

Rio de Janeiro Federal University

Urban and Regional Research and Planning Institute

**Observatory of the Metropolises: territory, social cohesion and
democratic governance**

**Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Porto Alegre,
Salvador, Recife, Fortaleza, Belém, Natal, Goiânia and Maringá.**

Work Proposal 2009 - 2013

**General Co-ordinator:
Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro**

**Vice-Co-ordinator:
Suzana Pasternak**

**Rio de Janeiro
September 2008**

INDEX

Abstract.....	4
I. Presentation of the Observatory of the Metropolises Research Network: who we are and our intentions	6
1.1. Historical Background	6
1.2. Broadening	6
1.3. Observatory of the Metropolises: who we are.....	7
1.3.1. Co-ordination.....	8
1.3.2. Management Committee	9
1.3.3. Regional Nucleii	9
1.3.4. Advisory Counsel	13
1.4. Exchanges and Co-operation	15
1.5. What the Observatory of the Metropolises intends to do in the	16
period 2009 - 2013.....	16
1.6. The Observatory's Recent Production	21
1.6.1. Books Published	21
1.6.2. Material for Diffusion and Transfer of Results	24
1.6.3. Publications for Training Human Resources	25
II - Justification	27
2.1. The Brazilian Metropolises: assets and liabilities.....	28
2.2. Challenges for Metropolitan Governance: metropolises or <i>metropolis</i>	32
III. Objectives	40
IV. Activity According to Research Line.....	41
4.1. Line I - Metropolization, metropolitan dynamics and national territory	41
4.1.1. Recent transformations in the organization of the urban- metropolitan spaces	44
4.1.2. Economic transformations in the metropolitan structure: polarization, dispersion and integration.....	48
4.1.3. The Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan in National Territory: Brazilian cities, regional development and territorial planning.....	51
4.1.4. Case studies:	52
4.2. Line II - Socio-Spatial Dimension of Exclusion/Integration in the Metropolises: reproduction of inequalities and impacts on urban sociability..	60
4.2.1. Social organization of the territory of the metropolises - 1980/2010: patterns and evolution.....	63
4.2.2. Social Organization of the Territory and Dynamics of Structuring	66
4.2.3. Social organization of the territory in the metropolises and reproduction of inequalities	78
4.2.4. Social organization of the territory and violent crime.....	84
4.2.5. Conceptual and methodological development.....	87
4.2.6. Case Studies.....	89
4.3. Line III - Urban Governance, Citizenship and Management of the Metropolises	94
4.3.1. Political Culture, Citizenship and Segregation in the Metropolises... 94	
4.3.2. Institutional Arrangements of Metropolitan Management	103
4.4. Line IV – Monitoring the metropolitan reality and institutional development	111
4.4.1. Monitoring Urban Development Policy	114
4.4.2. Training – civil society and government agents.....	118
4.4.3. Transfer of results and institutional development	120

4.4.4. Publications.....	122
4.4.5. Young Researchers Training.....	122
V. Budget	123
Summary Chart.....	123
Resource Distribution Table of the fellowship	124
5.1. Defrayal Expenses.....	124
5.2. Capital Expenses.....	129
VI. Bibliografia	132
Appendices	144
I. Quantitative and Qualitative Goals.....	144
II. Description of the Nucleii of the Rede Observatório das Metr6poles ("Metropolises Observatory Network").....	163
IV. Brief Introduction of the Main Researchers.....	189
V. Cadernos Metr6pole – Article list	212

Abstract

The Observatory of the Metropolises is a group that operates as a network, gathering together individual and institutional researchers from both public and private universities. The team constituted in the Observatory has been working for 17 years, involving 97 main researchers and 59 institutions, in a systematic and articulate manner, on the metropolitan challenges presented in national development, taking as reference the understanding of the changes in the relations among the society, the economy, State and the territories encompassed by the large Brazilian urban agglomerations.

One of the main characteristics of the Observatory of the Metropolises is that of uniting Post-Graduation Programs at distinct stages of consolidation, which has allowed the virtuous practice of co-operation and scientific exchange through widespread circulation of academic practices and experiences. On the other hand, the Observatory seeks to ally its research and teaching activities to the performance of activities that contribute to the government and civil society actors in the public policies aimed at this area.

At the moment, the Observatory integrates the CNPq Millennium Programs, and, over the next 5 years, will have the objective of proceeding with and boosting its research activities, training of human resources, extension and transfer of results to society and the governments involved with metropolitan affairs. On the other hand, by involving groups of research distributed among all 5 major regions (North, Centre-West, Northeast, Southeast and South) of the country, the research activities it undertakes contributes to deepen the knowledge of diversity in the metropolitan reality of the country and its relations with regional inequalities.

In this phase, the intention of the Observatory of the Metropolises is to broaden and consolidate its original aim of becoming a multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary program that seeks to ally research and teaching to the social mission of performing and promoting activities that may influence the decisions of the actors who intervene in the field of public policy, as much in the sphere of government as in civil society. The proposal we hereby submit to this public announcement takes into consideration the experience accumulated by the Observatory in the production of knowledge and information for the drafting of the National Policy for Urban Development by the Ministry of the Cities. It also considers its contribution to the studies accomplished by the Ministry of Planning prior to foundation of the Pluriannual Plan-PPA 2008-2011 of the federal government.

Its Work Program for the next 5 years is organized into the following lines:

Line I - Metropolization, inter-metropolitan dynamics and the national territory

Line II - Socio-spatial dimension of exclusion / integration in the metropolises: comparative studies

Line III - Urban governance, citizenship and management of the metropolises

Line IV – Monitoring of the metropolitan reality and institutional development

I. Presentation of the Observatory of the Metropolises Research Network: who we are and our intentions

1.1. Historical Background

The origin of the Observatory of the Metropolises lies in the project, *Avaliação da Conjuntura Social e do Desempenho das Políticas Públicas na Região Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro - RMRJ* [Evaluation of the Social Conjuncture and Performance of Public Policies in the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Region], financed by the World Bank / Prefeitura da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro (City Hall), whose objective was to analyse the transformations of the scenario of social deficiencies and inequalities in the RMRJ throughout the 80s. This project enabled the constitution of a partnership among the Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro – IPPUR/UFRJ, the Programa de Urbanismo, also of the UFRJ and the non-governmental organization, Federação de Órgãos para a Assistência Social e Educacional – FASE. The central theme of this partnership was a systematic reflection on the new metropolitan challenges to the model of urban policy designed by the 1988 Federal Constitution and affirmed by the constitution of the Movimento Nacional da Reforma Urbana, in response to the economic transformations in the late 1980s.

In 1996, this project was broadened upon obtaining finance from FINEP – (Plano de Ação para a Área Social - FNDCT/FINEP/BID/880/OC-BR) whose objective was to evaluate the metropolitan impacts on Rio de Janeiro of the macroeconomic adjustment and productive restructuring. In 1997, it was transformed into the Núcleo de Excelência in the Programa de Apoio a Núcleos de Excelência (Edital nº 2 do PRONEX/CNPq), the occasion on which it expanded its scope of activity to incorporate the metropolises of São Paulo and Belo Horizonte into the Work Program. In partnership with FAFICH/UFMG, FAUUSP, NEPUR/ Deptº de Sociologia of PUC-SP, and with the support of Centre de Sociologie Urbaine (CSU), URBANDATA/luperj, IBGE and Fundação João Pinheiro, it developed a comparative research project aimed at the evaluation of the social, territorial and political impacts of the public policies for structural adjustment and productive restructuring. It commenced, therefore, by taking as reference the main metropolises that occupy the economic space, which, since the mid-70s, have been configuring a new polygon of concentrated productive activity, delimited by Belo Horizonte - Uberlândia - Londrina/Maringá - Porto Alegre - Florianópolis - São José dos Campos.

1.2. Broadening

The comparative scope of the research was broadened, integrating new institutions and new metropolises. The intention was to cover eventual impacts on the metropolises of change in the development model upon affirmation of the inclusion of Brazil in economic globalization. At the same time, it was of interest to evaluate the eventual obstacles to adoption of an intra-metropolitan development policy. Based on the negotiation between the public sector and society and among the various government levels as well

as in the mobilization of the local resources, this policy aimed at the creation of the conditions necessary to overcome the defensive adjustment, as the international literature recommends. To what extent does the possible exacerbation of the scenario of socio-spatial inequalities in the metropolises and their effects on the associative tissue hinder the construction and implementation of such a policy? In fact, the visible tendencies towards social dilaceration and segmentation of metropolitan space may give rise to a social and political environment unfavourable to adoption of a strategy of local endogenous development. This is so as much due to the consolidation of negative images, even exported abroad, of some metropolises as the fraying of organized civil society and by the diffusion of a predatory civic culture (Santos, 1992) that would produce a “scarce city by not succeeding in providing citizenship to the masses, that is, [by not being capable of] containing them under its law and guardianship” (Carvalho, 2000:56). What has been the institutional performance of the state and local governments regarding the situation of social inequalities? Have the institutional fragmentation of metropolitan management as a consequence of the non-existence of inter-governmental co-operation mechanisms and the emancipation of municipal districts facilitated the creation of technically and politically skilled governments to assume developmental functions? The municipal governments of the capital cities of the metropolitan regions have, with rare exceptions, contributed substantially to deepening this scenario of institutional fragmentation, as they adopt policies founded on fiscal war and have been shunning the role of the public actor capable of encouraging co-operative actions. Such a role would have an important impact on the building of a strategy of metropolitan development, as it could induce the establishment of mechanisms for negotiation among the economic, social and political actors. For such, it would be imperative to overcome the localist conception of public policy inherent to the planning models in vogue in Brazilian society today, such as the strategic plan. At the same time, the condition of institutional fragmentation also results from the non-existence of federal policies of selective incentives for metropolitan co-operation.

In the absence of development policies, and considering the tendencies towards territorial reconfiguration of the economy, how have the metropolises responded to the transformations of the Brazilian economy? What effects have the impacts of these changes produced on the social and spatial structure of the metropolises? What has been the performance of the local policies in the metropolitan areas taking into account the degree of organization of the civil society, the institutional and administrative capacity of the local governments? To what extent does the scenario of socio-spatial inequalities and politico-institutional performance of the state and municipal governments act as an obstacle to the building and implementation of a policy of development founded on the negotiation among the local forces, capable of minimizing the risks of marginalization of the metropolitan regions?

1.3. Observatory of the Metropolises: who we are

Today, we constitute a group that operates as a virtual institute, aggregating 159 researchers (of which 97 main researchers) and 59 university institutions (post-graduation programs), both governmental (state

and city hall foundations) and non-governmental, under the overall coordination of the Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - IPPUR. The institutions assembled in the Observatory of the Metropolises have been working systematically on 11 metropolises and one urban agglomeration: **Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Goiânia, Recife, Salvador, Natal, Fortaleza, Belém and the Maringá urban agglomeration.**

The Observatory of the Metropolises was included in the **Programa Institutos do Milênio [Millennium Institutes Program] - CNPq** in 2005 through the Projeto Observatório das Metrôpoles [Project of the Observatory of the Metropolises]: territory, social cohesion and democratic governance – Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Porto Alegre, Salvador, Recife, Fortaleza, Belém, Natal, Goiânia and Maringá. The resources of the referred work program have been enabling the expansion of the scope of the network's investigation, broadening its contribution to: (i) the national circulation of academic competences in the areas of research and teaching; (ii) the systematic and comparative knowledge of the Brazilian metropolitan issue, taking into consideration the regional diversity of the country; (iii) the training of human resources; and, (iv) the increasing importance of the metropolitan issue on the Brazilian public agenda due to its effort to transfer results to the society and governments of its research and teaching activities.

It is worth highlighting the creation of the *Revista Cadernos Metrópoles*, one of the main products of the Observatory of the Metropolises, which original aim being was to broadcast the results of its Work Program and those of other Brazilian and foreign researchers on themes related to ““Metrôpoles, Desigualdades Socioespaciais e Governança Urbana” [Metropolises, Socio-Spatial Inequalities and Urban Governance]. This year, it will be publishing edition number 20 of the magazine¹, which indicates its consolidation as a systematic channel of divulgation of the academic production, stimulating the interest of researchers from various fields in the metropolitan issue. The *Cadernos Metrôpoles* constitute, therefore, an invitation to reflection and research about metropolises and their challenges. The periodical is indexed by the *Library of Congress* – Washington, and, for 2009, is scheduled the launch of a CD ROM containing all 20 volumes published to date.

Besides the academic objectives, the Observatory of the Metropolises maintains its original intention of being a multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary program that seeks to ally its research and teaching activities to the social mission of performing and promoting activities that may influence the decisions of the actors in the field of public policy, as much in the government sphere as in civil society.

1.3.1. Co-ordination

¹ See article available: www.observatoriodasmetrolopes.net.

a) Co-ordinator: Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro – Head Professor of the Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional. Ph.D. in Architecture (Urban Environmental Structures) from USP. Researcher I-A of the CNPq. Email: lcqr@terra.com.br

b) Vice-Co-ordinator: Suzana Pasternak – Head Professor of the Departamento de História da Arquitetura e Estética do Projeto da Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da Universidade de São Paulo. Ph.D. in Epidemiology (Population Dynamics) from Faculdade de Saúde Pública, USP, lecturer at FAU-USP. Researcher 1-A of the CNPq. Email: suzanapasternak@uol.com.br

1.3.2. Management Committee

- Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro – IPPUR/UFRJ
- Suzana Pasternak – FAU/USP
- Sérgio de Azevedo – UENF
- Luciana Correa do Lago – IPPUR/UFRJ
- Maria do Livramento Clementino – NAPB/UFRN
- Luciana Andrade Teixeira – PUC-Minas
- Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior – IPPUR/UFRJ

1.3.3. Regional Nucleii

The Nucleii of the Observatory of the Metropolises Network are constituted of the following institutions and researchers:

Nucleii	Member Institutions	Main Researchers
BELÉM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nucleus of Advanced Studies of the Amazon - UFPA (Co-ordinator) • Education Centre, Department of Educational Methods, Techniques and Orientation – UFPA • Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences, Geography Department – UFPA • Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism – UFPA • FASE/Program Pará/Amazônia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simaia do Socorro Sales das Mercês, Ph.D. (Regional Co-ordinator) <p><u>Main Researchers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ana Paula Vidal Bastos, Ph.D. • Genylton Odilon Rego da Rocha, Ph.D. • Juliano Ximenes Ponte, M.Sc and studying for Ph.D. • Saint Clair Cordeiro da Trindade Júnior, Ph.D.
BELO HORIZONTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-graduation Social Sciences Program of Pontifícia University Católica de Minas General - PUC Minas • Faculty of Economic Sciences / Centre of Development and Regional Planning (CEDEPLAR) • Post-graduation Program in Geography. Treatment of Spatial Information - PUC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luciana Teixeira de Andrade, Ph.D. (Regional Co-ordinator) <p><u>Main Researchers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • André Junqueira Caetano, Ph.D. • Carlos Aurélio Pimenta de Faria, Ph.D. • Cristina A. C. Filgueiras, Ph.D. • Juliana Gonzaga Jayme, Ph.D.

	<p>Minas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nucleus de Post-graduation in Architecture and Urbanism of the School of Architecture - University Federal de Minas General -EA/UFMG • Post-graduation Program of Mineira Law Faculty - PUC Minas • Master's in International Relations • <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ricardo Machado Ruiz, Ph.D. • Marco Crocco Afonso Ph.D. • Jupira Gomes de Mendonça, Ph.D. • Lea Guimarães Souki, Ph.D. • Magda Maria Bello de Almeida Neves, Ph.D. • Marinella Machado Araújo, Ph.D. • Ms. Maria Helena de Lacerda Godinho, Ph.D.
CURITIBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory of Human and Regional Geography - Dept. of Geography - UFPR <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory of Architecture and Urbanism of the Architecture Dept. - UFPR <input type="checkbox"/> PUC PARANÁ <input type="checkbox"/> Land of Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Gislene Pereira, Ph.D. <p>(Regional Co-ordinator)</p> <p><u>Main Researchers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Olga Lucia Castreghini de Freitas Firkowski, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Gislene Aparecida dos Santos, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Cristina de Araújo Lima, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Msc. and studying for Ph.D. Madianita Nunes da Silva <input type="checkbox"/> Zulma das Graças Lucena Schussel, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Msc. Carla Meirelles Caldas <input type="checkbox"/> Msc. and studying for Ph.D. Rosa Moura <input type="checkbox"/> Msc. and Studying for Ph.D. Jackson Teixeira Bittencourt
FORTALEZA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Master's in Geography - UFC <input type="checkbox"/> Geography Dept. - UFC (Co-ordinator) <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Theory Dept. - UFC <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture and Urbanism Dept. - UFC <input type="checkbox"/> Psychology Dept. - UFC <input type="checkbox"/> CEARAH Periphery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Luis Renato Bezerra Pequeno, Ph.D. <p>(Regional Co-ordinator)</p> <p><u>Main Researchers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Eustógio Wanderley C. Dantas, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Maria Cleide Carlos Bernal, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Luis Renato Bezerra Pequeno, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> José Borzacchiello da Silva, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Maria Florice Raposo Pereira, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Elisa Zanella, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Andréa Panniza, Ph.D. (scholarship holder DCR- CNPq) <input type="checkbox"/> Christian Dennys Oliveira, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Zulmira Bonfim, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Maria Clélia Lustosa Costa <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Vera Mamede Accioly <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Alexandre Queiroz
GOIÂNIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Master's in Development and Territorial Planning - University Católica de Goiás - UCG (Co-ordinator) <input type="checkbox"/> Master's Program in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aristides Moysés, Ph.D. <p>(Regional Co-ordinator)</p> <p><u>Main Researchers</u></p>

	<p>Sociology - University Federal de Goiás - UFG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> University Unit of Socio-Economic and Human Sciences and Geography Dept. - University do State de Goiás - UEG • Municipal Planning Secretariat – Prefeitura de Goiânia • Socio-Economic Studies Institute - University Federal de Goiás – IESA/UFG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalva M^a Borges de Lima Dias de Souza, Ph.D. • Tule Cesar Barcelos Maia, Ph.D. • Eguimar Felício Chaveiro, Ph.D. • Studying for Ph.D. Adão Francisco de Oliveira. • Studying for Ph.D. Eduardo Rodrigues da Silva • Studying for Ph.D. Juciano Martins Rodrigues • Studying for Ph.D. Marcelo Gomes Ribeiro • Mestre Elcileni de Melo Borges • Mestre Loçandra Borges de Moraes • Mestrando Juliano Martins Rodrigues • Najla Frattare Mestranda • Rita Petra Kallabis
MARINGÁ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Human Sciences, Languages and Arts Centre <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences; <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in Geography; <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in Nursing; <input type="checkbox"/> Social Sciences Dept.; <input type="checkbox"/> Fundamentals of Education Dept.; <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture and Urbanism Dept.; <input type="checkbox"/> Statistics Dept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ana Lúcia Rodrigues, Ph.D. (Regional Co-ordinator) <p><u>Main Researchers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ana Flávia Galinari, M.Sc. <input type="checkbox"/> Beatriz Fleury and Silva, M.Sc. <input type="checkbox"/> Dra Carla Cecília Almeida, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Celene Tonella, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> César Miranda, Ph.D. Mendes <input type="checkbox"/> Fabíola Castelo de S. Cordovil, M.Sc. <input type="checkbox"/> Isolde Terezinha S. Previdelli, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Ivana Veraldo, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Marivânia Conceição de Araújo, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Margareth Cizuka T. Udo, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Oigres Macedo, M.Sc. <input type="checkbox"/> Rosângela Getirana Santana, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Taqueco Teruya Uchimura, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Thais Aida de Freitas Mathias, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Willian Antonio Borges M.Sc. <input type="checkbox"/> Simone Pereira da Costa, Ph.D.
NATAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences and Advance Nucleus of Public Policies/ Dept. of Social Sciences - University Federal do Rio Grande do Norte - UFRN (Co-ordinator) <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Maria do Livramento Miranda Clementino, Ph.D. (Regional Co-ordinator) <p><u>Main Researchers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ilza Araújo Leão de Andrade, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Angela Lúcia de Araújo

	<p>Architecture and Urbanism - UFRN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in Geography - UFRN <input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Statistics - UFRN <p>Post-graduation Program in Economics</p>	<p>Ferreira, Ph.D. (PQ 2C)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Rita de Cássia da Conceição Gomes, Ph.D. (PQ 2C) <input type="checkbox"/> Flávio Henrique Miranda de Araújo Freire, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Maria Dulce Bentes Sobrinha, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Márcio Moraes Valença, Ph.D. (PQ 2C) <input type="checkbox"/> Márcia Bezerra, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Marconi Gomes da Silva, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Willian Nascimento, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Ana Rosa Ribeiro, Ph.D. (associada, IE, UNICAMP) <input type="checkbox"/> Soraya Vidal, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Moysés Alberto Calle Aguirre, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Patrick le Guirriec, Ph.D. (associado, Université de Tours, France) <input type="checkbox"/> Maria Pontes, Ph.D.
PORTO ALEGRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Siegfried Emanuel Heuser Economics and Statistics Foudation – FEE (Co-ordinator) <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy and Human Sciences Institute - IFCH/UFRGS <input type="checkbox"/> Urbanism Dept. - Architecture Faculty UFRGS <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in Geography - Geography Dept. - GeoSciences Institute - University Federal do Rio Grande do Sul – UFRGS <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in Urban and Regional Planning - (PROPUR) UFRGS 	<p>Sheila Villanova Borba, Ph.D. (Regional Co-ordinator)</p> <p><u>Main Researchers</u></p> <p>Rosetta Mammarella, M.Sc. Tanya M. de Barcellos, M.Sc. José Antonio Fialho Alonso, M.Sc. Ms. Ivan Gerardo Peyré-Tartaruga, M.Sc. Sheila S. Wagner Sternberg Álvaro L. Heidrich, Ph.D. Paulo R. Rodrigues Soares, Ph.D. Soraya Maria Vargas Côrtes, Ph.D. Luciano Fedozzi Alexandre da Silva, M.Sc. Medeiros, Ph.D. Iara Castello, M.Sc. Paula Silva Gambim, M.Sc. Maria Cristina Dias Lay, Ph.D. João Farias Rovati, Ph.D.</p>
RECIFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in Urban Development - Architecture and Urbanism Dept. - University Federal de Pernambuco - UFPE (Co-ordinator) <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in Geography – Geographical Sciences Dept. - UFPE <input type="checkbox"/> FASE Pernambuco 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Maria Ângela de Almeida Souza, Ph.D. (Regional Co-ordinator)</p> <p><u>Main Researchers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Jan Bitoun, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Lívia Izabel Bezerra de Miranda, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Maria Rejane Souza de Britto Lyra, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Evanildo Barbosa da Silva, Ph.D.
RIO DE JANEIRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Urban and Regional Research and Planning Institute - IPPUR/ UFRJ (Co- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Luciana Corrêa do Lago, Ph.D. (Regional Co-ordinator)

	<p>ordinator)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in Urbanism -PROURB/UFRJ <input type="checkbox"/> Federation of Organs for Social and Educational Assistance - FASE <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences - Philosophy and Human Sciences Institute - University do State do Rio de Janeiro - PPCIS/IFCH/UERJ <input type="checkbox"/> Centre for the Sciences of Man – Laboratory of Civil Society and the State Studie - University State do Norte Fluminense - Darcy Ribeiro <input type="checkbox"/> Institute Universitário de Researches do Rio de Janeiro – IUPERJ <input type="checkbox"/> Education Dept. - PUC RJ 	<p><u>Main Researchers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Aduino Lúcio Cardoso, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Ana Lúcia Britto, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Maria Josefina Gabriel Sant’Anna, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Márcia Pereira Leite, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Sérgio de Azevedo, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Luiz Antonio Machado da Silva, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Mariane Campelo Koslinski, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Fátima Alves, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Alícia Bonamino, Ph.D.
SÃO PAULO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Observatory of the Metropolises – Sociology Dept. / Post-graduate Study Program in Social Sciences – PUC/SP <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture and Urbanism Faculty - University de São Paulo - FAU/USP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Lúcia M. Machado Bógus, Ph.D. <p>(Regional Co-ordinator)</p> <p><u>Main Researchers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Suzana Pasternak, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Vera Lucia Michalany Chaia, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Dulce Tourinho Baptista, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Marisa do Espírito Santo Borin, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Raquel Rolnik, Ph.D.
SALVADOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources Centre - University Federal da Bahia – CRH/UFBA (Co-ordinator) <input type="checkbox"/> LabHabitar and LCAD of Architecture Faculty - UFBA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Inaiá Maria Moreira de Carvalho, Ph.D. <p>(Regional Co-ordinator)</p> <p><u>Main Researchers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ângela Maria Gordilho Souza, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Gilberto Corso Pereira, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Barbara-Christine Marie Nentwig Silva, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Sylvio Carlos Bandeira de Mello and Silva, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Nelson Baltruiss, Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Denise Vitalle Ramos Mendes, Ph.D.
Total	59 Institutions	97 Main Researchers out of a total of 159

1.3.4. Advisory Counsel

- Alfonso Iracheta – Architect, Co-ordinator of the Urban and Environmental Studies Program and Professor and Researcher at Colégio Mexiquense. Highest qualification: Ph.D. in Regional Studies –

Email: axic@cmq.edu.mx

- Andrea Catenazzi – Architect and specialist in planning and management of social policies, researcher and professor at Institute del ConUrban (ICO) at Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento (UNGS). Highest qualification: Ph.D. in Urbanism from Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris III. IHEAL – Email: acatenazzi@ciudad.com.ar
- Carlos de Mattos – Architect and Professor at the Center of Social and Education Studies and of the Institute de Urban Studies of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Highest qualification: Ph.D. in Economic Development and Planning – Email: cdmattos@puc.cl
- Catherine Bidou-Zachariasen – Sociologist and Director of the Institut de Recherche Interdisciplinaire em Socio-Economie - Université de Paris-Dauphine. Highest qualification: Ph.D. in Sociology – Email: catherine.bidou@dauphine.fr
- Hélène Rivière d'Arc – Geographer (CNRS) and Professor at the Institut de Hautes Études de l'Amérique Latine – Université Paris-Dauphine. Highest qualification: Ph.D. in Geography – Email: darc@ivry.cnrs.fr
- Jose Luis Coraggio – Economist and Professor at the Instituto ConUrban de la Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento/Argentina. Highest qualification: M.A. in Arts and doing a Ph.D. in Regional Science at Pennsylvania University – Email: jcoraggi@ungs.edu.ar and jlcoraggio@yahoo.com
- Manuel Villaverde Cabral – Sociologist and Director of the Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon. Highest qualification: Ph.D. in History from EHESS, Paris – Email: mvcabral@ics.ul.pt
- Maria Lígia Oliveira Barbosa – Sociologist and Assistant Professor at Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Sociais da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro. Highest qualification: Ph.D. in Sociology from Unicamp – Email: miligia@ifcs.urfj.br
- Maura Bicudo Vêras – Sociologist, Head Professor of the Departamento de Sociologia, PUC/SP and current Rector of the University (2004 - 2008). Highest qualification: Lecturer in Sociology – Email: mmveras@pucsp.br
- Ricardo Toledo Silva – Architect, Head Professor at Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da Universidade de São Paulo. Highest qualification: Ph.D. in Architecture and Urbanism from USP – Email: ritsilva@usp.br
- Ruben Kaztman – Sociologist and Director of the Investigation

Program on Poverty and Social Exclusion of Catholic University of Uruguay. Highest qualification: M.A. in Sociology from Berkeley University, California - Email: kaztman@adinet.com.uy

In short, today, we have formed a **Network Institute** on the theme of Brazilian metropolises and their challenges of development. It constitutes an innovative project of the articulation between civil society, academia and public power, by using a unified methodology of research, monitoring and intervention and, moreover, by exploring the same database. The production of comparable results has allowed us to identify convergent and divergent trends among the metropolises, generated by the effects of the economic, social, institutional and technological transformations undergone by Brazilian society over the last 20 years. We believe that the generated knowledge, though referring specifically to the 12 regions mentioned, ensures broader understanding regarding the impacts of the transformations on the major Brazilian cities. It also allows setting the results obtained against the trends indicated by the international research.

1.4. Exchanges and Co-operation

Beyond the specific results about the Brazilian metropolises, this project intends to contribute to the generation of broader scientific knowledge about the impacts of globalization and restructuring on the major cities by means of programs of co-operation and exchange maintained with:

- (i) Co-operation with the project, **A Diferenciação Espacial nas Américas [The Spatial Differentiation in the Americas]**, based at the University of Texas/Austin, co-ordinated by Professor Bryan Roberts and Professor Robert Wilson, with whom, in 2007, the Observatory of the Metropolises organized the seminar on the theme, **Segregação Residencial e Emprego [Residential Segregation and Employment]**, which shall be followed up in other events dedicated to comparative study of the impacts of socio-territorial transformations and social inequalities.
- (ii) Co-operation with the **Grupo de Estudos sobre Segregación Urbana – GESU**, of Universidade Católica do Uruguai, under the co-ordination of Professor Ruben Kaztman, dedicated to the development of various comparative research works on the importance of the urban segregation phenomena in the explanation of the new modalities of poverty in Latin American societies.
- (iii) Network: **International Social Survey Program – ISSP**, through a program of co-operation and exchange with University of Lisbon / Social Sciences Institute in which it is intended to approach the relations of the citizen with the State from a historical and comparative

perspective, in accordance with a set of classical concerns regarding the functioning of democracy, namely concerning socialization policy, civic action and participation of citizens in public life, as well as the themes of collective identities and their representations and symbols; but also recent concerns, such as those involving the quality of democracy and need to audit the effective performance of concrete representative regimes (the so-called democratic audit). Via this network, it is intended to develop comparative research about the impacts of the intra-metropolitan inequalities and segregation on the system of participative management in the metropolitan areas.

- (iv) Latin American co-operation with the project, ***Metrópolis de América Latina: Valle de México, Río de Janeiro, Sao Paulo y Buenos Aires***. involving the territorial research group of the Departamento de Teoria e Análise da Divisão de Ciências e Artes da Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana,, Xochimilco, under the co-ordination of Professor Emilio Pradilla Cobos, the research group of the Escola de Política e Governo of Universidade de San Martin, under the co-ordination of researcher Pedro Pérez.
- (v) Bilateral France-Brazil co-operation for the project, ***Gestão de Recursos Hídricos e os Serviços de Saneamento Ambiental [Management of Water Resources and Environmental Sanitation Services]***, with the support of the CNPq/CNOS international co-operation program, under the co-ordination of Professor Ana Lúcia Britto – PROURB/UFRJ and Bernardo Barraqué - and ENGREF. Based on the methodology developed in the ambit of the *Eurowater group*, the project seeks to evaluate the prospects of sustainable water management in metropolitan areas, discussing the structural asymmetries between two logics: the logic of the conservation of water resources and the logic dealing with the urgent needs of environmental sanitation. The project involves the following research institutions: in Brazil, PROURB/UFRJ, FAU/USP, IPPUR/UFRJ, Laboratório de Hidrologia of COPPE/UFRJ, Departamento de Engenharia Sanitária and do Meio Ambiente da UERJ (DESMA/UERJ); and in France, LATTS - *Laboratoire Techniques Territoires et Sociétés Ecole Nationale de Ponts et Chaussées*, CIREN (*Centre International de Recherche sur L'économie et le Développement*), Laboratoire GEA (*Gestion de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement*) de l'ENGREF (*École Nationale du Génie Rural, des Eaux et Forêts*).

1.5. What the Observatory of the Metropolises intends to do in the period 2009 - 2013

It can be stated that the Observatory of the Metropolises is consolidated institutionally and academically, and likewise in its role as protagonist in the debate on the metropolitan issue in the country.

Production of knowledge: In the next five years, we intend to direct our activities towards the production of knowledge about a set of synthesized enquiries, as follows:

1. Productive deconcentration and new metropolitan spatial arrangements

We have conducted extensive research on recognition of the 15 urban agglomerations with functions considered as characteristic of the major cities in globalization, that is, those with direction, articulation and command of an economy increasingly organized in networks. On the other hand, we have identified the municipal territories effectively polarized by the urban agglomerations. The result of this work has been used by various government agencies, including the Ministry of Planning for the elaboration of the Pluriannual Plan - PPA, and the Ministry of the Cities to orient the interventions in the Program for Growth Acceleration – PAC in its urban dimension. We intend to proceed with this work, seeking to evaluate the recent transformations in the urban-metropolitan network, taking into consideration the new tendencies of organization of the national territory arising from the acceleration of change of the development model. Using the set of data made available by various federal, state and municipal agencies (IBGE, IPEA, Ministry of Labour, etc.), we intend to evaluate if the tendencies of productive depolarization observed in the national territory in relation to the urban metropolitan agglomeration are confirmed. In order to do so, we identify which economic activities would be moving, the territorial axes of these moves and their impacts on the dissociation between the spatiality of the labour market and the accumulation of capital. In other words, it interests us to deepen and build on the reading previously made of the tendencies towards polarization of the national territory, seeking to identify the urban-regional systems, their internal differences and their territorial connections materialized by flows of goods and people. It also interests us to identify the differences in evolution of the productive structures of the urban metropolitan agglomerations, resulting from the distinct forms by which these territories are being integrated regionally into the transformations of the development model. We try to make distinctions such as “regionalizations by similarity” and “polarization by differences”. It further interests us to identify the existence of eventual tendencies in the reconfiguration of the territory of the urban metropolitan agglomerations as a consequence of the diffusion – in the Brazilian productive tissue – of the innovations stemming from the information-communication revolution (CASTELLS, 2004), combined with changes in labour relations and life styles. In academia, the articulation of these changes has given rise to research on the theme of urban dispersion, whose hypotheses we intend to test for the major urban metropolitan agglomerations. Finally, we intend to evaluate the impacts of large projects that structure the dynamics of inter-metropolitan organization of the Brazilian urban network, a theme that has become important, as the first decade of the 21st century will be marked by the resumption by the State and private enterprise of investments that will certainly impact the territorial dynamic. In effect, they

constitute investments with potential for alteration, not only due to their scale and size, but also by resulting from the inclusion of the regions into the supra-local division of labour.

2. Continuity of the process of socio-territorial fragmentation of the metropolises

The previous work verified the existence in all metropolises of tendencies towards territorial concentration of people at upper income levels and, at the same time, the constitution of vulnerable territories. We'll proceed with the systematic analysis of the patterns of social organization of the territory of the metropolises and their transformations throughout the last 30 years (1980 - 2010). We shall continue using, as an instrument of analysis, the set of methodological procedures constructed from the system of classification of occupations used by IBGE. These procedures proved to be useful as an analytical tool to qualify Brazilian social stratification, inspired by the most reputed national and international experiences, such as those developed by Néelson do Valle and Silva (s/d; 1973), Desrosières, Goy, Thévenot, (1983) Desrosières, Thévenot, (1992), Erick Olin Wrigth (1964), among others, and adapted to the contemporary conditions of the labour market². The continuation of this work is fundamental due to the evident transformations in progress in the Brazilian social structure, along with deepening of the changes occurred in the 1990s and in the first decade of the 21st century.

3. What are the impacts on the internal structure of the metropolises arising from the activation and reconfiguration of the property market?

The period 1980 - 2000 was characterized by a cyclical movement of the real estate production, affecting the dynamic of the internal space organization of the metropolises. At the moment, we are experiencing a new cycle via the expansion of the bank credit, the constitution of a national housing system and the effects of income deconcentration. We are witnessing not only an increase in activity, but also its complexification with foreseeable impacts on the patterns of the resident population distribution in the metropolises.

4. What are the effects of the regulatory activity of land use and occupation on the structuring of the metropolises, arising from the obligatory nature of the Municipal Master Plans? What positive and negative impacts does that generate in metropolitan governance?

5. What are the obstacles to the ongoing process of decreasing social inequalities, arising from the phenomena of residential segregation and segmentation present in the metropolises?

² The description and demonstration of the methodological potential of the system of socio-occupational classification created by the Observatory to represent the principles of social organization in the Brazilian metropolitan territories can be found in Ribeiro and Lago (2000).

In the current Work Program, we have had the opportunity of empirically putting to the test the existence of relations between the processes of residential segmentation and segregation vis a vis the reproductive mechanisms of social inequalities. Besides updating and deepening the knowledge already consolidated, we intend to broaden this analysis by examining three aspects of the relation between the social organization of the territory and the inequalities: urban living conditions (territorial distribution of collective equipment and services), opportunities (school and employment) and socio-environmental conditions. Such a direction in the research expresses the conception according to which the social structures of the metropolitan areas, besides expressing the macro-inequalities of the economy and society, generate new types of inequalities, by the connection between the old and sedimented segmentations of Brazilian society with the phenomena of socio-territorial segmentation and segregation of the last few decades – an affirmation that will be resumed and justified below. This effort involves resorting to the updated database (mentioned below) as a basis for the necessary qualitative studies to be systematically constructed. This will feed the discussion of the forms of life that are being structured in the Brazilian metropolises. Such forms are connected with the advance of socio-cultural modernization and globalization, and their disorganizing impact on the structures and institutions responsible for social order generated in the previous model of development on the family, household and neighbourhoods.

6. What relations exist between the processes of residential segregation and segmentation and the restriction of social interaction patterns favourable to the development of the civic culture, necessary for democratic governance of the metropolises?

The previous Work Program bore obvious signs of strong relations between the processes of residential segmentation and segregation and the current sociability crisis in the metropolises, expressed in the form of exacerbation of violent crime. In this Work Program, we intend to make comparative studies on such a relation, using information from DATASUS and taking as reference the results from the analysis of the diversity in the social organization patterns in the territory of the metropolises. We hope the result of this new work front will contribute to a more systematic understanding of the socio-territorial dimension in criminality and to the definition of public security policies in the major cities. We shall conduct qualitative studies on the impacts of violent crime and their representations in the sociability experienced by various social groups, plus their possible consequence for the constitution of an institutional environment that barely encourages civic attitudes and values.

7. What relations exist between the processes of territorial segregation and segmentation and the tendency for reproduction of the privatist, localist and fragmented features of public

intervention in the metropolitan areas?

In the period 2009 - 2013, we intend to deepen the knowledge of the politico-institutional factors that hinder the constitution of governance arrangements of the metropolitan urban agglomerations. Special emphasis will be given to understanding of the difficulties and obstacles to the constitution of articulations of social and political forces mobilized by the metropolitan issues. Those arise from the existing connections between the fragmentary dynamics prevailing in each urban agglomeration (social, economic, territorial and politico-institutional) and the national conditioning factors that are based on the distortions of the federal system, politico-electoral system and the privatist, patrimonialist and localist fates of organization and functioning of the Brazilian State.

Transfer of results. Besides this, we intend to increase the protagonism of the Observatory of the Metropolises in the public debate about national issues and their relations with the urban-metropolitan challenges. At the same time, through various initiatives, we shall intensify the activities of transferring the results of our research work to society. Among the latter, we would highlight the Observatory of the Metropolises Portal (www.observatoriodasmetropoles.net) on the Brazilian metropolitan issue, through which, using various tools, we make available the results of our research work, highlighting the METRODATA and Map Server, with a dual purpose: on the one hand, to enable the network teams to use standardized indicators on housing, demographic, environmental and fiscal themes; and, on the other, via the access (Internet), to aid a broad, diversified array of actors – whether from government or civil society – involved in the discussion of public policies in the metropolitan areas. This is made possible since, in the METRODATA, the information may be transformed into social maps and simplified tables of indicators. It is necessary to potentialize these services of diffusion of information in such a way as to serve as an instrument for (i) monitoring the metropolitan reality and public policies, (ii) developing the institutional conditions for management of the metropolises, and (iii) clarifying the target population.

Human resources qualification. Finally, we shall intensify our activities to train human resources on the academic field to understand the Brazilian urban-metropolitan issue and to be able to develop and evaluate public policies for the metropolises. This activity will be made easier since the Observatory of the Metropolises Network is composed of university institutions with relevant post-graduation programs. This allow us to organize a set of disciplines designed especially for this purpose, mobilizing our multi-disciplinary competences.

Social actors qualification. We intend to increase our capacity for direct intervention in society, multiplying our partnerships with non-governmental organizations, under the co-ordination of the National Forum of Urban Reform. Through the Forum we will seek to feed the debate on urban policies with society and to participate officially in the world network of Urban Observatories organized by Habitat/PNUD/ONU. Besides the formal

activities, we shall proceed with our program to train Municipal Advisors and Local Agents, for which 10 courses have already been run, scattered across the metropolises of Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, Belém, Recife, and have trained around 1,200 advisors and municipal leaders.

1.6. The Observatory's Recent Production

1.6.1. Books Published

Ano	Editora	Título	Autores
2008	Expressão Popular	Indústria, ordenamento do território e transportes a contribuição de André Fischer.	Olga Firkowiski e Eliseu Sposito (Orgs.)
2008	Editores da UFRGS	Bairros, Loteamentos e Condomínios - Elementos para o Projeto de Novos Territórios Habitacionais	Iara Regina Castello
2008	FEE/Observatório das Metrópoles	Gestão Metropolitana no Canadá (no prelo)	Ricardo Brinco
2008	Edições UFC (no prelo)	Geografia do Litoral	Eustógio Dantas
2008	Edições UFC	A cidade no tempo: Geografias de Fortaleza	Eustógio Dantas.(Orgs.)
2008	Edições UFC	Tempo da Metrópole: Reflexões sobre de Fortaleza	Eustógio Dantas, Renato Pequeno Orgs.)
2008	Editores da UFRGS	Bairros, Loteamentos e Condomínios - Elementos para o Projeto de Novos Territórios Habitacionais	Iara Regina Castello
2008	EDUFBA	Como Anda Salvador e sua Região Metropolitana (2ª. Edição atualizada e ampliada)	Inaiá Maria M. de Carvalho e Gilberto Corso Pereira (Orgs.)
2008	EDUEM (no prelo)	Políticas Públicas Participativas: subsídios para a gestão da Região Metropolitana de Maringá	Ana Lúcia Rodrigues e Celene Tonella
2008	IAB-RN/CREA-RN	<i>Uma cidade são e bela: a trajetória do saneamento em Natal - 1850 a 1969</i>	Angela Lúcia Ferreira, Ana Caroline Dantas, Anna Rachel Eduardo e George Dantas
2008	FEE (no prelo)	Território, Economia e Sociedade: transformações na RMPA	José Antônio Fialho, Tanya Barcellos e Rosetta Mammarella(orgs)
2008	Letra Capital	A cidade contra a escola? Segregação urbana e desigualdades educacionais em grandes cidades da América Latina	Luiz César Ribeiro e Ruben Kaztman (Orgs.)
2008	No prelo	Dinâmica socioespacial intrametropolitana, formação, mobilização e participação na produção do espaço da Região Metropolitana de Curitiba	Equipe de pesquisadores da RMCuritiba
2008	FAPERJ/Nova Fronteira (no prelo)	Vida sob cerco: violência e rotina nas favelas do Rio de Janeiro	Organização de Luiz Machado da Silva; equipe do Núcleo do Rio de Janeiro.

2008	Editora Universidade Católica de Goiás (no prelo)	Do Pântano ao Jardim, uma Nova Esperança: a produção social do espaço em Goiânia	Adão Francisco de Oliveira
2007	Casa Amarela	Por um modelo público de água – triunfos, lutas e sonhos	Transnational Institute e Corporate Europe Observatory (orgs.)
2007	FASE	As Metamorfoses do trabalho e da cooperação produtiva – a economia popular e solidária na perspectiva da nova centralidade do trabalho	Pedro Cláudio Cunha Bocayuva
2007	Editora Revan	As Metrôpoles e a questão social brasileira	Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro e Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior (orgs.)
2007	Editora Universitária UFPA	O Espaço Alternativo – vida e forma urbana nas baixadas de Belém	Ana Cláudia Duarte Cardoso
2007	Editora da UFPA e FASE	Planos Diretores Participativos: Experiências Amazônicas	Ana Claudia Duarte Cardoso e Guilherme Carvalho (orgs.)
2007	Editora da UFPA e FASE	O urbano e rural na Amazônia – Diferentes Olhares em perspectiva.	Ana Claudia Duarte Cardoso (Org.)
2007	Editora Demócrito Rocha	Ceará: um novo olhar geográfico	José Borzacchiello da Silva; Eustógio Dantas (Orgs.)
2007	Editora Universidade Católica de Goiás	Economia Goiana no contexto nacional – 1970 a 2000	Eduardo Rodrigues da Silva
2007	EDUC	Desigualdade e a Questão Social. 2ª. ed.	Lúcia Bógus e Luiz Eduardo Waldemarin Wanderlei
2006	EDUFBA	Como Anda Salvador e sua Região Metropolitana	Inaiá M. M. de Carvalho e Gilberto Corso Pereira
2006	SEGRAC	Assistência Social e Cidade	Maria Helena de Lacerda Godinho e Mônica Abranches (orgs.)
2006	Editora UFG - Goiânia:	Violência, poder e autoridade em Goiás	Dalva Maria Borges de Lima Dias Souza
2006	EDUFRN	<i>Natal</i> : intervenções urbanísticas, morfologia e gestão da cidade. Natal	Ângela Lúcia Ferreira e Giovana Oliveira
2006	EDUFRN	<i>Surge et Ambula</i> : a construção de uma cidade moderna Natal, 1890-1940.	Ângela Lúcia Ferreira e George Dantas
2006	Expressão Gráfica	Litoral e Sertão, natureza e sociedade no nordeste brasileiro	José Borzacchiello da Silva; Eustógio Dantas (Orgs.)
2006	Editora da UCG	Cidades Sustentáveis - políticas públicas para o desenvolvimento	Adão Francisco de Oliveira e Claudemiro Godoy do Nascimento (orgs.)
2005	Editora Universidade Católica de Goiás	Cidade, Segregação Urbana e Planejamento	Aristides Moysés (org.)
2005	Editora Revan	Orçamento Participativo: construindo a democracia	Sérgio de Azevedo e Rodrigo Barroso Fernandes (orgs.)
2005	Observatório das Metrôpoles - FASE	Cidade, Cultura e Democracia Participativa – metodologias e experiências de educação política	Orlando Alves dos S. Junior, Tatiana Dahmer Pereira, Gert Peuckert e Lutz Brangsch

2004	Editora Fundação Perseu Abramo	Metrópoles: entre a coesão e a fragmentação, a cooperação e o conflito	Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro (org.)
2004	Editora Universidade Federal do Ceará/Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A.	A Metrópole Emergente: a ação do capital imobiliário na estruturação urbana de Fortaleza	Cleide Bernal
2004	Editora Revan	Governança democrática e poder local – a experiência dos conselhos municipais no Brasil	Orlando Alves dos S. Júnior, Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro e Sérgio de Azevedo
2004	Editora PUC Minas	Trabalho e Cidade	Antônio Carvalho Neto, Magda de Almeida Neves, Duval Magalhães Fernandes (orgs.)
2004	Editora Universidade Católica de Goiás	Goiânia: Metrópole não planejada	Aristides Moysés
2004	Observatório das Metrópoles / Editora Revan (apoio FRL)	Governança democrática e poder local: a experiência dos conselhos municipais no Brasil .	Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior, Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro e Sérgio de Azevedo (orgs.)
2004	FASE / Fundação Rosa Luxemburgo/ Observatório das Metrópoles.	Cidade, democracia e justiça social	Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior e Joachim Wahl (orgs.)
2003	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Saneamento e Cidadania	Hélio Ricardo L. Porto
2003	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	O Não-Governamental em questão – um estudo sobre o universo ABONG	Tatiana Dahmer Pereira
2003	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	As Copacabanas no tempo e no espaço - diferenciação socioespacial e hierarquia urbana	Cynthia Campos Rangel
2003	Editora Revan	Reforma Urbana e Gestão Democrática – promessas e desafios do Estatuto da Cidade	Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro e Adauto Lúcio Cardoso (orgs.)
2003	Editora PUC Minas	População, espaço e gestão na metrópole: novas configurações, velhas desigualdades	Jupira Gomes de Mendonça e Maria Helena de Lacerda Godinho
2002	Editora Revan	Desigualdades e Segregação na Metrópole: o RJ em tempo de crise	Luciana Corrêa do Lago
2002	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Conselhos Municipais: a participação cívica na gestão das políticas públicas	Mauro Rego Monteiro dos Santos
2001	Editora Revan	Democracia e Governo Local – dilemas da reforma municipal no Brasil	Orlando Alves dos Santos Júnior
2001	Tomo Editorial	Orçamento Participativo – reflexões sobre a experiência de Porto Alegre	Luciano Fedozzi
2001	Editora Revan	Os condenados da cidade	Loic Wacquant
2000	Editora Revan	Ensaio sobre o desenvolvimento brasileiro: heranças e urgências	Tânia Bacelar
2000	Editora Revan	O Futuro das Metrópoles: desigualdades e governabilidade	Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro
1998	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Política de saneamento ambiental: inovações na perspectiva do controle social	Orlando A. dos Santos Júnior, Ana Lúcia Britto e Hélio Ricardo L. Porto (orgs.)
1998	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Serviços de saneamento na Baixada Fluminense	Ana Lúcia Britto e Hélio R. L. Porto (orgs.)

1997	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Direito à moradia: instrumentos e experiências de regularização fundiária nas cidades brasileira	Betânia de Moraes Alfonsin
1997	Editora Civilização Brasileira	Dos Cortiços aos Condomínios Fechados – as formas de produção da moradia na cidade do RJ	Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro
1997	Observatório / IPPUR / FASE	Direito à moradia: instrumentos e experiências de regularização fundiária nas cidades brasileiras.	Betânia de Moraes Alfonsin
1997	Observatório / Tomo Editorial	Orçamento participativo: reflexões sobre a experiência de Porto Alegre	Luciano Fedozzi
1996	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Associativismo e participação popular – tendências da organização popular no RJ	Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro e Orlando A. dos S. Júnior
1996	Editora UFRJ	A crise da moradia nas grandes cidades – da questão da habitação à reforma urbana	Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro e Orlando Alves dos S. Júnior
1996	Editora Civilização Brasileira	Cidade, Povo e Nação. Gênese do Urbanismo	Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro e Robert Pechman (orgs.)
1996	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	O Rio de Janeiro em questão: o plano agache e o ideário reformista dos anos 20	Denise Cabral Stuckenbruck
1996	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Dualização e Reestruturação urbana – o caso do RJ	Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro e Adauto Lúcio Cardoso
1995	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Reforma Urbana – por um novo modelo de planejamento e gestão das cidades	Orlando Alves dos Santos Júnior
1994	Editora Civilização Brasileira	Globalização, fragmentação e reforma urbana	Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro e Orlando Alves dos S. Júnior (orgs.)
1992	IPPUR/ UFRJ	Acumulação Urbana e a Cidade	Luiz César de Q. Ribeiro e Luciana C. do Lago (orgs.)

1.6.2. Material for Diffusion and Transfer of Results

Ano	Editores	Título	Autor
2008	Ministério das Cidades	Hierarquia e Identificação de Espaços Urbanos	Observatório das Metrópoles
2008	Ministério das Cidades	Tipologia das Cidades Brasileiras	Observatório das Metrópoles
2008	Ministério das Cidades	Como Andam as Metrópoles. Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Salvador, Porto Alegre, Fortaleza, Belém, Goiânia, Natal, Recife, Curitiba, Maringá.	Observatório das Metrópoles
2008	Observatório/PE CMG UFPE – FASE PE	Sistema de informação sobre Áreas de Interesse Social na RM Recife (1978-2008)	Lívia Miranda, Jan Bitoun e M ^a Ângela Souza (coordenadores)
2008	FEE	Atualização e expansão da análise da organização social dos territórios das metrópoles e a identificação das tendências de transformação de longo prazo - 1980/2000; Região Metropolitana de Porto Alegre	Rosetta Mammarella (Org.)
2007	Cadernos Habitare – Observatório/IPPUR	Habitação Social nas Metrópoles Brasileiras. Uma avaliação das políticas	Adauto Lúcio Cardoso (org.)

		habitacionais em Belém, Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte, Recife, Rio de Janeiro e São Paulo no final do século XX.	
2007	SEPPAU/UFPR	Relatório com síntese dos procedimentos metodológicos e resultados preliminares da pesquisa “Mercado imobiliário e estruturação do espaço na Região Metropolitana de Curitiba”.	Gislene Pereira e Madianita Nunes
2007	Observatório/PE MDU UFPE – FASE PE	Sistema de Informações sobre Áreas de Interesse Social na RM Recife (1978-2008)	Maria Angela Souza, Lívia Miranda e Jan Bitoun (Org.)
2007	Observatório das Metrôpoles	Capacitação sobre a Construção e Utilização da Tipologia Socioespacial	Eduardo Rodrigues da Silva e Marcelo Gomes Ribeiro
2007	Observatório das Metrôpoles	Introdução ao ArcGIS 9.2	Rômulo José Ribeiro
2007	Observatório das Metrôpoles	Análise Social do Território	Filipe Souza Correa, Arthur Molina e Marcelo Gomes Ribeiro
2006	PUC SP	Questões da Metrópole Contemporânea: Novas Estratégias de Intervenção Urbana	Lúcia Bógus (Orgs.)
2006	Editora Porto Alegre	Como anda a metrópole de Porto Alegre	Rosetta Mammarella (Org.)
2005	Ipardes/Observatório das Metrôpoles	Indicadores Intrametropolitanos 2000: diferenças socioespaciais na Região Metropolitana de Curitiba. Disponível em: < http://www.ipardes.gov.br/pdf/publicacoes/intrametropolitanos.pdf >	Equipe de pesquisadores do Ipardes
2005	Observatório/IPPUR/ FASE Nacional	Cidade, Cultura e Democracia Participativa – metodologias e experiências de educação política	Orlando Alves dos S. Junior, Tatiana Dahmer Pereira, Gert Peuckert e Lutz Brangsch
2004	Observatório/IPARDES	METRODATA: Indicadores intrametropolitanos para a Região Metropolitana de Curitiba	Paulo Delgado; Marley Deschamps; Rosa Moura (coordenadores)
2004	Observatório/PE CMG UFPE – FASE PE	Banco de dados das Zonas Especiais de Interesse Social – BDZEIS RECIFE PE	Lívia Miranda e Jan Bitoun (coordenadores)
2004	FEE/RS	Desigualdades socioespaciais na Região Metropolitana de Porto Alegre: uma coletânea	Núcleo de Estudos Regionais e Urbanos
2003	Observatório IPPUR/FASE- PROURB-FASE NACIONAL	Risco e Desigualdade Ambiental na Região Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro	Ana Lúcia Britto e Aduino Lúcio Cardoso (coordenadores)

1.6.3. Publications for Training Human Resources

Ano	Editora	Série	Título	Autor
2008	Observatório/IPARDES	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Quantificação e mapeamento dos movimentos pendulares dos municípios do Paraná - 2000	Marley Deschamps; Anael Cintra; Paulo Delgado; Rosa Moura
2008	Observatório PE / FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	A Instalação do Concidades PE e as Políticas Estaduais	Lívia Miranda (Org.)

			de Desenvolvimento Urbano	
2007	Observatório PE / FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Participação Popular e Inclusão Social na Construção de Cidades Justas em PE	Livia Miranda (Org.)
2007	Observatório/PE MDU UFPE – FASE PE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Livia Miranda, Jan Bitoun e M ^a Ângela Souza (org.)	2007
2007	Observatório PE / FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Sociedade na Luta pela Construção de Cidades Justas	Livia Miranda (Org.)
2007	Observatório/ IPARDES	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Nível de integração dos municípios à dinâmica metropolitana	Rosa Moura, Paulo Delgado, Marley Deschamps, Maria Luisa Castello Branco
2005	Observatório PE / FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Sociedade Civil Constroi Plataforma para uma Política de Habitação de Interesse Social para o Recife	Livia Miranda (Org.)
2005	Observatório PE / FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Plano Diretor do Recife: Deliberações da Sociedade Devem ser Acolhidas pelos Parlamentares	Livia Miranda (Org.)
2004	Observatório/Fase PE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	II Caderno: Aprendendo com o Exercício da Cidadania	Evanildo Barbosa e Luisa de Marillac Mello (org)
2004	Observatório /IPARDES	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Dinâmica recente da economia e transformações na configuração espacial da Região Metropolitana de Curitiba	Daniel Nojima; Rosa Moura; Sandra Teresinha Silva
2004	Observatório PE / FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Segmentos Sociais Discutem o Presente e o Futuro das Cidades Brasileiras	Livia Miranda (Org.)
2004	Observatório PE / FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Prefeituras da Região Metropolitana do Recife Priorizam o Debate Sobre Plano Diretor	Livia Miranda (Org.)
2004	Observatório PE / FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Perspectivas de mudanças rumo à maioria do PREZEIS	Livia Miranda (Org.)
2004	Observatório PE / FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Saneamento Ambiental, conscientização e trabalho pela qualidade de vida da população	Livia Miranda (Org.)
2003	Observatório/Fase PE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	I Caderno: Aprendendo com o Exercício da Cidadania	Evanildo Barbosa e Luisa de Marillac Mello (org)
2003	Observatório/FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Políticas Públicas e Gestão Local: programa interdisciplinar de conselheiros municipais	Orlando A. Santos Junior, Mauro R. Monteiro Santos, Livia

				Miranda, Aercio Barbosa de Oliveira e Tatiana D. Pereira.
1998	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Déficit Habitacional	Adauto Lúcio Cardoso
1995	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Como Anda o RJ: análise da conjuntura social	Luiz César de Q Ribeiro (org.)
1995	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Saneamento Ambiental na Baixada: cidadania e gestão democrática	Jorge Florêncio, Hélio Ricardo L. Porto e Orlando Alves dos S. Júnior (orgs.)
1994	Observatório IPPUR/UFRJ-FASE	Cadernos de Formação de Atores da Política Pública	Boletim Estatístico da Baixada Fluminense	Luiz César de Queiroz Ribeiro(org)

II - Justification

The destiny of the metropolises lies at the centre of the dilemmas of contemporary societies. The technological, social and economic transformations in progress since the mid-1970s, especially those arising from globalization and socio-productive restructuring, have deepened the dissociation engendered by industrial capitalism between material progress and urbanization, economy and territory, Nation and State. According to forecasts made by international organs, in 2015, we shall have 33 urban agglomerations of the megalopolis scale, among which 27 will be located in developing countries, Tokyo being the only rich one. On the other hand, while a large portion of the metropolises of the Southern Hemisphere will continue to undergo explosive demographic growth rates, dissociated from the necessary material progress, those that concentrate the functions of direction, command and co-ordination of the world economic flows will shrink in relative size. We shall thus have two urban conditions. The first one will be generated by the vertiginous population concentration in large cities in the countries that are becoming acquainted with *rural exodus resulting from* the incorporation of the countryside into the expansion of the world frontiers of capital circulation space. The second urban condition will arise from the concentration of capital, power and social welfare resources.

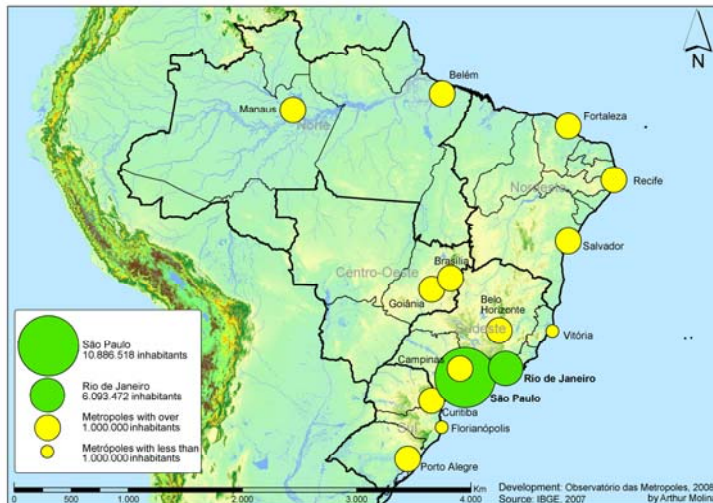
Despite the increase in the asymmetries, the metropolises have increased their inducer role in national economic development, as already shown in classical works, like J. Jacobs (1969) and research about the relation between globalization and the metropolises (VELTZ, 1996; 2002). However, for the metropolises to be more than a mere platform for the attraction of capital, but rather to constitute territories capable of re-territorializing the economy and preventing the deepening of the disjunction between State and Nation, it is necessary that they contain the elements required by the new economy of agglomeration of the post-Fordist phase. Among these elements, we highlight those related to the social means that

germinate innovation, trust and social cohesion. The reduction in the costs of distance and the pecuniary advantages – the fruit of the revolution in the means of transport and communication and new business management systems - count less today than the effects of agglomeration arising from the densification of social, intellectual and cultural relations. Studies show that the metropolises with lower levels of dualization and polarization of the social tissue have taken advantage of the competition to attract the economic flows. Those metropolises have rejected the logic of competition, seeking to offer only entrepreneurial local governments and the virtues of the mercantilization of the city.

