

Quandaries of (Re) the structurings of the Urban Spaces. Reflections from the Agenda 21 Pernambuco – Brazil

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The Urban Spaces in this century accumulate challenges of bigger complexity gradually. The data of lacks and abundancies are paradoxical. As they demonstrate, of a side, deficits chronic represented by indices and indicators of social-economic development and suffered infrastructures. And, of another side, the speeds with those new products are available for few for the world of the technique and the technology each perfected time more.

It is innocent to persist affirming that this adverse picture is resultant of planning politics, at the very least, maken a mistake. I consider important, however, never to forget that the origin of many urban problems had been aggravated with the importation of models of order and social-space management, dictated for interests few. One is about the inheritance reproduced of if working urban history in a linear perspective. Indistinctly, as if all local it had that to pass for all the phases lived deeply for the other.

The process of (re) structuring of an urban space sends the two estimated basic ones: the confection of a database and the mobilization of intelligences directed toward the identification of the fragilities, deficiencies and potentialities of the diverse social, economic and space scales constituent of the social-space territories the one that if destine.

It is known that to reach the conditions of social development it passes for the economic conciliation, for the social equity, the freedom and the maintenance of the base natural human being and.

Implicitly, any proposal in this direction will have to contemplate the idea of solidary growth, guarantee of access to the education conditions, health, habitation and production human being, through the magnifying of the democratic base and social justice, with little poverty, little inequality and greater distribution of the wealth collectively produced.

The indication of these proposals must have as base, disgnostic that evidence the impasses and challenges to be surpassed in the search of this standard of sustainable development so yearned for. It is basic condition for deflagration of the first approaches, the apprehension of the diversity of the local realities, registered under the most different forms.

The proposals and suggestions of Agendas must attempt against for the following methodologics premises: *a) the construction of partnerships*; b) managerial character and of mobilization; and c) adoption of a systemic boarding.

These premises are syntonized with the intentions of equality of offers of chances for all the segments of the society, having understood: *the accessibility of health and habitation for all; education for modernity and qualification for the competitiveness; local development as social and material base for the accomplishment of the individuals and the society; and combat the poverty as a with priority dimension of the income distribution.*

To the State, government and civil society, would fit the paper booster of this search of development alternative, catalyzing interests and different forms of participation of the diverse segments of the society. In this direction, Pernambuco has demonstrated interest in facing the question when placing as focus of the thematic public administration this, white one of attempts

to form pacts or partnerships to treat the problem, with a level of knowledge sufficiently next to the reality.

Soon characterization of the State of Pernambuco.

The state of Pernambuco of an area of 98.307 Km², what it corresponds 6.4% of the Northeast Region, shelters a population of 7,5 million inhabitants (Census 97) made use as an average demographic density of 72,3 inhabitants/Km². More than 70% of the total number of inhabitants of the state inhabits in urban areas, especially in the microregion of Litoral-Mata, where if it finds located the capital and its area metropolitan.

The space configuration of the state, narrowed in the direction North-South highway and prolonged in the direction east-west, produces landscapes that if they differentiate strong, characterizing three macroregions: Coast-wood, Rural and dry land, subdivided, according to IBGE in 5 mesoregions and 19 microregions.

The specific physicist-natural condition and the economic and social potential of each one of these three macroregions directly print marks consolidated in the history of the process of occupation of the State, repercuting in the gradients of development and the glimpsed social-economics indices, defying politics and strategies for overcoming of adverse pictures of inequalities and poverty, in parallel to the conception of strategical managements to booster and/or to to strengthen focus promising of development

The Region Metropolitan of Recife concentrates more of the half of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the state and about 42% of the population of Pernambuco, presenting the more favorable social indicators, it illustrates well this disequilibrium, marked for strong concentrations of productive and social capital in a disproportionate area with others.

The distribution of the Index of Human Development (IHD) for region and city evidences the social inequality in the territory of Pernambuco. The Region Metropolitan of Recife registered in 1991 an average IHD of 0,764, slightly superior to the national average (0,742), surpassing, of far all the microregions of the State.

