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| PROCESSO | - |
| INTERESSADO | CAU/BR |
| ASSUNTO | Tradução da carta “Nossas cidades pedem socorro!” |

DELIBERAÇÃO Nº 057/2018 – CRI – CAU/BR

A COMISSÃO DE RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS – CRI-CAU/BR, reunida ordinariamente em Brasília-DF, na Sede do CAU/BR, no dia 3 de outubro de 2018, no uso das competências que lhe conferem os arts. 106 e 107 do Regimento Interno do CAU/BR, após análise do assunto em epígrafe, e

Considerando a realização do “Seminário Nacional de Política Urbana: por cidades humanas, justas e sustentáveis”, entre os dias 3 e 4 de julho de 2018, em São Paulo/SP, que resultou em uma Carta Aberta pelo Direito à Cidade, em defesa de uma política pública de Planejamento Urbano Solidário e Inclusivo;

Considerando que o documento foi elaborado em colaboração com o Instituto de Arquitetos do Brasil e o Conselho de Arquitetura e Urbanismo de São Paulo, com o apoio da FNA (Federação Nacional dos Arquitetos e Urbanistas), da AsBEA (Associação Brasileira dos Escritórios de Arquitetura), da ABEA (Associação Brasileira de Ensino de Arquitetura e Urbanismo), da ABAP (Associação Brasileira de Arquitetos Paisagistas) e da FeNEA (Federação Nacional dos Estudantes de Arquitetura e Urbanismo);

Considerando que a CPUA providenciou, por sugestão da CRI, a tradução do documento e encaminhou a CRI para encaminhamentos;

Considerando o papel da CRI-CAU/BR na interlocução com entidades de outros países para a troca de experiências e na formulação da política internacional do Conselho;

**DELIBERA:**

1 – Encaminhar e-mail circular a todas as entidades parceiras de outros países, divulgando a tradução da carta “Nossas cidades pedem socorro!”;

2 – Solicitar o encaminhamento do documento ao CEAU para replicação às demais entidades internacionais.

Brasília – DF, 3 de outubro de 2018.

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| **Fernando Márcio de Oliveira**  Coordenador | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Nadia Somekh**  Coordenadora-adjunta | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Eduardo Pasquinelli Rocio**  Membro | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Hélio Cavalcanti da Costa Lima**  Membro | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Jeferson Dantas Navolar**  Membro | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

OPEN LETTER TO THE CANDIDATES OF THE 2018 ELECTIONS FOR THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

*Brazilian Architects and Urban Planners’ manifest in defense of the Solidary and Inclusive Urban Planning*

**Our cities ask for help!**

In a continental country, where 85% of the population live in cities of many different sizes, marked by territorial and economic inequalities and social injustices, a progress in the urban reform based on the city’s social function is fundamental and foreseen by the Constitution, as well as regulated by the City Statute. An urban reform must contrast urbanization which privatizes and closes our cities, without avoiding the violence to spread, in face of the State’s inability to implement effective policies regarding mobility and the combat against the lack of infrastructure, the degradation of public spaces, the fragile relationship between the city and the environment, the scattering of the suburbs with incomplete urbanization and growing housing deficiency.

The 2018 elections are a timely opportunity to identify the commitment and the political will of the candidates towards the construction of an agenda that contemplates the **Solidary and Inclusive Urban Planning** public policy, as to make it the vector of the Brazilian Democracy and to contribute to make our cities human, fair and sustainable.

We are entering a socioterritorial inclusion period, which demands an effective democratic practice, so the incomes engendered by the agglomeration economy are equally shared with every social and economic individual. For this purpose, the Brazilian society must have a bigger role in the planning of the national territory.

With this goal, fulfilling its historic role, the architects and the urban planners represented by the Brazilian Council of Architecture and Urbanism (Conselho de Arquitetura e Urbanismo do Brasil) and the Institute of Brazilian Architects (Instituto de Arquitetos do Brasil), **present their analyses and proposals to the candidates for President of Brazil, for State Governor, for the National Congress and for the State and District Legislative Assemblies.**

The Solidary and Inclusive Urban Planning herein proposed is based on three principles:

1. A national project based on public policies territorialization
2. An innovative urban governance
3. A territory management democratization

**For a national project based on public policies territorialization**

The large number of cities spread throughout national territory, with specific characteristics and great diversity, imposes a decentralized and adequate planning for each reality. However, it is imminent acknowledging the need to establish a national plan of social and economic development that prioritizes the city’s quality of life, linking the occupation of the territory to the economy as to foster employment and income for the population to have decent conditions all around the country.

**Our cities ask for help, Brazil has the technical expertise to address the urban problems and there isn’t a lack of plans or laws for such**. We are the country of the City Statute, the Metropolis Statute, the participatory budget, the urbanization of the *favelas* and the free technical assistance program for reforms and constructions of social interest housings, with good architecture, at low cost and with community participation. **However, it is essential to implement them, which demands an assertive political decision**.