2.1. The Brazilian Metropolises: assets and liabilities

Despite the imbalances, our urban system constitutes an important asset for national development. It is composed of 37 Large Urban Agglomerations (GEUBs), consisting of metropolitan regions, RIDES and capitals cities with a strong capacity for polarization of the national territory and for the organization of cities networks and sub-networks. Those agglomerations concentrate approximately 76 million people (around 45% of the national population) and 61% of national income. Among the 37 GEUBs, there are 15 Metropolises, that is, urban agglomerations that encompass the new functions of command, direction and co-ordination characteristic of the large cities in a “network economy” (VELTZ, 1996). Those metropolises can be singled out by the concentration of population, the capacity for centrality, the level of inclusion in the economy of productive services. Besides that, they hold the business leadership power, measured by the location of the head office of the largest 500 companies in the country, by the total volume of bank / financial operations and by the monthly revenue amount³. The map shown below provides us with a graphical representation of the distribution and hierarchy of the Large Urban Spaces.

³ Further detail about the procedures and indicators used to consult the document, “*Análise das Regiões Metropolitanas do Brasil. Relatório da Atividade 1: identificação dos espaços metropolitanos e construção de tipologias*” [Analysis of the Metropolitan Regions of Brazil. Report on Activity 1: identification of the metropolitan spaces and construction of typologies], is available on the site www.observatoriodasmetropoles.net . Also see Ribeiro and Santos Junior (2007). .



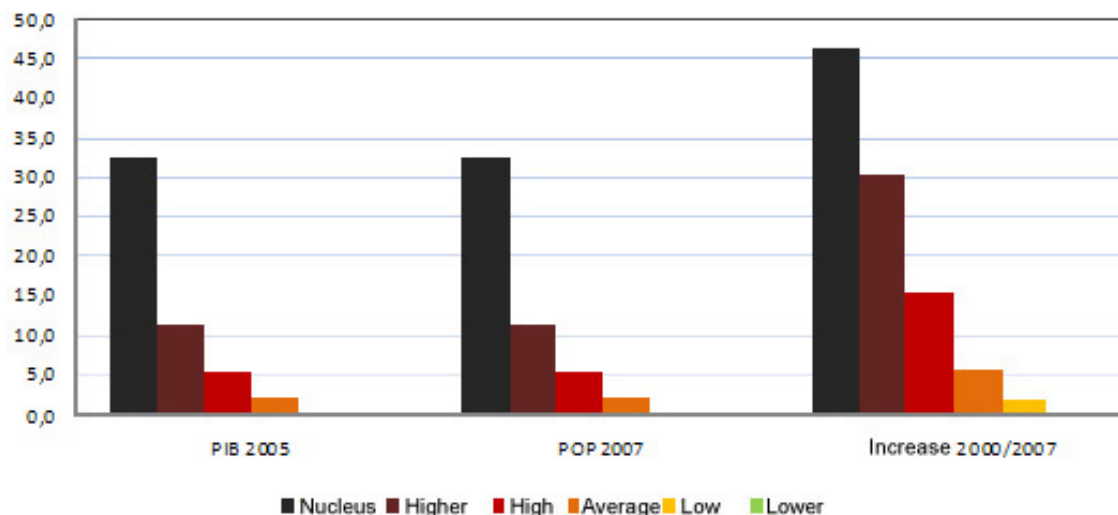
Those GEUBs, in fact considered as metropolitan spaces, have enormous importance in the concentration of the national productive forces. They centralize 62% of the technological capacity of the country, measured by the number of patents, scientific articles, number of people with

over 12 years of schooling, the gross value of industrial transformation (VTI) and number of companies that innovate in terms of product and process. At the same time, these 15 metropolises concentrate 55% of the value of industrial transformation by exporting companies. We have, therefore, an urban system that can be considered an important asset for a national development project in this scenario of new tendencies for transformation in capitalism. But, at the same time, they also concentrate major challenges to be faced, in the form of liabilities resulting from the urbanization model organized essentially by the combination of market forces and a State historically permissive with all forms of privatist appropriation of the city. It is not merely a matter of understanding the absence of government planning in the accelerated process of urbanization, which transferred 8 million people to the cities in the 1950s, 14 million in the 1960s and 17 million in the 1970s. The State's omission in planning arose from the use of the city as a type of buffer frontier of the social conflicts inherent to concentrating and excluding capitalism here established. For this reason, our metropolises are today unprepared materially, socially and institutionally for economic growth based on the dynamic of innovation, the economy of knowledge and efficiency that mobilizes not only the logic of the market, but also the positive effects of social cohesion. They are house of a set of liabilities, whose handling is imperative in order for productive force, represented by the complexity of our urban network, can leverage national development. We shall examine three dimensions of these liabilities. In first place, we take the consequences of this "perverse urban policy" for spatial mobility. There is not public collective transport systems in the metropolises capable of structuring the use and occupation of space and of counterbalancing the submission to private individual transport and its enormous urban diseconomies. The latest figures for São Paulo are stunning: on 3rd April 2008, the congestion index reached the mark of 229 km. But, as expected, the consequences of this irrationality does not affect everyone equally. *São Paulo Big Business* hovers above the infernal traffic of the largest metropolis in South America, using the third largest private helicopter fleet in the world, comprising around 500 aircraft.

The graphic below provides a view of the demographic pressure for centrality of the municipalities belonging to the 15 metropolises. It represents

the degree of concentration of the GDP and of the resident population, as well as the demographic increment at the pole municipality (nucleus) and in the four categories of spatial integration of the periphery cities to the nucleus.

Graphic 1 – Distribution of GDP and Population in the Municipalities, according to level of integration (*) to the pole in the 15 metropolitan regions



Source: Elaboration by the Observatory based on IBGE data – Demographic Census 2000 and Population Count 2007.

The pressure for occupation of the central areas results from the combination of the transformations of the labour market that occurred in 1980s and 1990s. Its main features are the precarious, informal, transitory occupation growth, especially in the service sector, and, in general, the personal and domestic sub-sector, along with the recognized crisis in urban mobility and the collapse of the forms of housing provision. As the wealth continues to be concentrated in the pole municipalities, it may be concluded that one of the principal characteristics of the socio-territorial dynamic in the metropolises is the conflict due to the centrality of the occupation and use of urban land. The two other expressions of this conflict are, on the one hand, the immobility on the part of the working population, and, on the other, the reproduction of the precariousness of the urban *habitat*. Over the last nine years, in effect, in the principal metropolises, no less than 26% of the Brazilians who belong to a family which income is below R\$ 500, have swapped the bus for a pair of tennis shoes. Another 13%, for a bicycle. The workers, who succeed in infiltrating the metropolitan centrality, exchange immobility for precarious housing, and the *favelas* are its most evident expression. In the 15 metropolises, almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of these homes are distributed in a radius of up to 10 km, concentrated at the poles. The characteristics of the precarious housing are illegality, irregularity, construction on land hardly suitable for the residential function, densification of home occupation, and, in many cases, the assignment of considerable parcel of the family income to rent expenses. These characteristics are not homogeneously present in all the metropolises, as they are highly influenced by the history of the forms of production of the lower class housing and the urban regime prevalent in each metropolis. The *favelas* in São Paulo, for example, present greater

precariousness regarding the kind of terrain occupied and greater distance from the more central areas. Maricato (1996:58) estimates that 49.3% of the *favelas* in the city of São Paulo are located on the bank of a stream, 32.2% on land subject to flooding, 29.3% built on land with accentuated declivity and 24.2% on terrain liable to erosion. Although located in areas that allow accessibility, the maps showing the location of the *favelas* in São Paulo evidence the distance to the social and economic nucleus of the metropolis. On the other hand, the *cortiços* seem to constitute a strategy of proximity, due to their location in the more central areas. Yet in the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro, the urban regime allows settlement of potential conflicts arising from the effects of socio-territorial segmentation. That is achieved through the configuration of a model where the *favelas* lie near the districts that concentrate the residences of the upper segments of the social structure, as described by Ribeiro and Lago (2001).

Alongside this conflict, the Brazilian metropolises are also concentrating the more dramatic aspects of the crisis of sociability, whose most evident and dramatic side is the exacerbation of violence. For 20 years, the violence in the major cities had another dimension. The data on violent crime in the Brazilian metropolises are so shocking that they led historian, Luiz Mir (2004) to coin the expression, “metropolises of death”: the murder rate has doubled in twenty years; the average murder victim rate among the metropolitan regions, from 1998 to 2002, was 46.7 per 100 thousand inhabitants. This figure was well above the national average of 28.6. In other words, the incidence of murder in the metropolitan regions is almost twice that in the nation as a whole. As shown by various studies, the murder victims are concentrated among male youths. The association between lethal violence and metropolization seems, therefore, to present varied evidence in the empirical studies conducted by specialists.

The third aspect arises from the connections between the tendencies towards residential segregation and the mechanisms of reproduction of the social inequalities. The use of the city as a buffer frontier for the conflicts implied in the institution of a dual welfare regime, combining the variant, “familistic-mercantile” (ESPING-ANDERSON, 1995), with a selective Welfare State. In fact, the city as a frontier implied transfer to families (and communities) the principal functions of social reproduction. One of the fundamental pillars of this regime was the mentioned practice of a perverse *urban policy of total tolerance* with all the forms of city occupation and conditions, as much by labour as by the capital owners. The physiognomy, the social life, social organization of the territory, indeed all the aspects of our urban reality express the various facets of this regime of social reproduction. We may say that, in the large metropolises, we undergo a social crisis arising from the fragilization of this dual regime of social welfare, whose mechanisms are – besides the transformations in the world of labour – the fragilization of the social structures on the family and neighbourhoods, combined with mechanisms of residential segregation. The fragilization of the family-community social structures have occurred as a result of three tendencies: (i) on the one hand, the growing incorporation of the lower class territories to the mercantile order that affects not only housing – as much by expansion of

purchase and sale of real estate as its rent - but the whole set of local economy, operating under institutional bases parallel to society's hegemonic bases; (ii) the diffusion of a *violent sociability*⁴ (MACHADO, 2004a; 2004a) as social order and its consequences on the collective life in these territories; and, (iii) as a material substrate of this sociability, the tendencies towards territorial concentration of the segments experiencing unstable relations with the labour market and the consequences concerning socio-cultural isolation from the city.

The three mechanisms mutually reinforce, transforming the residential segregation into one of the principal features of the current urban-metropolitan order. In our studies, we have observed empirical evidence in this direction. Besides the already known tendencies towards self-isolation of the upper levels in "fortified citadels" – known as *closed condominiums* - we have verified the formation of territories concentrating a population experiencing the accumulation of various processes of social vulnerabilization, which indicate a tendency towards the reproduction of poverty and inequalities. They are outlying neighbourhoods and *favelas* that concentrate people with unstable ties to the labour market and living under conditions of fragilization of the family universe. They are territories that tend to concentrate a sort of *negative social capital*⁵. In a study performed by the Observatory of the Metropolises, we verified that (RIBEIRO, 2007) the risk for the young in the age range 17 – 24 to face a situation of *institutional disaffiliation* - not studying, not working and not even seeking occupation – increases 30% if they live in neighbourhoods with a marked concentration of household heads who maintain fragile, unstable ties to the labour market. The risk of school and family lack of protection for children/youths aged 4 - 14 increases by 28%, if they live in neighbourhoods with such characteristics.

Summing up, the metropolises presenting the features of the productive forces required by the new model of development, generate at the same time quite unfavourable living conditions and social cohesion.

2.2. Challenges for Metropolitan Governance: metropolises or *metropolis*

The metropolises lie at the heart of the dilemmas of Brazilian social formation. On their land it is dramatized and concentrated the effects of the disjunction among nation, economy and society inherent to their historical condition as peripheral in the capitalist expansion, accelerated by subordination to globalization hegemonized by financial capital. It is necessary to give a response to the threats of loss of social cohesion, without which no change of course towards a stabilized, solvent economy will be

⁴ "... pode-se apresentar a característica mais essencial da sociabilidade violenta como a transformação da força, de meio de obtenção de interesses, no próprio princípio de regulação das relações sociais estabelecidas." [... one can present the most essential characteristic of violent sociability as the transformation of force, a means to obtain interests, in the very principle of regulation of the established social relations.] (MACHADO, 2004a:39)

⁵ Wacquant (1998)

possible or have meaning. The democratic governance of Brazilian society is also being decided in its metropolises, given that they are room for the game moves that are deciding the future. Recalling Celso Furtado⁶, we would say that in the metropolises are concentrated the processes that interrupt the construction of Brazilian social formation as a nation.

At the same time, it is known that stabilization and solvency of our economy vis-à-vis the international creditors, albeit fundamental conditions, are not sufficient to guarantee development, given that productive capacity is threatened by various processes of dilapidation. There is no politician, government leader, journalist or intellectual who does not perceive the growing constraints on development arising from the metropolization of the social issue, urban violence, degradation of the environment, urban poverty, fragilization of the family etc. This leads to the question: if facing the social issue is simultaneously a social and economic necessity, besides being a moral imperative, why has so little been done? Why has the metropolitan issue suffered from such a political orphanhood?

There are various reasons to explain this lack of political commitment to the metropolis, but the localism of the electoral system is one of the main ones. It is estimated, for example, that around 47% of the votes for deputies are essentially local, this percentage, in the Southeast, reaching 64% (CARVALHO, 2003). This characteristic is associated to a likewise localist mentality regarding social problems and to the worldwide diffusion of new models of urban policy based on a competitive conception that emerge in a localist mode of thinking the city. The result of the localisms – electoral and intellectual – is the strengthening of the historical use of the city as the object of the patrimonial enrichment by the interests constituted in the circuits of urban accumulation (property owner, contractor, concessionaire, etc.).

Those facts remind us of the book, “A Marcha da Insensatez”, by Bárbara W. Tuchman (2003). Based on various historical events the author observed the adoption by governments of policies contrary to their own

⁶ “Em meio milênio de história, partindo de uma constelação de feitorias, de populações indígenas desgarradas, de escravos transplantados de outro continente, de aventureiros europeus e asiáticos em busca de um destino melhor, chegamos a um povo de extraordinária polivalência cultural, um país sem paralelo pela vastidão territorial e homogeneidade lingüística e religiosa. Mas nos falta a experiência de provas cruciais, como as conheceram outros povos, cuja sobrevivência chegou a estar ameaçada. E nos falta também um verdadeiro conhecimento de nossas possibilidades, e principalmente de our debilities. Mas não ignoramos que o tempo histórico se acelera, e que a contagem desse tempo se faz contra nós. Trata-se de saber se temos um futuro como nação que conta na construção do devenir humano. Ou se prevalecerão as forças que se empenham em interromper o our processo histórico de formação de um Estado-Nação.” [In half a millenium of history, starting from a constellation of feitorias#, from desgarradas# indigenous populations, of slaves transplanted from another continent, from European and Asian adventurers in search of a better destiny, we reach a people of extraordinary cultural polyvalency, a country without parallel in its territorial vastness and linguistic and religious homogeneity. But we lack the experience of crucial tests, like those other peoples have known, whose survival came to be threatened. And we also lack true knowledge of our possibilities, and, principally, our weaknesses. But we do not ignore that historical time accelerates, and that the counting of this time is made against us. It is matter of knowing if we have a future as a nation that counts on the construction of the human devenir. Or if the forces that endeavour to interrupt our historical process of formation of Nation-State will prevail.] (FURTADO – “Brasil: a construção interrompida”[Brazil: interrupted construction], Paz e Terra, Rio de Janeiro, 1992: 35)

interests, from the Trojan War to the Vietnam War. She starts, then, to list situations in which a sort of collective blindness has led government leaders to disastrous attitudes, fully avoidable if only a sensible stance had prevailed as a criterion for decision-making. Based on historical examples, Tuchman verifies that, despite the enormous progress of science and technology with which men have been managing to control nature, notwithstanding the conditions available today to foresee and anticipate events, which endow men with far increased capacity to govern, there are innumerable cases of misgovernment that have resulted in catastrophes that affect the governing groups' very own interests. Why are governments incapable of making decisions, even when they are useful to keep them in power? The author proposes four reasons: tyranny or oppression, unbridled ambition, incompetence, and, finally, lack of good sense. The latter would be characterized as being the situation in which a wrong decision occurs, or there is a non-decision, when faced with a problem that is collectively perceived as such, and, at the same time, there exists a viable alternative to deal with it.

In the Brazilian metropolises, the two situations are combined. The challenges presented here fully configure the lack of sensibleness of those in government and even the society. It is expressed in the fact of not taking advantage of the productive force concentrated in a complex and diversified urban metropolitan system like that in Brazil, only comparable to a few other countries in the world, and does not reverse the accumulation of factors that are known to lead to social and environmental disasters that nullify this force and render national cohesion unviable.

But, if we return to the real world of the facts, the lack of sensibleness of the Brazilian ruling elite is insufficient to explain their apparent blindness. What is present in the Brazilian metropolises is an institutional and political condition that turns any project of Inter-governmental co-operation into a zero sum game with roots in the social organization of the metropolitan territory. In effect, the work of the Observatory of the Metropolises verified that residential segregation has important consequences for the capacity of democratic governance of the Brazilian metropolises, as it intensifies the condition of institutional fragmentation in evidence historically. As known, the metropolitan planning agencies created in the 70s disappeared or completely lost their technical and political capacity. They became empty entities, without authority or even function, though many of them have a technical corps still imbued with planning propositions. The rare government actions aimed at dealing with the problems on a metropolitan scale result from isolated initiatives, taken by some City Halls circumstantially managed by political coalitions endowed with a public spirit. In almost all, the enormous power of the core cities is not used to generate co-operative dynamics, but, on the contrary, to support and legitimize a fragmented and segregated management pattern of urban problems related to housing, health, transport, education, etc. Even on the issue of environmental sanitation, whose very nature imposes a metropolitan vision, the privatization of the services of water and sewage have led to the adoption of this same fragmented and segregated pattern. On the other hand, the management of the metropolitan peripheries has been

marked by old, well-known “clientelism”, combined with the practices of *free riders*, whose most synthetic expression – in many cases – is the community ambulances maintained by City Halls and innumerable entities to assist councillors, who simply carry patients to central areas.

Therefore, it has been created a situation described as *ungovernability* of the Brazilian metropolises, due to: (i) the size and complexity of the problems that have increased in volume, (ii) the condition of institutional fragmentation and political disinterest, and (iii) the non-existence of civic and political values that drive collective transforming actions.

Residential segregation, combined with the impacts of the social crisis produced by the depletion of the developmentalist model prevalent since the 50s, creates an institutional condition unfavourable to co-operation, and affirmation of citizenship. In the already mentioned study by the Observatory of the Metropolises, regarding associativism in the metropolitan areas⁷, scarce evidence was found of what Putnam (1993) called social capital, that is, a historical experience accumulated in the form of consolidated rules of reciprocity and system of civic participation. In effect, analyzing the information on the affiliation/association of persons 18 and over to civil entities, trade unions, professional associations, sporting and cultural associations, religious associations, district associations, and community organs in general, it is verified that in the 6 main Brazilian metropolises, out of a universe of 22.5 million people aged 18 or over, only 27% had a link to some type of associative organization⁸. Taking as reference the trade union organizations, which display the greatest indexes of affiliation/association, it is clearly perceived that the most organized social strata, in all of the metropolitan regions, are those that have greatest degree of schooling and highest incomes, which translates into social power for the middle classes in Brazilian urban society⁹.

However, the theoretical response by R. Putnam to the so-called “dilemma of collective action”, must be expanded. In effect, the formation of social actors does not depend only on the belief in rules of reciprocity and associative experience to solve collective problems. It is necessary, above all, that there be recognition of the existence of such problems, without which the “dilemma of collective action” is not even posed. In this sense, the concept of the “historical action system”, constructed by Touraine (1974), is relevant to cover the dynamic that presides over social change.

To what extent the transition, the manner in which the social institutions have been reacting to it and its impacts on the individual and collective practices are configuring the future of the Brazilian metropolis in this new historical setting? To what degree are the forms by which the social forces experiment and react to the crisis already modelling the future possibilities?

⁷ Based on the data from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra à Domicílio 1988 and Pesquisa Mensal de Emprego 1996, conducted by the IBGE

⁸ Rio de Janeiro (24%), São Paulo (29%), Belo Horizonte (25%), Recife (24%) and Salvador (22%).

⁹ For further information, see Santos Junior, Ribeiro and Azevedo, 2004.

These findings lead to a series of interrogations about the obstacles and impasses in the construction of citizenship in the scenario of the mentioned social and symbolic inequalities and separations. The social destructuring of the lower class neighbourhoods, their growing stigmatization in the context of the socio-productive restructuring, in which, at stake, are the very meaning of labour and the symbolic practices in the fields of policy and society that aim at delegitimize the conflict as inherent to the policy, have created a limited representative democracy, as it nullifies the autonomy of the lower class voice¹⁰.

What civic culture and policy have social segregation and socio-spatial inequalities encouraged? What is the impact on “conventional capital” produced by the enormous differences that mark and divide the Brazilian metropolises, that is, on the experience of associative life translated into urban culture? It is known that “conventional capital” is one of the bases of the construction of social capital, given that it provides one of its fundamental elements: confidence in the rules of reciprocity. Examples are the credit associations and the co-operative pools for home construction.

These concerns are similar to those of other specialists that have drawn attention to the destructuring effects of violence, in disseminating values and norms that block collective sociability. According to Luiz Eduardo Soares, “in the Rio *favelas*, the beginning of the XXI century coincides with the aggressive predominance of feudalized war values: male hegemony affirms itself in parallel to the supremacy of courage and loyalty, always restricted to the arts of war and the hierarchized and excluding ambit of the reference group, which corresponds to the affirmation of an explosive scenario of fratricidal factionalism “ (SOARES, 2000:271). On the other hand, the violent practices engendered by those values “destroy family structures and the dynamic of cultural reproduction, in artificially inverting the relations of inter-generational authority, converting them into ties of militarized power”. In the *favelas*, there is a permanent dispute over the moral supremacy of two structures: the family and the drug traffic.

In other words, socio-spatial segregation has assumed the role of reproduction of the inequalities with regard to the distribution of social power in society, this being understood as the differentiated capacity of these groups and classes to trigger actions that allow them to dispute urban resources.

¹⁰ “...enquanto o conflito não produz a própria fala dos conflitantes, ele não pode sequer ser enunciado. Em outros termos, será preciso que as forças que se opõem a esses sintomas o nomeiem de alguma forma para que sua decifração possa ser feita” [...while conflict does not produce the speech itself of those in conflict, neither can it be enunciated. In other words, it will be necessary that the forces opposed to these symptoms name it in some way so that its deciphering can be made] (OLIVEIRA, 2000:33). In this text, Francisco de Oliveira provides important elements to think about urban conflict in the present. Before elaborating the idea that cognitive elaboration of social conflict depends on its perception as social reality, it is necessary to remember that the social classes are a historico- structural reality whose emergence depends on two movements of objectivation. On the one hand, the objectivation of the social relations is capable of producing an experience of alterity and the formation of a community of interests; on the other, the objectivation in a collective experience, that is, the formação of class identity. The latter condition depends on a “discourse”, an understanding of society. In this respect, see the relations between values and cognition in Mary Douglas and Pierre Bourdieu.

This capacity depends on how much spatial concentration leads to sociability that induces the construction of communities of interests.

In short, one of the objectives of this project is to deepen the knowledge of the factors capable of creating institutional conditions for the emergence of a system of democratic governance in the Brazilian metropolises, which certainly entails adoption of urban policies to confront their socio-spatial fragmentation. Without them, the growing self-segregation of the upper middle classes – who, as mentioned, control the social power in the Brazilian city, whether by the demographic emptying of the areas where they are already densely present, or by resorting to recreation of the citadel system - will deepen the metropolitan fragmentation. That will be carried out by separating the spaces in which are concentrated the powerful victors of globalization, producing territories of self-government and neo-corporative models of urban governance. It is thus that, in various metropolises, one views the emergence of forms of management and styles of public policies where the interests of the property businesses, concessionaires of urban services and upper middle class residents, are articulated to decide about the actions of the public power. This has given birth to an “urbanism of proximity” and a “contractualist model” of public intervention. Territories are created where there prevails a type of *hypercitizenship*. In the contractualist model, there is a revamping of the participationist ideology of the 70s in the service of a liberal conception, affirming a neo-corporative policy without a global public sphere of the city. At the same time, the lower classes are deprived of their capacity for intervention in the city politics. For this very reason, the peripheries and lower class neighborhoods are abandoned and become subject to every type of violence, among which is symbolic violence, or the renewed practices of “clientelism”, of which an example is the diffusion of private assistentialism practiced by politicians in the peripheries.

Until when will it be possible to conciliate democracy with maintenance of blatant, growing social disparities? Incidentally, it is to be remembered that all the countries that enjoyed long periods of democracy carried out processes of social homogenization.

In short, the impacts of globalization on our metropolises, given our historical trajectory, maintain intact the doubts about the construction of democracy in cities with neither *polis* nor *civitas*, which translates as *cities without citizens*. The Brazilian cities express the selective and authoritarian character of modernization engendered by the expansion of world capitalism, in maintaining the political duality generated by the dissociation between the territory where the quotidian is reproduced - the subsoil of the Brazilian nation, and the enclaves connected to the circuits of high finance.

In this scenario, we now present some points that we deem essential for a public agenda to face the challenges of defining a sensible route capable of constructing the institutional bases of the governability of our metropolises.

(vi) **Social question and economic development.** Despite the deep

social problems identified in our work, we must look at the metropolitan issue in the light of the possibilities that our system of large cities offers to socially equitable, economic and sustainable development from the environmental point of view. As cited at the beginning, the technological revolution, the new models of organization of the relations of production, even less financial globalization, have not eliminated the importance of the economic function of the major cities, which, on the contrary, have assumed the role of running and co-ordinating the globalized circuits of production and circulation of wealth. It is necessary, however, that our metropolises contain the new requirements of the economies of agglomeration suitable for advanced services for production, all of them founded on the existence of a dense social tissue and an institutional atmosphere that generates confidence and co-operation. In this sense, the territorial policies necessary for dealing with the problems accumulated in the Brazilian metropolises may have highly positive economic impacts due to a rise in competitiveness and global productivity. On the other hand, the concentrated and articulated action of the different levels of government in social investment in the territories of the metropolises certainly will have important impacts on the increase in aggregate demand in the economy, by their multiplier effects on income and employment.

- (vii) **Urban Policy and Social Policy.** The results of our works indicate the need for government interventions in the metropolises to seek articulation between the objectives of social assistance and income transfer to the most vulnerable groups, and the social, housing and urbanistic reconstruction of the territories, that is, interventions oriented by the principles and instruments of urban reform. It entails taking the territory as an element of articulation of the government actions aimed at constructing a social protection system and breaking the mechanisms of reproduction of inequalities and poverty.

- (viii) **Finance of public policies** – among the crucial aspects for the construction of metropolitan governance structures is the challenge relating to the financing of the public policies for the solution of common problems. According to Bird and Slack (2003), “The form of finance for public expenditure directly affects the viability of any development proposal or objective of rendering a service, and, for this reason, it is always a key question in any city or metropolitan area strategy”. The issue of finance gains even more importance when it is considered that a marked characteristic of the metropolitan areas is that the economic frontiers do not correspond to the jurisdictional bounds. Besides this, the public policies necessary to tackle the insufficiency and bad distribution of urban infrastructure require long term commitments, fiscal and technical capacity on the part of the federal entities and substantial amounts of resources, unequally distributed during the time of implementation of the projects. The lack of structures of co-operation, characteristic of Brazilian federalism, disincentives the adoption of governance structures proper to

overcome these limitations. Issues such as the excessive earmarking of revenues, the rigidity of the public budgets and lack of fiscal instruments for co-ordination can not be left aside when investment in metropolitan spaces is discussed (GARSON, 2007). In the same manner, the discussion of governance can not be restricted to the action of the State structures: it must consider the participation of the private sector, as financier and executor of specific services and of civil society, in the choice of resource usage. Analysing the evolution of the governance structures in European countries, Jouve and Lefèvre (1999,p.20) stress the abandonment of the monopoly by the public actors, the accent shifting to the notions of partnership, negotiation and mobilization of the local actors: shifting from the government era to the governance era.

- (ix) **Governability and Democratic Urban Governance.** The challenge to metropolitan management, therefore, involves the construction of an institutional system of co-operative actions among the levels of government, and between these and the actors from civil society and the market. Today, there is a large consensus among specialists of the existence of a tendency towards polycentrism of urban power, whose fundamentals are the fact the metropolises are the stage for interventions oriented by influences, needs and interests on distinct scales – global, national, regional and local – in the economic, cultural, and social spheres. Here it becomes important to understand the metropolitan economy as an articulator network of networks that have anchorages on distinct scales, thereby functioning as a network of unstable geometry. A company may have a local location, linked to the regional or national market, and be swiftly encouraged, by policy to open up and increase competitiveness in the metropolis, to have its interests globalized. The question of governability of the metropolises in the context of globalization and productive restructuring must be formulated taking into consideration the fragmentation of power and fluctuation of the economic and political actors, due to the relations of transitory pertainments to different sectors and policies, generating an institutional scenario that hardly encourages systemic and co-operative action. On the one hand, in Brazil, the institutional framework constructed under the influence of the 1988 Constitution created a regulatory milestone that made “the metropolitan issues” integral parts of the shared sphere of competence of the federal entities, without, however, defining a centre of power and public responsibility. In fact, there is no clear legal definition of the attribution of the competence for management of the metropolitan territories, which makes the public action dependent on the initiative of one of the levels of government.

The two problems pointed out make indispensable the solution of the metropolitan issue in the realms of the debate about a new federal pact. This must be the basis for the constitutional and legal conditions for the construction of a regulatory statute necessary to endow our metropolises with governability and democratic urban governance. That means to guarantee

real capacity for the public power to act co-operatively and to overcome the obstacles generated by the tendencies towards polycentrism of the urban power. In other words, we are placed before a historical challenge of construction of an institutional regime of management of the metropolitan territories capable of articulating the actors of the State, the market and society for actions of co-operation and complementarity that are efficacious, efficient, fair and sustainable.

III. Objectives

Taking as reference the economic and social transformations Brazil has been undergoing since the end of the 1980s, this project intends to:

- (i) evaluate the changes in the metropolization process of the country, taking into consideration the relation of the urban agglomerations with the national territory and with the regional-urban systems, as well as identifying the differences between these agglomerations in terms of the degrees of integration of the municipalities in the metropolitan dynamic;
- (ii) analyse the evolution of the scenario of socio-spatial inequalities of the metropolises regarding access to urban welfare and the opportunities in the period 1980 - 2000, as well as identify the relation of these inequalities with the intra-metropolitan processes of differentiation, segmentation and residential segregation;
- (iii) consolidate and diffuse the methodology of social analysis of the space to identify and measure the connections of the socio-territorial processes of residential division, segmentation and segregation with the mechanisms that reproduce social inequalities and urban poverty in the metropolitan areas;
- (iv) based on the results of the research, encourage reflection on the models of urban policy aimed at metropolitan areas that can ally the classical objectives of provision of collective services and regulation of the use of urban land with social policies that take into account the socio-territorial dimension of the reproduction of the inequalities and urban poverty;
- (v) evaluate the institutional circumstances of the urban agglomerations with a metropolitan function to identify the conditions that encourage or block the integrated management of these territories;
- (vi) use the information and knowledge generated in actions directly or indirectly performed by the Observatory of the Metropolises to strengthen the institutional capacity of the social actors and public policies managers in developing consciousness of the metropolitan dimension of the social and urban problems;
- (vii) promote free and broad access to the knowledge and information generated by the Observatory of the Metropolises for the entities and social

movements that perform actions of advocacy, lobbying and negotiation aimed at guaranteeing the right to the city in the metropolitan areas.

IV. Activity According to Research Line

4.1. Line I - Metropolization, metropolitan dynamics and national territory

Line co-ordinators: Tânia Bacelar (UFPE) e Rosa Moura (UFPR)

This line of research is aimed at understanding the dynamics of constitution of the metropolitan spaces and their capacity to articulate and polarize the national territory, as well as the new spatial arrangements and their connections with the transformations of productive bases.

Such objectives are fundamental, bearing in mind the justification presented for this Institute, that is, the statement of the strategic importance of the large cities for the elaboration of economic development alternatives capable of ensuring national cohesion. Any national development strategy is, in effect, strongly conditioned by the capacity of the Brazilian society to face the metropolitan growth challenges. Although this affirmation may seem trivial, it is necessary to break the myth of economic obsolescence of the metropolises, according to which revolution in the means of transport and communications would make the companies autonomous in relation to the economy of agglomeration propitiated by the large cities. On the contrary, our studies about the classification and structuring of the urban-metropolitan agglomerations demonstrate that the metropolises continue to offer the greatest advantages for the more dynamic circuits of the advanced service economy, with extreme concentration of economic and political power of the country in the metropolises of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro (OBSERVATORY, 2005). Innumerable other metropolises and urban agglomerations reproduce the concentrating effect on a regional basis, highlighting the degree of importance of the metropolitan agglomerations of Belém, Belo Horizonte, Brasília, Curitiba, Fortaleza, Manaus, Porto Alegre, Recife and Salvador. This same effect has been rapidly causing the formation of new metropolises, such as Vitória, Goiânia, Campinas, Natal and Florianópolis.

It becomes necessary to know the logics, mechanisms, networks and social agents that act in the production of the metropolitan space and their links with the national territory and international circuits of production and consumption. Such knowledge is fundamental as an aid in the formulation of metropolitan territorial policies. Policies that can promote virtuous effects in the economy and recompose the social tissue fragilized by the insecurity of the living conditions, environment and work, and by the violence that assail the urban territory.

Another myth has to be dispelled, that which medium and small cities have been potentializing the growth and quality of life denied by the diseconomies of agglomeration of the metropolitan spaces. Despite being purely descriptive categories, few are the medium and small size cities outside the urban-metropolitan agglomerations that present a high level of population growth and wealth. What, in fact, occurs is a densification of these agglomerations, causing new centralities to come into being, broadening the scope of the most frequent flows, whether they be of people or merchandise, and narrowing relations, albeit discontinuously, among neighbouring agglomerations. At the same time, a physical expansion without precedent is taking place, agglutinating, in continuous spaces, sets of strongly articulated agglomerations and centres: spaces in constant transformation, whether by the effect of local interventions, or by the impact of large supra-local projects, conceived on a national or global scale.

Such conditions reveal that the knowledge accumulated regarding the characteristics peculiar to urban agglomerations still falls short of the order of complexity of the processes that operate within these broadened spatialities, inserting them on the list of superlative morphologies – treated recurrently as cities-regions, macro-metropolises or by other expressions that singularize their distinction from other agglomerations. These morphologies, which arise and expand throughout time in the national territory, may be considered as a category of urban-regional phenomenon. Such a phenomenon requires greater reflection to understand its specificities and in the set of territorial transformations in progress.

Arrangements more complex than the dilation, physical expansion or entanglement of the cities themselves take shape, composing systems of dense relations, more intense flows and significant concentration of people, activities, financial assets, techniques, information and culture. In the urban/metropolitan ambit, innumerable recent propositions seek to qualify its spatial expression, which has led several authors to propose new terms for the apprehension of these urban forms that extend across ever vaster surfaces. Concepts of global cities-regions (SCOTT *et al.*, 2001) come into being, associated, among others, with the idea of the global city (SASSEN, 1991); of a post-metropolis (SOJA, 2002) that, under a set of causal restructuring experiences the formatting of the exopolises (SOJA, 1994); of metapolises (ASCHER, 1995), something that etymologically exceeds and encompasses the polis, and more recently, the analyses concerning the *étalement urbain* (JULIEN, 2007), a French expression that can be understood as the spatial translation of urban growth, characterized by the dispersion and discontinuity of urban space. All these concepts seek to incorporate the complex multi-dimensional nature of the large metropolises, advancing in the perception that the contemporary urban dynamics engender spaces that transcend restricted conceptions of city or agglomeration.

Such arrangements reflect the persistence of the spatial concentration of economic activity, albeit under geographical connections, more complex and more dynamic, that are established based on a new social and territorial division of labour. The processes that emanate from the new logic of

production and appropriation of space, despite constituting apparently continuous spatial configurations, reflect unequal socio-economic articulations among the various municipalities, resulting less in similarities and more in heterogeneities inside them.

These considerations impose identification and investigation of the emergence of these arrangements in national territory, as well as organizing indicators that reveal continuities and discontinuities, articulations and disarticulations, vertical and horizontal relations, and that define the extension – if it is possible to be captured – of these spatial arrangements. Furthermore, they instigate bringing into discussion the pertinence of the existing concepts. The hypothesis formulated for the investigation is that, whatever the design, in complex or singular urban morphologies, cities lose their meaning if isolated or disconnected, no matter how much they cultivate solid relations circumscribed to their own boundaries. As Dematteis states (1998:1) “a strong identity does not suffice, the city lives only if it is a node”.

Finally, the contemporary metropolises and cities also have the additions of qualifications and adjectives common to the market, for example, flexibility and attractive image, with a strong identity that differentiates it in the market of cities, making them capable of attracting new investments. In other words, the natural, cultural, historical and social potentialities are also constituent parts of the new businesses and are apparently inserted into the functions designated to the cities (HALL, 1995).

In view of the above, besides the effects of the structuring interventions not incorporated in the planning of the public policies, it is necessary to apprehend the complex multiplicity of scale that characterizes the urban-metropolitan spatial arrangements: the local, the agglomeration, the regional, the national and the global, added to politico-administrative and institutional scales like municipality, the state and the Country, the metropolitan region or the urban agglomeration, the meso-region. In this case, it is fundamental that trans-scale strategies (SWYNGEDOUW, 1997) be assumed in the management and formulation of development policies.

Thus, the agglomerations that are expanded, complexified, agglutinated and under distinct external impacts require incorporating, in their routine management, the agglomerated urban perspective. They should do so to fulfil the difficult task of articulating a set of politico-administrative units in the exercise of public functions of common interest – such as those regarding mobility, roads and transport system, environmental and sanitation management, land use and housing, among others. At the same time, they should incorporate the regional dimension, in directly polarizing a territory that transcends the main agglomeration and agglutinates other agglomerations and centres in proximity, as well as the spaces for rural production, assuming a multi-dimensionality and a trans-scale nature that mark their complex character.

Objectives:

Taking into account the above reflections, the objectives of this line can be synthesized by the following points:

- (i) Identification of the recent transformations in the organization of the urban-metropolitan space (inter-metropolitan focus);
- (ii) identification of the recent transformations in the intra-metropolitan structure (focus on the nature of the urban agglomeration and on the levels of integration of the municipalities into its dynamic);
- (iii) Identification of new forms of spatial arrangements of an urban-regional nature, considering tendencies that are corporified in the concepts of the “disperse city”, “diffuse city”, “compact city”, “city-region”, “mega-region” and “megalopolis”, among others;
- (iv) Identification of the movements of the population for work and study in different municipalities of residence (pendular movements) and of the social profile of the people who move about;

With the prospect of contributing to the reflections indicated above, we plan to develop four sub-lines, which projects are described below.

4.1.1. Recent transformations in the organization of the urban-metropolitan spaces

This sub-line encompasses two projects presented below. Each project includes the development of a number of activities, which quantitative and qualitative goals are indicated.

a) New forms of spatial arrangement: identification and classification of changes in the morphologies of the urban agglomerations

This activity is proposed to analyse the spatial and socio-economic processes that drive the expansion and articulation between agglomerations and centres, resulting in different morphologies. It will be introduced with a discussion about the existing concepts in the specialized literature, with a focus on the morphological expressions and processes that gave rise to them, publicizing and broadening the conceptual debate about metropolization, peripherization, suburbanization, peri-urbanization, as well as formation of the disperse city, diffuse city metapolis, city-region, mega-region, megalopolis, megametropolis, among other notions that remind one of the physical expansion and alteration in nature from an ambit of urban agglomeration to one in the urban-regional category.

Concomitantly, it is aimed to identify new morphologies of the Brazilian urban agglomerations, taking into account the mismatch between the most

recent, amply divulgated studies (IPEA, 2002) in relation to available database of population and economic aspects. In the 1970s, Davidovich and Lima (1975) pointed out the existence in Brazil of spatial structures experiencing an intense process of urbanization, where the population was undergoing progressive concentration. They distinguished “a hierarchy of urban areas comprising agglomerations resulting from the expansion of a central city; agglomerations following the process of conurbation; agglomerations of twinned cities; agglomerations without continuous urbanized space”. Another comprehensive study on the subject, that of the *Caracterização e Tendências da Rede Urbana do Brasil* [Characterization and Tendencies of the Urban Network in Brazil], was published in 2000 (IPEA, 2000), elaborated by a set of institutions (IPEA, IBGE and NESUR/IE/UNICAMP). This study analyses the configuration and tendencies of evolution of the urban network, focusing on the spatial transformations resulting from development that have redesigned the urban network over the last 30 years. It also seeks to qualify the determinants of the process of urbanization and the Brazilian urban system. The work updated the information regarding the urban agglomerations in the country, having identified 49 urban agglomerations, classified thus: 12 metropolitan areas, 12 regional urban centres and 25 sub-regional centres. In 1991, these 49 urban agglomerations aggregated 379 municipalities, which contained 73 million inhabitants, concentrating 60% of the urban population and 47% of the country’s total population. The 12 agglomerations in fact considered at the metropolitan level concentrated 54 million inhabitants, corresponding to 44% of the urban population and 34% of the total population. The 37 non-metropolitan urban agglomerations aggregated 178 municipalities and 20 million inhabitants. These numbers are very significant regarding the dimension of the process of metropolization over the last few decades and the importance assumed by the urban agglomerations. Castello Branco (2003) identifies the urban spaces situated at what she calls the “top” of the urban Brazilian urban hierarchy, that is, the urban spaces of large dimensions. The same were considered from two aspects: the spatial form, referring to the territorial expansion and continuity of the built-up urban space; and the differences in the urbanization, expressed in the urban hierarchy that emerges from the asymmetric interactions among cities and the interaction of these with the rest of the territory. The project hereby proposed advances in the direction of incorporation of new information and in the updating of information used in the previous studies, taking the methodologies used as its starting point.

The activity will adopt as basic information the data on population distribution and growth (IBGE, 1991, 2000, 2007 and 2010), sectoral distribution and composition of the GDP (IBGE, 2002, 2005, 2008 and 2010), population flows to work and study place in a municipality other than of residence (IBGE, 1980, 2000 and 2010 – information not available for 1991) and region of influence of the cities – REGIC (IBGE, 2000 and 2008 – currently in print). The arrangement of the urban agglomerations in the territory will be mapped and the vectors of transformation of Brazilian urban-metropolitan space will be analysed. The mapping of the information on population and GDP, as well as on the pendular flows of the population and

of the regions of influence of the cities will assist with the identification of the nature and extent of the urban agglomerations. Some models of the spatial economy, as an index of dispersion and integration, will be employed in the definition of these arrangements.

Objectives:

The configurations expressed in these studies will be fundamental in orienting the definition and redefinition of the limits of the constitutional categories, “metropolitan region” and “urban agglomeration”. At present, these categories, in general, dissociate the urban-metropolitan fact of the institutional composition, admitting municipalities with the most diverse levels of integration to the dynamic of agglomeration, as indicated in previous studies (OBSERVATORY, 2005). Besides this, they institute as “metropolitan” units whose polarization is based in centres of a non-metropolitan nature. The results of these studies will aid the identification of the new spatial arrangements in Brazilian territory.

Project co-ordinator: Olga Firkowski (LAGHUR/UFPR).

Staff: Jan Bitoun (UFPE), Lívia Miranda (FASE – PE), Rosa Moura (UFPR – doutoranda), Saint Clair Trindade Júnior (NAEA/UFPA), Rosetta Mammarella (FEE) e Juciano Martins Rodriguez (Prourb-Ippur/UFRJ), César Miranda Mendes (UEM)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) The first results will be made public upon conclusion of the doctorate thesis by researcher Rosa Moura, in the Post-Graduation Program in Geography at UFPR;
- (ii) Other results will be divulged in 3 articles in national periodicals and 2 in international periodicals;
- (iii) The results will be presented in reports and the database and cartography made available online via the Observatory of the Metropolises website;
- (iv) strengthening and broadening of the network of researchers constituted by the Observatory of the Metropolises, contributing to its theoretico-conceptual deepening and opening up prospects for new researches.

b) Socio-Economic Reconfiguration and Pendular Movement in the Metropolitan Regions

As mentioned in this Institute’s proposal justification, Brazil currently presents an territory articulated especially by its urban-metropolitan system. The structuring of this metropolitan space is closely related to the population movements, and also entails understanding of the links between the urban territory and the social differences manifested in them. Taking into account the organization of the metropolis based on a nucleus that articulates spatially, economically, politically and culturally with the other urban nuclei

linked to it, a relation of dependence and/or complementarity is established, in which, generally, the conurbation among the urban nuclei is extensive. Despite there also being a “spatial discontinuity”, the metropolis comprises an articulated set, and, from the point of view of the human appropriation of the territory, presents parts that are characterizable differently. In the face of the socio-economic and territorial transformations, of the intense formation of urban agglomerations, of the metropolization and conurbation, the centrality and potentiality assumed by the population movements in the metropolitan regions are more and more complex and advanced, bearing in mind the diverse flows of information, merchandise and people.

Exploring how the economic processes at metropolitan level intervene in the configuration of the population flows, it will deal with the mobility of the population in the territory, its conditions, complexity and potentialities. It is proposed to continue the analysis of the pendular movement in Brazil, especially in the Southeast Region – proceeding with studies that have already been developed, as in the South Region. It is possible to note that the pendular movement evidences the relation among the urban metropolitan nuclei and centrality in the metropolis.

This research activity is thus centred on the relevance of the study of the pendular movement as a contribution to evaluating the tendencies towards socio-economic and spatial re-configuration of the large urban spaces. Therefore, it is intended that the study of the pendular movement may, in the context of the production of the Observatory of the Metropolises, assist with evaluation of the observed tendencies of productive depolarization of Brazilian territory, with regard to the movement of people in the urban metropolitan agglomerations in the face of these new trend. That would allow to identify similarities and differences in the intra-metropolitan and inter-metropolitan dynamic.

In terms of the urban and regional development and the concentration of economic activity, two movements are observed: with the new globalized economic dynamic, there is the emergence of the “service economies”, which promote the consolidation of the metropolitan areas, this being the main force generating employment, in detriment to industrial activities. At the same time, these have moved away from the metropolitan concentrations, where the costs are growing, and begun to search for locations in urban centres of intermediate size. This phenomenon needs to be analysed in relative terms, given that, despite a general deconcentration of economic activity, the metropolises continue to concentrate significant portions of the population and production.

This new spatial organization of the economy modifies the distribution of the people in the territory and promotes population movements. However, according to studies conducted by the Observatory of the Metropolises, it is possible to note that there is a disparity between the population dynamic and the dynamic of the economy and employment. The report by Ruiz and Pereira (2007) shows that the dispersion is asymmetric, where some metropolises gain and others lose. In general, there is a relative loss of economic

importance of the large urban spaces, which is not accompanied by a significant fall in its population. Thus, we begin with the hypothesis that this disparity is also revealed in the analysis of the pendular movement, especially due to work place. This is what, initially, we intend to investigate for the Metropolitan Regions in the Southeast Region, especially Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, which present the most significant changes.

Objectives:

It is intended to carry out a reflection on the diversity of the pendular movement, compare the population that work and/or study in the municipality of residence with those who travel regularly in the metropolitan region, according to socio-economic and demographic characteristics. For such, we will proceed with the analyses performed with data from the 2000 Demographic Census and with the 2010 Census, from which it will be possible to identify the tendencies of this frequent movement

From these analyses, it is understood the importance of seeking more specific typologies about the urban spaces regarding the frequent movement of the people in the territory. It is known that the spatial mobility of the population is linked to work and the dynamic of the economy. Therefore, it is also intended that this analysis will provide tools to assist with investigation of the relation between the spatial configuration of the economic activity and job positions with the population movements in the configuration of the large metropolitan spaces.

Project co-ordinator: José Irineu Rigotti (PUC-Minas).

Staff: Rosa Moura (UFPR – doutoranda), Gislene Aparecida dos Santos (UFPR) e Érica Tavares da Silva (IPPUR/UFRJ – Doutoranda)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

(i) The principal result will be a Ph.D. thesis to be defended in 2012 by Érica Tavares da Silva.

(ii) Two articles published in national periodicals and 3 works presented in the scientific events of the Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação em Planejamento Urbano e Regional – ANPUR, in the Associação Brasileira de Estudos Populacionais – ABEP – ABEP and the Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Sociais – ANPOCS.

4.1.2. Economic transformations in the metropolitan structure: polarization, dispersion and integration

This sub-line encompasses two projects presented below. Each project includes the development of a number of activities, which quantitative and qualitative goals are indicated

a) Structure and space–temporal dynamic of the productive bases of the metropolises

This project comprises diverse studies to analyse the internal structure and size of the urban-metropolitan agglomerations, highlighting their differences and similarities. Their results will update the classification of the levels of integration of the municipalities into the dynamic of the agglomerations. By structure is understood the composition of the productive base, which will be evaluated by various indicators incorporated from the researches: Cadastro Central de Empresa (CEMPRE/IBGE), Pesquisa Industrial Anual (PIA/IBGE), Pesquisa de Inovação Tecnológica (PINTEC), Relação Anual das Informações Sociais (RAIS/MTE), the Demographic Census, among others. Econometric analyses will be employed to measure the effect of variables and indicators on the configuration of the metropolitan structures, seeking to capture the multi-dimensional reality of the network of cities and of this metropolitan structure.

Objectives:

The activities will be aimed at (a) analysing the evolution of the productive structure of the large Brazilian urban spaces (GEUBs), seeking to highlight the dynamic of the productive activities after the mid-1990s; (b) verifying the dispersion of the productive activities in each GEUB and if such a tendency is associated to processes of change in the intra-metropolitan or interurban division of labour; (c) evaluating the possibility of constructing a typology that highlights the capacity of a locality to generate and appropriate income locally (in this case the spatial scale would be municipal); (d) proposing a second typology of GEUBs that allow differentiation of the trajectories arising from the changes identified (growing outsourcing with deindustrialization, outsourcing of advanced services etc.); (d) identifying the networks of cities based on the flows of goods and services, taking as proxy the time of movement; (and) formulating new reflections on the GEUBs, taking as reference their recent evolutions and the process of differentiation intra- and inter-unit, the capacity of influence in the structuring of its urban-regional surroundings.

Project co-ordinator: Ricardo Machado Ruiz (CEDEPLAR) e Marco Aurélio Crocco Afonso (CEDEPLAR).

Staff: Juciano Rodrigues (PROURB/UFRJ e IPPUR/UFRJ - Doutorando), Marcelo Gomes Ribeiro (IPPUR/UFRJ, doutorando) e Eduardo Rodrigues da Silva (UCG)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Ph.D. thesis by Juciano Rodrigues, 5 articles published in national and international periodicals, works to be presented in the events of the Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação em Economia - ANPEC, Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação em Planejamento Urbano e Regional - ANPUR, Associação Brasileira de Estudos

Populacionais – ABEP and Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Sociais – ANPOCS.

- (ii) Constitution of a municipal database with indicators constructed from the sources mentioned and made available on the Map Server of the Observatory.
- (iii) Production of tools to aid public policies aimed at the economic development of the Brazilian metropolises .

b) Changes in the productive base and the transformations of the labour market in the metropolises

In this project, it will be used the methodology developed by the Observatory of the Metropolises to evaluate the impact of changes in the productive bases on the socio-occupational categories of the Brazilian metropolitan spaces. Information of these categories will be cross-matched with data on income, activity sector, gender, age range, unemployment / underemployment rates, schooling, informality and skin colour. In order to viabilize this analysis, the following databases will be used: Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), Pesquisa Mensal de Emprego (PME), Pesquisa de Emprego e Desemprego (PED), the Demographic Censuses of 1991, 2000 and 2010 and other IBGE and municipal databases that allow identification of the economic changes, the public investment in infrastructure, among others.

Objective

The project has the aim of evaluating the impacts of transformations of the productive structure of the metropolises and their relation to the changes in the labour market. It will be developed in three directions. In the first, we shall identify the principal changes that occurred in the Brazilian metropolitan economic activity in the 1990s and as of 2000, the emphasis falling on the technological innovations, growth of the service sector, industrial relocation, organizational restructuring, among others. This discussion is relative to the current dynamic of the Brazilian economy, that is, greater global engagement of the economy as of the 1990s via greater trade freedom, deindustrialization and productive specialization, fiscal restriction of the public sector, among other factors. This analysis will be based on concluded studies and/or in progress by Ricardo Ruiz (2007), stressing that the priority is to define how such changes impacted the Brazilian metropolitan labour markets in all of the major regions of the country and, afterwards, in two metropolitan areas, those of Belo Horizonte and Salvador. The choice of all regions fulfils a demand for understanding of the regional characteristics in terms of productive specialization and the reflections of this on the segmentation of the labour markets. Besides that, two more profound studies, namely, the analysis of the Metropolitan Regions of Belo Horizonte and Salvador, is justified as these have presented robust economic and demographic growth in the last few decades, bear quite diverse economic structures, among other factors.

Finally, we shall viabilize an analysis of the relation between the territorial segmentation of the productive base and segmentation of the labour market from an intra-metropolitan perspective, comparing the 2000 census data and those of 2010. This analysis permits to discuss how segmentation of the labour market by activity sector is articulated with the territorial segmentation arising from the tendency towards spatial dispersion of the productive structure in some Brazilian metropolises.

Project co-ordinators: Ricardo Machado Ruiz (CEDEPLAR) Marco and Crocco Afonso (CEDEPLAR)

Staff: André Mourthé de Oliveira – (PUC/BH e Doutorando pelo Instituto de Economia da UNICAMP), Luciana Lago (IPUUR-UFRJ), Rita Petra Kallabis (Núcleo Goiânia – mestranda da UFG), Eucelene de Melo Borges – (Núcleo Goiânia)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Elaboration Ph.D. thesis by André Mourthé in the Instituto de Economia - UNICAMP
- (ii) Production of two articles to be published in national periodicals or as a book chapter(s), as well as presented and discussed in seminars and theme workshops.

4.1.3. The Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan in National Territory: Brazilian cities, regional development and territorial planning

The sub-line intends to continue the study of the “Typology of the Brazilian Cities”, developed by the Observatory of the Metropolises in Pernambuco State, by request of the Ministry of the Cities (2005), and updated in the ambit of projeto: “Observatory of the Metropolises: territory, social cohesion and democratic governance” (2006 - 2008). It is understood that the diversity of the Brazilian municipalities, in a context of growing implementation of national policies of territorial development, require constant attention to the regional dimension and to the perspective of integration of the municipal territories. In this sense, the project aims to monitor and aid the construction and implementation of the National Policy of Urban Development, in its relations with the territorial policies of regional and local agrarian development. It also aims to observe the characteristics of the inter-regional inequalities and to study the urban web to situate the metropolitan agglomerations in their regional environments, based on the diversity of the non-metropolitan territories.

Objectives:

In the ambit of this project, the following is proposed (i) a deepening of the reflection on the resumption of the policies of territorial planning, having as a base the considerations about the diversity of the Brazilian municipalities. This is justified by the importance of the dialogue between the

urban/regional and the regional/urban, in evidence in the academic works and even in the policies themselves; (ii) the updating of the “Typology of the Cities”, to analyse the diversity in movement, based on the results of the National Policy of Regional Development (2005), on information from IBGE (2008 and 2010); and on data on education (implementation of new CEFETs and IFES); (iii) the discussion between the “Typology of the Cities” and the territorial policies of the different Ministries (MIN/PROMESO, CASA CIVIL/TERRITORIOS DA CIDADANIA, MICities/PLANAHB), with the objective of analysing and accompanying the relation between the urban and regional, based on territorial planning policies, verifying if there is or not dialogue with the diversity presented by the typology, highlighting the importance of the typology for an examination# of the territories; (iv) dialogue with the study of the CEDEPLAR (proposal for a polycentric Brazil) about the possibilities of scale refinement, indicating other levels of public action.

Project co-ordinator: Tânia Bacelar de Araújo (UFPE), Jan Bitoun (UFPE).

Staff: Anselmo Cesar (UFPE - doutorando), Saint Clair Trindade Júnior (NAEA/UFPA), Aristides Moysés (UCG), Lívia Miranda (FASE – PE) e Maria Cleide Carlos Bernal (UFCE)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Production of a report, database and cartography on CD-ROM and online.
- (ii) Production of two articles for presentation and discussion in seminars and theme workshops, to be published in periodicals and as a chapter(s) in book(s).
- (iii) Holding of a workshop on the theme.

4.1.4. Case studies:

There will be led eight case studies, as below. Each study includes the development of a number of activities, which quantitative and qualitative goals are indicated.

a) Internationalization, urban extension and metropolization: apprehension of the metropolitan space in Curitiba

This study of a specific metropolitan agglomeration is included in a double perspective: in the first place, that of testing explicative hypotheses regarding the urban extension in the present day, and, secondly, that of contributing to the definition of the metropolitan spatiality that characterizes Curitiba. For such, it will be based on an institutional outline of the metropolitan region of Curitiba, to be deconstructed in order to construct a category of spatial analysis appropriate for this reality.

Objectives:

The study aims to identify the new industrial equipment, commerce and services (highlight being on the shopping centres, hypermarkets, hotels, spaces for holding events, bank branches and academic education establishments), with the aim of mapping their location, the origin of the investments, as well as recognizing their role in the urban expanse by means of the constitution of emergent centralities. It further intends to evaluate the weight of the international investments and/or those from outside Curitiba, in the process of implementation of the activities and their transforming power, as much in the ambit of the logic of location as of the dynamic of the corresponding sector; to understand the dynamic and evaluate the dimension of the participation of the residential sector in the urban expanse of Curitiba, as much in relation to the closed condominiums as the principal irregular occupations; and map the daily commuting journeys for study and work that occur between Curitiba and its environs, hierarchizing its spatial reach.

Project co-ordinator: Olga Firkowski (LAGHUR/UFPR)

Staff: Gislene Pereira, (LAURB/UFPR), Gislene dos Santos (LAGHUR/UFPR), Madianita Nunes (LAURB/UFPR) e pesquisadores do Laboratório de Geografia Humana e Regional da UFPR; Zulma Schussel, da PUC-PR

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- Production of articles for publication in periodicals or chapters in books.
- In the ambit of the course of Geography and the Post-Graduation Program in Geography of UFPR: 4 monographies of course conclusion in 2009 (Carolina Deconto Vieira (PIBIC/CNPq); Alexandre Gomes Ferreira; Márcia Labres; Paulo Cesar Ferreira); 2 dissertations (Carlos Ritter; Patrícia Baliski); and 2 theses (Madianita Nunes da Silva; Jackson Teixeira Bittencourt).
- The database and cartography will be made available online.
- In the ambit of the Metropolitan Region of Curitiba, the results will be broadly used in the training programs for leaders of social movements and advisors, conducted by the Observatory of Public Policies Paraná. The databases will be divulgated via the specific public channels of this Observatory, which has been aiding leaders and advisors to enable their more effective participation in the planning and management of Curitiba and the RMC.

b) Multiple dimensions of the agglomerative phenomenon in Rio Grande do Sul: a snapshot of the non-metropolitan urban agglomerations

In this study, two dimensions will be contemplated: the demographic, evaluating density, migration and pendularity; and the social, embracing the

social structure and socio-economic conditions of the population. The approach will be effected in two steps: firstly, by exploring the information of the 1991 and 2000 Demographic Censuses; secondly, upon publication of the data from the next census survey in 2010, undertaking a comparative synthesis of the evolution of the agglomerative urban phenomenon of RS over a period of 20 years, marked by structural changes in the national and regional reality, at all levels, economic, social and political. Besides the census data, bibliographical and local references will also be considered.

Objective:

The study aims to perform a comparative research of the current structures in the urban agglomerations of Rio Grande do Sul, that is, the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre (MRPA), Urban Agglomeration of the Northeast (AUNE), Urban Agglomeration of the South (AUSUL) and Urban Agglomeration of the North Coast (AULINORTE).

