

Urban development, creative economy and solidarity production in the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte, Brasil

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Introduction

- ▶ In this paper we discuss the creative economy and the solidarity economy as drivers to local development in the metropolitan region of Belo Horizonte. We try to identify:
 - ▶ areas of concentration of this production;
 - ▶ predominant activities;
 - ▶ opportunities and barriers to its sustainability.

This article was written within the *Project of Macrozonning of the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte (MZ-RMBH)*, coordinated by Cedeplar / UFMG under the supervision of the Development Agency of this Metropolitan Region). The MZ-RMBH aims delimiting Metropolitan Zones and Areas for intervention.

WORK IN PROGRESS!

Small-scale
production

Popular and
Solidarity
Economy

Creative
Economy

Territorial identity,
“urbanity”,
development

How are they connected in the MRBH?



These “alternative forms” of production:

- ▶ do not fit in traditional economic analysis – don’t maximize profits; production is not organized in strictly economic terms – “*enhanced reproduction of life*” (Coraggio, 2000, 2008);
- ▶ the principle of market coexists with the principles of domesticity , redistribution and reciprocity (Polanyi , 1971) - affinity and kinship matter;
- ▶ means of reproduction and means of production are the same (Coraggio , 2000, 2008);
- ▶ labor intensive, high creative potential, integration to local cultural bases.



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- ▶ *Structural heterogeneity* in underdeveloped countries (70's, 80's):
 - ▶ Recognizes a set of activities and production units not involved in the global movements of capitals (or indirectly involved)
 - ▶ Permanent or temporary forms
 - ▶ Self-employers, informal workers, family production, cooperatives
 - ▶ Diversity of activities, degrees of formality and territorial insertions



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- ▶ **Milton Santos and the two circuits of urban economy in underdeveloped countries (1977):**
 - ▶ **Upper circuit:** capital-intensive activities; large scale production; imitative; articulation outside the city and the region; objective; accumulation of capital
 - ▶ **Lower circuit:** labor-intensive activities; small scale production; high creative potential; articulated to local life; objective: survival of the family and integration to the modern forms of consumption

Lower circuit ↔ economy of the popular sectors
(popular economy, solidarity economy)



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- ▶ **Flexible accumulation (Harvey, 1989):**
 - ▶ Flexibilization of production and work relations
 - ▶ Strengthening of small production
 - ▶ **Late XX century: territorial development policies based on creativity**
 - ▶ Small-scale production ↔ distinction and knowledge to the place
 - ▶ Solidarity forms and creative economy
 - ▶ Ex. federal gov. policies in Brazil (Lula-Dilma)



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- ▶ **Are these organizational forms a phenomenon to be overtaken by progress, economic growth or traditional economic development?**
 - ▶ Traditional view: activities non-capitalist, “archaic” - don’t contribute significantly to GDP and national income
 - ▶ We assume that *endogenous development*, as envisioned by Celso Furtado (1978), based on creativity, innovation, reduction of disparities and empowerment of minorities, also involves supporting forms of popular and solidarity economy .



	Popular Economy	Solidarity Economy
Authors	Coraggio (2000, 2008)	Singer (1997, 2000)
Units of analysis	Domestic units: families, neighbors, friends, ethnical communities,...	Cooperatives and association
Objectives	“Enhanced reproduction of life”	Autonomy
Labor organization	Various forms	Means of production and decisions are collective Self management



▶ **Creative economy :**

- ▶ processes based on innovation and knowledge
- ▶ recuperation of degraded areas through equipment (museums, cultural centers) and cultural events
- ▶ includes the arts, cultural industries, but also craft activities
- ▶ generates income and jobs, as well as improves the quality of life through socio-cultural inclusion



Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte

- ▶ Created in 1973
 - ▶ 14 municipalities, 1.7 million inhabitants
- ▶ 2010:
 - ▶ 34 municipalities
 - ▶ 5,4 million inhabitants
 - ▶ 27,6% of the population of Minas Gerais (2010)
 - ▶ 35,3% of the GDP of Minas Gerais (2009)



RMBH e Colar Metropolitano



0 6 12 24 36 48 Meters

Legenda

Estradas_COLARM

Tipo

- Anel
- Estadual
- Federal
- MUN_RMBH
- MUN_COLARM



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- ▶ Difficulties to identify popular and solidarity forms in secondary data