The architects and the urban planners, given their education, have a considerable responsibility for these advances and are at the country’s disposal, taking a bigger role, whether in the public management, whether in the service rendering, to cooperate for the implementation of a national project based on the public policies territorialization according to the following guidelines:

**1. Prioritize the territorial complexes**

1. Ensure massive investments in urban infrastructure and in public and social services in the urban suburbs, as to guarantee the integration of all areas to the city;
2. Resume the *favelas* urbanization programs;
3. Intensify the landholding regularization together with the qualification of the territories;
4. Invest in public security together with the inclusive urban development policies;
5. Plan the rural areas and its borders with the urban areas, aiming the local development, fostering social and economic activities in harmony with the cities’ planning.

**2. Structure cities based on the housing policies and urban mobility**

1. Invest in the expansion, integration and qualification of the mass public transport network combined with the production of social houses in areas in which the public investment in infrastructure and urban equipment have already been consolidated or enabled, aiming urban quality;
2. Implement the housing policy by means of various programs that consider the regional specificities and of their beneficiaries;
3. Implement social rental programs as to ensure the residence of the low-income population in consolidated areas;
4. Incorporate the free and public technical assistance for the project and the construction of social interest housings (Law 11,888/2008) as a State public policy;
5. Use the Right to Build Grant, foreseen in the City Statute, to finance the access of the poorest to consolidated areas, ruling the use of the soil, preventing speculation;
6. Integrate housing in the policy of social assistance for people in vulnerable situation, including the street population;
7. Democratize the access to home loan, especially to enable the action of small entrepreneurs that are qualified technically, together with the communities, including engendering employment and income;
8. Invest in the expansion and improvement of the rail and waterway networks, aiming a bigger integration of the national and Latin-American territory, improving the logistics’ condition.

**3. Promote the planning and an innovative governance of the metropolitan regions**

1. Develop the Integrated Urban Development Plan in an effectively participatory and proactive way, combined with further territorial and sectoral plans;
2. Establish democratic metropolitan governance instances with ability to implement the Integrated Planning Systems of the metropolitan regions;
3. Develop projects of metropolitan interest in accordance with the Public Functions of Common Interest defined by the PDUI (Integrated Urban Development Plan – Plano de Desenvolvimento Urbano Integrado);
4. Create the Integrated Urban Development National Fund, aiming to articulate the resources destined to Public Functions of Common Interest;
5. Regulate the possibility of financing for public consortiums, expanding the governance possibilities and the execution of metropolitan interest projects;
6. Intensify the investments in urban mobility in the high capacity transportation modals to expand the lines aiming the integration of the cities that compound the metropolis.

**4. Strengthen the network of small, average, coastal and border cities**

1. Promote the necessary technical support to towns with less than 20 thousand inhabitants – today approximately 3 thousand, more than half of the 5,570 of the country – that do not have administrative structure and financial resources to maintain specialized framework;
2. Promote the technical support to guide the planning of average cities in demographic growth process;
3. Foster the family agriculture production and fishing to strengthen the socioeconomic dynamics of small cities;
4. Develop an action plan for cities that welcome refugees and immigrants, especially on the borders;
5. Improve the monitoring of the land borders.

**5. Value Historic Centers**

1. Adopt environmental and cultural policies that value the tangible and intangible dimensions of the patrimony;
2. Implement the instruments that foment the social function of the property, foreseen in the Brazilian Federal Constitution, with the goal of encouraging the use of real estates and idle lands, including those belonging to the State;
3. Promote the non-motorized urban mobility and the qualification of urban spaces;
4. Encourage the mix use to strengthen the existing socioeconomic dynamics;
5. Foster the participatory and inclusive elaboration of town plans oriented to the requalification of the central areas of the Brazilian cities;
6. Foster public policies that favor the renewal of meaningful historic buildings, as to respect and treasure its role as memory document and, at the same time, enable its insertion in the city’s dynamics;
7. Implement funds coordinating several public and private spheres, with popular participation.

**6. Preserve and treasure the environment**

1. Emphasize the environmental dimension in the urban and territorial planning from the national ecosystems and its specificities;
2. Foster the environmental conservation combined with the ecological conservation and the local development with agroecology;
3. Foster adaptation and mitigation actions of the climate changes effects;
4. Implement projects that have community’s role emphasized;
5. Expand the investments towards the establishing of the National Policies of Water Resources (Law 9,433/1997); of Environmental Sanitation (Law 11,445/2007); of Climate Change (Law 12,187/2009) and of Solid Waste (Law 12,305/2010).

**7. Strengthen traditional peoples’ territories and of cultural interest**

1. Consider the urban planning developed from a network of centers for the dissemination of knowledge and cultures that respect the regional and local specificities;
2. Preserve traditional territories strengthening public policies that address the revival of the culture of peoples historically marginalized in the preservation and cultural appreciation policies;
3. Identify and map lands of traditional cultures fostering policies that aim to perpetuate the cultural heritage.

**For an innovative urban governance**

For an effective construction of a pact for the development of the quality of life of cities it is necessary to acknowledge the need to decentralize the definition of the local policies, as well as its execution. The range of problems of the 5,570 Brazilian municipalities requires the effective support of the state and federal governments, however the decision of the local government must prevail, without harming the regional and national development. To strengthen the local government for the city’s administration is to strengthen the federative pact and acknowledge the regional diversities.