Study co-ordinators: Tanya M. De Barcellos (FEE/RS), Rosetta Mammarella (FEE/RS)

Staff: researchers of the Porto Alegre Nucleus

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) production of an article to be published in a periodical or as a chapter(s) of a book, and presented and discussed in seminars and thematic workshops of the Observatory of the Metropolises network;
- (ii) Database to be made available on the Map Server of the Observatory Portal and on the sites of the Fundação de Economia e Estatística do Rio Grande do Sul (FEE) and Observa-POA, opening up prospects for conducting other studies in the ambit of academic and institutional works as well as on the part of organizations in civil society.

c) The City-Region of Porto Alegre: analysis of the metropolitan deconcentration in Rio Grande do Sul

Within the globalization process, the process of urbanization in Rio Grande do Sul (RS) presents strong dynamism, developing in a complex urban network that configures distinct territorialities. Among these territorialities lies the metropolis de Porto Alegre, with over 1.5 million people, and its Metropolitan Region (MRPA), a concentrated, polarizing nucleus of the urban hierarchy of Rio Grande do Sul. The MRPA is the fourth most important urban concentration in Brazil. Its total area is 9,825 km² (452 km² in the municipality of the capital), with a population close to 4 million. It is formed of 31 municipalities that occupy 3.65% of the total surface of RS, and concentrates 37% of its inhabitants.

In the last few years, the MRPA has been presenting changes in its socio-spatial structure, among which is the incorporation of new territory into the metropolitan tissue, relocation and deconcentration of industrial spaces in peri-metropolitan sectors and a tendency towards integration with other urban agglomerations.

Thus, we can affirm that the MRPA has followed the tendencies of the metropolises worldwide in observing the phenomenon of metropolitan deconcentration and fragmentation. As an example, in 1970, around 57% of the metropolitan population lived in Porto Alegre; in 1980, the population of the central municipality and the others in the Metropolitan Region was practically identical. This tendency was confirmed by the 2000 IBGE Census, which showed almost 2/3 of the metropolitan population living in areas surrounding the capital. The municipality of Porto Alegre has been experiencing an accelerated process of concentration of economic activity in the tertiary sector, with 87% of the establishments and 76% of the labour force employed in this sector (IBGE, 2003).

Whereas the tertiary sector is developing in the nucleus, there is acceleration of “deconcentration” and expansion of industry along the axes that connect MRPA to the interior of the state, especially towards Caxias do Sul (north), Santa Cruz do Sul (west) and the coast (east). According to industrial research divulgated by IBGE, while MRPA concentrated 3.7% of national industry in 2000 (3.6% in 1996) the metropolitan perimeter concentrated 2.7% (2.6% in 1996), presenting greater dynamism than the industry situated in Greater Porto Alegre (IBGE, 2003). Thus, the result is that the metropolitan territory is configured more homogeneously (via dispersion of the infrastructure systems) and is more hierarchized (with Porto Alegre as the management centre).

In the outlying metropolitan areas, although many municipalities area were already considered industrialized, since the mid-1990s they have received new industrial enterprises. Outstanding among these are municipalities that are peripheral or adjacent to the MRPA (Montenegro, Igrejinha) and the agglomerations of Santa Cruz do Sul (with over 150,000 urban inhabitants), an important concentration of the tobacco industry, and the Lajeado-Estrela set conurbation (with over 100,000), with diversified industry, located in particular along the axis of the BR-386 highway.

The Urban Agglomeration of Caxias do Sul is the second urban set conurbation of the State with over 600,000, of whom 400,000 live in the city, Caxias do Sul (120 km from Porto Alegre), and is one of the most dynamic industrial agglomerations in Brazil. As a metal-mechanical industrial pole, it concentrates around 1.5% of Brazilian industrial production, corresponding to 15.6% of the industrial GDP and 11% of the total GDP of RS (SPC-RS, 2002). This agglomeration possesses strong tendencies towards the formation of an urban-industrial axis with MRPA. On the other hand, the metal-mechanical industry of Caxias do Sul has strong links with the automobile and electro-electronic industries of São Paulo, for which it is one of the main supply centres for parts and components. In the industrial sector,

other productive arrangements can be highlighted, such as the furniture industry (the main Brazilian pole is situated in Bento Gonçalves), alcoholic beverages (90% of the wine production in Brazil) and textiles (in the cities of Farroupilha and Nova Petrópolis), besides a strong presence in the national tourism sector (“Serra Gaúcha”).

The Litoral Norte (north coast) Rio Grande do Sul constitutes a “special agglomeration” formed of the continuous occupation of resorts with tendencies towards conurbation. Most of the nuclei possess an urban infrastructure that (with diverse problems) is only used during the summer months, remaining idle most of the year. The seasonal inhabitants of Litoral Norte are of the middle classes from Porto Alegre and the MRPA and other regions of the State. Some estimates indicate that the coast comes to concentrate almost 1/5 of the total state population (2 million) during the high season (Secretaria de Planejamento Territorial and Obras, 1992).

We understand the need to deepen the studies about the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre based on the hypothesis of constitution of a Porto Alegre City-Region grouping together the MRPA, the metropolitan periphery the Agglomeration of Caxias do Sul and Litoral Norte do Rio Grande do Sul.

Objectives:

This analysis will be able to broaden the understanding of the processes of spatial restructuring in the nucleus of the metropolis, as well as point out the tendencies of the principal cities and urban nuclei in its environs. Thus, the study also has a perspective nature, aiming to aid planning organs and territorial management, political actors and social movements in understanding the new socio-spatial reality.

Project co-ordinator: Paulo Rodrigues Soares (UFRGS)

Staff: researchers of the Porto Alegre Nucleus

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Report on the research, to be presented to the planning organs of Rio Grande do Sul State involved with regional urban development policies;
- (ii) Promotion of seminars involving the regional planning organs of the state and the metropolitan area management of Porto Alegre;
- (iii) Elaboration of 2 articles for national periodicals and works to be presented in the events held by Associação Nacional de Planejamento Urbano e Regional – ANPUR and the Associação dos Geógrafos do Brasil – AGB;
- (iv) Database to be made available on the Map Server of the Observatory of the Metropolises Portal and on the sites of the Fundação de Economia e Estatística do Rio Grande do Sul (FEE) and Observa-

POA, opening up prospects for conducting other studies in the ambit of academic and institutional works as well as on the part of civil society organizations.

d) The role of the tertiary activities in the structuring of the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre and other Urban Agglomerations in RS – 1990 - 2007.

This main aim of this study is the dynamic of the services in the principal urban agglomerations of Rio Grande do Sul (Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre, the Urban Agglomeration of the Nordeste, the Urban Agglomeration of the Sul and then Urban Agglomeration of Litoral Norte), and the “Peri-Metropolitan Region”. The period to be considered is 1990 - 2007, the phase of major social, economic and territorial changes already identified in the studies of an intra-metropolitan character conducted in the Project, *Institutos do Milênio*. The sources for the development of this approach are diverse: municipal GDP (Núcleo de Contas Regionais/FEE); information on formal employment from RAIS/MTPS; data on occupation from PED/MRPA (FEE/DIEESE/FGTAS); and other databases that provide information as yet little analysed, such as those of Secretaria da Fazenda do Estado, the telecommunications sector, and the Municipality of Porto Alegre (cadastro ISSQN).

Project co-ordinator: José Antônio Fialho Alonso (FEE/RS)

Staff: researchers of the Porto Alegre Nucleus

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Production de article for a periodical or as a book chapter, to be discussed in seminars and thematic workshops of the Observatory of the Metropolises network;
- (ii) It is expected that this work will provide assistance in the formulation of regional development policies.

e) The formal employment and occupational trajectories in the urban agglomerations of RS.

Using information from RAIS, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, it is intended to analyse the behaviour of formal employment in the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre (MRPA) in the recent period. It is thus expected to be able to contribute to understanding of the recent dynamic of the formal employment in the whole MRPA, as well as in the municipalities that compose it, identifying the sectors of activity in which the generation/destruction of job positions has been occurring, bearing in mind the transformations in the productive base. Equally, it is sought to advance in the understanding of the aspects that distinguish or approximate the performance of the metropolitan labour market to that of the State set#.

Another branch of analysis intends to use the RAISMIGRA, the MTE database, which allows accompaniment of occupational trajectories. In this case, it is intended to analyse the migratory flows of workers in the state territory. For such, the main urban agglomerations of Rio Grande do Sul (AUNE, AUSUL and AULINORTE) will be considered, seeking to identify the regions and the sectors that most expel workers - and where these individuals go - and those that most retain their employees.

Objective:

We intend to analyse the recent behaviour of formal employment in the MRPA, considering the state context.

Project co-ordinator: Sheila S. Wagner Sternberg (FEE/RS)

Staff: researchers of the Porto Alegre Nucleus

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Production of an article in a periodical or as book chapter, to be discussed in seminars and thematic workshops of the Observatory of the Metropolises network.
 - (ii) Make available the work and databases on the websites of the Fundação de Economia e Estatística FEE/RS, Observa-POA of the Prefeitura Municipal de Porto Alegre;
 - (iii) It is expected that this work will provide assistance in the formulation of public policies in the area of employment and qualification of workers.
- f) The areas in rural-urban transition: articulations with the metropolitan dynamic and challenges to planning. Case study of the periphery of the Metropolitan Region of Recife**

Starting from the presupposition that the areas of rural-urban transition – aggravated by the fact of not having been historically the central focus of the urban planning – today, they express strong convergence of interests, processes and socio-economic, territorial and environmental conflicts. Therefore, it is not possible to promote the occupation and sustainable and socially fair use of all the municipal territory, as defined in the Statute of the City (Law. 10.257/01), if there are no technical parameters and urbanistic instruments capable of guaranteeing effective possibilities of planning in the areas of rural-urban transition. The planning experiments# have not produced guidelines that integrate the needs of development of the municipal territory in its entirety, much less of the metropolitan territory (the metropolitan centre and its periphery, interstitial areas among the secondary nuclei). Considering the rural/urban relation as a relevant problem setting for reflection about the urban question and its respective planning, whether in the socio-economic aspects, or in the physico-territorial aspects, it is still not a practice of the Brazilian urban planners. Among the main causes of the disciplinary distancing from the object, it is necessary to consider that throughout the history of urbanism in Brazil, the greater interests and conflicts posed by the

social question have been concentrated in the compact city, in the central areas of the cities. Therefore, the methodologies and instruments of planning have been developed and implemented in a fragile manner in the central territory of the metropolis. In the more outlying areas, the areas of urban expansion, the systems of water pipelines constitute the current predominant concern of the urban planners and managers. It is in the peri-urban zone that are concentrated the most significant natural resources, important for environmental equilibrium and for the urban infrastructure systems.

Objtive:

Identify and evaluate the Metropolitan Region of Recife, the strategies and socio-spatial articulations that drive the dynamic and organization of the rural-urban intra-metropolitan space, the describers used, the options of planning adopted by the State and the institutional regulatory framework available.

Project co-ordinator: Lívia Miranda (UFPE)

Staff: Jan Bitoun (UFPE), Tânia Bacelar (UFPE), Lywistone Galindo (Doutorando UFPE)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals :

- (i) Production of a report, database and cartography on CD-ROM and online, with the data surveyed in the study.
- (ii) Production of an article for discussion in seminars and thematic workshops, and publication in periodicals or as book chapters.
- (iii) Organization of a workshop on the theme.
- (iv) PhD thesis/2011 at PPGEIO/UFPE.
- (v) Master dissertation/2010 PPGEIO/UFPE.
- (vi) The methodology and the results will be made available through the project (“Atores locais no controle do desenvolvimento: política urbana para municípios periurbanos da Amazônia Oriental e do Nordeste brasileiro”) developed by FASE in partnership with Oxfam GB.

g) Studies of the Centro-Oeste Cerrado (secondary forest lands), their urbanization and sustainability.

The central focus of this study is to research the process of economic occupation of the Cerrados of the Centro-Oeste and the consequences of this occupation from the environmental and social point of view. From the economic angle, it is known that this question is equated with the pressure from the actors that command the agro-business in the Centro-Oeste. The economic dynamic, however, leaves social and environmental consequences for the rural populations and the medium and large cities. The Centro-Oeste Region, strongly influenced by the structuring investment of the State, has

been significantly transformed over the last four decades. The modernization of its agriculture, which has enabled competitive conditions for the production of commodities, on the one hand, modified the labour relations in the countryside, substituting the model of production aimed at subsistence by a model that fundamentally contemplates the production of merchandise destined for the export market. On the other hand, it dismantled the incipient production based on the family farm, leading to a significant wave of migrants to the cities. This process has had intense repercussions on the main cities of the Centro-Oeste, principally on the outskirts of Goiânia and Brasília, where, in only 33 municipalities, are concentrated approximately 40% of the population of the whole Centro-Oeste region.

Objective:

Evaluate the impacts of the process of occupation of the Centro-Oeste cerrado from the environmental and social points of view.

Project co-ordinator: Aristides Moysés (UCG)

Staff: Eduardo Rodrigues da Silva (UCG); Altair Sales (UCG/ITS); José Paulo Pietrafesa (UCG/UniEvangélica); Renato Pequeno (UFC); : Eguimar Felício Chaveiro (UFG/IESA), Tule Cesar Barcelos Maia (UCG/MDPT), Luiz Antonio Estevam (UCG/MDPT).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Production of a scientific article for a periodical or as a book chapter;
- (ii) Production of a master's dissertation in the UFG.
- (iii) Production of a Ph.D. thesis in the UFG.

4.2. Line II - Socio-Spatial Dimension of Exclusion/Integration in the Metropolises: reproduction of inequalities and impacts on urban sociability.

Co-ordinators of the Line: Luciana Correa do Lago – IPPUR/UFRJ and Luciana Teixeira de Andrade PUC-MG

The initial hypothesis is that socio-spatial processes in progress in Brazilian metropolises are extremely important for the understanding of societal mechanisms of exclusion and integration in view of their effect on the structuring of society, on production/reproduction mechanisms of inequality and interaction and sociability relations between groups and social classes. Such socio-spatial processes are conceptualized in this project as differentiation, segmentation and segregation.

The socio-spatial differentiation derives from the increasing specialization of labour, which results from the growth of the social division of labour. This generates differences in attributes, resources, power and status,

the material bases for the formation of social classes, which tend to look for specific locations in towns, creating the social division of territory. From the standpoint of Durkheim's concept of solidarity, the spatialization of social differentiation does not necessarily imply segregation. It may even become a form of societal integration, in so far as the spatial separation of social groups is associated with the existence of systematic links between these different socio-territorial areas. In fact, to use the terminology of human ecology, segregation is a condition for the assimilation and integration process of social groups to society. Through competition processes, the population is segregated in accordance with "natural areas", understood as units of physical structures of the city. The areas are characterized not only by physico-demographical aspects, but also by attitudes and feelings typical of their dwellers, in areas arbitrarily shaped to suit administrative convenience. It should be noted that, even from a radically distinct perspective, like that of Marxism, social differentiation and its spatialization do not necessarily imply segregation, for these processes are considered the expression of conflicts responsible for the societal integration of antagonistic groups.

The social division of the city may, however, express not only the spatialization of social difference but also social segmentation. This happens when there are barriers preventing the social mobility of individuals between categories. In this case, social segmentation will imply the existence of spatial segmentation when these barriers block territorial mobility - which would transform the social division of the city into residential segregation. This expression must, however, be reserved to indicate the situation in which social fragmentation is founded on a collectively shared belief in the need to keep— or even to increase— material or symbolic obstacles to the free circulation of individuals between categories and, therefore, between spatial locations.

This notion of the processes of the social organization of space implies the evaluation of social distances in terms of territorial divisions between social groups occupying distinct positions in the social structure, inequalities in living conditions, opportunities deriving from this organization and, finally, the way in which distance/proximity implies interaction and sociability patterns. It is, however, known that the sociological concept of social distance is problematic, admitting several connotations, depending on the theories supporting them. We have been able to identify at least three distinct meanings, associated with authors that have tried to integrate the concept in a totalizing understanding of social relations. The first comes from E. Bogardus (1925) for whom social distance would denote the intensity of restrictions to social interaction. However, for Sorokin, the phrase "social distance" would express socio-economic differences between groups, especially in terms of income and education, because several factors conditioning the dislocations of families in the urban and metropolitan space are related to the position each occupies in the social hierarchy. The third meaning of the phrase "social distance" follows from the geometric conception of social space as structured by relations regarding power positions between social groups (and not substantive characteristics of people occupying these positions). In accordance with this variant, the

territory is conceived as socially objectified space (Bourdieu, 1997:160), expressing positions occupied by social agents in relation to the (total) amount and type (economic, social, political and/or symbolic) of capital, resulting from the differentiated capacity of appropriation of resources invested in them.

In the first phase of the project, Sorokin's stand has been adopted, which guided the description of socio-spatial structures, their organization dynamics and respective evaluation by a system of socio-occupational categories created on the basis of occupational codes employed by IBGE. At this point, therefore, socio-economic distances between groups have been measured as regards their concentration and dispersion in the territory. As far as occupation is taken as a variable, organized in groups hierarchically placed following dichotomies like direction/execution, manual/non-manual, superior/inferior functions, at the stage of interpretation trying to identify socio-spatial patterns, the analysis comes to be guided by the third conception of social distance.

As regards the expressions "exclusion" and "integration", the basis for the analyses has been the concept of *modes of economic integration* formulated by Polanyi (2000) and used by Harvey (1973) in his pioneering study about the city and social justice, and, more recently, by Mingione (1991). We start from the identification of the three spheres of social relations determining the social resources accessible in the planning of neighbourhoods and homes. These resources prove essential in processes of integration and exclusion, in so far as they are necessary for full participation in social life. They come in three different forms of interaction: commercial exchanges, institutional redistribution and inter-personal reciprocity. At least in modern societies, these forms overlap, in typical temporal and spatial combinations, which Mingione (1991) calls "social mixes". It is the position of groups in relation to these mechanisms and the way they present themselves in housing and neighbourhood plans that regulates the relations of these groups - of integration or exclusion - with society as a whole. The analysis of the existence of these forms of integration, their articulation, the dynamic conditions of socio-temporal cohesion or fragmentation make it possible to realize if we do or do not face the socio-territorial cohesion or fragmentation of a given metropolis. In most contemporary metropolises in developed countries, we may grant that the market is the dominant sphere of access to resources. However, this sphere coexists with the *redistribution* effect by regimes of social welfare implanted in these countries.

Brazilian metropolises basically result from the predominance of the *market* spheres and of *reciprocity*, as we lack a well-established state system of social welfare. This is a highly relevant fact, since the development of an industrial and urban capitalism, which creates high income, wealth and power concentration characteristic of the accumulation process in Brazil, has partly been made feasible by the vigorous reciprocity sphere. This has its bases in the creation of working class neighbourhoods that have become genuine *hinterlands* that supply goods and services, meeting (individual and collective) reproduction needs not included in the salary.

It may be gathered that the new phenomena of spatial differentiation, segmentation and segregation, related to the crisis in integration relationships with the labour market and to the advancement of cultural modernization (which encourages an individualist *ethos*), significantly interfere with the institutional bases that support this sphere of integration. This alters the Brazilian “social mix” and creates exclusion processes, of which the most visible manifestation is the constitution of territories of groups “disaffiliated” (CASTEL, 1995) from society and made vulnerable as regards the possibility or re-creating individual and collective integration dynamics. This situation proves dramatic, considering the reversal, at least in the last fifteen years, of virtuous transformation processes, such as the tendency for universalization of some sectors of social policy, notably in health and education, which, through state action, promote access to resources once exclusively controlled by the rich and powerful. This promise of *democratization of opportunities* now faces the limitations of real appropriation by social groups owing to the anomic effects of disintegration going on in so far as housing and neighbourhood are concerned. This disintegration hinders the reproduction of historically created reciprocity bonds.

Based on this frame of reference, this line of investigation is differentiated by five sub-lines: (i) social organization of the territory of the metropolises - 1980/2010: patterns and evolution; (ii) social organization of the territory of the metropolises - 1980/2010: dynamics of structuring; (iii) social organization of the territory of the metropolises and reproduction of the social inequalities; (iv) social organization of the territory of the metropolises, patterns of interaction and sociability; and, (v) conceptual and methodological deepening of the frame of reference that has been sustaining the model of analysis of the phenomena of differentiation, segmentation and residential segregation presented here and the interpretation of its impact on social life of the metropolis.

Below, we present the sub-lines proposed according to the dimensions identified.

4.2.1. Social organization of the territory of the metropolises - 1980/2010: patterns and evolution

This sub-line is materialized in various sub-projects corresponding to the description and analysis of the internal structure of the 12 urban metropolitan agglomerations, the object of investigation by the Observatory, its similarities and differences in terms of patterns and tendency for evolution throughout the period 1980 - 2010. To avoid unnecessary repetitions, we present the fundamentals and hypotheses of the sub-line set.

All of the nuclei use the same database and apply the methodology developed by the Observatory founded on the construction of socio-spatial typology. This typology, in turn, is founded on the Brazilian Classification Occupations.

As a point of reference, was used the occupation classification system in France, adopted by the *Institut National d'Économie et Statistique* (INSEE), the first comparative work having been done between Paris and Rio de Janeiro (PRETECEILLE, RIBEIRO, 1998).

These researches take as their starting point a multi-dimensional conception of the structuring of the social space, which allows achievement of a more refined understanding of the eventual local positions that groups of individuals occupy and detect the multiple scales of hierarchization in social space. The social structure “[...] *is understood as a space of social positions and a space of individuals occupying these posts and endowed with social attributes social unequally distributed and linked to their histories*” (RIBEIRO, LAGO, 2000:112), within an articulation that is reminiscent of the thinking of Bourdieu (1989). The author develops the notion that the individuals or agents occupy relative positions in social space, which are found to be in opposition. It is possible to empirically classify these relative positions according to the different social groupings, which may be identified by the volume of the capital (economic, social and symbolic) that they hold and by the structure of this capital. Placed in similar positions and being subject to similar conditioning, there is a probability that these agents or individuals will develop attitudes, interests and approximated practices. The incorporation of this scheme into the research on the Brazilian metropolises is founded on the methodological presupposition of the centrality of labour as a structuring category of the social relations (RIBEIRO, LAGO, 2000:112).

The socio-occupational categories, through which it is possible to capture the social segmentation in the Brazilian metropolises, were constructed on some general principles that are counterbalanced and are on the basis of organization of capitalist society, such as: capital and labour, major and minor capital, salaried work and self-employment, manual versus non-manual work and activities of control and execution. Also taken into consideration was the differentiation between production sectors, such as secondary and tertiary, and, finally, between those occupied in the secondary sector, a distinction made based on the engagement of the workers in the modern or traditional segments of industry (Ribeiro, Lago, 2000 and MAMMARELLA, 2007).

Based on the socio-occupational classification constructed as a *proxy* variable to describe the social structure, mentioned previously, we produce socio-spatial typologies for analysis of the period 1980 - 2000. For such, a set of statistical methods adapted to analysis of social organization of geographical space was used - Analysis in Main Components (ACP), Factorial Analysis of Binary Correspondence and Ascending Hierarchical Classification (CAH) - and the *softwares* “Atlas-Gis” and “Mapinfo” for geo-processing of spatial units. The product of this line is the identification of the socially homogeneous areas, with a typical social structure that distinguishes it from others and the set of each metropolis. The analysis of the tendencies for transformation will be conducted via application of the same methods and with use of the percentage differences of the contingents in each year.

The socio-spatial typology offers us a representation of the general principles of social division of the territory of the metropolises and transformations, information useful for the formulation of general hypotheses of work to be deepened in other studies. On the other hand, it acts as an analytical tool for synchronic readings of the other dimensions of the social structuring of the metropolitan territory.

This work will also take place in 2010, through census data, using the same methodology. As the minimal spatial unit, AEDs (Areas de Demographic Expansion - IBGE) will be used; as a “*proxy*” variable of the social structure, socio-occupational categories will be used, variables constructed by means of the occupational categories of the Demographic Census, disaggregated according to income and schooling. The construction of the evolution of the socio-occupational categories and spaces will be possible, given that the 1991 data were retabulated after the Demographic Census had changed its occupational categorization in 2000. As much the retabulation made, as the use of mirror areas of the AEDs 2000 in 1991, enabled the construction of a database that allowed comparative analysis with 2000. The comparison 1991 – 2000 - 2010 may be made without many problems. The comparison with 1980 was impaired, although it could be made along general lines.

Thus, it will be attempted to answer two greater questions in this work: in relation to the social structure, what have been the transformations in the last decade in the Brazilian metropolitan regions? What is the relation between the transformations in the social structure and alterations in the pattern of spatial segmentation of the intra-metropolitan spaces in the Brazilian metropolises?

For this, besides the specific study of each metropolis, a comparative study will proceed, as much of the social structure, through differentiated evolution of the socio-occupational categories in each metropolis, as in the spatial transformations perceived by the distinct Brazilian metropolises in the last few decades.

The 2010 census data should only become available around 2012. In this space of time, comparisons will proceed, as much vertical, that is, within each metropolis the 1980 - 2000 analyses will be finalized, as horizontal, that is, if the changes in each metropolis obey the divergent or convergent trends.

Objective:

This project, which involves 11 urban agglomerations, will be the object of comparison and systematization, whose purpose is to identify (i) the relation between the regional territorial dynamic and the metropolization process; (ii) their consequences for the constitution of differentiated patterns of social organization of the territories of the metropolises; (iii) the identification of the tendencies towards differentiation, segmentation and

residential segregation in the metropolises; (iv) the relation between these socio-territorial processes and the social inequalities.

Project co-ordinator: Suzana Pasternak (USP) e Rosetta Mammarella (FEE)

Staff: Simaia Mercês (UFPA); Luciana Teixeira de Andrade (PUC Minas), Gislena Pereira (UFPR), Luiz Renato Bezerra Pequeno (UFCE), Aristides Moysés (UCG), Ana Lúcia Rodrigues (UEM), Maria do Livramento Miranda Clementino (UFRN), Sheila Villanova Borba (UFRGS), Maria Ângela de Almeida Souza (UFPE), Luciana Corrêa do Lago (IPPUR/UFRJ), Lúcia M. Machado Bógus (PUC São Paulo), Inaiá Maria Moreira de Carvalho (UFBA).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Production of a comparative article among the metropolises, in the course of the research, to be submitted to a national periodical (in the first two years);
- (ii) Production of twelve articles for publication as chapters of books; (in the first two years);
- (iii) Holding of a national event to discuss the partial research results (third year);
- (iv) Production of two Ph.D. theses and three master's dissertations (the last two years);
- (v) Production of an article containing the final research results in a periodical (the last two years);
- (vi) Presentation of a scientific work in a national or international event (the last two years);
- (vii) Production of an article with the final research results for publication as a book chapter (last year);
- (viii) Production of a final report with the research results (last year).

4.2.2. Social Organization of the Territory and Dynamics of Structuring

This project encompasses seven research works, each with its own specific products and goals.

a) The new forms of property finance and their impacts on the spatial re-configuration of the metropolises.

One of the central characteristics of a property industry in any capitalist economy is the structure of finance that offers support, on the side of the producer (constructor, incorporator, property broker etc.) and also on that of the consumer (family, company, etc). In this strictly "productive" dimension of the construction and commercialization of properties, there exist the traditional themes related to industrial organization, such as: differentiation of products, production costs, scale and scope of the firm, organizational structure, working capital, degree of exposure of the producer and consumer,

finance (interest rates, terms, guarantees and amortization), investment, machinery and equipment, supply of inputs – including land and technologies. In the interaction among these diverse dimensions of the capitalist competition arise varied strategies of competition (closed condominiums, building plots, individualized construction, business condominiums, single and multi-family dwellings, etc). At the extreme, in a poor economy, there may well be a predominance of fragmented and non-regulated self-construction. Whatever it may be, in any society with a strong social division of labour and asymmetric distribution of income and property, it is certain that there will arise very varied strategies of production and commercialization that correspond to the socio-economic profile of the population.

Another important aspect of property construction is its capacity to appropriate income derived from a relative monopoly of the space. In this case, the income from land becomes a participant in the movements of accumulation of capital and distribution of income, as the property is a good that is a basic need, enduring and capable of temporally appropriating incomes. This capacity of appropriation of incomes turns real estate into a financial asset that generates income. If we associate to the properties a regulation of the change of ownership, we have a market of assets where the value of the property becomes an object of financial speculation. The existence of secondary markets and their regulation turn real estate into a financial asset, besides making it a source of income.

In articulating this financial dimension of real estate to the process of production, we have a more complex interaction than that found in the spot market, that of commodities and homogeneous products with instantaneous consumption. The supply of real estate becomes conditioned not only by the consumers' capacity to pay and production costs, but also by the financial dimension that places this market on a par with other financial assets. Thus, to understand this market dynamic, it becomes fundamental to study the financial structure and the finance of real estate market.

In the recent period, the appearance of new financial instruments for the viabilization of housing credit has altered the housing market systematic in Brazil, the risk calculations and the transaction guarantees. There has been a convergence of the real estate market with the capital market, which has broadened the granting of credit due to the adoption of legal instruments that minimize the risks intrinsic to the operation. Fiduciary alienation is one of these measures.

Fiduciary alienation offers the investor concrete guarantees in relation to the risk of default, bearing in mind that this instrument allows repossession of the financed good more rapidly and at low legal cost. Thus, the housing credit operates in less risky conditions, avoiding executions for disappropriation that jam the courts and, in practice, reduce investments. In the Real Estate Financial System - SFI, the stimulus given to the investor is clear. The first SFI credit line only appeared, in a modest manner, in the CEF statistics as of November 2000. The financial resources of the Employee

Service Time Fund (FGTS) and savings (SBPE) are the main funding for SFI housing mortgages.

In 2004 - 2005, this structure of finance was associated to the reduction in interest rates, which led to very rapid growth in the supply of credit, promptly taken up by families hitherto without their own homes. In this period, the relative price of financed properties has increased, certainly associated to the increase in the price of building land, which tends to be a new impulse for capital owners to invest, in particular in the launching of new building plots and condominiums, and in the exchange of properties. The reduction in the interest rate was, therefore, the catalyst for property business expansion and speculation without precedent in the last two decades, but it may also be the determinant of its limit.

Despite the recent vigorous expansion, the magnitude of the mortgage credit granted remains low when compared to other countries. While in the higher income brackets the housing deficit practically does not exist, among lower income families, it is extremely high. As around 90% of the housing deficit lies in the income range up to 3 minimum salaries, the solution to the deficit perhaps demands creation of new subsidized financial arrangements or one regulated institutionally. There is, however, an intermediary segment, in the income range 3 - 10 minimum salaries not fully incorporated into the credit market that could be incorporated by the financial structure in the ambit of the SFI. Such an incorporation would entail continuity of sustained growth and a more significant reduction in the interest rates practiced by the market. Whatever the case, there is, moreover, the possibility of growth in the demand for properties for middle income segments, which tends to push up the prices of building plots and properties.

Objective

In this context of the SFI and macroeconomic conditions, the research aims to discuss some hypotheses, the following deserving highlight: (i) the existence of an accelerated expansion in the industrial production of housing (Fordist production), but in a more diversified mode, that is, with more varied projects to capture a demand arising from a more heterogeneous population with access to credit; (ii) the tendency of greater conversion of non-rural areas into urban areas, for example, with the conversion of farms into building plots. The continuity of the expansion would accelerate this speculation with rural lands and force "flexibilization" of the master plans; (iii) the expansion of demand in the market, whether in scale or scope. The demand would expand with the entry of families and purchasers with lower income levels (average level income) and people already with higher indebtedness levels; (iv) a richer variety of types of property venture given the diversification of purchasers financed by the SFI and the diversity of housing preferences (single or multi-domiciles, diverse sized flats, country homes, closed condominiums, etc); (v) the "densification" of the building plots, or even verticalization of various building ventures, as this strategy would reduce the costs of plots and broaden the market potential; (vi) finally, the increase in the prices of plots and more bitter disputes among the property capitalists and other agents

(public, industrial, residents, etc) in the production of the new spaces. These diverse agents have distinct demands in terms of infrastructure (transport, sanitation, lighting, etc), just as with respect to the preservation of the landscape, local history, accessibility, environmental conditions, community etc.

Research co-ordinator: Ricardo Machado Ruiz CEDEPLAR/UFMG e Marco Crocco Afonso, CEDEPLAR/UFMG.

Staff: Aristides Moysés (UCG), Elcileni de Melo Borges (AGEHAB), Simaia Mercês (NAEA/UFPA), Márcia Bezerra (UFRN), Cesar Miranda Mendes (UEM).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) production of two articles for presentation in a national seminar (first two years);
- (ii) Production of two master's dissertations (third year);
- (iii) Production of a work to be presented at a national event and publication of an article in a periodical (third year);
- (iv) Production of two master's dissertations (the last two years);
- (v) Production of a report with the final research results (last year);
- (vi) Presentation of a work with the final research results in a national event (last year);
- (vii) Production of an article with the final research results, to be published in a scientific periodical (last year).

b) The forms of provision of the housing and their impacts on the spatial re-configuration of the metropolises

The changes in the conditions of provision of housing, as of the late 80s, have significantly altered the socio-spatial configuration of the Brazilian metropolises. The crisis in the public financial system for acquisition of real estate for 20 years and the growing instability of income in the middle and lower sectors have reduced, in relative terms, the role of the capital incorporator in the structuring of the urban built-up environment, thereby dynamizing non-capitalist forms of housing production, such as self-construction and production for rent. Such changes reorganized the territorial location of real estate sub-markets, and, as a consequence, the conditions of access to housing and the labour market. However, there is evidence that this situation has begun to suffer new alterations, due to the resumption of the public credit in the sector. New constructions/incorporator companies have arisen in the market with large scale production, directed not only to the upper classes, but also reaching the middle to lower sectors on the periphery of the metropolises.

This investigation will demand specific surveys, as follows:

For the first dimension, the mapping will be made of (i) the housing stock by AED, according to the social profile of the residents, type of home

and the relation of the ownership; (ii) the functioning of the upper circuit of incorporation and property innovation and its territory of activity; (iii) the new housing sets according to the producer agent and the profile of the residents; and (iv) informal occupation. The sources of information include: census data, building licences/Prefeituras Municipal; CEF; Associations of the Directors of Property Companies; qualitative research with the incorporators, brokers, municipal housing secretariats.

For the second dimension, a survey will be made of the production mechanisms (finance, commercialization, access to land, outsourced companies, construction materials, labour relations, and building technology); survey of the connections between informal production and the formal economic sectors, such as the relations between self-construction and the circuits of access to credit and materials and building elements, bearing in mind the relations of the neighbourhood and the social production networks, the family businesses and the double engagement in the labour market of the building sector.

The sources of information include: case studies representing the different forms of housing production: property schemes, lower class districts, shantytowns and multiple housing units by public and co-operative production.

For the second dimension, there will be evaluation of the effects of the studies on the social composition of the district and on the conditions of access to work and services; evaluation of the impact of the cases studies about land values, and, as a consequence, on the pattern of socio-territorial segmentation. The sources of information will include case studies from the previous item.

Objective:

The study will seek to analyse the particularities and interactions among the different forms of housing provision – business, rental, rentist, for self-construction and cooperative – investigating, for the period 2000 – 2010, the following dimensions: (i) the strategies of location of the producer agents; (ii) the connections between the formal and informal production circuits; (iii) the impacts of the different forms of housing provision in socio-spatial configuration of the metropolises.

Research co-ordinator: Adauto Cardoso (IPPUR/UFRJ) e Gislene Pereira (UFPR).

Staff: Aristides Moysés (UCG), Elcileni de Melo Borges (AGEHAB), Simaia Mercês (NAEA/UFPA), Luciana Lago (IPPUR/UFRJ), Nelson Baltruiss (UFBA), Regina Ferreira (FASE), Rossana Brandão (FASE – RJ), João Rovatti (UFRGS); Maria Ângela Souza (UFPE), Demóstenes Moraes (UFPE – doutorando), Kainara dos Anjos (UFPE - doutoranda), Socorro Leite (UFPE), Clara Moreira (UFPE).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals :

c) Role of tourism-property activities in the transformation of the social space of the Northeast metropolises: Salvador, Recife, Natal and Fortaleza

The set of data, information and analysis constructed about tourism-property over the last three years – within Line II of the Projeto Instituto do Milênio “Description, analysis of the dynamic and the evolution of the social organization of the territory of the metropolises”, allowed, in an unprecedented manner, to establish for the Northeast metropolises an evaluation of the contemporary dynamics of restructuring of the property market and its close relation to tourism. It was possible to identify the tendencies that indicate that the intensity and content of the processes occur in a differentiated form and concern to the historical moment of economic and social restructuring of the metropolises, to the real determination of the strategic decisions of the public policies, to the impacts of the private investments. These differences and similarities, within the same context, may provide general evidence of two processes: i) that represented by the reality found in the Metropolitan Region of Recife – RMR and Metropolitan Region of Salvador RMS; and ii) that found in the Metropolitan Region of Fortaleza – RMF and the Metropolitan Region of Natal – RMN, both important to understand the variables involved and the differentiated effects that the tourism-property is causing today on the Northeast coast.

It was important to observe the metropolizing effects of the tourism and real estate market activities on the scales of the economy, on the territory and on environmental challenges.

The research group succeeded on accumulating data from diverse sources to perform cross-matchings, such as, private investments against public investments, identifying behavioural patterns between the two spheres.

This effort, however, needs to be complemented in a new phase of the comparative research, seeking to clarify and make these differences evident among the Northeast metropolises, based on the definition of three “fields” of analysis, as yet unexplored, and from which arise disquiet, questions and problems that such a study generates. It must be stressed, however, that the difficulties of a comparative study, verified during the development of the research alert us to prioritize the discussions about identified variables and sources of empirical data available. Thus, it is intended to continue and expand the study about “tourism-property” based on three new axes of analysis, as follows:

Axis 01. Public territorial policies – planning, management and the environment (2000 - 2010). The first axis is justified by the close relation between the public investments and the existing economic and territorial dynamics, as well as the relation of these investments with the private property ventures;

Axis 02. Dynamics of the Metropolitan Economy for tourism and property (2000 - 2010). It will undertake to investigate the differences/similarities of the regional economy, altered by the foreign investments and construction of equipment aimed at second- residence tourism;

Axis 03. Territorial restructuring: intra-regional networks and the environmental sustainability – comparative models. It is intended to identify, characterize and analyse the resulting territorial design – new scales, effects of segregation and impacts on social housing – besides the institutional political effects, such as, on the new relations between the main offices of the municipalities and those in their peripheral coastal areas.

Research co-ordinator: Ângela Lúcia de Araújo Ferreira – UFRN; Maria Ângela Almeida Souza (UFPE), Eustógio Dantas Wanderley Correia (UFCE), Sylvio Carlos Bandeira de Mello e Silva (UFBA)

Staff: Gilberto Corso (UFBA), Alexandre Queiroz Pereira (UFCE), Márcia Bezerra (UFRN), Ana Rosa Ribeiro (UFRN) e Soraya Vidal (UFRN), Rita de Cássia Gomes (UFRN), Kainara Lira dos Anjos (UFPE - doutoranda), Amiria Brasil (UFPE).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals :

- (i) Production of a report with the research results (third year)
- (ii) Production of two master's dissertations (second and third year)
- (iii) Production of two Ph.D. theses and three master's dissertations (the last two years);
- (iv) Production of two articles to be published in a scientific periodical (third year).
- (v) Production of a book
- (vi) Organization of four regional workshops;
- (vii) Organization of a national seminar on tourism ventures in Northeast
- (viii) Setting of two new post-graduation classes;
- (ix) Two doctorate training fellowships abroad; Production of twelve articles for publication as chapters of books; (in the first two years);

d) Relation between residential mobility and the property dynamic

In the analysis of the dynamic of socio-spatial structuring of the metropolises, the residential mobility¹¹ appears as a relevant explanatory variable. In the first place, because the movement of people in the territory is associated to the spatial mobility of consumer goods and production, capital, companies, institutions, technology and information. In so far as the articulation, in the territory, of the set of equipment, infrastructure and capitalist companies, produces an economic differentiation of the space, the

¹¹ Residential mobility differs from pendular movement, which presupposes return to the starting point, and also long-distance migration, in which change of residence is not its chief characteristic.

distribution of the people will be the result of unequal access to urban resources, mainly, to housing.

The studies of the demographic dynamic supported by data from the Demographic Censuses allow identification of the population distribution and composition in the territory and the inter-regional and inter-municipal migratory processes. However, the identification of the residential mobility in the interior of the municipalities enables better understanding and explanation of the structuring processes in the territory, the highlight being on the property market.

In the metropolises where researches on origin and destination are available, this study is viable. Those researches orient the transport policies, but they also contain socio-economic data with household and head's income, occupation, position in the occupation, age range and family or household composition. Besides this, they contain information about time of residence and place of former residence. With these data, it is possible to analyse the residential mobility of families in the intra-urban space, in a given period, and understand the dynamic of production of the segregation, from the viewpoint of the movement of the populations in the metropolitan, social and geographical space.

For this study, the following methodological procedures are proposed: (i) to calculate the balance of the mobility in the diverse spatial units and cross-match the result with the demographic growth rates, identifying the closed areas, ones that expel population – presenting negative population growth (decline) and also a negative mobility balance, and the open areas, that is, those that present high demographic growth and configure the destination of flows of diverse social strata; (ii) to cross-match the data on income and mobility of families, identifying and qualifying the ascendant and descendent movements (moves to areas with greater or less average family income than in the area of origin; (iii) to identify the families by social group (via the data on occupation and position in the occupation of the family head, for example) and the population changes between the areas, associating the demographic dynamic and the movement of the diverse social groups, and identifying demographic-spatial patterns; (iv) having identified the entry and exit flows from spatial units, by social group, to effect the cross-matching of the information with the social classification of the spaces, and, if possible, with the classification by type of socio-spatial evolution in the metropolis, analysing the mobility patterns, vis-à-vis the socio-spatial transformations.

Objective:

Analyze the dynamics of production of segregation under the approach of population movements within metropolitan social and geographic space.

Research co-ordinator: Jupira Gomes de Mendonça – UFMG.

Staff: Simaia Mercês (UFPA), Eduardo Rodrigues da Silva (UCG), Luciana Lago (IPPUR/UFRJ), José Irineu Rigotti (PUC-Minas), Zulma das Graças

Lucena Schussel (UFPR), Maria Florice Raposo Pereira (UFC); M^a Rejane Lyra (UFPE), Livia Miranda (FASE-PE), Jan Bitou (UFPE).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Production of two master's dissertations (first two years)
- (ii) Presentation of a work in a national event (first two years)
- (iii) Production of two master's dissertations (second and third year)
- (iv) Production of an article in a scientific periodical (second and third year)
- (v) Production of a Ph.D. thesis (the last two years)
- (vi) Production of three master's dissertations (the last two years).
- (vii) Production of an article within the final research results to be published in a scientific periodical and/or as a book chapter (last year)
- (viii) Production of a work with the final research results in a national or international event (last year)
- (ix) Production of a report with the final research results (last year)

e) Relation between residential mobility, pendular mobility and the circulation conditions in the metropolis.

The intensity of the daily mobility within the metropolitan space results from the articulation between the intra-metropolitan spatial distribution of centres and sub-centres of labour supply, the circulation conditions – the road system and the role of public transport with their itineraries, their periodicity and tariffs and a property dynamic, responsible for the location of the different social sectors in the territory. As the conditions of accessibility to the labour market and consumption are socially unequal, the home-work distance and time spent on this journey are relevant indicators in the understanding of the mechanisms that reproduce the socio-spatial inequalities.

Recent studies have indicated growing pendular mobility of the poor workers in the Brazilian metropolises. The increase of collective transport tariffs well above the income variation of these workers could be reducing the possibilities of circulation, and, therefore, of access to work, commerce and services. On the other hand, the expansion of new high standard property developments, on the urban peripheries, indicates a growing mobility over a long distance between the average income social sectors. We know that the mobility and geographical proximities provide evidence of the connections between the spatiality of the economic activities and the public services and mechanisms of access to housing, work, services and culture, that is, to citizenship.

Objective:

In this sense, the study will seek to evaluate, for the 1990s, and the decades 2000 - 2020, the following aspects:

- (i) the relation of the pendular mobility with the local labour markets,

bearing in mind the intensity of the inter-municipal pendular mobility of the occupied population in the metropolises and the capacity of absorption and attraction of labour on the part of the municipalities. As hypotheses, it will be examined how (i) the relation between immobility of the poor workers and a possible expansion of the informal economy in the peripheral areas that would absorb this labour and (ii) the relation between the mobility of the more skilled workers resident on the periphery and the capacity of absorption of these workers by the local labour markets;

- (ii) the relation of the pendular mobility with residential mobility, evaluating to what extent the change of municipality of residence is related to location of work;
- (iii) the relation of the pendular mobility with the conditions of circulation, bearing in mind the changes in the metropolitan road configuration, in the itineraries of the public transport, in the tariffs and proportion of automobiles per inhabitant.

The census data used for the analysis of the pendular mobility refers to the variable, “municipality of work and study”, in the Demographic Censuses of 1980 and 2000, and, probably, of 2010. The sources to be used: census data; “origin-destination” researches of municipal and state organs; state and municipal of transport secretariats.

Research co-ordinator: Luciana Lago (IPPUR/UFRJ)

Staff: Jupira Gomes de Mendonça (UFMG), Erica Tavares (IPPUR/UFRJ – doutoranda), Simaia Mercês (UFPA), Eduardo Rodrigues da Silva (UCG), Luciana Lago (IPPUR/UFRJ), José Irineu Rigotti (PUC-Minas), Zulma das Graças Lucena Schussel (UFPR), Maria Florice Raposo Pereira (UFC); Eugênio Carvalho (UFPE - doutorando).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Production of a report with the research results (third year)
- (ii) Production of a master’s dissertation (second and third year)
- (iii) Production of an article to be published in a scientific periodical (third year).

f) Urban dispersion and accessibility in the metropolis

The previous study will be complemented by use of the methods of identification of the degrees of dispersion of and accessibility to the metropolises. The study unit will be configured by the census sectors that compose the set of 15 urban agglomerations with metropolitan functions. These sectors will be grouped according to Degree of Integration into the Metropolitan Dynamic, being classified in pole (core municipality of the RM), very high, high, medium, low, very low degree of integration.

The calculation of the indexes will be made for the following groups of census sectors:

- (i) All the MR – considering all the sectors;
- (ii) Pole – considering only the sectors they comprise;
- (iii) Pole and Very High Degree of Integration – considering only the sectors they comprise;
- (iv) Pole, Very High and High Degree of Integration – considering only the sectors they comprise;
- (v) Pole, Very High, High and Medium Degree of Integration – considering only the sectors they comprise;
- (vi) Pole, Very High, High, Medium and Low Degree of Integration – considering only the sectors they comprise; and
- (vii) Pole, Very High, High, Medium, Low and Very Low Degree of Integration – considering only the sectors they comprise.

Thus, we shall analyse the relations between the different municipalities of each one of the MRs, and how the integration with them can affect them. For such, we shall use the dispersion index obtained from the census sectors and census data from the 2000 Demographic Census (IBGE, 2001), with use of a Geographical Information System. From it was obtained the three dimensional model of representation of this indexes, with the aim of analysing, principally, the influence of the dispersion on urban development.

The conjugation of the indexes allows identification of the road density, measured by the number of inhabitants by census sector divided by the linear metre length of the roads that are found circumscribed to the census sector. This measure indicates the degree of access of the population to the urban infrastructure. On the other hand, we can also identify the idleness of the road system per capita, which indicates how many metres per capita of road infrastructure is found to be “idle”, that is, underused, because its sole function is to connect areas separated by empty urban spaces, without feeding any activity throughout these areas.

Objective:

Evaluation of the degrees of dispersion and accessibility of the metropolises.

Research co-ordinator: João Rovatti (UFRGS)

Staff: Aristides Moysés (UCG), Frederico Holanda (UNB), Rômulo Ribeiro (UNB), Tule César Barcelos Maia (UCG) e Loçandra Borges de Moraes (UEG).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Holding a workshop for training a member from each Nucleus in the techniques and methodological procedures used in the calculations of

- the indexes mentioned and their use in the analysis of the mobility of the urban metropolitan agglomerations.
- (ii) Construction of a ranking (2000 and 2010) of the indexes of dispersion of and accessibility to urban metropolitan agglomerations and their comparison with the metropolises of other countries.
 - (iii) Production of a report with the research results.
 - (iv) Production of an article to be published in a scientific periodical (third year).

g) Social organization of the territory and public regulation: study of the master plans

Although most of the Participative Master Plans of the metropolitan municipalities have included the new instruments of the Statute of the City, in a few municipalities such instruments are capable of immediate implementation, that is, the majority are not self-applicable.

With economic growth, an increase in credit and investments in the residential civil construction sector in the last decade, the municipalities that had already incorporated innovative instruments of land tenure policy, or that had included them in their legislation in a self-applicable form, succeeded on a better urban insertion of housing of social interest in the present conjuncture in comparison to the municipalities that received the same investments, even though they did not have suitable planning to receive them.

The increase in credit and investment supply to the residential market, in the municipalities that did not include instruments of land regulation to extend the access to urbanized land for housing of social interest- HIS, had the effect of making the land more expensive and blocking even more the production of HIS of access to the adequate locations, leading to an increase in informality and peripherization.

Despite the renovation in the urban policy field and land management, the zoning applied in the majority of the municipalities still creates reserves of land for the market and higher income sectors, the zoning itself contributing to the generation of scarcity of land for low income housing production and supply of land for the middle and high income sectors in the city.

Objective:

The main aim of the research is to evaluate critically and compare the application of instruments of urban regulation and land tenure policy included in the urban legislation of the cities that comprise the metropolitan regions in their relation with the reconfiguration of the metropolitan property markets with special emphasis on housing production of social interest.

There are three specific objectives: (i) to analyse the relation between the residential zoning adopted by the metropolitan municipalities, the location and type of products supplied to the residential market, including those of public promotion of housing of social interest; (ii) to investigate how the instruments related to the access to urbanized land were included in the Master Plans of the metropolitan cities since the issue of the Statute of the City; (iii) to evaluate how the instruments related to expanding access to urbanized land impinge on the situation of urbanistic adequacy of the domiciles, especially those whose residents earn low incomes, in the metropolitan municipalities that implemented them, considering the increase in credit and investment in the housing sector in the last few years.

Research co-ordinator: Raquel Rolnik, FAU/USP

Staff: Anamaria Murta (PUC Minas), Renato Fontes (PUC Minas), Mônica Ponte (FASE – RJ), Mauro Santos (FASE RJ), Simaia Mercês (UFPA) e Saint Clair Cordeiro da Trindade Júnior.

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Production of a report with the research results (third year)
- (ii) Production of three master's dissertations (second and third year)
- (iii) Production of an article to be published in a scientific periodical (third year)
- (iv) Production of a PhDthesis.

4.2.3. Social organization of the territory in the metropolises and reproduction of inequalities

This sub-line consists of two projects, each with its products and quantitative and qualitative goals, as set out below.

a) Social organization of the territory and inequalities in urban welfare. 1980/2010

The debate about the relation between urban inequalities and social inequalities is classical in the literature, with a highlight on the study by Harvey (1976), and, in Brazil, Kowarick's reflections (1979). In general, however, these studies take as their basis for empirical analysis, only the income distribution, taken as an indicator of social inequalities. The possibility of using socio-spatial typology as a more robust basis for indicating the spatial character of the social inequality and cross-match it with the indicators of access to services and living conditions allows finer analysis of the relation between the macro-processes of production of the inequalities, from the economic viewpoint and its spatial effects.

Less developed by the literature is the question of the environmental inequalities. The literature, still embryonic on this theme in the United States, was strongly influenced by the movement for environmental justice, according

to Bullard (1973), who reconfigured the political field of environmentalism, until then marked by discussion about sustainability, in thematizing social, ethnic or racial injustice in the distribution of the perverse effects of the modernization process. The recent works show strong inequities, principally in the location of toxic waste tips and industrial plants with heavy pollution, there not being, however, consensus, for the North American case, about the predominance of situations of race or social class as variables more strongly correlated with the distribution of risk (Szasz, Meuzer, 1997). On the other hand, the literature about risk, although with broader scope than the environmental debate has been thematizing the emergence of new risks and also of new forms of perception of risks that, at the high modernity, began to be included in the planning of individual lives and in the social strategies (BECK, 2000; GIDDENS, 1991). As much the sociology of risk as the works of a more anthropological nature about the social representations of risk show that the technical knowledge loses its legitimacy, competing with local expertise as legitimate and efficacious strategies to deal with the environmental threats and perils that mark the living conditions of the population. The results of the previous research confirm the analyses of the literature about the socio-environmental inequalities and indicate the need for development of more qualitative research that will allow identification of processes of confrontation – at the symbolic and material level – of the situations of risk faced by the populations in a situation of social disadvantage.

The recent theoretical debate also identifies problems and limits to the concept of sustainability (JOLLIVET, 1998), whether by imprecision or by normative ambition, or even the incapacity to adequately express the issue of inequalities. However, new possibilities open up for research through the dialogue proposed by Harvey (1996) between sustainability and environmental justice. It is in this problem field that the proposal is situated, that is that there is an unequal distribution of the environmental problems and risks on the local scale, although, concomitantly, a more uniform distribution is recognized of the macro-risks on the regional or global scales. In a more precise form, it is also of interest to establish the empirical relations between the processes of structuring and urban-metropolitan organization and the occurrence of situations of socio-environmental inequalities. This is the reason to resort to use of Geographical Information Systems as a tool to perform the cross-matching between social and environmental information.

Based on the 1980 - 2000/2010 census data, we shall use the set of indicators created by the Observatory of the Metropolises about social inequalities regarding urban services, degree of urbanization of the surrounding areas, degree of comfort of the homes and social situation of the household.

Objective:

The aim is to analyse the relation between the social division of space and the inequalities regarding access to services, living conditions and exposure to damage or risks of an environmental nature. For the indicators of

access to urban services and living conditions, data from the Demographic Censuses will be used. For the indicators of exposure to environmental damage or risks, secondary sources will be used, made available at local level by environmental control organs. The compatibility of these indicators with the data from the Census will be made via geo-processing, adapting the spatial units used by each database to the possibilities of cross-matching the information. For spatialization of the environmental data, spatial analytical tools will be used as techniques of *clusters* and others.

The indicators to be used comprise, among others: (i) Access to sanitation: adequate water supply; adequate sewage disposal; adequate refuse collection; (ii) living conditions: household density; ownership status of the property and land; residence in sub-normal agglomeration; housing deficit; (iii) Inequality and environmental risk: atmospheric pollution; water pollution; landslide and flood risk situations; industrial pollution; risk situation of exposure to toxic waste residue; risk situation of exposure to domestic residues in refuse tips and similar facilities.

Project co-ordinator: Heloísa Soares de Moura Costa – IGC – UFMG
Staff: Luiz Renato Pequeno (UFC), Matilde de Souza (MG), Juliano Ximenes Ponte (IPPUR - doutorando) e Maria Clélia Lustosa Costa (UFC); Kainara Anjos (UFPE - doutoranda), Eugênio Carvalho (UFPE - doutorando), Alexandre Ramos (FASE-PE), Anselmo César (UFPE - doutorando), Amanda Florêncio (UFPE).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals :

- (i) Presentation of a work in a national event (ANPOCS and/or ANPUR) – by the second year.
- (ii) Elaboration of two undergraduate monographies (UFMG) – by the second year.
- (iii) Elaboration of two master's dissertations – between the second and third year.
- (iv) Elaboration of an article to be published in a scientific periodical – between the second and third year.
- (v) Organization of a national seminar on the theme – in the last two years.
- (vi) Elaboration of a Ph.D. thesis – in the last two years.
- (vii) Elaboration of three master's dissertations – in the last two years.
- (viii) Production of a report containing the final research results – last year.
- (ix) Elaboration of an article containing the final research results, to be published in a scientific periodical and/or as a book chapter – in the last year.
- (x) Presentation of a work, with the final research results, in a national and international event – in the last year.
- (xi) Publication of a book on the theme “As desigualdades sociais e ambientais nas metrópoles brasileiras” (Social and environmental inequalities in the Brazilian metropolises) and the publication of a CD-ROM – last year

b) Social organization, territory and inequalities in educational opportunities

The concern with equality in educational opportunities as a means of guaranteeing greater social equality has been around for a long time. Since the Second World War, in view of the dissemination of egalitarian values and growing social conflicts, various studies in the field of the sociology of education have begun to deal with themes related to the capacity of education to promote mobility and greater equality (Karabel & Halsey, 1977).

The first generation of studies based on large surveys resulted in the conclusion about the incapacity of schools to reverse inequalities generated by the socio-economic origins of the pupils. The second generation of studies, counterbalancing the first, attempted to show that the school can make a difference in school results. However, it was only the third generation, conducted in the last two decades, that has conjugated approaches of urban sociology and the sociology of education to deal with factors related to the social organization of the territory and its possible effects on educational opportunities.

The theme of the two researches that comprise this project is the impact of residential segregation on educational opportunities. The first deals with the "neighbourhood effect" or impact of the social division of the territory based on the demand for education, that is, it is concentrated on the explanation of the effect of neighbourhood on students' school results using mechanisms of socialization. The second is concentrated on the supply side of education, that is, dealing with the effect of residential segregation and educational policies on the stratification of schools.

Even though the neighbourhood or community has been used as an important unit for studies of social interactions and understanding of social problems, only more recently have we observed the proliferation of studies aimed at observing the effect of the neighbourhood on school results (GARNER & RAUNDENBUSH, 1991). This signifies that only recent studies, based on the combination of data from surveys at the individual level with measurements based on censuses that deal with conditions at neighbourhood level, begin to observe the neighbourhood effect (DUNCAN, 1994). The majority of these studies are used for hierarchical models developed by studies on the school effect to estimate the neighbourhood effect on school results, controlling by family origin and characteristics and organization of the school establishments.

This concern with the effects of conditions at neighbourhood level reflect the growing concentration of poverty in urban areas over the last few decades, and the investigation of the effect of these conditions on school

results has become treated as important in understanding processes that reproduce social inequalities (AINSWORTH, 2002).

In a similar manner to the studies on the school effect, the studies that focus on the neighbourhood effect are not restricted to observing the students' learning. On the contrary, besides the learning, they observe diverse factors related to school results, such as truancy, completion of the second grade, entry to university, among others.

These studies show an important neighbourhood effect, besides the effect of family origin and/or the characteristics of the school, even if the characteristics of the neighbourhood that exert an impact on school results are distinct. Thus, they suggest that public policies aimed at alleviating inequalities in educational opportunities cannot only focus on the school, but need to treat social deprivation or the student's broader social environment.

However, there are various other gaps concerning how the neighbourhood affects school results. A wide array of theories identify factors that make mediation of the relation between neighbourhood characteristics and educational results. But, as several authors warn, further empirical research is required to test which mechanisms work in the mediation of the relation between neighbourhood effect and school results (AINSWORTH, 2002; ARUM, 2000; DUNCAN, 1994; SMALL & NEWMAN, 2001; CRANE, 1991). Studies on neighbourhood effect are quite relevant in contexts of great inequality, such as, the Brazilian metropolises. However, as yet, there are few studies that begin with this focus, taking into account the context of major Brazilian cities. We can cite here the works by Ribeiro, Franco and Alves (2008), Soares, Rigotti and Andrade (2008) and Cunha, Jiménez & Jakob (s/d).

Given the gap in these studies, we propose the following questions to guide this research project: (i) what impact does residential segregation, characteristic of the urban metropolitan agglomerations, exert on school results, controlling by the effect of family and school? (ii) what mechanisms of the neighbourhood effect can be observed in the Brazilian context? (iii) what do the different models of segregation of these cities imply in terms of different impacts on school results?

First Project Objective:

The research seeks to create hierarchical statistical models that allow observation of how socio-territorial characteristics exert an impact on school results. It is also intended to observe the size of this effect in relation to the impact of social origin on students and the school effect. Finally, the research has the intention of establishing a dialogue with the studies on neighbourhood effect conducted in other contexts, so as to observe differences in results that are peculiar to the context of the Brazilian metropolises.

To make these analyses, we shall draw on a combination of data from the following bases: (i) 200 census information, geo-referenced at sector

level; (ii) geo-referenced location of all public fundamental schools (federal, state and municipal) of the metropolises studied, on the scale of the census sectors; (iii) information from the INEP School Censuses 2005, 2007 and 2009; (iv) information from “Prova Brasil 2005, 2007 and 2009” databases at micro level.

