Environmental Risks and Social Dissimilarities: Facing the Challenges of Global Changes in the Baixada Santista Metropolitan Region (Brazil)





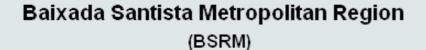


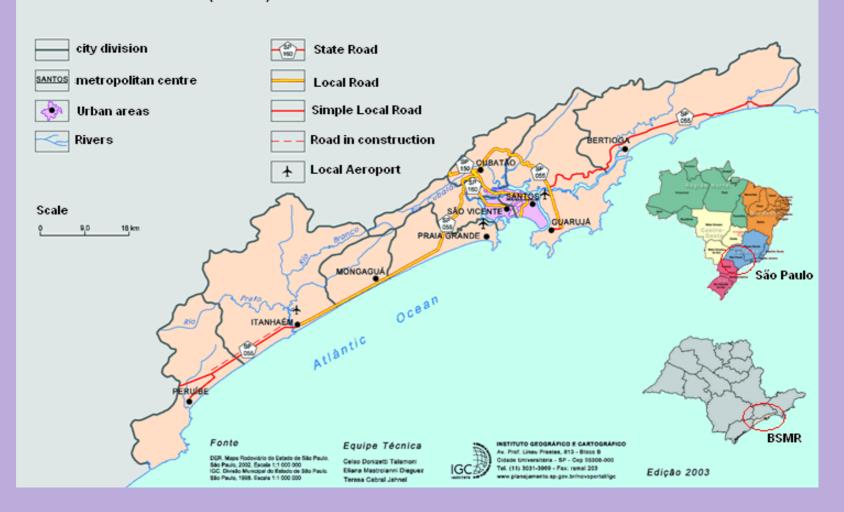
#### **Andrea Ferraz Young**

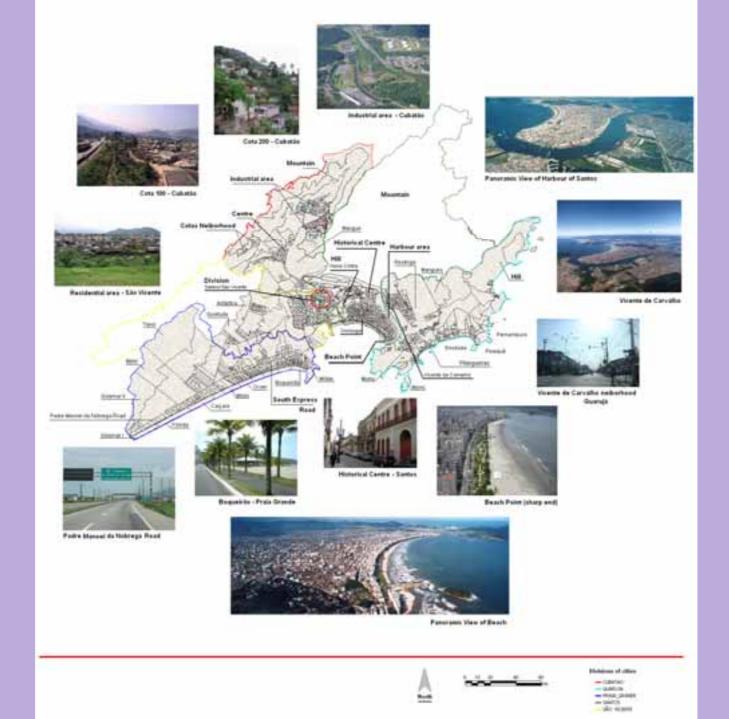




