



Proximity of Care
DESIGN GUIDE

TRAINING PROGRAMME

Assessment Report Template

Assignment: Design Brief
Step #1

ASSESSMENT REPORT

Jurujuba
Niterói_Brazil

E-STU
DIO ++



Behaviours and ECD

1. If you could pick 1 caregiver behaviour in the home, 1 caregiver behaviour in public spaces, and 1 service provider behaviour to transform in your city, what would they be?
 2. How might you use design methods to influence each behaviour?
 3. How might you use other methods to complement design interventions? Who might you need to partner with to do this?
1. Breastfeed / open space occupation / project support areas on informal settlements
 2. Promote inside/out interventions, starting for home and connecting with neighborhood
 3. Promote open air activities to stimulate public space occupation by children from 0-4 and their caregivers. From 5 years on, children start school. We need to partner with health and social assistance professionals.

Introduction

For **health**, the green areas are present in the landscape, but not in the public spaces for children's interaction. Public spaces are not suitable for breastfeeding and infant interaction

For **protection**, traffic is present in everyday life and public spaces reflect these conflicts and the sense of community is weakened

For **stimulation**, play spaces are poorly structured and routes are not very accessible

For **support**, informal areas have great difficulties in implementing projects and actions



Methodology

APPLIED

Desk-based analysis

- Analysis of the bases of the municipality
- Surveys carried out by city hall teams

Site visit

- Guided tour by local actors
- Bike ride

Engagement

- Individual interview with children in the community
- Application of the Qualiurb questionnaire
- Application of the Gehl tool
- Engagement of community leaders
- Engagement of local authorities
- Engagement of municipal departments

