



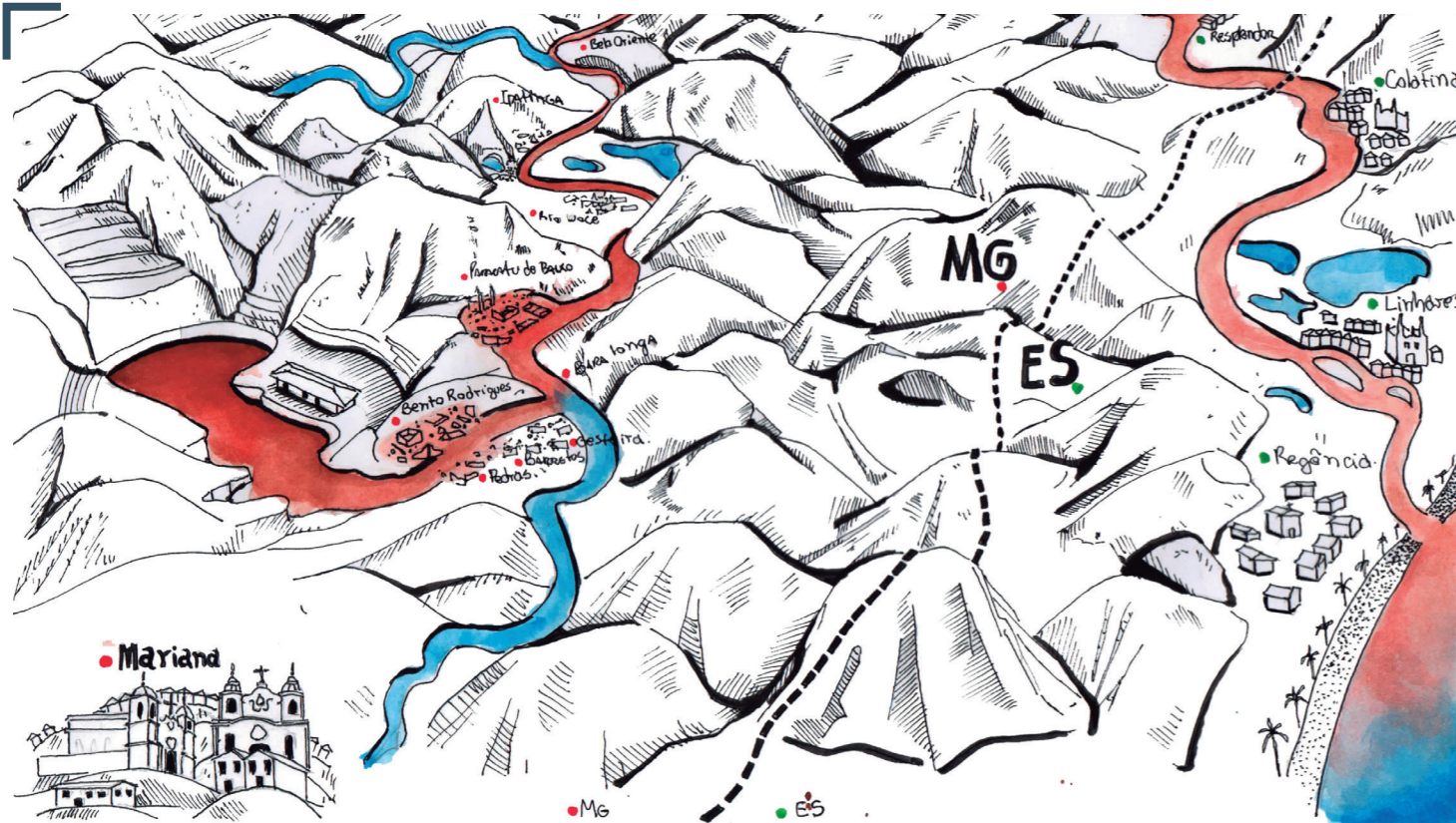
NÃO TROCAMOS NOSSA HISTÓRIA POR LANA. PERMUTAÇÃO

Country / City
University / School
Academic year
Title of the project
Authors



Brazil
Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo Escola da Cidade
6th year
Submerged Stories
author: Antonio B B Junior W