#### Baixada Santista Metropolitan Region







#### Industrial area of Cubatão

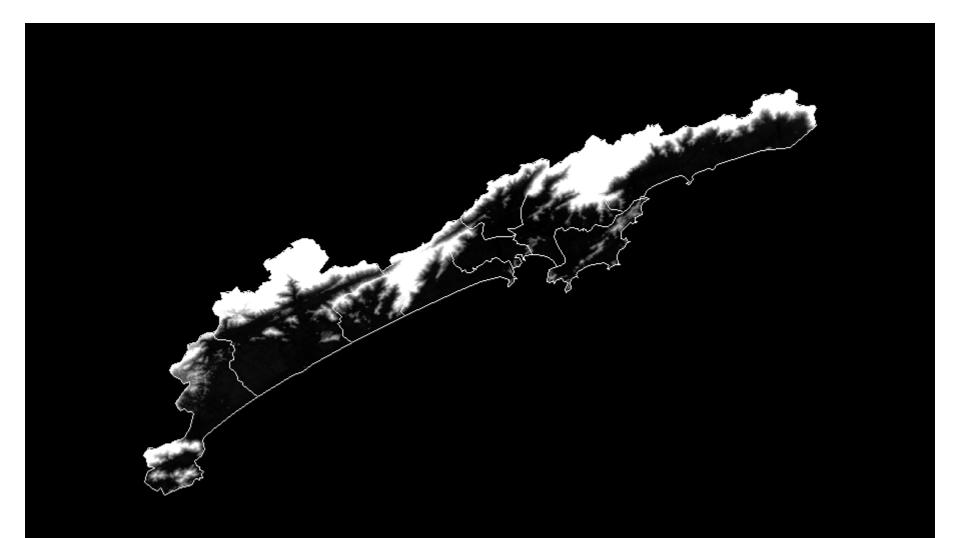


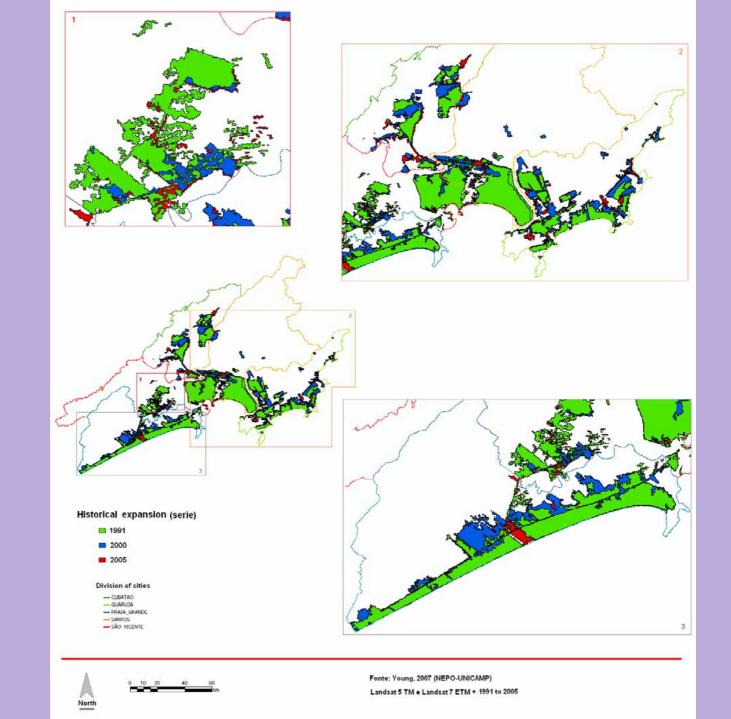
Significant transformations of the landscape are caused by socioeconomic and political decisions (chemical, fossil fuel, building industry)