With exception of the Region Metropolitan of Recife, only the Region of the San Francisco has IHD above of 0,50 (esteem in 0,544), very below of the RMR. It is the Region Metropolitan of Recife, only the Region of the San Francisco has IHD above of 0,50 (esteem in 0,544), very below of the RMR. All the other regions of development of the State register a low IHD very, between 0,30 and 0,50, being distinguished the Southern Rural as of worse performance, with index slightly below of 0,40.

Another data, especially important relative to the population if relate to the pyramid of the age of the three last decades in the state that, the example of Brazil, shows to a gradual nip of its base and some widening of its apex, explained for the raised fall of the fecundity and, in lesser proportion, for the fall of mortality. In the years of 1970, 1980 and 1991, the taxes of population growth are respectively, of 2,26%, 1.74% and 1.35% to the year and the proportions of observed minors of 15 years are of 44%, 42% and 37%.

It is observed, thus, a decrease of the tax of population growth and a rise of the relative weight of the population biggest of 15 years of age. This data imply in the necessity of a more intent analysis how much to the adoption of strategies and social politics that privilege the young ones as possibilities

It is possible to evidence, from any analytical matrix, the persistence of serious disequilibria in the distribution of the economic activities, the job and the conditions of life, in the northeast of

the country. Particularly the aggravation of the deep social inequalities in the spaces of each state, with sufficiently negative gradients of exclusion, misery and poverty, is to defy the creativity and the persistence in the search of alternatives that point with respect to the social sustainability.

It is emphasized, however that this magnifying of the picture of inequalities discloses to the consuming and the nonsense of the politics and the model of planning of the regional development. The recognition of this quandary and the search of indication of lines of direction for surpass it, particularly in the search of standards for the sustainable development it comes giving to base the new studies and projects

Through programs elaborated with the participation the society could be mobilized for the combat the poverty and the social inequality in its different forms and geographic distribution. The poverty, initially intent in the agricultural way, as much in absolute numbers as in relative terms, is extended strong in direction to the urban spaces. The data of the IPEA point that Brazil has 49 million (29% of the population) of poor persons, being that 34 million (25%) are in the urban region and 15 million (46%) are in the agricultural region. And the Northeast region has 70% of the poor persons of Brazil.

It is presumption for the agenda guiding of commitments that point with respect to the development in solidary and sustainable bases significant a cultural change in the performance of the public and private entities and of the diverse social segments. The persistent placed problem will have to be faced in alternative and innovative way, implying one to rethink collective of the material and social bases of the society. To grant, before everything, to the precepts that configure the called structure here of real Constitution, becoming operational the conditions for the institutionalization of systems of public control that obtain to put brake to the cited regulations to the tacit Constitution.

Constitution tacit understood as that one not formulated in documents, but, established for regulation of game politician, it appears as resulted of negotiations occult in field of power politician, what it distinguishes it from the *real Constitution* that is established in law documents. Is important to explain these concepts for the reading of the strategy in the area of the local development, related to the institutionalization of systems of public control.

For the confection of these projects of development in sustainable bases and a panorama of consensuses the Education is the point-key for enjoys it of offers of chances that come if to draw in the longed for scene.

The reduction of the inequalities depends on the construction of consensuses in the conduction of politics for its promotion. To the edge of ideological disputes on the extension and forms of intervention of the public power, the effectiveness and efficiency of the public politics will be being influenced for the disgnostic on the factors that determine the situation on which if it wants to act.

Some of the quandaries to be surpassed in the process of (re) structuring

The State of Pernambuco presents the GIP of about R\$25 billions, meaning 2,7 % of the national GIP e, 21 % of the Northeast GIP. This translates the precarious economic position of the state in relation to the national picture. On the other hand it can disclose the responsibility that the state assumes front to the regional economic context

It is potential a economic picture to be analyzed in a context of its fragilities and potentialities. The economic pointers have that to be appreciated to the light of the social data, promoting

dialogues in the direction of a model of sustainable social-ambient development. For example, one becomes necessary to analyze the express contrasts between the most raised income to per catches northeast, which is of is R\$ 3,196 in 1998, and the conditions of unemployment, concentration of income, functional illiteracy, incidence of endemic illnesses, among others aspects.

