

Comparative study of social and environmental perspectives in the development and management of resilient micro regions: the Itajaí Valley (Brazil) and the Seine Basin (France)

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In Brazil, the regional development shows concerning deficiencies in awareness of social, environmental and economic relations in the planning and management of territorial structures. Despite the development of new approaches to planning and legal land management tools, planning of most Brazilian cities and regions have not yet considered important aspects such as, macro-drainage studies or geotechnical and environmental vulnerability maps (Tucci and Bertoni, 2003). There is also a gap in the development of rural income programs, housing and effective social inclusion, thus facilitating the occupation of urban and rural areas subject to risk and increasing environmental and social vulnerability of the population.

Thus, the understanding of the need to develop skills to deal with crisis and shortages of all kinds within a process of development in Brazilian cities and regions lead us to the purpose of this article: to contribute to a thought on the possible construction of strategies and guidelines for structuring a governance system able to develop resilient territories.

To achieve this goal, this paper seeks to do a comparative study between French and Brazilian experiences in the context of mitigation of social and environmental vulnerabilities through public policy development in different and interconnected areas.

To check over the relationship between urban-regional planning and socio-environmental vulnerability, we choose as a case study the Itajaí Valley in Santa Catarina, which presents significant problems in relation to these issues, with

deficiencies in their regional infrastructures, implying in aggravating the social inequality and the consequences of environmental disasters such as flooding in the cities of middle and lower Valley. To this reality is opposed that of the Seine Basin, in the region of Île-de-France, France, where despite investments in protecting, the increase of urban development and interdependence of critical infrastructure have emphasized the environmental vulnerability (OECD, 2014).

The theoretical support for this comparative study is given by the concept of "resilience", understood in territorial studies as the ability of a system to absorb the impacts of natural disasters and still retain the functionality of its structure and learn to grow from shock. However, the broadening of the debate has shown us that the term involves deeper issues like the search to mitigate the production of "risk", levels of vulnerability and other issues arising from the political and social construction of the territory (Regezza-Zitt, 2012 and Siebert, 2009). Thereby, we propose a critical analysis of the environmental, socio-economic and political context of the studied regions by its social and environmental vulnerabilities in the search for a possible "strategic resilience" in the anthropic occupation of the territory that can be able to reconcile the natural original structure and its built structures.

This work also involves concern to broaden the debate on the implementation of public policies on regional and urban areas and on the use of urban instruments and management of the territory, since in Brazil and in France there were changes and significant advances in this area. In Brazil the advent of the City Statute in 2001 represented a victory for the establishment of a participatory governance, and inclusion of rural areas in the dynamics of planning. Particularly in the state of Santa Catarina Municipal Associations consolidated a process of inter-municipal cooperation since the 1990s that later (2003) was amended by creating a new political framework defined by Secretariats Regional Development (SRD) (Moraes, 2006). In France where, unlike Brazil, there is the institutionalization of regional power and the mandatory production of documents such as the "Schéma Régional d'Aménagement et de Développement du Territoire (SRADT)" (that determines the medium-term orientations on sustainable development and defines the location objectives of the great equipment that must be consistent with national and regional policies) (DILA, 2010) seem to support better

policy development for territorial portions that go beyond the limits of the municipalities. In addition, recent (2015) changes in the delimitation of the great regions of the country in order to strengthen them and to facilitate interregional cooperation within Europe are still being tested.

We understand, therefore, that in the contemporary context it is imperative that the territorial organization and development frameworks incorporate socio-cultural, environmental and economic issues in a balanced way, ensuring a conscious territorial development commitment. Within this goal, we seek to move forward in this debate incorporating ideas of "sustainable-resilient development" within a broad process that will address environmental and economic issues together with those implied citizenship, the strengthening of local identities and social justice.

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