# Agua Espraiada Urban Operation
# Historical Timeline

**1970**
The Marginal Pinheiros avenue opens.

**1974**
The Imigrantes Highway opens.

**1985**
Construction of the first stretch of the Agua Espraiada Avenue begins. Works come to a halt due to cost overruns. Informal occupations of the expropriated lands to build the road intensify during the 80s and 90s.

**1994**
The administration of Paulo Maluf decides to resume construction on the Agua Espraiada avenue. Thousands of favela residents are displaced due to construction works between 1994 and 1996.

**1996**
The first stretch of the Agua Espraiada avenue opens.

**2001**
- Marta Suplicy is elected Mayor of São Paulo.
- The Federal Senate approves The City Statute federal law. The law includes tools such as Urban Operations and CEPACs.
- The City of São Paulo establishes the Agua Espraiada Urban Operation (AEUO). The goal of the UO is to provide housing for favela residents, complete the road infrastructure, provide green spaces, and build flood control works in the Agua Espraiada region.

**2002**
The City of São Paulo approves a new master plan establishing basic and maximum FARs for the city. The land under the Jardim Edite favela is designated as a zone of special social interest (ZEIS).

**2003**
The construction of the Octavio Frias bridge begins.

**2004**
The AEUO publishes its first prospectus announcing the first phase of interventions. The funds collected from the sale of CEPACs will be used to complete the Octavio Frias bridge and provide social housing for Jardim Edite favela residents.

**2005**
- José Serra is elected Mayor of São Paulo. His administration prioritizes the construction of the bridge over the provision of social housing.
- Almost 200 families are displaced by works linked to the construction of the bridge.

**2007**
A major fire breaks out in the Jardim Edite favela. After the fire, the city offers R$5000 in compensation for favela residents to leave. Those who stay face eviction. The community of Jardim Edite works with São Paulo's new Public Defender Office to protect their right to stay.

**2008**
- The Octavio Frias bridge opens.
- A court ruling is issued mandating the city to build social housing where the Jardim Edite favela is located.

**2010**
Construction of phase 1 of the Jardim Edite social housing complex begins. Phase 1 consists of three towers with 60 units each, one building with 40 units, and another with 32 units; a basic healthcare unit; a daycare center; and a culinary arts school

**2013**
The phase 1 of the Jardim Edite social housing complex opens.

**2014**
The City of São Paulo approves a new master plan that sets the basic FAR  to 1 for the entire city.

**2015**
Construction of phase 2 of the Jardim Edite social housing complex begins. Phase 2 consists of one building containing 68 units.

**2017**
- Phase 2 of the Jardim Edite social housing complex opens.
- Parque Chuvisco opens.

**2018**
- Extension of Dr. Chucri Zaidan avenue opens.
- An amendment to the AEUO law is passed requiring that at least 30% of total expenditures go towards social housing and that social housing projects are completed within five years.

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