# The use of Landsat Images for spatial analysis (urban areas invade natural areas)

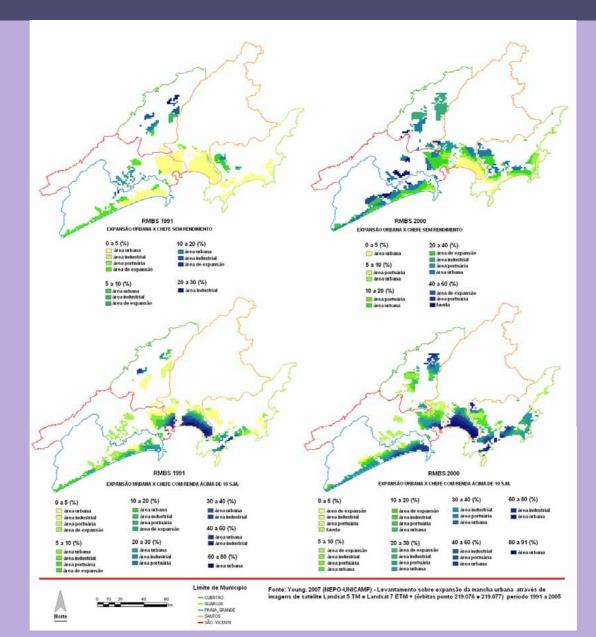


# Topography — Digital Model Terrain



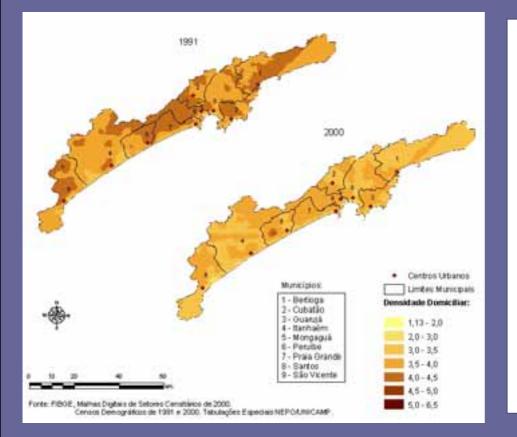


# Income and Urban Expansion



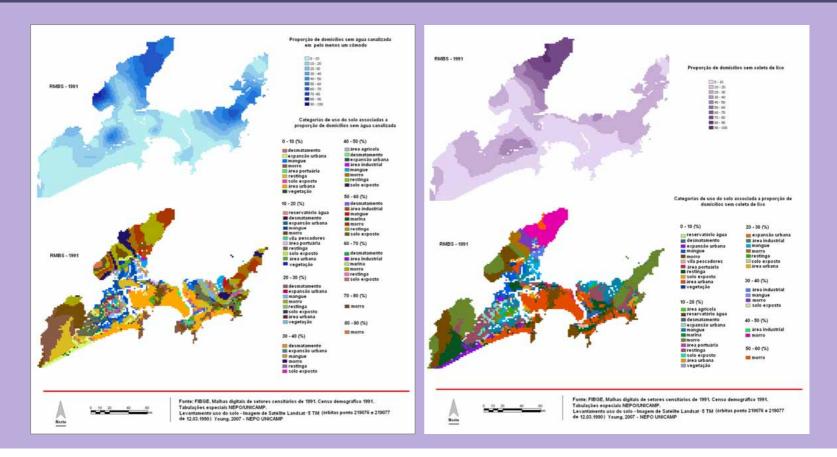
# Population data

#### **Population characteristic in space**

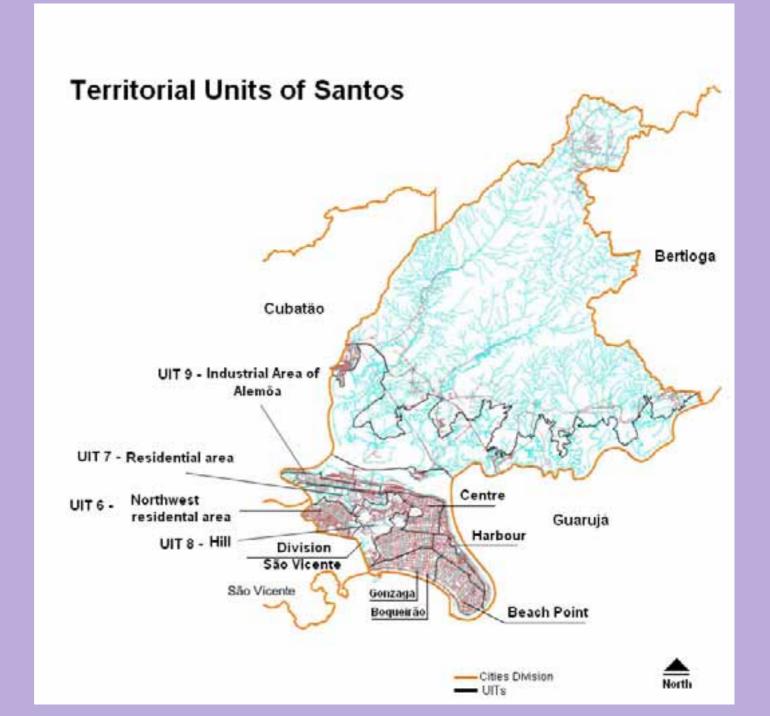


To identify the characteristics of population in these situations it was