

To fully exercise the right to the city, socio-environmental and climate injustice must be eradicated. Therefore, we must promote the transition to a truly equitable political and economic model to tackle the super-exploitation of nature and adversities that disproportionately affect the lives of communities that have been historically rendered vulnerable even though they are the ones that contribute the least to the degradation of the environment. In the past 120 years, approximately 16 million Brazilians have become directly affected by environmental disasters, which resulted in at least 13,000 casualties. As the climate crisis worsens, the vulnerability of Black and impoverished communities to such phenomena

Source: Uswitch

tends to increase more and more. This is why there is a pressing need to build, right now, another alternative for the future, in which no one's life is interrupted by socio-environmental tragedies.

Socio-environmental and climate justice

SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE JUSTICE

This is the right to the city.

InstitutoPólis

Public mobility and zero carbon

Building more **equitable, environmentally responsible, and safe mobility for everyone** is what we want. With this goal in mind, we have established a coalition with dozens of civil society organizations, social movements, and researchers who share the same desire to overcome the mobility crisis and struggle to make it an instrument to ensure more democratic cities. In this context, our main demand is to **abolish fares, emissions, and traffic-related deaths**. Eliminating fares expands the access to the city and rights, offering everyone the freedom to move around when and how they wish. Reducing emissions would not only turn mobility into a tool for fighting climate change and pollution, it would also promote public health and reduce the number of vehicles on urban roads. Finally, a non-negotiable goal is to tackle the number of deaths. After all, no one should lose their life when exercising their fundamental right to move around the city.

Fair transition to energy to respond to energy poverty

The right to clean and affordable energy must be ensured to everyone. To make this a reality, we work on studies, community-based projects, and campaigns aiming to fight energy poverty in our country. Our goal is to **produce, gather, and spread information about the access to energy, while also working in partnership with grassroots movements and civil society organizations** to leverage inclusive energy policies. Concurrently, we also work with housing movements to develop social technology that makes it easier to create and replicate solar energy collectors in social housing units, aiming to strengthen the autonomy of vulnerable communities in their struggle for a fair energy transition promoted by the people. We have moved toward this with the creation of the first collective in the Paulo Freire Housing Project, where 38 solar panels have been installed. Residents are expected to manage these panels and expand them to other areas, thus further lowering their electric bills.

Tackling extreme weather events

Mitigating and adapting to the climate crisis are pressing challenges that must be taken into consideration for a more sustainable future. With this goal in mind, we are committed to supporting vulnerable communities that have been affected by extreme weather events. In Ponta Negra, Rio de Janeiro, we are involved in the creation of a Community Plan for Risk Management and Climate Crisis Adaptation. Through participatory approaches, the project is expected to train the local community to identify risks, establish preventive measures, and coordinate the occupation of the territory. The initiative is expected to benefit 230 residents in the community, and the methodology may later be replicated in other areas. We are also working with communities in São Sebastião, São Paulo, who have been affected by heavy rains, floods, and landslides; part of the people affected remain displaced and enduring human rights violations. Our work has been to **strengthen community mobilization as they demand immediate services and structural public policies**.

Moreover, we also work internationally promoting climate justice through the Global Platform for the Right to the City. Through international collaboration, we aim to build a **collective action strategy through the lens of the right to the city**.

SOLAR ENERGY HAS LOWERED ELECTRIC BILLS BY 60% IN THE AREAS OF COMMON THE HOUSING PROJECT PAULO FREIRE.

Source: Athis and Solar Energy project

9.8 million PEOPLE FROM SÃO PAULO LIVE (OR SURVIVE) UNDER SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY CONDITIONS.

Source: Brazilian Network of Research in Nutrition and Food Sovereignty and Security (Rede PENSSAN)

Agroecology and zero waste

When organic waste is buried in landfills, it produces methane emissions from the waste sector, preventing organic waste from ending up in landfills and accelerating projects to waste from ending up in landfills and accelerating projects to fight food waste and promote composting and recycling. Our goal is to create political recommendations and training for a coordinated national strategy. We are also focused on promoting innovative approaches to implement local solutions for fair transition in the waste sector, including support to waste pickers who work in organic waste management.

Nutrition and food safety in the cities

São Paulo is the Brazilian state with the largest absolute number of people starving. We believe that investing in urban agriculture is an alternative to address this reality and ensure everyone has access to proper food. Based on that, we have formulated two different projects. The first project aims to allow urban farmers to share experiences with each other through *Agroecological Caravans*, aiming to create a collaborative network to expand the access to markets, inputs, and public policies. It also encourages the adoption of innovative techniques and generation of knowledge adapted to different local realities in the city of São Paulo. The second project is focused on fighting hunger and extreme poverty by implementing urban gardens. We are striving to contribute to establishing and organizing five gardens in areas on the outskirts and urban squats, to serve up to 150 households.

METHANE IS A GREENHOUSE GAS 28 TIMES MORE POWERFUL THAN CO2

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