For the second project, we propose the following questions: (i) is there segregation between the fundamental and middle level public educational establishments in the Brazilian metropolises? (ii) what tendencies have we observed recently concerning a decrease or increase in school segregation? (iii) How are residential segregation and educational policies (or their absence) affecting the unequal distribution of students among the public school networks? (iv) what mechanisms referring to residential segregation contribute to the stratification of education at the fundamental and middle levels?

Studies based on the approach of the school effect¹², using multi-level regression models, allow observation that one of the indicators of school level that yields most explanatory power about students’ learning is socio-economic composition and skin colour. These effects are perverse for students from less advantageous socio-economic origins, grouped in schools with others students of a similar origin. However, in the above studies, it is remarkable that there is an absence of problematization of the possible causes of the socio-economic composition of the schools.

In being limited to dealing with the effect of the socio-economic composition of the students of a given school as an effect of the socialization of the school, or together with other indicators referring to the organization of the school establishments, these studies do not contribute to thinking regarding public policies capable of dealing with one of the principal and most constant factors that impinge on the students’ learning.

Recently, studies have been developed focusing on the impact of educational policies and residential segregation on the phenomenon that has begun to be described as school segregation or stratification, among other denominations.

Second Project Objective:

¹² The studies within the school-effect approach criticise the study by Coleman in using a model of economic analysis of the input-output type. That is, they treated them as variables related to “entry of the pupils” (social origin) and “entry of the schools” (physical resources and those of the teachers) determined variations in the results/performance of the students. According to Mortimore (1995), these researches only had access to school variables at macro level, such as the size of the school, facilities available and provision of resources. They had no access to the variables at micro level, such as school atmosphere, behaviour of the staff, attitude of the students, institutional relations, among others. Besides this, these models of a level, in opposition to multi-level or hierarchical models, would lead to inflated estimates of the effects of family background in relation to the effects of the school (BUCHAMAN & HANNUM, 2001).

On the basis of these questions, through this research, we propose to achieve the following objectives: (i) Observe the distribution of students in the public fundamental and middle level school network and create indexes that reveal the inequalities of this distribution; (ii) Make a survey of educational policies that, in each local context, aim to decrease, or are promoting, even as an unintentional result, school stratification; (iii) Verify the impact or correlation of residential segregation with school stratification. Investigate if and how educational policies contribute to reduction or potentialization of the effect of residential segregation ; (iv) Identify the mechanisms by which residential segregation can influence school stratification, taking into account different schooling strategies and assets – especially social capital – available to the households.

Project co-ordinator: Luiz César de Queiroz Ribeiro – IPPUR/UFRJ e Maria Josefina Gabriel Sant’Anna (UERJ) (Team is attached to both projects)
Staff: Mariane Koslinski – IPPUR/UFRJ, Fátima Alves – PUC/Rio, Alicia Bonimino – PUC/Rio.

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals for both projects:

- (i) Presentation of a work in a national event (ANPOCS and/or ANPUR) – by the second year.
- (ii) Elaboration of three master’s dissertations – between the second and third year.
- (iii) Elaboration of an article to be published in a scientific periodical – between the second and third year.
- (iv) Elaboration of a Ph.D. thesis – in the last two years.
- (v) Elaboration of two master’s dissertations – in the last two years.
- (vi) Production of a report containing the final research results – last year.
- (vii) Elaboration of an article, containing the final research results, to be published in a scientific periodical and/or as a book chapter– in the last year.
- (viii) Publication of a book on the theme.

4.2.4. Social organization of the territory and violent crime

This sub-line, related to the Line II of investigation, approaches the theme of violence. Data on violent crime in Brazil, and especially murder, show concentration in the Metropolitan Regions (MRs). In the period 1998 - 2002, the mean murder victim rate per 100 thousand inhabitants¹³ in the country was 28.6, while, in the metropolitan regions, it reached 46.7. Moreover, analysing the set of 26 Brazilian metropolitan regions, a concentration is observed in some of them. The two largest, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, were responsible for 60% of all the murders in metropolitan areas in the period.

¹³ Here we take as reference the occurrence of murders due to the fact the literature has already established this crime as a more reliable indicator and also due its gravity. On the other hand, the rate per 100 thousand takes into account the population factor.

An analysis of each MR reveals a concentration of crime in some municipalities, and in the municipalities that have spatialized data, a concentration of crime in specific areas is observed, that is, crime is not a phenomenon that takes place by chance; on the contrary, it follows a logic that can be apprehended by its distribution in space.

Proceeding with the other study on the relation between metropolization and violent crimes (Diniz and Andrade, 2008), we opt now to analyse a longer series of crimes of murder, with the aim of understanding their evolution over 25 years (1985 - 2005). This is a task in the first step of this research, as these are the years currently available in DATASUS. During the execution of the project, this series can be broadened according to the availability of new data. For the purpose of the study on the evolution, we shall concentrate the analysis in the capitals, as the composition of the metropolitan regions has undergone innumerable changes, such as increases and decreases in the number of municipalities over these 25 years.

Upon a first analysis of these data, one can notice, in the comparison of the initial year of the series (1985) and the last (2005), that all the Brazilian capitals, except Rio Branco, registered a rise in this modality of crime. In this same period, the indicators of income, education and urban infrastructure revealed significant improvement, not corroborating, at least not immediately, the thesis that relates criminality and poverty.

Despite this common growth, a closer look at the data on each capital reveal quite distinct patterns, whether in relation to murder rates or to their growth throughout the decade. Three groups can be highlighted: 1) capitals in which the murder rate grew significantly; 2) capitals where the rate remained relatively stable; and 3) capitals whose rate has decreased over the last few years.

Objective:

The main objective of this research is to understand those different dynamics and to explore the possible relations among the capital cities that comprise each of these groups. For such, we shall analyse the total murder rate, its distribution by age range, with special focus on the young (15 - 24 years), as they are the main murder victims, and firearms are involved.

The second aim is a more meticulous analysis of the capital cities involved in the group of research conducted by the Observatory of the Metropolises: Belém, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Fortaleza, Goiânia, Natal, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and São Paulo. The advantage in this case is that, with the local teams, we shall be able to deepen the analyses of the local reality. And, in some of them, we will be able to draw upon spatialized data for the most recent years. From this intra-urban data, we shall seek to understand the spatial distribution of the murders as well as the action of public security and crime prevention policies. This study makes it necessary to understand the different dynamics and the effect of the

public policies, in particular in the cities and areas that register a decrease in their murder indexes.

Despite the non-existence of a causal relation between crime and poverty, spatialized data of the murders show its concentration in the poorest areas of the capitals, in particular in the shantytowns. In view of this observation, the objective of this research is to understand the relation between certain territories and the murders, as well as their higher incidence among youths. To achieve the first objective, we shall seek to explore the possible relations between the murders and the studies already conducted by the Observatory of the Metropolises network regarding the socio-spatial segregation. After exploring these relations and becoming acquainted with the most vulnerable territories from the standpoint of the incidence of murder, we shall carry out some ethnographic studies with the aim of understanding the place occupied by murder in conflict solutions. One hypothesis is that the murders are being disseminated beyond the conflicts involving drug traffic, encompassing other spheres of social life. If the spread of firearms may be one of the causes, the understanding of a type of sociability that includes in its universe of options, the elimination of another in its solutions for conflicts, many of which are commonplace, needs to be better understood. Otherwise, advances in the social indicators, as witnessed over the last few decades in Brazil, will not be sufficient to confront the urban crime.

Finally, the research has also the objective of understanding the metropolitan environment as being propitious for dissemination of this type of crime. Studies already conducted by the Observatory of the Metropolises show a relation between urban criminality and metropolitan integration, that is, the municipalities most integrated into the metropolitan dynamic are among the most violent (DINIZ & ANDRADE, 2008).

Sub-line co-ordinator: Luciana Teixeira de Andrade (PUC- Minas)

Staff: Dalva Ma Borges de Lima Dias de Souza (UCG), Ivana Veraldo (UEM), Alcindo Sá (UFPE), Denise Vítale Ramos Mendes (UFBA), Marisa do Espírito Santo Borin (PUC São Paulo), Ivana Veraldo (UEM) e Ana Lucia Rodrigues (UEM)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Holding of a workshop about the metropolises covered in the research for analysis of the quantitative data and programming of the field research (first year).
- (ii) Presentation of a work in two national events – by the second year.
- (iii) Elaboration of three master's dissertations – between the second and third year.
- (iv) Elaboration of two monographies of scientific initiations – between the second and third year.
- (v) Elaboration of three articles for publication in a scientific periodical – between the second and third year.
- (vi) Holding of the second workshop for discussion of the field research

- results – in the third year.
- (vii) Elaboration of a Ph.D. thesis (in the last two years).
 - (viii) Elaboration of five master's dissertations (in the last two years)
 - (ix) Elaboration of a report containing the final research results (in the last year).
 - (x) Elaboration of an article with the final research results, to be published in a scientific periodical.
 - (xi) Presentation of a work, with the final research results, in a national or international event.
 - (xii) Publication of a book on the theme.

4.2.5. Conceptual and methodological development

This sub-line is meant to articulate the efforts of the group and collaborators from other countries for a conceptual and methodological reflection on themes directly and indirectly related to the problem of the socio-spatial dimension of exclusion/integration. Through programs of co-operation and interchange there will be activities with national and international researchers who have already been collaborating with the Observatory of the Metropolises.

Objective:

This sub-line aims at discussing the following agenda:

a. How to define and measure segregation

People live in different sections of cities. They get together territorially according to their origin, race, profession and social class. Segregation indexes attempt to measure and describe these patterns of social-spatial organization, combining different types of technical-methodological procedures and measuring scales. We suggest a systematic reflection on the following dilemmas: (i) Shall we measure segregation by means of synthetic indexes for the group of metropolises, or shall we measure segregation successively considering different scales of analysis? (ii) Which is the most relevant and/or most powerful variable for the discrimination of segregation: education, income, race, ethnic group? Shall we try to construct a synthetic index? (iii) Which measurement unit is the most suitable: individuals, families or housing units? (iv) Which most relevant concepts shall we use in the analysis of segregation: inequality, poverty, vulnerability, risk behaviour or a combination of all these? (v) If it proves impossible to use the census segment as a base unit for the analysis of segregation, how shall we consider the influence of demographic size of institutional territory divisions of the metropolises with the data available on the description and explanation of segregation phenomena?

b. How to identify, measure and state ecological effects in spatial analysis units on families and individuals?

The spaces where people live affect their opportunities, attitudes and behaviour. In spite of this awareness, we know that analyses are always

subject to mistakes resulting from ecological fallacies, co-linearity, etc., which hinder our capacity to illustrate and eventually demonstrate and explain why and how the fact of living together or separately affects the way people think, behave and interact with one another and with the rest of the metropolis. Research and theoretical texts identify at least six distinct mechanisms through which residential segregation can generate social inequality: the quality of services, children and young people's socialization by adults, peer influence, social capital, exposure to violent crime and physical distance. How shall we integrate these mechanisms of analysis for Brazilian and Latin American metropolises considering our particularities regarding social structuring processes, the creation of socio-cultural matrixes and the construction of urban society?

c. Which theories and data shall we use for understanding the reasons of greater or lesser segregation in the metropolises ?

If we intend to envisage public policies to fight social exclusion and marginalization trends beyond compensatory roles, we face the challenge of understanding the present-day dynamics of social organization in metropolitan spaces.

d. Public goods and policies

Through the State and the market the metropolises provide public goods, though they do so in stratified ways. The description and explanation of processes responsible for this stratified distribution are key to the elaboration of efficient and potentially fair plans and policies with the potential to minimize segregation effects on the distribution of opportunities for people living in the metropolises. *Exit, voice* and *loyalty* processes, which support and transform neighbourhoods and public property, are interlocked. They should be analytically understood and distinguished so as to face the diminishing public dimension of metropolises and the growing privatization of public property.

e. How to combine quantitative and qualitative analyses and macro and micro scales in the description and explanation of mechanisms of segregation dynamics and its effects

Quantitative methods and data are clearly insufficient for the analysis of segregation and its effects. On the other hand, however, quantitative analysis tends to guide micro analyses and make them easier. We need two complementary approaches, the macro, to generate hypotheses and describe processes and results, and the micro, to explain behaviour. For the former approach, we need to develop institutional, comparative and historical analyses of economic policies, and for the latter we need ethnographic studies and an ample complex of qualitative techniques for the collection and analysis of data.

Sub-line co-ordinator: Prof. Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro – IPPUR/UFRJ e Prof. Ruben Kaztman - Universidad Católica de Montevideo,

Staff: Simaia Mercês (UFPA); Luciana Teixeira de Andrade (PUC Minas), Gislena Pereira (UFPR), Luiz Renato Bezerra Pequeno (UFCE), Aristides Moysés (UCG), Ana Lúcia Rodrigues (UEM), Maria do Livramento Miranda Clementino (UFRN), Sheila Villanova Borba (UFRGS), Maria Ângela de Almeida Souza (UFPE), Luciana Corrêa do Lago (IPPUR/UFRJ), Lúcia M. Machado Bógus (PUC São Paulo), Inaiá Maria Moreira de Carvalho (UFBA).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Consolidation and broadening of the Group of Studies about Urban Segregation – GESU.
- (ii) Holding of an international panel for conceptual deepening based on an agenda previously described in the event, LASA/2009.
- (iii) Promotion of exchange with American and European groups that conduct empirical research on the theme of urban segregation and its societal impacts.
- (iv) Organization of a book with the articles presented in the seminar – third year

4.2.6. Case Studies

In the ambit of this sub-line of research, three case studies will be conducted:

a) Urban violence: understanding of segments of the middle levels in Rio de Janeiro

This research aims to describe and analyse accounts that express discursive operations and practices of adjustment of competent actors to the current situation of life in the city of Rio de Janeiro, collectively understood as urban violence. Although responsible for coordination of the actions and constituting, therefore, a product of a regime of action (Boltanski, 2000; Boltanski and Thévenot, 1991), the variety of possible appropriations of this common reference in the accounts of the actors is, in principle, undefined. For this reason, in this project, it has been chosen to deal empirically with a small set of cases that are *good to think over* (Geertz) some general tendencies of formation and publication of the agreements and disagreements – explicit or not – constitutive of this particular modality of coordination of the actions, governed by the notion of *urban violence* (Machado da Silva, 2008b; 2004; 1994)

In previous research (“Rompendo o cerceamento da palavra: a voz dos favelados em busca de reknowledge”, FAPERJ, 2005/2007), the team

analysed the accounts of shantytown residents, coagulated around practices recognized as violent and considered as topical in the understanding of the social life in the city. In other words, it is sought to describe the viewpoint of the population resident in one of its various “territories of poverty” (Machado da Silva, 2008a; 2007). In the scope of this proposal, the analysis already conducted corresponds to a reconstruction of the vision of those “below” (a segment, dated and situated, of the lower levels), and will be taken as sufficient for the propositions of the outline adopted here.

The understanding of the same phenomena by those “above”, who obviously have much more capacity for vocalization of their understanding of social life and its demands (which make their apprehension more complex), is usually present as the “other side” of the discussions and analyses of the urban problems, as well as of the public policies and perspective originating from the popular world. The knowledge of the thinking and the action of the “above” appears, in general, as a presupposition (*taken for granted*) or an obscure negative horizon (the generic affirmations of the observer about the prejudices and stereotypes of the “asphalt”, for example, among the topics dealt with).

This proposal reorients the focus and, thus, it expands the scope of the previous research. This project proposes to contribute to a reconstruction, less vague and more systematic of the vision of those “above”, that is, of the (probable) variety of cognitive operations of some segments of the middle and affluent level of the Rio (Carioca) population, as treatment (even typico-ideal) of all the variations in the construction of the understanding of those “above” is not viable, it was decided to make a tentative approximation – exploratory and reduced – based on three geographical spaces in which some of the fractions tend to be clearly the majority. It is unnecessary to say that it is supposed to encounter differences in the social composition of these places and in its “real” exposure to the consequences of the violent conduct that can be expressed in the accounts to be collected. (Incidentally, it is worth stressing that arbitrary character of the empirical outline adopted, imposed by the bounds of a research like this, is not fully justified, at least explains the absence of a discussion of the concept of middle class levels and their ecology. The locations that will concentrate the field work are:

- an upper middle class condominium in Barra da Tijuca (already chosen);
- two condominiums in Jacarepaguá, involving a segment of the middle class a little less affluent, one of which neighbours an extensive area occupied by shanties (already chosen);
- an area, with some density in the local sociability and involving various segments of middle class (to be chosen), of the region of Copacabana, where the distribution of the “really” violent conduct is not uniform.

The case studies outlined above, in their particularities, will allow an understanding of the operations performed by the residents of this place, which constitute the cognitive aspect of the symbolic battle between the two

perspectives in dispute regarding the common reference device selected, *urban violence*.

Based on the assumption that, at each moment, given these disputes are criss-crossed by an institutionality that conditions them, and that, in turn, this institutionality is as much open to receiving points of view and demands as we go upper in the social stratification, we will analyse a case that can be considered *typical* of this articulation. It is the “Disque-Denúncia” [Dial Denunciation], a private organization - though with strong influence on the police apparatus – already consolidated, which aims at constituting itself as a mediator organization among the Rio population and the state apparatus responsible for public order.

Objective:

The research proposed is of a qualitative nature and involves two lines of work and conjugated reflection.

The first line of work is about ethnographic inspiration. The observation and accompaniment of the processes of interaction in the three localities (two of which, as already mentioned, still in the process of choice) situated in the districts of Barra da Tijuca, Jacarepaguá and Copacabana – will allow an understanding of the local sociability, in a manner to base a critique, horizontal and not ethnocentric, of the formation of the conducts of the social categories implicated.

It is necessary to highlight that, in each district, the choice of locality for conducting the field work corresponds to “case good to think over” the situations of violence, risk and insecurity in Rio de Janeiro. This line of work will analyse situations differentiated in relation to the violence and forms of cognitive and moral adjustment of the residents and engagement associated to them.

The analysis, systematization and treatment of the empirical material collected will allow incorporation of the perspective of the middle strata of Rio’s population into the interpretations about the construction of the *urban violence* in the city, which, for around five years, have been developed by the research team. Thus, it will be possible to take one more step in the delineation of the general picture that defines the “structure of the conjuncture” (Althusser) of the present moment in the social life in Rio with regard to the debate (with its blockage) about the *urban violence*.

Additionally, several researches have produced a systematic knowledge about the constitution and the effects of the *urban violence*¹⁴ from the point of view of the shantytown residents. However, the equivalent with respect to the theme concerning the middle classes in Rio is not known. These seem to be more heterogeneous internally than the shantytown residents (the heterogeneity of these is compensated by the social visibility of their ecological frontiers); there is a certain fluidity that makes its empirical

¹⁴ For a discussion of the researches on this theme, see Machado da Silva and Leite (2007).

treatment more complex. Besides this, contrary to what occurs with residents in shantytowns, the middle classes comprise a set of social categories not silenced by situations of danger and risk associated to the presence of violent crime in their residential territory, nor by stigmas that may limit access to the public space and the apparatus of social control. Thus, they "say" in/via the media and in various other arenas and institutions. Another aspect to consider is that, they themselves being from the middle classes, in their analyses, the researchers usually speak as "natives" (not intentionally, of course). For all these reasons, it is considered that the design of the research proposed will enable production of significant results regarding the problem selected. It is to be stressed, however, that the team has experience with this, and the methodological strategies to which they are associated have already been tested in the former investigation mentioned.

Research co-ordinator: Luiz Antonio Machado da Silva (IUPERJ), Márcia da Silva Pereira Leite

Staff: Researchers from UERJ and IUPERJ

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Two presentations of a work in national events – by the second year.
- (ii) Elaboration of two master's dissertations – between the second and third year.
- (iii) Elaboration of an article in a scientific periodical – between the second and third year.
- (iv) Elaboration of two Ph.D. theses (in the last two years).
- (v) Elaboration of three master's dissertations (in the last two years).
- (vi) Elaboration of a report, containing the final research results – last year.
- (vii) Elaboration of an article with the final research results, to be published in a scientific periodical or as a book chapter – last year.
- (viii) Presentation in a national or international event – last year.

b) Modes of living, constitution of territory and socio-spatial segregation in Belo Horizonte.

This case study intends to proceed with the studies in districts or certain portions of the metropolitan territory, focusing the forms of living and the quotidian social practices and relating them with the socio-spatial segregation and the influences of the metropolitan context in the configuration of a peculiar mode of living (Simmel, 1987 and Wirth, 1987).

The concept of lifestyle, despite having its origins in the reflections of Georg Simmel and Max Weber, has been appropriated, in more recent years, by publicity and the media, thus reducing it to only one of the dimensions of urban life, consumption. It constitutes a typical case of reflexivity in the terms of Giddens (1991 and 2002). For these reasons, we shall opt here for the concept of *modes of living* instead.

Objective:

In this research, the styles or modes of living will be studied in double connections. The first, of a theoretical nature, in which it will be sought to explore the relations between the *simmelian* and *weberian* interpretations, as well as their contemporary developments by authors like Anthony Giddens and Pierre Bourdieu. The other, of an empirical nature, where it will be sought to test the effects or the connections among the socio-spatial segregation and the formation of territory and the constitution of distinct styles or modes of living.

Research co-ordinator: Luciana Teixeira de Andrade e Cristina Filgueiras – PPGCS da PUC Minas.

Staff: Alessandra Sampaio Chacham (PUC Minas), Juliana Gonzaga Jayme (PUC Minas), Magda de Almeida Neves (PUC Minas) e Malco B. Camargos (PUC Minas).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Elaboration of two master's dissertations – first two years.
- (ii) Production of an article of a conceptual nature for publication in a periodical – by the second year.
- (iii) Creation of a thematic group within the network for discussion and socialization of the research experiences and investments of a theoretical nature – by the second year.
- (iv) Elaboration of three master's dissertations – between the second and third year.
- (v) Presentation of two works in national / international events – between the second and third year.
- (vi) Elaboration of an article to be published in a scientific periodical – between the second and third year.
- (vii) Elaboration of four master's dissertations – in the last two years.
- (viii) Elaboration of a report containing the final research results – last year.
- (ix) Presentation of a work in a national or international event – last year.
- (x) Elaboration of an article for publication in a periodical and/or as book chapters – last year.

4.3. Line III - Urban Governance, Citizenship and Management of the Metropolises

Line III Co-ordinators: Maria do Livramento Clementino – UFRN e Raquel Rolnik – USP

This line of work is dedicated to the study of the conditions that constrain the construction of a system of governance of the urban metropolitan agglomerations that fulfil the efficiency and efficacy requirements in the management of the common problems and those of public policies. The set of projects considers the conditioning factors arising from our legal system that, on the one hand, affirm the competence of the state governments for instituting metropolitan regions, for the planning and execution of public functions of common interest, and, on the other, affirms the municipal autonomy in tax collection and in the function of public regulation of the use and occupation of urban land. This institutional picture imposes, at least on the medium term horizon, the need for a system of urban governance of the metropolitan areas founded on inter-governmental co-operation and between the public authorities and the entities representing the society. On the other hand, we seek to understand the reasons the functioning of the politico-electoral system does not favour the constitution of political representations on the metropolitan scale, the practice of localist agglutination of interests prevailing. We also consider the possible blockages of the fragmenting tendencies of the processes of residential segregation and segmentation, observed in our metropolises. This set of conditions tends to deter the emergence of a system of social and political actors with a broader field of interests than those strictly local.

The projects presented below, organized into three sub-lines, deepen particular aspects of this problem setting.

4.3.1. Political Culture, Citizenship and Segregation in the Metropolises.

The objective of this sub-line is to reflect on the political culture and the exercise of citizenship in Brazil. There are two theoretical questions that arouse our interest. The first may be synthesized in the theme of the participation and democracy, by means of which it is intended to approach the relations of the citizen with the State in a historical and compared perspective, in accordance with a set of classical concerns. They respect the functioning of the democratic institutions, political socialization, civic action, participation of citizens in public life, the dimensions of the collative identities and their representations, as well as other subjects linked to the quality of the democracy. In this ambit, it is also of interest to us to discuss what has been designated as New Political Culture (NPC). The second theoretical question, which also seems to be associated to the emergence of the NPC, refers to the impacts that the processes of differentiation, segmentation and socio-spatial segregation have brought about in social life, in the patterns of interaction and in the civic sociability of the large cities.

As analytical perspective, the research deals with the relations between the transformations of the citizens' values and attitudes regarding democracy and the metropolitan fact, as social and cultural morphology. It is sought, in effect, to reflect on the sociability inherent to the mode of living engendered by the large city in contemporaneity, which seems to radicalize rationalism, individualism and the fluidity of the social relations, already detected by classical authors of sociology, such as M. Weber and G. Simmel. The political culture, such as G. Almond and others formulated, seems to be impacted by the socio-cultural transformations brought about by urban dispersion, segmentation and socio-territorial fragmentation and by the increase in social differentiation, at the same time that the new technologies create a pattern of social interaction marked by the proximity and distance, by fixation and fluidity.

A theoretical issue relevant in this discussion refers to the impacts that the processes of differentiation, segmentation and socio-spatial segregation have brought about in the civic life of the large cities. In this sense, it is a matter of discussing the effects of generalized urbanization, whose remarkable features seem to be disassociations between urbanization and progress, on the one hand, and among society, economy and territory, on the other. The expression of this phenomenon is the observation that among the 33 megalopolises announced by the international organs for 2015, 27 will be in the less developed countries, only Tokyo, being among the ten largest cities, will represent the developed countries (RIBEIRO, 2007). Mongin (2005) announces the emergence of "two worlds", corresponding to two urban conditions: a world of the city, in which the power, the wealth and the centre will be located, and the generalized urban world. It is the total separation between the *urbes* and the *civitas*, which make new forms of cities (metropolises, megalopolises, global cities etc.) emerge. In this context of understanding of the process of urbanization in the era of globalization, in which the economy is organized in flexible networks, it makes sense to seek understanding of the "*metropolis effect*" on the political culture, that is, the difference between residing in large modern metropolises and living in "non-metropolitan" urban areas, and seeking to capture its possible impacts on the exercise of citizenship rights.

This sub-line comprises the three projects presented below. Each project contemplates the development of diverse activities, whose quantitative and qualitative goals are explained at the end.

a) **Political culture in the Brazilian metropolises.**

Holding of the second round of the national survey on political culture – conducted for the first time by the Observatory Network between 2006 and 2007 – tracing, whenever possible, international comparisons with the results of similar research conducted in various countries, in particular, Portugal¹⁵.

¹⁵ The Observatory of the Metropolises - IPPUR/UFRJ and the Institute of de Social Sciences of Lisbon University (ICS-UL) has been developing a comparative analysis of the social attitudes of Brazilians and Portuguese people in the ambit of the networks of the International Survey Research Programme

The survey allows reflection on the socio-political behaviour, attitudes and opinions of the citizens and their relation with the institution of representative democracy. Besides a robust battery of 60 socio-demographic indicators, this international questionnaire consists of 60 questions – plus four optional ones about exposure to the means of communication – which incide on the following themes: citizenship rights; civic duties; social trust and policies; participation in civil associations; socio-political mobilization; and evaluation of the democracy and public administration.

Objective:

In this research, it is of interest to us to explore the relation between the processes of residential segregation and the emergence of a civic culture and policy favourable to the affirmation of citizenship. The central question is related to the reflection on the relation between, on the one hand, the social and cultural environment of the metropolis and the relations of sociability vigentes in them, and, on the other, the institutional, political and inter-subjective conditions that favour the development of behaviour based on consciousness of citizenship rights.

In other words, it concerns (a) reflecting on the importance of political culture (value, cognitive and affective dimension) to understand and explain the exercise of citizenship; (b) making an comparative x-ray of the motivation of the individuals in the political action considering the political characteristics of the citizens in each metropolis, the forms and patterns of political action of the citizens in each city and the correlation between the patterns of political action and the socio-demographic profile of the citizens; and (c) identifying if in the metropolis we have indicators differentiated from the indicators of non-metropolitan areas concerning the political culture and socio-political behavioural patterns.

Project co-ordinator: Prof. Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro – IPPUR/UFRJ, Prof. Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior – IPPUR/UFRJ, Prof. Sergio Azevedo – UENF.

Staff: Ilza Araújo Leão de Andrade (UFRN), Celene Tonella (UEM), Adão Francisco (UNITINS), Vera Chaia (PUC São Paulo), Livia Miranda (FASE-Recife), Evanildo Barbosa (FASE-Nacional), Aécio Oliveira (FASE-Rio de Janeiro), Luciana Teixeira (PUC Minas), Lea Souki (PUC – Minas)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

(i) Report on the research about the political culture of the Brazilian citizens, involving a comparative x-ray of the motivation of the individuals in the political action, considering the specificities of each metropolis, the forms and the patterns of political action of the citizens in each city, and the correlation between the patterns of political action and the socio-demographic profile of the citizens.

(ISRP) and the European Social Survey (ESS). In Brazil, the project also counted on the participation of the University Research Institute of Rio de Janeiro (IUPERJ).

- (ii) Publication of a book about the political culture in the Brazilian metropolises.
- (iii) Presentation of five articles in congresses and scientific events on the theme of political culture and urban segregation, elaborated by the researchers and post-graduate students linked to the Observatory of the Metropolises.
- (iv) Presentation of the research results obtained in courses and seminars aimed at social leadership and policies.

b) Localisms, Social Geography of the Votes and Metropolitan Governance.

The central aim of this study is to explore the possible politico-electoral fundamentals of the little importance attribute to the metropolitan question in the Brazilian legislative's decision-making process. As an illustration of this fact, we can cite the federal law known as the Statute of the City, approved at the end of the 2001 legislature. This legal document is considered by various specialists in the area, as a dividing line in urban planning, as it institutionalizes a series of principles and instruments that allow application of that which is set forth in the chapter on urban policy of the Federal Constitution. The origin of the Statute of the City lies in Bill of Law no. 775 of 1983, which means that the Chamber of Deputies took 11 years to legislate about the ordination of the cities, a fact that draws attention, if we consider that, already in the 1980s, Brazil had transformed itself into an urban country. In 2004, Bill of Law no. 3640 was presented, known as the Statute of the Metropolis, which has also not deserved parliamentary mobilization, notwithstanding the clear signs of social crisis in our large cities.

These stylized facts justify the proposal to investigate the reasons for the little attention the large cities problems have deserved in the Brazilian legislative process. It would be hasty to assume the hypothesis, very much diffused in the public debates – in particular, those promoted by the press, of the existence of legislative powers driven in a preponderant manner by the legislative universalism, like an assembly hostage to localism. Such a fact would explain the little mobilization of the political representatives of the society for themes that are not clearly and directly related to interests territorially demarcated. The public policies in large cities are, in effect, characterized by public interventions that generate public goods with high doses of effects from external economies, thereby generating diffuse benefits, little propitious for localist practices of political representation.

However, this image of a parliament driven predominantly by localisms is not confirmed by various researches in the field of electoral geography, throughout the last decade. If for the purposes of the law, our electoral circumscription coincides with the boundaries of the federal states, in the concrete dynamic of the political process, the voting of the deputies presents spatial profiles that prove to be distinct from these boundaries. In sequence, after the pioneering electoral geography studies in Brazil (Fleisher, 1976, Dias, 1991 and Carvalho, 1996), Barry Ames (2005) identified, in the case of Brazil, the existence of four types of representative, each associated to a *constituency* with a distinct pattern of geographical distribution of the vote: concentrated-dominant, concentrated-shared, disperse-dominant and disperse-shared districts. The districts of our deputies may be configured, as in the North American case, concentrated/dominated (voting in an electoral stronghold where the deputy has a majority); fragmented/dominated (the deputy holds a majority in municipalities not necessarily dispersed throughout the state); concentrated/shares (the deputy is voted in a restricted area and in it disputes the vote with several other deputies, and does not hold a majority, as in thesis in the case of those who are elected in metropolitan areas and in large electoral areas) and, finally, fragmented/shared (the deputy has votes dispersed all over the state, and does not hold a majority in any municipality).

The typology proposed by Ames suggests the existence, in the Brazilian case, of four modalities of informal “districts”, which, in interaction with the imperative of the re-election, should produce incentives and distinct behaviour on the part of the legislators.

In the wake of the critical studies about the political system and its dynamic of functioning and representation of interests, this research seeks to bring to the surface another critical aspect associated to the concrete operationalization of our electoral system – the under-representation of the capitals in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Legislative Assemblies to the benefit of the interior of the states.

Using data referring to the set of the country, in successive elections, it is detected, in fact, in the operationalization of our proportional system – an ignorant under-representation of the urban areas in the Congress, to the benefit of the so-called *grotões* (inner isolated areas). If today 23% of the electorate reside in the capitals, these elect a percentage of deputies who, in the last election, fell from 16%¹⁶ to an average of 13%. In the 2006 elections, eight state capitals did not manage to elect even a single representative for the Chamber of Deputies. Today, a bloc of 50 deputies, originating from the capitals, no longer go to the Chamber to the benefit of the interior.

Another set of data indicates that the interior benefited is not the urbanized interior. In effect, the phenomenon of under-representation of the capitals extends equally to the main urban agglomerations of the country. Just as occurs in the capitals, these areas see themselves systematically under-represented in the Chamber of Deputies. In 2006, of the 100 biggest

¹⁶ In the 1994 and 1998 elections, 16% of the deputies had their origins the capitals.

cities in the country, 72 did not elect any representative. In 1994, 64 cities also did not. Despite the significant size of these electoral colégios, it is clear that the poorest and least urbanized areas – the *grotões* – are the most represented.

Objective:

The objective of this project is to discuss the possible political and electoral bases for the little importance attributed to the metropolitan issue in the Brazilian legislative decision making process.

Project co-ordinator: Nelson Rojas de Carvalho – UFRRJ, Sergio Azevedo (UENF) e Carlos Alberto de Vasconcelos (PUC Minas)

Staff: Celene Tonella (UEM), Adão Francisco (UNITINS), Vera Chaia (PUC São Paulo), Livia Miranda (FASE-Recife), Evanildo Barbosa (FASE-Nacional), Aécio Oliveira (FASE-Rio de Janeiro), Luciana Teixeira (PUC Minas), Lea Souki (PUC – Minas). Ailson Barbosa (UFPE), Mariana Agra (UFPE), Celene Tonella (UEM).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Report on research with mapping of the geography of the vote of the deputies – federal and state – elected in 15 MRs, taking as reference the 2002 elections and those in 2006: São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, Brasília, Curitiba, Salvador, Recife, Fortaleza, Campinas, Manaus, Vitória, Goiânia, Belém and Florianópolis. In this mapping, the following central questions will be highlighted: (a) The mapping of the percentage of deputies – federal and state - based on the electorate in the metropolitan regions vis-à-vis the percentage of representatives that these areas would have based on the number of voters (we shall consider a deputy egresso from the MR as he/she with a percentage of votes extracted in the surrounding municipalities higher than the average percentage of the votes obtained there by the set of elected deputies); (b) The mapping of the spatial distribution of the votes of the deputies elected among the municipalities of the MRs. In this case, the concern will be to indicate and classify the metropolitan deputies in accordance with the nature of the municipality concentrating the voting, if peripheral or central in the interior of the metropolitan network¹⁷, or even, in accordance with its main socio-demographic indicators; (c) The mapping of the spatial distribution of the elected deputies in the metropolitan area, according to indicators of concentration/dispersion of the vote, dominance/non-dominance, based on the use of the electoral zones with primary units of reference of the vote.

17

Of course, we expect to identify representatives with voting fragmented among metropolitan municipalities, which would require prior classification of the representatives according to degree of concentration/dispersion of the votes.

- (ii) Constitution of a geo-referenced electoral database that allows constant updating of the geographical distribution of the votes that form the Federal Chamber and the state assemblies.
- (iii) Use of the electoral database for accompaniment, by the Regional Nucleii, of the practices of representation of the parliamentarians from the metropolises.
- (iv) Training of the teams from the Nucleii to carry out local studies, seeking to relate the social geography of the votes that form the state assemblies with the social organization of the territory of the metropolises.
- (v) Three articles to be published in national periodicals and 4 works to be presented in the events of the Nacional Association of Post-Graduation in Urban and Regional Planning - ANPUR and the Nacional Association of Post-Graduation in Social Sciences - ANPOCS.

c) Socio-territorial pacts, metropolitan finance and management.

Our hypothesis is that the obstacles to the viabilization of the institutional arrangements of metropolitan management in Brazil arise from the relation between the current federal system, in particular in its fiscal aspects, the political system (essentially the politico-electoral model) and the form of structuring of the State in the urban development area.

There is a consensus among the academics and managers of cities in the country that the capacity of control over the process of urban metropolitan development is extremely fragile, and, for this reason, our metropolises grow in a disorderly and chaotic manner. If, on the one hand, it is true that the Brazilian metropolises lack a minimal institutional management structure – not only in the field of urbanistic control, but in all spheres, this, in our view, is only one - and we dare say, perhaps not the most important dimensions of the problem.

The management difficulties of the metropolitan territory faced by the municipalities go far beyond the merely “technical” or “ethical” question. In fact, what explains the unsustainability of our territorial management is the fact our territory has never been the object of pacts, that is, the establishment of clear rules that include, and have dialogue, with the set of governmental and non-governmental actors, both present and active, who consider the socio-economic, environmental and cultural specificity of the space in which they intend to intervene. These difficulties have their origins as much in the restricted ambit of construction of our citizenship as the basis for democracy, as in the very logic of structuring of the State in the area of urban development, fragmented from the sectoral point of view and little developed from the federal standpoint. It is also fundamental to point out the fragmentation of the regulation of the territory in dimensions that do not

engage in dialogue – as in the case of the environmental management versus urbanistic management, for example.

Finally, we cannot fail to point out the political effects (or causes?) of this equation: in the face of a situation of institutional fragility, an excluding regulatory set and superimposition of competences and spheres of management, it is the political intermediation that comes into play, defining who has access to the resources or to the final word on the definition of what can or cannot be done in the municipal territory. Thus, a political system is perpetuated, where one of the most important currencies of construction of spheres of political control over territory (and, consequently, votes) is the capacity for "release" of resources and/or works. This system structure "organizes" elections from the local sphere – mayors and councillors – up to the federal level - deputies, senators and ministers.

One of the starting points for an understanding of this mechanism is the origin of the public resources allocated to urban development in general, and how the decision-making processes about their use in the cities takes place. Considering that the major part of the revenue obligatorily transferred covers the cost of the municipal machine, including the provision of basic social services set forth in the Constitution, most of the municipalities depend on so-called voluntary transfers and/or access to credit operations to be able to execute works and invest in urban infrastructure. Unlike what occurred in the areas of education and health, in the areas of urban development, the Constitution did not establish any hierarchization of management competences among the levels of government. According to the Federal Constitution, the implementation of programs in this area is the competence of any one of the levels in the federation. In the period analysed, the federal government maintained the credit lines under its control and the access to the resources dependent upon the relations between local governments and federal decision-making instances. With restricted possibilities of access to credit and limited revenue of their own, what remain for the municipalities are the so-called voluntary transfers. These take place through agreements between the municipalities and the state and federal governments, originating from processes of selection conducted by the executive (so-called programmable budget) or by the legislative (parliamentary amendments).

Although involving small amounts, the "earmarked" individual amendment can have positive impacts on electoral success and the political survival of parliamentarians. If, from the point of view of the greater objectives of the governing coalition, the amendments have little importance, it is necessary to stress that, in the ambit of political competition in the municipality, this mechanism can be transcendent as the fundamental basis to define re-election of a parliamentarian. Control or key positions in the state machine – with the means to interfere in the rules for contracting services and works; as well as the guarantee of a flow of resources to feed this machine, can respond to this double function – of possibly causing positive electoral returns on the part of the direct beneficiaries of the works and services, as

well as possibly receiving premiums on the part of the contractors in the form of contributions to finance campaigns.¹⁸

Objective:

It is, therefore, in the interior that the politico-electoral game is played, in which a substantial part of the decision-making process regarding urban policy, especially that entailing investments in work and expansion of urban services occurs. This fact helps us to understand some characteristics of urban policy that block attempts at implementation of an agenda of reform towards cities with pacts and planned democratically in the public sphere.

With the aim of developing these propositions, this research, through case studies, will examine the decision-making processes that defined urban projects of great impact on the metropolitan regions, based on the following outlines: (i) Large projects in the area of environmental sanitation (water / sewage / final disposal of refuse / drainage), identifying their trajectory from formulation to the work itself, as well as projects included in the metropolitan plans or municipal plans of metropolitan municipalities that have not yet been implemented; and (ii) Large projects in the area of urban mobility (road and rail transport), identifying its trajectory from its formulation to the work, as well as projects included in metropolitan plans that have not yet been implemented.

Examination of the decision-making processes will involve: (i) The initial authors of the proposal; (ii) the proponents; (iii) their circulation inside the public machine (at various government levels); (iv) private actors involved with the proposition; (v) actors that impinge on the public debate.

Project co-ordinator: Raquel Rolnik – USP

Staff: Orlando Santos Junior (IPPUR/UFRJ), Renato Barbosa (Ação Urbana), Leandro Franklin Gosdorf (Terra de Direitos); Carla Cecília R. Almeida (UEM), Maria Dulce Bentes Sobrinha (UFRN) e Adão Francisco de Oliveira (UFG), Ilza Araújo Leão de Andrade (UFRN), Adão Francisco (UNITINS), Vera Chaia (PUC São Paulo), Livia Miranda (FASE-Recife), Evanildo Barbosa (FASE-Nacional), Aécio Oliveira (FASE-Rio de Janeiro), Luciana Teixeira (PUC Minas), Lea Souki (PUC – Minas). Ailson Barbosa (UFPE), Mariana Agra (UFPE), Saint Clair Cordeiro da Trindade Júnior (NAEA/UFPA), Juliano Ximenes Ponte (UFPA), William Antonio Borges (UEM).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

¹⁸ Here we deliberately do not refer to the practices of corruption, common in the country, when percentages of the public resources involved in the works or services are diverted to pay bribes to employees in the public machine or politicians. Various scandals surfaced, involving these practices, including – but not exclusively – through parliamentary amendments. We do not stress this point in our analysis, because its denunciation would lead us to suppose that the central problem of our democracy is the ethic. Without depreciating the importance of the ethic, it seems to us that the question is more complex.

- (i) Production of four case studies on the political processes of metropolitan management, with a focus on the decision-making processes to define urban projects of great impact on these areas.
- (ii) An article presented in scientific events, approaching the question of the socio-territorial pacts, finance and metropolitan management.
- (iii) Four articles, presenting the case studies, produced by researchers and/or post-graduate students in scientific events.
- (iv) Dissemination of the results of the studies among the local actors, through the National Forum on Urban Reform (involving the regional forums on urban reform).

4.3.2. Institutional Arrangements of Metropolitan Management

Deficiency of the transport system and lack of basic sanitation are some of the problems experienced daily by those who live in large Brazilian metropolitan agglomerations. In these areas, voluminous flows of people, goods and services circulate, which ignore municipalities boundaries. Unequal in population size and economic importance, no rarely the principal unit to performs much more complex and diversified functions than its periphery. From the continuity of this economic and social space result strong externalities, which weaken the role of the policy frontiers of the jurisdictions and draw attention to the importance of co-operation, which allows exploitation of economies of scale in the provision of public services.

In December 2005, Brazil already had 29 metropolitan regions created by federal or state laws, issued as of 1974. Besides these, other regional planning units included the Integrated Regions of Development (RIDEs), a federal initiative, and the urban agglomerations and micro-regions, instituted by state laws. In this second group, the most outstanding was the Integrated Federal District Region and Environs (RIDE DF¹⁹). In 2005, these metropolitan regions and the RIDE DF encompassed 463 municipalities, distributed across 18 states and the Federal District, and included almost all the municipalities with populations over 1 million.

The importance of this set of municipalities is evident. The 2007 IBGE Population Count revealed that 43% of the population lived in them. In 2005, in accordance with a new IBGE methodology, 57.5% of the GDP was generated in these territories. In 2004, they hosted the head offices of around 500 of the largest Brazilian companies and contained 8,213 bank branches out of the 17,020 in the country as a whole. Alongside their economic and demographic importance, the MRs currently concentrate the social question,

¹⁹ Through research developed by the Observatory of the Metropolis Network, the spaces of the Brazilian urban network were identified, classified and demarcated. The RIDE DF occupies 5th place in the hierarchy of the Brazilian spaces, surpassed only by the Metropolitan Regions of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte and Porto Alegre. This research, conducted by BRANCO et al in 2004, is available on: www.observatoriodasmetropoles.net.

whose most evident and dramatic side is the exacerbation of violence, one of the facets of the socio-territorial segmentation process currently taking place, which separates the social classes and groups into spaces of abundance and virtuous integration and into spaces of population concentration, while undergoing simultaneous processes of social exclusion (BRANCO et al, 2004:4).

The Brazilian metropolitan regions, territories of indisputable economic importance and densification of social issues, once again draw attention due to their influence on national political life – here are included not only the public agents, but also the private sector and society in general living in the large centres.

Local governments and the way they relate to each other and other federal entities are important elements in the construction of metropolitan governance structures, which allow handling of the problems common to these territories. Co-operation among local governments may be key to reducing inequalities and improving economic efficiency. However, the mechanisms to stimulate this co-operation are the target of broad debate. The majority of scholars believe that, in general, there exists some form of co-operation that is in the interests of the urban metropolitan agglomerations. For this reason, it is important to identify the conditions to promote co-operation with local policies at some level of co-ordination among the governments, which may include formal or informal agreements and financial flows among the units (POST,2004:67-69).

It can be understood that a group of organizations working in a co-ordinated manner to develop policies aimed at common objectives is engaged in a collative institutional action (AIC). When considering local inter-governmental co-operation, formal or informal, like an AIC, a theoretical structure is established to understand the system of governance, even without a metropolitan government. This theory postulates that “the local governments can act collectively to create a civil society that integrates a region based on multiple jurisdictions, through a network of agreements and voluntary associations and collective choices by the citizens”. For the author, “AIC can offer the ‘glue’ that unites an institutionally fragmented community” (FEIOCK, 2006:6).

The experience of metropolitan management since the first initiatives in the 60s, makes clear the difficulty in co-operation for implementation of urban policies in these territories. Among the obstacles to co-operation, the outstanding are aspects of Brazilian federalism and their recent evolution: municipal political autonomy, the growing direct relation of the federal government with the municipalities in the fiscal sphere, the lack of legitimacy and instruments that allow the states to co-ordinate actions in the territory and the lack of forums for discussion and federal co-ordination. This situation is strongly aggravated by the diversity of fiscal and economic conditions among the various municipalities comprising each Metropolitan Region (REZENDE and GARSON, 2006 and GARSON, 2007).

In this scenario, the development of co-ordinated actions in the Metropolitan Regions requires more profound politico-institutional knowledge of municipal management, involving the forms of political representation, the fiscal situation and the co-operative management arrangements, in the perspective of evaluating the possibilities and limits to introducing forms of metropolitan governance capable of driving co-operation among the public institutions and the society in the solution of common problems.

With this perspective, this sub-line is composed of three projects presented as follows. Each project contemplates the development of various activities, whose quantitative and qualitative goals are set at the end.

a) Territorial Segmentation, Municipal Fiscal Matters and Metropolitan Governance.

The study of the fiscal variables will allow construction of a set of indicators with the purpose of finding out and accompanying: the degree of autonomy of the municipality; the degree of revenue sustainability; the degree of permanent revenue commitment; the capacity to raise funds for investment and conduct actions of a permanent character.

The study will cover 463 municipalities belonging to the 29 Brazilian metropolitan regions in existence in December 2005 and the Integrated Economic Development Region of the Federal District and Environs (RIDE-DF).

The construction of the typology will avail itself of the multivariate analysis technique (CORRAR et al, 2007, SANDERS, 1989) so as to group the municipalities of each Metropolitan Region in accordance with common characteristics in terms of fiscal capacity and demand for public services.

The fiscal capacity of the metropolitan municipalities will be dimensioned by indicators constructed from fiscal data from 2002 - 2003, with the aim of evaluating the propensity/ difficulty in meeting the demand of the population for public services, including participation in the co-operation for setting up long term projects for the finance of urban infrastructure.

Preliminary fiscal data on each municipality will be obtained from the Secretaria do Tesouro Nacional - STN of the Ministério da Fazenda. Annually, this Secretariat makes the FINBRA database available, containing budgetary execution of the revenue and municipal expenditure, from the data informed by the municipalities themselves. For the municipalities not present in this sample, the databank will be complemented with other information from the STN and other sources: IBGE, Ministério da Saúde (transfers from the Sistema Único de Saúde - SUS, Tribunais de Contas, states and the municipalities themselves (when available) and municipalist entities. The supplementary sources will be evaluated, so as to maintain the consistency of the information based on the STN. In order to be able to constitute comparable historical series, a plan with a single account statement will be

devised, which will allow harmonization of the information presented by the different sources.

Objective:

The general objective of this work is to map the fiscal and economic heterogeneity among the municipalities of the metropolitan regions, and evaluate their capacity to gather resources for development of projects to solve common problems. Such knowledge will guide the design of the instruments that viabilize co-operation among the federal entities.

This objective is grounded on the following specific objectives: (i) to situate the MRs in the national context and in the respective state, by means of economic, demographic, political and fiscal indicators, verifying if, and to what extent, the economic growth and demographic growth have been accompanied by expansion of the municipality's fiscal capacity. The comparisons will highlight the data of the nucleus cities and the other cities in each region. For the entire work, wherever fitting, the municipalities will be differentiated according to size and population range; (ii) evaluate the structure of revenues of the metropolitan municipalities, so as to delimit the degree of autonomy of the municipality and the sustainability – availability of assured revenues; (iii) evaluate the expenditure structure of the metropolitan municipalities and their finance, with the aim of defining the degree of freedom in assuming new commitments vis-à-vis the constitutional obligations in the area of health and education; (iv) evaluate the capacity to generate savings in the metropolitan municipalities to sustain long term investments. Here, particular attention will be given to the structure of finance of the investments commonly operated by the municipality and their suitability for the projects that require guaranteed resources throughout various fiscal years; (v) evaluate the degree of indebtedness and the commitment of revenue to servicing the debt.

Project co-ordinator: Sol Garson Braule Pinto (IPPUR/UFRJ)

Staff: Sheila Villanova Borba (UFRS), Sergio Azevedo (UENF) e Margareth Cizuka T. Udo (UEM)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Report on the fiscal-financial difficulties in the inter-municipal co-operation in the metropolitan areas.
- (ii) Construction of a typology of the metropolitan municipalities, considering, on the one hand, the demand for goods and public services, and, on the other, the conditions for satisfying this demand.
- (iii) Construction and public availability of a databank with a historical series of budgetary execution of the revenue and expenditure of each metropolitan municipality, starting at 1998. The information will be presented, not only so as to feed academic research, but also for the sake of knowledge for citizens and all those interested in the metropolitan theme.

(iv) Production of aids aimed at supporting the formulation of public policies, in particular in the urban and regional areas.

b) Institutional Arrangements, Environmental Sanitation and Metropolitan Management

The pollution of urban water bodies is one of the principal problems of the cities situated in metropolitan areas, presenting a challenge for co-operative management among the municipalities for development of efficacious solutions. In crossing the urbanscape tissue, most of the rivers in the metropolitan regions suffer great pressure, and receive drastic transformations in their form, structure and appearance, which ignore as much their environmental values as those cultural.

The construction of a sustainable management model of the water in metropolitan regions is understood here as integrated management of water resources and environmental sanitation services. From our perspective, this implies conciliating three dimensions of sustainability: environmental dimension, regarding the rational use and preservation of the water resources and quality of the environment; economic dimension that concerns the economic viability of the services based on the prospect of finance by the users; ethical and democratic dimension concerning access to adequate services for all and participation of the users in the management of such services.

Data from the sanitation sector and the IBGE show that, even being more marked in rural areas, the sanitation deficit is also very significant on the periphery of the large metropolises, like Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. According to the Ministry of the Cities, though access to sanitation in these regions is almost 90%, there is a high index of inefficiency in the collection of sewage, an important means of transmission of infectious and parasitic diseases. But, beyond the indexes of coverage – which, albeit slowly, progressively advance towards universalization – it is possible to identify new forms by which the social inequalities are expressed in the services of environmental sanitation on the peripheries of the metropolises, concerning the quality of the services, the differentiated impact of these on the income of families and eventual environmental impacts associated to the services in question (location of refuse tips and sewage treatment stations, for example). On the other hand, the pressures on the water pipelines available are ever greater. The sustainable management of the resources implies conciliating two perspectives, often seen as opposites: improve the quality of the services, and universalize access to water in quantity and quality for the different users, and conserve the water resources, preserving the quality of the urban rivers.

In Brazil, the approval, in 2007, of Law no. 11.445, known as Nacional Sanitation Law and Law no. 11.107, of 2005, which refers to public consortiums, brings new opportunities for construction of institutional

arrangements for efficient and co-operative management among the municipalities in the area of environmental sanitation, in order to tackle the problems mentioned above. New prospects open up for the municipalities and states, which should take up the immediate challenge of preparing local and regional sanitation plans. This is an opportunity and a challenge to integrate different sectoral policies which, in most states and municipalities, have been developing in an inarticulate manner, with grave consequences for the coherence of the systems, and with extremely negative implications for the quality of life of the population and the environment.

Objective:

The aim of this research is to evaluate the management of the services of environmental sanitation in metropolitan areas, based on a comparative perspective. It is intended to reflect on new paradigms and institutional arrangements related to the sustainable management of the services of environmental sanitation, notably linked to the need to respond simultaneously to the objectives of conserving the water resources, guaranteeing environmental sustainability, universalizing the services, reducing the social inequalities and promoting social control of the management of the services.

From this general enunciation, other specific objectives may be envisaged: (i) evaluate the initiatives and perspectives of integrated management of the services of environmental sanitation (involving water supply, collection and treatment of sewage, and collection and adequate disposal of solid residues) in urban areas based on the adoption of new formats of management of services and new territorial management scales, driven by the National Sanitation Law and Law of Consortiums; (ii) identify the existence of politico-institutional arrangements for solution of conflicts arising from different uses of the water in urban areas; (iii) reflect on the interfaces between policies of sanitation and local and regional policies of use and regulation of the land, the interfaces between sanitation policies and those aimed at management of water resources in the ambit of metropolitan basins; (iv) evaluate the politico-institutional arrangements for participation and social control, notably via the Councils of the Cities, as well as the contribution of this process in the creation of new formats of cohesion in the city.

Project co-ordinator: Ana Lúcia Britto (Prourb/UFRJ)

Staff: Orlando Santos Junior (IPPUR/UFRJ), Eugênio Carvalho (UFPE - doutorando), Mônica Ponte (FASE – RJ) e Berenice de Souza Cordeiro (IPPUR/UFRJ – doutoranda)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Production of a report containing (i) evaluation of the initiatives of integrated management of the environmental sanitation services in urban areas; (ii) identification and evaluation of the politico-institutional arrangements for the solution of conflicts arising from

the different uses of water in urban areas; (iii) evaluation of the politico-institutional arrangements of social participation and control, notably through the Councils of the Cities; and (iv) the prospects for adoption of new formats for the management of services, driven by the Nacional Sanitation Law and Law of Consortiums.

- (ii) Production of two scientific articles on the interfaces between sanitation policies and local and regional policies for use and regulation of land, based on the experience of management of the metropolises involved in the research.
- (iii) Running of four courses to train governmental and non-governmental agents in sustained water management, with a focus on urban reform and laws in the city, from the perspective of devising the municipal and state plans for environmental sanitation.
- (iv) Production of a Ph.D. thesis on the process of approval of the National Environmental Sanitation Law.
- (v) Publication of a book with the research results.

c) **Collective Action and Inter-Municipal Co-operation**

The objective of this research is to evaluate the current management formats in these Brazilian metropolises, identifying the existence and functioning of the institutional apparatus of a more comprehensive character (metropolitan organs) or those more restricted (consortiums and/or sectoral organs regarding transport, environmental sanitation, management of solid residues, etc), taking into account the variables identified in the previous research (aspects related to the political culture, finance of public policies, federal pacts, etc).

Objective:

The analysis will seek to highlight the experience of management considered more innovative and/or promising up to the moment, from the perspective of promotion of inter-municipal and state co-operation in the management of the urban policies.

At the same time, it is sought to bring emergent themes into discussion, such as the limitations and possibilities of the Law of Consortiums; the metropolitan question in the ambit of the Regional Development projects; institutionalization of new MRs, among other themes.

Project co-ordinator: Sheila Borba (UFRGS) e Sol Garson (IPPUR-UFRJ).

Staff: Alan Daniel Lacerda (UFN), Terezinha de Albuquerque Neta (UFN), Ilza Araújo Leão de Andrade (UFRN) e Gustavo Gomes de Machado (Gov.

MG), Evanildo Barbosa da Silva (FASE), Livia Miranda (FASE-PE), Mariana Agra (UFPE)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Report on the research containing a broad reading of the present situation of the metropolitan management in Brazil, comparing it with the experiences of metropolitan management in Latin American and European countries.
- (ii) Systematization and availability – via the Observatory site – of the instruments, mechanisms and existing regional management practices (legislation, public organs, sub-regionalizations, associations, consortiums, committees etc.).
- (iii) Identification and availability of existing relevant works on the metropolitan management process by region under study
- (iv) Five articles produced by researchers and post-graduate students presented in scientific events, approaching the evaluation of the

4.4. Line IV – Monitoring the metropolitan reality and institutional development

Line IV Co-ordinators: Orlando Alves Santos Junior – IPPUR/UFRJ e Evanildo Barbosa – FASE Nacional

The participation of the society in the management and control of various social policies through management councils has been progressively incorporated and regulated as of the 1990s, in the context marked by a process of decentralization and a participationist environment as of the 1988 Constitution. As the literature points out, the decentralization of the social policies during the 90s advanced more in some policies – health, education and social assistance than in others, environmental sanitation and housing, for example (ARRECTHE, 2000). The same occurred with the creation of spaces for social participation. In fact, we can say that the councils were transformed into an institutional format that materializes the articles of the Federal Constitution that established this participation. Instituted in the federal ambit, in several areas, the Councils have become obligatory at all levels of government, linked to the transfer of federal funds to the state and municipal governments. Thus, the Councils – federal, state and municipal – have proliferated in the country, in the form of institutional channels of participation of the society, regulated according to some principles that define them as thematic, linked to specific social policies; representatives of civil society organizations; in general, deliberative; with some degree of paritarian composition among the social segments that comprise them, or between the government and the society; with a certain autonomy or semi-autonomy, despite not being executive organs (SANTOS JUNIOR, AZEVEDO and RIBEIRO, 2004).

Despite the advances that occurred in the opening up of social participation spaces, one can say that, as of the start of the Lula government, this process has intensified, configuring the basis for construction of a new model of participative management, based on the mobilization of conferences and the institutionalization of Councils of sectoral policies. To give an idea of the dimension of this process, between 2003 and 2006, 29 national conferences were held, on different themes, among which we can highlight: cities, child and adolescent, human rights, health, social assistance, the environment, policy for women, promotion of racial equality, culture, among others. They involved, according to government estimates, around 2 million people, including social leaders, educators, trade unionists, professionals from different areas and representatives of government organs.

These changes indicate the construction of new institutional arrangements of interaction between government and society, beyond the classical institutions of liberal democracy, in the perspective the literature has been denominating as democratic governance (SANTOS JUNIOR, 2001). We refer to the creation of institutional arrangements – such as the Councils and conferences – of co-ordination of the relation between the government and society, based on the direct participation of representatives of the organizations of the society in the decision-making processes in matters of

public policies. The differences in the degree and form of incorporation of these arenas and channels by the different government spheres could be explained by various factors, involving the patterns of civic culture and social conflict, and the levels of commitment of the governments to the institution and mobilization of public spheres (SANTOS JUNIOR, AZEVEDO and RIBEIRO, *op. cit.*). In this sense, we can say that these different institutional arrangements of democratic governance interfere directly in the tension between social rights and civic participation. Thus, they may constitute public spheres of management of conflicts and construction of consensus regarding the promotion of policies that allow elimination of enormous inequalities that mark Brazilian society and advance in the universalization of citizenship rights.

The intensification of this process as of 2003 has caused significant changes in the arrangements of management for urban development policy, given that the Councils involving urban policies were non-existent in most municipalities, and there was no council in the national ambit linked to this theme (SANTOS, 2002; SANTOS JUNIOR, 1995). The creation of the Ministry of the Cities, the holding of the First Conference of the Cities, in 2003 and the institutionalization of the Council of the Cities, in 2004, marked the start of a process of construction of the national urban development policy involving municipal and state conferences, and the adoption of representative normative structures, in accordance with the principles historically defended by the national movements for urban reform.

