies reflect the available information
- **Culture of "sectorialism"**: budget dispute within government

Challenges of Investment

- Budgetary constraints
- Multidimensional nature of poverty increases the complexity of the policies needed to tackle it. This in turn increases the cost of such policies.
- Quality of the expenditure: lack of policy evaluation in terms of cost-benefit creates obstacles for incresing efficiency of policies.
- “Brazil Cost” – heavy tax burdens, bureacracy

Solutions: IPP = Innovation in Public Policy

Integrated Information Products:

- Statistical + Geographic Data
- Primary data collection, official city database, administrative records

Sectoral Integration

- Integrated Public Management Committees
- Articulation with stakeholders on the field = UPP Social Program
- Public Private and Third Sector Partnerships (PPP3)

Social Investment Funds

- Community development funds with mechanisms to finance integrated programs on the ground.

RIO
Integrated City

RIO PREFEITURA

INSTITUTO PEREIRA PASSOS