PROGRAMMED

Desk-based analysis

- Proximity of Care Framework
- Stakeholder Map

Site visit

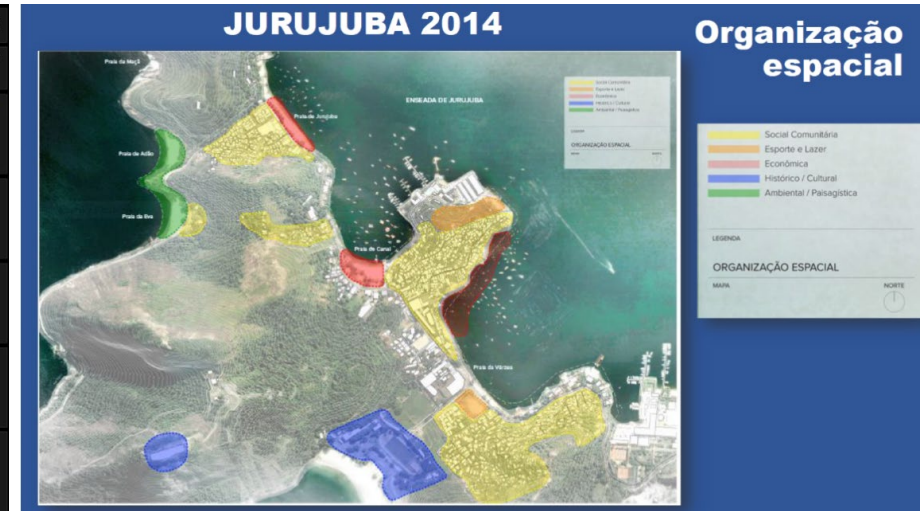
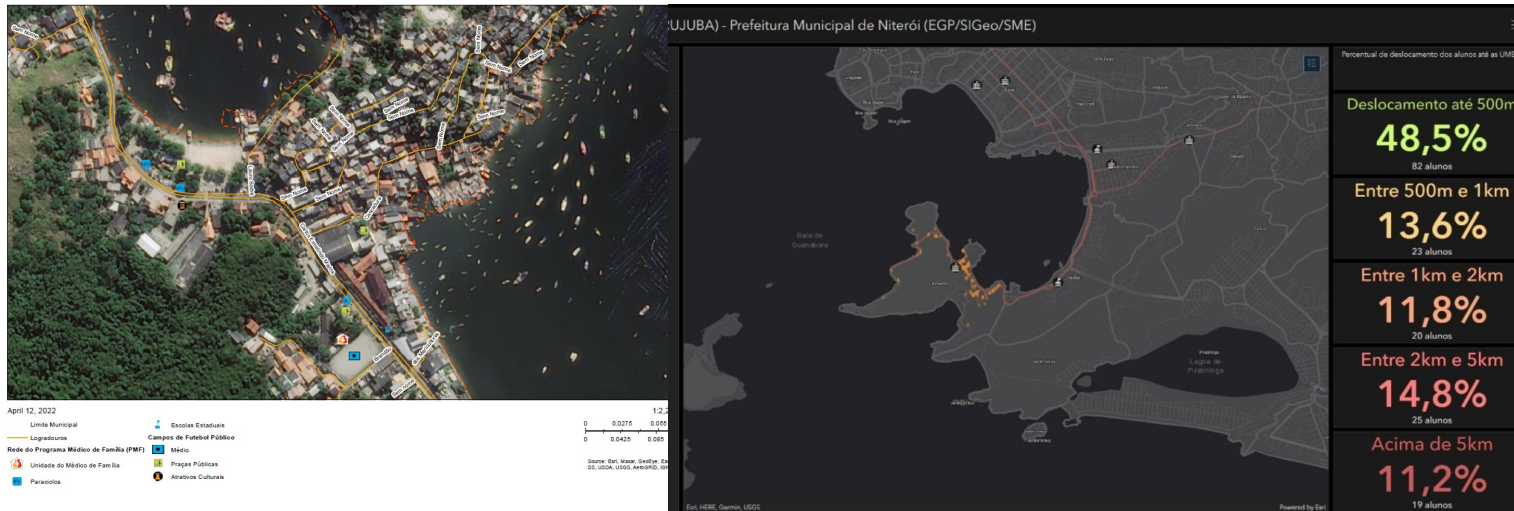
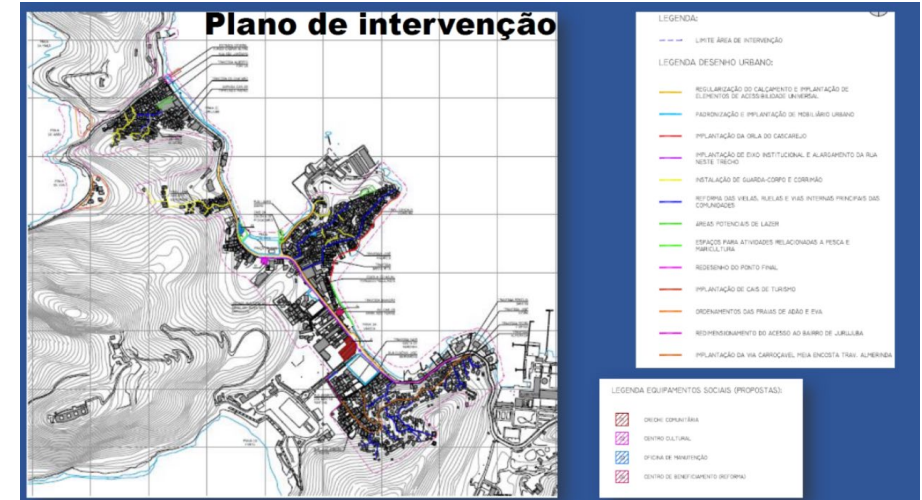
- Survey of the local fauna
- Children's guided tour (video)

Engagement

- Focus Group
- Photo Contest
- Assessment Workshop
- Tactical intervention

Desk-based analysis

Municipality database about Jurujuba have been collected, organized and analyzed thematically. Beyond natural area, remarkable public spaces, road network and the area of human occupation, municipality team carried out a survey to understand where the students of Jurujuba's schools come from.



Site visit

Design team approach to the site occurred in three different moments: first, a bike ride along the main road, from the neighborhood of Charitas to Santa Cruz da Barra fortress; second, a small tour around the block with the kids from the local nursery school; finally, an organized walk with Marcelo, a community leader of Cascarejo and Lazareto, and Conceição, a regional administration employee that lives in Salinas/Peixe Galo community.