10



Drawing the path from the mud to the sea. Reference: Piaui_118 of July 10, 2016, page 18 -19

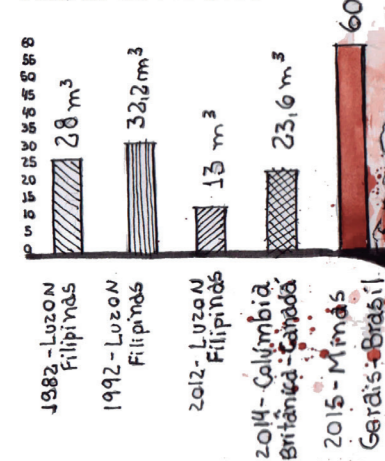
On November 5th, 2015 Fundão's dam located at the Industrial Complex of Germano at the municipality of Mariana ruptured. This was a warning showing how the constructions of these enterprises can be problematic. The management of this construction is handled by the company Samarco Mineração S.A., whose capital is controlled by Vale S.A and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. Its location is in the Gualaxo do Norte River Basin, a tributary of the Carmo River, which in turn is a tributary of the Doce River. Millions of cubic meters of iron ore particles, among other minerals were released after the Fundão dam broke, forming a massive mud wave that hit the Santarém dam - making the wave more powerful in speed and energy - destroying the gutters and natural courses of the streams of Fundão and Santarém in a route of great damage. It then reached and almost completely buried the sub-district of Bento Rodrigues - located 6km away from the original rupture - killing and displacing people from the community. When the mud reached the Carmo River, it also damaged rural areas nearby, including the communities of Paracatu de Baixo, Camargos, Águas Claras, Pedras, Gamaira Bridge, and the municipalities of Barra Longa / MG, Rio Doce / MG and Santa Cruz do Escalvado / MG. The avalanche continued down the Doce River, causing several problems in the water supply of the cities, reaching the coast of the Espírito Santo State, ending at the sea.

In addition to the material and health losses resulting from the technological disaster, it is of great importance to the analysis of this research to understand that there has been almost complete destruction of the territories of the affected communities, erasing what served as support for the reproduction of social, cultural and economic values, combined with their unique sociological conditions. The ones directly affected by the damage had to evacuate their sub-districts and relocated to hotels in the city of Mariana, which forced them to adapt to a new reality, living with disinformation, violence and fear caused by post-disaster tensions. During this time, many journalists, researchers, social movements and public defenders expressed their concern with abuse of power by the company Samarco in the everyday lives of the people of these cities.

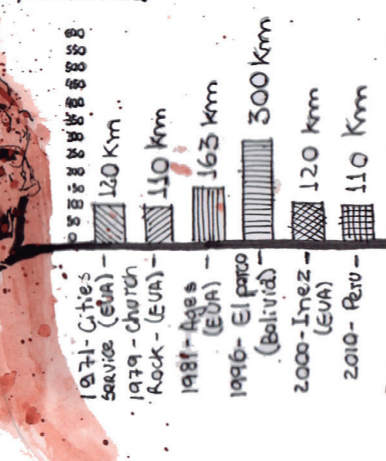
Afterwards, houses were rented around the city to relocate the residents, who turned away from each other, hampering their articulations and notions of community and neighborhood. Now, after almost two years of the dam's disruption, there is still no possibility for people to resume their lives in their original territory. Farmers and villagers have found themselves in a position where they have to learn to live in an urban environment - unlike their old routines in the rural milieu - suffering prejudices and losing little by little their traditions, cultures and ways of life. As Ecléa Bosi (BOSI, 2003: 200) explains, "[...]the urban environment distances people who no longer visit each other, they lack the companions who support their memories and have already dispersed", showing the real importance of the community to maintain memory in the reconstruction process of affected communities. Another consequence of these factors is psychological, as many of these individuals present signs of depression.

