

Critical issues in the development of Metropolitan Areas

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CONTEMPORARY METROPOLIS

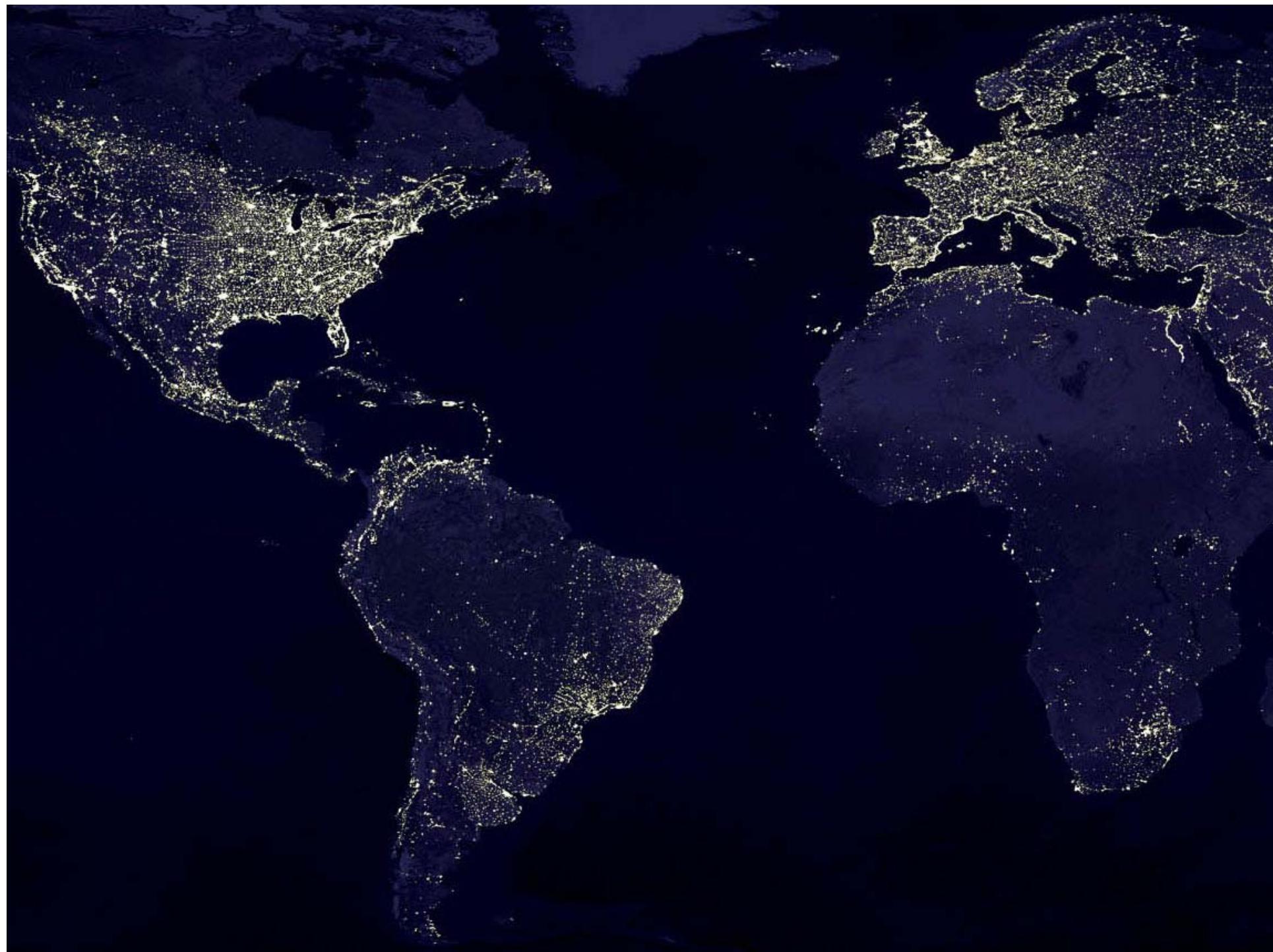
Theorizing the contemporary: CHALLENGES

- Transition between industrial capitalism => cognitive capitalism
- Modernity / Post-modernity / Liquid Modernity
- The construction of the conceptual framework of metropolises is still underway (Soja, Brenner, Lencioni, Magalhães)
- City – Region – Megacity – Metropolis – Megalopolis ?



Fonte: NASA - Earth Observatory. Site <http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/CitiesAtNight/> acess in 07/06/2010





METROPOLISES AND THE NEW FORMS OF GOVERNANCE

Metropolitan area – of which concept are we referring to?

Prevail:

- Municipal vision;
- Economic development unrelated from the territory

THE CONTEMPORARY METROPOLIS DEMANDS FOR NEW FORMS OF GOVERNANCE

Technical or political issue?

METROPOLIS DEMANDS PARTICIPATION SYSTEMS AND DEMOCRACY AT DIFFERENT SCALES

- Dilution of municipal limits
- New intermunicipal arrangements:
Consortiums, Development Agencies, river
basin
- Contemporary instruments that ally diverse
interests
- Social participation instances at different
scales

CONTEMPORARY METROPOLIS AND THE CHALLENGES PLACED BY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

How to implement sustainable actions?

- Less polluting modes of transportation
- Interaction between river basin committee / Metropolitan Planning
- Green Economy
- 21 Agenda

MOBILITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY METROPOLIS: DEMANDS SHARED SOLUTION

Decade of 1940 / 50 – Fordism – Production Unit was the factory

Nowadays: Production Unit is the City

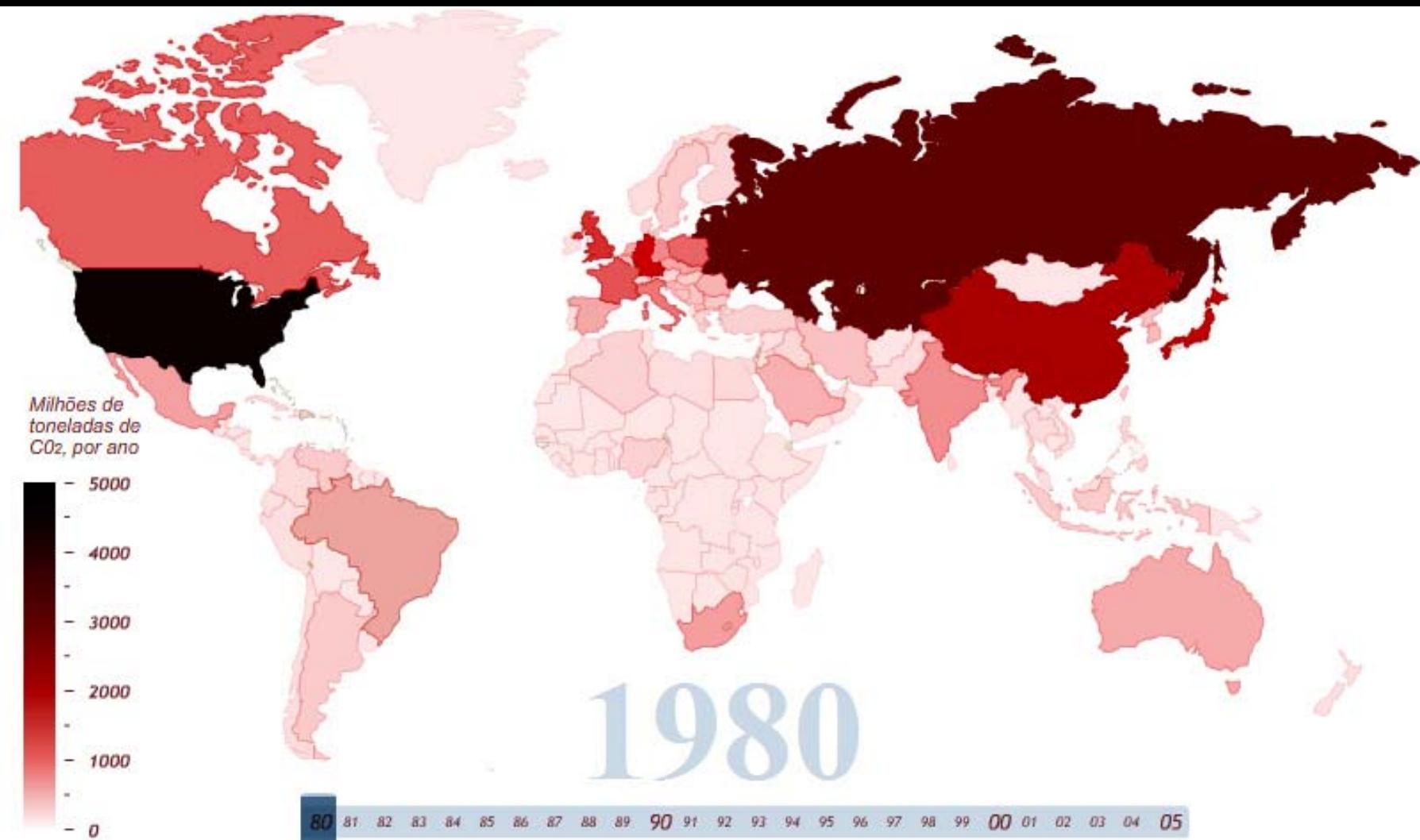
- Public Transport X individual Transport
- Changes in the energy matrix



Roads that crosses environmental protected areas?

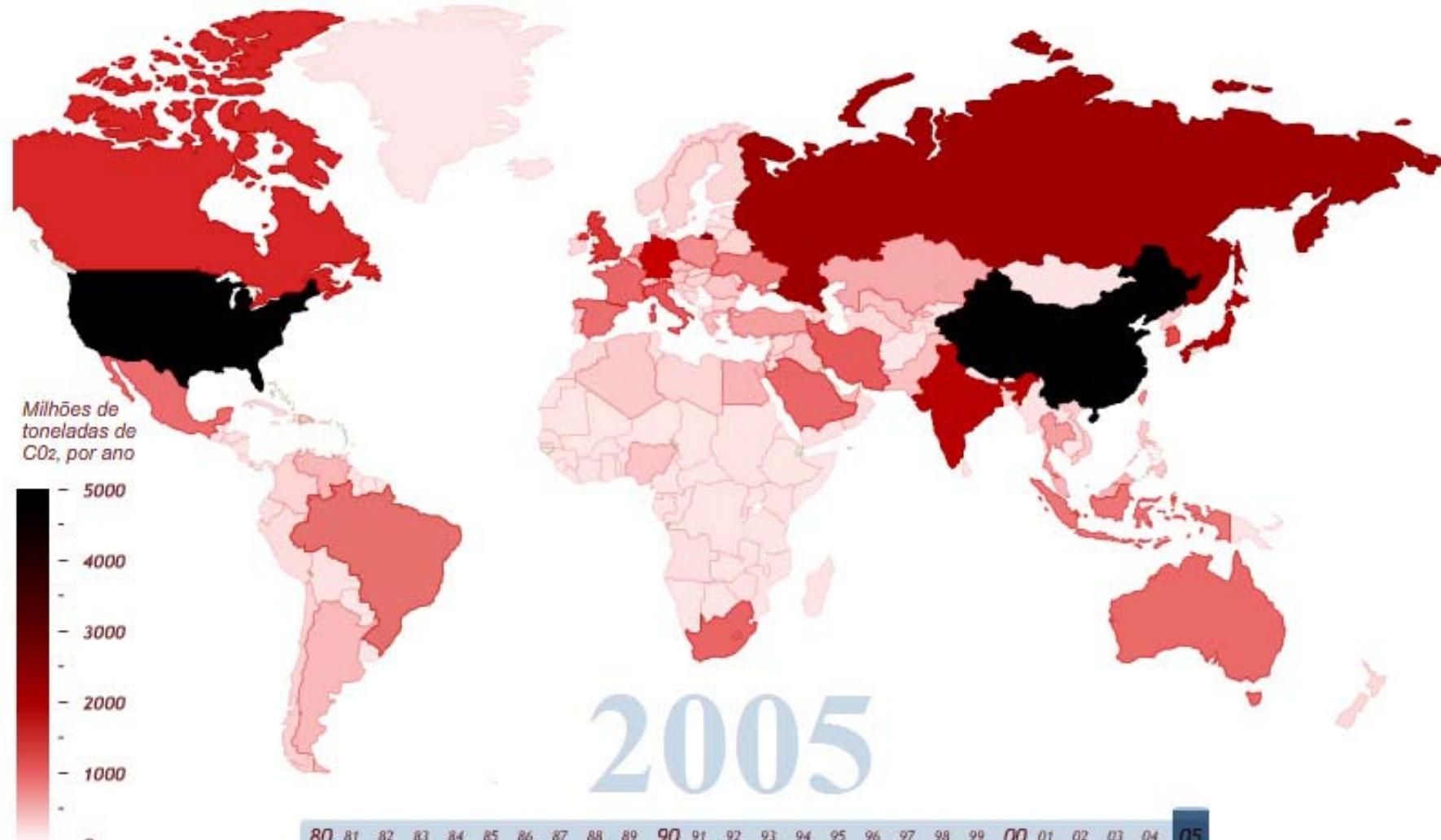


Global CO2 Emission Map - 1980



Fonte: Mapa do site Estadão com dados da ONG Trees for the Future e da Energy Information Administration. Site <http://www.estadao.com.br/especiais/mapa-da-terra-emissao-de-co2-1980.htm> acesso em 11/01/2011

Global CO2 Emission Map - 2005



Fonte: Mapa do site Estadão com dados da ONG Trees for the Future e da Energy Information Administration. Site http://www.estadao.com.br/especiais/mapa-da-emissao-de-carbono_19078.htm acesso em 11/04/2011

THE METROPLIS COMPREHEND REAL STATE DEVELOPMENTS WITH DIVERSE INTERESTS...

Problems..

