

Definition of the municipal profiles at the San Francisco River area.

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Abstract

A series of actions have been developed by the Federal Government of Brazil on an attempt to achieve improvements and reductions in the regional inequality indexes of the Country. Among those, the ones who deserve greater emphasis are the great works, such as roads, ports, airports, power plants and river transpositions. Those projects, while being elaborated, count on a series of tools to perform an analysis of impacts generated by the execution and conclusion of the works. Most of the developed studies, however, consider environmental, economic and social matters in a distant scale when referring to the municipal realities. The discussion over the urban impacts and transformation in the cities regarding those processes is scarce. Among those impacts are the real estate speculation, the difficulty of access to land, the periphery and spreading process, violence, density, environmental degradation, limited mobility and traffic, and many others.

Given this scenario, this research, which is been developed in the University Of Fortaleza, in Ceará, considers that there are differences between the municipalities affected by the Transposition of The San Francisco River, one of those great

government works earlier mentioned. To illustrate, are points such as: population, geography, politics and economics, and matters related to administrative capacity and government management.

Therefore, this work aims to identify peculiarities and similarities of these localities, defining typologies, groups that could be used as facilitating tools in the development of new researches, which will work on strategies to find the best way to manage the impacts earlier mentioned. The goal is to not separate these municipalities by their geography and physical proximity, but by their characteristics regarding their urban planning.

The methodology used so far to obtain informations not only about the project itself, but also about the best way to characterize and classify the municipalities consists in bibliographical and documental research, with tools such as books, scientific articles and specific data from the competent government agencies. Several book reports were created to act as guidelines in the composition of the diagnosis.

The conception of the Project of the Transposition of the San Francisco River dates from the mid-nineteenth century. Even so, on the year of 2015, the project remains unfinished. Its evolution was permeated of several inconstancies, counting on the support of notable Brazilian personalities, such as Dom Pedro II, the second ruler of the Brazilian Empire, and Fernando Henrique Cardoso, important president of the Federal Republican of Brazil. During this period, the work was often forgotten and, later, recovered. This situation repeated constantly, either because of lacking of the needed technology for the achievement of the goals, either for natural causes, or for opposition of the own population, which pointed flaws in the project (HENKES, 2014). Nevertheless, currently, the Transposition is running and is scheduled to be completed at the end of 2015.

Many discussions towards the Transposition have been held, seeking to understand if the changes suffered by the affected regions during the past two centuries have been considered and if there is a preparation could guarantee actual benefits to the locations.

Given these points, the Transposition Project characterizes itself as a hydric infrastructure enterprise which will fuel the watersheds of the Brazilian North and Northeast, whose regions suffers the effects of more prolonged droughts than the rest of the country.

Two independent systems were articulated to capture the water of the San Francisco River, divided in North Axis and East Axis, with the purpose of conjugating the needs of the states Pernambuco, Ceará, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte (RIMA, 2004).

According to the Ministry Of National Integration, the project will improve the routine of 390 municipalities and will provide water to solve great problems related to the drought.

Despite the optimistic scenario described by the government, opinions divide and many are the reasons to classify this project as inadequate or inefficient when approaching the problems of the region. Estimated costs of the work point out huge values, which leads to the belief that there is a misuse of the resource and that other alternatives could be considered. Moreover, it's understood that there might have been a lacking of participatory management.

Regarding this issue, it is fundamental that the local community comprehends the benefits and harm this work could generate. It becomes clear the particularities and shortages of the localities should be studied for the work to be profitable and promote economic development and quality of life to the region.

As shown above, the separation of the municipalities in groups related to their main characteristics could facilitate the comprehension of the real municipal realities and provide parameters for the Government to implant urban development politics and guide public investments in a way that is consistent with the local reality, as shown by Cerqueira and Sawyer (2004): "The making of a municipal typology may offer important subsidies in the elaboration of studies and politics in the goal of deepening this knowledge." (CERQUEIRA; SAWYER, 2004)

Thus, with the realization of this research, the formation of typologies is shown and confirmed as a crucial tool in order to certify that these municipalities hold the necessary for an efficient capturing of all the advantages mentioned and are able to use the Transposition as an actual opportunity for internal growth. The expected results are that these typologies will be generated prioritizing characteristics related specifically to their urban planning and potentialities, taking in account the social issues in the way the population lives now and their actual needs in contrast to the mainly hydrographic issues. A variety of questions was already conceived forming a skeleton of these results. They divide the research into concepts, such as: the definition of the main subject; the extension of the parts of the Project the research will discuss; the motivation of the government choice for some municipalities; the means of classification that will be used to generate typologies; among others. Further in this research this work is expected to develop a conclusion of the Project of the Transposition of the San Francisco River will achieve the objectives it is meant to and will bring concrete change in the lives of the affected population.

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