Engagement

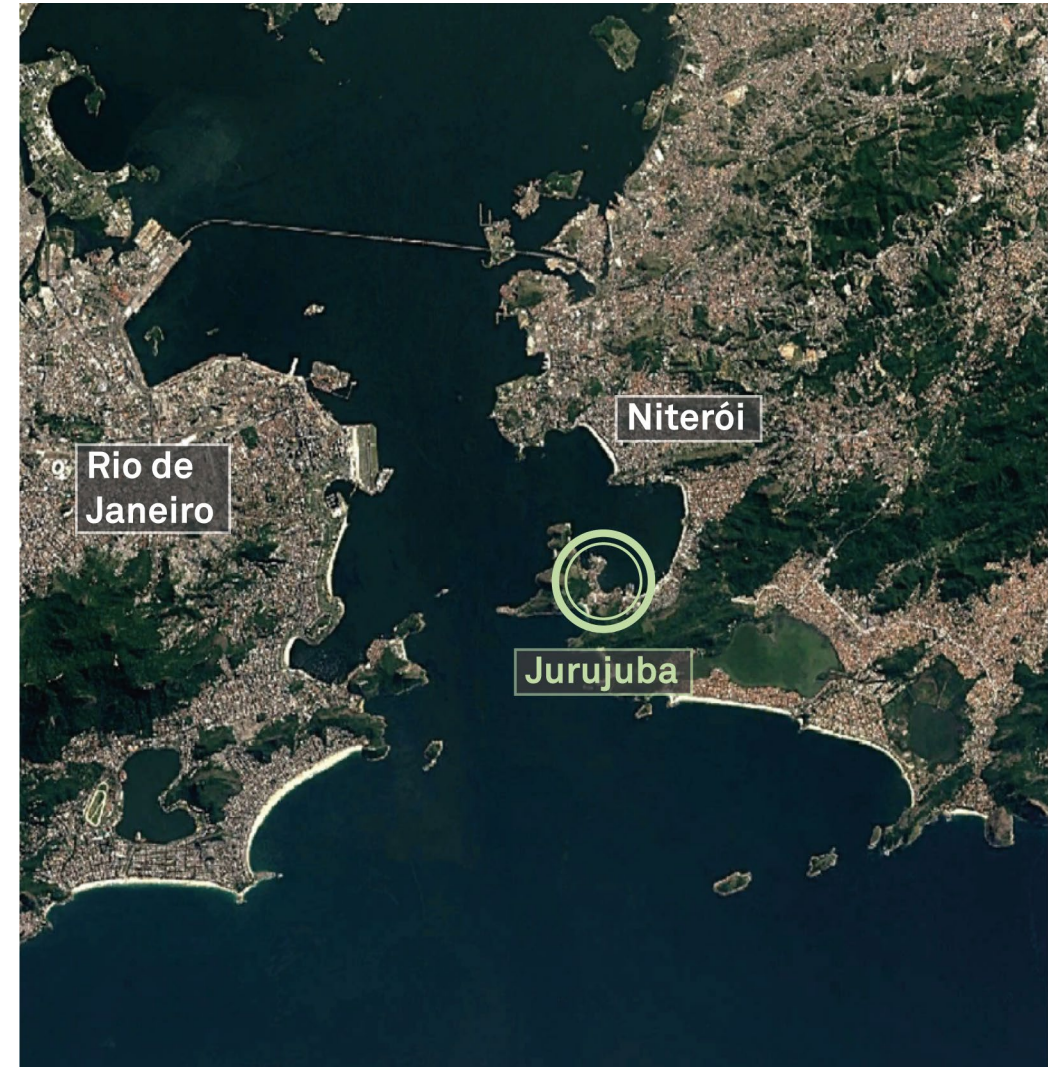
Design team called local community to be aware of the project in many ways. Kids from the nursery school have been interviewed after the small tour, producing drawings about what they have seen and what they live on the neighborhood. Also, professionals from the local schools, regional administration and local health unit have listened about the project and spoken about their perceptions and needs. As a tool of analysis and a way to have a better understanding of the place, the team also applied Qualiurb questionnaire and Gehl avaluation.



