

## **Social Work component Presentation [World Bank, DC, January 2014]**

Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Cities in formulating an Involuntary Resettlement Policy and Guidelines to improve social sustainability in urban development and infrastructure projects

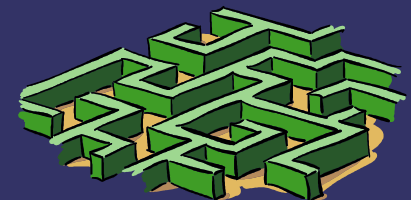
P129693

***The New Brazilian Resettlement –  
Urban Upgrading Policy: an  
Integrated Approach for  
Addressing Urban Poverty through  
Inclusion***

Francesco di Villarosa

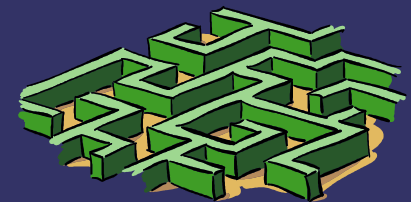
The World Bank

Social Sustainability and Safeguards Community  
of Practice Group BBL Series, January 15th,  
2014



# *Social Work Component of Slums Upgrading and Social Housing*

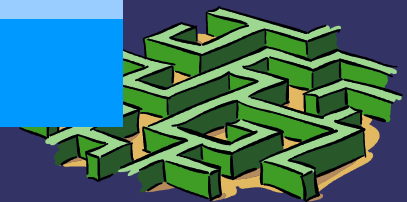
- ➔ Social and legal-institutional context
- ➔ Evolution of slums upgrading
- ➔ Old and new norms on Social Work Component
- ➔ Challenges
- ➔ Capacity-building



# *Inequalities and Divisions in Brazilian Cities*

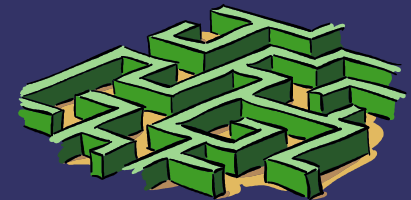
Comparison favelas – non-favelas 2001-2009

Small inequalities	High inequalities	Trend inequality
7-17 years in school		
Participation in labour market		
Access to W&S and garbage coll.		
Mobile phones		-
	Income	=
	% of poor residents	-
	Remuneration from work	=
	Completion of high school	=
	University degree	+
	Delay in school	-
	Computer and internet	=



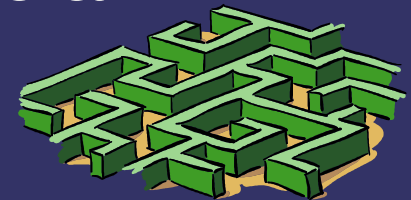
# *Legal and Policy Context*

- **City Statute:** right to the city and land → rights to decent housing, infrastructure, sanitation, public services, employment and leisure.
- **PAC** – Program for Growth Acceleration: 2007, target of 1.8 million families in slums.
- **MCMV** – My House My Life social housing: 2009, 1 + 3.4 million houses.



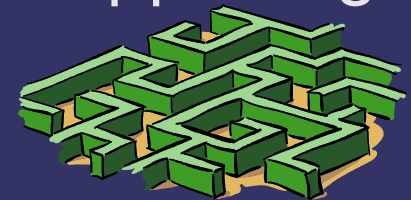
# *Evolution of Slums Upgrading*

- From punctual interventions to a national policy (PlanHab 2009-2023) + institution-building (Ministry of Cities 2003)
- From unidimensional to integrated urban approach, including a Social Work Component
- Urban programs as entry points to social services and programs



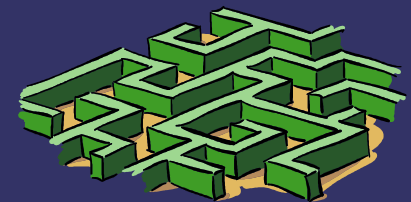
# ***Social Work Component – the old approach***

- Mandatory for PAC
- Minimum 2.5% of total project value
- Three axes: community organisation and participation, sanitary and environmental education, income and work generation.
- Shortcomings: integration with physical works, detached from local social policies, lack of skills, rudimentary methodologies, unsustainable participation, work & income generation too marginal
- Social work component too much focused on supporting works, welfare-assistentialist approach.