considered the census data about head household income and domiciliary infrastructure

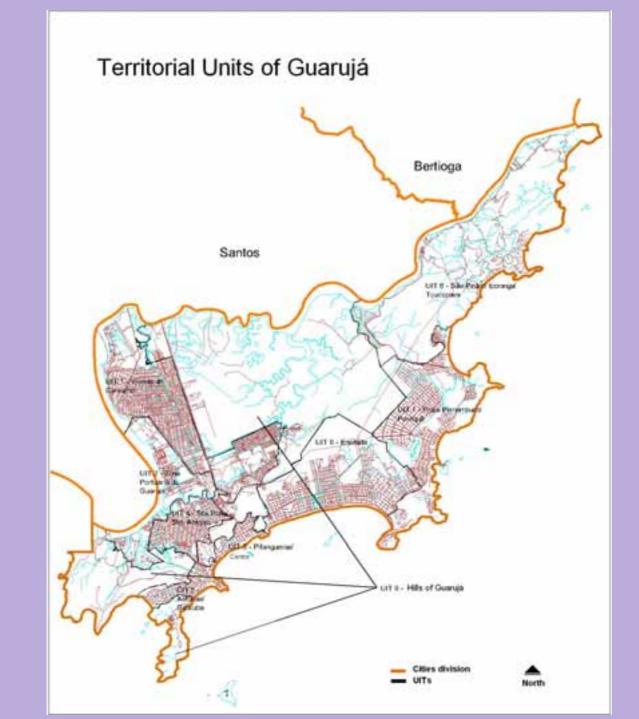
# Stratification of the Space



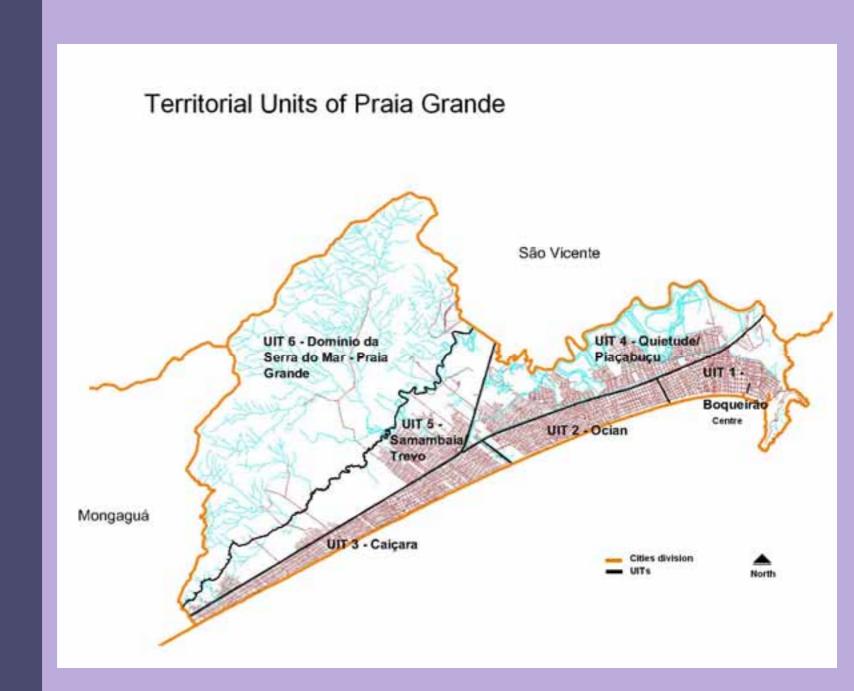
It was observed evidence of an increase of the socio-spatial inequalities by the stratification of the space in different social layers where the poor classes were pushed for distant and less valuable places with the worst conditions of infrastructure.