- Developments as a capitalism tool
- Urbanism of events
- Close Condominium
- Major Urban Projects
- Housing issue – socio-spatial obstacle

















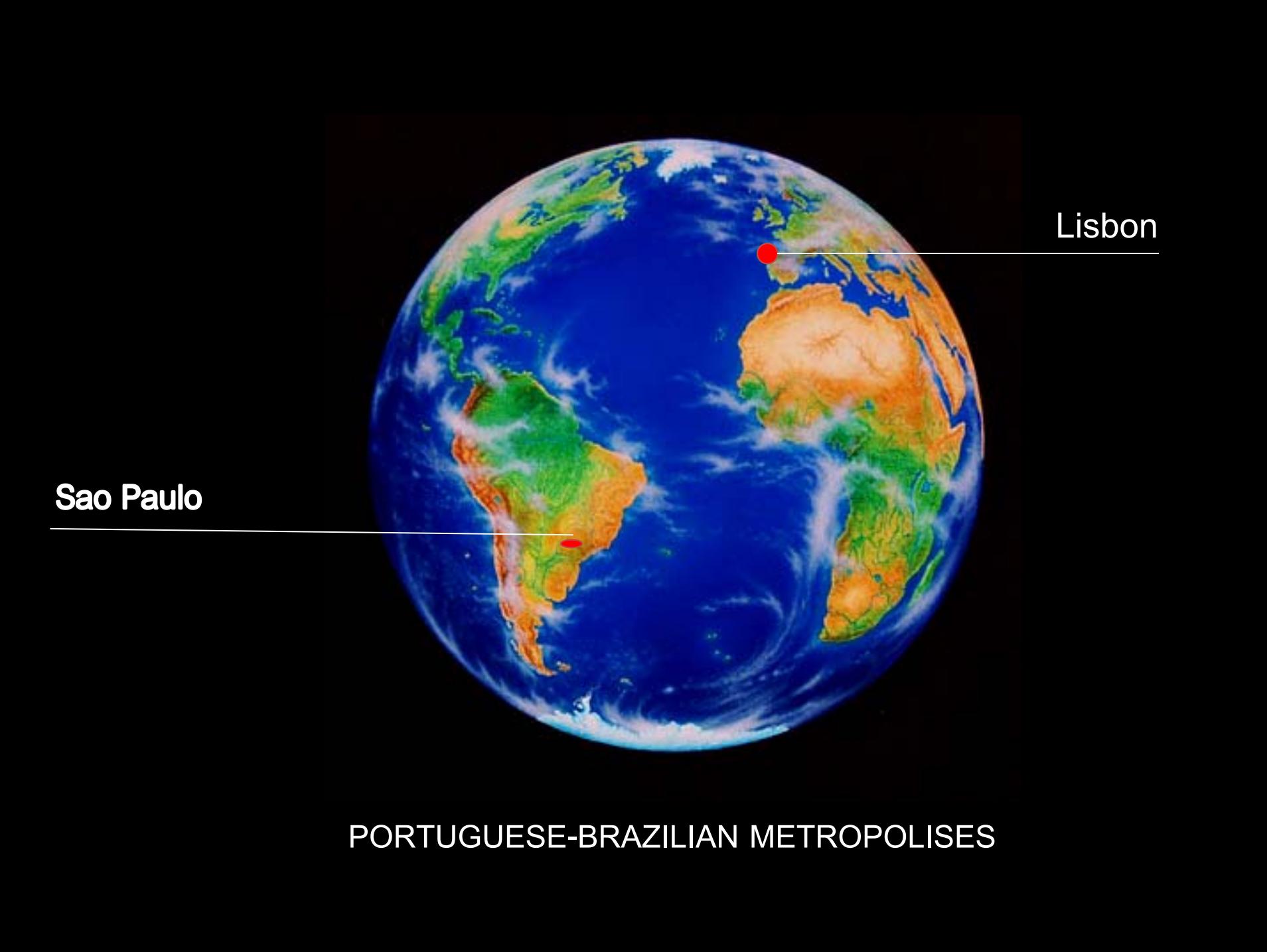
CONTEMPORARY METROPOLIS: PLAN AND PROJECT AS MEDIATION INSTRUMENTS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY?

PRESUPPOSITION:

- Housing, Accessibility and Public Spaces
- Culture, Inheritance and Identity
- Effective Participation of civil society
- Collaborative construction of Urban Projects
- Urban Quality as a result – URBANITY

How is the
main
metroplis of
Brazil?





São Paulo

Lisbon

PORTUGUESE-BRAZILIAN METROPOLISES

METROPOLITAN AREAS COMPARISON



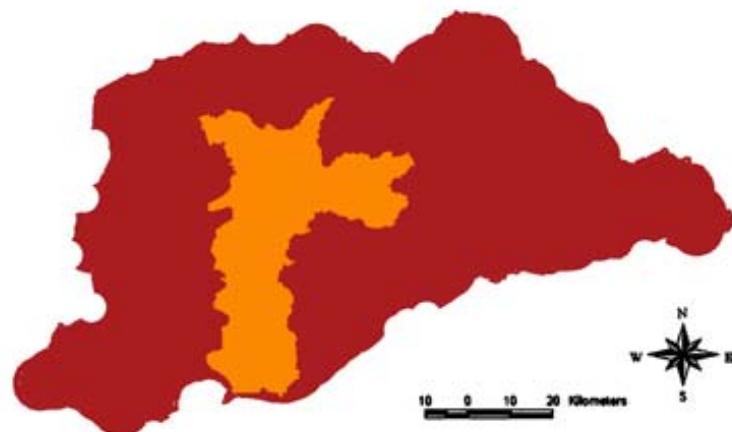
Sao Paulo

Lisbon

SEARCHING FOR PROPORTION...



METROPOLITAN AREAS



Area: 7.946,84 km²

Population: 20.284.891 hab.

2 552,57 hab./ km²

Fonte: <<http://produtos.seade.gov.br/produtos/perfilRegional/index.php>>

Area: 3.015,24 km²

Population: 2.821.876 hab.

935,87 hab./ km²

Fonte:

<http://www.dgterritorio.pt/ficheiros/cadastro/caop/caop_download/caop_2014_0/areasfregmudistcaop2014_2/>

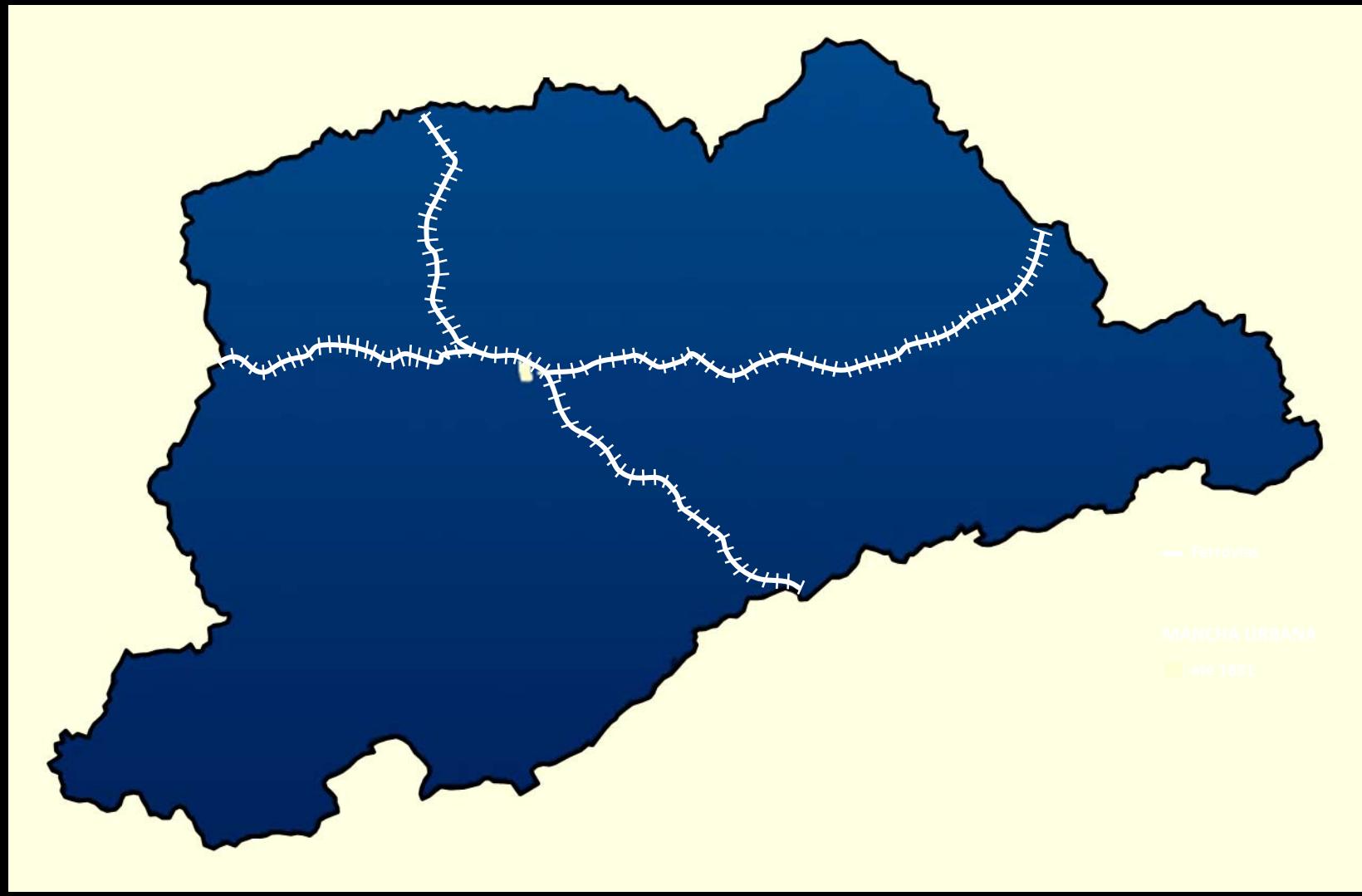
Structure of the São Paulo Metropolitan Region: from geographic concentration to dispersion...

1554....



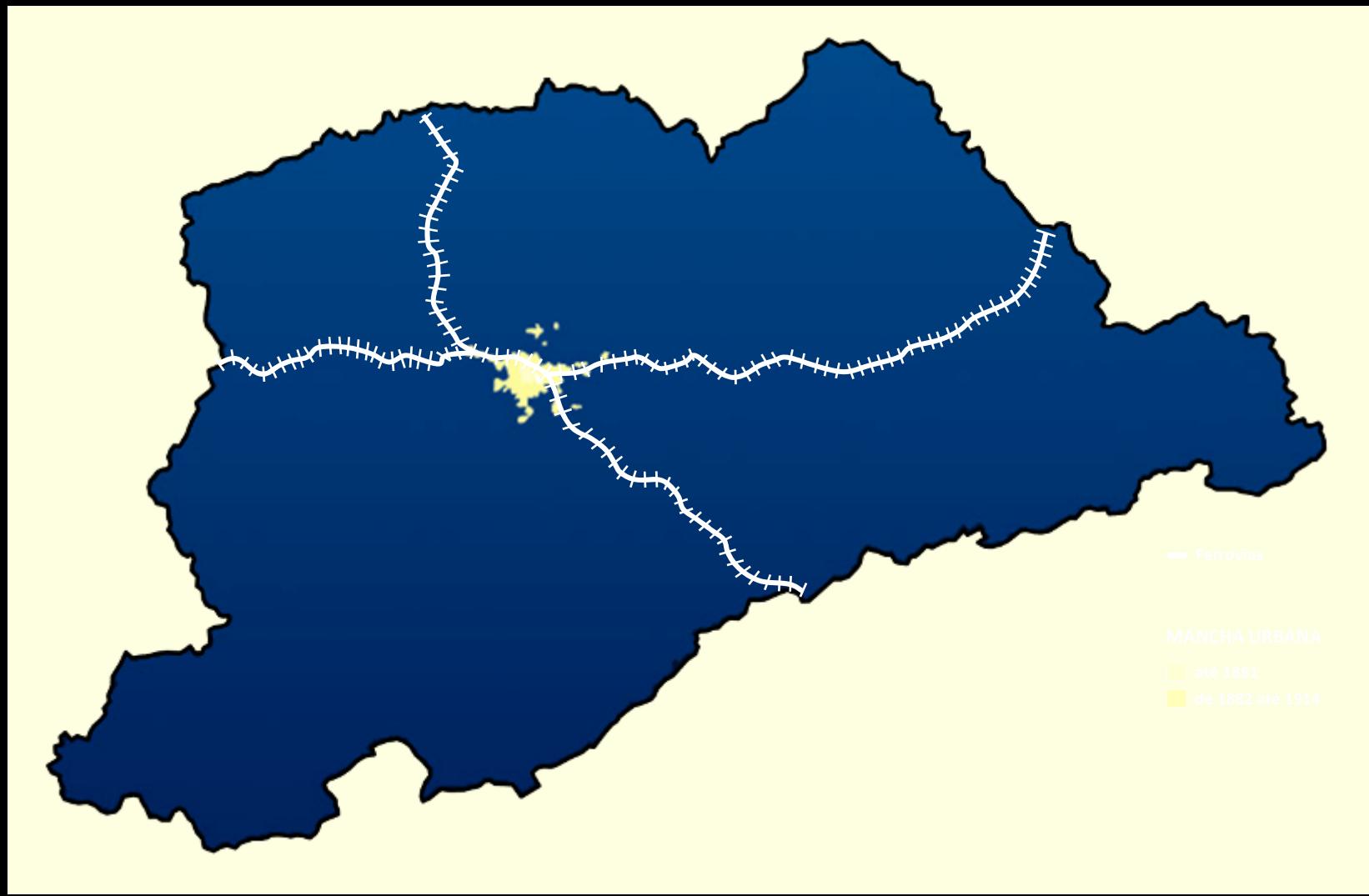
Structure of the São Paulo Metropolitan Region: from geographic concentration to dispersion...

1881



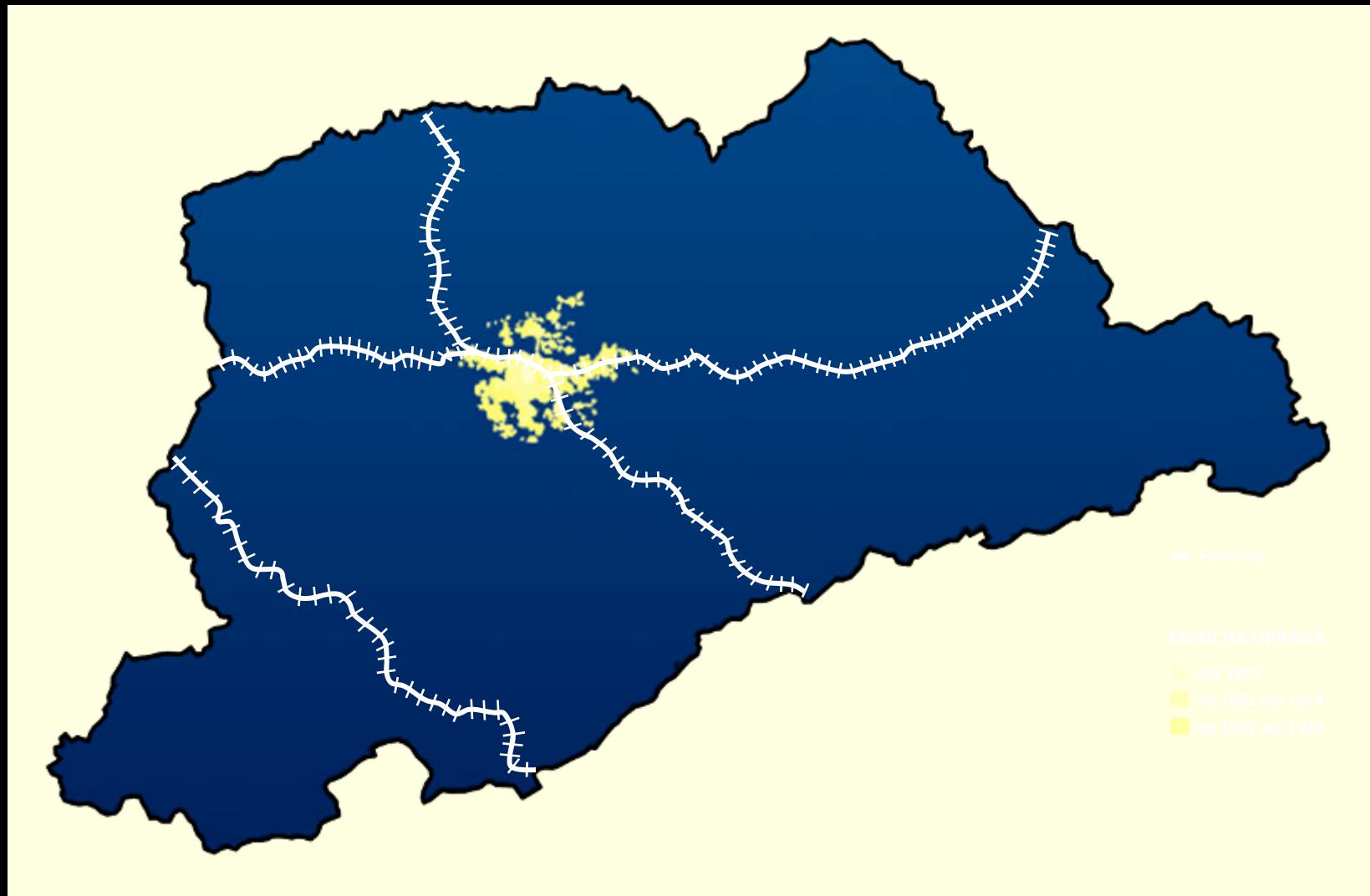
Structure of the São Paulo Metropolitan Region: from geographic concentration to dispersion...