Associated to this it is basic to interpret the demographic social-economic aspects of the distribution and the occupation of its 7,5 million inhabitants of Pernambuco. It deserves prominence to analyze the PEA, that answering for 58% of the population, had an increase of 2,7% in the Nineties. Or still, the fact of that about 41% of the population of state and 60% of the workers Metropolitan of Recife meets in the Region.

In the economic plan it is important to consider the necessity of if revisiting the model of adopted growth and thus to evaluate the focus of investment, in the measure where if it verifies that the Region Metropolitan still concentrates 70% of the industrial production.

Still approaching aspects of the GIP and some relations with the thematic social inaquality, emphasizing that it is constituted in almost 50% by services, while that the industrial sector addition 33%. This suggests measured and redefinitions how much the social politics and stirs up to alternatives in the field of the relations and flexibility in the dimension of the work.

This concentration of secondary and tertiary activities causes forts inside impacts in the context of the inaqualities and the disequilibria of the states, to that if it adds the ambient challenge in a state marked for geoambients fragilities and archaic forms in the production relations and work, in special in the agriculture sector that only answers for 9% of the GIP of the state.

In economic terms the RMR answers more than for 73% of the stock of formal job and 50% of the gross domestic product, being, therefore, target of interests, considering mainly the lack of structure of the agricultural areas.

These and other aspects translate the essential necessity of if thinking Agendas of commitments about a perspective of sustainable development. More necessarily it demands the elaboration of projects in the areas of the health, of the education, the work and the local development, having as deep cloth of the reduction of the social inaqualities and the planning of sustainable forms to conceive the state of Pernambuco in the future of the gift and with the mobilization of all the segments of the society.

The social debt that if it charges of the governmental actions comes mainly of the capacity of administration to favor local and municipal the levels. The transference for municipalities of financial resources, on the infrastructure of the public sector and human resources, and of resources for contracting with the private sector, for the execution of strategies in the areas above underlined, depends the administrative capacity on the municipalities.

The force of the municipality can prevent risks in not steady economies that are subordinated to the immediate and private structures of local governments. Consequently, the politics of the Government to establish trusts of municipalities to manage certain services (example: the health; the work; the education, etc.), will benefit in the establishment of favorable conditions for the decentralization more effective.

Much can be made with respect to the institutions in the cities, its administrations and the aiming of its finances. Identified areas fragile need attention based on a strategical and programmed planning; developing agreements, protocols, rules of game for the administrative performance in the guiding of the public politics. Thus being, it has priority the paper of the

social participation - since the normative landmark for the relationship with the public - as half to exert the control and the magnifying of the public sphere. The aid enclosed necessary technique to be, training, enabling and forming personal, as also considering action with smoothness and/or compensation to affect the exaggeration between practical, the imminent one if evaluated the speech and to the light of the capitalist model that promotes the competition without ethical principles

The numbers show that Pernambuco has the fifth bigger concentration of income between the Brazilian States. The concentration measured by means of the called index *Gini*: it is of 0,589, above of the national average that is of 0,567.

Sugar cane-of-sugar, that during centuries dominated the agriculture of Pernambuco, starts to give place, of form still sufficiently dispersed, to other cultures, existing initiatives that if they concatenate with activities of services as the agroturism, that would deserve special attention in the perspective of qualification of the man power, in the reduction of focos of illnesses of hidric propagation and until, and, mainly how much to the education and basic infrastructure. In this direction they come growing the farmings of coffee and the plantations of rubber tree. The irrigated culture of fruits, one of most important of the country, produces, in 1999, 100 a thousand tons of fruits, as grape, sleeve, watermelon and banana, whose main polar region is in Petrolina, in the valley of the river San Francisco. It also increases the creation of horses and bovine cattle of milk and cut. Pernambuco is still the national egg room biggest producing and sixth of cut chickens.

Despite the high profitability of these farming activities, the sugar cane-of-sugar still plays important role in the economy of the state. Pernambuco has the second bigger production of northeast sugar cane, about 9 million ton/year. Pernambuco also answers for 95% of the plaster production of the country. However, the work relations, and the precariousness of health services, education and the indices of violence sufficiently are raised. The exaggeration enters the high busy positions for the state in the productive sectors and the conditions of life of the majority of its inhabitants are evidenced in the most elementary form of comparison between the social and economic data.