The Council of the Cities, according to the presidential decree that created it (Decree no. 5.031, April 2004), is a collegiate organ of a deliberative and consultative nature, an integral part of the structure of the Ministry of the Cities, whose purpose is to propose guidelines for the formulation and implementation of national policy for urban development, as well as how to accompany and evaluate its execution, as set forth in the Statute of the City. In 2007, the Council of the Cities completed four years of operation, which is renewed at each Conference of the Cities. In this period, the Council approved over 38 resolutions²⁰ linked to urban policy, dealing with relevant themes related (i) to the general guidelines and regulation of the national policies for housing, environmental sanitation, transport and mobility, and urban programs; (ii) programs developed by the Ministry of the Cities; (iii) the economic policy and its impacts on the urban policies; and (iv) the functioning of the Council²¹ itself (MARICATO and SANTOS JUNIOR, 2007).

In relation to the Conferences of the Cities, the analysis of their resolutions indicates important deliberations related to urban policy involving: (i) principles, guidelines, objectives and actions of national policy for urban development; (ii) the guidelines, objectives and actions of the specific policies for housing, environmental sanitation and mobility and transport; (iii) creation of

²⁰ In general, the resolutions were presented by the four Technical Committees - Housing, Environmental Sanitation, Transport and Mobility, and Urban Programs – that comprise the Council of the Cities, which meet, in general, before the Plenary of the same.

²¹ A detailed description of the resolutions approved can be found on the Ministry of the Cities site (www.cities.gov.br).

the Nacional System of Urban Development, structured in the various spheres of federation and with instances of representation of public power and decentralized civil society, permanent, consultative and deliberative; and (iv) the structure of the functioning and composition of the Council of the Cities (MARICATO and SANTOS JUNIOR, op. cit.).

In the process of construction of national policy for urban development, it is worth highlighting the approval of Law no. 11.124, sanctioned by President Lula in June 2005, which created the National Fund for Housing of Social Interest (FNHIS) and the corresponding system, the National System of Housing of Social Interest (SNHIS). The FNHIS is the principal instrument for implementation of housing policy of social interest, and it aims to viabilize funds to finance housing for lower income families, at the three levels of government – municipal, state and federal. The Managing Council of the FNHIS has a deliberative character and is composed in a paritarian form for public power entities and representatives of civil society, all pertaining to the representation of the National Council of the Cities. In order to have its projects financed with resources from the National Fund for Housing of Social Interest, states and municipalities must, in accordance with the law that created it, fulfil, among others, the following conditions: 1) sign a declaration of adhesion to the SNHIS; 2) institute the Housing Fund of Social Interest with its own budget, in its respective ambit of government; 3) constitute the Council that guarantees the proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ of its representation in grassroot movements; and 4) devise the Housing of Social Interest Plan.

Besides the government actors, it is fundamental to stress the role performed by the National Forum of Urban Reform in this process. The National Forum of Urban Reform – FNRU²² is a coalition of organizations that congregate grassroot movements, non-governmental organizations, class associations, and academic and research institutions concerning defence of urban reform, democratic management and direct promotion of the city. As the principal expression of the national movement for urban reform, the FNRU was one of the principal protagonists in the approval do Statute of the City and the creation of the Council of the Cities (RIBEIRO and CARDOSO, 2003) and, since the outset, it has participated actively in the construction of this public sphere of participation of the society.

²² The co-ordination of the Forum is composed of the following entities: FASE – Federation of the Organs for Social and Educational Assistance, MNLM - Nacional Movement in the Battle for Housing, UNMP - National Union for Lower Class Housing, CMP – Centre for Lower Class Movements, CONAM –National Confederation Residents Associations, FENAE - National Federation of the Associations of Caixa Econômica Bank Employees, FISENGE – Interstate Federation of Engineering Unions, FNA - National Federation of Architects, Polis Institute – Institute of Studies, Training and Advisory Services in Social Policies, IBAM – Instituto Brasileiro de Administração Municipal, IBASE –Brazilian Institute of Social and Economic Analyses, ANTP – National Association of Public Transport, COHRE Américas – Centre for the Right to Housing, against Evictions, AGB – Association of Brazilian Geographers, FENEA – National Federation of Students of Architecture and Urbanism in Brazil, CAAP – Centre for Advisory Service to Small Scale Self-Management, ABEA – Brazilian Association of Teaching in Architecture and Urbanism, Bento Rubião Foundation - Centre for Defence of Human Rights, Observatory of the Metropolises IPPUR/UFRJ/FASE, and ActionAid Brazil.

However, despite all the advances pointed out, there are various blockages and difficulties in consolidation of the national policy of urban development and the effective functioning of a national system of participation founded on the Councils of the Cities and the Management Councils of the FNHIS, highlighting the related problems (i) fragility of these public spheres of representation and negotiation of the social and economic interests of the city; (ii) absence of systematic, continuous programs of technical and political training of the local, regional and national managers and leaders; (iii) absence of management instruments for urban policies; (ii) non-existence or insufficiency of methodologies for social monitoring and control; and (iv) limited number of programs for the training of students and researchers in the area of planning and urban policy vis-à-vis the enormous demand generated by the process of construction of the urban development policy.

Seeking to contribute to the tackling of these blockages, this line aims (i) to develop study activities that generate aids and recommendations in terms of public policies; (ii) develop methodologies for monitoring public policies, involving the local and national actors; (iii) strengthen national networks and forums for articulation of the social actors involved in urban policy, in particular those of the FNRU; (iv) divulgate and consolidate the Observatory of the Metropolises network as a web for articulation among research institutions and NGOs engaged in the production of knowledge, teaching of researchers and students in general, production of aids for public policies, and training of social actors for intervention in the public spaces of management; (v) perform systematic transfer of research results to society; and (vi) proceed with the Interdisciplinary Program of Public Policies and Local Management: Training Course for Social Agents and Municipal Advisors.

Thus, this line is composed of diverse projects, organized into sub-lines as described below:

4.4.1. Monitoring Urban Development Policy

The objectives of this sub-line may be synthesized in the following points: (i) Proceed with monitoring the evaluation of the performance of the local policies in the metropolises, bearing in mind the degree of organization of civil society, the institutional and administrative capacity of the local government, the distribution of the urban equipment and services, the mode of production and management of the services and the state and local budgetary policies; (ii) Proceed with the monitoring of the politico-institutional performance of the state and municipal governments, in the sense of the emergence or not of obstacles to the construction and implementation of a policy of development founded on the co-operation and negotiation among the local forces, capable of minimizing the risks of marginalization of the metropolitan regions; and (iii) monitoring of the national policies for housing, sanitation and urban development under the Ministry of the Cities, with a focus on the cities involved in the Observatory of the Metropolises network.

The monitoring will seek to identify the impact of the national policies on the status of social inequalities in the metropolitan space.

To achieve these objectives, the three projects presented below will be developed. From each will result various products, whose Quantitative and Qualitative Goals will be explained at the end.

a) National Environmental Sanitation Policy: universalization of the services and preservation of the environmental quality

The Brazilian metropolises present spaces characterized by the high degree of precariousness of the urban *habitat*, marked social inequalities arising from the services of environmental sanitation. The reduction in the investments, the high tariffs and the non-existence of a national policy for the sector and the metropolitan regions that characterized the 90s, contributed to this situation.

In this project, a methodology will be produced for monitoring the environmental sanitation policy based on the construction of a comparative model with the pattern of the level of income/location in the city. This methodology will start with the elaboration of a sort of "ideal type", building a set of parameters and indicators. Based on Law no. 11.445/2007, which establishes national guidelines for basic sanitation. It is sought to embody elements related to aspects of the provision of services, as well as those that allow evaluation as to whether a particular population receives services that are planned, regulated and submitted to social control – tripartite support of the law.

Objective:

The objective of this project is to define parameters and indicators to assess the outcome of the universalization of the sanitation services, the quality of these services, and the access to information and social control.

Project co-ordinator: Prof^a Ana Lúcia Britto – PROURB/UFRJ

Staff: Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior (IPPUR/UFRJ), Berenice de Souza Cordeiro (IPPUR/UFRJ – doutoranda), Alexandre Sávio Ramos (FASE-PE), Luiz Eugênio Carvalho (UFPE - doutorando), Ana Virgínia Abreu (UFPE), Renato Barbosa Fontes (Ação Urbana), Leandro Franklin Gosdorf (Terra de Direitos), José Guilherme Carvalho da Silva (FASE – Amazônia - doutorando), Carla Cecília Almeida (UEM).

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Elaboration of a report to be forwarded to the Ministry of the Cities and Debate Forums on the theme.
- (ii) Elaboration of an article to be presented at the annual meeting of the ANPUR and submitted to scientific journals in the area.
- (iii) Running a national course to train local agents and national leaders aimed at diffusion of the methodology for monitoring sanitation

- policy.
- (iv) Production of a Ph.D. thesis (Berenice de Souza Cordeiro – IPPUR-UFRJ) about the process for approval of the national law on basic sanitation.
 - (v) Institutional participation, as a guest of the Technical Committee of Environmental sanitation, of the Council of the Cities, where it is intended to present assistance with the implementation of national environmental sanitation policy.

b) Monitoring of the Accelerated Growth Program (PAC) - in the urban dimension. Analysis of integrated sectoral projects.

The Accelerated Growth Program was launched by the federal government on 22nd January 2007, and is of particular importance for the cities and urban development. The investments scheduled up to 2010 include R\$ 106.3 billion for housing and R\$ 40 billion for sanitation, besides R\$ 3.1 billion for underground railways in Belo Horizonte, Fortaleza, Recife and Salvador.

Objective:

This project develops evaluations of the implementation of the Program in the metropolises, constructing a monitoring methodology for the actors of the society. Among its objectives, the following are outstanding: (i) Identify, in sectoral or integrated plans covering the Brazilian metropolises, including plans for hydrographical basins, of the proposal or adoption of non-structural measures and instruments of demand management; (ii) Evaluate – for the experiences analysed – the unfolding of the social measures and instruments identified; (iii) Evaluate possible enhancement of these measures and instruments on social inequality, in accordance with their particular position in each plan, in each project, in the light of the evidence on socio-environmental inequality found in each study area; (iv) Propose principles and elements of planning and integrated management, which compatibilize objectives of conservation and rational use of the resources with the mitigation of the social inequalities in the Brazilian metropolises.

Project co-ordinator: Prof^a Dulce Bentes – UFRN, Raquel Rolnik (USP), Mauro Santos (FASE) e Renato Barbosa Fontes (Ação Urbana).

Staff: Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior (IPPUR/UFRJ), Ana Britto (UFRJ), Berenice de Souza Cordeiro (IPPUR/UFRJ – doutoranda), Livia Miranda (FASE-PE), Ana Virgínia Abreu (UFPE), Leandro Franklin Gosdorf (Terra de Direitos), José Guilherme Carvalho da Silva (FASE – Amazônia - doutorando), Valéria Pinheiro (Ceará Periferia), Ana Lucia Rodrigues (UEM) e Altair Aparecido Galvão (UEM)

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Elaboration of three reports on the evaluation of the PAC in the metropolises linked to the project (Maringá, Recife, Belo Horizonte and Natal), the aim being the accompaniment of the changes in socio-

spatial profile in the areas earmarked for investment. The reports will be presented to civil society actors and debate forums on urban reform.

- (ii) Elaboration of two reports on the metropolitan areas of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo – priorities for investment in sanitation under the PAC – seeking to evaluate the social technical and environmental efficacy of the investments made and the incorporation of the question of sustainability in the formulation of the projects and in the subsequent management of the infrastructure.
- (iii) Elaboration of an article evaluating the Master Plans and PAC investments, based on the case studies conducted by the national research to evaluate the Master Plans, co-ordinated by the Observatory of the Metropolises.
- (iv) Elaboration of two master's theses (IPPUR/UFRJ) on the evaluation of the PAC, the focus being on urban policies.

c) Analysis of the National System of Urban Development and Institutional Performance of the Metropolitan Municipalities

From a historical perspective, it can be considered that as much the creation of the Ministry of the Cities, as the establishment of the Council of the Cities and the Council of the FNHIS are conquests of the movement for urban reform in Brazil, whose greatest expression is the National Forum on Urban Reform - FNRU. Since the 80s, the FNRU has been constructing a diagnosis of the production and management of the cities and proposing an agenda centred on (a) institutionalization of the democratic management of the cities; (b) municipalization of urban policy; (c) public regulation of urban land, based on the principle of social function of the property assets; and (d) inversion of priority in urban investment policy.

From the perspective of the movement for urban reform, the setting up and functioning, as much of the Councils of the Cities, as the Councils of the Funds for Housing of Social Interest, must contribute to the creation of a new dynamic for management of urban policies, with participation of the public power and lower class movements, NGOs, professional and business segments in the formulation and monitoring of their implementation. Three years after the creation of the National Council of the Cities, the holding of two National Conferences of the Cities, implementation of the National System of Housing of Social Interest, it becomes necessary to make systematic evaluations seeking to identify to what extent these systems of management of urban policy are being adopted by other federal entities, and what have been the advances and obstacles to construction of a national urban development policy.

Objective:

In view of the complexity this monitoring entails and the focus of this project, the analysis will be focused on the metropolises involved in the

Observatory Network, in order to identify the existence of a process of construction of the system that progressively involves all government levels. Normative documents, referring to the State and Municipal Councils of the Cities, State and Municipal Housing Funds (and their Management Councils) and State and Municipal Housing and Environmental Sanitation Plans, will be analysed, seeking to produce a more overall analysis of the implementation of these systems in the ambit of the metropolises.

Project co-ordinator: Regina Ferreira (FASE – Fórum Nacional de Reforma Urbana²³) e Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior (IPPUR/UFRJ - Fórum Nacional de Reforma Urbana).

Staff: Celene Tonella (UEM), Marivânia Conceição de Araújo (UEM), Carla Cecília Almeida (UEM), Rafaelle de Castro (FASE – Fórum Nacional de Reforma Urbana), Valéria Pinheiro (Cearha Periferia), Lívia Miranda (FASE)

Products and Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Production of a report of evaluation of the implementation of the resolutions of the National Council of the Cities (evaluation of 1st and 2nd mandate, in 2008/2009 and 3rd mandate, in 2011).
- (ii) Production of a report on the monitoring of the implementation of the National System of Urban Development, involving the State Councils of the Cities and the Councils of the Fund for Housing of Social Interest.
- (iii) Production of analyses with monitoring of the implementation of the state policies for urban development, with a focus on the metropolises linked to the project, involving evaluation of the implementation of the state and municipal councils of the cities and implementation of the Master Plans.
- (iv) Production of 5 bulletins (1 each year), aimed at actors in the National Forum of Urban Reform, containing analysis of and aids for national policies involving as housing, environmental and urban sanitation.
- (v) Participation in the co-ordination of the National Forum of Urban Reform, bolstering this national network's capacity for social intervention and monitoring of the national urban development policy. In this perspective, there is scheduled diffusion of the analyses and conclusions of the research for the articulations with NGOs, grassroots movements of a national character, trade union institutions and class associations.

4.4.2. Training – civil society and government agents.

This project involves the following activities:

- (i) Continuation of the Interdisciplinary Program on Public Policies and Local Management, with the annual holding of courses on urban policies, aimed at social leaders and government technicians. Planned

²³ Por não se tratar de instituição com personalidade jurídica própria, e sim de rede da qual o Observatório das Metrópoles é integrante, deixamos de apresentar os nomes dos integrantes dessa atividade e a carta de adesão ao presente projeto.

in the ambit of the Observatory of the Metropolises, in 1999, the courses are conducted annually in various Brazilian cities, in cooperation with NGOs and universities. The courses aim to train local actors – governmental and non-governmental – who work in public spheres of social participation, such as the participants municipal councils, participative budgetary processes, and municipal forums and networks for elaboration, evaluation and implementation of public policies capable of combating the situation of social inequalities. Thus, based on a nationally developed methodology, it is sought to provide a set of concepts, methods and techniques aimed at (i) identification of problems in public policies, (ii) utilization of social control instruments and monitoring of public policies ; (iii) understanding of the dynamic of functioning of the municipal budget; and (iv) management of political processes of conflict, claims and negotiation, which viabilize the adoption of policies committed to ideals of the universalization of rights, social justice and democratic participation. Annual courses will be conducted in Rio de Janeiro (Baixada Fluminense), Recife, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba and Goiânia, altogether 19 courses, involving 1000 participants;

- (ii) Course to train National Advisors for Cities, to be conducted in 2010, about the structuring of the National System of Urban Development; in 2012, about the Implementation of the Policy of Urban development, involving the co-ordination of FNRU and national advisors from the National Council of the Cities - around 50 participants;
- (iii) Series of debates on the urban question and themes emerging, giving rise to thought on national development. This activity aims to stimulate discussion on the urban agenda and the broader agenda regarding human rights and national development. There will be 3 debates per year. Among the themes initially planned, the outstanding ones are as follows: Impacts of macro-economics and large projects for expansion of agricultural frontiers on Brazilian cities; the territorial rights in confluence in the agendas of urban and agrarian reforms; crisis of the cities, food crisis: global development without emergency exits; deregulation and privatization: what is there in common in the activities of the large corporations in the urban environment and in that of the rural?; environmental justice and food self-sufficiency without frontiers: right to water, environmental sanitation and urban consumption in articulation with the sustainable forms of urban and rural production; energy matrix and climatic changes: how life in the cities depends more and more on the balance among these factors; from shantytown to camp, from settled to homeless: challenges to the countryside-city alliance; locked democracy, stunted lives: women and youths without the means for urban and rural citizenship; emergency social policies: what the figures do not reveal about the poor and the unequal in the Brazilian countryside and cities.

Objective:

This project involves activities aimed at training civil society actors and government agents, seeking to accomplish the following objectives: (i) contribute to the formulation of public policies that embody lower class demands and combat the social inequalities in access to citizenship rights; (ii) strengthen the capacity for planning on the part of the public power, in a democratic perspective and affirmation of social and environmental justice; (iii) contribute to the legitimization of social demands that express the expansion of citizenship and strengthening of the capacity for political action and rights claims involving the lower class; (iii) favour the broadening of the spaces for participative planning, enabling democratization of the decisions about public investments; (iv) promote the capability of NGOs and lower class movements for research work in our area of competence; (v) promote and support production processes for knowledge that involves militants from community and lower class organizations and movements; (vi) promote the qualification of NGOs and lower class movements for elaboration, implementation and control of government policies, plans and projects of urban and regional interest.

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals

- (i) 19 courses on public policies and local management, involving 1000 participants, to take place in Rio de Janeiro (Baixada Fluminense), Recife, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba and Goiânia;
- (ii) 2 courses for National Advisors for Cities, to be conducted in 2010 and in 2012 - around 50 participants;
- (iii) 15 debates on the metropolitan issue.

Project co-ordinator: Regina Ferreira (FASE) e Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior (IPPUR/UFRJ)

Staff: Evanildo Barbosa (FASE), Lívia Miranda (FASE/Pernambuco), Mauro dos Santos (FASE/RJ), Adão Francisco de Oliveira (Unitins), Aécio Barbosa (FASE-RJ), Carla Ricardo (Ação Urbana), Vinícius Gessolo (Terra de Direitos), Leandro Franklin Gorsdorf (Terra de Direitos e Universidade Positivo), Valéria Pinheiro (Cearha Periferia).

4.4.3. Transfer of results and institutional development

This sub-line aims at the diffusion of the results obtained from research conducted by the Observatory of the Metropolises and will be developed through the following projects, each one focusing on the objectives and resulting in the products described below.

a) Maintenance and Development of the Observatory of the Metropolises Portal

This entails the maintenance of the web system developed in the form of a Portal, aiming at (i) integration of the Observatory of the Metropolises network; (ii) broad availability of the results and information generated to managers and actors engaged in public policy in metropolitan areas; (iii)

diffusion to the general public of the metropolitan problems; (iv) remote training of municipal managers and advisors.

The Portal is structured to function in a decentralized mode, with a user-friendly interface that allows unification of actions developed in the ambit of the scheduled projects. For the sake of enhancement, knowledge management tools are being developed, using management technologies of content and collaboration, management of documents (GED) and workflow.

b) Maintenance and Development of the Observatory of the Metropolises Map Server

This service offers the user diverse maps, based on the information generated and used by the Observatory, which may be consulted and printed. Its database holds information already accumulated by the Metrodata service, available from the Observatory page, to which will be added the data resulting from the research scheduled in this project. The main purpose of the Map Server is to offer the user constructed cartographical representations based on information obtained from the Censuses and other sources that, in the most disaggregated form possible, have potential for estimation and location of social deficiencies of households and their relation with the socio-demographic characteristics of the resident population in each geographical unit. The enhancement of the Portal will allow (i) quantification of and focus on the beneficiaries of the social policies; (ii) systematic and differentiated analysis of the importance of socio-demographic variables in the understanding of the diverse causalities of the social problems; (iii) establish comparisons in time and space of the social problems and results in the public policies; (iv) organization of a geo-referenced information base.

c) Systematic production of information reports for institutions shaping public opinion and means of mass communication (newspapers, magazines/journals, radio and television) with the purpose of divulging the results of our research work and help to guide public debate on the metropolitan issue. Besides that, will seek to set a partnership with the Associação Mundial de Rádios Comunitárias – AMARC (World Association of Comunitary Radios), aiming at the providing information for the production and diffusion of programs at the comunitary radio network.

d) Maintenance, input feed and expansion of the METRODATA databank (<http://www.observatoriodasmetropoles.net>) which assembles information that allows constant accompaniment of the evolution of the performance of the urban policies in the local sphere. The databank is organized so as to guarantee the public ease of access to the information.

e) Development and expansion of the Territorial Planning and Monitoring System of the Metropolises – SISPLANTE Metropolises. The aim is to develop and implement a system of Territorial Planning and Monitoring capable of aiding actions and decisions in the field of planning and management of the Brazilian metropolitan regions. The system will be

structured so as to allow use at various levels of regional and local detail, it sufficing to expand the database. SISPLAMTE is a GDSS - Geographic Decision Support System. Although it also organizes and processes data associated to the spatial reality, it must not be confused with the GIS - Geographical Information Systems, as it handles a different set of much more critical requirements, such as real facility of use; flexibility; effective use in decision-making; effective use by the professional with a spatial and territorial focus; and portability, given that it can be installed on any PC. The methodology SISPLAMTE, developed from Ph.D. research in the University of São Paulo-USP, establishes a broader mode of organizing and accessing data in a spatial and conceptual logic. Initially, the goal is to develop SISPLANTE in the metropolitan regions of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Belo Horizonte, as a demonstration of the project, and progressively to extend the system to other metropolises.

Project co-ordinators: Juciano Martins Rodrigues (PROURB e IPPUR/UFRJ – doutorando) e Eduardo Rodrigues da Silva (UCG – doutorando), Gleidson Dantas (UFPE)

4.4.4. Publications

This sub-line aims to proceed with and expand the diffusion of the results of the research undertaken by the Observatory of the Metropolises, which will allow development of the products described below:

- (i) Continuation of the Review 'Caderno Metropolis';
- (ii) Production of a CD-ROM with the 20 numbers of 'Caderno Metropolis'
- (iii) Publication of 6 books designed for the network of undergraduate student and local leaders, approaching research themes and current urban issues;
- (iv) Publication of the dissertations and theses defended in the ambit of the project;

Project co-ordinators: Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro e Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior (IPPUR/UFRJ)

4.4.5. Young Researchers Training

The Observatory of the Metropolises has developed a Program with great capacity for generation and absorption of young researchers. In the first place, due to the fact its lines of research are incorporated by the institutions belonging to the network, and, in some, they become integrated into curriculums as disciplines. As a consequence, we have been able, in an organic manner, to incorporate the dissertation and thesis projects into the Observatory's Work Program. Secondly, due to the fact the network is constituted of various post-graduation centres (master's and doctorate) spread across all the regions of the country (South, Southeast, Centre-West, Northeast and North), grouping a broad array of disciplines (sociology, geography, urban planning, urbanism, economics, etc), within a diversified

network of public and private university centres, which endow our work with great potential. In many centres, it has been sought to orient the elaboration of monographies as of graduation level, in order to carry out case studies that initiate the students in the theoretical side, in the problem setting of the research and in the methodological exercise.

Another training front is the set of activities conducted by the Observatory to qualify the new researchers in the use of the methodology and techniques for manipulation of the data employed in the research. These activities are conducted via short courses and research seminars.

The theses and dissertations already defended or oriented by researchers belonging to each nucleus of the network are diverse, elaborated in the ambit of the research conducted by the Observatory, their authors having benefited from the methodology proposed, and, at the same time, contributed with more profound studies on the diverse themes.

Products and Quantitative and Qualitative Goals:

- (i) Training of 150 new researchers with the focus on urban-metropolitan policy;
- (ii) Allocation of 15 research scholarships (3 of junior post-doctorate and 12 for technical support), aimed at supporting the training of junior researchers;
- (iii) Production of 30 monographies; 50 dissertations; 20 Ph.D. theses linked to the project and to the Observatory of the Metropolises network.

Project co-ordinator: Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro (IPPUR/UFRJ)

V. Budget

Summary Chart

Defrayal/Capital	Headings	Requested (R\$)	Counterpart (R\$)	Total (R\$)
Defrayal	Supplies	154,000.00	0.00	154,000.00
	Travel Expenses	530,000.00	0.00	530,000.00
	Daily Expenses	220,000.00	0.00	220,000.00
	Legal Entity	909,655.68	0.00	909,655.68
	Natural Person	592,462.40	0.00	592,462.40
	Personnel	0.00	16,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
Total Defrayal		2,406,118.08	16,000,000.00	18,406,118.08
Capital	Equipment	152,400.00	0.00	152,400.00

	Permanent Material	31,800.00	0.00	31,800.00
	Bibliographical Material	12,000.00	0.00	12,000.00
Total capital		196,200.00	0.00	196,200.00
Fellowship		397,681.92	0.00	397,681.92
Grand Total		3,000,000.00	16,000,000.00	19,000,000.00

Resource Distribution Table of the fellowship

Modality	Grant	Travel Expenses	Value of fellowship	Time	Quant.	Value unit	Total
PDJ	4.800,00	6.000,00	2.218,56	12 months	3	37.422,72	112.268,16
AT			483,01	24 months	24	11.592,24	278.213,76
IC			300,00	24 months	1	7.200,00	7.200,00
Total							397.681,92

Description and justification of the items requested by heading

5.1. Defrayal Expenses

5.1.1. Supplies

Given the nature of this heading, it is difficult to precisely estimate the necessary expenses for each group. Therefore we have proposed funding that covers a minimum monthly amount for purchasing the various items needed by each nucleus, such as:

- Reams of A4 paper;
- Pen Pilot (CD-ROM and DVD);
- CD-ROMs and CD-RWs;
- DVD's;
- Ink cartridges;
- Toners for laser printers;
- Replacement parts for computers, such as HDs, mice, keyboards, etc;
- Cables and line filters;
- Wireless router;
- Various other items.

The monthly limit established per team was de R\$ 200.00. For the 12 teams monthly expenses would be R\$ 2,400.00. For the 60 months the

Project is to run, the total cost would be **R\$ 144,000.00**. Due to extra expenses for the coordination and production of materials for events and courses to be held, the production of certificates, and the delivery of data recorded on CD-ROM to the teams, among other expenses, and additional **R\$ 10,000.00** has been requested for national coordination.

5.1.2. Travel Expenses

As this project is to be developed on a network, it will be necessary for the participating researchers to maintain frequent contact with each other. Furthermore, to further promote and divulge the work completed during the Project, we will be holding 2 International Seminars open to the wide public. Brazilian as well as foreign researchers, specialists in urban and metropolitan subjects, will also be participating in the Seminars.

Planning entails the following:

- 2 annual meetings, to be held at a location to be determined at a later date, in which the national coordinator, vice-coordinator, and the coordinators of each of the 12 cities involved will participate. There will be a total of 6 meetings.
- 1 annual workshop, to be held at a location to be determined at a later date, in which the national coordinator, vice-coordinator, the regional coordinators, and two researchers from each project city will participate. There will be a total of 3 workshops.
- 2 Seminars, to be held at a location to be determined, at a later date, in which the national coordinator, vice-coordinator, the regional coordinators, and three researchers from each city will participate. For the composition of the directorates, the members of the Academic Council and other invited guest will also be in attendance, with their travel and accommodations expenses paid.
- Participation by researchers from the Observatory of Metropolises in National and International Congresses and Seminars to promote their work and exchange information.
- Payment of travel expenses for personnel responsible for the training of teams in other states.
- Scientific assignments in countries with which we maintain interchange programs and receive visits by the members of the Academic Council to Brazil. In order to complete these assignments we will need international travel expenses coverage for the following routes:

Paris/Rio/Paris e Rio/Paris/Rio

Buenos Aires/Rio/Buenos Aires and Rio/Buenos Aires/Rio

Montevideo/Rio/Montevideo and Rio/Montevideo/Rio

Mexico City/Rio/Mexico City and Rio/ Mexico City/Rio

Santiago/Rio/Santiago and Rio/Santiago/Rio

Lisboa/Rio/Lisboa and Rio/Lisboa/Rio

Los Angeles/BH/ Los Angeles

The estimated travel expenses needed for all of the above

mentioned events comes to approximately **R\$ 530,000.00**.

5.1.3. Daily Expenses

The value requested refers to the amount necessary to cover all accommodation, transportation, and food costs for the researchers, professors, and invited guests participating in the above activities. The projected duration of each activity is:

- Annual meeting: 1 day
- Workshop: 2 days
- Seminar: 5 days
- Participation in Seminars and Congresses: between 2 to 5 days
- Specialization courses: 7 days for each discipline
- International scientific assignments: 10 to 15 days

The estimated cost of the daily expenses needed for all of the above mentioned events comes to approximately **R\$ 220,000.00**.

5.1.4. Third Party Services

a) Legal Entity

The resources requested correspond to the payment of the services listed below:

1. Consulting and specialized technical services;

1.1. Development and maintenance of an Observatory of Metropolises Portal.

The cost for a specialized company to provide this service is **R\$ 30,000.00**.

1.2. Development and maintenance of a Map Server.

The cost for a specialized company to provide this service is **R\$ 30,000.00**.

1.3. Development and widening of the system for territorial planning and monitoring of the Metropolises.

The cost for a specialized company to provide this service is **R\$ 200,000.00**.

2. Graphic Services

- Publication of books:

- Publication of 8 books described in the project (items: 2.3; 2.4; 2.5 and 3.1) at a total cost of R\$ 15,000.00 each, total cost: **R\$ 90,000,00.**
- Publication of 6 numbers of *Revista Cadernos Metr opoles* (Metropolis Notebooks Journal): **R\$ 30,000.00.**
- Preparation and printing of 500 posters and a thousand publicity folders for each International Seminar, at a total cost of **R\$ 7,000.00.**
- Preparation and printing of 3000 folders to promote the Public Policy Training Courses for Municipal Advisors, at a cost of R\$ 1,200.00 per course and a total cost of **R\$ 18,000.00.**
- Teaching material for the courses of advisors, total cost: **R\$ 50,000.00.**

3. Field Research

- Contracting a specialized survey company to perform the research projected in item 4.3.1(a). Cost of services: **R\$ 150,000.00.**

4. Rent

- Auditorium with a 300 to 500 person capacity for 10 days (5 days for each International Seminar) at R\$ 400.00, per day, totaling **R\$ 4,000.00.**
- Conference Room with a 50 to 60 person capacity for 6 days (2 days for each Workshop) at R\$ 200.00, per day, totaling **R\$ 1,200.00.**
- Equipment for sound presentation of activities in national and international events, for 16 days, at R\$ 320.00, per day, totaling **R\$ 5,120.00.**

5. Purchase of databases

- Cartographic Bases of Roads of all metropolitan areas – StreetBase 2.0. Total cost: **R\$ 147,000.00.**
- National research’s Database by domiciliary survey, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Total cost: **R\$ 300.00.**
- Database of agriculture and livestock census of 2006. Total cost: **R\$ 50.00.**
- Database of employment research by month, 2001 to 2013. Total cost: **R\$ 600.00.**
- Cartographic Base of census tract for 2010 census. Total cost: **R\$ 50.00.**
- Database of demographic census of 2010. Total cost: **R\$**

300.00.

6. Purchase of software

- Acquisition of 15 SPSS software licenses 16.0 at R\$ 3,500.00 each, for a total of R\$ **52,500.00**.
- Acquisition of 12 software crystal xelsius professional licenses at R\$ 1,384.64 each, for a total of **R\$ 16,615.68**.
- Acquisition of 12 software corel draw licenses at R\$ 120.00 each, for a total of **R\$ 1,440.00**.
- Acquisition of 12 software adobe acrobat 8.0 professional licenses at R\$ 1,290.00 each, for a total of **R\$ 15,480.00**.

7. Other services

- Catering services for coffee breaks and refreshments for 300 people during the 2 International Seminars. Considering 2 coffee breaks per day for 10 days at R\$ 10.00 per person, gives a total of: $2 \times 10 \times 300 \times 10 =$ **R\$ 60,000.00**.

b) Natural Person

The resources will be intended for the complete or partial payment of maintenance and third party contracts, when necessary.

1. Consulting and specialized technical services

- Development of the Metrodata with the addition of tax information, institutional and policy about metropolitan regions: **R\$ 40,000.00**.
- Processing, satellite image interpretation, and compatibilization with geoprocessing bases taken from de Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics from all the metropolitan regions with the finality to include (i) occupied areas by occupation; (ii) geographic basins; (iii) road systems; (iv) environmental conservation areas, (v) hydrographic basins; etc: **R\$ 180,462.40**
- Maintenance of the Observatory of Metropolises' Portal: **R\$ 30,000.00**
- Organization of International Seminars (from reserving adequate space up to providing travel arrangements, accommodations, and food for the panel members and other members of the Observatory network; contracting graphic design services and event promotion to the production and distribution of certificates of participation): The organization of each seminar will be 3 months in duration at a monthly cost of R\$ 10,000.00, for a total R\$ 30,000.00, per Seminar and **R\$ 60,000.00** for both of them.

- Logistical Organization for the Workshops. Workshop organization will take 1 month at a cost of R\$ 3.000,00, for a total of **R\$ 21,000.00**.
- Logistical Organization for the Public Policy Training Courses. The organization of each course will be 2 months in duration at a monthly cost of R\$ 2.000,00, for a total of R\$ 4.000,00 per course. For the completion of all the projected courses, the amount necessary will be **R\$ 75,000.00**.

2. Revision and Translation

- Articles for publication in periodical: **R\$ 34,000.00**
- Articles to be presented in international events: **R\$ 20,000.00**
- Articles and/or chapters from the following books under project lines I, II, III and IV: **R\$ 15,000.00**
- Articles from 6 numbers of Revista Cadernos Metr opoles, with semiannual circulation: **R\$ 40,000.00**.

3. Field Research

- Contracting a team of researchers to distribute the questionnaires and input the collected information into a database, at a per team cost of R\$ 5.000,00, totaling **R\$ 60,000.00** for all the teams.
- Transportation services for the researchers while distributing the questionnaires in intra-neighborhood locations that have distant or difficult access during the completion of the case studies. Estimated amount: **R\$ 5,000.00**.

4. Other services

- Simultaneous translation services for foreign panel members in French, English, or other languages except Spanish. Considering an average of 6 English or French speaking panel members for each seminar at a cost of R\$ 2.000,00 for simultaneous translation services, we foresee a cost of **R\$ 12,000.00**.

5.2. Capital Expenses

5.2.1. Equipment

Due to the enormity of the databases with which we work, we will need 2 computers with the configurations listed below for each team, totaling 24 computers.

- Processor core 2 Quad 2.4 Ghz or 8Mb L2 cach e e 1066Mhz FSB.
- 4 Gb RAM
- 500 Gb Hard Drive (7200rpm serial ata 3G)

- CD-DVD
- 17" LCD Monitor
- Wireless keyboard and mouse
- Windows Vista Home Premium and office 2007 installed
- Wireless Lan 802.11 b/g

Cost range: R\$ 3,500.00. The 24 computers would cost **R\$ 84,000.00**.

It would be necessary for each team to have access to at least one notebook, due to the extensive and constant traveling, making a total of 12 notebooks with the following configurations:

- Processor core 2 Duo 2.1 Ghz (ou equivalente)
- 3GB RAM
- 160 Gb Hard Drive (5400 rpm serial ata)
- CD-DVD
- Screen 15.4"
- Windows vista home premium e Microsoft office 2007 installed
- Wireless Lan 802.11 b/g

Cost range: R\$ 3,500.00. The 12 notebooks would cost **R\$ 42,000.00**.

We need 2 printers with the following characteristics for each team, making a total of 24 printers.

- Laser color printer. Suggestion: HP Color Laserjet CM1312nfi MFP (wireless)

Cost range: R\$ 1,000.00. The 12 printers would cost all told **R\$ 12,000.00**.

For use in meetings, workshops, and seminars, we would need 1 multimedia projector.

- Multimedia projector. Suggestion: Epson powerlite 77c

Cost range: **R\$ 4,500.00**.

For a photographic record of the spaces studied in the case studies, we will need three digital cameras with the following characteristics.

- Digital camera. Suggestion: Sony Alpha A200W 10.2 megapixels.

Cost range: R\$ 2,500.00. The 3 digital cameras cost a total of **R\$ 7,500.00**

- For geoprocessing services we will need 3 GPS, suggestion: GPS Garmin E – Trex Vista Cx 010.

Cost range: R\$ 800,00. The 3 GPS cost a total of **R\$ 2,400.00**.

5.2.2. Permanent Material

The Nuclei are already equipped with installations and furnishings. However, keeping in mind the growth of the network and the number of researchers involved, we would like to request the items listed below to enlarge our work area. The total amount requested is **R\$ 31,800.00**.

Item Description	Quantity	Unit Price (R\$)	Total Cost (R\$)
Round table for meetings	12	500.00	6,000.00
Bookshelf	12	350.00	4,200.00
Cabinet with 2 doors	12	400.00	4,800.00
File cabinet	12	200.00	2,400.00
Secretary chair	24	250.00	6,000.00
Computer stand	24	350.00	8,400.00
Total	96	2,050.00	31,800.00

5.2.3. Bibliographical Material

We would like to request that R\$ 1,000.00 be made available for each team, making a total **R\$ 12,000.00** to be used for the acquisition of scientific books and magazines to keep the researchers constantly updated on emerging information and trends in the field.

VI. Bibliografia

ALMOND, G.; VERBA, S. (Orgs.) **The civic culture revisited**. London: Sage, 1963.

ALVES, F., FRANCO, C. E RIBEIRO, L.C.Q. **Segregação Urbana e Atraso Escolar: a divisão favela X bairro e defasagem idade-série no Rio de Janeiro, In A cidade contra a escola. Segregação urbana e desigualdades educacionais em grandes metrópoles da América Latina**. Rio de Janeiro: Letra Capital/Observatório das Metrópoles, 2008.

AMES, Barry and NIXON, David- **Understanding New Legislatures? Observations and Evidences from the Brazilian Congress**, 1993, mimeo.

AMES, Barry. **Disparately Seeking Politicians: Strategies and Outcomes in Brazilian Legislative Elections**. Mimeo:1992.

AMES, Barry. **The Deadlock of Democracy in Brazil**. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 2001.

ANTIER, G. **Lês stratégies des grandes métropoles: enjeux, pouvoirs et aménagement**. Paris, Armand Colin, 2005.

ARANTES, O. Uma estratégia fatal. A cultura nas novas gestões urbanas. In: ARANTES, O.; VAINER, C.; MARICATO, E. **A cidade do pensamento único**. Desmanchando consensos. Petrópolis, Vozes, 2000.

ARRETCHE, Marta. **Estado Federativo e Políticas Sociais: determinantes da descentralização**. Rio de Janeiro: Revan; São Paulo: FAPESP, 2000.

ASCHER, F. **Metápolis ou l'avenir dès villes**. Paris: Ed. Odile Jacob, 1995.

BARBOSA, M. L. de O. **O desempenho das escolas e as desigualdades sociais**. Encontro Anual da ANPOCS, 24, GT Educação e Sociedade, Caxambu, Minas Gerais, **Anais...** Caxambú: ANPOCS, 2000.

BECK, U. **World risk society**. Cambridge: Blackwell, 2000.

BERTAUD, A. & MALPEZZI, S. **The Spatial Distribution of Population in 48 World Cities: Implications for Economies in Transition**, 2003. Available at: <http://www.bus.wisc.edu> (Accessed April, 2008).

BERTAUD, A. & MALPEZZI, S., **The Spatial Distribution of Population in 35 World Cities: The Role of Markets, Planning and Topography**, Madison, Wisconsin, EUA, 1999. Available at: <http://www.bus.wisc.edu> (Accessed September, 2003).

BERTAUD, A. **The Spatial Organization of Cities: Deliberate outcome or Unforeseen Consequences?** 2004. Available at: <http://alain-bertaud.com> (Accessed April, 2005).

BOGARDUS, E. Measuring social distance. **Journal of Applied Sociology**, 9, Nov/Dec. 1925.

BOSCHI, R. R. **A arte da associação. Política de base e democracia no Brasil**. Rio de Janeiro: IUPERJ/Vertice, 1987.

BOURDIEU, P. **A miséria do mundo**. Petrópolis, RJ: Vozes, 1997.

BRANDÃO, C. A. **Território e desenvolvimento. As múltiplas escalas entre o global e o local**. Campinas: Editora Unicamp, 2007.

BRANDÃO, C.A. **Espaço, escala e economia metropolitanas: em busca de referenciais teóricos e analíticos**. IX Seminario Internacional de la Red Iberoamericana de Investigadores sobre Globalización y Territorio. **Anais...** Bahía Blanca, Argentina, maio, 2006.

BULLARD, R. Anatomy of Environmental Racism and the Environmental Justice Movement. In: BULLARD, R. (Org.) **Confronting environmental racism: voices from the grassroots**. Boston: South End, 1993.

BURTON, E. **The Compact City and Social Justice**. York, UK, Housing Studies Association Spring Conference, Housing, Environment and Sustainability, University of York, 18/19 April 2001.

CANO, I., SANTOS, N.. **Violência letal, renda e desigualdade social no Brasil**. Rio de Janeiro: Letras, 2001.

CANO, I.; FERREIRA, C.E.. **Homicídios e evolução demográfica no Brasil: o impacto da evolução demográfica na futura taxa de homicídios e a incidência dos homicídios na pirâmide populacional**. In: HALNSENBALG, C. & VALLE SILVA, N. (orgs.). **Origens e destinos. Desigualdades sociais ao longo da vida**, Rio de Janeiro, Topbooks, 2003.

CANO, W. **Raízes da concentração industrial em São Paulo**. São Paulo: Editora DIFEL, 1981.

CARVALHO, M. A. **Violência no Rio de Janeiro: uma reflexão política**. In: MESSEDER, C.A. , RONDINELLI, E. et ali *Linguagens da violência*. Rio de Janeiro: Rocco, 2000.

CARVALHO, M.A.R. **Violência no Rio de Janeiro: uma reflexão política**, In: MESSEDER, C.A., RONDELI, E. et ali **Linguagens da violência**, Rio de Janeiro: Rocco, 2000.

CARVALHO, N. R. de. **A Legislação Eleitoral Brasileira e o Debate sobre o Voto Distrital.** *Tempo e Presença*, ano 14, 264:41-43. Rio de Janeiro, 1992.

CARVALHO, N. R. de. **E no Início Eram as Bases. Geografia Política do Voto e Comportamento Legislativo no Brasil.** Ed. Revan. Rio de Janeiro, 2003.

CARVALHO, N. R. de. **Representação Política, Sistemas Eleitorais e Partidários: Doutrina e Prática.** In: O.B.de Lima Jr. *Sistema Eleitoral Brasileiro: Teoria e Prática.* Rio Fundo/IUPERJ, Rio de Janeiro, 1991.

CASTEL, R. **L'insécurité sociale. Qu'est-ce qu'être protégé.** Paris, La République des idées/SEUIL,. 2003.

CASTEL, R. **Les Métamorphoses de la Question Sociale. Une chronique du salariat.** Paris: Fayard. 1995.

CASTELLS, M. **A questão urbana.** São Paulo, Paz e Terra, 2000.

CASTELLS, M. **High technology, space and society,** Beverly Hills: Sage, 1985.

CASTELLS, M.. **The informational city:** Information technology, economic, restructuring and urban-regional process. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1989.

CEDEPLAR, **A nova geografia econômica do Brasil:** uma proposta de regionalização com base nos pólos econômicos e suas áreas de influência. Belo Horizonte: UFMG, 2000.

CLEMENTINO, M. do L.M. Ordenamento e planejamento territorial: a falta que faz o plano metropolitano. **Scripta Nova** (Revista Electronica de Geografia e Ciências Sociais), Vol XII, Num 270 (109), 1 de agosto de 2008. Universidad de Barcelona. ISSN: 1138-9788. Deposito Legal B. 21.741-98

CORRAR, L. J, PAULO,E, DIAS FILHO, J. M. **Análise Multivariada para os Cursos de Administração, Ciências Contábeis e Economia.** São Paulo, Editora Atlas,2007.

DAVIDOVICH, F. A “volta da metrópole” no Brasil: referências para a gestão territorial. In: RIBEIRO, L.C. de Q. (org.) **Metrópoles.** Entre a coesão e a fragmentação, a cooperação e o conflito. São Paulo, Ed, Fund. Perseu Abramo; Rio de Janeiro, FASE, 2004.

DE MATTOS, C. Redes, nodos e cidades: transformação da metrópole latino-americana. In: RIBEIRO, L.C.Q. (Org.) **Metrópoles.** Entre a coesão e a fragmentação, a cooperação e o conflito. São Paulo: Editora Fundação

Perseu Abramo : Rio de Janeiro: FASE – Federação de Órgãos para a Assistência Social e Educacional, 2004.

DEMATTEIS, G. Suburbanización y periurbanización. Ciudades anglosajonas y ciudades latinas. In: MONCLUS, F.J. (Ed.) **La ciudad dispersa**. Suburbanización y nuevas periferias. Barcelona, Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona, 1998.

DESROSIÈRES, A.; GOY, A. E.; THÉVENOT, L. L'identité sociale dans le travail statistique. La nouvelle nomenclature des professions et catégories socioprofessionnelles. **Economie et Statistique**, INSEE, 1983.

DESROSIÈRES, A.; THÉVENOT, L.. **Les catégories socioprofessionnelles**. Paris: La Découverte, 1992.

DINIZ, C.C. **A região metropolitana de São Paulo: reestruturação, re-espacialização e novas funções**, Revista Eure , Revista EURE (Vol. XXXIII, Nº 98), pp. 27-43, Santiago de Chile, maio de 2007.

DREIER, P. , MOLLENKOPF & SWANSTRON **Place matters. Metropolitics for Twentty-first Century**. Kansas: University Press of Kansas.2004.

DUCAN, O.; DUCAN, B. Residential segregation and occupational stratification. **American Journal of Sociology**, 60, Mars. 1955.

EMPLASA. **Complexo Metropolitano Expandido**. Available at: <http://www.emplasa.sp.gov> (Accessed March, 2004).

FARIA, V. "50 anos de urbanização no Brasil", Novos Estudos CEPBRAP, n. 29. 1991.

FEIOCK, Richard C.**Introduction: Regionalism and Institutional Collective Action**. In: Metropolitan Governance – Conflict, Competititon and Cooperation.Washington D.C., Georgetown University Press, 2004.

FIORI, J. L. **Instabilidade e crise do Estado na industrialização brasileira**. Tese de professor titular. Rio de Janeiro: IE-UFRJ, 1988.

FITOUSSSI, J.P., Laurent,E. & Maurice, J. (Org.s) *Ségrégation urbaine et intégration sociale*. Paris. La Documentation Française, 2004.

FLEISCHER, David V. **Concentração e Dispersão Eleitoral: um Estudo da Distribuição Geográfica do Voto em Minas Gerais, 1966-1974"**. *Revista Brasileira de Estudos Políticos*. 1976.

FOXÁ, M. de F. **Estratégias y Territorios**: los nuevos paradigmas. Barcelona, Diputació de Barcelona, 2005.

FREUD, S. **O mal-estar na civilização**. Rio de Janeiro. Imago. 1997.

FURTADO, C. **Brasil: a construção interrompida**. Rio de Janeiro: Paz e Terra, 1992.

FURTADO, C. **O Brasil Pós-“Milagre”**. Paz e Terra, Rio de Janeiro, 1981.

GARREAU, J. **Edge city: life in the new frontier**. Nova York, Doubleday, 1991.

GARSON, S. **Regiões metropolitanas: obstáculos institucionais à cooperação em políticas urbanas**. Tese de Doutorado- Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro, 2007, Mimeografado.

GIDDENS, A. **Modernity and self-identity: self and society in late modern age**. Stanford: Stanford University, 1991.

GULLER, G. **Del aeropuerto a la ciudad-aeropuerto**. Barcelona, Editorial Gustavo Pili SA, 2002.

HALL, Peter. **Cidades do Amanhã**. Uma História Intelectual do Planejamento e do Projeto Urbano no Século XX. São Paulo, Editora Perspectiva, 1995.

HARVEY, D. Do gerenciamento ao empresariamento: a transformação da administração urbana no capitalismo tardio. **Espaço e Debates**, nº 39, p. 48-64, 1996.

HARVEY, D. **Justice, nature and the geography of difference**. Oxford: Blackwell, 1996.

INDOVINA, F. **La città diffusa**. Venezia, Daest (Dipartimento di Analisi Economica e Sociale del Territorio) Ed., 1990.

JACOBS, J. **La economía de las ciudades**. Barcelona: Barcelona Ediciones Península, 1969.

JOLLIVET, M. Eléments pour une réflexion interdisciplinaire sur le concept de développement durable. Un point de vue de sciences sociales. **Natures Sciences Sociétés** v.6, n.4, p. 50-52, 1998.

JULIEN, P. **Analyse critique de la pertinence de l'aire urbaine pour étudier l'étalement urbain**. Quelques éléments de prospective. (Document provisoire). Paris: CERTU, 2007, 47p., Available at <http://www.observation-urbaine.certu.equipement.gouv.fr> (accessed September,2007).

KAIN, J. (Ed.) **Race and poverty**. The economics of discrimination. New Jersey:Prentice-Hall. 1969.

KAZTMAN, R. (Ed.). **Activos y estructuras de oportunidades**. Estudios sobre la raíces de la vulnerabilidade social en Uruguay. Montevideo: PNUD/CEPAL, 1999.

KAZTMAN, R. **Aislamento social de los pobres urbanos**: reflexiones sobre la naturaleza, determinantes y consecuencias, Buenos Aires: SIEMPRO/UNESCO, 2001.

KOWARICK, L. **A espoliação urbana**. Rio de Janeiro: Paz e Terra, 1979.

LENCIONI, S. A emergência de um novo fato urbano de caráter metropolitano em São Paulo. A particularidade de seu conteúdo sócio-espacial, seus limites regionais e sua interpretação teórica. X Encontro Nacional da ANPUR. **Anais**. Cd-Rom. Belo Horizonte, ANPUR, maio 2003a.

LENCIONI, S. Cisão territorial da indústria e integração regional no Estado de São Paulo. In: GONÇALVES, M.F.; BRANDÃO, C.A.; GALVÃO, A.C.F. (org.) **Regiões e cidades, cidades nas regiões**: o desafio urbano-regional. São Paulo, Editora UNESP: ANPUR, 2003b, p.465-475.

LEPAGNEUR, H. **Justiça Social: uma Utopia?** Available at: www.fides.org.br/artigo04.pdf. (accessed August, 2008).

LEROY, S. Sémantiques de la métropolisation. In: **L'Espace géographique**. Montpellier, Éditions Belin, n.1, 2000, p.78-86.

LESSA, C.; DAIN, S. Capitalismo associado: algumas referências para o tema Estado e desenvolvimento. In: **DESENVOLVIMENTO capitalista no Brasil**: Ensaios sobre a crise. São Paulo: Brasiliense. v.1, p.214-228, 1984.

MARICATO, E. **Metrópole na periferia do capitalismo**. São Paulo: Hucitec, 1996.

MARICATO, Ermínia; SANTOS JUNIOR, Orlando Alves dos. Construindo a Política Urbana: participação democrática e o direito à cidade. In RIBEIRO, Luiz Cesar de Queiroz, SANTOS JUNIOR, Orlando Alves dos. **As Metrôpoles e a Questão Social Brasileira**. Rio de Janeiro: Revan; Fase, 2007.

MARKUSEN, A. Mudança econômica regional segundo o enfoque centrado no ator. Diniz, C. C. & Lemos, M. B. (eds.) **Economia e território**. Belo Horizonte: UFMG. 2005.

MARQUES, E. **Redes Sociais, Instituições e Atores Políticos no Governo da Cidade de São Paulo**. São Paulo: Annablume Editora, 2003.

MASSEY, D.S. e Denton, N. A. **The dimension of residential segregation.** Social Forces, Vol. 67, No. 2. pp. 281-315. 1988.

MELLO, M. C. e NOVAIS, F. A. Capitalismo tardio e sociabilidade da modernidade. In: NOVAIS, F. A. e SCHWARCZ, L. M. **História da vida privada no Brasil.** São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1998.

MEYER, R.M.P.; GROSTEIN, M.D.; BIDERMAN, C. **São Paulo Metrópole.** São Paulo, EDUSP: Imprensa Oficial, 2004.

MINGIONE, E. **Fragmented societies:** a Sociology of Work Beyond the Market Paradigm. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1991.

MIR, L. **Guerra Civil, Estado e Trauma,** São Paulo: Geração Editorial, 2004.

MIR, L. **Guerra Civil, Estado e Trauma,** São Paulo: Geração Editorial, 2004.

MOLLENKOPF, J.: CASTELLS, M. **Dual city.** New York: The Russel Foundation, 1992.

MONCLÚS, F.J. **La ciudad dispersa.** Suburbanización y nuevas periferias. Barcelona, Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona, 1998.

MONTE-MÓR, R.L. de M. **O que é o urbano no mundo contemporâneo.** Texto para discussão, n.281, Belo Horizonte, UFMG/CEDEPLAR, janeiro de 2006.

OBSERVATÓRIO DAS METRÓPOLES. **Análise das Regiões Metropolitanas do Brasil. Relatório da atividade 1: identificação dos espaços metropolitanos e construção de tipologias.** Convênio Ministério das Cidades/Observatório das Metrópoles/FASE/IPARDES. Brasília, 2005a. 118 p. Available at: <http://www.observatoriodasmetrololes.ufrj.br>.

_____. **Análise das Regiões Metropolitanas do Brasil. Relatório da atividade 2: Tipologia social e identificação das áreas vulneráveis.** Convênio Ministério das Cidades/Observatório das Metrópoles/FASE/IPARDES. Brasília, 2005b. 60p. Available at: <http://www.observatoriodasmetrololes.ufrj.br>

OLIVEIRA, F de. A ilusão do Estado Brasileiro. **Teoria e Debate.** p. 33, abr./jun., 2000.

OLIVEIRA, F. Privatização do público, destituição da fala e anulação da política: o totalitarismo neoliberal. In: OLIVEIRA, F.: PAOLI, M. C. (Orgs). **Os sentidos da democracia,** Rio de Janeiro: Nedic/FAPESP/ Vozes, 1999.

OLSON, Mancur. **A Lógica da ação coletiva: os benefícios públicos e uma teoria dos grupos sociais**. São Paulo: Editora da Universidade de São Paulo, 1999.

PASTORE, J. , SILVA, N. V. **Desigualdade e mobilidade social no Brasil**. São Paulo: Markron Books, 2000.

PERALVA, A. **Violência e Democracia: paradoxo brasileiro**. São Paulo: Paz e Terra, 2000.

POLANYI , K. **A grande transformação**: As origens da nossa época. Rio de Janeiro: Campus, 2000.

POST, Stephanie **S.Metropolitan Area Governance and Institutional Collective Action. In:Metropolitan Governance – Conflict, Competititon and Cooperation.Washington D.C**. Georgetown University Press, 2004.

PRETECEILLE, E. Cidades globais e segmentação social. In: RIBEIRO, L. C. Q.; SANTOS Jr, O. S. **Globalização, fragmentação e reforma urbana**. Rio de Janeiro: Civilização Brasileira. 1994, p. 65-89.

PRETECEILLE, E. **Mutations urbaines et politiques locales**, Paris: Centre de Sociologie Urbaine, 1988, v.1.

PRETECEILLE, E. **Mutations urbaines et politiques locales**. Paris: Centre de Sociologie Urbaine, 1993. v.2.

PRETECEILLE. E.: RIBEIRO, L.C.Q. Tendências da segregação social em metrópoles globais e desiguais: Paris e Rio de Janeiro nos anos 80. Encontro Anual da ANPOCS, 22, Caxambu, Minas Gerais, **Anais...** Caxambú: ANPOCS,1998.

PRETECEILLE. E.: RIBEIRO L.C.Q. Tendências da segregação social em metrópoles globais e desiguais: Paris e Rio de Janeiro nos anos 80. **Revista EURE**. Santiago do Chile, v.25, n.76, p.79-102, dez. 1999.

PUJADAS, R. e FONT, J. **Ordenación y Planificación territorial**. Madrid, Editorial Síntesis, 1998.

PUTNAM, R. **Making Democracy Work**. New Jersey: Princeton University, 1993.

PUTNAM,R. **Comunidade e democracia**: A experiência da Itália Moderna. Rio de Janeiro: Fundação Getúlio Vargas, 1996.

QUEIROGA, E.F. **A Megalópole do Sudeste Brasileiro: a formação de uma nova entidade urbana para além das noções de macro-metrópole e de complexo metropolitano expandido.** XI Encontro Nacional da Anpur. **Anais.** Salvador, maio 2005, CD-Rom. Available at <http://www.xienanpur.ufba.br/231.pdf> (accessed july, 2005).

REZENDE, Fernando.; GARSON, Sol. Financing metropolitan areas in Brazil: political, institutional, legal obstacles and emergence of new proposals for improving coordination. **Revista de Economia Contemporânea**, Rio de Janeiro, v.10, n.1, jan./abr. 2006.

RIBEIRO, L. C. Q. (Org.). **Metrópoles: entre a coesão e a fragmentação, a cooperação e o conflito.** São Paulo : Fundação Perseu Abramo; Rio de Janeiro : FASE, 2004b.

RIBEIRO, L. C. Q. **Segregação residencial e segmentação social: o "efeito vizinhança" na reprodução da pobreza nas metrópoles brasileiras.** Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolívia, (apresentado no seminário Internacional sobre Trabajo y Producción de la Pobreza en América Latina y el Caribe) 2004a.

RIBEIRO, L. C. Q.; LAGO, L. **O espaço social das grandes metrópoles brasileiras: São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro e Belo Horizonte.** *Revista Brasileira de Estudos Urbanos e Regionais*, nov/ 2000.

RUIZ, R, PEREIRA, F.B. **Estrutura e dinâmica espaço-temporal das metrópoles brasileira.** Rio de Janeiro, Observatório das Metrópoles, Relatório de Pesquisa, 2007.

SANDERS, Lena. **L'Analyse Statistique des Données en Géographie.Montpellier.** Paris: G.I.P.RECLUS, 1989.

SANTOS Jr, O. A. dos; AZEVEDO, S. de; RIBEIRO, L.C.Q. **Governança democrática e poder local: a experiência dos conselhos municipais no Brasil.** Rio de Janeiro: Revan; FASE, 2004.

SANTOS JUNIOR, O. A. **Democracia e Governo Local: dilemas da reforma municipal no Brasil.** Rio de Janeiro: Revan; FASE, 2001.

SANTOS JUNIOR, O. A. **Reforma Urbana: por um novo modelo de planejamento e gestão das cidades.** Rio de Janeiro: FASE, 1995.

SANTOS JUNIOR, Orlando Alves dos, AZEVEDO, Sergio de, RIBEIRO, Luiz César de Queiroz. **Democracia e Gestão Local: a Experiência dos Conselhos Municipais no Brasil.** *In.* SANTOS JUNIOR, Orlando Alves dos, AZEVEDO, AZEVEDO. S., RIBEIRO, L. C. Q.. **Governança Democrática e Poder Local: a experiência dos conselhos municipais no Brasil.** Rio de Janeiro: Revan, FASE, 2004.

SANTOS, M. R. M. **Conselhos Municipais: a participação cívica na gestão das políticas públicas**. Rio de Janeiro: FASE, 2002.

SANTOS, W. G. **Razões da desordem**, Rio de Janeiro, Rocco, 1992.

