

# The New Urban Agenda: Implications for educating planners from a Global South perspective

Dr. Prof. Eduardo Nobre

ANPUR<sup>1</sup>/FAUUSP<sup>2</sup>

Wednesday, August 22nd, 2018



1. National Association of Urban and Regional Planning Graduate Programs
2. Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, University of São Paulo

# Context

- Habitat I - 1976
  - Brundtland Report
- Habitat II - 1996
  - Millenium Development Goals
- Habitat III – 2016
  - The New Urban Agenda

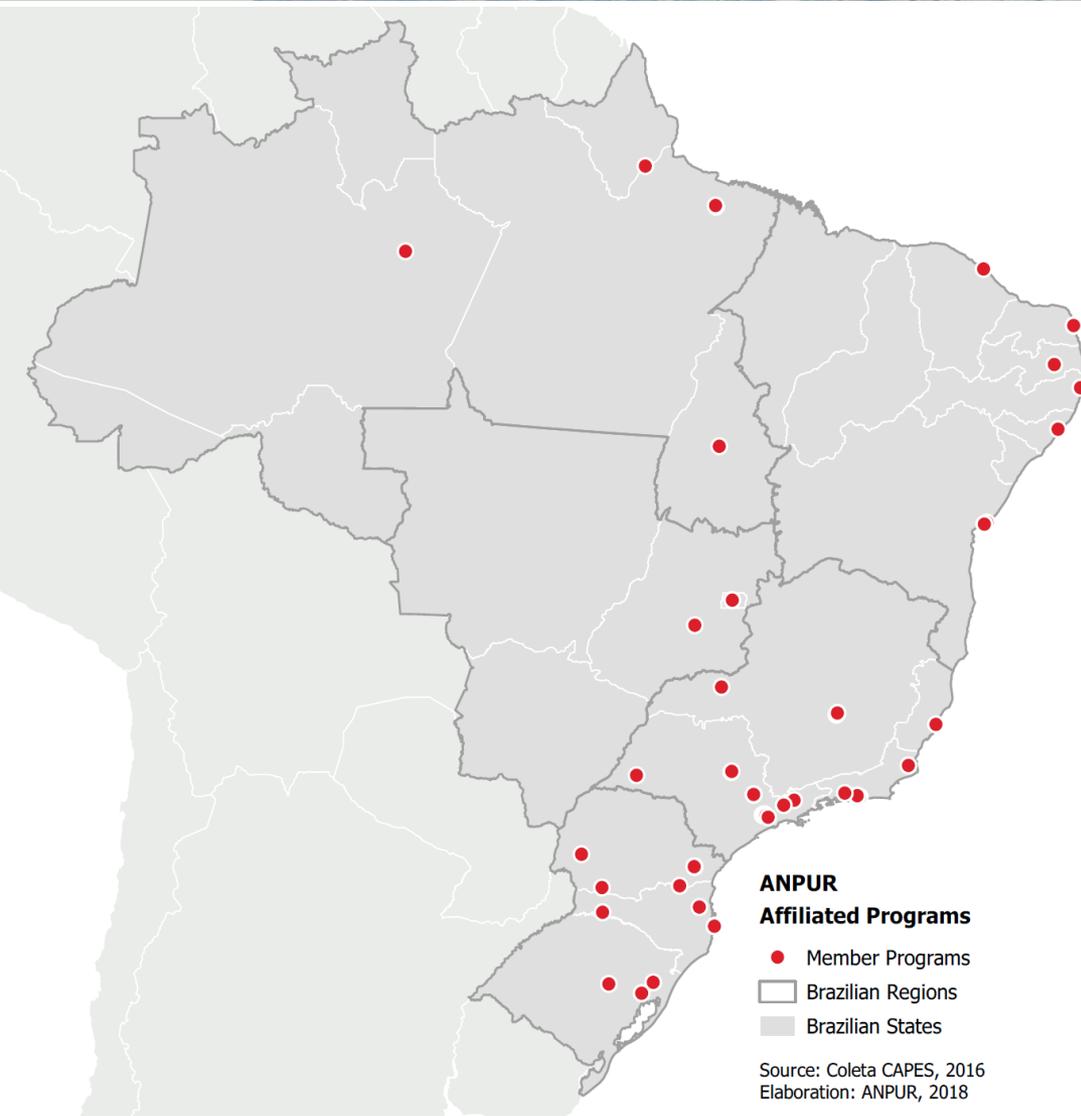
- Some objectives of the NUA have been already declared in the Brazilian Urban Planning legal framework, the City's Statute, since 2001, as it says that cities and human settlements:
  1. Should fulfil their social function, including the social and ecological function of land;
  2. Are participatory and meet the needs of those in vulnerable situation;
  3. Meet the challenges and opportunities of present and future sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth;
  4. Fulfil their territorial functions across administrative boundaries and act as hubs and drivers for balanced, sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development at all levels;
  5. Protect, conserve, restore and promote their ecosystems, minimize their environmental impact.