Illustrative it is the picture of infantile mortality, is verified thus, that the state presents the third higher index of children deceased before completing 1 year of age: 61,82 for a thousand

In the agricultural region, the fights for the ownership of the land are frequent. According to CPT (Pastoral Commission of the Land), Pernambuco is the state with the biggest number of conflicts in the field: 228 of the 1.1 a thousand conflicts verified in the country in 1998. Thus exactly the PCL affirms that, more than 5,6 a thousand minors of 4 the 17 years, that work in the Pernambuco farmings, are violence victims, being distinguished it superexploration of the infantile work, tortures physics, arrest and threat of death.

The evidence of the low indices of pertaining to school of the Population Economically Ativa/PEA in Pernambuco, situated in a average of 4,4, years of study and, thus, to a large extent responsible for the incapacity to follow the dynamics of the diversification of the production and the modernization of the economy in the Microregions de Development. In this direction, she is necessary to provide to conditions of insertion and competitiveness in the market, extending itself the levels of qualification of the PEA in situation of social risk.

It can be affirmed that Pernambuco to a large extent keeps the social, economic profile and inherited politician of the settling, and the economic model comes extending the group of risk in its vulnerability. Leaving of this analysis of the social reality if they identify to lines of direction focusing actions come back toward the children, women, indians, blacks and poor population.

The purpose is to articulate the force of the existing programs, to obtain to improve them and to direct them with the objective to diminish the inequality and discrimination of these sectors of population.

The sped up modernization of the country, from years 50 and 60, provoked few changes in the state. The development of the industry, however, is of the insufficient historical point of view to absorb the set free man power for the field, beyond not generating the conditions for the qualification and the chances of these populations, what it stimulates the migration for other regions of the country.

On the other hand in the moving one to the tertiary segment of the economy, it has an expansion in the tourism sector, especially in the coast, and, particularly in the Region Metropolitan, polar regions of computer science and the segment of health they assume strategical and determinative positions in the national scene.

The stronger contrasts are each time and the poverty each pronounced time in the social-space picture of the state. To the side of the functional illiteracy raised the Federal University of Pernambuco it is distinguished as the biggest University of the North and Northeast and one of the ten best ones of the country

Considerations final

These and other factors constitute the base of the demand of combat to the poverty in all the scales and initiatives. Basic condition to initiate the process of (re) structuring of the urban spaces. The construction of the citizenship passes for the structuring of critical, operating, ethical and carrying the citizen of abilities to answer to the challenges taxes for the quick changes in a space-time-territory. This attendance as social politics in the state is anchored in the intersectors, having involved the areas of health, education, work and environment, of form to be able to take care of it to the basic and instrumental necessities, as defended for Amartya Sen. These are some of the quandaries that have effect, or if they project, in the urban reality that demand action re-structures.

The sustentability is before everything social-ambient. The Agenda does not have nothing of entirely new, is about a series of proposals that repeat old necessities, counting however, with the fort appeals the international pressures, at least to translate disgnostic next to the reality. The attainment of the proposals, demands, however, the complicity of intelligences and the efforts, in way to make possible the priorities.

The cities will continue, perhaps, with deficits of more than 70% of basic sanitation, to the side of sophisticated and inefficient systems of treatment of the water and the sewer that it does not enclose to all. The alternative transports, type trucks and wagons will continue coexisting, side by side, with modern subways, and new models of automobiles. Slum quarters are to the side of mansions and buildings. The functional illiteracy to the side of new particular facultieses. Sophisticated hospitals contrasting with high indices of infantile mortality, malnutrition, malaria, affection, among others illnesses not eradicated.

At last, this is a challenge in a world where the horizontal space, of the daily one, the place, with proper necessities, if confrots with the vertical space of the requirements of the international capital, of the hiperindustrialization of services. The task is to promote the joint enters these two tips of the same reality. There yes, it can be spoken in agenda directed toward a sustainable development. It is with this intention that must be elaborated, from the great lines of the Agenda of the State of Pernambuco, in turn elaborated from the Brazilian Agenda, the disgnostic of the local realities of the 184 cities and the District of Fernando de Noronha, that integrate the State.