Site Overview

The Jurujuba neighborhood is located in the macroarea of consolidated urbanization in the municipality of Niterói. Most of its territory is made up of Areas of Special Social Interest and green areas for the Preservation and Conservation of Natural Ecosystems.

The population in the Jurujuba neighborhood, for the most part, has a low income and is composed primarily of remnants of fishermen and shellfish gatherers, however, the neighborhood has great cultural, tourist and scenic potential, where it contains a complex of Army fortresses, nautical clubs, ballrooms and restaurants linked to seafood. The neighborhood develops from a main road, where public transport, the main shops and services of the neighborhood are located. Its urbanization grew around this road, mostly without planning.



Administrative Boundary

In the Eastern portion of Jurujuba, next to the neighbourhood of Charitas, there are four main communities, spread on two hills.



Demography

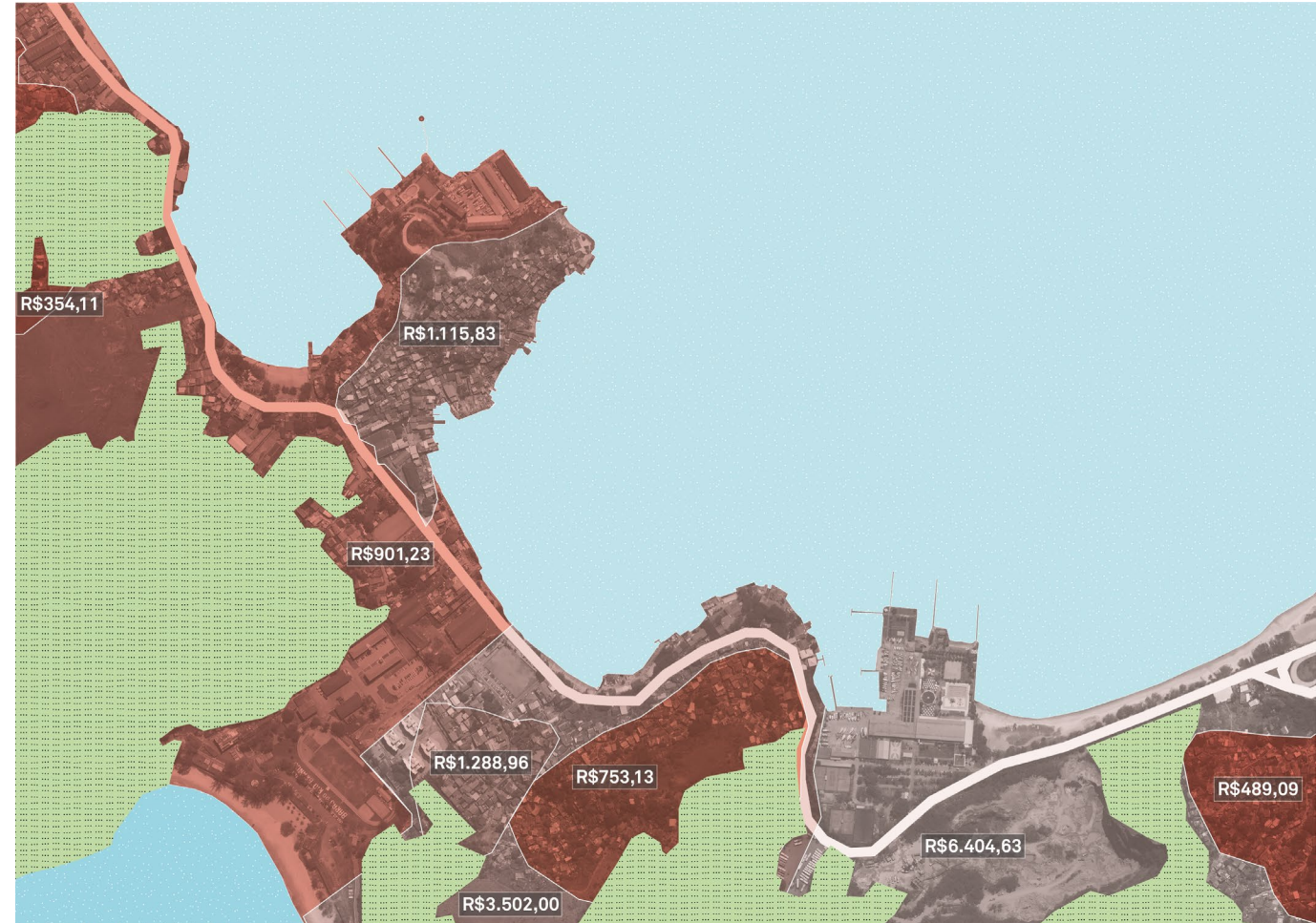
The number of dwellers along the neighborhood was collected by IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) during the Brazilian Population Census of 2010.