 - ▶ Popular Economy: Brazilian Demographic Census (2010):
 - ▶ 17% of workers are self-employed (excluding professionals) or produce for own consumption
 - Concentration in municipalities outside the urban sprawl
 - Activities: agriculture, construction, small scale trade

 - ▶ +10% work at home ↔ “domesticity”
 - Agriculture, hairdressers, domestic services, etc.
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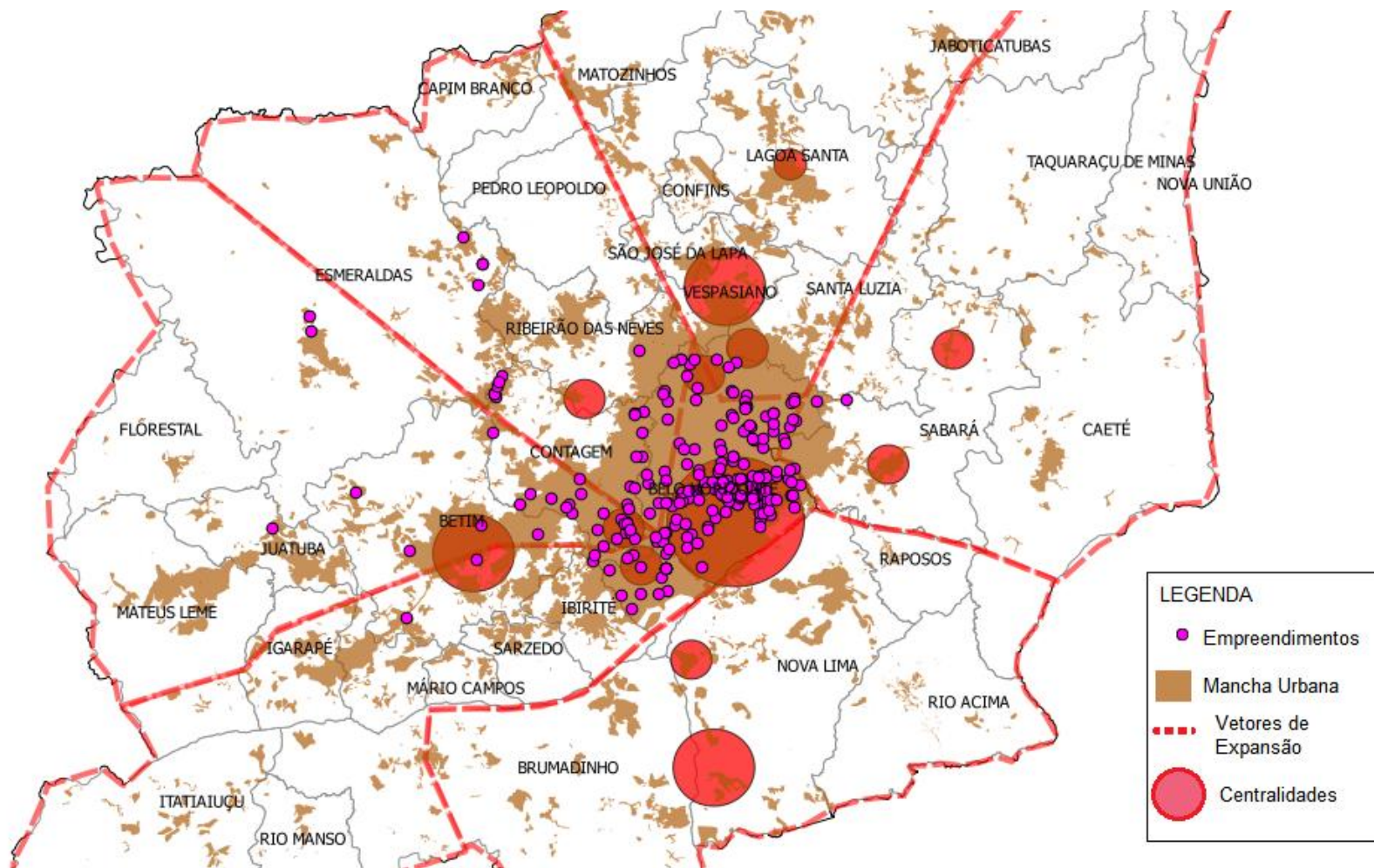
▶ Solidarity Economy: Information System in Solidarity Economy (SIES – Senaes/MTE 2012) :