SASSEN, S. **The global city**: New York, London, Tokyo. Princeton, New Jersey, Ed. Princeton University Press, 1991.

SCOOT, J.A. *et AL.* **“Global city-regions” Scoot et al. J.A. (ed.). Global city-regions: trends, theory, policy**. Oxford: Oxford University. 2001.

SCOTT, A.J.; AGNEW, J.; SOJA, E.W.; STORPER, M. Cidades-regiões globais. **Espaço e Debates**, nº 41, p.11-25, 2001.

SILVA, L.A.M. **Cidadania, Democracia e Justiça Social**. Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Encontro Nacional do Fórum Nacional de Reforma Urbana, 6 a 8 de junho de 2003.

SOARES, L. E. (Org.) **Violência e política no Rio de Janeiro**. ISER/Relume Dumará, 1996.

SOARES, L. E. A duplicidade da cultura brasileira. In: SOUZA, J. (Org.). **O malandro e o protestante. A tese weberiana e a singularidade cultural brasileira**. Brasília: Editora UNB, 1997.

SOARES, L. E. **Meu casaco de general**: Quinhentos dias no front da segurança pública no Rio de Janeiro. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 2000.

SOARES, L. E. **Violência e Política no Rio de Janeiro**. Rio de Janeiro: Iser/Relume, 1996.

SOJA, E.W. O desenvolvimento metropolitano pós-moderno nos EUA: virando Los Angeles pelo avesso. In: SANTOS, M.; SOUZA, M.A.A.; SILVEIRA, M.L. (Org.) **Território: globalização e fragmentação**. São Paulo, Hucitec/ANPUR, 1994.

SOJA, E.W. **Postmetropolis**. Critical studies of cities and regions. Oxford, Blackwell Publishing, 2002.

SOROKIN, P.A. **Social mobility**. Nova Iorque. Harpen and Brothers, 1927.

SPOSATI, A., **Mapa da Exclusão/Inclusão Social da cidade de São Paulo**, São Paulo, SP, EDUC, 1996.

STORPER, M. Desenvolvimento territorial na economia global do aprendizado: o desafio dos países em desenvolvimento. In: RIBEIRO, L. C. Q.; SANTOS Jr., O. S. **Globalização, fragmentação e reforma urbana**, Rio de Janeiro: Civilização Brasileira. 1994. p. 65-89.

SWYNGEDOUW, E. Neither global nor local: 'glocalization' and the politics of scale. In: COX, K. (Ed.) **Spaces of Globalization**. Reasserting the power of local. New York/London, The Guilford Press, 1997.

SZASZ A.; MEUSER, M. Environmental Inequalities: literature review and proposals for new directions in research and theory. **Current Sociology**, v. 45, n. 3, Jul., 1997.

TOLOSA, H. C.. **The Rio/São Paulo extended metropolitan region: a quest for global integration. Paper presented at the Conference on "The impact of Globalization on Urban Development"**, Bellagio, Italy, August. 2002.

TOURAINE, A. **Pour la sociologie**. Paris: Seuil, 1974.

TUCHMAN, B. W. **A Marcha da insensatez: De Tróia ao Vietnã**. Rio de Janeiro: José Olympio, 2003.

VAINER, C. Pátria, empresa e mercadoria. Notas sobre a estratégia discursiva do planejamento estratégico urbano. In: ARANTES, Otília; VAINER, Carlos; MARICATO, Ermínia. **A cidade do pensamento único**. Desmanchando consensos. Petrópolis : Vozes, 2000.

VALLE E SILVA, N. **Posição social das ocupações**. s.l.,Centro de Informática, 1973. (mimeo).

VALLE E SILVA, N. **Uma classificação ocupacional para o estudo da mobilidade e da situação do mercado de trabalho no Brasil**. s.n.t.. (mimeo)

VELHO, G. Violência, reciprocidade e desigualdade, In: VELHO, G.; ALVITO, M (Orgs) **Cidadania e violência**. Rio de Janeiro: Editora da UFRJ/ FGV, 1996.

VELTZ, P. **Firmes et territoires. Je t'aime moi non plus**. Seminario Entrepreneurs, Villes et Territoires. Paris, École de Paris du Management, 2002. Available at:<http://www.ecole.org/seminaires>.

VELTZ, Pierre. **Mondialization. Villes et territoires. L'économie d'archipel**. Paris : Presses Universitaires de France, 1996.

WEBER, M. **Economia e sociedade**. Brasília: UNB, 1999.

WILSON, W. J. **The truly disadvantaged. The inner city, the underclass and public policy**. Chicago: University Chicago, 1990.

.

WILSON, W.J. **When work disappears**: The world of new urban poor. New York : Alfred A. Knopf, 1996.

WIRTH, L. O urbanismo como modo de vida. In: VELHO, G.(Org). **O Fenômeno urbano**. Rio de Janeiro: Zahar,1976.

WRIGHT, E. O. **Class structure and income determination**. New York: Press, 1964.

Appendices

I. Quantitative and Qualitative Goals

Quantitative and Qualitative Goals					
1. Metropolization, metropolitan dynamics and national territory					
		Goals			Observations
Sub-line	Project/Case study	2009	2010	2011/2013	
1.1. Recent transformations in the organization of the urban-metropolitan spaces	1.1.a New forms of spacial arrangement: identification and classification of changes in the morphologies of the urban agglomerations	1 Thesis	1 article in national periodical	2 articles in national periodicals	
			1 article in international periodical	1 article in international periodical	
			1 Research Report	1 Research Report	
			statistical and Cartographic online Databank	Statistical and Cartographic online Databank -Censo 2010	

	1.1.b. Socio-Economic Reconfiguration and Pendular Movement in the Metropolitan Regions		1 article in national periodical	1 Thesis 1 article in national periodical	
		Goals			Observations
Sub-line	Project/Case study	2009	2010	2011/2013	
		1 article for scientific event	1 article for scientific event	1 article for scientific event	
1.2. Economic transformations in the metropolitan structure: polarization, dispersion and integration	1.2.a. Structure and space-temporal dynamic of the productive bases of the metropolises			1 Thesis	The studies will supply knowledge and information to public policies on economic development of the Brazilian metropolises.
		1 article in national periodical	1 article in national periodical	1 article in national periodical	
			1 article in international periodical	1 article in international periodical	
		2 articles for scientific events	1 article for scientific event	2 articles for scientific event	

		Statistical and Cartographic online Databank	Statistical and Cartographic online Databank – updating	Statistical and Cartographic online Databank – updating	
		Goals			Observations
Sub-line	Project/Case study	2009	2010	2011/2013	
	1.2.b.Changes in the productive base and the transformations of the labour market in the metropolises		1 Thesis	1 article in national periodical	
			1 article for scientific event	1 article for scientific event	
1.3.The Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan in National Territory: Brazilian cities, regional development and territorial planning			1 <i>Workshop</i>	Statistical and Cartographic online Databank and CD-Rom	

1.4 Case studies	1.4.a.. Internationalization, urban extension and metropolization: apprehension of the metropolitan space in Curitiba	4 monographies	2 Dissertations	2 theses	Programs for social movements leadership and councilor qualification - Observatory of Public Policies of Parana
		1 article in national periodical	1 book chapter	1 article in international periodical	
				Statistical and Cartographic online Databank	
	1.4.b. b) Multiple dimensions of the agglomerative phenomenon in Rio Grande do Sul: a snapshot of the non-metropolitan urban agglomerations		1 article in national periodical		
			1 paper for Observatory of Metropolises Workshop	Statistical and Cartographic online Databank - Observatory das Metropolis; FEE- RS e Observa- POA	

	1.4.c. c) The City-Region of Porto Alegre: analysis of the metropolitan deconcentration in Rio Grande do Sul	Research seminar with local planners	1 Research Report		
			1 article in national periodical	1 article in national periodical	
		1 article for scientific event	1 article for scientific event	Statistical and Cartographic online Databank - Observatory of Metropolises; FEE-RS and Observa-POA	
	1.4.d. d) The role of the tertiary activities in the structuring of the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre and other Urban Agglomerations in RS – 1990 - 2007.		1 book chapter		The study will supply knowledge and information for public policies on regional development.
	1.4.e. e) The formal employment and occupational trajectories in the urban agglomerations of RS.		1 article in national periodical	Statistical and Cartographic online Databank - Observatory of Metropolises; FEE-RS and Porto Alegre City Hall	

			1 article for scientific event	1 article in national periodical	
	1.4.f. f) The areas in rural-urban transition: articulations with the metropolitan dynamic and challenges to planning. Case study of the periphery of the Metropolitan Region of Recife	<i>Workshop</i>	1 Research Partial Report	1 article in national periodical	Diffusion of the methodologies and of the results to the peri-urban municipalities of Oriental Amazon and of the Brazilian Northeast through FASE/Oxfam GB.
			1 article in national periodical	Statistical and Cartographic online Databank and CD-Rom	
			1 Dissertation	1 Thesis	
	1.4.g. g) Studies of the Centro-Oeste Cerrado (secondary forest lands), their urbanization and sustainability.	1 article in national periodical	1 Dissertation		1 Thesis
2. Socio-Spatial Dimension of Exclusion/Integration in the Metropolises: reproduction of inequalities and impacts on urban sociability.					

<p>2.1. Social organization of the territory of the metropolises - 1980/2010: patterns and evolution</p>		<p>1 article in national periodical</p>		<p>Thematic <i>Workshop</i></p>	
		<p>2 book chapters</p>	<p>2 book chapters</p>	<p>2 theses</p>	
			<p>1 Dissertation</p>	<p>2 Dissertations</p>	
				<p>1 article in national periodical</p>	
				<p>1 article for scientific event</p>	
				<p>1 book chapter</p>	
				<p>Research final report</p>	
<p>2.2 Social Organization of the Territory and Dynamics of Structuring</p>	<p>2.2.a. a) The new forms of property finance and their impacts on the spatial re-configuration of the metropolises.</p>		<p>1 article for scientific event</p>	<p>2 Dissertations</p>	

				1 article for scientific event	
				2 articles in national periodicals	
				Research final report	
	2.2.b. b) The forms of provision of the housing and their impacts on the spatial re-configuration of the metropolises		1 article for scientific event	1 Dissertation	
				3 articles for Scientifics events	
				2 articles in national periodicals	
				Research final report	
	2.2.c. c) Role of tourism-property activities in the transformation of the social space of the Northeast metropolises: Salvador, Recife, Natal and Fortaleza		1 Dissertation	1 Dissertation	
				1 article in national periodical	
				Research final report	

	2.2.d. d) Relation between residential mobility and the property dynamic		2 Dissertations	5 Dissertations	
			1 article for scientific event	1 article for scientific event	
			1 article in national periodical	1 Thesis	
				1 book chapter	
				Research final report	
	2.2.e. e) Relation between residential mobility, pendular mobility and the circulation conditions in the metropolis			Research final report	
			1 Dissertation	1 article in national periodical	
	2.2.f. f) Urban dispersion and accessibility in the metropolis			1 article in national periodical	
				Research final report	
	2.2.g. g) Social organization of the territory and public regulation: study of the master plans				
			1 Dissertation	1 article in national periodical	

				Research final report	
2.3. Social organization of the territory in the metropolises and reproduction of inequalities	2.3.a. a) Social organization of the territory and inequalities in urban welfare. 1980/2010		1 article for scientific event	1 Book	
		1 Monographie	1 Monographie	4 Dissertations	
			1 Dissertation	National Seminar Organization	
			1 article in national periodical	1 Thesis	
				Research final report	
	2.3.b. b) Social organization, territory and inequalities in educational opportunities	<i>Workshop</i>	1 article for scientific event		
			1 article for scientific event	1 article in national periodical	
			1 Dissertation	4 Dissertation	
				1 Thesis	
				Research final report	
				1 article in national periodical	
				1 Book	

2.4. Social organization of the territory and violent crime		Observatory of Metropolises Workshop	1 article for scientific event	Observatory of Metropolises Workshop	
			1 Dissertation	7 Dissertations	
			1 Monographie	1 Monographie	
			1 article in national periodical	2 articles in national periodicals	
				1 Thesis	
				1 article for scientific event	
				1 Book	
				Research final report	
2.5. Conceptual and methodological development		Panel in international event			Consolidation and widening of study groups on "La Segregación Urbana" (Urban Segregation) - GESU
				1 Book	Exchange with American/European groups on the theme of urban segregation and its social impacts
2.6 Case Studies	2.6.a. a) Urban violence: understanding of segments of the middle levels in Rio de Janeiro	1 article for scientific event	1 article for scientific event		
			1 Dissertation	4 Dissertations	

			1 article in national periodical	2 theses	
				Research final report	
				1 book chapter	
				1 article for scientific event international	
	2.6.b. b) Modes of living, constitution of territory and socio-spatial segregation in Belo Horizonte	1 Dissertation	2 Dissertation	7 Dissertations	
			1 article in national periodical	1 article in national periodical	Creation of a discussion network starting in 2010
			1 article for scientific event	2 articles for scientific events	
				1 book chapter	
				Research final report	
3. Urban Governance, Citizenship and Management of the Metropolises					
3.1. Political Culture, Citizenship and Segregation in the Metropolises	3.1.a. Political culture in the Brazilian metropolises	1 article in international periodical	1 article for scientific event	2 articles in national periodicals	

		1 article in national periodical	1 article in national periodical	Research final report	
			1 article in international periodical	1 Book	
				1 article for scientific event	
	3.1.b. b) Localisms, Social Geography of the Votes and Metropolitan Governance		Statistical and Cartographic online Databank	Research final report	Use of an electoral database for the monitoring of the actions of representation of the metropolitan congressmen by the Regional Nuclei.
			1 article in national periodical	2 articles in national periodicals	Training of the Nuclei teams to accomplish local studies, on the relationship between the social geography of the votes that formed the state assemblies and the social organization of the territories of the metropolises
		1 article for scientific event	1 article for scientific event	2 articles for scientific events	

	3.1.c. d) Socio-territorial pacts, metropolitan finance and management			4 Final reports	Dissemination of results through the Fórum Nacional de Reforma Urbana (National Forum of Urban Reform)
				5 articles for scientific events	
3.2. Institutional Arrangements of Metropolitan Management	3.2.a. Territorial Segmentation, Municipal Fiscal Matters and Metropolitan Governance	Statistical <i>on line</i> Data Base	Research partial report	Updating of online statistical database	Information and Knowledge for the formulation of public policies on regional and urban field
	3.2.b. b) Institutional Arrangements, Environmental Sanitation and Metropolitan Management			Research final report	
			1 article in national periodical	1 article in national periodical	
			2 courses - sustainable management of water	2 courses - sustainable management of water	
				1 Thesis	
				1 Book	
	3.2.c. c) Collative Action and Inter-Municipal Co-operation		2 articles in national periodicals	Research final report	

				On line Data Base	
				2 articles in national periodicals	
				1 article in international periodical	
4. Monitoring the metropolitan reality and institutional development					
4.1. Monitoring Urban Development Policy	4.1.a. National Environmental Sanitation Policy: universalization of the services and preservation of the environmental quality			Research final report	Assistance to the Comitê Técnico de Saneamento Ambiental, do Conselho das Cidades, (Technical Committee of Environmental Sanitation of the Council of the Cities), supplying information and knowledge to the implementation of national policy of environmental sanitation
				1 article for scientific event	
				1 article in national periodical	
				1 course - monitoring sanitation policy	
				1 Thesis	

	4.1.b. Monitoring of the Accelerated Growth Program (PAC) - in the urban dimension. Analysis of integrated sectoral projects.			6 Research final reports	
				1 article in national periodical	
				2 Dissertations	
	4.1.c. Analysis of the National System of Urban Development and Institutional Performance of the Metropolitan Municipalities		1 Research Partial Report	1 Research Partial Report	
		1 monitoring report	1 monitoring report	3 monitoring reports	
		1 Analyses Report of urban policies	1 Analyses Report of urban policies	3 Analyses Reports of urban policies	For the Fórum Nacional de Reforma Urbana (National Forum of Urban Reform)

					Participation in the co-ordination of the Fórum Nacional de Reforma Urbana (National Forum of Urban Reform), strengthening the capacity of social intervention and monitoring of the national policy on urban development
4.2. Training – civil society and government agents		3 Urban Policies Courses	5 Urban Policies Courses	11 Urban Policies Courses	Interdisciplinary Program of Public Policies and Local Management focusing social leaderships and public service employees - 1000 participants
			Qualification course for national councilors for the cities - on the national system of urban development	Qualification course for national councilors for the cities - on the national system of urban development	100 participants
		3 Debates on the metropolitan issue	3 Debates on the metropolitan issue	9 Debates on the metropolitan issue	

4.3. Transfer of results and institutional development	4.3.a. Maintenance and Development of the Observatory of the Metropolises Portal	Improvement management knowledge instruments	
	4.3.b. Development and Maintenance of the Observatory of the Metropolises Map Server.	Improvement of Observatory of Metropolises Map Server tools	
	4.3.c. Systematic production of information reports for institutions shaping public opinion and means of mass communication	Systematic divulgation of research results	
		Production of Observatory of Metropolises newsletter	
	4.4.d. d) Maintenance, input feed and expansion of the METRODATA databank	Improvement of Metrodata Databank	

	4.4.e. f) Development and expansion of the Territorial Planning and Monitoring System of the Metropolises – SISPLANTE Metropolises.				
4.4 Publications		2 numbers of the review "Cadernos Metrópole"	2 numbers of the review "Cadernos Metrópole"	6 numbers of the review "Cadernos Metrópole"	
		CD-Rom with numbers of review "Cadernos Metrópole" - 1999-2008	CD-ROM with Databank and maps on the social organization of metropolitan space and real estate market		
4.5. Training of Young Researchers		Qualification of 20 news researchers	Qualification of 20 news researchers	Qualification of 60 news researchers	
		28 research fellowships (undergraduate research internship , technical support and junior post-doctor)			

II. Description of the Nuclei of the Rede Observatório das Metrópoles (“Metropolises Observatory Network”).

1.1. The Belém Nucleus

The activities of the Observatório das Metrópoles in the Metropolitan Region of Belém - RMB have been developed since 2000 through the collaboration among departments of the Universidade Federal do Pará and the Pará/Amazônia FASE Program. Initially, the activities developed were dedicated to the study of the metropolis of Belém. For such, the usual methodology has been applied to the description and the analysis of the socio-spatial structure of the Metropolitan Region of Belém with data from the IBGE 1991 census, as well as a study on the trajectory of the housing policies and councils had been completed.

The constitution of the Observatório de Políticas Públicas (“Public Policies Observatory”) called Conhecimento Movimento Social na Amazônia (COMOVA, or “Knowledge Social Movement in the Amazon”) in Belém, in 2004, consolidated Belém as a node in the network whose approach to the metropolis in Amazônia showed some specificities. Under the region’s perspective, the study of the metropolis of Belém has been continued and, due to its peculiarities in terms of urban occupation, some actions dedicated to the study of small and medium-sized cities of the region were included, considering the assumption that the urban-rural social relationships in the Amazon region are intrinsic to the formation of the metropolis.

The study of small and medium-sized cities in the Amazon received funds from the Fundação Ford (Ford Foundation). The object of this study and intervention was the cities of the state of Pará. The participation of the COMOVA staff in the proposal for the Instituto Milênio (“The Millenium Institute”) resulted in the association of activities already being developed in the Amazon to the guidelines defined in this proposal, thus, giving continuity to the actions already taken. The actions of COMOVA have focused on gaining insight on the urban-regional reality of medium and small cities, emphasizing their specificities. Besides that aims at articulating popular movements to qualify the discussion of urban aspects in the Amazon in order to enable actions involving the participative processes of space management and to qualify leaderships in order to elaborate management instruments.

The participation of UFPA’s units in the “Observatório das Metrópoles” Research Network enabled the qualification of personnel, the development of advanced research and the qualification of human resources at Master level (2) and Doctorate level (1, to be concluded) using the data and the methodology developed by the Network.

The main academic activities developed have been:

- the analysis of the economic and territorial dynamics in the Amazon region and its impact on the structure of the RMB;
- the analysis of the social organization of the territories of the metropolises and the identification of the trends of transformation in the long run - 1980/2000 (to be concluded);
- the analysis of the experience in elaborating master plans in the Amazon; and
- the analysis of the relationship between the social organization of the metropolitan space and the housing market (under development).

Part of the results of the research has been transferred to the society through:

- training programs for the participants in the campaign for the master plans in the municipalities of Belém, Belterra and Marabá; and

- qualification actions of the Programa de Apoio à Reforma Urbana (PARU/UFPA – or “Program of Support to the Urban Reform”) in the municipalities of RMB.

1.2. The Belo Horizonte Nucleus

The staff of Belo Horizonte has become a part of the Observatório das Metrópoles ever since its beginning in 1998, together with the staff of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Such integration occurred as a consequence of the research “Metrópole, Desigualdades Socioespaciais e Governança Urbana: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo e Belo Horizonte” (“Metropolis, socio-spatial inequalities and urban governance: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Belo Horizonte”). Initially, the coordination of that research was in the hands of Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG). As of 1999, the coordination was transferred to the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (PUC Minas).

In parallel to the expansion of the research to other metropolises, the Minas Gerais nucleus was significantly expanded. Today, it congregates five post-graduation programs, of which four are held by PUC Minas – Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences, Post-Graduation Program in Geography: Approaches to Spatial Information, Post-Graduation Program of the Faculdade Mineira de Direito and Post-Graduation Program in International Relations – and two are held by UFMG: Núcleo de Pós-Graduação em Arquitetura e Urbanismo da Escola de Arquitetura, and Urbanism, at Escola de Arquitetura and CEDEPLAR. It also congregates professors of many undergraduate courses, researchers at the Observatório de Políticas Urbanas – OPPUR (“Urban Policies Observatory”) – tied to the Pró-reitoria de Extensão e da Ação Urbana (Pro-Rectorry of Extension and Urban Action).

The multidisciplinary character of the Minas Gerais Nucleus is expressed in the profile of the staff, which includes professionals coming from different backgrounds such as Social Sciences, Architecture, Geography, Social and Economics Services, Demographics and Law. It also congregates researchers at many educational levels, from Doctors to post-graduate students (Master and Doctor levels) and undergraduate students who enjoy undergraduate research fellowships.

In the Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences, which boasts the highest number of researchers in the Minas Gerais staff, the Observatório das Metrópoles has worked as a great articulator of the research areas (Public Policies and Cities; Work, Cities and Urban Culture; Identities and Lifestyles) and brought about the creation of a fourth research area: Metropolises and Inequalities. Four courses have been offered in connection to the Observatório das Metrópoles, of which some relied on the participation of professors from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo who were part of the network.

From the academic qualification’s point of view, many Master and Doctoral thesis have been produced in connection to the research of the Observatório das Metrópoles. By means of research projects funded by CNPq, Fapemig and FIP PUC Minas, complementary to the Observatório das Metrópoles’, many undergraduate students have been incorporated into the research with undergraduate research fellowships.

With the results of their research, the MG staff has already published two books:

- Mendonça, Jupira G. e Godinho, Maria Helena (Orgs.). *População, espaço e gestão na metrópole: novas configurações, velhas desigualdades*. Belo Horizonte, Editora PUC Minas/PRONEX CNPq, 2003. (“Population, space and management in the metropolis: new configurations, old inequalities”)
- Andrade, Luciana T. de, Mendonça, Jupira G. de e Faria, Carlos A. P. de. *Metrópole: território, sociedade e política: o caso da Metropolitan region of Belo Horizonte*. Belo

Horizonte, Editora PUC/Minas/Observatório das Metrópoles, 2008. ("Metropolis: Territory, Society and Politics: the Case of the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte").

Finally, the promotion of activities such as introductory courses for counselors, public managers and for the leaders of popular movements have made it possible for a significant part of the insight gained with the research to be able to be passed on to the society.

1.3. The Curitiba Nucleus

The staff in charge of the study of the Metropolitan Region of Curitiba (RMC) joined the Observatório das Metrópoles Network in 2001. At that time, it was formed exclusively by researchers of the Instituto Paranaense de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (IPARDES, or "Paraná Institute of Economic and Social Development"), who worked in the three strands of the then Projeto Pronex: (I) economic structure (having studied the recent dynamics of the economy in the RMC and the socio-spatial transformations from the project of restructuring and internationalization of the economy); (II) socio-spatial inequalities (having adopted the methodology of analysis of the socio-occupational categories, proposed by the Network, organized the database and the spatialization of information and analyses for the periods of 1980 and 1991; and (III) urban governance and metropolitan management (having researched the municipal councils of the municipalities of the RMC and done comparative analyses on the socio-economics aspects of the metropolitan regions of Brazil – the RMs – and discussed the management of such regions). The results of these studies have been presented in debates and published in books and annals (see list in the Annex). The staff has also been in charge of the organization of the intra-metropolitan information base for the RMs of Brazil (METRODATA), having created an application with analyses, information and cartography specifically for the RMC. The staff at IPARDES participated in the Network Conferences (Porto Alegre, Goiânia, Rio de Janeiro and Natal) and was responsible for the organization of the Curitiba Conference, which was associated to the Seminário Nacional Metrópoles, Desigualdades Socioespaciais e Governança Urbana ("National Seminar of Metropolises, Socio-spatial Inequalities and Urban Governance"), in November 2003. In 2002, it aided the formation of the Observatório de Políticas Públicas Paraná ("Public Policies Observatory of Paraná"), an activity tied to the Network which was later turned into an NGO.

Today, the Núcleo de Researchers da Metropolitan region of Curitiba ("The Metropolitan Region of Curitiba Researchers Nucleus"), part of the Observatório das Metrópoles Network, is made up of the staff of researchers and multipliers based on the Observatório de Políticas Públicas Paraná; the Laboratório de Arquitetura e Urbanismo (Laboratory of Architecture and Urbanism) at the Departamento de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da UFPR (LAURB, "Department of Architecture and Urbanism at UFPR"), which has been part of the Nucleus since 2004; and the Laboratório de Geografia Humana e Regional ("Laboratory of Human and Regional Geography") at the Departamento de Geografia da UFPR (LAGHUR), which has been part of the Nucleus since 2005. IPARDES is no longer part of the Curitiba RM Nucleus, having left in 2007.

The Curitiba Nucleus has benefited from its participation in the Observatório das Metrópoles Network concerning the following items:

a) *Academic research*: the RMCuritiba Nucleus has been participating in the research projects of Observatório das Metrópoles, among other projects funded by CNPq, CAPES and by UFPR's resources.

b) *The qualification of human resources*: it is made up of 6 Doctors and 9 Masters, 3 Doctorate degree students and 6 Master degree students, as well as 21 fellowship students. Through the Observatório do Paraná, in 2008 it has been coordinating the implementation of the introductory course "Metrópole e Direito à

Cidade” (“Metropolis and City Rights”), together with the staff of the Laboratório de Arquitetura e Urbanismo at the Universidade Federal do Paraná (LAURB); it also participates in the ministration of the introductory course “Cidade e Projeto Popular” (“Cities and Popular Projects”), at the Escola de Formação Milton Santos, tied to the Centro de Formação Urbana e Rural Irmã Araújo.

c) *The transfer of results*: through the Observatório de Políticas Públicas Paraná, which works as an integration forum of academic work/social movements, the Nucleus has been acting in the areas of research and information, public policies, qualification of leaderships and participants in social movements, and mobilization. It was the main multiplier of the results of the METRODATA-RMC among the popular movements and it was also in charge of convening of the Conference of the City of Curitiba, in August 2003. In 2005, as demanded by social movements, it convened and held the “Pre-Conference of the Metropolitan Region of Curitiba” in the premises of the Faculdade de Direito da UFPR (UFPR’s Law School), starting a practice that endures as a preparatory activity to the Conferences of the Cities in the realm of the State of Paraná. It participated in the preparatory process of the Conferences of the Cities in the municipal, regional, state, and national spheres in 2007, having worked together with the social movements in denouncing the anti-democratic procedure performed by the organizers of the Conference of the City of Curitiba – the reason why the 2007 Conference was invalidated at the state and national level. In 2005, it was elected as a member of the National Council of the Cities by the NGOs segment.

d) Events held: in 2006, the RMCuritiba Nucleus and the Observatório do Paraná aided the organization of the “Plano Diretor Participativo” Seminar (“Participative Master Plan Seminar”), promoted by the Ministério das Cidades (Ministry of Cities), and fully carried out the Introductory Workshop of the Participative Master Plan Campaign of the Observatório de Políticas Públicas Paraná/Ministério das Cidades and in October, aided the organization of the Seminar “Regularização Fundiária Sustentável e Políticas Públicas: o debate necessário do acesso à terra urbana” (“Sustainable Fundiary Regulation and Public Policies: the necessary debate on the access to urban land”), promoted by the Universidade Federal do Paraná. In May of the same year, a Regional Seminar was held, called “Território, Coesão Social e Governança Democrática” (“Territory, Social Cohesion and Democratic Governance”) – involving the Metropolitan Regions of Curitiba and Maringá; as well as a National Workshop called “Governança, Cidadania e Gestão Democrática” (“Governance, Citizenship and Democratic Management”) as activities of the project of Observatório das Metrôpoles/Instituto do Milênio-CNPq.

1.4. The Fortaleza Nucleus

The Fortaleza Nucleus of the Observatório das Metrôpoles was implemented in 2004, made up by a group of professors, researchers and fellowship students (regional scientific development, master program students, undergraduate research internship students and of PET-Geography), members of the Departments of Geography, Economic Theory, Architecture and Urbanism, and Psychology of the Universidade Federal do Ceará and of the Non-Governmental Organization CEARAH Periferia. These researchers, working in Research Laboratories (LAPUR, LEAHU, LOCUS) and in Post-graduation Programs, carry out studies based on the theoretical and methodological references developed by the Research Network. As well as the research carried out all across the nation on the Socio-spatial inequality in the metropolises and the comparative studies among the metropolitan regions of Brazil, which has brought about the publication *Como Anda Fortaleza* (“How Fortaleza’s Been”), the group organizes four databases (<http://metrowiki.net/>) these base subsidize the research carried out on: socio-environmental Inequalities and Environmental Vulnerability in the RMF; Study of the Occupation of the Coast: tourism Tourism and the Housing Market; Study of socio-spatial Inequalities and the Creation of favelas in the RMF; and the Urban structure and Mobility in the RMF. The participation of the NGO has been ample through qualification actions, of which the following should be

highlighted: a) activities promoting the qualification of individuals in urban planning together with the community's leaderships, with didactic activities having been carried out at the Escola de Planejamento Urbano e Pesquisa Popular ("School of Urban Planning and Popular Research") of CEARAH Periferia since 1998; b) a campaign for divulging and implementing the City Statute, carried out since 2001; c) the participation in local seminars and forums approaching the issues of the city, especially the representation in the National Conference of the Cities and the support offered to required actions for the implementation of a participative master plan for Fortaleza and for the implementation of social housing policies. Other actions that could rely on the significant aid of the NGOs and researchers from the observatory network are concerned with demonstrative projects in the social housing sector, generating positive impacts on the municipal public policies. In the last three years (2005-2008), two Introductory Courses for leaderships were organized by the NGO Cearah Periferia and the Department of Geography at UFC, called "A questão metropolitana e Desigualdade econômica" ("The Metropolitan Issue and Economic Inequality") and Vulnerabilidade sócio ambiental na RMF ("Socio-environmental Vulnerability in the RMF").

1.5. The Goiânia Nucleus

The Observatório das Metrôpoles started its activities in Goiânia officially in 2002 through the celebration of a agreement Metropolis Observatory Network with IPPUR – Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional, involving the following institutions: Universidade Católica de Goiás (coordinator); Universidade Federal de Goiás; Universidade Estadual de Goiás; Centro Federal de Educação Tecnológica do Estado de Goiás (Federal Nucleus of Technological Education of Goiás) and Secretaria Municipal de Planejamento da Prefeitura de Goiânia (Municipal Secretariat of Planning of the City Hall of Goiânia).

The partnership between IPPUR and the aforementioned institutions, was consolidated with two meetings in Goiânia, in 2002, for the presentation of the proposal of the research "Metrópole, Desigualdade Socioespacial e Governança Urbana" ("Metropolis, Socio-spatial Inequality and Urban Governance"). On the last meeting, the members of the institutions above participated in the official signature of the agreement, which would last for four years.

The Goiânia Nucleus today relies on the participation of 11 (eleven) main researchers tied to Higher Education Institutions and municipal and state public agencies. In order to give continuity to the activities as a Nucleus is now bringing together new researchers, including undergraduate research internship students.

The qualifications of the researchers in the group are classified into Sociology, Economics, Geography, History, Architecture and Law. The integration of the researchers to the Observatório das Metrôpoles happened immediately, since most of them came from the research "Metrópole, Desigualdades Socioespaciais e Governança Urbana" ("Metropolis, Socio-Spatial Inequality and Urban Governance"). All researchers are registered at the Grupo de Estudos e Pesquisas Urbanas e Regionais do Centro-Oeste - GEPUR-CO (Mid-Western Urban and Regional Study and Research Group), registered at the Group Directory of Research in Brazil – Lattes Platform of CNPq.

The studies carried out by the Nucleus are part of an epistemologic field of utmost relevance for the Mid-West, the Brazilian bioma Cerrados, which, from the 1970s onwards, has been suffering great impacts on its occupation process, either in the production of *commodities*, or in the production and formation of new urban areas due to the productive requirements of the agrobusiness.

It is undeniable that Goiânia Nucleus has grown due to its participation in the Observatório das Metrôpoles Network concerning the following items:

a) *Academic research* – the process of elaboration of research projects has been intensified, as well as the participation in National Announcements (CNPq, FINEP), and in Local Announcements (FAPEG).

b) *The qualification of human resources* – since the Goiânia group has been structured around the research “Metrópoles, Desigualdades Sócioespaciais e Governança urbana” (“Metropolis, Socio-spatial Inequality and Urban Governance”), so far (September 2008), among undergraduate students (especially undergraduate research internship students), trainees (Secretaria Municipal de Planejamento – Municipal Secretariat of Planning), 5 (five) people looked for a qualification at the Master level, of which 2 (two) are already taking a Doctoral qualification. Of those holding a master degree who were initially part of the Project, 3 (three) are taking their Doctorate degree.

c) *transfer of results* – the research carried out, the scientific articles produced, thesis and dissertations defended or under development, and the participation in scientific events have nurtured the education institutions, in the form of the MA Programs in Territorial Development and Planning at UCG, the Master Program in Sociology at UFG. Both of these programs relied on professors who were developing research together with the Observatório das Metrópoles: Goiânia Nucleus. Public agencies such as the Municipal Secretariat of Planning of the City Hall of Goiânia, also benefited from the knowledge generated by the research and by the studies carried out during these 6 (six) years of ongoing activities.

1.6. The Maringá Nucleus

The Observatório das Metrópoles – Maringá Nucleus was created in 2002, when the professors Ana Lúcia Rodrigues and Celene Tonella joined the Observatório das Metrópoles of São Paulo, with the objective of developing, respectively, a Ph.D thesis called “A pobreza mora ao lado: segregação socioespacial na Metropolitan region of Maringá” (“Poverty Lives Next Door: Socio-spatial Segregation in the Metropolitan Region of Maringá”) and a Post-Doctorate thesis on the issue “Poder Local e Políticas Públicas: Um Estudo Exploratório Sobre Conselhos Gestores” (“Local Power and Public Policies: an Exploratory Study on Management Councils”). In the state realm, Maringá is part of the Observatório Paraná (UFPR). The local institutionalization of the Observatory took place with the creation of a Research Nucleus tied to the Centro de Ciências Humanas (Center of Humanities) of the Universidade Estadual de Maringá (UEM), which signed a agreement with the Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional (Institute of Urban and Regional Research and Planning) of the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, through the signature of the Protocolo de Cooperação Técnico-Científica (Technical-Scientific Cooperation Protocol).

It is undeniable that Goiânia Nucleus has grown due to its participation in the Observatório das Metrópoles Network concerning the following items:

a) *The qualification of human resources* – The institutions that participate in the Maringá Nucleus of the Observatório das Metrópoles are the Post-graduation Programs of the Universidade Estadual de Maringá in Social Sciences, Geography and Nursing, as well as the departments of Architecture and Urbanism, Statistics, Education and Social Sciences. Post-graduate students (Master and Doctor levels), undergraduate students holding research fellowships and curricular practical training are also part of the Nucleus.

b) *The transfer of results* – researchers at the Observatório Maringá participate as representatives of the UEM in the Territorial Management and Urban Planning Committee and in the Education Committee and hold partnerships with many municipal agencies of the RMM, such as: Social Assistance Secretariat of Sarandi, Social Assistance Secretariat of Paiçandu, Secretariat of Urban Development of Sarandi, Secretariat of Urban Development of Paiçandu. As well as that, many Management

Councils of the metropolitan municipalities. Besides that, the researchs act in partnership with many NGOs and popular movements and fulfill the demands for information resulting from the research made by the local press, municipal managers, etc., including online queries available at the homepage www.cch.uem.br/observatorio.

c) other activities

Participation in the group that carried out the Revision of the Master Plan of Development of Maringá; qualification courses for members of Management Councils at the state and municipal levels, the participation in the City Congress in the year of 2004; the carrying out of research demanded by the City Hall of Sarandi; the participation in the research for the Ministério das Cidades on the Brazilian metropolitan regions, *Como Andam as Metrôpoles* ("How Have the Metropolises Been"); the elaboration and the forwarding of a *lato sensu* post-graduation project on Public Policies, Class 1 (concluded) and 2 (now carried out); advice on the elaboration of the Municipal Master Plans of the municipalities of Ângulo, Doutor Camargo and Presidente Castelo Branco; advice on the elaboration of the Municipal Social Housing Plans in the municipalities of Sarandi and Paiçandu, monitoring of the implementation of the PAC's resources in a project of Urban and Social Re-qualification in Maringá; advice on the implementation of the Metropolitan Parliament; the participation in the Urban and Territorial Management Council of Maringá; advice for the Coordination of the Metropolitan Region of Maringá, etc.

The Observatório holds a partnership in the form of Technical-Scientific Cooperation Protocols with many entities of the civil society, as well as city halls and other governmental segments of the RMM.

1.7. The Natal Nucleus

The participation in the Observatório das Metrôpoles Network has been on since the first Pronex/ CNPq (1999/2002) coordinated by the IPPUR/UFRJ, which has brought about the accumulation of experience and scientific knowledge which have been deepened in a new phase of the research when, in 2003, was passed the project "O Mapa Social da Metropolitan region of Natal" (The Social Map of the Metropolitan Region of Natal) (CNPq-Pronex/FAPERN), already finished. Recently, the Nucleus was subjected to the new Announcement CNPq-Pronex/FAPERN and succeeded, once again. Now, the phase II of the project "Mapa Social: território e desigualdades" ("Social Map: Territory and Inequalities") is being initiated. The connections and articulations of the Natal Nucleus have certainly been contributing to strengthen and expand the group of researchers today working at the RMNatal Nucleus of the Observatório das Metrôpoles.

The Natal Center is institutionally housed at the UFRN, bringing together researchers of the Post-graduation Programs in Social Sciences (Master and Doctor levels), Architecture and Urbanism (Master and Doctor levels), Geography (Master level), Regional Economics (Master level), as well as the Grupo de Estudos Demográficos and the Núcleo Avançado de Políticas Públicas (Group of Demographic Studies and the Advanced Center of Public Policies) (both with *lato sensu* post-graduation programs).

Today the staff is made up of 16 Doctors (of which 04 come from Social Sciences, 03 from Geography, 02 from Architecture and 02 from Statistics, 03 from Economics and 02 associate doctors from other institutions); 07 Masters (of which 05 are taking their Doctorate degrees), 05 Master degree students; 01 Technical Suuport fellowship holder, 01 undergraduate student (undergraduate research fellowship student), summing up 30 people. Among the researchers, there are 04 Research fellowship holders.

In 2006, the partnership with INPE (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais – National Institute of Spatial Research) has been officialized through the CTCN/CRN/INPE of Natal for technical qualification and scientific interchange purposes. With the INPE, we have also produced the “Digital Atlas of the Metropolitan Region of Natal” already available on CD Rom and on the Internet. Today, a partnership with academic purposes is bound to be formalized with the Université de Tours, France, through the Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences.

The Nucleus has contributed decisively with the students’ production in the Post-graduation Programs at UFRN and with Masters and Doctors entering the labor market of public and private universities in the northeast: UFBa, UFAL, UERN, FACEN, UVA.

The studies carried out have proved to be relevant not only in scientific terms (theoretically and empirically), but also in its duration for the society, expanding its possibility of informing public policies, one of the aims of the Network. Undoubtedly, the insertion of the Natal Nucleus due to its participation in the Observatório das Metrópoles Network concerning the following governmental demands it satisfied between 2004 and 2008: a) the coordination of the studies and the formulation of the sustainable Development Plano f the Metropolitan Region of Natal (Natal Project 2020 by the RN government); b) the study and the elaboration of the Plan of Recovery of the Central Areas (Prac-Ribeira Project by the Natal City Hall; c) Social Housing Plan of Natal (CEF); d) Social Housing Plan of Parnamirim (City Hall of Parnamirim); e) and recently, the Project of Fundiary Regulation (development of a methodology) for 13 popular housing blocks of Natal (CEF).

1.8. Núcleo Porto Alegre

In Porto Alegre, the Observatório das Metrópoles is represented by the Núcleo de Estudos Regionais e Urbanos (NERU, Center for Regional and Urban Studies), of the Fundação de Economia e Estatística Siegfried Emanuel Heuser – FEE/RS (Siegfried Emanuel Heuser Economics and Statistics Foundation). They are part of the Porto Alegre Nucleus, as well as of the FEE, the Post-graduation Program in Sociology, the Post-graduation Program in Geography, the Department of Urbanism of the Architecture School, all at the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). Today, as far as the present project is concerned, the Porto Alegre Nucleus relies on the participation of the Post-graduation Program in Urban and Regional Planning (PROPUR), also at the UFRGS.

At the end of the 1990’s, the NERU/FEE joined the Metrópoles Network, which was developing the research “Metrópole, Desigualdades Sócioespaciais e Governança Urbana: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte e Porto Alegre” (“Metropolis, Socio-spatial Inequalities and Urban Governance: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte and Porto Alegre”), coordinated by the Observatório de Políticas Urbanas e Gestão Municipal (Observatory of Urban Policies and Municipal Management) tied to the Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional (Institute of Urban and Regional Research and Planning), of the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (IPPUR/UFRJ-PRONEX). Its integration took place through a partnership established in October 1999, between the FEE and the IPPUR/UFRJ, still in place.

The consolidation of the participation of the FEE in the Metrópoles Network took place when its project for the analysis of the socio-spatial inequalities of the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre received funds from the PRÓ-GUAÍBA Program, of the Secretaria de Estado de Coordenação e Planejamento do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (State Secretariat of Coordination and Planning of the State of Rio Grande do Sul) (1999) and the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa no Rio Grande do Sul (Foundation for the Research in Rio Grande do Sul) –FAPERGS (2000).

Since then, the FEE, through the NERU, dedicated itself to the establishment of partnerships, especially with the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). The first to adhere, the Post-graduation program in Sociology, happened in 2002, due to the project "Conselhos municipais de políticas e direitos na Metropolitan region of Porto Alegre" (Municipal Councils of Policies and Rights in the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre) (Announcement PROADE2/ FAPERGS). In 2004, the FEE has sealed a partnership with the Post-graduation Program in Geography at the same university, whose object was the Project "Condomínios fechados: novas formas de segregação e fragmentação urbanas na Metropolitan region of Porto Alegre" ("Enclosed Condominiums: New Forms of Urban Segregation and Fragmentation in the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre") – 1980-2000 (Announcement CNPq 19/2004).

In 2005, by force of a contract signed between the FEE and the FASE, the bonds with UFRGS grew stronger for the carrying out of the project "Como Anda a Metropolitan region of Porto Alegre" (How the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre Has Been"), a study prepared for the Ministério das Cidades, which also brought together researchers of the Fundação Metropolitana de Planejamento – METROPLAN (Metropolitan Planning Foundation). In the same year, the entering of the Porto Alegre staff in the project "Observatório das Metrôpoles: Território, coesão social e governança democrática: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Porto Alegre, Salvador, Recife, Fortaleza, Belém, Natal, Goiânia e Maringá" ("Metropolises Observatory: Territory, Social Cohesion and Democratic Governance: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Porto Alegre, Salvador, Recife, Fortaleza, Belém, Natal, Goiânia and Maringá") (Instituto do Milênio – CNPq) was representative of the effort for the consolidation and expansion of the Porto Alegre Nucleus.

The participation of the FEE through the NERU in the Observatório das Metrôpoles and the partnership with the UFRGS opened doors for the undergraduate students to take curricular practical training, integrating the academic activities into the research developed at the institutional level. The relationship of the Porto Alegre Center with the society grew with the representation in the Observatório da Cidade de Porto Alegre (Observatory of the city of Porto Alegre), which the City Hall instituted relying on the partnership with the UFRGS, PUC/RS, DIEESE, URBAL, with the aim of making knowledge, research and products available for the society.

1.9. The Recife Nucleus

The Observatório Pernambuco de Políticas Públicas e Práticas Sócio-Ambientais (The Pernambuco Observatory of Public Policies and Socio-Environmental Practices), based on the Post-graduation Program in Geography at UFPE, is the result of a cooperation constructed since 1998, by university students and social activists of the FASE - Solidariedade e Educação (Solidarity and Education) Non-governmental Organization. The aim is to make the academic production more in tune with the needs of social action. Such cooperation has evolved into an ample network, present in many metropolitan agglomerations throughout the country - the Rede Observatório das Metrôpoles – to which the PE observatory was tied in 2000. This integration happened as a consequence of the research "Metrópole, Desigualdades Socioespaciais e Governança Urbana: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo e Belo Horizonte, Recife, Porto Alegre e Curitiba" ("Metropolis, Socio-spatial Inequalities and Urban Governance: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Belo Horizonte, Recife, Porto Alegre and Curitiba"). In the year of 2002, the Department of Architecture and Urbanism of the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco became a part of the list of institutions to integrate the Observatório PE. This cooperation, taking effect in the local sphere, is manifested through the elaboration of information databases on the urban reality of the Special Zones of Social Interest of Recife, tied to a participative management instrument with the contribution of NGOs, partners of FASE. It is also manifested in the participation of university students in events promoted by FASE during its program of work carried out together with the urban social movements and at the Fórum de Reforma Urbana Pernambuco (Forum of Urban Reform of Pernambuco).

The participation of the Observatório PE in the Project "Observatório das Metrópoles: território, coesão social e governança democrática" ("Metropolises Observatory: Territory, Social Cohesion and Democratic Governance") has enabled:

a) In the realm of local academic research: the strengthening of the research network and the multidisciplinary approximation between the Post-graduation Programs in Geography and in Urban Development. It has incorporated researchers and influenced research topics of Master and Doctorate students. And, most importantly, it has made it possible for professors, students and technicians to come together in order to carry out work. Maintaining academic characteristics of scientific rigor, this work responds to a demand coming from those who, in many consultive or deliberative forums and together with the social movements, are trying to understand and influence the urban public policies in such a way that these may go through deep reforms leading to the effective overcoming of the exclusion practices that still characterize them.

b) In the field of the qualification of human resources: the close relationship between researchers and social actors in the activities developed at the Observatório PE has attracted researchers, undergraduate students, and Master and Doctorate students. Today, 5 Doctoral thesis, 2 Master dissertations and seven undergraduate monographies are being developed at the Nucleus. All of the researchers have had access to a specialization course in geoprocessing tools and statistics, and they also rely on a rich wealth of information produced by the Observatório das Metrópoles Network.

c) The transfer of results: still in the realm of the Observatório PE, an introductory program was created; "Public Policies and Local Management", in which extension activities are developed for social agents, municipal counselors and technicians, aiming at strengthening the participation of these actors in the public sphere as well as at the construction and monitoring of public policies. Among the activities developed in the program, the following should be highlighted: extension university course for Social Agents and Municipal Counselors, on the eighth year; Dialogues on Philosophy, Politics and Culture with young people and social movements, called "Papo Cabeça" ("Brainy Talk"), and the creation of LIPU: Laboratório de Informações e Pesquisas sobre o Urbano (Laboratory of Information and Research on the Urban, a space for the information for popular movements at FASE-PE, for the discussion of social indicators and the possibilities of the formulation of diagnoses from analyses of the Atlas de Desenvolvimento Humano (Human Development Atlas), Metrodata, SIGAP, BD ZEIS, SNIU, SNIG, among other digital databases).

As for the funding of its research, extension activities and qualification of human resources, as well as the resources of the Instituto do Milênio/CNPq, the staff also relies on other funding sources from CNPq and resources from local agencies such as the Pro-Rector of Extension of UFPE and International Institutions such as Rosa Luxemburgo, Habitat para humanidade, Oxfam. It also relies on Master and Doctoral fellowships funded by CAPES, CNPq and FACEPE.

1.10. The Rio de Janeiro Nucleus

The Observatório das Metrópoles originated from the project "Avaliação da Conjuntura Social e do Desempenho das Políticas Públicas na Região Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro" (Evaluation of the Social Conjuncture and the Performance of the Public Policies in the Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro), whose aim was to analyze the transformations of the context of social needs and inequalities in the RMRJ throughout the 1980's, based on the data taken from the PNADs. This project was funded by the World Bank/Rio de Janeiro City Hall and enabled the establishment of a partnership between the Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional (Institute of Regional and Urban Research and Planning) of the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - IPPUR/UFRJ, the Program of Urbanism – PROURB, also of the

UFRJ and the non-governmental organization Federação de Órgãos para a Assistência Social e Educacional – FASE (Federation of Agencies for the Social and Educational Assistance, creating, in 1991, the then so-called Observatório de Políticas Públicas. The central theme was the systematic reflection on new metropolitan challenges to the model of urban policies designed in the Federal Constitution of 1988 and affirmed with the constitution of the Movimento Nacional da Reforma Urbana (National Movement of Urban Reform), in the face of the economic transformations taking place at the end of the 1980's. Later on, this network was expanded with the inclusion of the IUPERJ (**Instituto Universitário de Pesquisa do Rio de Janeiro – University Institute of Research of Rio de Janeiro**).

The Observatório das Metrôpoles had great importance in strengthening the post-graduation programs of the entities and the social actors acting in the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro. This contributed for the network to grow even further, incorporating then the Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences of UERJ and the Centro de Ciências do Homem (Center of Human Sciences), at the Laboratório de Estudos da Sociedade Civil e do Estado (Laboratory for the Studies of the Civil Society and the State), of the Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense - Darcy Ribeiro.

More recently, in March 2006, the Observatório started a project of collaboration with the Department of Education/Laboratório de Avaliação da Educação (Laboratory of Educational Evaluation – LAEd/ PUC-Rio), which gave way to the Observatório Educação e Cidades (Education and Cities Observatory). The project aims at integrating competences for the study of the effect of the living area on the risk of distortion of age/school grade.

In September 2007, the partnership between the Observatório das Metrôpoles, the PROURB (Programa de Pós-graduação em Urbanismo – Post-graduation Program in Urbanism), the IUPERJ (Instituto Universitário de Pesquisa do Rio de Janeiro – University Institute of Research of Rio de Janeiro), the UENF (Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro) and the FASE (Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Técnica e Educacional - Federation of Agencies for the Social and Educational Assistance) originated the project *Pensa Rio - A Metrópole Fluminense e futuro do Rio de Janeiro: entre a coesão e a fragmentação, a cooperação e o conflito – impasses e potencialidades para a governança metropolitana* (“Think Rio – The Fluminense Metropolis and the Future of Rio de Janeiro: Between Cohesion and Fragmentation, between Cooperation and Conflict – Deadlocks and Potentialities for the Metropolitan Governance”), whose main intention is to contribute with the elaboration of a diagnosis around the fluminense economy, society and politics, identifying the deadlocks and challenges for the metropolitan governance, generating subsidies for the social actors and politicians who can sustain such process, and forging spaces for the debate around this agenda.

The Rio de Janeiro Nucleus today relies on 14 main researchers tied to higher education institutions and municipal and state public agencies. Because it is an interdisciplinary area, the academic qualification of the researchers of the Nucleus is distributed into Sociology, Economics, Architecture, Geography and History. All researchers are registered in the Group Directory of Research in Brazil – Lattes Platform of CNPq.

The last few years have come to reinforce the academic and institutional growth of Rio de Janeiro, especially in that it is concerned with the following issues:

a) *Academic research*: the partnership with Institutos de Fomento à Pesquisa in national announcements (CNPq) as well as with regional announcements (FAPERJ), was intensified in the last few years.

b) *The qualification of human resources*: today the Rio de Janeiro Nucleus relies on 11 undergraduate research fellowship students, 2 scholarship holders of technical support, 10 Master degree students and 7 Doctor degree students, directly involved in the academic production of the Nucleus. It also relies on 2 post-doctor's students.

c) *The transfer of results*: since its creation, the Observatório das Metrôpoles – Rio de Janeiro Nucleus – has divulged the result of its research in scientific conferences and events. Thesis and dissertations, scientific articles, the many works already concluded, have all collaborated with the study in many fields of knowledge.

1.11. The Salvador Nucleus

The Salvador Nucleus joined the network of the Observatório das Metrôpoles in 2002, with three senior researchers getting together: professors Inaiá Maria Moreira de Carvalho, Ângela Gordilho Souza and Gilberto Corso Pereira, tied to units of vast tradition and production of analyses on the regional and national reality: the Centro de Recursos Humanos (Center for Human Resources), a complementary agency tied to the Faculdade de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas; the LCAD – Laboratório de Computação Gráfica Aplicada à Arquitetura e ao Desenho (Laboratory of Computer Graphics Applied to Architecture and Design); and the LabHabitar – Laboratório de Habitação (Laboratory of Housing), of the Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo at UFBA, both tied to the Post-graduation Program in Architecture and Urbanism at UFBA – PPGAU.

So has an interdisciplinary center been formed, with researchers from the fields of Urban Planning, Geography and Social Sciences, which started working with the preparation of census data sets and in other activities tied to the national project. The Nucleus was consolidated with the presentation of two projects to the Fundação de Amparo a Pesquisa do Estado da Bahia – FAPESB, which were contemplated, in 2002 and 2004, with resources that allowed its consolidation. The integration of the Nucleus to the Instituto do Milênio – Observatório das Metrôpoles was a natural consequence of the development of the projects then in progress.

Boasting an interchange program and relying on resources from the Observatório das Metrôpoles, the group was consolidated as a reference for the discussion of the reality of the Metropolitan Region of Salvador, taking part in many conferences and seminars on the metropolitan reality and giving back to the society the results of its investigations. As well as that, as of 2007, it was expanded, with the incorporation of three other well-experienced and renowned professors/researchers – Dr. Sylvio Carlos Bandeira de Mello e Silva, Dr. Barbara-Christine Mary Netwig Silva and Dr. Nelson Baltrusis – as well as two young well-qualified and promising doctors, professors Denise Cristina Vitale Gomes Mendes and Silvana Sá de Carvalho, tied to the post-graduation teaching at the Universidade Católica de Salvador – UCSal.

The Nucleus has incorporated and trained many undergraduate and post-graduate students, kept a permanent and useful dialogue with agencies of the planning state system and also articulated with organizations of the civil society and the popular movement, discussing with these interlocutors the reality and the perspectives of the RMS. The actions of the Nucleus should be highlighted in the following items:

a) *Academic research* – the process of elaboration of research projects has been intensified, the participation in National Announcements (CNPq, FINEP), and in Local Announcements (FAPESP). The research project *Metrôpoles, Desigualdades Sócio-Espaciais e Governança em Salvador* ("Metropolises, Socio-spatial Inequalities and Governance in Salvador") should be highlighted, having been developed from 2004 to 2006 by an interdisciplinary team of professors/researchers of the Universidade Federal da Bahia with the aid of the program PRONEX FAPESB/CNPq, and which had many unfoldings.

b) *The qualification of human resources* – since the Salvador Nucleus was structured around the research *Metrôpoles, Desigualdades Sócio-Espaciais e Governança em Salvador* up to the present moment (September 2008), it has qualified with fellowships

nine undergraduate students, 3 (three) of which are now taking their Master degree, and was counted 2 dissertations and 1 thesis defended.

c) *The transfer of results* – the research carried out, books and scientific articles published, thesis and dissertations defended or in progress, and the participation in scientific events, have nurtured the Teaching Institution, through the Post-graduation Programs in Architecture and Urbanism; the Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences and the Master program in Geography, all at the UFBA. The first two programs relied on professors who were carrying out both research and teaching activities such as undergraduate courses and seminars in the realm of the theme developed by the Observatório das Metrôpoles – the Salvador Nucleus. Public institutions such as the Secretaria Municipal de Habitação da Prefeitura de Salvador (Municipal Secretary of Housing of the Salvador City Hall) and the Camaçari City Hall, have also benefited from the projects and studies carried out during these 6 (six) ongoing years of activities. We should highlight here the national seminar – “A Metrópole no Brasil Contemporâneo” (“The Metropolis in Contemporary Brazil”) in November 2007, which relied on the participation of researchers from all over the country, as well as many local events with the participation of researchers and the technical community of the state, working in planning and public management.

1.12. The São Paulo Nucleus

The Observatório das Metrôpoles in the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo was created in 1998, with the participation of researchers from the NEPUR - Núcleo de Estudos de Pesquisas Urbanas at PUC-SP (Center for Studies of Urban Research, founded in 1982, in the Department of Sociology, coordinated by the professors Maura Veras and Lucia Bógus), of LABPLAN - Laboratório de Planejamento do Departamento de Projeto da FAU-USP (Laboratory of Planning of the Department of Projects, founded in 1995) and the Department of History of Architecture at FAU-USP. Created after the PRONEX/CNPQ project “Metrôpoles, Desigualdades Socioespaciais e Governança Urbana” (Metropolises, Socio-spatial Inequalities and Urban Governance”) was passed, coordinated locally by professor Lucia Bógus, the Observatório was installed in the premises of the Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences at PUCSP.

The group of researchers of the Observatório São Paulo is now made up of 10 Doctor researchers (Lucia Maria Machado Bógus, Suzana Pasternak, Maura Pardini Bicudo Véras, Dulce Tourinho, Marisa Borin, Eliana Rodrigues, Vera Chaia, Edison Nunes, Felix Sanchez and Maria Camila D’ Otaviano), 3 post-doctor’s fellows (Renato Pequeno, Ângela Souza and Ana Lúcia Rodrigues, from FAU-USP), as well as 1 Master, 1 Master degree student, 2 undergraduate research fellowship students and 2 who majored in Social Sciences.

Since 2006, the works developed in the PRONEX realm were continued and expanded by the activities of the Instituto do Milênio. Among the activities carried out, the following should be highlighted:

- The collaboration with the LABPLAN and the SEMPLA/SP in the research “Territórios da Globalização” (Territories of Globalization”), funded by FAPESP in the Program of Public Policies in place until 2006, and prorogated until mid-2007;
- The development of the activities of Research Area II of the research proposed by the Instituto do Milênio – “Dimensão socioespacial da exclusão/integração nas metrôpoles” (“The dimensions of the socio-spatial exclusion/integration in the metropolises”); comparative studies, updating the socio-spatial analysis for the year 2000 and redesigning the 1991 map, with the new spatialization and the new categories created by the 2000 Census. The maps and analyses of 1991 were redone, originating cartographic bases and analyses of the socio-spatial evolution and organization of the territories between 1991 and 2000;

- The development of activities of Research Area II, analyzing the evolution of the social structure between 1991 and 2000, through the use of the socio-occupational category variable for the metropolis;
- The development of the activities of Research Area II, analyzing the relationship between the socio-spatial structuring of the metropolis of São Paulo with its morphological (socio-demographic) organization and the environmental inequalities;
- The development of the activities of Research Area II, analyzing the relationships between the social organization of the metropolitan space of São Paulo and the housing market, through the case study of the enclosed horizontal condominiums (Doctoral thesis by Maria Camila D'Ottaviano);
- Elaboration of a study about the evolution of the socio-occupational categories between the metropolises studied at the Instituto do Milênio (in progress);
- The development of the activities of Research Area III, tied to studies on Political Culture, Citizenship and Segregation in the Metropolises, especially in what the political behavior and the associativism are concerned. An analysis was started of the results of the survey carried out together with the network of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP);
- The development of activities of Research Area IV, with complementary activities being offered, such as post-graduate courses, international colloquiums, workshops and seminars. It must be highlighted that the course "Questões da Cidade Contemporânea: planejamento e novos instrumentos de gestão" ("Issues of the Contemporary City: Planning and New Management Instruments"), organized annually in collaboration with the Instituto Superior Técnico of the Universidade de Lisboa, the FAU/USP and the FAU/Univ.Mackenzie. This course is open to post-graduate students and technicians of municipal planning. As well as that, the members of the Observatório participate, on a regular basis, in the specialization course on Urban Economics and Public Management offered by the COGEAE/PUC for planners and urbanists.

