Tuesday 26th April 2022

Case Study – [Rio de Janeiro](https://youtube.com/watch?v=BHSo0mT9naY)

Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro is city in the **East of Brazil**, which itself is located in South America. It has a port, industrial centre, and a **centre for banking in Brazil**. Rio has a population of **6.7 million.** It is a UNSCO **national heritage site** and **hosted the 2016 Olympics**. It has grown due to natural increase and migration. Migrants moved from other areas in Brazil, as well as other South American countries.

Social Opportunities

* Young people have access to schools and universities.
* Medical services can go to people’s home to treat them for 20 different diseases.
* Power supplies were improved as the city grew.

Economic Opportunities

* Rio has experienced growth in the oil, construction, shopping, and tourism industries.
* 6% of all employment in Brazil is located in Rio.

Challenges in Rio **(Solutions)**

Social:

* Healthcare – Lack of access to healthcare in the Favelas (slums) due to poor facilities. **Medical staff now sent in by cable cars.**
* Education – Compulsory from ages 6-14, but many drop out to join local gangs. Shortage of schools and teachers. **Volunteers teaching in slums, grants are provided to poor families.**
* Water – Issues with reliable water supply. **Investment into water facilities planned for the future.**
* Energy – Common blackouts across the city, poor people illegally tap into the mains system (danger of electrocution). **New nuclear and hydroelectric projects.**

Economic:

* Crime – Violent crime an issue in the city, especially steet crime at night. Gangs control some favelas, drug trafficking very common. **Pacifying police units were created to take back control of the most affected favelas.**
* Unemployment – Provides 6% of employment in Brazil, has highest GDP. 2015 economic recession caused large amounts of unemployment. Over 20% unemployment in favelas. Many work in the **informal** economy (no insurance, taxes, contracts, or unemployment benefits). **Education seen as a way to reduce unemployment in Rio.**

Environmental:

* Air Pollution – Caused by traffic congestion across the city, and a rapid increase in the number of cars. **Metro lines created to combat congestion, as well as toll roads and traffic management systems.**
* Water Pollution **– New sewerage systems built, as well as fines for ships discharging fuel.**
* Waste Pollution **– New power plant built which burns methane gas produced from rotting waste.**

Rochinha (a Favela in Rio)

* Illegally built on land that they did not own
* Estimated population of 150,000-300,000
* Poorly constructed buildings
* Poor access to services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and healthcare.
* High levels of unemployment and crime
* **Favela Bairro Project – Government offered land and services to residents, to allow them to build their own homes.** **However, some issues include rising rent, and unmaintained services.**

Areas in Rio:

Northern Rio:

* Industrial and Port area
* International Airport

Central Rio:

* Oldest part of Rio and has many **historical buildings.**
* CBD (Central Business District)
* Financial Centre

Western Rio:

* Regenerated area with luxury apartments, recreational areas (eg beaches), and tourist facilities.
* Main Olympic Stadium (hosted Olympics in 2016)

Southern Rio:

* Main tourist area
* Copacabana and Ipanema beaches
* Luxury flats overlooked by Rochinha, largest favela (slums) in South America.