



## Terms of Reference

### Workshop 4.1: What future vision for land and cities?

---

Land management is the spatial dimension of the process to manage a country's transformation. Here we refer to measures aimed at creating and controlling space organization; that is, "the creation and control of spatial forms, their functions and spatial distribution, as well as certain processes, such as spatial concentration and dispersion, which shape space organization in its origins and dynamics." Land management is a means by which one facilitates the creation and maintenance of economic and social differences. "It is the management of spatial differences" (Correa, 1992).

The land management center is, in fact, characterized by being a center where decisions and capital investments are made which directly and indirectly affect ample space. Thus, they control the spatial organization of a given space, influencing the origin and dynamics of production, the level of direct and indirect jobs, energy consumption, taxes, population mobility, changes in land use and landscape, as well as local politics and the way cities are inserted into the urban network under their control.

From the point of view of national interests, it is important to consider that productive and territorial integration is also a crucial goal to ensure the domestic market's unity. In this context, the regional dimension of economic policy has critical connotations, as it constitutes a privileged arena for negotiations and adjustments aimed at defining a national transformation project.

However, inter-regional disparities in wealth ownership are rarely treated as a territorial issue, inscribed in space. The origins of territorial inequalities in the production and distribution of national income are generally explained from the issue of political regionalization.

The workshop will examine the spatial dimension of the transformation's management, focusing on the management of land and cities. Basically, it will carry out a strategic review aimed at identifying the successes and mistakes, and propose ideas for the future. Specifically, it will focus on the following questions:

What are the public policy measures that affect national economic growth, territorial income distribution, and correction of social and territorial inequalities?

What policy reforms should be carried out to equip regional authorities with management capacity on major economic policy instruments affecting the territory under their jurisdiction?

How do we manage relationships between cities and rural areas from the point of view of regional dynamics, seen as the engine of the integration process?

What is the land management policy that ensures domestic market unification and integration and cooperation between different spheres of power, to create fields for attracting productive investment, ensuring everything from infrastructure works to human resource training and qualification?

How do we ensure a democratic and participatory design for national territory management?

What is the legal regulation to operationalize land management?