▶ 238 solidary economic units

- ▶ 183 in BH
- ▶ Concentration in the urban area: southwest, west and northwest vectors
- ▶ Concentration in the first level centrality (BH) and second level centralities (Contagem – Eldorado, BH – Barreiro and Venda Nova)
- ▶ 2289 workers – 81% women
- ▶ Main activity: craft (decoration, toys, jewelry).
- ▶ Other activities: clothes (children and women), food (sweets, meals) and recycling (paper, metal).



Figure 2 – Solidary units in MRBH (SIES 2012), centralities and metropolitan vectors of organization



Source: Own elaboration based on data from SIES and definitions from the MZ-MRBH

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- ▶ **Difficulty in identifying areas of concentration of solidarity economy**
 - ▶ Small number of units
 - ▶ Specific local initiatives, not necessarily connected to each other and with difficulties of sustainability
 - ▶ Recent activity of the Metropolitan Forum of Solidarity Economy identifies five chains or networks in advance in BHMR: clothing, food, recycling, cleanliness and crafts.



Creative economy - occupations

TRABALHADORES DIRETOS (núcleo)

Artes plásticas	Artistas plásticos
	Músicos, cantores e compositores
	Bailarinos e coreógrafos
	Diretores de cinema, de teatro e afins
	Atores
	Artistas criativos e interpretativos não classificados anteriormente
	Confeccionadores e afinadores de instrumentos musicais
Artes performáticas	
Escritores	Escritores
Artesanato	Artesãos de pedra, madeira, vime e materiais semelhantes
	Artesãos de tecidos, couros e materiais semelhantes
	Artesãos não classificados anteriormente



TRABALHADORES INDIRETOS (ocupações-meio)

Artes performáticas	Outros professores de música
	Outros professores de artes
Artes plásticas e visuais	Desenhistas e decoradores de interiores
	Fotógrafos
	Arquivologistas e curadores de museus
	Bibliotecários, documentaristas e afins
	Técnicos em galerias de arte, museus e bibliotecas
	Trabalhadores de bibliotecas
Mídia e comunicação	Jornalistas
	Tradutores, intérpretes e linguistas
	Locutores de rádio, televisão e outros meios de comunicação
	Técnicos de radiodifusão e gravação audiovisual
Artes gráficas	Trabalhadores da pré-impressão gráfica
	Impressores
	Encadernadores e afins
Outros	Outros profissionais de nível médio em atividades culturais e artísticas
	Gerentes de centros esportivos, de diversão e culturais