1914



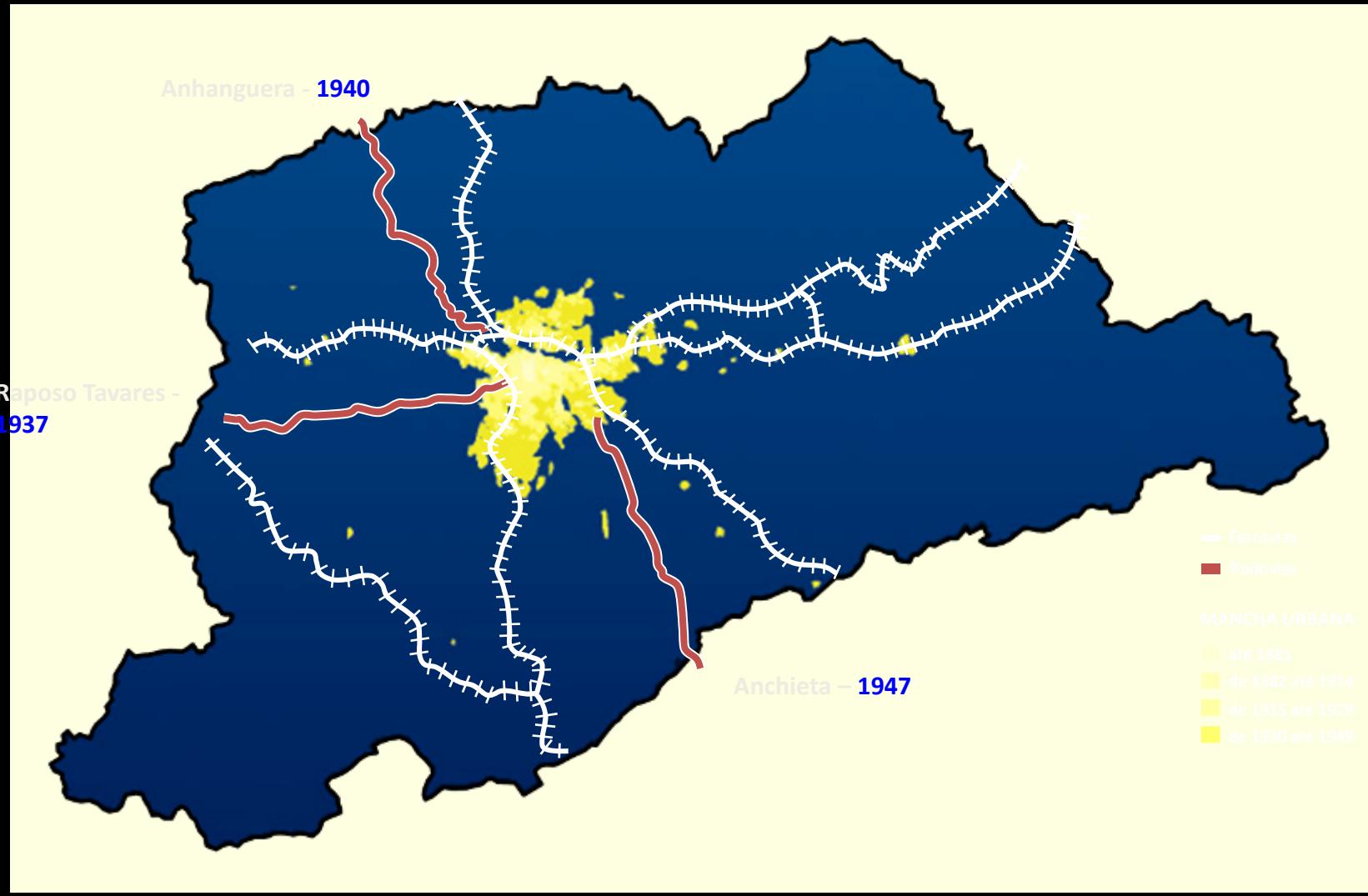
Structure of the São Paulo Metropolitan Region: from geographic concentration to dispersion...

1929



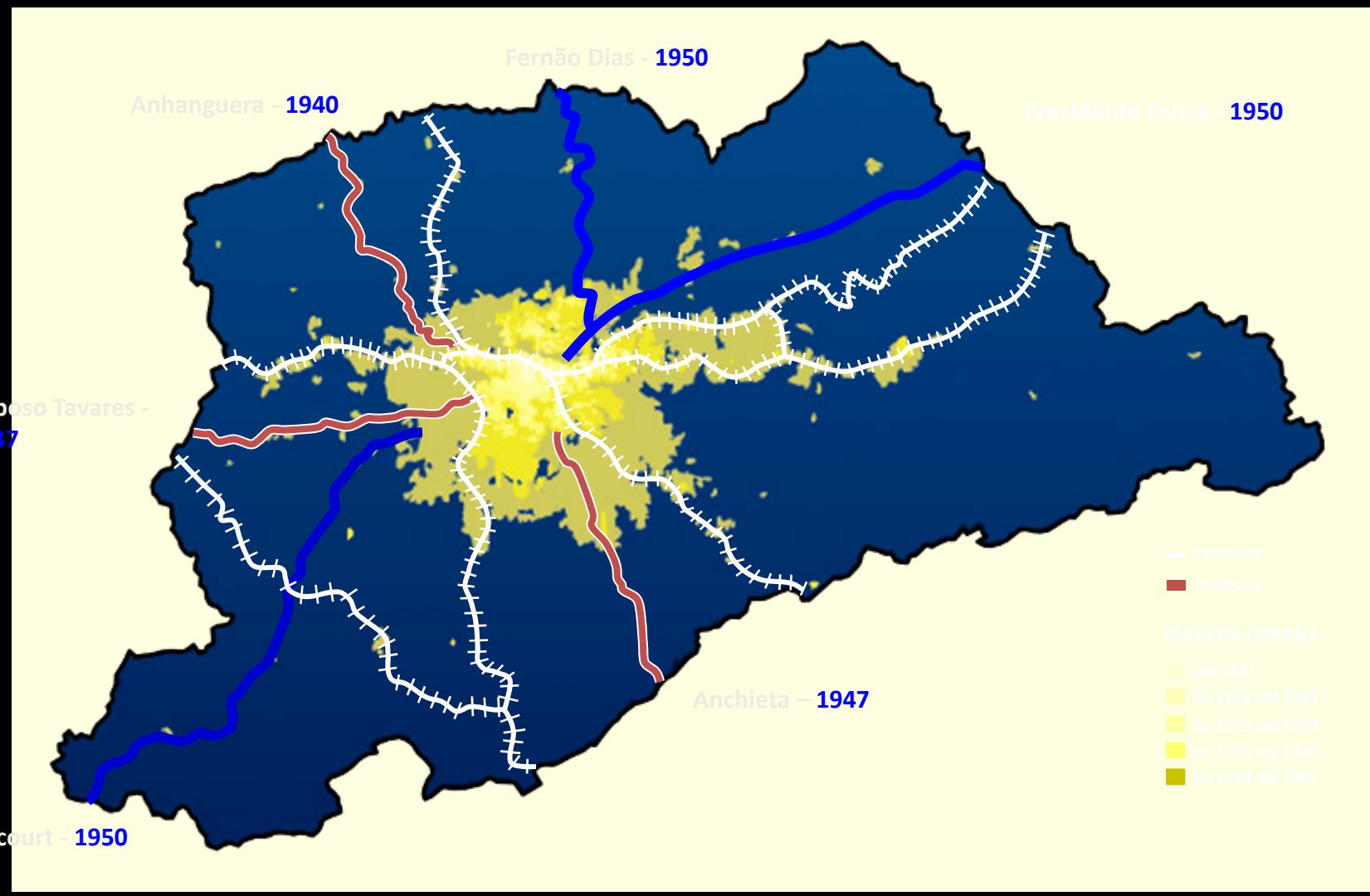
Structure of the São Paulo Metropolitan Region: from geographic concentration to dispersion...

1949



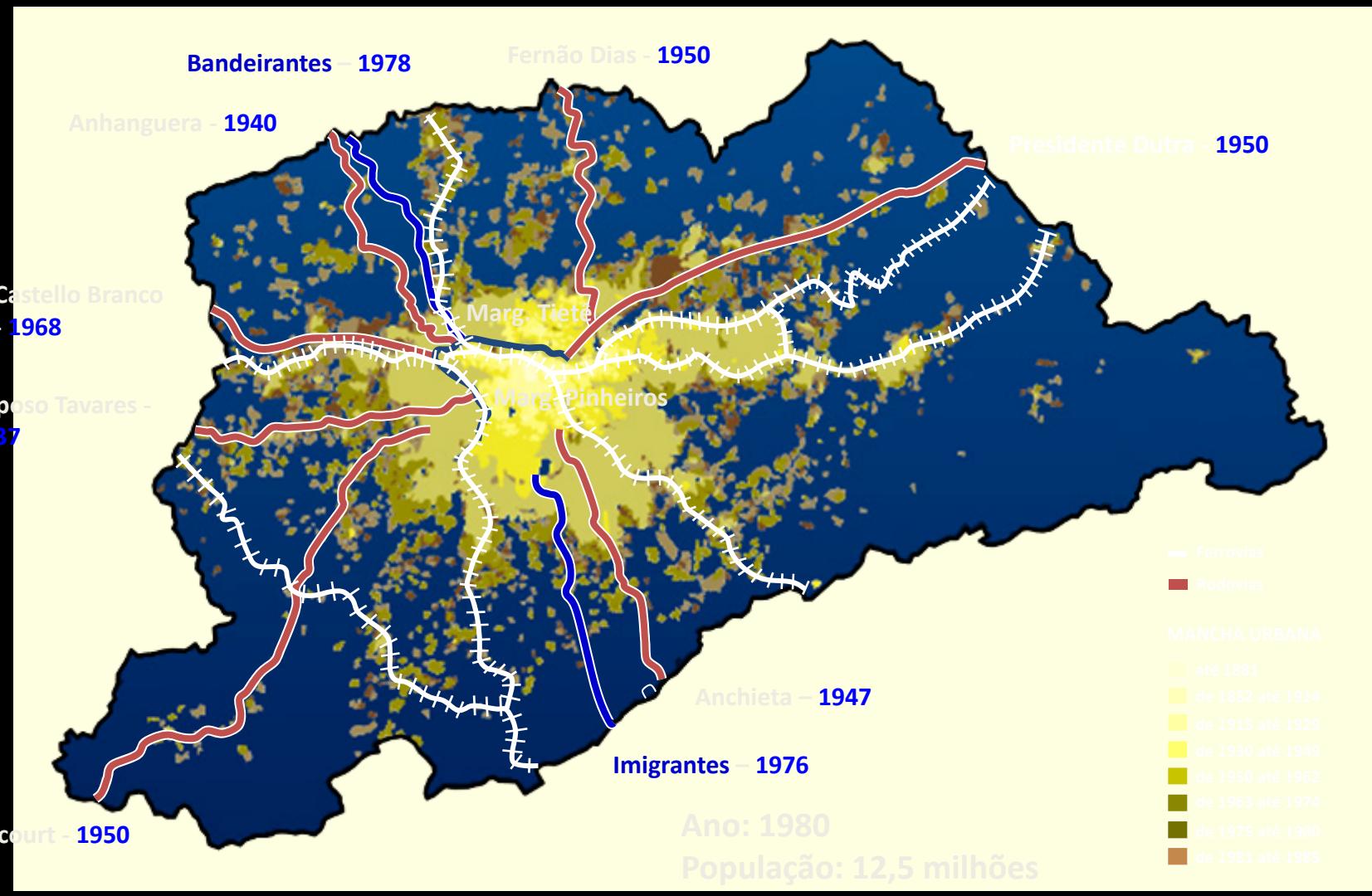
Structure of the São Paulo Metropolitan Region: from geographic concentration to dispersion...

1967



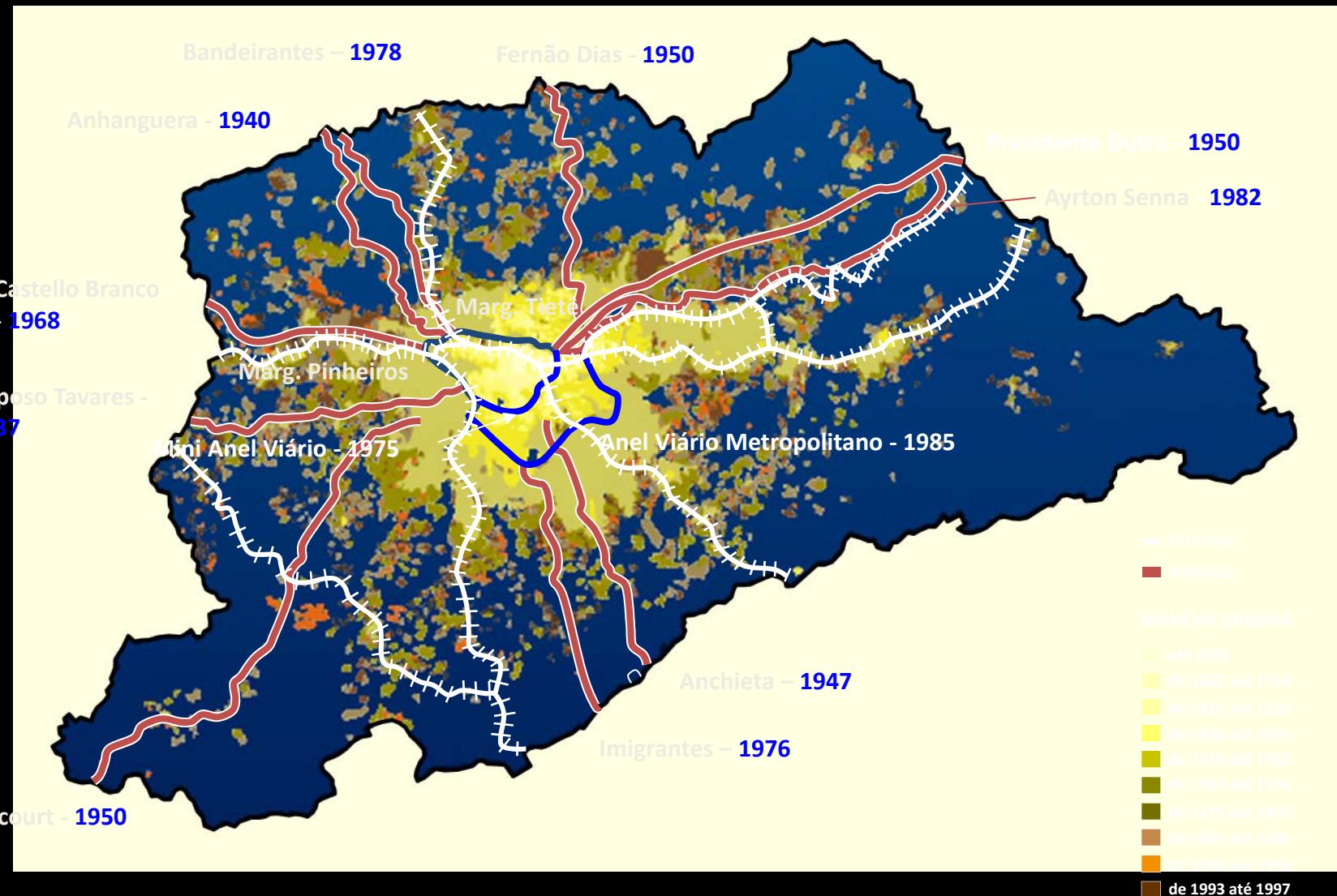
Structure of the São Paulo Metropolitan Region: from geographic concentration to dispersion...