An innovative Urban Governance must:

1. Ensure technical autonomy of the Cities’ Ministry, preventing it from political party’s interferences;
2. Create an Urban Development National System with connected administrative structure for the planning, conception, development and execution of urban policies in the three spheres of the government, promoting an interfederative governance of the metropolitan regions;
3. Decentralize the definition and the execution of the public policies for the urban development based on a national policy that enables the inclusion of regional and local policies to ensure its effectivity;
4. Constitute collegiate instances in the municipalities, with the participation of public agents from the three spheres of the government, from the organized civil society and from the population in order to prioritize the state and the federal government’s investments in the city;
5. Comply with the deadlines foreseen in the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), especially those regarding the Goal 11 (Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable);
6. Develop indicators monitoring strategies that are based on the follow-up, management and social control of sustainable development actions aiming to achieve equity in access and in the role played by the communities in the public policies implementation processes;
7. Reestablish National Council of the Cities and reinforce the Council’s actions in the state and municipal spheres, ensuring social participation at least in equal proportion of the public agents;
8. Organize a permanent and qualified technical staff, enabling the long-term planning, basic requirement for the allocation of budgetary resources and public investments necessary and engaged in the city’s transformative perspective, indicated in the National Policy of Urban Development;
9. Review the Bidding Law as to ensure that the public constructions are based on complete and quality projects, contributing to the fight against corruption.

**For the city’s management democratization**

Brazil is the pioneer in initiatives such as the participative budget, however it has slowly been advancing in the management democratization of its urban territory. In part it is explained because many plans and laws are not being implemented, totally or partially, because of lack of legitimacy of discussion and decision-making processes, with active participation of impacted communities. The cities’ management democratization involves:

1. Strengthening the local government to ensure the federative agreement and the acknowledge the regional diversities;
2. Reestablishing and expanding the popular participation mechanisms in the decisions related to the public policies that have direct action on the right to housing, to quality public transportation and to the city;
3. Making available the information of georeferenced and open data base, to democratize the access and enabling the analyses by the society;
4. Building mechanisms to encourage the participation of the citizens on the decisions about the urban policies;
5. Appreciating the minorities policies that historically built the Brazilian country such as the indigenous people, the African, the immigrants, observing yet matters regarding gender, class, ethnicity, strengthening the actions’ plurality.

The Right to the City and its Democratic Management are the architects and the urban planners’ historic and permanent agenda, object of reflections in different times in history, such as the “National Seminar on Housing and Urban Reform” (Seminário Nacional de Habitação e Reforma Urbana), at Quitandinha Hotel, in 1963; the publication of “*O IAB e a Política Habitacional*”, in 1976; the creation of the Technical Assistance to Affordable Housing (Assistência Técnica à Moradia Econômica), by the Union of Architects of Rio Grande do Sul (Sindicato dos Arquitetos do Rio Grande do Sul – SAERGS), in the 1980s; the Seminar on the Reform of the Housing Financing System (Seminário de Reformulação do Sistema Financeiro na Habitação), in 1985 and 1986; the re-edition of the commitments undertaken with the urban reform, in the campaigns towards the re-democratization in the 1980s, revisited in the Seminar “Quitandinha +50”, in 2013; the cycle of “National Seminars on the Environmental and Urban Policy” (Seminários Nacionais de Política Urbana e Ambiental) of the Brazilian Council of Architecture and Urbanism (CAU/BR), in 2016 and 2017, that produced the “Open Letter to the Candidates for Mayor and Councilor” (Carta Aberta aos Candidatos a Prefeitos e Vereadores) in the 2016 elections and the “Commitment Letter on the New Urban Agenda” defined by the UN Habitat III Conference.

Together the Institute of Architects of Brazil and the Brazilian Council of Architecture and Urbanism, have promoted on July 3rd and 4th, 2018, in São Paulo, in partnership with the Council of Architecture and Urbanism of São Paulo, the “National Seminar on Urban Policy: for human, fair and sustainable cities”, oriented to the debate and to the construction of an agenda for the cities, with the support of the National Federation of Architects and Urban Planners (Federação Nacional dos Arquitetos e Urbanistas – FNA), the Brazilian Association of Architecture Offices (Associação Brasileira dos Escritórios de Arquitetura – AsBEA), the Brazilian Association of Architecture Teaching (Associação Brasileira de Ensino de Arquitetura e Urbanismo – ABEA), the Brazilian Association of the Landscape Architecture (Associação Brasileira de Arquitetos Paisagistas – ABAP) and the National Federation of Students of Architecture and Urbanism (Federação Nacional dos Estudantes de Arquitetura e Urbanismo - FeNEA).

With the attendance of approximately 300 people, the event included professionals of other areas amongst the speakers and the audience, such as geographers, economists and lawyers, besides social movement representatives.

The repercussions of the Seminar resulted in this Open Letter for the Right to the City, in defense of a Solidary and Inclusive Urban Planning public policy. We wait for opinions regarding the matter, so we now give the floor to the candidates.

*Brasília, July 2018.*