It is increasingly evident that in disasters there is something that goes beyond material issues and that the whole process after the tragic event may contain traps that hinder the rehabilitation of memories passed down from one generation to another and their contribution to rebuilding the affected communities. After all this time, technological "crime" still makes victims and leaves so many others with no perspective of resuming both their social and private lives. Could the question be how much health, memory, history, tradition and culture of the affected people is being lost daily since the disaster two years ago?

Cinco maiores acidentes mundiais com barragens em volume de resíduos



Maiores desastres mundiais com barragens em distância percorrida



(Illustration graphics Source: "Bowker Associates Science & Research in the Public Interest", November 2015)

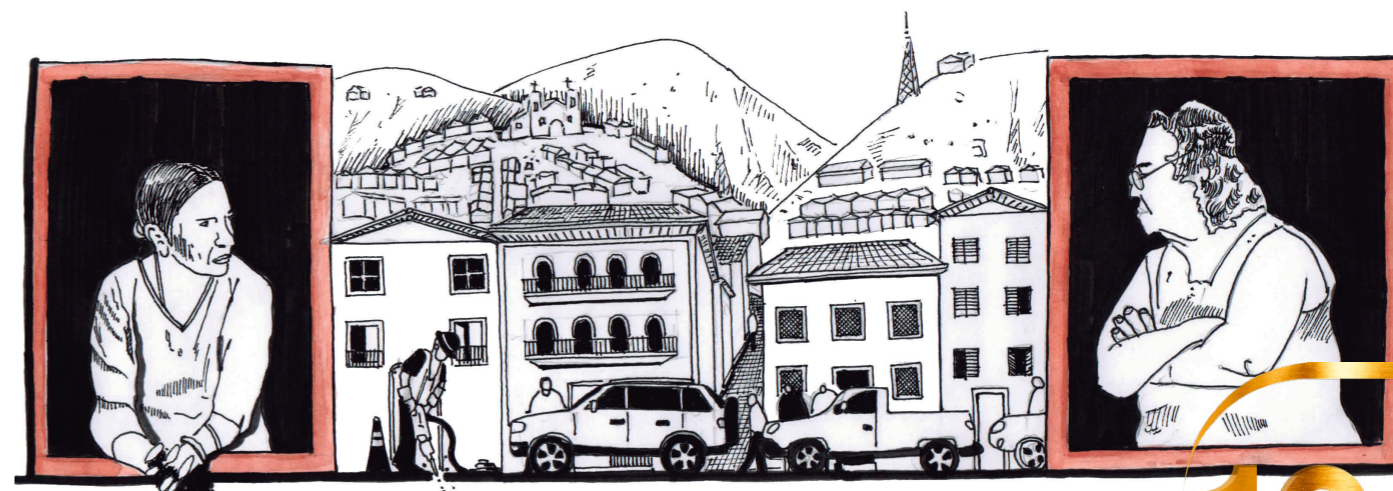


Illustration of neighborhood loss



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TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project Submerged Stories. Sao Paulo, Brazil.
Authors author: Antonio Basaglia Besca Junior i.
Title of the course Graduation Work
Academic year 6th year
Teaching Staff tutor: Denis Ferri, co-tutors: Paulo Van Pouser, Pedro Lopes and Fabrizio Lenci
Department/Section/Program of belonging Arquitetura e Urbanismo
University/School Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo Escola da Cidade

Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

“Historias Submersas” is related to the technological, social and environmental disaster that happened on November 2015, with the dismantling of the Fundao's tailings dam, owned by the company Samarco, in the Germano complex in Mariana / MG, Brazil. Culminating in the largest disaster in relation to quantity and distance waste ores in the world. That resulted in the burial of some sub-districts and initiated a trail of destruction from the sub-districts to the mouth of Rio Doce in Regência / ES. In July 2017, the research began with a trip to Mariana, where the collected material was registered and documented in the form of a diary, in which texts and drawings narrated the route taken to find those affected by the disaster. Reassessing the work done along the years is possible to realize that, after two years, nothing in the victims's and territory's situation has changed. The resettlement processes are behind schedule, the land registration wasn't completed, and many other institutional issues weren't attended, wearing out the community and prolonging social suffering. During this time, victims were relocated to rented houses scattered throughout the city, meaning their constant need of adaption to their situation and the prejudices suffered in this imposed routine intensify the magnitude of the disaster in their lives untill today. The critical conclusion is summarized in a magazine that illustrates the issues caused by the rupture of the dam in victims's routine and the evironment, transforming this territory in a landscape of disaster

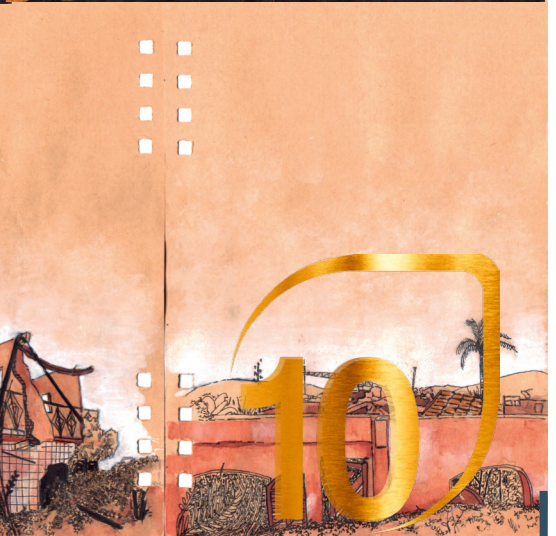
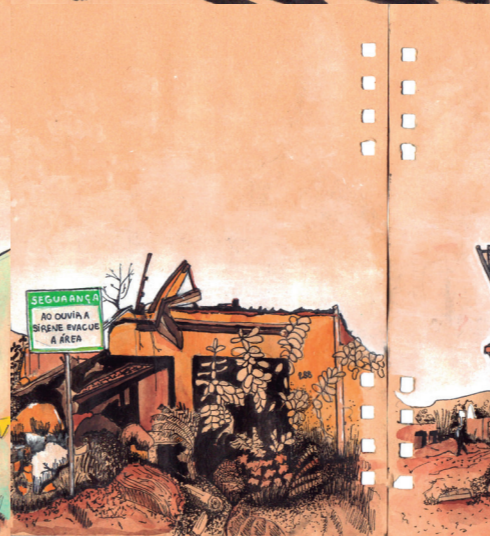
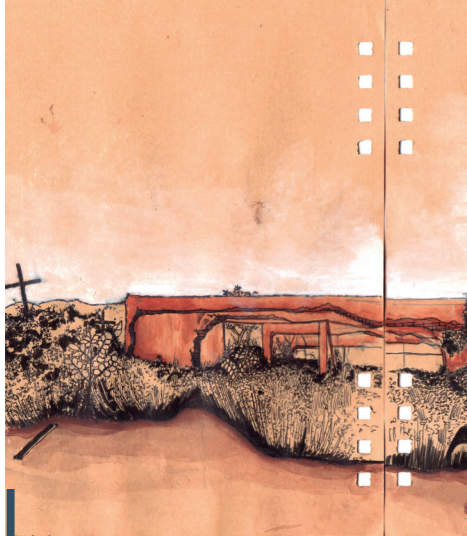
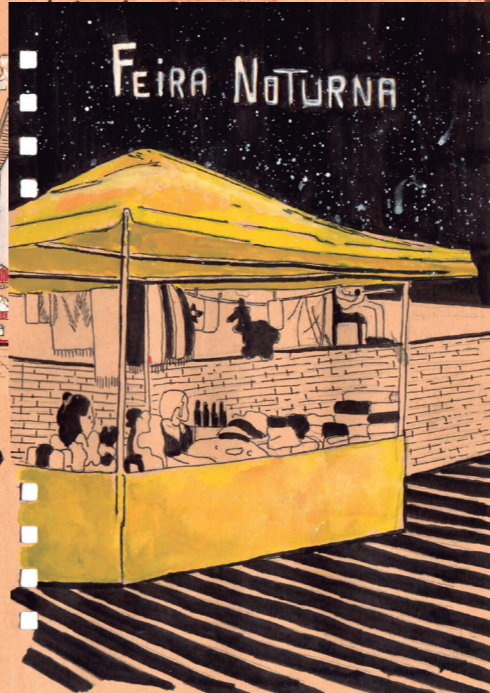
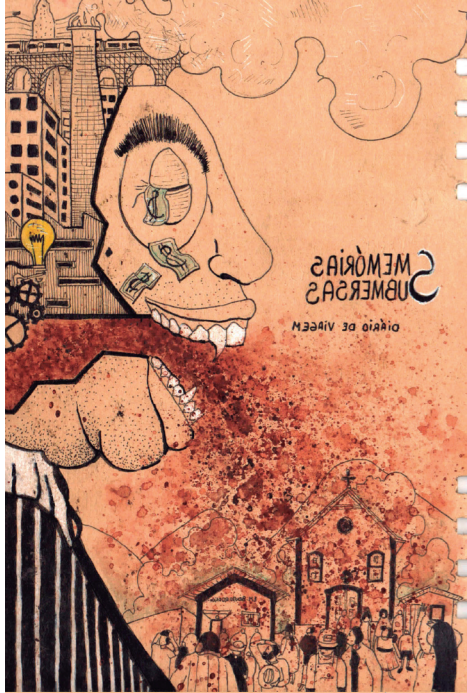
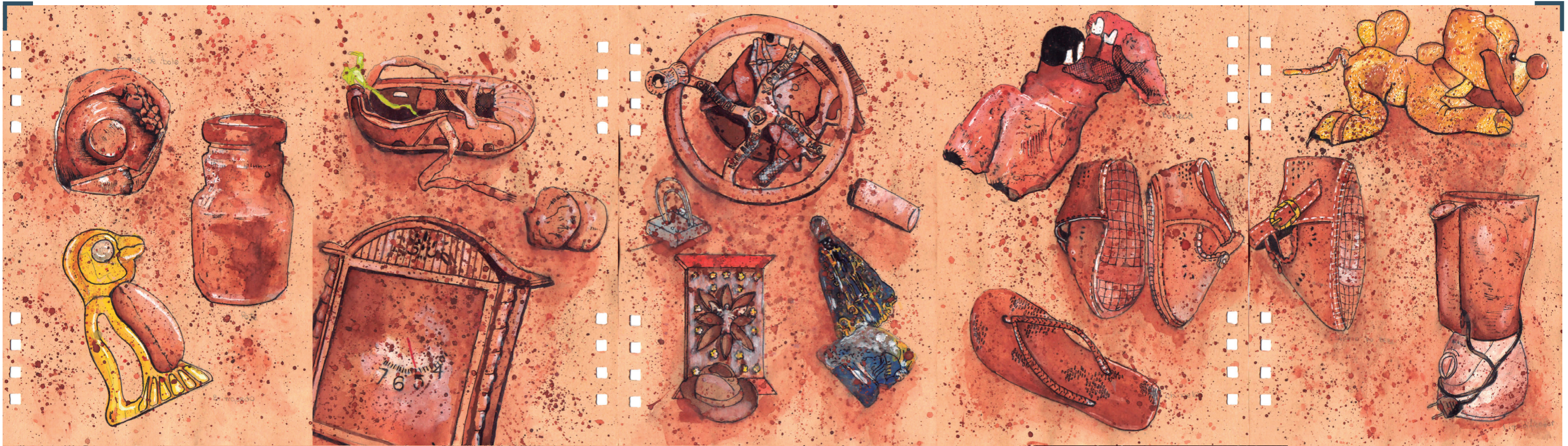
For further information