1985



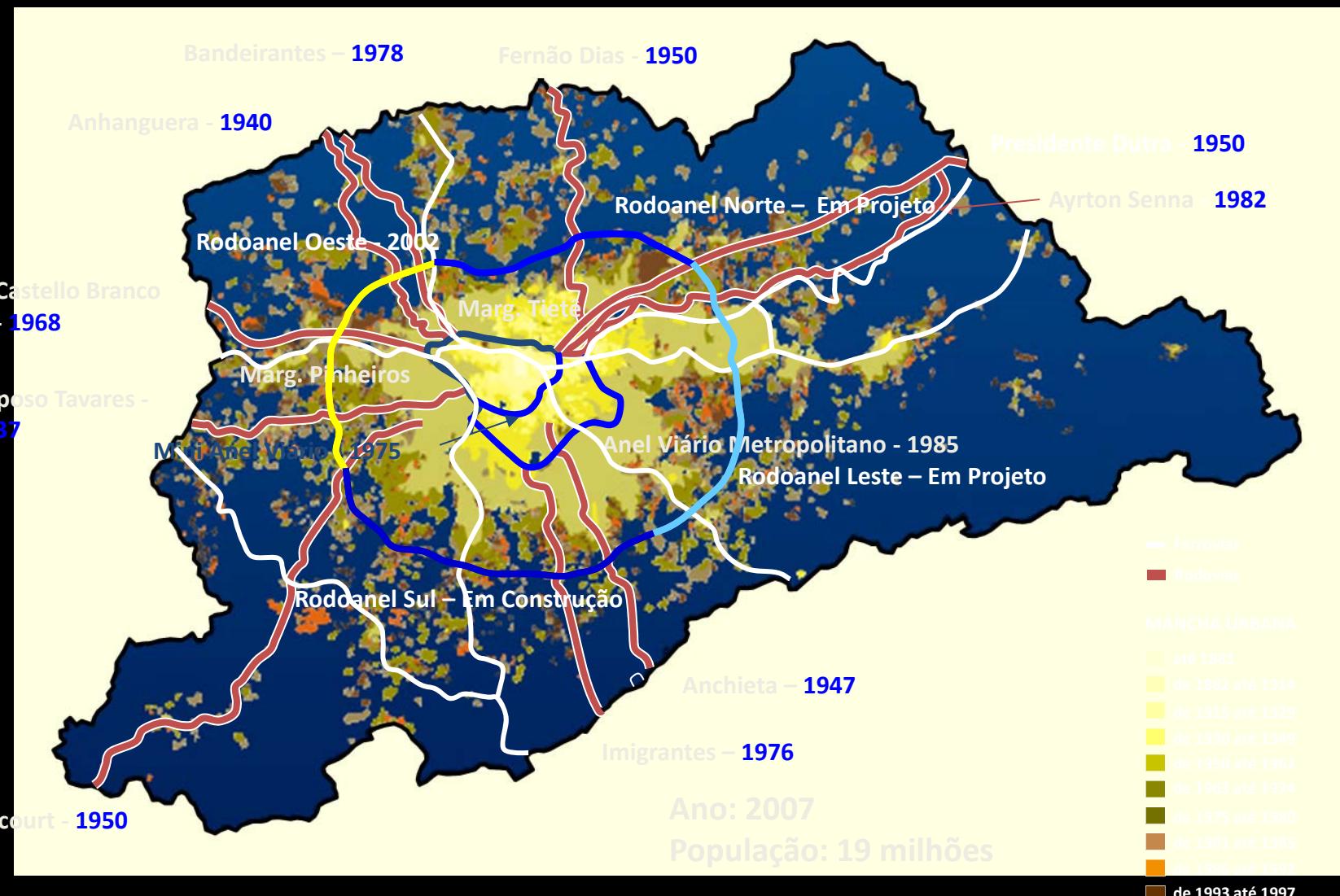
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1997



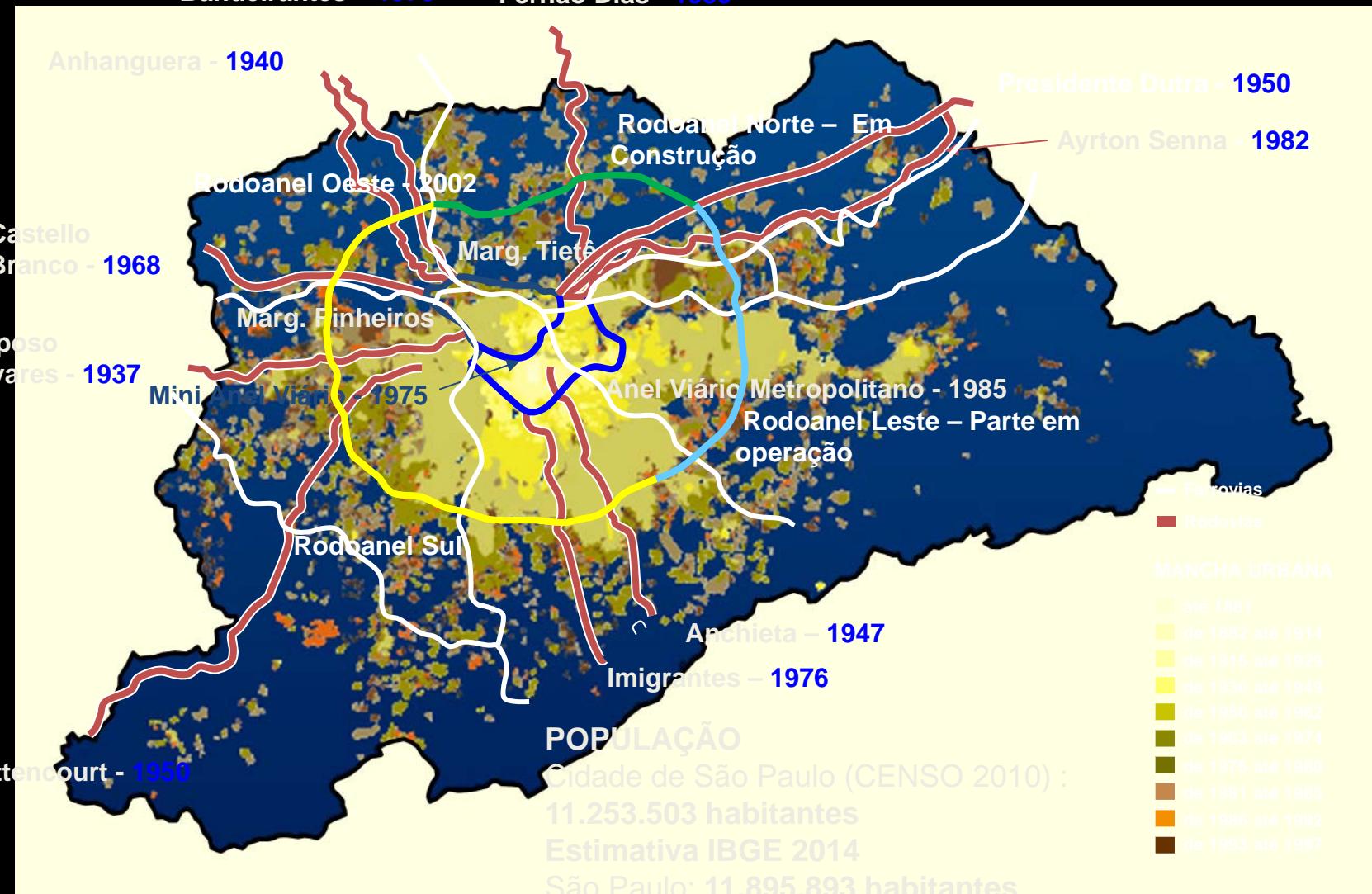
Structure of the São Paulo Metropolitan Region: from geographic concentration to dispersion...

2007

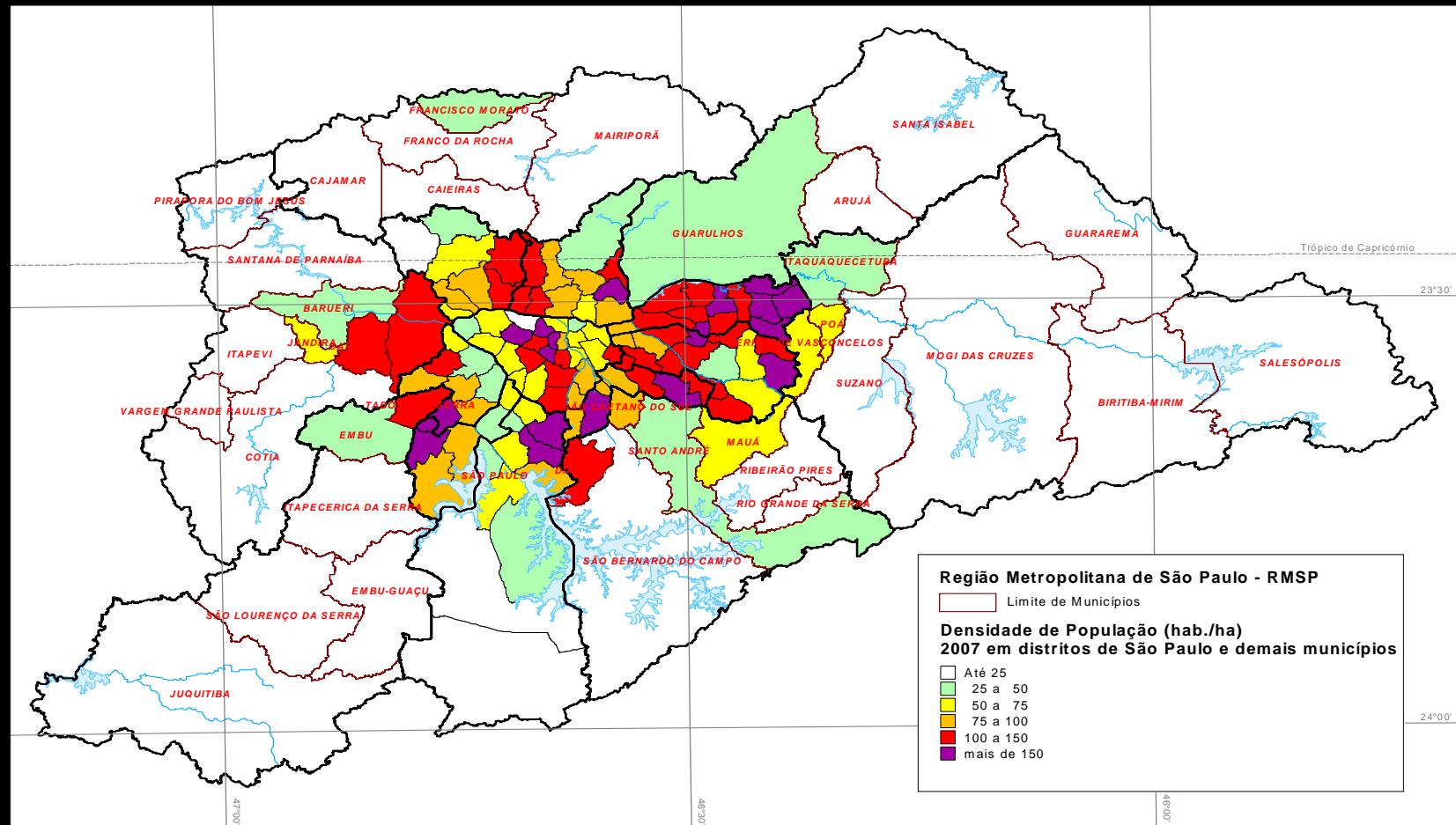


Structure of the São Paulo Metropolitan Region: from geographic concentration to dispersion...