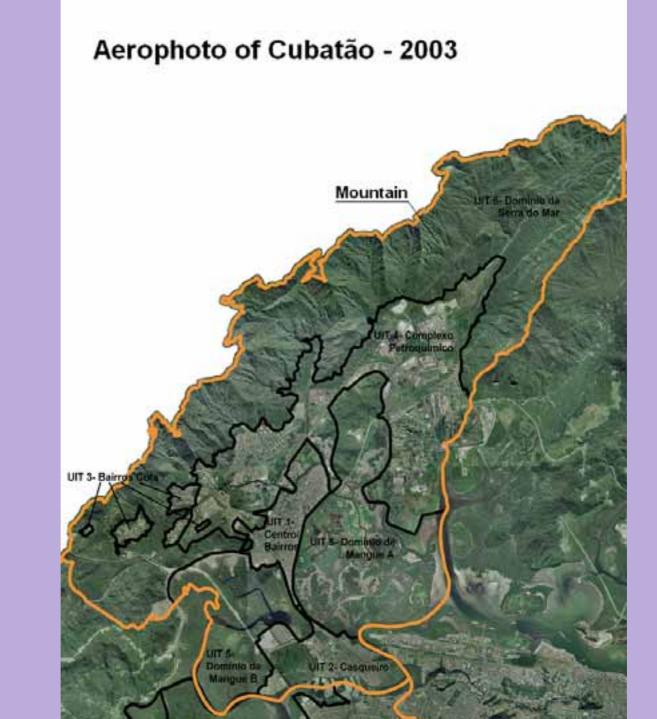


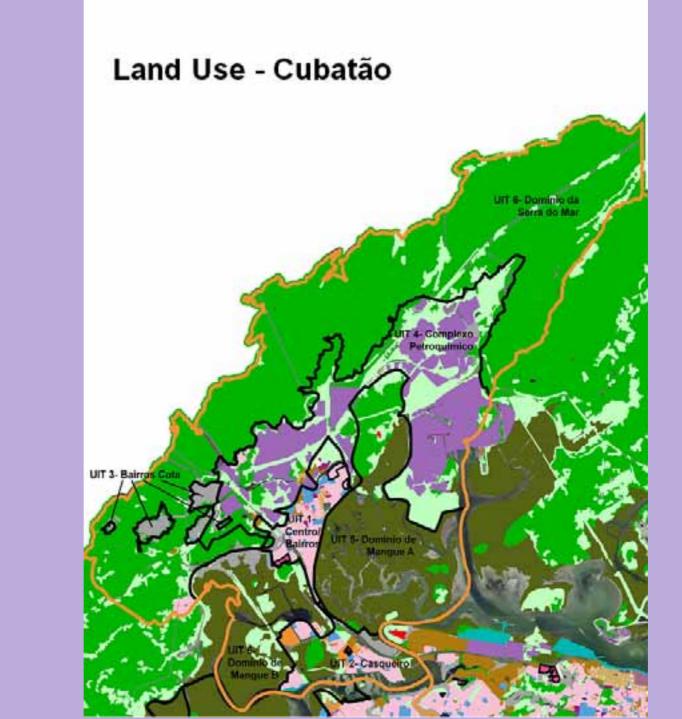
#### Aerophoto to support L.U. mapping - São Vicente 2003