# *Revision Process of the Social Work Component*

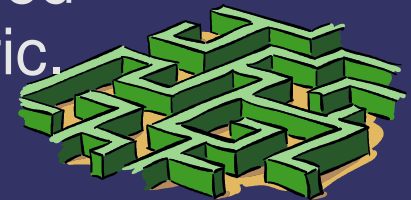
- 2010: focus groups with practitioners
- 2010: seminar with 700 professionals
- 2011-2012: internal revision
- 2013: workshops with stakeholders (CAIXA, states and municipalities), website public consultation
- 2014: to be published





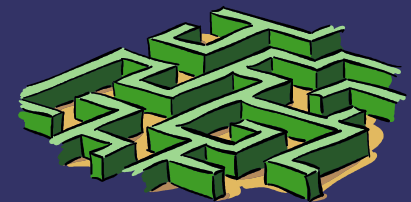
# ***Social Work Component – the new approach***

- Focus on social, economic, environmental sustainability
- One dimension specifically for supporting works, others for strengthening civil society, local socio-economic development, and environmental, patrimonial and condominium education.
- Aiming at integrating to, rather than substituting, local social policies.
- Intersectorality at the core, social staff as brokers, local development plan for post-occupation.
- Improved methodologies for participatory diagnostics and planning, work & income generation, strengthening of civil society.
- Area of intervention & surroundings – regionally-focused development and functional integration to the city fabric.



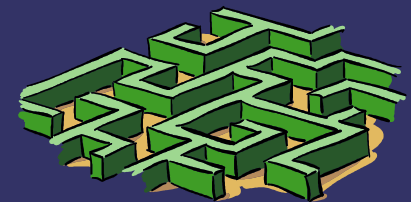
# ***Social Work Component – Key Challenges (1)***

- **Intersectoral management:** complexity, need for political priority, appropriate arrangements and sufficient institutional capacity, labour-intensive in the field.
- *Suggestions:* (i) resources for negotiation with other sectors; (ii) start small and grow based on success and visibility; (iii) decision-making and problem-solving as closer as possible to the field;(iv) intersectoral field staff.



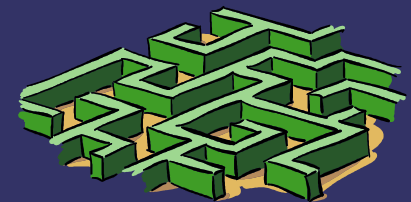
# ***Social Work Component – Key Challenges (2)***

- **Social capital and participation:** hardly sustainable, prone to clientelism, little dialogue capacity of the authorities.
- *Suggestions:* (i) long term support and linkage to institutionalised channels; (ii) promoting networks; (iii) leadership training and institutional development.



# ***Social Work Component – Key Challenges (3)***

- **Youth:** not working nor studying; traditional approaches are outdated; new approaches by NGOs: political-ethnic-slums identity + professional training in media, art, culture.
- **Violence:** MCMV producing a new map of violence; dialogue-based tools.
- **Transition to formality:** to be gradual, ad hoc rules.



# ***Social Work Component – Capacity-Building (1)***

## **Methodological kit 1 on Integrated Knowledge-Building and Planning**

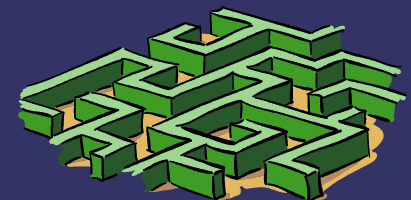
- Cartography and vectorisation of the area of intervention
- “Sealing” or “freezing” the area
- Socio-economic survey
- Rapid Participatory Urban Appraisal
- Survey of civil society organisations
- Mapping of labour market
- Social Work Project
- Socio-territorial Development Plan



# ***Social Work Component – Capacity-Building (2)***

## Methodological kit 2 on **Strengthening Civil Society Organisations**

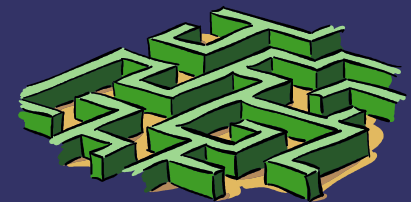
- Thematic community meetings
- Training courses: institutional development, administration and finance, preparation of projects
- Competitive selection for financing CBOs micro-projects
- Supervision and M&E
- Improvements in community facilities



# ***Social Work Component – Capacity-Building (3)***

## Methodological kit 3 on **Work and Income Generation**

- The Apprenticeship Law (2005)
  - Building up partnerships
  - Selection
  - Theoric and practical training (internships)
  - M&E
- Socio-professional training for adults
- Intermediation with the labour market
- Support to entrepreneurship
- Community savings



# ***Social Work Component – Capacity-Building (4)***

## **Distance learning course on the Social Work Component in slums upgrading and social housing**

- Contracted the Federal University of Santa Catarina for the technological platform and pedagogic approach
- Target: 5,000 professionals from states, municipalities, NGOs, social movements and outsourced consultants
- Highly interactive, webinars, videos etc.
- Twelve modules: Introduction, social mobilisation, productive inclusion, environmental education, household budget, condominium management, crime & violence, selection of demand and planning in (i) slums upgrading and (ii) social housing, diagnostics and local development plan, resettlement, social work outsourcing.