2014

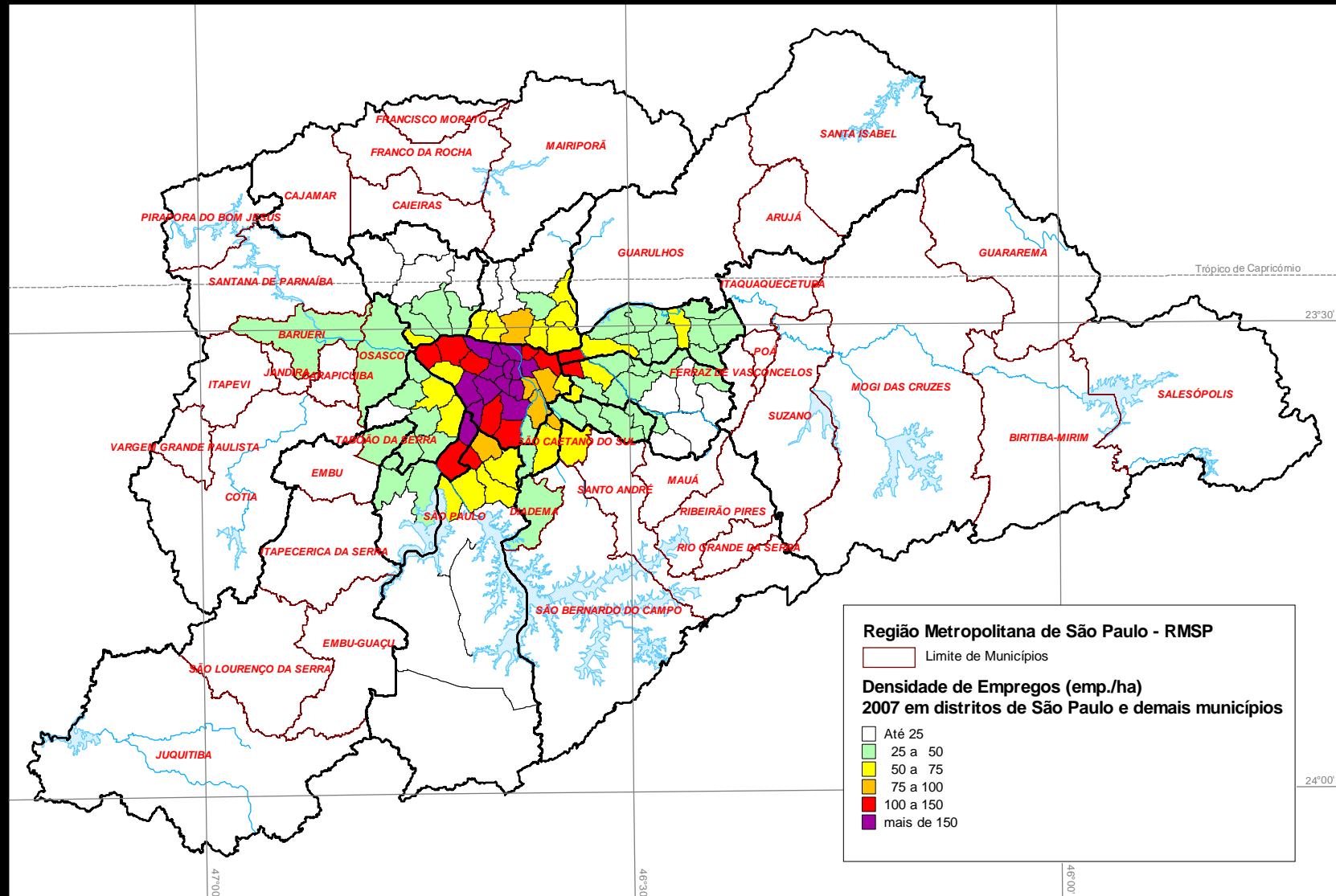


DEMOGRAPHIC DENSITY - 2007



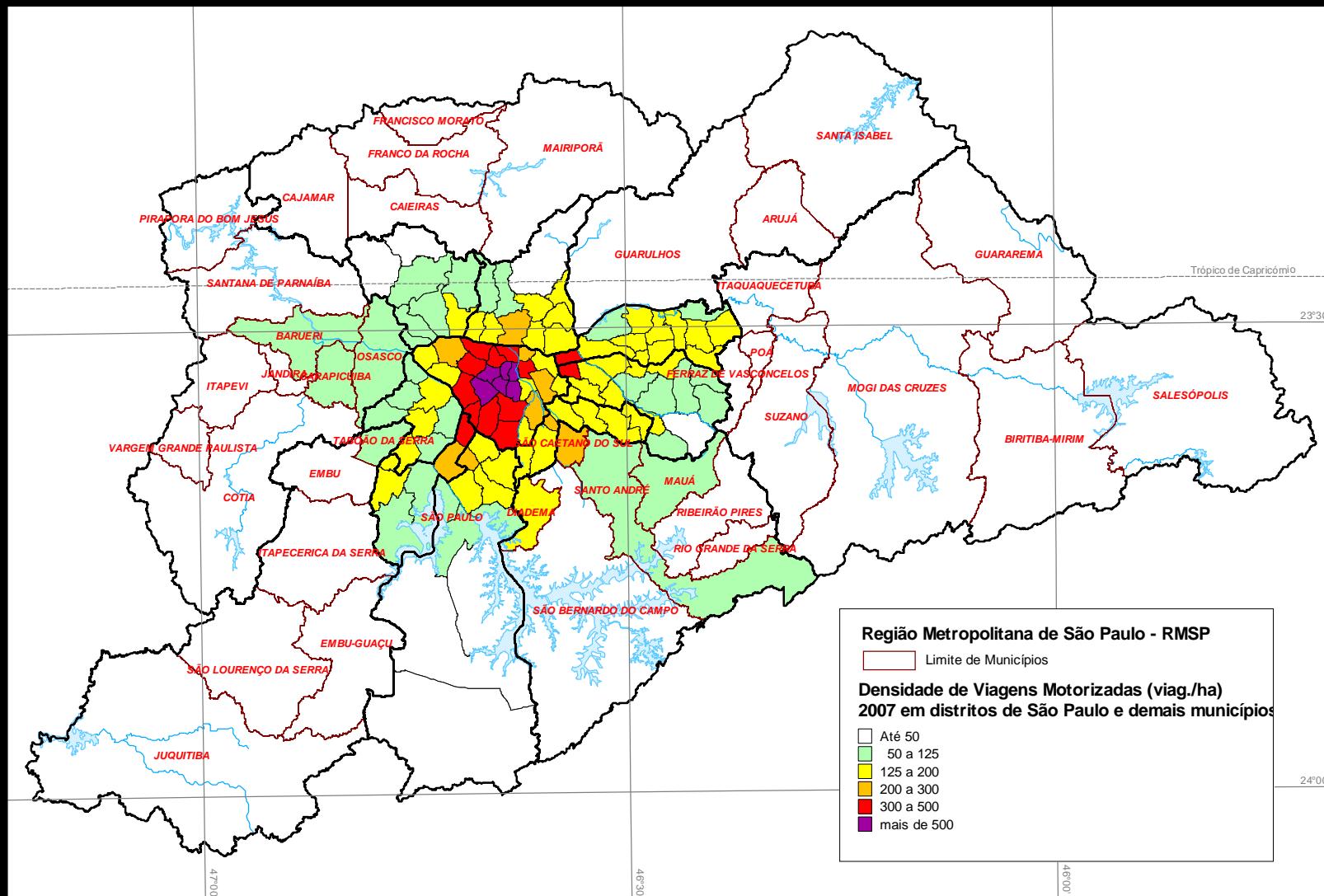
RESEARCH ORIGIN AND DESTINATION 2007 - COMMUTE

EMPLOYMENT DENSITY - 2007



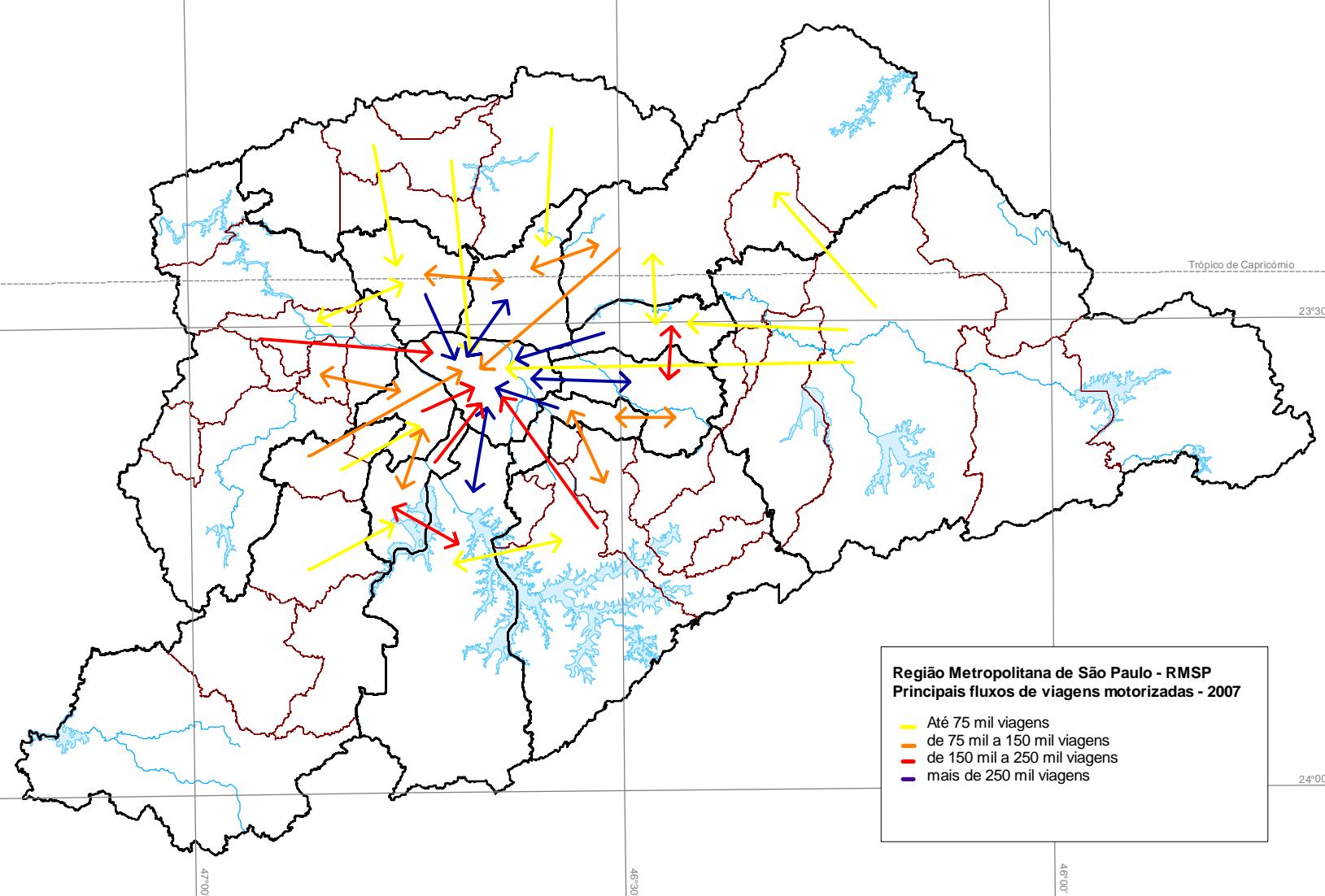
RESEARCH ORIGIN AND DESTINATION 2007 - COMMUTE

MOTORIZED COMMUTE DENSITY - 2007



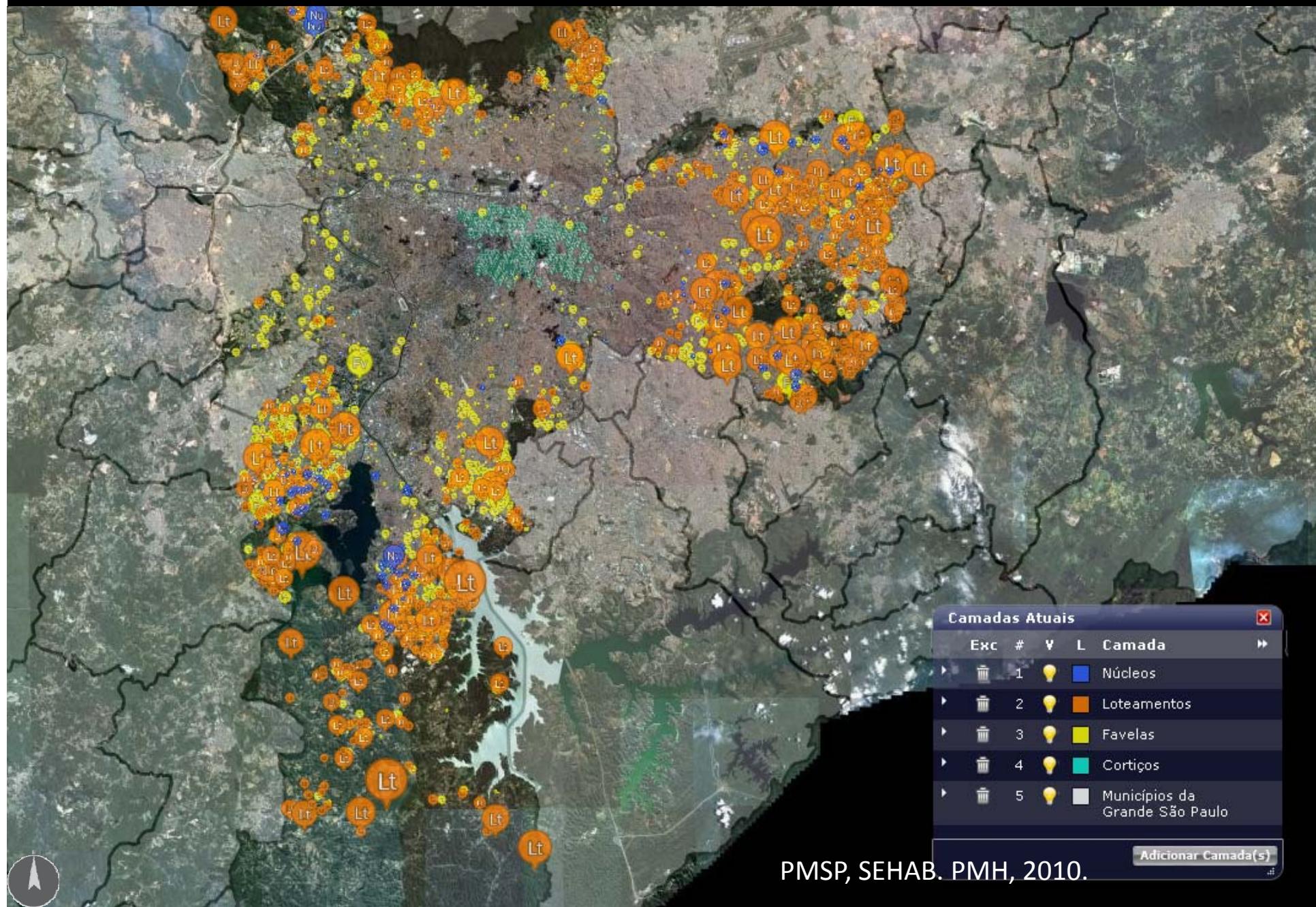
RESEARCH ORIGIN AND DESTINATION 2007 - COMMUTE

MAIN MOTORIZED COMMUTE BETWEEN AREAS - 2007



RESEARCH ORIGIN AND DESTINATION 2007 - COMMUTE

Irregular settlements in São Paulo



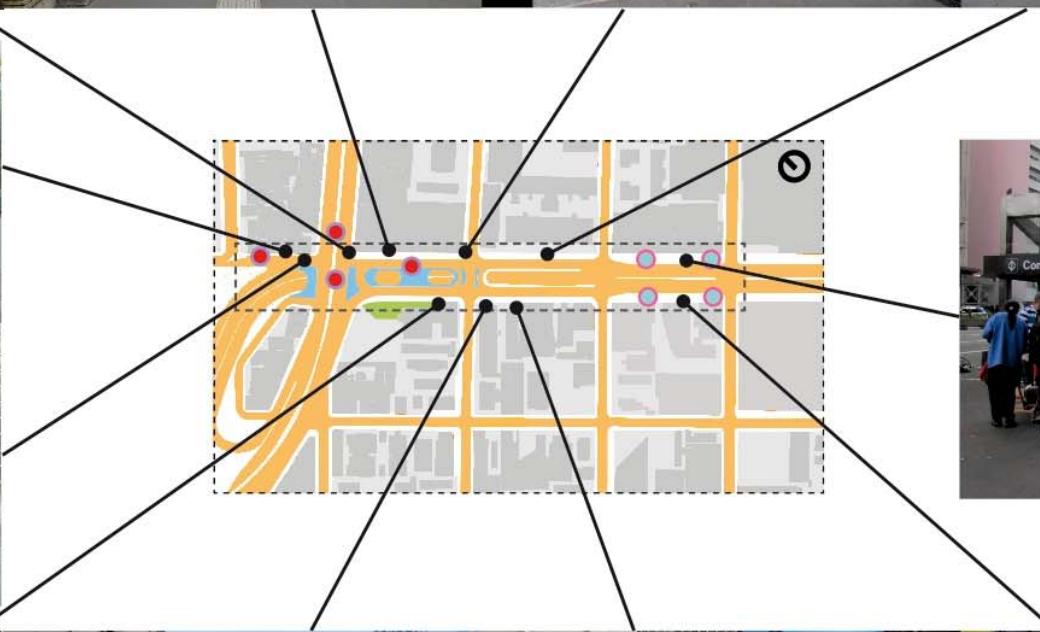
Sao Paulo > METROPOLIS



























Plataforma de embarque. Fonte: Alexandre Giesbrecht. Disponível em <<http://blog.pittsburgh.com.br/2012/02/bixiga-lapa-2h35-cptm/>> . Acesso em: 24/09/2014.



Fonte: Alexandre Giesbrecht. Disponível em <http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficheiro:Est%C3%A3o_Lapa_-_Sorocabana_1.jpg> . Acesso em: 24/09/2014

Rua Turiassú

Foto: Fernando Stankus, 2011



Social protest against the increase in public transport fare and demand for improvements in transportation - 2013



BRAZIL – REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION 1988:

MUNICIPAL VALORIZATION - URBAN POLICY (artigos 182 e 183

- *RIGHT TO THE CITY*

- *SOCIAL FUNCTION OF THE CITY AND PROPERTY*

- *DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE*

ESTATES RESPONSABLE FOR ESTABLISH METROPOLITAN REGIONS (ART. 225)

2001 – STATUTE OF THE CITY

Law nº 10 257 (July 10, 2001)

Principles and citys conception, governance, urban planning

General urban tools, regulation of Master Plan

2015 – STATUTE OF THE METROPOLIS

Law No 13.089

Establish general guidelines for planning, governance and implementation of public functions of common interest in metropolitan areas

- GOAL: guarantee the RIGHT OF THE CITY to the population as the social function of the city and property

Urban lands / urban properties should benefit the collectivity and society.



STATUTE OF THE CITY

What is it?

