

Urban Watercourses Restoration in Goiania - Macambira Anicuns Park

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Goiania, the capital of the state of Goias, is located in Brazil's Central-West Region. With 1.2 million inhabitants, it was founded in 1933. As is usually the case with urban development in Brazil, river systems have been severely affected by the removal of riparian vegetation due to pressures from the road system; irregular occupation of Permanent Preservation Areas (PPAs); lack of sanitation; a poor macro and micro-drainage system; and insufficient surveillance and collection of waste and rubble. This situation leads to deficient water supply in the municipalities; increased inundation due to the poor drainage of watersheds; deterioration of riverside environments; and the population's disconnection from streams and rivers.

The city of Goiania ranks well among Brazilian cities due to its high rate of green area, about 3.6 mi² per inhabitant. However, the same is not true for the quality of its river system.

The Anicuns Stream is one of the most polluted watercourses in the municipality. The basin formed by the Anicuns Stream and its tributary Macambira drains approximately 70% of the urban area of Goiania and discharges into the Meia Ponte River, which supplies a large share of Goiania's water.

In 2003 Goiania created the Environmental Urban Program Macambira Anicuns with the purpose of restoring the Macambira Anicuns micro basin. Negotiations with the IDB for funding this endeavor were undertaken and led to the signing of an agreement between the parties in 2009. In the same year, an international bid for the development of Macambira Anicuns was won by the multidisciplinary consortium Reencontro com as çguas, made up of the companies Hidroconsult Consultoria Estudos e Projetos SA, Basitec Projetos e Construções Ltda, Teixeira e Almeida Arquitetura e Consultoria S/S Ltda, and Rosa Grena Kliass, in partnership with Barbieri & Gorski Arquitetos Associados.

The Program has developed the project for a 16.5-mile linear park; two urban parks aiming at the restoration and protection of the river system; and infrastructure projects for drainage, transposition of bodies of water, regularization of local road system, and the creation of pedestrian and bicycle paths. Urban regularization has the purpose of solving problems caused by the unplanned occupation of urban space on the watercourses banks, with environmental protection of vulnerable areas, regularization of the land use, and adequate housing solutions.

Undertaking such an ambitious project poses many challenges, as it deals with living, dynamic, and changing systems and involves conflicts regarding the expropriation and removal of buildings.

But benefits are to be reaped: the revitalization of areas close to restored streams; the free availability of sports and leisure equipment; investment attraction; and the creation of job

opportunities for the community, more humanized public spaces, and environment education centers.

The implementation of the Park is in progress since 2015. We wish to present the project to you as well as the record of what has already been delivered to the population: 20% of the total area.