III. Funded Research Projects (in progress) By Nucleus:

3.1. The Belém Nucleus

Title of the research: Methodologies for the Elaboration of Regional Strategic Plans
 Coordinator: Ana Paula Vidal Bastos
 Value of funding: PIBIC – UFPA Undergraduate Research Stipend / (R\$ 270.00 / month for 12 months)
 Period: 2008-2009
 Funding agency: Universidade Federal do Pará
 Collaborators: Felipe Negrão (undergraduate research fellow student), Nilson Costa, José Nazareno dos Santos, Mário Jorge Santos Pinheiro, Haroldo de Souza

Title of the research: Gravitational Models Allied to the Theories of Endogenous Development in the Materialization of a New Regional Development Paradigm in the Territory of the Transamazonia, PA
 Coordinator: Ana Paula Vidal Bastos
 Value of funding: R\$8.000, 00 / Bolsa mestrado
 Period: 2008-2010
 Funding agency: CNPQ
 Collaborators: Nilson Costa, José Nazareno dos Santos, Mário Jorge Santos Pinheiro, Haroldo de Souza, Maurílio de Abreu Monteiro, Felipe Negrão

Title of the research: North Regional Laboratory of Tracking of the Development Objectives of the Millennium
 Coordinator: Ana Elizabeth Reymão
 Value of funding: R\$ 20,000.00

Period: 2004- up to the present moment
Funding agency: UFPA – PNUD
Collaborators: Ana Paula Vidal Bastos / Marcelo Bentes Diniz / Ana Cláudia Cardoso / Márcia Diniz / Ricardo Bruno dos Santos / Cláudio Szlafsztein

Title of the research: Mining and Sustainable Development
Coordinator: Maurílio de Abreu Monteiro
Period: 2004-up to the present moment
Funding agency: CNPQ
Collaborators: Saint-Clair de Cordeiro Trindade Junior / Cláudio Alberto de Castelo Branco Puty / Vicente Uparajara Coroa Filho/ Marco Antônio Lima / Edineide Santos / Ana Paula Vidal Bastos.

Title of the research: Technical Change and the Growth of the Amazonic Agriculture
Coordinators: Cláudio Alberto Castelo Branco Puty e Sérgio Luiz de Medeiros Rivero
Period: 2005-up to the present moment
Funding agency: CNPQ
Collaborators: Ana Paula Vidal Bastos, Fernando Pigead de Almeida Prado, Francisco de Assis Costa

Project: Study of Water Supply Alternatives for the Municipalities of Castanhal-PA, Santarém-PA and Marabá-PA. Collaboration with GPHS-UFPA in the sub-project: Demographic Projection and Urban Territorial Structuring.
Value of funding for the sub-project: R\$ 12,640.00
Duration: June 2008 - October 2008
Funding agency: COSANPA, via FADESP (Partnership COSANPA/GPHS-UFPA/FADESP)
Researcher-fellows: José Almir Rodrigues Pereira (coordinator, GPHS-UFPA, Faculdade de Engenharia Sanitária-UFPA), Valdinei Mendes (GPHS-UFPA), Monique Sandra Dias (GPHS-UFPA), Juliano Ximenes (collaborator, FAU-UFPA), Alyne Christian (GPHS-UFPA). Undergraduate research fellowship students of the sub-project: Gisele Guimarães; Larissa Bendelak (undegraduate course, FAU-UFPA).

Title of the research: Urban Rehabilitation Policies in the Central Area of Belém: conceptions, instruments and socio-spatial implications
Coordinator: Saint-Clair Cordeiro da Trindade Júnior
Value of funding: R\$ 12.500,00
Duration: 2008-2010
Funding agency: CNPq
Participating researchers: Saint-Clair Cordeiro da Trindade Júnior, Bruno Malheiro, Jovenildo Rodrigues, Simaia do Socorro Sales das Mercês

Title of the research: Riverine Towns in the Amazon: Downstream Changes and Permanence of the UHT-PA
Coordinator: Saint-Clair Cordeiro da Trindade Júnior
Value of funding: R\$ 22,475.70
Duration: 2008-2010
Funding agency: FAPESPA
Participating researchers: Saint-Clair Cordeiro da Trindade Júnior, Bruno Malheiro, Maria Júlia Veiga, José Carlos Cordovil, Romário Santos, Michel de Lima, Gleice Costa

Title of the project: Analysis of the relationship between the social organization of the metropolitan space and the housing market in Belém
Value of funding: R\$ 31,900.00
Duration: 2008
Funding agency: CNPq / Observatório das Metrôpoles
Participating researchers: Ana Débora do Carmo Contente, Joana de Paiva Setton, João Afonso de Miranda, Rodrigo Rodrigues Lima, Tacimara Cavalero de Macedo, Vítor Mesquita Bríngel da Costa

Title of the project: The Housing Market in Middle-sized Amazonic Cities: the Case of Parauapebas
Coordinator: Simaia Mercês
Value of funding: R\$ 4,300.00
Duration: May/2008 - January/2009
Funding agency: Fundação Ford / FASE-Amazônia (Observatório de Políticas Públicas Conhecimento e Movimento Social na Amazônia – COMOVA)
Participating researchers: Ana Débora do Carmo Contente and Vítor Mesquita Bríngel da Costa

Title of the project: Evaluation of Participative Master Plans Elaborated for Municipalities of the State of Pará, With a View to the Qualification for its Implementation
Coordinator: Simaia Mercês
Value of funding: R\$ 90,000.00
Duration: May/2008 to June/2009
Funding agency: Ministérios das Cidades
Participating researchers: Alice Rodrigues, Ana Claudia Cardoso, Bruno Malheiro, José Júlio Ferreira Lima, Juliano Ximenes Ponte, Marcília Negrão

Title of the research: Urban Rehabilitation Policies in the Central Area of Belém: Conceptions, Instruments and Socio-spatial Implications
Coordinator: Saint-Clair Cordeiro da Trindade Júnior
Value of funding: R\$ 12,500.00
Duration: 2008-2010
Funding agency: CNPq
Participating researchers: Saint-Clair Cordeiro da Trindade Júnior, Bruno Malheiro, Jovenildo Rodrigues, Simaia do Socorro Sales das Mercês

EXTENSION IN PROGRESS

Title of the research: Elaboration of Regional Strategic Plans: Xingu, Low Tocantins and Tucuruí
Coordinator: Edna Castro
Value of funding: R\$ 660,000.00
Period: 2008-2009
Funding agency: SEIR, Governo do Estado do Pará
Collaborators: Ana Paula Vidal Bastos, Josep Pont Vidal, Gilberto Rocha, Sérgio Bacury, Cláudio Szlafzstein, Valcir Santos, Vera Gomes, Felipe Negrão, Nilson Costa, José Nazareno dos Santos, Mário Jorge Santos Pinheiro, Haroldo de Souza

Title of the project: Studies and Projects for the Adaptation of the Head Office of SEDECT-Pará.
Partnership UFPA/SEDECT/FAPESPA/FADESP. Funding: SEDECT/FAPESPA. Value: R\$ 150,683.49
Duration: March 2008 – December 2008. Researchers/technicians/fellowship students: Juliano Ximenes (coordinator, FAU-UFPA), Thais Sanjad (FAU-UFPA), Dorival Pinheiro (PPEEL-UFPA), André Nascimento (CEFET-PA), Thomás Pinheiro Veloso (CEFET-PA), Adelina Fazio (Projetar Engenharia). Undergraduate fellowship students (FAU-UFPA): Érica Monteiro, Fábio Garcia, Jorge Amado Jacques, Viviana Pereira.

Title of the project: Master Plan of the Campus, UFPA
Aid: Campus Town Hall (logistic support, curricular practical training stipends)
Duration: April 2008 – July 2009
Team: Juliano Ximenes (FAU-UFPA), José Benevenuto Vieira (Campus Town Hall), Moema Carneiro (Campus Town Hall), Joana Barreto (Campus Town Hall).
Undergraduate research fellowship students: Sâmia Hohlenwerger, Monique Bentes (FAU-UFPA).

3.2. The Belo Horizonte Nucleus

Title: Institutionalizing the Intermunicipal Cooperation: the Metropolitan Management and the Hydric Policy in the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte.

Value of funding: 11,888.00

Funding agency: FAPEMIG

Participating researchers: Carlos Alberto de Vasconcelos Rocha (Coordinator) Carlos Aurélio Pimenta de Faria, Lea Guimarães Souki, Matilde de Souza and Anamaria Murta.

Joyce Gesuilo Gonçalves (Undergraduate research fellowship student)

Duration: March 2008 - July 2009

Title: The Organization of the Social Management in the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte.

Coordinator: Cristina Filgueiras.

Funding agency – CNPq

Value of funding: 4,972.50 + stipend.

Duration: July 2008 - July 2010

Title: Diagnosis and Analysis of the Urban and Social Management in the Municipalities of the North Vector of the RMBH.

Coordinator – Luciana Teixeira de Andrade

Main team – André Junqueira Caetano, Cristina Filgueiras, Maria Helena Godinho, Alessandra Chacham.

Funding agency – Secretaria de Estado de Desenvolvimento Urbano e Regional – SEDRU.

Project in the final phase of negotiation.

Title: Generations, Gender and Race: the Quality of the Occupational Insertion of the Urban Population in the Occupied Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte and the Rest of Minas Gerais, 1987-2005

Coordinator: Andre Junqueira Caetano

Students involved: Undergraduate (1) / Academic Master (1) .

Funding agency: Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Financial aid.

Value of funding: R\$5,500.00

Title: Autonomy and Vulnerability in the Life Trajectory of Young Women of the Middle and Lower Classes in the City of Belo Horizonte

Coordinator: Alessandra Sampaio Chacham

Team: Juliana Gonzaga Jayme, Magda Neves, Malco B. Camargos.

Funding agency – CNPq

Value of funding: 11,000.00 + stipends (three PIBIC)

Funding agency – FIP/PUC MINAS

Value of funding: 5,000.00 + stipends (student and professor)

Funding agency – University of Miami

Value of funding: 10,000.00

Beginning: August 2006 (duration - 24 months)

Title: Reproductive, Schooling and Professional Projects and Trajectories of Women Between 15 and 29 Years Old in Minas Gerais: the Role of Pregnancy and Maternity in Teenage Years

Coordinator: Alessandra Sampaio Chacham

Team: André Junqueira Caetano, Ana Maria Hermeto and Lucas Van der Mass.

Funding agency – CNPq

Value of funding: 14,000.00

Beginning: August 2008 (Duration -24 months)

INTERVENTION AND MONITORING PROJECTS:

Title: Data Gathering on the Residents' Associations of Belo Horizonte
Funding agency: Proex/PUC Minas
Value: 12,721.52
Duration: March - December 2008
Team: Naiane Loureiro dos Santos, Rogério Sant'Anna de Souza, Maria Helena de Lacerda Godinho

Title: Research and Associativism in Belo Horizonte
Funding agency: Proex/PUC Minas
Value: 17.686,86
Duration: março a December de 2008
Team: Naiane Loureiro dos Santos, Rogério Sant'Anna de Souza, Maria Helena de Lacerda Godinho, Lena de Lacerda Godinho

Title: The City for All: Monitoring of the PDPs in the RMBH
Funding agency: Proex/PUC Minas – 2007
Value: 27,996.92
Duration: March – December 2008
Team: Marinella Machado de Araújo, Circlaine da Cruz Santos Faria, Maria Helena de Lacerda Godinho, Lena de Lacerda Godinho, Renato Barbosa Fontes + Fellowship student

Title: Political Profile of the Social Actors and Municipal Counselors Participating in the Interdisciplinary Program of Public Policies and Local Management
Funding agency: Proex/PUC Minas
Value: 14,160.50
Duration: August - December 2008
Team: Maria Christina da Nóbrega Cesarino Soares + Fellowship student

Title: Social control in the social assistance policy in Belo Horizonte
Funding agency: Proex/PUC Minas – 2007
Value: 91,454.16
Duration: October 2007 – December 2008
Team: Maria Cristina Magalhães Soares, Maria Christina da Nóbrega Cesarino Soares + 60 students (course)

Title: Housing Rights: Mapping of the Public Policies and the Alternative Popular Housing Experiences in the RMBH
Funding agency: FIP – 2007
Value: 38,963.68
Duration: September 2007 - September 2008
Team: Marinella Machado de Araújo, Naiane Loureiro dos Santos, Maria Helena de Lacerda Godinho, Lena de Lacerda Godinho, Renato Barbosa Fontes
Title: Everyday Life, Socio-spatial Practices and Mimetic Learning (Political Philosophy, by Walter Benjamim and its Repercussions on the Theory of Architecture and Urbanism)
Funding agency: FIP – 2008
Value: 11,676.00
Duration: September 2008 - September 2009
Team: Rita de Cássia Lucena Veloso

3.3. The Curitiba Nucleus

Title of the project: Internationalization, Urban Extension and Metropolization: Opposing Views in the Apprehension of the Metropolitan Space in Curitiba (PR)
Funding agency: CNPQ process no. 401136/2008-6
Announcement Ed 032008 Hum/Soc/Ap

Value of funding: R\$ 13,000.00

Project for event: 7th Colloquium of Territorial Transformations
Funding agencies: CNPQ, CAPES and Fundação Araucária
Value of funding
CNPQ: R\$ 10,000.00
CAPES: R\$ 10,000.00
Fundação Araucária: 11,500.00

FAPESP:

Participation in the Laboratório de Geografia Humana e Regional (Laboratory of Human and Regional Geography) in the Theme Project: "The Map of Industries in the Beginning of the 21st Century. Different Paradigms for the Territorial Reading of the Economic Dynamics in the State of São Paulo." Coordination: Eliseu Sposito UNESP- Presidente Prudente (SP).

3.4. The Fortaleza Nucleus

Title of the project: Overview of Socio-spatial Inequalities in the Process of Urbanization: the Reality of Brazilian Middle-sized Cities
Duration: 2007 – up to the present moment
Funding agency: CNPq
Participant: Luis Renato Pequeno.

Title of the project: Brazilian Middle-sized Cities: Economic Agents, Urban and Regional Restructuring
Duration: 2007- up to the present moment
Funding agency: CNPq
Participant: Luis Renato Pequeno

Title of the project: Overview of Socio-spatial Inequalities and Favelization in the Metropolitan Region of Fortaleza
Duration: 2007-2008
Funding agency: CNPq- Grant
Participant: Luis Renato Pequeno

Title of the project: Study of the Urban Climate in Fortaleza Under the Light of the Urban Climate System - S.C.U.: a Highlight on the Intense Pluviometric Episodes and Urban Floods.
Duration: 2006 - 2008
Funding agency: Universal Announcement CNPq 2006/08
Participant: Maria Elisa Zanella.

Title of the project: Evaluation of Public Policies of Regional Development – Public Policies of Tourism
Duration: 2008 - 2010
Funding agency: Banco do Nordeste (The Bank of Northeast)
Participant: Christian Dennys de Oliveira.

Title of the project: Study of the spatial dynamics and the socio-environmental problems in the cities on the central and eastern coast of the state of Ceará through remote sensing, analysis and modelling
Duration: 2007 - 2010
Funding agency: CNPq/FUNCAP
Participant: Andréa Panizza, Eustogio Dantas

Title of the project: Comparative Study On the Role of the Housing/Tourism Activities in the Transformation of the Social Space in the Northeastern Metropolises: Salvador, Recife,

Natal and Fortaleza
Duration: 2006-2009
Funding agency: CNPq
Participant: Eustogio Dantas, Andréa Panizza

3.5. The Goiânia Nucleus

Title of the project: Urban Violence in the State of Goiás
Value of funding: R\$ 185,928.25
Funding agency: FINEP
Participating researchers: Dr. Dalva Ma Borges de Lima Dias de Souza; Aristides Moysés, Nájla Frattari.

Title of the project: Housing Dynamic in the Brazilian Mid-West and its Relationship With the Process of Social Organization of the Metropolitan Space of Goiânia
Value of funding: R\$ 5,000.00
Funding agency: Announcement MCT/CNPq 50/2006 – Humanities, Social Sciences and Applied Social Sciences.- Process: 401882/2007-1
Participating researchers: Aristides Moysés, Eduardo Rodrigues da Silva; Elcileni de Melo Borges; Marcelo Gomes Ribeiro

Title of the project: The Use of SIG Technology in the Analysis of Socio-spatial Inequalities in the Metropolitan Region of Goiânia
Value of funding: R\$ 50,000.00
Funding agency: FAPEG – Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de Goiás
Participating researchers: Aristides Moysés; Eduardo Rodrigues da Silva; Tule Cesar Barcelos Maia; Carlos Leão; Dalva Maria Borges de Lima Dias de Souza; Loçandra Borges de Moraes

3.6. The Maringá Nucleus

Title of the project: Elaboration of the Social Housing Plan of the Municipality of Sarandi
Duration: June 2008 - April 2009
Funding: Prefeitura Municipal de Sarandi (Sarandi City Hall)/Ministério das Cidades
Value of funding: R\$ 46,632.00
Researchers involved: Marivânia da Conceição Araújo, Celene Tonella, João Paulo da Rosa, Elise Savi, Luiz Modesto Costa

Title of the project: Elaboration of the Social Housing Plan of the Municipality of Paiçandu
Duration: June 2008 - April 2009
Funding: Prefeitura Municipal de Paiçandu (Paiçandu City Hall) /Ministério das Cidades
Value of funding: R\$ 46,632.00
Researchers involved: Beatriz Fleury e Silva, Celene Tonella, Ana Flávia Galinari, Marco Aurélio Palu

Title of the project: Elaboration of Master Plans for Small-sized Municipalities: Ângulo, Presidente Castelo Branco and Doutor Camargo
Duration: 03/2006 - 08/2007
Funding: CNPq/ Ministério das Cidades
Value of funding: R\$ 26,458.90
Researchers involved: Ana Lúcia Rodrigues, Ana Flávia Galinari, Beatriz Fleury e Silva

Title of the project: Urban Governance, Citizenship and Management of the Metropolises – Analysis of the Metropolitan Region of Maringá
Duration: August 2008
Funding: CNPq
Bolsa Produtividade (“Stipend for productivity”)

Researchers involved: Celene Tonella.

3.7. The Natal Nucleus

Title of the project: The Social Map – Phase II
Value of funding: R\$ 400,000.00
Duration: (2008-2012)
Funding agency: CNPq/Pronex/FAPERN
Coordinator: Maria do Livramento Miranda Clementino

Title of the project: Proposal of a Social Housing Policy for the Municipality of Parnamirim
Duration: March 2008 - December 2008
Funding: Prefeitura Municipal de Parnamirim (Parnamirim City Hall)
Value of funding: R\$ 80,000.00
Coordinator: Dulce Bentes

Title of the project: Methodologic procedures for the execution of the Program of Regulation Fundiária in Housing Blocks in the Municipality of Natal
Duration: August 2008 - July 2009
Funding: Prefeitura Municipal de Natal (Natal City Hall)/ Caixa Econômica Federal (Federal Government Savings Bank)
Value of funding: R\$ 364,000.00
Coordinator: Dulce Bentes
Maria do Livramento Clementino; Ilza Leão; Flávio Freire

Title of the project: The Effect of the Quality of the Primary School Establishments on the Schooling Efficacy: the Case of the Municipalities of the Metropolitan Region of Natal
Duration: March 2007 - February 2011
Funding: CAPES-INEP-observatório da Educação (Education Observatory)
Vaue: R\$ 187,346.40
Coordinator: Maria do Livramento Miranda Clementino, Flávio Freire and Moysés Calle

Production of Space in Ponta Negra
Duration – 2008-2009
Funding: CNPq
Coordinator: Márcio Valença

Title of the project: The Habitus of the Reproductive Behaviour and the Legitimacy of Feminine Aspirations and Decisions: a Study on the Social Dispositions of the Use of Contraceptive Methods Among Women in the Metropolitan Region of Natal (RN)
Duration: 2007/2008
Funding: CNPq/ Gender Announcement
Vaue: R\$14,500.00
Project concluded in July 2008

Title of the project: The Physical-territorial Dimension of the Metropolitan Region of Natal
Duration: 2006-2008
Funding: FUNPEC-FADE-GOV RN
Vaue: R\$ 240,000.00
Coordinator: Maria do Livramento Miranda Clementino
Project concluded in 2008

Title of the project: Socio-spatial Inequalities in RN
Duration: 2006 - December 2008
Vaue: R\$ 150,000.00

FINEP – Social Sciences Announcement
Coordinator: Rita de Cássia da Conceição Gomes

Title of the project: Foreign Investments in Natal: inferences in the housing market
Duration: 2007-2009
Value: R\$ 4,500.00
Funding: CNPq - Humanities Announcement
Coordinator: Márcia Bezerra
Maria do Livramento Miranda Clementino, Ana Rosa Ribeiro (IE, UNICAMP)

Title: Publication of the book “Uma cidade sã e bela: a trajetória do saneamento de Natal (1850 a 1969)” (“A Sane and Beautiful City: the Trajectory of Sanitation in Natal (1850 to 1969)”)
Duration: 2007-2008.
Funding agency: IAB-RN/ CREA-RN/CONFEA
Value of funding: R\$ 50,000.00
Participating researchers: Angela Lúcia de Araújo Ferreira, Ana Caroline Dantas, Anna Rachel Baracho Eduardo, George Ferreira Dantas.

Title: The Technical Dimension of the Drought and the Construction and Planning of the Territory and the City (1850 - 1935)
Duration: 07/2007 to 06/2009
Funding agency: Announcement MCT/CNPq 50/2007 - 2009 / Humanities, Social Sciences and Applied Social Sciences.
Value of funding: R\$ 4,000.00
Participating researchers: Angela Lúcia de Araújo Ferreira (coordinator); George Alexandre Ferreira Dantas; Anna Rachel Baracho Eduardo; Caliane Christie Oliveira de Almeida Silva; Paulo José Lisboa Nobre; Hélio Takashi Maciel de Farias; Gabriel Leopoldino Paulo de Medeiros; Adriano Wagner da Silva; Clara Ovídio de Medeiros Rodrigues; Luiza Maria Medeiros de Lima; Yuri Simonini Souza.

Title: The Technical Dimension of the Drought and the Construction and Planning of the Territory and the City (1850 - 1935)
Duration: 11/2007 to 10/2009
Funding agency: Announcement MCT/CNPq Universal 2007 band A
Value of funding: R\$ 11,400.00
Researchers: Angela Lúcia de Araújo Ferreira (coordinator); George Alexandre Ferreira Dantas; Anna Rachel Baracho Eduardo; Caliane Christie Oliveira de Almeida Silva; Paulo José Lisboa Nobre; Hélio Takashi Maciel de Farias; Gabriel Leopoldino Paulo de Medeiros; Adriano Wagner da Silva; Clara Ovídio de Medeiros Rodrigues; Luiza Maria Medeiros de Lima; Yuri Simonini Souza.

Title: Public Policies Network: the City, Politics and Social Actors
Duration: November 2007- June 2008
Funding: Conselho Municipal de Ciência e Tecnologia (Municipal Committee of Science and Technology) / Prefeitura Municipal de Natal (City Hall of Natal)
Value of funding: R\$ 22,000.00
Coordinator: Maria do Livramento M. Clementino

3.8. The Porto Alegre Nucleus

Title of the sub-project: Updating and Expansion of the Network and the Computational Infrastructure of FEE (REDE-FEE) (Projeto: Improvement of the Computational Infrastructure of FEE (ICOMP-FEE) (Public Announcement MCT/FINEP/Transverse Action PRO-INFRA 01/2007)
Value of funding: R\$ 162,600.00
Duration: 2008-2009
Funding agency: FINEP

Coordinator of sub-project: Iván G. Peyré-Tartaruga
Technical support: Luciano Zanuz, Josué Klafke Sperb, Israel José Cefrin da Silva
Administrative support: Nora Ângela Gundlach Kraemer

Title of the project: Qualification Course of Municipal Technicians for the Elaboration of Master Plans

Value of funding: 181,600.00 [non-implemented budget]
Duration: October 2005 – October 2006 [interrupted in March 2006]
Funding agency: METROPLAN/RS
Researchers: Iára Regina Castello (coordinator)

Title of the sub-project: Intermunicipal System of Qualification in Planning and Participative Management

Value of funding: R\$ 40 thousand for activities of Coordination of the Academic Committee. Total value of the project: 1.2 million euros distributed among the nine cities and requiring a counterpart of 20% from the municipalities.

Duration: March 2007 - December 2008
Funding agency: URB-AL Program of Horizontal Cooperation Among Cities of the European Union and Latin America.
Coordinator of the sub-project: Coordinator of the Academic Committee formed by the nine partner universities and each of the Municipal Administrations that make up the project.

Researchers: Luciano Joel Fedozzi, Joan Subirats e Melissa Pomeroy (Universidade Autônoma de Barcelona - IGOP), Ernesto Ganuza (Universidad de Córdoba), João Moscoso Calle (Universidade Politécnica Salesiana), Elizabeth Viviana Maldonado Posso (Universidade Politécnica Salesiana), Luzair Adilson (Universidade Luterana Salvadorenha), Maria de Lourdes Dolabela Pereira (UFMG), Massimo Morisi (Istituto de Ciências Humanas dell'Università di Firenze) Roberto Zampani (Universidad Nacional de Rosario), Yves Cabannes (University College London)

3.9. The Recife Nucleus

Title of the project: Construction of a Methodology of the Housing and Sanitation Policies With a Gender Slant

Value of funding: 20,000.00
Duration: 2008-2009
Funding agency: UNIFEM/Rosa Luxemburgo
Coordinator: Livia Miranda.
Participating researchers: Clara Moreira, Amiria Brasil, Ailson Barbosa da Silva

Title of the project: System of Information on Areas of Social Interest - 2008-2010

Value of funding: 20,000.00
Duration: 2008-2010
Funding agency: FASE, Etapas, Habitat para Humanidade
Coordenação: M^a Ângela Souza and Livia Miranda
Participating researchers: José Gleidson Dantas, Ailson Barbosa da Silva, Kainara dos Anjos, Socorro Leite, Demóstenes Moraes

Title of the project: Atlas of Human Development of the Metropolitan Region of Recife PE

Value of funding: R\$ 50,000.00
Duration: 2008
Funding agency: PNUD, Prefeitura do Recife (City Hall of Recife)
Participating researchers: Livia Miranda, Jan Bitoun, Angela Souza, Maria Rejane Lira.

Title of the project: Planning and Production of Space in Areas of Rural-Urban Transition

Value of funding: R\$ 120,000.00

Duration: 2008-2010
Funding agency: CNPQ (under evaluation)
Participating researchers: Livia Miranda (Recém Doutor Project).

Title of the project: National Network for the Evaluation of Participative Master Plans Participativos in PE and SE
Value of funding: R\$ 149,000.00
Duration: 2008
Funding agency: Ministério das Cidades
Coordinator: Livia Miranda
Participating researchers: Kainara dos Anjos, Amiria Brasil, Alexandre Sávio, Clara Moreira, Fernanda Costa, Lúcia Siqueira

Title of the project: Interdisciplinary Program of Public Policies and Local Management – Qualification Course for Popular Actors and Municipal Counselors
Value of funding: R\$ 20,000.00
Duration: 2001-2008
Funding agency: Fundação Rosa Luxemburgo/Habitat para Humanidade
Participating researchers: Livia Miranda, Ana Virginia Abreu, Kainara dos Anjos

3.10. The Rio de Janeiro Nucleus

Title of the project: The Future of the Fluminense Metropolis: Between Cohesion and Fragmentation, the Cooperation and the Conflict: Deadlocks and Potentialities for the Metropolitan Governance – “Think Rio” Program
Coordinator: Luciana Lago
Duration: 2007-2009
Funding agency: Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro
Value of funding: R\$ 247,860.00

Title of the project: Socio-environmental Inequalities, Urban Risk and Housing: the Case of the Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro
Coordinator: Adauto Lúcio Cardoso
Funding agency: Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Stipend.
Team involved: Undergraduate students (3) / Academic Master students (1) / Doctorate students (3).
Participants: Paulo Roberto Ferreira Carneiro - Participant / Ricardo Mathias - Participant / Clara Murray - Participant / Geraldiny Costa - Participant / Daniel Azeredo - Participant / Adauto Lúcio Cardoso - Coordinator.

Title of the project: Study of the Impact of Initiatives Located on the North Axis of the RMBH and Definition of Alternatives for the Economic, Urban and Social Development in the Municipality of Belo Horizonte
Coordinator: Adauto Lúcio Cardoso
Funding agency: Prefeitura de Belo Horizonte (City Hall of Belo Horizonte)
Value of funding: R\$ 218,323.63.

Title of the project: National Network of Qualification for the Implementation of the Participative Master Plans With a Focus on the Access to Urbanized and Well-located Land for All.
Coordinator: Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior
Value of funding: R\$ 3,900,000.00
Duration: 2008-2010
Funding agency: Ministério das Cidades

Title of the project: City and Education. Developed by PUC-Rio in partnership with IPPUR/UFRJ -FASE

Project Coordinator: Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro
Value of funding: R\$ 240,000.00
Duration: August/2007 to July/2009
Funding agency: CAPES

Title of the project: Book "A Cidade contra a Escola? Segregação Urbana e desigualdades educacionais em grandes cidades da América Latina" (The City Against the School? Urban Segregation and Educational Inequalities in the Big Cities of Latin America)

Project Coordinator: Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro
Organized by the Observatório das Metrópoles in partnership with IPES
Value of funding: R\$ 12,000.00
Duration: December/2007 to December/2008
Funding agency: FAPERJ

Title of the project: Project "Segregation, Inequality and Fragmentation in the City"
Project Coordinator: Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro
Organized by IPPUR/UFRJ in partnership with the Program of Investigation on Social Integration, Poverty and Exclusion, of Universidade Católica do Uruguai.
Value of funding: R\$ 49,000.00.
Duration: October/2005 to September/2006
Funding agency: CNPq/PROSUL.

Title of the project: Metropolises Observatory: Territory, Social Cohesion and Democratic Governance.
Project Coordinator: Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro
Developed by IPPUR/UFRJ in partnership with FASE
Value of funding: R\$ 3,000,000.00
Duration: October/2005 to December/2008
Funding agency: CNPq-PRONEX – Instituto do Milênio Program.

Title of the project: Study of Metropolitan Areas: Action Plan
Project Coordinator: Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro
Developed by IPPUR/UFRJ in partnership with FASE
Value of funding: R\$ 330,000.00
Duration: November/2004 to October/2006
Funding agency: PNUD- Ministérios das Cidades.

Title of the project: Limits and Challenges of the Urban Reform Agenda: the National Committee of Cities and the Ministry of Cities
Project Coordinator: Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro
Developed by IPPUR- PROURB/UFRJ in partnership with FASE
Value of funding: US\$ 80,000.00.
Duration: February/2004 to June/2006
Funding agency: Ford Foundation.

3.11. The Salvador Nucleus

Title of the project: Metropolitan Dynamic in Contemporary Brazil
Duration 2008 – 2011
Funding agency: CNPq (Research and Technical Assistance scholarships)
Coordinator: Inaiá Carvalho

Title of the project: Data Gathering and Mapping of Urban Empty Spaces with a Potential for the Implementation of Social Housing Entrepreneurships in the Municipality of Salvador
Duration: February/2006 – February/2008
Funding agency: BID – Ministérios das Cidades

Value of funding: R\$ 50,000.00
Coordinator: Gilberto Corso Pereira

Title of the project: Data Gathering on the Fundiary Situation in Areas of Special Social Interest (AEIS) and of the Urban Empty Areas with a Potential for the Implementation of Social Housing Entrepreneurships in the Municipality of Salvador.
Duration: February/2006 – February/2008;
Funding agency: BID – Ministérios das Cidades
Value of funding: R\$ 150,000.00
Coordinator: Gilberto Corso Pereira

Title of the project: Updating of the Data Gathering and Mapping of the Urban Empty Spaces with a Potential for the Implementation of Social Housing Entrepreneurships
Duration: June/2008 – December/2008
Funding agency: BID – Ministérios das Cidades
Value of funding: R\$ 12,500.00
Coordinator: Gilberto Corso Pereira

Title of the project: Data Gathering on the Fundiary Situation of Special Zones of Social Interest (ZEIS) Occupied in the Municipality of Salvador
Duration: February/2006 – December/2008
Funding agency: BID – Ministérios das Cidades
Value of funding: R\$ 50,000.00
Coordinator: Gilberto Corso Pereira

Title of the project: Infosolo – Informal Markets of Urban Land in Brazilian Cities and the Access of the Poor to Land
Duration: From 2004 to 2008
Coordinator: Ângela Maria Gordilho Souza

Title of the project: Typology of the Occupation and Informal Market of the Urban Land in the RMS and Recent Intervention Projects
Duration: 2005 – April/2008
Funding agency: FAPESB
Value of funding: R\$ 160,000.00
Coordinator: Ângela Maria Gordilho Souza

Title of the project: The Brazilian Regional Issue: Analysis and Perspectives
Duration: 2004 – up to the present moment
Funding agency: CNPq (Research scholarship)
Coordinator: Sylvio Carlos Bandeira de Mello e Silva

Title of the project: Recent Regional Changes in Brazil and Its Perspectives
Duration: 2004 – up to the present moment
Funding agency: CNPq (Research scholarship)
Coordinator: Barbara-Christine Marie Nentwig Silva

Title of the project: Master Plans, Viability and Applicability
Duration: 2007 – 2009
Funding agency: CNPq
Coordinator: Nelson Baltrusis

Title of the project: Global Democracy and Order: the Participation of the Indian, Brazilian and South-African Civil Society in the Formulation of the Foreign Environmental Policy and in the UN's Environment Conferences
Duration: 2007 – 2009
Funding agency: Ford Foundation/Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro
Coordinator: Denise Cristina Vitale Ramos Mendes

3.12. The São Paulo Center

Title of the project: The use of new technologies in the political action in Brazil and Spain

Desenvolvimento: Partnership between the Universidad Rey Juan Carlos/Spain and the Post-Graduate Studies Program of São Paulo in Social Sciences.

Duration: March 2006 to February 2008.

Funding agency: CAPES/BR and MECT/ES.

2.13. With the participation of researchers from many centers:

Title of the project: Study of the Metropolitan Areas

Value of funding: R\$ 330,000.00

Duration: 2005 - 2006

Funding agency: PNUD/Ministérios das Cidades

Participating researchers: Rede Observatório das Metrôpoles and consultants

Title of the project: Metropolises Observatory: Territory, Social Cohesion and Democratic Governance

Project Coordinator: Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro

Developed by IPPUR/UFRJ in partnership with FASE

Value of funding: R\$ 3,000,000.00

Duration: October/2005 to December/2008

Funding agency: CNPq-PRONEX – Instituto do Milênio Program.

Participating researchers: Rede Observatório das Metrôpoles.

IV. Brief Introduction of the Main Researchers

4.1. The Belém Nucleus

Ana Paula Vidal Bastos

Having majored in Psychology of Organizations from Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação of the Universidade do Porto (1993), she is Master of Arts in Economics - University of Tsukuba, Management Science and Public Policy Studies (1998) and Doctor of Philosophy in Economics - University of Tsukuba, Institute of Policy and Planning Sciences (2002). She is now an adjunct professor I of the Núcleo de Altos Estudos Amazônicos (Center for Advanced Studies on the Amazon) of the Universidade Federal do Pará, where she is the vice-coordinator of the master program in Planning and Development. She is experienced in Economics, with an emphasis on Industrial Organization, Industrial Studies and Urban Planning, working mainly on the following themes: local productive arrangements, socio-economic planning, urban planning, and technologic transfer.

Genylton Odilon Rego da Rocha

Having majored in Geography (Bachelor Degree) from the Universidade Federal do Pará (1990), in Pedagogy from the Universidade Federal do Pará (1997), and in Geography (Teaching Degree) from the Universidade Federal do Pará (1991), he completed a Master of Arts Education degree (Curriculum) from the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo (1996) and a Doctorate degree in Geography (Physical Geography) from the Universidade de São Paulo (2001). He took a post-doctor's practice training at the Institut National de Recherche Pédagogique, in France (INRP), developing research activities at the Service d'Histoire de l'éducation, from November 2006 to December 2007. He is now an adjunct professor III at the

Universidade Federal do Pará, where he carries out teaching, research and supervising activities in the undergraduate courses in Geography and Pedagogy, as well as in the Post-graduation Program in Education (Master and Doctorate degrees), where he will be the coordinator of the program as of March 2008. He is experienced in the areas of Geography and Education, working mainly in activities of research, teaching, supervision and advice/consultancy on the following themes: didactics and methodology of Geography; curricular policies; organization and evaluation of curriculae; qualification of primary teachers; inclusive education, geography of tourism and environmental education.

Saint Clair Cordeiro da Trindade Júnior

Having completed a Teaching Degree in Geography (1986), a Bachelor Degree in Law (1988) and a Bachelor Degree in Geography (1989) from the Universidade Federal do Pará, he took a Specialization course in Specific Instrumentation for the Geographic Analysis Applied to the Amazon (1988) at the same university and finished a Master Degree in Planning and Development (1993) from the Núcleo de Altos Estudos Amazônicos (Center for Advanced Studies on the Amazon). He complete a Doctorate Degree in Human Geography from the Universidade de São Paulo (1998) and took a Post-Doctor's course in Urban Geography at the Institut des Hautes Études de l'Amérique Latine (Université Paris III/Sorbonne Nouvelle - CNRS), in France (2006-2007). He is now associate professor II at the Universidade Federal do Pará. He is experienced in the area of Geography and Urban and Regional Planning, with an emphasis on Urban and Regional Geography, working mainly on the following themes: Amazonic cities and urbanization, regional theory and regionalization, urban policies, urban and regional development, urban planning and management, and the social production of the Amazonic space.

Simaia do Socorro Sales das Mercês

Having majored in Architecture and Urbanism from the Universidade Federal do Pará (1983), she completed a Master degree (1999) and a Doctorate degree (2005) in Architecture and Urbanism from the Universidade de São Paulo. She is now Adjunct Professor I of the Núcleo de Altos Estudos Amazônicos (NAEA – Center for Advanced Studies on the Amazon) at the Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA). She is experienced in the area of urbanization, urbanism and urban planning, with an emphasis on urban management and public policies, working mainly on the following themes: urban land and housing market, social actors, with an emphasis on the State, urban development, socio-spatial inequalities, urban and urban transportation planning, collective transport and everyday mobility. She has coordinated the Belém Center of the Observatório das Metrópoles since November 2007.

4.2. The Belo Horizonte Nucleus

Luciana Teixeira de Andrade

Doctor in Sociology, she is a professor and researcher of the Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences. Her Doctoral thesis resulted in the book *A Belo Horizonte dos modernistas: representações ambivalentes da cidade moderna*. (“The Modernists’ Belo Horizonte: Ambivalent Representations of the Modern City”). She also organized two compilations on urban themes: *A cidade e seus agentes: práticas e representações* (“The City and Its Agents: Practices and Representations”) together with Heitor Frúgoli and Fernanda Áreas Peixoto, published by PUC Minas and Edusp; and *Metrópole: território, sociedade e política - o caso da Região Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte* (“Metropolis: Territory, Society and Politics – the Case of the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte”), together with Jupira Gomes de Mendonça and Carlos Aurélio Pimenta

de Faria, published by PUC Minas. She is now regional coordinator of the Observatório das Metrôpoles, coordinator of the Research Area "Culture, Identities and Lifestyles" at the Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences and Research Coordinator of the Social Sciences course. She carries out research and supervises thesis and dissertations on the metropolitan region, lifestyles, socio-spatial segregation and urban criminality.

Jupira Gomes de Mendonça

An architect and urbanist, she completed her Doctorate degree in urban and regional planning and she is a professor at the Department of Urbanism and at the Post-graduation Program in Architecture and Urbanism at UFMG, now under her coordination. She has done research related to the processes of urban structuring, urban planning, and urban and metropolitan management, relying on funding resources from Fapemig and CNPq. The results of this work have been published in periodicals and presented in events. In 2003, she organized, together with Maria Helena de Lacerda Godinho, the compilation book *População, espaço e gestão na metrópole: novas configurações, velhas desigualdades* ("Population, space and management in the metropolis: new configurations, old inequalities"), published by PUC-Minas. In 2008, together with Luciana Teixeira de Andrade and Carlos Aurélio Pimenta de Faria, she organized the compilation book *Metrópole: território, sociedade e política - o caso da Região Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte* ("Metropolis: Territory, Society and Politics – the Case of the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte"), also published by PUC Minas. In September of the same year, she will release, together with Geraldo Magela Costa, the compilation book *Planejamento urbano no Brasil: trajetória e perspectivas*, ("Urban Planning in Brazil: Trajectory and Perspectives"), published by Editora C/Arte. She is a researcher at the Observatório das Metrôpoles. In the network's activities, she is in charge of the construction and mapping of the socio-spatial typology of the RMBH and of actions aimed at the socio-spatial analysis and structuring of the RMBH under the light of the residential mobility, as well as its association with the housing dynamic.

Lea Guimarães Souki

Having completed a Doctorate degree in Sociology from the Universidade de Brasília (1994), she is now a full professor at the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais. She is experienced in the area of Political Science, working mainly on the following themes: political theory, comparative politics and metropolis. She was Pro-rector of Research and Post-graduation at PUC-Minas from November 1994 to July 2003. She is now a professor and researcher of the Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences, the coordinator of the Research Area 3, "Urban Governance, Citizenship and Metropolises Management", at the Observatório das Metrôpoles, and the coordinator of the Research Area "Metropolises and Inequalities" at the Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences.

José Irineu Rangel Rigotti

Having completed a Doctorate degree in Demographics from UFMG, he is the regional coordinator (MG, ES, MT, MS, GO, DF) of the Pesquisa Nacional de Desenvolvimento e Saúde (PNDS – National Research on Development and Health); a consultant for the PNUD tied to INEP. He has developed the project on Educational Indexes with a CNPq research productivity grant as well as research on malaria in the Amazon – Cedeplar. He takes part in an interchange program between PUC Minas and the University of Illinois, through a post-doctoral practice training funded by CAPES, with the project: Spatial Distribution of the Brazilian Population.

Ricardo Machado Ruiz

Having majored in Economics from the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (1988), he completed a Master degree in Economic Science from the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (1994) and a Doctorate degree in Economics from the New School for Social Research (2003). He is now an adjunct professor at the Faculdade de Ciências Econômicas and at the Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional (Cedeplar), both at the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG). He is experienced in the area of Economics, working mainly on the following themes: industrial organization, industrial economy, urban and regional economy and regional development.

Marco Aurélio Crocco Afonso

Marco Aurélio Crocco Afonso completed his Doctorate degree in Economics from the University of London in 1999. He is now adjunct professor at the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais. He has published 17 articles in specialized periodicals and 22 papers in the annals of events. He has published 19 chapters of books and 3 books. He also has published 6 items of technical production. He has supervised 8 Master dissertations as well as 2 undergraduate research dissertations and 22 end-of-course papers in the field of Economics. He has been awarded 4 prizes and/or homages. He is now coordinating 3 research projects. He works in the area of Economics, with an emphasis on Keynes. In his professional activities, he has interacted with 35 collaborators in the co-authorship of scientific papers. In his Lattes curriculum, the most frequent terms in the contextualization of the scientific production are: industry, regional economy, innovation, banks, financial system, development, post-Keynesians, Keynes, local productive arrangements and funding.

4.3. The Curitiba Nucleus

Olga Lucia de F. C. Firkowski

She is a professor at the Department of Geography at UFPR, having completed a Doctorate degree from USP (2001) and a Post-Doctorate degree from Université Paris I – Panthéon/Sorbonne (2007). She now works at the Post-graduation Program in Geography at UFPR and at the Doctorate course in Environment and Development at UFPR. She coordinates and/or participates in many research projects, with funding resources from public fomentation agencies (CNPq and FAPESP); supervises master dissertations, doctoral thesis and other academic works. At UFPR, she is also the coordinator of the Regional Development (rural and urban) academic committee of the Associação das Universidades do Grupo de Montevideo. She holds a research productivity grant 2 of CNPq and she is a member of the CAPES Evaluation Committee for the Post-graduation Courses, in the Area of Geography (2008/2010). She also works as the coordinator and participant of the following research projects: Internacionalização, extensão urbana e metropolização: olhares cruzados para a apreensão do espaço metropolitano em Curitiba (PR) (“Internationalization, Urban Extension and Metropolization: Opposing Views on the Apprehension of the Metropolitan Space in Curitiba (PR)”) – CNPq; and “O mapa da indústria no início do século XXI. Diferentes paradigmas para a leitura territorial da dinâmica econômica no estado de São Paulo” (“The Map of Industries in the Beginning of the 21st Century. Different Paradigms for the Territorial Reading of the Economic Dynamics in the State of São Paulo”) – FAPESP.

Gislene Pereira

An architect and urbanist, she is an adjunct professor and chief of department in the course of Architecture and Urbanism at the Universidade Federal do Paraná, as well as the coordinator of LAURB – Laboratório de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da UFPR, where she carries out research approaching the relationship between the structuring of the city, the housing market and management instruments. She has completed a Máster degree in Urban and Regional Planning from the Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano at the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro. She holds a Doctorate degree in Environment and Development from the Universidade Federal do Paraná. She also works as a consultant on urban planning and management, having coordinated works in the region of Maringá, in the west and south of Paraná, Santa Catarina and the metropolitan region of Curitiba.

Gislene Aparecida dos Santos

A professor at the Department of Geography at UFPR, having completed a Doctorate degree in Urban and Regional Development from UFSC (2007); she coordinates and/or participates in research and teaching projects related to the contemporary migratory dynamics in the Brazilian territory.

Cristina de Araújo Lima

Having majored in Architecture and Urbanism, she is an adjunct professor and researcher at the Universidade Federal do Paraná, developing research on the themes of urbanization, sustainability and urban-environmental planning, integrating the discussion on public water supply sources and the occupation and morphology of urban design. She has completed a Doctorate degree in Environment and Development from the Universidade Federal do Paraná (2000). She participates as a professor and supervisor in other Post-graduation Programs of the institution, such as the Doctorate Program in Environment and Development (MADE) in the Research Area of “Urbanization, the City and Urban Environment”, since 2003, and the Master Program in Civil Construction in the Research Area of “Constructed Environment”, since 2004. She is experienced in the area of Architecture, having worked for 12 years with projects and constructed works in Santa Catarina and São Paulo.

Madianita Nunes da Silva

An architect and urbanist, she is an assistant professor of the course of Architecture and Urbanism at the Universidade Federal do Paraná. She has completed a Master degree in Geography from the Universidade Federal do Paraná (2006) and is now taking her Doctorate degree in Geography at the Universidade Federal do Paraná. She is experienced in the area of Geosciences, with an emphasis on the production of the urban and regional space, working mainly on the following themes: urban planning and management, historical patrimony, urban design, housing public policies and statute of the city.

Rosa Moura

Having majored in Geography from the Universidade de São Paulo (1975) she is now taking her Doctorate degree at the Post-graduation Program in Geography at the Universidade Federal do Paraná. She has worked in the areas of urban and regional planning since the 1970s, in municipal, state and federal public agencies. Since 1991, she has become part of the researchers at the Instituto de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (IPARDES – Institute for the Economic and Social Development), tied to the Núcleo de Estudos Urbanos e Regionais (Center for Urban and Regional Studies).

4.4. The Fortaleza Center

José Borzacchiello da Silva

Having completed a Post-Doctoral Studies in Human Geography from the Université de Paris IV – Sorbonne, he is now a professor/supervisor in the Doctorate and Master program in Geography at Universidade Federal do Ceará and Sergipe. Member of the scientific committee of many magazines, especially Mercator (16768329), Geo UERJ (1415-7543), AURORA GEOGRAPHY JOURNAL, NORBA Revista de Geography and Terra Livre, he is experienced in the field of Urban Geography, doing research on the following themes: the city, the urban, urbanization, urban problems. He participated in the following research: Analysis of the Crajubar Urban Conglomerate (Crato – Juazeiro – Barbalha). Funding: SUDENE/SUDEC. Period: 1979/1980; “The Role of Fortaleza in the Urban Network of Ceará”. Period: 1982/1983. Funding: SUDENE; METROFOR Project: Data gathering and analysis of the predominant socio-economic conditions in the surroundings of the route of the metropolitan train of Fortaleza. Period: 1989/1990 – Funding: METROFOR; “Modernity in Fortaleza”. Period: 1993/1994 Funding: CNPq; “Management of Basic Sanitation in Fortaleza: the Case of the Sanear Project”. Funding: FUNCAP. Period: 2002/2004. He also participated in the ALFA Project – Latin American, Academic Qualification, in the period of 1996/1997, funded by the European Union; in the Partnership CAPES-COFECUB, in the period of 1995 to 1997; and has participated in the Partnership Universidade Federal do Ceará – Université de Paris IV (Sorbonne) since 2003.

Eustógio Wanderley Correia Dantas

Having majored in Geography from the Universidade Estadual do Ceará (1987), he completed his Master degree in Human Geography from the Universidade de São Paulo (1995) and his Doctorate degree in Géographie et Aménagement from the Université de Paris IV (Paris-Sorbonne) (2000). He works at Universidade Federal do Ceará as an adjunct professor IV, supervising works of the Programa de Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente (PRODEMA, Environment and Development Program - Master) and Master Program in Geography, where he worked as a coordinator from 2004 to 2008. He is the editor of MERCATOR and participates in the Scientific Committee of many periodicals in the area of Geography: GEOUSP, Revista Franco-brasileira CONFINS, Revista Eletrônica Caminhos da Geography, etc. He works in the area of multidisciplinary studies and geography, with an emphasis on the urban thematic, more specifically on the following themes: informal work, street vendors, maritimity, the coast and commerce. He participated in the Partnership CAPES-COFECUB, from 1995 to 1997; and has participated in the Partnership Universidade Federal do Ceará – Université de Paris IV (Sorbonne) since 2003.

Luis Renato Pequeno

Having majored in Architecture and Urbanism from the Universidade de São Paulo (1991), he completed a Master degree in Infrastructure Planning from the Universität Stuttgart (1995) and a Doctorate degree in Architecture and Urbanism from the Universidade de São Paulo (2002). He is now an adjunct professor at Universidade Federal do Ceará and is taking his Post-Doctoral Studies training at PUC-SP. He is experienced in the field of Architecture and Urbanism, with an emphasis on Planning and Project of the Urban Space, working mainly on the following themes:

housing, planning, statute of the city, participation and master plans. He participated in the research: "Technical Parameters for the Urbanization of Favelas: Replicability, Adequability and Sustainability"; LABHAB FAUUSP; FINEP-CEF, Period: 1998/1999; "Socio-environmental Diagnosis of the Areas at Risk in Fortaleza"; CARITAS; Period 2001/2002; "Evaluation of the Post-urbanization of Interventions in Areas at Risk"; CARITAS; Período 2000/2001; "Socio-environmental Diagnosis of the Ecological Corridor of Maranguapinho River; UN – HABITAT – PGU. Period: 1999/2000.

Maria Cleide Bernal

Having majored in Economics from the Universidade Federal do Ceará (1968), she completed a specialization course on Social Development Planning from the Centro de Treinamento e Desenvolvimento Regional (Center for Regional Training and Development) (1981), a Master degree in Rural Social Sciences from the Universidade de São Paulo (1971) and a Doctorate degree in Urban and Regional Planning from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (2003). She is now Adjunct Doctor Professor 4 at Universidade Federal do Ceará. She is experienced in the field of Economics, with an emphasis on Regional and Urban Economics, working mainly on the following themes: segregation, inequality, and metropolization. From 2001 to 2002, she participated in the project "Metropolises, Socio-spatial Inequalities and Urban Governance" – FINEP/PRONEX. In 2004, she undertook the "Study of the Competitive Advantages of the City Center of Fortaleza", a diagnosis of the real estate market in the central zone of Fortaleza funded by the City Hall of Fortaleza. In 2006, he organized a compilation of scientific articles published under the title of "A Economia do Nordeste na fase contemporânea" ("The Economy of the Northeast in its Contemporary Phase"), published by Editora UFC/Banco do Nordeste. In 2007, he became a professor of the Specialization Course in Economic Development at UFC teaching the course "Metropolises and Urban Conglomerates". In 2008, he participated in the Scientific Committee of the II International Seminar of Sustainable Tourism and coordinated a round table discussion on Community Tourism Network. He is part of the Network of Protected Areas, Tourism and Social Inclusion, from a South-American perspective, which is coordinated by UFRJ.

Zulmira Áurea Cruz Bomfim

Having majored in Psychology from the Universidade Federal do Ceará (1985), she completed a Master degree in Social and Personality Psychology from the Universidade de Brasília (1990) and a Doctorate degree in Psychology (Social Psychology) from the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo (2003). She is specialized in socio-environmental intervention and she was a researcher on "Public Space and Urban Regeneration" at Universidade de Barcelona in 2001. She is now an adjunct professor at Universidade Federal do Ceará. She is experienced in the field of Social Psychology, with an emphasis on Environmental Psychology, working mainly on the following themes: community social psychology, environmental psychology, social representations and affection. She coordinates the Laboratório de Pesquisa em Psicologia Ambiental (Lócus – Laboratory of Environmental Psychology Research), tied to the Department of Psychology at UFC. She has undertaken projects with undergraduate research funds since 2004, working with the construction of the affection maps of the city of Fortaleza based on the input from students of public schools.

Christian Dennys Monteiro de Oliveira

Holding a Post-Doctoral Studies in Tourism from the Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP (2005), he completed a Doctorate degree (1999) and a Master degree (1993) in Sciences (Human Geography) from the FFLCH-USP. He majored in

Geography (Bachelor degree and Teaching degree, 1986) from USP. He is the coordinator of the Master Program in Geography, he is a professor of the Professional Master Program in Evaluation of Public Policies at UFC (Universidade Federal do Ceará). He teaches "Teaching Practice" in the undergraduate course in Geography at the Centro de Ciências at UFC. He is a researcher on "Tourism Politics", at the Núcleo Multidisciplinar de Avaliação de Public Policies (NUMAPP – Multidisciplinary Center for the Evaluation of Public Policies). He coordinates a Specialização course in Geography of Tourism and the Laboratório de Estudos Geoeducacionais (LEGE-UFC – Laboratory for Geoeducational Studies), where he undertakes studies on Symbolics Spaces and Cultural Dynamics of Tourism. He is also a collaborator at the CELACC - ECA/USP and at the Observatório das Metrôpoles - UFRJ.

Maria Clélia Lustosa Costa

Having majored in Geography from the Universidade Federal do Ceará (1979), she completed a Master degree in Geography (Human Geography) from the Universidade de São Paulo (1984). A professor at Universidade Federal do Ceará, she represented the Associação dos Geógrafos Brasileiros (Association of Brazilian Geographers) at the Conselho de Desenvolvimento Urbano da Prefeitura Municipal de Fortaleza (Committee for Urban Development of the City Hall of Fortaleza) (1987-1989), at the Conselho Estadual de Meio Ambiente do Estado do Ceará (The State of Ceará Committee for the Environment) (1987-1989), at the Comissão de Acompanhamento do Plano Diretor de Fortaleza (Committee for Accompanying the Master Plan of Fortaleza) of the Prefeitura Municipal de Fortaleza (City Hall of Fortaleza) (2002-2008). She represented UFC at the Conselho Estadual de Meio Ambiente do Estado do Ceará (The State of Ceará Committee for the Environment) (1998-2002). She represents the Instituto Histórico, Geográfico e Antropológico do Ceará (Historical, Geographic and Anthropologic Institute of Ceará) at the Conselho Municipal de Proteção ao Patrimônio histórico e Cultural (COMPHEC – Municipal Committee for the Protection of the Historical and Cultural Patrimony). She coordinates the Laboratório de Urban and Regional Planning (Laboratory for the Urban and Regional Planning). She has published many articles on the expansion, urbanization, socio-spatial segregation and environmental problems. She also does research in the fields of Regional Geography, Urban Geography, Historical Geography and Cultural Geography.

Maria Elisa Zanella

Having majored in Geography from the Universidade Federal do Paraná (1987), she completed a Master degree in Organization of Space from the Universidade Estadual Paulista Rio Claro (1992) and a Doctor degree in Environment and Development from the Universidade Federal do Paraná (2006). She is now a professor of the undergraduate and post-graduate programs in Geography at Universidade Federal do Ceará. She is experienced in the field of Geosciences, with an emphasis on Geographic Climatology, working mainly on the following themes: urban climatology, extreme events, pluvial impacts and environmental risk.

4.5. The Goiânia Center

Aristides Moysés

An economist, he completed a Doctorate degree in Social Sciences from PUC/SP (2001). He is a professor at the Department of Economics of UCG and at the Master Program in Ecology and Sustainable Production. He is the coordinator and a professor at the Master Program in Territorial Development and Planning. He is the coordinator of the Centro de Pesquisas Econômicas (Center for Research in Economics) of the Department of Economics of UCG and of the Grupo de Estudos e Pesquisas Urbanas e Regionais do Centro-Oeste - GEPUR-CO (Mid-West Urban and Regional Study and

Research Group). He is the coordinator and a researcher at the Observatório das Metrópoles/Instituto do Milênio/CNPq; Goiânia center. He is a technician at the Department of Socio-economic organization of the Secretaria Municipal de Planejamento da Prefeitura de Goiânia (Municipal Secretariat of Planning of the City Hall of Goiânia). arymoyses@uol.com.br

Dalva Maria Borges de Lima Dias de Souza

Completed a Doctorate degree in Sociology from the UnB (1999). She is a professor at the Department of Social Sciences and at the Post-graduation Program in Sociology at Universidade Federal de Goiás. She is a researcher at the Observatório das Metrópoles/Instituto do Milênio/CNPq; Goiânia center and at the GEPUR-CO – Grupo de Estudos e Pesquisas Urbanas e Regionais do Centro-Oeste (Mid-West Urban and Regional Study and Research Group).

Eguimar Felício Chaveiro

Having majored in Geography from the Universidade Católica de Goiás (1987), he completed a Master degree in Education from the Universidade Federal de Goiás (1996) and a Doctorate degree in Human Geography from the Universidade de São Paulo (2001). He is now an adjunct professor at Universidade Federal de Goiás in the *stricto sensu* Post-Graduation Program of the Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais. He is experienced in the field of Geography, with an emphasis on Urban Geography, working mainly on the following themes: environmental education, the dynamics of the city, urban geography, labor geography and urban development.

Tule César Barcelos Maia

Having majored in Civil Engineering from the Universidade Católica de Goiás (1989), and in Data Processing Technology from the Instituto Unificado de Ensino Superior Objetivo (1992), he completed a Master degree in Transport Engineering from the Universidade de São Paulo (1999) and a Doctorate degree in Transport Engineering from the Universidade de São Paulo (2003). He is now a higher level technician at the Agência Goiana de Obras Públicas (Agetop – Public Construction Agency of Goiás) and adjunct professor I at Universidade Católica de Goiás in the Master Program in Territorial Development and Planning and at the Department of Engineering. He is experienced in the field of Transports and Geosciences, with an emphasis on geometric geodesy and physics, working mainly on the following themes: GPS, data gathering, observation adjustment, planning, topographic networks and artificial neural networks.

4.6. The Maringá Center

Carla Cecília Rodrigues Almeida

Having majored in Social Sciences from the Universidade de São Paulo (1994), she completed a Master degree in Political Science from the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (1998) and a Doctorate degree in Social Sciences from the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (2006). She is now an adjunct professor at Universidade Estadual de Maringá. She is experienced in the field of Political Science, with an emphasis on Social Movements, working mainly on the following themes: democracy, social movements, public management, participation, social policies and contemporary political theory.

Celene Tonella

Having majored in Social Sciences from the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (1982), she completed a Master degree in Political Science from the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (1991), a Doctorate degree in History from the Universidade

Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (1997) and a Post-Doctoral Studies from the Social Sciences Program at the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo (2002). She is now an associate professor at the Department of Social Sciences and at the Post-Graduation Program in Geography (Master and Doctorate) at Universidade Estadual de Maringá. She is a researcher tied to the Observatório das Metrópoles as well as holding a research productivity grant from Fundação Araucária. She is experienced in the field of Political Science, with an emphasis on Public Policies and Urban Management, working mainly on the following themes: democracy and participation, urban space, citizenship, public policies and workers.