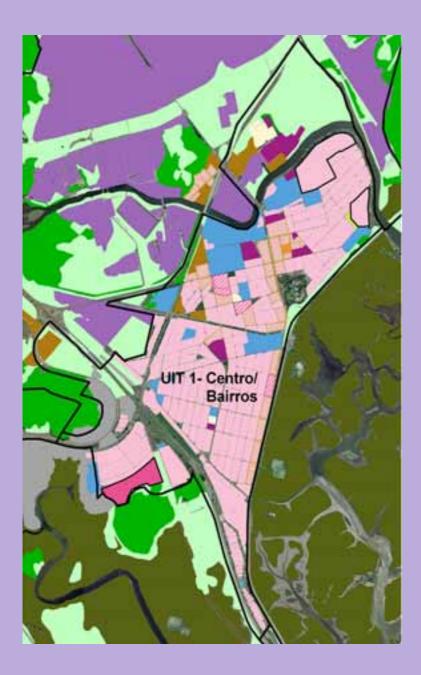


# Land Use Mapping









#### Land Use - Cubatão





#### Industrial

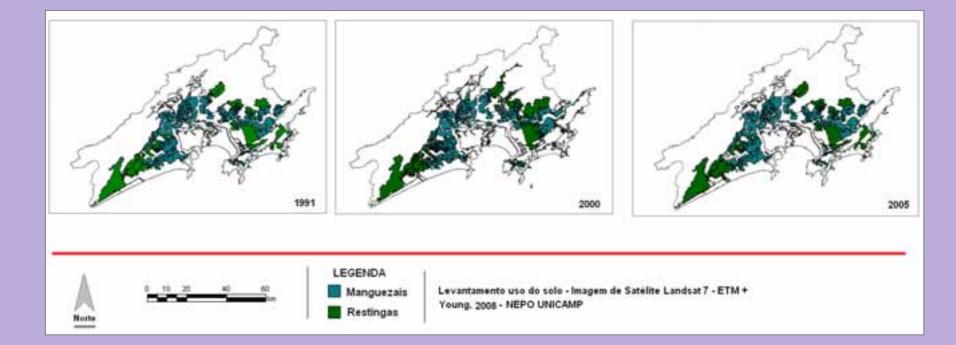


Hybrid uses

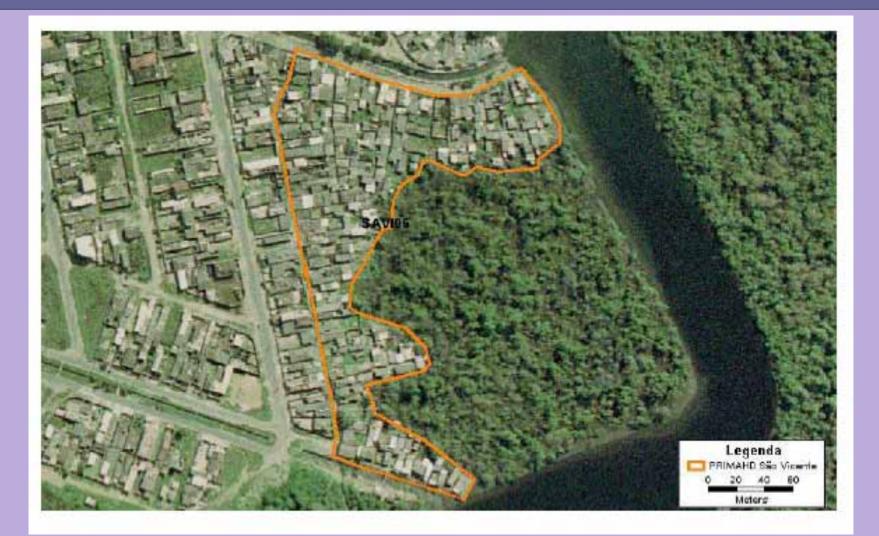


#### City hall decisions – urban zoning

#### Vegetation Mapping

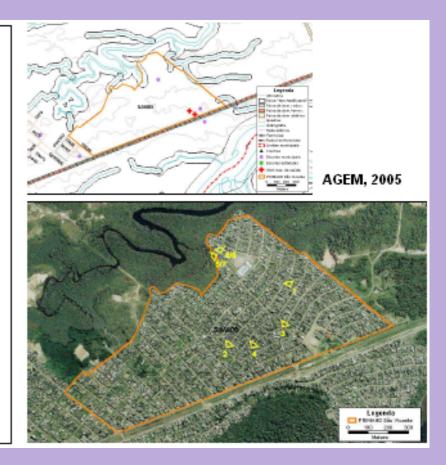


This region has experienced a significant destruction of its wetlands, Atlantic Coast forests and restinga (type of coastal tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forest) occupied mainly by residential and industrial expansion.