Table 1 - Locational Quotient Creative Economy, by municipalities MRBH

Source: Own elaboration based on data from IBGE Census - sample

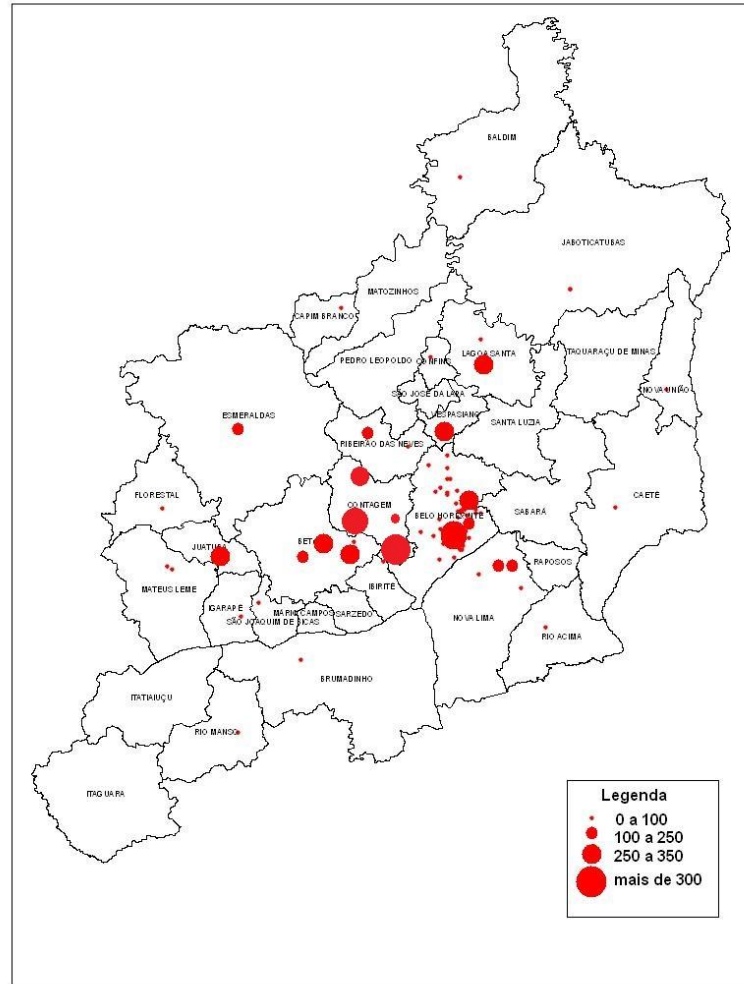
	Criativo núcleo	Criativo meio	Criativo total
Baldim	0.22	0.17	0.20
Belo Horizonte	1.25	1.35	1.31
Betim	0.82	0.60	0.69
Brumadinho	1.24	0.52	0.83
Caeté	0.79	0.17	0.44
Capim Branco	0.26	0.32	0.29
Confins	0.12	0.19	0.16
Contagem	0.89	0.77	0.82
Esmeraldas	0.34	0.22	0.27
Florestal	1.16	0.17	0.60
Ibirité	0.28	0.44	0.37
Igarapé	0.21	0.32	0.27
Itaguara	1.01	0.29	0.60
Itatiaiuçu	2.18	0.40	1.18
Jaboticatubas	0.83	0.49	0.64
Juatuba	0.80	0.12	0.41
Lagoa Santa	0.66	0.51	0.58
Mário Campos	0.93	0.86	0.89
Mateus Leme	0.45	0.38	0.41
Matozinhos	0.32	0.57	0.46
Nova Lima	0.77	0.43	0.58
Nova União	0.96	0.86	0.91
Pedro Leopoldo	0.62	0.60	0.61
Raposos	0.39	0.52	0.46
Ribeirão das Neves	0.59	0.62	0.60
Rio Acima	0.43	0.51	0.48
Rio Manso	0.13	0.45	0.31
Sabará	1.14	0.59	0.83
Santa Luzia	0.61	0.82	0.73
são Joaquim de Bicas	0.38	0.11	0.23
São José da Lapa	0.31	1.03	0.71
Sarzedo	1.05	0.31	0.64
Taquaraçu de Minas	0.98	0.86	0.91
Vespasiano	0.64	0.73	0.70

Table 2 - Locational Quotient of selected activities of the Creative Economy, 2010, by the municipalities MRBH

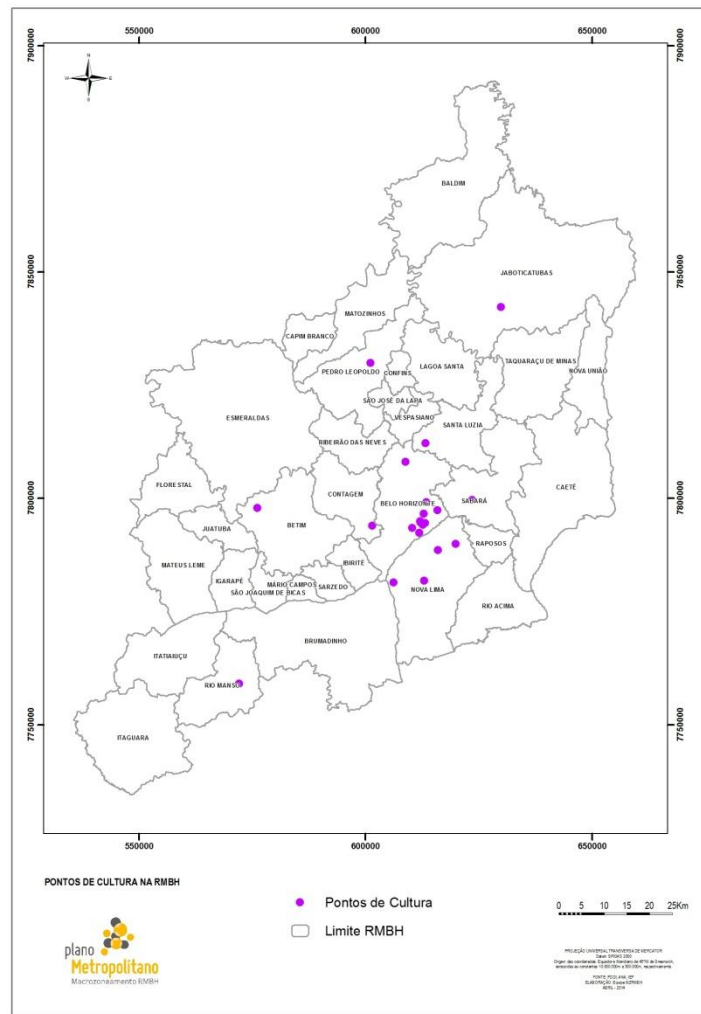
Source: Own elaboration based on data from IBGE Census - sample