# How to implement it?

- **Implementing the Urban Agenda means:**
  - Urban Rules and Regulations. The outcomes in terms of quality of an urban settlement is dependent on the set of rules and regulations and its implementation. Proper urbanization requires the rule of law.
  - Urban Planning and Design. Establishing the adequate provision of common goods, including streets and open spaces, together with an efficient pattern of buildable plots.
  - Municipal Finance. For a good management and maintenance of the city, local fiscal systems should redistribute parts of the urban value generated.
- **With the consideration of:**
  - National Urban Policies. These establish a connection between the dynamics of urbanization and the overall process of national development.

# How can the NUA affect planners education at the graduate level in Brazil?

An overview from the Brazilian National  
Association of Urban and Regional Planning  
Graduate and Research Programs



- 70 programs all over Brazil
- 6,069 enrolled students (87/program)
- 1,661 professors (23/program)
- 1,829 courses (26/program)

Elaborated by He Nem Kim Seo (assistant researcher)

## Brazilian urban planning postgrad overview

Program Area	#	%
Urban and Regional Planning	26	37%
Architecture and Urbanism	15	21%
Geography	15	21%
Economy	3	4%
Interdisciplinary	3	4%
Sociology	3	4%
Law	1	1%
Public Administration	1	1%
Demography	1	1%
Engineering	1	1%
History	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100%</b>

Decade	#	%
1970s	12	17%
1980s	5	7%
1990s	22	31%
2000s	20	29%
2010s	11	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Main subject fields

- Cartography and SIG;
- Enviromental problems/sustainability;
- Historic preservation;
- Planning tools and legislation;
- Research metodology;
- Urban design;
- Urban economy;
- Urban planning theory;
- Urban sociology;
- Urbanisation/metropolisation

# Random research words in the courses syllabi

- Governance – 161 times;
- Research – 121 times;
- Policy – 114 times;
- Transport and mobility – 83 times;
- Enviromental – 71 times;
- Social – 51 times;
- Methods – 48 times;
- Sustainability – 28 times;
- Urban policy evaluation – 18 times;
- Housing – 18 times;
- Climate – 17 times;
- Urban planning tools – 9 times;
- Public space – 5 times;
- Right to the city – 2 times;
- Informal/informality – NONE???

- So why don't we get it done?
- Do we fail as planners educators?
- "It's not ONLY about planning, stupid"

# So, how to overcome it?

1. Recognise the international forces that shape national economies and interfere in urban/regional organisation/restructuring
  - Global finance-led accumulation regime (François Chesnais); global rentism (Leda Paulani) → 1/3 of the World population earns 4/5 of its income;
  - Green footprint.
2. Recognise the specificities of each country and how its internal social forces cope with the above
  - To what extent global financial markets are gentrifying our cities?
  - Who benefits from this process?
3. REALLY empower local people, specially the most excluded, considering the above
  - Know people real needs and assure a minimum standard of living: job, adequate housing and public services (drinking water, sanitation, electricity & transport)
  - Is informality always a problem?

Thank you for your attention

[eacnobre@usp.br](mailto:eacnobre@usp.br)

[presidencia@anpur.org.br](mailto:presidencia@anpur.org.br)