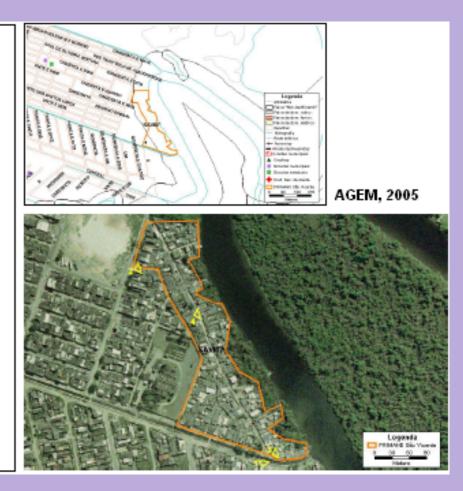
Forested areas were converted in non-forest land for urban and industrial use without any ecological criteria.

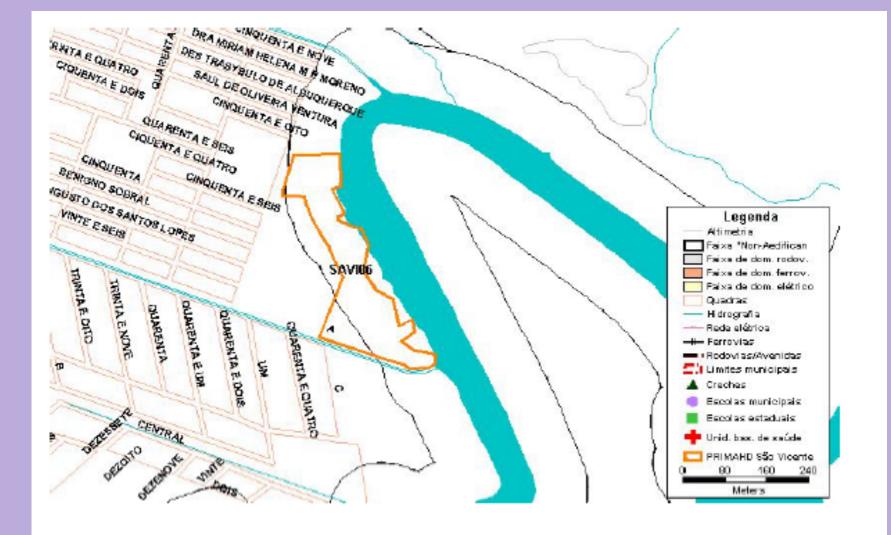
This region is facing an important social challenge caused by an urbanization process with a significant population growth and the increase of pressures on the environment



SÃO VICENTE – HUMAITÁ

The idea was to identify spaces of vulnerability through the environmental risk mapping, for example, people living in areas of flooding or landslide