- Land subdivision, building or compulsory use ;
 - Predial and territorial progressive tax in time;
 - Expropriation with payment in public stock;
 - Special adverse possession of urban property;
 - Neighborhood Impact Assessment - EIV
 - Special Zones of Social Interest - ZEIS
- Onerous concession to build
 - Urban Operation Consortium;
 - Transfer of the right to build
 - Surface right;
 - Right of Preemption;



STATUTE OF THE CITY

Urban
instruments

- GOAL: PROMOTE INTEGRATION OF ACTIONS BETWEEN MUNICIPALITIES THAT FORM A METROPOLIS, IN ASSOCIATION WITH FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT.

Actions that lead the public functions of common interest:

- Public transport;
- Sanitation;
- Housing;
- Waste management.

STATUTE OF THE
METROPOLIS – 2015 |

goal

Metropolis Concept [cap. II]

An urban area with territorial continuity that – considering its population and policy and socio-economic relevance – have an influence in a national ou regional scale.

Disponível em: <<http://www.caubr.gov.br/?p=37779>>



METROPOLIS

What is it?

Metropolitan Area Concept

States can establish metropolitan areas to aim for a more integrated organization, planning and implementation of public functions of common interest.

- States and the municipalities included in metropolitan areas should promote na interfederal governance.
- Complementary laws will define which municipalities are included in the urban territorial unit; **public functions of common interest** that validate the creation of the metropolitan area; conformation of the interfederal governance structure and tools for the social control of the organization; planning and implementation of public functions of common interest.

METROPOLITAN AREA

What is it?

Interfederal Governance [cap.III]

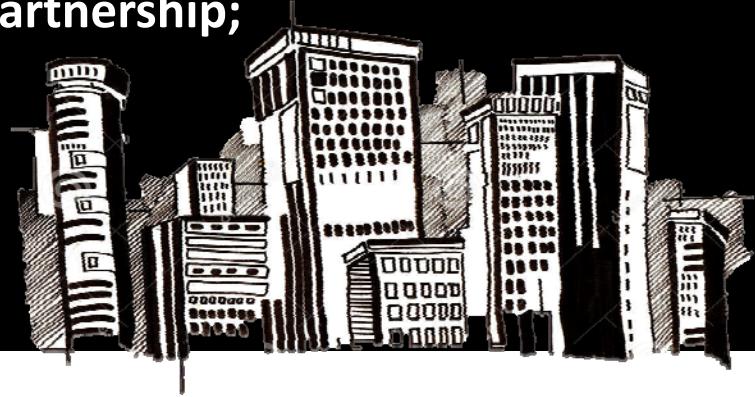
The interfederal governance aims to respect the following principles (art.6º) :

- Prevailing of the common interest;
- Shared responsibilities to promote integrated urban development;
- Federation bodies autonomy;
- Observance of local and regional peculiarities;
- Democratic governance of the city;
- Effective use of public financial resources;
- Pursuit of sustainable development.

INTERFEDERAL GOVERNANCE

What is it?

- Integrated urban development plan;
 - Interfederal Setorial Plans
 - Public fund;
 - Interfederal Urban Operation Consortium;
 - Zones to shared application of urban planning instruments;
- Public Consortium;
 - Cooperation Agreements;
 - Contract Management;
 - Compensation of environmental services;
 - Interfederal Public-Private Partnership;



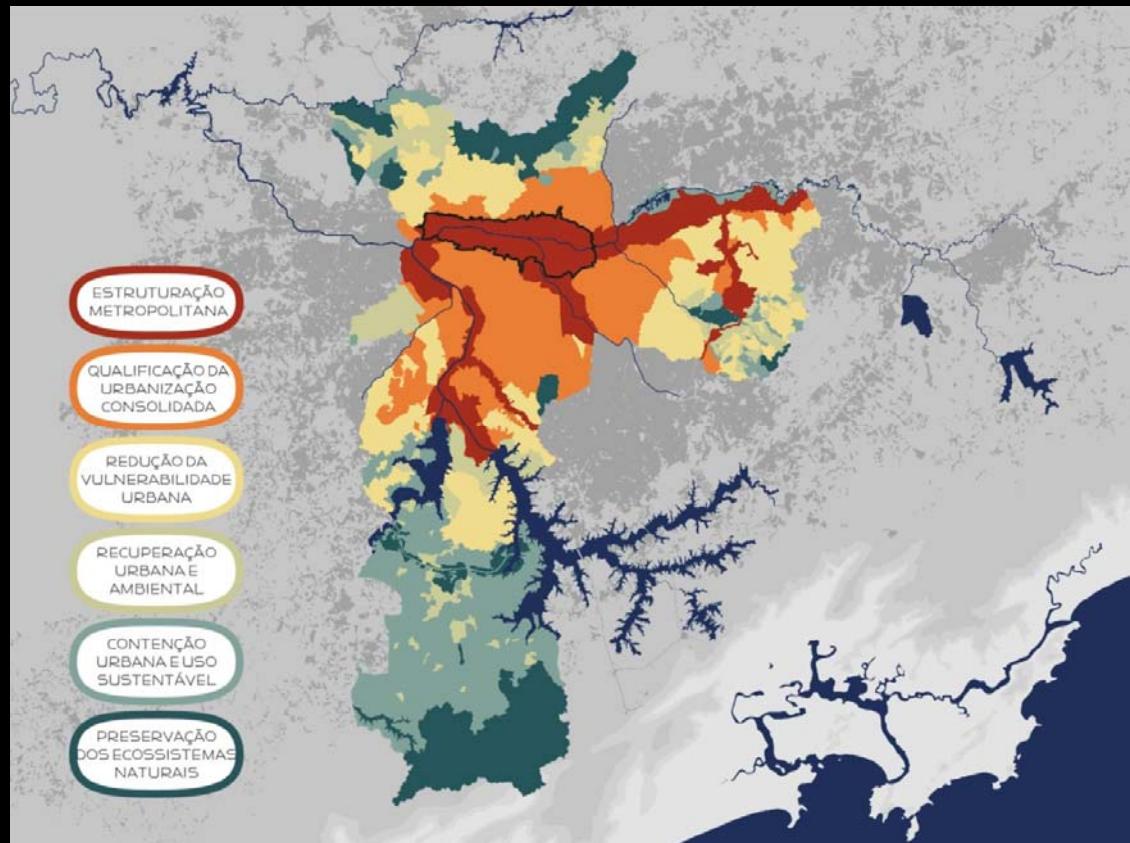
STATUTE OF THE METROPOLIS

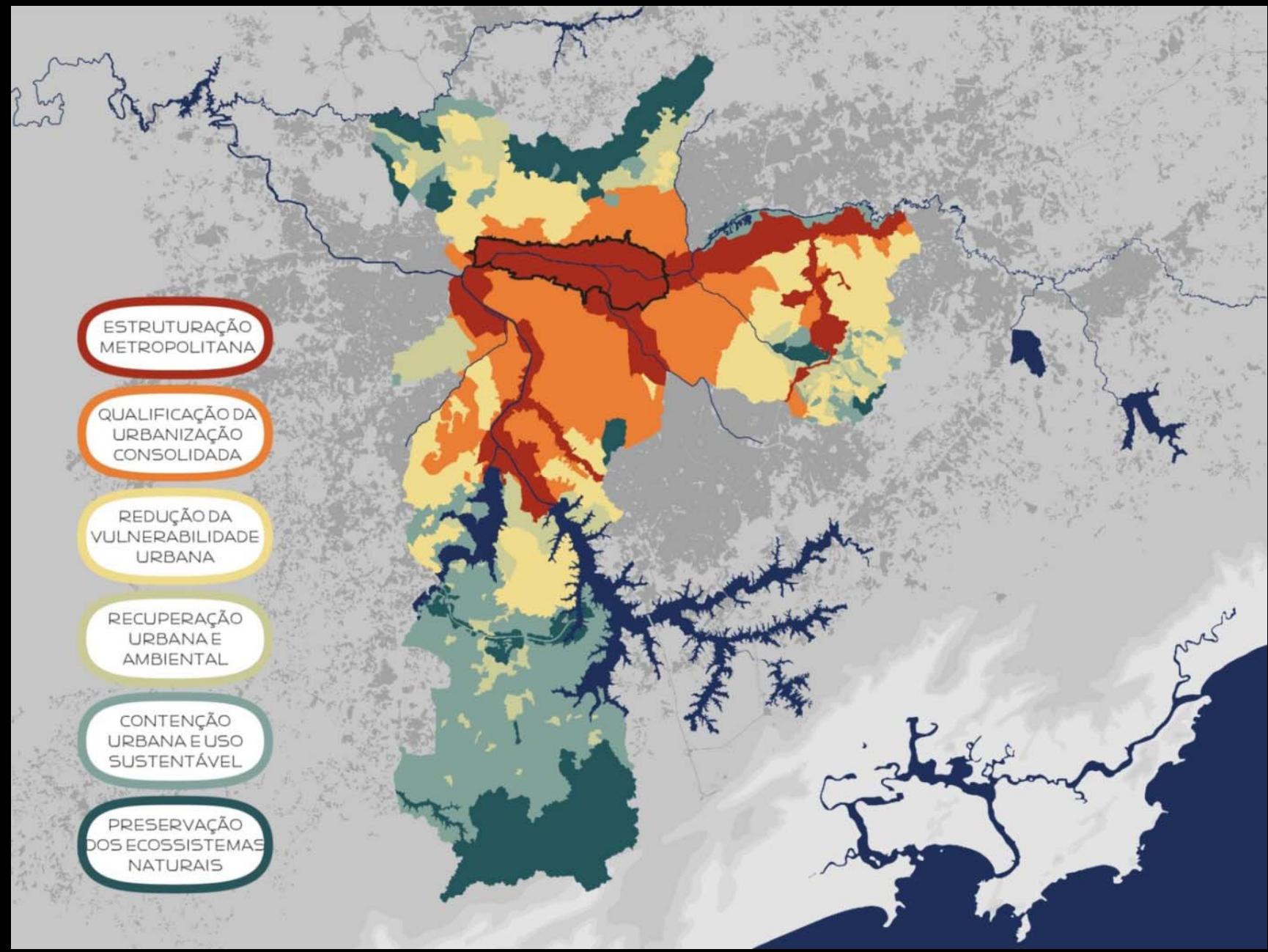
instruments

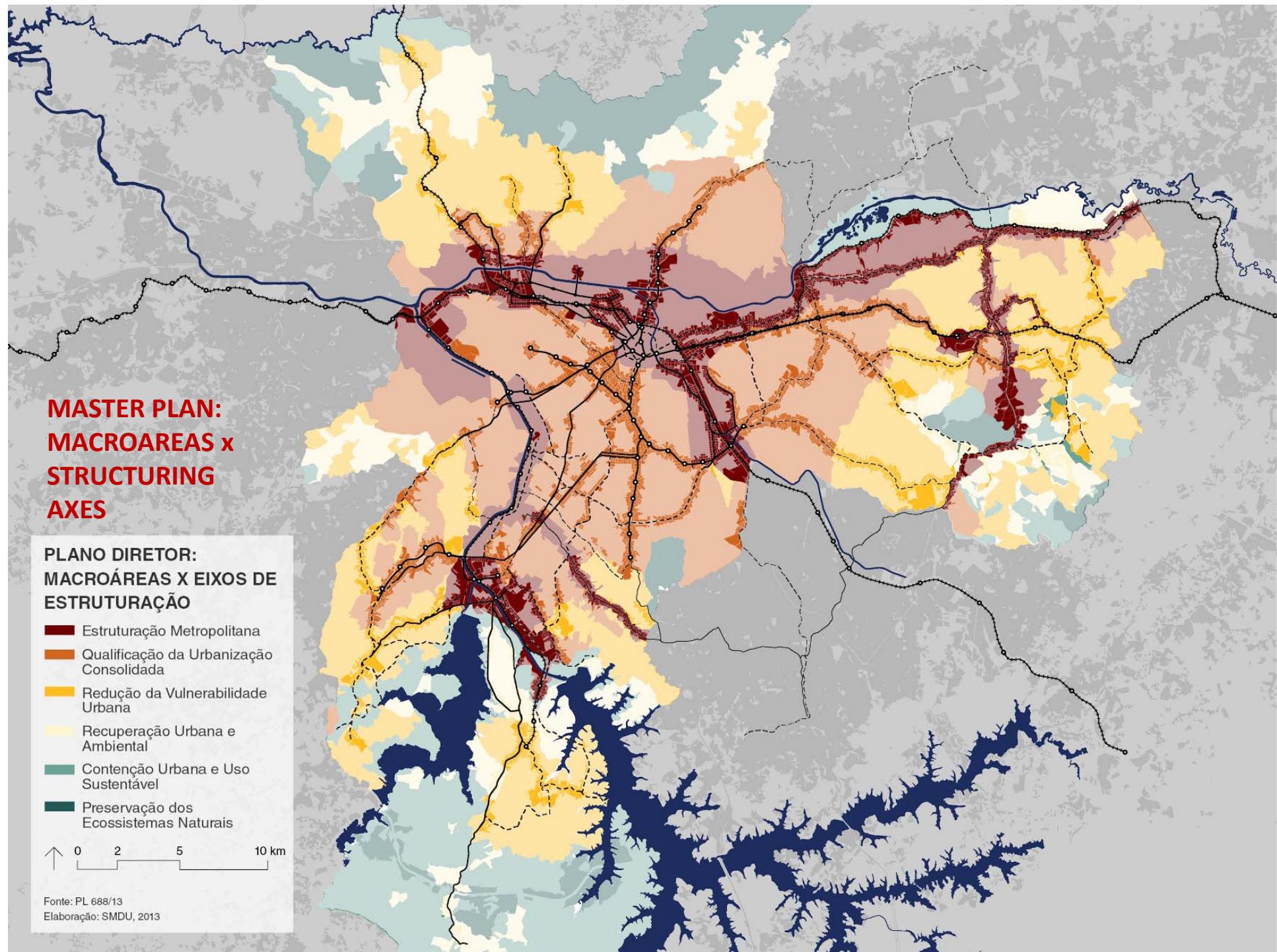
Sao Paulo Municipality

New Master Plan (2014)