	Artes plásticas	Artes performáticas	Escritores	Artesanato
Balduvina	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
Belo Horizonte	1.31	1.37	1.72	0.75
Betim	0.76	0.62	0.44	1.35
Brumadinho	1.57	1.20	0.00	0.37
Caeté	0.90	0.29	0.00	1.25
Capim Branco	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.79
Confins	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
Contagem	0.81	0.79	0.00	1.50
Esmeraldas	0.36	0.28	0.00	0.44
Florestal	0.38	3.06	0.00	1.57
Ibirité	0.26	0.42	0.00	0.24
Igarapé	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.86
Itaguara	1.16	0.50	0.00	1.38
Itatiaiuçu	3.18	0.00	0.00	2.13
Jaboticatubas	1.02	0.00	0.00	1.52
Juatuba	0.78	0.00	0.00	2.15
Lagoa Santa	0.46	0.70	0.00	1.47
Mário Campos	0.83	1.00	1.38	1.11
Mateus Leme	0.37	0.00	0.00	1.46
Matozinhos	0.20	0.89	0.00	0.00
Nova Lima	0.78	0.35	0.00	1.45
Nova União	0.99	0.41	2.63	1.26
Pedro Leopoldo	0.49	0.74	0.00	1.04
Raposos	0.20	0.35	0.00	1.21
Ribeirão das Neves	0.44	0.55	0.00	1.28
Rio Acima	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.89
Rio Manso	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sabará	0.95	1.11	0.69	1.98
Santa Luzia	0.49	0.23	0.00	1.72
São Joaquim de Bicas	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
São José da Lapa	0.12	0.74	0.00	0.43
Sarzedo	1.09	0.99	0.00	1.25
Taquaraçu de Minas	0.68	0.00	0.00	3.62
Vespasiano	0.57	0.67	0.76	0.85

Fairs



“Pontos de Cultura”



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- ▶ Production is sprayed in the territory; evidence of concentration of some activities in some municipalities
 - ▶ Concentration in BH and Brumadinho
 - ▶ Local dynamics



Final remarks

- ▶ Self-employed and solidarity economy located in urban sprawl
 - ▶ *Urban activities!*
- ▶ Agriculture and crafts are prominent, even in cities distant from the capital: significant cultural tradition
- ▶ Couldn't identify agglomeration in the territory or supply chains, in spite of the incentives from federal public policies



Final remarks

- ▶ However , formal employment in tourism and cultural activities and in environmental services is growing.
 - ▶ may be associated with increased household incomes in the last decade, large investment in cultural projects such as the Cultural Circuit of Praça da Liberdade and Inhotim Museum , and the achievement of world sporting events.
- ▶ These data may be showing (or consolidating) an artistic-cultural vocation of the territory.
 - ▶ If so, is it is important to formulate actions that take into account the interaction between the productive segments of the cultural sector, because they guard peculiar interaction.
 - ▶ Interaction with technology incubators projects , staff training and formulation of spatialized policies can make even more consistent result , consolidating a cultural center distinct from RJ and SP.