Cesar Miranda Mendes

Having majored in Geography from the Universidade Federal do Paraná (1980), he completed a Doctorate degree in Geography (Human Geography) from the Universidade de São Paulo (1992) and a Post-Doctoral Studies from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (2002). He is now an associate professor C at Universidade Estadual de Maringá. He is experienced in the field of Geography, with an emphasis on Human Geography, working mainly on the following themes: verticalization, urbanization, Maringá, master plan.

Ivana Veraldo

Having majored in Pedagogy from the Universidade Estadual de Maringá (1984), she completed a Master degree in Education from the Universidade Estadual de Maringá (1994) and a Doctorate degree in History from the Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (2003). She is now an adjunct professor at Universidade Estadual de Maringá. She is experienced in the field of Education, with an emphasis on History of Education and Educational Public Policies, working mainly on the following themes: Education, São Paulo, Brazil, history and 1797-1802 and Educational Public Policies in Brazil, Maringá and its metropolitan region. She works as a researcher at the Observatório das Metrópoles, at the Maringá Center.

Marivânia Conceição de Araújo

Completed a Master degree in Development, Agriculture and Society from the Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro (1997) and a Doctorate degree in Sociology from the Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (2004). She is now a full professor at Universidade Estadual de Maringá. She is experienced in the field of Anthropology, with an emphasis on Urban Anthropology, working mainly on the following themes: urban anthropology, Maringá, social identity, social relations and housing. She is a researcher at the Observatório das Metrópoles – the Maringá Center - CNPq - Instituto do Milênio.

Rosângela Getirana Santana

Having majored in Statistics (Bachelor degree) from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1979), she completed a Master degree in Statistics from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1982) and a Doctorate degree in Production Engineering from the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (2005). She is now a full professor at Universidade Estadual de Maringá, working mainly on the following theme: generalized linear models, multivariate analysis, health statistics.

Thais Aida de Freitas Mathias

Having majored in Nursing from the Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirão Preto-USP (1979), she completed a Master degree (1994) and a Doctorate degree (2002) in Public Health, in the focus area of Epidemiology, from the Faculdade de Saúde Pública-USP. She is now an adjunct professor at the Department of Nursing, and at the Master Program in Nursing at Universidade Estadual de Maringá. She is experienced in

the field of Collective Health, with an emphasis on Statistics and Information on Health, SUS databases, working mainly on the following themes: morbidity, mortality, child mortality, diagnosis and analysis of the health condition of the population.

Isolde Terezinha Santos Previdelli

Having majored in Mathematics (Teaching degree) from the Faculdade de Filosofia Ciências e Letras de Unuarama (1984), she completed a Specialization Course in Applied Statistics from the Universidade Estadual de Maringá (1987), a Master degree in Production Engineering and Operational Research from the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (1993) and a Doctorate degree in Production Engineering with an emphasis on Statistics from the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (2005). She is now an adjunct professor at Universidade Estadual de Maringá. She is experienced in the field of Probability and Statistics, with an emphasis on Probability and Applied Statistics, working mainly on the following themes: superdispersion and non-linear models.

Margareth Cizuka Toyama Udo

Having majored in Mathematics (Bachelor degree) from the Instituto de Ciências Matemáticas de São Carlos (1976), she completed a Master degree in Agronomy with an emphasis on Agronomic Statistics from the Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz (1983) and a Doctorate degree in Production Engineering from the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (2005). She is now an adjunct professor at Universidade Estadual de Maringá, working mainly on the following themes: maximum likelihood method, exponential family.

Simone Pereira da Costa

Having majored in Social Sciences from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1994), she completed a Master degree in Sociology e Anthropology from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1996) and a Doctorate degree in Social Sciences from the Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (2003). She is now an adjunct professor at Universidade Estadual de Maringá. She is experienced in the field of Anthropology, with an emphasis on Urban Anthropology, working mainly on the following themes: urban anthropology, public policies and cultural practices.

4.7. The Natal Center

Maria do Livramento Miranda Clementino

The coordinator of the RMNatal staff at UFRN (tied to the Observatório das Metrópoles), she is a professor at the Department of Social Sciences and at the Post-Graduation Programs in Social Sciences, Geography, and Economics at UFRN, supervising Master and Doctorate students. A sociologist and economist, she completed a Máster degree in Sociology from UNICAMP and a Doctorate degree in Economics (Regional and urban) from IE/UNICAMP. She completed Post-Doctoral Studies at Université Lumière-Lyon 2, France. She has a relevant academic production and important works on the economy of Rio Grande do Norte. She participated, from 1986 to 1990, in the regional research project on "The State and the Urban Social Movements in the NE", funded by FINEP/SUDENE. She is parte of the team of the regional project entitled "Democratic Management Model: Municipal Power, Decentralization, and Innovative Public Policies" funded by SUDENE in the period of 1998-1999. he participated in research together with NESUR/UNICAMP, of which the following should be highlighted: "Economics and Urbanization: the Production of the Critical Urban" (FINEP, 1989/90), "Characterization and Tendencies of the Brazilian Urban Network" (IPEA/IBGE, 1998/99) and "Tendencies of the Brazilian Metropolitan

Regions: a Report on the Metropolitan Region of Natal” (NESUR/IPEA - 1999). She also participated in the project entitled: “Evaluation of FAT’s resources: the view of the university and of entrepreneurs” (UNICAMP/UNIEMP-FIESP, 1999). She coordinated the project “The Social Map of the Metropolitan Region of Natal” (CNPq-Pronex/FAPERN) in the period of 2004-2007). She holds a research productivity grant from CNPq , at the undergraduate research level. She has published two books: “O Maquinista do Algodão e o Capital Comercial” (“The Machinist of Cotton and the Commercial Capital”) (EDUFRN, 1985) and “Economia e Urbanização: o Rio Grande do Norte nos anos 70” (Economics and Urbanization: Rio Grande do Norte in the 1970s”) (EDUFRN, 1995). She was secretary of Administration and Planning of Natal (1993/94), president of COMPLAN and of CONHABIN in the same period and director of the Centro de Ciências Humanas at UFRN (1999-2003). In the period 2006-2008, she coordinated the team elaborating the Development Plan for the Metropolitan Region of Natal. Now she coordinates a second Pronex group: “The Social Map, PHASE II” (2 008-2012).

Angela Lúcia de Araújo Ferreira

An architect and urbanist, she completed a Doctorate degree in Geography, and is now professor at the Department of Architecture and at the Post-Graduation Programs in Architecture and Urbanism (permanent) and History at UFRN (collaborator). She participated, from 1986 to 1990, in the local group in charge of the regional research project on “The State and the Urban Social Movements in the NE”, funded by FINEP/SUDENE. Since 1997, she coordinates the Base de Pesquisa Estudos do Habitat (Research Base for Habitat Studies) and two other groups tied to it: “História da Cidade e do Urbanismo” – HCURB (History of the City and Urbanism) and “Grupo de Estudos sobre Processos Urbanos Contemporâneos” – GEPUC (Study Group on Contemporary Urban Processes). The results of the research projects undertaken, or still under development, in these two groups have generated a significant scientific production which has been published and presented in important national and international discussion forums on the respective fields, such as: Colóquio Internacional Geocrítica (International Geocriticism Colloquium), EGAL, IPHS, CLEFA, NUTAU, ENCAC, SHCU, ENANPUR, CBA, among others, as well as the publication of articles in local and international periodicals, book chapters and books. She received financial support from a partnership with the Companhia de Água e Esgotos do RN – CAERN (Water and Sewage Company of RN), for undertaking the project and its graphic project as well as from IAB-RN/CREA-RN/CONFEA for the publication, in 2008, of the book “Uma Cidade Sã e Bela: a trajetória do saneamento de Natal –1850 a 1969” (“A Sane and Beautiful City: the Trajectory of Sanitation in Natal”). Together with other two researchers, she organized two compilations, published in 2006: “Natal: intervenções urbanísticas, morfologia e gestão da cidade” (Natal: urbanistic interventions, morphology and city management”) and “Surge et Ambula: uma cidade moderna em construção (Natal, 1890 - 1940)” (“Surge et Ambula: a Modern City Under Construction (Natal, 1890 – 1940)”). She participates in the group of researchers who undertake the local project of the Rede Metrôpoles. Since 2000, she holds a research productivity grant from CNPq, level II, receiving stipends and many modalities: undergraduate research fellowships (IC/CNPq – local and “over the counter”) as well as technical support. She now coordinates projects whose themes are related to Urban and Territorial History (housing and droughts problems) and to Real Estate/Tourism. She is part of the Red Geo Crítica Internacional based on Barcelona – Spain.

Rita de Cássia da Conceição Gomes

A professor at the Department of Geography at UFRN, she teaches in the Post-Graduation Programs in Geography and Architecture and Urbanism, where she supervises students in the field of Human Geography. She completed a Doctorate degree in Geography from UNESP. She coordinates the project "Geo-Mossoró" with resources from Petrobrás; undertakes research on the socio-spatial development of the small cities in Rio Grande do Norte with resources from CNPq and she is the vice-coordinator of the project "The Social Map in the Metropolitan Region of Natal" (CNPq-Pronex-FAPERN). She holds a research productivity grant from CNPq level II. She published the book "Rio Grande do norte e outras geografias" (Rio Grande do Norte and Other Geographies") (EDUFERN, 1994) and, together with Marcio Moraes Valença, she organized the book "Globalização e Desigualdade" (Globalization and Inequality") (AS editores, 2002). She was vice-director of the Centro de Ciências Humanas, Letras e Artes at UFRN.

Márcio Moraes Valença

Professor at UFRN, at the Department of Geography, he is an architect and urbanist who completed a Doctorate degree in Urban and Regional Studies from University of Sussex, England, and Post-Doctoral Studies from London School of Economics and Political Science. He is a permanent professor at the Collegiate of the Post-graduation Program in Geography and a collaborating professor in the Post-graduate Program in Social Sciences (Master and Doctorate). He holds a research productivity grant from CNPq, level II – in the field of Urban and Regional Planning and he is a member of the IGU. He published a book on housing systems in Brazil and in Europe; he organized the book "Globalização e Desigualdades" ("Globalization and Inequality") published by AS Editores, in 2002, and "Urban Brazil", a special issue of the international magazine Geoforum; he organized, together with Edézio Fernandes, the book "Brasil Urbano" ("Urban Brazil") and published the book "Leu o Livro do Chico?". He has recently published the book "Cidade Illegal" ("Illegal City") (Mauad X 2008), and is now the Director of the Centro de Ciências Humanas, Letras e Artes at UFRN, from 2007 to 2011.

Flávio Henrique Miranda de Araújo Freire

Having completed a Doctorate degree in Demography, and a Master degree in Geography from UFRN, he is now a professor at the Department of Statistics. He is a researcher at the Grupo de Estudos Demográficos (Demographic Studies Group) where he develops, as a coordinator and collaborator, the following projects: 1) Populational Estimates and Projections in the Municipalities of Rio Grande do Norte; 2) The Dynamics of Social Status in the Brazilian Population; 3) Mortality due to External Causes in the Microregions and Municipalities of Rio Grande do Norte in the period from 1979 to 1999; 4) Demographic diversity in the city of Natal-RN; 5) Socio-sanitary Profile of the State of Rio Grande do Norte by different levels of spacial disaggregation. He also undertakes the project "Dynamics of Nuptiality and Families in Brazil", funded by FAPERN/CNPQ. Last March the project "Dynamics of Nuptiality and Families in Brazil and Its Regions" got accepted through the Universal Announcement of CNPq. In the period from 1996 to 2000, he was a researcher at CEDEPLAR/UFMG, collaborating with the following projects: 1) Land Use and Health; 2) "Popmun" – Municipal Populational Projections; 3) Demographic Dynamics, Regional Development and Public Policies – Module: Populational Projections and Estimates. He is now supervising two dissertations at the Master Program in Geography of UFRN: 1) "Aspects of Nuptiality and Its Regional Differences"; 2) "Populational Projection, by gender and age groups, for small areas". He is also supervising two monographs at the Specialization Course in Demography at the Department of Statistics of UFRN: 1) "Demographic Dynamics in the Metropolitan Region of Natal"; 2) "Aspects of the Demographic Transition in the

NE". He is a researcher in the project "The Social Map of the Metropolitan Region of Natal: Social Inequality and Urban Governance", which integrates the Rede Metr p les and is funded by FAPERN/CNPQ-Pronex, through the PRONEX/2003 announcement.

Ilza Ara jo Le o de Andrade

A full professor at the Department of Social Sciences at UFRN, he teaches in the Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences. He is a social assistant, having completed a Master degree in Sociology from UFPE and a Doctorate degree in Social Sciences (Political Science) from Unicamp. He undertook Post-Doctoral training at University of New England (USA). He participated, from 1986 to 1990, in the regional research project on "The State and Urban Social Movements Urbanos in the NE", funded by FINEP/SUDENE; in the regional project "Democratic Management Model: Municipal Power, Decentralization, and Innovative Public Policies", funded by SUDENE in the period comprising 1998-1999. He has a relevant academic production, holding a research productivity grant from CNPq, level II. Among his most recent publications are two books: "Igreja e Pol tica no Rio Grande do Norte" (The Church and Politics in Rio Grande do Norte) (EDUFERN, 2000) and "Pol tica e Poder: o discurso da participa o" ("Politics and Power: the Discourse of Participation") (Paralelo 15, 1997). He supervises Master and Doctorate students.

Maria Dulce Bentes Sobrinha

Professor at UFRN allocated in the Department of Architecture and Urbanism, she completed a Master degree in Architecture and Urbanism from FAU/USP. She is the coordinator of the Post-Graduation Program in Architecture and Urbanism, and a member of GEAU. She researches into the fields of urban and public policies, participating as a researcher in the project "The Social Map of the Metropolitan Region of Natal" – CNPQ/Pronex/UFRN/FAPERN, a project tied to the Rede Observat rio das Metr p les (13 national teams coordinated by IPPUR/UFRJ). She is a specialist in urban policies, environmental policies and urban projects – fields in which she offers consultancy. She is also an *ad hoc* communications adviser of the Minist rio das Cidades, where she has worked on the field of master plans, patrimony and fundiary regulation.

4.8. The Porto Alegre Center

Sheila Villanova Borba

Having completed a Doctorate degree in Sociology from the Post-Graduation Program in Sociology of Instituto de Filosofia e Ci ncias Humanas at UFRGS. She is an adjunct professor at the Department of Sociology at UFRGS, as well as a researcher at the N cleo de Estudos Regionais e Urbanos (Center for Regional and Urban Studies) of Funda o de Economia e Estat stica – FEE/RS (Economics and Statistics Foundation). She is part of the team at the Observat rio das Metr p les in the projects "Como Andam as Metr p les Brasileiras" (How Have the Brazilian Metropolises Been" (2001/2004) and Instituto do Mil nio (2005/2008). She has published papers on the following themes: Regional and Urban Spatial Structuring; Institutional Arrangements of Metropolitan Management and Urban Governance.

Maria Cristina Dias Lay

Having majored in Architecture and Urbanism from the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (1981), she completed a Specialization Course in Housing Studies from the Centre for Architectural Development Overseas - University of Newcastle Upon Tyne (1987), a Doctorate degree in Architecture from the Post Graduate Research School - Oxford Brookes University (1992) and Post-Doctoral Studies from

the Faculty of Architecture - University of Sydney. She is now an associate professor I at Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, *ad hoc* consultant for the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Ambiente Construído (Online) (Higher Education Coordination for Personal Development – Constructed Environment), a member of the advisory committee at Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul and an *ad hoc* consultant for the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (National Committee for the Scientific and Technological Development). She is experienced in the field of urban and regional planning, with an emphasis on Housing Studies, working mainly on the following themes: urban design, social housing, performance evaluation of open spaces, and post-occupation evaluation. She was coordinator of the Post-graduation Program in Urban and Regional Planning during the period comprising 2003-2007. She now is the Director of the Faculdade de Arquitetura (Architecture School) at UFRGS.

João Farias Rovati

Having majored in Architecture from the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (1982), he completed a Master degree in Urban and Regional Planning from the Instituto de Pesquisa de Planejamento Urbano e Regional (Institute of Research on Urban and Regional Planning) of Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1990). He holds a Diploma of Advanced Studies (DEA) in Architectural and Urbanistic Projects from the Université Paris-8 (1994) and a Doctorate degree in Architectural and Urbanistic Project from the Université Paris-8 (2001). He has been a professor at the Department of Urbanism at Faculdade de Arquitetura (Architecture School) of UFRGS since 1989 and a professor at the Post-Graduation Program in Urban and Regional Planning (PROPUR/UFRGS) – research area "City, Culture and Politics". He has also been coordinator of PROPUR/UFRGS since August 2007.

Álvaro L. Heidrich

Having majored in Geography (Bachelor level) from Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (1980), he completed a Master degree in Geography from Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (1985) and a Doctorate degree in Sciences (Human Geography) from the Universidade de São Paulo (1998). He is now an adjunct professor at Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. He teaches in the undergraduate program in Geography (Teaching degree and Bachelor degree) and International Relations, as well as in the Post-graduation Programs in Geography and International Relations. He is experienced in the field of Geography, with an emphasis on Human Geography, working mainly on the following themes: generation and loss of territorial bonds, human territorialities, identity and globalization. He is a researcher and team leader at CNPq. Since 1986, he has received funding resources from CNPq, FAPERGS and FINEP for researching: "The agrarian development of the small production in the north of Rio Grande do Sul". CNPq, 1986-1989; "Comparative Study of the territorial bonds of social groups on exclusion and construction of an economic life and consciousness" CNPq; Fapergs, 2000-2001; "Repercussions of the Global Socio-economic Integration in the Social Space on Local-Urban Spheres". CNPq, 2001-2003; "The (Re)Invention of Teaching: an Account of the Differences and Pluralizations in Force in Teaching Degrees at UFRGS". FINEP, 1999-2000; "Socio-economic Dynamics and Landscape in the remaining areas of Atlantic Forest, in Rio Grande do Sul", UFRGS. CNPq, 2003-2006; "Analysis of the Metropolitan Regions of Brazil – How Brazilian Metropolises Have Been": Porto Alegre, 2005-2006. "Enclosed Condominiums: New Forms of Urban Segregation and Fragmentation in the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre". UFRGS-FEE. CNPq, 2006-2008. She is now participating in the project "Global Socio-economic Integration, Segregation and Fracture in the Social Space in the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre". CNPq; Fapergs, under development. As well as much academic research, he has undertaken many studies and data gathering of importance for planning.

Paulo Roberto Rodrigues Soares

Having majored in Geography from Fundação Universidade Federal do Rio Grande (1987), he completed a Master degree in Geography from Unesp/Rio Claro (1994) and a Doctorate degree in Human Geography from Universidad de Barcelona, Spain (BEX-CAPEs Fellowship, 1999-2002). He is a professor at Universidade Federal do Rio Grande (1993-2006), at the Department of Geography and at the Post-Graduation Program in Geography of Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), as well as a professor-collaborator for the Post-Graduation Program in Geography at Universidade Federal do Rio Grande (FURG). He researches into the fields of urban geography and regional geography, specially on the following themes: urban geography, urban morphology, regional and urban development, urban and regional planning and sustainable urban planning.

Soraya Vargas Cortes

She completed a Master degree in Social Policy and Administration - London School of Economics and Political Science, in 1995. She is now a professor at the Department and Post-Graduation Program in Sociology of Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, as well as a researcher at CNPQ. Her teaching activities are focused on the field of Sociology, with an emphasis on Political Sociology. In her Lattes Curriculum, the most frequent terms in the contextualization of the scientific production, are: political sociology, participation, public policies, public policies committees, Health Councils, Sociology of Health, Conferences on Health, Decentralization in Health, State Reform and History of Health Policies.

Luciano Joel Fedozzi

Having completed a Doctorate degree in Sociology from UFRGS, he is an adjunct professor at the Department of Sociology and a member of the Coordination of the Post-Graduation Program in Sociology (PPGS) at the same university. He teaches subjects on Sociologic Theory and Brazilian Sociology. As a participant in the research area "State, Public Policies and Social Participation", he supervises dissertations and thesis in areas of Political Sociology and Urban Sociology, such as social participation, collective actions, associativism, public sphere, civil society and democratic forms of public management. He is a visiting professor to the Course of Associate Management and Participative Planning at FLACSO, Buenos Aires. He is part of the Managing Committee of the Observatory of the City of Porto Alegre.

His most recent research go into participation modalities, specially participative budgets, processes of State reform, municipal councils, intermunicipal consortia, constitution of democratic public spheres (along the lines of community radio stations), qualification of social actors of the civil society (in comparative terms among Brazilian, Latin-American and European experiences), systems of information and social control necessary to the democratic public management, impacts of the participative processes in terms of redistribution and transformation of the political culture of the agents of the civil society involved in these processes.

The results of these investigations have been published in books and articles by the author, as well as in scientific events and/or events open to the civil society and to public agents. He is now a coordinator of the Academic Committee of the URB-AL project (cooperation of the European Union), entitled "Intermunicipal Quantification System for the Participative Planning and Management", which involves nine cities in Latin America and Europe (Tuscany, Barcelona, Cordoba, Rosario, Quito, Cuenca, San Salvador, Belo Horizonte and Porto Alegre).

4.9. The Recife Center

Maria Ângela de Almeida Souza

An architect and urbanist, she completed a Máster degree in Urban Development and a Doctorate degree in History from Universidade Federal de Pernambuco – UFPE. She is now a professor at the Department of Architecture and at the Post-Graduation Program in Urban Development at Universidade Federal de Pernambuco – UFPE. She coordinates the PE Center of the Observatório das Metrôpoles.

Jan Bitoun

A geographer, he completed a Doctorate degree in Human Geography na Space Organization from the Université Paris I (Pantheon-Sorbonne) and now coordinates the Post-Graduation Program in Geographic Sciences of Universidade Federal de Pernambuco. He coordinated the Observatório Pernambuco de Políticas Públicas e Práticas Socioambientais (Observatory of Public Policies and Socio-environmental Practices of Pernambuco) from 2000 to 2006.

Lívia Miranda

Holding a Máster degree in Geography, she completed a Doctorate degree in Urban Development from UFPE. She now coordinates the Federação de Orgãos para a Assistência Social e Educacional (Federation of Agencies for the Social and Educational Assistance) in Pernambuco, FASE Pernambuco and the Observatório Pernambuco de Políticas Públicas e Práticas Sócio-Ambientais (Observatory of Public Policies and Socio-environmental Practices of Pernambuco).

Maria Rejane Souza de Britto Lyra

A sociologist and statistician, she completed a Doctorate degree in Demography from Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas (Intitute of Philosophy and Humanities) of UNICAMP. She holds a Bachelor degree in Statistics from Universidade Católica de Pernambuco – UNICAP and a Teaching degree in Social Sciences from Faculdade de Filosofia do Recife – FAFIRE and Universidade Católica de Pernambuco UNICAP. She was a researcher at Fundação Joaquim Nabuco until 1995, where she directed the division of Statistics. She is now a consultant for the Observatório Pernambuco de Políticas Públicas e Práticas Socioambientais (Observatory of Public Policies and Socio-environmental Practices of Pernambuco).

Tânia Bacelar de Araújo

Holding a Bachelor degree in Social Sciences (UFPE) and in Economics (UNICAP), she completed a Doctorate degree in Public Economics, Planning and Space Organization from Université Paris I (Panthéon-Sorbonne). Institution: Department of Geographic Sciences at Universidade Federal de Pernambuco – UFPE. She was the director of Regional Planning at SUDENE, Secretary of Planning, Secretary at the Secretariat of Finance in the State of Pernambuco and director of the Department of Economics at Fundação Joaquim Nabuco. She is director of CEPLAN (Consultoria Econômica de Planejamento – Planning Economic Consulting) and works as a consultant for many national and international entities. She was secretary of Plannin, Urbanism and Environment of Recife from January 2001 to October 2002. She was also secretary of Regional Development Policies at the Ministério da Integração Nacional (Ministry of National Integration), Brasília, from 2003 to January 2004.

Alcindo Sá

An economist, he holds a Master degree in Geography from Universidade Federal de Pernambuco and completed a Doctorate degree in Geography from Universidade de São Paulo (USP). He is an adjunct professor and vice-Coordinator of the Post-graduation Program in Geography (PPGEO/UFPE). He is experienced in the

field of Geography, with an emphasis on Economic Geography, Political Geography and Epistemology of Geography, working mainly on the following themes: epistemology of geography, globalization, territorial transformations, space and modernity, ideology and technique-science-information.

Evanildo Barbosa da Silva

Having majored in History from Universidade Federal da Paraíba, he completed a Master degree in Urban Development from Universidade Federal de Pernambuco. He is now national executive director at Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (Federation of Agencies for the Social and Educational Assistance). He is experienced in and researches into participative democracy and municipal management instruments.

4.10. The Rio de Janeiro Center

Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro

Having majored in Public Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas - RJ (1972), he completed a Master degree in Développement Economique Et Social from Université Paris 1 (Panthéon-Sorbonne) (1976) and a Doctorate degree in Architecture and Urbanism from Universidade de São Paulo (1991). He is now a full professor at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro. He is experienced in the field of Urban and Regional Planning, with an emphasis on Fundamentals of Urban and Regional Planning, working mainly on the following themes: housing crisis, Real Estate Capital, Rio de Janeiro, Real Estate Production.

Luciana Correa do Lago

Having majored in Architecture and Urbanism from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1983), she completed a Master degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1990) and a Doctorate degree in Architecture and Urbanism from Universidade de São Paulo (1998). She is an adjunct professor at the Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional (IPPUR - Institute of Research and Urban and Regional Planning) of Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro and a researcher at the Rede Observatório das Metrôpoles. She researches into the fields of Urban Sociology and Urban policies, with an emphasis on the following themes: production of socio-spatial inequalities; labor and urban structuring; spatial mobility and access to housing; urban policies and citizenship. Since 2005, she has been coordinating the Post-Graduation Program of IPPUR/UFRJ.

Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior

Having majored in Social Sciences from Universidade Federal Fluminense (1988), he completed a Master degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1994) and a Doctorate degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (2000). He is now a visiting professor to Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional - IPPUR (Institute of Research and Urban and Regional Planning) of UFRJ. He is experienced in the field of Urban Sociology, working mainly on the following themes: urban planning, urban policies, citizenship, democracy and political culture, and social participation.

Mariane Campelo Koslinski

Having majored in Sociology from London School Of Economics (1995), completed a Master degree in Education from Universidade Estadual de Campinas (2000) and a Doctorate degree in Sociology from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, she is experienced in the field of Sociology, with an emphasis on Political

Sociology and Sociology of Education, working mainly on the following themes: Civil Society and the State, Political Participation, Educational Policies, Social policies, and Decentralization.

Sol Garson Braule Pinto

Holding a Bachelor degree in Economics from Universidade Federal Fluminense (1972), and having completed a Specialization course in Economic Theory from Escola de Pós Graduação Em Economia (1975) and a Doctorate degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (2007), she is now a researcher at the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro. She is experienced in the field of Economics, with an emphasis on Monetary and Fiscal Economics, working mainly on the following themes: metropolitan region, fiscal federalism, urban and regional management.

Adauto Lúcio Cardoso

Having majored in Architecture and Urbanism from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1974), he completed a Master degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1988) and a Doctorate degree in Architecture and Urbanism from Universidade de São Paulo (1997). He is now an adjunct professor and director at Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro. He is experienced in the field of urban planning, working mainly on the following themes: housing policies, urban planning instruments, urban environment and housing deficit.

Ana Lúcia Nogueira de Paiva Britto

Having majored in Geography from Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (1983), she completed a Master degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1990) and a Doctorate degree in Urbanism from Institut D'Urbanisme de Paris - Université de Paris XII (Paris-Val-de-Marne) (1995). She undertook Post-Doctoral Studies at LATTIS - Laboratoire Techniques Territoires et Sociétés da École Nationale de Ponts et Chaussées (2005-2006). She is now an adjunct professor at PROURB - Programa de Pós-Graduação em Urbanismo (Post-Graduation Program in Urbanism) at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro and a researcher at the Observatório das Metrôpoles, a research group under the coordination of the Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, and at Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional – FASE (Federation of Agencies for the Social and Educational Assistance). She is experienced in the field of Urban and Regional Planning, with an emphasis on Urban and Regional Infrastructures, working mainly on the following themes: urban environment, urban management, urban services, environmental sanitation, and hydric resources.

Maria Josefina Gabriel Sant'Anna

Having majored in Social Sciences from Universidade de São Paulo (1972), she completed a Master degree in Sociology from Universidade de São Paulo (1981) and a Doctorate degree in Architecture and Urbanism from Universidade de São Paulo (1998). She is now an adjunct professor at Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro. She is experienced in the field of Sociology, with an emphasis on Urban Sociology, working mainly on the following themes: housing, family, cities, urban space and social organization.

Márcia Pereira Leite

Having majored in Political and Social Sciences from Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (1976), she completed a Máster degree in Political Science from IUPERJ (1993) and a Doctorate degree in Sociology from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (2001). Having completed Post-Doctoral Studies in Urban Sociology from IUPERJ and EHESS/CADIS (2007/2008), she is now an adjunct professor at Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (DCS/PPCIS). She is experienced in the field of Sociology, with an emphasis on Urban Sociology, working mainly on the following themes: citizenship, violence, social movements, favelas and religion.

Sérgio de Azevedo

He is now a full professor at Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro (UENF), a researcher at the Rede Observatório das Metrópoles and an *ad hoc* consultant for many government agencies in the field of public policies. Having majored from Escola Brasileira de Administração Pública (Brazilian School of Public Administration) (1970), he completed a post-graduation course from Faculdade Latino-Americana de Ciências Sociais (1973) and a Máster degree from Instituto Universitário de Pesquisa do Rio de Janeiro (1975). He completed a Doctorate degree in Sociology from Universidade Católica de Louvain (1983) and Post-Doctoral Studies from Universidade de Stanford (1988). He was a full professor at UFMG, having worked as chief of the Department (DCP), coordinator of the Master Program and later, of the Doctorate Program. He was coordinator of Working Groups and director of ANPOCS, a level 1B researcher at CNPq and a professor at the Master Program in Social Sciences at PUC/MG. At UENF, he participated in the creation of two Post-Graduation Programs, working as coordinator of the Master Program, Chief of Laboratory, Director of the Centro de Ciências do Homem (Center for Human Sciences) and vice-rector. He published many papers in the field of public policies in books and academic magazines in Brazil and abroad.

Luiz Antonio Machado da Silva

Having majored in Psychology from Universidade Católica de Pelotas (1996), he completed a specialization course in General Qualification and Development of Executives from Universidade de São Paulo (2003) and completed a Master degree in Production Engineering from Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (2000). He is now a full professor at Faculdade Decisão and an employee at Banco do Brasil S/A. He is experienced in the field of Psychology, with an emphasis on Work and Organizational Psychology, working mainly on the following themes: organizational environment, participative process, qualitative research, organizational psychology.

Fatima Cristina de Mendonça Alves

Holding a Teaching degree in Biology from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1996), she completed a Master degree in Education from Universidade Federal Fluminense (2001) and a Doctorate degree in Education from Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (2007). From 2000 to 2003, she was a researcher at the Coordenação de Educação em Ciências (Coordination of Education on Science) at the Museu de Astronomia e Ciências Afins (Museum of Astronomy) in the field of informal education, also developing activities related to scientific publicity. From 2004 to 2007 she was an assistant researcher at the Laboratório de Avaliação em Educação (Laboratory of Educational Evaluation) of PUC-Rio, undertaking research in the field of Education, with an emphasis on evaluation of educational systems, efficacy and equity, inequalities and educational opportunities and public policies. In 2007, she completed Post-Doctoral Studies from IPPUR/UFRJ in the field of Education and Urban and Social Studies. She is now an associate professor at the Department of Education at PUC-Rio.

Alicia Maria Catalano de Bonamino

Having majored in Pedagogy from Universidade Santa Úrsula (1984), she completed a Master degree in Education from Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (1989) and a Doctorate degree in Education from Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (2000). She is now an assistant professor at Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro. She is experienced in the field of Education, with an emphasis on Educational Planning and Evaluation, working mainly on the following themes: Evaluation – Primary Education.

4.11. The Salvador Center

Inaiá Maria Moreira de Carvalho

Having majored in Social Sciences from Universidade Federal da Bahia (1966), she completed a Master degree in Social Sciences - Sociology from Universidade Federal da Bahia (1970) and a Doctorate degree in Sociology from Universidade de São Paulo (1986). She is now a full professor at Universidade Católica do Salvador and a collaborating professor/researcher at Universidade Federal da Bahia. She is experienced in the field of Sociology, with an emphasis on Sociology of Development, working mainly on the following themes: social policies, metropolises, social movements, poverty, and the northeast.

Ângela Maria Gordilho Souza

Having majored in Architecture from Universidade Federal da Bahia (1975), she completed a Master degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (1990) and a Doctorate degree in Architecture and Urbanism from Universidade de São Paulo (1999). She is now a retired adjunct professor at Universidade Federal da Bahia, working at the Post-Graduation Program in Architecture and Urbanism of UFBA and is the leader of the research group LabHabitar-FAUFBA. She is an *ad hoc* consultant for the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado da Bahia (Foundation for the Research in the State of Bahia), an *ad hoc* consultant for the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (Higher Education Coordination for Personal Development) and an *ad hoc* consultant for the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (National Committee for the Scientific and Technological Development). She was coordinator of PPGAU/FAUFBA (2002 a 2004) and Secretary of Housing at the Prefeitura Municipal de Salvador (City Hall of Salvador) (2005 a 2008). She is experienced in the field of Architecture and Urbanism, with an emphasis on Planning and Project of the Urban Space, working mainly on the following themes: housing, constructed environment, space configuration, urban intervention, city's theme estate, social housing policies and programs.

Gilberto Corso Pereira

Having majored in Architecture from UFRGS, he completed a Master degree in Architecture and Urbanism from UFBA and a Doctorate degree in Geography from Instituto de Geociências e Ciências Exatas da UNESP (Rio Claro) in 1999. He is now an associate professor at the Department of Architectural Project, Urbanism and Landscaping of Faculdade de Arquitetura at UFBA, where he works now as coordinator of the Post-Graduation Program in Architecture and Urbanism. He works in the field of Architecture and Urbanism and Urban and Regional Planning, with an emphasis on Urban Analysis and Systems of Geographic Information, focussing mainly on the following themes: geographic information, socio-spatial segregation, visualization and representation of space, Salvador and its metropolitan region.

Barbara-Christine Marie Nentwig Silva

Having majored in Geography from Universität Freiburg (Albert-Ludwigs) / Germany (1967) and in French from Universität Freiburg (Albert-Ludwigs) (1967), she completed a Doctorate degree in Geography from Universität Freiburg (Albert-Ludwigs) (1970). She is now a professor at Universidade Católica de Salvador, a collaborating professor at Universidade Federal da Bahia and collaborating professor at Universidade Federal de Sergipe. She is experienced in the field of Geography, with an emphasis on Urban Analysis and Regional Analysis, working mainly on the following themes: State of Bahia, Salvador, Thematic Cartography, Data Analysis in Geography, Regional Unbalances.

Sylvio Carlos Bandeira de Mello e Silva

Having majored in Geography from Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas (1962), he completed a Doctorate degree in Geography from Université de Toulouse (1969). He is also a specialist in Economic Development (CEPAL / ILPES-UFBA, 1971). He is now a professor at Universidade Católica do Salvador, a collaborating professor at Universidade Federal da Bahia and a collaborating professor at Universidade Federal de Sergipe. He is experienced in the field of Geography, with an emphasis on Urban and Regional Geography, working mainly on the following themes: Brazil, the State of Bahia, Salvador, Territorialization, Regional Unbalances, Urban and Regional Development, Tourism and Environmental Issues.

Nelson Baltrusis

Having majored in Historic, Geographic and Social Sciences from Universidade São Marcos (1995), he completed a Master degree in Urbanism from Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas (2000) and a Doctorate degree in Architecture and Urbanism from Universidade de São Paulo (2005). She is now a collaborating researcher at Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Instituto de Estudos, Formação e Assessoria em Políticas Sociais (Institute of Studies, Qualification and Advice on Social policies), and a professor at Universidade Católica do Salvador. He was a consultant in the process of elaboration of participative master plans in the municipality of Jandira through the Fundação para o Desenvolvimento (Foundation for the Development) of UNESP, FUNDUNESP and in the municipalities of Guarulhos, Vitória and Mogi das Cruzes through the Instituto Pólis. He is experienced in the field of urban planning, working mainly on the following themes: urban planning, favelas, urbanistic instruments, urban economy, and real estate market.

Denise Cristina Vitale Ramos Mendes

Having majored in Law from Universidade de São Paulo (1998), she completed a Doctorate degree in Law from Universidade de São Paulo (2004). She was Visiting Scholar at the University of Columbia, Nova York (2001/2002). She is now a researcher and doctor professor at the Master Program in Social Policies and Citizenship of Universidade Católica de Salvador and a researcher at the Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (CEBRAP – Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning), São Paulo. She is experienced in the fields of Law and Political Science, with an emphasis on Juridical Sociology, Political Theory and Public Policies, working mainly on the following themes: democratic theory, social policies, participative management, social control.

4.12. The São Paulo Center

Lucia Maria Machado Bógus

She has been coordinator of the Observatório das Metrópoles/São Paulo since its inception. She completed a Doctorate degree in Urban Environmental Structures from FAU/USP and a Master degree in Social Sciences from PUC/SP. She is a full professor

at the Department of Sociology and at the Post-graduation Program in Social Sciences from PUC/SP, where she worked as a coordinator from 1995 to 2004.

She has participated, as coordinator and researcher, in national and international investigation networks (such as Alfa/Metcom net, from 1994 to 1997, Alfa/SDUW net, from 1996 to 2000 and the Brazil-Portugal net of Urban Studies from 2006 to 2009 (CPLP/CNPq Announcement) with the support of the main institutions of research fomentation in Brazil and in the European Union (Alfa and Alban Program). Her academic production and her teaching activities have been focused on the fields of Urban Sociology, Urban Planning and International Migrations, with the publication of articles and the organization of relevant publications. She is editor, in collaboration with Luiz César Ribeiro, of *Cadernos Metrópole*, distributed in Portuguese and Spanish-speaking countries. She is a 1-A level researcher at CNPq and member of the Comitê Assessor de Sociologia e Ciências Sociais da CAPES (Advisory Committee of Sociology and Social Sciences).

Suzana Pasternak

An architect, she completed a Master and a Doctorate degree in Public Health and *livre docente* (holding a habilitation) in Urbanism from Universidade de São Paulo. She is a full professor at Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo of Universidade de São Paulo. As an 1-A level researcher at CNPq, she has worked at the Observatório das Metrópoles since 1999 as a researcher at the Observatório de São Paulo and since 2005, as a national vice-coordinator. She was executive secretary at ANPUR from 2002 to 2004. As well as the project of the Observatório, funded by PRONEX and by Instituto do Milênio, she has worked on research on favelas and popular housing in São Paulo. She has been an advisor for the Plano Nacional de Habitação (National Housing Plan), Ministério das Cidades, through FUPAM. She is now a representative of the field of Demography at CNPq and she is also part of the CAPES committee for the discussion of "Qualis" in the field of Applied Social Sciences.

Marisa do Espírito Santo Borin

Holding a Bachelor and a Teaching degree in Social Sciences, she completed a Master degree and a Doctorate degree in Sociology from PUC-SP. She is a doctor assistant professor at the Department of Sociology and at the Post-graduate Program in Social Sciences of Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo. She works with urban planning and public policies as well as with the themes: inequality, social exclusion, poverty, contemporary sociability. From 1999 to 2004, she worked as a researcher at the Fundação Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas – FIPE (Foundation Institute for Economic Research), tied to USP, having participated in much research on urban poverty in São Paulo, of which the 1st census of the homeless, undertaken in 2000, should be highlighted. She took part in the project "Metropolises, Socio-spatial Inequalities and Urban Governance: the Case of São Paulo, from 2001 to 2005". She has been part of the research team of the Observatório das Metrópoles of São Paulo since 2005.

Dulce Maria Tourinho Baptista

Having majored in Sociology from Universidade Federal da Bahia, she completed a Master degree in Social Service and a Doctorate degree in Social Sciences from Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo. She is now a doctor assistant professor at Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo. She is experienced in the field of Sociology, with an emphasis on Urban Planning, working mainly on the following themes: citizenship, public policies, migration, work, family, culture, tourism and the city. She is a participant member of the research network on migrations at the Centro de

Estudos Migratórios (Center for Migratory Studies) and the Laboratório de Geografia Urbana (Laboratory for Urban Geography) of Universidade de São Paulo, as well as on the urban studies developed at the Observatório das Metrôpoles – Metropolitan Region of São Paulo.

Vera Lucia Michalany Chaia

Having completed a Master degree in Sociology from Universidade de São Paulo, she completed a Doctorate degree in Political Science from Universidade de São Paulo in 1991 and *livre docência* (habilitation) in 2000 from Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo. She is now an associate professor, teaching at the Department of Politics at Faculdade de Ciências Sociais (Social Sciences School) and at the Post-graduate Program in Social Sciences of Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo. She has published 14 articles in specialized periodicals and 18 papers in the annals of events. She has published 10 chapters of books and 2 books and has organized 3 compilation books. She has supervised 35 master dissertations and 23 doctoral thesis in the field of Political Science. She works in the field of Political Science, with an emphasis political communication and Brazilian politics. In her professional activities, she has interacted with 20 collaborators in the co-authorship of scientific papers. She is coordinator and a researcher at NEAMP (Núcleo de Estudos em Arte, Mídia e Política – Center for Studies on Arts, Media and Politics), at the Post-graduate Studies Program in Social Sciences of PUC/SP.

Raquel Rolnik

Having majored in Architecture and Urbanism from Universidade de São Paulo (1978), she completed a Master degree in Architecture and Urbanism from Universidade de São Paulo (1981) and a Doctorate degree from the Graduate School Of Arts And Science History Department - NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (1995). Since 1979, she has been a university professor in the field of Architecture and Urbanism, working now at a Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo of USP. As an urbanist, she was director of Planning of the City of São Paulo and a consultant on Brazilian and Latin-American cities on urban and housing policies. She was National Secretary of Urban Programs at the Ministério das Cidades (Ministry of Cities) between 2003 and 2007 and is the author of books and articles on the urban issue as well as International Rapporteur of the right to adequate housing at the UN's Human Rights Council.

V. Cadernos Metrôpole – Article list

Volume	Article	Author
	Transformações da estrutura sócio-espacial: segmentação e polarização na Região Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro	<i>Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro</i>
	São Paulo como patchwork: unindo fragmentos de uma cidade segregada.	<i>Suzana Taschner e Lucia M. M. Bógus</i>
	Desigualdade sócio-espacial e migração intra-urbana na Região Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte 1980-1991	<i>José Moreira de Souza e João Gabriel Teixeira</i>
	Desigualdade sócio-espacial e mobilidade residencial: a metrópole do Rio de Janeiro nos anos 80	<i>Luciana Corrêa do Lago</i>
	Notas sobre famílias e desigualdade social na Região Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro – 1991	<i>Rosa Ribeiro</i>

	Territorialidade e cidadania em tempos globais: imigrantes em São Paulo	<i>Maura Pardini Bicudo Vêras</i>
	La gobernabilidad de las grandes ciudades: sus condiciones económicas	<i>José Luis Coraggio</i>
	A questão fiscal municipal na Constituição de 88	<i>Luís Gustavo Martins</i>
	Políticas Públicas e governança em Belo Horizonte	<i>Sérgio de Azevedo</i>
	A reorganização metropolitana de São Paulo: espaços sociais no contexto da globalização	<i>Lucia M. M. Bógus e Maura Pardini Bicudo Vêras</i>
	A gestão do transporte na Região Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte	<i>Sérgio de Azevedo e Virgínia Rennó dos Mares Guia</i>
	O espaço social das grandes metrópoles brasileiras: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo e Belo Horizonte	<i>Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro e Luciana Corrêa do Lago</i>
	Habitação e governança urbana: avaliação da experiência em 10 cidades brasileiras	<i>Adauto Lúcio Cardoso e Cleber Lago do Valle</i>
	Imagem da cidade – cidade da imagem: o modelo de intervenção urbana do Rio Cidade	<i>Carlos Eduardo Sartor</i>
	Novas formas de exclusão social? Reflexões sobre o digital divide	<i>Rainer Randolph e Mário Hélio Trindade de Lima</i>
	Um repensar da favela: tendências e questões	<i>Fany Davidovich</i>
	Dinâmica sócio-espacial, habitação e família na metrópole do Rio de Janeiro	<i>Maria Josefina Gabriel Sant'Anna</i>
	Finanças públicas no nível local de governo	<i>Maria do Livramento M. Clementino</i>
	Favelas em São Paulo – censos, consensos e contra-sensos	<i>Suzana Pasternak Taschner</i>
	A divisão favela-bairro no espaço social do Rio de Janeiro	<i>Luciana Corrêa do Lago e Luiz Cesar de Queiroz Ribeiro</i>
	As favelas da Região Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte: desafios e perspectivas	<i>Berenice Martins Guimarães</i>
	Favelas, invasões e ocupações coletivas nas grandes cidades brasileiras – (Re)Qualificando a questão para Salvador-BA	<i>Ângela Gordilho Souza</i>
	Grajaú, memória e história: fronteiras fluidas e passagens	<i>Márcia Pereira Leite</i>

	Impactos da mundialização sobre uma metrópole periférica: o vetor sudoeste de São Paulo	<i>Wagner Iglecias</i>
	Reestruturação urbana da metrópole paulistana: a Zona Leste como território de rupturas e permanências	<i>Raquel Rolnik e Heitor Frúgoli Jr.</i>
	Metrópole e território: metropolização do espaço no Rio de Janeiro	<i>Fany Davidovich</i>
	Mudanças sócio-espaciais e estrutura social da Região Metropolitana de Porto Alegre: anos 1980 e 1990	<i>Rosetta Mammarella, Tanya M. Barcellos e Mirian Regina Koch</i>
	La conformación del espacio urbano en un país de economía emergente. El caso de cinco municipios en la Región Metropolitana de Buenos Aires	<i>Juan D. Lombardo e Mercedes Di Virgilio e Leonardo Fernández</i>
	Conselhos gestores na política social urbana e participação popular	<i>Maria da Glória Gohn</i>
	Conselhos Setoriais: o caso da Região Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte e um contraponto com a experiência do Rio de Janeiro	<i>Sérgio de Azevedo e Mônica Abranches</i>
	Movimentos sociais (populares), Conselho Municipal e órgão gestor na definição e implementação da política habitacional em Belo Horizonte – década de 1990	<i>Renato Godinho Navarro e Maria Helena de Lacerda Godinho</i>
	Dilemas da gestão cooperativa: o caso da/na Região Metropolitana de Porto Alegre	<i>Sheila Villanova Borba e Carla Giane Souza Cunha</i>
	Conselhos municipais e a participação cívica na gestão das políticas públicas: o caso da metrópole fluminense	<i>Mauro Rego Monteiro dos Santos</i>
	Recomposição política, comunidade cívica e governança urbana	<i>Anete Britto Leal Ivo</i>
	Lacuna institucional da metropolização: considerações sobre a Região Sul	<i>Rosa Moura</i>
	Conselhos Municipais: descentralização, participação e limites institucionais	<i>Silvana Tótora e Vera Chaia</i>
	Democracia, desigualdades e governança local: dilemas da reforma municipal no Brasil	<i>Orlando Alves dos Santos Junior</i>
	Governar as metrópoles: dilemas da recentralização	<i>Raquel Rolnik</i>
	A propos de la "service class": les classes moyennes dans la sociologie britannique	<i>Catherine Bidou-Zachariasen</i>

	Mobilidade residencial e dinâmica das transformações sócio-espaciais na metrópole belo-horizontina	<i>Jupira Gomes de Mendonça</i>
	Um olhar sobre a habitação em São Paulo	<i>Suzana Pasternak</i>
	Favela-loteamento: reconceituando os termos da ilegalidade e da segregação urbana	<i>Luciana Corrêa do Lago</i>
	Diferenciação da espacialidade da metrópole no Brasil: referências para a gestão	<i>Fany Davidovich</i>
	Habitação: notas sobre a natureza de uma mercadoria peculiar	<i>Márcio Moraes Valença</i>
	Irregularidade urbanística: questionando algumas hipóteses	<i>Adauto Lúcio Cardoso</i>
	A região metropolitana e o Parlamento Comum: a carta de vereadores da Grande Natal	<i>Maria do Livramento M. Clementino</i>
	O novo capital social das cidades brasileiras	<i>Suely Maria Ribeiro Leal</i>
	Participação e arenas públicas: um quadro analítico para pensar os conselhos municipais setoriais e os fóruns de desenvolvimento local	<i>Gisele dos Reis e Jussara Freire</i>
	Poder local e políticas públicas: um estudo exploratório sobre conselhos gestores	<i>Celene Tonella</i>
	Governança urbana e participação cidadã: a experiência do OP em São Paulo	<i>Félix R. Sánchez</i>
Cadernos Metrópole volume especial	Como anda São Paulo	Lúcia Bógus e Suzana Pasternak
	Efeitos da reestruturação produtiva na dinâmica da região metropolitana de Porto Alegre (RMPA) na década de 90	<i>José Antonio Fialho Alonso</i>
	Gestão municipal X gestão metropolitana: o caso da cidade de Salvador	<i>Antonio Sérgio Araújo Fernandes</i>
	Cooperação intermunicipal, reterritorialização da gestão pública e provisão de bens e serviços sociais no Brasil contemporâneo: a experiência dos Consórcios de Saúde de Minas Gerais	<i>Carlos Vasconcelos Rocha e Carlos Aurélio Pimenta de Faria</i>
	O mercado imobiliário informal em favelas da região metropolitana de São Paulo. O caso de Guarulhos	<i>Nelson Baltrusis</i>

	A territorialidade da prostituição em Belo Horizonte	<i>Luciana Teixeira de Andrade e Alexandre Eustáquio Teixeira</i>
	Estatuto da Cidade: função social da cidade e da propriedade. Alguns aspectos sobre população urbana e espaço	<i>Arlete Rodrigues</i> <i>Moysés</i>
	O Centro Histórico de São Paulo: a vacância imobiliária, as ocupações e os processos de reabilitação urbana	<i>Valéria Bomfim</i> <i>Cusinato</i>
	Os moradores de rua em São Paulo e suas relações com o mundo do trabalho	<i>Marisa Borim</i>
	O ambiente construído e a politização do cotidiano nas favelas cariocas	<i>Mariana Cavalcanti</i>
	Características do processo de urbanização de Maringá-PR: uma cidade de “porte médio”	<i>Ana Lúcia Rodrigues</i>
	Organização sócio-espacial e mobilidade residencial na Região Metropolitana do Recife-PE	<i>Lívia Izabel Bezerra de Miranda</i>
	Expansión territorial, privatización y fragmentación em la configuración metropolitana de Buenos Aires	<i>Pedro Pérez</i>
	Segregação residencial e segmentação social: o “efeito vizinhança” na reprodução da pobreza nas metrópoles brasileiras	<i>Luiz César de Queiroz Ribeiro</i>
	Periferias de grandes cidades e movimentos populacionais	<i>Ralfo Matos</i>
	A periferia é o limite: notas sobre a crise do modelo ocidental de urbanização	<i>Elizete Menegat</i>
	Estrutura social e segmentação do espaço metropolitano. Um retrato da Região Metropolitana de Porto Alegre em 2000	<i>Rosetta Mamarella</i> <i>Tânia M. de Barcellos</i>
	O zoneamento como instrumento de segregação em São Paulo	<i>José Marinho Nery Júnior</i>
	Moradores de rua na cidade de São Paulo: vulnerabilidade e resistência ante as intervenções urbanas	<i>Simone Frangella</i> <i>Miziara</i>
	Quando um muro separa e nenhuma ponte une	<i>Lúcia Leitão</i>
	A questão metropolitana	<i>Fabiana Dias</i>
	Espaço metropolitano, política e economia global	<i>Ricardo Carlos Gaspar</i>

	O planejamento dos transportes nas áreas metropolitanas	<i>Beatriz Maria Soares Pontes</i>
	O modelo de gestão de Brasília e as políticas urbanas nacionais	<i>Ignez Costa Barbosa Ferreira Marília Steinberger</i>
	Reestruturação produtiva e trabalho na Região Metropolitana de Salvador: a a construção de um novo patamar de precariedade	<i>Ângela Borges</i>
	Impasses e desafios na gestão da Região Metropolitana de Belém	<i>José Júlio Ferreira Lima Ana Claudia Duarte Cardoso Ana Carolina Gomes Holanda</i>
	Um olhar sobre o planejamento e gestão metropolitanos. A Região Metropolitana da Baixada Santista	<i>Silvia de Castro Bacellar do Carmo Luiz Antônio Nigro Falcoski</i>
	Agenda 21 Local	<i>Fernando Nunes da Silva Vera Aroeira Gonçalves</i>
	Planejamento e mediação da qualidade de vida urbana	<i>Jupira Gomes de Mendonça</i>
	Estatuto da Cidade: aprovação e implantação	<i>Sonia Nahas de Carvalho</i>
	Proposta para análise do Índice de Dispersão Urbana	<i>Rômulo José da Costa Ribeiro Frederico Rosa Borges de Holanda</i>
	Cidade e suas águas: gestão articulada para a sustentabilidade ambiental	<i>Evania Freires Galindo Maria de Fátima R. de G. Furtado</i>
	Brasília: uma cidade ou uma capital à época de sua inauguração?	<i>Márcio de Oliveira</i>
	Governo local e iniciativas de políticas urbanas em Teresina	<i>Antônia Jesuíta de Lima Edmundo Ximenes Rodrigues Neto</i>
	Participação cidadã em torno do Dique de Campinas, SSA/BA?	<i>Rocio Castro Kustner Ademir Sousa Santos</i>
	Sur, periferias desplazadas em Bogotá	<i>Omar ENrique Moreno Blanco</i>
	Conquistando o "progresso": do rural ao	<i>Henrique Sundfeld</i>

	urbano	<i>Barbin Valdemar Antônio Demétrio</i>
	Distribuição e funcionalidades espaciais do terciário moderno	<i>Luís Henrique Freitas Diniz Raflo Matos</i>
	A representação normativa contemporânea da qualidade urbana nas cidades brasileiras	<i>José Ronal Moura de Santa Inez</i>
	Estatuto da Cidade e preservação do meio ambiente urbano	<i>Julia Azevedo Moretti</i>
	A valorização fundiária da propriedade urbana	<i>Nelson Baltrusis</i>
	Novas tipologias habitacionais perante a expansão do capital imobiliário-turístico em Natal, RN	<i>Alexsandro Cardoso Ferreira da Silva Maria Dulce Picanço Bentes Sobrinha Maria do Livramento M. Clementino</i>
	Conflitos socioambientais e ocupação urbana no Rio de Janeiro	<i>Gabriela da Costa Silva</i>
	Migrações com desemprego: injustiça social na configuração socioespacial urbana	<i>Aldo Paviani</i>
	Distrito Federal e Brasília: dinâmica urbana, violência e heterogeneidade social	<i>Brasilmar Ferreira Nunes Arthur Costa</i>
	Mobilidade e expansão do Rio de Janeiro para áreas perimetropolitanas	<i>Rainer Randolph Pedro Henrique Oliviera Gomes</i>
	Famílias, hogares y viviendas em las regiones metropolitanas. El caso de Barcelona	<i>Anna Alabart Vilà Cristina López Villanueva</i>
	Migração na metrópole: o caso dos angolanos em São Paulo	<i>Dulce Maria Tourinho Baptista</i>
	A comunidade boliviana em São Paulo: definindo padrões de territorialidade	<i>Renato Cymbalista Iara Rolnik Xavier</i>
	Segregación residencial, migración y movilidad espacial. El caso de Santiago de Chile	<i>Jorge Rodríguez Vignoli</i>
	Polarización e hibridación. Cuestionando dos fenómenos em las ciudades de nuestro tiempo	<i>Huáscar Bolívar Vallejo</i>
	Transformações urbanísticas na região metropolitana do Recife: um estudo prospectivo	<i>Geraldo Marinho Lúcia Leitão Norma Lacerda</i>

	Avanços e desafios na experiência brasileira de urbanização de favelas	<i>Adauto Lúcio Cardoso</i>
	Questões metodológicas sobre o “déficit habitacional”: o perigo de abordagens corporativas	<i>Sérgio de Azevedo Maria Bernadette Araújo</i>
	A cidade como negócio: produção do espaço e acumulação do capital no município de São Paulo	<i>Adriano Botelho</i>
	Capital social, revitalização de bairros e o papel das associações habitacionais: o caso dos países Baixos	<i>Hugo Priemus Reinout Kleinhans</i>
	Rede sociotécnica do direito à habitação e a configuração do espaço em Curitiba	<i>Samira Kauchakje Clovis Ultramari</i>
	Mercado imobiliário e estruturação do espaço na Região Metropolitana de Curitiba	<i>Gislene Pereira Madianita Nunes da Silva</i>
	A gestão dos bens imóveis da União sob o comando do Exército e a dinâmica espacial em Recife e Olinda	<i>Maria do Carmo de Albuquerque Braga</i>
	Dinâmica imobiliária e turismo: novas relações, novos riscos	<i>Alexsandro Ferreira Cardoso da Silva Ângela Lúcia de Araújo Ferreira</i>
	Transformações na estrutura socioespacial das favelas cariocas: a Rocinha como um exemplo	<i>Gerônimo Leitão</i>
	O verde como estratégia de valorização imobiliária: a formação de um projeto urbanístico em São Paulo	<i>Daniella Almeida Barroso</i>
	Presente y futuro de las metrópolis de América Latina	<i>Emilio Pradilla Cobos Lisett Márquez López</i>
	Asentamientos irregulares montevideanos: la desafiación resistida	<i>Maria José Alvarez Rivadulla</i>
	Segregação residencial, condição social e raça em Salvador	<i>Inaiá Maria Moreira de Carvalho Vanda Sá Barreto</i>
	Trabalho, moradia e (i)mobilidade espacial na metrópoles do Rio de Janeiro	<i>Luciana Corrêa do Lago</i>
	O futuro das megacidades: dualidade entre o poder e pobreza	<i>Milton Santos</i>
	Problemas ambientais urbanos: desafios para a elaboração de políticas públicas integradas	<i>Lucia Sousa e Silva Luciana Travassos</i>
	Dinâmica demográfica versus processo de produção e reprodução de aglomerados subnormais	<i>Michelli Beduschi Carlos Mello Garcias</i>

Preservação ambiental de cidades: uma tradução jurídica e urbanística do Estatuto da Cidade	<i>Eloísa Carvalho de Araújo</i>	
Políticas públicas e intersectorialidade: uma discussão sobre a democratização do Estado	<i>Gustavo Tavares da Silva</i>	
Reflexões sobre o futuro da sustentabilidade urbana com base em enfoque socioambiental	<i>Laura Machado de Mello Bueno</i>	
Discutindo gestão sustentável da água em áreas metropolitanas no Brasil: reflexões a partir da metodologia europeia Water 21	<i>Ana Lucia Brito Bernard Barraqué</i>	
Políticas ambientais e urbanas em áreas de mananciais: interfaces e conflitos	<i>Angélica Tanus Benatti Alvim Gilda Collet Bruna Volia Regina Costa Kato</i>	
O planejamento do uso do solo urbano e a gestão de bacias hidrográficas: o caso da bacia dos rios Iguaçu/Sarapuí na Baixada Fluminense	<i>Paulo Roberto Ferreira Carneiro Adauto Lúcio Cardoso José Paulo Soares de Azevedo</i>	
Estudo sobre a vulnerabilidade socioambiental na região metropolitana de Curitiba	<i>Marley Deschamps</i>	
Urbanização em áreas de mananciais hídricos: estudo de caso em Piraquara, Paraná	<i>Patrícia Costa Pellizzaro Letícia Peret Antunes Hardt Harry Alberto Bollmann Carlos Hardt</i>	
Das interfaces entre a <i>environmental history</i> e o direito ambiental: uma análise da recente história das agências de águas da Paraíba	<i>Catarina de Oliveira Buri Erivaldo Moreira Barbosa José Otávio Aguiar</i>	
As montanhas e suas águas: a paisagem carioca na legislação municipal (1937-2007)	<i>Mônica Bahia Schlee Vera Regina Tângari</i>	
Transporte e equidade: ampliando o conceito de sustentabilidade pelo estudo de caso de Brasília	<i>Carolina Pescatori C. da Silva Caru Bowns</i>	
Interferências do ruído do tráfego urbano na qualidade de vida: zona residencial de Brasília/DF	<i>Mônica Nunes Helena Ribeiro</i>	