Socioeconomic Conditions

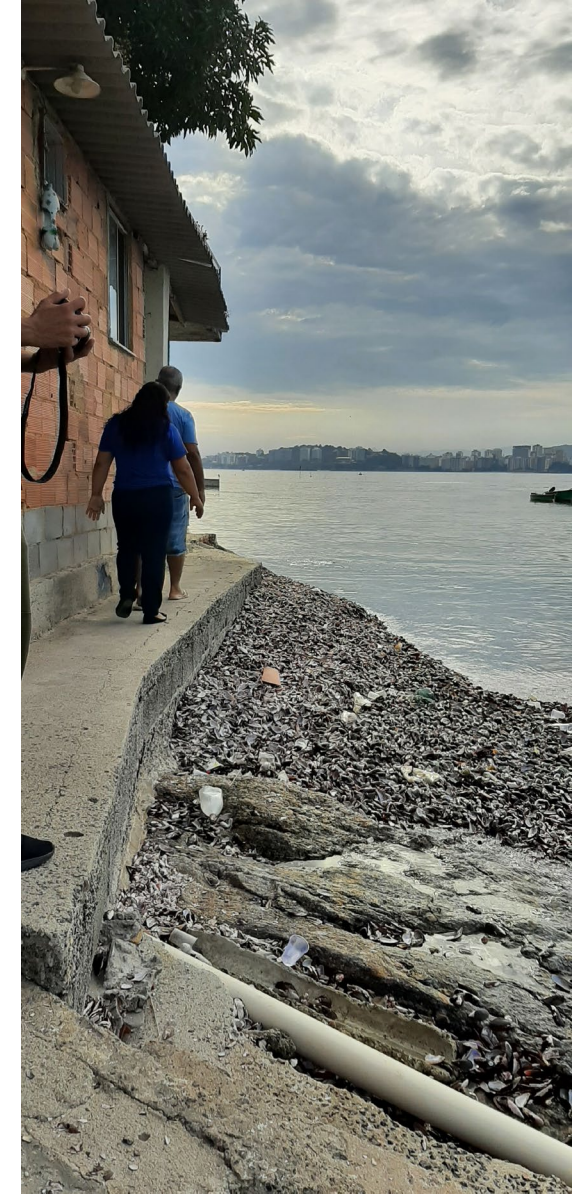
The Census also collects average income. Should be noted that the Census sections doesn't match exactly with the communities borders.

While Cascarejo/Lazareto population have na average income of R\$1.115,83 (US\$200.85 – conversion on July 20th), Peixe Galo upper portion income is as low as R\$753,13 (US\$135,56).