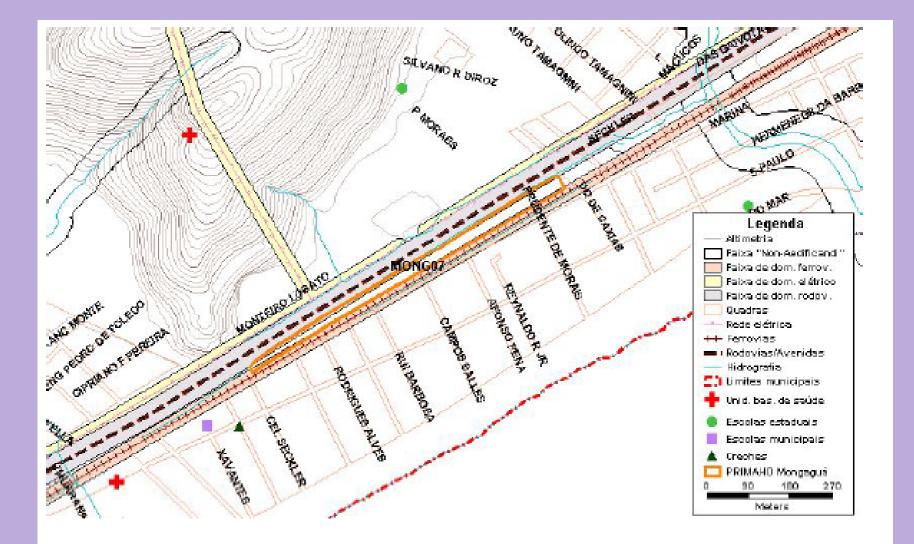




# Risk mapping in areas of Road and Railway



# Risk mapping in areas of Road and Railway



#### People Living in areas of Mangue (wetland)



It becomes urgent the establishment of strategies for a more efficient occupation of the territory and use of the natural resources seeking to reduce environmental threats that put the coastal population at risk.



## Different patterns of occupation - income reasons







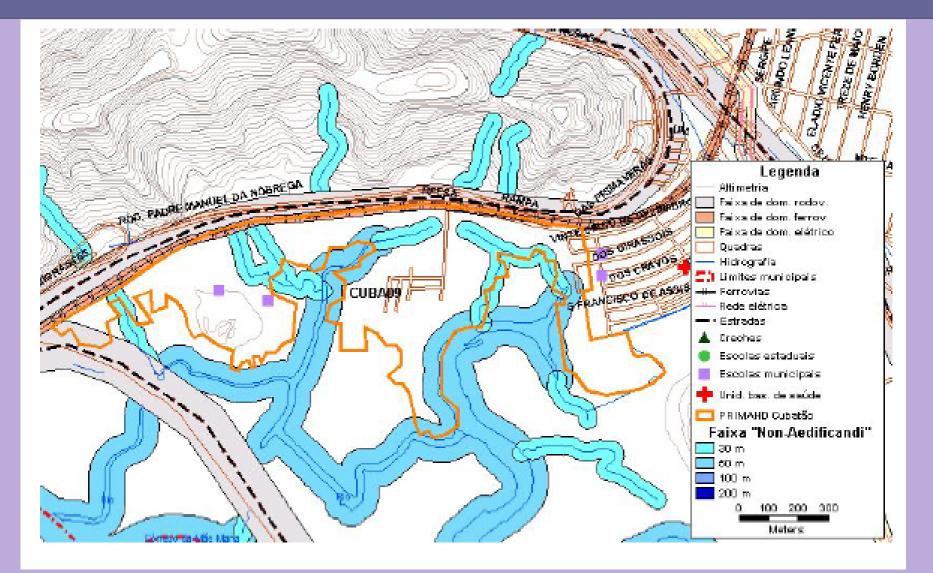
# Social Dissimilarities: People living in inadequate areas



#### People Living in areas of landslide (areas of drainage)



#### People Living in areas of landslide (areas of drainage)



### Panoramic View of Manguezal behind of Mountain



### Cota Neighborhood at Mountain



### People Living in Areas of Landslide