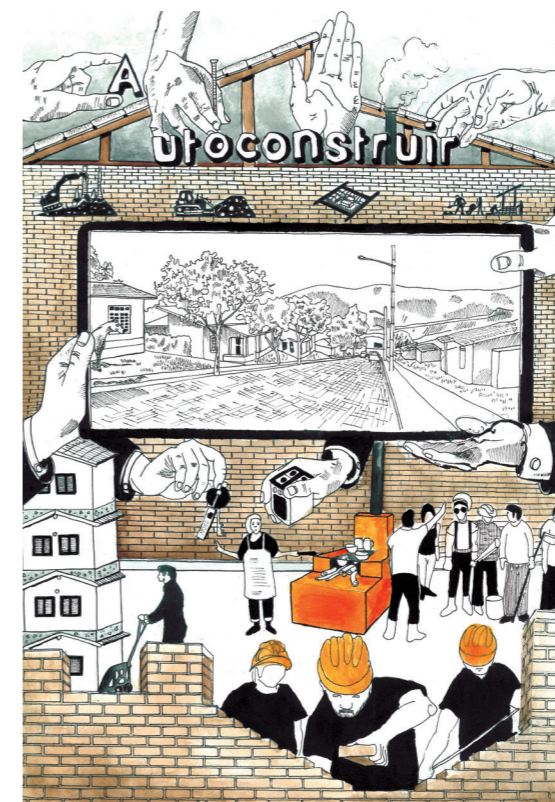
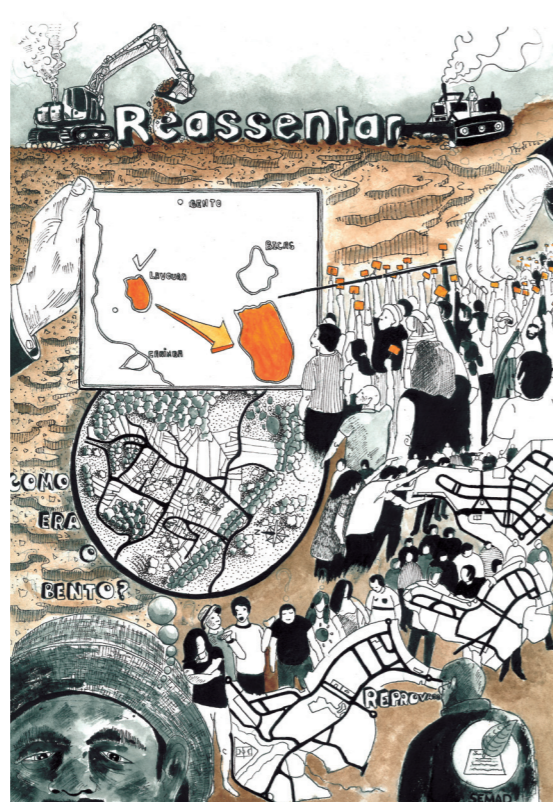
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Consult the web page <http://landscape.coac.net/>





It's important to realize that the process of rebuilding the new communities requires the need of taking into account the losses and suffering experienced during this waiting period. An architectural and urban design that imposes its own memory, culture, traditions and history, assumes a great risk of failure. Excluding the participation of the community in the design process regarding the planning of public spaces, the individual design of peoples's houses, the materials that will be used in the constructions, and the choice of labor force will generate conflicts both in the design process and in the construction phase. Therefore a more sensitive approach to the design – one that considers the place's history and that tries to understand the real need of the people involved in relation to their home and ways of life - can provide us with a richer material for future reconstruction projects of cities hit by technological disasters. It is evident that the responsible company did not carry out an adequate analysis such as proposed by this research. Such a situation is notorious when we are faced, for example, with the resettlement of the affected communities, which, after several phases was cancelled because of project approval issues. Therefore, this work was concluded with the following question: what was done after the crime committed by the company Samarco on November 5, 2015? What happened after two years?