Health

- *Green areas are present in the landscape, but not in the public spaces for children's interaction, which are mostly made with artificial pavements;*
- *Public spaces are not suitable for breastfeeding and infant interaction, specially for younger children (0-3 years);*
- *Most of the area lack sewerage and waste collection.*



Protection

- *Traffic is present in everyday life and public spaces reflect these conflicts and the sense of community is weakened;*
- *The areas are informal, irregular, and do not fulfill minimal comfort and salubrity parameters.*



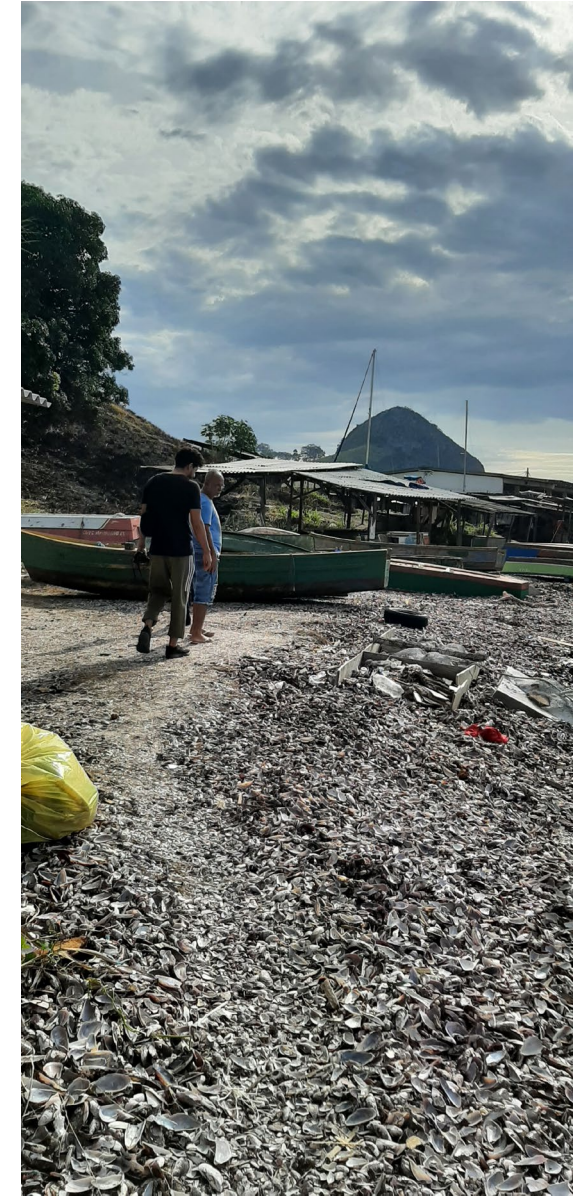
Stimulation

- *Play spaces are poorly structured, and day-to-day routes have a low level of accessibility;*
- *The buildings and infrastructure of the area are self-made, thus not following urban regulation on occupation parameters.*



Support

- *Informal areas have great difficulties in implementing projects and actions, as State operations on these areas are not sustained by Laws and regulations;*
- *Also, the communities were mainly formed by fishermen, who have seen fishing activities slowly decreasing and, consequently, a reduction of employment and income of the area.*



Health

- *The natural landscape is a permanent presence in the views, calling for a connection with the dweller's imagination;*
- *Public spaces exist in many different scales and places, giving opportunity for different uses and vocations;*
- *The neighborhood have a unit of the Family Doctor Program, an important health equipment that operates around the entire territory.*



Protection

- *The dwellers have a strong sense of community, including families that live there for many generations;*
- *The self-made organization of the spaces ended up creating a powerful relation and integration between houses and public spaces, due to the inexistence of layers of separation that exist on formal areas;*
- *There is a great opportunity to stimulate planning and construction professionals to work on informal settlements.*



Stimulation

- *The absence of space and topographic conditions make streets inside the communities almost completely car-free, creating safer spaces for kids;*
- *Self-built houses lack indoor spaces, resulting on a great integration with outdoor areas, which are highly used by children and adults;*
- *High quality and varied public education equipments in the area have potential to hold activities and exciting gathering spaces for families and children.*



Support

- *The regional administration is in the neighborhood, creating proximity to government agents, who have a high understanding of the area;*
- *City leaders are aware of the childhood needs and the government is finishing the Municipality Plan for the Early Childhood;*
- *The area have a great touristic and ecological potential, opening possibilities to natural tourism and new economic activities for dwellers.*



IDENTIFYING PLACES

