Implementation of plans in Buenos Aires, Argentina

Buenos Aires situation now:

Social development

The city has an important social solidarity network, both governmental and private. Both in the private and public sector. However unemployment and underemployment rates are very high. A large part of the population lives below the line of poverty, without the possibility of having to access to health and education systems. There is a housing deficit. The city lacks internal and external immigration policies. There is a deficit in the articulation of social policies with the areas of health and education. The budget allocation needs to be improved so as to attain equality.

Education

The level of instruction of the city population, places Buenos Aires among the most important cities in the World.

There are a lot of public and private education buildings, in all the educational levels. The city also hosts many public and private, highly specialized Universities and higher studies institutions. As a result of this, a significant part of Buenos Aires population is composed of students that reside in the city to complete their studies.

Therefore, based on the level of investment, public education does not comply with the required standards.

Public education is negatively perceived in its three main levels (higher education and universities do not have such a negative perception, however, as private higher education’s possibilities have increased, so has the lack of popularity of public education). The result of this is a massive migration from public to private schools. The education system is not able to retain the poorest sectors of society.

Transport: Buenos Aires is a nodal center for national and international transport of passengers and cargo, concentrated on the metropolitan port. The transport system provides a good general accessibility that determines a positive influence on the value of lands.

Pollution: The increased problem of pollution of natural resources in the metropolitan area is affecting the life quality of city dwellers. The city lacks control of emissions (except for passenger cars to a certain degree) and of systematic studies on the environmental impact of transport. There is no sanitation or pollution control of tubed streams and rivers. The risk posed by transport of hazardous substances is high. Pollution is mainly produced by carbon monoxide and particulates and the most relevant sources of emissions of the city are private cars, buses and trucks.

Population: The city of Buenos Aires has a more equalitarian income distribution than that of the rest of the country’s urban conglomerates. The population shows a marked social and economic diversity.

An appropriate migratory national policy is lacking. The population is distributed among the northern, southern and western sections with marked differences in densities. From the qualitative point of view, urban growth shows a clear tendency towards socio-spatial polarization and segregation that has become more evident during the last years, generating strong socio-economic contrasts.

Housing: Important housing deficit. Imbalance between the North and the South of the city as far as infrastructure and housing units are concerned. Urban occupation of low floodable areas.

Public Works: Investments in services and infrastructures tend to tune in better with the supply than with the demand. The unplanned and uncontrolled use of superficial resources such as effluent reception systems (sewage or industrial effluents) and the use of the storm drainage system for this purpose have brought about the deterioration of the quality of streams and rivers in the metropolitan region. Public investment construction woks have deteriorated and reduced in number. Both public and private investors tend to concentrate on the most favored areas of the city.

Public Space: The “Río de la Plata” and its local effluents, all of them water supply sources, are used to dump the sewage and industrial effluents and household residues of the metropolitan area. The uses have modified the programs and there are no projects at present, deploying new strategies to integrate green spaces, leisure and recreation, sports and free time.

Plans for implementation:

Social development:

Promote a measure of balance in the urban structure; Buenos Aires Central

Area and the Metropolitan Area.

1) Create organic agro industrial productive development poles in the green interstitial areas.

2) Maintain the present transport, services and communication infrastructure. Promote and improve mass public transport

3) Initiate the process of change of the whole passenger and cargo transport system. Promote the global development of the southern and western zones.

4) Initiate the transformation of precarious settlements into urbanized neighborhoods

5) Promote the revitalization of public space and its heritage, favoring local identities.

6) Initiate the recovery of water basins and the improvement of the Buenos Aires- Río de la Plata

There are projects for the implementation of the city as new settlers, the expansion of subway networks and electric trains, and the incorporation of eco transport system in buses and the creation of a corporation for the development of the Metropolitan Area, national Park of the “Río de la Plata”. Also Intensive plan for the construction of housing units, investment in maintenance of public spaces and recovery of water basins.

The goal is to revitalize the original social structure, through the creation of job opportunities, incorporating secluded sectors of society and recovering the middle class.

Education

The principal idea is to recover the educational levels and develop the areas of production and employment.

Some of the objectives are to revert the rate of dropouts in elementary and high school levels. Strengthen permanent teacher training, recompose teacher’s salaries, and developa curricular and administrative reform with the participation of the public and private education community. Promote artistic education, arts and crafts schools, and improve the quality of the state school infrastructure and equipment.

The implementation consists on the recovery of the educational activity. The state Reform. The Design of new buildings, and the recycling of existing buildings.

Transport

The objectives areto improve port, airport, railroad, highway and subway systems. Expand social equipment provision at: hospitals, schools, Universities, parks, mass transport stations, etc.

Strengthen the new peripheral urban centers and maintain productive interstices with high added value.

Reorient the trends of urban expansion corridors. Develop river cargo and tourist recreational transport and delve deeply into the design of “zero” architectonic barriers.

Pollution

The ideas of implementation are to develop a global vision on environmental issues, including air, water, soil andnoise pollution. Reorganize waste disposal systems, eliminating outdoor dumps from urban publiclands, promote glass, plastic, metal and paper recycling. Maintain present green spaces andpromote new productive- recreational initiatives in the interstices, promote the recovery of tubedstreams and rivers of the sewage and water supply network. And develop clean technologies with strictercontrols and sanctions.

Population:

In the census of 2001 there were 2,891,082 people residing in the city. The population density in Buenos Aires proper was 13,680 inhabitants per square kilometer (34,800 per mi2)

The racial makeup of the city is 88.9% White,7% Mestizo, 2% Asian and 1% Black.

The census showed a relatively aged population: with 17% under the age of fifteen and 22% over sixty, the people of Buenos Aires have an age structure similar to those in most

Housing:

Two-thirds of the city's residents live in apartment buildings and 30% in single-family homes; 4% live in sub-standard housing. Measured in terms of income, the city's poverty rate was 8.4% in 2007 and, including the metro area, 20.6%.Other studies estimate that 4 million people in the metropolitan Buenos Aires area live in poverty.

The plan of implementation offers raw materials, labor, technology and technical and organizational capacity. It also offers a lot of technologically capable construction firms for housing.

Public works:

The plan consists in create large infrastructure construction and successive plans and codes have been elaborated with the aim of guiding growth and improving life quality.

Public space:

Buenos Aires plan consist on preserve the value of public space as a city of encounters and leisureactivities of all types for its heterogeneous population (sidewalks, street corners, parks, squares, etc.). Itcreated an important plan of system of public spaces of high urban value from the environmental perspective and with an important public and private heritage constructed. A recovery plan of the riverside to integrate it to urban life is being developed.

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<http://www.ibs.or.jp/sites/default/files/5_publish/11-Argentina.pdf>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buenos\_Aires#Demographics