*Proposals and
challenges for
the
metropolitan
articulation*



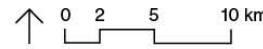




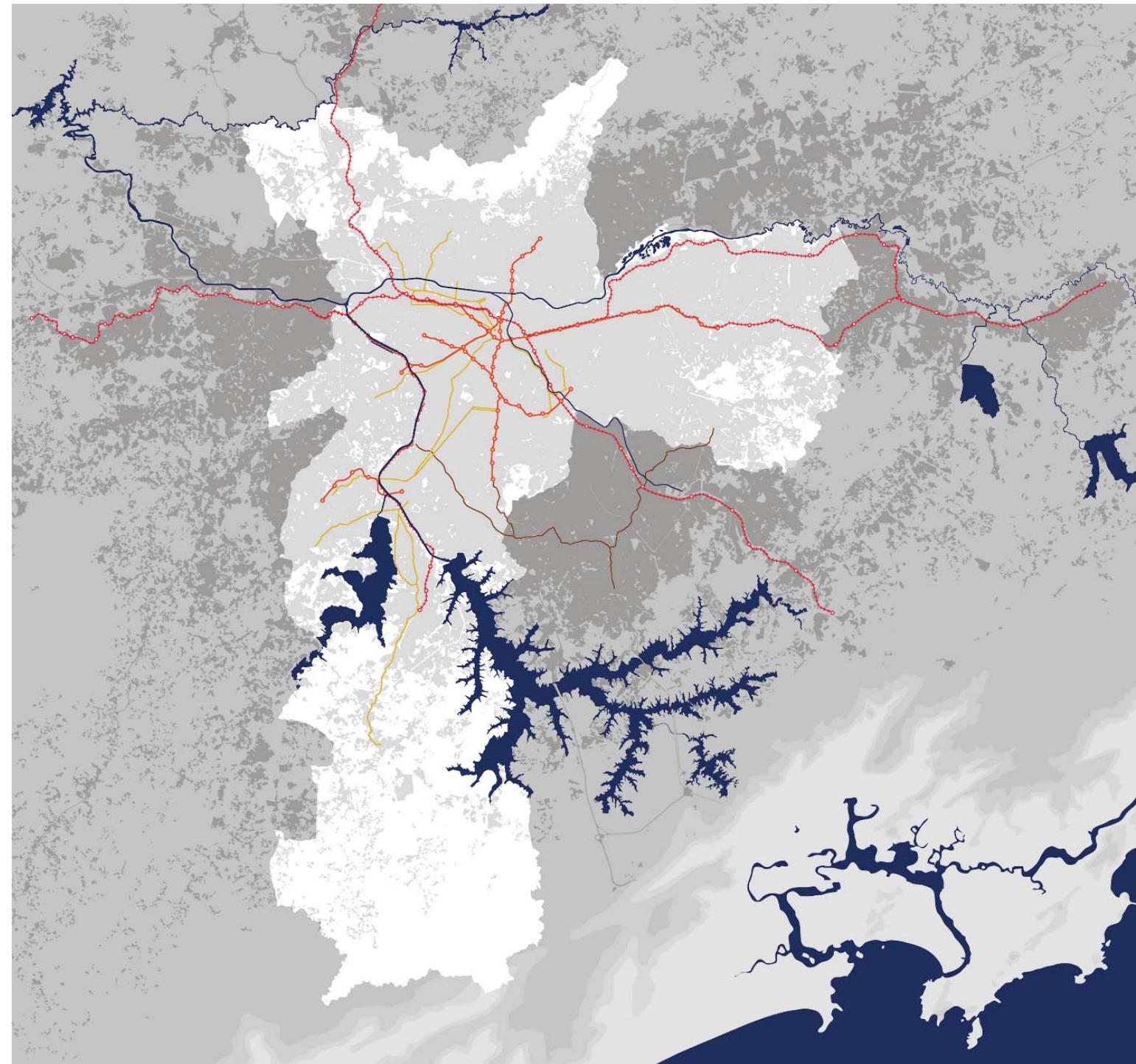
ASSOCIAR
DESENVOLVIMENTO
URBANO E
MOBILIDADE

ASSOCIATE
URBAN
DEVELOPMENT
AND MOBILITY

- Trem
- Metrô
- Corredor de Ônibus

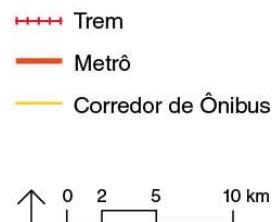


Fonte: PL 688/13
Elaboração: SMDU, 2013

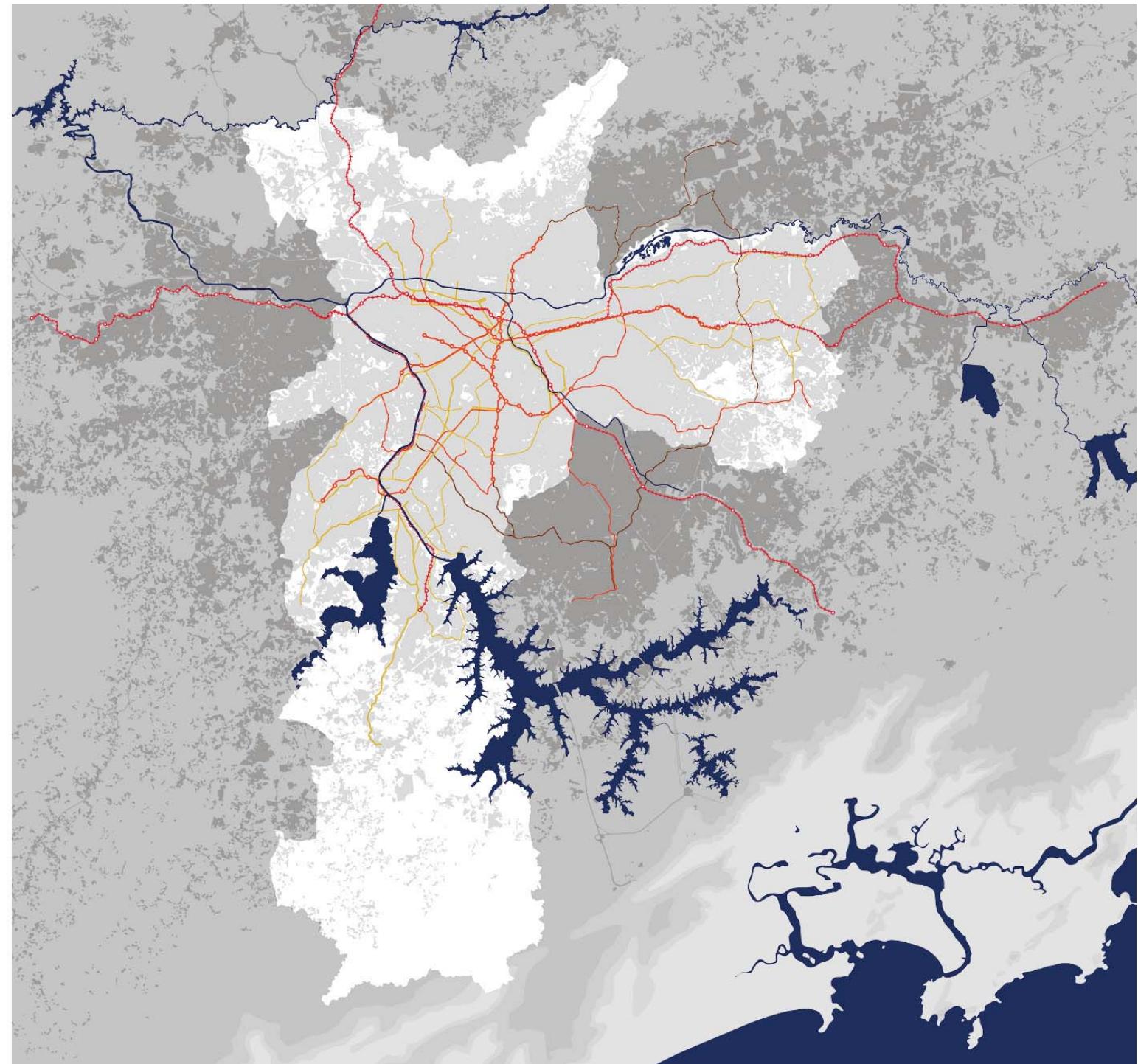


AMPLIAR A REDE DE
TRANSPORTE PÚBLICO

EXTEND THE
PUBLIC
TRANSPORT
NETWORK



Fonte: PL 688/13
Elaboração: SMDU, 2013

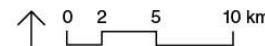


**INTENSIFICAR O
USO DO SOLO AO
LONGO DOS EIXOS DE
TRANSPORTE**

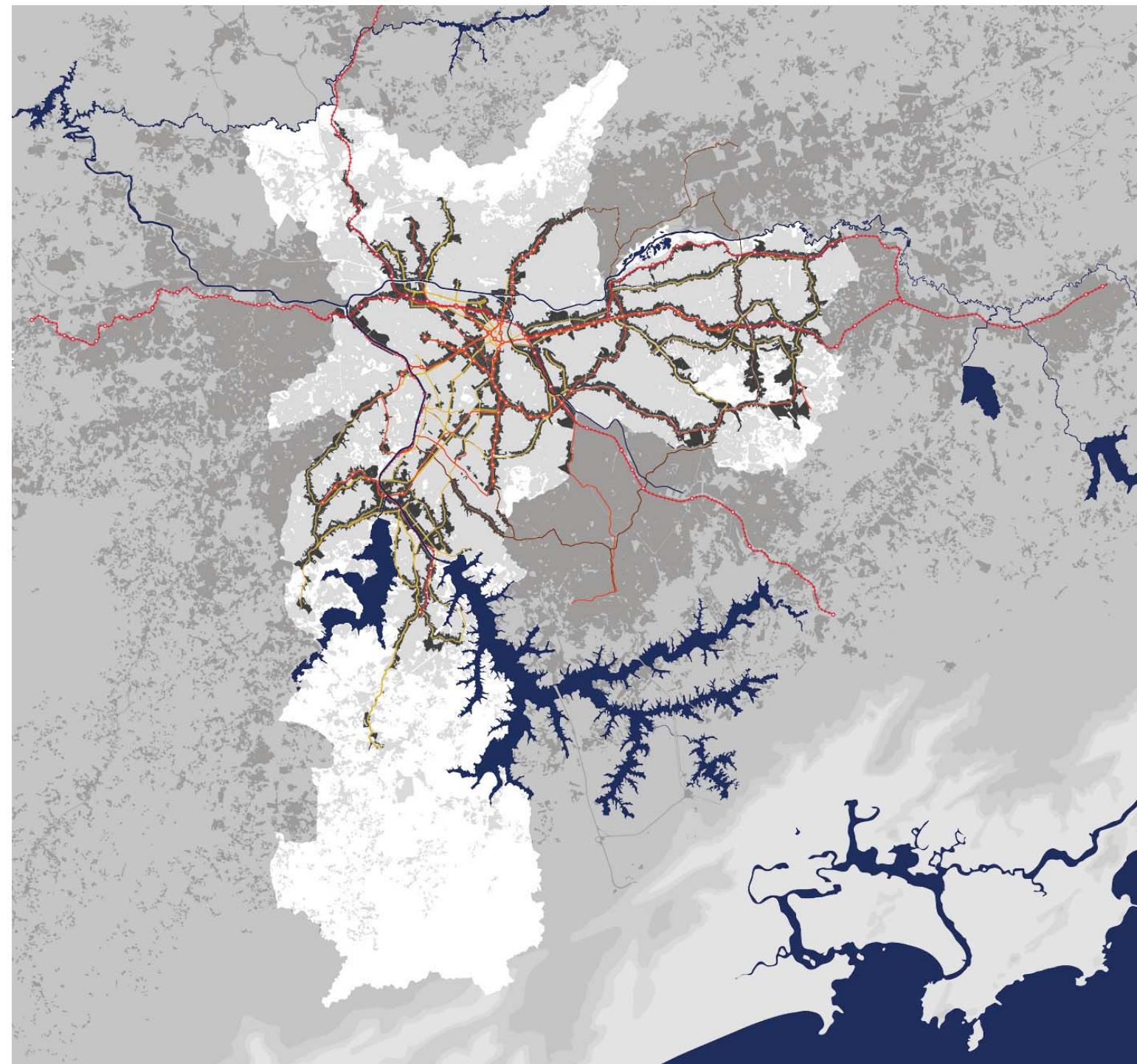
**INTENSIFY THE
LAND USE ALONG
THE SIDE OF AXES
OF PUBLIC
TRANSPORT**

Área de Influência: Eixos
de Estruturação da
Transformação Urbana

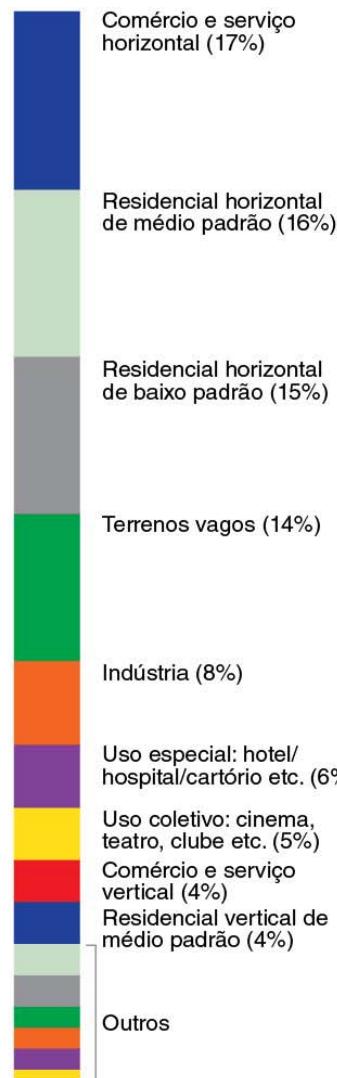
- Trem
- Metrô
- Corredor de Ônibus



Fonte: PL 688/13
Elaboração: SMDU, 2013



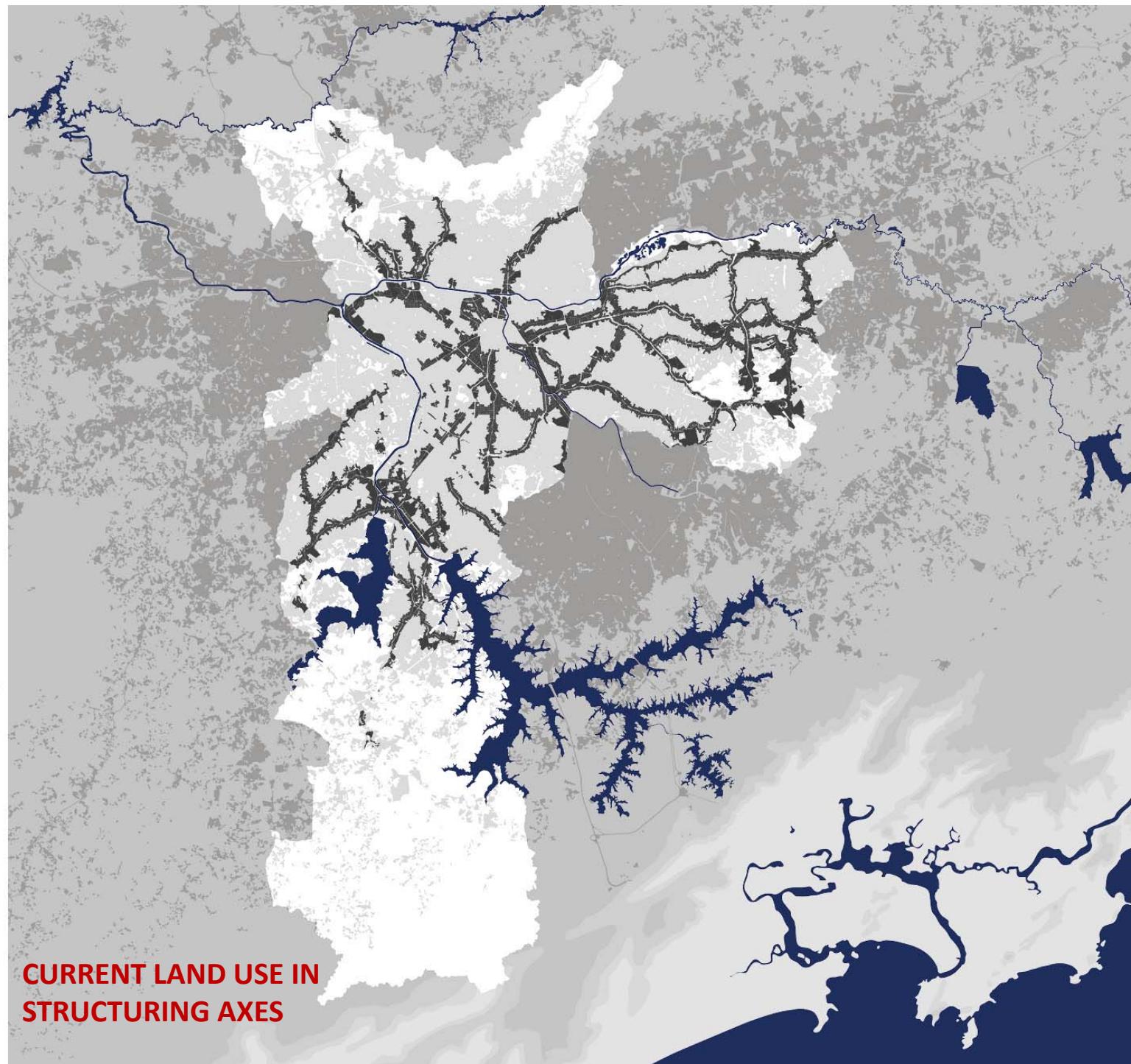
USO DO SOLO ATUAL NOS EIXOS DE ESTRUTURAÇÃO



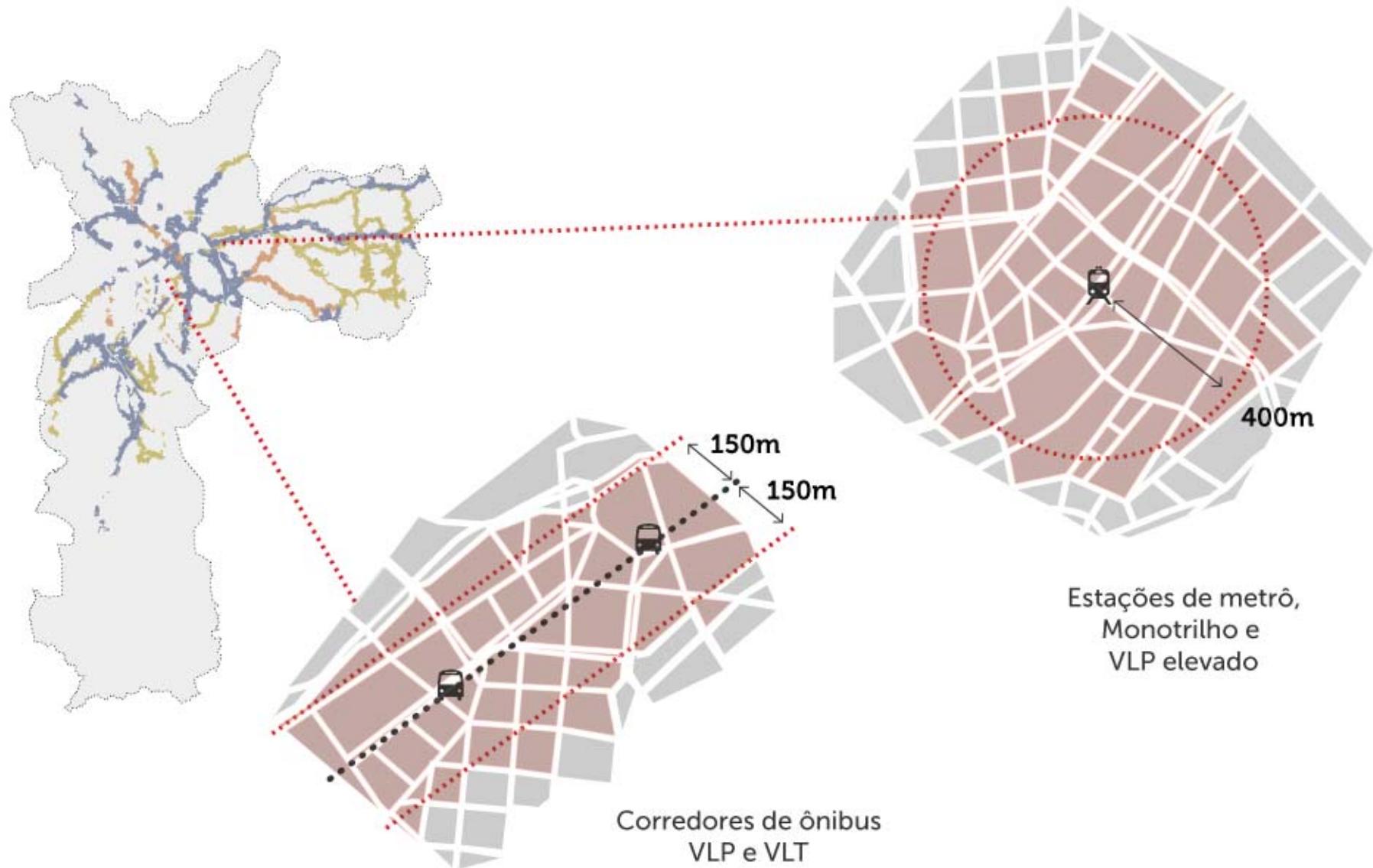
↑ 0 2 5 10 km

Fonte: GEE/SPUrbanismo; TPCL/SF, 2009
Elaboração: SMDU, 2013

**CURRENT LAND USE IN
STRUCTURING AXES**



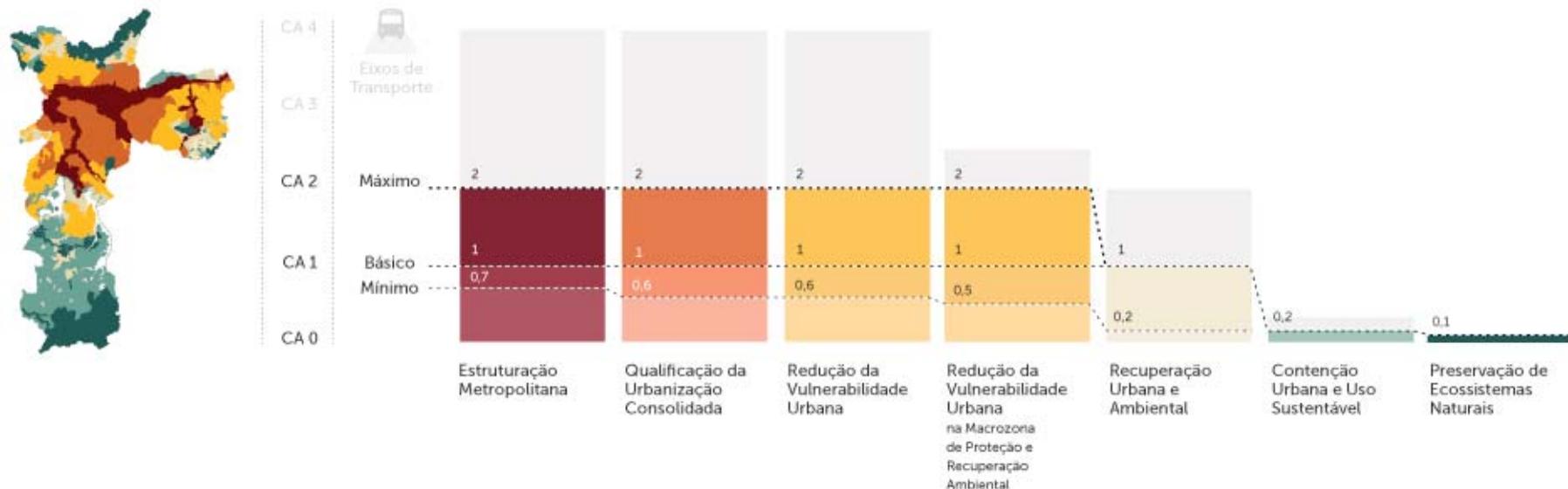
STRUCTURING AXES OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION



Coeficiente de Aproveitamento

LAND USE COEFFICIENT

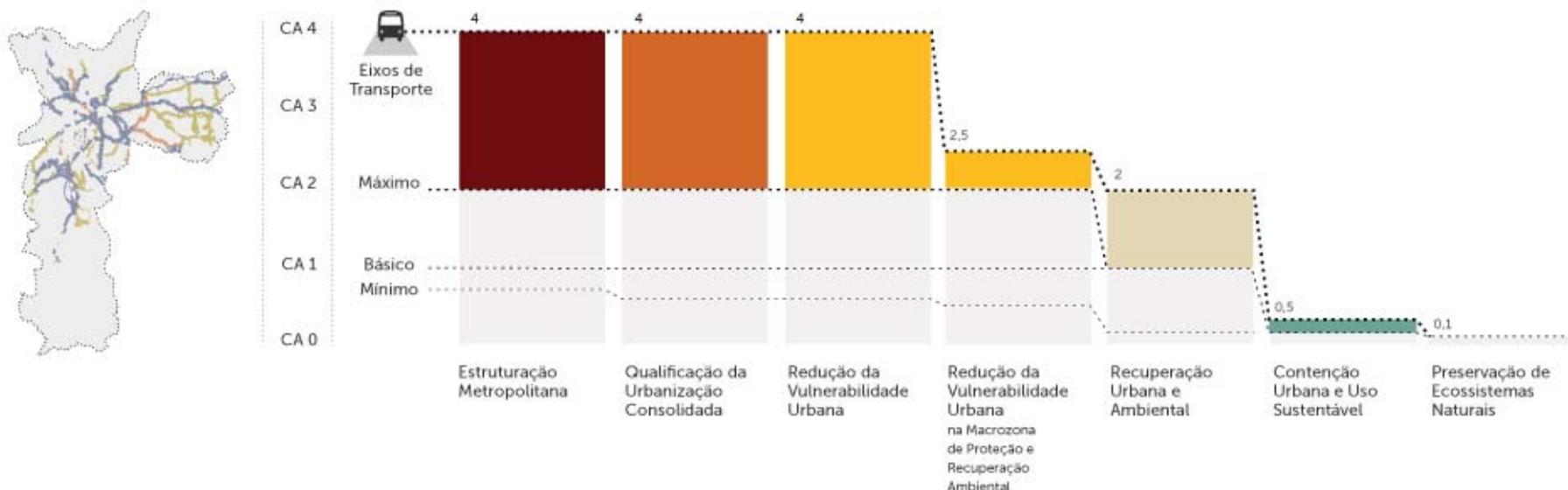
Macroáreas: coeficientes mínimos, básicos e máximos



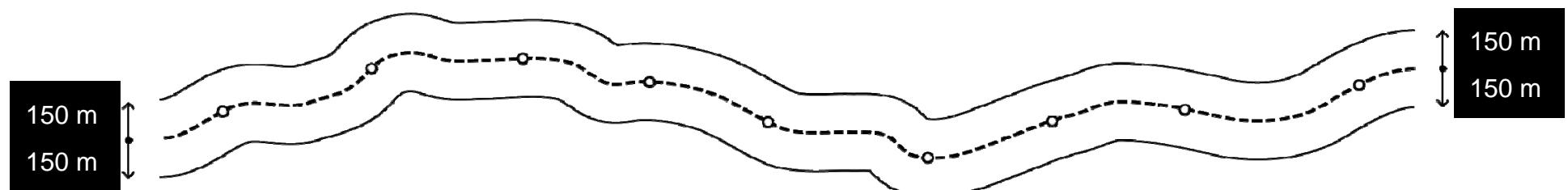
Coeficiente de Aproveitamento

LAND USE COEFFICIENT

Eixos de Estruturação da Transformação Urbana: otimização das infraestruturas de transporte

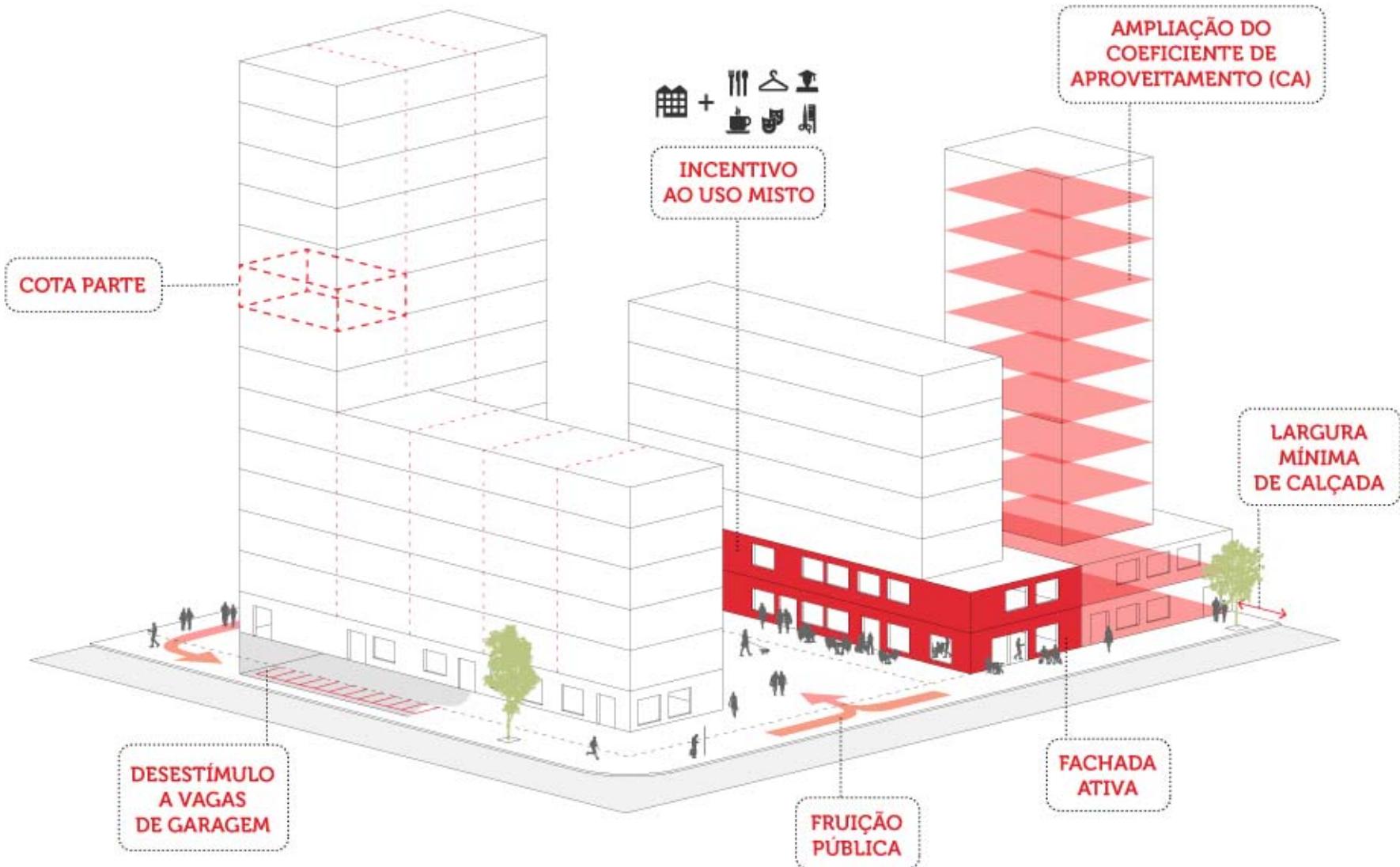






STRUCTURING AXES OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION

Situação Urbana Ilustrativa



CONCLUSIONS

- The challenges for implementing effective urban policies in major metropolises are due mostly to the inequality between the municipalities and the different existing problems;
- São Paulo's new Master Plan: guidelines with innovative concepts that consider the metropolitan scale;
- São Paulo's new Master Plan recognize the high potential of the Structuring Metropolitan Area and the mobility axes;
- Bring housing and jobs closer; repopulate central and idle areas; promote mix of income families in the same neighborhood; implementation of urban projects in the metropolitan structuring area → action required for contemporary metropolis

CONCLUSIONS

- Obstacles: inexistence of shared and collective management of the metropolitan area – due mainly to municipal autonomy – and inexistence of urban instruments that permit the state to coordinate the actions in the territory;
- Alternatives in favor of urban mobility and the necessary reconfiguration of the urban land integrated to the metropolis' dinamic are public interest.
- Only in the range of a **shared and collective metropolitan management process – based on public interest** – the actions proposed to Sao Paulo will contribute to guarantee a fair, equitable and sustainable city.
- The “good” governance is one of the major challenges of our metropolis. Improving public management and urban governance allies with the need for inovative policies and proposals in specific areas, prevailing the public interest.

Thank you!

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